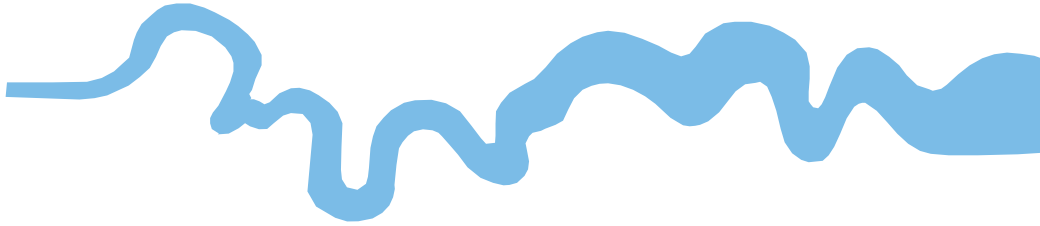


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Swarkestone Windmill, Windmill Cottage,
Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by Helen Daniel

Site Code: WCD19/122

(SK 3799 2955)

Swarkestone Windmill, Windmill Cottage, Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derbyshire

**An Archaeological Excavation
for Dunicliff Developments Ltd**

by Helen Daniel
TVAS North Midlands

Site Code WCD19/122

March 2020

Summary

Site name: Land at Windmill Cottage, Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derbyshire

Grid reference: SK 3799 2955

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 16th December 2019 – 10th January 2020

Project coordinator: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: WCD19/122

Area of site: 0.1 hectare

Summary of results: The excavation exposed the entire remains of Swarkestone Windmill (MDR: 7327); a tower mill, which was first recorded as a new brick-built mill in the late 18th century. The fieldwork revealed the complete circuit of the windmill with stone walls faced with brick on the southern side and still standing four to five courses high. External floor surfaces relating to the windmill were also revealed along with the foundations and floors of its associated outbuildings. Although there were no finds that relate specifically to the construction or the operational period of the mill; a large assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century domestic material was recovered.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at Derby Museum in due course, with accession code DBYMU 2019-62

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Steve Preston	25.03.20

Swarkestone Windmill, Windmill Cottage, Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derbyshire **An Archaeological Excavation**

by Helen Daniel

Report 19/122b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on a parcel of land to the rear of Windmill Cottage, 185 Swarkestone Road, Chellaston, Derbyshire (SK 3799 2955) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Dunnicliff Developments Ltd., Castle Lane, Melbourne, Derbyshire, DE73 8JB, as advised by Helen Martin-Bacon of Avalon Heritage, Dairyhouse Lane, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent, ST10 2PW.

A planning application (9/2019/0233) has been granted by South Derbyshire District Council for the development of two detached dwellings with associated gardens and off-road parking on land to the rear of Windmill Cottage. The planning permission has been granted with a condition (3) attached which requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

A Heritage Statement within the application's Design and Access Statement (DBD 2019) highlighted that the development area encompasses the site of Swarkestone Windmill (HER ID: MDR7327). Subsequent to this, targeted trial trenching (Daniel 2020) revealed the standing remains of the windmill structure and some associated floor surfaces. On this basis, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (advising the District Council) confirmed that mitigation work would be necessary to further expose and fully record the remains.

This is in accordance with the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Sarah Whiteley, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel, Nikki Snape and Laura Schenck on dates between 16th December 2019 and 10th January 2020 and the site code is WCD19/122. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at Derby Museum in due course, with accession code DBYMU 2019-62.

Location, topography and geology

The proposed development site is located approximately 1km south of the village centre of Chellaston and 7km south-east of Derby, lying just within the northern boundary of the historic civil parish of Swarkestone, c.1.4km

to the south-west (Fig. 1). Situated on the south-western slope of Chellaston Hill, the site lies in a lowland farmland landscape between the River Trent, c.1.4km to the south-west and the River Derwent, c.4.5km to the north-east.

The site comprises approximately 0.1ha of land, most recently utilised as gardens for the existing Windmill Cottage. At 58.5m above Ordnance Survey (aOD), the highest point on site is at the north-eastern corner from there the site slopes gently down to 56.9m aOD at the south-western boundary. The underlying bedrock is recorded Branscombe Mudstone Formation overlain by Oadby Member Diamicton (BGS 2020).

Archaeological background

The site history and archaeological context have been summarized in a Heritage Statement (DBD 2019), which highlighted that the development area is located on the site of Swarkestone Windmill (MDR7327), whose history has been well documented (Gifford 2003).

The first documentary reference to Swarkestone Mill dates from December 1794 as the sale of *'land lately purchased...from Joseph Dawson with the windmill for grinding corn, lately built by Isaac Orme upon Little Close'*. A document dated March 1798 documents the *'purchase of dwelling house and tenement windmill'*, then only a month later in April of the same year sees an advertisement offering *'a new erected brick freehold messuage and windmill, with two pairs of stones, dressing mill, in complete repair, with stable and croft etc...'* (Gifford 2003, 46). There is no further information then until 1817 when the mill appears in the will of William Elkin in the bequest to his wife of *'my messuage dwelling house or tenement windmill for grinding corn, and the stables, in parish of Swarkestone, in close called 'Little Close'* A conveyance document of 1834 records the transference of the ownership of the mill from Robert Shipton to Sir George Crewe, Bart. but further research is complicated by the close proximity of Chellaston Windmill (MDR7326) only c.150m away, and no further documents can be attributed with any certainty due to the confusion caused when there is no specific location reference other than that of 'mill' or 'millwright'.

As far as cartographic evidence goes, a mill is recorded by Farey in his survey of 1808 and there is also one shown on Greenwoods' map of 1825. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1836 records the location of both windmills on Chellaston Hill but by the 1882 map Swarkestone Mill is marked as 'disused' while Chellaston Mill is still recorded as a 'flour mill' and so was presumably still in use. Later mapping shows that Swarkestone Mill stood within a small orchard, and the site is labelled as 'Old Windmill' for most revisions until more recent mapping depicts it merely as boundary lines in the gardens of 'Windmill Cottage'.

A sketch of 1889 in the Gilbert Thompson Notebook No.2 held in Derby Local Studies Library shows the mill as a three-storey tower mill with a damaged ogee cap and ball finial and with only the fantail staging in place. The sails are common but there appears to be one or more sails leaning against the tower, the mill is obviously disused unlike the Chellaston mill which is depicted in the background and apparently in working order. An undated photograph in the possession of Mr Gifford appears very similar in composition to that of the Thompson sketch, it also shows three-storey Swarkestone Mill in the foreground with its damaged sails and the complete Chellaston Mill is visible behind to the left. The cartographic information confirms that Swarkestone Mill was disused by at least 1882 and that Chellaston Mill was still in use until at least 1887 which may indicate that the sketch and photograph are both of a similar date. A painting of the mill by Karl Wood from 1932 shows that by this time it had been reduced to one floor and a basement and it was this image that, in 1983, was recognised by the owner of the cottage at that time as *'the brick structure I had to demolish because it had become unsafe'*. At the time of Mr Gifford's site visit in 1995 only a pile of stones built into a rockery in the garden survived along with two complete grey millstones set into the lawn and path of the house.

Although the site is in close proximity to Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Swarkestone Lowes (SAM101960) and Swarkestone Causeway (SAM1007076) approximately 1km to the west, there has been little in the way of archaeological investigation within the vicinity. Evaluations in advance of a large residential development adjacent to the site include a 2012 investigation which located a 2nd-century Roman farmstead with boundary ditch and adjoining enclosure c.120m to the north-east (MDR14702) while there is a record of medieval ridge and furrow, a field system and possible fire pit around 500m east-north-east (EDR4025).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in late 2019 comprising five trial trenches in order to locate the remains of Swarkestone Windmill. Two of the five trenches revealed partial standing walls which were at least four to five courses high, along with floor surfaces relating to the windmill and its associated outbuildings (Daniel 2020). Although there were no finds which relate specifically to the construction of the mill, a large assemblage of late 19th to early 20th century ceramic material was recovered. After consultation with the Planning Archaeologist, it was agreed that, subject to an approved written scheme of investigation, the remains of the windmill warranted full excavation.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the excavation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits contained within the area of development. The East Midlands Research

Framework (Knight *et al*, 2012) has provided a region-specific agenda and any relevant research themes will be considered throughout the course of the project. The general aims of the excavation are:

- to ensure that any archaeological remains which may be present are appropriately sampled and recorded;
- to further identify remains belonging to the windmill and to ascertain their level of preservation; to
- inform upon the nature of associated structural remains and
- to disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of publication.

Specific objectives relate to the following:

- to further define the date, nature, extent and potential significance of the archaeological remains of the windmill and associated structures.
- to establish the planform of the mill and associated buildings.
- to establish a chronology of activity and function during the life of the windmill.
- to clarify the relationship between the remains of the windmill and other remains exposed during trenching;
- to identify where the later levelling up material, which sealed the remains, has come from and why it contains large quantities of pottery.
- to consider any relevant research objectives contributing to a wider understanding of the archaeological context, an understanding of the topography of the site and its environs.
- to identify any research themes relevant to the nature of the site which are contained within the East Midlands Regional Research Framework (ULAS 2006).

It was agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist to open excavate an area of approximately 400 sq m around the windmill. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were then to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project. All spoil heaps were to be metal detected and monitored for finds.

Results

The area was investigated as set out in the agreed scheme of works (Fig. 2) and the excavation exposed the full circumference of the windmill along with associated structures and floor surfaces (Figs 3 and 4, Pls 1-4). Except where disturbed by areas of made ground, the stratigraphy was generally uniform across the site and consisted of 0.34-38m of loose soft dark brown humic topsoil above 0.25-0.3m of brownish-orange sandy clay interface subsoil overlying natural geology of orange-brown sandy clay. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 1.

Exposure of the entirety of the windmill's base showed that its main construction consisted of contemporary stone walls 55 and 58 (Pl. 5) which formed the south and north curves of the windmill respectively; with the ends of each terminating to form the sides of the two entrances that were positioned to the east and west. Both walls were on average 1m wide and constructed of stone blocks of varying shapes and sizes and secured by lime mortar (155). The internal diameter of the main structure of the windmill was 5.3m with an external diameter of 7m.

Stone wall 55 was faced with a skin of handmade bricks, both internally (57) and externally (56). Internal brick skin 57 was laid in a traditional stretcher bond and the bricks measured 250mm x 117mm x 73mm (Pl. 6). This wall curved around both ends of the stone wall to form the southern sides of both entrances (Pl. 7). The external face (56) was of slightly different style, being laid in a rowlock stretcher bond with the broad face of the bricks exposed; these bricks were of a similar size and measured 251mm x 114mm x 72mm (Pl. 8). This method of construction appears only on the southern section of the mill.

Despite some previous attempts at levelling on the site, it was clear that the northern side of the structure was built into the slope of Chellaston Hill and that here the wall was constructed entirely of stone with no brick skins. This decision may have resulted in a problem with damp inside the building and caused water to accumulate around the southern area of the mill due to run-off from the slope behind. The location of stone-lined channel 2 immediately adjacent to the southern portion of wall seems to support the existence of drainage issues (Pls 8 and 9). During excavation it was clear that there was markedly poorer preservation to the southern portion of the stone wall (55) of the windmill. This may help explain why only half of the structure required an additional brick skin; possibly an attempt to shore up the stone wall and provide protection against water ingress and damp. In addition, a repair (90) in the stone wall used handmade bricks of a similar size (251mm x 114mm x 72mm) to those used on the skin, suggesting that the repairs may have been done not long after the construction of the mill. Also incorporated within this repair was a large stone with a curved face which appears to have previously been a lintel or possibly a doorstep (Pls 10 and 11).

Inside the structure, stone slab floor 76 (Pl. 12) was visible in a few places and featured areas of repair using early handmade bricks but it was mostly covered by later concrete floor surface 77 (Pl. 13). This later surface featured the remnants of still attached metal fittings of unknown function and linear grooves which were presumably run-off channels for water that headed towards drains 99 and 150 (Pls. 14 and 15). Although encased in later concrete, sump 99 was found to be part of the same drainage channel which culminated at brick drain 150, situated a few metres beyond the western doorway, confirming that this was contemporary with the construction of the mill.

As previously mentioned, the windmill featured two entrances, located directly opposite each other and situated in the east and the west; this allowed safe access to the inside of the structure at any time, regardless of where the sails were positioned. The western entrance was blocked up by a roughly constructed rubble wall (61) which was built directly over brick floor 78 (Pl. 16) both of which had the same mortar and bricks measuring the same as those found in the internal brick skin wall (57). There were the remains of an earlier brick and stone

floor surface (82) lying beneath brick floor 78, however there was only a small section of this still remaining, making it difficult to determine exactly how much earlier this surface may have been and how far it may originally have extended. The eastern entrance was also found to have been sealed up, this time not by rubble but by bonded brick wall 60 (Pl. 17). Inspection of the mortar and bricks used for this blockage confirmed that they were the same as those of internal brick skin 57. This suggests that this doorway may have been blocked-up quite early on in the life of the structure and concurs with the suggestion that the windmill was not operational for long after around 1834 (Gifford 2003, 47).

Around its south-eastern quarter, the windmill was surrounded by a discontinuous stone boundary wall, (53, 54, 86, 91) (Pl. 18). This outer wall was on average 2.5m from the outside wall of the windmill and of the same stone block construction and it created a small courtyard area (71) outside the structure, whilst also serving as a barrier to keep out livestock and enable the safe operation of the sails. Courtyard area 71 was the remains of an earlier floor surface which showed signs of extensive wear and was constructed mainly of irregular stone slabs but repaired in places with full and half handmade bricks (Pl. 18). This surface was cut by stone-lined drain 2 and also extended beneath boundary wall 53, thus suggesting that it pre-dated the construction of the wall of the windmill (Pls. 8 and 18).

Directly outside the south-west quadrant and abutting brick wall 70, was the cut of north-south aligned stone-lined drain 1. This drain does not continue beneath wall 70 to the north and it is possible that it may have been truncated by the construction cut of the windmill foundations; it had three fills (51, 52 and 85), none of which contained any finds (Fig. 5; Pls. 19 and 20).

In the south-eastern quadrant there were a mixture of surfaces, most notable was the lime render visible on the external southern face of wall 66 which was also present, in places, between the stone wall 55 and brick skin 56 of the main windmill. Directly in front of this wall, between boundary wall 86 and the outside of the mill was an area of concrete (87), edged by a row of bricks (89); this was separated from brick base 75 by an area of light brownish-yellow mortar (88) which was hard and sandy (Pls 21 and 22).

Immediately south of the boundary wall of the main windmill structure was the location of stone wall foundations 72 and 93 and brick and stone wall 96. Between these walls was brick floor 73, laid with no mortar and 3.2m at its widest point (Pl. 23). This structure correlates with the position of the outbuilding marked on all historical mapping and is interpreted as the stable block referred to in the original indenture. Boundary wall 94 is situated a few metres to the east of the stables and its position correlated exactly with the position of the wall as marked on all historical map revisions. South of the stable block, further investigation revealed the remains of a

possible privy (151), this was located beneath stone wall 98 and its fill contained general domestic waste of a similar style to that found elsewhere on site (Pls 24 and 25).

At the north-western quadrant of the windmill was a small external stone-built structure, abutting stone wall 58 (Pl. 26). This 'storage room' was constructed of a single skin of bricks (64) which followed the contours around the inside of the walls 58, 63 and 65. The room was laid with stone-slabbed floor surface 81 upon which the brick wall had been built (Pl. 26). The fill (67) of this small room contained a huge domestic assemblage from the late 19th or early 20th century and comprised; whole glass bottles and jars; whole ceramic jars and a large quantity of broken domestic pottery; a large number of hob-nailed leather shoes; roof slates; metal kettles; saucepans, buckets and garden tools (Pls. 27 - 33).

Finds

Pottery by David Barker

An evaluation at this site yielded 1,034 sherds of pottery weighing 14,390g, of which 554 sherds (6,871g) were from just two contexts (Trench 2, 54 and 55). A further quantity of unstratified material related closely to the stratified material with numerous joins.

The material recovered from the excavation phase of work on the site of the windmill itself comprised a further 1,118 sherds (49,230g) from ten contexts. The majority of the excavation material appears to relate closely to that from the evaluation, being broadly of a similar mid-19th to early 20th century date, a similar composition and with some decorative patterns being present in both groups, and with cross-joins identified. However, the excavation finds are more numerous and include a wider range of material and with more substantially complete vessels.

The ceramics have been examined individually with a view to determining the types of ware and the range of vessel forms present, identifying distinguishing characteristics which may help in suggesting the provenance the material, and defining the likely date range for material in each context. Types of decoration and the overall quality of the ware have also been considered with a view to determining factors which may have affected consumer choice. An attempt has also been made to identify cross-context joins and many other joins have been noted within individual contexts. The material from the evaluation phase of work has been revisited and several cross-context joins between this and the finds from the excavation have been noted.

Composition of the assemblage

Context 67: 343 sherds (24,505g)

Context 68: 136 sherds (4,050g)
Context 71: 4 sherds (229g)
Context 73: 2 sherds (110g)
Context 78: 72 sherds (2,259g)
Context 94: 9 sherds (552g)
Context 97: 47 sherds (2,258g)
Context 151: 474 sherds (13,477g)
Context 152: 18 sherds (646g)
Context 153: 11 sherds (723g)

Discussion

The ceramics from most of the excavation contexts exhibit a general consistency in terms of the range of ware types, vessel forms and decoration present, and most seem to have been produced between the mid-19th century and early 20th centuries. Numerous manufacturers' marks, both printed and impressed and design registration numbers support this and, in the case of the latter, provide a very clear *terminus post quem* for a vessel's deposition (Appendix 2). The registration of designs, moulded forms and decoration in the case of ceramics, gave protection from copying for a period of three years and so the marks themselves probably had a limited period of use. A number of the contexts (especially 67, 68, 78, 97 and 151) also preserve cross-context joins, which suggests a similar source for the ceramics, post-deposition disturbance or both. Context 152 is the only context to contain earlier material. There are just 18 sherds, which are not especially diagnostic, and not all can be closely dated with any certainty. However, a creamware sherd and four sherds of three pearlware vessels cannot be much later than the late 1820s. Very few sherds of this earlier date were retrieved from the evaluation phase of work on the site.

The ceramics constitute a cross-section of typical domestic wares of the period, primarily British-made, but with some Continental and Japanese wares, and include a wide range of tea wares, table wares and toilet wares in white earthenware; kitchen wares of yellow ware, redware, brown salt-glazed stoneware; and utilitarian coarse earthenwares, including unglazed terracotta flower pots. Other more decorative items include majolica and other earthenware jardinières or plant pots with moulded bodies and coloured glazes, others with coloured glazes or colours applied under glaze by aerography, another in a coloured stoneware made by Doulton & Co. of Lambeth, and another green-glazed earthenware example from the Bretby Pottery (rim and body sherd from 97, but identified by a marked base from the evaluation phase of work). There are also sherds from 67 of a figure in an unglazed parian body and a small glazed parian souvenir pot with a litho-printed badge and the text 'DERBY' beneath. Other tea wares are of bone china, Continental hard porcelain, Japanese hard porcelain, or in the cheaper coloured earthenwares - black glazed jet ware, brown glazed Rockingham or redware.

A number of vessels were containers for purchased commodities such as marmalade and other preserves. At least three preserve jars have printed designs which show that they contained James Keiller & Son's Dundee

marmalade: the more complete vessels have impressed marks, identifying the manufacturer as C. T. Maling & Son of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a firm which was in business from 1890 (Godden 1991, 409-10). Ginger beer was probably the contents of two stoneware bottles, both from 67, with stamped marks, one identifying the customer as T. W. Webster & Co. of Derby, the also referring to a Derby business. There are also stoneware spirit bottles, but none with an identifiable mark. A single pot lid from 151 has a printed design identifying the contents as 'F. S. Cleaver's unrivalled cherry toothpaste'.

Matching patterns, printed, painted and sponged, show that several sets of table wares and tea wares are present, as well as other matching pieces such as chamber pots and wash basins. Three patterns deserve special mention. The first is a blue-printed floral pattern, 'Ruby', identified by a printed mark with the initials of its manufacturer, Cork & Edge of Newport, Burslem, a firm operating between 1846-60 (Godden 1991, 174). This is one of the earliest identifiable patterns on the site, with several sherds of tea wares and a dinner plate in 151, evaluation trench 2 [54] and amongst the unstratified material. Another pattern is 'Delft', a blue-printed design by Mintons of Stoke-on-Trent. Sherds of plates with this pattern are present in contexts 78, 97 and 151, with one substantially complete example. Its interest lies, however, in the presence of impressed date marks for July 1927, making this amongst the latest identifiable material from the site. Another late pattern is Booth's 'Old Willow' which is present on cups and saucers also from 78, 97, 151 and from amongst the evaluation finds. Another late pattern, but painted not printed, occurs on a small saucer from 78 with the printed mark 'Queens Green / Solian Ware / SOHO POTTERY LTD. / COBRIDGE, / ENGLAND'; Godden (1991, 585 no 3616) dates this mark to *c.* 1930+; it is therefore the latest of the firmly datable ceramic vessels on the site.

Although the assemblage contains small quantities of porcelain imported from the Continent of Europe (Germany or Austria) and Japan, the majority of the ceramics are British made. The products of the Staffordshire potteries, identifiable by manufacturers' marks, predominate amongst the white earthenwares, and probably amongst the bone chinias, although these lack marks. However, other manufacturers are identifiable and include T. G. Green & Co., Ltd., of Church Gresley, and the Britannia Pottery of Glasgow. (For a complete list of manufacturer's marks see Appendix 2). Yellow wares and Rockingham wares probably originated from the potteries of South Derbyshire, while the majority of the stonewares are typical products of the potteries of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. At least one piece from the Bretby Pottery can be identified (see above), and at least two unglazed terracotta flowerpots bear marks identifying the manufacturer as Sankey & Son of Nottingham

This is quite large assemblage, with a wide range of wares produced between the 1850s and the 1930s. Cross-joins between many of the contexts highlight the relationship of these deposits, with sherds of vessels present in several. The ceramics are entirely domestic in nature, representing most of the main function groups - food preparation and storage, food distribution, food consumption, traditional beverage distribution, traditional beverage consumption, new beverages (tea, etc. - serving & consumption), health and hygiene, and 'other' (groups based upon Yentsch's (1991) modification of the Potomac Typological System function groups). The picture appears to be one of household discard on-site over a period of perhaps 70 or 80 years, rather than communal dumping on a convenient derelict site. However, an alternative hypothesis can be put forward to explain the material from context 67.

The ceramics from this context include many of the vessels and decorative elements present in other contexts, but with a much narrower date range. Moreover, many of the vessels are in a fair state of completeness, with numerous large joining sherds; there is little or no residual or intrusive material and none of the sherds show any sign of post-deposition abrasion. These are all criteria identified by Pearce (2000, 144-45) as being indicative of a clearance group - household items which have been deliberately discarded *en masse*, usually in a single episode. In this case a minimum of 114 vessels, and just 343 sherds, all with a narrow date range have all the appearances of a single episode deposition.

Context 67 contains no ceramics which obviously predate the 1850s and none that obviously post-date 1914. There are 30 examples of marks of different kinds – many from well-documented manufacturers - to support this dating (Appendix 2). These suggest that the oldest material is a single printed dinner plate produced by Charles Meigh & Son of Hanley (1851-61) and a single printed serving dish with the pattern 'Gem', made by Hancock, Whittingham & Co. of Burslem (1863-72). The latest of the wares are a moulded plate produced by Grimwades Ltd. of Stoke (founded in 1900), an undecorated side plate by Royal Doulton of Burslem with the company's standard printed mark in use from *c.* 1902; and the stoneware jardinière made by Royal Doulton of Lambeth with impressed marks which date manufacture to between 1902 and 1914. The butter dish registered by Batty, Barker & Rhead of Longton on 15th February 1890, indicates production within the three years of that date during which the design was protected from copying, while the blue printed pattern 'Candahar' which is present on a single saucer, was registered by the Brownhills Pottery Co. of Tunstall on 19th December 1884, and is marked accordingly. An even more precise date is given for the manufacture of a green printed serving dish which has an impressed date mark for October 1899. Other marks are of manufacturers whose dates of operation fall well within a late 19th to early 20th century range.

Context 67 contains a minimum of 114 vessels in a range of bodies (Chart 1) and reflecting basic household function (Chart 2). Vessels of white earthenware make 57.9% of total number of vessels. These include table wares (plates in a range of sizes, serving dishes, a deep dish, a sauce tureen or similar, a butter dish, a stand, a pudding bowl and what looks like a small jelly mould but which is, in fact referred to as a 'pudding cup' in the 1880 Wedgwood Catalogue of Shapes (p. 25); tea wares (cups, saucers, a slop bowl and bread and butter plates); mugs for the consumption of beverages other than tea; and toilet/hygiene wares (chamber pots, basins, a tooth brush holder, and the cover of what may be a soap dish). A number of jugs of different forms and sizes are multi-purpose vessels.

Just one small plate is undecorated, and another dinner plate has edge moulding only. All of the others – a further 20 examples - are decorated. At least three of these are plain round forms with over-glaze painted band-and-line decoration to rim edges and a line to the shoulder. Two of these have printed oval garter marks (one in blue, the other in grey/brown) with a crown and anchor and the legend 'ROYAL LONDON YATCH CLUB', while a third has a similar round garter mark with crown and leaves (in blue) and the text 'H UNITED SERVICE CLUB'. There is a cross context join with a sherd from 151 and other sherds are present in other contexts. At least one of these was made by Copeland of Stoke.

Other plates have printed decoration. The favoured pattern was 'Florencia' (Pls 27 & 28) – a pink floral design used on at least nine plates with moulded edges in three sizes (258mm, 204mm and 181mm diameter) and on one dish. (A moulded cover with this pattern is present in 151.) The pattern is interesting in that it is a revival of a pattern produced during the 1840s by the firm of Wood, Robinson, Wood & Brownfield of Cobridge during the late 1830s and early 1840s. There is no question that the style of the plates here places their manufacture at the end of the 19th century, a time when earlier copper plates were regularly being acquired after bankruptcies within the industry and patterns re-issued by their new owners. None of the plates here have manufacturer's initials or name, but curiously other examples of plates with this pattern from the evaluation phase of work on the site include two bases with the pattern name 'Flora', rather than 'Florencia', although in all other respects the printed mark is identical. Other printed patterns include 'Asiatic Pheasants', still popular towards the end of the 19th century. There are three plates, one serving dish and a deeper dish (perhaps a large baking dish) in this pattern. 'Willow' pattern, by contrast, the most popular pattern for most of the 19th century, is represented by just one dinner plate and one serving dish. Individual patterns on other plates are not named, but one is an asymmetric floral pattern which has been over-painted. A final serving dish is decorated with the pattern 'Gem' printed in green.

The tea wares in white earthenware include both printed and painted wares. A cup, a slop bowl and three bread and butter plates have the same relief moulded bodies and brown transfer-printed floral pattern, with details highlighted in gold, but none are marked. Another cup has a printed design in lilac with the inscription 'TE TE TE RATANPURO TE TE TE, etc.', referring to Ratanpuro Ceylon tea, while a saucer has a blue printed floral pattern identified as 'Candahar', register in December 1899. A matching cup and saucer are decorated with a band of sponged motifs in red, framed by under-glaze painted lines in red, while another matching cup and saucer have moulded bodies with a design of spiral ribs and additional over-glaze painted lines to body and rim. Another cup of a plain form has an over-glaze painted flower to the interior base, while another cup appears to be undecorated.

The toilet wares include a matching chamber pot and basin with relief-moulded decoration and a brown printed floral design; another chamber pot with a brown printed floral pattern on a moulded body; the moulded cover of a soap dish or similar with the green printed floral pattern which is Booth's 'Floral Pattern'; the dish which matches this was amongst the unstratified material from the evaluation phase of work, and sherds of chamber pots and basins in this pattern are present in deposits 94, 97, 151 and 153. Lastly, there is the cover of a toothbrush dish with a moulded edge pattern and gold painted lines; part of its perforated and divided liner was also recovered.

All of the seven white earthenware mugs are decorated. Two have printed floral patterns – one in green, the other in brown; one has an over-glaze painted floral pattern; one has over-glaze painted gold lines and band; and three have sponged decoration in two designs. The three jugs are also all decorated. One is an elaborate moulded form with the blue printed floral pattern 'Heumann', identified by the printed mark of manufacturer John Maddock & Sons of Burslem; another has a ribbed body with a simple over-glaze painted floral design in gold; and the last is relief-moulded with a guilloche border pattern above and a scene with cranes fishing below.

All of the table and toilet wares are of white earthenware. The same is not true of the tea wares, with teacups and saucers in a range of styles also present in bone china and continental hard porcelain. Both have simple decoration comprising gold painted lines or simple flower motifs, or both; or else have multi-coloured litho printed patterns; one hard porcelain cup has an over-glaze painted floral pattern. At least three bread and butter plates in bone china are undecorated. There are no white earthenware teapots, but these were provided in black-glazed jet ware (four examples) or redware (one example). Unusually for the period, there are no brown glazed Rockingham teapots, although examples are to be found in some of the other contexts. One form found only in Continental porcelain is the egg cup (three examples).

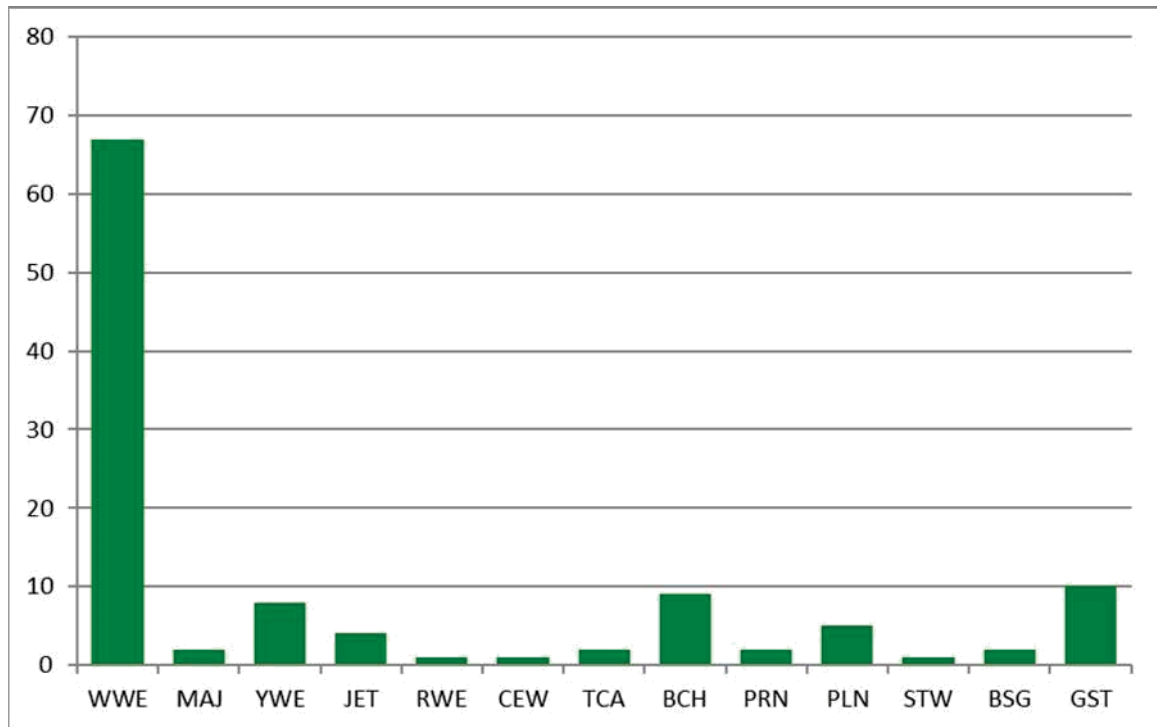


Chart 1. Composition of context [67] ceramics by ware types (minimum number of vessels)

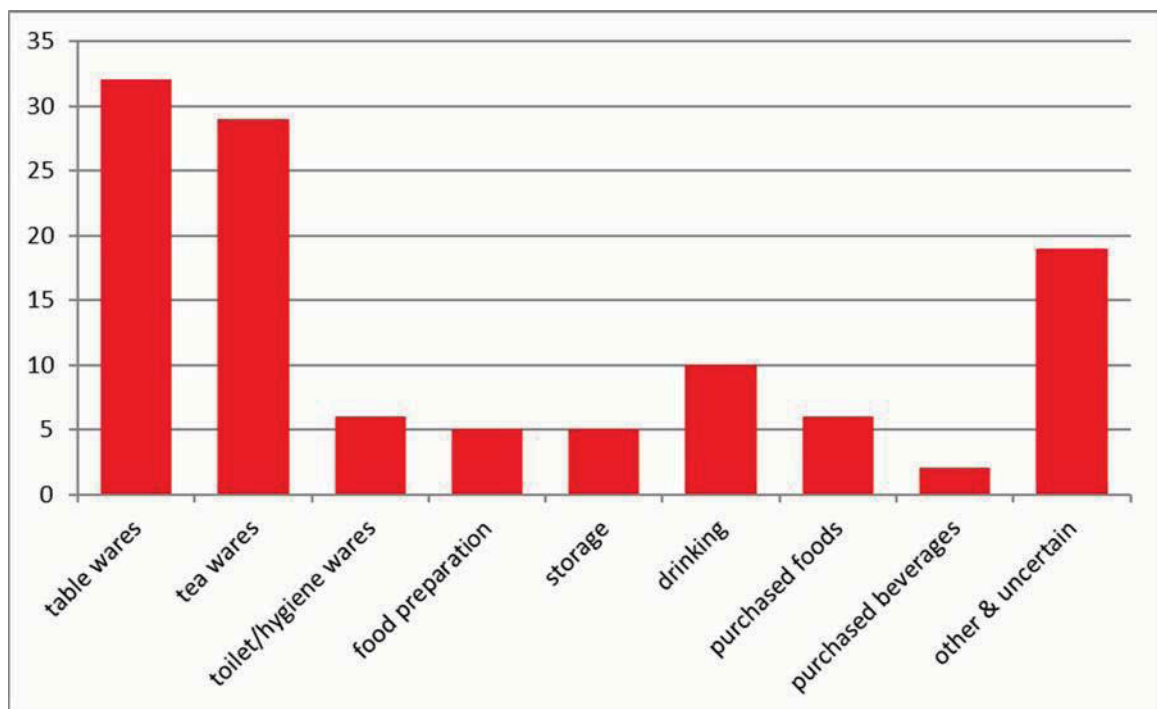


Chart 2. Context 67 ceramics by function group (minimum number of vessels)

Other ware types are yellow wares, local products which are here closely related to food preparation (a mixing bowl and two dishes or patties) and storage (two covered jars and three covers). Other vessels used in food preparation include an oval redware baking dish with feet and perhaps the cover of a brown salt-glazed stoneware stew pot or stock pot. The presence of preserve jars in grey stoneware and white earthenware have

already been mentioned, with at least two of the latter containing James Keiller & Son's Dundee marmalade. One stoneware base bears the mark [ROBERTS]ON'S x MANCHESTER / JAMS. Other preserve jars with no marks probably served as containers for purchased preserves such as jam and marmalade.

A single coarse earthenware dish may have been used in any number of ways. Such vessels are ubiquitous in 18th and 19th century deposits and although the term milk pan is often used, they are not necessarily connected with dairying.

Not all of the material is purely functional. There are purely decorative wares, in the form of a parian figure, and at least one piece of cheap but popular souvenir ware is present. The two decorated majolica vessels in – one a flowerpot, the other a dish – and a fine quality Doulton stoneware jardinière, are both useful and beautiful. The importance with the home of decorative items and of flowers or plants in pots is clear from 19th-century paintings depicting working domestic interiors. Geraniums are frequently shown in terracotta flowerpots and, consequently, the presence here of two such items came as no surprise. Flowerpots and jardinières are present in many of the excavation contexts.

The ceramics from context 67 represent only 30.7% of the total (by number of sherds) from the excavation, but they merit special consideration because they appear to constitute a discrete group and, as such, offer a clear insight into the ceramics used, or rather discarded at a given point in time which, it is suggested, was more or less coincidental with the outbreak of war in 1914. These are all wares which were widely available and favoured by households of more limited economic means during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Vessels are mostly functional, but typically decorated and forming matching sets, in a limited range of useful forms and with a limited range of low-cost decoration. The ceramics are not always of the best quality and several exhibit faults which would see them described as 'seconds'. On the other hand, what may be considered to be the better-quality tea wares here - those of bone china and Continental porcelain – are not necessarily high cost items. Although decoration is favoured, it is simple, and the presence of German or Austrian wares is particularly telling. Towards the end of the 19th century and until the outbreak of war in 1914, these imports competed successfully with British-made goods on the basis of cost, quality and the range and variety of decoration: put simply the Germans and Austrian were cheaper and often of a higher quality than comparable British goods and were gaining an ever larger share of the UK home market, a process which only ended in August 1914. The presence of Continental egg cups highlights this process, for by 1914 these were the only ones available to the British customer, British factories having entirely given up their manufacture, along with many other items.

Assemblages from households of a lower socio-economic status, especially those dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, have received little scholarly attention and are poorly documented. Nevertheless, they have the potential to shed new light on household activities, distribution networks and consumer choice which is not readily available from other sources and they therefore merit close study when encountered. The ceramics from Swarkestone Mill constitute valuable evidence for the state of the ceramics trade at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries and highlight the choices available to the consumer at this time. That this material appears to have been generated on-site, and not brought in from elsewhere for discard, enhances its research potential. Clear evidence for the pre-eminence of the Staffordshire pottery industry in the assemblage comes as no surprise, but it is interesting to see the presence of material from other centres and to consider the domestic spheres within which they were used.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

Brick samples were hand collected from the external brick skin (56) and the internal brick skin (57) of the windmill structure (1000) encountered during the excavation. The samples were examined under 10x magnification and classified where possible according to Harley (1974). These representative samples will be retained, with the remainder discarded on site after recording.

Structure 1000 was characterised by external brickwork (56) laid to a rowlock stretcher bond, with a friable, medium, yellowish-grey lime mortar (155). The brick sample shows the fabric to comprise a medium hard clay with frequent coarse groggy inclusions. They are evenly fired, reduced, with a deep orange colour. The form is somewhat uneven and irregular, with fairly sharp arrises. The length is 251mm, the breadth is 114mm, and the thickness is 72mm and they are unfrogged with no makers or other marks.

The internal brickwork (56) was laid to a stretcher bond, with the same friable, medium, yellowish-grey lime mortar (155). The brick sample shows the fabric to comprise a medium hard clay with frequent coarse groggy inclusions. They are evenly fired, reduced, with a deep orange colour. The form is somewhat uneven and irregular, with fairly sharp arrises. The length is 250mm, the breadth is 117mm, and the thickness is 73mm and they are unfrogged with no makers or other marks.

Both brick samples are very similar in their size, form and fabric. They are of a late-18th to early-19th century date and can be categorised as representing the later part of the range of Harley type 4 and beginning of type 5. This spans the time period in which the brickmaking process became increasingly industrialised,

especially in the South Derbyshire region. The deep orange fabric is remarkably similar to that produced at nearby the Ticknall Brickyards (SDDC 2014), c.6km south-east of the site, which produced high quality bricks for the Harpur Crewe Estate and had been in production since at least the early 1600s.

Non-Ceramic Finds by Helen Daniel

The majority of the finds came from within the fill of the storage room (67). In addition to the ceramic and glass assemblages the fill also featured dozens of hob-nailed leather shoes, all with evidence of wear and some showing signs of repair to the soles. They ranged in sizes from those of very small children, through to medium sized ladies' shoes and right up to large male sizes. All of the shoes were of an early 20th century date and were in a remarkable state of preservation due to the moist conditions at the base of the fill (Pl. 29). In addition, there was also one large terracotta floor tile along with 10 pieces of broken roof slate, which presumably came from the collapsed roof above the storage room.

This same fill (67) also featured a large amount of metalwork – most of this was the remains of everyday household items such as kettles, saucepans and buckets as well as domestic tools such as knives and garden tools (Pls 30 – 32). There were also the remains of brass doorknobs and door fittings; an axle from a children's tricycle and many other small items of metalwork that were unidentifiable due to corrosion.

In total there were 58 complete bottles and 119 fragments of glass recovered from across a range of deposits within the excavation area. The complete bottles range from tiny vials and small octagonal inkwells to a variety of meat extract and food jars, and larger chemist's and proprietary cure bottles through to the more numerous beers, wines, spirits, soda and mineral water bottles. The remains of at least 15 pressed glass vessels of varying shapes and sizes were present in the assemblage. The forms of these ranged from small vessels most likely part of a vanity sets and small dishes and bowls from trifle sets but included pieces from large compote bowls and/or display plates. The majority of the glass finds came from the storage room fill (67) and along with the general domestic bottles and jars this also contained an opaque glass paraffin lamp with a fluted decoration; the base and stem of this large lamp were intact, but the shade was in pieces and incomplete. In addition, there were a few fragments of window glass from two separate panes and one half of a tube lightbulb.

The glass in the assemblage has a date range from around 1850 to 1935 but the majority of the pieces cluster around the early 20th century, particularly the period just prior to the outbreak of the First World War.

The assemblage is varied and mostly well-preserved and provides an interesting representation of the domestic collection of a family of low socio-economic status (Pl. 33). The glass finds are dealt with in detail, including measurements in Appendix 3.

There were 10 fragments of clay pipe, 8 stem and 2 bulbs, that were recovered from four separate contexts (67, 71, 151 and 152). The fragments ranged in length from 29mm to 49mm and in weight from 1g to 11g and all the pipe stem bores were of a diameter between 1.5mm and 2mm. The most interesting of these pipe fragments came from fill 67 of the storage room and is the remains of a section of stem (33mm) and bulb (38mm deep with diameter of 22mm). The bulb is decorated with the abbreviation R. A. O. B. above a pair of applied animal horns (Pl. 34). These symbols are the symbol used by “The Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes” – who are a philanthropic organisation that was first documented officially in 1866. Records kept by the society have shown that the initiation process taken by new members involves the breaking of a pipe over the head of the candidate. As the organisation is still in existence, these pipes are still produced today so as a result they are a quite common find. This pipe dates from around 1860 to 1930 but any tighter dating from form alone is not possible.

Conclusion

The results of the excavation showed that the remains uncovered correlated with both the historical descriptions and depictions of the windmill over time. The construction of a stone foundation further supplemented by facing skins of handmade bricks is a construction method consistent with a late 18th century date and so correlates with the suggested date of 1793 for the windmill’s erection.

Consisting of two thick stone walls complemented by brick cladding on the southern section, there is no evidence to suggest that the construction of the windmill was anything other than of one phase. Repairs and blocking-up of entrances may be contiguous with the original construction or be part of separate later improvement efforts. However, this could not be determined with any certainty as the handmade bricks used in all repair contexts were of the same size and style as those of the original phase.

At a diameter of just over 7m, Swarkestone windmill is very similar in size to that found at Heage in northern Derbyshire. The windmill at Heage has been postulated to date from around 1798 so is of a similar date and is also a three-storey structure. The construction of Heage does not feature any brick; being made purely of stone quarried directly on site but the arrangement of the opposite entrances and the positioning of the

outbuildings mirrors that of Swarkestone.

Although there were no finds that related specifically to either the construction or the operational period of the windmill, a large assemblage of late 19th- to early 20th-century domestic material was recovered. This included large glass and ceramic assemblages; a range of metal household items; clay pipe fragments; and dozens of leather hob-nailed shoes in a range of sizes from those for small children through to adults.

The ceramic assemblage featured cross-context joins across most layers, including topsoil, making clear that the entire site had been subject to disturbance in the recent past. This correlates with evidence provided by the previous owner's comments regarding the mill's demolition in 1983. Despite this, excavation showed that the base of Swarkestone Windmill had survived extensively below ground and in a fairly good state of preservation.

The fieldwork also addressed a number of research questions that relate to themes highlighted within the *East Midlands Regional Research Framework* and detailed in the WSI; an assessment of the contribution of this project to those themes follows. Firstly, the fieldwork did not identify any evidence to show that there was any continuation of operational use at Swarkestone Windmill from the Post-Medieval period and into the late 19th century. Secondly, it was apparent that the structure had been altered a number of times since it was last used for its original purpose; at some point in the early 20th century and probably after a fairly lengthy period of disuse, the mill was reduced to one storey and re-roofed for use as a storage room. Personal comment from a previous owner stated that the building was used as a children's playroom during the middle of the 20th century and that it was finally levelled in the early 1980s, when its remains were then utilised as a garden feature. Thirdly, the excavation was unable to provide any evidence of the relationship between transport routes and agricultural processing and production sites. Finally, the fieldwork uncovered no evidence that demonstrates how the industry may have developed but was able to establish that the structural remains of the windmill base and its associated outbuildings had survived intact.

Acknowledgements

TVAS North Midlands would like to thank Mr Alan Gifford for all his assistance during the project and for the use of the photographs and information from his research regarding Swarkestone Mill. As one of the founders of Heage Windmill Society, Alan's knowledge and experience has been invaluable, and we would like to thank him as well as the members of the society who very kindly arranged for a visit to their restored mill.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Structure</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		50		Topsoil		
	1	51, 52, 83		Cut for stone drain	< late 18th C	Stratigraphic
53			1000	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
54			1000	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
55			1000	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
56			1000	Brick skin	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
57			1000	Brick skin	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
58			1000	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
59				Void		
60			1000	Wall blocking doorway	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
61			1000	Rubble blocking doorway	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
62			1000	Brick and stone wall	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
63			1000	Brick and stone	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
64			1000	Brick and stone wall	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
65			1000	Brick and stone wall	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
66			1000	Brick and stone wall	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
		67		Fill	> late 19th C	Finds
		68		Fill	> late 19th C	Finds
		69		Fill	> late 19th C	Stratigraphic
70			1000	Brick wall	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic
71			1000	Stone and brick floor	< late 18th C	Stratigraphic
72			1001	Stone wall	late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
73			1001	Brick floor	late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
74				Fill		Stratigraphic
75			1000	Brick structure	late 18th C	Stratigraphic
76			1000	Stone floor	late 18th C	Stratigraphic
		77	1000	Concrete floor	> late 18th C	Material
78			1000	Brick floor	late 18th C	Stratigraphic
79			1000	Stone slab floor	late 18th C	Stratigraphic
		80	1000	Brick stack	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
81			1000	Stone floor	late 18th C	Stratigraphic
82			1000	Stone and brick floor	< late 18th C	Stratigraphic
		83		Layer		Stratigraphic

<i>Structure</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		84		Layer		Stratigraphic
		85		Fill		Stratigraphic
86			1000	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
		87	1000	Concrete layer	> late 18th C	Material
		88	1000	Mortar layer	late 18th C	Stratigraphic
89			1000	Line of bricks	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
90			1000	Possible brick repair of wall	> late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
91			1000	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
92				Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
93			1001	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
94				Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
95				Void		
96			1001	Remnants of brick wall	late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
		97		Rubble fill	> late 18th C	Finds
98			1001	Stone wall	late 18th C	Documentary/Style
99			1000	Concrete sump	> late 18th C	Material
150				Brick drain	late 18th C	Stratigraphic/Style
		151		Layer	> late 19th C	Finds
		152		Deposit	> late 19th C	Finds
		153		Ceramic and glass fill	> late 19th C	Finds
154				Possible brick privy	late 18th C	Style
155			1000	Lime mortar in brickwork	late 18th C	Style

APPENDIX 2: Manufacturers' marks

<i>Context</i>	<i>Mark</i>	<i>Manufacturer</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>Source</i>
67	'Asiatic Pheasants' printed with initials 'B. P. [?Co]	Brownhills Pottery Co.	1872-1896	Godden 1991, 111 no. 671
67	Printed garter mark with pattern name 'GEM' and manufacturer's initials 'H W & Co.'	Hancock, Whittingham & Co., Burslem,	1863-1872	Ibid., 308 no. 1936
67	Impressed 'Improved / Stone China' mark	Charles Meigh, Hanley	1851-1861	Ibid., 428 no 2618
67	Printed 'IRONSTONE CHINA' mark with royal arms and 'J. & G. MEAKIN / HANLEY / ENGLAND'	J. & G. Meakin, Hanley	1891+	Ibid., 427 no 2601
67	Printed mark 'ENG[LAND] with impressed marks 'IVORY' and 10/99'		October 1899	
67	Printed marks x 10 with pattern name 'Floencia'			
67	Printed mark 'ENGLAND / Rd. No. 19246 / CANDAHAR / B. P. Co.'	Brownhills Pottery Co., Tunstall	December 1884 +	NCS
67	Printed mark 'JOHN MADDOCK & SONS Ltd. / ENGLAND / ROYAL VITREOUS' with pattern name 'Heumann'	John Maddock & Sons, Dale Hall, Burslem	c. 1896+	Godden 1991, 406 no. 2464
67	Printed mark 'JOHN MADDOCK & SONS Ltd. / ENGLAND / ROYAL VITREOUS'	John Maddock & Sons, Dale Hall, Burslem	c. 1896+	Ibid., 406, 2464
67	Unmarked, by 'Floral Pattern'	Booths Ltd., Tunstall	1891+	
67	Impressed design registration no '144225'	Barker, Batty & Rhead, Longton	February 1890+	NCS
67	Impressed 'COPELAND' mark with crown	W. T. Copeland, Stoke		
67	printed garter-like mark with 'GRIMWADES LIM[ITED] / STO[KE-ON-TRENT' and Grimwades trade mark; pattern name 'EMPRESS'	Grimwades, Stoke	1900+	
67	Impressed mark 'BEST GOODS', combined number (?) '86'			
67	Printed mark 'ROYAL DOULTON / ENGLAND' with crown and lion	Royal Doulton, Burslem	c. 1902+	Godden 1991, 213 no. 1333
67	Impressed marks 'ROYAL DOULTON / ENGLAND' with lion and crown, and 'DOULTON / & SLATER'S PATENT'.	Royal Doulton, Lambeth	c. 1902 – 1914	Ibid., 215 nos 1346 & 1351
67	Impressed marks x 2 on Keiller's marmalade jars; wellesign 'GRANDALF1873/RONDON. 1862'KEILLER'SUNDEERMALADE'. 'S / MALING / K. / NEWCASTLE'	C. T. Maling & Son, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1890+	Ibid., 409-10
67	Impressed mark on preserve jar '[ROBERTS]ON'S x MANCHESTER / JAMS'		1891+	Robertson's Droylesdon factory in 1891.
67	Rouletted mark 'MADE BY SANKEY & SON NOTTINGHAM'	Sankey & Son, Notrtingham		
68	Rockingham: Impressed mark in elongated octagonal frame – illegible except for Ltd.			
71	'Asiatic Pheasants' printed with initials '[?] & E.'	?Cork & Edge, Burslem	mid C19	
78	Printed Mintons globe and crown mark with pattern name 'DELFT' in a ribbon; (also impressed 'MINTONS / 6 - 27' and numeral '7'.	Mintons, Stoke-on-Trent	June 1927	
78	Partial '[B]RITISH SCEN[ERY]...' printed mark, with an impressed number and '[B]OOTH'.	Booth's Ltd., Tunstall		
78	Blue printed trade mark of with manufacturer's initials 'B & K Ltd. & incomplete pattern name 'MONT...'	Barkers & Kent Ltd., Foley Pottery, Fenton	1898-1941	ibid., 56 no 266
78	Blue printed 'BOOTH'S / SILICON CHINA / ENGLAND' with crown trade mark	Booths Ltd., Tunstall	c. 1906+	ibid., 87 no 453
78	Printed mark 'GREEN & Co. LTD. / GRESLEY / ENGLAND, with Church	T. G. Green & Co. Ltd., Church Gresley	1888 - 1891+	Ibid., 289, no. 1797, England probably added after 1891
78	Stamped 'GIBSON'S / MADE IN ENGLAND' mark	Gibson & Sons, Ltd., Burslem	1885+	ibid., 272 no 1689 (not dated)
78	Printed mark 'Queens Green / Solian Ware / SOHO POTTERY LTD. / COBRIDGE, / ENGLAND'.	Soho Pottery, Cobridge	c. 1930+.	ibid., 585 no 3616
78	Green printed mark '[FOLEY ART CHINA / PEACOCK / POTTERY / ENGLAND Rd.'	E. Brain & Co., Ltd., Foley, Stoke-on-Trent	1905+	ibid., 97 no 539
78	Blue printed F. Winkle & Co. mark with pattern name 'KNOWSLEY', together with the firm's 'WHIELDON WARE' mark	F. Winkle & Co	1908-25	ibid., 678 no. 4216

97	Impressed mark 'MINTONS / 6 - 27' and numeral '7' (joins sherds from 151)	Mintons, Stoke-on-Trent	June 1927	
97	Partial blue-printed printed Mintons globe and crown mark 'ENGLAND'	Mintons, Stoke-on-Trent	June 1927?	
97	Blue printed 'Asiatic Pheasants' mark with pattern name, 'Warranted' and manufacturer's initials 'J.T.'	?John Tams, Longton	1875-90	
97	Printed Staffordshire Knot & England mark, together with printed number 12 in green			
97	Part blue printed Booth's 'Old Willow' mark: '[MAD]E in EN[GLAND] / [...] OLD W[ILLOW].	Booths, Ltd., Tunstall		
97	Green printed mark "ROYAL SEMI PORCELAIN / FLORAL PATTERN / BOOTHS / ENGLAND", beneath a crown.	Booths, Ltd., Tunstall		
	Black stamped or printed Mintons mark with crown and globe and text 'LEADLESS / GLAZE'	Mintons, Stoke-on-Trent	c. 1873+	Ibid., 442 no2713
151	Impressed mark 'BRE[...] / 117[...]	?Bretby		
151	Blue printed mark '[..REEN / [...] & T / [...]L'			
151	Printed Ridgways bow & quiver trade mark, RIDGWAYS / ROYAL / SEMI PORCELAIN with pattern name 'LONSDALE'.	Ridgways, Shelton	1912+	Ibid., 539 no 3313
151	Moulded and printed marks - the former with an incomplete registration no [...28'; the latter, in green: 'ROYAL SEMI P[ORCELAIN] / FLORAL P[ATTERN] / BOOT[HS] / ENGL[AND], beneath crown	Booths Ltd., Tunstall		
151	Green printed mark with entwined 'C's/ STAFFORDSHIRE / ENGLAND and part retailer's mark '[...ATE & COLESBY / HULL;	COPELAND, Stoke	Post 1891	
151	Impressed mark 'BOOTH'S' with impressed date mark '[***] 19'	Booths Ltd., Tunstall	1919+	
151	Stamped mark 'ENGLISH CROCKERY / [...] TRADE MARK' and what appears to be a church between the two	?T. G. Green, Church Gresley		
151	Printed 'ENGLAND/ GRINDLEY & Co.' mark with garland	W. H. Grindley & Co., Tunstall	c. 1914-45	Ibid., 294 no 1843

APPENDIX 3: Glass finds

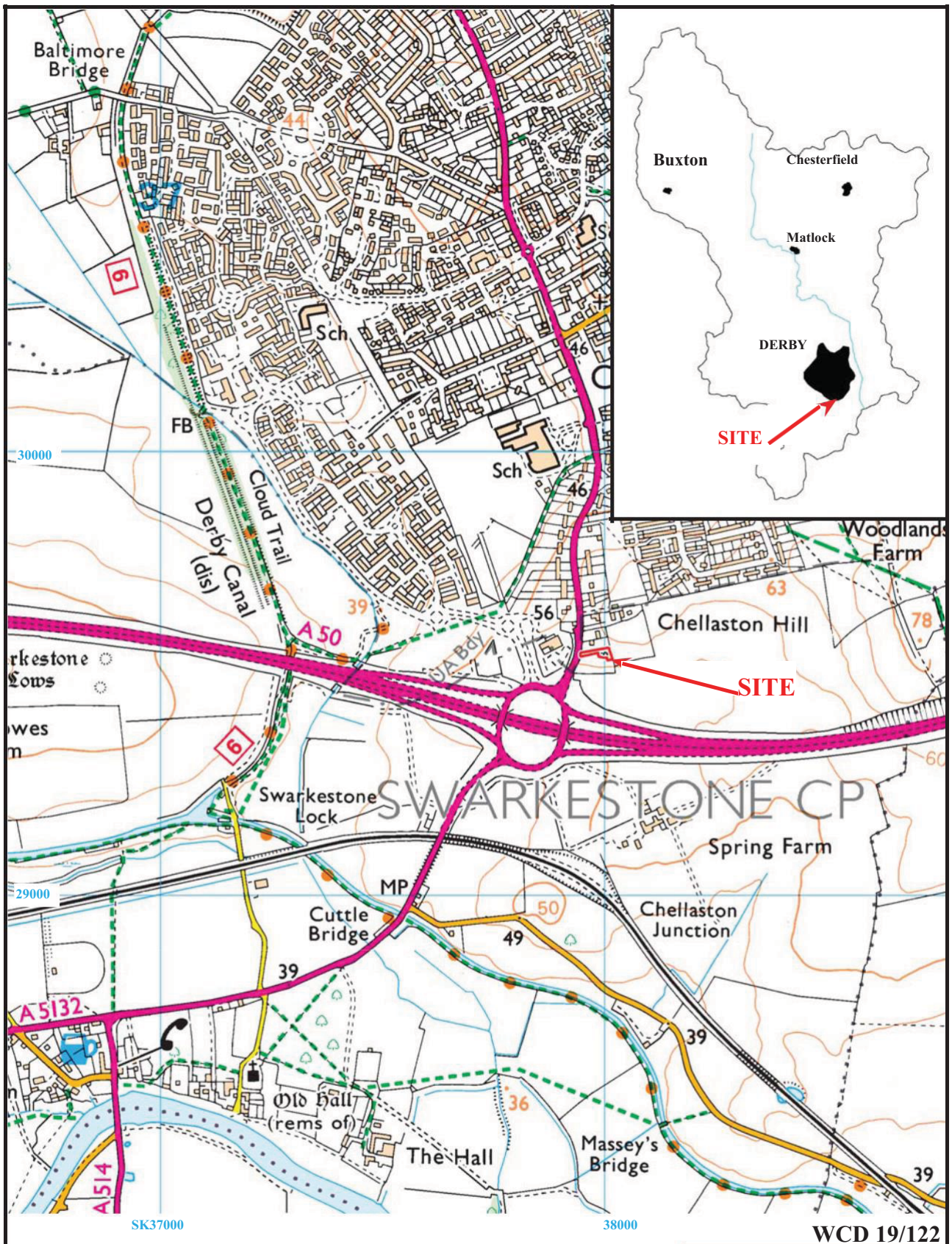
<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Rdia(mm)</i>	<i>Bdia(mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
67	fill	box	broken but complete	clear	2	173	-	-	7	oblong pressed glass box, belted - cigarette or trinket box most probably originally lidded.
67	fill	dish	base and sides	clear	3	115	-	70	5	shallow round pressed glass dish - stylised flower in diamond pattern to body and starburst on base, in the style of Davidson or Molineux & Webb. c.1900
67	fill	compote	foot and stem section	clear	2	85	-	90	5	partial foot and stem of large compot - in Davidson 'Daisy' pattern (introduced 1886)
67	fill	bowl	body sherds with rim	clear	3	98	-	-	6	large circular thick pressed glass fruit? bowl; iridescent weathering; c.1900
67	fill	vessel	base and body	opaque	6	150	-	80	7	circular thick opaque pressed glass vessel - textured square brick pattern to body and starburst on base, in the style of Molineux & Webb. c.1900
67	fill	vase	rim, neck, body	black-opaline	4	43	42	-	3	thin black opaline vessel with painted pink and green flower pattern; W-profile to neck and rim; possibly a vase or mantel urn; iridescent weathering
67	fill	bottle	base and body, neck and lip	aqua	4	582	30	60	7	broken Codd bottle; embossed to front - image of a castle and STURGESS & Co. Trade Mark Registered DERBY; to rear AH Cannington Shaw Co. Ltd, Makers, St. Helens;1899-1913
67	fill	teacup?	partial handle	clear	1	7	-	-	2	thin section of handle possibly from a teacup;
67	fill	vase	rim and body sherds	clear	15	293	-	-	4	large vase; clear glass with etched pattern of ferns;
67	fill	pane	sherd	clear	1	26	-	-	8	thick sherd of window glass, possibly mirrored;
67	fill	bowl	base	clear	1	35	-	43	3	base of small dessert or sugar bowl; pressed glass with scalloped pattern;
67	fill	lamp	base and body sherds	opaque	13	944	150	43	3	large pedestal oil lamp base and fragmented shade; opaque with a fluted swirl effect pattern;
67	fill	jar	base and body	clear	1	89	44	-	4	small cylindrical chemist jar; tapered body; beaded ring around heel; embossed to front – BOOTS CASH CHEMIST; base - 6904B; c.1920
67	fill	jug	handle	clear	1	130	-	-	-	large thick handle from jug or pitcher;
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	72	18	44	4	early machine-made straight-sided octagonal inkwell, hand-finished burst top lip; c.1905-10
67	fill	bottle	whole - lip damaged	aqua	1	52	18	-	4	early machine-made straight-sided octagonal inkwell; asymmetrical; hand-finished burst top lip damage; base marked: 307; c.1905-10
67	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	19	17	27	2	very small narrow early machine-made cylindrical vial; hand-tooled flanged lip; c.1900
67	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	38	20	22	2	small, narrow early machine-made cylindrical vial; hand-tooled flanged lip; small raised bump on base centre; c.1900
67	fill	bottle	whole	light amber	1	89	30	-	4	early machine-made light amber jar; oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; embossed sides: 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: 411 S; c.1914
67	fill	bottle	whole	light amber	1	93	30	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; embossed sides: 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: 528 VR; c.1914
67	fill	bottle	whole	olive green	1	68	25	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; embossed sides: oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; 1oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: L & T 11; c.1914
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	58	25	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; embossed sides: 1oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: L & T 11; c.1914

<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Rdia(mm)</i>	<i>Bdia(mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	91	30	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; embossed sides: 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: no mark; remains of label to one face; c.1914
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	94	30	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; embossed sides: 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: M B67; remains of labels to both faces with legible ingredient list to rear; c.1914
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	91	30	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; oval body with flattened faces; rounded sides; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; embossed sides: 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED; base: C/2 (just legible); remains of labels to both faces; c.1914
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	109	29	-	4	early machine-made brown amber jar; sub-rectangular base; flattened faces; rounded sides; tapered from shoulder; long straight neck; hand-tooled lip; sides embossed OXO 2oz & M on base; c.1914
67	fill	bulb	partial	clear	1	100	33	-	2	cylindrical light bulb >180mm in length with threaded metal fitment to surviving end.
67	fill	bottle	base and body	aqua	1	222	-	30	3	flat-bottomed Hamilton bottle; embossing to front – W.E.BURROWS LTD DERBY Registered Trade Mark around W.E.B. inside central sub-oval plaque; base - W.E.B.; c.1899-1911
67	fill	bottle	whole - neck damage	aqua	1	328	26	56	3	machine-made clear plain bottle, possibly for sauce or ketchup. No makers markings or embossed advertising. >1920
67	fill	bottle	base and body	emerald green	1	365	-	57	4	half pint emerald green pictorial beer bottle; embossing to front - STURGESS & Co. Registered Trade Mark DERBY; rear – AH (Cannington Shaw Co. Ltd, St. Helens); 1899-1911
67	fill	bottle	base, body, shoulders	aqua	1	292	20	-	3	oval whiskey bottle broken at base of neck; embossed to front - COX&MALIN inside square surrounded by a circle containing COX & MALIN Ltd Trade Mark DERBY all encompassed by a rectangular panel; base – 75K87; c.1900
67	fill	bottle	whole – neck damage	aqua	1	785	30	88	3	large cylindrical bottle; ‘Champion’s Vinegar’ with part of label for still remaining to front; base embossed - 157 KBT (monogram) 26; 1873-1920
67	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	275	30	60	7	early machine-made; barrel-shaped with a triple-ribbed section around the heel and the shoulder; thick narrow neck; hand-tooled bead finished lip; no markings; probably an ink bottle; c.1915
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	146	22	-	5	small oblong plain pharmacy style bottle; bevelled recessed panes to front and sides; hand-tooled extract finish to lip; no markings;
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	149	24	-	2	small oblong pharmacy bottle; rounded recessed panels to front and sides; applied packer lip; embossed to front - SCOTT’S EMULSION; base – B & Co Ld K; proprietary cod liver oil product; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	163	29	-	4	brown oblong chemist bottle; rounded sides; prescription finish to lip; mark on base – 5; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	208	25	-	4	small oblong chemist bottle; bead finish to lip; embossed to front – TABLESPOONS (with level lines); side - A.M. PROCTOR/DERBY & NOTTINGHAM; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	195	23	-	4	small oblong chemist bottle; prescription finish to lip; embossed to front -WESTON & Co Ltd St PETERS St DERBY; sides – TABLES SPOONS and level lines; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	304	25	50	3	small sauce bottle with glass ‘flat hood’ stopper and partial remains of ‘shell cork’; applied ‘club sauce’ finish to lip; embossed around shoulder - WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE; front - vertical LEA & PERRINS; Stopper embossed LEA & PERRINS; c.1900-10
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	311	24	-	5	plain machine-made oblong bottle; bevelled corners; tapered shoulders; long neck; hand-tooled mineral finish to lip; base mark – 415; c.1910

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67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	194	25	-	5	plain oblong chemist-style bottle; rounded corners; prescription finish to lip; no marks; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	210	25	-	5	oval chemist bottle; rounded sides; rounded and tapered shoulders; embossed to front - BOOTS (script) CASH CHEMIST; level lines to sides; base – RdN W 404678; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	321	23	-	4	early machine-made oval bottle; rounded sides; tapered shoulders; rounded mineral finish to lip embossed to front - IMPERIAL (in banner); rear – C & B D; base – J.R.S.C. 1891; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	olive green	1	489	30	58	4	cylindrical dark olive-green beer bottle; mineral finish to lip; embossed to front - J.MARSTON THOMPSON & SON Ltd BURTON on TRENT; J.R.S.C. 347; 1898-1905
67	fill	bottle	whole	brown amber	1	815	29	95	3	large square brown amber beer bottle; bevelled corners; hand-applied mineral finish to lip; marked on base – BUNTING LTD UTTOXETER; c.1915
67	fill	bottle	whole	green	1	693	28	70	5	large green wine bottle; 40mm push-up base; tooled champagne finished lip; iridescent weathering; no markings probably French; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	green	1	666	28	70	5	large green French wine bottle; 40mm push-up base; badly affected by iridescent weathering; tooled champagne finished lip; partial remains of label VIN DE C??PA??; c.1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	437	31	68	4	squat-bodied, long-necked soda/mineral water bottle; tooled mineral finish lip with internal thread; embossed to front - CHAS. HENSON -CH (monograph)- DERBY; base – KBC 5376 (Kilner Bros Conisborough); c.1890-1910
67	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	320	23	-	4	large coffin shaped spirit bottle; brandy finish to lip; corrosion fused to inside; no makers or content marks; c.1900
68	fill	bottle?	sherds	brown	2	9	-	-	3	sherds of brown amber possibly from a bottle
68	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	91	25	45	3	early machine-made; small square-sided; arched panels; no markings except 90 on base; c.1913
68	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	118	24	38	4	small narrow bottle; early machine-made with applied lip; embossed to shoulder MASON'S EXTRACT; contained herb extract for making herb beer; c.1910
68	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	175	27	57	3.5	round shouldered with concave base; early machine-made with tooled finish to lip; makers mark to base illegible Y?CO; c.1910
68	fill	bottle	base	aqua	1	327	-	55	5	thick walled base of Codd bottle with rounded tapered heel; embossed to front with castle (logo of Sturgess & Co.) [ST] TRADE MARK REGISTERED DERBY; to rear - AH Cannington Shaw Co. Ltd, Makers, St. Helens; 1899-1913
68	fill	jar	rim, neck, shoulders	clear	1	51	38	-	3	early machine made, straight-shouldered jar; possibly the other part to the base of the <i>Boots</i> jar from context 67
68	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	172	23	-	3	early machine made, straight sided and panelled; embossed wo front – BARDILL'S BRITISH COUGH BALSALM; to base Y C Co within a sectioned sub-triangle; c.1910
68	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	533	30	50	5	thick-walled mineral bottle with applied ring finish to lip; embossed to front – <i>Fleur-de-Lys</i> on shoulder between Trade Mark with vertical DERBY below; to rear - ENDSOR & SON; to heel - PATENT OAKS GLASS WORKS BARNESLEY; metal stopper retained inside; c.1910
68	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	465	26	65	4	half-pint spirit bottle; embossed to front – H MAYGER & CO LIMITED BURON ON TRENT; on heel to rear – E BREFFIT & CO MAKERS CASTLEFORD; base – 8863; unusual rounded mineral finish to lip; c.1900
73	floor	vase	base and foot	clear	1	153	-	70	6	base of small pressed glass vase; diamond pattern
73	floor	dish	rim, body	clear	2	43	-	-	5	small oval or oblong pressed glass dish; small hobnail pattern; possibly from a vanity set;
78	floor	window	sherd	clear	1	31	-	-	2	corner of modern window pane.

<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Rdia(mm)</i>	<i>Bdia(mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
78	floor	bottle	neck, rim, vulcanite stopper	aqua	1	114	31	-	5	neck and rim of large mineral water bottle; machine made mineral finish lip; removable vulcanite stopper still in place; stopper marked on top NUTTALL'S LIMITED BLACKBURN arranged around 1.20 c.1897-1927
78	floor	bottle	neck, rim, metal screw cap	clear	1	71	27	-	5	neck and rim of large pop bottle; external screw thread; dented and fused metal screw cap attached; >1920
78	floor	bottle	body sherd	green	1	14	-	-	2	sherd of a small green poison bottle
78	floor	vase?	body sherd	clear	1	70	-	-	3	sherd with simple facets; most probably a vase
78	floor	dish	rim sherd	cranberry	1	17	-	-	3.5	small section of cranberry pressed glass with a fluted rim from a medium sized dish.
78	floor	glass	base	clear	1	132	-	58	4	heavy convex base from a drinking glass
78	floor	bottle	base and body sherds	clear	2	50	-	-	2	oblong base and body sherd of small chemist bottle
78	floor	bottle	base	clear	1	41	-	-	2.5	small oval shaped bottle; small teardrop shapes arranged around base; possibly perfume container
78	floor	jar/bottle?	shoulder sherd	blue aqua	1	11	-	-	2	small sherd of shoulder showing small section of rib; likely from a large jar/bottle
78	floor	bottle	base	aqua	1	55	-	-	3	base of small oblong chemist type bottle
78	floor	jar	rim and shoulder	clear	1	31	-	-	4.5	sherd of jar shoulder block decoration under lip of neck with small section of rim; from a large jar
78	floor	jar	rim sherd	clear	2	20	-	-	4	small section of rim from a medium sized jar;
78	floor	bowl	base	clear	2	420	-	>160	8	base of large circular thick pressed glass bowl; iridescent weathering; starburst on base, in the style of Molineux & Webb: c.1900
78	floor	vase	base and partial body	clear	1	74	-	-	3	small single flower vase with square base and rounded corners; pressed glass decorated with simple Arts & Crafts style flower motif; c.1910
78	floor	jar?	shoulder sherd	clear	1	12	-	-	2	small shoulder sherd with domed panels;
78	floor	dish	base sherd	clear	1	21	-	-	3	part of base and heel of oval pressed glass dish with flower pattern;
78	floor	bowl	body/rim sherd	clear	1	23	-	-	3	small sherd of body with closely scalloped rim; pressed glass decorated with diagonal hobnail separated by curved domed ridges ;
78	floor	dish?	body sherd	clear	1	24	-	-	3	small sherd of the body of a pressed glass vessel possibly a dish with fluted pattern;
78	floor	bowl	rim/body sherds	clear	3	62	-	-	3	sherds of a pressed glass vessel with a scalloped rim and fluted/ribbed sides;
78	floor	bottle	whole	aqua	1	58	16	-	2	small octagonal inkwell; machine made; burst lip; base marked 24 and B inside a diamond
78	floor	bottle	whole	aqua	1	55	17	-	2	small octagonal inkwell; machine made; burst lip; base marked 307
94	wall	lamp	body sherd	opaque	1	32	-	-	3	fragment of shade of large pedestal oil lamp; opaque with a fluted swirl effect pattern; rest in 67
97	fill	bottle	whole	clear	3	325	25	57	3.5	embossed to heel - DAYBROOK HOME BREWERY; to base with S 1884; early 20th century
97	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	408	25	65	3.5	as above except base embossed - 890 D;
97	fill	bottle	neck	clear	1	58	33	-	2	neck 85mm long with simple round shaped stopper still inside neck;
97	fill	bottle	base	aqua	1	125	-	103	3	base of a Kilner Bros. bottle; embossed KB LD T X12 on base;
97	fill	bottle	sherd	clear	1	25	-	-	3	sherd from milk bottle; printed in red type [LAYTON SANDERS]
97	fill	bottle	sherd	clear	1	13	-	-	3	sherd from chemist bottle
97	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	476	38	75	4	modern milk bottle; dairy information printed in red type
97	fill	bottle	whole	light olive	1	394	26	60	3	machine made; crown lip; embossed around shoulder - POUNTAIN DERBY;
97	fill	bottle	whole	olive	1	338	25	60	3	machine-made; beer bottle embossed around shoulder - IND COOPE & ALLSOPP; c.1935-59
97	fill	bottle	whole	brown	1	337	25	59	3	plain beer bottle; embossed to base - T298 WX2 UGB (United Glass Bottle Manufacturing)

<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Rdia(mm)</i>	<i>Bdia(mm)</i>	<i>Thickness (mm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
										<i>c.</i> 1913
97	fill	bottle	whole	brown	1	278	23	-	-	medium sized brown bottle; straight-sided with lid in place; no markings except 12 on base
151	layer	bottle	whole	aqua	1	185	26	-	3	small flat sided, chemists bottle; ELLIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION; base – 7998;
151	layer	bottle	whole	clear	1	100	18	-	3	small square, flat-sided; 'eau de parfum' bottle; embossed JOHANNMARIAFARINA LATE RHEINSTRASSEN 23; <i>c.</i> 1920
151	layer	bottle	whole	green	1	186	50	26	2	small green beer bottle; no marks; extensive iridescence due to weathering;
151	layer	bottle	whole	green/blue	1	79	22	-	2	small square inkwell, with four built-in pen-rests and a sheared lip;
151	layer	bottle	whole	clear	1	42	20	30	2	small vial most likely for pharmaceutical use
151	layer	bottle	whole	clear	1	17	11	19	2	tiny vial most likely for pharmaceutical use
151	layer	bottle	whole	brown	1	502	30	55	4	thick glass with applied mineral lip; embossed to front Z SMITH & CO SHARDLOW; <i>c.</i> 1915
151	layer	bottle	base and body	clear	1	37	-	30	2	remains of a small vial type bottle, badly damaged;
153	fill	bottle	whole	olive brown	1	538	28	58	3	thick glass with an applied mineral lip; embossed to front IMPERIAL Z SMITH & CO SHARDLOW; <i>c.</i> 1915-20
153	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	123	31	46	2	small rounded bottle, no markings except 5 on base
153	fill	bottle	whole	clear	1	65	20	42	2	small vial, chemist's style. chemist type bottle, no marks except Y & C O
153	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	108	22	38	3	small narrow bottle; early machine-made with applied lip; embossed to shoulder MASON'S EXTRACT; contained herb extract for making herb beer; <i>c.</i> 1910
153	fill	bottle	whole	aqua	1	65	20	-	3	small sub-rectangular inkwell; burst lip; no markings
153	fill	bottle	base	aqua	1	96	-	68	2	Marked to base with THE CROWN BOTTLE WORKS HUNSLETT
153	fill	glass?	base	clear	1	137	-	70	2.5	Base of vessel with foot and stem surrounded; <1850

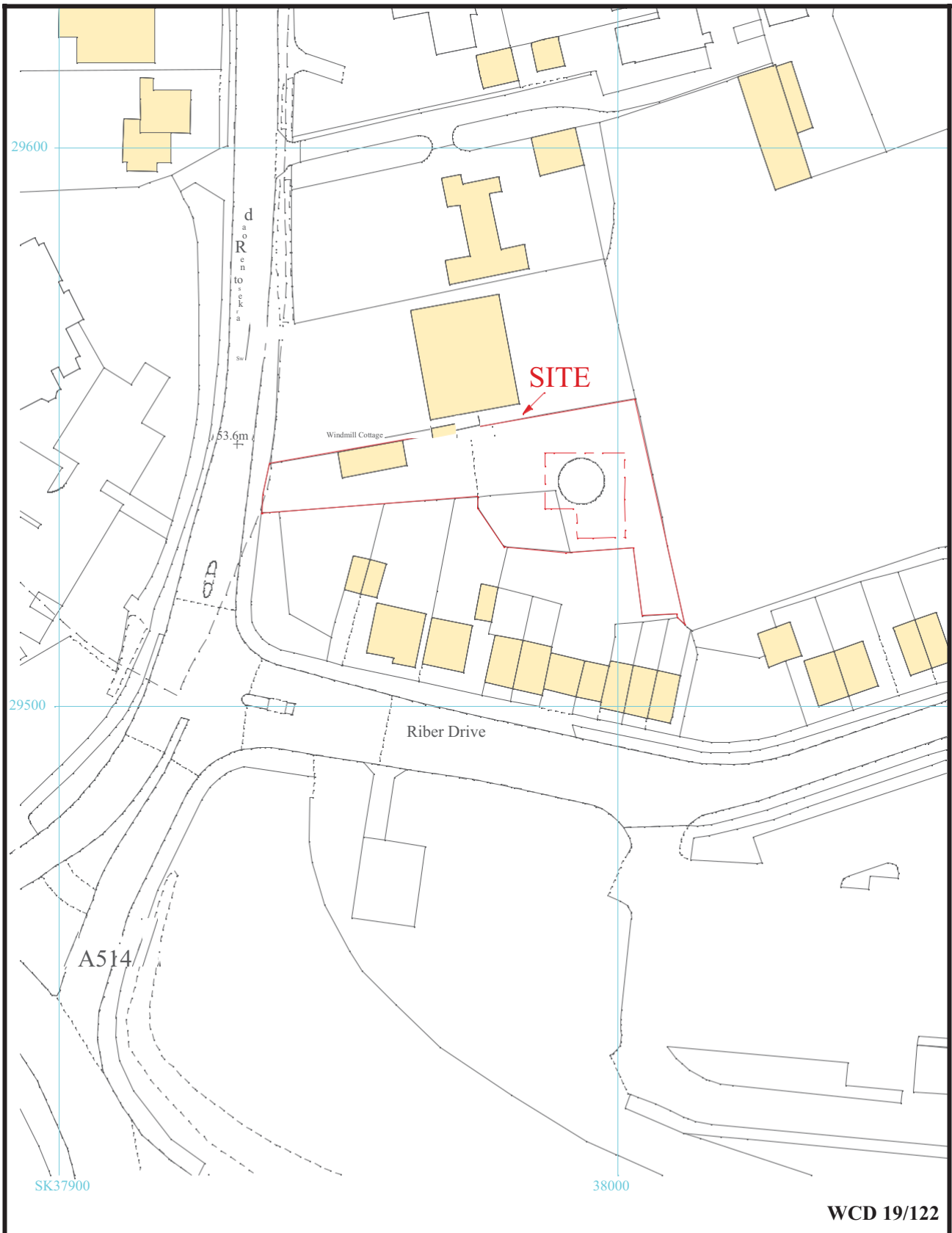


**Land at Windmill Cottage,
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Chellaston and Derbyshire.

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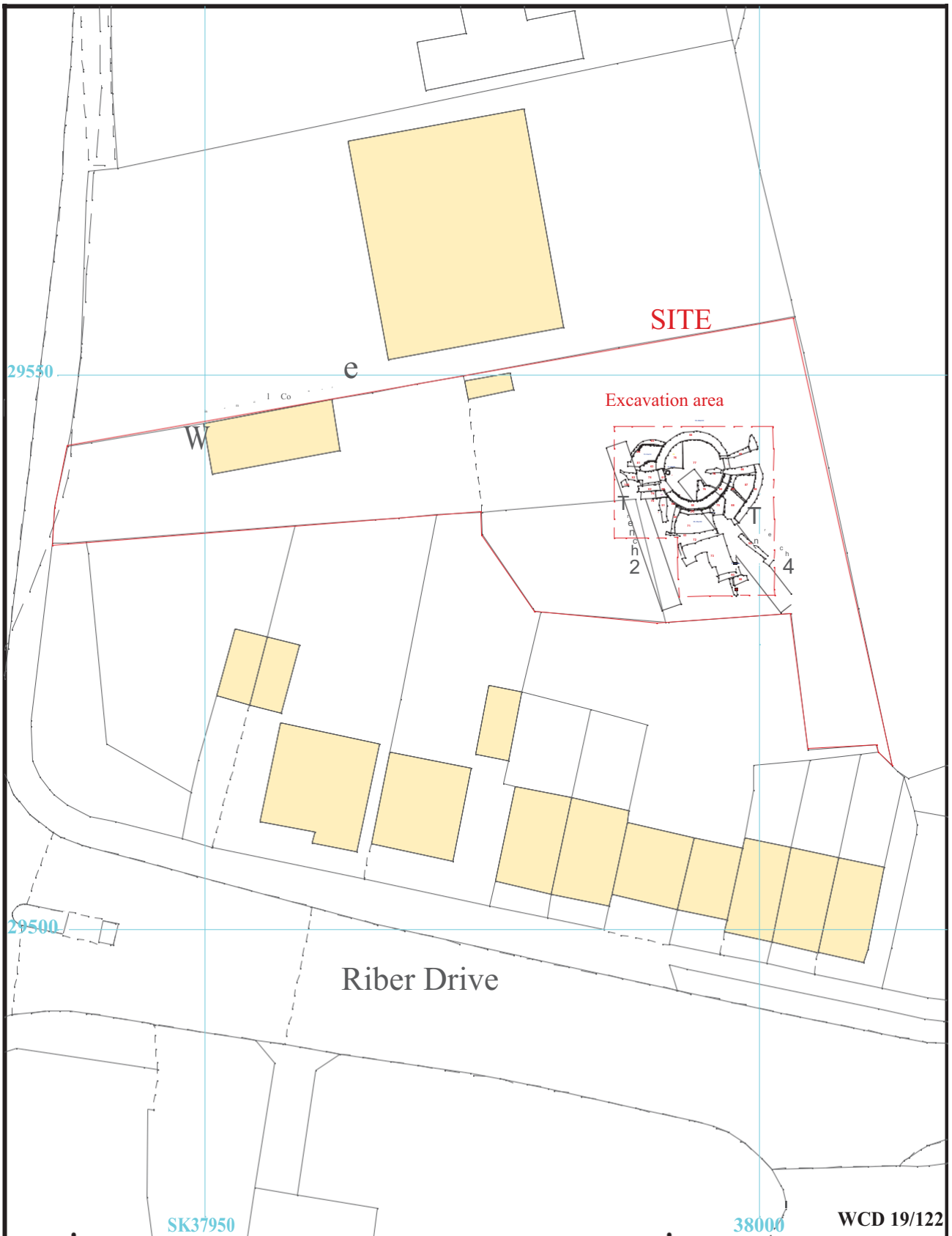




**Land at Windmill Cottage, Swarkestone
Road, Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Swarkestone Road.





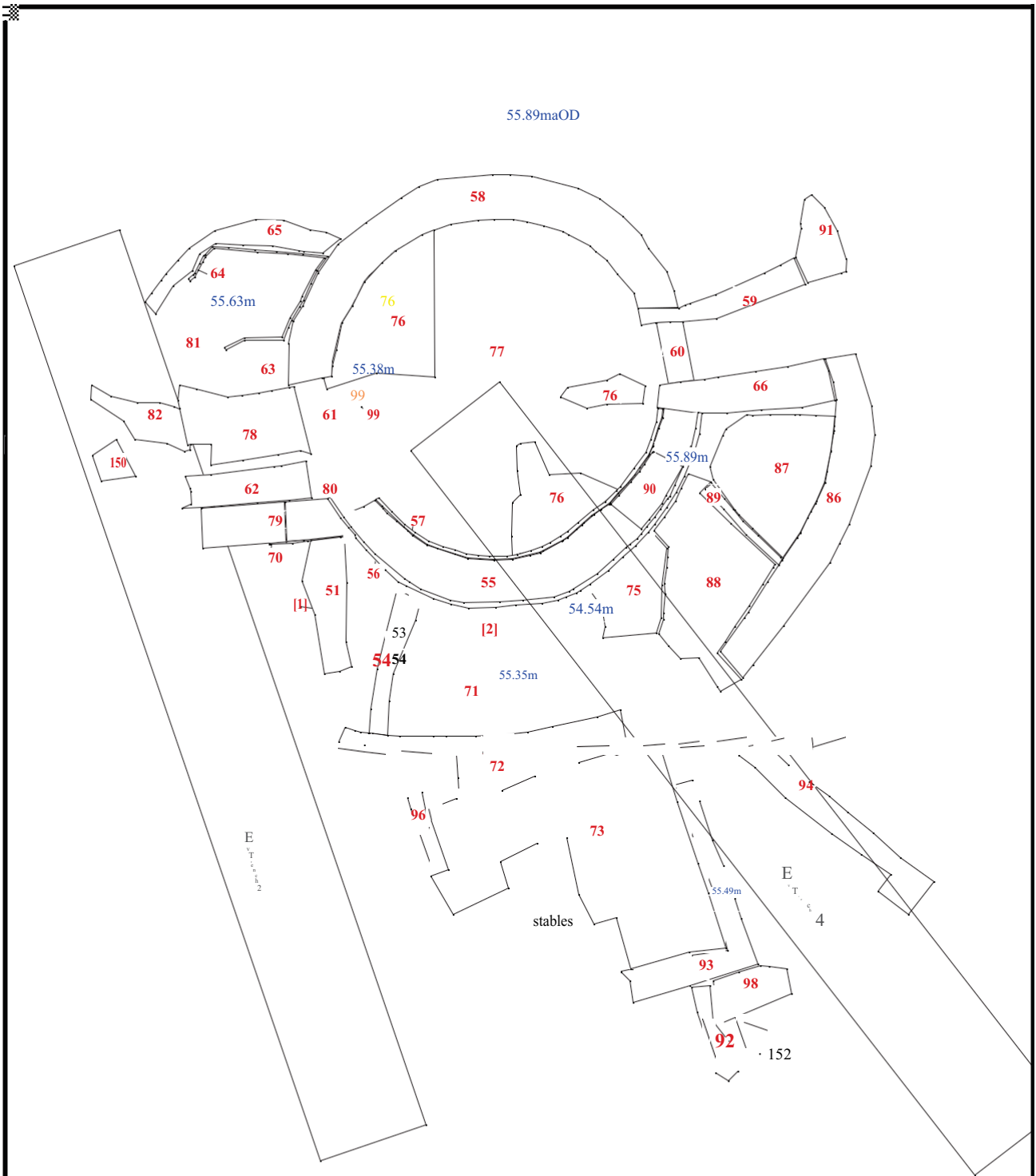
**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Excavated feature plan over location of evaluation trenches.



T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



- | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|--------|--|-----------------------|
| | Stone wall | | Brick | | Mixed (brick + stone) |
| | Stone floor | | Rubble | | Concrete |

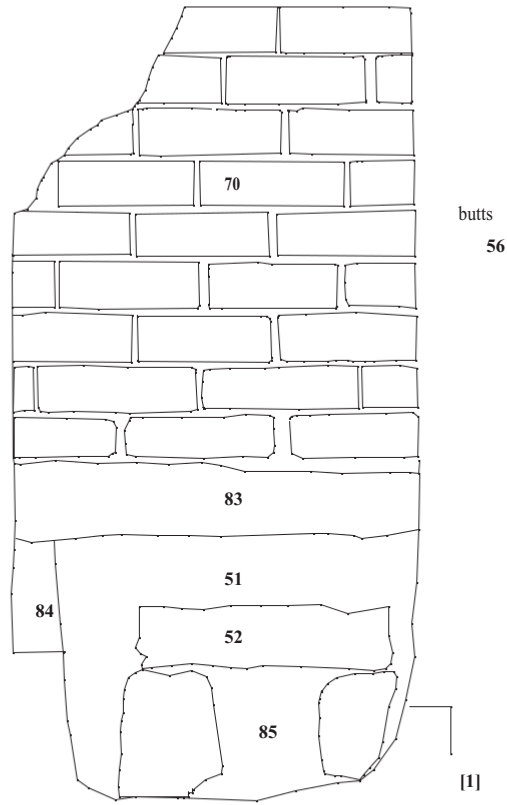
WCD 19/122

**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Plan of windmill.



Section through stone-lined drain [1]



Red brick with white wash



Red Brick



Sandstone

WCD 19/122



Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation

Figure 5. Section drawing.





Plate 1. View of windmill (1000), looking south-west,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. View of windmill (1000), looking south-east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 3. View of windmill (1000), looking north, Scales:
2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 4. View of windmill (1000), looking east, Scales:
2m, 1m and 0.5m.

WCD 19/122

**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. Stone wall (58), looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Brick skin (57), looking south,(1000), looking south-east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 7. Brick wall blocking eastern entrance (60), looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 8. Drainage channel [2], brick skin (56) and floor 71, looking north, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 5 to 8.**





Plate 9. Drainage channel [2], looking west, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. Repair to windmill (90), looking south-west,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

WCD 19/122

**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 9 and 10.**





Plate 11. Repair to windmill (90), looking north-west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 12. Stone floor (76), looking north,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 13. Stone floor (76) and concrete floor (77),
looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 14. Concrete sump (99), brick drain (150) and rubble (61), looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

WCD 19/122

**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 11 to 14.**





Plate 15. Brick drain (150), looking west, Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 16. Brick floor (78), stone and brick floor (82), looking west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 17. Brick wall (60) and (65), looking north-west, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 18. Stone and brick floor surface (71), stone walls (53) and (54), looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 15 to 18

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 19. Stone-lined drainage channel [1] before full excavation, looking north, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.

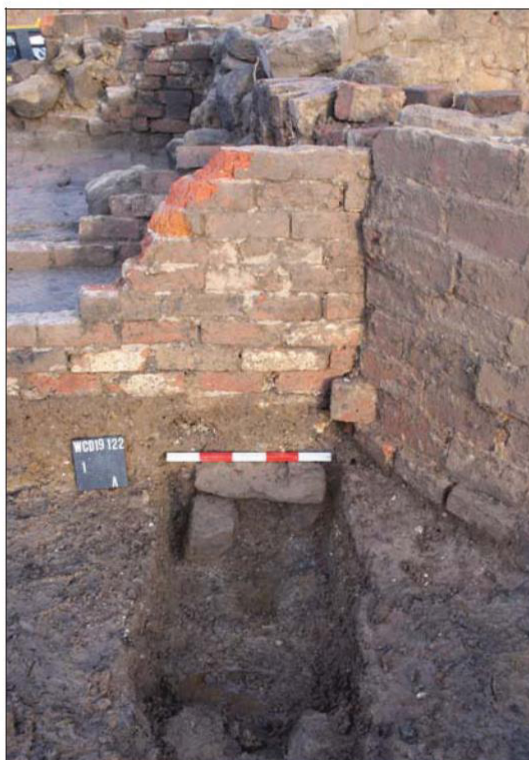


Plate 20. Stone-lined drainage channel [1] after excavation, looking north, Scales: 0.5m.

WCD 19/122

**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 19 and 20.**





Plate 21. Brick structure (75), looking north-east,
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 22. Concrete floor (87), brick edge (89), looking
north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 23. Brick floor (73), looking east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 24. Stone walls (92) and (93), looking north,
Scales: 2m, 0.5 and 0.3m.

WCD 19/122

**Land at Windmill Cottage
Chellaston, Derbyshire, 2020
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 21 to 24**





Plate 25. Possible privy (151), looking south,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 26. Storage room (fill 67) and Stone floor (81),
looking north-east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 1m.



Plate 27. White earthenware dinner plate with printed
pattern 'Florenxia' (67)



Plate 28. Printed mark 'Florenxia' (67)

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**Land at Windmill Cottage
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Plates 25 to 28**





Plate 29. Hobnailed leather shoes of all sizes from (67),
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 30. Metal vessels from (67),
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 31. Metal garden and household object from (67),
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 32. Metal kettle and objects from (67),
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plates 29 to 32**





Plate 33. A partial lamp base (centre) and a selection of bottles from (67), Scale: 0.5m



Plate 34. Broken Freemason's clay pipe decorated with the order's initials and symbol from (67), Scale: 0.1m.

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Plates 33 to 34



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	AD0BC 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late _____	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early _____	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late _____	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early _____	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper _____	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle _____	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower _____	2,000,000 BC





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