
LITTLETHORPE POTTERIES, LITTLETHORPE.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.
OSA REPORT No: OSA05WB17.

JANUARY 2006.



OSA

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Front Cover: A selection of modern products from Littlethorpe Pottery.

Report Details.

REPORT NO: OSA05WB17

SITE NAME: Littlethorpe Potteries, Park Hill, Littlethorpe

COUNTY: North Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: NGR SE 3260 6813

PLANNING APPLICATION No: 6.44.95.E.FUL

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: 19th and 20th century

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1.0 Abstract.

An archaeological watching brief was carried out by On-Site Archaeology at Littlethorpe Potteries, Pottery Lane, Littlethorpe on behalf of H. W. Baines Ltd. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil the archaeological condition attached to planning application number 6.44.95.E.FUL comprising the erection of two new dwellings with associated garages, drainage, service trenches and a package treatment plant.

The first phase of the watching brief took place at the southern end of Unit B on the 9th–11th of August 2005. It comprised observation of the excavation of the foundations of a dwelling house with attached garage (Trench 1). The second phase comprised an archaeological evaluation at the southern end of Unit A where a redundant Newcastle-type kiln from the 1940s was erected on top of the remains of a 19th century circular bottle kiln (Trench 2).

The third phase consisted of a watching brief on the 26th and 28th of October 2005. It comprised observation of the excavation of service trenches linking Units A and B to existing main services to the west of Unit A (Trenches 3-6). The fourth phase occurred on November 30th 2005 and consisted of a watching brief to monitor the excavation of a foul and surface water drainage trench (Trench 7). The fifth and final phase consisted of a watching brief to observe the excavation of a package treatment plant and the outfall from this (Trenches 8-9). This took place on January 10th and 12th 2006.

The base of a 19th century bottle kiln was recorded in Trench 2, the sub-surface brick foundations of building elevations were observed and recorded in Trenches 1, 5 and 6 and several earthworks were observed in the field east of the potteries. These were visible in section in Trench 9 and were probably the remains of waggonways that had gone into disuse.

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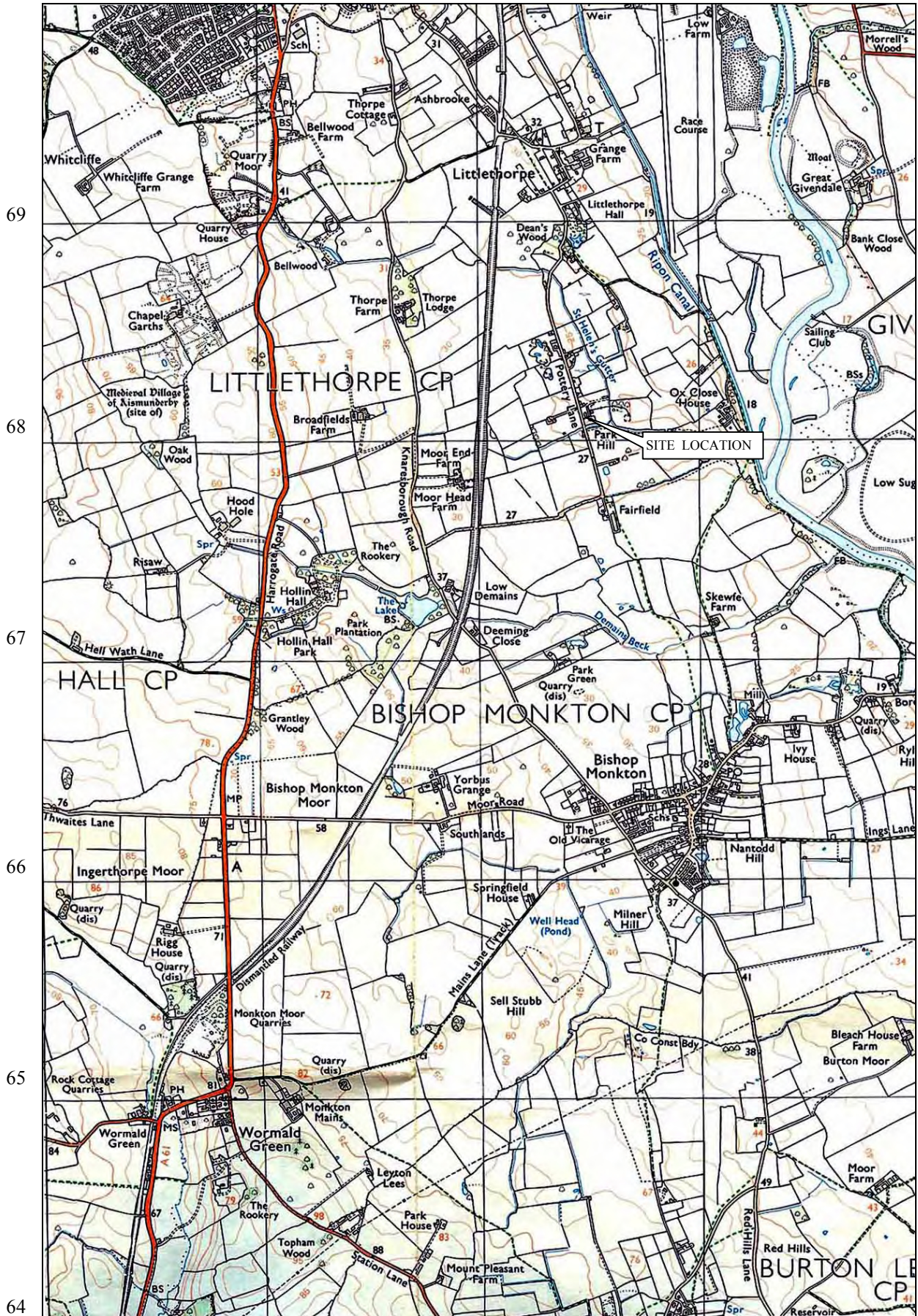


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 3260 6813)

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2.0 Site Location and Land Use.

The site is located at Littlethorpe Potteries, a complex of buildings grouped around a central courtyard where the focus is upon the production of wheel thrown earthenware pottery. The site of Littlethorpe Potteries is centred at NGR SE 3260 6813. It is located in the parish of Littlethorpe, 1km south of Littlethorpe village and 3km south of Ripon. The pottery buildings and associated land cover a total area of 0.0975ha.

The site is located in a rural context and lies within a smallholding, covering approximately 8 hectares, most of which is used as pastureland (Carlton 2000, 7). To the immediate east of the pottery complex is a field in which is found a series of earthworks (see Section 3.0) and an east/west aligned waggonway. The waggonway continues eastwards, beyond a patch of woodland, to an area of clay pits that provides the source of the clay used in the production of pottery at the Littlethorpe complex.

3.0 Archaeological Background.

3.1 *Local and Regional Context.*

The pottery making complex at Littlethorpe Potteries has been identified as being of national importance (Carlton 2000). This is because the site has been continuously producing pottery since the pre-Victorian period with the earliest pottery works established on the site c.1820s/1830s.

A few potteries, both medieval and post medieval, are known in the locality of Ripon such as at Winksley (Lawrence 1974, 217) and Fountains (Sellers 1912, 436). Bottle kilns are also known from elsewhere in England and there is a concentration in Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. For example, Middleport Pottery in Middleport Stoke on Trent is a Grade II* listed building and the pottery workshop and bottle kiln date to 1888-9.

<http://www.thepotteries.org/>

Documentary sources including Trades Directories, 19th century maps and the development of roads, a canal and railways provide evidence that small-scale production of brick, tile and pottery probably developed in this area during the 19th century. Production appears to have been especially concentrated along Pottery Lane from the early 1830s where the remains of several brickworks survive in the form of ruined structures, water filled pits and earthworks (Carlton 2000). As Carlton (2000) observes, many brickworks probably co-existed alongside the continuing agricultural regime with some likely to have been seasonal appendages fitted around farming interests.

3.2 *Historical Development.*

The production of bricks, tiles, drainpipes and pottery may have begun at Littlethorpe Brick and Tile Co. in 1831 under the ownership of James Foxton. Ownership subsequently passed through several hands such as W. Hymas (1910), F. R. Richardson (1915) and Littlethorpe Potteries Ltd (1919/20), Arthur Fell (1922) and George Curtis (1939) (Carlton 2000, 34). The current owner, Roland Curtis, has run the site since 1975

<http://www.littlethorpepotteries.co.uk/>. Brick and tile production probably ended around 1945 and work now focuses on the production of earthenware pottery (Carlton 2000, 34). Littlethorpe Potteries provides a rare, if not unique, example of a Yorkshire pottery works that has been in continuous use from the 19th century.

Unit A is the site of the main workshop and kiln shed and dates from the second half of the 19th century. Before the current programme of work, the kiln shed housed a Newcastle-type downdraught kiln with attached flue, dating to c.1945-9. This was built upon the site of an earlier circular updraught bottle kiln and the remains of this kiln were visible beneath the periphery of the later Newcastle-type kiln.

Unit B comprised the southern part of the clay-processing shed. Prior to the production of pottery, this building was probably the site of a ropery (Carlton 2000, 23). Following this, it was used as a stable before its use as a clay-processing shed.

A field lies east of Unit B, effectively between the main workshop complex and an area of clay pits. An active waggonway is visible in this field whereby metal rails are laid 0.45m apart. Earthworks in this field include 6-7 slight parallel ridges and flattened furrows south of the waggonway course. Some appear to extend into the clay pits area and may be the remains of former waggonway courses. These would have been employed to transport the extracted clay from the pits to the main workshop for processing.

4.0 Methodology.

4.1 Trench 1.

The excavation methodology employed by HW Baines Ltd on the 9th–11th of August involved the excavation of standard strip foundations for a house and garage in Unit B using a 360° JCB with a 600mm toothed bucket. The foundations were 16.50m x 0.80m with an average depth of 1.0m-1.05m below the existing ground level, although the eastern half of the northernmost strip was excavated to a depth of 1.80m.

4.2 Trench 2.

Following the removal of the 1940s Newcastle-type kiln from the southern end of Unit A, an evaluation was conducted to record the presence of an earlier 19th century circular bottle kiln. The floor surface of the interior of the south end of Unit A was cleaned by hand. A written, drawn and photographic record was then made of all exposed features prior to the construction of a new floor surface at a higher level thus preserving these remains *in-situ*. Trench 2 measured 10.30m x 9.50m.

4.3 Trench 3.

Trench 3 linked Units A and B and ran through the centre of the central courtyard between the units. It was excavated by a 360° JCB with a toothed bucket. It measured approximately 30.0m in length with a branch leading to Unit B approximately 8.0m x 0.60m x 0.70m deep.

4.4 Trench 4.

Trench 4, measuring 19.50m x 0.40m x 0.80m deep is a continuation of Trench 3. It was aligned east/west 2.60m north of Unit A.

4.5 Trench 5.

Trench 5 is the northernmost trench, is located 3.50m north of Trench 4, and linked to Trench 3. It measured 19.50m x 0.50m x 0.85m deep.

4.6 Trench 6.

Trench 6 is connected to Trenches 4 and 5. It was aligned north/south to the west of Unit A. This was the final service trench within the site boundary that linked Units A and B to the existing mains services to the west of the site. It measured 17.40m x 0.50m x 0.80m deep and was 5.85m west of Unit A at the northern end of the unit and 2.30m west at the southern end of Unit A.

4.7 Trench 7.

Trench 7 comprised foul and water surface drainage trenches running from Units A and B to the east and southeast of Unit B. Trench 7 was located 1.70m east of Unit B. It was

excavated by a mini-digger with a 600mm toothed bucket. It consisted of two parallel strips 1.0m apart to the south and 3.80m apart at the north and linked by a 3.80m strip at the north. The trench was 16.50m x 0.60m with a maximum depth of 0.70m.

4.8 Trench 8.

Trench 8 was excavated to contain the package treatment plant. It was connected to the eastern end of Trench 7 as foul water from the pipe to be laid in Trench 7 would be cleaned and processed in this plant. It measured 5.0m east/west x 2.20m north/south x 1.90m deep.

4.9 Trench 9.

The processed water from Trench 8 would fall into Trench 9 to be carried southwards to the stream at the southern boundary of the Littlethorpe complex. Thus, Trench 9 ran east from Trench 8 into the field east of the Potteries and then ran southeast to the stream. It was dug by a mini-digger with a 400mm toothed bucket and measured 48.0m x 0.40m with maximum depths of 80m at the south and 0.55m to the north.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation of the trenches. As the trenches were excavated, close archaeological supervision was maintained in order to identify the presence or absence of any surviving archaeological deposits. Written, drawn and photographic records were also maintained. All depths were taken from the existing surfaces.



Figure 2. Plan showing layout of trenches.

5.0 Results.

5.1 Trench 1.

The earliest deposit encountered in Unit B, Trench 1 was the clay natural. The natural comprised laminated bands of a firm, plastic greyish brown yellow and grey clay (103). In the southernmost strip 2-3 courses of an east/west orientated brick wall (102) with three skins were observed cut into the natural (Plate.1). These foundations extended for 7.50m and were up to 0.35m wide and 0.34m deep. The foundations were overlain by a 0.20-0.45m thick very mixed layer (101). Context (101) was a gritty reddish brown silty clay with brick fragments, sherds of pottery and occasional fragments of slag and coal. A grass covered brownish grey clayey silt topsoil 0.05m thick (100) was present in the southern extreme of the trench.

5.2 Trench 2 (Fig.3).

The earliest deposit within Unit A, Trench 2 was a grey brown clay natural (218). The circular brick foundation wall of a bottle kiln (217) was cut into this (Plate.2). The removal of a concrete base of one of the iron supports of the Newcastle-type kiln at the northeast of the wall revealed that the foundation courses reached a depth of 0.29m below the natural. The diameter of the foundation walls was 6.20m. The foundations of the walls had been reduced to the level of the floor surface (216), or at the north were one course higher.

The floor surface (216) within (217) was composed of concentric circles of bricks with 15 circles east of [215] and 11 to the west (Plate.2). This surface was 0.90m down from the level of the floor surface of the new build to the north. The bricks were very regular in size. However, their edges were slightly curved, as opposed to completely straight and crisp, suggesting that they were probably hand made in a mould. They were bonded by a yellow/pink heat affected brittle lime based mortar with fine sand inclusions. The surface bricks were also heat discoloured to a yellow/pink/cream colour. There were 5-6 linear patches 1.0m - 1.50m in length and 0.35m wide of burnt bricks. These bricks had been exposed to very high temperatures and they were brittle and damaged with parts of the bricks missing and cracked. The bricks had been burnt to a dark red or grey colour, often forming bands within the linear patches. The surface of the southern 1.30m section of (216) was also discoloured. The bricks were stained a dark grey black and lay under 10-30mm of coal fragments, coal dust and soot (Plate.2).

A rectangular rubble filled vertical sided cut [215] 2.35m x 0.90m was located in the centre of (216). Loose stamped machine made bricks lay fallen atop a brick rubble fill (214) within [215] (Plate.2).

Surrounding the outside of (217) was (213) a later brick and tile floor surface measuring a maximum of 10.30m by 9.25m (Plate.3 shows a detail of part of the best preserved area of this floor). This floor butted against (217) and was largely composed of red handmade bricks with an average size of 0.22m x 0.07m. However, in the southern third of Trench 2 there were areas of (213) that comprised handmade yellow bricks and stone tiles with occasional

ceramic tiles. The tiles varied in size from 0.13m x 0.23m to 0.37m x 0.23m. The bricks that form (213) are of a poorer quality than those within (217). The surface was uneven and worn and many of the bricks were split or had a depression in the surface. The bricks were bonded with a silty clay with occasional fragments of pottery between the more widely spaced of the bricks.

Located around the exterior of (217) and slightly cutting into (216) and (213) were seven concrete bases (206-211 and 220). The bases of the columns (exposed in plan) were approximately 0.80m x 0.65m and oval. Iron supports (201-205 and 219) were set into the concrete.

The eastern limit of Trench 2 was defined by the exposed brick foundation course (200) of the demolished eastern elevation of Unit A. This measured 10.30m x 0.25m.

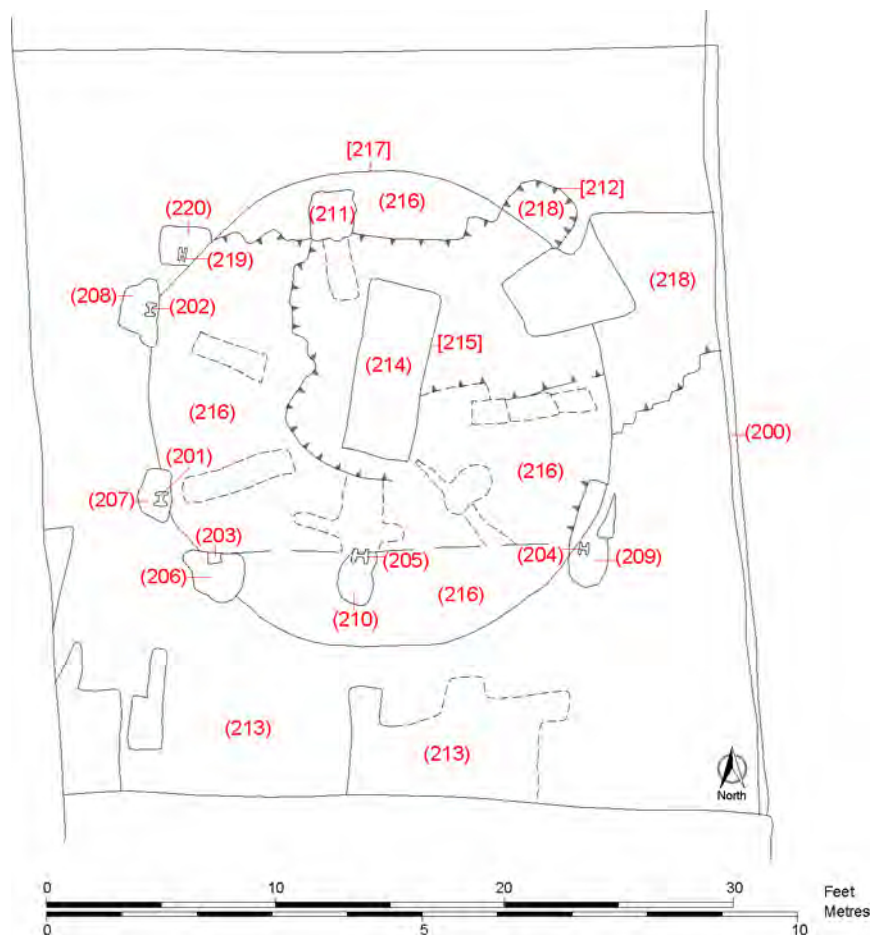


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 2 showing bottle kiln [217]. (Scale of 1:100).

5.3 Trench 3.

The earliest deposit in Trench 3 was a firm clay natural (304), of which 0.05-0.10m was exposed at the base of the trench. This was sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of brown clayey silt with frequent fragments of discarded sherds of early modern earthenware pottery (303). Overlying (303) was a compact band of a mixed material of a dark brown/grey silt with fragments of pottery, coal and slag (302) 0.15m thick. This presented a very similar appearance to (103) in Trench 1. Above this was a 0.03m – 0.06m band of fine light brown

sand with grey patches of sand (301). The most recent deposit was a grass-covered topsoil, which was a 0.08m thick greyish brown silt (300).

5.4 Trench 4.

In Trench 4, a firm clay natural (403) was overlain by a compact brown/grey slightly clayey silt (402) 0.32m thick with frequent sherds of misfired early modern pottery and the remains of a circular ceramic field drain. Above this, in the easternmost 4.20m of Trench 4 was a 0.06m band of sand (401) the same as (301) with a 0.10-0.29m thick layer of grass covered greyish brown silt topsoil (400) covering the trench. In the western third of Trench 4 were an electricity cable and telephone cable, both of which were cut into (402) and served the nearby units and houses.

5.5 Trench 5 (Fig.4).

The firm clay natural (503) was the earliest deposit in Trench 6. Above this was a 0.50m thick, very compact brown slightly clayey silt (502) with occasional sherds of misfired early modern pottery. An east/west brick wall (501) cut through the subsoil and natural with the lowest course of bricks cutting up to 0.11m into the natural (Plate.4). These foundations were present in the westernmost limit of Trench 5 and continued eastwards for 6.50m until truncated by modern north/south orientated kerbstones and paving. The wall was a minimum of 0.50m thick as it was visible in both section edges of Trench 5. Foundations (501) were up to 0.60m deep and consisted of handmade, irregularly fired unfrosted bricks ranging in size from 0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m to 0.21m x 0.10m x 0.07m. Up to four courses survived relatively intact with a further two disturbed courses beneath. The uppermost course was largely composed of headers with the other courses being mainly footers. However, the headers and footers were interspersed randomly. Many of the bricks displayed a cream render on one face. A hard creamy lime based mortar with chalk inclusions bonded them. The foundations (501) were sealed by a 0.28m thick layer of loose greyish brown silt topsoil (500).

The topsoil ended 6.50m east of the western limit of the trench. Beyond this point, the stratigraphy was very similar to that in Trench 3 with the natural overlain by a 0.38m thick layer of brown clayey silt with frequent fragments of discarded sherds of pottery (504), the same as (303). Overlying (504) was a compact band of a mixed material of a dark brown/grey silt (505) with fragments of pottery, coal and slag. It was 0.20m thick and identical in appearance to (302). Above this was a 0.06m band of fine light brown sand with grey patches of sand (506) and a 0.15m thick layer of hardcore and pebbles forming part of the surface of the courtyard of the pottery complex (507).

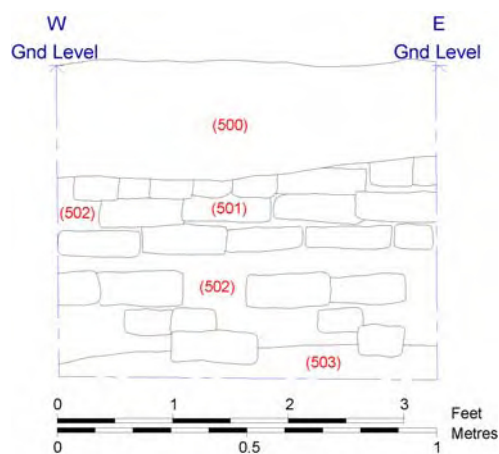


Figure 4. South facing section of trench 5. (Scale 1:20).

5.6 Trench 6.

The earliest deposit in Trench 6 was the clay natural (602; Plate.5). Cut into the natural were the foundations of a northwest/southeast aligned brick wall (601). This wall was the same as (501) in Trench 5 and the join between Trenches 5 and 6 revealed the northwest corner of this structure. The wall (601) extended for 2.5m before disappearing into the eastern baulk edge of Trench 6. It was 0.35m deep. Contexts (602) and (601) were overlain by a 0.35m thick layer of a grass covered soft, loose dark grey silt topsoil (600).

5.7 Trench 7.

The earliest deposit in Trench 7 was a firm yellow clay natural with a band of grey clay natural beneath (701). This was sealed by 0.20m thick layer of brownish grey silt topsoil (700) containing a few fragments of 20th century machine made bricks and ceramic field drain fragments (Plate.6).

5.8 Trench 8.

The earliest deposit in Trench 8 was a firm brown clay (801). This was overlain by up to 1.25m of a mixed brown grey silty clay to the west and up to 0.45m of this layer to the east (800). This contained frequent pottery, land drain and brick fragments.

5.9 Trench 9 (Fig.5).

The earliest deposit within Trench 9 was a slightly orange brown firm clay (901). This was deeper at the southern end of the trench as the base fell towards the stream to allow water to drain.

Four east to west orientated linears cut through the natural in Trench 9. These formed banks visible as earthworks in the field. The cuts of the linears, [917], [914], [908] and [905], occurred at 11.0m, 15.30m, 23.95m and 32.70m from the northern edge of the trench. Linear [905] was 3.30m wide. The others varied in width from 1.90m-2.0m with moderately sloping sides falling to break sharply to a flat base.

A layer of topsoil up to 0.18m thick covered all the earthworks. Beneath this, the uppermost fill of the earthworks, contexts (903), (906), (911) and (915) from the linears running south to north, was a loose mixed backfill of greyish brown silt with patches of brown clay. This varied in thickness across the linears from 0.26m to 0.29m. Beneath this were a lens of a dark grey to black gritty silt with patches of reddish brown iron staining, contexts (904), (907), (912) and (916) respectively in each of the linears. These were all of approximately the same thickness, namely 0.05m to 0.07m. In linear [914], context (913) laid beneath the black gritty silt (912). This was 0.04m thick and consisted of small angular limestone fragments 0.01m-0.04m in diameter. They were bonded by a soft creamy mortar and lay on the natural (Plate.7).

A possible pit or linear [910] measuring 1.10m wide and 0.70m deep with moderately sloping, concave sides falling to a flat base was found immediately south of earthwork [914]. It was filled by a greyish brown soft loose silt (909).

The natural and earthworks were overlain by a brownish grey soft loose silt topsoil (900) with frequent roots from trees and grass. A moderate amount of pottery was recovered from this topsoil (Appendix 3).

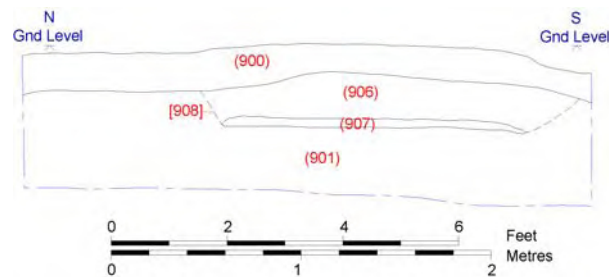


Figure 5. West facing section of trench 9. (Scale 1:40).

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

Littlethorpe Potteries is an important and rare site in that it is the only pottery in the UK that has continuously dug its raw material on-site. The pots are hand thrown on twin cone potters wheels. They are currently fired in electric kilns (Curtis pers. comm. October 2005).

No archaeological structures, cuts, deposits or artefacts pre-dating the potteries were found on this site.

6.1 Trench 1.

The strip foundations for the erection of a new dwelling were excavated following the demolition of the above ground structure of Unit B (the southern end of the clay processing shed).

Context (101) was a mixture of demolition material from the demolition of Unit B with misfired and discarded pottery sherds. This overlay a firm clay natural. There thus appears to have been no activity on this site prior to the construction of Unit B, the brick foundations of the southern elevation (102) being visible in the southernmost strip. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered and there were no deep fills suggestive of infilled clay pits. Indeed borehole investigations by Geoinvestigate Ltd on June 2nd 2005 in the central courtyard had found no evidence of infilled clay pits (Geoinvestigate Ltd 2005) and it was considered unlikely that any would be found in the close vicinity.

6.2 Trench 2.

The redundant Newcastle-type kiln in the southern end of Unit A was shown to have been constructed on top of the remains of a 19th century circular bottle kiln. This kiln survived only in plan. The domed bottle shaped roof or chimney (the hovel) had probably been demolished when the Newcastle-type kiln was constructed. The foundations of the exterior wall of the inner chamber were visible in plan and show that the kiln had a diameter of 6.20m. Flues and bags would have run from the firemouths to the centre of the oven where heat would have been conducted to the wares inside. The heat would have risen up through the oven and out through the top whilst iron bands (bonts) would have run around the circular kiln to strengthen it during firing (www.thepotteries.org). There was no evidence showing the location of the entrance to the kiln or of the iron bands.

The 5-6 patches of burning with heat-damaged bricks in the base of the oven may have been the remains of the firemouths. Above each firemouth would be a bag; small firebrick chimneys which directed the flames and heat from the fires below into the oven. The centre of the oven or kiln is now full of disturbed bricks. This would probably have been the well hole. Saggars, without bases, would have been placed over the well hole. The saggars were a fireclay box used for holding ware during firing and helped to protect it from the flames. Saggars would have been placed one atop another forming a chimney to the roof.

The kiln was not excavated; hence, flues probably remain intact beneath the surface of the floor. These flues would have led from each firemouth and distributed heat throughout the interior.

Evidence of the demolished Newcastle-type kiln is visible on Fig.4 and Plate.2. Firstly, the area of black staining on the bricks in the southern 1.30m of the kiln shows that this was the location of the coal shutes in the Newcastle-type kiln and that this part of the floor surface of the bottle kiln would have been exposed to the coal fragments and soot that layered the ground in this area. The straight east/west division between the black stained bricks and the yellow and pink heat affected bricks reveals the exact location of the southern elevation of the Newcastle-type kiln. Secondly, the concrete columns with iron fragments reveal the location of the iron bands that would have helped hold together the brick elevations of the Newcastle-type kiln when it was being put under immense heat during firing.

6.3 Trenches 3, 4, 7, and 8.

No archaeological features were found in Trenches 3, 4, 7 and 8. However, the topsoil and subsoil in these trenches contained many sherds of discarded pottery from Littlethorpe Pottery.

6.4 Trenches 5 and 6.

The foundations of an east/west aligned brick wall survive to a depth of 0.50m beneath the topsoil of the western 6.50m in Trench 5 and turn to run north/south for 2.5m south down Trench 6. This is probably mid-late 19th century in date and may be part of the foundations of a building that lay parallel between Pottery Lane and the current clay preparation shed (Unit A) and marked on early OS maps (building 11a, Figure 9, Carlton 2000).

6.5 Trench 9.

Only two layers were visible in the majority of Trench 9; the topsoil and natural. However, four east/west linears cut through the natural in Trench 9 and reached a depth of 0.43-0.50m below the ground surface. These are probably the remains of disused and decayed waggonways, which have been buried under a layer of topsoil. The lens of dark grey/black gritty silt with iron patches in each of the linears was probably the remains of the wagon rails with the limestone band in linear [914] a levelling deposit or earlier metalled surface.

The form and function of feature [910] is unknown and no dating evidence was recovered. It reached a width and depth of 1.10m and 0.70m respectively. It may represent the infilling of a clay pit or be the remains of a natural feature.

7.0 Bibliography.

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8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Extent	Max.depth
<i>Trench 1</i>			
100	Slightly plastic brownish grey clayey silt (topsoil)	Southernmost 0.80m of the trench	0.05m
101	A mixed deposit; a reddish orange brown silty clay with charcoal patches and frequent brick and pottery fragments	Trench	0.45m
102	East/west orientated brick wall	7.50m x 0.35m	0.34m
103	Bands of firm yellow, greyish brown and grey clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 2</i>			
200	Brick foundations of the southern end of the eastern elevation, Unit A	10.30m x 0.25m	Unknown
201-205	Iron foundations	0.18m x 0.14m	0.08m
206-211	Concrete columns	0.80m x 0.65m	Unknown
212	Vertical sided cut	0.95m x 0.65m	0.50m
213	Brick and tile floor surface	10.30m x 9.25m	Unknown
214	Brick rubble fill	2.35m x 0.90m	Unknown
215	Vertical sided cut of (214)	2.35m x 0.90m	Unknown
216	Brick floor surface	6.20m x 6.20m	Unknown
217	Brick wall foundations	6.20m x 6.20m	0.29m
218	Grey brown clay (natural)	2.68m x 1.65m exposed	Unknown
219	Iron foundation	0.18m x 0.14m	0.08m
220	Concrete column	0.70m x 0.55m	Unknown
<i>Trench 3</i>			
300	Greyish brown silt (topsoil)	Trench	0.08m
301	Fine light brown sand with patches of grey sand	Trench	0.06m
302	Compact layer of mixed material, a dark brown/grey silt with fragments of pottery and coal	Trench	0.15m
303	Brown clayey silt with frequent pottery sherds	Trench	0.30m
304	Firm clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 4</i>			
400	Greyish brown silt (topsoil)	Trench	0.29m
401	Same as (301)	Eastern 4.20m of trench	0.06m
402	Compact brown/grey slightly clayey silt with frequent sherds of post medieval pottery	Trench	0.32m
403	Firm clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 5</i>			
500	Loose greyish brown silt (topsoil)	Western 6.50m of trench	0.28m
501	East/west aligned brick wall	6.50m x 0.50m+	0.60m
502	Very compact brown slightly clayey silt (subsoil)	Western 6.50m of trench	0.50m
503	Firm clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
504	Brown clayey silt with frequent pottery sherds	Eastern 14.0m of trench	0.38m
505	Compact layer of mixed material, a dark brown/grey silt with fragments of pottery and coal	Eastern 14.0m of trench	0.20m
506	Fine light brown sand with patches of grey sand	Eastern 14.0m of trench	0.06m
507	Hardcore and pebbles	Eastern 14.0m of trench	0.15m
<i>Trench 6</i>			
600	Soft, loose dark grey silt (topsoil)	Trench	0.35m
601	Vertical northwest/southeast aligned brick wall (same as 501)	2.50m	0.35m
602	Firm clay natural	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 7</i>			
700	Slightly plastic brownish grey silt (topsoil)	Trench	0.20m

701	Firm yellow and grey laminated clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 8</i>			
800	Soft brown grey silty clay	Trench	1.25m
801	Firm brown clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
<i>Trench 9</i>			
900	Brownish grey loose soft silt (topsoil)	Trench	0.44m
901	Slightly orangey mid brown clay (natural)	Trench	Unknown
902	VOID		
903	Loose mixed brownish grey silt with patches of brown clay	3.30m wide	0.23m
904	Lens of dark grey/black gritty silt with patches of reddish brown iron staining	3.30m wide	0.06m
905	Cut of (903) and (904).	3.30m wide	0.29m
906	Loose mixed brownish grey silt with patches of brown clay	1.95m wide	0.23m
907	Lens of dark grey/black gritty silt with patches of reddish brown iron staining	1.95m wide	0.05m
908	Cut of (906) and (907)	1.95m wide	0.28m
909	Greyish brown soft loose fill of [910]	1.10m wide	0.70m
910	Cut of (909)	1.10m wide	0.70m
911	Loose mixed brownish grey silt with patches of brown clay	2.0m wide	0.20m
912	Lens of dark grey/black gritty silt with patches of reddish brown iron staining	2.0m wide	0.05m
913	Limestone rubble and mortar fill	2.0m wide	0.04m
914	Cut of (911), (912) and (913)	2.0m wide	0.29m
915	Loose mixed brownish grey silt with patches of brown clay	1.90m wide	0.19m
916	Lens of dark grey/black gritty silt with patches of reddish brown iron staining	1.90m wide	0.07m
917	Cut of (915) and (916)	1.90m wide	0.26m

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Plan of Unit B, Trench 1	1:50	9-11.08.05	EH
2	Plan of Unit A, Trench 2	1:50	14.09.05	EH & KS
3	South facing section of foundations (501), Trench 5	1:10	28.10.05	EH
4	West facing section of Trench 9	1:100	12.01.06	EH
5	West facing section of [908], Trench 9	1:10	12.01.06	EH

9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Date	Initials
<i>Film: Digital</i>			
1 - 6	Trench 1, various strips and views	09.08.05-10.08.05	EH
7 - 9	Southern brick elevation foundations [103]	10.08.05	EH
10 - 12	Trench 1, various strips and views	11.08.05	EH
1-33	Various shots of the kiln and surrounding floor with views looking north, south and west	14.09.05-15.09.05	EH & KS
1-43	Various shots of the kiln and surrounding floor with views looking north, south and west	15.09.05	EH & KS
1-37	Various shots of the kiln and surrounding floor with views looking north, south and west	15.09.05	EH & KS
1-5	Trench 3, views northeast and northwest	26.10.05	EH
6-8	Trench 3, north-south aligned strip	26.10.05	EH
1-2	Trench 4, view east	26.10.05	EH
1	Trench 5, foundations (501), view north	28.10.05	EH
2	Trench 5, foundations (501), view northwest	28.10.05	EH
3	Trench 5, eastern end of foundations (501), view north	28.10.05	EH
4	Trench 5, working shot, view east	28.10.05	EH
1	Trench 6, view northwest	28.10.05	EH
2	Trench 6, foundations (601), view south	28.10.05	EH
3-8	Trenches 5 and 6, general shots	28.10.05	EH
1-3	Trench 7, view north	30.11.05	EH
1-3	General shots, view west	10.01.06	EH
4-5	General shots, view east	10.01.06	EH
6	General shot, view east	10.01.06	EH
1	Wagon track, view northeast	12.01.06	EH
2	Wagon track, view east	12.01.06	EH
3	Wagon track, view west	12.01.06	EH
4	Trench, view south	12.01.06	EH
5	Base of trench	12.01.06	EH
6-7	Trench earthwork lens (907) in detail, view east	12.01.06	EH
8-9	West facing section of earthwork [908], view northeast	12.01.06	EH
10-11	West facing section of earthwork [908], view southeast	12.01.06	EH
12	Earthwork [914]	12.01.06	EH
13	Limestone lens (913), view east	12.01.06	EH
14	West facing earthwork section [914], view east	12.01.06	EH
15	West facing earthwork section [914], view southeast	12.01.06	EH
16	West facing earthwork section [914], view northeast	12.01.06	EH

17	Trench 9, view south	12.01.06	EH
18	Field east of unit B, earthworks to north obscured beneath machine tracks	12.01.06	EH
19	Field east of unit B, view southeast	12.01.06	EH
20	Wagon tracks, view east	12.01.06	EH

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ The Finds.

A small sample of 25 ceramic fragments were recovered from contexts (900) and (303). These sherds were representative of those unearthed during the watching brief. They comprised sherds from the rims and bases of wide shallow bowls, steep sided jars such as flower pots, undiagnostic body sherds and fragments of land drains. Several of the ceramics were glazed; most frequently with a pale yellow glaze, however, one fragment was covered in a dark grey slip and another with a brown glaze. These forms and glazes were identical to pottery forms still under production at Littlethorpe Potteries. Mr Curtis confirmed that he discards broken and unsatisfactory pottery in the area around the manufacturing shed (pers. comm. October 2005), hence these sherds are from the pottery and date to the 20th century.

11.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.



Plate 1. Trench 1, east/west oriented brick wall foundations (102) from the southern elevation of Unit B.



Plate 2. Trench 2, bottle kiln (217). (Scale of 1m & 2m).



Plate 3. Trench 2, floor surface (213). (Scale of 1m).



Plate 4. Trench 5, brick wall foundations (501). (Scale of 0.5m).



Plate 5. Trench 6, typical section of trench.

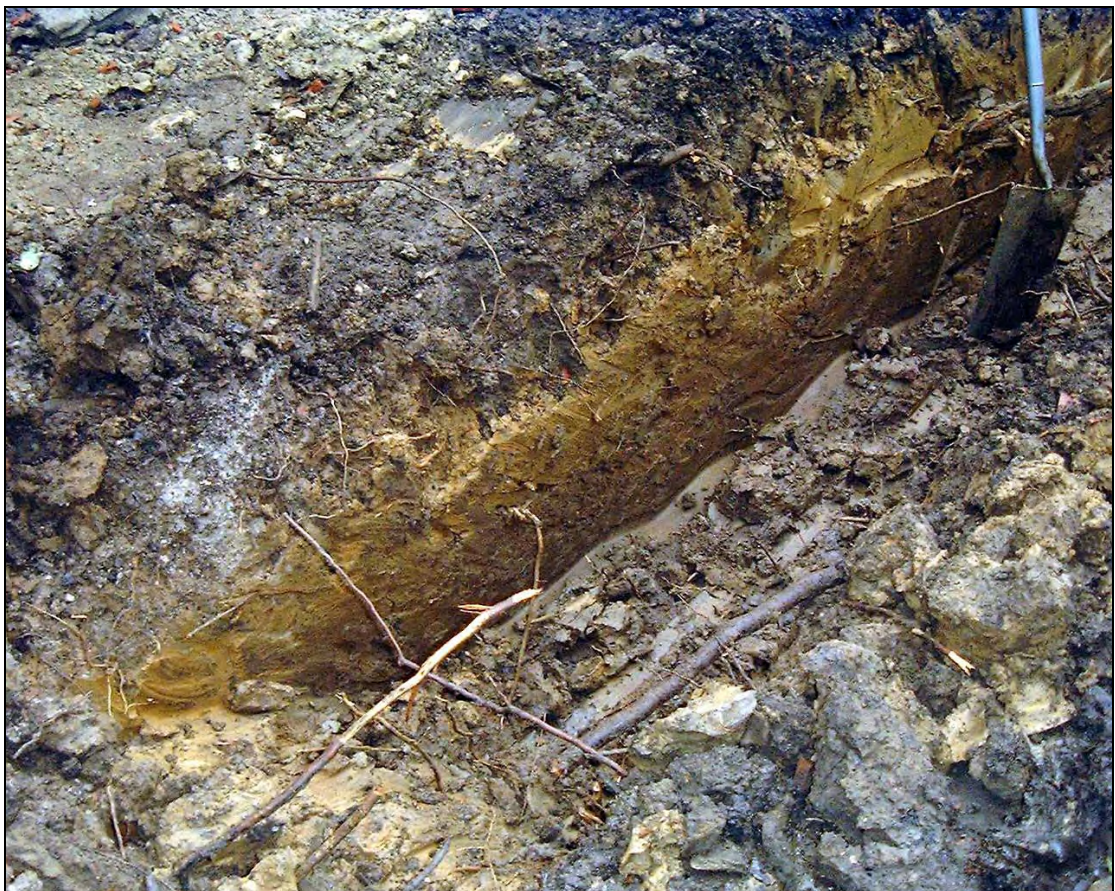


Plate 6. Trench 7, typical section of trench.



Plate 7. Trench 9, west facing section showing earthwork [914]. (Scale of 0.5m).



Plate 8. Sample of pottery from deposit (203). (Scale of 0.2m).



Plate 9. Sample of pottery from deposit (900). (Scale of 0.2m).

