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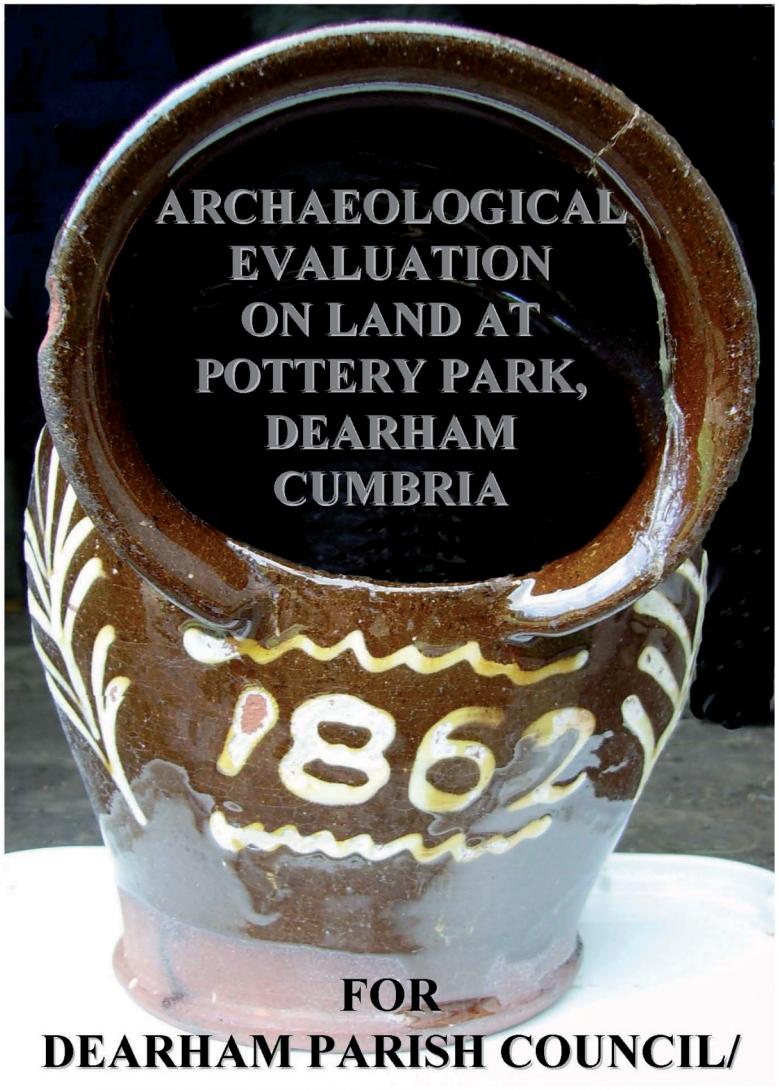

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT POTTERY PARK, DEARHAM CUMBRIA

FOR DEARHAM PARISH COUNCIL/ JOHNSTON AND WRIGHT NY 0662 3575

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In October 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Dearham Parish Council and Johnston and Wright Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Pottery Park, Dearham, Cumbria (NGR NY 0662 3575), prior to a proposed scheme for a community recreation project. The work followed an initial desk-based assessment undertaken by NPA in 2005, which noted the remains of a post-medieval pottery on the site. Extensive areas of rubble were visible overlying the footprint of the demolished buildings, and a number of walls relating to the pottery were identified during a site visit. Lynchets relating to early boundaries, and the early access route, were also identified as undisturbed. The evidence pointed to sub-surface remains, and upstanding walls, relating to the pottery surviving in this area. Documentary sources suggested that the pottery dates to the mid to late 18th century, and was founded by the Wedgwood family, which would make it a site of regional if not national importance (Davies, Town and Wooler 2005). As a consequence, Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service requested an archaeological evaluation of the site, covering 10% of the development surface area, and targeting probable locations of archaeological remains on the site, based on cartographic information. A measured survey of surviving earthworks was also undertaken. A total of twelve 10m by 1.5m trenches were excavated.

The results of the evaluation succeeded in identifying archaeological remains dating to the early 19th century. Large quantities of earthenware pottery were uncovered, particularly in the northern corner of the field where a midden or rubbish tip was identified, almost entirely made up of dumped pottery sherds. The midden effectively lay in the back yard of the pottery, and yard surfaces made up of crushed ceramic waste were also found adjacent. Remnants of the pottery buildings themselves were also uncovered. The buildings formed an L-shaped block, extending across the middle of the development area. Both ends of the block, which survived as upstanding walls, were investigated, and were found to survive in excellent condition. The floors were flagged originally, but appear to have been replaced in brick as they wore out, as this was the cheapest useable material; some of the bricks had stamps, which identified that they had been made locally, at Broughton Moor and at Dearham Colliery.

Saggers, ceramic boxes used for protecting the pots as they were fired, were found across the site, and also built into the walls as a useful building material. No evidence of the kiln was uncovered, despite extending a number of the trenches; the presence of curved bricks and large fire-bricks in the rubble, however, points to it probably lying on the site, as yet to be uncovered. To the south-east of the buildings, a lane originally led into the front yard; both the lane and yard used pottery and saggers as hardcore in their construction, and an arrangement of infilled settling pans was located adjacent, where the clay was weathered before use. A number of the settling pans were lined with brick and stone.

The presence of post-medieval archaeology across the site is significant, and any disturbance should be mitigated against. The buildings represent a rare survival of a post-medieval country pottery, and the excavation evidence points to excellent survival of the structures, and, potentially, the kiln itself.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Joyce Percival and Keith Rogers of Dearham Parish Council, and Alistair McGregor and Sam Fletcher of Johnston and Wright, for commissioning the project, and for their assistance throughout the fieldwork.

Michèle Coates, Head Teacher at Dearham Primary School, and all staff and pupils are thanked for their enthusiasm and interest throughout the excavations. In addition, all the local residents of Dearham are thanked for their patience and support. Particular thanks must go to: Alan Tunstall, Ken and Pauline Harkness, Tom Little and Eric Holmes, who provided a great deal of information to assist in the interpretation of the site; and Mary McKellar, Ronnie Bell, and Mrs Hitchin, who allowed us to view their surviving examples of Dearham pottery. Florence and Donald Sibson were regular and welcome visitors to the site, and are thanked for their insights. Martin Sewell is also thanked for his patient and diligent machining.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to: Richard Newman, County Archaeologist for Cumbria; Jeremy Parsons, Assistant Archaeologist of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), and all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Office in Carlisle and at Whitehaven for their help during this project. Thanks are also due to Dr Andrew White, and Sue Stallibrass of English Heritage, who kindly visited the site and provided a great deal of useful information, for which we are grateful. Jo Dawson of Greenlane Archaeology Ltd is also thanked for her advice on post-medieval pottery.

The evaluation was undertaken by Jo Beaty, Josef Doran, Frank Giecco, Kevin Mounsey, Cat Peters, and Frances Wood, under the direction of Matthew Town. On-site survey was undertaken by Martin Railton. Metal detecting was kindly undertaken by Alan James, who also undertook additional research on the site in his spare time. The report was written by Matthew Town. The drawings were digitised by Nicola Gaskell and Martin Sowerby, and compiled by the author. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Juliet Reeves.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1.1 Cumbria County Council's Historic Environment Service (CCCHES) were consulted by Dearham Parish Council regarding a planning application submitted for a proposed scheme for a community recreation project. The site is located at Pottery Park, Dearham, Cumbria (NGR NY 0662 3575) (Fig 1). The development site was originally the location of a pottery, known from cartographic sources to date from at least the 19th century. This pottery may also relate to an 18th century pottery, which was operated in the village by the Wedgwood and Tunstall families. The work would destroy any archaeological remains that would be present within the development footprint. Consequently, CCCHES advised that a programme of archaeological works would be necessary prior to the proposed development. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd (NPA) were commissioned to undertake the required archaeological desk-based assessment of the general area around Pottery Park. A site visit as part of the study noted the remains of a post-medieval pottery on the site. Extensive areas of rubble were visible overlying the footprint of the demolished buildings, and a number of walls relating to the pottery were identified, as well as undisturbed lynchets relating to early boundaries, and the road up to the pottery site. The evidence pointed to sub-surface remains, and upstanding walls, relating to the pottery surviving in this area (Davies, Town and Wooler 2005). As a consequence, CCCHES requested an archaeological evaluation of the site, covering 10% of the development surface area, and targeting probable locations of archaeological remains, based on cartographic information.

1.1.2 A total of twelve 10m by 1.5m linear trial trenches were excavated, in order to provide a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. The principal objective of this evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed.

1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the work in the form of a short document outlining the findings, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, and recommendations for further work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, in response to a request by Dearham Parish Council and Johnston and Wright, for an archaeological evaluation of the study area, in accordance with a brief prepared by CCCHES. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. The project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), and generally accepted best practice.

2.2 EARTHWORK SURVEY

2.2.1 Detailed recording of the site was undertaken in order to provide an accurate record of the existing structures, and any earthworks within the development area. The first phase of this involved the clearance of the dense vegetation across the site with a petrol-driven strimmer by Dearham Parish Council. This allowed the earthworks on the site to be examined in greater detail. A metric survey of the archaeological remains was then undertaken using a Trimble 3605 Reflectorless Total Station, measuring the extents and breaks of slope of any features. The resulting survey was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was to originally have consisted of the excavation of thirteen linear trial trenches measuring 10m x 1.5m, which would have provided a 10% sample of an area of approx 1950m² (Figure 2). This was in order to produce a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains detailing zones of relevant importance against known development proposals. However, an agreement was made with the Assistant Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council to keep two trenches in reserve, to be used to target specific archaeological requirements, as the evaluation progressed (Parsons *pers. comm*). Trenches 4, 7, and 8 were widened accordingly, and Trench 6 (one of the reserved trenches, and excavated as two test-pits) was excavated in order to test the interior of one of the buildings. Trench 9 was not excavated.

2.3.2 In summary, the main objectives of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these were they are observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.3.3 The trenches were initially to be excavated by hand, and Trenches 1, 2 and 11 were accordingly hand-excavated; however, following discussions with the Assistant Archaeologist for Cumbria County Council (Parsons *pers. comm.*), it was agreed that the remaining trenches could be mechanically excavated. This was accordingly done using a 5 tonne tracked 360 degree mini-digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate. Each trench was then manually cleaned and any putative archaeological features investigated.

2.3.4 Photography was undertaken using Canon EOS 100 and EOS 300V Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras. A photographic record was made using digital photography, 200 ISO Black and White Print and Colour Slide film.

2.3.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IFA 1994).

2.4 ARCHIVE

2.4.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design, and in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 06 POT-B.

2.4.2 North Pennines Archaeology and CCCHES support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this evaluation will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1.1 The town of Dearham lies c4km east of Maryport and c40km southwest of Carlisle, on the North Cumbrian Plain: a relatively low-lying plain located to the north and west of the Lake District massif. To the immediate north of Dearham lies the Solway plain, which forms the Solway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Land-use around Dearham consists predominantly of both pasture and arable land.

3.1.2 The development area is situated on flat land located c.250m to the west of the central road through the town, at a height of around 100m above Ordnance Datum (OD). Presently, the development area is grassed parkland with an area of dense undergrowth partially obscuring extant derelict buildings located in the northern corner of the site (HER entry 10734).

3.1.3 The solid geology of the area consists of Triassic Sherwood Sandstone for the coastal areas to the north, and Carboniferous Westphalian Coal Measures elsewhere (Jones, 2003, 4). Throughout the area around the River Ellen, well-drained loams of the Wick Association overlie the solid geology. Away from the river valley the solid geology is masked by Devensian tills upon which are soils chiefly of the Clifton and Brickfield Associations (Hodgkinson *et al* 2000).

3.2 THE HISTORY OF THE POTTERY

3.2.1 ***Introduction:*** the early history of the site has been discussed in greater detail elsewhere (Davies, Town and Wooler 2005), and so this section will concentrate on the post-medieval history of Dearham Pottery, and will also discuss the morphology of a typical pottery. The site is also assessed in relation to other known sites, in order to inform the results of the evaluation. A great deal of information was provided by members of the public either orally, or through private family documentation, and this has been used to a certain extent here; apologies are due to anyone who feels misinterpreted, or that their comments are unreferenced, in this section.

3.2.2 ***The Cumbria Potteries:*** the production of pottery was inextricably linked to the availability of clay and coal, and for this reason, from the 16th century onwards, Staffordshire (along with parts of Derbyshire) grew in prominence as pottery centres, the speed of their growth eclipsing neighbouring potteries, many of which went out of business (Brears 1971, 41). Burslem in Staffordshire was uniquely positioned to exploit both an extensive coalfield and a great variety of potter's clay, and so became the centre of production (*ibid*). However, geographical factors meant that Staffordshire's dominance was limited by its position within the Midlands; the southern potteries, outside of its reach, continued untroubled, as did the potteries beyond the Pennines and Lake District Massif (*ibid*). The potteries were chiefly concerned with the production of small utilitarian wares, the tastes for decorative and elegant tableware not becoming prevalent until much later (Ward 1998).

3.2.3 The north-west of Cumbria, then Cumberland, was one such area where the availability of coal and clay was of foremost importance to the location of potteries. The potteries were ideally positioned to exploit the clay drift deposits and coal measures of the area. Their position made them sufficiently isolated geographically to be beyond any direct competition, as well as uniquely placed to supply wares throughout Cumbria and beyond, particularly through coastal trade from Maryport and Whitehaven. The natural anchorage at Whitehaven was developed into a port in 1633 by Sir John Lowther to accommodate the export of salt and coal; at this time there were only nine houses in the district (Sibson 1991, 27). The town and port reached a peak in the mid 18th century when Whitehaven was one of the larger ports in Britain. By 1814, 225,000 tons of coal were exported, and Whitehaven became a boom town, building ships, producing iron, linen and earthenware (Sibson 1991, 27). Maryport also owed its existence to the coal trade.

3.2.4 An article written on the 27th of March 1937 states that the clay at Dearham was at least 12 feet thick (Ward 1998), which made it ideal for the production of pottery. In addition, there were a number of collieries in the locality. In 1723, ownership of the manor of Dearham transferred to Sir James Lowther, who began mining coal in that year (Ward 1998). In 1781, a colliery, called the Lowther Pit, was opened by Lord Lonsdale in Dearham, and by the mid 19th century, the number of pits had increased to three (the Lonsdale pit and the Orchard pit added later) (Whellan, 1860). The pits were serviced by railways, which linked the numerous collieries with the main railway lines to the north and west; a tramway was built extending passed the site in 1842 (Ward 1998). By 1900, coal mining was the '*... chief means of livelihood of the inhabitants [of Dearham]...* ' (Bulmer 1901, 718).

3.2.5 The early history of the potteries at Dearham is extremely confused, in part because of the absence of clear locational information regarding the pottery being referred to in the documents (invariably *'Dearham Pottery'*), and also the general vagueness as to how many potteries are operating at that time. In addition, where *'potters'* are found in the records, they can be equally the itinerant sellers of pots, or the pot-makers themselves (Ward 1998). The pottery which is the subject of this report is only clearly identified from the 1827 Enclosure map onwards, associated with the name Joseph Wilson.

3.2.6 The earliest local evidence for a pottery comes from Bridekirk parish church register, which records the birth of a son to Thomas Foorth, a potter, in 1637 (Brears 1971, 171). There is no record of where the pottery was, but it may have been at Little Broughton. The greatest influence on the potteries, however, was Sir John Lowther, who was very interested in developing potteries in the area. In 1674, Lowther was encouraging potters and brickmakers to settle in Whitehaven; in February of that year, he instructed his steward and agent, Thomas Tickell, to engage one Edward Gibson, a brickmaker, to work there. By 1686, the Gibsons were producing bricks, pots and tiles from their premises in the town (Sibson 1991, 5). However, despite this, Lowther was having difficulties in encouraging potters to settle in the area, due to the poor quality of the coal which caked and spoiled the pots. He remained positive however, writing to his steward William Gilpin on the 8th of March 1697 to say '*I am pleased with the manufacture you have of earthenware – where ships are, the whole world is the market and things once began cannot in that case be hindered from advancing*'

(Sibson 1991,1). On the 22nd of February 1698, Lowther wrote to Gilpin again, stating '*I never doubted of the success of all manner of Earthen Ware, if we had Workmen suitable to the Earth we have...* '; this shows he was still keen to develop the potteries at Whitehaven. Shortly after, Gilpin wrote back saying he had found '*a potter from Boylam*' (Burslem) to experiment with the Whitehaven clays; the potter was Aaron Wedgwood, who was prepared to undertake the work for 2d a day. The Wedgwoods, later to achieve national fame through Josiah Wedgwood's factory, were at this stage unrecognised, though still a prominent potting family (Ward 1998). On the 14th March 1698, Gilpin wrote "*I am willing to believe that we have those who are capable of the finest work, particularly of red unglazed...the man formerly mentioned is from Burslem in Staffordshire and says he has a patent for the sole making of the ware. I told him the strength of our clays which he likes and thinks sand will temper them...* " (Sibson, 1991, 6). Unfortunately tests at Whitehaven were unsuccessful.

3.2.7 Despite the failure of the tests, Aaron Wedgwood did not to return to Staffordshire, as he appears in 1699 in Rebton, near Little Broughton. He had by this stage married Margaret Tunstall in Staffordshire, and their five children were baptised at Bridekirk between 1699 and 1707 (Ward 1998). In 1704, Aaron Wedgwood was said to be renting a potter's house from Mr. Richard Lamplugh at Harker Marsh, between Dearham and Broughton Moor (Sibson, 1991, 8). The family moved to Dearham parish in 1708, and the earliest reference to the existence of a pottery at Dearham is the building of Whistling Syke by Wedgwood in that year (Kelly, 1980, 4; Ward 1998). Aaron established a thriving pottery business, producing earthenware for the local market. He and Margaret remained at Whistling Syke at least until 1721, though records are scant after this year. In 1724, he is recorded as receiving permission to farm the potters clay from Lord Wharton (Sibson, 1991, 8).

3.2.8 In 1731, Aaron and Thomas, his son, rented Dearham Mill. The lease orders '*lessees to keep the Mill and Kiln and Utensils in as good repairs as they enter'* (Ward 1998; Sibson 1991, 11); the 'kiln' is presumably a corn-drying kiln, though would have been adapted for purpose. Aaron would have been sixty years of age; it seems probable (though conjectural) that the Wedgwoods moved down to the village in that year, and that Aaron was in semi-retirement, assisting his son to run a new venture at the mill. Aaron Wedgwood is recorded as having died in 1741 aged 70 years (Sibson 1991, 10). The pottery at Whistling Syke appears little mentioned after this date, presumably having ceased operations, though Sibson (1991, 11) contends it continued into the late 19th century. A reference to it in a court paper of June 1761 refers to it as '*the old Potter's*', implying it was no longer in use by then (CRO(C) D/Lons W9/12 Box 1670). The buildings were dismantled due to opencast coal mining in the 1970s; the door lintel was rescued and is inscribed 'A^{W}M' with the date '1708' (Sibson 1991, 11; Ward 1998).

3.2.9 Around 1737, Moses Tunstall and his family moved to the area from Staffordshire, encouraged by his aunt, Margaret Wedgwood (neé Tunstall), wife of Aaron. Moses is said to have taken interest in property at Dearham; baptismal records show the family as residing in the parish until 1745, when the family moved to Greysouthen and acquired a pottery there (Harkness 1999). By 1753, Moses was applying to be allowed to dig clay at Great and Little Broughton (*ibid*), which lies close to the pottery at Greysouthen (Percival *pers. comm.*). Moses was probably a potter in Staffordshire, and

as such the implication is that he established a pottery in Dearham, running at least between 1737 and 1745. Ward (nd.) states that the pottery referred to as being in Moses' possession at Dearham was probably Whistling Syke, and it is not impossible that Margaret encouraged Moses to come and take over the pottery following the transfer of ventures to Dearham Mill. However, the history which follows indicates a strong probability that the pottery established by Moses is in fact the same as the pottery which is subject to the current investigation, as there are clear links between Moses Tunstall, and Joseph Wilson, shown on the site in 1827.

3.2.10 In February 1757, Moses died, leaving the Greysouthen estate to his eldest son James Tunstall, then only fourteen years old (he was born 1742 in Dearham). The Tunstalls still had property in Dearham, for the Court Rolls dated 17th of March 1758 show that Moses was still paying rent there; this may indicate that the estate was still somewhat in disarray, as he had been dead for a year! The Dearham and Greysouthen potteries presumably continued to be worked by James, despite his young age. He appears in the Court Call Books on the 26th September 1768, paying a customary 1d rent for the '*Pothouse Garth and Garden'* at Dearham (CRO(C) D Lons W8/4/6). On the 14th of October 1769, James transferred his tenancy of the Dearham property to Margaret Key, possibly his father's sister (her maiden name was Tunstall) (CRO(C) D Lons W8/4/6; Harkness 1999; Ward 1998). The transfer states that '*all that Messuage Garden and Potthouse... within this manor to be devised... unto Margaret the wife of Isaac Key... '*. Isaac Key was already a potter, resident in Dearham (Ward 1998). In 1773, James Tunstall is described as a coarse earthenware manufacturer at Rebton and Little Broughton (Sibson 1991, 10), which implies he was still working at Greysouthen pottery. James died in 1820 (Harkness 1999).

3.2.11 In 1790, John Key, eldest son and heir of Margaret Key, took over the pottery on her death, presumably in that year (CRO(C) D Lons W8/4/7). In 1797, Dearham is described as having a '*noted manufactory of coarse pottery*' (Hutchinson, cited in Ward 1998), presumably that being worked by John Key.

3.2.12 On the 19th May 1801, John relinquished the lease of the pottery to Joseph Wilson (CRO(C) D Lons W8/4/7), but appears to have retained ownership. In the early 19th century, pottery was being shipped alongside salt and coal to Canada and the Americas. The Whitehaven Gazette of 1819 records that goods were being exported as far as Buctouche, New Brunswick in Canada, Miramichi in South America, and the West Indies, as well as to Ireland and the Isle of Man (Sibson 1991, 27). Joseph Wilson was listed in 1803 in the shipping records as a part owner in the *'Anthorne'*, which sank in the Gulf of St Lawrence in Canada in 1815 (CRO(C) D X 1123/54); the ship was probably heading for Buctouche at the time. In 1817, records show Joseph's son John Wilson supplied goods for shipping to '*Bucktush in British America*'. A memorandum of agreement had been drawn up between three Maryport business men on 20th April 1817, to purchase goods and make up a cargo for the brig '*Union*'. The brig made three journeys; one journey on the 17th May 1817 included *'pots'* purchased from John Wilson, to the value of £4-17-4d. The inventory of items runs to 600 pieces, and includes '*butterpots, stuepots, basons, bottles, picklepots, dishes, milkbowls*' (CRO(C) D X 1123/54; *Carlisle Patriot May 17th 1817*). He was presumably working for Joseph at this time, and this would have represented a significant order for a small country pottery,

3.2.13 John, a *'a pot manufacturer'*, took over the pottery on the 19th of July 1823 on Joseph's death (CRO(C) D Lons W8/4/7). From the 3rd October 1825, the pottery was then run by Jane Wilson, his eldest sister (CRO(C) D Lons W8/4/7); John Wilson's health appears to have been failing, as his will of July 12th 1825 states that he is *'weak in body'*; he later dies in February 1826. In his will he bequeaths land to his brothers-in-law, which include (confusingly) a Joseph Wilson, who is married to his sister Margaret. This Joseph Wilson is also the nephew-in-law of John Key, who bequeaths to Joseph in his will of the 17th of December 1825 the *'freehold close called Kiln Croft'* to him; John dies in July 1828. The Joseph Wilson cited is presumably the Joseph Wilson who appears on the 1827 Enclosure map.

3.2.14 The 1838 tithe award lists Joseph Wilson as owning the pottery, and Joseph Blackburn as the tenant (CRO(C) DRC 8/65). In 1841, Joseph Blackburn is listed as a potter in the census, aged 40 years; Blackburn may be a name of Staffordshire origin (Ward 1998). He is also referred to as an earthenware manufacturer in Dearham in 1847 (Mannix and Whellan 1847). The 1851 census records his sons William and Thomas also as pottery manufacturers (Ward 1998).

3.2.15 In 1858, the *Post Office Directory* notes that Dearham has *'extensive coal mines and a small pottery'*; William Blackburn is listed as the earthenware manufacturer there (Ward 1998), though Joseph Blackburn now appears to own the premises. Joseph Blackburn's will is drawn up on the 28th of January 1856, and mentions four sons: William, Joseph (an engineer), Thomas (*'pot manufacturer'*) and John (a husbandman). He appears to leave his Dearham property to Thomas, and dies on the 31st January 1860. In 1861, William and Thomas are listed in the census together again, William again as an earthenware manufacturer and Thomas as a *'brown ware potter'*. Wilson Ostle is also listed as an *'earthenware manufacturer and grocer'* (*ibid*). The Blackburns appear at this point to retire from the pottery, leasing the premises to Wilson Ostle. On December 18th 1864, William Blackburn dies; Joseph Blackburn (the engineer) is an executor of his will, and Wilson Ostle is a witness.

3.2.16 Joseph Blackburn (engineer) appears to attempt to sell the pottery in 1868, presumably having been left it by Thomas in the intervening period; an advert appeared in the *Carlisle Journal* on the 25th of that year, as follows:

"DEARHAM POTTERY, MARYPORT

CUMBERLAND"

"To be DISPOSED OF, by TENDER, the whole of the PLANT, &c., of the above valuable POTTERY, consisting of two Kilns (one nearly new), Drying Houses, Lathes, a Plunging Mill, Clay Mill, Lead Mill, Clay Pans, Warehouses, together with one 4-Horse high pressure Engine, &c, &c. The plant is in excellent working condition, most of it but lately put down. This Pottery has been in successful operation for above 100 years, and offers such an opportunity of success to an energetic business man as is seldom met with. It is held on a lease of 21 years, only 3 years of which have expired. The Stock of Pots on hand to be taken at a valuation.

Tenders will be received and all information given up to the 17th of October, by J. BLACKBURN, Saw Mills Workington; or J. STRAUGHTON, Druggist, Cockermouth.

The Premises can be viewed by applying to Mr. W. Ostle, at the Pottery. Dearham, Sept. 17th. 1868."

3.2.17 The advert is of great interest as it clearly states all the workings of the mill (which at this time included two kilns), and indicates that it had a steam engine at this time as well. It also states categorically that it had been running '*for above 100* years' in 1868, which could fit with it being set up by Moses Tunstall in the mid 18th century. Joseph Blackburn (the engineer) appears to now be running a saw mill in Workington, leaving Wilson Ostle leasing the pottery from him. He clearly fails to sell the pottery, for in 1869, Slater's Directory records '*in the parish are extensive collieries, a manufactory for pottery ware and a brick and tile manufactory*'; Wilson Ostle is again described as an earthenware manufacturer, presumably at the former, and William Tickle as a brick-maker, presumably at the latter (*ibid*). In 1871, Wilson Ostle is again listed in the census, employing seven men, two women and a boy (an apprentice).

3.2.18 In 1873, Wilson is listed as an earthenware manufacturer in Dearham in *Kelly's Directory of Cumberland* of that year (cited in Ward 1998). However, his success appears to be limited, for in 1878, the pottery is again listed for sale in the *West Cumberland Times*:

"Dearham Pottery"

"To be let or sold all that old-established Brown and Yellow POTTERY, situate at Dearham near Maryport (a seaport Town). There is an excellent Plant and an abundance of Clay, and is doing first-class lucrative business. For particulars apply to MRS BLACKBURN Challoner Street, Cockermouth; or to Mr BLACKBURN, Skiddaw View Cockermouth"

3.2.19 This proves the Blackburns still owned the pottery at this time. The 1881 census lists no potters in Dearham, Wilson having probably cut his losses and moved to Cockermouth. He reappears in *Bulmer's Directory* of 1883 as an '*earthenware manufacturer, Dearham Pottery*', but *Slater's Directory* of 1884 makes no mention of a pottery, only listing Wilson as a potter (Ward 1998); this implies the 1883 directory may have been reprinting old information. Wilson dies in 1886, aged 52 years.

3.2.20 A Mr Walton appears to have run the pottery for a time, which according to the *Maryport Advertiser* '*had been idle*'. Walton came to Dearham around 1879, from Alston (Ward 1998). He presumably ran it from around 1884. The pottery is again advertised for let in 1889, in the *West Cumberland Herald:*

"TO BROWN POTTERS"

"To be Let, the DEARHAM POTTERY, with all necessary appliances for carrying on the above trade; good demand for ware. For further particulars apply, Manager, Dearham Pottery, via Carlisle."

3.2.21 From 1891, the census lists a Robert Batty as earthenware manufacturer, with his sons Robert and William. Another four labourers are also listed. Robert Batty came to Whitehaven between 1863 and 1865, and worked at Ginns Pottery (see Plate 2). He is listed in 1894 in *Kelly's Directory*, Dearham again described as having *'a small pottery'*. A school project interviewed some of the workers of this period in the 1960s; they recorded how the workers started at 6am and finished at 6pm, with half an hour

for breakfast and half an hour for lunch. The potter earned 11/- a week. Most of the pots at this time were taken to Whitehaven and Maryport and transported to Ireland (Ward 1998).

3.2.22 In 1898, Dearham Pottery changed its name to the Jubilee Pottery following Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. This can be seen on two bills of the time (see Plate 1), with the products listed for sale including pankins (pancheons), bread mugs with lids, rustic flower pots, chamber pots and pigeon fountains. A reference from 1901 states that: '*the Jubilee Pottery Co., formerly known as the Dearham Pottery Co., has been in existence for upwards of a century. A quantity of brown earthenware is manufactured*' (Bulmer, 1901). By the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1935, activity on the site appears to have largely ceased.

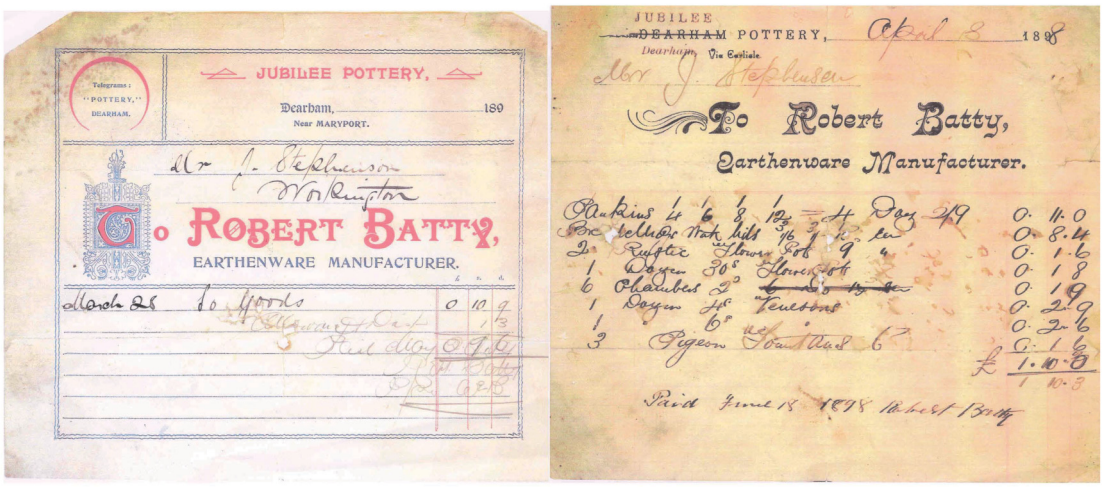

Plate 1: receipts from the Jubilee Pottery, occupied by Batty

3.3 THE WORKINGS OF A COUNTRY POTTERY

3.3.1 The potteries relied on local supplies of clay for their raw materials, which were dug from claypits, usually close to the pottery. Up to the 18th century, these were usually dug under licence from the local large landowner; the claypits were leased yearly, or sums were charged by cartload extracted, the potters often extracting clay from the commons or even in the roads. After the 18th century, and particularly following the Enclosure Acts of the late 18th and early 19th century, it became common for potters to purchase their own plots, or to extract clay through private agreements with smaller landowners, as the commons were sold off. The claypits were notoriously dangerous, and there are many accounts of the pits being left deep and full of water, causing dangers to livestock and people. In the north of England, potters were able to dig up a red throwing clay, a buff fireclay, and a white clay for slip making (Brears, 1971, 83-8).

3.3.2 Once the clay was extracted, it needed to be cleaned before it could be used in the pottery. The clays were invariably coarse, dense and impure, and therefore needed to be processed before they were of any use. Little is known of the medieval preparation of the clay, the earliest accounts being from the 17th century. The clay at this time was steeped in water in a large square pit, sometimes mixed with sand, before being beaten and mixed, and then formed into square rolls. Later on, techniques evolved in different

areas to deal with clay preparation, but all followed the same basic method. Initially, the clay would be weathered, sometimes for several months, until it began to dry and break up, causing the finer particles to rise up to the surface, and the heavier particles to fall to the base (White *pers. comm.*). The clay was then turned in a blunger (also called a plunger – Sibson 1991, 62), a large vat with a stirring paddle, which churned up the clay and mixed it with water, causing the heavier particles and stones to fall to the base. The clay was then sieved, and run into a large flat square vat, also known as a Sun Kiln, which was filled to 10cm depth; the water could be evaporated off by the sun. At least four more layers were then added, and once this was complete the clay was cut and stored for use, usually in a cellar (Brears 1971, 88-9). Blungers were sometimes turned by horses, and later were steam-powered (the Wetheriggs pottery having a steam-powered blunger from 1855). The 1868 sales particulars for Dearham Pottery list a '*Plunging Mill*' and a '*Steam Engine*' (Section 3.2.16).

3.3.3 Once the clay was purified, it then had to be tempered through trampling, which was usually done on the stone floor of the pottery by the potters, who added more and more clay until it was up to 60cm thick. In some areas, a pug mill was used for the tempering or pugging - blending the clay into an even consistency and removing most of the air pockets (Industries of Cumbria website). This was an iron-bound wooden tub, with a central shaft turned by a beam attached to a horse; affixed to the shaft were a series of knives, which were angled to slice and press down on the clay, producing a long strip of uniform clay at the base (Brears 1971, 92-3). This may be the '*Clay Mill*' listed in 1868 (Section 3.2.16).

3.3.4 The clay was then broken off in lumps by the potter and further kneaded, getting rid of any air pockets, and formed into balls ready for use. The clay was invariably thrown on a potter's wheel, and shaped by hand as it revolved; the potters were skilled labourers, usually only one or two working for every twenty unskilled labourers (White *pers. comm.*). Clay could also be pressed into moulds (e.g. for making bird-feeders), or formed into shapes by hand. Once the pot had been prepared on the wheel, it was cut away with a taut wire, and removed to a drying room. Once the pots were firm enough to hold, handles (or ornamentations if needed) were affixed. The pot was then further dried if needed – drying was essential as any water within the pot would cause it to shatter during firing. This could be done outside, but invariably the inclement weather made this undesirable, particularly in the north of England. At Wetheriggs, permanent drying racks held the pots; these were stone built and table-top high, with a firebox at one end, which allowed a current of warm air to circulate under the bench, warming the pots, and exiting through a chimney at the opposite end (Brears 1971, 95-114).

3.3.5 Once the pots were leather-hard, they could be decorated if necessary. Pots were often decorated with slip, a clay watered down to the consistency of cream. White clay slip was usually used, and was less common than red clay, only small quantities being need (White *pers. comm.*). The clay was dried, powdered, and soaked with water in a barrel to make it. This was sieved, and ballclay was added so that the slip would shrink at the same rate as the red clay, and not peel off (Industries of Cumbria website). The pot was sometimes dipped into the slip, or for larger vessels, the slip was poured inside the vessel, and the vessel spun to coat the inside. Slip-trailed decorations were also applied through piping the slip through a nozzle onto the pot as it revolved. The

application of glaze then followed; before the 17th century, this was mainly available as a lead powder, which was dusted onto the pot prior to firing; in West Cumberland, the lead was obtained the mines at Alston Moor (Ward 1998); the 1868 sales particulars list a *'lead mill'* presumably for milling the lead to a powder (Section 3.2.16). This technique meant that only the upper surface of the pot was glazed, where the powder fell – the lead was not soluble, so could not be painted on. It was later discovered that the lead could be mixed with slip, and dipped, producing more satisfactory results. From the mid 19th century, more materials became available, such as red lead. Iron oxide was also used frequently, producing black glazes. The pots were further dried, then placed in a kiln.

Plate 2: group of potters at Ginns House pottery, Whitehaven

3.3.6 Unglazed pots could be fired as they were, stacked together in such a way as to produce an even firing. However, glazed pots needed to be kept separate, and so parting sherds, or small pieces of broken pottery, were used to keep the pots apart, being chipped off later, leaving little mark. Saggers were also used – coarsely thrown cylindrical pots – which protected the pot to be fired from the smoke and flames. Saggers are boxes made by rolling out a clay and fireclay mixture, and forming shapes around wooden moulds (Industries of Cumbria website). Three-pointed stilts were used to lift the bottoms of smaller glazed ware off the bottoms of the saggers so that they would not stick (*ibid*). Ring-saggers were used for larger pots, and were segmented to fit around the rim of the pot, allowing several to be stacked together (Plate 3). From the mid 19th century, 'cupboards', open-fronted shelves, were placed around the inside the kiln, made of firebrick of varying lengths. This allowed the central area to be used for larger vessels (Brears 1971, 130-6). The shelving in the kiln was made of a mixture of clay and fireclay, to withstand repeated firings (Industries of Cumbria website).

3.3.7 Firing the pots required skill and experience; fluctuations in temperature caused the pots to shatter, so it was essential that the kilns were well-designed and constructed. Few kilns have been excavated, but most post-medieval kilns were the same as their

medieval predecessors, and varied according to the fuel used. The most common kiln in the coal-measures was the circular multiflue kiln, which had a number of arched firemouths equally spaced around the perimeter of the firing chamber. This allowed the heat to be controlled through differential stoking. The kiln was usually within a hovel, which allowed the men to working sheltered conditions stoking the fires and loading the kiln. As a rule, the hovel and kiln was the best construction on the site and would normally be a substantial structure (White *pers. comm.*). Excavations of these kilns typically have found a flat burnt-clay firing chamber around 3m in diameter, with burnt clay or stone kiln walls. The kiln at Wetheriggs still stands, built in 1855; it has eight firemouths, and needed 5-6 tons of coal to fire, and the firing took 30-36 hours, and two to three days to cool again. Test pieces were drawn out from the kiln through small holes, to see if the kiln was ready or not, or the stack was checked, to see if it had reduced by 1/8, which was typical for the shrinkage. Once the kiln had cooled, the pots were removed (Brears 1971, 137-145; also Sibson 1991, 62 which describes identical processes being undertaken at Gins Pottery in Whitehaven).

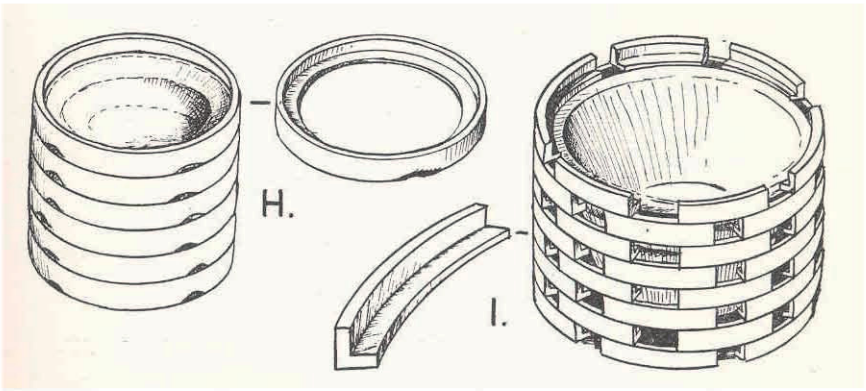

Plate 3: Ring-saggers (after Brears 1971, 131)

3.3.8 The potteries in the north-west of England functioned on weekly cycles of throwing the pots, packing the kilns, firing the pots and preparing them for sale (Ward 1998). The potters concentrated on functional utilitarian earthenware products, which were primarily distributed locally by the potter himself, or were crated and shipped by carrier; the market was mostly local, however, and a pottery mainly served the community in which it was located. Brears (1971, 64) gives a list of products which were being made at Wetheriggs pottery, at Penrith, and which includes salt-kits, pancheons, barm-pots (for yeast), and bread-pots amongst their wares (Plate 4). These wares are typical for the market, which was designed for usage of the large poorly-paid communities for functional activities, mainly the preparation and storage of food at home (Brears 1971, 77). Rural families needed to make their own bread and beer, and salt their own meat, so these wares were essential.

3.3.9 The earthenware pots were mainly plain, though the jugs, mugs and salt-kits were often decorated with slip-trailed patterns; names and dates were often added to order (Ward 1998). Brears indicates that the patterns were meant to be representative: vertical zigzag lines are the sea, with rows of dots as the fishes, and comma-shaped men (Brears 1971, 64).

3.3.10 The decline of this form of pottery was linked to the increased industrialization of potteries towards the end of the 19th century (and hence the production of cheaper

wares), and the improvement of the standard of living for most poor communities, who were the principle market for the potteries (Brears 1971, 77-84). The factory potteries, particularly around Stoke-on-Trent, began to mass-produce cheap whitewares for a large market. In addition, the decline of home-brewing from the mid 19th century, and the decline in home-baking in the same period, as new bakeries and breweries were built, also meant that these pots became increasingly obsolete (though less so in rural areas until much later, as the market for these wares did not vanish immediately). As the market for these pots decreased, the potteries diversified, and began to make utilitarian objects such as flower-pots, tiles, and land-drain pipes. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were over one hundred earthenware potteries left in England (Industries of Cumbria website). The ultimate decline of the country pottery was the First World War, which with the death of a large number of skilled potters, finally closed down most of the original 19th century potteries for good (Brears 1971, 77-84). By 1945, there were only a dozen left, each serving a rural area (Industries of Cumbria website).

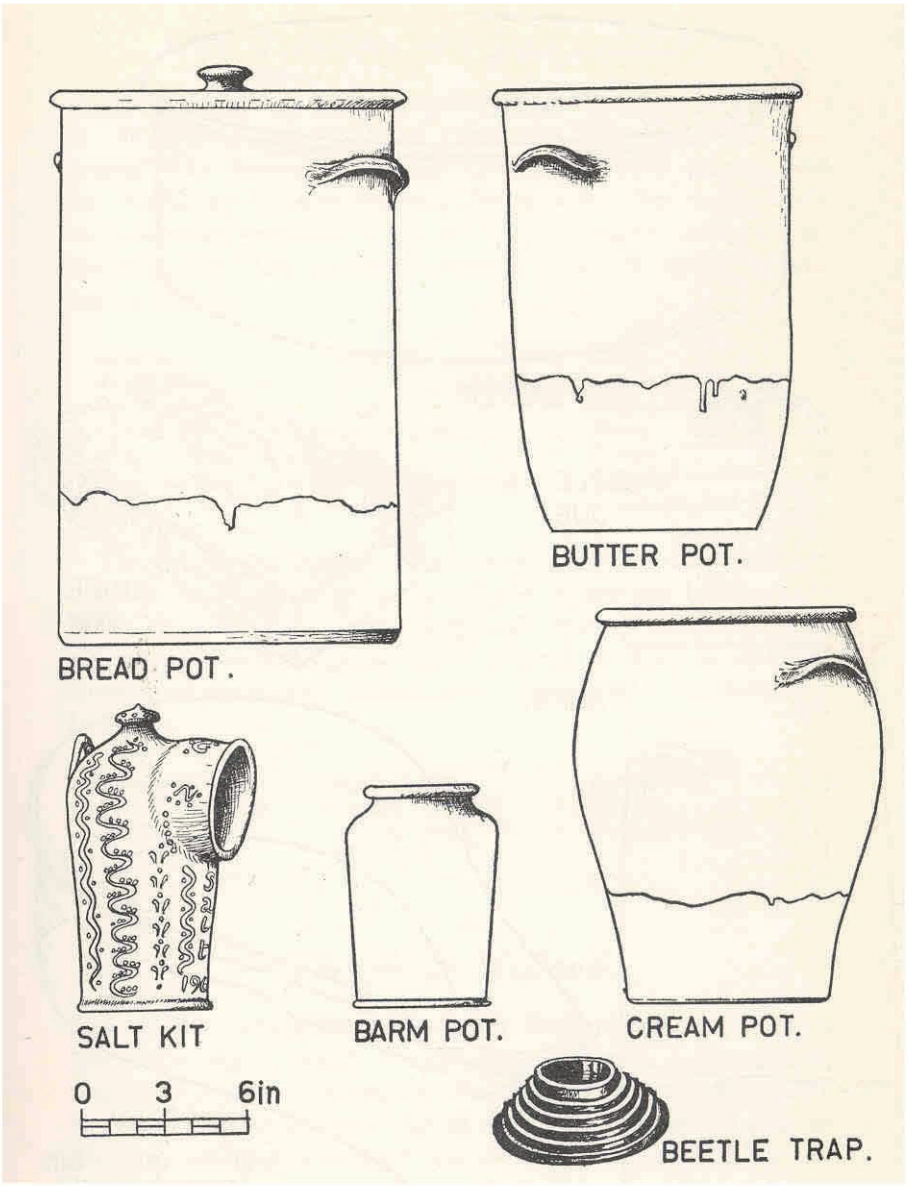

Plate 4: wares drawn at Wetheriggs (after Brears 1971)

3.3.11 ***The Importance of the Site:*** the draft North West Regional Research Framework Post-Medieval Resource Assessment notes that '*there is a lack of archaeological evidence for the production of pottery in the region at all periods. With the exception of a mid-eighteenth century coarse ware site in Prescot and possible white salt-glazed stoneware production in Chester, no production units have been seriously investigated and published. Although a number of small production groups have been recovered from evaluation trenches in Liverpool, none of the sites have been subject to detailed archaeological investigation.*' (McNeil and Newman (eds) 2004, 10).

3.3.12 A recent book covering traditional earthenware in Britain, such as that produced at Dearham, notes that '*There is no national collection, and there are few books on the subject.*' (McGarva 2000, 8) and that '*Plain pots have a tendency to be valued only when sufficiently distanced in time, place of origin or rarity... The status of these cheap and unpretentious pots therefore remains low*' (*op cit*, 12).

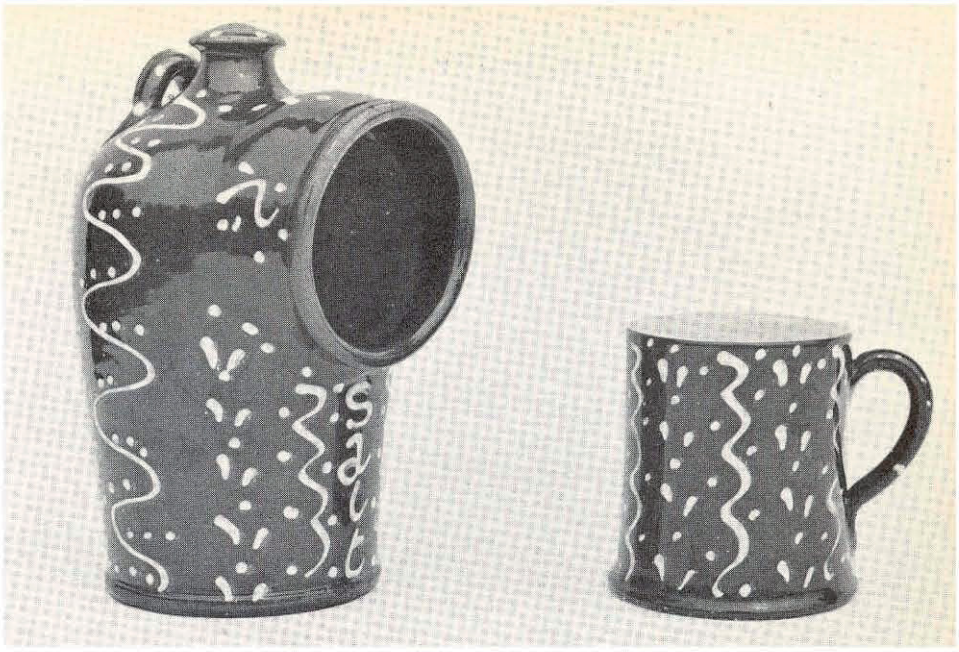

Plate 5: slip-trailed salt-kit and mug, Wetheriggs pottery (after Brears 1971, 102)

4. EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The description of the trenches in this section have been arranged with regards to the principal areas of the pottery that were being tested, namely: the back yard; the pottery building; the front yard and settling pans. The trenches in each area have therefore been discussed with reference to their position on the site, allowing greater interpretation of the results of the trenching.

4.1.2 Most trenches on the site were machine stripped, though Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 11 were hand-excavated. On all occasions, the trenches were hand-cleaned and excavated after removal of initial overburden. Most trenches were excavated down to natural subsoil; however, where substantial deposits of archaeology were encountered, sondages were excavated to test the depth of the deposits. This permitted an examination of the archaeological remains within the development site. All trench locations are depicted in Figure 2; detailed plans and sections for all the trenches are depicted in Figures 3 to 14.

4.2 THE BACK YARD

4.2.1 *Introduction:* a total of four trenches were excavated to test the area to the north-west of the main pottery buildings (Figure 2), with two of the trenches (Trenches 3 and 4) extended in to sample the edges of the buildings themselves. The trenches were originally positioned to test a number of features noted on the 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. Trench 1 was excavated to assess whether a small rectangular building depicted in the northern corner of the site survived; Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated to examine extensions shown as built on the north-west side of the pottery; and Trench 2 was excavated to sample an area shown as blank on all the mapping. In the event, neither the rectangular building or the extensions were found to survive in the trenches, nor was any evidence seen of foundation cuts or robber trenches; this suggests that the buildings depicted at this time may have been fairly ephemeral structures, perhaps of timber or steel-frame construction, which may only have stood on foundations at the corners (none of which were examined) or may not have had foundations at all. The trenches therefore examined the yard and midden deposits which were uncovered; Trench 4 was also extended south-eastwards to the north-west wall of the main pottery building.

4.2.2 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was 10.80m long by 1.50m wide, and was orientated in a north-west by south-east direction (Figure 3). The trench was positioned in the northern corner of the evaluation area, running south-eastwards from the remnants of a drystone wall, which originally formed the north-west boundary of the evaluation area. The maximum depth of the trench was 1.2m.

4.2.3 Initial deturfing by hand yielded vast quantities of pottery immediately, so the turf layer was numbered as **[100]**. The turf was approximately 0.10m thick, and overlay **[101]**, the topsoil. This was a sticky dark reddish brown clay silt, with occasional

small stones, and also contained large quantities of pottery, glass, metal and CBM. Removal of the topsoil uncovered a uniform layer of probable demolition deposit **[102]**, which consisted of a fairly well compacted dark grey to dark reddish brown silty clay, also with frequent concentrations of finds. Sealed beneath this deposit, at the north western end of the trench, was a vast dump of pottery **[104]**, measuring 3m by 1.5m, and extending to a depth of 0.4m. The deposit visibly sloped down to the north west, and appeared to have been tipped into a possible ditch, which may have run along the inside of the north-west boundary wall, though the cut for this was impossible to discern. The dump consisted predominantly of flowerpots, pottery, and saggers, as well as large lumps of lead slag, presumably from the glazing process. Beneath the dump, and extending the full length of the trench, a further large dump of demolition material **[105]** was uncovered, again sloping down to the north-west. This was fairly compact, and consisted of a mixed deposit of burnt sandy clay, slag, saggers, brick and pottery. The deposit was excavated to 0.10m depth. All three deposits appear to relate to either post-pottery activity on the site, or activity very late in the developmental sequence.

Plate 6: pottery dump **[104]** and tip-lines, facing north-west

4.2.4 At this stage, excavation continued as a 0.70m wide sondage down the north-east side of the trench. Beneath **[105]**, a tip line **[106]** was uncovered, measuring 2.5m by 1.5m, and excavated to a depth of 0.15m. The deposit consisted of a single dump of burnt silty clay, quite compact and orange-brown in colour. The deposit sealed a further tip line, **[107]**, which also sloped north westwards into the putative cut. This deposit consisted of a compact yellow-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, and overlay a

further tip line **[108]**. The latter deposit comprised a loose mixed purplish sandy silt containing burnt material, slag, saggers and pottery. All three deposits appear to represent very closely related episodes of dumping, perhaps as a result of barrow loads of sweepings from the pottery, possibly in the vicinity of the kiln.

4.2.5 Beneath **[108]**, a uniform deposit of compact yellow clay **[111]** was identified, perhaps representing a deliberate attempt to level up the area using waste clay from the pottery. This was excavated to 0.04m in depth. A small hollow was noted in this deposit, filled with a friable silty clay **[110]** containing lots of pottery. Extending beneath **[111]** was deposit **[112]**, a compact yellow-orange silty clay containing large quantities of transfer print pottery. This appears to have been another levelling deposit perhaps contemporary with **[111]**.

4.2.6 Deposit **[112]** sealed two dumps, **[123]** and **[127]**. Deposit **[123]** was located towards the north-western end of the trench, and consisted of a dump of loose black, orange and yellow cinder and slag, containing large quantities of sagger and brick. The deposit was excavated to 0.28m depth, and appears to represent a single dump of waste material. At the southern end of the trench, deposit **[127]** consisted of a small tip of crushed brick, again a single dump, which was excavated to 0.14m depth. Both dump deposits overlay **[122]**, a spread of moderately compact grey silty clay containing large quantities of charcoal, pottery, brick and sagger, as well as a flint and a net weight. Deposit **[122]** appeared to directly overlie deposit **[128]**, and was probably contemporary. The latter deposit consisted of a layer of moderately compacted grey cindery ash, containing large quantities of pottery, including a test-piece, as well as broken brick. The deposit was excavated to 0.18m depth, and may represent a cleaning out of the kiln. This deposit was bulk sampled.

4.2.7 The earliest deposits were found towards the base of the trench and consisted of three distinct dumps, **[130]**, **[161]**, and **[163]**. Deposit **[130]** lay towards the north-western end of the trench, and consisted of an orange-brown silty clay, which dipped northwards. The deposit was excavated to 0.23m depth. Below and south of this deposit was deposit **[161]** a moderately compact black silt, possibly an early soil horizon. This overlay **[163]**, a light brownish grey silty clay, containing post-medieval pottery and sagger. The latter two deposits extended to a minimum depth of 0.15m, and appear to represent the earliest episodes of dumping. The deposits overlay **[181]** the natural drift geology, a yellowish orange clay.

4.2.8 *Trench 2:* Trench 2 was 10m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated in a north-east by south-west direction (Figure 4). The trench was positioned in the north-western corner of the evaluation area, running north-eastwards from a drystone wall which forms the south-west boundary of the site. The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 0.20m.

4.2.9 The topsoil **[144]** was removed by hand, revealing deposits **[131]**, **[136]** and **[140].** The topsoil consisted of a fairly loose dark brown loamy silt, containing occasional small stones, which was thick with bramble roots. The revealed deposits were uniformly well-compacted, and were identified as a probable yard surface. Deposit **[131]** formed the south-western half of the first identified deposit, and appeared to be an interface layer between the yard surface (**[132]** – see Section 4.2.10) and the topsoil. The layer consisted of a dark brown silt and was distinct from the topsoil as it

contained very large quantities of pottery, suggesting material had been dumped directly onto the yard surface. **[136]** lay across the centre of the trench, and consisted of a deliberate deposit of orange fired-clay, probably ground down pot sherds, and silt; the deposit contained large quantities of pottery within its matrix, and was probably the result of a misfiring of a large quantity of pottery, which was subsequently dumped together. **[140]** was a similar dump of waste material, formed of well-compacted dark grey silty sand, also containing small pot inclusions, and located towards the north-western end of the trench.

4.2.10 Three sondages were excavated, one through each deposit; these were located in the centre, and at the south-western and north-eastern ends, of the trench. The sondages each measured approximately 1.10m by 0.70m, and were excavated down to the natural drift geology. Sondage 1, located at the south-western end, was excavated to 0.45m depth; natural **[145]** was uncovered at the base, which consisted of a well compacted yellow clay, with occasional sub-angular stones of varying sizes. Beneath deposit **[131]**, which extended to 0.16m depth, a further dump deposit **[133]** was identified. This deposit consisted of a compacted yellow to beige clayey silt, with very frequent inclusions of large sagger fragments, and was excavated to 0.17m depth. The deposit appeared to be fairly unique in the trench compared to other deposits, and may have been deliberately piled against the drystone boundary wall. Between deposits **[131]** and **[133]** was a deposit of very compacted dark grey to black silt **[132]** containing coal/anthracite dust and clinker, which appeared to have been deliberately trodden down into a yard surface; the deposit measured 0.04m in depth and may originally have been the rakings from a kiln or machine. Beneath **[133]** and directly above the natural **[145]** was a natural alluvial mid grey clay-silt **[134]**, containing occasional small stones. The deposit measured 0.05m in depth, and has been interpreted as the original ground surface, which existed prior to the creation of the yard.

4.2.11 The central sondage, Sondage 2, was excavated to 0.29m depth, and also uncovered the natural **[145]** at its base. Deposit **[136]**, which was excavated to 0.04m, was identified towards the northern end of the sondage; at the southern end of the sondage, and within the confines of the excavation, a deposit of light grey silty waste clay **[135]** was also identified, to a similar depth and presumably laid down at the same time. Beneath **[135]**, a dump of loose dark grey silt **[137]**, containing small broken pot sherds and fired clay, was identified, extending to 0.1m depth. This lay above a deposit of mid grey clayey silt **[138]**, containing occasional small stones, and excavated to approximately 0.2m depth. This was the same as deposit **[134]** identified in Sondage 1 and is a natural alluvial deposit, probably an original ground surface. Bioturbation had disturbed some of this deposit, forming a light greyish yellow clay **[139]**, directly below the deposit and above the natural **[145]**.

4.2.12 The north-eastern sondage, Sondage 3, was excavated to 0.35m depth, and also uncovered the natural **[145]** at its base. Beneath deposit **[140]**, a uniform deposit of well compacted light greyish yellow silty clay **[141]** was identified, extending to 0.08m in depth. This appeared to be waste clay, laid as a foundation for the yard surface. Beneath this deposit, a further deposit of waste material **[142]**, a loose dark grey silty sand, was identified, as a 0.02m lens beneath the clay. The waste deposits lay above a well compacted grey clay silt **[143]**, containing occasional small stones,

and excavated to approximately 0.2m depth. This was the same as deposit **[134]** identified in Sondage 1, and **[138]** identified in Sondage 2, and is a natural alluvial deposit, probably an original ground surface.

4.2.13 *Trench 3:* Trench 3 was 10m long by 1.50m wide and was positioned towards the north-eastern side of the evaluation area, running north-west south-east (Figure 5). The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 0.44m.

4.2.14 The trench was machine excavated, removing the topsoil **[233]**, a fairly loose dark brown sandy silt, with occasional stones. This was excavated to 0.2m depth across the length of the trench. On removal of the topsoil, a series of floor surfaces were identified, towards the south-eastern end of the trench, and within one of the original buildings of the pottery. At the far end of the trench, a well compacted grey silty clay **[232]** was noted, containing occasional small stones. This deposit was not excavated, but extended 0.75m from the south-eastern trench end, and may have been a foundation for an earlier floor, perhaps using waste clay from the pottery-making process. Immediately adjacent to this deposit, and extending for 1.65m, was an intact section of brick floor **[231]**. The floor surface was formed mainly of unfrogged and unstamped fire and ordinary bricks, as well as dressed and roughly dressed sandstone blocks, which may represent remnants of the original floor. Beneath the floor was a foundation layer **[235]**, formed of a well-compacted mottled black and red silt, clinker and fired clay deposit, excavated to 0.1m in depth.

4.2.15 The north-western end of the floor surface terminates as a straight line, and this appears to mark the original position of a wall which has been robbed away; cartographic evidence indicates that a wall originally existed in this position, forming the north-west boundary of one of the buildings within the pottery complex; the position of the wall also aligns with structural evidence encountered in Trenches 4 and 5. Several loose stones were noted in the vicinity, but nothing structural now survives.

4.2.16 Immediately to the north-east of the building, and approximately 5.6m from the south-eastern end of the trench, a large stone was noted *in situ*, on a line marking the division between two deposits, **[225]** and **[226]**; this line was found to be a cut **[229]**, and the stone appears to be part of a lining on its edge. Excavation of deposit **[225]** showed it to be a well compacted dark yellowish grey clayey silt, with occasional fire clay inclusions. This deposit was excavated to 0.2m in depth, and was found to be the uppermost fill of the cut. The compact nature may suggest it was a deposit which was laid down after the cut went out of use, presumably to infill and seal the feature. Beneath **[225]**, the cut appeared entirely filled by **[230]**, a dark well-compacted yellowish-grey silty clay. Two sondages were excavated into this fill, one along the edge of the cut **[229]** (Sondage 1), and one in the centre of the feature (Sondage 2). Both sondages measured 0.6m by 0.6m, and were excavated to 1.2m below the original ground level, but failed to find the base of the cut. The edge of the cut **[229]** was clearly visible on the north-west side of Sondage 1, as a steep near-vertical cut, with a sharp top edge break. The function of this cut is unclear; however, a rectangular settling pan or tank is shown as present against the north-west of the buildings in 1865, and a similar rectangular shape is also shown in the same position in 1827, so this may well be the position of that tank.

Plate 7: Trench 3, facing north-west

4.2.17 In Sondage 1, it was clear that the feature cut through deposit **[226]**, a fairly well compacted dark brownish grey sandy silt, containing some clinker and pottery fragments. This layer, excavated to 0.25m in depth, appears to be an interface layer between the topsoil **[233]** and the yard surface below **[227]**. It was seen to extend from the edge of the cut to the north-western end of the trench. A 0.6m wide slot was excavated through the deposit, exposing the latter yard surface; this was found to be a well-compacted dark greyish brown spread, formed of clinker and broken brick in a sandy silt matrix. Full excavation of this deposit was impossible, as it was too compacted, but a small amount of excavation was undertaken inside Sondage 1, removing 0.45m of the surface. The removal of **[227]** along the edge of the sondage uncovered **[228]**, a rough metalled surface, formed of small sub-angular cobbles, compacted into a uniform layer. Little of this deposit was visible, though it appears to extend north-westwards beneath **[227]**. This metalled surface is almost certainly an early yard surface; if the settling pan or tank feature identified is as early as 1827, this yard must be of early 19th or even late 18th century date.

4.2.18 No evidence of the natural drift geology was uncovered in this trench.

4.2.19 *Trench 4:* Trench 4 was 16m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated in a north-west by south-east direction (Figure 6). The trench was positioned towards the centre of the north-western side of the evaluation area. The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 0.50m.

4.2.20 The trench was machine excavated, removing the topsoil **[237]**, a fairly loose dark brown sandy silt, with occasional stones. This was excavated to 0.25m depth across the length of the trench. On removal of the topsoil, the remains of a robbed-out floor surface were identified, towards the south-eastern end of the trench, and within one of the original buildings of the pottery. The floor surface consisted of unfrogged and unstamped fire and ordinary bricks, as well as dressed and roughly dressed sandstone blocks, and extended for 0.32m, after which it was truncated by a robber cut **[240]**. The cut was filled with **[241]**, a mixture of dark brown sandy silt topsoil and rubble. The floor surface may represent remnants of the original floor, similar to **[231]** seen in Trench 3. Beneath the floor was a foundation layer **[239]**, formed of a well-compacted mottled black and red silt, clinker and fired clay deposit, excavated to 0.1m in depth; this was the same as **[235]**, seen in Trench 3.

4.2.21 To the north-west of cut **[240]**, a substantial wall **[242]** was identified; this was in the original position of a wall shown on the maps from 1827 onwards, and appears to mark the north-western boundary of one of the buildings in the pottery complex. The wall was constructed of three random courses of sandstone walling, which at some point had been taken down and capped with concrete **[243]**. The change was probably due to the construction of an extension to the pottery, shown on the mapping of 1901, and may have been to allow access into the building.

4.2.22 The extension to the complex appears to have been built on substantial foundation deposits; extending 12.45m from the wall, a deposit of moderately compacted orangeish brown sandy silt, rubble and saggers **[244]** had been spread out, to provide a stable base for the building. A line of compact yellowish brown clay **[245]** was also seen extending across the centre of the trench, approximately 2.2m in length, and containing fire-brick and sagger inclusions. The purpose for this deposit was not clear, though it was likely to also have served as a foundation for the building. A sondage measuring 1.25m in length by 0.50m in width was excavated against the north-west edge of the deposit, presumably the north-western limit of the extension. The deposit appears to be located within a cut, though this cannot be stated with certainty; the sondage was excavated to 0.32m in depth, and no natural was identified. North-west of the deposit, a probable yard surface **[247]** was identified, extending from the edge of the foundation to the north-western end of the trench. This deposit was a well-compacted dark greyish brown spread, formed of clinker, sagger and broken brick in a sandy silt matrix. The deposit was 0.10m deep, and lay upon a bedding deposit **[246]**, formed of broken pottery and saggers dumped to provide a stable base. This was over 0.03m in depth. Beneath this, a probable early yard surface **[236]** was identified. The deposit consisted of a moderately compacted yellowish brown clay, excavated to 0.3m depth.

4.2.23 No evidence of the natural drift geology was uncovered in this trench.

Plate 8: Trench 4, facing north-west

4.2.24 *Conclusion:* the trenches excavated in the back yard area succeeded in identifying archaeological deposits across the area, with natural drift geology only exposed in two of the four trenches, and in the case of one of these, at some depth. Trench 1 identified substantial midden and rubbish deposits in the northern corner of the development area. Trenches 2, 3 and 4 also identified a series of yard surfaces, mostly constructed of crushed waste ceramic, though one of which appeared to be an early metalled yard. The later buildings which were thought to be have been constructed in the rear yard area (the 1901 extension, and the rectangular building in the northern corner), have left no remains, suggesting they were temporary, perhaps constructed of timber around a steel frame. Nevertheless, tangible evidence for their location was seen in Trench 4, through the presence of foundation deposits. Evidence for walls and floors relating to

the pottery were uncovered in Trenches 3 and 4; the pottery buildings are further explored in the next section, though the evidence from these trenches points to sandstone and brick floors, and sandstone walls, surviving. A settling pan or tank was also seen against the north-west wall of the pottery, identified in Trench 3. In conclusion, archaeological deposits survive across the whole area, though mainly as deposits rather than structural evidence.

4.3 THE POTTERY BUILDING

4.3.1 *Introduction:* a total of four trenches were excavated to test the area of the main pottery building (Figure 2). The trenches were positioned to sample a number of areas of the building, particularly those where the kilns were thought to be located. Trenches 5 and 6 were excavated within the two extant buildings that survived on the site, in order to assess the survival of internal features within the buildings; Trench 7 examined the area immediately north of one of the surviving structures, to see if areas beyond the structure had been truncated or survived intact, and to see if the surviving structures definitely related to the pottery complex; and Trench 8 examined an irregular building extension shown as built on the south-west side of the pottery, thought to be a possible location for the kiln. Trenches 7 and 8 were also extended further once the results of the trenching were clearer.

Plate 9: south-western building, prior to excavation of Trench 5, facing north-west

4.3.2 *Trench 5:* Trench 5 was 11.4m long by 1.55m wide and was orientated in a north-west by south-east direction (Figure 7). The trench was positioned across the north-eastern side of one of the surviving buildings, in the western side of the evaluation area; the

trench was machine-excavated, passing through two doorways and extending out into the yards beyond. The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 1.10m.

4.3.3 At the time of excavation, the building was entirely filled with turfed-over rubble and rubbish **[179]**; this deposit was removed by machine in a controlled manner, so as not to disturb any of the floors or wall fabric. The deposit was derived from the final demolition of the building, and consisted of building rubble in the form of sandstone and brick, as well as rotten timbers presumably derived from the roof trusses. The building had clearly been used as an area for dumping rubbish, as a vast array of scrap metal was identified, including bedsteads and prams. The building outline was exposed with the removal of the rubble, and it became clear that the building was a two-celled rectangular structure, with a later dividing cross-wall, with two opposing doors on the north-west and south-east sides of the building.

4.3.4 Beneath the rubble, two deposits of humic material were identified, **[125]** to the south-east of the cross-wall, and **[126]** to the north-west. Both deposits consisted of a moderately compact dark blackish brown humic clay-silt, and contained large quantities of slate roof tiles, and occasional pottery sherds. The deposit appears to have accumulated when the building went out of use and had stood empty and overgrown for some time; it is clear from the arrangement of the roof tiles that the roof must have fallen in gradually, before the whole building collapsed. The deposit was fairly thin, approximately 0.05m across the whole building. Outside the building, a mid greyish brown clayey silt **[129]** was also removed.

4.3.5 Removal of **[125]** and **[126]** exposed a series of brick floors across the base of the building. These had been clearly laid down in a number of different phases, as they all differed in both material used and technique, and were probably cheap repairs to an original (?stone flagged) floor. The north-west side of the building consisted almost entirely of a single floor surface **[166]**, extending for 2.62m. The floor was of fire-brick construction, each brick measuring 0.3m (1') by 0.15m (6"), and 0.05m (2") thick. The bricks were laid on bed, in nine rows of nine setts. A small hole, measuring 0.10m in diameter, had been cut through the floor, possibly to support a central post. A socket was also visible next to the doorway, with *in-situ* timber, where the door-frame used to be positioned. A number of the bricks were damaged, and a section of missing bricks revealed that the floor was set on a mortar base **[178]**, consisting of a creamy lime mortar.

4.3.6 The north-western end of the floor had clearly been repaired by **[165]**, extending to 2.30m, and out beyond the door, where it stopped abruptly, perhaps destroyed. The repair was a very irregular and messy construction, utilising whatever material was to hand; as such, the floor was probably very late in phase. The floor was built of a mixture of stone flags, irregular stone, brick and fire-brick, parts of which had been covered with a concrete skim. The floor included a large flat flag with bevelled edges, which had clearly been reused from elsewhere. This floor was fairly damaged, so was a fairly unsuccessful repair; it appears from cartographic evidence that this floor was internal to the 1901 extension, seen in Trench 4, though no evidence of walling to the south-west was identified, again presumably due to the ephemeral nature of the buildings' construction.

Plates 10 and 11: south-east (left) and north-west (right) sides of the building, Trench 5.

4.3.7 The south-eastern end of the floor had also been partially repaired by a section of raised brickwork **[168]**, consisting of a four bricks and a large flat fire-brick. The small section of flooring formed a bridge between floor **[166]** and a further section of brick flooring, **[170]**. This flooring extended for 2.40m, and ran beneath the later cross-wall **[169]**. It consisted entirely of frogged bricks, stamped '*Dearham Colliery'* though now very faded through water-action. The bricks were set on bed, in twelve rows of ten setts, and were also quite damaged. Parts of the floor had been repaired by **[171]**, which consists of random pieces of squared sandstone and fire-brick, with large gaps between. At the request of the County Archaeologist (Newman *pers. comm.*), a sondage measuring 0.25m by 0.30m was excavated through the floor, in a section of the floor where the bricks were very fractured. This was in order to ascertain whether an earlier flooring survived beneath the brick floor. The sondage was excavated to 0.3m depth, and the brick floor was found to be sat on a bedding layer of sand, which had been laid down on a deposit of grey silty clay, presumably the same as the foundation clay **[232]** seen in Trench 3. No evidence of an earlier floor was identified.

4.3.8 To the south-east of the floor surface, a further brick floor surface **[172]** was noted, extending from **[170]** up to the doorway on the south-east side of the building. The floor consisted of bricks set on edge, in eighteen rows of seven setts, and survived largely intact, with some minor damage. The floor incorporated a drain **[173]**, made of a single flat stone with a drainage channel carved into it, which ran south-westwards from the doorway, extending beyond the excavation limits. The purpose of this drain was not identified, but one possible explanation is that these rooms were used as drying rooms for the pottery, where pots were stacked, so the drain may have been to

take away the water that collected on the floor. The drain presumably exits the building to the south-west.

4.3.9 Within the doorway, and extending south-eastwards beyond the doorway for 1.6m, was a section of flagstone flooring **[174]**, presumed to be part of the original floor surface. A socket was visible next to the doorway, where the door-frame used to be positioned. The floor had been repaired with brick in sections, but survived largely intact. The south-eastern end of the floor appeared to have been truncated by a crude gutter **[175]**, which was filled with a loose brick. The south-east side appeared kerbed with four small sandstone blocks; beyond this the flooring appeared destroyed and no evidence of a yard surface was identified.

4.3.10 The walls of the building appeared to survive to at least 1m in height, and extended to a width of 0.5m. The north-east wall **[176]** was a random coursed sandstone wall, lime mortared and surviving to 6 courses in height; the wall had later been rendered in parts with cement. The wall had also been repaired in places in stretcher-coursed brickwork, and examination of the original wall fabric showed that the walls had been built using pieces of sagger and lead slag within the wall matrix, as these were evidently cheap and plentiful building materials. Only the south-west side of this wall was exposed; the north-east side was heavily obscured by rubble, banked up to the top of the wall from ground level. The opposite wall **[177]** was also not fully exposed, as it was obscured by rubble; parts were visible, and the wall was seen to be partly reconstructed in stretcher-coursed brickwork, with not much stone visible. This may well be a rebuild. The wall appeared cement rendered on the internal face.

Plate 12: saggers built into the core of Wall **[176]**, plan view.

4.3.11 Running across the centre of the building, the cross-wall **[169]** was built directly onto the brick floor, and abutted walls **[176]** and **[177]**. The wall was built of random coursed sandstone, roughly mortared with cement, and survived to six courses in

height. The upper courses were damaged; however, evidence was still visible, in the form of imprints in the cement and sockets surviving in the wall, for the positions of timber battens which would have supported shelves. These were presumably for stacking pots on, which reinforces the possibility this was a drying room. The remainder of the walls of the building were not exposed, apart from two small sections of wall adjacent to, and south-west of, the doorways themselves. The north-west section of wall, **[167]**, was mainly built of brick, again a probable reconstruction,. The wall survived to four courses in height, and was mortared with cement. The south-east section, **[180]**, was built of three courses of dressed sandstone blocks, with little mortar visible, but probably lime mortared originally; this was presumed to be part of the original fabric of the building.

4.3.12 No evidence of the natural drift geology was uncovered in this trench.

4.3.13 *Trench 6:* this 'trench' was in fact two test-pits excavated in the centre of the eastern building, at the request of the County Archaeologist (Newman *pers. comm.*), in order to examine whether any evidence survived for a kiln within the building. The possibility for this was raised by the discovery of a large fire-brick within the building, originally thought to be a kiln shelf, which was stamped '*Wilson, Broughton Moor'* (Plate 13). The necessity of excavating testpits was due to the large piles of turfed-over rubble within the interior of the building, which was a hindrance to excavation of a single unified trench. Two testpits were manually excavated within the building: the north-east testpit (Testpit 1) measuring 2.6m by 0.8m, was excavated running south-west from the north-eastern wall; the southern testpit (Testpit 2), measuring 1.05m by 0.85m, was excavated in the southern corner of the building (Figure 8).

Plate 13: large *in-situ* fire-brick, stamped '*Wilson, Broughton Moor*', within eastern building

4.3.14 Testpit 1 was excavated through a maximum of 0.4m of mortary rubble, banked up against the north-eastern wall of the building, which petered down south-westwards to

no more than 0.05m depth. Removal of the rubble uncovered a concrete floor, which appeared to be fairly modern (Plate 14). Testpit 2 was dug through an identical deposit, to a depth of 0.5m; this deposit also contained remnants of saggers and fire-brick. The testpit also uncovered a concrete floor surface; the floor surface is therefore presumed to extend the full width of the building. The excavation of the testpits allowed a clearer view of the walls that survived within the building. The walls consisted of random courses of sandstone bonded with lime mortar, and repointed in cement in places, with evidence of white plaster on the interior.

4.3.15 This building is marked as surviving intact well into the 1960s, and is known to have served a number of other purposes in the 20th century, such as a chicken-shed and a fruiterers premises (Bell *pers. comm.*); the presence of a concrete floor in this section is therefore not surprising. Further work will be required, and the concrete floor would need to be removed, in order to identify whether any original flooring, or evidence for a kiln, survived under the concrete.

Plate 14: Testpit 1 (Trench 6) facing north-east

Plate 15: Testpit 2 (Trench 6) facing south

4.3.16 *Trench 7:* Trench 7 was 8.5m long by 2.80m wide and was orientated in a north-east by south-west direction (Figure 9). The trench was positioned to the north-west of one of the surviving buildings, in the eastern side of the evaluation area, in order to test whether building remains extended beyond visible building footprint. The trench was machine-excavated, and results of the trenching necessitated the widening of the trench on the south-east side. The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 0.30m.

4.3.17 The machining removed the topsoil **[219]**, a dark brown sandy silt containing sagger and pottery fragments. On removal of the topsoil, a series of structural remains were uncovered. These were primarily only visible in plan, and as such a definitive phasing cannot be ascribed, though the following probable sequence was noted. The earliest structural phase appears to be a series of stone walls. Wall **[213]** was a random coursed sandstone wall, lime mortared and surviving to 3 courses in height. It extended north-west south-east across the trench, and tied in with the surviving walls of the eastern building, which indicates that it is contemporary with that structure and

as such forms one of the principal structural walls of the pottery complex. A further small section of wall, **[221]**, was also noted at the north-eastern end of the trench. This was only a short stub of wall, 0.45m in length and surviving to two courses in height. It was originally thought this might be the north-east wall of the building, though its position more likely suggests some form of internal structure.

Plate 16: Trench 7, facing north-east

4.3.18 The interior of the building was floored with a brick floor **[215]**, comprising irregular rows of bricks and half-bricks, and large rectangular fire bricks, laid as an uneven surface. A number of the bricks were stamped '*Wilson, Broughton Moor*' and relate to a local brickworks which lay near Dearham. At the north-east end of the trench, the floor had been robbed away, which allowed the deposits below the floor to be assessed; a sondage excavated at this point revealed that the brick floor was set on a bedding layer of lime mortar **[222]**, which in turn lay on a thin lens of yellowish brown clay **[223]**. At the base of the sondage, a deposit of compacted rubble **[224]** was identified, possibly an early foundation deposit. No evidence of natural drift geology was noted in the sondage.

4.3.19 A rectangular area of floor **[215]** had been disturbed and re-laid as **[214]**, a rubble deposit in a gritty matrix. This may possibly indicate a setting for machinery, perhaps bedded into the brick floor, then the floor crudely reinstated when the machinery was removed. At the request of the County Archaeologist (Newman *pers. comm.*), a sondage measuring 0.65m square was excavated through the disturbed flooring, in order to ascertain whether an earlier flooring survived beneath the brick floor. The sondage was excavated to 0.3m depth, and an early floor was identified at the base of the sondage, formed of well-dressed square sandstone flags on a whitish grey clay bedding deposit; this tentatively suggests that earlier phases exist for the structure.

Plate 17: early floor identified at base of sondage through **[214]**, facing north-east

4.3.20 At some point in the life of the complex, an extension had been built on the south-west side, abutting wall **[213]**, and forming the commencement of the south-west range of buildings, which ends with the western surviving building examined in Trench 5. A north-east south-west aligned wall **[210]** abutted wall **[213]** on its south-eastern side, and was constructed of roughly dressed sandstone blocks, mortared with lime mortar, extending for 2.44m and surviving to only 1-2 courses in height. At the south-western end of the wall, a brick wall **[216]** formed a continuation to wall **[210]**; this section was one course in height, and constructed of three rows of header-set unfrogged bricks. The continuation of the wall corresponds with the centre of one of the cells in the pottery complex, and it seems likely that this brick section is a blocked doorway into the building, though this could not be definitively proved. The 'interior' of the cell appeared floored in a deposit of well compacted brownish orange clay **[217]**, containing rubble, sagger and pottery inclusions. This appeared similar to deposit **[232]** seen in Trench 2, and may have served as a foundation layer for a floor, which has since been robbed out, but which would presumably have been made of brick or sandstone flags.

4.3.21 A further extension was again constructed at a later date, in the corner between the south-west range, and the surviving eastern structure, and this is visible through a series of further walls and floors; the extension appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 as a small square room. The extension was bounded on the south-west side by a small wall, **[212]**, built of two skins of sandstone blocks with little rubble coring, mortared in lime mortar. The wall abutted wall **[210]**, and ran south-eastwards, extending beyond the limits of the trench; this wall was also picked up in

the extension to Trench 8, seen as wall **[199]**. In order to gain access to the new extension, a section of wall **[213]** had been removed and flattened off, forming a threshold, here recorded as **[220]**. The interior of the extension was flagged with broken sandstone flags **[211]**, which appeared broadly *in situ* though heavily fragmented. Two of the flags, located against the south-east side of wall **[210]**, had square post sockets cut into them, measuring circa 0.15m across. These posts may have been used as roof supports, or possibly to support a shelf rack, perhaps indicating a drying room. The flags continue into a further cell in the extension to Trench 8 as **[200]**, though no further sockets were noted.

4.3.22 A small 'exterior' section of ground **[218]** was uncovered in the south corner of the trench, comprising a brownish orange compact clay, containing a large number of pottery fragments, including a series of pipe clay stands or stilts, which may have been deliberately dumped. A sondage was excavated into this deposit, and a hard deposit of well-compacted dark greyish brown spread, formed of clinker and broken brick in a sandy silt matrix, was uncovered. Full excavation of this deposit was impossible, as it was too compacted, but as for other trenches (e.g. Trench 3) this appears likely to be an exterior yard surface.

4.3.23 No evidence of the natural drift geology was uncovered in this trench.

4.3.24 *Trench 8:* Trench 8 was 9.9m long by 2.20m wide and was orientated in a north-west by south-east direction (Figure 10). The trench was positioned to the south-west of one of the surviving buildings, in the eastern side of the evaluation area, in order to test a series of irregular buildings noted on the Ordnance Survey mapping, which were thought could be the location of the pottery kiln. The trench was machine-excavated, and results of the trenching necessitated the excavation of an annexe on the north-east side, extending towards the surviving eastern building. The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 0.30m.

4.3.25 The machining removed the topsoil **[182]**, a fairly loose dark brown sandy silt containing sagger and pottery fragments. On removal of the topsoil, a series of structural remains were uncovered within the trench, primarily on the north-east side and extending beyond the limits of excavation. An annexe to the trench was excavated on the north-east side, extending towards the existing eastern building. This allowed further building remains, primarily visible in plan, to be uncovered. As for Trench 7, a definitive phasing cannot be ascribed, though the following probable sequence was noted.

4.3.26 The earliest structural phase appears to be a series of stone walls, all only surviving to one course in height. Two walls were identified, **[187]** and **[188]**, forming a right-angle, and the southern corner of a building. Wall **[188]** consisted of two skins of sandstone block facing stones with a rubble core, bonded in lime mortar, and extending for 1.58m along the south-east side of the trench extension. At its north-eastern end, the wall incorporated a threshold for a doorway **[206]**. The threshold was constructed of four to five flagstones and flat brick setts. The exact extent of the doorway is unknown as it extended beyond the excavation area to the north-east; however, as for the probable doorway noted in Trench 7 (**[216]**), the opening lies in the middle of the south-eastern wall of one of the projected cells of the pottery complex, and therefore is probably a central doorway into the building.

Plate 18: Trench 8 annexe, facing north-east

4.3.27 The south-western wall **[187]** extended north-westwards for 3.1m from the south-western end of wall **[188]**, forming the south-west side of the building. As for **[188]**, the wall was built of roughly dressed sandstone blocks and bonded with lime mortar. At its north-western end, just within the original trench, the wall had been rebuilt in brick, recorded as **[196]**. This section formed the western corner of the wall, and extended to 0.97m; it was presumably rebuilt when part of wall **[187]** collapsed, and was formed of one course of header-set bricks at the base, with a second course of random header- and stretcher-set bricks set above it. The bricks were unfrogged, and little visible mortar survived. Against the brick section, a buttress **[190]** had been constructed to support it, presumably as it was continually collapsing. The setting only survived as a foundation, built of eight roughly dressed sandstone blocks with no visible mortar. The trench to the west of the walls consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit **[186]**, containing pottery waste and mortar fragments; this was probably a post-use demolition deposit. A sondage was excavated at the north-western trench end to test the depth of the deposit and to ascertain the depth of the natural drift geology. Beneath **[186]**, a very well compacted dark greyish black clinker deposit **[184]**, containing large quantities of saggers, was identified. Full excavation of this deposit was impossible, as it was too compacted, but it matched **[218]** in Trench 7 which lies adjacent, and is therefore likely to be an exterior yard surface.

4.3.28 Abutting the south-west side of wall **[187]**, and partially keyed into it, was the base of a chimney stack, which appears to have been added to the building at a later date. The stack was 2.07m in length and 0.81m in width, and was formed of two wall abutments on each side, **[193]** and **[194]**, which had been keyed into the wall through the facing stones as far as the wall core. These were built of irregular dressed sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar, and served as the main weight-bearing foundations of the chimney base. The central section **[195]** consisted of a roughly rectangular setting of

irregular sub-angular rubble, and probably originally supported a flagged hearth. The function of the chimney is unclear, and it was certainly not part of a kiln structure as was expected in this area. At Wetheriggs, Brears (1971, 95-114) noted permanent drying racks with a firebox at one end, which allowed a current of warm air to circulate under a bench, warming the pots, and exiting through a chimney at the opposite end. It is possible this chimney served a similar function.

4.3.29 Adjacent to abutment **[194]**, a brick-lined drain **[197]** was noted, sloping south-eastwards and extending beyond the limits of the trench. The drain was constructed of stretcher-set bricks, laid side-on, and appeared to have lost its capping stones. The function of this drain was unclear, though it probably served to collect water from a down-pipe from a gutter under the eaves of the roof, which presumably ran down the corner of the chimney stack. The drain probably led to one of the settling pans which lie to the south of the building, where it drained. The gutter was filled with **[198]**, a dark blackish grey charcoal-rich clay-silt, which was bulk sampled as a matter of course. The gutter was sealed by a deposit of dark brownish-yellow silty clay **[183]**, which extended across from the gutter to the south-eastern end of the trench; this was probably a post-use demolition deposit. A sondage was excavated at the trench end to test the depth of the deposit and to ascertain the depth of the natural drift geology. Beneath **[183]**, which was excavated to 0.15m, a very well compacted dark blackish grey clinker and silt deposit **[184]**, containing large quantities of saggers, was identified. Full excavation of this deposit was impossible, as it was too compacted, but as for other trenches (e.g. Trench 3) this appears likely to be an exterior yard surface.

4.3.30 The interior of the building contained a number of structures of uncertain function. Extending north-east to south-west across the annexe, a brick structure was noted, extending north-eastwards from the probable position of the flagged hearth over **[195]**. The main structure **[202]** consisted of an irregular shaped setting of predominantly header-set bricks, mostly unfrogged, part of which protruded to form a rough arched setting when viewed in plan. The bricks were bonded with lime mortar, and appeared to have been reused from elsewhere. Part of the structure was recorded as **[203]**, as it was physically separate, but probably conjoined the main structure originally. The brick structure also incorporated some stonework **[204]**, which may have been reused from elsewhere; on each side of the stone setting, compacted deposits of clinker and mortar **[191]** were noted, probably part of a foundation for the brick structure. A further worked stone **[201]** also formed part of the setting; this was a sub-rectangular stone with a semi-circle cut into one side, and may originally been one half of a post-setting, no longer *in-situ*.

4.3.31 The function of the brick structure is uncertain, and it was thought it could be part of the drying rack for the pottery, though it was clearly a very late construction. A local resident recalls a set-pot located in this position in the building, and it is possible that the brick base was used for this; a set-pot was a large semi-spherical copper tank, set on a brick base, which had a fire lit underneath, and was often attached to a chimney. Water was boiled up slowly, and then was used often communally for washing clothes etc; the final water in the tank had a sheep's head immersed in it, and was boiled up to make a soup (Ronnie Bell *pers. comm.*). Between **[203]** and **[202]**, a deposit of dark blackish grey and orange fine charcoal and sandy silt **[192]**, containing mortar flecks, was noted; this was probably the rake-outs from the set-pot fire. Another possibility is

that the brick structure was a machine base for the stem engine mentioned in 1868 (Section 3.2.16).

Plate 19: brick structure **[202]**, worked stone **[201]** in foreground, facing south-west

4.3.32 On the north-west and south-east sides of **[204]**, deposits of dark mottled grey clay-silt were noted (**[189]** and **[209]**). These appear to be further demolition deposits; partial investigation of **[189]** uncovered a loose curved brick **[207]** stamped '*Dearham Colliery*'; the brick was one of a number of curved bricks noted on the site, and may originally have formed part of the kiln structure. The deposits were bounded on the north-east side by two walls, **[199]** and **[205]**. Wall **[199]** extended for 2.4m in length, and appears to be a continuation of wall **[212]** seen in Trench 7. The wall only survived as a foundation course, built of roughly dressed sandstone blocks bonded with lime mortar, with a rubble core. The wall was overlain by the brick set-pot base **[202]**, and appeared likely to have originally continued on as far as wall **[188]**, as some *in-situ* stones still appeared to survive where it originally stood. Wall **[205]**, also

beneath the brick set-pot base **[202]**, appeared to be a reinforcement to wall **[199]**, as it was directly against its south-western side. The wall consisted of one course of roughly dressed triangular sandstone block with a rubble core, bonded with lime mortar. Set against the north-east side of wall **[199]** was a flagged floor **[200]**, which may be a continuation of **[211]** seen in Trench 7. The floor consisted of three large flags and a section of header-set brick flooring. The floor had been partially robbed; beneath the floor a deposit of soft creamy orange lime mortar and sand **[208]** formed the original bedding layer for the flags.

4.3.33 No evidence of the natural drift geology was uncovered in this trench.

4.3.34 *Conclusions:* the trenches excavated in the pottery building area succeeded in identifying intact structural remains in each trench, with no natural drift geology identified in any of the trenches. Evidence for several phases of sandstone and brick walls and floors relating to the pottery were uncovered in Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8. In Trench 5, multiple phases of brick flooring, and at least two phases of up-standing sandstone walls were identified. Trench 6, which was also bounded by sandstone walling, yielded only a concrete floor, though deposits are likely to survive beneath this. Trench 7 had three phases of wall construction, one of which appeared to incorporate a blocked doorway; sondages excavated in the trench yielded an earlier floor surface beneath the brick floor. Trench 8 yielded a complex arrangement of stone walls, and a brick structure connected to a chimney. Trenches 7 and 8 also showed evidence for compact yard surfaces. In conclusion, archaeological deposits survive across the whole area, mainly as structural remains, though no evidence for a kiln was identified.

4.4 THE FRONT YARD AND SETTLING PANS

4.4.1 *Introduction:* a total of four trenches were excavated to test the area to the south-east of the main pottery buildings, where the original settling pans and tanks were located (Figure 2). The settling pans were clearly remodelled on several occasions in the 19th century, and so the trenches were positioned to examine how this was visible archaeologically. Trench 10 was positioned to examine a possible well, settling pans and a building shown on the First edition Ordnance Survey map of 1863; Trenches 11, 12 and 13 were positioned to examine the outlines of the settling pans.

4.4.2 *Trench 10:* Trench 10 was 9.8m long by 1.50m wide and was orientated in a NNE to SSW direction (Figure 11). The trench was positioned towards the centre of the north-western side of the evaluation area. The maximum depth of the trench was approximately 0.24m. The trench was machine excavated, removing the topsoil **[249]**, a fairly loose dark brown sandy silt, with occasional stones. This was excavated to 0.25m depth across the length of the trench. On removal of the topsoil, a series of deposits were identified at the base of the trench.

4.4.3 Extending 3.5m from the northern end of the trench, a deposit of very compacted dark greyish black gritty clay **[248]** was identified, containing large quantities of pottery and saggers. A sondage, measuring 0.9m by 0.6m, was excavated into this deposit, to 0.7m depth, to test the depth of the deposit and to ascertain the depth of the natural drift geology. Excavation had to be halted, as the sondage rapidly became water-logged,

and no natural was identified. Against the northern side of the sondage, a further deposit **[251]**, a firmly compacted brownish yellow clay, also containing large quantities of pottery, was identified. The exact nature of both deposits was impossible to ascertain in the difficult excavation conditions; however, the deposit lies in the presumed position of the well, and it was thought that **[251]** might possibly be a clay lining for the well, **[248]** being a final backfill deposit. No structural remains of the well were visible, either within the sondage or the trench, so this must remain speculative at present.

4.4.4 Across the centre of the trench, and south of deposit **[248]**, a deposit of extremely compacted blackish brown gritty clay **[252]** was identified, approximately 3.3m in width. The deposit contained vast quantities of slag, clinker, brick fragments, pottery and saggers, which made up the bulk of the deposit; a sondage, measuring 1.0m by 0.5m, was excavated into the deposit, to a depth of 0.4m. The deposit proved almost impossible to excavate due to its compacted nature; it was concluded that it was part of the original road into the front yard from Pottery Lane to the east, the inclusions having been used as hardcore to form the road surface.

4.4.5 The southern 3.30m of trenching comprised a deposit of fine particle yellowish-brown clay **[250]**, also containing large quantities of bricks, pottery and saggers. A sondage was excavated in the south-west corner, measuring 0.5m by 1.76m, and excavated to a depth of 0.3m. The bricks within the deposit appeared concentrated against the western side of the sondage, and appeared to originally have been part of a wall, though since destroyed. The position of the clay deposit conforms to the known position of the settling pans shown on the mapping, in particular those illustrated on the 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. Evidence from other trenches (e.g. Trench 11) indicate that the settling pans were often lined with brick, so it seems likely that this brickwork may be all that remains of the structural lining of the settling pan/tank in this area.

4.4.6 No evidence of the natural drift geology was uncovered in this trench.

4.4.7 *Trench 11:* Trench 11 measured 10m by 1.5m, and was positioned in the eastern corner of the development area (Figure 12). The trench was orientated in a north-west to south-east direction. Excavation was entirely by hand, the maximum depth attained in the trench being 1m. Initial excavation consisted of the removal of the topsoil and turf **[148]**, a moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt, up to 0.2m thick. The removal of the topsoil exposed a number of features within the trench.

4.4.8 Immediately apparent within the trench were the cuts for two settling pans: **[114]**, the older settling pan, visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865 as a long rectangular settling pan or tank adjacent to the entrance road; and **[150]**, a new settling pan or tank excavated by the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901, visible as a corner of a rectangular settling pan in plan within the trench. The latest settling pan had a number of lenses of burnt material on the upper surface, perhaps implying the area had been used for a series of localised fires. There appeared to have been two occurrences of fires: the upper deposits **[119]** and **[120]** consisted of reddish brown ashy soil, clearly heat affected. These overlay **[118]** and **[121]** respectively, loosely compacted blackish brown deposits containing animal bone and pottery inclusions. The fired deposits overlay **[116]**, a thin lens of orangeish red clay, 0.10m thick, which

appeared to have been deliberately laid to seal off the later tank or settling pan, and which was predominantly concentrated towards the south-eastern end of the trench. A sondage was excavated at this end of the trench, in order to examine the relationships between the two cuts.

4.4.9 Within the second tank or settling pan, the bulk of the backfill **[146]** consisted of a loose deposit of blackish and whitish grey mixed burnt clay, clinker and ash, excavated to at least 0.4m depth. Parts of the surrounding clay were clearly heat affected, which suggests that some of the deposit may still have been hot when deposited. The deposit contained large quantities of pottery and saggers. It was unclear whether the material derived from the pottery, or was deposited after it went out of use. Cartographic sources suggest the backfill probably occurred in the early 20th century, so the probability is that this was backfilled in the final years of the pottery's use. Similar deposits were noted in other trenches (e.g. **[147]** in Trench 13) and so all the settling pans may have been infilled at a similar time.

Plate 20: brick lined tank or settling pan **[150]**, cutting earlier tank or settling pan **[114]**, facing north-west

4.4.10 The tank or settling pan was lined with a clay lining **[151]**, which consisted of a light brown hard compacted sticky clay. Set into this clay was a brick lining **[152]**, header-set and one course in thickness. The clay and brick presumably acted as a waterproof membrane, which suggests that the tanks were originally designed to hold water; this fits with accounts of pottery clay preparation, which indicate that the clay was steeped in water as part of the preparation process (Brears 1971).

4.4.11 The cut for the second settling pan **[150]** had vertical sides, and clearly cut the infill of the first settling pan **[114]**, showing that the latter was well out of usage by the time the second settling pan was excavated. The upper fill of the settling pan **[117]** consisted of a loose backfill deposit, being a dark brown clay-silt mixed with charcoal

and large sagger fragments. Large quantities of burnt stone, as well as clay pipe fragments, were also uncovered. This may have been a similar deliberate back-filling episode to that which infilled the second settling pan. The deposit, excavated to 0.4m depth, was found to lie against the clay lining for the settling pan **[115]**, a thick yellowish brown clay with occasional pottery, which was fairly sticky and compacted. The edge of the original settling pan **[114]** appeared to run diagonally east to west across the trench, and consisted of a gradually sloping cut, in comparison to the later settling pan, which has vertical sides. No evidence of a brick lining was noted.

4.4.12 The settling pan or tank appears to cut an early road surface **[113]**, which forms the remainder of the trench to the north of the settling pan cut. A sondage excavated at the northern end of the trench confirmed that the road surface was formed of a compacted brownish yellow clay, containing frequent pot and sagger inclusions. The deposit was excavated to 0.8m depth, and appears to be similar to **[252]** in Trench 10, the original road into the front yard from Pottery Lane to the east. Within **[113]** were lenses of crushed red brick **[155]**, and red and brown clay **[156]** and [**157]**, which may have been laid down as repairs during the life of the track. At the base of this sondage, and the sondage at the southern end of the trench, the natural drift geology was uncovered. This comprised a well compacted yellow clay, with occasional sub-angular stones of varying sizes **[145].**

4.4.13 *Trench 12:* Trench 12 measured 9.5m by 1.7m, and was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m (Figure 13). The trench was aligned north-west south-east, and was located towards the south-western edge of the site. Removal of the topsoil **[162]**, a dark brown silty clay of medium compaction, exposed a series of deposits in the trench which were further investigated by hand.

Plate 21: section of sondage in Trench 12, showing cut **[158]**, facing west

4.4.14 Extending across the trench towards the north-western end was a distinct division between two deposits: **[159]**, which extended up to the northern end of the trench; and **[160]**, which extended across the remaining southern end of the trench. A sondage was excavated across this line, in order investigate the relationship between the two deposits. The sondage measured 1.10m by 0.65m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m; no evidence of natural drift geology was uncovered at the base of the sondage.

4.4.15 Deposit **[159]**, a very firm brown gritty silt, was excavated to 0.41m depth, and produced large quantities of pottery sherds. The deposit was found to lie against a series of flat stones on the east side, which sloped down steeply westwards. The stones had clearly been laid along the edge of a cut **[158]**, which appears to be the edge of a settling pan or tank, possibly one of those depicted on the 1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, though the positions are slightly different; **[159]** is clearly a backfill deposit of this tank. The cut coincides with the alignment of the division of the deposits, identified following machining. Cut **[158]** clearly cuts deposit **[160]**, a mixed yellow, grey and brown laminated silty clay deposit, containing frequent pottery and burnt brick. Deposit **[160]** appears to be the backfill of an earlier settling pan, perhaps the settling pan/tank depicted on the First Edition map of 1865. The extents of this tank were not uncovered in this trench, though the northern edge was identified in Trench 13.

4.4.16 No further archaeological features were noted.

4.4.17 *Trench 13:* Trench 13 measured 10m in length by 1.5m and was machine-excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m (Figure 14). The trench was orientated north-east south-west, and lay in the southern corner of the site. Initial machining removed the topsoil **[149]**, a moderately compacted dark brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions, including pottery and glass. On removal of the topsoil, a series of archaeological deposits were identified, which were hand excavated.

4.4.18 At the northern end of the trench, a band of natural drift geology was uncovered, running east-west across the trench. The natural was a well compacted yellow clay, with occasional sub-angular stones of varying sizes **[145]**. North of the band, and cutting the deposit, the edge of a large settling pan or tank **[254]** was identified, 1.16m from the northern end of the trench. A sondage was excavated to examine this feature, measuring 0.6m in width. Excavation of the sondage removed a backfill deposit **[147]**, which consisted of a loose deposit of blackish and whitish grey mixed burnt clay, clinker and ash, excavated to at least 0.4m depth. The deposit contained pottery, saggers and glass bottles. It would appear that the settling pan may have been deliberately back-filled with this deposit once it was no longer needed. The deposits and cut identified match those seen in Trench 11 as settling pan/tank **[150]**, and it seems likely that this cut was the southern edge of the c.1901 settling pan recorded in that trench, as it fits with the position shown on cartographic sources. No evidence of a brick lining was uncovered, however.

4.4.19 To the south of this cut, a further cut **[255]** was identified, again the edge of another settling pan or tank. The edge of this settling pan was aligned broadly east-west, and appeared to be the northern edge of the settling pan shown in the south corner of the plot on the First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The settling pan also

corresponded with the earlier settling pan identified in Trench 12, filled with **[160]**. The settling pan was backfilled with a similar backfill **[154]**, a yellow-brown clay with frequent pottery inclusions, which extended from the edge of the cut south, the full length of the trench. A sondage was excavated into this deposit, measuring 0.64m in width. The edge of the tank sloped gently south-westwards, and the base was not attained in the sondage. The edges of the cut appeared to be lined with a compacted orange-yellow clay **[153]**, which may have been used to water-proof the tank, in a similar fashion to the clay deposits seen in Trench 11. The lining was approximately 0.1m deep.

4.4.20 No further archaeological features were noted.

Plate 22: sondage in Trench 13 showing edge of settling pan cut **[255]**, facing east

4.4.21 *Conclusions:* the trenches excavated in the front yard area succeeded in identifying remains of back-filled settling pans in each trench. Evidence for several phases of settling pans were identified in Trenches 11 and 12, the later settling pans having brick or stone lining to the edges of their cuts. In Trench 10, remnants of a back-filled possible well were also identified, and in Trenches 10 and 11, road make-up deposits still survive intact from the track leading into the complex, with pottery and saggers used as hardcore. All the settling pans were back-filled, and all deposits within the trenches yielded large quantities of pottery, which had been dumped into the settling pans as convenient rubbish disposal areas. In conclusion, archaeological deposits survive across the whole area, predominantly as cuts, deposits, and structural remains.

5. FINDS REPORT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 A total of 14,416 sherds of pottery and saggers were recovered from Pottery Park, Dearham. The bulk of the finds from Pottery Park were concentrated in Trench 1 and were recovered from what appeared to be a wasters and broken pottery dump. There appeared to be several layers of broken pottery and wasters in the dump, with context **[102]** being the most prolific. Full assessment of the finds assemblage is at present awaiting commencement, whilst Dearham Parish Council search for sources of funding for the work, and a final submission as to the cost for this. NPA has funded Greenlane Archaeology to produce an initial project design for a finds assessment, which has served as a starting point for discussion as to the level of works required (Greenlane Archaeology 2006).

5.1.2 As part of the initial quantification of the finds, all materials were weighed and sub-divided by context (Appendix 1). The finds were then further divided into a series of broad categories (Dawson *pers. comm.*), to help quantify the bulk of the pot within each category. The different categories comprised:

RED EARTHENWARE	• *'Plain Earthenware'* (unglazed red earthenware, including vessels and improvised kiln furniture)
	• *'Yellow Slipware'* (glazed red earthenware with a white slip-coated interior)
	• *'Trail Slipware'* (glazed or unglazed red earthenware that include white slip-trailed decoration)
	• *'Heavy Duty Ware and Table Ware'* (glazed red earthenware where the glaze appears either brown or black)
FIRECLAY	• *Pan Rings, Saggers, Kiln Bricks*, and some hand-formed *Kiln Furniture*
WHITE EARTHENWARE	• generally glazed, not made at Pottery Park, a sub-set of *'General Domestic Pottery'*
BONE CHINA	• as for *White Earthenware*
STONEWARE	• as for *White Earthenware*
PIPE CLAY	• *Clay Tobacco Pipe* and mass-produced *Stilts*
OTHER	• Other finds

5.2 RED EARTHENWARE

5.2.1 *Plain Earthenware:* the plain earthenware was commonly unglazed red earthenware, and included small red clay pots with no slip or glaze, otherwise known as flowerpots. Also included in this were a number of intact bird fountains. There were a total of 1857 sherds: of these, 551 sherds were recovered from Trench 1 **[101]**, 451 sherds being recovered from **[102]**; 141 sherds from Trench 10 **[252]**; 96 sherds from Trench 1 **[100]**; with the remaining sherds of plain earthenware sherds spread evenly throughout the site.

5.2.2 *Yellow Slipware:* the yellow slipware comprised of red earthenware with a white slip on the inside, and a lead glaze over the inside and outside of the pot, giving a rich honey-brown colour to the white slip. Yellow slipware was primarily for domestic use. The yellow slipware appeared to be the most popular type of pot made at Dearham as there was more sherds of this type recovered than all the others, a total of 6766 sherds, with 1866 sherds recovered from Trench 1 **[102]**, 1141 sherds from Trench 8 **[183]** and 1015 sherds from Trench 10 **[252]**, with the remaining sherds evenly spread throughout the site.

Plate 23: yellow slipware pot

5.2.3 *Trail Slipware:* most of the slip-trailed decoration was noted on glazed red earthenware, and as such the sherds noted with a slip-trailed decoration are likely to belong to body sherds of red earthenware included in other categories. The trail slipware was made through piping the slip through a nozzle onto the pot as it revolved. Often patterns or words were added. There were a total of 285 sherds of trail slipware recovered from Pottery Park, with 35 sherds recovered from Trench 1 **[104]**, 32 from Trench 7 **[217]** and 31 recovered from Trench 1 **[102]** with the remaining sherds spread evenly across the site.

Plate 24: lead-glazed earthenware pot with slip-trailed decoration

5.2.4 *Heavy Duty Ware and Table Ware:* heavy duty ware and table ware were essentially the same type of vessel, only in different sizes. They were separated and labelled as such to make it easier to identify and quantify. The heavy duty ware was comprised of large storage jars usually with a black or brown glaze. The tableware was comprised of smaller jars or salt cellars usually with a brown glaze. There were a total of 46 sherds of heavy duty ware recovered from Pottery Park with 18 sherds from Trench 1 **[130]** and 7 sherds from Trench 1 **[110]** with the remaining sherds spread throughout the site. A total of 3024 sherds of tableware were recovered from Pottery Park, of which 383 were from Trench 1 **[102]**, 176 sherds from Trench 1 **[101]**, 159 sherds from Trench 1 **[104]**, 172 sherds from Trench 7 **[217]** and 141 sherds from Trench 3 **[233]** with the remaining sherds spread evenly throughout the site.

5.3 FIRECLAY

5.3.1 *Pan-Rings and Saggers:* a total of 1958 fragments of pan rings and saggers were recovered from Pottery Park, Dearham. A sagger was a large earthenware vessel the unfired pots were placed inside to protect them from the heat and smoke during firing. The saggers from Pottery Park were made in a cylindrical shape with a lip on one edge to make them easy to stack inside the kiln – commonly referred to as ring-saggers. The fabric of the saggers was a light creamy yellow hard fire-clay, some with yellow-green lead glaze which has dripped off the pottery being fired. They were very hard wearing and would have been reused several times. A total of 696 saggers were recovered from Trench 1 **[102]** and 382 recovered from **[252]** in Trench 10. The rest were on the whole evenly spread throughout the site.

5.3.2 *Kiln Bricks:* a total of 40 fragments of firebrick were recovered from Pottery Park. Firebricks were used in structures such as kilns and chimneys to protect against the heat and flames of a furnace. Out of the 40 fragments, 13 were recovered from Trench 10 **[252]**, 9 fragments from Trench 13 **[149]** and 7 from Trench 1 **[102]** with the remaining fragments spread over the rest of the site. The largest firebrick recovered was from Trench 6 and had '*Wilson, Broughton Moor*' stamped onto one side of the brick (see Plate 25). There were several other firebricks observed, but not recovered, reused as flooring in Trench 7 with the same stamp. One curved possible kiln brick (SF no. 45) was recovered from Pottery Park in Trench 8 **[183],** with the name '*Dearham Colliery'* stamped on it. A number of regular frogged versions of these bricks were seen across the site.

Plate 25: brick stamped '*Wilson, Broughton Moor'*

5.3.3 A total of 164 brick fragments were recovered from Pottery Park. There were 35 fragments from Trench 12 **[162]**, 20 from Trench 1 **[101]** and 14 from Trench 10

[248]. There were several bricks used in the flooring in Trench 7, one of which was recovered it had the name '*Lucock*' (SF no. 1) stamped onto one side; the Lucock brothers apparently originally operated out of Netherby Brickworks, but later separated into two concerns and as such the provenance of these bricks is hard to define exactly (James *pers. comm.*). There was still mortar attached to the brick showing it may have been part of an earlier structure and reused as a rough flooring.

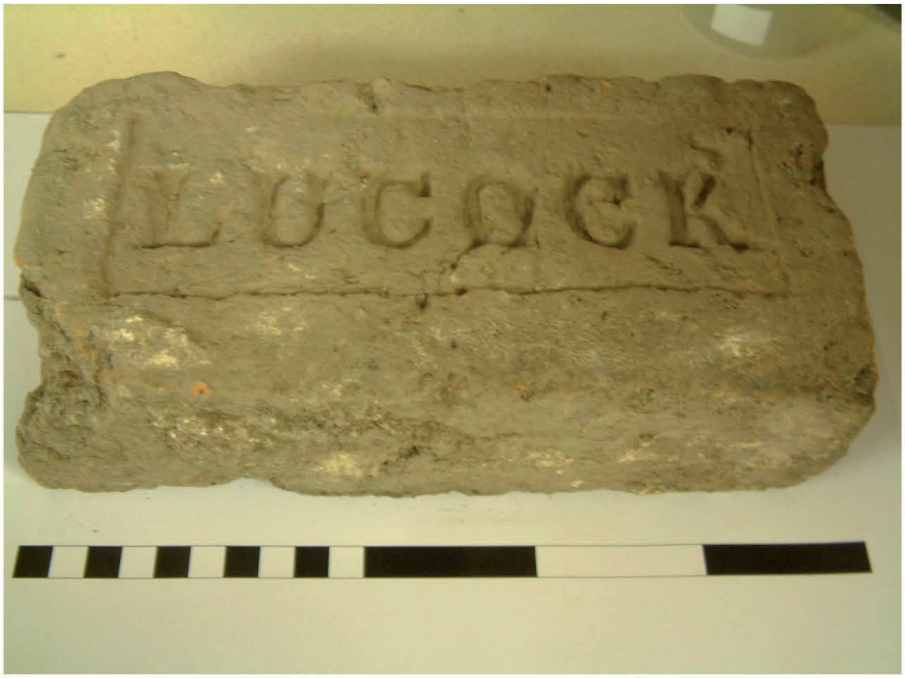

Plate 26: brick stamped '*Lucock*'.

5.4 WHITE EARTHENWARE, BONE CHINA, STONEWARE

5.4.1 The remaining sherds were made up of general domestic post-medieval pottery not made at Pottery Park, Dearham, of which there were 480 sherds. 118 of these were recovered from Trench 11 **[109]** and 70 from Trench 1 **[112]** all dating to from the 19th/20th century.

5.5 PIPE CLAY

5.5.1 *Clay Pipe:* a total of 27 fragments of clay pipe bowl and stems were recovered from Pottery Park, 17 of which were from the same context (Trench 11 **[109]**). A clay pipe bowl was recovered with a decoration of a hand on one side with the letters '*TW*' embossed on the inner side of the bowl. Five stems were recovered with maker's stamps and the location of where they made. Two stems had the same design one side of the stem had the makers name stamp '*Wm Tennant*' and the other '*Newcastle*' - the origin of the pipe, this would date these pipes from 1875-1925. Two stems had the maker's name '*W Christie*' with the origin of the pipe as '*Leith*' in Edinburgh, which dates the pipe from 1900-1962. On the remaining stem, the name was not visible, but a few letters of the origin were still visible as '*Newcastle*' (from Trench 11 **[109]**). Five fragments of the same pipe were recovered from Trench 11 **[117]** including a bowl and

a section of stem. The bowl had no decoration, but did have the letters '*TW*' on the inner side of the bowl. The maker's stamp was '*W Christie*' and the origin was '*Leith*' in Edinburgh, which dates the pipe from 1900-1962. One glazed clay pipe stem was recovered from Trench 1 **[122]**. The mouthpieces of clay pipes were sometimes glazed to protect the smoker from the heat of the pipe and prevent the pipe sticking to the mouth.

5.5.2 *Stilts:* a total of 95 stilts were recovered from Pottery Park, of which five were separated as small finds as they were complete. 87 stilts were recovered from Trench 7 **[219]**. Stilts were classed as kiln furniture as they acted as spacers between the pottery in the kiln. Stilts were made out of white clay, similar to clay pipes for being able to withstand heat. Unfortunately this makes them friable and prone to breaking.

5.6 OTHER

5.6.1 *Burnt Material:* a total of 206 fragments of burnt material were recovered from Pottery Park. There were 45 fragments of burnt material recovered from Trench 1 **[102]**, 33 from Trench 12 **[162]**, and 16 from both Trench 1 **[101]** and Trench 7 **[217]**.

5.6.2 *Glass:* a total of 181 sherds of glass were recovered at Pottery Park, Dearham, of which 96 were bottle glass and the remaining 87 were window glass. 26 sherds of bottle glass and 8 sherds of window glass were recovered from Trench 11 **[109]**. This included one complete bottle from the local Underwood's manufacturers at Maryport. A further five complete bottles were recovered from Pottery Park with all small in size late 19th early 20th century from various contexts. The window glass was a mix of domestic, reinforced and patterned. 58 sherds of patterned window glass was recovered from Trench 1 **[100]** and a further 16 sherds of the same glass was recovered from Trench 1 **[101]**. 1 sherd of glass possibly from an ornate decorated glass light shade was recovered from Trench 1 **[112]**. 8 sherds of mirror glass were recovered from Trench 1 **[100]**.

5.6.3 *Coal:* a total of 185 fragments of coal and coke were recovered from Pottery Park, Dearham. 41 fragments were recovered from Trench 1 **[102]**, 24 fragments from Trench 1 **[123]**, 24 fragments from Trench 12 **[162]** and 14 from Trench 8 **[183]**.

5.7 SMALL FINDS

5.7.1 A total of 74 small finds were recovered from Pottery Park, Dearham, 13 of which were kiln furniture. The kiln furniture was kept together by context to check for any similarities in the way they were made. The kiln furniture varied in size and shape. All were hand made pieces of red clay roughly made, some with finger marks still in the clay. They were used to separate the pottery during firing. Similar items recovered were fishing net weights made of red earthenware, apparently produced on site.

5.8 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

5.8.1 A total of five environmental samples were taken, from contexts **[128]**, **[133]**, **[146]**, **[147]**, and **[198]**. Each sample was of approximately 20 litres; all samples are still awaiting analysis.

5.9 VERTEBRATE REMAINS

5.9.1 Seventy-eight bone fragments were recovered from the site, weighing 0.4kg. The bone was mostly fragmentary and from indeterminate species. No burnt bone was recovered.

5.10 MOLLUSC REMAINS

5.10.1 No mollusc remains were recovered from the site.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 FINAL SUMMARY

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has succeeded in identifying important archaeological and industrial remains dating to the early 19th century, and possibly earlier, stretching across the whole development area. Pottery buildings forming an L-shaped block extend across the middle of the development area in a north-east south-west axis. Both ends of the block, which survive as upstanding walls, were investigated, and were found to survive in excellent condition. Other walls survive in parts as standing structures up to 1m in height, though the bulk of the walls are robbed out, or only exist to foundation level. The walls are of interesting construction, having been subject to repeated phases of repair and rebuild, sometimes using saggers or brick as the construction fabric. This is to be expected of an industrial site which has been in existence for upwards of one hundred years. One of these rebuilds included the addition of a chimney, perhaps for a steam engine which is recorded as being on the site in 1868.

6.1.2 Within the walls, evidence for doorways and general site layout can be discerned. Enclosed by the walls are substantial areas of flooring, which survive largely intact. The floors were flagged originally, but appear to have been replaced in brick as they wore out, as this was the cheapest useable material; some of the bricks had stamps, which identified that they had been made locally, at Broughton Moor and at Dearham Colliery. The original flagged floor is now very cracked and fragmentary. The floors show evidence of post-built structures having been set into them, possibly drying racks, and other structures, such as the brick structure shown in Trench 8, are likely to survive. No evidence of a kiln was discovered during this excavation; documentary sources indicate the pottery had two kilns, though no evidence of type is given. The bricks and stone from the kiln are likely to have been a good source of material, and as such it is likely to have been robbed away, though foundations and burnt areas relating to the kiln may survive; the presence of curved bricks and large fire-bricks in the rubble points to it probably lying on the site, as yet to be uncovered. All the buildings survive well, largely protected by a deposit of rubble and topsoil.

6.1.3 The south-eastern half of the site holds large intact settling pans, where the clay was weathered before use. The pans clearly still exist, albeit now mostly backfilled. Some of these pans appeared stone or brick-lined, and several phases of excavation of these pans are evident. Adjacent to the pans, a roadway leading from Pottery Lane was uncovered, formed of compacted deposits of clay, with sagger and waste pottery used as hardcore. Probable evidence of a well also survives, now largely backfilled. To the north-west of the buildings, tentative evidence of building extensions were noted, as well as further yard deposits made up of crushed ceramic waste which were also found adjacent; one of the surfaces appeared metalled. In the northern corner of the site was a substantial midden or tip of pottery, over 1 metre in depth, almost entirely made up of dumped pottery sherds. Large quantities of earthenware pottery were uncovered. Saggers, ceramic boxes used for protecting the pots as they were fired, were found across the site.

6.1.4 In summary, the site is of extreme importance for the furthering of knowledge on pottery production in the northwest, as to date '*no production units have been seriously investigated and published* [and] *none of the sites have been subject to detailed archaeological investigation*' (McNeil and Newman (eds) 2004, 10). The presence of post-medieval archaeology across the site is significant, and any disturbance should be mitigated against. The buildings represent a rare survival of a post-medieval country pottery, and the excavation evidence points to excellent survival of the structures, and, potentially, the kiln itself.

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APPENDIX 1: FINDS BY CONTEXT

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	**1**	bottle glass	4	0.316	Post Medieval
100	**1**	brick	1	0.225	Post Medieval
100	**1**	burnt material	10	0.132	Post Medieval
100	**1**	coal	3	0.477	Post Medieval
100	**1**	flint	1	0.009	Post Medieval
100	**1**	mirror	8	0.08	Post Medieval
100	**1**	plain earthenware	96	2.577	Post Medieval
100	**1**	rubber	2	0.02	Post Medieval
100	**1**	saggers	24	4.389	Post Medieval
100	**1**	slag/clinker	5	1.464	Post Medieval
100	**1**	slate	3	0.259	Post Medieval
100	**1**	tableware	61	1.067	Post Medieval
100	**1**	trail slip ware	12	0.312	Post Medieval
100	**1**	window glass	58	0.461	Post Medieval
100	**1**	yellow slip ware	117	4.237	Post Medieval
101	**1**	bottle glass	4	0.037	Post Medieval
101	**1**	brick	20	3.03	Post Medieval
101	**1**	burnt material	16	0.3	Post Medieval
101	**1**	charcoal	5	0.018	Post Medieval
101	**1**	coal	18	0.183	Post Medieval
101	**1**	Fe	4	0.147	Post Medieval
101	**1**	firebrick	3	4.819	Post Medieval
101	**1**	plain earthenware	551	8.25	Post Medieval
101	**1**	post medieval pot	2	0.011	Post Medieval
101	**1**	saggers	78	9.153	Post Medieval
101	**1**	slag/clinker	31	4.563	Post Medieval
101	**1**	slate	2	0.395	Post Medieval
101	**1**	tableware	176	3.479	Post Medieval
101	**1**	trail slip ware	10	0.681	Post Medieval
101	**1**	window glass	20	0.094	Post Medieval
101	**1**	yellow slip ware	445	10.448	Post Medieval
102	**1**	black ware	8	0.352	Post Medieval
102	**1**	bone	2	0.045	Post Medieval
102	**1**	brick	6	1.123	Post Medieval
102	**1**	brown slip ware	53	1.284	Post Medieval
102	**1**	burnt material	45	2.048	Post Medieval
102	**1**	clay pipe	1	0.003	Post Medieval
102	**1**	coal	41	0.466	Post Medieval
102	**1**	firebrick	7	4.817	Post Medieval
102	**1**	heavy duty ware	4	0.776	Post Medieval
102	**1**	heavy earthen ware	2	0.419	Post Medieval
102	**1**	plain earthenware	451	16.069	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
102	**1**	post medieval pot	30	0.428	Post Medieval
102	**1**	saggers	696	108.827	Post Medieval
102	**1**	slag/clinker	103	8.22	Post Medieval
102	**1**	slate	2	0.399	Post Medieval
102	**1**	tableware	383	10.655	Post Medieval
102	**1**	trail slip ware	31	1.073	Post Medieval
102	**1**	window glass	2	0.004	Post Medieval
102	**1**	yellow slip ware	1866	49.942	Post Medieval
102	**1**	bone	7	0.103	Post Medieval
103	**2**	brick	12	0.328	Post Medieval
103	**2**	burnt material	2	0.031	Post Medieval
103	**2**	coal	1	0.153	Post Medieval
103	**2**	coke	1	0.007	Post Medieval
103	**2**	C.B.M.	56	1.303	Post Medieval
103	**2**	glass	4	0.235	Post Medieval
103	**2**	plain earthenware	99	2.243	Post Medieval
103	**2**	post medieval pot	9	0.213	Post Medieval
103	**2**	saggers	3	1.509	Post Medieval
103	**2**	slag/clinker	4	0.856	Post Medieval
103	**2**	slate	9	0.678	Post Medieval
103	**2**	tableware	151	4.094	Post Medieval
103	**2**	trail slip ware	4	0.155	Post Medieval
103	**2**	yellow slip ware	213	5.737	Post Medieval
104	**1**	burnt material	2	0.341	Post Medieval
104	**1**	coal	6	0.529	Post Medieval
104	**1**	coke	2	0.004	Post Medieval
104	**1**	firebrick	2	0.745	Post Medieval
104	**1**	heavy duty ware	1	1.006	Post Medieval
104	**1**	glass	1	0.019	Post Medieval
104	**1**	plain earthenware	92	11.729	Post Medieval
104	**1**	post medieval pot	2	0.1	Post Medieval
104	**1**	saggers	47	10.248	Post Medieval
104	**1**	slag/clinker	5	0.547	Post Medieval
104	**1**	tableware	159	12.588	Post Medieval
104	**1**	trail slip ware	35	4.616	Post Medieval
104	**1**	yellow slip ware	193	16.763	Post Medieval
105	**1**	burnt material	13	0.031	Post Medieval
105	**1**	coal	2	0.017	Post Medieval
105	**1**	Fe	1	0.416	Post Medieval
105	**1**	firebrick	1	0.971	Post Medieval
105	**1**	plain earthenware	36	3.44	Post Medieval
105	**1**	post medieval pot	3	0.145	Post Medieval
105	**1**	saggers	106	25.292	Post Medieval
105	**1**	slag/clinker	17	1.467	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
105	**1**	tableware	137	7.632	Post Medieval
105	**1**	trail slip ware	12	1.595	Post Medieval
105	**1**	transfer print	1	0.022	Post Medieval
105	**1**	yellow slip ware	298	13.905	Post Medieval
106	**1**	plain earthenware	8	0.156	Post Medieval
106	**1**	saggers	4	0.354	Post Medieval
106	**1**	slag/clinker	2	0.032	Post Medieval
106	**1**	tableware	11	0.282	Post Medieval
106	**1**	trail slip ware	1	0.038	Post Medieval
106	**1**	yellow slip ware	12	0.193	Post Medieval
107	**1**	saggers	1	0.156	Post Medieval
107	**1**	tableware	1	0.803	Post Medieval
108	**1**	burnt material	1	0.039	Post Medieval
108	**1**	coal	1	0.01	Post Medieval
108	**1**	plain earthenware	23	2.917	Post Medieval
108	**1**	saggers	9	2.69	Post Medieval
108	**1**	tableware	20	0.624	Post Medieval
108	**1**	trail slip ware	2	0.388	Post Medieval
108	**1**	yellow slip ware	13	0.286	Post Medieval
109	**11**	brick	5	0.333	Post Medieval
109	**11**	coal	2	0.052	Post Medieval
109	**11**	clay pipe	17	0.084	Post Medieval
109	**11**	clay widgets	2	0.009	Post Medieval
109	**11**	glass	35	0.519	Post Medieval
109	**11**	bone	9	0.045	Post Medieval
109	**11**	glass bottle	1	0.462	Post Medieval
109	**11**	metal objects	27	3.886	Post Medieval
109	**11**	plain earthenware	28	1.455	Post Medieval
109	**11**	post medieval pot	118	1.088	Post Medieval
109	**11**	saggers	42	6.607	Post Medieval
109	**11**	slag/clinker	2	0.014	Post Medieval
109	**11**	tableware	57	1.724	Post Medieval
109	**11**	trail slip ware	1	0.009	Post Medieval
109	**11**	yellow slip ware	102	2.694	Post Medieval
110	**1**	heavy duty ware	7	1.941	Post Medieval
110	**1**	plain earthenware	2	0.063	Post Medieval
110	**1**	saggers	2	0.193	Post Medieval
110	**1**	slag/clinker	1	0.112	Post Medieval
110	**1**	tableware	4	0.251	Post Medieval
110	**1**	trail slip ware	1	0.014	Post Medieval
110	**1**	yellow slip ware	173	10.081	Post Medieval
111	**1**	brick	1	0.068	Post Medieval
111	**1**	plain earthenware	3	0.122	Post Medieval
111	**1**	post medieval pot	23	0.709	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
111	**1**	saggers	5	1.219	Post Medieval
111	**1**	tableware	59	2.467	Post Medieval
111	**1**	trail slip ware	4	0.168	Post Medieval
111	**1**	yellow slip ware	2	0.127	Post Medieval
112	**1**	coal	1	0.251	Post Medieval
112	**1**	copper alloy	1	0.005	Post Medieval
112	**1**	glass	4	0.121	Post Medieval
112	**1**	plain earthenware	5	0.101	Post Medieval
112	**1**	post medieval pot	70	0.953	Post Medieval
112	**1**	saggers	8	1.202	Post Medieval
112	**1**	slag/clinker	2	0.007	Post Medieval
112	**1**	post medieval pot	61	0.739	Post Medieval
112	**1**	tableware	91	70826	Post Medieval
112	**1**	trail slip ware	3	0.086	Post Medieval
112	**1**	yellow slip ware	102	5.421	Post Medieval
112	**1**	bone	2	0.053	Post Medieval
113	**11**	saggers	2	0.197	Post Medieval
113	**11**	slag/clinker	4	0.006	Post Medieval
113	**11**	tableware	17	1.063	Post Medieval
113	**11**	yellow slip ware	17	0.321	Post Medieval
115	**11**	brick	2	0.565	Post Medieval
115	**11**	clay pipe	1	0.003	Post Medieval
115	**11**	saggers	2	0.565	Post Medieval
115	**11**	tableware	11	0.516	Post Medieval
115	**11**	yellow slip ware	6	0.145	Post Medieval
117	**11**	burnt material	2	0.413	Post Medieval
117	**11**	clay pipe	5	0.03	Post Medieval
117	**11**	glass bottle	4	0.073	Post Medieval
117	**11**	slate	2	0.478	Post Medieval
122	**1**	coal	7	0.493	Post Medieval
122	**1**	flint	1	0.09	Post Medieval
122	**1**	Fe	1	0.159	Post Medieval
122	**1**	plain earthenware	9	0.394	Post Medieval
122	**1**	post medieval pot	1	0.035	Post Medieval
122	**1**	saggers	29	5.026	Post Medieval
122	**1**	slag/clinker	1	0.112	Post Medieval
122	**1**	tableware	73	2.626	Post Medieval
122	**1**	trail slip ware	4	0.136	Post Medieval
122	**1**	yellow slip ware	25	1.435	Post Medieval
123	**1**	brick	5	0.799	Post Medieval
123	**1**	clay pipe	1	0.003	Post Medieval
123	**1**	coal	24	0.883	Post Medieval
123	**1**	firebrick	5	7.611	Post Medieval
123	**1**	heavy duty ware	4	1.023	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
123	**1**	post medieval pot	2	0.014	Post Medieval
123	**1**	plain earthenware	9	0.287	Post Medieval
123	**1**	saggers	34	8.417	Post Medieval
123	**1**	slag/clinker	29	9.627	Post Medieval
123	**1**	tableware	78	2.701	Post Medieval
123	**1**	trail slip ware	8	0.383	Post Medieval
123	**1**	yellow slip ware	149	4.279	Post Medieval
125	**5**	Fe	1	0.167	Post Medieval
125	**5**	glass	1	0.033	Post Medieval
125	**5**	plain earthenware	1	0.209	Post Medieval
125	**5**	saggers	1	0.013	Post Medieval
125	**5**	tableware	15	0.847	Post Medieval
125	**5**	trail slip ware	1	0.132	Post Medieval
125	**5**	yellow slip ware	126	6.477	Post Medieval
126	**5**	bottle glass	2	0.062	Post Medieval
126	**5**	ceramic drain	1	0.067	Post Medieval
126	**5**	metal objects	5	0.308	Post Medieval
126	**5**	plain earthenware	1	0.008	Post Medieval
126	**5**	post medieval pot	1	0.003	Post Medieval
126	**5**	saggers	1	0.258	Post Medieval
126	**5**	tableware	2	0.023	Post Medieval
126	**5**	yellow slip ware	4	0.071	Post Medieval
126	**5**	bone	1	0.016	Post Medieval
128	**1**	brick	2	0.376	Post Medieval
128	**1**	coal	2	0.333	Post Medieval
128	**1**	plain earthenware	1	0.026	Post Medieval
128	**1**	saggers	32	4.82	Post Medieval
128	**1**	slag/clinker	14	4.431	Post Medieval
128	**1**	tableware	14	0.606	Post Medieval
128	**1**	tile	2	1.795	Post Medieval
129	**5**	burnt material	1	0.054	Post Medieval
129	**5**	Fe	2	0.007	Post Medieval
129	**5**	plain earthenware	2	0.027	Post Medieval
129	**5**	post medieval pot	1	0.004	Post Medieval
129	**5**	saggers	103	9.974	Post Medieval
129	**5**	slag/clinker	1	0.01	Post Medieval
129	**5**	tableware	13	0.639	Post Medieval
129	**5**	yellow slip ware	6	0.132	Post Medieval
129	**5**	bone	1	0.027	Post Medieval
130	**1**	coke	2	0.07	Post Medieval
130	**1**	glass	1	0.004	Post Medieval
130	**1**	heavy duty ware	18	3.01	Post Medieval
130	**1**	plain earthenware	43	1.471	Post Medieval
130	**1**	post medieval pot	2	0.03	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
130	**1**	saggers	48	18.256	Post Medieval
130	**1**	slag/clinker	6	1.991	Post Medieval
130	**1**	slate	1	0.128	Post Medieval
130	**1**	tableware	248	9.185	Post Medieval
130	**1**	trail slip ware	5	0.137	Post Medieval
130	**1**	yellow slip ware	38	1.637	Post Medieval
131	**2**	burnt material	4	0.023	Post Medieval
131	**2**	plain earthenware	4	0.063	Post Medieval
131	**2**	tableware	30	1.097	Post Medieval
131	**2**	yellow slip ware	4	0.196	Post Medieval
136	**2**	burnt material	1	0.024	Post Medieval
136	**2**	glass	2	0.011	Post Medieval
136	**2**	plain earthenware	10	0.125	Post Medieval
136	**2**	saggers	1	0.258	Post Medieval
136	**2**	slag/clinker	4	0.919	Post Medieval
136	**2**	tableware	49	0.814	Post Medieval
136	**2**	trail slip ware	4	0.031	Post Medieval
136	**2**	yellow slip ware	10	0.124	Post Medieval
140	**2**	plain earthenware	10	0.304	Post Medieval
140	**2**	saggers	1	0.152	Post Medieval
140	**2**	tableware	8	0.174	Post Medieval
140	**2**	yellow slip ware	40	1.834	Post Medieval
149	**13**	burnt material	2	0.037	Post Medieval
149	**13**	ceramic drain	1	0.197	Post Medieval
149	**13**	clay pipe	2	0.01	Post Medieval
149	**13**	coal	2	0.047	Post Medieval
149	**13**	firebrick	9	3.538	Post Medieval
149	**13**	glass	13	0.711	Post Medieval
149	**13**	metal objects	6	0.392	Post Medieval
149	**13**	post medieval pot	22	0.345	Post Medieval
149	**13**	plain earthenware	5	0.237	Post Medieval
149	**13**	rubber	1	0.013	Post Medieval
149	**13**	slag/clinker	3	0.247	Post Medieval
149	**13**	stilt	1	0.004	Post Medieval
149	**13**	tableware	4	0.135	Post Medieval
149	**13**	trail slip ware	2	0.165	Post Medieval
149	**13**	yellow slip ware	4	0.07	Post Medieval
160	**12**	brick	14	2.324	Post Medieval
160	**12**	burnt material	12	0.099	Post Medieval
160	**12**	clay pipe	3	0.009	Post Medieval
160	**12**	coal	6	0.072	Post Medieval
160	**12**	heavy duty ware	1	0.286	Post Medieval
160	**12**	glass	1	0.021	Post Medieval
160	**12**	plain earthenware	32	0.251	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
160	**12**	post medieval pot	5	0.047	Post Medieval
160	**12**	saggers	32	2.99	Post Medieval
160	**12**	slag/clinker	47	2.764	Post Medieval
160	**12**	tableware	123	1.1	Post Medieval
160	**12**	trail slip ware	18	0.125	Post Medieval
160	**12**	yellow slip ware	20	0.297	Post Medieval
161	**1**	burnt material	5	0.206	Post Medieval
161	**1**	coal	2	0.022	Post Medieval
161	**1**	over-fired tableware	1	0.364	Post Medieval
161	**1**	plain earthenware	12	0.231	Post Medieval
161	**1**	slag/clinker	3	0.111	Post Medieval
161	**1**	slate	1	0.046	Post Medieval
161	**1**	tableware	121	3.619	Post Medieval
161	**1**	trail slip ware	14	0.265	Post Medieval
161	**1**	yellow slip ware	3	0.054	Post Medieval
162	**12**	brick	35	1.659	Post Medieval
162	**12**	burnt material	33	0.499	Post Medieval
162	**12**	cement/mortar	2	0.031	Post Medieval
162	**12**	ceramic drain	3	0.185	Post Medieval
162	**12**	clay pipe	2	0.01	Post Medieval
162	**12**	coal	24	0.382	Post Medieval
162	**12**	Fe	5	0.427	Post Medieval
162	**12**	glass	13	0.131	Post Medieval
162	**12**	post medieval pot	24	0.284	Post Medieval
162	**12**	plain earthenware	23	0.316	Post Medieval
162	**12**	tableware	37	0.482	Post Medieval
162	**12**	trail slip ware	2	0.015	Post Medieval
162	**12**	yellow slip ware	49	0.697	Post Medieval
162	**12**	window glass	3	0.016	Post Medieval
163	**1**	brick	1	0.034	Post Medieval
163	**1**	plain earthenware	1	0.045	Post Medieval
163	**1**	post medieval pot	1	0.002	Post Medieval
163	**1**	saggers	2	0.356	Post Medieval
163	**1**	slag/clinker	1	0.06	Post Medieval
163	**1**	tableware	5	0.087	Post Medieval
163	**1**	trail slip ware	2	0.009	Post Medieval
163	**1**	window glass	4	0.008	Post Medieval
182	**8**	brick	5	1.33	Post Medieval
182	**8**	burnt material	1	0.07	Post Medieval
182	**8**	ceramic drain	1	0.085	Post Medieval
182	**8**	coal	1	0.014	Post Medieval
182	**8**	glass	2	0.014	Post Medieval
182	**8**	heavy duty ware	2	0.521	Post Medieval
182	**8**	post medieval pot	4	0.076	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
182	**8**	plain earthenware	29	0.494	Post Medieval
182	**8**	saggers	11	2.559	Post Medieval
182	**8**	slag/clinker	1	0.165	Post Medieval
182	**8**	tableware	35	1.281	Post Medieval
182	**8**	trail slip ware	8	0.201	Post Medieval
182	**8**	yellow slip ware	44	1.16	Post Medieval
183	**8**	brick	1	0.006	Post Medieval
183	**8**	coal	14	0.023	Post Medieval
183	**8**	glass	1	0.007	Post Medieval
183	**8**	heavy duty ware	7	0.343	Post Medieval
183	**8**	plain earthenware	4	0.041	Post Medieval
183	**8**	post medieval pot	1	0.019	Post Medieval
183	**8**	saggers	4	0.029	Post Medieval
183	**8**	tableware	26	0.279	Post Medieval
183	**8**	yellow slip ware	1141	12.944	Post Medieval
184	**8**	brick	2	0.004	Post Medieval
184	**8**	coal	2	0.009	Post Medieval
184	**8**	plain earthenware	2	0.027	Post Medieval
184	**8**	saggers	3	0.03	Post Medieval
184	**8**	tableware	11	0.14	Post Medieval
184	**8**	yellow slip ware	83	0.972	Post Medieval
201	**8**	trail slip ware	12	1.329	Post Medieval
217	7	burnt material	16	0.105	Post Medieval
217	7	coal	2	0.011	Post Medieval
217	7	Fe	2	0.245	Post Medieval
217	7	glass	1	0.003	Post Medieval
217	7	plain earthenware	8	0.395	Post Medieval
217	7	post medieval pot	4	0.023	Post Medieval
217	7	saggers	15	2.66	Post Medieval
217	7	slag/clinker	4	0.142	Post Medieval
217	7	tableware	172	1.85	Post Medieval
217	7	trail slip ware	32	0.497	Post Medieval
219	7	brick	1	0.049	Post Medieval
219	7	clay balls	2	0.054	Post Medieval
219	7	glass	4	0.094	Post Medieval
219	7	metal objects	8	0.116	Post Medieval
219	7	plain earthenware	7	0.126	Post Medieval
219	7	post medieval pot	6	0.039	Post Medieval
219	7	saggers	7	2.447	Post Medieval
219	7	slate	1	0.025	Post Medieval
219	7	stilt	87	0.287	Post Medieval
219	7	tableware	27	0.735	Post Medieval
219	7	trail slip ware	4	0.033	Post Medieval
219	7	yellow slip ware	18	0.502	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
230	**3**	brick	5	0.078	Post Medieval
230	**3**	bottle glass	2	0.016	Post Medieval
230	**3**	ceramic drain	1	0.064	Post Medieval
230	**3**	coal	13	0.037	Post Medieval
230	**3**	heavy duty ware	1	0.072	Post Medieval
230	**3**	plain earthenware	11	0.087	Post Medieval
230	**3**	post medieval pot	11	0.231	Post Medieval
230	**3**	saggers	98	3.913	Post Medieval
230	**3**	slag/clinker	3	0.426	Post Medieval
230	**3**	tableware	130	1.776	Post Medieval
230	**3**	trail slip ware	13	0.251	Post Medieval
230	**3**	yellow slip ware	17	0.416	Post Medieval
233	**3**	brick	1	0.007	Post Medieval
233	**3**	burnt material	3	0.048	Post Medieval
233	**3**	clay marble	1	0.009	Post Medieval
233	**3**	coal	3	0.018	Post Medieval
233	**3**	glass	3	0.068	Post Medieval
233	**3**	post medieval pot	7	0.091	Post Medieval
233	**3**	plain earthenware	34	1.183	Post Medieval
233	**3**	saggers	12	1.968	Post Medieval
233	**3**	slag/clinker	28	0.366	Post Medieval
233	**3**	tableware	141	3.092	Post Medieval
233	**3**	trail slip ware	6	0.11	Post Medieval
233	**3**	yellow slip ware	151	8.225	Post Medieval
239	**4**	brass	1	0.052	Post Medieval
239	**4**	burnt material	6	0.023	Post Medieval
239	**4**	Fe	1	0.018	Post Medieval
239	**4**	heavy duty ware	1	0.213	Post Medieval
239	**4**	plain earthenware	13	0.286	Post Medieval
239	**4**	post medieval pot	3	0.015	Post Medieval
239	**4**	tableware	54	0.659	Post Medieval
239	**4**	trail slip ware	7	0.145	Post Medieval
239	**4**	yellow slip ware	8	0.261	Post Medieval
244	**4**	brick	1	0.013	Post Medieval
244	**4**	burnt material	1	0.039	Post Medieval
244	**4**	glass	1	0.054	Post Medieval
244	**4**	plain earthenware	5	0.083	Post Medieval
244	**4**	post medieval pot	31	0.272	Post Medieval
244	**4**	saggers	6	0.748	Post Medieval
244	**4**	slate	1	0.013	Post Medieval
244	**4**	tableware	22	0.418	Post Medieval
244	**4**	trail slip ware	3	0.039	Post Medieval
244	**4**	yellow slip ware	3	0.069	Post Medieval
245	**4**	Fe	2	0.022	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
245	**4**	post medieval pot	2	0.061	Post Medieval
245	**4**	saggers	1	0.781	Post Medieval
245	**4**	tableware	9	0.122	Post Medieval
245	**4**	trail slip ware	1	0.12	Post Medieval
245	**4**	yellow slip ware	23	0.324	Post Medieval
246	**4**	coal	5	0.011	Post Medieval
246	**4**	post medieval pot	5	0.152	Post Medieval
246	**4**	plain earthenware	19	0.223	Post Medieval
246	**4**	saggers	5	0.542	Post Medieval
246	**4**	tableware	1	0.047	Post Medieval
246	**4**	trail slip ware	1	0.067	Post Medieval
246	**4**	yellow slip ware	109	1.943	Post Medieval
247	**4**	burnt material	1	0.01	Post Medieval
247	**4**	copper alloy	1	0.013	Post Medieval
247	**4**	glass	6	0.163	Post Medieval
247	**4**	plain earthenware	2	0.067	Post Medieval
247	**4**	post medieval pot	14	0.131	Post Medieval
247	**4**	tableware	5	0.066	Post Medieval
247	**4**	trail slip ware	1	0.006	Post Medieval
247	**4**	yellow slip ware	11	0.407	Post Medieval
247	**4**	bone	1	0.004	Post Medieval
248	**10**	brick	14	0.587	Post Medieval
248	**10**	burnt material	16	0.67	Post Medieval
248	**10**	ceramic drain	1	0.023	Post Medieval
248	**10**	clay pipe	1	0.023	Post Medieval
248	**10**	coal	8	0.267	Post Medieval
248	**10**	glass	10	0.233	Post Medieval
248	**10**	plain earthenware	13	0.255	Post Medieval
248	**10**	post medieval pot	6	0.035	Post Medieval
248	**10**	saggers	3	0.206	Post Medieval
248	**10**	slag/clinker	15	3.307	Post Medieval
248	**10**	slate	4	0.225	Post Medieval
248	**10**	tableware	38	0.627	Post Medieval
248	**10**	yellow slip ware	16	0.322	Post Medieval
249	**10**	brick	4	0.549	Post Medieval
249	**10**	burnt material	4	0.616	Post Medieval
249	**10**	firebrick	3	1.738	Post Medieval
249	**10**	plain earthenware	26	4.1	Post Medieval
249	**10**	post medieval pot	1	0.007	Post Medieval
249	**10**	saggers	20	3.11	Post Medieval
249	**10**	slag/clinker	2	0.167	Post Medieval
249	**10**	slate	3	0.101	Post Medieval
249	**10**	tableware	13	0.424	Post Medieval
249	**10**	trail slip ware	2	0.053	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
249	**10**	yellow slip ware	45	0.852	Post Medieval
249	**10**	bone	4	0.029	Post Medieval
250	**10**	brick	25	1.658	Post Medieval
250	**10**	firebrick	1	2.442	Post Medieval
250	**10**	glass	2	0.015	Post Medieval
250	**10**	green slate	2	0.297	Post Medieval
250	**10**	plain earthenware	13	0.108	Post Medieval
250	**10**	post medieval pot	1	0.023	Post Medieval
250	**10**	saggers	62	5.537	Post Medieval
250	**10**	slag/clinker	16	1.443	Post Medieval
250	**10**	tableware	23	0.305	Post Medieval
250	**10**	trail slip ware	1	0.019	Post Medieval
250	**10**	yellow slip ware	77	1.199	Post Medieval
252	**10**	burnt material	13	0.126	Post Medieval
252	**10**	coal	8	0.136	Post Medieval
252	**10**	firebrick	13	8.524	Post Medieval
252	**10**	flint	1	0.006	Post Medieval
252	**10**	net sinker weight	1	0.02	Post Medieval
252	**10**	plain earthenware	141	2.018	Post Medieval
252	**10**	post medieval pot	4	0.072	Post Medieval
252	**10**	saggers	382	12.243	Post Medieval
252	**10**	slag/clinker	6	0.236	Post Medieval
252	**10**	tableware	281	3.414	Post Medieval
252	**10**	trail slip ware	8	0.154	Post Medieval
252	**10**	yellow slip ware	1015	7.914	Post Medieval
252	**10**	bone	1	0.002	Post Medieval
253	**7**	coal	2	0.022	Post Medieval
253	**7**	ceramic drain	1	0.077	Post Medieval
253	**7**	glass	1	0.006	Post Medieval
253	**7**	plain earthenware	6	0.131	Post Medieval
253	**7**	post medieval pot	1	0.004	Post Medieval
253	**7**	tableware	10	0.192	Post Medieval
253	**7**	trail slip ware	2	0.033	Post Medieval
253	**7**	yellow slip ware	6	0.121	Post Medieval
254	**7**	brick	1	0.223	Post Medieval
254	**7**	coal	1	0.004	Post Medieval
254	**7**	ceramic drain	2	0.231	Post Medieval
254	**7**	plain earthenware	2	0.022	Post Medieval
254	**7**	post medieval pot	2	0.006	Post Medieval
254	**7**	tableware	13	0.131	Post Medieval
254	**7**	trail slip ware	4	0.01	Post Medieval
254	**7**	yellow slip ware	1	0.052	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	firebrick	1	0.293	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	plain earthenware	1	0.005	Post Medieval

Context	Trench	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
u/s	**u/s**	saggers	16	5.78	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	saggers w/ kiln furniture	3	1.266	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	slag/clinker	6	0.962	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	tableware	6	0.105	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	trail slip ware	4	0.142	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	yellow slip ware	1	0.017	Post Medieval
u/s	**u/s**	bone	50	0.088	Post Medieval

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

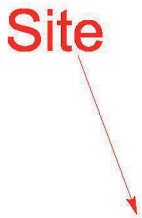
Context	Trench	Type	Description
100	*1*	Deposit	Turf
101	*1*	Deposit	Topsoil
102	*1*	Deposit	Interface
103	*2*	Deposit	Topsoil
104	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
105	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
106	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
107	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
108	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
109	*11*	Deposit	Topsoil
110	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
111	*1*	Deposit	Levelling Layer
112	*1*	Deposit	Levelling Layer
113	*11*	Deposit	Road
114	*11*	Cut	for Tank
115	*11*	Fill	Clay Lining
116	*11*	Fill	Dump Layer
117	*11*	Deposit	Backfill
118	*11*	Deposit	Burnt layer
119	*11*	Deposit	Burnt layer
120	*11*	Deposit	Burnt layer
121	*11*	Deposit	Burnt layer
122	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
123	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
124	*VOID*	VOID	VOID
125	*5*	Deposit	Layer
126	*5*	Deposit	Layer
127	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
128	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
129	*5*	Deposit	Layer
130	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
131	*2*	Deposit	Interface
132	*2*	Structure	Yard
133	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer
134	*2*	Deposit	Original Ground Surface
135	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer
136	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer
137	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer
138	*2*	Deposit	Original Ground Surface
139	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer

Context	Trench	Type	Description
140	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer
141	*2*	Structure	Yard
142	*2*	Deposit	Dump Layer
143	*2*	Deposit	Original Ground Surface
144	*2*	Deposit	Topsoil
145	*2*	Deposit	Natural
146	*11*	Deposit	Backfill
147	*13*	Fill	Backfill
148	*11*	Deposit	Topsoil
149	*13*	Deposit	Topsoil
150	*11*	Cut	for Tank
151	*11*	Deposit	Clay Lining
152	*11*	Structure	Wall
153	*13*	Deposit	Clay Lining
154	*13*	Deposit	Clay Lining
155	*11*	Deposit	Road
156	*11*	Deposit	Road
157	*11*	Deposit	Road
158	*12*	Cut	for Tank
159	*12*	Deposit	Backfill
160	*12*	Deposit	Backfill
161	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
162	*12*	Deposit	Topsoil
163	*1*	Deposit	Dump Layer
164	*VOID*	VOID	VOID
165	*5*	Structure	Floor
166	*5*	Structure	Floor
167	*5*	Structure	Wall
168	*5*	Structure	Floor
169	*5*	Structure	Wall
170	*5*	Structure	Floor
171	*5*	Structure	Floor
172	*5*	Structure	Floor
173	*5*	Structure	Drain
174	*5*	Structure	Floor
175	*5*	Structure	Gutter
176	*5*	Structure	Wall
177	*5*	Structure	Wall
178	*5*	Deposit	Mortar
179	*5*	Deposit	Rubble
180	*5*	Structure	Wall
181	*1*	Deposit	Natural
182	*8*	Deposit	Topsoil
183	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer

Context	Trench	Type	Description
184	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer
185	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer
186	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer
187	*8*	Structure	Wall
188	*8*	Structure	Wall
189	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer
190	*8*	Structure	Buttress
191	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer
192	*8*	Deposit	Burnt layer
193	*8*	Structure	Wall
194	*8*	Structure	Wall
195	*8*	Structure	Hearth
196	*8*	Structure	Wall
197	*8*	Structure	Drain
198	*8*	Fill	Drain
199	*8*	Structure	Wall
200	*8*	Structure	Floor
201	*8*	Structure	Re-used stone
202	*8*	Structure	Brick Structure
203	*8*	Structure	Brick Structure
204	*8*	Structure	Brick Structure
205	*8*	Structure	Wall
206	*8*	Structure	Doorway
207	*8*	Structure	Brick Structure
208	*8*	Deposit	Foundation
209	*8*	Deposit	Dump Layer
210	*7*	Structure	Wall
211	*7*	Structure	Floor
212	*7*	Structure	Wall
213	*7*	Structure	Wall
214	*7*	Structure	Floor
215	*7*	Structure	Floor
216	*7*	Structure	Wall
217	*7*	Deposit	Foundation
218	*7*	Deposit	Rubble
219	*7*	Deposit	Topsoil
220	*7*	Structure	Doorway
221	*7*	Structure	Wall
222	*7*	Deposit	Mortar
223	*7*	Deposit	Dump Layer
224	*7*	Deposit	Foundation
225	*3*	Deposit	Dump Layer
226	*3*	Deposit	Interface
227	*3*	Structure	Yard

Context	Trench	Type	Description
228	*3*	Structure	Yard
229	*3*	Cut	Pit
230	*3*	Fill	of Pit
231	*3*	Structure	Floor
232	*3*	Deposit	Foundation
233	*3*	Deposit	Topsoil
234	*3*	Deposit	Dump Layer
235	*3*	Deposit	Foundation
236	*4*	Structure	Yard
237	*4*	Deposit	Topsoil
238	*4*	Structure	Floor
239	*4*	Deposit	Foundation
240	*4*	Cut	for Wall
241	*4*	Fill	of Wall Cut
242	*4*	Structure	Wall
243	*4*	Structure	Walkway
244	*4*	Deposit	Foundation
245	*4*	Deposit	Foundation
246	*4*	Deposit	Foundation
247	*4*	Structure	Yard
248	*10*	Deposit	Backfill
249	*10*	Deposit	Topsoil
250	*10*	Deposit	Backfill
251	*10*	Deposit	Clay Lining
252	*10*	Structure	Road
253	*7*	Deposit	Dump Layer
254	*13*	Cut	for Tank
255	*13*	Cut	for Tank

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



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Dr.No.: 1

Scale 1:200,000

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DATE: 17.1.07

N

TITLE:

Site Location

COMMISSIONED BY:

Dearham Parish Council

Figure 1 : Site Location

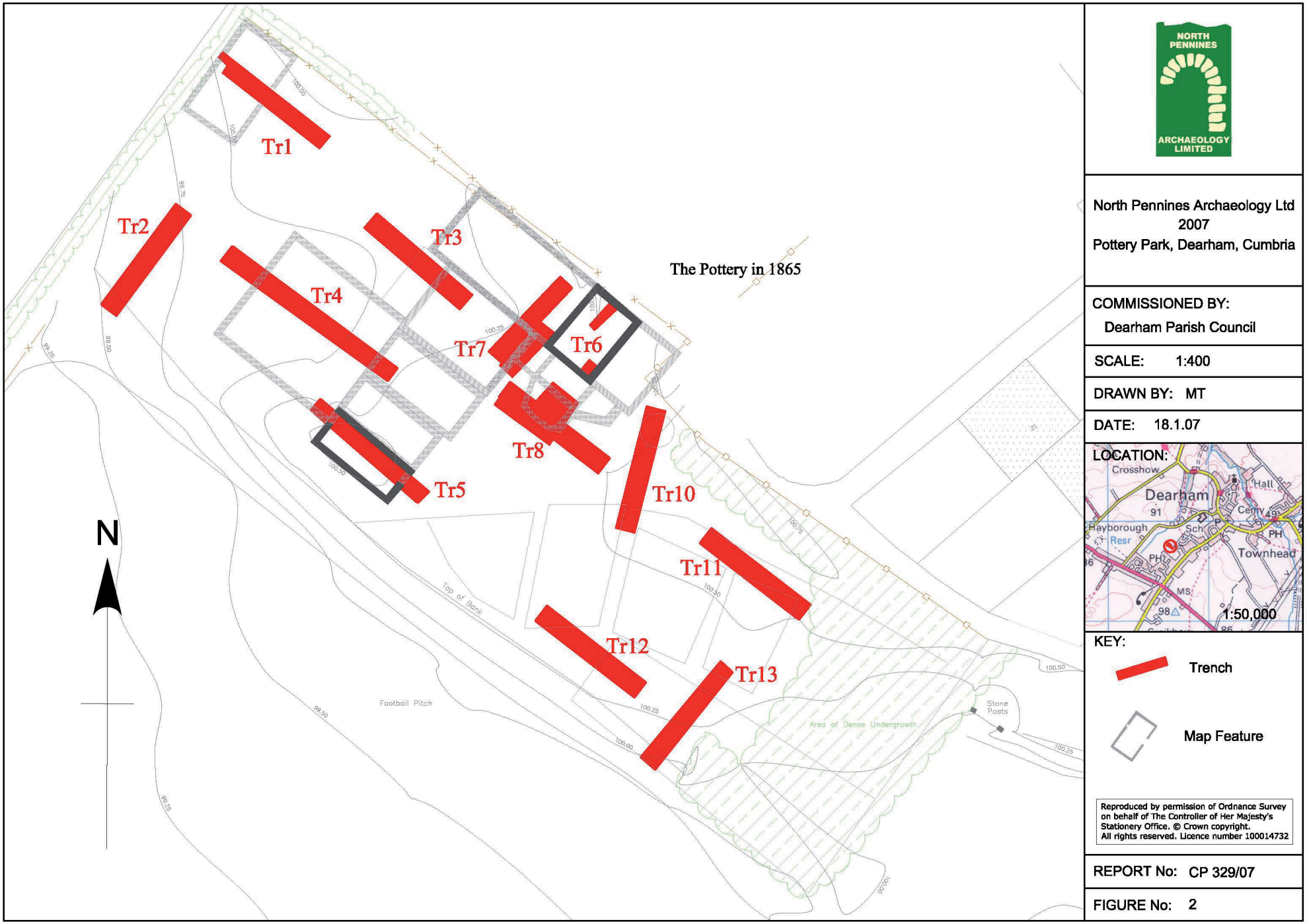
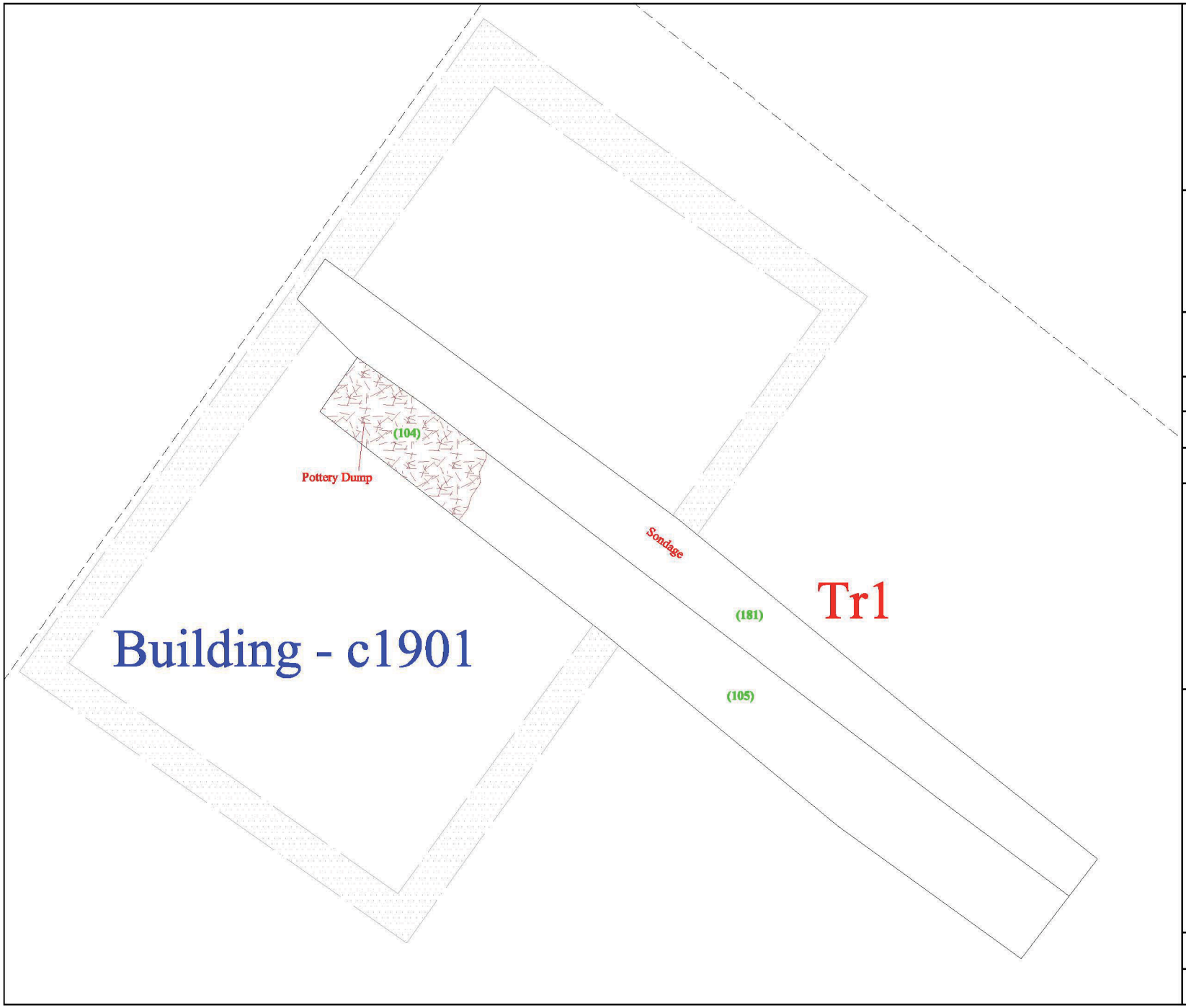


Figure 2 : Trench Locations, showing Building Outlines from Cartographic Sources, and Contours



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KEY:

- Building Position
- Tr1 — Trench Number
- (105) — Context Number
- Brick
- Stone
- Slag
- Pot and Sagger

REPORT No: CP329/07

FIGURE No: 3

Figure 3 : Plan of Trench 1

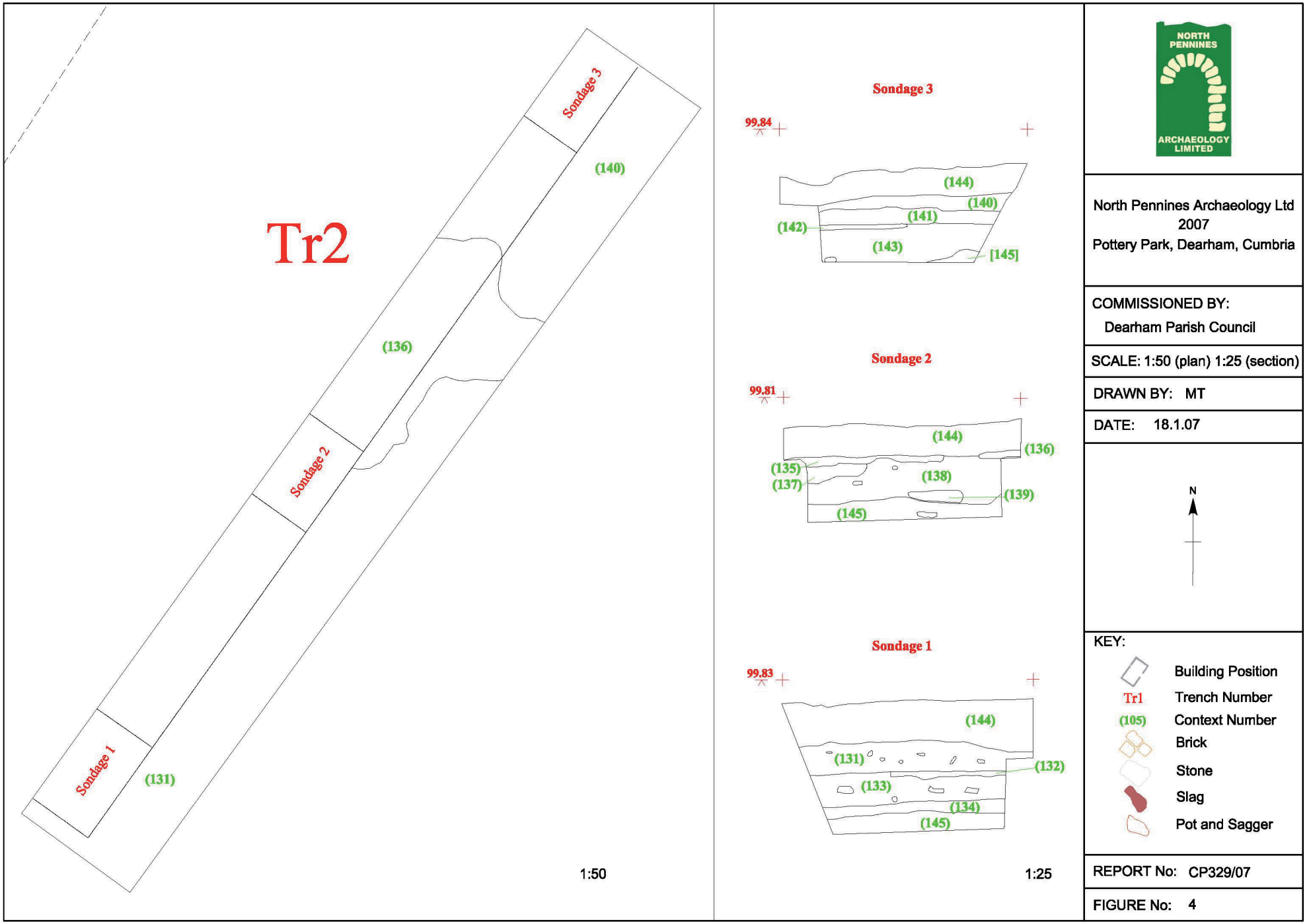
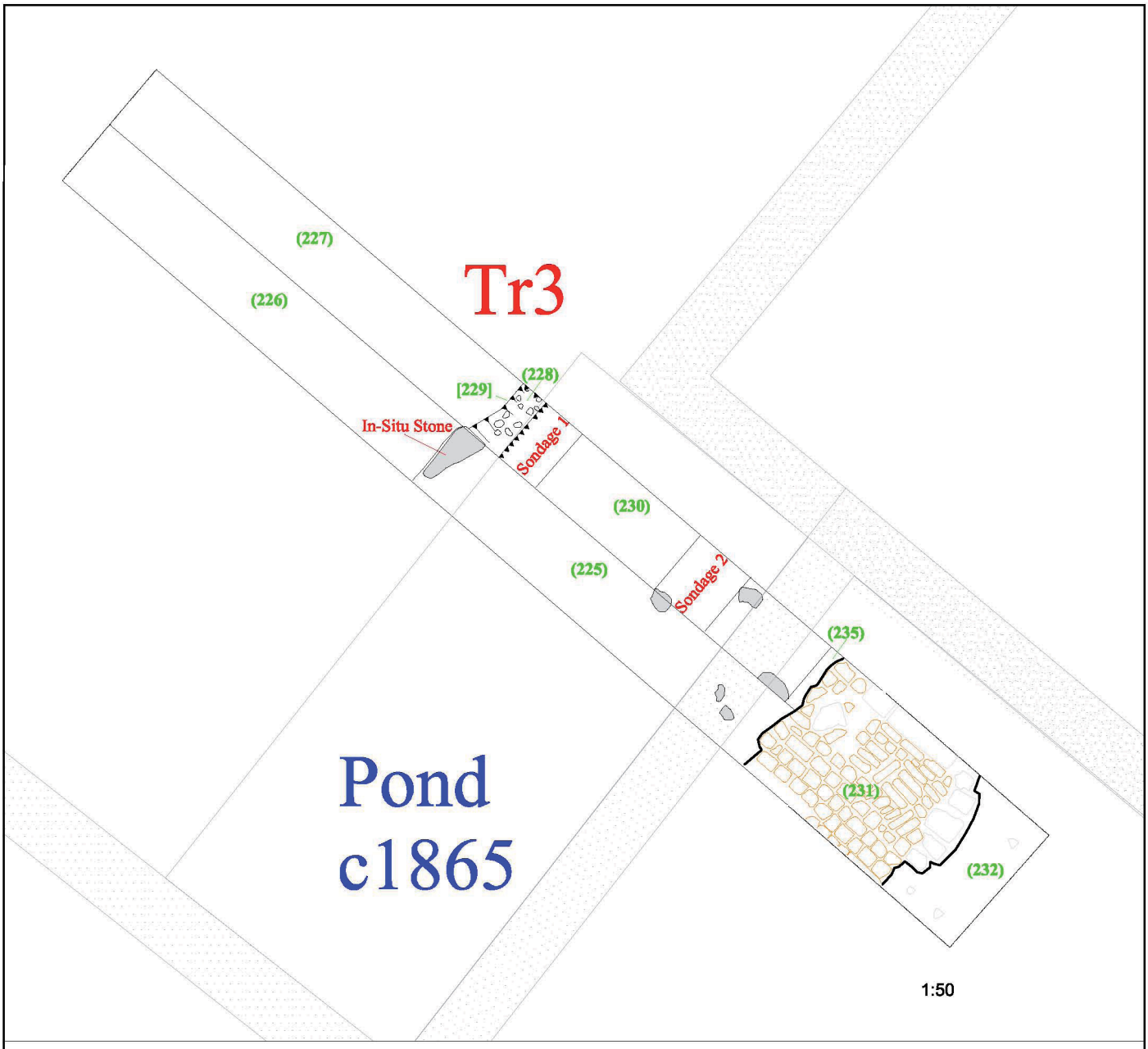
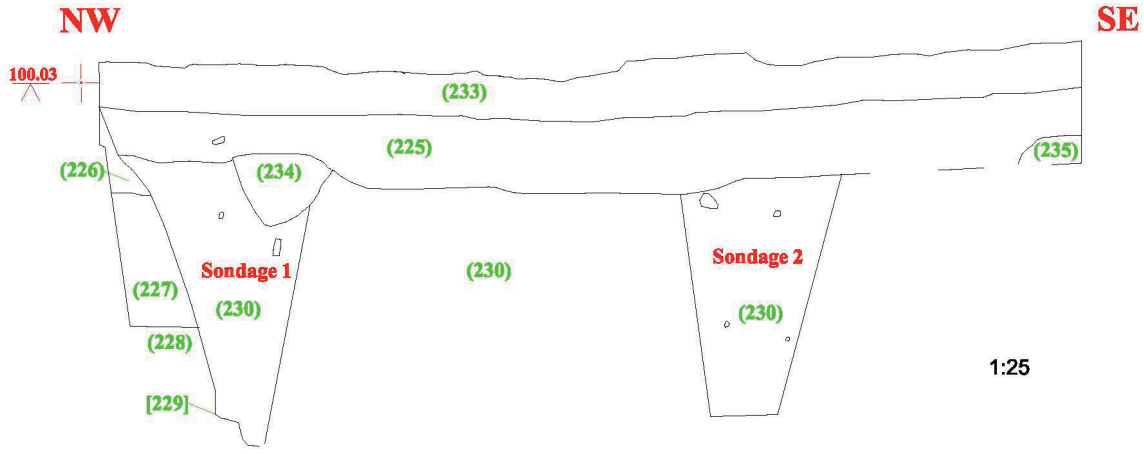


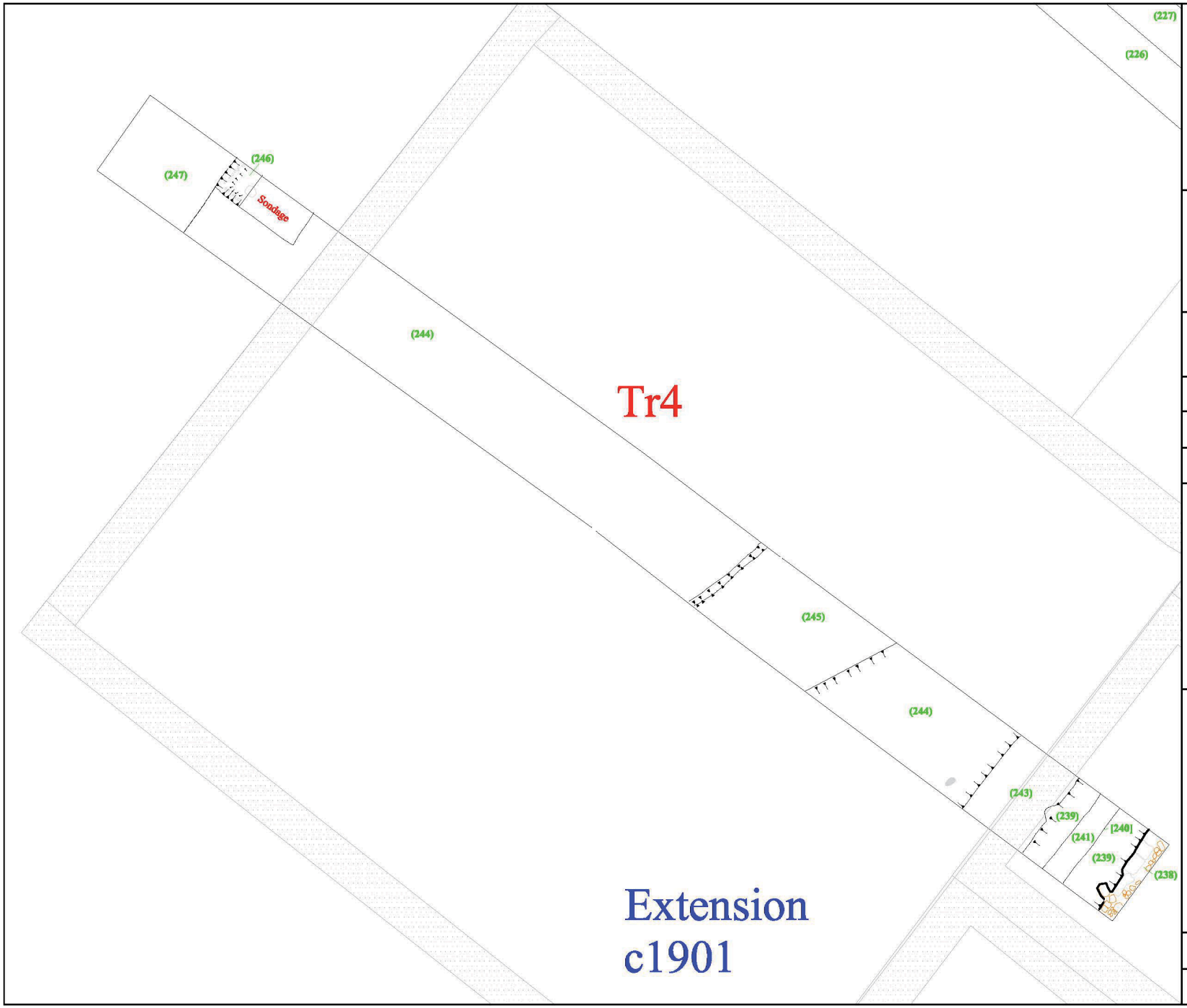
Figure 4 : Plan and South-west Facing Sections, Trench 2





North Pennines Archaeology Ltd 2007	PROJECT: Pottery Park, Dearham, Cumbria SCALE: 1:50 (plan) 1:25 (section) REPORT No: CP 329/07 CLIENT Dearham Parish Council DRAWN BY: MT DATE: 18.1.07 FIGURE No: 5	N	KEY: Building Position Tr1 Trench Number (105) Context Number Brick Stone Slag Pot and Sagger

Figure 5: Plan and South-West Facing Section, Trench 3



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N

KEY:

- Building Position
- Tr1 Trench Number
- (105) Context Number
- Brick
- Stone
- Slag
- Pot and Sagger

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FIGURE No: 6

Figure 6 : Plan of Trench 4

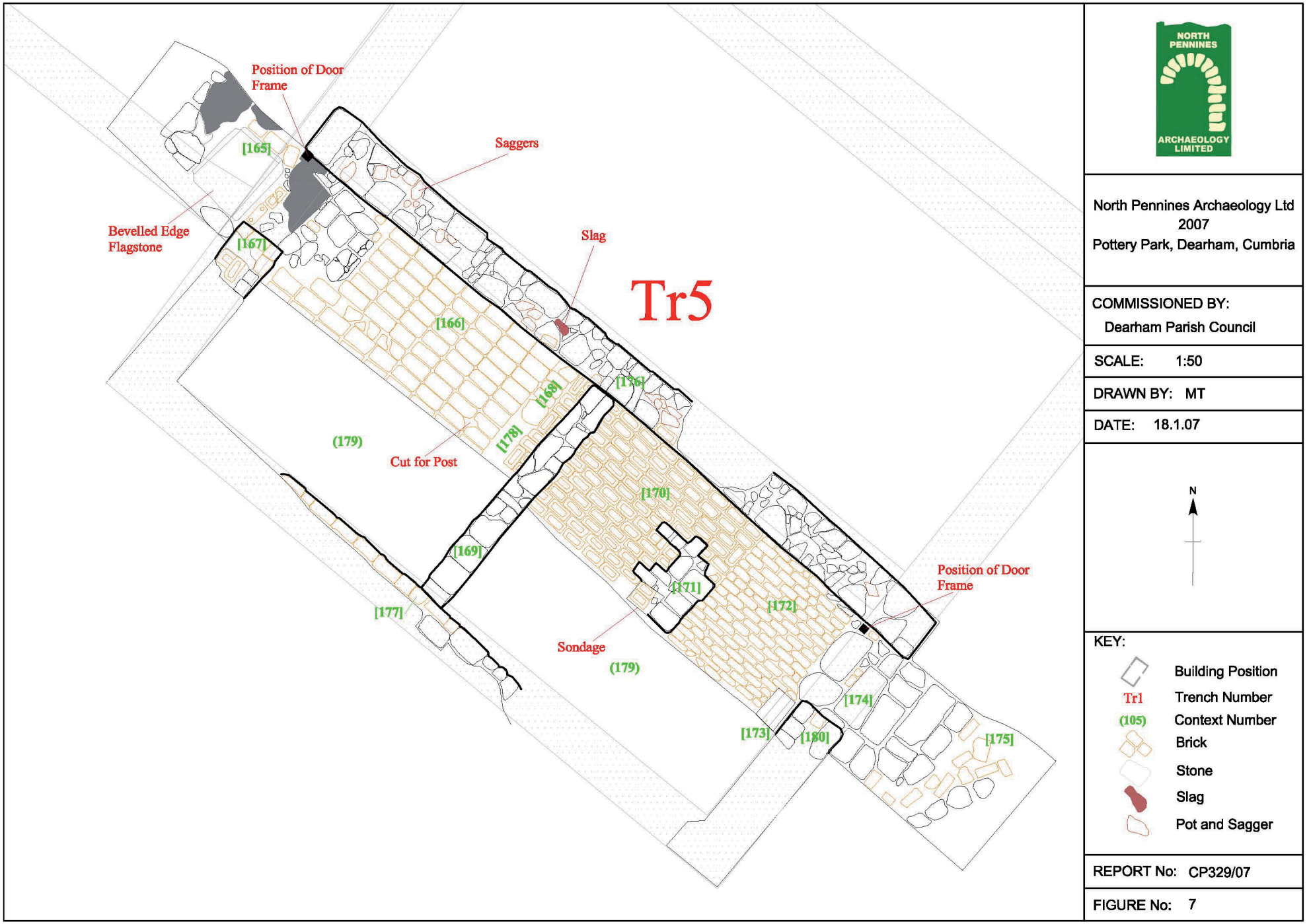
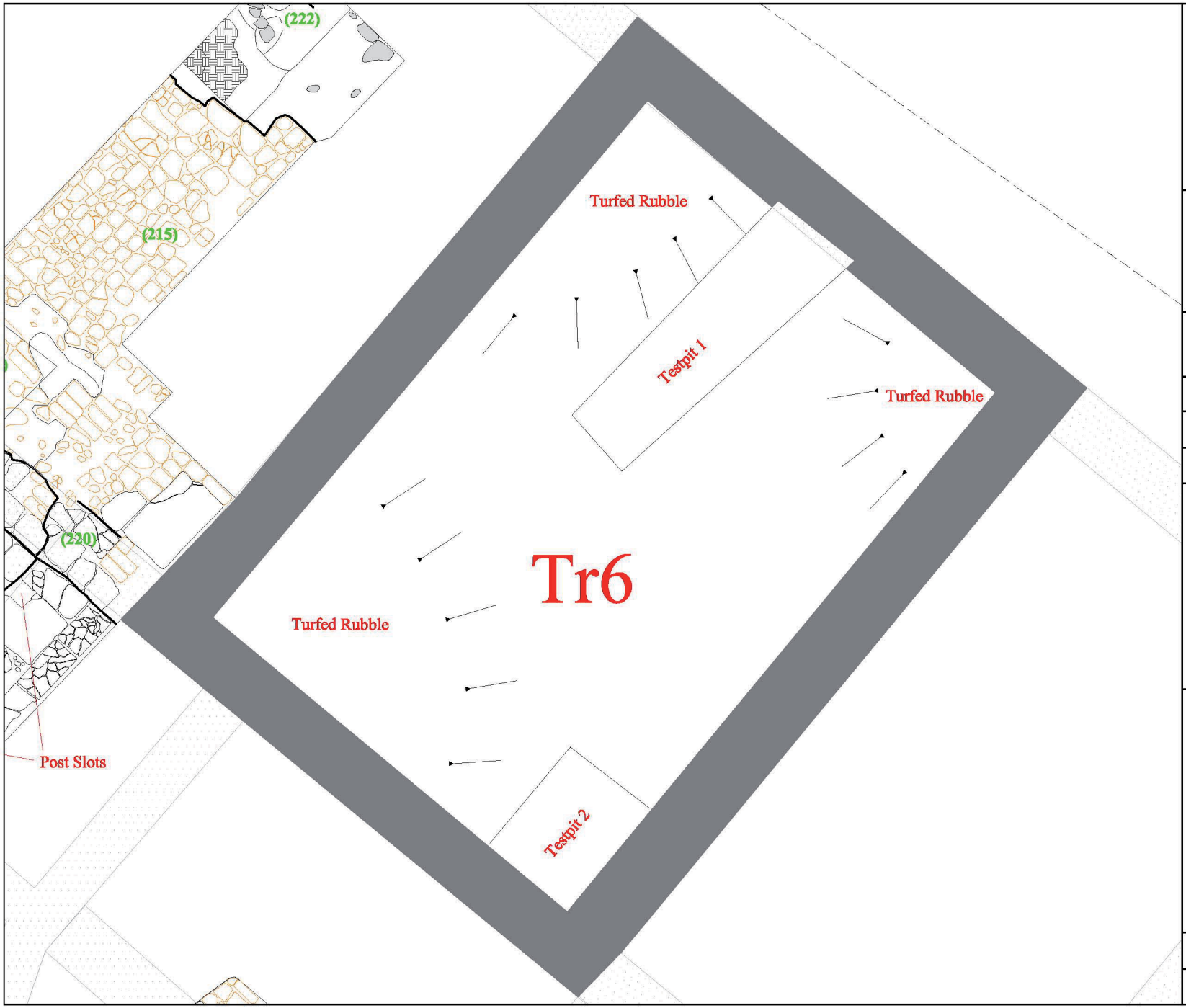


Figure 7 : Plan of Trench 5



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KEY:

- Building Position
- Tr1 Trench Number
- (105) Context Number
- Brick
- Stone
- Slag
- Pot and Sagger

REPORT No: CP329/07

FIGURE No: 8

Figure 8 : Plan of Trench 6

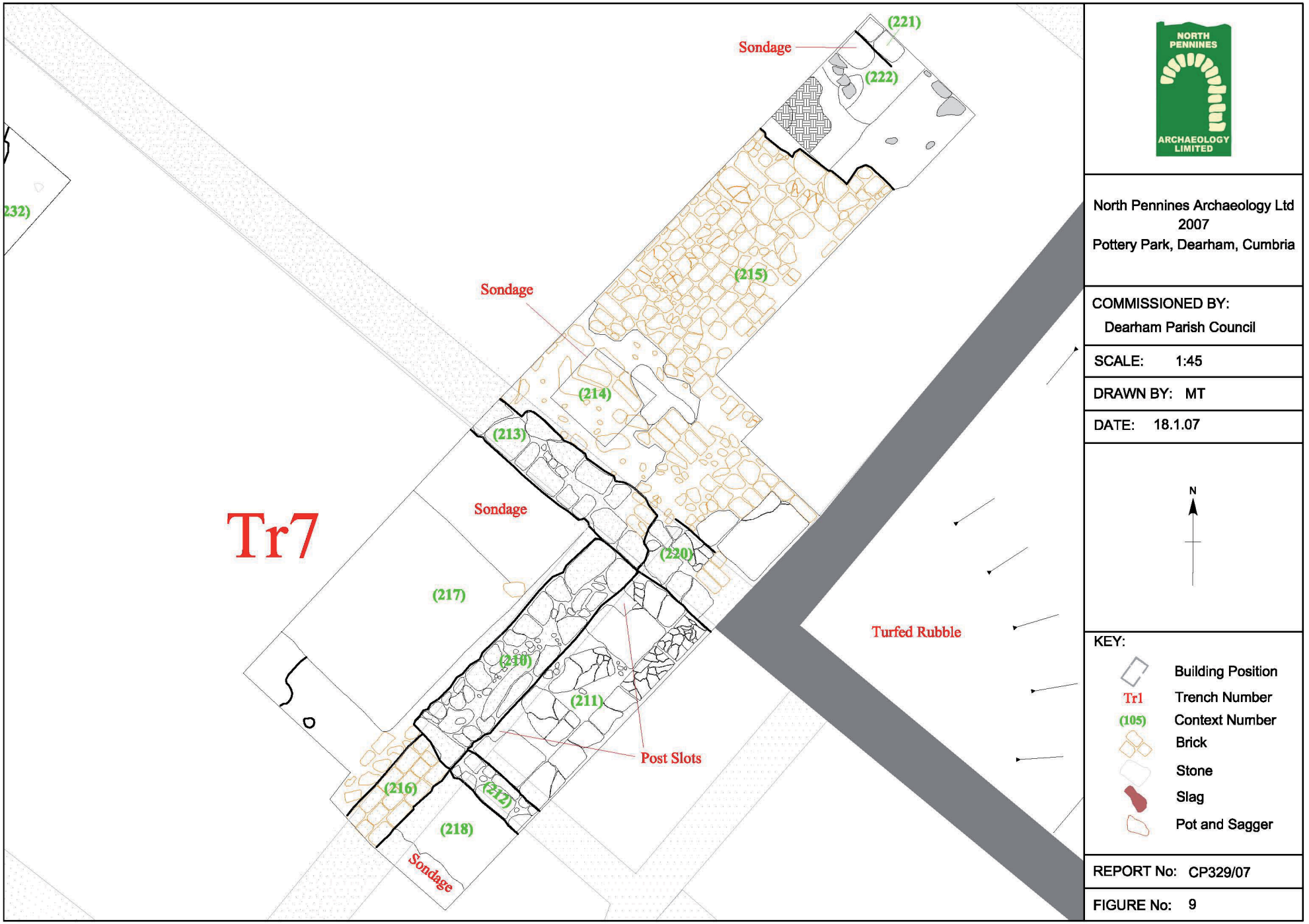
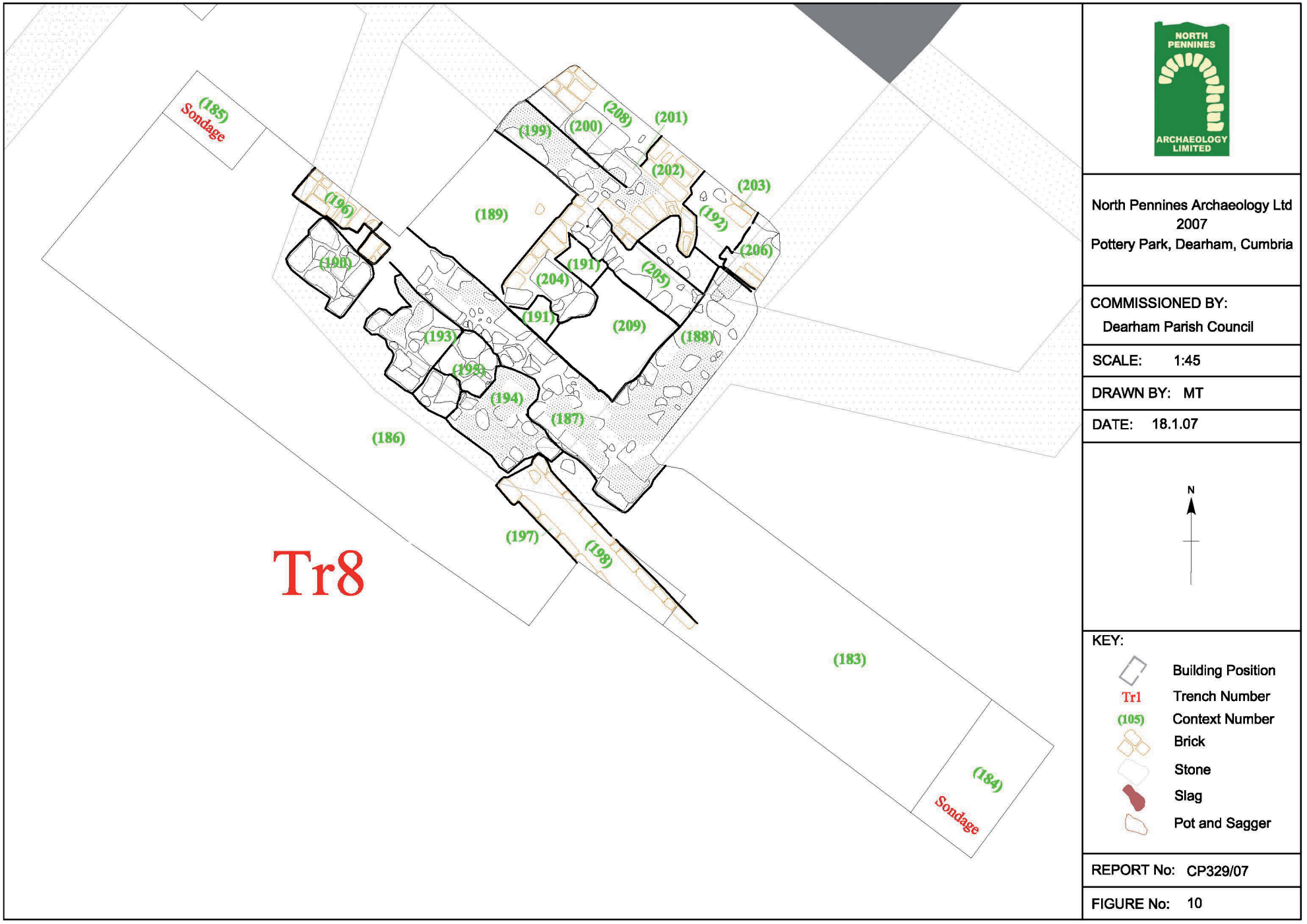


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 7



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DATE: 18.1.07

N

KEY:

- Building Position
- Tr1 Trench Number
- (105) Context Number
- Brick
- Stone
- Slag
- Pot and Sagger

REPORT No: CP329/07

FIGURE No: 10

Figure 10: Plan of Trench 8

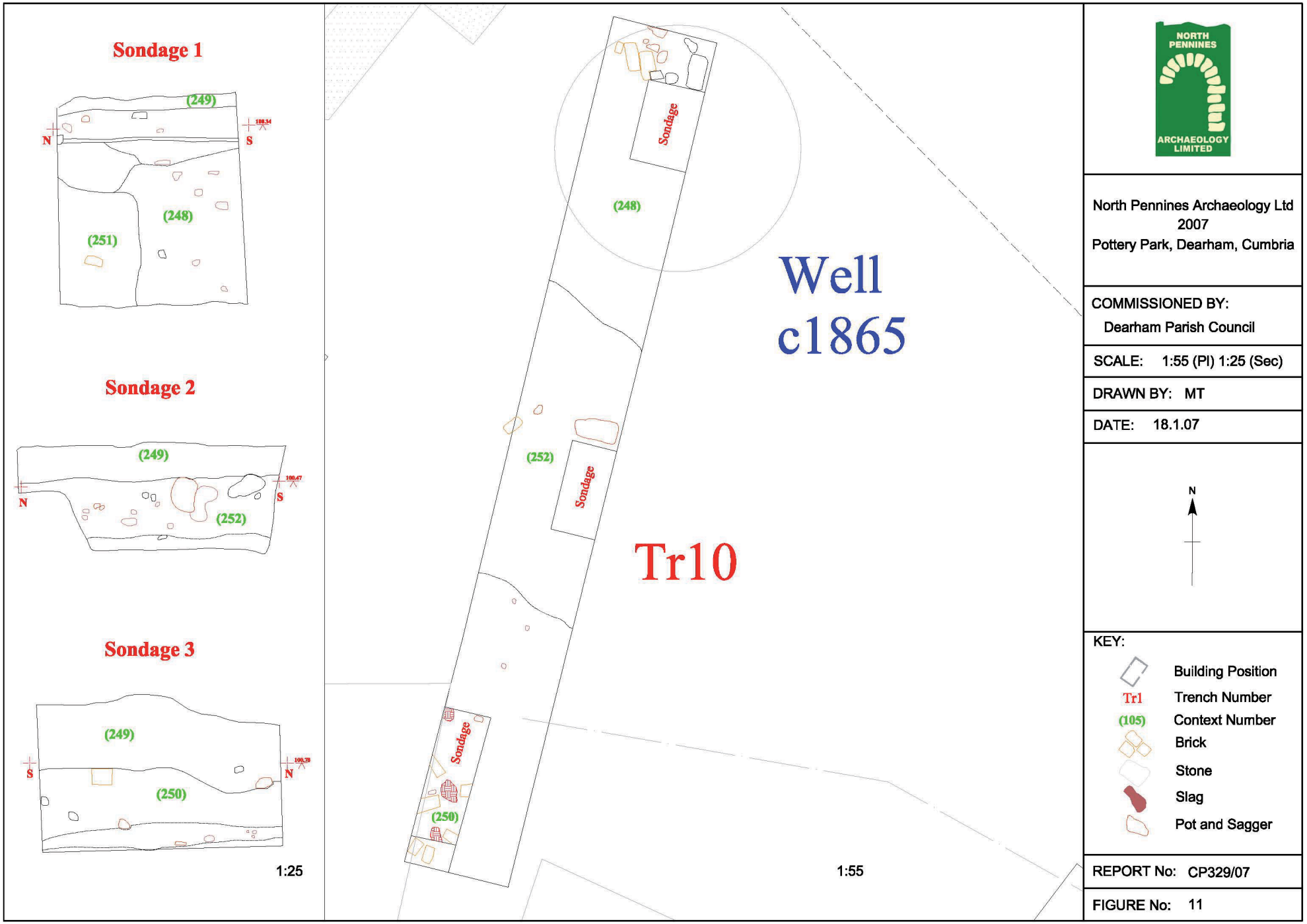

Figure 11: Plan and Sections, Trench 10

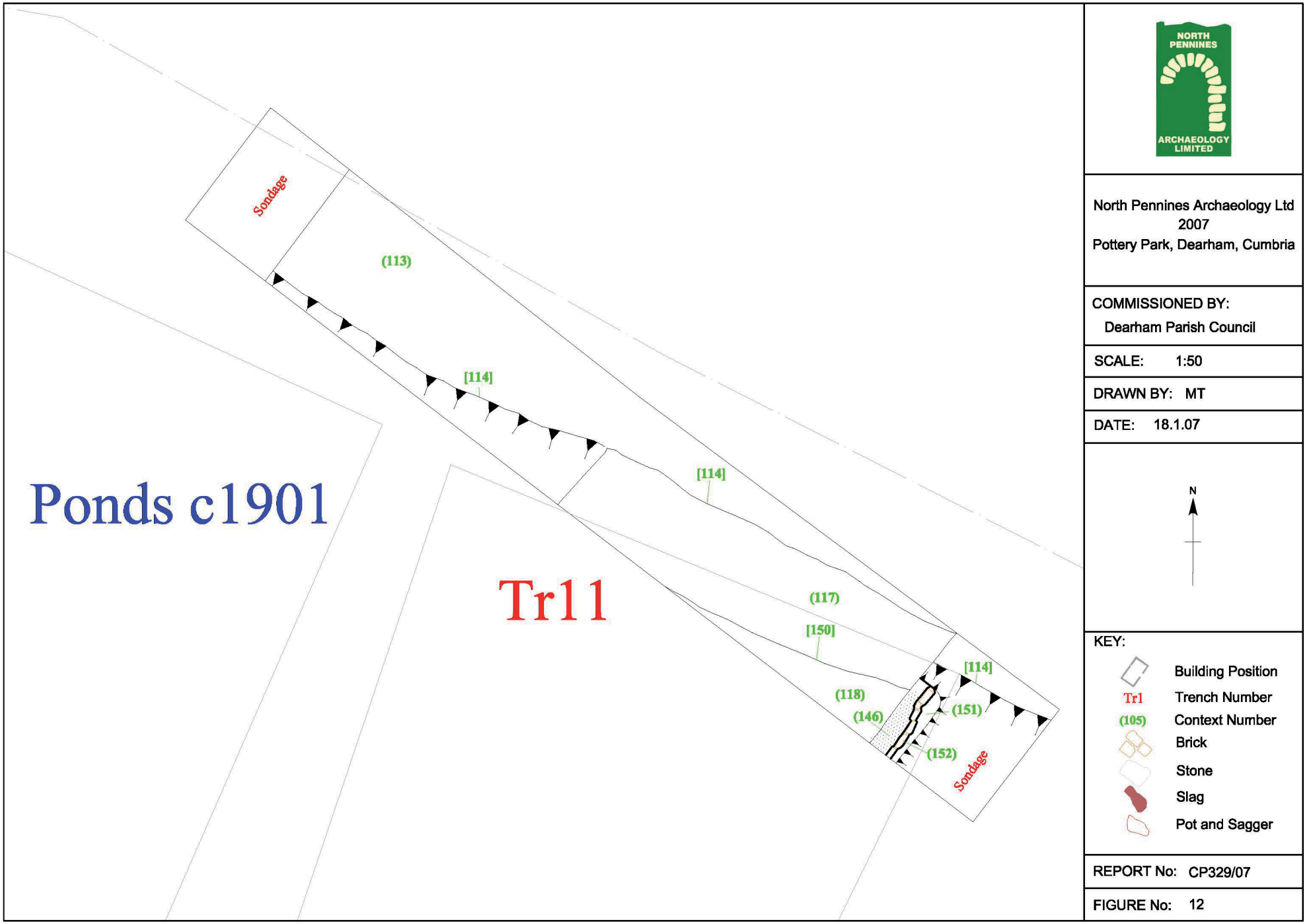

Figure 12: Plan of Trench 11

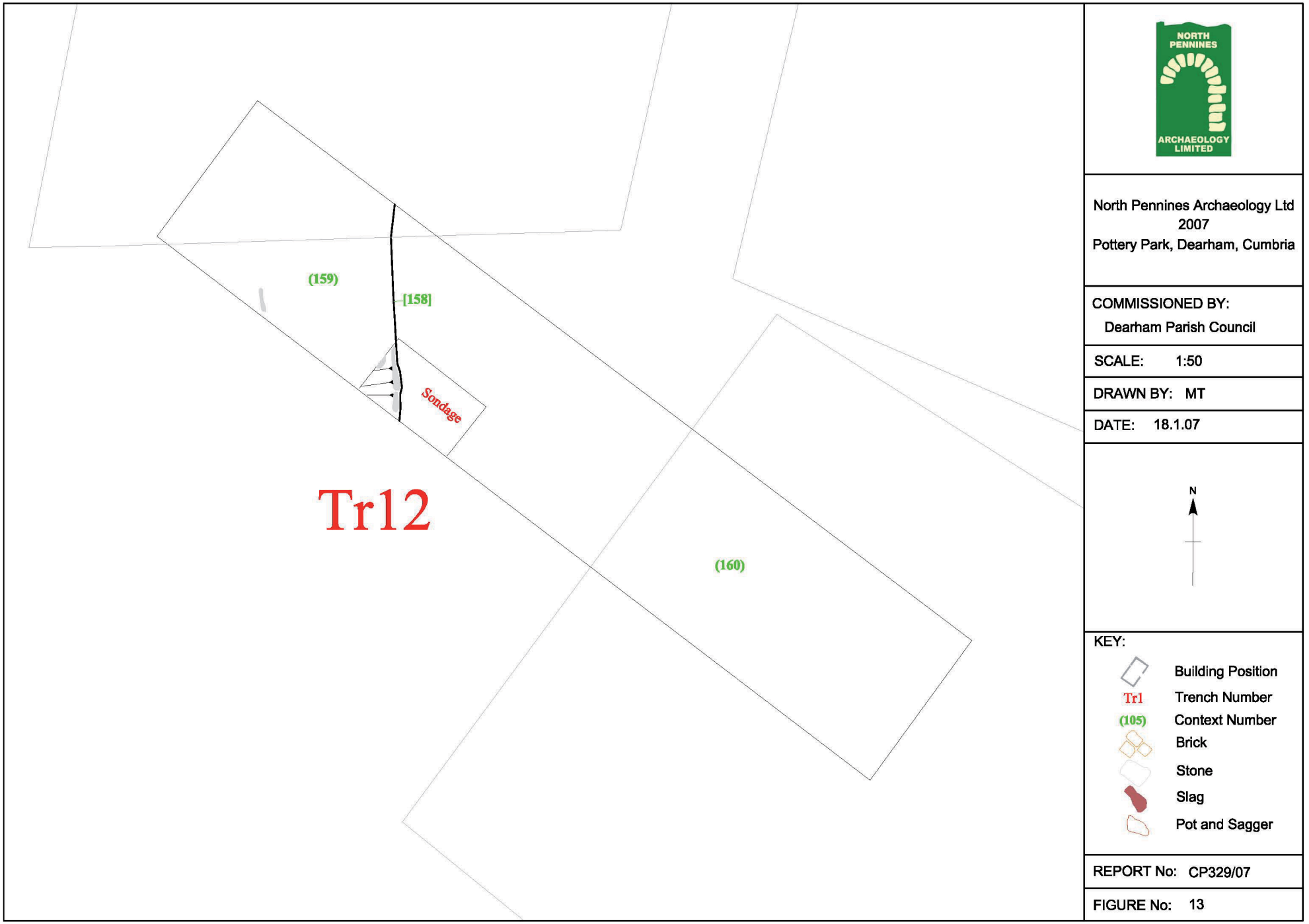

Figure 13: Plan of Trench 12

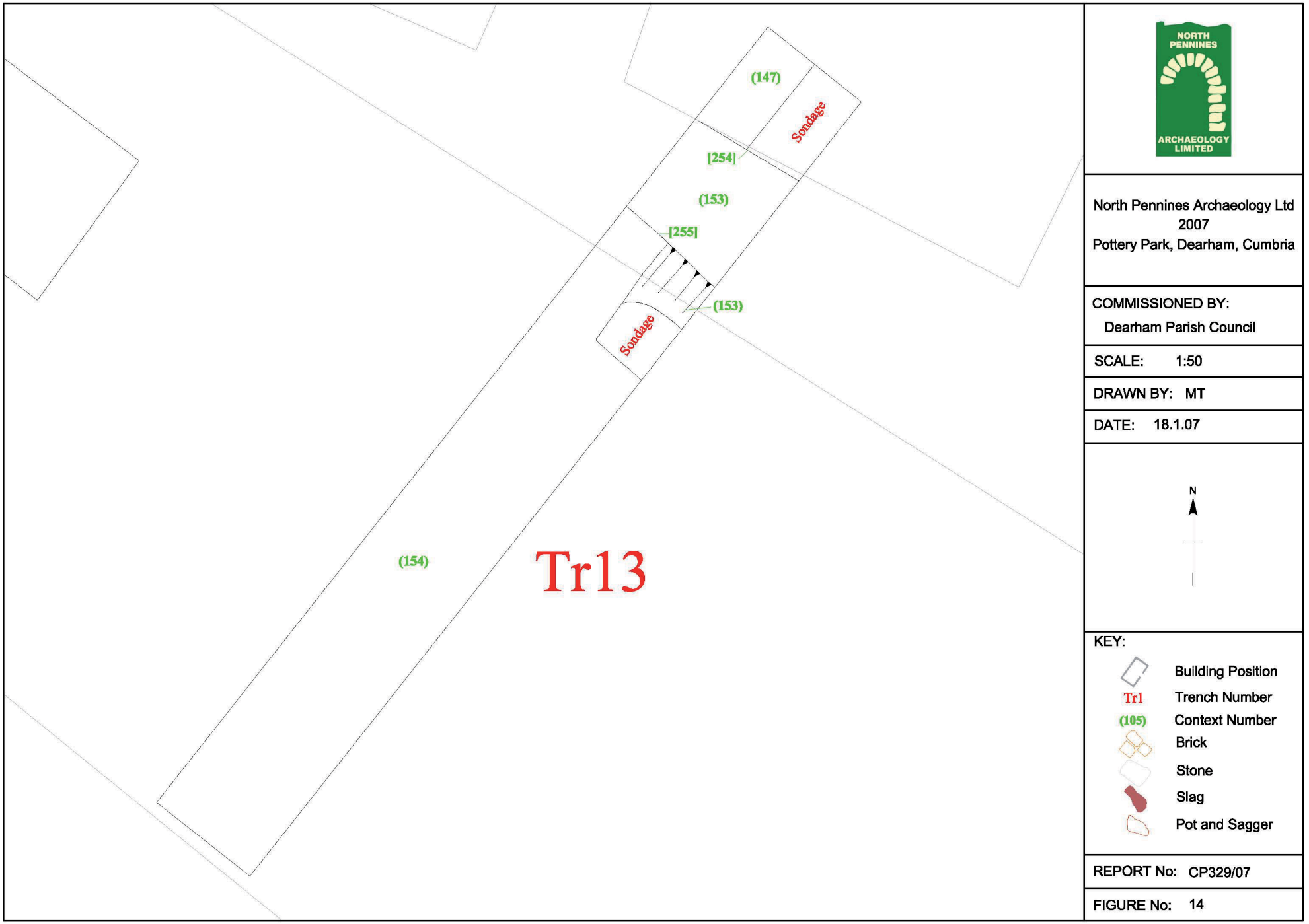

Figure 14: Plan of Trench 13