



Former Amy Johnson School, Hawthorn Avenue, Hull

Archaeological Investigations Assessment Report





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HAWTHORN AVENUE, HULL**

**Archaeological Investigations
Assessment Report**

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**FORMER AMY JOHNSON SCHOOL,
HAWTHORN AVENUE, HULL****Archaeological Investigations
Assessment Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Keepmoat Homes Ltd to carry out archaeological evaluation and mitigation works on land off Hawthorn Avenue, Hull. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TA 067 282. Historic maps indicate that this area underwent a rapid transition from rural farmland to industrial suburbs after the arrival of the railway in the mid 19th century and several brickworks were established on the site. The archaeological investigations detailed in this report were required as a condition of planning consent for residential development; part of the Newington St Andrews regeneration project.

The archaeological excavations focussed upon the brickworks depicted on the historic maps and investigated and recorded three separate brickyards. Twentieth-century development was found to have significantly disturbed some parts of the site and therefore the survival of archaeological remains varied across the development area. Each of the three brickyards included the remains of a kiln, whilst the yard to the west of the railway was the best preserved and also contained buildings, a yard area, drainage features and a track or tramway. These well-preserved structural remains, as well as a substantial working area, combine to give an insight into the nature and scale of activity carried out here at the end of the 19th century.

This report presents the results of the investigations and assessments of the finds assemblages. The Humberside region, and Hull in particular, has a long history of brickmaking due to a paucity of local building stone. Documentary and cartographic sources provide further information about historic ownership and land use at the site. The most well-preserved brickyard recorded at the site was owned, for part of its history, by Mr John Goy an established brick manufacturer and merchant with other premises in the area. Nineteenth-century censuses record that the buildings within the brickyards were not only manufacturing premises but were also dwellings for a number of households that were dependant on the works.

The results of these excavations provide valuable information about 19th-century brick manufacture and also the use of the yards as dwellings. Few sites of this type have been investigated and these results are considered to be of local to regional significance.

Due to the limitations of the evidence, such as the short duration of use of the brickyards (approximately 30 years) and high levels of 20th-century ground disturbance, no further work is recommended. However, the local significance of the site merits publication of a short, illustrated note in the *East Riding Archaeologist* in accordance with the project research aims.

The site archive, including finds, is currently stored at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield premises. Upon completion of this project, the archive will be deposited with the Hull and East Riding Museum for long-term storage and curation.

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The fieldwork and post-excavation work was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess. The fieldwork was directed by Michael Hartwell and Chris Harrison with assistance by Zac Nellist, Sam Fairhead, Ashley Tuck, Martin Huggon, Dane Wright, Rob Barnett and Iain McIntyre. The processing and assessment of the finds and samples was coordinated by Justin Wiles.

This report was researched and compiled by Michael Hartwell and Andrea Burgess, with specialist contributions from Peter Didsbury, Alasdair Brooks, Roderick Mackenzie, John Tibbles and Susie White. The figures and plates are by Chris Swales and Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

**FORMER AMY JOHNSON SCHOOL,
HAWTHORN AVENUE, HULL****Archaeological Investigations
Assessment Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Keepmoat Homes Ltd to carry out a scheme of archaeological investigations on the site of the former Amy Johnson School and land off Hawthorn Avenue, Hull (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 A hybrid (part-detailed and part-outline) planning application (ref: 09/00804/OUT) was submitted for the construction of 600 residential units on the Site. This report relates to the detailed application for 148 dwellings for which consent has been granted by Hull City Council Planning Authority. Planning approval included an archaeological condition requiring evaluation and, if required, further work to mitigate the impact of development upon buried remains.

1.1.3 The archaeological investigations were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010) that was approved by Mr Dave Evans of the Humber Archaeology Partnership ('the Curator') on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

1.2 Site Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site (centred on NGR TA 066 282) is located approximately 3km to the west of Kingston upon Hull city centre (**Figure 1**). It equates to an area of c.4.2ha and is bounded to the east by Hawthorn Avenue and by Ringrose Street to the north. The west and south boundaries cross through the former playing fields of the now demolished Amy Johnson School and the site of a demolished council depot.

1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises clay and silt tidal flat deposits overlying the Burnham Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey 1:50,000).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**2.1 The Historic Landscape (pre-1840s)**

2.1.1 The Site lies at the eastern edge of the parish of North Ferriby close to the boundary with the parish of Kirk Ella. This area was formerly known as *Wold Ings*; the name suggesting Anglo-Saxon occupation with '*wold*' deriving from the Old English for a forest and '*ings*' from the Middle English for meadows close to a river or prone to flooding. This open land was enclosed into regular, rectangular fields in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

2.2 The Railway (1845-)

2.2.1 The Hull and Bridlington branch railway was constructed through *Wold Ings* in 1845, forming the southern part of the York and North Midland Railway between Hull and Scarborough. For two years this was the main line to Hull's Manor House Street Station for passengers and to the Humber docks for freight, but the line was bypassed when the Paragon Station opened in Hull in 1848. However, the branch line remained in use for freight services to the Railway Dock and Humber Dock and became part of the North Eastern Railway Company in 1854.

2.3 Industrial and Residential Development (1860s-1910s)

2.3.1 Proposals for the construction of Ringrose Street and Haltemprice Street (to the north and south of the Site respectively) were submitted in 1863 (Archive ref: DBHT/12/13/18). Although these roads appear to have been built by 1882 (**Figure 2**) no significant buildings are mapped until 1891 when brickworks are depicted on each side of the railway line (**Figure 3**). At this time there appear to have been three separate brickworks with buildings, clay pits, kilns and windmills.

2.3.2 Rapid development followed during the subsequent decades as *Wold Ings* was subsumed into the suburb of Newington and by 1910 residential terraces lined Hawthorn Avenue (formerly Chalk Lane), Ringrose Street and Haltemprice Street (**Figure 3**). Industrial activity also continued at the Site during this period but with a noticeable change in the extent of the clay pits; the pits were significantly enlarged between 1891 and 1910, requiring the removal of some structures from within the brickyards (**Figure 3**).

2.4 Post-brickyard Development (1910s-)

2.4.1 Brick production at the Site appears to have ceased in the years between 1910 and 1928; a period when the Newington area became increasingly residential in character. By 1928 the brickworks in the eastern part of the Site had been replaced by Corporation Workshops although, on the western side of the railway line, some brickyard structures remained standing.

2.4.2 There were no further significant changes within the Site until the 1960/70s when the railway line was closed and dismantled. In 1972 Amy Johnson School was constructed incorporating the western half of the Site as part of its playing fields. By 2005 both the school and the council workshops had been demolished.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The investigations were carried out in accordance with the general methodology detailed in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010). Variations to the strategy presented in the WSI were approved by the Curator in advance and are described in Section 3.3 below.

3.2 Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation and subsequent mitigation were:

1. To enhance understanding of the development of the Site and its associated buildings (mainly the late-19th to mid-20th century phases), but also to have regard for potential earlier phases of activity on the Site;
2. To record, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
3. To provide appropriate archaeological information to enable informed decisions to be made concerning the need for future archaeological mitigation works on this Site and to inform the preparation of an evaluation strategy for the wider application area;
4. To determine the phasing and degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
5. To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual, stratigraphic or other evidence;
6. To determine the condition, state of preservation and wider historic significance of the remains;
7. To collate the results of the evaluation, including all necessary analyses, in a single report;
8. To assess the impact of the proposed development upon archaeological remains and prepare proposals to mitigate any such impacts through preservation *in situ* or a further scheme of investigations; and
9. To prepare plans and documentation, sufficient to enable the Local Planning Authority and the Curator to make an informed decision regarding the future treatment of any remains.

3.3 Excavation Strategy

3.3.1 The Curator's recommended strategy was evaluation by 'Strip and Record' to be followed by detailed investigation within the stripped areas to mitigate the impact of the development. However, it rapidly became apparent that surface and below-ground conditions varied significantly across the Site making large-scale stripping problematic and unproductive in some areas. In consultation with the Curator, the evaluation strategy was amended to include the excavation of trial trenches in areas of deep overburden or significant below-ground obstructions. The final strategies are described by area below (**Figure 1**).

3.3.2 **Area 1** corresponded with former late 19th/20th-century housing. Four trenches (1a–d) were excavated to investigate whether earlier archaeological features survived beneath the remains of the houses.

3.3.3 **Area 2** was stripped in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation, but there was extensive ground disturbance caused by the construction and demolition of 19th/20th-century housing and it was evident

that any earlier remains had been completely removed in the affected areas. Hand-excavation focussed upon the undisturbed areas; all remains associated with 19th-century brickworks or earlier were recorded in detail to mitigate the destruction of these deposits during development.

- 3.3.4 Historic maps showed that **Area 3** was likely to have been disturbed and truncated by 19th-century clay pits and the foundations of the former council depot. A high level of disturbance was confirmed by monitoring the removal of the concrete foundations in the area and consequently archaeological evaluation here was limited to three trenches to confirm the level of truncation, plot the extent of the clay pits and to assess the survival of earlier archaeological features (Trenches 3b-d). A fourth trench (3a) in the southern part of Area 3 revealed a continuation of the brickworks from Area 2 and was expanded and hand-excavated to mitigate the impact of the development.
- 3.3.5 **Area 4** remained undeveloped since the demise of the brickworks and therefore had the highest potential for archaeological survival. Stripping commenced in the southern part of Area 4 (Trench 4a) and revealed approximately 1m of made ground overlying archaeological remains. With this depth of overburden progress was slow and the buried archaeology corresponded well with the mapped brickyards. No earlier remains were identified despite detailed hand excavation of the trench. In consultation with the Curator the strategy was amended to allow trenches to be focussed on mapped remains. This strategy resulted in the excavation of five trenches in Area 4 (Trenches 4a-e). All of the stripped areas were investigated and recorded in detail to mitigate the impact of development.
- 3.3.6 **Area 5** was an extension of Area 2. Consequently, the footprint of the 20th-century housing was excluded and excavation focussed on the western half of the area.

3.4 Contamination

- 3.4.1 Archaeological excavation of the historic clay pits was excluded due to the prior identification of high levels of lead and volatile hydrocarbons in the backfills (Encia 2008b).

3.5 Finds and Samples

- 3.5.1 The collection and treatment of artefacts followed the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010). The ceramic building material specialist, John Tibbles, was consulted for advice about collection strategy during the course of the investigations. No artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were recovered and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All of the identified archaeological remains at the Site can be ascribed to one of the following phases (**Figure 5**):

- Phase 1: Agricultural use (pre-1880)
- Phase 2: Industrial use (1880s to 1910s)
- Phase 3: Modern development (1910s onwards)

4.1.2 The majority of the recorded features and finds related to Phase 2. Within this phase were a number of intercutting features and structural repairs suggesting sub-phases of activity, but unfortunately the surviving stratigraphy of the Site was not sufficient to define these sub-phases in detail. In addition, the artefact assemblages were not closely datable within the 30 year period of brickyard operation.

4.1.3 The results of the investigations are described below by phase beginning with the earliest features. Only significant contexts and features are described in the text below but all recorded contexts are listed and briefly described in **Appendix 1**. The initial digit of each context number corresponds to the excavation area within which it was located, for example context numbers in the 1000s were recorded in Area 1, 2000s in Area 2, etc

4.2 Phase 1: Agricultural Activity

4.2.1 Evidence for pre-industrial activity was scant and was found only in Trenches 2 and 4a (**Figure 5**). This poor survival was due to large-scale ground disturbance during later phases of activity at the Site.

4.2.2 Phase 1 activity comprised only the following features: a buried subsoil deposit clearly cut by Phase 2 features and several field drains in Trench 2 (**Figure 5**); a silted-up drainage ditch **4431** in Trench 4a (**Figure 10**) and, a ceramic field drain beneath Phase 2 deposits in Trench 4c (not illustrated).

4.2.3 In addition, 18th-century pottery from the primary fill of drainage ditch **4250** may indicate that the feature was originally an agricultural feature and was re-used in Phase 2. Many of the field drains identified across the Site contained ceramic pipes of a type that remained in use throughout the 19th century (Tibbles pers. comm.). All of the Phase 1 features appear to relate to the drainage of agricultural fields.

4.3 Phase 2: The Brickyards

4.3.1 Evidence of 19th-century brick manufacture was found in Areas 2, 3, 4 and 5 (**Figure 4**). Historic Ordnance Survey maps indicate that these remains represent three separate brickyards and the archaeological results accord with this. The areas investigated may be summarised as follows:

Brickyard No	Location	Main components
Brickyard 1	Areas 2 and 5	Kiln 1 and a brick structure
Brickyard 2	Area 2	Kiln 2 and a pit
Brickyard 3	Area 4	Kiln 3, brick structures, tracks and pits

Brickyard 1

- 4.3.2 The archaeological remains of Brickyard 1 comprised Kiln 1 with an attached structure to the north and a possible storage building to the south (**Figure 6**).
- 4.3.3 The kiln was constructed onto natural clay deposits and comprised four heavily vitrified brick surfaces (**2047**, **5005**, **5008** and **5009**; **Plate 1**) laid on a bedding layer of burnt fuel and ash (**2045**, not illustrated), and two low walls (**5006** and **5007**). The southern extent of Kiln 1 was preserved in the distribution of burnt clay layer **2007**. There was no evidence of a permanent superstructure.
- 4.3.4 A brick structure comprising **5010**, **5011**, and **5012** was probably originally attached to Kiln 1 (wall **5011** being a continuation of wall **5007**). Unlike the kiln, the fabric of this building did not include vitrified brick surfaces or evidence of heat damage. In addition, this structure had not been constructed to the same standard as the adjacent kiln, as **5012** had been repaired with brick wasters and part bricks. Between the kiln and the building was a small pit (**5019**). To the south of Kiln 1 a robbed-out brick wall (**2016**) and two post/stanchion holes (**2018** and **2286**) probably represent the only surviving remains of a building shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map.

Brickyard 2

- 4.3.5 The only surviving element of Brickyard 2 was Kiln 2 (**Figure 7**). The kiln comprised three parallel brick surfaces (**2245**, **2253** and **2258**) built directly onto natural clay deposits (**Plate 2**). Notably, the central surface (**2258**) did not extend the full length of the kiln. Drainage was provided by ceramic field drains along each side of, and between, the brick surfaces and connected to a larger field drain (**2290**) to the north by rough joints covered with pan tiles.
- 4.3.6 The brick surfaces had slumped in several places, probably due to the deposits below drying out and the weight of the loaded kiln. As a result the kiln had been repaired on a number of occasions; for example at the northern end of the kiln, surface **2245** had slumped down by 0.22m and the damage repaired with layers of crushed brick and mortar (**2291**). Bricks pressed into the surface of this mortar may suggest the addition of superstructure such as a chimney (**Plate 3**).
- 4.3.7 The heat pattern of Kiln 2 was preserved in a heavily fired clay deposit (**2257**) extending beneath the brick surfaces (**Plate 4**). The colouration of **2257** shows that the highest temperatures were achieved at the southern end of the kiln with fuel located in the space between surfaces **2245** and **2253**.
- 4.3.8 As with Kiln 1 it is assumed that the superstructure of Kiln 2 was mainly temporary and replaceable. A pit to the east of Kiln 2 (**2282**; not illustrated) may have provided a convenient source of clay for sealing the kiln prior to each firing.

Brickyard 3 (south)

- 4.3.9 Brickyard 3 was the most well-preserved and extensive of the yards on Site and has been divided into 'north' and 'south' areas for ease of description (**Figure 5**). The southern part of the brickyard was identified in Trench 4b and comprised a complex of buildings around a walled yard and, outside the yard, Kiln 3 (**Figure 8**; **Plate 5**).

- 4.3.10 The earliest structure was a small brick building (**4191**) at the eastern side of the trench, close to the railway line. Potentially contemporary deposits were found elsewhere in the trench, surviving as thin and discontinuous layers of mixed clays, crushed brick, ash and clinker, eg. **4213**.
- 4.3.11 The majority of remains in Brickyard 3 (south) related to a later sub-phase of activity dominated by two brick buildings on opposite sides of a central yard. On the northern side of the yard, building **4338** comprised brick foundations and walls; notably the fabric of the foundation courses included brick wasters. The building was sub-divided internally to form five separate rooms. The presence of rooms and a possible fireplace (**4177**) suggests that the building was a dwelling and/or office rather than a workshop. An unusual feature of the room with the fireplace was the insertion of a ceramic drain (**4181**) through the external wall.
- 4.3.12 Building **4339** faced building **4338** across a central yard. It comprised one fully enclosed room and an open-sided area facing the central yard. On the open side the roof was supported by stanchions or posts (e.g. **4199**) and five brick buttresses added support to the rear wall.
- 4.3.13 The only entrance into the yard was through a gate located between postholes **4197** and **4333**. The interior of the yard included a brick path **4186/4189** (**Plate 6**). The entrance and the path had both been repaired frequently, with patches of bricks pressed into the natural clay near the entrance (**4193**, **4194** and **4195**) and a discrete deposit of roofing pan-tiles (**4187**) in the path; the patina on the tiles was consistent with previous use on a roof in a place of industrial activity (J. Tibbles, pers. comm.).
- 4.3.14 Kiln 3 was located just outside of the walled yard. It was of similar construction to Kiln 1, with a black ash and clinker bedding layer beneath a brick surface **4386** (**Plate 7**). An additional layer of crushed burnt brick, **4387**, beneath the brick surface may derive from an earlier kiln in the same area. The western side of Kiln 3 had been removed to allow the expansion of the adjacent clay pit.

Brickyard 3 (north)

- 4.3.15 The northern part of Brickyard 3 was identified in Trench 4c and the continuations of two linear features from this trench were also recorded in Trench 4e (**Figure 5**). The majority of the archaeological remains in this area related to transportation of raw materials, clay extraction and storage (**Figure 9; Plate 8**).
- 4.3.16 The dominant feature in this area was a substantial track or tramway (**4165**) that crossed into the trench from the direction of Ringrose Street and led to the edge of a clay extraction pit. At its western end the track was surfaced with heavily burnt and vitrified bricks and brick wasters (**4172**), while its eastern end comprised sections of brick (**4161**) and wood (**4160**) (**Plate 9**). The 2.5m-wide track was constructed directly onto made ground (**4043**) and natural clay deposits, and formed with a bedding layer **4159** under the brick (**4161**) and wood (**4160**) surfaces. The brick sections included part and whole bricks whilst the wood sections were constructed from thick planks or sleepers. Parallel linear indentations (approximately 1.5m apart) in the surface of the track were consistent with use by horse-drawn carts.

- 4.3.17 Brickyard 3 (north) contained several other tracks but whilst they were probably not all in use at the same time, detailed sub-phasing was not possible. To the south of the main track, a narrower track **4411** was constructed from two lines of bricks pressed into a clay made-ground deposit (**4314**) and track **4408** was made from a layer of chalk and a crushed brick/rubble surface. To the north of the main track, another crushed-brick track (**4269**) led north out of Brickyard 3. It also had linear ruts in its surface (1.5m apart) and where recorded in Trench 4e it had been re-surfaced with flagstones.
- 4.3.18 A small brick building **4084** was located at the eastern side of the trench. It was constructed from machine-made bricks and had an internal dividing wall, a fireplace and chimney. Outside of the building was a brick-lined well (**4230**) and two pits (**4079** and **4428**). All of these features appear to be domestic in nature, whilst the building's position at the entrance to the yard may also suggest a security function.
- 4.3.19 Twenty-four post-holes and post-pads were identified in the northern half of Brickyard 3 (north) (**Figure 9**). Although stratigraphic phasing was not possible, the forms and fills of these features allow the pattern to be resolved into three separate coherent structures built onto made ground (**4150**). Two small buildings are each represented by four circular post-holes packed with concrete or brick; one group comprising **4148**, **4144**, **4265** and **4263** and the other group being **4146**, **4142**, **4234** and **4239**. The third and largest structure consists of the remaining sixteen shallow rectangular features which were filled with compacted clinker to function as post-pads. These structures were probably storage platforms with raised floors.
- 4.3.20 To the south-west of the main trackway (**4165**) the surviving archaeological remains were complex and appear to represent structures associated with machinery or machine processes. Some stratigraphic relationships were apparent but could not be resolved into coherent sub-phases.
- 4.3.21 Brick structure **4093** was constructed on the same made ground (**4043**) as the track. This 1.2m square structure was built on timber raft-type foundations **4103** (not illustrated) and comprised a ceramic tile base or surrounded on three sides by a brick wall (**4093**). The base and the walls both showed evidence of high temperatures.
- 4.3.22 To the south-east of **4093** were four brick pillars (**4352**, **4360**, **4394** and **4412**) which formed the corners of a 6m by 6m structure. Each pillar was set in a steep-sided construction cut and may have supported a roofed, open-sided structure. This structure belongs in an early sub-phase of activity in this area along with a circular pit (**4304**) just to the north. The pit was at least 0.6m deep but was not fully excavated due to the presence of contaminated fills.
- 4.3.23 A brick and timber structure (**4375**) was also built onto the made ground to the south of the main trackway (**Plate 10**). The brick walls/foundations were represented by **4341**, **4342** and **4397** representing a structure that was originally 1.2m wide by 3m long. On the northern side of the structure was a wooden beam (**4375**) supported by a timber raft (**4377**), and a mortar and rubble deposit (**4380**).

- 4.3.24 The remains of a drainage system extended across the full width of Brickyard 3 (north). The main component was ditch **4250** which was also identified in Trench 4e (**Figures 5 and 9**). During the operation of the brickyard the ditch was open over most of its length but adjacent to track **4165** it was loosely filled with broken tiles (**4419**, not illustrated) to enhance drainage, and then sealed with made ground. The primary ditch fill (**4421**, not illustrated) contained 18th-century pottery which may indicate that the ditch was constructed during Phase 1 or the pottery may be residual. A later fill (**4256**, not illustrated) produced a large assemblage of late 19th/20th-century glass.
- 4.3.25 Ditch **4250** was fed by a part-brick and part-ceramic drain **4039** which went under the main trackway. The other end of drain **4039** led towards the edge of the clay extraction pit. The drain started at a wooden barrel (**4282**) which was set in a clay-lined pit and connected to a second pit (**4337**) with a small iron pipe (**Plate 11**). Pit **4337** was of unusual construction – it had been sealed with clay at ground level but its contents could be accessed through a square timber-edged opening (**4321**) in the top of the feature. The cover of this pit had been repaired with brickwork **4329**.

Other Features

- 4.3.26 A further structure was identified some 80m to the south of Kiln 3, in Trench 4a (**Figure 10**). Building **4028** had been partially removed by the expansion of an adjacent clay pit and survived as only a brick wall, a floor surface and a rubble deposit. Ditches **4430** and features **4018**, **4011**, **4020** and **4024** in the same trench may be associated with the building. These fragmented remains may relate to Brickyard 3 or may represent a separate phase or property.

Clay Extraction Pits

- 4.3.27 Clay pits were mapped within the Site in the 1890s. Prior to the start of the archaeological works geotechnical investigations confirmed the presence of the pits and found that they extended to depths of up to 6.5m below ground level. These geotechnical works recorded the profile of some of the pits and identified evidence to suggest that the sides and bases of some of the clay pits had been lined with re-deposited clay (Encia 2008a). The edges of clay pits were recorded in archaeological Trenches 3b-3d and 4a-4c. The exposed and mapped limits of the clay pits are compared on **Figure 11**.

4.4 Phase 3: Modern Activity

- 4.4.1 The final phase of activity includes all demolition, levelling and construction activity that took place after the closure of the brickyards.
- 4.4.2 Brickyards 1 and 2, adjacent to Hawthorn Avenue, were the first to be demolished and had been replaced by residential development by 1910. The remains of the kilns were covered with demolition debris that was used as a levelling deposit. The brick foundations of terraced houses were cut into natural clay deposits and the fabric of these foundations incorporated fragments of heavily vitrified bricks that clearly derived from the brickyards. To the west of the railway line, Brickyard 3 was demolished after 1910 and the remains were sealed by brick rubble deposits. This land remained undeveloped until the mid 20th century when the ground was raised and levelled to create school playing fields.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Almost all of the finds recovered from this Site dated to the 19th and 20th centuries. The pottery, glass and metal dated predominantly to the mid 19th and early 20th centuries and were mostly domestic in nature. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage covered a slightly wider date range with some of the earliest examples dating to the late 18th century.

5.2 Pottery (Peter Didsbury)

Introduction

5.2.1 The vast majority of the assemblage (309 sherds) was produced in the second half of the 19th century and the very early part of the 20th century. With one or two notable exceptions there is a lack of 18th-century pottery, while the Creamware and Pearlware which might be expected had the assemblage contained an earlier 19th-century component are both almost entirely missing. Much of the assemblage consists of the nationally distributed Late Factory Products (LFP) of the Staffordshire and Yorkshire potteries, and of utilitarian stonewares.

Brickyard 1

5.2.2 Pottery in small amounts came from basal layers **2045** and **2046** of Kiln 1. None was closely datable within the general range suggested above for the site assemblage.

Brickyard 2

5.2.3 The demolition events from Kiln 2 all produced pottery, but the assemblages are indistinguishable from those already discussed, though two vessels deserve individual mention. A stoneware 'covered jar' from **2244** is of a kind produced at least as early as 1873, *cf.* those in the 1873 catalogues of Stiff and Sons, and Doulton and Watt, (Green 1999, Appendices 17 and 18); and in **3009** was sherd from a small 18th-century tin-glazed (faience) vessel. Further research might result in a closer judgement of form and date but it is presumably residual in its context.

5.2.4 Fills **2283** and **2285** of pit **2282** (close to Kiln 2) both produced pottery. A number of pieces, all from **2285**, may be mentioned. A complete stoneware porter bottle is of a long-lived form, and can be closely matched by examples from the mid 19th-century onwards (*cf.* Hildyard 1985, no. 320). A 'Flow Blue' bowl probably dates from the Edwardian period, when it was particularly popular in England (see further below). One transfer-printed sherd is identified as coming from a flatware in the 'Wild Rose' pattern. This reached the height of its popularity in the 1830s to 1850s, but was produced by numerous factories for a considerable time afterwards (Coysh and Henrywood 1993, 399 ff).

Brickyard 3

- 5.2.5 Made-ground deposit **4242** produced an assemblage of factory products mainly of later 19th-century appearance. The presence of possible sherds of Creamware and Pearlware suggests there may be a slightly earlier component in this deposit. Demolition deposit **4316** produced a fairly large assemblage which included a porcelain sherd with a mark of the period 1891–1914. The only ‘pre-buildings’ deposit in Brickyard 3 which contained pottery was a heat-affected surface **4275**. The reasonably large assemblage contained what is probably Pearlware, hinting perhaps at earlier 19th-century activity nearby. A sherd stamped with a crown and the words IRONSTONE CHINA has unfortunately resisted attempts to date. Similar stamps were numerous and used over a long period. Made ground **4043**, and layer **4314**, upon which the wood and brick track or tramway had been laid, both produced pottery suggesting a later 19th-century date.
- 5.2.6 Also in Brickyard 3, ditch **4250** produced pottery from contexts **4251**, **4252** and **4256**. The first of these contexts has banded slipware of mid to late Victorian appearance, while possible Pearlwares and Creamware hint at an earlier 19th-century component in **4252**. Context **4256** contains a ceramic bottle closure of ‘Lightning’ type, with part of its metal ‘bail’. The type was patented in New York in 1875 and has remained in widespread use until the present day. The closure has the legend HAWKSHAW HULL printed on its upper face. Robert Hawkshaw was in business as a mineral water manufacturer in Hull before 1891 and the firm remained in business into the 1960s. The lack of the word ‘Ltd.’ in the legend might imply a date before 1928. Pottery was also obtained from demolition fill **4328** of drain **4036** and primary fill **4421** of ditch **4418**. Most of the wares are ‘of the period’, though **4421** produced a small sherd of residual 18th-century White Salt-Glazed English Stoneware.

Conclusions

- 5.2.7 The material exhibits a wide range of commonly available wares of the period, much of it probably from the cheaper end of the market. It is almost entirely domestic in nature, comprising kitchen and table wares, with little of an industrial or horticultural nature.

5.3 Glass (Alasdair Brooks)

Introduction

- 5.3.1 The glass assemblage consists of approximately 116 fragments weighing 8,309 grams, all recovered from Brickyard 3. The assemblage would appear to entirely post-date 1850, and is mostly a light container glass scatter typical of many later 19th-century industrial and domestic sites. Most of the diagnostic marks show a clear association with Hull, which helps to further emphasise the local focus of much of the British container glass industry prior to the 1920s.

Brickyard 3

- 5.3.2 Fill **4256** from drainage ditch **4250** contains one of the more interesting glass assemblages. While not a large collection of items, it appears to be tightly dateable to between c.1875-c.1920. The context assemblage includes an intact post-1875 Codd Stopper bottle with a still-intact marble in the neck. The latter is labelled ‘Binnington & Co.’, a prominent soda water and ginger beer firm of Hull whose major factory opened in 1892 (Godden 2010, 2).

Also present are an intact stopper from early 20th-century Hull brewers Faloon & Co., and a bottle base from the pre-1920 West Yorkshire firm of Bagley & Co. Ditch fill **4421** is mainly of interest for including a marked aerated waters torpedo bottle that is clearly from Hull, though the firm name (which ends with [...]ATLEY) has not been identified in the trade directories available to this author.

Conclusions

- 5.3.3 Overall, there is little remarkable about the assemblage except in so far as it helps to confirm the extent to which:

'Prior to c.1920, when fully automatic machine made bottle manufacture almost completely replaced earlier manufacturing techniques, glass industries tended to remain local in focus for longer than the refined ceramics industry – increasingly dominated by Staffordshire from the second half of the 18th century. The rise of the international St. Helens-based glass industry focused on United Glass and Pilkingtons is very much a 20th-century phenomenon; United Glass Bottlers was only founded in 1913.' (Brooks 2010).

- 5.3.4 Given the prominence of Hull bottles in this assemblage – with only one bottle coming from outside the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire – this would appear to be as true of North Ferriby as it was for the Wakefield assemblage for which the above quote was written.

5.4 Archaeometallurgy (Roderick Mackenzie)

- 5.4.1 The metal items recovered are all domestic or structural in nature and probably relate to demolition phases at the site. The archaeological contexts and likely age of the metals finds means that they are of limited archaeological potential.

- 5.4.2 The industrial process residues recovered are predominantly fragments fuel ash slag (clinker), which is a common waste by-product of coal and coke fired grates, hearths and boilers. The fuel ash slag may relate to the brickworks in the area, although it should be noted that fuel ash and blast furnace slag are a relatively common component of made ground on urban sites, and they are only of archaeological significance when found in very specific contexts.

5.5 Ceramic Building Materials (John Tibbles)

Introduction

- 5.5.1 A total of 94 complete/part brick, tile and earthenware pipes was recovered from 51 stratified contexts, and comprised material dated from the 19th and 20th centuries. With the exception of the ceramic land drains none of the assemblage was dateable to earlier than the mid 19th century.

Bricks

- 5.5.2 Machine-made half bricks or bats were present possibly for on-site construction of kilns or associated buildings. A substantial amount of wasters and seconds were present within the brick assemblage (27%) including distorted 'Beart' type bricks, a positive indication that such bricks were manufactured on the site. Hand-made wasters/seconds were re-used within floors, yards etc.

5.5.3 Three fire-bricks and a single engineering brick were identified of which two fragments displayed part manufacturer stamps: -OUTHERN HULL and L (?) B CO (Not identified at this stage). The engineering brick, manufactured in dense refractory clay, also bore a part stamp: HUNCOAT ACC---- (Huncoat Brickworks, Accrington 1885-1968). Stamped bricks generally appeared by the late 19th century.

5.5.4 Approximately 2% of the assemblage was manufactured from fire-clays where bricks needed to withstand high temperatures and stress particularly in kilns and furnace linings (Douglas and Oglethorpe 1993). Because of the complexity of shape fire-bricks/refractory bricks were being hand-made in the Black Country from the 1700s until the 20th century (Cooksey 2003).

Tile

5.5.5 The majority of the tile assemblage was identified as floor (quarry) tiles. Only three fragments of roof-tile were recognized within the assemblage and identified as pantile of 19th-century date. One fragment displayed the residual elements of suspension in the form of an elongated nib. Although no wasters or seconds were identified, tiles may have been manufactured on site.

Land drains

5.5.6 Three types of land drain were identified and all were types in use by the early 19th century and still in use by the turn of the 20th century.

5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe (Susie White)

Introduction

5.6.1 The excavations produced 57 clay tobacco pipe fragments consisting of fourteen bowls, 42 stems and one mouthpiece.

Diagnostic fragments

5.6.2 Although the majority of the stem fragments are plain, two have moulded lettering giving the name of the manufacturer (T. Holland of Manchester, and John Hirst of Hull). Plain stems are difficult to date accurately and therefore have been given a broad date range. However all of the stems, including the two marked examples, appear to be 19th-century types. All of the bowl fragments from the excavations are 19th-century types and are most likely to have been deposited in the mid to late decades of the century. For the most part the bowl fragments are quite small and fragmentary but are interesting in that ten out of the total fourteen bowl fragments are mould-decorated.

5.6.3 The majority of the diagnostic clay pipes fragments, i.e. the bowls and marked fragments, fall within a date range of c.1830-1870. Most of the bowl fragments are decorated and many of these designs include the name of the maker and the place of manufacture. Almost all of them can be identified with known Hull makers, including Edward Blyth, John Hirst, Stephen Smith, and Charles Ross; perhaps not surprising given the site's proximity to Hull.

Conclusions

5.6.4 Although some of the stem fragments have been given broad date ranges taking in the very end of the 18th century, all of the diagnostic bowl fragments from the excavation are certainly 19th-century types, so it is most likely that the stems are contemporary.

6 DISCUSSION AND STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of fifteen trenches were excavated in the archaeological evaluation and mitigation phases of this project. Eight trenches examined the former brickyards; four trenches examined former terraced housing along Hawthorn Avenue, and a further three trenches examined former clay extraction pits and a former council depot. In addition, a limited amount of historical research was conducted, using online sources and the Hull City Archives at the Hull History Centre, in order to understand the significance of the results of the excavation in a wider context. The following sections contain discussions of the results of the historic research and the excavations.

6.2 Historical Context

Known Brickyards at the Site

- 6.2.1 The earliest documentary evidence for brickyards in the area comes from the 1871 census which describes part of 'Enumeration District 6 (Hessle)' as: '*... that portion of the Township of North Ferriby the Wold Ings ... including Mr Garbutts brick yard*'. This census records four properties on *Wold Ings* and four occupants employed as brickmakers.
- 6.2.2 The earliest documentary evidence for brickworks within the Site is a copy of a Deed of Covenant recording the purchase of the plot of land on the western side of the railway (Brickyard 3) by John Goy in 1872 (Archive ref. C BHT/5/136). Goy was an established brick and tile manufacturer with premises nearby on Wheeler Street. The land to the north and south of the purchased plot was owned by the Ringrose family at the time of the sale in 1872.
- 6.2.3 The expansion of the brick production is reflected in the census returns of 1881 and 1891 in which increasing numbers of local residents described themselves as brickmakers (and one 'kiln setter' in 1901). Of particular relevance to the Site is the 1881 census which records 'Ringroses Brickyard' as the address of four households; although not named as such on any maps, this is likely to be the local name for John Goy's yard on the western side of the railway (Brickyard 3).
- 6.2.4 White's commercial directory of Hull for 1882 lists four brickmakers in the vicinity of the Site including John Goy on Wheeler Street and the 'Newington Brickyard' off Chalk Lane which was owned by Henry James Ledger. Ledger's brickyard may have been Brickyard 1 or 2 within the Site.
- 6.2.5 In 1882 John Goy's yard (Brickyard 3) was the subject of a court case when JW Bean claimed for damages for trespass following the construction of a tramway from Goy's brickyard across Bean's land (Archive ref. C DBHT/5/603). The court papers include a plan that confirms Goy's ownership of Brickyard 3. The case (*'one of the most audacious acts of trespass'* according to the judge) involved issues of land ownership, tenancies and attempts to maximise compensation from a railway company due to build on the land. Ultimately the judge found against Goy but the case is significant for the details that it provides about the changing character of the land immediately adjacent to Goy's brickyard. A contemporary newspaper report describes damage to hedges and fences and of sleepers

laid on agricultural land; the defendant argued that it was 'agricultural land but with a high prospective value' whilst Goy's surveyor claimed that it was 'developing building land'. Other witnesses added that the hedges were already in poor condition and 'gradually disappearing owing to old age and modern progress'.

The Demand for Bricks in the 1880s and 1890s

- 6.2.6 The expansion of the brickworks at the Site, and the wider Newington area, in the 1880s may be related to the construction of docks and wharf-side buildings in Hull. St Andrew's Dock opened in 1883 and was subsequently extended in 1897. Historic maps indicate that Brickyards 1-3 were the closest mapped brickworks to the docks, 1.5 miles away, and were connected to the docks by the branch line that ran through the centre of the Site (Ordnance Survey 1891). Whilst there are no maps showing sidings from the railway line into the Site, this branch was for freight only by this date and it is possible that the line was quiet enough for bricks to be loaded directly onto trains.

The Decline of Brickmaking at the Site

- 6.2.7 John Goy's brickyard business clearly survived the costs and publicity of the 1882 trespass case as he was still listed in Kelly's 1893 directory. At this time there was no mention of the 'Newington Brickyard' that was listed in 1882 but several other brickmakers were still listed on Chalk Lane. This perhaps indicates a change of ownership at Brickyards 1 and 2, or could record the beginning of the decline of brickmaking at the Site. Archived documents record Goy's sale of Brickyard 3 in 1894 (Archive ref. C BHT/5/136) and John Goy was recorded bankrupt in 1896 (Archive ref. zDDx715/1).
- 6.2.8 The other brick manufacturers at the Site appear not to have survived into the 20th century; by 1910 Brickyards 1 and 2 had been replaced by housing but Brickyard 3 remained standing on the un-redeveloped land to the west of the railway. It is not known if Brickyard 3 was still operational at this time. Brickmaking within the Site, and in this part of Newington, had probably ceased completely by 1913 as no local brick manufacturers are listed in Kelly's commercial directory of that year.

6.3 Discussion and Interpretation of the Excavation Data

Introduction

- 6.3.1 The results from the excavations have revealed a more complex history of development than the available cartographic evidence suggested. Three major phases of activity were present, with the majority of the remains relating to Phase 2. Three brickyards were identified in two distinct areas; two yards on Hawthorn Avenue (formerly Chalk Lane) and one at the end of Ringrose Street.

Pre-industrial

- 6.3.2 The evidence for pre-industrial activity at the Site is limited to a few ditches, several of which contained types of ceramic field drain that were used from the early 19th to the early 20th centuries and cannot be dated more closely. These features relate to agricultural land-use prior to industrial development.

Brickyards 1 and 2

- 6.3.3 Historic maps first depict a brickyard in Brickyard 1's location in 1890 (New Plan of Hull 1890; Ordnance Survey 1891). The archaeological remains of Kiln 1 are consistent with multiple phases of construction or repair, indicating that the kiln was constructed and partially demolished with each firing. To the south of the kiln the maps record a long, narrow building with a closed side to the north and an open side to the south but this area was found to be heavily truncated with no significant archaeological survival.
- 6.3.4 The historic maps show Brickyard 2 as separated from Brickyard 1 by a clear boundary, and therefore the two yards were probably under separate ownership. The archaeological evidence for Kiln 2 was well preserved and corresponds well with cartographic evidence (Ordnance Survey 1891), but few additional features were identified.

Brickyard 3

- 6.3.5 This was the most substantial and long-lived of the three brickyards investigated during fieldwork. Documentary evidence indicates that it was known locally as 'Garbutt's Brickyard' in 1871, 'Ringroses Brickyard' in 1881, and was owned by John Goy from 1872 to 1894. This yard is shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. Although the structures of Brickyard 3 survived to be mapped in 1910, manufacturing at the yard may have ceased at the turn of the century. The surviving archaeological evidence included buildings, clay extraction pits, and structures relating to transportation, drainage, brick firing and storage.
- 6.3.6 The most substantial remains were buildings, a yard and Kiln 3 recorded in Trench 4b. A sub-divided building was constructed first, followed by a yard and an open-sided shed. The Ordnance Survey maps shows that the yard included additional buildings to the south in 1891, but these structures were subsequently demolished to allow for the expansion of the nearby clay pit. Two of the surviving buildings in Brickyard 3 contained internal features suggesting domestic use and it is feasible that some of the structures in the yard were dwellings providing accommodation for the workers and their families and/or security for the yard. The small two-roomed cottage at the entrance into the brickyard from Ringrose Street (in Trench 4c) was well-placed to have been a gatehouse for security. If Brickyard 3 is the yard known as 'Ringroses Brickyard' in 1881, four households were recorded here on the census - a railway clerk, his wife and eight children in one household, and the brickyard foreman and his wife in another.
- 6.3.7 Brickyard 3 was accessed via Ringrose Street and across the railway. A track or tramway through the yard was identified, probably for the transportation of clay from the extraction pit but also possibly for moving bricks during production. Within the yard were structures for drainage, storage and clay-processing. Particularly well-preserved were a barrel and a wood-lined pit that were part of the drainage system and a timber-and-brick machine base. The type of machinery that would be expected in this position, close to the clay pit (or 'brick pond'), would be a pug mill or similar to process the clay, or a windmill-powered pump for drainage. (The 1891 Ordnance Survey map depicts windmill-powered pumps at other brickworks in the vicinity.)

- 6.3.8 The archaeological evidence for Brickyard 3 consistently indicated several sub-phases of activity in which the structures were built, used, repaired, demolished and replaced, and typically these sub-phases were separated by a 'made ground' deposit used to prepare and consolidate the area prior to new construction.

Kiln Technology

- 6.3.9 The three excavated kilns were similar structures and Kiln 2 was the best preserved. The remains of Kiln 2 included brick surfaces on which unfired bricks were stacked, an indication of the position of the heat source, and a series of ceramic pipes to drain the kiln, but no evidence of permanent superstructure. This suggests that the kilns were probably re-constructed for each firing by stacking bricks directly onto the clay or brick surfaces. These stacks would incorporate flue-spaces and would be sealed by a final layer of clay. Kilns constructed in this way produce a relatively high rate of unusable bricks. In order to minimise wastage, misshapen and low-quality bricks were used within the firing surfaces and at the base of the stacks.

Clay Pits

- 6.3.10 Brickyards 1 and 2 obtained clay from pits on the eastern side of the railway line, whilst Brickyard 3 was located adjacent to a clay pit on the western side of the railway line. The excavations confirmed that the historic Ordnance Survey maps of the clay pits are reasonably accurate; the exception was Area 3 where it is possible that the clay pit was extended slightly after the 1910 survey was completed.

6.4 Statement of Potential

- 6.4.1 The results of the investigations are of local archaeology importance and are significant because few comparable sites have been excavated in this region (Tibbles pers. com.). Consequently very little archaeological information has been available about the development and the range of processes carried out at mid to late 19th-century brickyards. The results from these investigations have increased our knowledge considerably, but the limitations of the evidence are also clear. A number of factors hindered the identification and interpretation of individual processes and sub-phases:

- the relatively short duration of manufacturing at the yards;
- the absence of kiln superstructures;
- the destructive nature of clay pit expansion;
- the level of 20th-century truncation;

- 6.4.2 In addition, the finds assemblages are not closely datable and are made up almost entirely of material which could be expected to be in production or use during the period of site development.

- 6.4.3 The East Riding of Yorkshire, and Hull in particular, has a long and significant history of brick manufacture, necessitated by a paucity of local building stone. The brickyards at the Site were established and operated during a period of great expansion for the city of Hull and the Humber docks. The expansion of Hull Docks, particularly St Andrew's Dock, and the westward expansion of Hull's suburbs in the 1880s and 1890s provided local demand for building materials that sustained brick manufacture at the Site into the 20th century. The Site's eventual inclusion within the built-up area of

Hull ultimately led to the closure of the brickworks by restricting the land available for further expansion of clay pits and accessibility to raw materials, shifting demand for bricks further west into new construction projects and, enhancing the value of the brickwork sites for residential development.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The investigations identified and recorded three late 19th-century brickyards that were shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps. These maps have been confirmed as accurate at depicting the major structures, but the archaeological excavations have contributed significant further detail in the form of: phasing; complexity; locations and dimensions of smaller structures; interior features and, the identification of unmapped non-permanent features such as trackways and machine bases.

7.1.2 A rapid exploration of online sources and the Hull City Archives has provided site-specific information to enhance interpretation and understanding of the excavated remains. Census returns provide the earliest reference to brickmaking on *Wold Ings* and identify a yard known locally as Ringroses Brickyard which is a highly probable match with Brickyard 3. The suggestion of a domestic function for one of the buildings in this yard is supported by the 1881 census, which recorded four households living within Ringroses Brickyard. Records have also confirmed that Brickyard 3 was owned for part of its operating period by John Goy who owned a number of brickmaking premises including his main office on Wheeler Street which is to the north of the Site.

7.2 Updated Project Aims

7.2.1 The aims of the archaeological investigations are outlined in Section 3.2 above. The data from the excavations and this assessment report have directly addressed aims 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The remaining aims (3, 8 and 9) were addressed in consultation with the Curator during the course of fieldwork, resulting in the identification of areas for mitigation works and ensuring that all necessary archaeological fieldwork resulting from the development of the Site, was completed. Consideration of the results of the investigations described in this report allows the following updated project aims to be proposed:

10. To prepare a short, illustrated note for publication in the *East Riding Archaeologist*,
11. To prepare and deposit the project archive with Hull City Museums for long term storage and curation.

7.3 Proposals for Further Analysis of Excavation Data

7.3.1 The limitations of the structural data are described in paragraphs 6.4.4 and 6.4.5 above. Further analysis of the site records would not provide additional stratigraphic information to enhance the description or interpretation of the Site and, therefore, is not recommended.

7.4 Proposals for Further Historical Research

7.4.1 A limited amount of research at the Hull archives was carried out in order to understand the significance of the Site. This research yielded sufficient information to accomplish this aim and also identified additional information such as ownership and occupancy of some of the excavated buildings. Further avenues of research were not identified and it is not considered likely that additional archive searches would be profitable. No further archive research or analysis is recommended.

7.5 Proposals for Further Analysis of Finds

7.5.1 The pottery, glass and metalwork specialists have advised that no further work is required on these assemblages.

7.5.2 The clay tobacco pipe specialist has advised that a detailed catalogue with illustrations of the decorated and marked fragments from the site should be prepared for the site archive. As there are no proposals to separate the finds from the paper archive for long-term curation, this illustrated catalogue will not be required.

7.5.3 The brick/tile specialist stated that the majority of the assemblage has limited archaeological potential, but that further research on the unidentified stamps should be undertaken and the results added to the existing report. However, the identification of these stamps does not offer any potential for enhancing our understanding of the archaeology of this Site because there is no evidence that these particular bricks were manufactured at the Site. Therefore no further work on the building material assemblage is recommended as part of the current project.

7.6 Proposed Publication

7.6.1 A short, illustrated note will be prepared, based on the text of this Assessment Report. It will summarise the archaeological, documentary and artefactual evidence for the development and use of the brickworks site. It is estimated that the note will be 2-3 pages long, including illustrations.

7.7 Archive Deposition, Storage and Curation

7.7.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation is deposited with the Hull and East Riding Museum. Deposition of the finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner and a written agreement regarding the ownership and curation of the finds will be reached with the museum.

7.7.2 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics and artefacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hull City Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).

7.7.3 All archive elements are marked with site code 74530, and a full index will be prepared.

7.8 Finds Storage

7.8.1 The finds are currently stored in perforated polythene bags in cardboard or airtight plastic boxes, ordered by material type, following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990).

7.9 Finds Conservation

7.9.1 No conservation requirements have been identified in respect of any of the materials recovered from the Site.

7.10 Finds Discard Policy

7.10.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.

7.10.2 The specialists have made the following recommendations which will be undertaken following consultation with the specialist and the recipient museum:

- The pottery assemblage may be subject to selective discard.
- The metalwork can all be discarded.
- The ceramic building material assemblage should be subject to selective discard.

7.11 Copyright

7.11.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003.

7.11.2 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

7.12 Security Copy

7.12.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record (English Heritage), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

7.13 Programme

- 7.13.1 The publication and archiving programme will commence immediately on approval of the proposals by the Curator. Subject to instruction by the Client, it is anticipated that the publication text and illustrations would be available by the end of **March 2012**. Subject to approval by the Curator, it is anticipated that the finalised text and illustrations can be submitted to the journal editor by **May 2012**.
- 7.13.2 The finds and archive will be prepared and deposited with the Museum on completion of the publication programme; it is anticipated that this will take place by the end of **June 2012**. The Curator will be informed when the archive has been deposited.
- 7.13.3 Wessex Archaeology understands that submission of the publication note to the editor of the journal and deposition of the finds and archive will represent the completion of the programme of archaeological work in accordance with the Planning Condition.

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8.2 Archive Documents

1863. Plan of land belonging to J. Ringrose, esq., showing proposed streets on Wold Ings Road, Ringrose, Haltemprice and Newington Street. Hull City Archives ref. **C DBHT/12/13/18.**
1882. Case papers regarding JW Bean versus J Taylor and John Goy in the County Court. Hull City Archives ref. **C DBHT/5/603.** (Includes maps and press cuttings)
- 1882 New plan of Hull, seven inches to one statute mile. Hull City Archives.
1890. New plan of Hull, seven inches to one statute mile. Hull City Archives
- 1891-1897. Hull Estates Company Ltd. Directors minute book. East Riding of Yorkshire Archives and Records Service ref. **zDDX715/1/2.** (includes notices and notes relating to the bankruptcy of John Goy, grocer, draper and brickmaker, 1896)
1894. Papers relating to the purchase of land near Wold Ings Road by Jon Goy, brickmaker of Wheeler Street. Hull City Archives ref. **C DBHT/5/136.** (Includes copy of plan dated 1872.)

8.3 Trade Directories

1882. Whites General and Commercial Directory of Hull, (<http://www.historicaldirectories.org>)
1893. Kellys Directory of the North and East ridings, Yorkshire with the City of York, (<http://www.historicaldirectories.org>)
1913. Kellys Directory of the North and East ridings of Yorkshire (with the City of York and Hull), (<http://www.historicaldirectories.org>)

8.4 Maps Consulted

- 1856 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,560
- 1891 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,560, 1:2500
- 1910 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,560
- 1928 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,560
- 1938 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,560
- 1948 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:1250
- 1949 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:1250
- 1967 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,560
- 1971 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,000
- 2005 Ordnance Survey, scale 1:10,000

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
1000	layer	Grey brown silty sand with gravel and occasional rubble fragment inclusions. Modern levelling layer.	
1001	layer	Grey black silty clay with gravel, pebbles, mortar, brick and concrete inclusions. Modern demolition layer.	
1002	structure	Red brick wall with grey mortar. Modern housing.	
1003	cut	Cut for construction of modern houses.	
1004	layer	Blue-grey clay with occasional rubble inclusions.	1003
1005	natural	Sandy clay, yellow with blue mottling. Natural	
2001	layer	Mid grey brown silty sand with occasional stones. Topsoil.	
2002	layer	Dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional small stones and broken glass and occasional to moderate rubble. Garden soil.	2313
2003	layer	Brown sandy loam with occasional rubble fragments. Subsoil.	
2004	natural	Orange-grey clay. Natural.	
2005	layer	Red/grey clay and rubble with red brick. Modern demolition.	2067
2006	cut	Box cut down to natural clay for construction of kiln 1 floor.	
2007	layer	Red brown heat-affected clay. Caused by firing of Kiln 1.	
2008	cut	Sub-ovoid pit. Unexcavated.	
2009	fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with stones, gravel, modern rubbish, burnt wire, brick and glass.	2008
2010	cut	Sub-circular pit. Unexcavated.	
2011	fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Moderate small stones and abundant brick, concrete, stones and rubble.	2010
2012	cut	Rectangular pit. Unexcavated.	
2013	fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rust flakes and rubble.	2012
2014	cut	Sub-circular pit. Unexcavated.	
2015	fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stones, rubble and modern rubbish.	2014
2016	cut	Trench cut for wall.	
2017	layer	Light grey rubble and mortar with moderate sand and occasional coal. Demolition layer.	2016
2018	cut	Construction cut with shallow concave sides and flat bottom.	
2019	layer	Light grey rubble with grit, gravel and brick frags. Foundation.	2018
2020	cut	Cut of animal burial. Modern.	
2021	fill	Fill of animal burial. Modern.	2020
2022	cut	Cut for garden path	
2023	structure	Red brick garden path.	2022
2024	cut	Cut for red brick garden path.	
2025	structure	Red brick garden path.	2024

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2026	cut	Cut for red brick garden path.	
2027	structure	Red brick garden path.	2026
2028	cut	Cut for red brick garden path.	
2029	structure	Red brick garden path.	2028
2030	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2031	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2030
2032	cut	Fenceposts. All square or rounded in plan.	
2033	layer	Red-orange brick rubble. Demolition layer assoc with kiln 1.	
2034	layer	Red-orange brick rubble. Demolition layer assoc with kiln 1.	2308
2035		VOID	
2036	layer	Red brown heat-affected clay. Caused by firing of Kiln 1.	
2037		VOID	
2038	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2039	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2038
2040	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2041	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2040
2042	cut	Shallow, irregular linear feature assoc with demolition of kiln 1.	
2043	structure	Red brick structure. Foundations and walls from modern housing. No. 128 Hawthorn Avenue.	2066
2044	structure	Red brick structure. Foundations and walls from modern housing. No. 130 Hawthorn Avenue.	2066
2045	layer	Black layer of clinker with coal and charcoal inclusions. Foundation/levelling layer for brick surface of kiln 1.	2006, 2289
2046	layer	Black layer of clinker with coal and charcoal inclusions. Foundation/levelling layer for brick surface of kiln 1.	2042
2047	structure	Irregular and heat-affected brick surface. Kiln 1.	
2048		VOID	
2049	cut	Cut of animal burial. Modern.	
2050	fill	Fill of animal burial. Modern.	2050
2051	structure	Red brick shed base.	2052
2052	cut	Cut for shed base	
2053	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2054	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2053
2055	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2056	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2055
2057	structure	Red brick structure. Foundations and walls from modern housing. No. 132 Hawthorn Avenue.	2066
2058	structure	Red brick structure. Foundations and walls from modern housing. No. 134 Hawthorn Avenue.	2066
2059	structure	Red brick structure. Foundations and walls from modern housing. No. 136 Hawthorn Avenue.	2066
2060	structure	Red brick structure. Foundations and walls from modern	2066

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
		housing. No. 138 Hawthorn Avenue.	
2061	structure	Red brick rubble spread between houses 138 and 140.	2066
2062	structure	Red brick rubble spread and walls. 140 Hawthorne Avenue.	2066
2063	structure	Red brick rubble spread and walls. 142 Hawthorne Avenue.	2066
2064	structure	Red brick rubble spread and walls. 144 Hawthorne Avenue.	2066
2065	structure	Red brick rubble spread and walls. 146 Hawthorne Avenue.	2066
2066	cut	Construction cut for houses along Hawthorne Avenue.	
2067	cut	Cut for demolition of houses along Hawthorn Avenue.	
2068	layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of brick and rubble. Fill of housing construction cuts.	2066
2069	cut	Linear cut for field drain.	
2070	fill	Grey sand and rubble with mortar and charcoal.	2069
2071	structure	Red brick garden path.	2072
2072	cut	Cut for construction of garden path.	
2073	cut	Cut for field drain.	
2074	fill	Fill of field drain.	2073
2075	cut	Cut for field drain.	
2076	fill	Fill of field drain.	2075
2077	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2078	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2077
2079	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2080	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2079
2081	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2082	surface	Cut of discrete garden feature.	2081
2083	cut	Box cut for construction of concrete hardstanding.	
2084	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2085	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2084
2086	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2087	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2086
2088	cut	Cut for field drain.	
2089	fill	Fill of field drain.	2088
2090	cut	Sub-square cut related to modern garden features.	
2091	fill	Dark grey black silty sand with inclusions of brick, mortar and concrete fragments. Modern garden soil and rubble deposit.	2090
2092	cut	Sub-circular pit. Possible rubbish pit.	
2093	fill	Dark grey black silty sand with mortar and brick fragments and bone and glass inclusions.	2092
2094	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2095	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2094
2096	cut	Cut of field drain.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2097	fill	Fill of field drain.	2096
2098	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2099	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2098
2100	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2101	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2100
2102	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature.	
2103	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2102
2104	cut	Sub-rectangular pit. Possible rubbish pit.	
2105	fill	Grey black silty sand with red brick fragments.	2104
2106	cut	Roughly circular possible rubbish pit.	
2107	fill	Grey black silty sand with mortar dust and red brick frags.	2106
2108	cut	Circular pit/posthole cut.	
2109	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel and pebbles.	2108
2110	cut	Circular pit/posthole cut.	
2111	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel.	2110
2112	cut	Western of two post hole like features. Sub-circular cut.	
2113	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel.	2112
2114	cut	Eastern of two posthole like features. Sub-circular cut.	
2115	fill backfill	Grey black silty sand with gravel.	2114
2116	cut	Circular garden related cut.	
2117	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel.	2116
2118	cut	Cut of discrete garden feature. Contains red brick packing.	
2119	fill	Grey black silty sand with red brick packing for post.	2118
2120	cut	Circular garden related posthole.	
2121	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel.	2120
2122	cut	Circular garden related posthole.	
2123	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel.	2122
2124	cut	Sub-circular garden-related pit.	
2125	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel and red brick fragments.	2124
2126	cut	Sub-circular garden feature. Probable rubbish pit.	
2127	fill	Grey black silty sand with charcoal and red brick fragments.	2126
2128	cut	Sub-circular garden-related feature. Probable rubbish pit.	
2129	fill	Grey black silty sand with bone, ceramic and red brick frags.	2128
2130	cut	Linear cut for modern field drain/service	
2131	fill	Fill of field drain/service associated with modern housing.	2130
2132	cut	Sub-circular cut for possible rubbish pit.	
2133	fill	Grey black silty sand with mortar and gravel inclusions.	2123
2134	cut	sub-square garden post hole, or possibly small rubbish pit.	
2135	fill	Grey black silty sand with coal and ceramic fragments.	2134

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2136	cut	Sub-circular cut of unknown purpose. Possibly plant-related.	
2137	fill	Grey black silty sand with with gravel and red brick fragments.	2136
2138	fill	Light brown clay with brick fragments with inclusions of ceramic and clay pipe. Redeposited natural around drain pipe.	2139
2139	structure	Red ceramic field drain pipe with circular bore.	
2140	cut	Sub-circular cut of unknown purpose.	
2141	fill	Grey black silty clay with occasional red brick fragments. Very similar to surrounding natural.	2140
2142	layer	Compact dark red-orange brick crush layer with rare coal flecks. Demolition after kiln 1 goes out of use.	
2143	layer	Grey brown rubble and sand. Fairly fine. Demolition layer associated with kiln 1.	
2144	layer	Coarse, loose layer of re-brown rubble and sand. Modern demolition layer.	2145
2145	cut	Demolition cut for modern housing.	
2146	cut	Linear cut for field drain/service.	
2147	fill	Fill of field drain/service associated with modern housing.	2146
2148	cut	Circular pit/posthole associated with modern gardens.	
2149	fill	Grey black silty sand.	2148
2150	cut	Circular pit/posthole associated with modern gardens.	
2151	fill	Grey black silty sand with gravel and red brick fragments.	2150
2152	cut	Circular garden feature.	
2153	fill	Grey black silty sand.	2152
2154	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2155	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2154
2156	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2157	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2156
2158	cut	Linear cut of field drain.	
2159	fill	Fill of field drain.	2158
2160	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2161	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2160
2162	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2163	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2162
2164	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2165	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2164
2166	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2167	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2166
2168	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2169	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2168
2170	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2171	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2170

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2172	layer	Pink-red brick and mortar crush. Levelling for modern houses. Probably a product of demolition of brickworks.	
2173	cut	Short linear garden feature.	
2174	fill	Fill of linear garden feature.	2173
2175	cut	Short linear garden feature.	
2176	fill	Fill of linear garden feature.	2175
2177	cut	Short linear garden feature.	
2178	fill	Fill of linear garden feature.	2177
2179	cut	Circular pit/posthole associated with modern gardens.	
2180	fill	Grey black silty sand with red brick fragments.	2179
2181	cut	Circular pit/posthole associated with modern gardens.	
2182	fill	Grey black silty sand with charcoal and mortar fragments.	2181
2183	cut	Circular pit/posthole associated with modern gardens.	
2184	fill	Grey black silty sand with charcoal and mortar fragments.	2183
2185	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2186	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2185
2187	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2188	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2187
2189	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2190	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2189
2191	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2192	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2191
2193	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2194	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2193
2195	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2196	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2195
2197	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2198	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2197
2199	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2200	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2199
2201	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2202	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2201
2203		VOID	
2204		VOID	
2205	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2206	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2205
2207	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2208	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2207
2209	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2210	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2209

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2211	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2212	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2211
2213	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2214	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2213
2215	cut	Linear garden feature.	
2216	fill	Fill of linear garden feature.	2215
2217	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2218	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2217
2219	fill	Fill of all fenceposts in group 2032. Dark black silty sand with brick and wood fragments, and mortar, gravel and pebbles.	2032
2220	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2221	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2220
2222	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2223	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2222
2224	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2225	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2224
2226	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2227	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2226
2228	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2229	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2228
2230	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2231	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2230
2232	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2233	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2232
2234	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2235	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2234
2236	structure	Red brick wall associated with modern housing.	
2237	cut	Construction trench cut for wall foundation.	
2238	layer	Sandy levelling/dump layer assoc with demolition of kiln 1.	
2239	cut	Curving linear near vertical round-bottomed cut for drain.	
2240	fill	Clay with moderate fine crushed red brick and occasional clinker. Backfill over drain pipe to north of kiln 2.	2239
2241	cut	Demolition cut for outbuilding of modern gardens.	
2242	layer	Red-brown rubble and sand. Modern demolition layer.	2241
2243	cut	Box construction cut for red brick surface and drains in kiln 2.	
2244	layer	Red grey rubble layer. Demolition deposit assoc with kiln 2.	
2245	structure	Surface made from red bricks placed on edge. Kiln 2.	2260
2246	layer	Brown clay with rare pebbles. Levelling layer.	2297, 2310
2247	cut	Discrete garden feature.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2248	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2247
2249	cut	Discrete garden feature.	
2250	fill	Fill of discrete garden feature.	2249
2251	layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Made ground.	
2252	layer	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Modern garden soil.	
2253	structure	Surface made from red bricks placed on edge. Kiln 2.	2266
2254	layer	Red-brown heated clay with fragments of rubble. Demolition layer assoc with kiln 2.	
2255	layer	Red grey rubble layer. Demolition layer assoc with kiln 2.	
2256	layer	Red grey rubble layer. Demolition layer assoc with kiln 2.	
2257	layer	Red brown heat-affected clay layer underlying kiln 2. Natural.	
2258	structure	Surface made from red bricks placed on edge. Kiln 2.	2243
2259		VOID	
2260	cut	Box construction cut for red brick surface and drains in kiln 2.	
2261	structure	Ceramic flat-bottomed drain pipes with circular bore. Kiln 2.	2260, 2304
2262	fill	Red heat-affected clay with occasional rubble fragments overlying drain. Deliberate backfill/capping layer.	
2263	cut	Trench cut for drain extending to north of kiln 2.	
2264	structure	Ceramic flat-bottomed drain pipes with circular bore. Kiln 2.	2263
2265	fill	Red heat-affected clay with occasional rubble fragments overlying drain. Deliberate backfill/capping layer.	2263
2266	cut	Box construction cut for red brick surface and drains in kiln 2.	
2267	structure	Ceramic flat-bottomed drain pipes with circular bore. Kiln 2.	2266, 2305
2268	fill	Red heat-affected clay with occasional rubble fragments overlying drain. Deliberate backfill/capping layer.	2266, 2305
2269	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2270	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2271	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2272	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2273	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2274	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2275	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2276	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2277	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2278	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2279	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2280	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2281	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2282	cut	Cut for clay pit to east of kiln 2.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2283	layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and clinker and moderate rubble.	2282
2284		VOID	
2285	layer	Dark blackish brown silty clay with moderate rubble.	2282
2286	cut	Construction cut for internal wall of a brickworks building.	
2287	structure	Light grey white rubble with sand, mortar and bricks. Foundation.	2286
2288	structure	Circular concrete drain head associated with garden feature.	
2289	cut	Short gully under surface of kiln 1.	
2290	structure	Red ceramic field drain running W-E across N end of kiln 2.	2239
2291	structure	Depressed surface comprised of red bricks and mortar at N end of kiln 2. Possibly footing for wall or chimney.	
2292	layer	Mid greyish blue clay with reddish mottling.	2282
2293	layer	Brownish red rubble crush with occasional clinker.	2282
2294	cut	Cut for field drain.	
2295	layer	Dark reddish brown clay and sand and red ceramic field drain.	2294
2296	layer	Brownish red brick rubble.	2282
2297	cut	Demolition cut for kiln 2.	
2298	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2299	fill	Fill of garden feature.	2298
2300	cut	Cut of garden feature.	
2301	fill	Fill of garden feature.	2300
2302	layer	Mid reddish-brown coarse grit with red brick crush and occasional clinker. Bedding layer.	2237
2303	layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent rubble and occasional clinker. Demolition/ levelling layer.	2311
2304	cut	Construction cut for drain extending to N of kiln 2.	
2305	cut	Construction cut for drain extending to N of kiln 2.	
2306	layer	Red rubble and clay with mortar and red bricks. Foundation.	
2307	cut	VOID	
2308	cut	Demolition cut for kiln 1.	
2309	layer	Grey mortar and sand. Protective layer over kiln 2.	2260
2310	cut	Vertical cut at south of Kiln 2, possibly construction cut	
2311	cut	Large modern levelling cut, truncating features to E of kiln 2.	
2312	group	Kiln 2 Group	
2313	cut	Modern levelling cut.	
2314	group	Modern fence post Group	
2315	fill	Dark brown sandy silt - redeposited topsoil. Inclusions of modern material including glass, ceramic and metal.	2269
2316	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2270
2317	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2271

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
2318	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2272
2319	fill	Dark brown sandy silt - redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions	2273
2320	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2274
2321	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2275
2322	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2276
2323	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2277
2324	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2278
2325	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2279
2326	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2280
2327	fill	Dark brown sandy silt- redeposited topsoil. Modern inclusions.	2281
3001	natural	Light brown clay with greenish mottling.	
3002	cut	Cut of clay pit.	
3003	fill	Fill of clay pit. Contaminated clay, clinker and oil.	3002
3004	layer	Dark black-brown silty clay with frequent rubble and clinker. Made ground for council depot.	
3005	cut	Trench cut for council foundations.	
3006	fill	Fill of cut for council depot. Concrete and type 1 crush.	3005
3007	layer	Rubble, brick and clinker. Modern demolition debris	
3008	natural	Clay. Blue-grey with yellow-brown mottling.	
3009	layer	Red brick rubble crush and mortar. Demolition of kiln 2.	
3010	layer	Brown clay with occasional grit/gravel and brick debris. Levelling layer sealing brickworks demolition rubble.	3044
3011	layer	Light greenish brown silty sand. Made ground.	
3012	layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Garden soil for modern housing.	
3013	layer	Mid brownish grey sandy gravel. Demolition layer.	
3014	structure	Red brick surface of Kiln 2.	3016
3015	structure	Drain built from red ceramic drain pipe sections.	3016
3016	cut	Cut for surface and drain. Vertical sides and flat base.	
3017	structure	Red brick wall to north of Kiln 2.	
3018	structure	Drain built from red brick with red ceramic tile capping.	3019
3019	cut	Trench cut for drain 3018.	3019
3020	cut	Cut for wall 3017.	
3021	layer	Red brick crush layer. Foundation for wall 3017.	3020
3022		VOID	
3023		VOID	
3024	cut	Round-bottomed posthole. Part of fence line.	
3025	layer	Heated clay with occasional red brick rubble fragments. Capping layer over drain in Kiln 2.	
3026	layer	Layer of grey mortar overlying red brick surface of Kiln 2.	
3027		VOID	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
3028	cut	Sub-circular probable rubbish pit.	
3029	fill	Mixed sand and garden soil. Fill of pit.	3028
3030	structure	Ceramic drain pipe. Runs W-E to north of Kiln 2.	
3031	cut	Linear near-vertical cut for insertion of drain.	
3032	fill	Mid brownish green clay with inclusions of red brick crush and clinker. Fill of drain cut.	3031
3033	fill	Yellow-brown clay. Redeposited natural in drain cut.	3019
3034	layer	Grey silty sand. Subsoil.	
3035	cut	Subcircular concave-sided posthole. Possible fenceline.	
3036	fill	Blue-grey silty clay with brown mottling. Fill of garden feature.	3035
3037	fill	Black brown silty clay with red brick fragments. Fill of posthole.	3024
3038	cut	Posthole cut through surface of kiln 2. Part of fence line.	
3039	fill	Black brown silty clay with red brick fragments. Fill of posthole.	3038
3040	cut	Posthole cut through surface of kiln 2. Part of fence line.	
3041	fill	Black brown silty clay with red brick fragments. Fill of posthole.	3040
3042	layer	Red brick rubble and mortar. Levelling layer or foundation.	
3043	layer	Layer of sandy mortar over red brick crush. Foundation.	
3044	cut	Cut for demolition of kiln 2.	
3045	cut	Garden feature or rubbish pit.	
3046	fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with some small stones.	3045
3047	cut	Construction cut for council depot.	
3048	layer	Mid grey brown rubble. Backfill/ made ground.	3047
4001	natural	Natural clay.	
4002	layer	Topsoil.	
4003	layer	Made ground for playing fields.	
4004	natural	Natural.	
4005	structure	N-S red brick wall.	4028
4006	surface	Possible tile floor surface related to [4005].	
4007	cut	Large irregular cut.	
4008	fill	Fill of [4007] similar to [4003].	4007
4009	cut	Ditch of unknown purpose.	
4010	fill	Redeposited clay backfill.	4009
4011	cut	Possible natural depression or waste pit.	
4012	fill	Made ground/levelling.	4011
4013	cut	Modern postholes associated with school.	
4014	fill	Silty clay fill	4013
4015	deposit	Rubble demolition, possibly remains of southern end of wall.	
4016	cut	Clay pit.	
4017	fill	Backfill of clay pit.	4016
4018	cut	Ditch contemporary with clay pit.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4019	fill	Deliberate backfill, modern and contaminated.	4018
4020	cut	Cut for drain	
4021	structure	Possible drain or aborted foundation.	4021
4022	cut	Robbed out foundation cut.	
4023	fill	Clay silt backfill of robber cut.	4022
4024	cut	Pit of unknown use.	
4025	fill	Sandy clay fill of a pit.	4024
4026		VOID	
4027		VOID	
4028	cut	Shallow construction cut.	
4029	structure	Red brick rubble foundation.	4028
4030	layer	Grey brown clayey silt.	
4031	layer	Made ground. Post demolition levelling.	
4032	natural	Clay natural.	
4033	layer	Topsoil.	
4034	layer	Made ground.	
4035	natural	Clay natural in 4C.	
4036	structure	Drain comprised of two pipes.	4038
4037	structure	Red brick drain	4039
4038	cut	Cut for drain.	
4039	cut	Cut for drain	
4040	fill	Fill of drain cut.	4038
4041	fill	Clay and rubble drain fill.	4039
4042	layer	Probable capping layer.	4039
4043	layer	Possible surface or made ground.	
4044	natural	Clay natural.	
4045	layer	Made ground.	
4046	layer	Topsoil.	
4047	layer	Demolition layer.	
4048	cut	Stripping/truncation event.	
4049	fill	Clay fill.	4011
4050	cut	Cut of posthole.	
4051	fill	Fill in base of posthole.	4050
4052	fill	Deposit of slag and clinker in posthole.	4050
4053	cut	Possible drain cut.	
4054	fill	Backfill of possible drain cut, contains smashed tile.	4053
4055	cut	N-S robber trench.	
4056	fill	Primary fill of robber cut.	4055
4057	cut	ENE-WSW linear ditch. Possible robber cut.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4058	fill	Fill of possible robber trench.	4057
4059	fill	Secondary fill, silty sand.	4055
4060		VOID	
4061	layer	Redeposited natural.	
4062	layer	Made ground, comprised of many layers and tipping lenses.	
4063	layer	Subsoil.	
4064	cut	Large clay pit.	
4065	fill	Red brick crush lining former clay pit.	4064
4066	fill	Fill of clay pit. Unexcavated due to heavy contamination.	4064
4067	cut	Probable robber cut.	
4068	fill	Primary fill of robber cut	4067
4069	cut	N-S boundary ditch.	
4070	fill	Primary fill of boundary ditch. Contains hand made brick.	4069
4071	cut	Pit cut .	
4072	fill	Primary fill pit. Contains demolition material.	4071
4073	cut	Robber cut into a wall foundation	
4074	fill	Primary fill of robber cut.	4073
4075	cut	Boundary or drainage ditch.	
4076	fill	Backfill of a disused boundary/drainage ditch.	4075
4077	cut	Posthole.	
4078	fill	Fill of posthole.	4077
4079	cut	Timber beam slot.	
4080	fill	Fill of beam slot.	4079
4081	fill	Either subsided make up layer, or truncated backfill.	4079
4082		VOID	
4083		VOID	
4084	structure	Small brick building	4105
4085	structure	Outer strengthening for a chimney.	4105
4086	cut	Cut for drainpipe.	
4087	fill	Backfill of drainpipe cut.	4086
4088	layer	Redeposited natural as primary fill of construction cut.	4105
4089	foundation	Crushed brick foundation.	4105
4090	layer	Levelling layer.	4105
4091	layer	Layer assoc with building.	
4092	layer	Made ground.	
4093	structure	Small brick structure.	4096
4094	cut	Pit.	
4095	fill	Pit fill.	4094
4096	cut	Construction cut for small structure.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4097	fill	Sandy mortar backfill.	4096
4098	layer	Bedding layer.	4096
4099	structure	Floor surface.	4096
4100	fill	Backfill.	4093
4101	cut	Demolition cut	4093
4102	cut	Ground reduction event.	
4103	timber	Wooden beam.	4096
4104	layer	Redeposited natural.	
4105	cut	Foundation cut for red brick building.	
4106	structure	Red brick partition wall	4105
4107	layer	Made ground.	
4108	structure	Red brick base of fireplace.	
4109	group	Post-hole group	
4110	cut	Sub-rectangular posthole.	
4111	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4110
4112	cut	Square posthole.	
4113	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4112
4114	cut	Sub-rectangular posthole.	
4115	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4114
4116	cut	Sub-rectangular posthole.	
4117	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4116
4118	cut	Heavily truncated pit.	
4119	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4118
4120	cut	Sub-rectangular posthole.	
4121	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4120
4122	cut	Sub-rectangular posthole.	
4123	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4122
4124	cut	Cut of rectangular posthole.	
4125	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4124
4126	cut	Rectangular posthole.	
4127	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4126
4128	cut	Rectangluar posthole.	
4129	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4128
4130	cut	Sub-rectangular posthole.	
4131	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4130
4132	cut	Rectangular posthole.	
4133	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4132
4134	cut	Rectangular posthole.	
4135	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4134

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4136	cut	Rectangular posthole.	
4137	fill	Compact ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4136
4138	cut	Unexcavated posthole.	
4139	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4138
4140	cut	Unexcavated posthole.	
4141	fill	Ash/clinker fill of posthole.	4140
4142	cut	Posthole.	
4143	fill	Fill of posthole	4142
4144	cut	Posthole.	
4145	fill	Fill of posthole	4144
4146	cut	Sub-oval posthole.	
4147	fill	Gritty silt fill of posthole.	4146
4148	cut	Sub-oval posthole.	
4149	fill	Primary fill/post pad.	4148
4150	layer	Ash/clinker made ground covering natural.	
4151	layer	Silty clay subsoil.	
4152	cut	Large irregular clay pit, unexcavated due to contamination.	
4153	fill	Fill of clay pit.	4152
4154	layer	Made ground layer used to cap off clay pit.	4152
4155	cut	Cut for tramway/track (group 4165)	
4156	layer	Red brick crush.	4155
4157	fill	Fill of posthole.	4146
4158	fill	Clay fill.	4162
4159	layer	Compacted layer of brick rubble	4155
4160	timber	Sleepers forming tramway/track.	4155
4161	structure	Red brick rafts.	4155
4162	cut	Cut for tramway/track	
4163	cut	Semi-circular cut of pit through sleepers.	
4164	fill	Rubble fill of pit.	4163
4165	group	Tramway/track group	
4166	cut	Cut for field drain.	
4167	fill	Backfill over field drain.	4166
4168	structure	Ceramic field drain.	4166
4169		VOID	
4170		VOID	
4171	cut	Cut for tramway/track.	
4172	fill	Brick surface for track.	4171
4173	structure	West wall of north (N) building, red brick possibly handmade.	4274
4174	structure	Wall footing for internal wall of N building.	4302

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4175	structure	N-S red brick interior wall in N building.	
4176	structure	Red brick wall, part of N building.	
4177	structure	Damaged red brick structure within N building.	4301
4178	structure	Red brick south wall of N building.	
4179	structure	North part of entrance to clay pit constructed from red brick.	
4180	structure	Red ceramic drain pipe associated with N building.	
4181	structure	N-S aligned collared ceramic pipe.	
4182	structure	C shaped brick structure, possibly a bench or sink base.	4274
4183	structure	N-S red brick wall. Interior wall of N building.	
4184	structure	E-W red brick wall. South wall of N building.	4274
4185	structure	Unexcavated drain seen in plan.	
4186	structure	E-W brick path in courtyard.	
4187	layer	Debris from collapsed roof in path	
4188	structure	E-W ceramic drain	4262
4189	structure	Brick path in courtyard.	
4190	structure	NW-SE collared pipe drain.	
4191	structure	Unfrogged red brick wall. Earliest feature on this area of site.	4261
4192		VOID	
4193	structure	Square brick post pad.	
4194	structure	Square brick post pad.	
4195	structure	Square brick post pad.	
4196	surface	Fill of posthole. A mix of rubble and clinker.	4197
4197	cut	Posthole for gate at entranceway.	
4198	structure	Ceramic drain.	
4199	structure	Stanchion base, made from unfrogged red brick.	
4200	structure	Back wall of open sided south (S) building.	
4201	structure	Surface for outbuilding made from unfrogged red brick.	4277
4202		VOID	
4203	structure	Red brick buttress for south building.	
4204	structure	Red brick buttress for south building.	
4205	structure	Red brick buttress for south building.	
4206	structure	Red brick buttress for south building.	
4207	structure	Red brick buttress for south building.	
4208	structure	External west wall of south building.	4277
4209	structure	SE wall of room in south building.	4277
4210	structure	E-W wall in south building.	
4211	structure	Red brick wall at entrance to yard.	4332
4212	layer	Made ground.	
4213	layer	Burnt clay, ash and clinker layer. Remains of kiln 3.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4214	structure	Crushed brick surface.	
4215	structure	E-W dividing wall in north building.	
4216	layer	Topsoil.	
4217	layer	Demolition layer.	
4218	natural	Natural clay.	
4219	cut	Tree throw/root activity.	
4220	fill	Fill.	4219
4221	cut	Tree throw/root activity.	
4222	cut	Fill.	4221
4223	structure	Brick surface.	
4224	structure	Remnants of paved surface.	
4225	layer	Re-deposited clay bedding layer.	
4226		VOID	
4227		VOID	
4228	cut	Unexcavated N-S linear.	
4229	fill	Silty clay of linear.	4228
4230	structure	Sub-circular red brick well.	4231
4231	cut	Cut for well structure.	
4232	fill	Fill.	4231
4233	fill	Fill.	4231
4234	cut	Sub-square posthole.	
4235	fill	Post packing.	4234
4236	fill	Concrete post packing.	4234
4237	fill	Backfill of posthole after removal of post.	4234
4238	fill	Silty clay fill of well construction cut.	4231
4239	cut	Sub-rounded posthole.	
4240	fill	Concrete post packing.	4239
4241	layer	Fill.	4239
4242	layer	Made ground.	
4243	structure	Sandstone flag surface.	
4244	cut	Curvilinear modern feature.	
4245	fill	Fill of modern feature.	4244
4246	cut	E-W linear possibly a modern feature.	
4247	fill	Fill of modern feature.	4246
4248	cut	Possible posthole.	
4249	fill	Fill of posthole.	4248
4250	cut	Cut.	
4251	fill	Fill.	4250
4252	fill	Fill.	4250

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4253	fill	Fill.	4250
4254	fill	Fill.	4250
4255	fill	Fill.	4250
4256	fill	Fill.	4250
4257	cut	Cut for drain.	
4258	fill	Backfill over and around drain.	4257
4259		VOID	
4260		VOID	
4261	cut	Construction cut for wall.	
4262	cut	Construction cut for drain.	
4263	cut	Cut for post pad.	
4264	fill	Concrete post pad.	4263
4265	cut	Cut for post pad.	
4266	fill	Concrete post pad.	4265
4267	layer	Demolition layer.	
4268	cut	Cut for brick path.	
4269	structure	Red brick path.	
4270	layer	Re-deposited natural clay.	4274
4271		VOID	
4272	structure	Black clinker and crushed red brick yard surface.	
4273	layer	Demolition rubble.	
4274	cut	Construction cut for north range of brickworks buildings.	
4275	layer	Heat damaged surface of natural clay 4032.	
4276	layer	Black layer. Possibly levelling.	
4277	cut	Construction cut for wall.	
4278	fill	Backfill of construction cut.	4277
4279	cut	Cut for drain.	
4280	fill	Clay fill of drain.	4279
4281	structure	Ceramic pipe field drain.	4279
4282	structure	Barrel.	4286
4283	fill	Fill of barrel.	4286
4284	fill	Fill of barrel.	4286
4285	fill	Fill of barrel.	4286
4286	cut	Sub-circular cut for barrel.	
4287	fill	Clay lining in barrel pit.	4286
4288		VOID	
4289	cut	Robber cut.	
4290	fill	Fill of robber cut.	4289
4291	cut	Construction cut for wall.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4292	fill	Fill of construction cut.	4291
4293	cut	Cut of clay pit.	
4294	fill	Contaminated fill of clay pit. Unexcavated.	4293
4295	cut	VOID	
4296	cut	VOID	
4297	layer	Crushed chalk used as surface.	
4298	layer	Layer containing unrecorded modern drains.	
4299	layer	Silty clay subsoil.	
4300	layer	Redeposited natural.	
4301	cut	Construction cut for wall	
4302	cut	Construction cut for wall	
4303	layer	Layer of disturbed natural.	
4304	cut	Cut of sub circular pit.	
4305	fill	Fill of pit.	4304
4306	layer	Dump of clinker rich material.	4304
4307	fill	Unexcavated contaminated fill in pit.	4304
4308	cut	Cut for drain.	
4309	structure	Red ceramic field drain.	4308
4310	fill	Backfill over drain.	4308
4311	cut	Cut for drain joint.	
4312	structure	Red brick slabs around drain joint.	4311
4313	fill	Drain backfill/capping.	4311
4314	layer	Clay layer over natural.	
4315	layer	Layer of clinker and brick debris forming yard surface.	
4316	layer	Layer of demolition material.	
4317	structure	Square brick structure containing water.	4337
4318	fill	Fill of construction cut	4337
4319	timber	Wooden frame around hole in top of 4317.	4337
4320	cut	Cut to repair 4317 with 4321.	
4321	timber	Replacement wooden frame.	
4322	fill	Fill.	4320
4323	fill	Fill	4337
4324	fill	Fill.	4337
4325	structure	Pipe connecting 4317 to barrel 4282. Possible overflow pipe.	4326
4326	cut	Cut for pipe	
4327	fill	Fill	4326
4328	fill	Fill within pipe.	4325
4329	structure	Rectangular brick structure.	4320
4330	structure	Sub-square stakehole	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4331	cut	Construction cut for wall	
4332	cut	Construction cut for wall	
4333	cut	Sub-square posthole for south part of gateway.	
4334	fill	Rubble, clay and fuel fill of posthole.	4333
4335	layer	Dirty natural with rubble and clay inclusions.	
4336	layer	Made ground	
4337	cut	Construction cut for drainage feature	
4338	group	Northern range of buildings. Group.	
4339	group	Southern range of buildings. Group.	
4340	layer	Made ground.	
4341	structure	Red brick structure.	
4342	structure	Red brick structure.	
4343	layer	Possible demolition layer.	
4344	layer	Made ground/ foundation.	
4345	layer	Made ground.	
4346	fill	Rubble and demolition material filling a pit.	4355
4347	layer	Made ground.	
4348		VOID	
4349	layer	Made ground.	
4350		VOID	
4351		VOID	
4352	structure	Brick pillar base	4406
4353		VOID	
4354		VOID	
4355	cut	Pit.	
4356	structure	Possibly a stanchion base.	
4357	cut	Robber cut.	
4358	fill	Demolition deposit.	4357
4359	cut	Construction cut for stanchion.	
4360	structure	Small brick base or stanchion.	4359
4361	fill	Mixed sand fill of construction cut.	4359
4362	structure	Drain pipe.	4363
4363	cut	Cut for drain.	
4364	fill	Fill.	4363
4365	fill	Fill of pit.	4371
4366	cut	Probable rubbish pit.	
4367	fill	Deposit of assorted industrial waste.	4366
4368	cut	Clay pit.	
4369	fill	Contaminated clay pit fill.	4368

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4370	fill	Contaminated clay pit fill.	4368
4371	cut	Cut of pit.	
4372	fill	Fill.	4390
4373		VOID	
4374		VOID	
4375	timber	Wooden beam.	4391
4376		VOID	
4377	timber	3 wooden slats beneath beam 4375	4391
4378		VOID	
4379		VOID	
4380	layer	Mortar and rubble spread, possible structural remains	
4381	timber	wooden stake driven into the natural	
4382	timber	wooden stake driven into the natural	
4383	cut	Robber/demolition cut.	
4384		VOID	
4385	fill	Fill.	4383
4386	structure	Heat affected brick surface in kiln 3.	
4387	layer	Made ground derived from remains of previous disused kilns.	
4388	layer	Levelling layer.	
4389	layer	Made ground derived from remains of previous disused kilns.	
4390	cut	E-W cut. Possibly the remains of a wall.	
4391	cut	NW-SE aligned cut for timber 4375.	
4392		VOID	
4393		VOID	
4394	structure	Brick pillar base.	4406
4395	cut	Construction cut for wall.	
4396	fill	Fill.	4395
4397	structure	Rectangular red brick structure.	
4398		VOID	
4399	cut	Robber/void caused by the removal of a structure.	
4400	fill	Sandy silt backfill.	4399
4401	cut	L shaped void caused by the removal of a structure.	
4402	fill	Sandy silt backfill	4401
4403	timber	Pair of wooden stakes driven into natural	
4404	timber	Stake/post driven into demolition fill 4358. Very degraded.	
4405	layer	Made ground possible working surface	
4406	cut	Construction cut.	
4407	fill	Silty clay backfill around brick pillar.	4406
4408	layer	Made ground.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
4409	layer	Sandstone layer dumped onto kiln 3, post demolition.	
4410	fill	Backfill of drain cut.	4262
4411	structure	Two parallel red brick surfaces. Trackway.	
4412	structure	Red brick stanchion base.	4413
4413	cut	Cut for stanchion base.	
4414	fill	Fill.	4413
4415	cut	Cut of pit.	
4416	fill	Fill.	4415
4417	layer	Possible track or surface.	
4418	cut	Cut of large drainage ditch	
4419	fill	Fill of drainage ditch, consisting mostly of broken roof tiles.	4418
4420	layer	Made ground for tramway/track.	
4421	fill	Ditch fill.	4418
4422	cut	Cut for stanchion base.	
4423	fill	Fill.	4422
4424	cut	Rectangular pit.	
4425	fill	Fill.	4424
4426	timber	Stake.	
4427	timber	Stake.	
4428	cut	Pit.	
4429	fill	Fill.	4428
4430	group	Group number for ditch (including 4022, 4055, 4067, 4073)	
4431	group	Group number for ditch (including 4009, 4053, 4069, 4075)	
5001	deposit	Demolition layer from modern houses.	
5002	layer	Garden soil	
5003	layer	Disturbed natural with heavy root disturbance.	
5004	natural	Natural light brown clay. Natural.	
5005	structure	Fragmentary brick surface assoc with kiln 1.	
5006	structure	Probable wall footing.	
5007	structure	Red brick channel of unclear purpose	
5008	structure	Red brick surface. Kiln 1	5037
5009	structure	Patch of brick surface. Kiln 1.	5037
5010	structure	Red brick surface. Kiln 1.	
5011	structure	Red brick channel of uncertain use, possible flue. Kiln 1.	
5012	structure	Possible yard surface relating to Kiln 1.	
5013	structure	Probable yard surface.	
5014	structure	Probable yard surface.	
5015	structure	Probable yard surface.	
5016	group	Group number for Kiln 1.	

Context No.	Type	Description & Interpretation	Fill of
5017	group	Group number for brick surfaces north of kiln 1.	
5018		VOID	
5019	cut	Modern pit.	
5020	fill	Fill.	5019
5021	cut	Truncation event.	
5022	cut	Truncation event.	
5023	fill	Fill.	5022
5024	layer	Compacted Clinker and ash. Made ground/surfacing.	5022
5025	cut	Modern cut.	
5026	fill	Fill.	5025
5027	cut	Robber/construction cut	
5028	fill	Rubble and mortar remains of probable wall	5027
5029	layer	Black clinker rich bedding layer for kiln 1	
5030	layer	Crushed brick demolition layer associated with Kiln 1	
5031	layer	Demolition rubble	
5032	fill	Fill.	5039
5033	cut	Truncation event.	
5034	fill	Fill.	5033
5035	layer	Disturbed natural clay mixed with rubble fragments	
5036	layer	clinker rich levelling for kiln1 surface 5008	
5037	cut	Construction cut for groups 5016 and 5017	
5038	layer	Heat affected natural clay underlying Kiln 1	
5039	cut	Cut.	

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY

Peter Didsbury

Fabric Codes

As already noted, the fabric series employed for this report is that constructed by the author for analysing the post-medieval wares at Wharram Percy (Didsbury 2010). A modified version of the relevant portion of that fabric series is given below:

<i>Code</i>	<i>Common name, remarks</i>
BLAK2	Late Blackware. 18 th - and 19 th -century coarsewares in red fabrics with iron-rich glazes, manufactured at a large number of locations in Yorkshire and elsewhere.
CEROBJ	Ceramic object.
CREAM	Creamware. As commonly used in the literature. Developed by Josiah Wedgwood from 1759, and in wide production in Staffordshire, Yorkshire and other locations from the 1770s. The ware continued in various forms into late Victorian times, but, in the sense employed here, was largely superseded by factory-produced 'white' earthenwares in the second quarter of the 19 th century.
ES0	General English stoneware. Assorted 'modern' stoneware, including bottles, kitchen wares, preserve jars etc
ES1	White English salt-glazed stoneware. The Staffordshire products of the 1720s to 1770s. Edwards and Hampson 2005; Jennings 1981, 222-226.
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenwares. This is the staple category of post-medieval coarseware made from the iron-rich clays which cover much of eastern and northern England. The wares were widely produced from the first half of the 16 th century until the early 20 th .
GREB	GRE with brown glaze.
LFP	Late factory products. These are the industrial products of the later 19 th and 20 th centuries, principally white earthenwares from manufactories in both Yorkshire and Staffordshire. All may be considered as belonging to a 'post-Pearlware' phase of industrial production, and may therefore be dated after c. 1830-1850. Seven varieties are recognised on the present site:
LFP1	Transfer-printed white earthenwares. Coysh and Henrywood 1982 (rep. 1993); Griffin 2001.
LFP2	Plain white earthenwares with little or no decoration or ornament. Fragments from the undecorated areas of otherwise decorated (e.g. transfer-printed) vessels will clearly have been included.
LFP3	Factory products with red/brown bodies and/or glazes. A broad range of 'teapot-type' wares.
LFP4	Earthenwares with coloured glazes and/or extravagant decoration on white or coloured bodies.
LFP5	Yellow-glazed earthenwares with white or pale yellow bodies.
LFP6	Banded slipware. Utilitarian wares, often bowls and mugs, with coloured (blue, brown, white, green) slip bands, often on a yellow ground, in which case they are banded variants of LFP5. They were produced at many centres, e.g. the Don Pottery under Barker ownership (Griffin 2001, who refers to 'banded' decoration).
LFP7	Sponged ware. Another cheap, utilitarian white earthenware in which the decoration, in garish colours, is applied with a 'loose' or a 'cut' sponge. The former produces an amorphous, watery effect, such products being referred to as 'spatter ware' in the United States of America. The latter can be used to produce more rigid designs, usually geometric or floral. The ware was produced at many centres in England and Scotland from c.1820 onwards,

	until at least the end of the century. Davey 1999, 287 provides a useful introduction to the ware.
PEARL	Pearlware. A fine, blue-tinted white earthenware first developed by Josiah Wedgwood in 1779 and produced widely until the second quarter of the 19 th century. The heyday of Pearlware was probably over by c. 1830 but the ware was produced for many years afterwards.
PORC	All porcellanous bodies. Much here is bone china.
STAFS1	General Staffordshire-type Slipwares.
TIN	Tin-glazed earthenwares ('Delftware'). English and Netherlandish, 17 th -and 18 th -century.
UGRE	Unglazed red earthenwares. The category is restricted to flowerpots and occasional other forms in similar fabrics.
UNAT	Unattributed to fabric and/or period.
WHDIP	White-dipped wares. These are usually GRE open forms (particularly large bowls/pancheons) in which the interior has been coated with white slip before glazing, producing a yellow colour. Such vessels were made at a large number of potteries in Yorkshire, Staffordshire and elsewhere from the later 18 th to earlier 20 th century.

Context	Fabric	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Remarks
2002	CEROBJ	1	52	White porcellanous door or drawer handle, with screw thread.
2002	ES0	5	246	Includes sherd from broadly grooved preserve jar, and base and bodies of jar with dipped upper body.
2002	GREB	1	17	Coarseware handle fragment, dark brown glaze, of 'late' appearance.
2002	LFP1	2	30	Flatware rim with pale blue printed border (Late Victorian or Edwardian appearance), and soup dish rim flange with cobalt-rich cottage border.
2002	LFP1	11	118	Child's alphabet mug, complete profile (2 sherds after join). Blue print. Extant design has upper and lower case Gg, with goat, and Hh with a horse.
2002	LFP1	13	213	Several sherds from a jug or ewer with floral print in red. Base has a crown mark and the words []POTTE[RY?], No. 21878[?], No. 50[?]. The longer number is not apparently a design registration number (Cushion 1988, Appendix B).
2002	LFP5	1	39	Shallow oval pie-dish or similar, ridged exterior, white-lined interior.
2002	PORC	1	4	Basal fragment with overglaze print of putti or Japanese figures, with red enamelling. Word FOREIGN on underside, in red.
2002	TILE	2	29	Fragments of two different glazed ceramic flat tiles, one with blue floral print, the other embossed and blue-glazed. Latter has part of the word ENGLAND in relief on the underside, implying a TPQ of 1891.
2003	ES0	1	36	Upright rim sherd.
2003	LFP1	3	16	Floral blue prints, two on ironstones.
2003	LFP6	8	61	Vessel with blue and yellow bands and Mocha decoration, almost certainly a chamberpot.
2003	PORC	1	4	Simple rim, plain white bone china, probably cup.

Context	Fabric	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Remarks
2005	LFP6	2	43	Bowl body and base, coarse kitchen or table ware.
2005	TILE	1	18	Plain white flat tile.
2015	ES0	14	1253	Large open form. Rolled rim. brown-glazed externally. Bead row some way below rim.
2017	LFP1	3	7	Green- and mauve-printed fragments from 2 vessels. Heavily encrusted with post-depositional accretions. Tea wares.
2019	LFP2	1	20	White jar base.
2019	PORC	1	2	White bone china.
2019	STAFS1?	1	23	Base, probably but not necessarily an 18th-century product. Residual.
2034	BLAK2	1	36	Open form base and footring.
2034	ES0	2	93	Two vessels, both open forms.
2034	LFP1	1	19	Body floral print in brown.
2034	LFP2	3	36	Joining preserve jar rim sherds. Handle with blue line, ironstone?
2034	LFP4	1	3	Body, blue interior.
2034	LFP6	2	37	Two vessels.
2034	LFP7	2	5	Cut sponge, in blue, rim and body same vessel.
2034	UNAT	1	7	Body, burnt.
2034	WHDIP	1	29	Internally glazed body.
2045	ES0	3	16	Body and base small vessel, body of second.
2045	LFP3	1	2	Printed gold decoration.
2046	LFP6	1	2	Blue band, yellowish ground.
2046	UNAT	1	11	Body or base sherd, unglazed sandy redware, thick-walled, with grey core. Whitish streaks as of slip on interior.
2129	LFP1/2	1	16	Flatware? Three blue bands.
2135	PORC	6	57	Plain white bone china cup with gilded line at handle level on outside and gilded ?fruit and flowers decoration in base. Oval ring handle.
2138	LFP1	1	3	Flow Blue body.
2138	UGRE	1	5	Flowerpot body.
2244	ES0	1	125	Lid-seated jar, brown-dipped shoulder and rim. Cf. 'Covered jars' in Stiff and Sons, and Doulton and Watt's 1873 catalogues (Green 1999, Appendices 17 and 18).
2244	LFP1	1	3	Blue-printed flatware rim fragment.
2244	WHDIP	1	129	Pancheon. Red band on rim flange.
2251	ES0	1	99	Base of preserve jar, broad grooving.
2251	LFP3	4	101	Basin, brown slip glaze.
2251	LFP6	1	10	Raised white bands on yellow ground.
2251	UGRE	3	89	One flowerpot.

Context	Fabric	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Remarks
2252	ES0	7	245	Rims and bodies of two preserve jars (one closely grooved, one with widely separated grooves).
2252	PORC	10	317	Plain white 'china' or ironstone jug. Brown printed heraldic stamp on underside of base, of HENRY ALCOCK & CO/COBRIDGE/ENGLAND. Mark best fits period c. 1880-1910 (Cushion 1988)
2254	GREB	1	37	Yellow lead-glazed interior. 19th?
2255	LFP6?	1	3	Fragment. Yellow band and blue decoration on exterior, yellow interior.
2256	LFP2	1	10	Flatware rim with late blue grass edge.
2283	BLAK2	4	502	Rims and bodies of large storage jar or tub, with lateral 'drawer'-type handle.
2285	ES0	1	2606	Base and lower body of very large jar. Grey salt glaze.
2285	ES0	3	1007	Sherds from a large handled vessel, and a complete porter bottle. Greenish grey glaze, cf. Hildyard 1985, no. 320 for a mid 19th-century example.
2285	LFP1	7	107	Includes flatware borders of late appearance, a Flow Blue bowl, and a diagnostic sherd from a "Wild Rose" pattern flatware. The design was based on a published 1811 print of Nuneham Courtenay and was most popular in the 1830s -1850s, though also produced later. Coysh and Henrywood 1993, 399 ff
2285	LFP2	4	336	White earthenware preserve jar.
2285	LFP4	3	35	Jug with relief decoration, pale blue. Perhaps part of a washstand set.
2285	LFP7	2	48	Two vessels, one possibly a chamberpot.
3009	TIN	1	5	Small open form with tin glaze and traces of blue decoration on both. 18th century.
3029	ES0	9	1370	Green-glazed inside and out. Sherds from a very large vessel with shell handles. Applied motifs include a cornucopia, a lion couchant and various trees/foilage, as well as bands of rouletting. Large vessels include water filters, spirit barrels and shop display items.
3029	PORC	1	3	Plain white bone china, probably from a fluted cup.
3029	UGRE	3	254	Upright (closed?) forms. Sooted. Criss-cross incised keying on base of 1.
4010	LFP2	1	3	Scrap.
4010	LFP6	1	6	Simple rim. Brown, white and yellow banding.
4012	ES0	1	79	High-shouldered jar, light-coloured body, glazed both sides, rouletted band at shoulder, caramel glaze above.
4012	ES0	2	43	Grey bottle base and body, two vessels
4025	ES0	1	4	Body.
4025	LFP2	1	5	Body.
4043	LFP1	6	24	Small closed form, simple upright rim. Greek Key

Context	Fabric	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Remarks
				border in mauve, with scrolls of late Victorian/Edwardian appearance. This colour print, and the Greek Key motif, are both known at The Don pottery in the Barker period, (Griffin 2001, figs 288, 294).
4056	UNAT	1	11	Half small sphere, material uncertain, hard-fired fine ceramic, or siltstone. In either case, it might be a cut-down marble.
4058	LFP4	1	2	Specifically 'flow blue'.
4058	LFP7	1	1	Fragment.
4070	LFP6	1	5	White bands on cane body.
4081	LFP2	1	3	Scrap.
4081	PORC	1	13	Simple upright cup rim.
4088	GREB	1	36	Outbent pancheon rim.
4088	LFP3	1	11	This is a common, but unprovenanced, type of 'teapot ware', with blackish brown glaze on a red body, and relief decoration and bead rows.
4090	ES0	1	23	Body.
4090	GREB	1	54	Large open form.
4090	LFP1	2	14	Flatware rims with borders of late appearance.
4090	LFP2	3	58	Rims of preserve jar and 2 other jars
4090	LFP6	1	4	Light blue and white bands on yellow ground.
4090	LFP6	1	5	Purple band.
4092	CREAM?	1	12	Footring base, possibly of London shape open form.
4092	ES0	1	11	Closely ridged preserve jar.
4092	GLASS	1	3	Body.
4092	GREB	1	35	Internally glazed base
4092	LFP1	1	6	Base.
4092	LFP2	4	56	Assorted white earthenware scrap, including an ironstone handle and a small jar.
4092	LFP7	1	5	Body.
4107	ES0	1	12	Salt-glazed bottle body.
4107	INDCER	1	33	Glazed stoneware drainpipe or similar.
4107	UGRE	1	35	Large flowerpot rim.
4145	ES0	2	14	Bodies, preserve jars, both broad and narrow grooving.
4236	ES0	2	95	Bottle or jar bodies, grey, glazed both sides.
4242	LFP7	1	4	Flatware rim fragment.
4251	LFP6	2	39	Joining sherds of a London shape bowl. Thin dark brown bands on a white ground, between broad blue zones. Reminiscent of wares produced at the Don pottery in the Barker period (Griffin 2001).
4252	LFP1	1	12	Flatware base sherd, traces of black floral print. Black print could be early, and therefore, with the

Context	Fabric	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Remarks
				possible Pearlware, suggest an early to mid 19th - century component in this assemblage, presumably residual.
4252	LFP2	2	25	Rims of soup bowl or similar, blue rim edge.
4252	PEARL?	1	5	Flatware base sherd, blue pooling in footring, pale blue landscape print.
4254	CREAM?	1	8	Base sherd.
4254	ES0	2	50	White-glazed base, pinkish orange ?seltzer bottle (if so, probably imported)
4254	LFP1	1	4	Sherd with blue diaper border.
4254	LFP2	5	107	Several hard white ironstone types, rather than stoneware.
4254	LFP7	2	11	Includes cup rim.
4254	TILE	1	14	Blue-striped fragment.
4254	UGRE	1	16	Flowerpot.
4254	WHDIP	2	88	Sherds, two vessels.
4256	PORC	1	19	Porcellanous white bottle closure, with remains of wire bail, 'Lightning'-type. The legend HAWKSHAW HULL on upper face. See text.
4259	LFP	1	28	Pale blue abstract print.
4259	LFP6	2	28	Jar/bowl with everted rim, white bands on cane body.
4275	ES0	5	148	Grey bottle rim, and other sherds.
4275	LFP1	6	84	Flow blue rim fragment; open form rim with cartouches containing oriental columns and tombs, green print; base plate with crown and IRONSTONE CHINA backstamp, not identified; footring base with traces of blue print; red and blue enamels on ?ironstone rim sherd; open form with geometric border etc. in blue.
4275	LFP3	1	18	The "black" basket weave ware. Possibly a sugar bowl.
4275	LFP4	1	8	Highly decorated flatware.
4275	LFP5	1	12	Closed form base.
4275	LFP6	1	5	Body.
4275	PEARL	1	31	Plain white raised bands jug.
4290	ES0	1	9	Bottle base.
4290	LFP1	5	33	Mainly blue prints from cheap end of market, and one floral print in mauve. Flatwares.
4305	ES0	1	9	Rouletted Derbyshire type, internal green grey glaze.
4314	LFP7?	1	1	Fragment.
4316	ES0	4	151	Blue, grey and brown-dipped stonewares.
4316	ES0	1	7	Blueish salt glaze. Bottle or jar.
4316	LFP1	3	42	Two late borders, one ?lid-seated vessel with blue

Context	Fabric	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Remarks
				vermicelli print.
4316	LFP6	4	16	Bodies, various.
4316	PORC	3	30	Two different plain white flatware rims, and a cobalt-rich stamp on a base sherd. Stamp of WH Grindley and Co., 1880-1991. Ship surmounting globe. This example has TRADE MARK and ENGLAND included, the latter from 1891-1914 (Cushion 1988, 250). Makers of Flow Blue, amongst other items. LO[} above globe possibly a pattern name. Script FB below possibly equals Flow Blue.
4316	WHDIP	1	15	Internally slipped open form with outbent rim flange.
4328	LFP1	1	26	Flatware base, pale blue floral print on interior.
4328	LFP6	1	11	Rim of small closed form, jug or jar, raised white bands on cane-coloured body.
4334	LFP2	2	12	Base and body.
4340	CREAM?	4	24	Possibly includes 'Bath edge' rim. ID very uncertain and could be late.
4340	LFP1	4	30	Flatwares, pale blue prints, very crazed and discoloured.
4347	CREAM	3	11	Simple rim and bodies, same vessel, probably small closed form.
4347	LFP4	1	3	Rim flange. 'Flow blue'.
4367	LFP5	1	2	Scrap, yellow paste and surfaces.
4370	LFP1	1	4	Blue-printed geometric border, product from cheap end of market.
4370	LFP2	1	4	Fragment.
4370	LFP7	1	2	Simple rim fragment, 'cut' sponge.
4380	LFP6	1	3	Body.
4416	ES0	1	233	Complete base/lower body of bottle, brown salt glaze.
4421	ES0	1	3	Derbyshire-type rouletted kitchen ware, glazed inside.
4421	ES1	1	1	Residual. Body with double groove. Teabowl?
4421	LFP1	1	4	Flatware rim, late blue geometric border.

APPENDIX 3: GLASS

Dr Hugh Wilmott

Context	Fragment no	Weight (g)	Description
2002	8	794	Includes 2 complete clear bottles.
2015	2	165	Fragment of clear glass bottle base.
2015	4	606	Includes clear cut glass base sherd.
2045	1	67	Green bottle fragment.
2046	2	25	Includes small fragment of green bottle glass.
2054	4	1697	Complete green bottle, complete clear bottle with stopper.
2093	1	147	Glass bottle fragment.
2138	1	2	Small red glass fragment.
2244	3	269	2 Green bottle glass necks, 1 green bottle glass sherd.
2251	1	419	near complete green bottle.
2252	4	145	Includes complete small clear bottle.
2283	2	151	Base and body sherds.
2285	1	51	Clear glass bottle neck.
2285	3	7	2 Sherds green bottle glass, 1 sherd clear window glass.
4012	1	52	Complete clear bottle fragment.
4012	2	13	Green bottle glass fragment, 1 with 'S'.
4017	5	64	Includes brown bottle neck.
4025	7	54	Mostly clear bottle glass.
4045	2	145	Includes complete sauce bottle.
4076	7	92	Includes blue bottle fragment
4081	1	13	Green bottle glass.
4088	1	45	Green bottle glass.
4090	5	235	Green bottle glass.
4092	8	397	Includes green bottle glass, red glass fragment and green fragment with 'TRADE' and 'HUL'.
4236	1	7	Clear fragment.
4251	1	25	Clear cut glass fragment.
4254	6	233	Includes decorated window glass and green bottle glass.
4256	17	1514	2 small clear glass bottles, 1 complete bottle with marble.
4305	1	8	Clear bottle glass.
4316	1	15	Pink/white coloured glass with amber coloured plastic attached.
4340	1	7	Bottle glass.
4349	2	65	Bottle glass.
4380	1	36	Fragment of molten glass/waster.
4421	1	12	
4421	3	640	Includes fragment with rounded base and complete bottle.

APPENDIX 4: ARCHAEOMETALLURGY

Dr Roderick Mackenzie

Context	No of Pieces	Weight (g)	Description
2015	1	56	Small battery.
2034	1	63	Undiagnostic ferrous fragment.
2034	1	29	Chicken wire mesh.
2045	4	92	Fuel ash slag (clinker).
2138	2	19	Ferrous nails.
4008	3	44	Ferrous nails.
4023	2	22	Ferrous nails.
4023	1	228	Metalliferous slag.
4025	2	10	Small ferrous nails.
4076	2	52	Small fragments of slag.
4088	1	17	Ferrous nail.
4088	1	292	Slag.
4090	1	25	Misc ferrous fragment.
4092	3	426	2 ferrous rods and a large hinge.
4143	1	18	Ferrous nail or bolt.
4143	1	36	Offcut of lead flashing.
4143	1	74	Metalliferous slag.
4245	1	11	Brass tube.
4252	1	88	Ferrous handle or support.
4254	8	184	Includes ferrous nails and a coat hook.
4340	1	110	Ferrous bolt.
4349	1	112	Small ferrous rectangular bar.
4380	1	37	Bent ferrous rod.

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIALS
John Tibbles

Context	Number of Pieces	Weight (g)	CBM Type	Dimensions (mm)			Mortar	Hand-made	Machine-made	Comments
				Length	Width/diameter	Thickness				
2019	1	1929	Brick	0	100	70	Yes	Yes	No	Slop-moulded. Rain pitting. Modern render.
2019	1	2386	Fire-brick	215	150	58	No	No	No	Bevelled stretcher edge. Crucible? Dense grey fabric
2019	1	2852	Brick	220	100	77	Yes	No	No	Crude 'second'
2027	1	0	Land Drain	330	100	15	No	No	Yes	Type 4
2034	1	2753	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Heavily blown waster
2034	1	2791	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Heavily blown waster
2034	1	2649	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Waster
2034	1	1561	Brick	0	110	80	No	No	Yes	'Beart' type 15mm dia holes.
2043	1	3249	Brick	220	105	75	Yes	No	Yes	Hexagonal shallow frog. Horizontal pressre mark
2047	1	2477	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Heavily blown waster
2047	1	1943	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Waster
2047	1	2498	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Waster
2074	1	0	Land Drain	310	70	14	No	No	Yes	Type 4
2089	1	0	Land Drain	330	70	14	No	No	Yes	Type 4
2240	1	1418	Pantile	0	0	15	No	No	No	
2240	1	0	Land Drain	320	100	15	No	No	Yes	Type 3
2240	1	536	Pantile	0	0	15	No	No	No	Curved shoulder. Nib 60mm x 25mm
2245	1	3144	Brick	230	110	75	Yes	Yes	No	

Context	Number of Pieces	Weight (g)	CBM Type	Dimensions (mm)			Mortar	Hand-made	Machine-made	Comments
				Length	Width/diameter	Thickness				
2245	1	3348	Brick	220	106	76	No	No	Yes	Wire-cut
2253	1	3339	Brick	230	115	80	Yes	No	No	
2253	1	2906	Brick	230	105	80	No	Yes	No	
2253	1	3040	Brick	225	110	80	Yes	Yes	No	
2261	1	0	Land Drain	340	50	15	No	No	Yes	Type 3
2264	1	0	Land Drain	340	50	15	No	No	Yes	Type 3
2267	1	0	Land Drain	340	50	15	No	No	Yes	Type 3
2295	1	0	Land Drain	340	128	20	No	No	Yes	Type 2
3015	1	0	Land Drain	340	50	15	No	No	Yes	Type 3
3032	1	533	Pantile	0	0	15	No	No	No	
3032	1	251	Sewer pipe	0	0	25	No	No	No	Salt glazed sewer pipe. Internal and external glaze.
4005	1	1793	Quarry tile	0	230	45	No	No	No	
4005	1	1720	Brick	220	100	70	No	Yes	No	Slop moulded
4005	1	1878	Brick	210	100	65	No	Yes	No	Slop moulded
4006	1	683	Quarry tile	0	0	40	No	No	No	
4036	1	0	Land Drain	290	140	20	No	No	No	
4036	1	3032	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Square brick.(Not Quarry tile)
4039	1	0	Land Drain	290	140	20	No	No	No	
4074	2	6000	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Joined wasters
4093	1	3348	Brick	222	100	80	Yes	No	No	Two hole Beart

Context	Number of Pieces	Weight (g)	CBM Type	Dimensions (mm)			Mortar	Hand-made	Machine-made	Comments
				Length	Width/diameter	Thickness				
4104	1	2640	Brick	225	100	70	No	Yes	No	Slop moulded.Rain pitted
4161	1	2722	Brick	215	100	75	No	No	Yes	Two hole Beart.Wire cut
4161	1	2459	Brick	220	105	76	No	No	Yes	Three hole beart.Wire-cut
4168	1	0	Land Drain	295	50	10	No	No	Yes	
4177	1	3155	Brick	230	110	75	Yes	Yes	No	Slop moulded
4183	1	2654	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Waster.
4183	1	2507	Brick	230	110	75	No	No	No	Beart Type.21 holes.
4184	1	2807	Brick	230	110	70	No	Yes	No	Slop moulded
4185	1	0	Land Drain	330	100	20	No	No	No	Type 2a
4186	1	2854	Brick	225	110	80	Yes	No	Yes	Diamond frog. Cement mortar adhesions
4186	1	2802	Enginee ring brick	240	115	80	No	No	No	Profile=68 x 80 x 20mmHeavy dense fabric. Huncoat.. Acc.. Stamp
4186	1	3086	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	Yes	Two hole beart waster. Vitrified header.
4186	1	2246	Fire-brick	220	110	64	No	No	Yes	Stamped .OUTHERN HULL
4186	1	2730	Fire-brick	0	115	60	No	No	Yes	Stamped L(?) B Co
4186	1	2352	Brick	220	110	75	No	No	Yes	Two hole Beart type.Abraded at header
4186	1	2420	Brick	200	100	70	No	Yes	No	Moulding lip. Slop moulded
4186	1	3316	Brick	230	110	80	No	No	Yes	Beart type. 21 holes.Wire-cut
4191	1	3009	Brick	235	120	70	No	No	No	Moulding lip.Slop-moulded
4194	1	3100	Brick	230	100	80	Yes	No	No	Two hole Beart.Second
4199	1	2819	Brick	220	105	76	Yes	Yes	No	Finger indentations. Slop-moulded.Second
4199	1	2866	Brick	0	0	0	Yes	No	No	Waster. Two mortars. Reuse.
4200	1	3311	Brick	235	112	80	No	Yes	No	Moulding lip. Slop moulded

Context	Number of Pieces	Weight (g)	CBM Type	Dimensions (mm)			Mortar	Hand-made	Machine-made	Comments
				Length	Width/diameter	Thickness				
4201	1	3056	Brick	222	110	75	No	Yes	No	Stretcher worn smooth over mortar.Re-use
4209	1	2796	Brick	230	110	75	Yes	No	No	
4215	1	2144	Brick	210	100	60	No	Yes	No	Moulding lip.Heavily abraded. Tapers from 100-85mm
4215	1	3003	Brick	230	115	80	No	Yes	No	
4215	1	3094	Brick	230	100	80	No	No	No	Two hole Beart type.
4230	1	2936	Brick	230	100	80	No	No	Yes	Two hole Beart
4230	1	2785	Brick	235	110	70	No	Yes	No	Slop-moulded
4281	1	0	Land Drain	310	50	15	No	No	No	Type 2c
4312	1	6000	Quarry tile	337	225	45	No	No	Yes	Wire-cut
4329	1	2894	Brick	215	100	75	No	No	Yes	Two hole Beart.Wire cut
4338	1	3097	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Waster.Reuse.
4341	1	3123	Brick	240	110	90	No	No	Yes	Waster of two hole Beart
4341	1	3460	Brick	240	120	80	No	No	No	Three hole Beart. Bullnose.
4362	1	0	Land Drain	340	90	20	No	No	No	Type 2a
4362	1	0	Sewer pipe	0	0	15	No	No	No	Salt glazed sewer pipe
4386	1	2640	Brick	0	0	0	No	No	No	Waster
4386	1	2853	Brick	0	110	80	No	No	No	Waster
4386	1	3000	Brick	225	110	77	No	No	Yes	Waster. Two hole Beart, Wire-cut.
4397	1	3209	Brick	240	120	76	Yes	No	Yes	Bull-nosed Beart. 3 holes.One surface abraded/worn
4409	3	3583	Quarry tile	290	230	40	No	No	No	Surviving dimensions
4409	4	1989	Quarry tile	0	0	40	No	No	No	Contextual joins with 7453

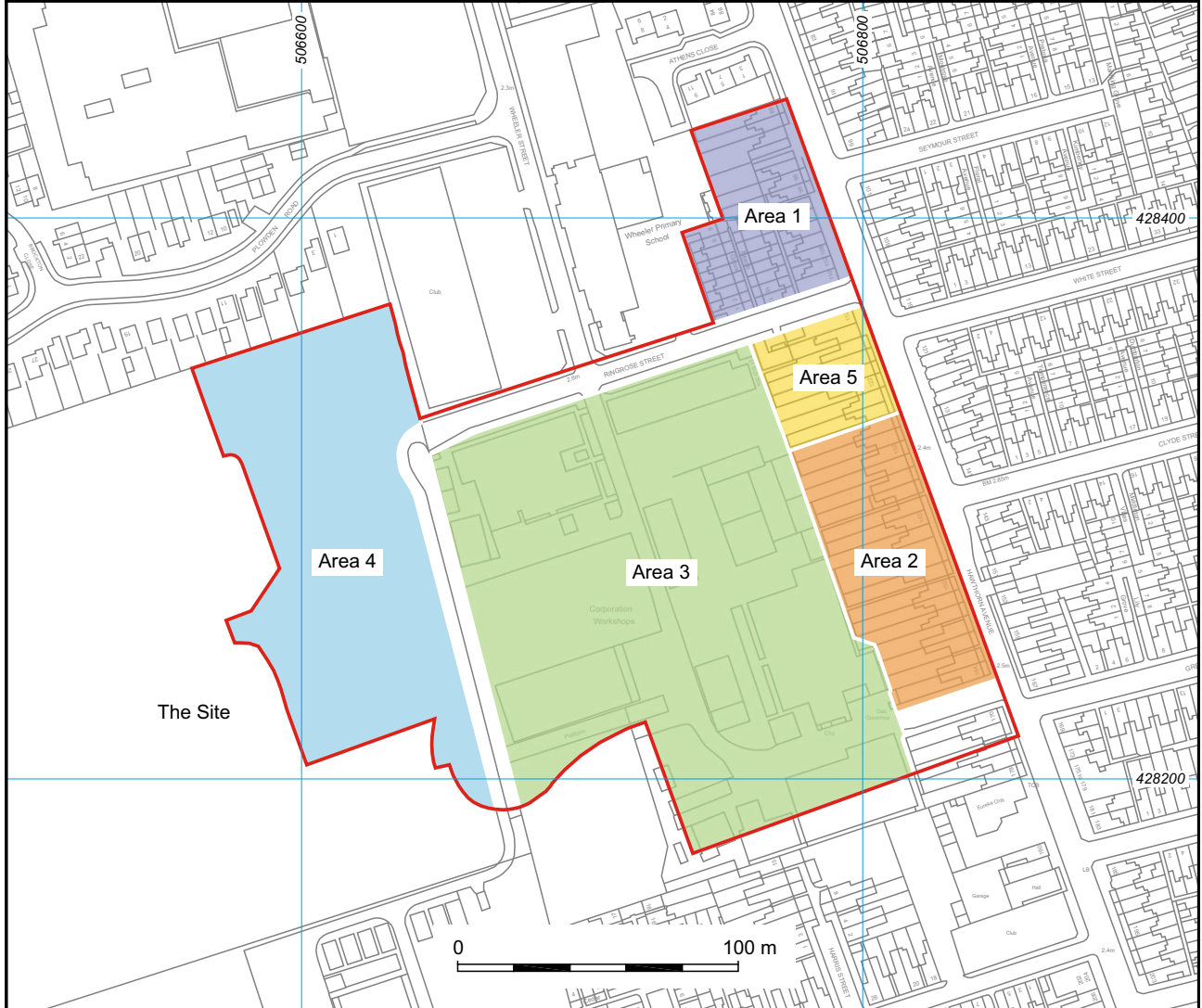
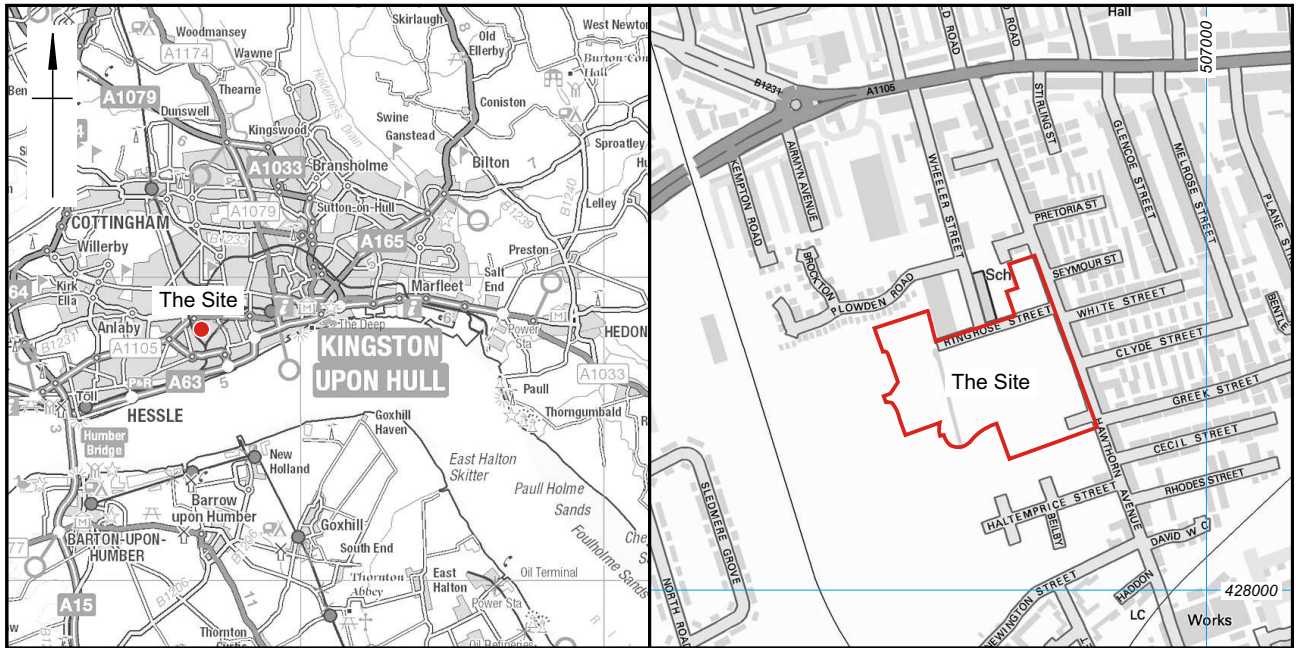
Context	Number of Pieces	Weight (g)	CBM Type	Dimensions (mm)			Mortar	Hand-made	Machine-made	Comments
				Length	Width/diameter	Thickness				
4411	1	2858	Brick	230	115	70	No	Yes	No	Slop moulded
5007	1	3000	Brick	264	94	96	No	Yes	No	Distorted
5008	1	2400	Brick	220	96	70	No	Yes	No	From kiln floor
5012	3	8600	Brick	265	235	84	No	No	Yes	Waster
5012	1	2000	Brick	226	96	70	No	Yes	No	


APPENDIX 6: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE
Dr Susie White

Context	Number of Pieces				Decoration	Marked	Date Range	Deposition Date	Comments
	Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	Total					
2002	1	1		2	Masonic (x1)		1750-1860	1830-1860	Single plain stem of mid C18th to C19th date; spur fragment with traces of Masonic motifs.
2003	1	2		3		Moulded star mark (x1)	1800-1900	1830-1860	Two plain C19th stems; spur fragment with a moulded star motif likely to be early to mid C19th.
2019	1			1	Floral (x1)		1830-1860	1830-1860	Small bowl fragment with traces of floral decoration (possible rose and thistle motif) with leaf decorated seam.
2034	1	1		2	Enclosed flutes (x1)	Moulded ring and dot (x1)	1800-1900	1830-1860	Single plain stem of C19th type. Almost complete bowl with enclosed flutes on the lower half of the bowl; ring and dot motif moulded on to the sides of what remains of the spur.
2045	1	2		3	Enclosed flutes (x1)	Moulded double ring (x1)	1790-1900	1790-1820	Two plain C19th stems; near complete bowl with enclosed flutes; moulded double ring motif on either side of a trimmed spur.
2046		1		1			1800-1900	1800-1900	Very small fragment of a plain C19th stem.
2138	1	1		2	Unident (x1)	?HULL(x1); unident spur mark (x1)	1800-1900	1800-1840	Plain C19th stem fragment; part of a mould-decorated spur bowl, appears to have the word HULL moulded on the smokers right. Traces of a moulded spur mark survive.
2302		1		1			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragment.
3029		2		2			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragments.
4010		1		1			1700-1800	1700-1800	Plain C18th stem fragment.
4025	1			1			1750-1830	1750-1830	Spur fragment only; very heavy spur may be late C18th or early C19th.
4070		2		2			1800-	1800-	Plain C19th stem fragments.

Context	Number of Pieces				Decoration	Marked	Date Range	Deposition Date	Comments
	Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	Total					
							1900	1900	
4076		1		1			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragment.
4090		3		3			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragments.
4092		2		2			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragments.
4176		2		2			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragments; one with traces of brown glaze.
4196		3		3	Thorn design	T. HOLL.../ ...145	1870-1880	1870-1880	Three joining fragments marked T. HOLLAND on one side, with the moulded pattern number 145 on the other. Produced by Thomas Holland of Manchester.
4235		1		1			1850-1920	1850-1920	Very thick, chunky stem, almost certainly late C19th or C20th.
4242	2	1		3	Ribbed seam (x1)		1800-1900	1850-1900	Single plain stem and two bowl fragments, one of which has moulded decoration; all appear to be mid to late C19th.
4251	1			1		Moulded star mark (x1)	1800-1900	1830-1860	Spur fragment with a moulded star motif.
4275	2			2	leaf dec seams (x1); part of Hull arms (x1)	E B moulded spur mark (x1); (RO)SS / H (ULL) moulded bowl mark (x1)	1790-1860	1830-1860	Two marked mould decorated bowls that can be attributed to Hull makers. The leaf decorated seams has traces of the lettering (RO)SS / H (ULL) and is a product of Charles Ross (<i>fl.</i> 1830-1853). The other bowl fragment has traces of the Hull coat of arms on one side with the moulded initials EB on the sides of the spur. This is a product of Edward Dennison Blyth (<i>fl.</i> 1829-1863).
4300		4		4			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragments.
4306		1		1			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragment.
4316	2	5	1	8	Moulded leaves (x1); wheatsheaf (x1)	HIRST HULL stem (x1)	1800-1870	1840-1870	Four plain C19th stems; one nipple mouthpieces with traces of brown glaze; a stem with moulded lettering HIRST HULL - the product of John Hirst (<i>fl.</i> 1831-1867). A rim fragment with the moulded name S. SMITH, can be

Context	Number of Pieces				Decoration	Marked	Date Range	Deposition Date	Comments
	Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	Total					
									attributed to Stephen Smith (<i>fl.</i> 1818-1859). A spurless bowl form with large moulded leaves c1830-1860 (similar to examples recovered from a kiln dump in Hull (Watkins 1979, 102)).
4364		1		1			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragment.
4370		1		1			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragment.
4380		2		2			1800-1900	1800-1900	Plain C19th stem fragments.
4421		1		1			1750-1850	1750-1850	Plain stem fragment mid C18th to mid C19th type.
<i>Totals:</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>57</i>					



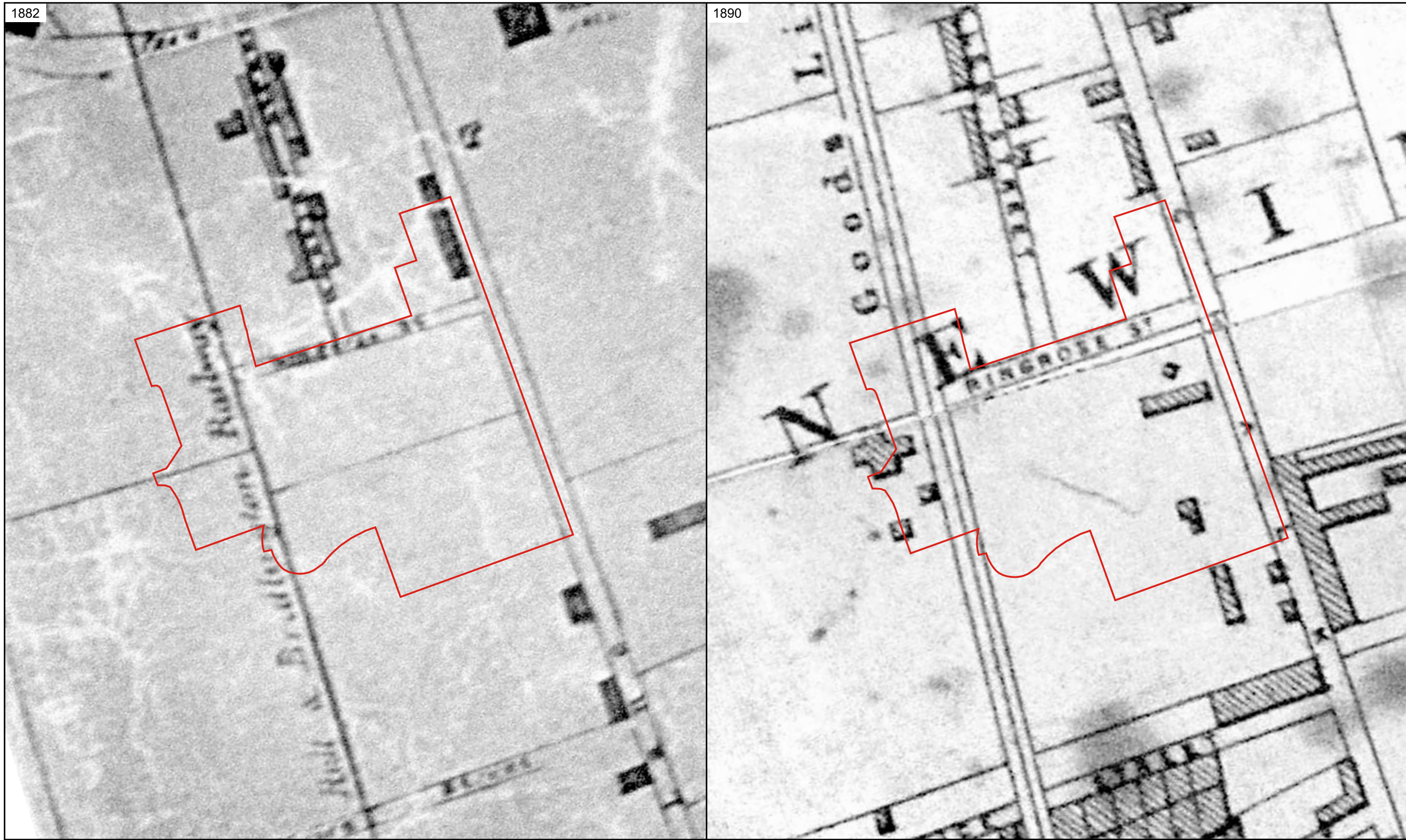
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Site location and areas 1 - 5

Figure 1

1882

1890

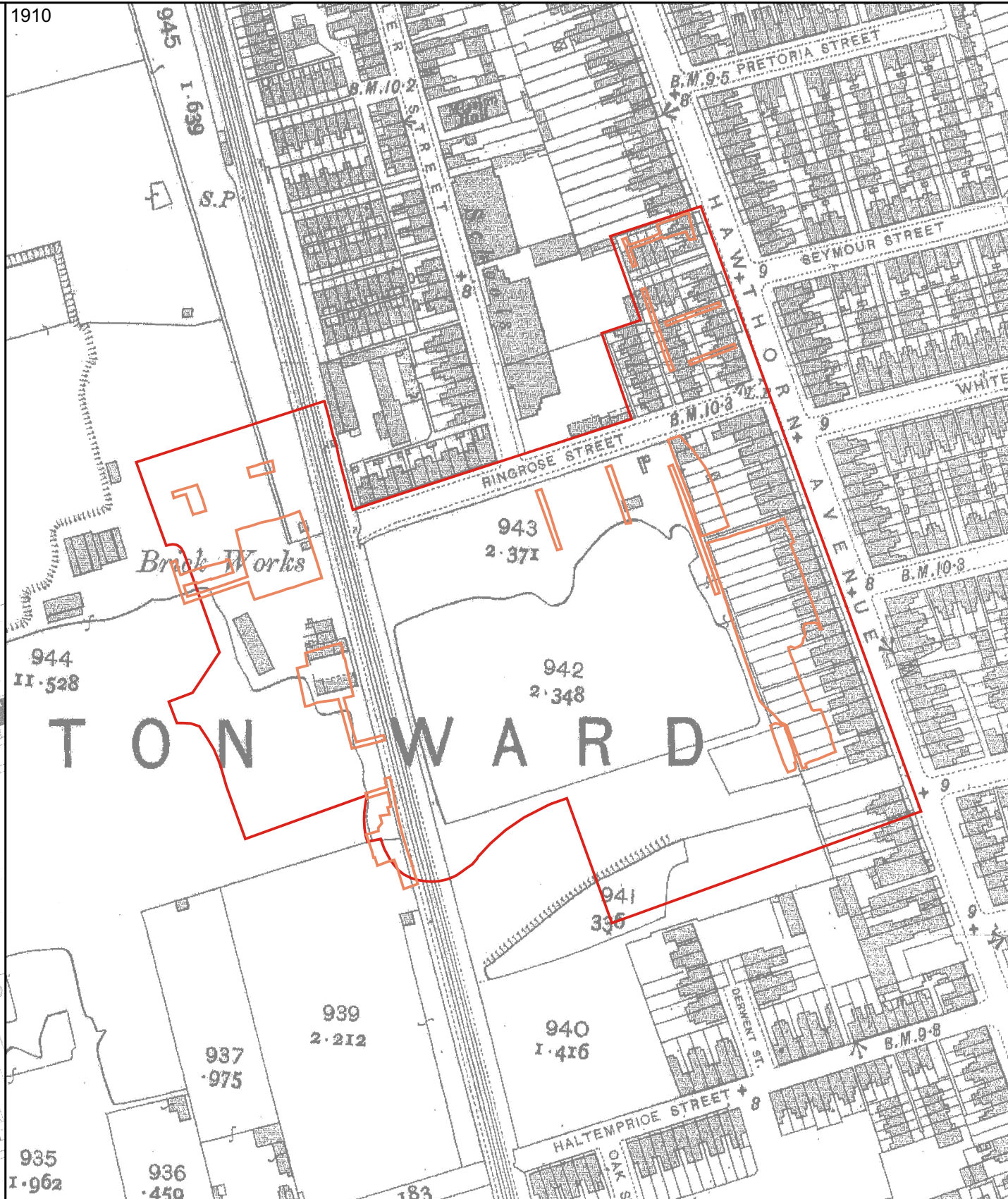
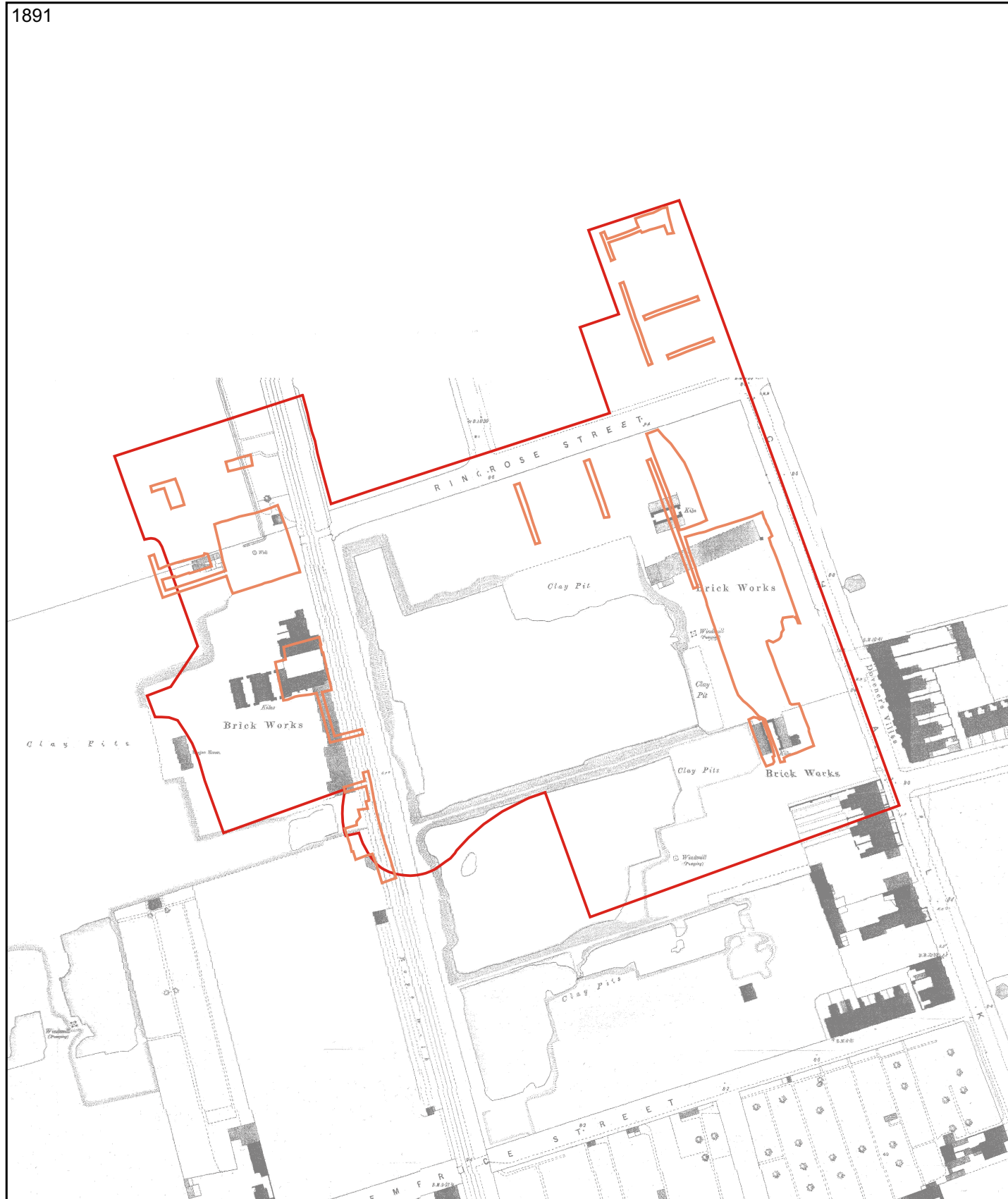


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Extracts from the 'New Plans of Hull' of 1882 and 1890, showing approximate location of site boundary

Figure 2



Site outline
 Excavated trench



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Extracts from the Ordnance Survey maps of 1891 and 1910, showing site boundary

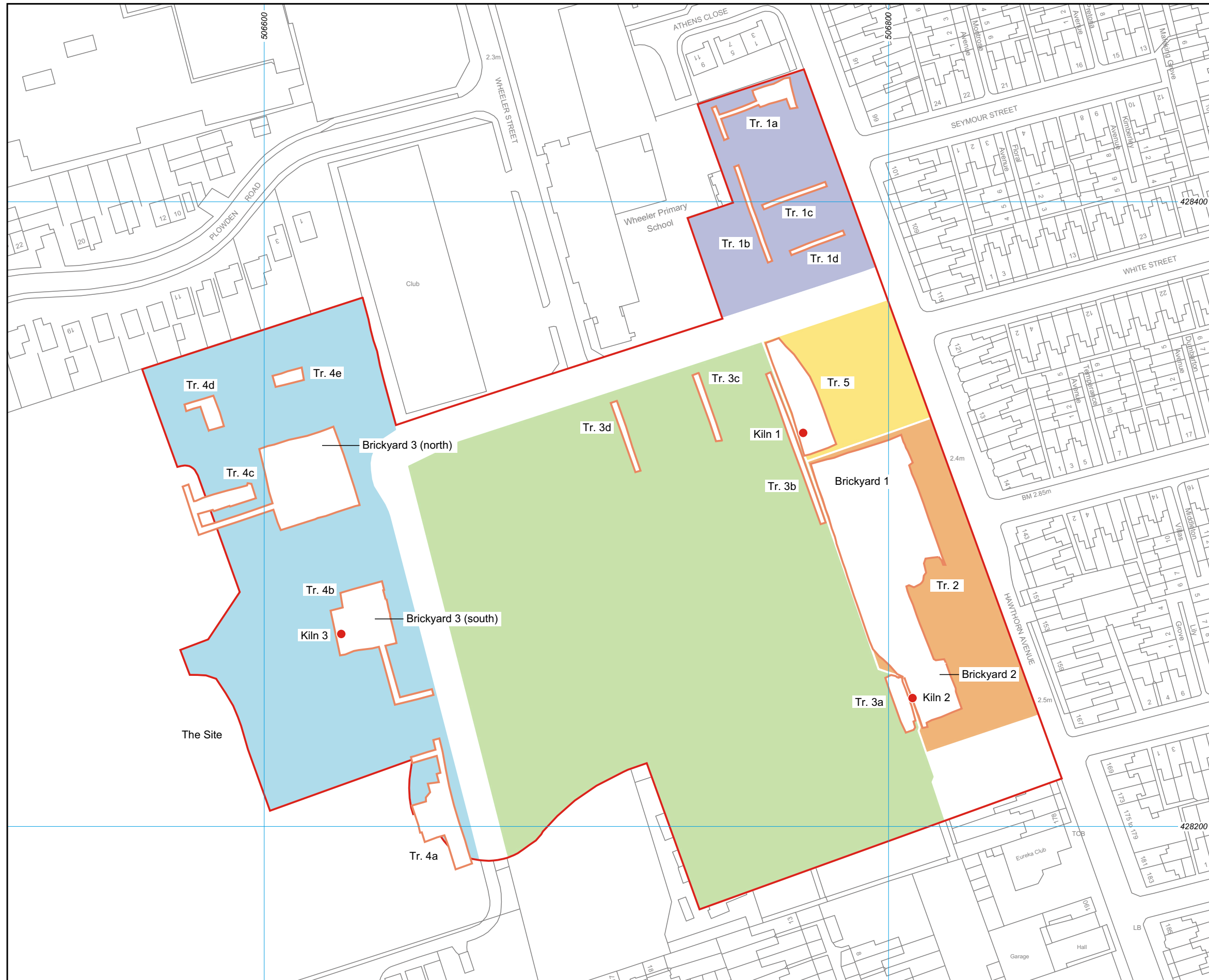
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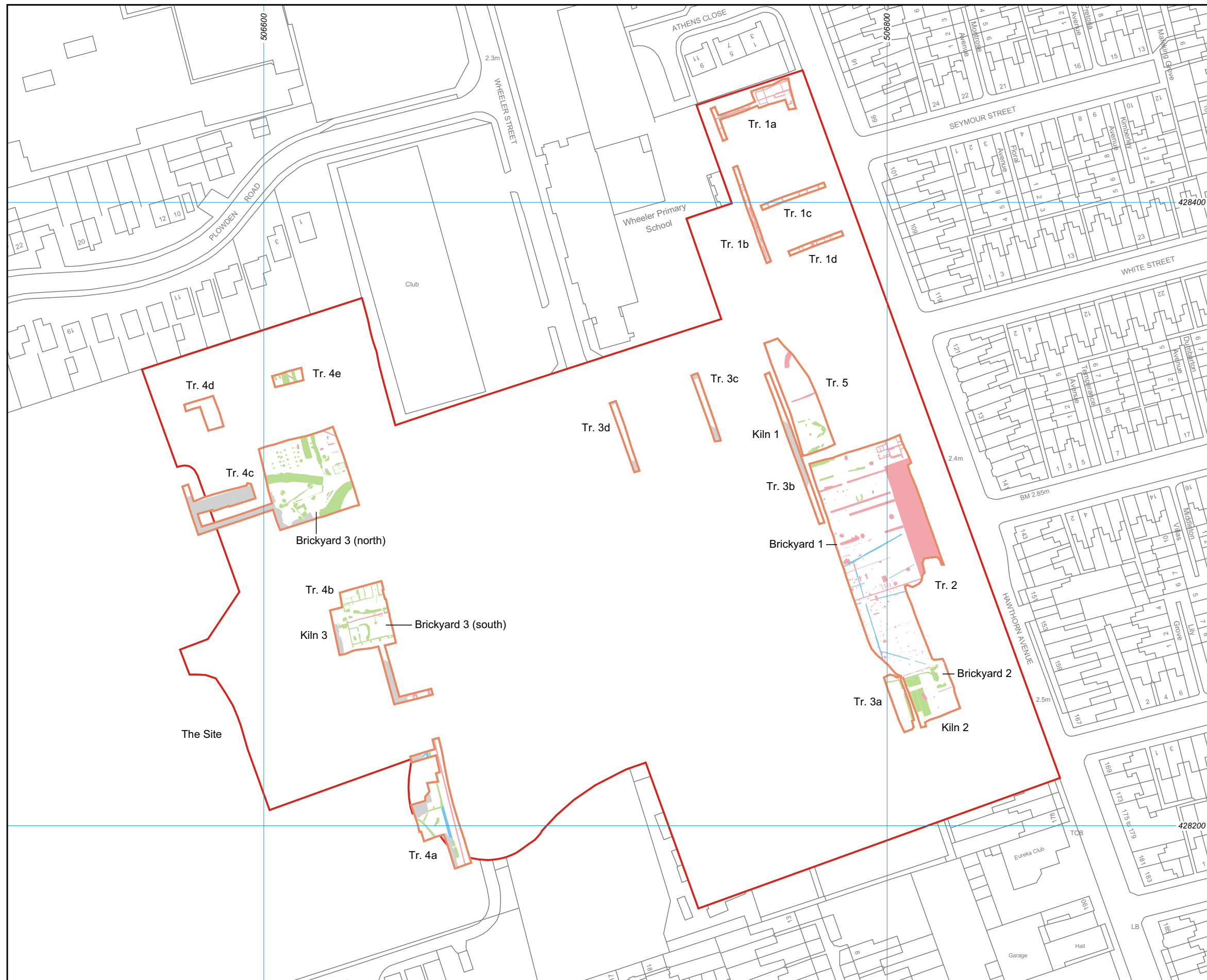
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Trench locations showing Brickyards 1-3 and Kilns 1-3

Figure 4



- Site outline
- Trench outline
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Claypit



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Phase plan showing all features

Figure 5



	Site outline
	Trench outline
	Phase 1
	Phase 2
	Phase 3
	Claypit

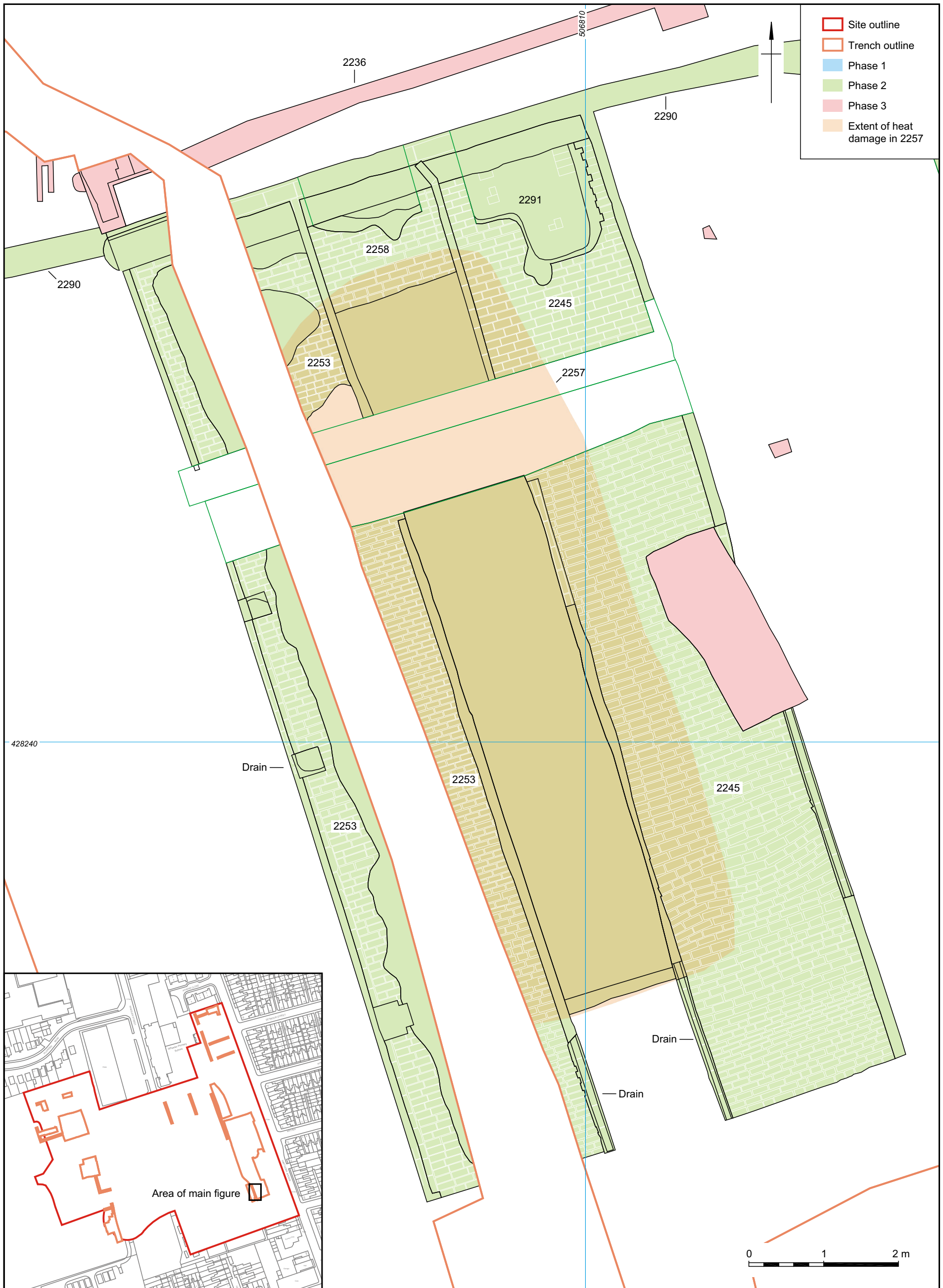
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Phase plan of Brickyard 1 and Kiln 1

Figure 6



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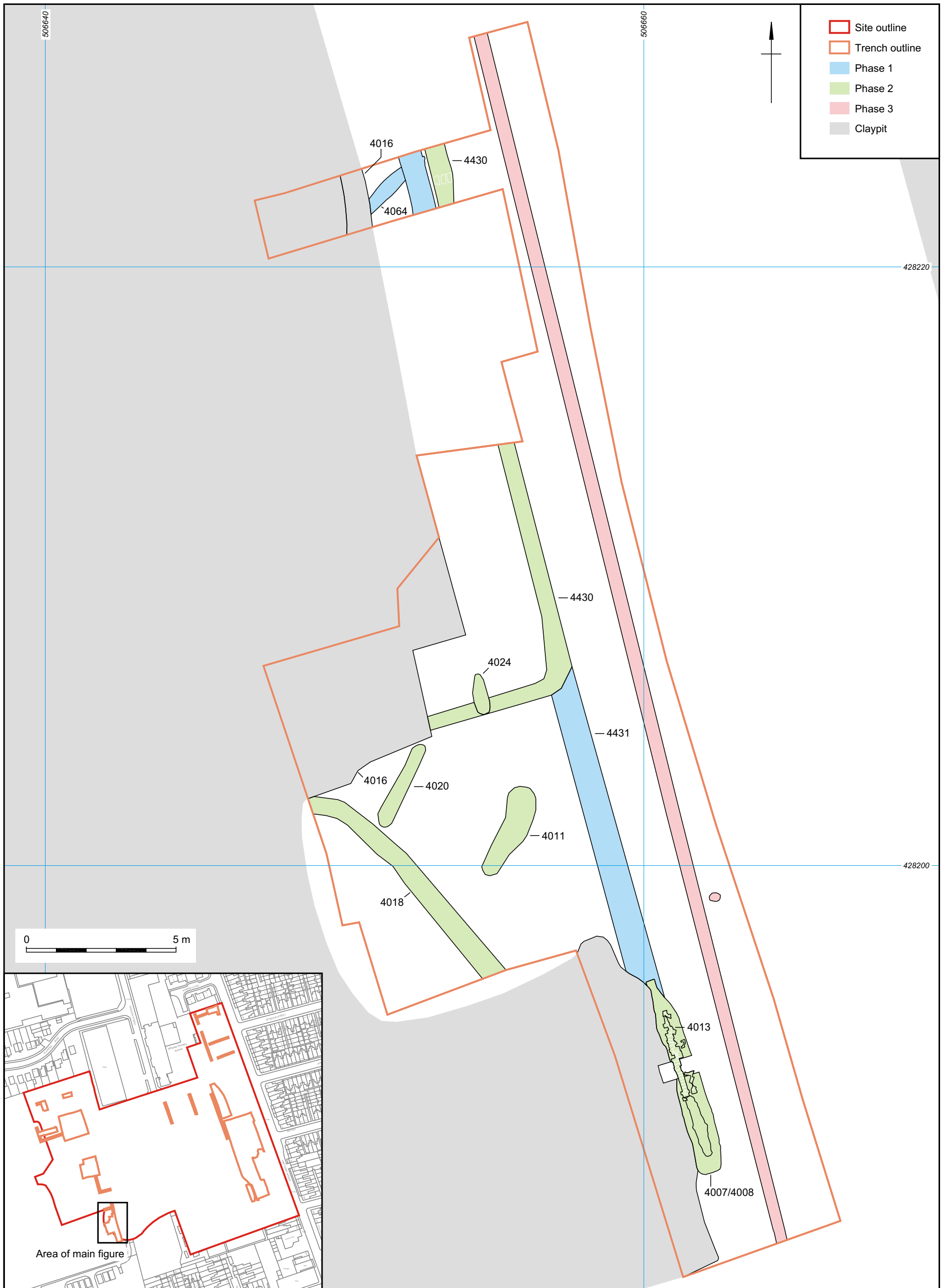
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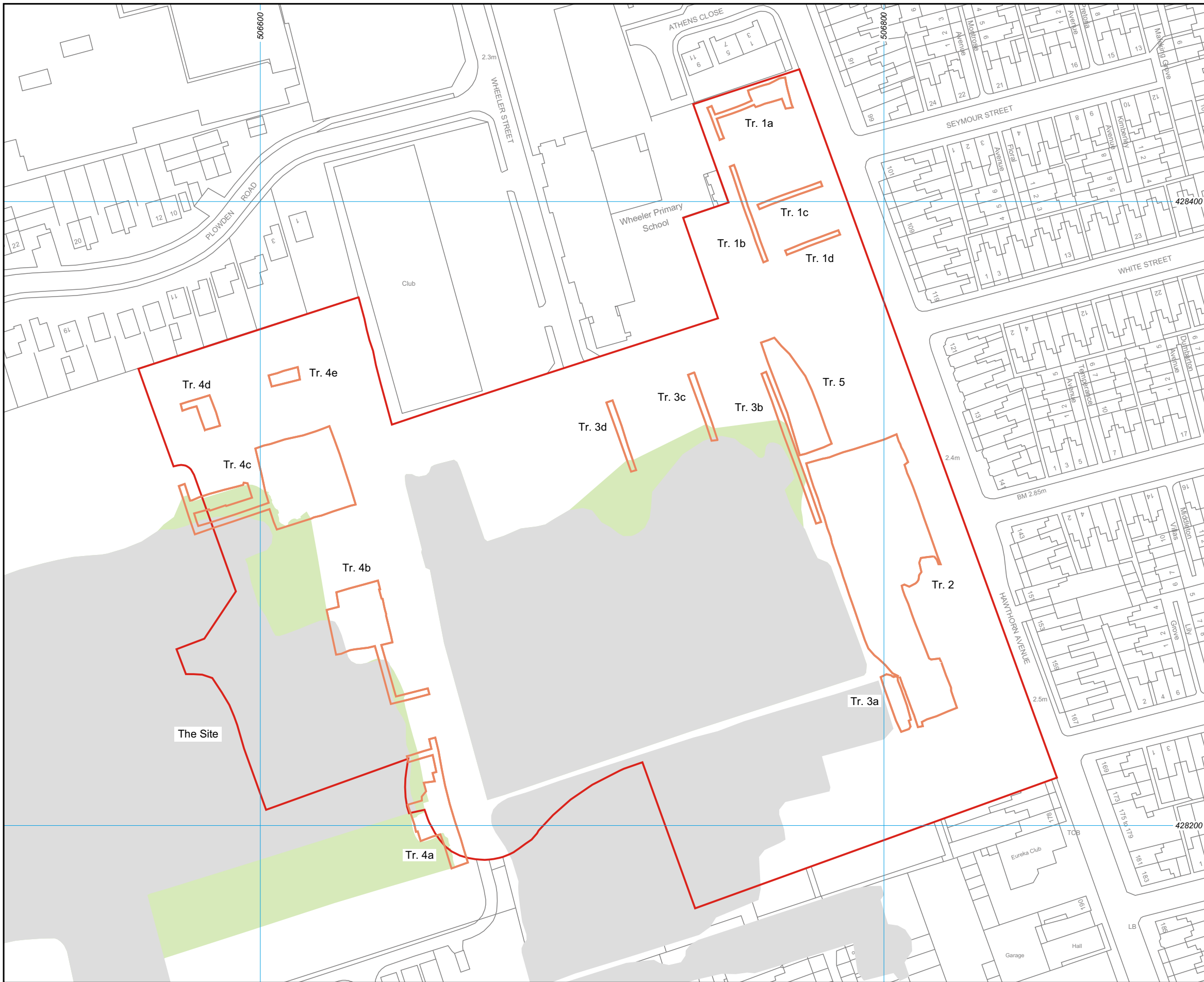
Phase plan of Brickyard 3 (north) and trackway

Figure 9



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- Site outline
- Trench outline
- Claypit (as excavated)
- Claypit (from OS historical mapping)



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Plan of excavated and mapped limits of the clay pits



Plate 1: Brickyard 1: detail of Kiln 1, looking north



Plate 2: Brickyard 2: Kiln 2, looking north


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Plate 3: Brickyard 2: detail of repairs to north end of Kiln 2, looking northwest



Plate 4: Brickyard 2: detail of heat pattern beneath Kiln 2


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Plate 5: Brickyard 3 (south): overview, looking northeast



Plate 6: Brickyard 3: brick path 4186/4189, looking east


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Plate 7: Brickyard 3: Kiln 3, looking northwest



Plate 8: Brickyard 3 (north): overview of area north of tramway, looking east


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Plate 9: Brickyard 3 (north): tramway 4165, looking east



Plate 10: Brickyard 3 (north): timber and brick machine base looking southwest



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Plate 11: Brickyard 3: barrel 4282 and pit 4321, looking south

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