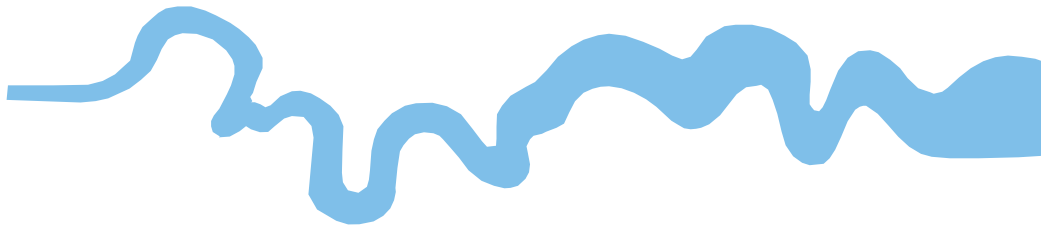


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Stoke Police Station, Boothon Road, Stoke,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by Helen Daniel

Site Code: BRS21/191

(SJ 8772 4489)

**Stoke Police Station, Boothern Road, Stoke,
Stoke -on-Trent, Staffordshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation
for Abode Residencies**

by Helen Daniel

TVAS (North Midlands)

Site Code BRS21/191

December 2022

Summary

Site name: Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road, Stoke, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire

Grid reference: SJ 8772 4489

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 21st March – 7th April 2022

Project coordinator: Helen Daniel

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: BRS21/191

Area of site: c.135 sq m

Summary of results: The excavation confirmed that the remains of the brick bases of the firing chambers of two pottery ovens were well-preserved just below the present ground surface. The investigation exposed the partial circuit of two brick-built close-coupled updraught bottle ovens, both having been truncated by later structures. During the investigation, groundworks outside the excavation area also revealed the partial remains of an additional oven, situated to the north of the excavated pair. Although this location was not subject to the archaeological condition, the client kindly allowed recording to take place before removal. The bottle ovens all had deposits which date from their operational use in the late 19th century and abandonment deposits dating to the mid-20th century. Finds included ceramics made on site and spanning the whole period of production by George Jones' Crescent Works.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery in due course, with accession code STKMG.2021.LH.50 and a digital version of the report will be provided to ADS and the Stoke-on-Trent Historic Environment Record.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 09.12.22
	Steve Preston ✓ 08.12.22

Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road, Stoke, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire An Archaeological Excavation

by Helen Daniel

Report 21/191b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at the site of the former Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road, Stoke, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (SJ 8772 4489) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Helen Martin-Bacon of Avalon Heritage, Dairyhouse Lane, Cheadle, Stoke-on-Trent, ST10 2PW on behalf of Abode Residencies, Ladson House, Oak Green Business Park, Earl Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, SK8 6QL.

Planning permission (SOT/64851/FUL) has been granted by Stoke-on-Trent City Council for the part demolition, conversion and extension to the former police station on Boothan Road, to form student apartments together with space for car parking. As the proposals have the potential to impact upon the remains of the former Trent Potteries, established in 1865, this consent is subject to conditions (7 and 8) which require a programme of archaeological work on the site. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the City Council's policy on archaeology.

An archaeological evaluation (Daniel 2021) established that remains of at least one oven structure marked on early Ordnance Survey and other historical maps did in fact survive within the site. In response to these results, the archaeological adviser to the City Council recommended a programme of further works, comprising a targeted excavation focusing on the oven identified in the trench and extended to locate a neighbouring oven structure, and including a watching brief on the removal of the east foundations of the demolished storehouse.

The field investigations were carried out to a specification (AH 2022) based on a brief provided by Mr Jonathan Goodwin, Senior Planning Officer and Archaeological Advisor to Stoke-on-Trent City Council (Goodwin 2021). The watching brief was undertaken by Helen Daniel on 15th February 2022 and the excavation was undertaken by Helen Daniel and Sian Bramble between 21st March and 7th April 2022 and the site code is BRS21/191. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery in due course, with accession code STKMG.2021.LH.50. A digital version of the report will be provided to ADS and the Stoke-on-Trent Historic Environment Record.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the western side of Boothen Road, just south of Stoke-on-Trent city centre (Fig. 1). The site covers a rectangular area of approximately 0.4ha and as a former police station, features a mixture of hardstanding and extant buildings (Fig. 2). The topography is relatively even, lying at an average height of 109m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology is mapped as Etruria Formation (mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate) with superficial Glaciofluvial Deposits (Devensian sand and gravel) (BGS 2021).

Archaeological background

The site lies on Boothen Road, which before straightening was known as Boothen Lane and was the original road from the parish church to Penkhull, 0.5km to the south-west. The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location approximately 350m south-west of the parish church of St Peter ad Vincula, also known as Stoke Minster, as well as its position just beyond the boundary of Stoke Conservation Area. Although now familiar as one of the six towns of Stoke-on-Trent city, for years Stoke-upon-Trent was little more than the location of this church (VCH 1963).

There is little evidence of Roman activity within the vicinity, although Stoke is situated on a small road which departs for Ryknild Street, and there was a fort at Trent Vale, 1.5km to the south. The early Saxon church was situated adjacent to a ford of the River Trent, near the point where the Fowlhay Brook flows into it. The church location featured a moated site upon which the later rectory was constructed and this combined with the fact that it controlled a large parish which included Burslem and Newcastle-under-Lyme, provides evidence that the church originated as a Minster or 'Mother' church. The fabric of the church was at least 13th century in date, possibly older in parts. Following the construction and consecration of a replacement, the Saxon church was demolished in 1830, however both the font and the altar are pre-conquest in date and a 10th-century Mercian cross still stands in the churchyard (SCAA 2014).

Stoke itself is not referred to in Domesday Book but the church and a carucate of land are included in the Penkhull entry, under the holdings of Robert de Stafford in Caverswall Manor, of which he owned half with the other half held by the King (Williams and Martin 2002). There was little change to the area for centuries; documentary references mention only a church and a rectory until the construction of three pot-works in the mid-18th century and Yates map of 1775 shows a ribbon development along the road next to the church.

Further development followed two major changes to the local geography in the 1790s; firstly the opening of the turnpike road to Hanford (now London Road), followed by the arrival of the Trent and Mersey canal. These

two improvements to the transport network began the rapid process of industrialization in Stoke-upon-Trent and the surrounding villages, and provided the opportunity for the likes of Minton to set up works on London Road.

Another local entrepreneur was George Jones. After completing an apprenticeship with the Minton factory and years working as a travelling salesman for Wedgwood, he purchased a plot of land from the Minton works in 1864 and set up his own pot-works. The development was considered to have the potential to impact upon the remains of the former Trent Potteries, which was established in 1865 by George Jones, to a design by Charles Lynam. The works were renamed as the Crescent Potteries in 1907 and continued in business until around 1959. The factory buildings remained on the site until at least 1963 (Goodwin 2021).

The location of the pottery works is provided by mapping evidence. The 1879 Ordnance Survey map shows a large tile and china manufactory, east of the present site but extending into its southern area. The map also shows a row of kilns and an associated building in the south-west of the site, which is little changed by the time of the following edition in 1889. The straightening of Boothen Road had taken place by the time of the 1900 revision, along with the construction of the existing housing on that street (Sladen Assoc. 2019).

Between 1924 and 1937, some small additions were made along the site's eastern boundary and further extension of the main factory building had occurred by the mid-20th century. At some time in the 1970s the factory buildings were replaced by the police station and little change is apparent on later mapping. A limited excavation of two circular kilns belonging to the factory was undertaken in 2002, but further investigation of the site was felt likely be of value in furthering the understanding of the historical development and repertoire of this sizeable works (Goodwin 2021).

In 2021, a single evaluation trench was excavated (Daniel 2021) which contained the brick base of the firing chamber of a pottery oven (Fig. 3). The investigation established that the remains were well-preserved just below the present ground surface. Finds were typical of the production waste encountered across the Staffordshire Potteries and both the ceramics and kiln furniture suggested a late-19th to mid-20th century date. As a result, further investigation was required in the form of a targeted excavation and watching brief.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor groundworks to remove the ring beam belonging to the eastern foundation of the demolished police storehouse. The area was immediately west of the pottery ovens and monitoring would establish if any associated working floors or structures were preserved beneath.

The purpose of the excavation was to seek to reveal the full extent of the pottery oven uncovered during the evaluation, along with the one not identified, followed by more detailed investigation and recording of the structures. This would contribute to a better understanding of the type of kilns that have been uncovered e.g. updraught or downdraught, close-coupled or with an independent hovel as well as allowing for detailed recording of the construction methods and any evidence for repair and modification.

Overburden was to be removed by a 360^o-type excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision, to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. All spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds. Archaeological features and deposits were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project. It was agreed with the Council's archaeological adviser to excavate an area of c.135 sq m, the watching brief was to cover only the eastern foundation of the demolished structure.

Results

The general stratigraphy across the site consisted of 0.25m of Tarmac/hardcore (50) overlying up to 0.16m black ash, rubble and coal backfill (60); the natural clay geology was only observed at depth beneath the central oven foundations. Representative samples of a range of kiln furniture and ceramic finds were collected, and the archaeological adviser did not require any samples of industrial residues. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 1.

Excavation (Figs 4, 5, 6 and 7; Pls 1 to 18)

The excavation was carried out as intended and the Tarmac and overburden were successfully machine excavated and then the area hand-cleaned. The excavation area was extended slightly in order to find the edges of both ovens and their working floors and the total excavated area measured 15m by 10m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of Tarmac and hardcore (50) and 0.1m backfill (60) directly overlying the oven remains; the natural clay geology was observed at the base of the oven foundations only.

During the course of the excavation, groundworkers called to our notice a pottery dump (67) disturbed below the site of the old police cells (Fig. 2). Whilst the location was outside the area covered by our scheme of works, it was still within the bounds of the Crescent Works and so a selection of diagnostic sherds were retained by kind permission of the client.

Oven 1000 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pls 1, 3-5, 10, 11 and 12)

Situated towards the south of the excavation area and truncated by the extant boundary wall was brick-built close-coupled downdraught pottery oven 1000 (Pl. 1), previously identified at the evaluation stage. The oven structure had a diameter of *c.*8m. The base of the firing chamber consisted of a circular brick oven floor (51) which was constructed mostly of red brick (110mm x 75mm x 230mm), but also featured some yellow refractory bricks of the same size, one of which was stamped 'DOUGALL'. The majority of the bricks were un-frogged, but with later repairs evidencing the use of frogged types; all were laid in concentric rings, radiating from the centre.

There were six ash-pits identified (61-6) one of which was obscured to the south by concreted backfill (61) and one had been truncated by the wall to the south (66). The complete excavation of one undisturbed ash-pit (65) was achieved (Pl. 5) and the partial excavation of another, 62 (Pls 3 and 4); excavation of the others (63 and 64) was attempted but as with 62 they were found to contain concreted rubble material. The average dimensions of the ash pits were 1.3m from the inner to outer edge, with the width tapering from 0.73m to 0.53m; the average depth was 0.5m, with all excavated ash pits being five brick courses deep.

Abutting the oven floor was a concrete surface (59) incorporating kiln furniture. This encircled the oven base, extending 1.2m northwards from the oven's northern edge and a maximum of 5.1m from the southern limit of excavation (Pl. 10). To the east of this was wall foundation 56, which was a single course, two-skinned red brick (239mm×116mm) forming the eastern limit of the excavation.

Following the complete recording of bottle oven 1000, a trench was machined through the domed floor (51). A base of concreted kiln furniture (96) was reached at a depth of *c.*0.84m and was 0.3m thick (Pl. 11). This deposit was extremely compact and hard and the 14-tonne machine struggled to break through, as a result only the first half of the base was excavated to below this level (Pl. 12). The section showed that the foundations (52) of the firing chamber base of oven 1000 were nine brick courses high (0.91m) and the bottom course of bricks was laid on a bed of black ash mortar, wasters and kiln furniture (95) which filled a central void forming a 'cork'.

The 'cork' is a common construction method as described by Sandeman (1901). This foundation type has been encountered during numerous investigations across Stoke-on-Trent, including excavations at Broad Street (SAHS 2015), Century Street (SoT 2007) and Clough Street (Daniel *et al.* 2019); the general principle of the method is as a means of preventing moisture being drawn from the surrounding ground during the firing process. There was no evidence for the remains of any further ovens beneath the structure.

Ceramic finds dating from the late 19th to early 20th century were recovered from the firing chamber base (51), the fills of ash-pits 62 and 65 (88 and 87) and the fill below the base (95); those from the cork foundation (97) were found to date from the late 19th century (97).

Oven 1001 (Figs 4, 5 and 7; Pls 2, 6-10, 13 and 14)

Situated in the north of the excavation area and truncated by the demolished gate house was brick-built close-coupled downdraught pottery oven 1001 (Pl. 2). There were seven ash-pits remaining (77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83) of what is presumed to have been original total of nine or ten. One of these ash-pits (82) had been truncated to the north by the concrete (92) and brick wall (93) of the gate house structure and another (83) disturbed by the same process. Three ash-pits, 78, 81 and 82, were fully excavated (Pls 6 and 7). The average dimensions of the ash pits were 1.24m from the inner to outer edge, with the width tapering from 0.75m to 0.70m; the average depth was 0.17m, with all excavated ash pits being only one or two courses deep. The oven structure had a diameter of *c.*8m but the central brick-domed base of the firing chamber had been removed, presumably during construction of the gate house: this exposed the central 'cork' foundation (84 – Pl.8).

The bricks remaining between the ash-pits (76) consisted mostly of red brick to the west but the eastern portion contained many blue bricks, where it appeared much repair work had taken place. Immediately surrounding the remains of the oven base was a blue-brick floor surface (85) which floor showed many areas of repair with replacements of similar blue bricks but sometimes with red brick, with areas laid in a concentric pattern corresponding to that of the oven's edge and others laid in straight patterns. This floor encircled the oven base, extending 0.85m southwards from the oven's southern edge to meet wall 86 and the same distance to the east to meet the wall's eastern arm (Pl. 9). Wall 86 extended for 8.9m along the eastern limit of excavation before turning west at a right angle to continue for approximately 9m. Along its north-south axis, the red bricks in the wall to the north were laid parallel and measured 241mm×114mm, whilst those to the south were laid in a chequer-board pattern and measured 243mm×116mm. Within the east-west axis of wall 86 there was evidence of a possible earlier doorway (94) which would have provided access between the two ovens' working floors (Pl. 10).

Following the complete recording of bottle oven 1001, a trench was machined through the remains of the floor (76) and the central cork (84) (Pl. 13). At a depth of *c.*2m the base was reached and showed that the outer structure of oven 1001 was five or six brick courses high but only extended for the length of the ash-pits (*c.*1.4m) and below that was made up of the undisturbed cork foundation layer (84) consisting of kiln furniture, ash and

finely crushed kiln waste (84) (Pl. 14). There was no evidence of the remains of any earlier ovens beneath the structure which had been laid onto natural clay. Ceramic finds dating to the late 19th century were recovered from the central cork deposit (84); and those from the working floor (85) as well as from the fills of ash-pits 78, 81 and 82 (89, 90 and 91) dated to the late 19th to early 20th century.

Oven 1002 (Fig. 3; Pls 15 and 16)

During the course of the excavation, development groundworks to the north-east of the excavation area exposed the partial remains of additional updraught bottle oven 1002 (Pl. 15). This example was badly truncated, with less than a quarter of its structure surviving. Consequently, the overall diameter of the oven could not be ascertained, although the size and position of the ash-pits and aerial photographic evidence suggest that it was similar to that of the others, but likely closer to 9m. The remains comprised a small section of the edge of the brick firing chamber base (98); two ash-pits (100 and 101); and part of the central cork (102) (Pl. 16). Ash-pit 100 was partially excavated of its fill (99) but ash-pit 101 was badly truncated. Ceramic finds dating to the late 19th to early 20th century were recovered from ash-pit fill (99) and the central cork foundation (102).

Watching Brief (Fig. 3; Pls 17 and 18)

The area subject to monitoring was a narrow strip (14m by 2m) abutting the excavation area, immediately west of the oven (1000) located in the evaluation. The partial remains of two brick working floors laid at different levels were recorded. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of concrete (70) over 0.1m backfill (73) above floor 72, laid over orange-red sand (74) and floor (71), laid directly over backfill (75). The natural geology was not reached.

Brick floor 71 was located in the south of the monitored area and comprised two rows of red bricks measuring 235×117×77mm. The bricks were laid with a black-ash mortar, facing upwards in stretcher bond. The floor was 1.1m below the present ground level but only a small area remained, measuring in total 1m by 0.47m.

Situated further to the north, the remains of brick floor 72 were much more extensive, although not continuous, stretching for around 8.4m. The floor consisted of at least five rows of blue bricks measuring 230×115×50mm and was 0.4m below the present ground level. The bricks were laid with a black-ash mortar, facing upwards in a stretcher bond. Ceramic finds dating to the late 19th to early 20th century were recovered from the backfill deposits from between the floors (73) and from below (75).

Finds

Ceramics and ceramic production material by David Barker

The excavation yielded 357 sherds of pottery and accompanying ceramic material relating to manufacture, weighing 6,603g. Most, 318 sherds (5,883g), were from stratified contexts relating to the three ovens encountered, while a further 34 sherds (430g) were recovered from the watching brief and five (290g) were recovered from a pottery dump. The ceramic vessel sherds have been examined to determine ware type, vessel form, type of decoration and to determine a likely date range for production. Manufacturing defects have been noted where these exist and an attempt has been made to identify cross-context joins, while many other joins have been noted within individual contexts. The kiln furniture has been examined to determine form and function and its likely manufacturer has been noted where marks make this possible.

A detailed discussion by context is presented as Appendix 2, and includes specific images of ceramics from the assemblage (Figs A-Q).

The ceramics recovered span the whole period of production by George Jones on this site, initially known as the Trent Potteries but renamed the Crescent Potteries in 1907 (Cluett 1998, 14). The earthenwares and bone chinaware – biscuit and glazed – were probably all made on site and discarded as wasters at different stages of the production process. The presence of sherds with ‘Coalport’ and ‘Cauldon’ marks, alongside sherds with George Jones marks and with known George Jones printed patterns, is unsurprising, as these companies had amalgamated with George Jones & Sons, Ltd., in 1935 and production was relocated to the Crescent Potteries the following year (Cluett 1998, 17). The factory had been extended to accommodate this new production with the acquisition of part of the old Minton tile works in August 1935 (Cluett 1998, 17).

Many of the finds are not especially diagnostic and are difficult to date precisely. This is typical of wares of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and even printed patterns – usually quite diagnostic – can potentially have a long life. George Jones’s pattern ‘Cyrene’, for example, was amongst the copper plates purchased from William Adams in 1861; it was still in use in 1924, while the ‘Abbey’ pattern was produced from 1901 until c. 1930 (Cluett 1998, 72–4); surprisingly, no examples of this popular pattern have been identified in the assemblage. Interpretation of the ceramic finds is also complicated by the presence of products of those other firms which amalgamated in 1935. The relocation of the Cauldon and Coalport businesses to the Crescent Potteries in 1936 saw changes in production, not least of which was the decline of the George Jones & Sons Ltd brand. The trade name George Jones & Sons Ltd., was discontinued in 1951, but production of Coalport and Cauldon wares continued at the Crescent Potteries until 1959 (Cluett 1998, 18). Probably the latest of the George

Jones & Sons, Ltd., material recovered from the site are sherds from (85) and (87) marked with a 'B' beneath the usual printed or impressed marks. These indicate wartime production, following the company being granted a licence under the 'Domestic Pottery (Manufacturers & Supply) Order' to produce Group II undecorated utility earthenware marked 'B' (Cluett 1998, 233–34). Wartime restrictions remained in place and 'B' marked wares may have continued in production until 1952.

Despite the difficulties in dating some of the ceramics, a consistent picture emerges with ash pit fills being consistent with the dates of the discontinuation or demolition of the ovens, and cork fills and deposits below the oven floors providing evidence for the date of construction. The replacement of the factory's bottle ovens began in 1937 with the construction of a gas-fired tunnel kiln, but all remaining ovens were demolished and replaced with electric kilns during modernization of the works in 1949 (Cluett 1988, 17-18).

The finds from the ash pit fills (87) and (88) of oven 1000 are largely of mid 20th-century date, suggesting that these fills are associated with the demolition of the factory's bottle ovens in 1949. The kiln furniture recovered from the fill beneath the oven base (95) cannot be closely dated, but is typical of the late 19th or early 20th centuries, while the material from the cork fill (97) included earthenwares which indicate that construction of this oven occurred at some time after 1867, the date of the Prize Medal won by the firm at the Paris Exhibition which is referred to in two printed marks. The larger number of sherds from the oven base (51) are mixed in both the range of types and in date, including both 19th and 20th-century material. The presence of 20th-century wares and of wall tiles not produced on site suggest that the bulk of the finds from this context are associated with the oven's demolition, rather than its construction or operation.

The undisturbed cork of oven 1001 contains a range of finds which suggest that it was constructed towards the end of the 19th century, while the contents of three of the oven's ash pits are consistently of mid-19th century date and include white earthenwares with the Cauldon factory mark, bone chinias with Coalport marks; printed patterns include 'Indian Tree'. The Cauldon and Coalport wares must post-date 1936, suggesting that the ash pit fills are contemporary with the oven's demolition in 1949.

Samples from oven 1002 include those from the fill (99) of one ash pit and a limited range of material taken from the cork (102). The cork finds are undiagnostic but would probably support a late 19th-century date for construction, while the finds from the ash pit belong very much to the mid 20th century. They include at least four bone china vessels, three of which have the printed pattern 'Indian Tree' – two marked – and one the pattern 'Ecstasy'. The evidence therefore suggests construction and demolition of this oven at more or less the same time as ovens 1000 and 1001.

The products of George Jones, George Jones & Sons and the other businesses which formed part of the group in the 20th century are well-known and have been much studied. However, the archaeological work undertaken at this site has yielded only a limited range of ceramic types and forms and these add little to an understanding of the wares produced by these companies. Nevertheless they provide clear dating evidence for the construction and demolition of the ovens which were the focus of this work. Moreover, together with the kiln furniture, they offer insights into the manufacturing processes, firing and placing practices of the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The range of kiln furniture represents the wide variety of products produced and includes industrial as well as domestic wares. Items like the 'Buller's ring, used to measure the temperature within the oven during firing, highlight the uncertainties associated with the use of coal-fired intermittent ovens, which relied upon the skill of the fireman rather than upon scientific control.

Bricks by Helen Daniel

BERRY HILL

A single orange-red arch-brick stamped "BERRY HILL BRICK WORKS" set within a rectangular indent with sloping sides, measured 226×106×78mm tapering to 40mm, was recorded *in situ* between ash-pits 64 and 65 used in the firing chamber floor of oven 1000, presumably as a later repair. A further standard brick from the same works was found loose amongst the domed base and measured 229×111×78mm. The Berry Hill Brickworks was situated adjacent to Berry Hill Colliery between Fenton and Hanley in North Staffordshire. By the 1870s bricks were being manufactured by the colliery owner William Bowers. By the 1920s the Berry Hill Brickworks was the largest of its kind in North Staffordshire and production continued into the 1970s in the hands of Berry Hill Brickworks Ltd.

DOUGALL

Pottery oven 1001 featured yellow refractory bricks with no frogs and the stamp "DOUGALL" *in situ* around the edges of the ash-pits. Larger bricks measured 231×159×78mm with the smaller ones measuring 231×113×78mm. James Dougall & Sons Ltd. operated a refractory brickworks in High Bonnybridge, Scotland. Established by 1874 and incorporated in 1886, the company was re-incorporated in 1907. In 1953 it was re-organized to become a subsidiary of Ceramic Holdings Ltd, finally being bought by J & J Dyson Ltd in 1962. This company's bricks are very often found within the structures of pottery kilns and ovens.

HYDRAULIC

Many orange-red bricks with the stamp "HYDRAULIC" set within a rectangular recess, were found *in situ*, laid within the floors of the firing chambers of ovens 1000 and 1001 as well as loose within demolition contexts, on

average they measured 227×112×79mm. The Patent Hydraulic Saggar, Brick, & Marl Co. Limited was situated at the Brookfield Works on Boundary Street, Hanley. Although they appear in trade directories from 1892 to 1955, little is known of the company except that they were affiliated with PB Co. Ltd by 1927.

P B Co LTD

The majority of the named bricks observed in the rubble fill (60) of Oven 1000 were red bricks stamped with the lettering "P B C^oL^{TD}" 'K' set within a recessed rectangle with rounded ends; a few such bricks were observed *in situ* to the south of ash-pit 65 in an area of later repair, available measurements were 230×112mm. The Potteries Brick Company was a marketing/sales merchant for a group of around eleven of the area's brick producers and at least seventeen companies were known to have been involved. The company itself did not have a manufacturing site but must have had arrangements with producers for them to press their wares with the company's stamp. Their office was in Albion Street, Hanley and the date of commencement of business is uncertain. It is clear the company had a sustained history through to its dissolution in 1966, as P B Co bricks can be found in many late-19th/early-20th century buildings. The letters pressed into the bricks below the company name, possibly relate to each individual manufacturer; various examples have been found but which letters were used by each producer remains unclear. Advertising from the inter-war period makes clear that the Potteries Brick Co. Ltd acted as a selling agent and list the members (companies) involved but provides no further detail (Brocross 2022).

STAFFORD C. I. Co. Ltd

The next most common bricks were red bricks with the stamp "STAFFORD C. I. Co. LTD" set within a rectangle with circles at the centre of each end. Two such bricks were recorded *in situ* at the edge of ash-pit 65 (oven 1000) and measured 233×110×78mm. The Stafford Coal and Iron Co. Ltd. operated extensive collieries just south of Stoke-on-Trent. Stafford was one of the collieries which the company established in 1873 to obtain blackstone, ironstone and coal in the upper seams. The brickworks was situated north-east of the colliery towards Great Fenton, operating from at least 1900 as part of the Great Fenton Collieries and Ironworks complex and producing some very hard bricks. These bricks are very common in the Potteries in several slightly differing designs of lettering and pressing; of a high quality they are still very prevalent over North Staffordshire.

Conclusion

The excavation successfully recorded two close-coupled updraught ovens belonging to George Jones' works, initially known as the Trent Potteries but renamed the Crescent Potteries in 1907, along with a small portion of a third. The exposed floor surfaces of both main ovens had clearly been subject to a variety of repairs but the use

of frogged bricks to replaced earlier un-frogged types, probably dates these repairs to more recent times, most likely within the 20th century.

The floor of bottle oven 1001 had been badly disturbed and truncated, however its more southerly neighbour (1000) offered a fairly complete and well-preserved example of a close-coupled updraught bottle oven, despite being partially obscured by the boundary wall. The section through provided good evidence of the construction method and the skills of the builders. Whilst the firing chambers had seen repairs dating to the last century, the undisturbed central 'cork' foundations of both 1000 and 1001 were dated by ceramic finds to the last decades of the 19th century.

The ceramic finds provide clear dating evidence for the construction and demolition of the ovens and span the whole period of production by George Jones (and other producers) on this site. Together with the kiln furniture, they offer insights into the manufacturing processes, firing and placing practices of the later 19th and early 20th centuries and the uncertainties associated with the use of coal-fired intermittent ovens.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Structure</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating Evidence</i>
		50		Tarmac/hardcore	Modern	
	51		1000	Brick base of firing chamber	19th-20th c.	Finds
52			1000	Oven structure	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy
56			1000	Brick wall around 1000	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
	59		1000	Concrete/kiln furniture floor around 1000	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
		60		Backfill deposit (same as 73)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy
61			1000	Ash-pit (truncated)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
62			1000	Ash-pit – partially excavated	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
63			1000	Ash-pit	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
64			1000	Ash-pit	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
65			1000	Ash-pit– excavated	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
66			1000	Ash pit (truncated)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
67				Pottery dump beneath cells	late 19th c.	Finds
		70		Concrete base of demolished building	Modern	
	71			Red brick floor	19th-20th c.	Measurements
	72			Blue brick floor	19th-20th c.	Measurements
		73		Backfill	19th-20th c.	Finds
		74		Orange-red sand beneath (72)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy
		75		Backfill same as (73) (between 71 and 72)	19th-20th c.	Finds
76			1001	Remains of brick base of firing chamber	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
77			1001	Ash-pit	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
78			1001	Ash-pit – excavated	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
79			1001	Ash-pit	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
80			1001	Ash-pit	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
81			1001	Ash-pit– excavated	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
82			1001	Ash-pit (truncated)– excavated	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
83			1001	Ash-pit (truncated and disturbed)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
	84		1001	Central cork foundation of oven 1001	late 19thc.	Finds
85			1001	Brick working floor around 1001	mid 20thc.	Finds
86				N/S brick wall foundation with W arm	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc.
	87		1000	Fill of ash-pit 65	19th-20th c.	Finds
	88		1000	Fill of ash-pit 62	19th-20th c.	Finds
	89		1001	Fill of ash-pit 78	mid 20th c.	Finds
	90		1001	Fill of ash-pit 81	mid 20th c.	Finds
	91		1001	Fill of ash-pit 82	mid 20th c.	Finds
	92			Concrete base of gate-house	Modern	
93				Brick wall foundations of gate-house	Modern	
94				Possible doorway in wall 86	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc..
	95		1000	Fill below firing chamber	19th-20th c.	Finds
	96		1000	Concretion of kiln furniture below (52)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc..
	97		1000	Central cork foundation of oven 1000	late 19th c.	Finds
98			1002	Part of brick base of firing chamber	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc..
	99		1002	Fill of ash-pit 100	19th-20th c.	Finds
100			1002	Ash-pit – excavated	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc..
101			1002	Ash pit (truncated)	19th-20th c.	Stratigraphy / Assoc..
	102		1002	Central cork foundation of oven 1002	19th-20th c.	Finds

APPENDIX 2: Description of the Ceramic Finds by context

Oven 1000

Context 51: 43 sherds (595g)

A mixed deposit of white earthenware (12 sherds), bone china (3 sherds), majolica (1 sherd), tile (14 sherds) and kiln furniture (13 sherds) was recovered from the brick base of oven 1000. There is little that is especially diagnostic, but one plate sherd is decorated with the blue printed pattern 'Casino' (Fig. A), which Cluett (1998, 74) dates to *c.*1870. Other sherds are more likely to date to the early to mid-20th century, including a number of wall tiles. One has a mark of H. & R. Johnson, a company which commenced business in Cobridge in 1901, moving to Tunstall in *c.*1916; this mark includes 'Made in England', generally believed to be a 20th century term and regularly used on ceramics from around the time of, or just after the First World War (Godden 1988, 34). The kiln furniture is typical of the late 19th and early 20th centuries and includes marked examples. The 'G' on the arm of a thimble suggests that this is a product of stilt and spur manufacturers Joseph Gimson & Co. of Fenton, in business from *c.*1862 until at least 1900 (Henrywood 2002, 131; Pottery Gazette & Glass Trades Review, 1st March, 1900, 341). However, the 'M & G' mark of a die-pressed stilt represents an as-yet unknown manufacturer; other 'M & G' marks identified in the assemblage the site are on kiln furniture in early to mid-20th century deposits.

Context 87: 22 sherds (236g)

This ash pit fill contained sherds of white earthenware, bone china and kiln furniture. Of the fifteen white earthenware sherds, three are from a glazed cup with a faint printed 'GJ' monogram, with '& SONS' within crescent below, as Godden (1991, 359 no. 2218), and with 'ENGLAND / B' beneath; another is the rim of a pudding basin. Other biscuit white earthenware sherds are from a plate with a lobed edge, cups, two egg cups and a small moulded ornamental log with a mould number '83' in intaglio on the underside. Three sherds of bone china are the rim of a side plate with a lobed edge, a moulded cup with a printed and painted floral pattern, and a small near-cylindrical biscuit 'cup', 43mm high. This last piece is poorly finished with a flat rim and with a pair of vertical scratched lines on the rim and upper body; it is probably an industrial vessel, rather than an unfinished domestic item. Four pieces of kiln furniture include a saddle fragment and two incomplete columns of thimbles each with two conjoined items and one with moulded mark 'G' on a projecting arm; a glazed die-pressed spur bears the mark 'A.3'. Stylistically the finds from this context suggest a late-19th to mid-20th century date. The printed 'GJ & Sons' mark appears to confirm this. The mark was used from 1873, with 'England' being added from 1891 (Godden 1964, 359). However, the addition of the letter 'B' indicates wartime or immediately post-War production. The 'A' marked spur was manufactured by Thomas Arrowsmith or Thomas

Arrowsmith & Son of Burslem, the former in business from *c.*1884, the latter from 1888 until at least 1931 (Henrywood 2002, 56; Pottery Gazette & Glass Trade Review 1st June, 1929, 1005).

Context 88: 90 sherds (1,365g)

This ash pit fill appears to be of a similar date to 87. The finds are largely of mid-20th century date and include twelve sherds of white earthenware, 65 of bone china and eight pieces of kiln furniture. The first include a teapot cover, a rectangular trinket box cover, an undecorated plate and another with a brown printed floral pattern and a moulded rim; none are especially diagnostic and cannot be closely dated. The bone chinas, by contrast, include vessels which can be dated to the mid 20th century with some confidence. Two pink bodied moulded cups are typical of this period, while three moulded cups and one tray with the black printed pattern 'Indian Tree' are Coalport products; one cup has a printed Coalport bone china mark (Godden 1991, 157, no. 960) (Fig. B). Other bone china sherds are of cups, a saucer, three tray and a bread and butter plate. Two further bone china vessels are unglazed slightly conical forms, poorly made and poorly finished, identical to one from fill 87. One has a pair of vertical scratched lines on the rim and upper body, while the other has a scratched number '3' on its body; these are probably industrial vessels, rather than unfinished domestic items, but their function is not known. The kiln furniture includes three thimbles, a die-pressed new bowl stilt and three die pressed pins. One thimble is marked 'G 2' on its projecting arm, while the others are marked 'G 2 LA'. These are probably products of Joseph Gimson & Co., while another unidentified manufacturer is indicated by the 'M & G' mark on the stilt. Other items include a Buller's ring, used to measure temperature within the oven, and a small crucible or other industrial vessel of fired clay.

Context 95: 12 sherds (108g)

The finds from the fill below the oven base are all kiln furniture, comprising thimbles, saddles and a single stilt. Six individual thimbles are small sizes (heights of 26–35mm), while two fragments of thimble columns comprise two and three thimbles fused together. Where the thimbles' lower extremities survive moulded numerals show them to be of sizes '1', '3' and '4'. Where their projecting arms survive sufficiently they bear the moulded letter 'G' (four examples). Three fragments of saddles are incomplete, but have slightly concave sides 16mm wide. The final sherd is the extremity of a die-pressed six-pointed stilt; it is unmarked. Although limited in its range, the kiln furniture is typical of types used in the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

Context 97: 8 sherds (211g)

This cork fill context contained five sherds of white earthenware and three of kiln furniture. The glazed vessel sherds include a glazed saucer with a brown printed geometric border pattern, which is 'Ionia', (Fig. C) which

was registered on 10th May 1864 (Cluett 1998, 33). Two plate bases, one glazed, the other biscuit, have printed George Jones marks which refer to the Prize Medal won by the firm at Paris in 1867 (Figs D and E). The remaining vessel sherds are a probable chamber pot and a chamber pot cover decorated with bold under-glaze painted flower and leaf patterns. The kiln furniture comprises a thimble, a die-pressed six-pointed stilt and a die-pressed spur; the stilt has the moulded marks 'T', '4' '4' in relief, while the spur has the mark 'A 6'. The former may have been made by William Taylor & Co., stilt & spur manufacturers of Church Street, Longton, who were in business from *c.*1865 (Henrywood 2002, 228) until at least 1900 (Pottery Gazette & Glass Trades Review, 1st March, 1900, 340). The spur was made by Thomas Arrowsmith or Thomas Arrowsmith & Son of Burslem, the former in business from *c.*1884, the latter from 1888 until at least 1931 (Henrywood 2002, 56; Pottery Gazette & Glass Trade Review 1st June, 1929, 1005). Overall, the dating evidence here suggests that both vessels and kiln furniture were probably produced during the last decade or so of the 19th century and that this deposit was formed at about this time.

Oven 1001

Context 84: 59 sherds (1,069g)

Evidence suggested that part of the cork deposit had been disturbed and those finds potentially affected by this disturbance – 19 sherds (326g) - have been catalogued separately. Six sherds of white earthenware are not diagnostic and may well pre-date the oven's construction. However, disturbance is suggested by a single bone china plate sherd which joins another from deposit 89, the fill of ash pit 78 (Fig. F). Twelve items of kiln furniture are difficult to date but the presence on two thimbles and one stilt of the 'M & G' marks noted above as of an as yet unidentified manufacturer suggests that these items are not consistent with the date of the majority of the finds. Elsewhere on the site 'M & G' marks occur on kiln furniture in ash pit fills, suggesting that they were produced closer to the middle of the 20th century.

The remaining 40 sherds (743g) from the undisturbed cork deposit appear to form a discrete deposit. They comprise sherds of white earthenware (biscuit and glazed) and kiln furniture. Impressed George Jones (monogram) & Sons (within crescent) marks (Fig. G) and identifiable George Jones printed patterns clearly identify the manufacturer and point to a date within the last four decades of the 19th century. One identifiable but un-named lattice pattern in lilac (Fig. H) was registered on 18th December, 1862 (Cluett 1998, 32, fig. 14), while the borders patterns of a blue printed saucer and plate and a green printed plate (Fig. I) are those used with the pattern 'Medici' which Cluett (1998, 75, fig. 140) dates to *c.*1890. A third identifiable pattern, in green (Fig. J), is 'Cyrene', dated to *c.*1870 (Cluett 1998, 74, fig. 138). Other printed patterns in blue, flow blue, red, green, grey and black have not been identified, but are typical of the late-19th century. One of these is a small child's

mug with a green printed pattern depicting schoolboys playing shuttlecock (Fig. K). Other vessels have underglaze painted, sponged and banded slip decoration, the last being on London shape bowls.

The kiln furniture comprises four stilts, two thimbles, two saddles, a cup ring and a saggar fragment. One stilt, with a ring centre, bears the mark 'G & Co. / 4', while one the thimbles is marked 'G & D' on its projecting arm; the former indicate manufacture by Joseph Gimson & Co. of Fenton, while the other mark represents an unidentified manufacturer.

Context 85: 7 sherds (98g)

The finds from the oven floor date to the mid-20th century. Five white earthenware sherds include a saucer with a black printed or stamped George Jones & Sons monogram with crescent mark, beneath which is 'ENGLAND / B'; the 'B' suggests that this is a wartime or immediately post-War product. The bone china cup sherd is a Coalport piece with the printed pattern 'Indian Tree'. A small die-pressed 6-pointed stilt is marked '00', '00' and 'A'; it is a product of Thomas Arrowsmith & Son, and is likely to be one of this firm's later products.

Context 89: 16 sherds (218g)

The fill of ash pit 78 includes seven sherds of a white earthenware plate and two saucers, undiagnostic but likely to be of mid-20th century date. A moulded bone china plate is probably of a similar date and joins a sherd from context 84, while six sherds of kiln furniture include a die-pressed stilt with the unidentified mark 'M & G'.

Context 90: 26 sherds (1,008g)

The fill of ash pit 81 contains seven sherds of an undiagnostic glazed dinner plate with a coat of fly ash, a plain biscuit saucer and four biscuit sherds of a small (72mm high), heavy handle-less milk jug. The last has a black printed mark 'MADE IN ENGLAND / VITRIFIED / CAULDON / ENGLAND', which clearly post-dates the move of Cauldon's production to the Crescent Potteries in 1936. Thirteen bone china sherds are from two moulded, faceted cups with the black printed pattern 'Indian Tree' in outline; one has a printed Coalport bone china mark, identical to that in context 88. These vessels points to a post-1936 date for this context. The final piece is half of a plaster of Paris block mould for a tureen or dish cover.

Context 91: 15 sherds (443g)

Fourteen sherds of white earthenware and one of bone china were recovered from the fill of ash pit 82. The latter is an undiagnostic plate, but the former include a probable dinner plate with a printed 'George Jones, Stoke-on-Trent' mark celebrating the Prize Medal won at the 1867 Paris Exhibition (Fig. L). An example of the same mark is present in context 97 where a late-19th century date is likely. A post-1936 printed mark on another dinner plate reads 'MADE IN ENGLAND / VITIRIFIED / CAULDON/ ENGLAND' (Fig. M). The date of this

ash pit fill seems to be consistent with that of ash pit 81 and points to demolition of the oven in the immediate post-War period.

Oven 1002

Context 99: 31 sherds (718g)

The fill of ash pit 100 seems to contain mixture of material, white earthenware (ten sherds), bone china (12 sherds) and kilns furniture (9 sherds), with a potential date range of late-19th to mid-20th century. The bone china post-dates 1936 and includes a saucer with a printed and painted floral pattern 'Ecstasy' which has a Coalport mark, and three vessels – a cup, a dish and a jug – with Coalport's 'Indian Tree' pattern; the last two bear printed marks (Fig. N). Three small plates with scalloped edges, with a diameter of just 53mm have an integral stand and two feet; they were clearly designed as 'display' items, perhaps for advertising or, more likely, to carry labels (Fig. O). The earthenwares are undiagnostic, but include a plate or dish with the printed 'Willow' pattern in blue and some very badly wasted sherds. The kiln furniture includes stilts (one of which is complete), thimbles, saddles and a saggar, but none with clearly identifiable marks. The saggar pin is unusual in having its out extremity modified to form an irregular point.

Context 102: 11 sherds (148g)

The finds from this oven's central cove are predominantly kiln furniture, with just four sherds of white earthenware. Two cups and a bowl with moulded and printed decoration are not diagnostic. One of the cups may have been used to contain flow powder within the saggar during the glaze firing. The kiln furniture is equally nondescript and comprises a die-pressed spur, two thimbles, a saddle and three incomplete die-pressed stilts; there are no manufacturers' marks. A late-19th to early-20th century date seems likely for this material.

Pottery dump 67

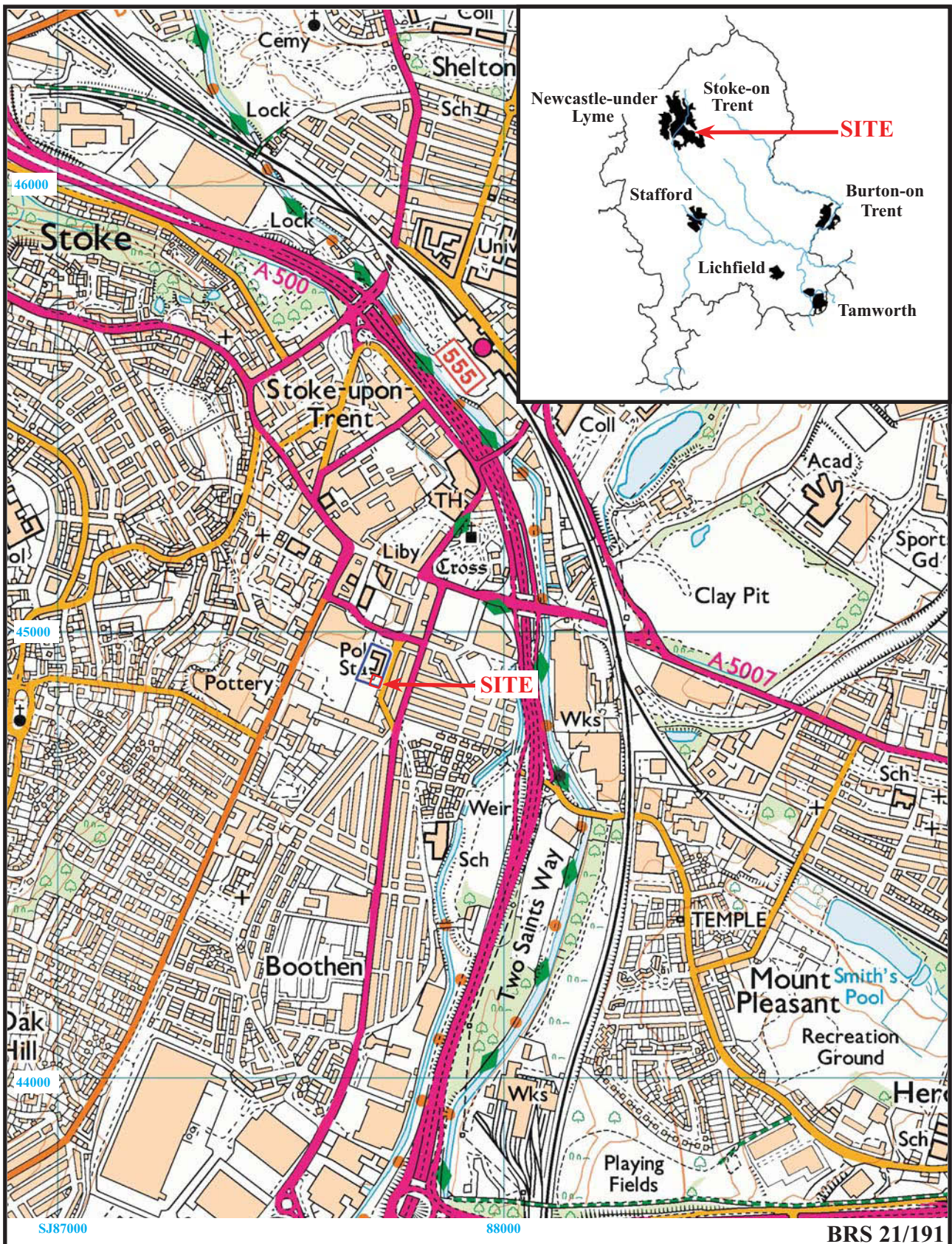
5 sherds (290g)

Of the four vessel sherds recovered, two have George Jones marks. The first is a printed George Jones & Sons 'Royal Patent Ironstone' mark on a white granite plate (Fig. P); the use of the term 'England' probably dates this to after 1891. The second is an impressed 'GJ' monogram with '& Sons' in a crescent beneath, as noted elsewhere in the assemblage, on a biscuit white earthenware bowl. A white-bodied majolica moulded wall pocket with coral and seaweed coloured with green and red glazes is a typical piece for this period, while a biscuit white earthenware milk jug or similar is undiagnostic. There is also one piece of wad clay.

Watching brief

Context 73: 34 sherds (430g)

A mixture of white earthenware sherds, kiln furniture and a single bone china sherd was recovered from the backfill over the blue brick working floor 72. The finds appears to be of late-19th to early-20th century date. Identifiable printed patterns seem to support this (Fig. Q). A plate and a cup are decorated with the pattern 'Cyrene', in brown and lilac respectively, which appears to have been used from the commencement of George Jones's business until at least the 1920s; while the green printed latticework pattern on a cup is that registered by Jones on 18th December 1896 (Cluett 1998, 32, fig. 14). One of the stilts has the moulded mark 'C F', indicating manufacture by Charles Ford of Hanley. In 1846 Ford was the first to patent the manufacture of kiln furniture by pressing the clay in metal dies; the business continued until at least 1909 (Pottery Gazette & Glass Trades Review, 1st March, 1909, 350).

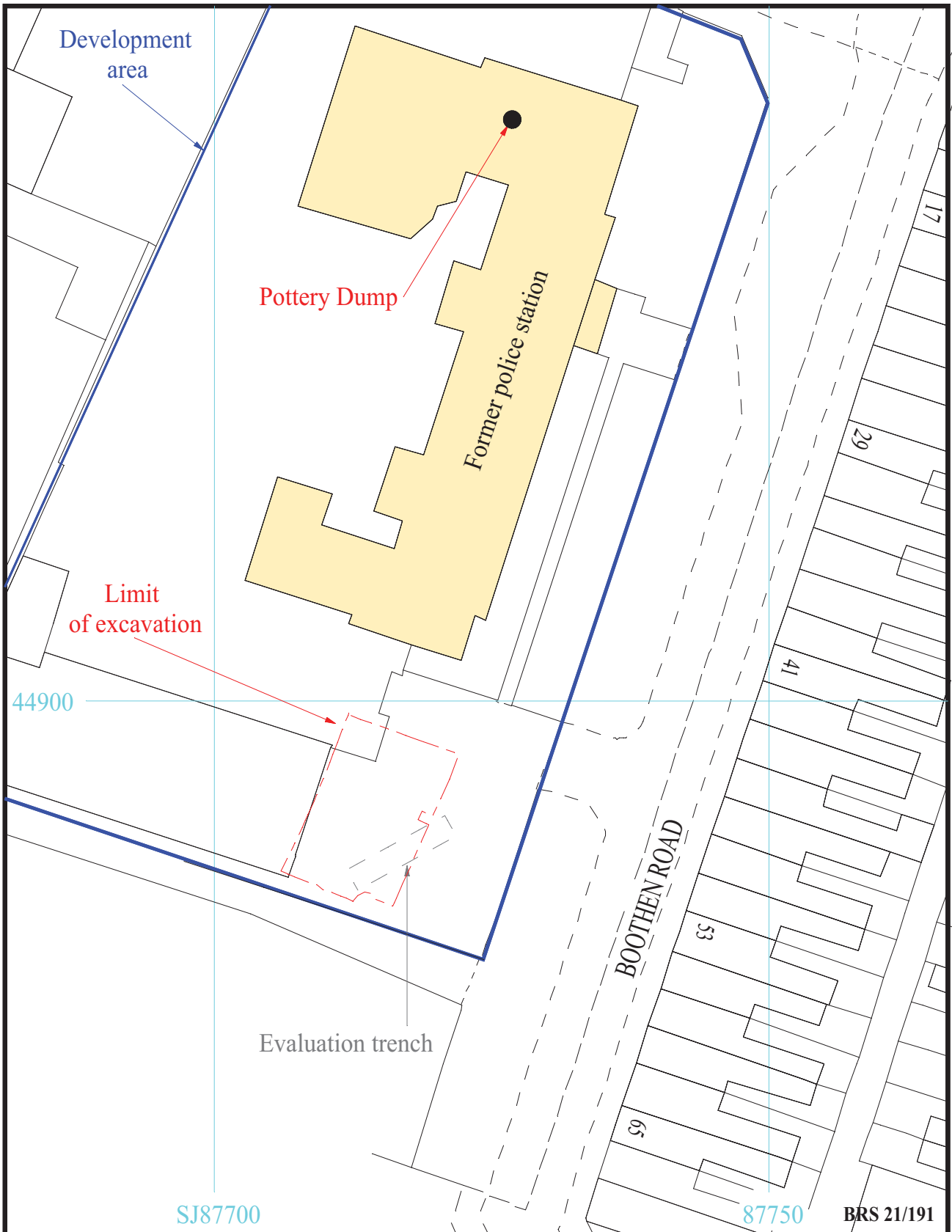


**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothon Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation**

**Figure 1. Location of site within Stoke-on-Trent and
Staffordshire.**

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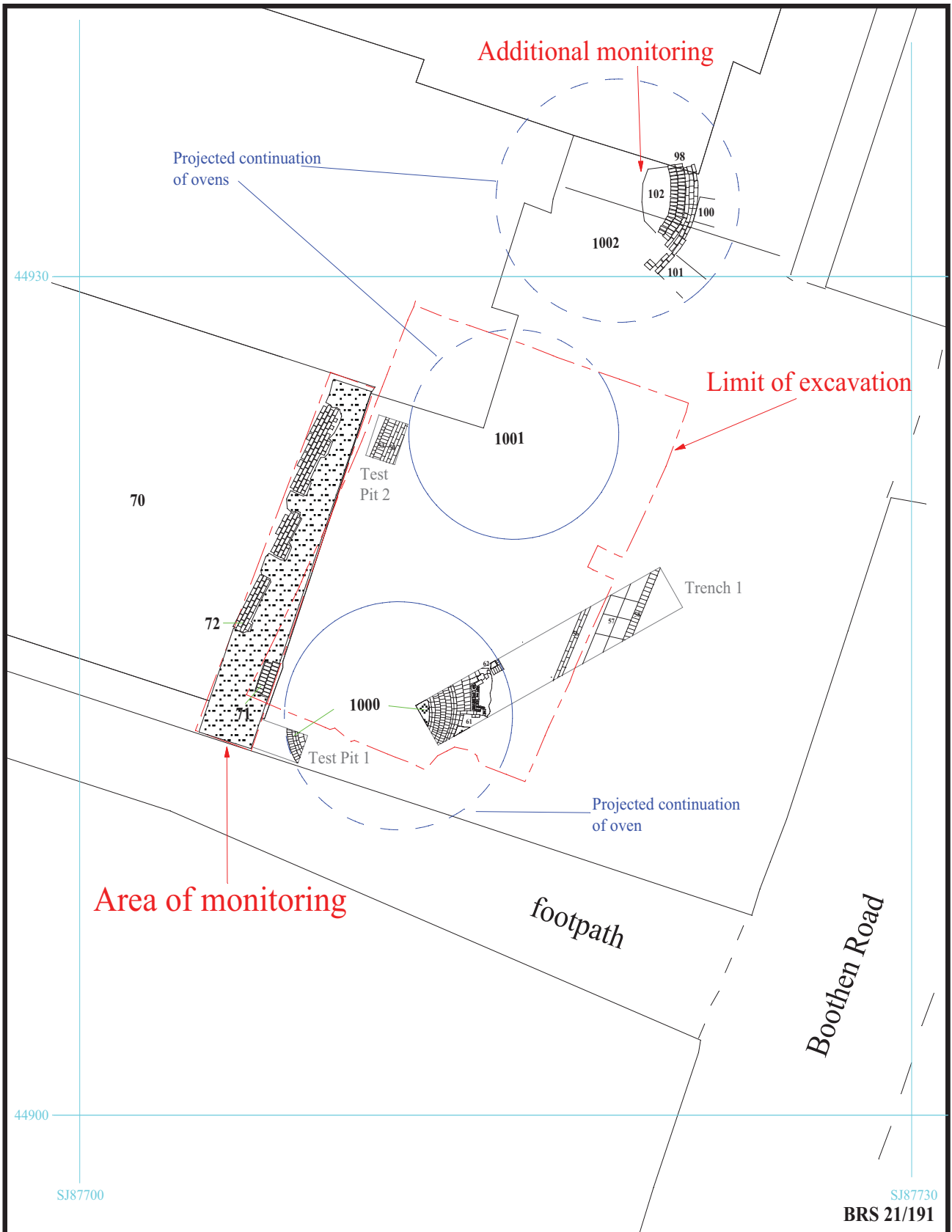




**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothen Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Boothen Road, showing position of previous trench

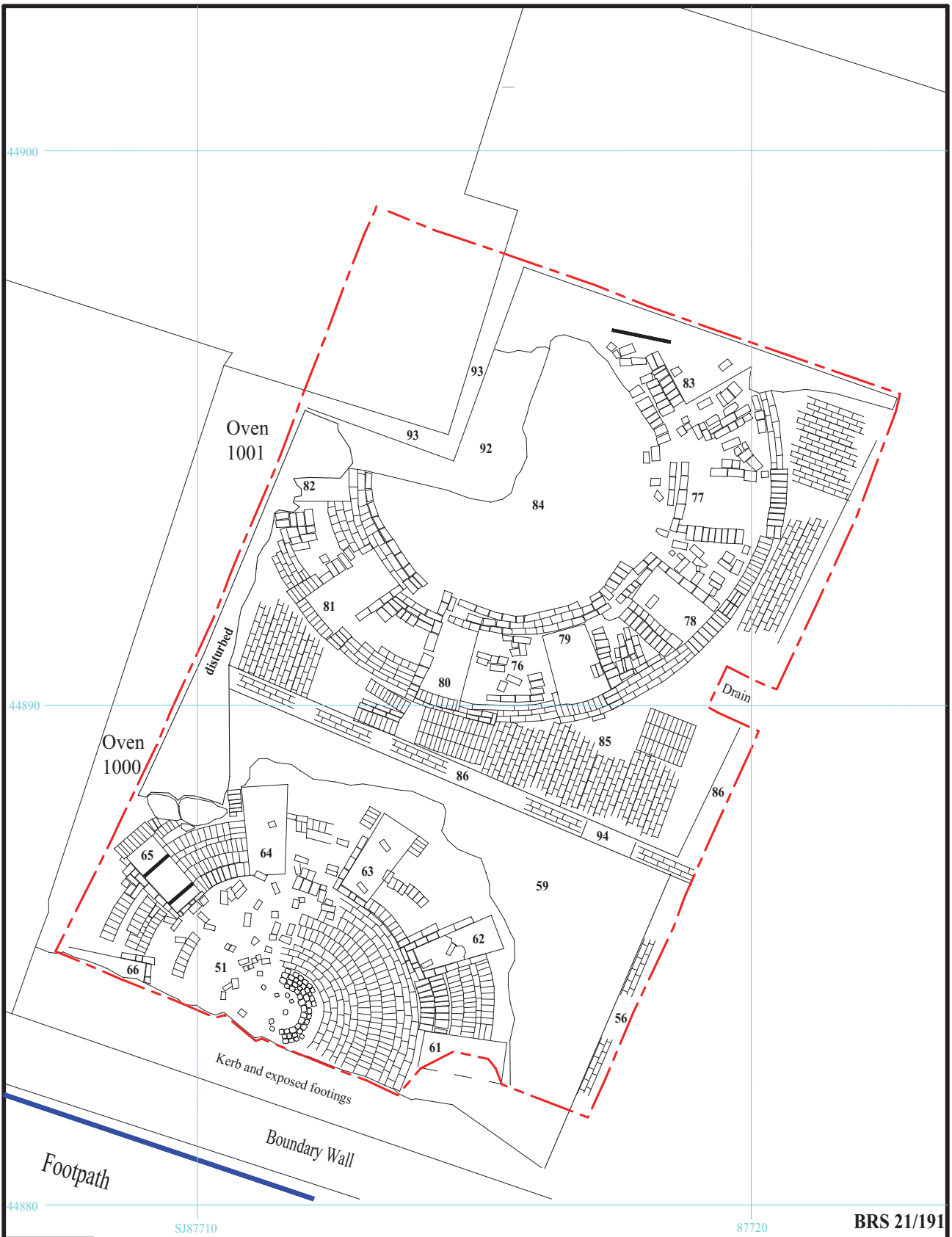




**Stoke Police Station, Boothten Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Area of monitoring and limit of excavation in relation to previous test-pit and evaluation trench features.





**Stoke Police Station, Boothen Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Location and features of pottery ovens recorded.



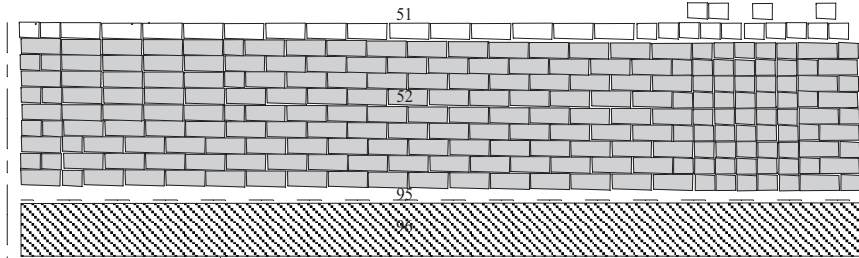
T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS

Oven 1000




N

S



109.32m aOD

KEY

-  = CONCRETED KILN FURNITURE
-  = BRICK FLOOR
-  = BRICK BASE

97

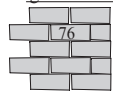
Oven 1001

S

N

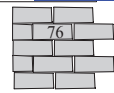
Firing chamber base

109.45m aOD



76

84
(disturbed)



76

84
(undisturbed)

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**Stoke Police Station, Boothon Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 5: Sections of pottery ovens 1000 and 1001





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Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 6. Aerial view of pottery oven 1000.





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Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 7. Aerial view of pottery oven 1001.

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



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Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 8. Geo-rectified 1950's aerial photograph showing location of pottery ovens 1000 and 1001.





Plate 1. Oven 1000, looking south-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Oven 1001, looking close to north, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 and 2.**





Plate 3. Partially excavated ash-pit 62 of oven 1000, looking west,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Section of ash-pit 62, showing compaction of fill, looking west,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothem Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 3 and 4.**

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 5. Ash-pit 65 of oven 1000, looking south-east,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Ash-pit 78 of oven 1001, looking west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothern Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 5 and 6.**

T V A S
NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 7. Ashpit 81 of oven 1001, looking north-east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 8. Disturbed and truncated central cork (68) of oven 1001, looking south,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothem Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 7 and 8.**





Plate 9. Wall 86 and blue brick working floor 85 around oven 1001, looking north-west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 10. Working floor 59 around oven 1000 (top), showing possible doorway 94 into floor 85 looking south-west, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothern Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 9 and 10.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 11. Oven 1000 after partial sectioning, showing concrete base 96, looking south,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Oven 1000, after full section showing cork fill 97, looking south,
Scale: 4m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 11 and 12.**





Plate 13. Oven 1001 after sectioning looking north-east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 14. Section of oven 1001, looking west,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothem Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 13 and 14.**





Plate 15. Oven 1002 - disturbed during groundworks outside the excavation area, looking north-west.



Plate 16. Section of oven 1002 showing floor 98 and ash-pit 100, looking north-east, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.

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**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothan Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 15 and 16.**





Plate 17. Small section of brick floor 71, looking north-west,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 18. Long section of truncated brick floor 72, looking north,
Scales: 2m, 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.

BRS 21/191

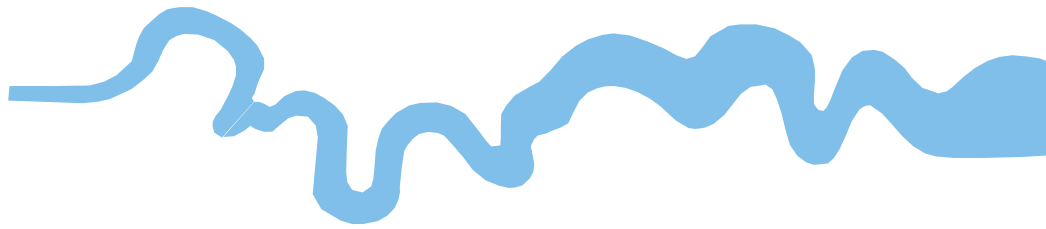
**Former Stoke Police Station, Boothen Road,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire
Archaeological Watching Brief
Plates 17 and 18.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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