



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
ON LAND AT IVY LEIGH,
HARPUR AVENUE,
TICKNALL,
DERBYSHIRE
(TIHA 10)**

Work Undertaken For The
Ticknall Archaeology Research Group

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at Ivy Leigh, Harpur Avenue, Ticknall, Derbyshire because documentary evidence indicated that this was a site of pottery production and examples of unstratified pottery and kiln furniture had been found. A previous investigation had revealed a pit and gully of 15th-16th century date and a probable buried subsoil of 16th-17th century date. These had been overlain by 17th-18th century dumping of kiln waste and furniture including a smashed and redeposited kiln floor of probable 16th-17th century origin.

The present investigation revealed a sequence of dumped deposits associated with the practice of pottery making. These contained mostly mid 16th to mid 17th century pottery, although some earlier 13th to 14th century pottery was identified, suggesting that earlier deposits had been disturbed and raising the possibility of an earlier phase of pottery making at the site.

A mid 16th to 17th century kiln was identified along with three stone structures which post-dated the kiln but also dated from the mid 16th to mid 17th century. These included a culvert, a probable building and another stone culvert or possible wall.

These structures were overlain by more dumped deposits containing mid 16th to mid 17th century kiln waste, kiln furniture and pottery fragments.

An undated square pit was cut through the latest of these dumped deposits and a layer of topsoil extended throughout the site overlying the pit and the mid 16th to mid 17th century dumps.

The largest category of finds retrieved

from the evaluation comprised pottery of mid 16th to mid 17th century date, although earlier and later types were also in evidence. The second largest category comprises fired clay associated with pottery production in the form of kiln furniture and waste products.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Excavation

An archaeological excavation is defined as, “a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during the fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design” (IfA 2008).

2.2 Background

The landowners gave permission for a limited excavation to be undertaken in part of the garden. The work was undertaken by volunteers from the Ticknall Archaeology Research Group and funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Professional supervision of fieldwork, recording and report production, including analysis of pottery, was provided by Archaeological Project Services. The investigation was carried out in two phases which took place between the 15th and 19th of March 2010 and the 9th and 13th of August 2010. The investigation was completed in accordance with a specification designed by Archaeological Project Services and approved by the Derbyshire County Council Archaeology Officer (Appendix 1).

2.3 Topography and Geology

Ticknall is located in Derbyshire approximately 10km south of Derby, 3.5km southwest of Melbourne and 7km northeast of Swadlincote (Fig. 1).

The site lies within Ticknall village centred on National Grid Reference SK 3522 2387 (Fig. 2). It is situated on the south side of Main Street at a height of c. 100m OD.

Local soils are of the Dunnington Heath Association, typically stagnogleyic argillic brown earths (SSEW 1983). These are developed over a solid geology of Ticknall Limestone and Polesworth Formation Sandstone with areas of alluvium immediately north of the site (BGS 2001).

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The earliest reference to landowners in Ticknall is in the will of Wulfric Spot in 1004 when he left land to Burton Abbey. The abbey retained it until the dissolution of the monasteries, and Sir William Paget bought the abbey's lands in 1546.

In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Ticknall was owned by the King, the abbey and Nigel de Stafford, each having a manor. Henry I granted his manor to Richard, 2nd Earl of Chester, who came of age in 1115. Successive earls and other individuals gave much of the land to Repton Priory after it had been refounded at Repton by Maud, Countess of Chester. The Francis and Abell families were the main landowners in Ticknall from late medieval times. The Harpur family bought up most of the land from the 1620s, when they became lords of Calke manor, to the late 18th century (Spavold and Brown, 2005, 14).

The place-name Ticknall was recorded as *Tichenhalle* in the Domesday Survey and

comes from the Old English *ticcen* (kid) and *halh* (nook, recess or remote valley) (Ekwall 1989).

The church of St. George was built close to the former church of St. Thomas a Beckett in 1841. It is in the Gothic Revival style. Some parts of the old church proved resistant to gunpowder and the west wall and altar window are still standing (www.derbyshireuk.net).

At least 28 potteries operated in Ticknall between the 15th and 19th centuries, although the small amount of published literature and lack of basic work on fabrics and forms means the products of this prolific pottery centre are often not recognised in excavated assemblages. As a result, Ticknall wares are mistakenly ascribed to Staffordshire or other well known production sites, preventing an understanding of the range, dating and distribution of these products.

Ticknall lies at the northern tip of the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire coalfield with limestone and clay also present. The geology therefore provided the stimulus for Ticknall's main occupations of pottery, brickmaking, lime burning and the coal mining which provided the fuel for the others (Spavold and Brown 2005, 19).

Limestone quarries and a limeworks at the east end of the village were linked to the Ashby Canal at Willesley Basin near Ashby-de-la-Zouch (which joined the Coventry Canal and thence the national system) in 1802 by a horse operated tramway which remained in use until 1915. The stone arch over Melbourne Road in the village and the tunnel under the Calke Abbey drive survive (Clinker and Hadfield, 1958).

A comprehensive examination of documentary evidence pertaining to the

Ticknall potteries was undertaken by Sue Brown and Janet Spavold (Spavold and Brown, 2005). This research included the collection of unstratified pottery in order to identify the location of potting sites in the village and surrounding area. Limited investigations have been undertaken: the University of Leicester excavated at Heath End in the late 1990s; this work remains unpublished although it has resulted in several Masters dissertations. Commercial excavation in Ticknall resulting from PPG16 has taken place, but development in the village has been small scale offering limited opportunities for archaeological investigation.

The only known excavation of a kiln occurred in 2006, when Brown and Spavold excavated at Church Lane 150m northwest of the current site. Although a limited area was excavated, and it had been truncated by later rubbish pits, evidence suggested that the kiln would have had a semi-permanent roof and a construction of saggars and wasters bonded with clay. The pottery assemblage (largely Midlands Purple ware with some Cistercian ware) provided the first link between a definite Ticknall production site and a range of fabrics and forms allowing a mid 15th to mid 16th century date span to be proposed (Boyle and Rowlandson 2006 and 2008). Cistercian ware production in Ticknall is known at several sites, although none appear to predate the late 15th century (Boyle 2002-3, 116).

Ivy Leigh is within a plot that probably dates to the 12th century. It was the site of one of the earliest potteries in the village from the late 15th to early 16th centuries. The original house with thick stone rubble walls was built adjacent to Main Street. The oldest part of the current house was built in the 16th century by an unknown potter. It was extended by the earliest known potter on the site, Richard Cox. According to the Rent Rolls the site was

bought by the Harpurs from Gabriel Marriott by 1698 when Cox was the tenant. He died in 1732 and was succeeded as potter by John Knifton until 1766, then Isaac Hall to his death, at the age of 56, in 1800 when production on the site probably ceased. Further alterations were made to the house during the 19th and 20th centuries. The original house was a butcher's shop by the 1840s, later a bakehouse and has since been demolished. Part of the current house was the village post office in the early 20th century. (Spavold and Brown 2009).

The original plot was truncated at its eastern edge by the construction of Harpur Avenue in the 1970s. Until 2009, the remainder of the plot (on which stands the property 'Ivy Leigh') had not undergone excavation and the range of pottery produced there was not fully understood. The current owners, Harold and Annette Soar, gave permission for excavation to be carried out in the garden at the rear of their property, offering the first opportunity to archaeologically explore the site (Peachey 2009).

Prior to the 2009 investigation, unstratified pottery recovered from the back garden indicated two phases of production (late 15th to mid 16th century and late 16th to 18th century); it appeared that wasters from the two phases were concentrated in different areas of the property. Kiln props and furniture recovered from topsoil indicate different production methods to those employed at Church Lane.

The 2009 investigation at the site uncovered a pit and gully of 15th-16th century date and a probable buried subsoil of 16th-17th century date. These had been overlain by 17th-18th century dumping of kiln waste and furniture including a smashed and redeposited kiln floor of probable 16th-17th century origin (Peachey 2009).

3. AIMS

The aims of the work were to establish the date and range of pottery ware types and forms manufactured at Harpur Avenue and the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site; to determine the state of preservation of archaeological features and the methods employed in the manufacture of the pottery and to establish any similarities with, or differences from, the other known Ticknall production sites.

4. METHODS

Two trenches (Trenches 3 and 4) were opened by hand (Fig. 3). Trench 3 was irregularly shaped in order to avoid obstacles within the garden including a shed and a small water feature (pond). The trench measured 4.82m from east to west and 2.75m from north to south, however, the southeast corner was left unexcavated due to the location of the garden shed (Fig. 4). A number of extensions were added to this trench in order to further expose its contents and gain a fuller understanding of the archaeology within it. At its northwest corner the trench was extended 1.6m to the north and 0.95m to the east. A rectangular area measuring 0.8m by 0.55m was also excavated at the southeast corner of the extension. A second northwards extension was added c. 1.9m from the western edge of the trench and measured 1.6m in length with a width of 0.85m (Fig. 4). During the first phase of work in Trench 3, deposits and features were allocated context numbers 300 to 328. The second phase of work used context numbers starting from 500 in order to better differentiate between the two phases of work. Trench 4 measured 2m by 1.5m (Fig. 3), used context numbers starting from 400 and was excavated to the west of Trench 1 (2009) (Fig. 5).

Each deposit was allocated a unique

reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following fieldwork, the records were examined and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Phase 1 Natural deposits

The earliest deposit encountered in this trench was assigned context numbers (316)/(325)/(516), and consisted of loose, pinkish reddish brown sand and gravel (Figs. 6 and 7, Sections 1 and 4; Plates 4, 8 to 9). Some red ochre was also identified in this deposit.

Phase 2 Dumped deposits with high pebble content

Three separate deposits were identified overlying the sand and gravel. In the northern part of the kiln area was a firm, mid brown sandy clay (510), up to 0.13m thick, containing frequent rounded pebbles and two sherds of late 14th to 16th century pottery (Fig. 8, Sections 5 and 6; Plate 13).

A deposit of firm to friable, mottled, mid

yellow and yellowish grey silty clay with moderate small rounded pebbles (315)/(319)/(515) was recorded in the western and eastern ends of the trench (Fig. 6, Section 1; Plate 4). A sherd of mid 16th to mid 18th century pottery and a fragment dating from the mid 16th to 18th century, were retrieved from this deposit.

The third deposit overlying the pinkish sand and gravel also occurred in the western area of the trench and was composed of soft, slightly bluish grey clayey silt (324) with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.13m thick (Fig. 7, Section 4). Ten sherds of pottery, including some with relatively early dates, were recovered from this deposit. Three sherds were made of Ticknall Medieval light firing fabric (TMLF) dating from the 13th to 14th century, and four were fragments of Ticknall Medieval coarse ware (TMCW), also dating from the 13th to 14th century. The last three pieces were 16th to 18th century in date.

In Section 1 (Fig. 6; Plate 4), deposit (315)/(319)/(515) was overlain by two deposits located either side of cut [323].

The westernmost deposit comprised friable light grey clayey silt (321), up to 80mm thick, containing frequent rounded pebbles (Fig. 6, Section 1) (Plate 4). A single sherd of 12th to 13th century TMLF was retrieved from this deposit, along with twenty-eight fragments of TMCW and TMLF dating from the 13th to 14th century. Post-medieval pottery accounted for 17 sherds. A total of five fragments of kiln furniture, three of these dating from the 13th to 14th century were also recovered from this deposit. These are significant as (along with the early medieval pottery) they could be representative of a previously unknown earlier phase of pottery making at the site.

The easterly deposit consisted of soft mid brownish grey silty clay (308), and

rounded pebbles, up to 0.15m thick (Fig. 6, Section 1; Plate 4). Pottery retrieved from this deposit included a sherd of 13th to 14th century saggar and three sherds of 13th to 14th century Medieval Ticknall wares. Saggars are containers made of refractory clay used to protect clay articles and glazes from flames and gasses during firing. Refractory clay is usually high in alumina and silica which means that it can withstand high temperatures and is slow to melt. Three fragments of post-medieval pottery were also recovered.

Clayey silt (321) was overlain by a 0.15m thick deposit of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (317), containing occasional rounded pebbles (Fig. 6, Section 1; Plate 4). A total of 296 sherds of pottery were recovered from this deposit. Midlands Yellow ware accounted for 154 of these, while 101 fragments were of Midlands Purple ware. Pottery of 16th to 19th century date, as well as a sherd dating from the 18th to 19th century was also recovered from this deposit.

Phase 3 *Kiln construction and use*

Deposit (324), which was recorded in Section 4 overlying (316)/(325)/(516) had an up to 80mm thick, soft dark reddish brown clay (326)/(514), containing occasional charcoal flecks laid over top of it (Figs. 7 and 9, Sections 4 and 9). This was the deposit upon which kiln structure (513) was constructed.

The kiln structure (513) (Plates 22 to 23) had been constructed on the surface of layer (326)/(514) (Figs. 9 and 10, Sections 9, 10 and 13; Plates 15 to 16 and 19). The surviving remnants of the kiln structure consisted of saggars ranging in diameter from c. 0.20m to 0.28m with heights of c. 0.30m. It is difficult to extrapolate the size of the kiln base which was likely oval or circular in shape, due to truncation by later features, but it was at least 2m long by 1.90m wide.

Within the kiln structure (513) (Plate 22), was a surviving remnant of very hard orange to silvery grey vitrified clay (512), forming a horizontal V shape (Fig. 4) with a small opening at its northern end. It was thought during excavation that this was constructed in order to facilitate the funnelling of hot gasses into the kiln but upon reflection it appears to be too high up for this purpose and the funnel shape that the vitrified clay takes is probably coincidental.

Phase 4 Kiln abandonment and re-use of area

After the kiln was abandoned, the spaces between the saggars filled with soft mid brown clayey silt (314)/(523), up to 0.25m thick (Figs. 7, 9 and 10, Sections 4, 9, 10 and 13; Plates 8 to 9, 16 to 17). This deposit also reached beyond the internal area of the kiln structure and was recorded to the north and west of the kiln where it extended beyond the area of excavation and contained a significant amount of pottery. This build up of silt and pottery is likely to have formed as a result of potting activity in the vicinity rather than a deliberate episode of dumping. This may explain the higher silt content within the butter pot area which probably was avoided during the course of day to day activity. A total of 426 sherds, representing 395 vessels, were retrieved from this deposit. The majority of the pottery dated from the 16th to 18th century, however, five sherds of 13th to 14th century early medieval wares were also recovered.

Deposit (318) which was recorded at the southern end of the trench in Sections 4, 12 and 14 (Figs. 7, 9 and 10) (Plates 7 and 18), was up to 0.3m thick and very similar to (314)/(523). It is probably the same deposit and formed in the same way as (314)/(523). It contained some earlier pottery including six sherds of 13th to 14th century medieval wares and a single fragment of 15th to 17th century Cistercian-

type ware, along with 11 pieces dating from the 16th to 18th century.

The remains of three separate stone structures (Fig. 4) were found in close proximity to the kiln. These were constructed after the kiln had been abandoned; however, it is unclear when they were built as there was no direct physical stratigraphic relationship with the silts in and around the kiln. The earliest of the stone structures was constructed over pebbly deposit (510) and formed a north-south oriented culvert (506), made from roughly hewn pieces of limestone measuring up to 0.4m long by 0.15m wide by 0.15m thick (Figs. 8 and 9, Sections 5 and 8; Plates 11, 14 and 15). The stones were laid out in two parallel linear courses with an internal width of approximately 0.3m between the stones (Plate 21). The top of the culvert was capped with larger, flat limestone blocks, although not much of these remained as they were probably taken away and re-used elsewhere on the site. The space within the culvert had filled with a loose dark brown clayey silt (509) from which two sherds of mid 16th to mid 17th century and a single fragment mid 16th to 17th century pottery were retrieved.

The second stone structure was a wall (320) located to the south of the kiln (Figs. 7, 9 and 10, Sections 4, 11 and 14; Plates 8, 18 and 19). The wall probably post-dates culvert (506) and extended out from the western edge of the trench for 2.64m before turning south at a right angle for 1.13m and running into the edge of excavation (Fig. 4). The stone wall probably represents the footprint of a rectangular or square building. The stone blocks within the wall measured up to 0.40m long by 0.30m wide by 0.15m deep, were in various states of finish and were not bonded with mortar or any other material. Unfortunately, no construction cut for the wall was recorded as there either was none, or it had been obliterated

by a later robber trench [522].

The purpose of the third stone structure (322) remains unclear and perhaps represents another wall, or drain. It was observed within a construction cut [323] which truncated deposits (317) and (308) (Fig. 6, Section 1; Plate 4). The cut was linear and oriented on a northwest-southeast alignment. It had a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.5m with steep sides breaking sharply to a fairly flat base. The fill within this cut was a mixture of friable mid grey clayey silt, containing occasional charcoal fragments and large angular blocks of stone measuring up to 0.40m long by 0.3m wide by 0.25m thick. It is clear from the plan of this trench (Fig. 4) that the remains of this structure overlie culvert (506) and thus the structure post-dates the culvert, which itself probably post-dates the kiln (513).

Overlying the kiln structure which by this time had been abandoned and silted up with deposit (314)/(523), was a dumped deposit of brown and grey silt (511) mixed with hard fragments of, mid orange fired clay up to 0.1m thick (s 9 and 10, Sections 9 and 13; Plates 16 and 20). This layer contained frequent pot sherds and where it directly overlay the kiln, contained fragments of kiln superstructure and kiln floor (which would have been made from potsherds and clay overlying the upturned butter pots). It is unclear whether these pieces of kiln structure came from the kiln (513) in Trench 3 or represents dumped material from a different kiln located elsewhere at the site. This layer extended beyond the kiln structure (Fig. 9, Section 9; Plate 15). It contained a significant amount of pottery; a total of 171 sherds, representing 168 vessels were retained. The majority of the pottery dated from the 16th to 17th century, however, a single fragment of late 15th to mid 17th century Cistercian-type ware was also recovered. Other ceramic material recovered from this

deposit included two fired clay squeezes.

Phase 5 Wall/Building demolition

After stone building (320) fell out of use, a trench [522] was cut through deposit (314)/(523) in order to extract the stone from the wall (Fig. 9, Section 10). The cut of the robber trench measured 0.3m deep in section and had a concave side breaking gradually to a concave base where the stone had been removed. The fill of the robber trench consisted of firm, mid reddish greyish brown sandy clay (520), containing frequent flecks of charcoal, fired clay and occasional small pebbles (Fig. 9, Section 10; Plate 17).

Phase 6 Dumped kiln waste and construction of clay work surface

Overlying the fill (509) of culvert (506) was a 0.15m thick dump of firm mid brown silt and broken pottery (505) (Figs. 8 and 9, Sections 5 and 6; Plates 10, 11 and 13). The pottery accounted for approximately 70 percent of the deposit and only diagnostic sherds were retrieved. A total of 61 sherds of post-medieval pottery, representing 60 different vessels were retrieved from this deposit.

Pottery dump (505) was overlain by two separate deposits, (507) and (519). Deposit (507) consisted of firm light reddish brown sand, up to 0.23m thick (Figs. 8 and 9, Sections 6 and 7; Plates 13 and 14). A selection of diagnostic pottery sherds was retrieved from (507) and included 32 fragments from 25 different vessels dating from the post-medieval period.

Deposit (519) consisted of very firm light brown sandy clay with reddish mottle, up to 0.10m thick (Fig. 8, Section 5; Plate 12). This deposit contained relatively less pottery than many of the nearby layers, however, 19 sherds from 19 different post-medieval vessels were retained.

Deposits (519) and (507) were overlain by an up to 90mm thick deposit of firm, mid to light grey clay (504) with moderate charcoal and ash inclusions (Figs. 7 to 10, Sections 4 to 7 and 13; Plates 8, 12 and 16). This formed a level clay surface. Pottery retrieved from this deposit included 20 sherds of post-medieval date. A butter pot (525) was recorded in Section 4 (Fig. 7; Plates 7 and 8), placed on top of work surface (504).

Deposit (313), recorded in Section 4 (Fig. 7; Plate 9) overlying (314), was very similar to (504), although with slightly less charcoal and ash and is probably part of the same clay surface. A total 186 fragments of pottery, representing 182 different vessels were retrieved from (313). The types of pottery were identical to those recovered from (504) and post-medieval in date with the exception of two sherds of Ticknall Medieval coarse ware dating from the 13th to 14th century. Other finds recovered included 11 fragments of mortar and a squeeze.

Clay surface (504) was sealed by a series of dumped deposits including a band of ash. The first deposit was a very thin layer of friable, dark grey to black, silty sand and charcoal (312)/(521)/(524), which became much thicker to the north of the kiln area. A band of ash was present in Sections 4, 10 to 12 and 14 (Figs. 7 and 9 to 10; Plates 8 and 17 to 19). Pottery recovered was post-medieval in date and 16 sherds were retained.

*Phase 7 Dumping of kiln and potting
 industry waste*

Clay surface (313) was overlain by a dump of loose dark reddish brown fired clay and kiln furniture (311), up to 0.13m thick (Fig. 7, Section 4; Plate 9).

Dark charcoal deposit (312)/(521)/(534) was overlain by a 0.15m thick layer of firm, mid red, burnt clay (503), containing

patches of vitrified clay (Figs. 8 to 10, Sections 5 to 8, 10 to 11 and 13; Plates 11 to 14 and 20).

Deposit (503) was overlain by soft light brown clay (309), up to 0.18m thick (Figs. 7, 9 and 10, Sections 4, 11 and 12; Plates 8 and 18 to 19). The clay yielded a total of 499 sherds of post-medieval pottery representing 492 vessels. Fragments of fired clay and kiln furniture were also in evidence and 21 pieces were recovered.

Deposit (310) was recorded in Section 4 (Fig. 7; Plate 9) overlying (311) and was probably the same as (309) but was separated from that deposit by saggar (525).

Overlying deposit (309)/(310) was a dumped deposit of loose dark greyish brown clayey silt (305), up to 0.1m thick (Fig. 7, Section 4; Plate 8). A total of two fragments of kiln furniture and 118 pottery sherds from 88 different vessels were retrieved from this deposit. The pottery was all post-medieval in date.

The next dumped deposit in this sequence was 0.25m thick and composed of loose dark reddish brown burnt clay, fragments of pottery and pieces of kiln furniture (304)/(502)/(508) (Figs. 6 to 10, Sections 1, 4 to 5, 7 to 11 and 13 to 14; Plates 4, 8 to 12, 15 to 18 and 20). The largest amount of pottery observed during the investigation was from this deposit. A total of 3338 sherds were retained, all post-medieval in date and similar to the earlier dumped deposits in this phase with the exception of one sherd of 14th to mid 16th century Coal Measures Orangeware and 13 of unidentified types. Of note were 11 fragments of Cistercian-type ware. A single fragment of tile and 468 pieces of fired clay associated with kiln use were also recovered from this deposit.

Deposit (304)/(502)/(508) was overlain by

another dump of waste pottery contained within a loose mid greyish brown silty matrix (303)/(307)/(327). This deposit was recorded in Sections 1 and 4 (Figs. 6 to 7; Plates 4 and 9). A total of 1274 fragments of pottery, two fragments of kiln furniture and two fragments of fired clay were retained. Post-medieval types accounted for 1255 of the assemblage and comprised the same types as recorded in previous dumped deposits in this phase. As with deposit (304)/(502)/(508) post-medieval Cistercian-type ware was identified and accounted for nine fragments of this total, while eight sherds of Late Medieval local fabrics dating from the mid 14th to mid 16th century and 11 of unidentified types were also recovered.

This sequence of dumped deposits concluded with a final deposit of loose, dark reddish brown burnt clay (328), up to 0.11m thick (Fig. 7, Section 4; Plate 9).

Phase 8 Later dumps and deposits

Dumped deposit (302)/(501) overlay (328) but had a far greater soil content than the dumped deposits that preceded it, suggesting that it may have occurred during a later phase (Figs. 6 and 8 to 9, Sections 1 and 5 to 8; Plates 4, 13 to 15). Layer (302)/(501) comprised friable to loose, dark grey to dark brown, clayey silt, up to 0.18m thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). The most numerous types of pottery were post-medieval in date, numbering 379 sherds. Two fragments were of 19th century Modern whiteware, while 13 sherds remain unidentified. Material associated with kiln activity was also recovered from this deposit and included four fragments of coal and 50 pieces of fired clay in various forms.

In Section 5 (Fig. 8; Plate 10) a small ditch [517], measuring 0.3m wide by 0.2m long, was recorded cutting deposit (302)/(501).

Its alignment was unclear and it had steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base. It was filled with loose dark grey sandy silt (518).

The small probable ditch feature was overlain by topsoil layer (300)/(500) which was composed of soft to friable, dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt, up to 0.6m thick and extended throughout the site (Figs. 6 to 10, Sections 1, 4 to 5, 7 to 8 and 14; Plates 4, 8 to 12 and 14 to 15).

Trench 4 (Fig. 5)

Phase 1 Dumped deposits with high pebble content

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 4 was composed of firm, light yellowish grey clay with limestone pebbles (424) (Fig. 6, Section 3; Plate 7).

This pebbly deposit was overlain by a soft light grey clay (423), up to 0.15m thick, containing occasional sub-angular pebbles. A single sherd of pottery, identified as Coal Measures whiteware dating from the mid 13th to mid 16th century was retrieved from this deposit.

Deposit (423) was sealed by a 0.38m thick layer of soft, mid grey clayey sandy silt (422), containing occasional rounded pebbles (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plates 6 to 8) and contained a single fragment of late 14th to 16th century Midlands Purpleware.

Overlying (422) was a 0.1m thick deposit of mid brownish pink sandy clay (419), with occasional rounded pebbles (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plate 7).

Two separate deposits, (413) and (420), were observed overlying deposit (419). Deposit (413) consisted of soft mid brown clayey sand, 0.16m thick, with occasional sub-angular pebbles.

Phase 2 Dumped deposits of kiln waste and possible surfaces

Phase 2 consists of a number of dumped deposits of kiln waste material which probably formed surfaces at different times. These deposits probably represent a working area in which a cycle of fuelling, cleaning, storage and kiln demolition was repeated over a period of time.

Deposit (420) overlay sandy clay and pebble layer (419) and comprised loose mid red and mid brown mottled sandy silt, 50mm thick, containing frequent pottery, burnt clay and a moderate amount of charcoal (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plates 6 and 7). Pottery recovered included 11 fragments dating to the post-medieval period. A fired clay pad was also retrieved.

Sealing (413) and (420) was a layer of firm, dark brown clayey sandy silt (418), containing frequent orange patches of burnt clay measuring up to 50mm thick (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plates 6 and 7). A total of ten fragments of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from this deposit.

Deposit (418) was overlain by a firm, mottled dark brown and light orangey red mix of clayey sand and sub-rounded pebbles (416). A fragment of fired clay and 20 sherds of mid 16th to mid 17th century pottery were recovered from this deposit. The excavator noted that many pottery sherds and small squeezers were laid horizontally on the top of this deposit, suggesting that it may be a former surface, albeit temporary.

The possible former surface was sealed by a firm black layer of silt and charcoal (410), up to 0.15m thick (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plates 6 and 7) containing six fragments of post-medieval pottery.

A dumped deposit of soft mid brown and light orange mottled clayey sand (406) (Plate 7), up to 50mm thick, containing

frequent lumps of burnt clay, formed a level surface over deposit (410). No pottery was recovered from this deposit, however, it did contain two fragments of Clinker and 22 fired clay squeezes.

Phase 3 Hearth construction and use

Deposit (406) was truncated by hearth cut [425] (Figs. 5 and 6, Section 3; Plate 5) which had shallow sides and a concave base. The hearth cut measured at least 1.04m long by 0.46m wide by 0.23m deep. The primary fill within the hearth cut was a 0.13m soft light brownish red clay (409), with occasional sub-rounded pebbles (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plate 7). This deposit yielded six sherds of post-medieval pottery.

Constructed above the clay (409) was a hearth (411), consisting of a single course of six roughly hewn limestone blocks set in an ovoid arrangement measuring 0.45m long by 0.25m wide by 50mm high and cut on the western side by [412] (Fig. 5). The individual stones were on average 0.15m by 0.1m by 50mm in size and scorched to a pale pink colour (indicating use) on the upper surface (Plate 5).

The inside of the hearth was filled with a soft, light grey sandy clay (405), 80mm thick that contained frequent charcoal flecks and small lenses of ash (Plate 5).

Phase 4 Construction of stone culvert

After the hearth fell out of use it, was truncated by linear cut [412]. This was the construction cut for a drain/culvert oriented on an east-west alignment with irregular sides and a flat base. The cut extended the length of the trench and was 0.75m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 6, Section 2; Plate 6).

The stone culvert structure (417) was constructed at the base of cut [412] and

comprised tabular, roughly hewn limestone blocks arranged in two rows of parallel supports capped by larger flat stones (Fig. 6, Section 2; Plate 6). The structure had an internal void size of 0.15m by 0.15m. The support stones averaged 0.15m by 0.1m by 0.1m in size, with the larger capstones measuring c. 0.3m by 0.25m by 0.1m. A significant quantity of pottery sherds were wedged in-between the stones and above the structure.

Overlying and filling drain cut [412], was a 0.2m thick deposit of loose, mid brown sandy silt (407) (Fig. 6, Section 2; Plate 6). A total of 194 sherds of pottery from 193 different vessels were retrieved from this deposit. The pottery was post-medieval in date and almost entirely consisted of Brown Glazed Earthenware, with only five sherds of Midlands Yellow ware, two sherds of Midlands Purple ware and three of unknown types making up the rest of the assemblage. This fill also yielded six fragments of fired clay associated with kiln activity.

The next fill within drain cut [412] was a 0.1m thick dump of soft light brownish red clay (415), with occasional sub-rounded pebbles (Fig. 6, Section 2; Plate 6). The final fill of [412] comprised soft, light grey sandy clay (414), up to 50mm thick and containing frequent charcoal flecks.

Phase 5 Post-culvert layers

Deposit (408) overlay drain cut [412] and was partially slumped into it (Fig. 6, Section 2 and 3; Plates 6 and 7). It consisted of friable, light orangey red burnt clay, up to 0.1m thick in the north-western end of the trench and 0.15m thick where it slumps into [412]. A total of 41 sherds of pottery representing 33 different vessels were recovered from this deposit. The pottery was post-medieval in date and made up almost exclusively of Late Earthenwares, with only three sherds of

Brown Glazed Earthenware.

Deposit (408) was sealed by a layer of dark grey sandy silt (401) which extended throughout the trench with a thickness of up to 0.10m (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plate 7).

Layer (401) was truncated by a square pit [403] with sharp corners, measuring 0.85m long by 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep with straight sides breaking gradually to an irregular base (Fig. 6, Section 2; Plate 5). The pit was filled with a loose dark reddish brown sandy silt (404), up to 0.2m thick, containing frequent fragments of burnt red clay.

Pit [403] was overlain by a 0.1m thick layer of soft dark grey sandy silt (400), containing occasional small sub-angular pebbles (Fig. 6, Sections 2 and 3; Plates 6 to 7).

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits of sand and gravel were only encountered in Trench 3 and represent the upper weathered surface of the underlying geology of the area.

Natural was overlain by a number of clayey deposits, with a high pebble content which were present in Trench 3 and at the base of Trench 4. It is thought that these layers are redeposited and the pebbles derive from an extraction process wherein clay deposits were purified prior to pottery making. A number of these deposits were also found to contain fragments of pottery.

Some of these deposits in Trench 3 contained sherds of pottery that were medieval in date. This suggests that activity in the area was disturbing or reworking earlier deposits.

From the evidence gathered during this

investigation it is impossible to say for certain whether the medieval pottery comes from an earlier phase of potting at the site. However, the existence of pottery of this date, which occurs in low quantities, certainly raises the possibility.

The case for an earlier phase of potting is strengthened by the recovery of two circular bats (used to separate pots within a kiln), made in Ticknall Medieval Light Firing fabric (TMFL), which dates from the 13th to 14th century (Appendix 3). An unknown item of possible roof furniture, in TMFL fabric, was also recovered from the same context, and the previous excavation uncovered a copper green glaze ridge tile (thought to be medieval in date) and a medieval floor tile. These two raise the possibility that the medieval finds are related to a building that once stood on the site, rather than being products of the Ticknall pottery industry. It is also interesting to note that the fragment of medieval floor tile has an oak and leaf design which is identical to examples from Repton church (J Spavold and S Brown *pers comm.*). This suggests the alternative possibility that these items were being produced on site for Repton.

The presence of an earlier phase of pottery making at the site is uncertain and is a question that future work might address. Confirmation or refutation of a medieval pottery industry would require further excavation, as the earliest documentary evidence for a potter on the site is of Richard Cox in 1698 (Spavold and Brown 2005).

Trench 3, Phase 3 Kiln construction and use

In Trench 3 a clay base was deliberately constructed, overlying the pebble layers. This formed a flat surface upon which a mid 16th to mid 17th century kiln was constructed. As is usual with kiln remains, only the lower part of the kiln has survived

and consists of an arrangement of upturned saggars re-used as props, over which a clay floor (the base of the firing chamber) was constructed.

The kiln recorded in Trench 3 was probably fairly temporary, as was the kiln at the nearby Peats Close site (Boyle 2002-3). The structure can be categorised as a flued kiln, with the pots stacked inside a firing chamber which was surrounded by one or more flues. This layout allowed for the fuel to remain at a short distance from the kiln chamber, with the hot gasses produced by the combustion being drawn through the flue(s), circulating around the kiln chamber and exiting through a vent at the top of the structure. Flued kilns were used at other production sites contemporary with Ivy Leigh, such as Wrenthorpe in West Yorkshire and at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton. They could be constructed from a variety of material (stone, brick, packed clay, broken pottery sherds) but all share the same basic layout (kiln chamber fed by flues, with stoking pit located at the flue mouth) but vary enormously in terms of shape. However, most tend to be circular or ovoid in shape and around six meters in diameter.

At Harpur Avenue the base of the kiln was constructed over upturned saggars (one of which still contained a jug) which had been re-used as props. Over this, the floor of the kiln chamber was constructed. This must have been pierced in places to allow the hot gasses from the flues to pass in to the kiln chamber.

Inside the kiln chamber the unfired pots were stacked in rows. Some were possibly placed in saggars (which were used to protect vessels closest to the flues as this was the hottest part of the kiln chamber). Kiln props and spacers were used to support the stack of pots and to stop the vessels sticking to one another during firing. Evidence of this can be seen at Ivy

Leigh.

Kiln abandonment and re-use of area

The kiln then appears to have been abandoned, although pottery making would have continued elsewhere at the site. After the kiln fell into disuse it appears to have silted up and the area around the kiln saw build up of material associated with potting activity elsewhere on the site. A number of stone structures were also constructed in the area immediately around the abandoned kiln and include a wall, a drain and a culvert.

To the east of the former kiln, was a stone culvert. Although no direct stratigraphic relationship with the kiln was observed, it seems unlikely that these could have functioned at the same time. The culvert is far too close to (and probably cuts into) what would have been the eastern edge of the kiln base. Even if it was just outside of the kiln, it would still be in the way, as fires would need to be placed around the base of the kiln and the stones within the structure show no signs of being affected by heat. Thus, the culvert must postdate the use of the kiln. The purpose of the culvert would probably have been connected to the ongoing potting industry at the site, as a source of water is essential to pottery production.

A substantial stone wall (320) probably cuts through what would have been the southern end of the kiln base (Fig. 4). The stones in this structure displayed no sign of being affected by heat and the lack of scorching, suggests that the wall postdates the use of the kiln. The wall runs east-west along (and probably through) the southern edge of the kiln before turning at a right angle to head south into the southern edge of excavation in Trench 3 (Fig. 4). The purpose of the structure is unclear, however it looks to be quite substantial and is probably related to the pottery making industry at the site. The shape of it

in plan suggests a rectangular or square building.

The north-south aligned portion of the structure is on a similar alignment to the previously mentioned culvert, although no remains of the culvert survive (Fig. 4) in the area of the building. This suggests that the stone wall may postdate the culvert and its construction has destroyed any traces of it. It is also conceivable that the two features are contemporary and that the culvert could have been in some way connected to the structure defined by the wall.

Both the culvert and the wall had been constructed upon ground surfaces formed by the pebbly deposits from Phase 2, rather than within a construction cut. A third stone structure (322), which probably represents the remains of a wall or perhaps another drain, was constructed within a cut. The possible wall/drain was observed overlying stone culvert [506] and thus postdates the culvert and the kiln (and possibly the rectangular structure).

Trench 3, Phase 5 Wall/Building demolition

Once the building fell out of use, much of the stone from it was robbed out, presumably to be used elsewhere at the site. A robber trench was identified in Section 14, (Fig. 10) where all the stone from the structure appeared to have been removed.

Trench 3, Phase 6 Dumped kiln waste and construction of clay work surface

At some point after wall (320) was robbed some dumping of pottery waste and fired clay occurred.

After the dumping, a level clay surface (504)/(313) was laid down. The clay surface probably represents a working surface where practices relating to the nearby pottery industry were being carried

out. The extent of the surface is unknown as it extended to the north and west beyond the confines of the trench but it had a length of at least 4.68m and a width of at least 2m. The clay was covered in a thin layer of charcoal and ash that would have accrued over time while this surface was being used and nearby kilns were being fired. The charcoal and ash layer became thicker towards the north where the clay surface disappeared. This build up of charcoal at the edges of the surface may represent past attempts to keep the working surface free of ash by sweeping.

Trench 3, Phase 7 Dumping of kiln and potting industry waste

After the clay surface was no longer being used, the area saw dumping of broken pottery and pottery industry related waste. A sequence of burnt clay and kiln material, followed by clayey silts, pottery fragment dumps and more burnt clay and kiln material overlay the clay work surface. The kiln waste dumps included bats, props, clay squeezes (possibly used as trial pieces or separates between vessels) and fragments of saggars. These kiln associated objects exhibited signs of high firing, vitrification, flashing and burnt glaze/sand. Some of the extremely vitrified clay was probably part of a kiln flooring or wall near to a flue (Taylor, Appendix 3).

The pottery dumps contained substantial amounts of mostly mid 16th to mid 17th century ceramics. Much of the assemblage comprised misfired material. A total of 4612 fragments of pottery were retrieved from dumped layers (304)/(502)/(508) and (303)/(307)/(327).

Trench 3, Phase 8 Later dumps and deposits

The pottery and fired clay deposits were overlain by a silty deposit containing significantly less kiln material and pottery than the preceding dumped deposits. A small, probably linear ditch, cut through

this dumped deposit and was overlain by a topsoil layer which extended throughout the site.

Trench 4, Phase 2 Dumped deposits of kiln waste and possible surfaces

In Trench 4, the pebble rich deposits recorded at the base of the trench were overlain by dumped deposits containing burnt clay, pottery fragments and kiln waste. It is possible that a number of these deposits formed working surfaces at different times. Deposit (416) lay within these deposits and appeared to have pottery sherds and small squeezes laid horizontally over its surface. This suggests that this deposit was in use as a working surface. Successive dumps containing charcoal, pottery sherds, fired clay and kiln waste sealed the former surface and probably formed other surfaces at different times. The dumped deposits in this area probably represent a working space in which a cycle of fuelling, cleaning, storage and kiln demolition took place in repetition over a period of time.

Trench 4, Phase 3 Hearth construction and use

The earliest feature identified in Trench 4 was hearth (411) which had been heavily truncated by a later cut [412] for stone culvert (417).

Although the hearth was heavily truncated, it appeared to have been quite small, which suggests it may not have been directly related to the (industrial) pottery making process at the site.

Trench 4, Phase 4 Construction of stone culvert

Culvert (417) (which was also recorded in Trench 1 immediately to the east of the previous 2009 evaluation), cut through the hearth and had a very similar form to culvert (506) recorded in Trench 3. However, it seems unlikely that they are the same feature as they have differing

alignments and if north-south aligned culvert (506) joined with east-west oriented culvert [412] it would probably have been visible in Trench 1 (Fig. 5).

The culvert in Trench 4 was overlaid with a dump of broken pottery, to help it from becoming silted up when the construction cut for the drain was backfilled. It is possible that the construction cut was backfilled extremely quickly as the top fill appeared to contain a good deal of ash which may have derived from the nearby hearth which the culvert truncated.

Trench 4, Phase 5 Post-culvert layers

A layer of kiln waste overlay the drain/culvert, followed by a cleaner silty layer. A square pit with sharp corners truncated the silt deposit and was filled with what looked like a mixture of redeposited topsoil and kiln dump waste. This suggests that the pit may be fairly recent in date.

Previous investigations (Peachey 2009) at the site revealed three phases of potting. The earliest was represented by a pit containing 15th to 16th century pottery. The date of this material is contemporary with the initial phase of house building on the site. The second phase was represented by dumps mid 16th to mid 17th century pottery and a demolished redeposited kiln floor of the same date. The third phase was identified through dumps of material dating from the 17th to 18th centuries which coincide with documentary evidence of Richard Cox, Robert Knifton and Issac Hill potting at the site.

The present investigation relates mainly to the second phase of the 2009 investigation, with the bulk of the material dating from the mid 16th to mid 17th century, although examples of earlier and later material that fall within the date ranges for the other two phases are also present. It is interesting to note that within the investigated area, the

bulk of material associated with the potting industry predates the earliest documentary evidence. This suggests that remains of 17th to 18th century date that relate to known potters at the site have yet to be uncovered. The possibility of additional 15th to 16th century remains is also suggested by the presence of a small amount of Cistercian ware, while the possibility of a medieval potting industry has already been raised.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological investigation was carried out on land at Harpur Avenue, Ticknall, as documentary evidence indicated it was a site of pottery production. This evidence had been confirmed by many examples of pottery and kiln furniture found previously at the site.

An excavation at the site in March 2009 revealed a pit and gully of 15th-16th century date and a probable buried subsoil of 16th-17th century date which had been overlain by 17th-18th century dumping of kiln waste and furniture including a smashed and redeposited kiln floor of probable 16th-17th century origin, providing further evidence of pottery production on the site. An important assemblage of pottery and kiln furniture was also retained.

The present investigation revealed a complex sequence of events and land use at the site related to the production of Ticknall pottery.

The earliest deposits identified during this investigation were re-deposited clays associated with the pottery making process overlain by dumped levelling deposits containing remains from previous phases of potting and fuelling which are consistent in date from the mid 16th to mid 17th century.

A kiln dated from the mid 16th to 17th century was then constructed. The kiln was not a permanent structure and the similar dates from the dumped deposits below it and above suggest a fast turn around of kiln use and demolition similar to that observed at Peats Close (Boyle 2002-3).

Earlier, 13th to 14th century, medieval pottery was recovered from below the kiln and a number of other deposits. This suggests that earlier deposits have been disturbed and reworked, although raises the possibility of a 13th to 14th century phase of potting.

After the kiln was abandoned three stone structures were constructed. The earliest of these was a culvert or drain which contained pottery dating from the same period as the kiln, suggesting it was constructed soon after the kilns demolition.

A stone culvert of the same form was also recorded in Trench 4 where it truncated a sequence of kiln waste, pot discard dumps and layers that could have formed working surfaces associated with the pottery industry at the site. These layers dated from the mid 16th to mid 17th century and overlay the clay and pebble deposits found at the base of the trench.

Although similar in form, the culverts appear to be two separate features. The culvert from Trench 4 was also observed in Trench 1 in the previous investigation.

At the southern end of Trench 3, a substantial stone wall, which probably represents a square or rectangular building, was constructed. It truncated the kiln and probably truncated the stone culvert as well, although it is possible that they may have been contemporary.

A third stone structure (possibly a wall or drain) was recorded in the eastern end of Trench 3 where it overlay the stone

culvert.

These structures were overlain by dumped levelling deposits containing kiln waste and pottery fragments dating from the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries.

A clay working surface, dated to the same period, was laid down over the levelling deposits and probably formed a work surface where practices relating to the pottery making industry at the site were being carried out. This was covered by more dumps of kiln waste and pottery fragments dating from the mid 16th to mid 17th century.

The stone culvert observed in Trench 4 was also covered by dumps of pottery fragments and kiln waste dating from the mid 16th to 17th century. A square shaped undated pit was cut through these deposits and contained re-deposited topsoil and kiln waste.

A previous (2009) investigation at the site identified three phases of potting. A 15th to 16th century phase, followed by a mid 16th to mid 17th century phase, followed by a 17th to 18th century phase that is associated with known potters at the site and for which there is documentary evidence. Material from the current investigation falls within all three of these date ranges, but the bulk of it relates to the second phase of potting activity in the mid 16th to mid 17th century.

This suggests that remains from the 17th to 18th century still exist at the site. The earlier material from the both the previous and current investigation also raises the possibility of more 15th to 16th century remains, as well as a possible medieval phase of potting.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Ticknall Archaeology Research Group, who commissioned this investigation, and of Harold and Annette Soar, the owners of the property, and Janet Spavold for their assistance on site and kind hospitality. The work was co-ordinated by Denise Drury who edited this report with Tom Lane.

9. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Denise Drury
 Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Mark Peachey, John Smith
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 Illustration: Andrew Failes
 Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 BGS British Geological Survey
 IfA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 OD Ordnance Datum (height above sea level)
 SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales

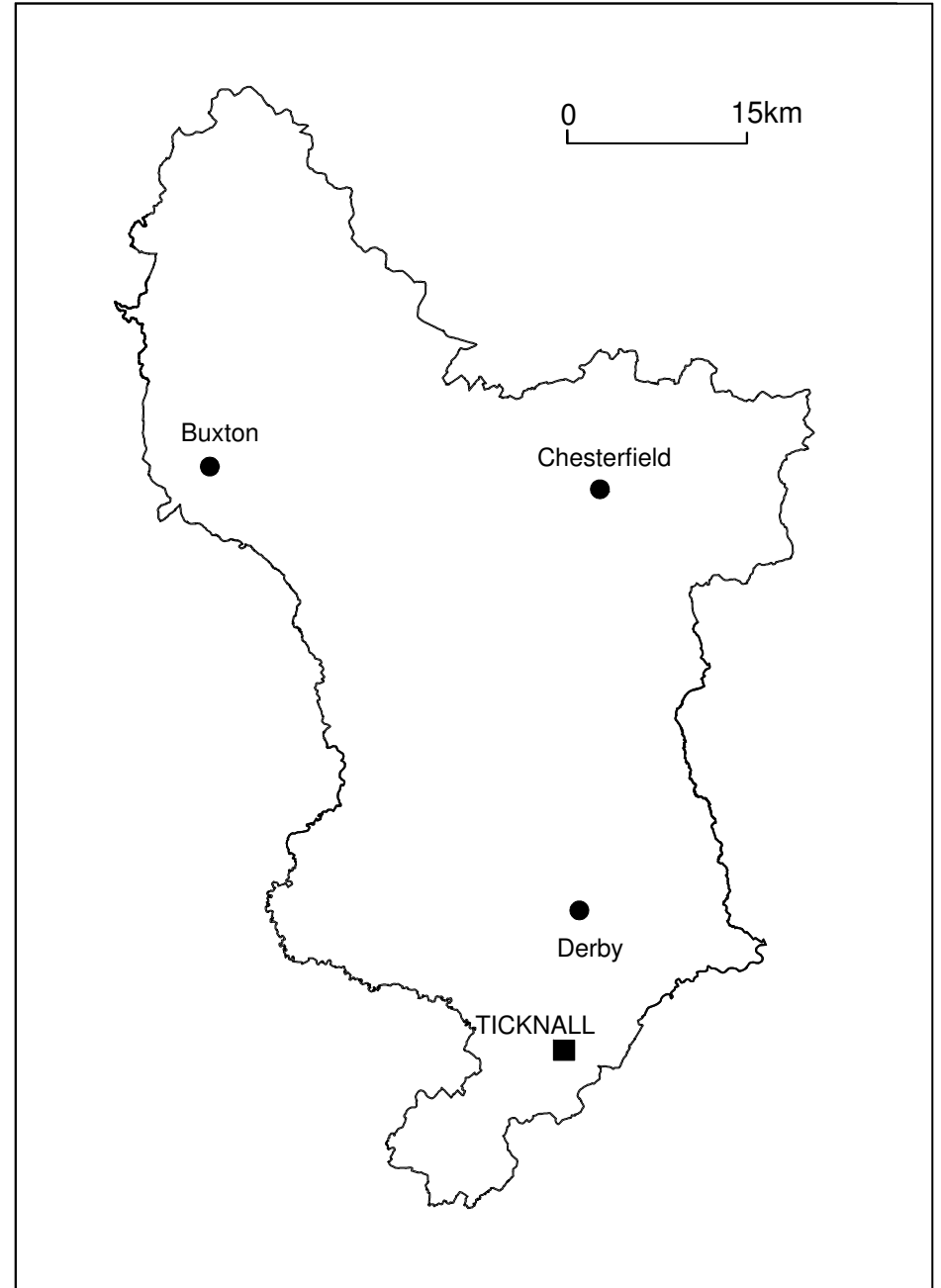
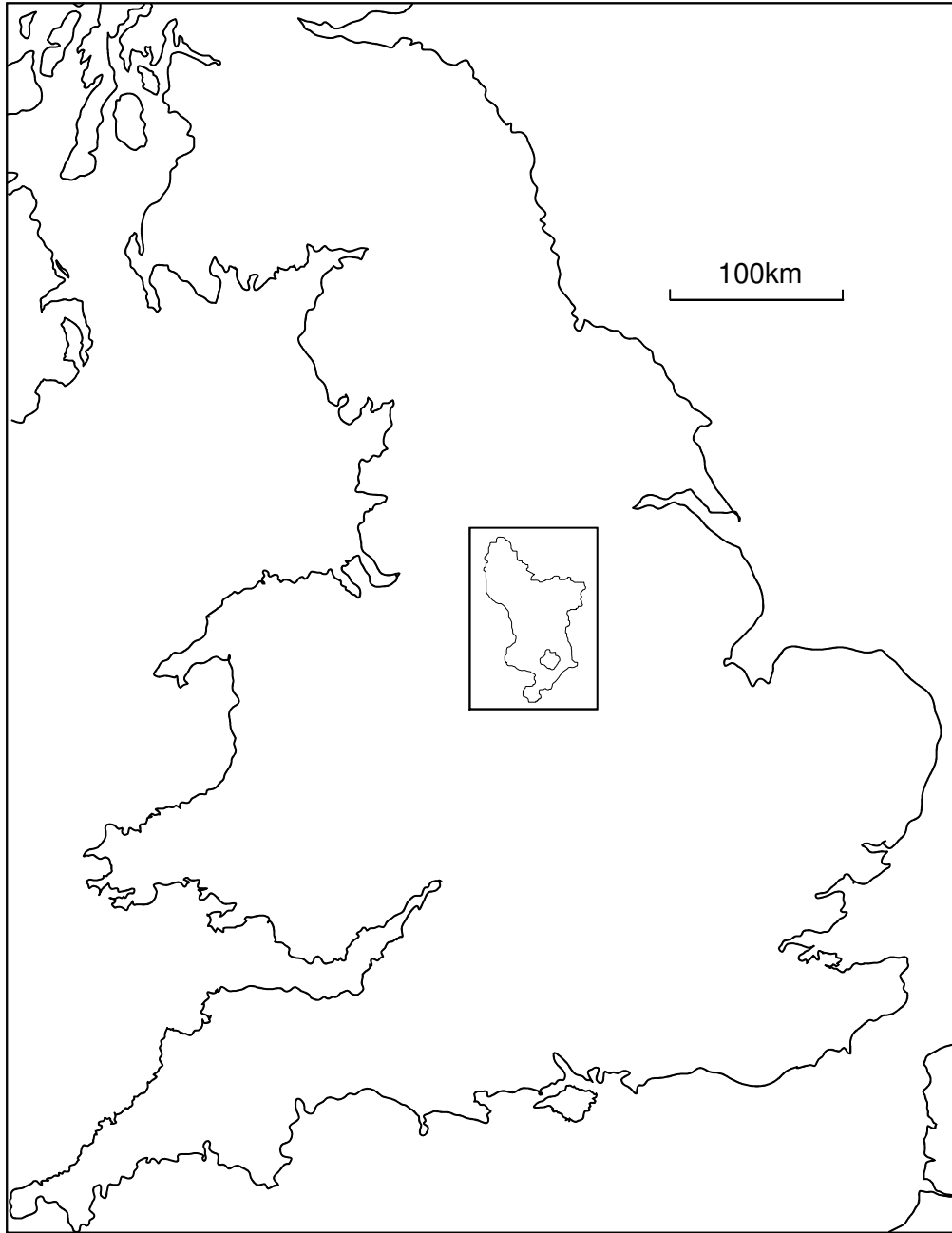
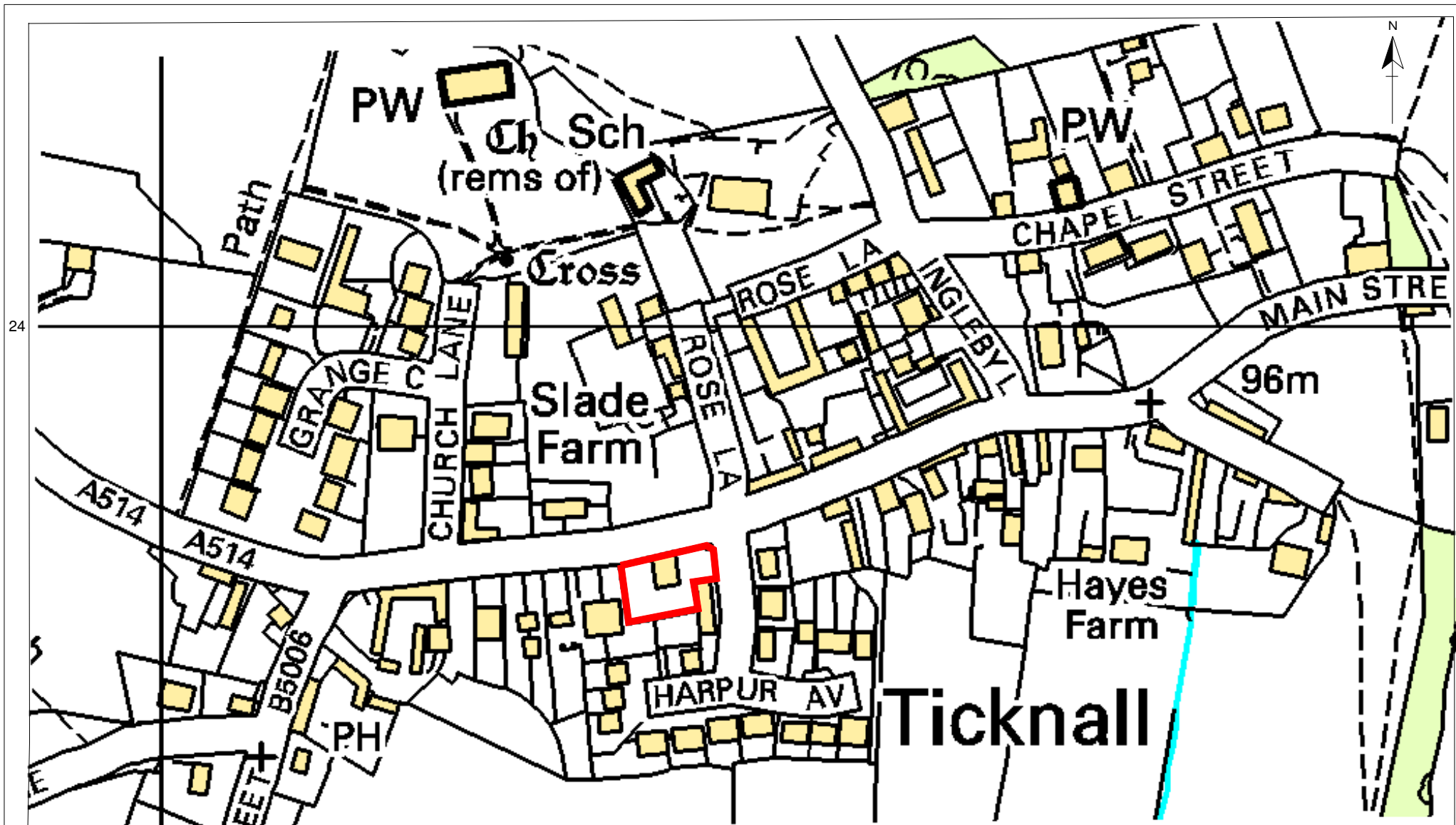


Figure 1: General location plan



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Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Ticknall Harpur Avenue TIHA10

Scale 1:2500

Drawn by: AF

Report No: 27/11

Figure 2. Site Location Plan

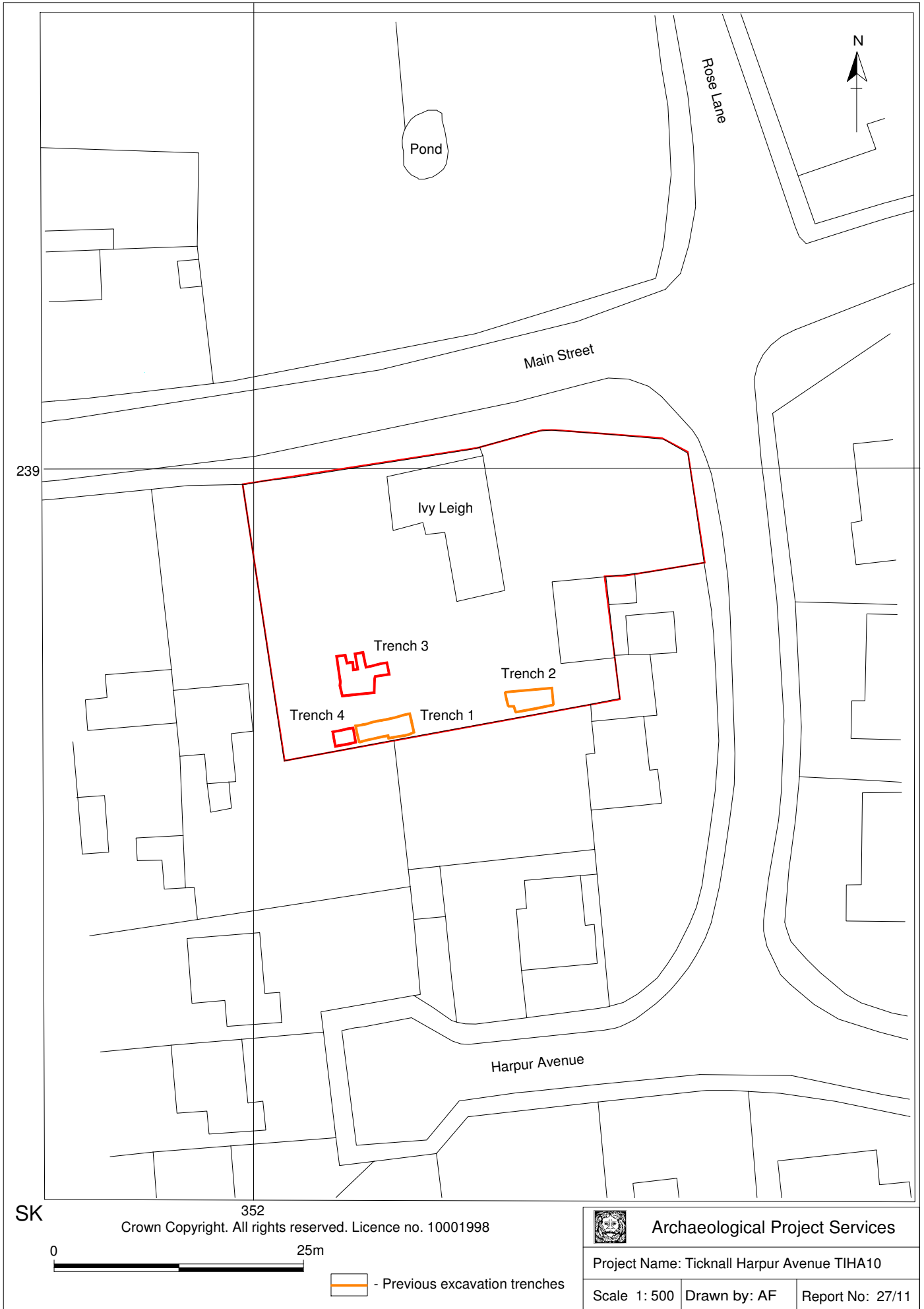


Figure 3. Trench Location Plan

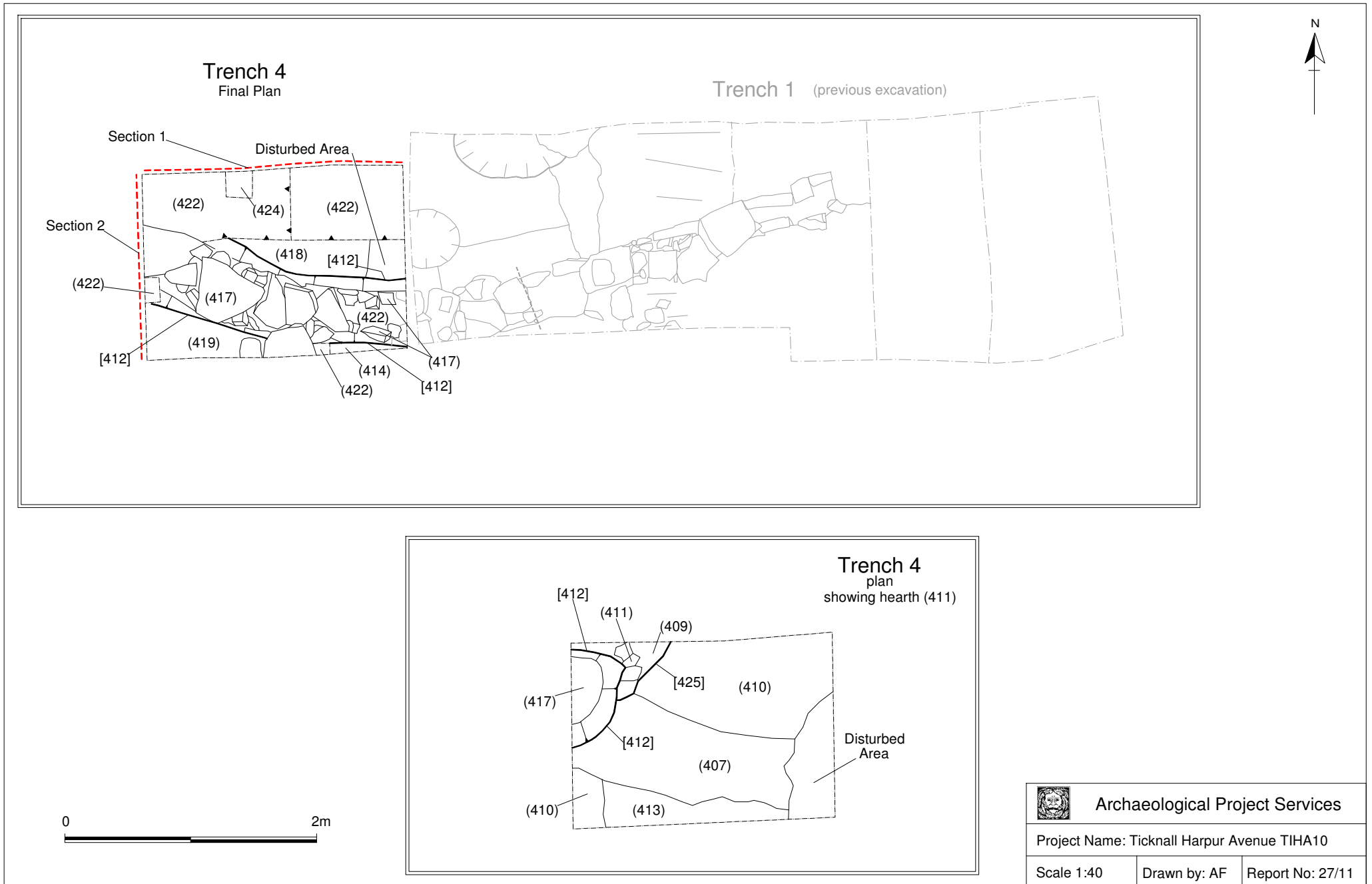
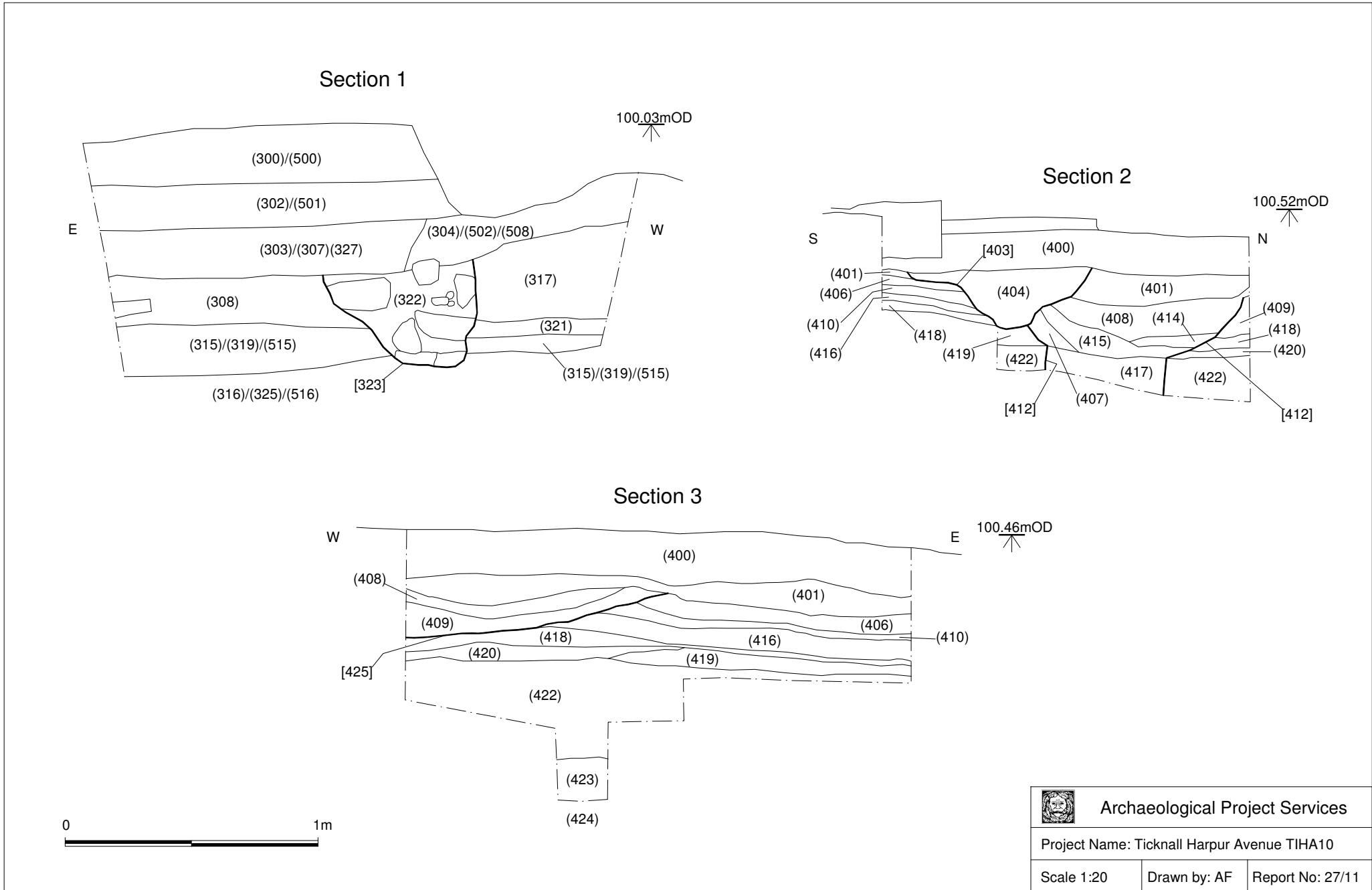


Figure 5 - Trench 4 (two phases) and Trench 1 from the previous excavation




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Figure 6 - Sections 1-3

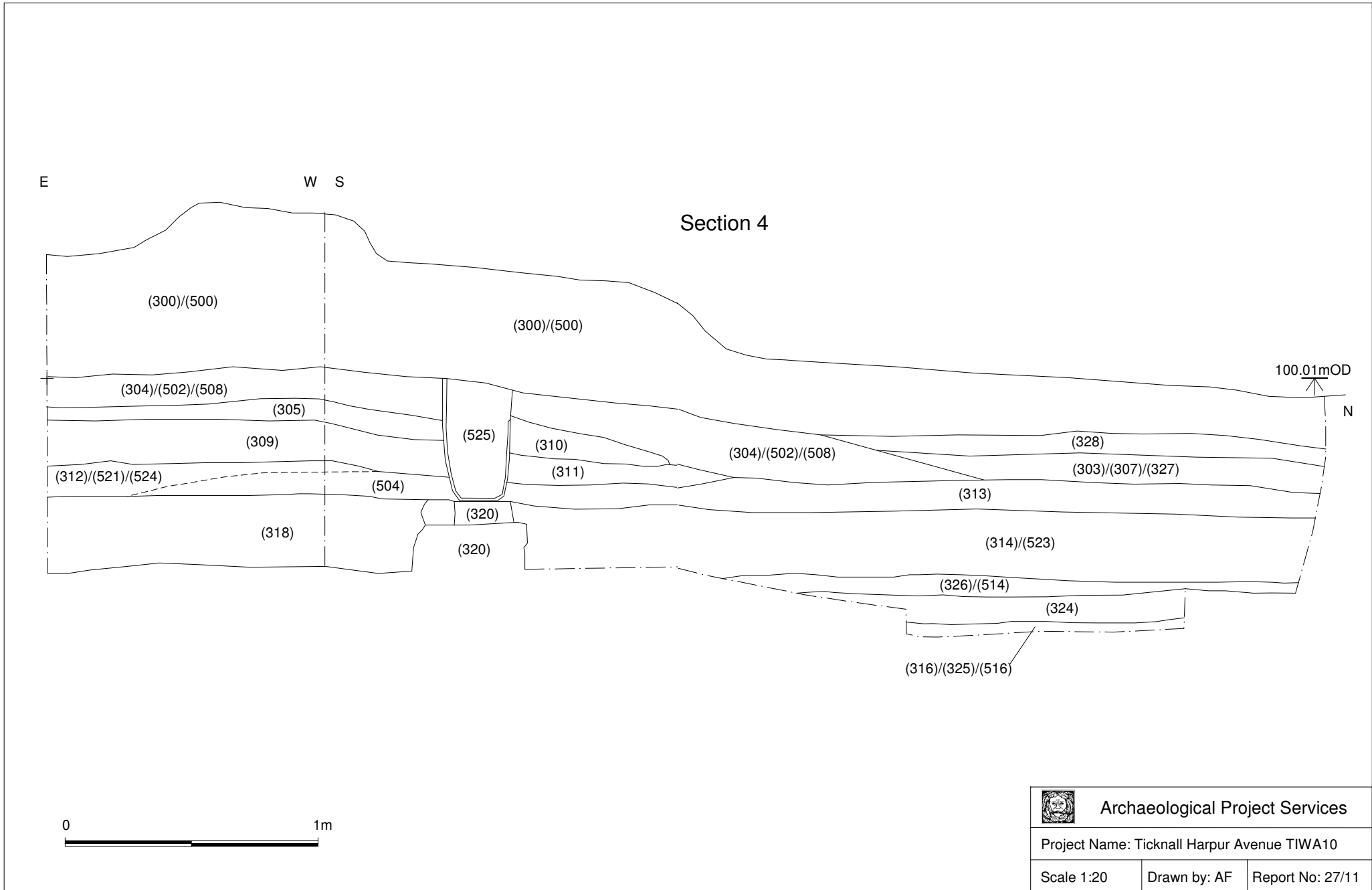


Figure 7 - Section 4

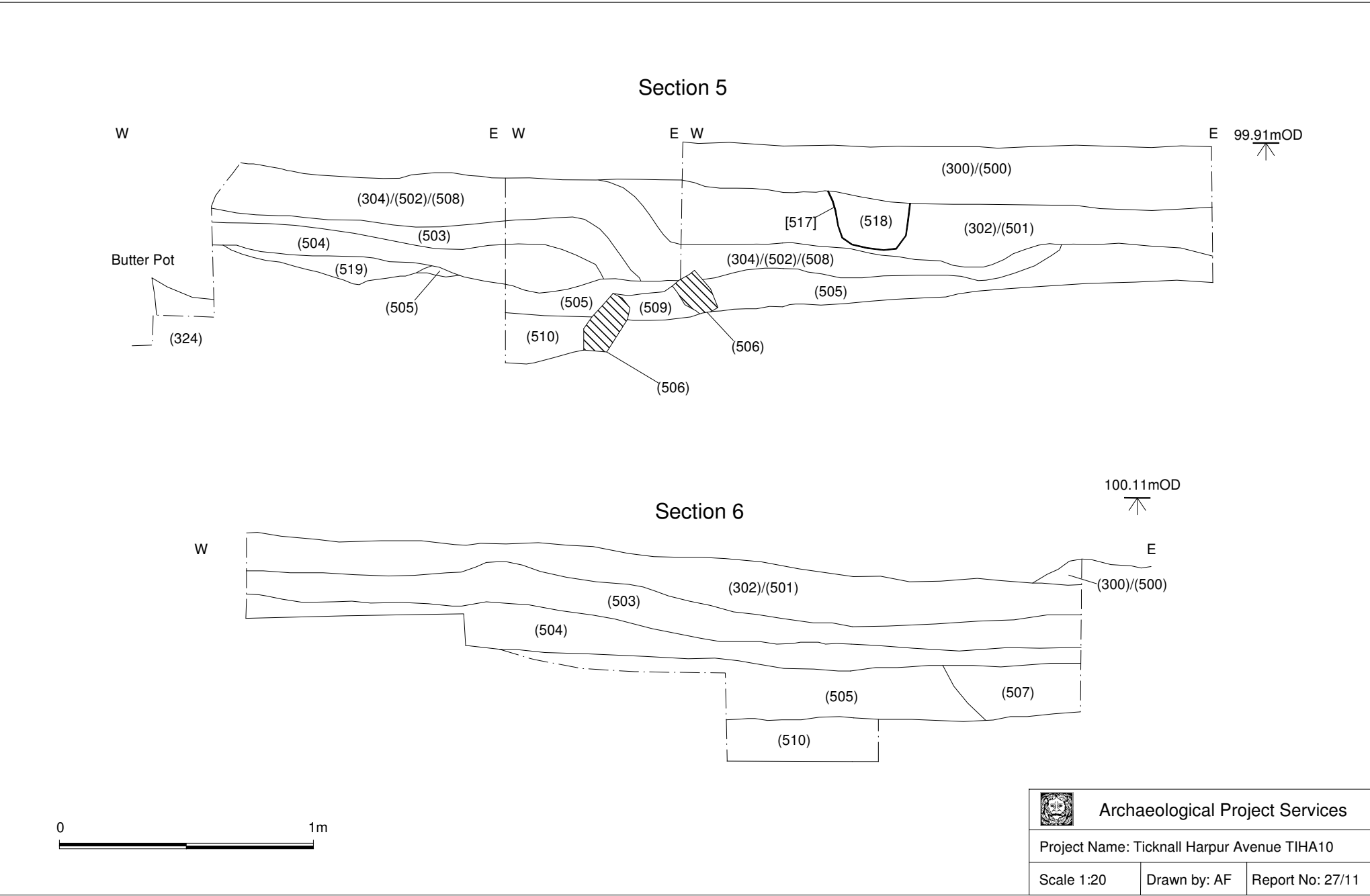
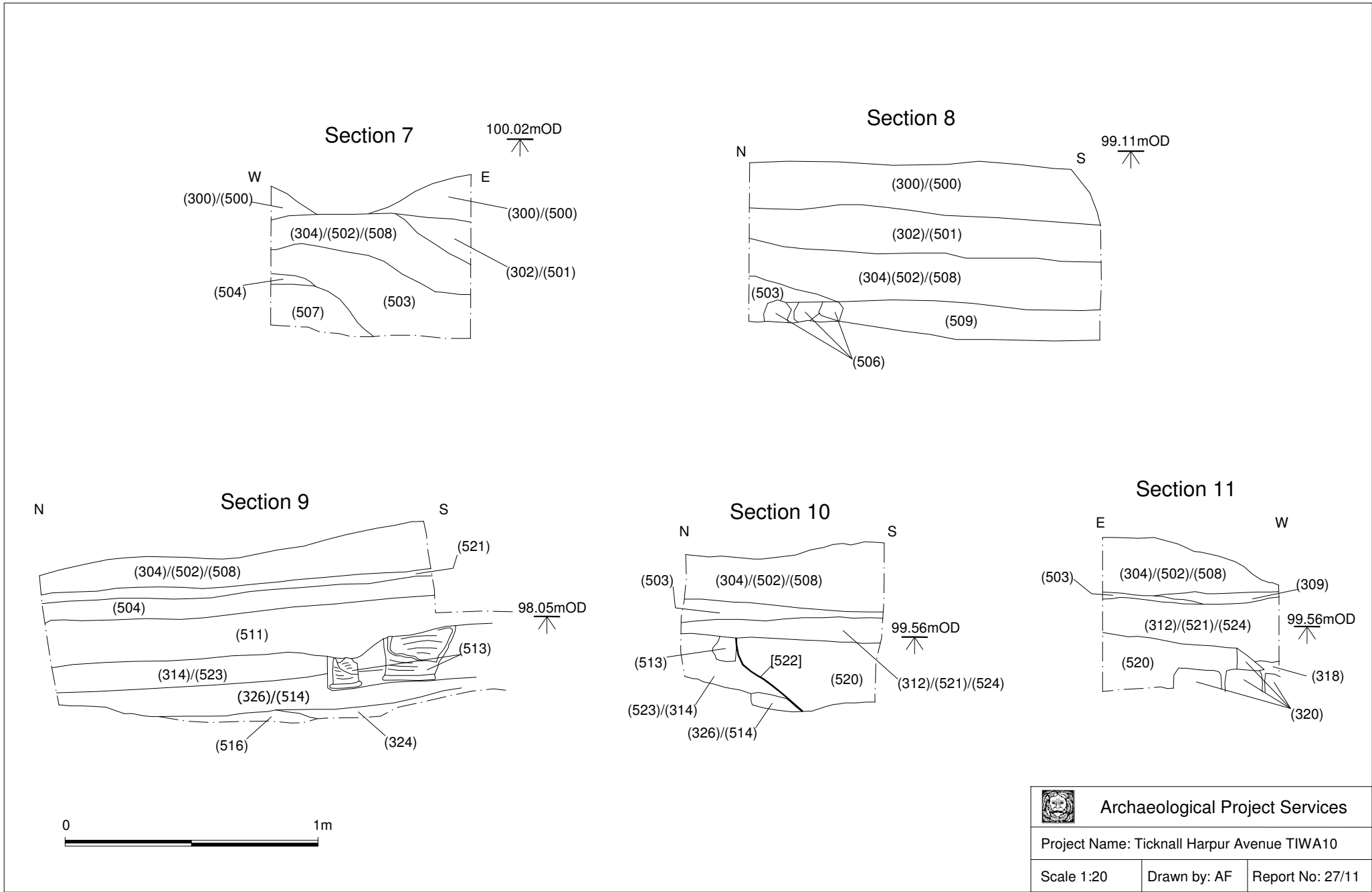


Figure 8 - Sections 5-6




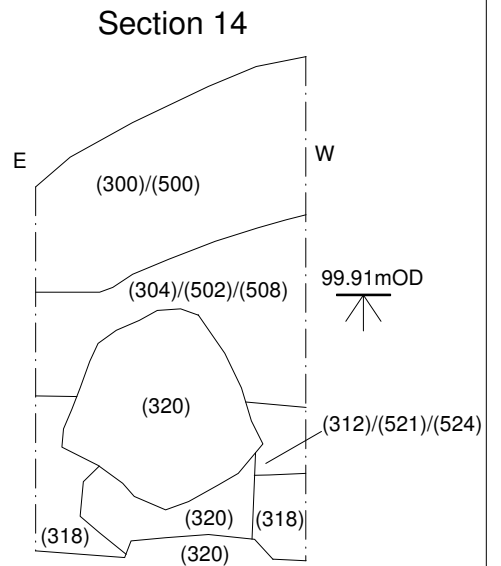
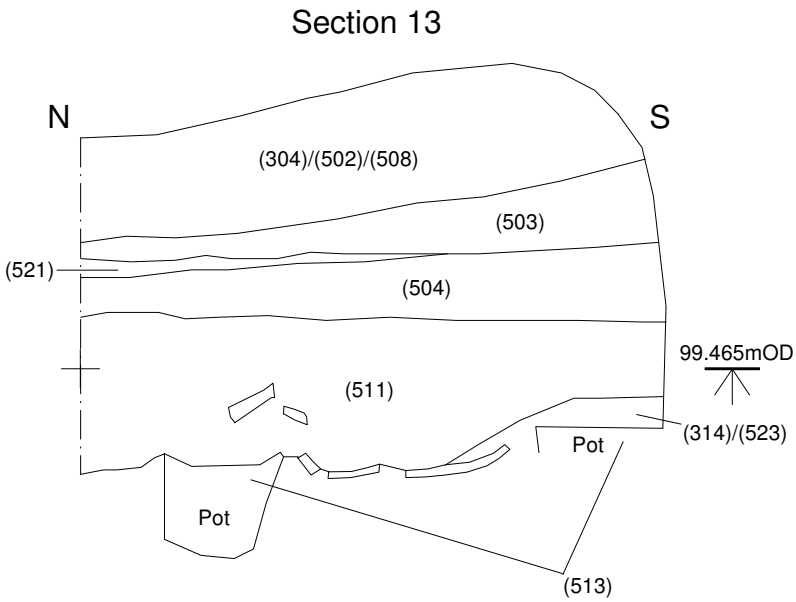
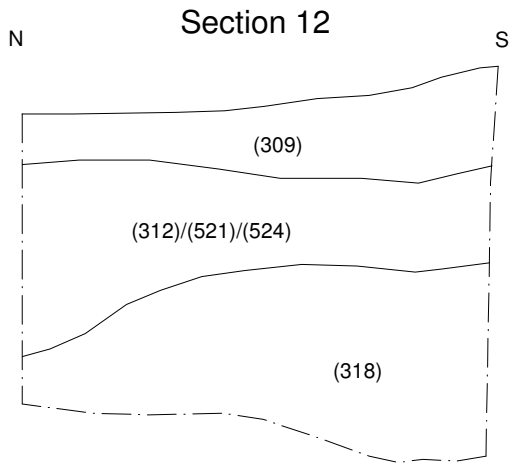
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Figure 9 - Sections 7-11



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Figure 10 - Sections 12-14



Plate 1 – Volunteers hand digging Trench 3



Plate 2 – Volunteers working in Trench 3



Plate 3 – Volunteers working in Trench 3



Plate 4 – Section 1



Plate 5 – View of hearth (411)



Plate 6 – Section 2 and culvert (417)



Plate 7 – Section 3



Plate 8 – Southern half of Section 4



Plate 9 – Northern half of Section 4



Plate 10 - Eastern part of Section 5



Plate 11 – Middle part of Section 5



Plate 12 – Western part of Section 5



Plate 13 – Section 6



Plate 14 – Section 7



Plate 15 – Section 8



Plate 16 – Section 9



Plate 17 – Section 10



Plate 18 – Section 11



Plate 19 – Section 12



Plate 20 – Section 13



Plate 21 – Culvert (506)



Plate 22 – Kiln structure (513)



Plate 23 – View of kiln area looking north

Appendix 1

LAND AT IVY LEIGH, HARPUR AVENUE, TICKNALL, DERBYSHIRE - SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field investigation of land at Ivy Leigh, Harpur Avenue, Ticknall, Derbyshire.*
- 1.2 *At least 28 potteries operated in Ticknall between the 15th and the 19th centuries. Unstratified pottery recovered from Harpur Avenue had indicated two phases of production at the site (late 15th to mid 16th century and late 16th to 18th century). Investigations at Ivy Leigh in 2009 suggested three phases of potting. Excavation revealed features of 15th–16th century date and a dump of kiln waste and furniture of 17th–18th century date. Remains of a redeposited kiln floor (possibly dating to the 16th–17th century) were also identified.*
- 1.3 *An archaeological excavation is to take place, within a limited area, to further explore the location of a possible kiln and to investigate its date and form. It forms part of an ongoing investigation into the Ticknall potteries by Ticknall Archaeological Research Group.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs. Analysis of the pottery will form part of a programme of work by the Ticknall Archaeological Research Group.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field investigation of land at Ivy Leigh, Harpur Avenue, Ticknall, Derbyshire.
- 2.2 The document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview
 - 2.2.2 The archaeological and natural setting
 - 2.2.3 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
 - 2.2.4 List of specialists
 - 2.2.5 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Ticknall is located in Derbyshire approximately 3.5km southwest of Melbourne and 7km northeast of Swadlincote. Harpur Avenue lies on the south side of Main Street (A514) in the centre of Ticknall, at national grid reference SK 352 239.

4 BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Unstratified pottery (late 15th to 18th century) had been identified at the site. Archaeological investigations in 2009 revealed features of 15th–16th century date and a dump of kiln waste and furniture of 17th–18th century date. Remains of a redeposited kiln floor (possibly dating to the 16th–17th century) were also identified.
- 4.2 The landowners have given permission for further, limited excavation to be undertaken in part of the garden. The work is being undertaken by a local interest group (Ticknall Archaeological Research Group) with professional supervision of the fieldwork and recording and report production provided by Archaeological Project Services. Professional analysis of the pottery will form part of a programme of work by the Ticknall Archaeological Research Group.

- 4.3 The Derbyshire Archaeological Advisor has been consulted and will be kept informed of progress and outcomes.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The investigation site lies within Ticknall village at a height of approximately 100m OD. Local soils are Dunnington Heath stagnogleyic argillic brown earths over Ticknall Limestone and Polesworth Formation Sandstone.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 At least 28 potteries operated in Ticknall between the 15th and the 19th centuries, although the small amount of published literature and lack of basic work on fabrics and forms means the products of this prolific pottery centre are often not recognised in excavated assemblages. As a result, Ticknall wares are mistakenly ascribed to Staffordshire or other well known production sites, preventing an understanding of the range, dating and distribution of these products.
- 6.2 A comprehensive examination of documentary evidence pertaining to the Ticknall potteries was undertaken by Sue Brown and Janet Spavold (published in 2005 as *Ticknall Pots and Potters*). This research included the collection of unstratified pottery in order to identify the location of potting sites in the village and surrounding area. Limited invasive work has been undertaken: the University of Leicester excavated at Heath End in the late 1990s; this work remains unpublished although it has resulted in several Masters dissertations. Commercial excavation in Ticknall resulting from PPG16 has taken place, but development in the village core has been small scale offering limited opportunities for archaeological investigation. The only known excavation of a kiln occurred in 2006, when Brown and Spavold excavated at Church Lane (Boyle, A. and Rowlandson, I., Forthcoming, 'A Midlands Purple and Cistercian ware kiln at Church Lane, Ticknall, South Derbyshire', *Medieval Ceramics*).
- 6.3 Documentary evidence indicates Harpur Avenue was a site of post medieval pottery production. The original plot was truncated at its eastern edge by the construction of Harpur Avenue in the 1970s. Until 2009, the remainder of the plot (on which stands the property "Ivy Leigh") had not undergone excavation and the range of pottery produced there is not fully understood. The owners have given permission for further excavation to be carried out in the garden, offering an additional opportunity to archaeologically explore the site.
- 6.4 Unstratified pottery recovered from the back garden indicates two phases of production (late 15th to mid 16th century and late 16th to 18th century); it appears wasters from the two phases are concentrated in different areas of the property. Kiln props and furniture recovered from topsoil indicate different production methods to those employed at Church Lane.
- 6.5 Archaeological excavation in part of the garden carried out in 2009 (Archaeological Project Services 2009) recovered pottery dating from the 15th to 18th century. Material revealed during the investigation included a pit and a gully of 15th-16th century date and a probable buried soil of 16th-17th century date. These were overlain by a 17th-18th century dump of kiln waste and furniture including fragments of a redeposited kiln floor of probable 16th-17th century origin.
- 6.6 Three phases of potting appear to be present on the site. Evidence of 15th and 16th century activity was identified during the 2009 investigation, however, pottery dumps of this period may be located in other parts of the garden (or have been cleared / destroyed during later development). The next phase of potting appears to be concentrated between the mid-16th and mid-17th century and may be associated with the remains of the redeposited kiln floor. Pottery of 17th and 18th century types coincide with Richard Cox, Robert Knifton and Issac Hill potting on the site. Further investigations will assist in determining the location of a kiln at the site and will retrieve material to determine its date and form.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 7.1 Excavation at Harpur Avenue will produce stratified pottery groups and may reveal structural remains.

7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:

- Establish the date and range of pottery ware types and forms manufactured at Harpur Avenue.
- Establish the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
- Determine the methods employed in the manufacture of the pottery
- Establish similarities/differences with the other known Ticknall production sites.

8 LIAISON WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATOR

8.1 Close contact will be maintained with the archaeological curator throughout the investigation to ensure that the scheme of works fulfils their requirements.

9 TRIAL TRENCHING

9.1 General Considerations

9.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

9.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Organisation (No. 21).

9.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

9.1.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. Not all archaeological features exposed will necessarily be excavated. However, the investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.

9.2 Methodology

9.2.1 A trench will be located in the vicinity of the previous trenches (which were at the southern boundary of the property) to investigate concentrations of pottery fragments identified close to the present ground surface. Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by hand. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.

9.2.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

9.2.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.

9.2.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.

- 9.2.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections
 - groups of features where their relationship is important
 - the site on completion of fieldwork
- 9.1.6 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If removal of the remains is necessary the appropriate Home Office licences will be obtained and the local environmental health department informed. If relevant, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 9.1.7 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 9.1.8 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 9.1.9 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established.

10 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 10.1 If appropriate, during the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. The specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis.

11 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT

11.1 Stage 1

- 11.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 11.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

11.2 Stage 2

- 11.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.
- 11.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

- 11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:
- 11.3.1.1 A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.

- 11.3.1.2 A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- 11.3.1.3 Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- 11.3.1.4 Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results.
- 11.3.1.5 A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- 11.3.1.6 Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- 11.3.1.7 Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- 11.3.1.8 Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- 11.3.1.9 Specialist assessment reports on the finds from the site.
- 11.3.1.10 Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- 11.3.1.11 A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

12 **ARCHIVE**

- 12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Derby City Museum. This sorting will be undertaken according to the guidelines and conditions stipulated by the museum, and appropriate national guidelines, for long-term storage and curation.
- 12.2 The archive will initially reside with the client for the purposes of research (part of a programme of analysis proposed by Ticknall Archaeological Research Group).

13 **REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 Copies of the investigation report will be sent to: the client and Derbyshire Archaeological Officer (hard copy and digital format).
- 13.2 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

14 **PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 If appropriate notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* and *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date. A summary of the results will be submitted for inclusion in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

15 **CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 The Derbyshire Archaeological Officer will be informed of the start of works and arrangements for monitoring made as appropriate.

16 **VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the

archaeological curator, the client and their consultant.

17 STAFF TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

- 17.1 The on-site works and volunteers will be supervised by an Archaeological Supervisor and Assistant with knowledge of archaeological investigations of this type.
- 17.2 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, undertake the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: D Trimble, APS Roman: A Beeby, APS Post-Roman: A Boyle, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS
Environmental Analysis	Val Fryer, independent specialist

18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS

- 18.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by Ticknall Archaeological Research Group volunteers and professional staff, including a supervisor, and take about a week.
- 18.2 Post-excavation analysis and report production will take about 10 days. A project supervisor will undertake most of the analysis, with assistance from a CAD illustrator and specialists.

19 INSURANCES

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000.

20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.
- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.

20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

21 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeological Project Services, 2009 *Archaeological investigation on land at Ivy Leigh, Harpur Avenue, Ticknall Derbyshire (THA09)* unpublished report APS **29/09**

Spavold, J and Brown, S, 2005 *Ticknall Pots and Potters*, Landmark publishing

Specification: Version 1, 08/03/10

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
300	3	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 60mm thick with occasional small rounded pebbles	Topsoil
301	3	Finds found during topsoil removal	Finds found during topsoil removal
302	3	Friable dark brown clayey silt, 0.18m thick with frequent small coal and CBM fragments	Dumped deposit, same as (501)
303	3	Loose broken pottery fragments in a mid greyish brown silty matrix	Dumped deposit, same as (307) and (327)
304	3	Loose dark reddish brown burnt clay, up to 0.25m thick containing broken pottery and a significant amount of kiln furniture	Dumped deposit, same as (502) and (508)
305	3	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt, up to 10mm thick and containing frequent small coal fragments and occasional tile fragments	Dumped deposit
306	3	Broken whole pot	Broken whole pot
307	3	Loose broken pottery fragments in a mid greyish brown silty matrix	Same as (303) and (327)
308	3	Soft mid brownish grey mix of silty clay and rounded pebbles, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
309	3	Soft light brown clay, 0.18m thick	Clay dumped deposit, same as (310)
310	3	Soft light brown clay, 0.15m thick	Clay dumped deposit, same as (309)
311	3	Loose dark reddish brown burnt clay, up to 0.13m thick, containing frequent kiln furniture	Kiln material dump
312	3	Soft dark grey mixture of coal and ash, 0.15m thick	Dump of kiln fuel waste, same as (521) and (524)
313	3	Soft mid grey silty clay, 0.15m thick, containing occasional small pieces of coal and small rounded pebbles	Clay working surface, same as (504)
314	3	Soft mid brown clayey silt, 0.25m thick, containing occasional small rounded pebbles and whole to near whole pots	Silting between butter pots
315	3	Friable mottled mid grey and yellow silty clay, 0.15m thick, containing occasional small rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit, same as (319) and (515)
316	3	Loose pink reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural, same as (325) and (516)
317	3	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.15m thick, containing occasional small rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit
318	3	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.30m thick, containing occasional coal flecks and small rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit, very similar to (314)/(523)
319	3	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay and rounded pebbles, at least 20mm thick	Dumped deposit, same as (315) and (515)
320	3	Stone blocks of former stone wall with pieces measuring up to 0.40m long x 0.30m wide x 0.15m depth	Stone wall
321	3	Friable light grey clayey silt, 80mm thick containing frequent small rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit
322	3	Friable mid grey clayey silt, 50mm thick, containing occasional coal fragments and large angular blocks of stone	Fill of [323]

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
323	3	Linear cut, oriented northwest-southeast, 0.60m wide x 0.50m deep x at least 1.1m long, with uneven steep sides, breaking sharply to a flat base	Cut of possible wall or culvert
324	3	Soft slightly bluish grey clayey silt, 0.13m thick, containing occasional charcoal flecks	Dumped deposit
325	3	Loose pinkish reddish brown sand and gravel	Natural, same as (316) and (516)
326	3	Soft dark reddish brown clay, 80mm thick, with occasional charcoal pieces and small rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit
327	3	Loose broken pottery fragments in a mid greyish brown silty matrix	Same as (303) and (307)
328	3	Loose dark reddish brown burnt clay, containing frequent pottery, 0.12m thick	Dumped deposit
400	4	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 0.10m thick, containing occasional sub-angular pebbles	Dumped deposit
401	4	Soft mottled dark brown and light red clayey silt, 0.10m thick, containing frequent burnt clay and clinker	Dumped deposit
402	4	VOID	VOID
403		Square shaped cut with fairly sharp corners, measuring 0.85m by 0.85m by 0.20m, with straight sides breaking sharply to an irregular base	Shallow pit
404	4	Loose dark reddish brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick containing frequent red burnt clay	Dumped deposit
405	4	Soft light grey sandy clay, 80mm thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks	Ashy fill of [411]
406	4	Soft mottled mid brown and light orange clayey sand, 50mm thick, containing frequent lumps of burnt clay	Dumped deposit
407	4	Loose mid brown sandy silt, 0.20m thick, containing a significant amount of broken pottery	Dumped deposit
408	4	Friable light orangey red burnt clay, 0.10m thick	Dumped fill of [425]
409	4	Soft light brownish red clay, 0.13m thick, containing occasional sub-rounded pebbles	Dumped fill of [425]
410	4	Firm black charcoal and coal deposit, 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
411	4	Six light grey, roughly hewn limestone blocks, measuring c. 0.15m x 0.10m x 0.05m. This was in a single course with the dimensions of masonry measuring 0.45m long x 0.25m wide x 50mm deep	Hearth within [425]
412	4	Linear cut, oriented east-west with a slight curve to the north at the western end, with irregular sides breaking imperceptibly to a flat base, measuring at least 2m long x 0.75m wide x 0.40m depth	Drain
413	4	Soft mid brown clayey sand, 0.16m thick, containing occasional sub-angular pebbles	Dumped deposit
414	4	Soft light grey sandy clay, 80mm thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks, 50mm thick	Fill of [412]
415	4	Soft light brownish red clay, 0.10m thick, containing occasional sub-rounded pebbles	Fill of [412]
416	4	Firm mottled dark brown and light orangey red clayey sand, pebbles and kiln waste	Surface of mostly kiln waste
417	4	Roughly hewn limestone blocks running east-west and built of two rows of supports capped by larger cap stone. Cap stones measure c. 0.30m x 0.25m x 0.10m, while supports measure c. 0.15m x 0.10m x 0.10m	Stone drain
418	4	Firm dark brown clayey sandy silt, 50mm thick, containing frequent coal, charcoal and burnt orange clay patches	Dumped deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
419	4	Firm mid brownish pink sandy clay, 0.10m thick with occasional rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit
420	4	Loose mottled mid red and mid brown sandy silt, 50mm thick, containing frequent burnt clay, pottery and moderate charcoal flecks	Dumped deposit
421	4	VOID	VOID
422	4	Soft mid grey clayey sandy silt, 0.38m thick, containing occasional rounded pebbles and a cache of 'COB' nuts	Silty layer
423	4	Soft light grey clay, 0.15m thick, containing occasional sub-angular pebbles	Clay dumped deposit
424	4	Firm light yellowish grey clay and limestone pebbles	Dumped deposit
425	4	Hearth cut with shallow sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base, measuring at least 1.04m long x 0.46m wide x 0.23m deep	
500	3	Soft dark grey sandy silt, 0.15m thick	Same as (300)
501	3	Loose dark grey clayey sandy silt, 0.18m thick containing frequent patches of black sand	Same as (302)
502	3	Loose dark grey clayey silt with burnt clay, broken pot and kiln furniture deposit, 0.18m thick	Same as (304) and (508)
503	3	Firm mid red burnt clay 0.15m thick, with patches of vitrified clay	Dumped deposit
504	3	Firm mid to light grey clay, 90mm thick, containing frequent charcoal inclusions	Clay working surface, same as (313)
505	3	Firm mid brown deposit of broken pot and clayey silt, up to 0.15m thick	Dumped deposit
506	3	Roughly hewn sub-angular limestone blocks measuring 0.40m x 0.15m x 0.15m running north-south, with dimensions of masonry measuring 0.55m wide x 0.15m deep x unknown length	Culvert
507	3	Firm light reddish brown coarse sand, 0.23m thick	Dumped deposit
508	3	Loose dark grey mix of clayey sand, pottery sherds and kiln furniture, 0.20m thick	Same as (304) and (502)
509	3	Loose dark brown clayey silt, 0.10m thick	Fill of [506]
510	3	Firm mid brown sandy clay, 0.13m thick with frequent rounded pebbles	Dumped deposit
511	3	Hard to indurated, mid orange fired clay with brown and grey patches of sandy silt and clay, 0.10m thick, containing frequent small stones and pottery sherds	Layer of dumped fired clay and silting
512	3	Hard vitrified orange to silvery grey clay	Vitrified clay
513	3	Upturned butter pots and possibly saggars ranging in size from c. 0.20m to 0.28m in diameter to heights of c. 0.30m	Kiln structure
514	3	Firm reddish brown sandy clay, 70mm thick, containing frequent charcoal flecks	Clay upon which kiln was constructed, same as (326)
515	3	Firm mid yellowish grey and yellowish brown clayey sand, containing frequent pebbles and gravel	Dumped deposit, same as(315) and (319)
516	3	Loose light grey to light red sand and pebbles	Natural, same as (316) and (325)
517	3	0.30m wide x 0.20m deep cut with steep straight sides breaking gradually to a concave base	Possible gully (only recorded in section)
518	3	Loose dark grey sandy silt	Fill of [517]
519	3	Hard light brown sandy clay with reddish mottle, 0.10m thick	Dumped deposit
520	3	Firm mid reddish greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flecks of charcoal, fired clay and occasional pebbles, up to 0.28m thick	Fill of [522]

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
521	3	Friable dark greyish black silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional coal fragments, up to 50mm thick	Dumped deposit, same as (312) and (524)
522	3	0.30m deep cut of unsure shape, likely to be linear, has one steep concave side	Robber trench for stone wall (320)
523	3	Firm mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks, up to 0.17m thick	Same as (314)
524	3	Firm mid grey clay with charcoal inclusions	Same as (312) and (521)
525	3	Butter pot	Butter Pot placed on wall (320)

Appendix 3

THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle and Lavinia Green

Introduction

An assessment of the pottery was carried out in order to ascertain the range and date of material present. The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005) which also covers ware types from surrounding counties. An estimated total of 8374 sherds, from a minimum of 7461 vessels, weighing c. 511757 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

All the pottery recovered during the excavation was viewed in context groups. Some of the pottery was assessed by members of the Ticknall Archaeology Research Group and the remainder was assessed by Anne Irving and Lavinia Green of Archaeological Project Services. All the pottery was weighed, counted and examined visually and using x20 magnification. A summary list of the wares and range of forms is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of the ware types shown in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the medieval to the post-medieval period.

Condition

Average sherd weight is 61 grams. Several vessels have complete or near complete profiles and reconstructable vessels are present in the assemblage. The condition and nature of the assemblage suggest the number of multi-sherd vessels will be high, and these have been identified where possible. A single cross-context vessel, a Ticknall Medieval Coarse ware jar/jug came from (321) and (324).

As expected on a production site, the assemblage mainly comprises misfired material, some of which is clearly wasted (e.g. from contexts (303), (306), (314) and (318).) It is highly likely the material used to backfill the kiln chamber is contemporary with its use: kilns tended to be deliberately destroyed once reaching the end of their productive life. Therefore, stacking scars and rims with attached spacers on the vessels recovered from the kiln chamber indicated how the kiln was packed and which wares were fired together. Although most of the assemblage comprises waste material and saggars, the products of the kiln are also present and include bowls, jars and jugs, all of which are domestic forms. Of note is a complete Brown glazed earthenware bowl from context (507).

Results

Table 1, Summary of the range of pottery

Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W (g)
BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	1602	1528	124649
BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	896	855	74173
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	34	22	2086
CMO	Coal Measures Orangeware	1300	1550	1	1	36
CMW	Coal Measures whiteware	1250	1550	1	1	13
LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1316	786	50762
LMLOC	Late Medieval local fabrics	1350	1550	8	1	95
MISC	Unidentified types	-	-	50	50	2649
MP	Midlands Purple ware	1380	1600	3169	2990	209442
MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1500	1700	1242	1172	46536
TMCW	Ticknall Medieval coarse ware	1200?	1400?	25	25	413
TMLF	Ticknall Medieval light firing	1200?	1400?	28	28	872
WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	2	2	31
			TOTAL	8374	7461	511757

Provenance

Trench 3

Pottery weighing 417,443 grams was recovered from Trench 3. A substantial amount came from dumped deposits (302), (303), (304), (305), (307), (314), (318) and (324).

Early medieval wares (TMCW) and (TMLF) came from (308), (313), (314), (318), (321), (324) suggesting earlier deposits have been disturbed possibly when the building of the kiln took place in the mid 16th to 17th centuries. Eight sherds of a Late Medieval Local ware (LMLOC), possibly from the same vessel, also came from (303); this was unusual as this type had not been seen previously in the assemblage. Earlier pottery was found within a layer (308) thought to be made up of dumped pebbles, re-deposited after the extraction process of purifying the clay for pottery making. Contexts (302), (304), (307), (317) and (318) contained Cistercian-type wares possibly suggesting earlier deposits had been disturbed.

The vast majority of the material from Trench 3 was identified as kiln waste dating from the mid 16th to mid 17th century date. A clay pipe bowl was also found within context (317) dating between 1600 – 1640, locally made with iron free coal measures clay from the west midlands or south west (*pers comm.* Gary Taylor). A few sherds of Modern whiteware (WHITE) from (302) are probably associated with post-potting domestic occupation of the site in the mid 19th to 20th centuries.

Kiln furniture such as clay pads which were used as spacers placed to separate the vessels were present, some of these were still attached to sherds within contexts (303), (305), (306) and (314). Other evidence of material from the kiln production site was seen in sherds with heat affected glaze (303), glaze over breaks (303), (314) vitrified fabrics (303), (306) and (314), saggars with square cut-outs in the body in contexts (305), (309) and rims (313). Sherds with concretions were found from contexts (308), (321) and burnt soil debris and vitrified sand from (314). Knife trimmed bases were evident in context (314) and a stabbed base of a saggarr vessel (308).

Trench 4

Pottery weighing 20,858 grams came from Trench 4. The earliest find from Trench 4 was one sherd of Coal Measures Whiteware (CMW) from clay dump (423) which may be medieval in date. As with Trench 3, the majority was potting waste dating from the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries. Pottery dating between the 17th to 18th centuries was recovered from what may be a domestic refuse layer (408).

A further area was excavated by members of the Ticknall Archaeology Research Group, referred to here as Trench 5. This was a continuation of Trench 3 which was excavated in 2009 (Peachey 2009). Again the majority of pottery is dumped kiln waste dating from the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries, although some earlier material is also present. Sherds embedded in fired clay may be associated with a dismantled kiln on the site, as the packing of clay to form a firing chamber, strengthened by sherds, is demonstrated by ample archaeological and ethnographic evidence as a common construction method.

Discussion

Both the 2009 and 2010 excavations were restricted in size and revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence, made more complicated by periods of destruction and backfilling. However, documentary evidence carried out by Sue Brown and Janet Spavold on the history of the property and observations by Harold and Annette Soar, owners of the property, help with interpretation of the site.

The earliest pottery from Trench 3 are whiteware vessels which are unlike the majority of the pottery recovered from the site. In style and form, these can be paralleled with known medieval types. Classified as Ticknall Medieval Coarse ware and Ticknall Medieval Light Firing, these may date from the 13th to 14th centuries. These vessels mainly occur in the lowest layers within a layer of clay, and it was onto this clay layer that the kiln structure (see below) was constructed.

A number of vessels were placed upside down on this clay layer and formed the lowest level of the kiln chamber, one of these was removed and was found to contain a late Cistercian/early Blackware jug (16th century). This suggests these vessels were once used as saggars, possibly in an earlier kiln. However, their location within this kiln suggests they were reused as props over which the kiln floor was constructed. Constructed over the props/saggars is the floor of the kiln chamber, seen in section as a series alternating clay and ash layers, suggesting firing and patching of the kiln occurred several times. A second tier of props/saggars was discernible, with one example surviving in section. This may have stood on top of the clay floor of the firing chamber and could therefore have functioned as either a saggarr or a prop. The floor would have been pierced or open in places to allow the hot gasses from the burning fuel to travel through the flues and around the stacked pots which sat upon it, allowing firing of the vessels to occur. The rest of the structure was destroyed and 'closed' by backfilling it with kiln waste and misfired vessels. The majority of this pottery dates from the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries and offer a date for when the kiln was active.

Although the plan of the kiln could not be confirmed due to the confined area of the trench, it is highly likely that it followed the style of other kilns used during this period, such as those excavated at Wrenthorpe in West Yorkshire (Moorhouse and Roberts 2009). The clay and sherd construction leave surprisingly ephemeral archaeological remains behind: if razed to the ground, kilns of this date remain as little more than an area of burnt clay in the archaeological record. However, experimental kiln construction and firings at Bickley, carried out by David Dawson and Oliver Kent, have shown that these burnt clay footprints can once have been the base of large and complex kiln structures. Discussion with them, and potter John Hudson, about the archaeological evidence at Ivy Leigh concluded with the interpretation that this is highly likely to have been a single or multi-flue kiln constructed of fired clay, broken sherds and stone blocks (the latter were found adjacent to the in-situ saggars). These were usually circular or ovoid in plan and around 6" in diameter, however whether this is the case at Ivy Leigh cannot be confirmed.

A stone culvert/drain structure previously seen in Trench 2 from earlier works continues into Trench 4 and pottery found within this structure also dates to the same period that the kiln was in use. Water is essential in pottery making, and Spavold and Brown (2005) notes a spring line runs along the south-western edge of the common clays, reaching into the village itself. It is possible that the culvert/drain seen in the excavation was made to divert and contain water especially for pottery production.

The earliest documentary evidence of a potter on this site is of Richard Cox in 1698, followed by Robert Knifton and Isaac Hill (Spavold and Brown 2005), and it is highly likely potting had been carried out on the site prior to this; it may be that the kiln predates Richard's habitation of the site. Later pottery dating to the 17th and 18th centuries is also present and is more likely to be contemporaneous with Richard Cox, Robert Knifton and Isaac Hill; Isaac's death in 1800 provides a convincing date for production ceasing at the site (Spavold and Brown 2005, Peachey 2009).

Range

Medieval

Two new medieval types were discovered; Ticknall Medieval Light Firing (TMLF) and Ticknall Medieval Coarse ware (TMCW) (formerly labelled as (CMW) by the volunteers). Sherds of TMLF found in contexts (321) and (324) had two distinguishable fabrics, fabric 1 being light fired, oxidised light buff to reduced light grey with common smokey and milky sub-rounded quartz 0.01 – 0.02mm and occasional larger stones up to 1mm, including common rounded iron between 0.3 – 1mm, rare sandstone and sparse flint. Occasionally dull grey inclusions and organics were present. The glaze is a pocked reduced light green colour. One sherd was had decoration of combed wavy lines. Fabric 2 can be described as a finer ware with rounder quartz and an apple green glaze. The fabric from TMCW, also found from (321) and (324), is light fired, oxidised to light orange with a fine background and includes common milky sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz 0.3 – 1mm. Common specks and rounded fe up to 0.5mm and sparse quartzite were also visible through the microscope. The glaze is a splashed reduced green through to orange.

Jar, bowl and jug forms were produced in both fabrics. Evidence of some abrasion, internal glaze, trim and wipe marks on the exterior and concretions was present on some of the TMCW sherds. New rim types were recommended for drawing; type 1 paralleled to LSW2 early baluster jug, see fig. 129, 966-9, (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). The vessel has a rod rounded handle with glaze over the break and a small rounded collar rim. Type 2 also paralleled to a LSW2 pipkin vessel (*cf* fig 133, 1012-1018). The new types are thought to date from the same period between the 13th to 14th centuries. One sherd of CMW, a light firing fabric in coal measures clay, was found in context (423) and eight sherds from one vessel of (LMLOC) in context (303) was probably a jar which could date as early as 1350.

Late medieval to early post medieval

Mid/late 15th to 16th century types are present and comprise Cistercian and Midlands Purple wares. The relationship between these two types, which were often manufactured together, is well established. Evidence from (Boyle 2003 and Boyle and Rowlandson 2006 – 2008) indicates that these ware types were in production in the village at several centres, although the earliest (identified as Peat's Close and Church Lane) appear to be in the centre of the village and located close to Ivy Leigh.

The Ivy Leigh Cistercian wares appear different to those produced nearby at Peat's Close, as the cups are mainly undecorated and have tall narrow bodies with flaring rims. Midlands Purple ware vessels from Ivy Leigh appear similar in range to those from Church Lane, and at least one of the jug rim types appears to be identical. It could be that some of the vessels found at Ivy Leigh are from these other sites, as dumps of waster material were moved around the village for various purposes. For example, ICPS analysis of the Church Lane material identified a Cistercian ware vessel from Peat's Close on the site. Whether this was from dumping, an accidental stray or due to co-operative working between the potteries (e.g. sharing kilns) is not clear. ICPS of the Cistercian and Midlands

Purple ware from Ivy Leigh will allow the chemical signature of these vessels to be confirmed and compared to those obtained for Church Lane and Peat's Close. Although it is likely both Cistercian and Midlands Purple ware were manufactured at Ivy Leigh, the evidence for this production is not as clear-cut as at Church Lane and Peat's Close. Both ware types were only found together in four contexts; (304), (307), (317) and (318).

The second part of the excavation at Ivy Leigh concentrates on Trenches 3 to 5 which yielded fewer Cistercian wares. Those that were found were mainly in Trench 3 from contexts (302), (304), (307), (317) and (318) with one sherd from Trench 5 context (511). Decorated pieces were sparse with only two sherds from context (304) described by the volunteers as having incised lines. The recorded forms were cups, jars, bowls and jugs including one with a handle. Midlands purple wares were found more commonly within all three trenches with the highest quantities from Trench 3. Their forms mainly consisted of jars, bowls and saggars. Most of the contexts were of mixed date, apart from contexts (308) and (510) where only Midlands purple was found. New rim types 12, 14, 20, 25, 31 and 32 were also discovered and recommended for drawing from jar and bowl forms. A parallel was made to a bowl rim from (Boyle 2006-08, *fig* 4.17) Church Lane excavation. This rim type appears to continue at Ivy Leigh this may be because of the same potter has re-located.

Post medieval

Most of the assemblage comprises mid 16th to mid 17th centuries wares of Midlands Yellow, Late, Brown- and Black- glazed Earthenware. There is evidence of possible early production of Midlands Yellow wares that were being produced at the same time as the Cistercian wares, very similar bowl rims and fabrics found at Ivy Leigh mirror those found at Site 3 at the Wrenthorpe potteries. Both types were collected from the same deposit suggesting they were contemporary in date (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992). Some of the Black wares have a "Midlands Purple" fabric especially types found in contexts (306) and (314), which is a development from the earlier phase of production. Material of this date is clearly production waste and it appears that the majority of the kiln furniture (bats and "squeezes") are contemporary to this. Interestingly, Blackwares and Midlands yellow wares were fired together in Ticknall, a Midlands Yellow sherd was also found stuck to a Blackware sherd and provides proof that these wares were fired in the same kiln; possibly as potters sharing kilns or one potter was making both types. Comparatively there is no evidence that both types were being fired together at the Wrenthorpe potteries even though both types were also being made at the same time. Another parallel with Wrenthorpe is that Midlands Yellow ware bowls and jars in Blackware both have sparse decoration as at Ticknall (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992). Again, production of these types is known at other sites in Ticknall. However, this group is valuable in that documentary evidence exists for the potters working at the site in this period.

New rim types were also discovered for the wares of this period and recommended for drawing for a type series. Again numerous vessels paralleled Bowl Rim type 17 (Boyle 2006-08, *fig* 4.17). A Blackware jar from context (309) with a side strap handle was similar to Handle type 4 (Boyle 2006-08, *fig* 9.4) from Church Lane showing that the same vessels were being reproduced at this kiln site too. Midlands Yellow products as seen in (Woodfield 1966) were found at the Ivy Leigh including types Hc, Hg, Ka, Mg, Mh and Mj. These forms were jars, oval dishes, pancheons and plates. There was also one decorated sherd from a probable tankard with an impressed herringbone rouletted design. Another unusual vessel was a colander (314) not previously identified in the collection before. Plenty of evidence of misfiring was also present with unusual glazes and slips being formed, one example from context (306) was a probable Blackware with a mustard yellow exterior slip and a green/grey glazed interior. Glazed Red Earthenwares found at the well at St. Paul-in-the-Bail at Lincoln (Mann 2008) appear to be very similar to the Blackwares found at Ticknall through rim comparison, and are in well deposits dating between the 17th and 19th centuries.

Early Modern

Very little mid 19th to 20th century pottery is present and it is only evident in context (302).

Midlands Purple wares of the 15th and 16th centuries continued to be produced and developed into Black and Brown glazed developed Midlands Purple types. Cistercian ware production continued into the 16th century, but may have been phased out by the mid 16th century. At Ticknall the two ware types are more distinct, and the coarser Midlands Purple fabric is used for larger vessels (Boyle 2003). It appears that the next phase of potting after Midlands Purple concentrated on Black-, Yellow- and possibly Slip-wares, possibly between the mid 16th and mid 17th century. It seems that the site was active as a pottery between the earlier (late 15th to mid 16th) and later (17th and 18th century) phases of activity. Further excavation has proved that the site was heavily used between the mid 16th to 17th centuries also.

Summary

A substantial assemblage of pottery, the majority of which is kiln waste, was collected from the site and includes wares that span the medieval to early modern periods. The pottery merits further work and is suitable for publication in the relevant journal.

OTHER CERAMIC OBJECTS

By Anne Boyle and Lavinia Green

Introduction

A scan assessment of the other ceramic objects was carried out in order to ascertain the range and date of material present. This category includes tile, kiln furniture, squeezes and other items. 3204 fragments weighing c. 145235 grams were recovered from the site.

Methodology

All the ceramic objects recovered during the excavation were viewed in context groups and weighed. Some of the items were looked at by the volunteers and the remaining items by Anne Boyle and Lavinia Green. All the items were weighed and counted. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. A summary list of the wares and range of forms is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of the ware types shown in Table 5. The ceramic objects ranges in date from the medieval to the post medieval period.

Condition

Objects associated with kilns, such as bats, props, clay squeezes (that could have been used as kiln trial pieces or as separates between vessels) and saggars exhibit signs of high firing, vitrification, flashing and burnt glaze/sand. Overall the condition was good.

Results

Table5, Summary of range of ceramic objects

cname	Full name	NoS	W (g)
GRFURN	Green glazed roof furniture	1	45
KFURN	kiln furniture	24	1123
KILN	Kiln	3175	140491
MISC	Miscellaneous	3	3212
TILE	Tile	1	364
	TOTAL	3204	145235

Provenance

The ceramic objects are associated with topsoil (300), (400) and disturbed topsoil (404). The majority of items came from dumped deposits (302) to (307), (309), (312) to (314) and (321) and from Trenches 4 and 5 (406), (416) and (519). Other finds were from surface cleaning (301), pot layers (306), (407), (420) and from a fired clay layer associated with the kiln (511), with the exception of context (509) the fill of a culvert [506] associated with mid 16th to mid 17th century pottery.

Range

Medieval

A mixture of items related to pottery kilns, including furniture, saggars, squeezes, clay pads, kiln lining, bats and fired clay was recovered from the three trenches. Two circular bats were found in Trench 3 context (321) made in Ticknall Medieval Light Firing (TMLF) fabric dating between the 13th to 14th centuries. One has green glaze on one side, which was probably accidental or it could have been re-used and cut to shape from a previous vessel, and both were stabbed with an incising instrument possibly so they did not explode in the kiln as they were used to separate pots within the kiln. An unknown item of possible roof furniture, in TMLF fabric, was also found from the same context with a green glaze, reduced core and oxidised over the break. From the earlier excavation at Ivy Leigh a copper green glaze ridge tile appears to be medieval in date and an impressed floor tile, with oak and leaf design is identical to examples from Repton church (J. Spavold and S. Brown *pers comm*). It may be these are connected to a building that once stood on the site, rather than being products of the Ticknall industry or Ticknall may have been produced these items for Repton.

Post Medieval

Other ceramic material found was mainly dated between the mid 16th and mid 17th centuries. This included tile from contexts (301) and (304) and a glazed clay pad from context (314). An unusual find was a LERTH vessel from context (317) that had been adapted and cut down in size as visible knife/trim marks show to be used as kiln furniture. A complete BERTH saggarr from context (314) was also retrieved; saggars were used in the kiln so that

other smaller vessels could be placed inside and fired in the kiln more safely protecting them from excessive heat. Context (314) also included a whole saggar of Midlands purple fabric with an upside down jar in-situ inside, this has probably been mis-fired accidentally in the kiln and stuck to the saggar. Some Blackware saggar sherds were found with holes in this would have been to allow oxygen to circulate around the vessel inside while protecting it from direct heat (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992). Evidence of burnt soil debris, vitrified sand, clay pads and other sherds still attached after firing were also seen on saggars. This would have been an indication of how the saggars were stacked, pots were to be placed in the centre of the saggar on a base of sand, if the glaze ran this fused them together (Moorhouse and Roberts 1992). One early example of a probable saggar with TMLF fabric was found in context (308) it is slightly smaller in form with a very thick base.

Trench 5 also produced two large fragments of extremely vitrified clay weighing a total of 2861 grams, which could be part of the kiln flooring or wall near to a flue (*pers com.* Gary Taylor) dating it between the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries.

Summary

A collection of kiln and other material was collected from the site. Most of this appears connected with pottery production which appears to have been carried out on the site between the later 15th and 18th centuries.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 6 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Context	Date	Comment
302	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating Mid 19th to 20th
303	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating Mid 14th to Mid 16th
304	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
305	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
306	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
307	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
308	16th to 17th	Includes sherds dating to 13th to 14th
309	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
312	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
313	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating to 13th to 14th
314	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating to 13th to 14th
317	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes 17th clay pipe
318	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating to 13th to 14th
319	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
321	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating to 13th to 14th
324	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes sherds dating to 13th to 14th
407	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
408	17th to 18th	
409	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
410	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
416	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
418	Mid 16th to Mid 17th Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
420	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
422	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
423	13th to 14th	
501	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
502	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
504	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
505	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
507	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
508	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
509	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
510	16th	
511	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	Includes 2 sherds of Cistercian ware dating between 1480 to 1650
519	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	
523	Mid 16th to Mid 17th	

ABBREVIATIONS

BS Body sherd

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
301	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	74	HANDLE		
301	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	13	13	929	RIM		
301	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	34	34	1397	BASE		
301	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	50	50	1360	BODY		
301	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	62	62	1518	BODY		
301	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	28	BODY		
301	BL	JAR/BOWL	3	3	39	RIM	ONE WITH SPACER ATTACHED	
301	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	28	28	1255	RIM		
301	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	29	29	1869	BASE		
301	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	70	70	1883	BODY		
301	MP	JAR/BOWL	16	16	1474	BASE		
301	MP	JAR/BOWL	66	66	1634	BODY		
301	MP	JUG/JAR	6	6	328	RIM	SOME WITH CLINKER ATTACHED	
301	MY	BOWL	27	27	228	BODY		
301	MY	BOWL	31	31	700	BASE	SOME GREEN GLAZE	
301	MY	BOWL	32	32	784	RIM		
302	BERTH	BOWL	60	60	1421	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	50	50	1413	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	50	50	1307	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	19	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	14	14	463	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	14	14	437	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	367	BASE	All 3 have broken pots & spacers fused on them	Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	BOWL	24	24	1494	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	264	RIM		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	367	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	153	BASE/BODY /RIM	Shallow, complete profiles	Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	46	BASE/BODY /RIM	Shallow, complete profile	Mid 16th to Mid 17th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
302	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	49	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	CIST	JUG	1	1	52	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	10	10	790	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	98	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	LERTH	BOWL	18	18	451	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	63	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MISC	MISC	13	13	629			
302	MP	JAR/BOWL	3	3	183	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	5	RIM		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MP	JUG/JAR	14	14	819	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MP	JUG/JAR	59	59	1609	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MY	BOWL	5	5	41	BODY		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MY	BOWL	6	6	155	RIM		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MY	JAR/BOWL	5	5	70	BASE		Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MY	JAR/BOWL	9	9	277	RIM	Some very shallow like plates	Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	MY	JAR/BOWL	10	10	272	BASE	1 is unglazed	Mid 16th to Mid 17th
302	WHITE	JAR/BOWL	2	2	31	BODY	Body is 19th century white, & Tile	19th to 20th
303	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	7	5	637	BASE		16th to 18th
303	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	8	8	269	BS		16th to 18th
303	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	2	2	97	BASE		16th to 18th
303	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	14	BS		16th to 18th
303	BERTH	Jar	1	1	117	BASE		16th o 18th
303	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	151	PROFILE	TYPE 1, GLAZE MAINLY ON RIM AND INTERIOR, PATCHY ON BASE EXTERIOR. KNIFE TRIMMING EVIDENT ON EXTERNAL BASAL ANGLE	16th to 18th
303	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	54	RIM	TYPE 6	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl	2	2	394	RIM	TYPE 8	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl/Saggar	67	67	2014	BS;BASE		16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl	80	80	1955	BS		16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl	71	71	2518	BS		16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl	27	26	994	BASE		16th to 18th
303	BL	BOWL	1	1	77	RIM	TYPE 2	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl	11	11	602	RIM	Same as Boyle 06-8 fig 4.17 bowl rim	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar	29	23	4071	BS;RIM;BASE	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.17 bowl rim	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar	14	7	4184	BS;PROFILE	TYPE 4	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar	3	2	540	BASE		16th to 18th
303	BL	BOWL	4	4	406	RIM	TYPE 1	16th to 18th
303	BL	Jar/ bowl	25	24	644	BASE		16th to 18th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	12	10	798	RIM	TYPE 3	16th to 18th
303	LERTH	Jar	6	5	1014	BASE		18th to 19th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	64	64	1479	BS		18th to 19th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	42	42	1042	BS		18th to 19th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	34	33	1720	BASE	1 WITH ANOTHER SHERD OF POT ATTACHED	18th to 19th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	2	2	114	RIM	TYPE 10	18th to 19th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	3	2	81	RIM	TYPE 7	18th to 19th
303	LERTH	JAR	15	14	686	RIM	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.17 bowl rim	18th to 19th
303	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	RIM		16th to 18th
303	LMLOC	JAR	8	1	95	BS	FABRIC; SMOOTH, LIGHT FIRING, UNUSUAL, NOT SEEN PREVIOUSLY IN THIS ASSEMBLAGE	1350 - 1550
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	35	34	1549	BASE		16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
303	MP	JAR/SAGGAR	19	18	1472	RIM	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.17 bowl rim	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl/Saggars	43	43	598	BS	CMO FABRIC	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl/Saggar	79	79	3181	BS;BASE	5 WITH HEAT AFFECTED GLAZE	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	76	76	2440	BS		16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	42	40	2777	BASE;BS	1 BS/BASE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN CUT WITH A KNIFE POSSIBLY TO BE USED IN THE KILN? 1 SHERD WITH GLAZE OVER THE BREAK, 1 SHERD WITH ANOTHER ATTACHED	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	16	16	951	BASE		16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	7	7	57	BS	CMO FABRIC	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	4	4	95	BS	CMO FABRIC, 1 WITH PARTIAL GREEN GLAZE	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	1	1	13	BASE		16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	1	1	6	RIM		16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar	16	14	3292	BASE;BS	2 Highly vitrified sherds stuck together	16th to 18th
303	MP	BOWL	33	31	1681	RIM	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig4.17 bowl rim	16th to 18th
303	MP	Jar/ bowl	70	70	2206	BS		16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	2	2	46	RIM	TYPE 8	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	23	RIM	TYPE 10	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	6	6	165	BASE		16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	3	3	30	BS	1 SHERD WITH THE REMAINS OF A BROKEN HANDLE	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	14	14	211	BASE		16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	85	RIM	TYPE 8, GLAZE OVER BREAK	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	25	RIM	TYPE 11	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	7	RIM	TYPE 9	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2	BS		16th to 18th
303	MY	JAR	1	1	20	RIM	TYPE 14	16th to 18th
303	MY	BOWL/PLATE?	4	3	185	RIM	TYPE 7	16th to 18th
303	MY	BOWL/PLATE?	3	1	151	RIM	TYPE 6, HIGHLY VITRIFIED, 1 SHERD WITH ANOTHER SHERD ATTACHED	16th to 18th
303	MY	bowl/Plate	1	1	36	rim	TYPE 7	16th to 18th
303	MY	BOWL	1	1	15	RIM	TYPE 2	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	3	3	161	RIM	TYPE 7	16th to 18th
303	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BASE		16th to 18th
304	BERTH	JAR	8	8	308	BASE		
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	1	309	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR	31	31	535	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR	27	27	1220	RIM		
304	BERTH	JAR	15	15	775	RIM		
304	BERTH	JAR	12	12	1020	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR	11	11	200	BODY	Dark brown	
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	7	7	279	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR	9	9	379	BODY	Pale unglazed	
304	BERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	14	RIM		
304	BERTH	JAR	8	2	526	BODY	Dark brown	
304	BERTH	JAR	6	6	101	BODY	Dark brown both sides	
304	BERTH	JAR	10	1	460	BODY	Dark brown	
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	10	3	224	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	10	10	333	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	13	13	560	BASE		
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	19	19	437	BODY		
304	BERTH	JUG/JAR	6	6	150	BODY		
304	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	176	BASE		
304	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	5	5	284	BASE		
304	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	7	7	115	BASE		
304	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	7	7	366	BASE		
304	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	29	29	2681	BASE		
304	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	36	36	474	BODY		
304	BERTH	JAR	3	2	200	RIM	Blackglaze inside	
304	BERTH	JAR	5	5	267	BASE	Thin brown glaze	
304	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	15	4	489	BODY		
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	71	RIM		
304	BERTH	JAR	3	3	301	RIM		
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	66	BASE	Brown glaze inside	

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	81	RIM		
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	211	RIM	Brown glaze inside	
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	840	BASE/SIDE		
304	BERTH	BOWL	2	1	397	RIM	Brown inside	
304	BERTH	BOWL	2	2	113	RIM	1 black,1 brown, 1 glazed over rim	
304	BERTH	BOWL	2	2	223	BASE	Blackglaze inside	
304	BERTH	BOWL	2	2	345	RIM	Thin brown glaze	
304	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	222	RIM	Brown glaze inside	
304	BERTH	BOWL	4	4	126	BASE		
304	BERTH	BOWL	4	4	144	RIM		
304	BERTH	BOWL	5	1	430	BASE	Brown glaze, simialr marks	
304	BERTH	JAR	2	1	114	RIM	Brown glaze inside	
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	25	BASE	Thin brown glaze	
304	BERTH	JAR	4	4	129	RIM	1 Black, 3 brown glaze	
304	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	16	BASE		
304	BERTH	BOWL	5	3	880	BASE		
304	BERTH	JAR	2	1	271	BODY		
304	BERTH	BOWL	30	30	2714	RIM	Brown glaze	
304	BERTH	BOWL	17	17	885	RIM		
304	BERTH	BOWL	14	14	543	BODY		
304	BERTH	BOWL	9	9	1097	BASE		
304	BERTH	BOWL	6	6	842	RIM		
304	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	885	RIM		
304	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	382	?		
304	BERTH	JAR	3	2	87	RIM	No glaze	
304	BL	JAR/BOWL	1	1	145	RIM		
304	BL	JAR/BOWL	28	28	746	BODY		
304	BL	JAR/BOWL	16	16	1123	BASE	Dark gloss glaze	
304	BL	JAR/BOWL	8	8	1036	BODY		
304	BL	BOWL	11	11	1170	RIM		
304	BL	BOWL	7	7	1022	RIM		
304	BL	BOWL	5	5	332	BASE		
304	BL	JAR/BOWL	9	9	189	BODY		
304	BL	JAR	3	2	133	RIM		
304	CIST	JAR/BOWL	2	2	39	BODY		
304	CIST	JUG	5	1	225	RIM	Brown glaze both sides	
304	CIST	JUG	2	2	13	HANDLE		
304	CIST	JUG	2	1	265	BASE		
304	CIST	JAR	2	1	196	RIM	Incised lines	
304	CIST	CUP	1	1	7	RIM		
304	CIST	CUP	1	1	4	BODY		
304	CIST	BOWL	1	1	169	BASE		
304	CIST	JUG	2	1	270	BASE		
304	CMO	JUG/JAR	1	1	36	BASE		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	126	BODY		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	35	35	614	BODY		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	6	6	165	BASE		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	5	5	237	BODY		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	245	BASE		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	139	RIM		
304	LERTH	JAR	3	1	148	RIM	Black splatters	
304	LERTH	BOWL	15	15	839	BASE		
304	LERTH	BOWL	4	4	352	BASE		
304	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	80	RIM	Yellowish	
304	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	530	BASE		
304	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	110	RIM		
304	MISC	JAR	3	3	38	BODY		
304	MISC	JAR/BOWL	7	7	255	BASE		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	40	40	1037	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	26	26	1149	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	27	27	658	BODY	Bubbled glaze	
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	30	30	760	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	30	30	764	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	30	30	1186	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	30	30	1309	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	32	32	725	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	33	33	381	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	25	25	1763	BASE		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	40	40	746	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	20	20	1026	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	40	40	1191	BODY		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	40	40	1224	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	40	40	1233	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	40	40	1356	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	37	37	1630	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	12	12	663	BASE	Thin glaze	
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	41	41	942	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	8	2	1074	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	8	8	173	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	10	10	922	BODY		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	16	1	2283	PROFILE		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	10	10	1453	BASE		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	24	24	1040	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	11	3	710	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	25	25	965	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	14	14	525	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	15	11	1687	BASE		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	18	4	1082	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	19	19	1079	BASE	High gloss glaze	
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	21	17	726	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	4	4	190	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	5	5	208	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	5	5	150	BODY		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	13	13	704	BODY		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	2	1	148	RIM		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	2	1	435	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	2	1	665	PROFILE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	2	2	57	RIM		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	3	3	171	RIM		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	2	1	99	RIM		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	5	5	74	BODY		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	325	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	7	1	995	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	14	14	460	BODY		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	17	17	2170	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	47	46	2386	RIM	4 green glazed with 2 from same pot	
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	52	52	2610	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	11	2	342	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	2	2	271	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	3	3	497	BASE		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	10	10	694	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	48	48	888	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	57	57	1561	BODY		
304	MP	JUG	1	1	305	BASE		
304	MP	JUG	3	1	1017	BASE		
304	MP	JUG	4	2	1002	BASE		
304	MP	JUG	11	11	664	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	2	1	144	RIM		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	6	6	369	BODY		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	44	44	1228	BODY		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	20	20	696	BODY		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	20	20	944	BODY		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	30	30	447	BODY		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	45	45	712	BODY		
304	MP	JUG/JAR	60	60	750	BODY		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	15	BASE		
304	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	120	BASE	Green glaze	
304	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	57	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	3	1	261	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	4	4	208	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	2	1	305	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	2	1	330	BASE	Black on broken edge	
304	MP	JAR	2	1	594	BASE	Very thin brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	2	1	689	BASE	Brown bubbled	
304	MP	JAR	2	1	722	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	2	1	200	BODY	Pale grey/brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	3	1	233	BODY	Pale brown with indentations	
304	MP	JAR	2	1	189	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	3	1	1077	BASE	Thin brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	3	3	125	RIM	Terracotta with glaze inside	
304	MP	JAR	3	3	148	RIM	1 black glaze	
304	MP	JAR	3	3	183	BODY	Glazed both sides	

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
304	MP	JAR	3	3	252	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	4	2	198	BASE	Black	
304	MP	JAR	2	2	282	BASE	Brown	
304	MP	BOWL	7	7	381	RIM		
304	MP	JAR/BOWL	1	1	102	BODY		
304	MP	BOWL	1	1	120	BASE	Black on inside	
304	MP	BOWL	1	1	152	RIM	Brown	
304	MP	BOWL	1	1	442	BASE		
304	MP	BOWL	1	2	120	RIM	Green hue	
304	MP	BOWL	2	2	147	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	2	1	296	BASE	Pale	
304	MP	BOWL	6	6	548	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	2	1	92	HANDLE		
304	MP	BOWL	8	8	843	BASE		
304	MP	BOWL	17	1	849	BODY	Black pitted	
304	MP	JAR	1	1	2	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	1	1	75	BASE	Green/grey hue	
304	MP	JAR	1	1	162	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	1	1	640	BASE/SIDE	High glaze	
304	MP	BOWL	3	3	116	BASE	Brown	
304	MP	JAR	14	1	1601	BODY		
304	MP	JAR	20	20	896	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	465	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	620	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	685	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	733	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	984	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	11	11	299	BODY	Pale brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	13	13	530	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	794	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	16	16	597	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	17	17	618	BODY	Shiny brown glaze & grey/green clay	
304	MP	JAR	17	17	730	BODY	Thin brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	17	17	1330	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	4	4	1130	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	1	1	478	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	12	12	1142	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	5	5	737	BASE	Thin brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	5	5	221	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	5	5	261	RIM	Brown inside	
304	MP	JAR	12	12	1016	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	5	5	512	BASE	Thin brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	11	11	315	BODY	Shiny brown glaze & brown clay	
304	MP	JAR	6	6	535	RIM	Black inside	
304	MP	JAR	6	6	575	RIM	Black & brown	
304	MP	JAR	6	6	891	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	6	6	1331	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	7	2	506	BODY	Thin brown glaze	
304	MP	JAR	7	7	188	RIM	Black & brown	
304	MP	JAR	7	7	273	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	7	7	482	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	9	9	908	RIM		
304	MP	JAR	10	2	352	BODY	Thin green/grey	
304	MP	JAR	10	10	1166	BASE		
304	MP	JAR	11	1	661	BODY	Thin brown glaze	
304	MY	JAR/BOWL	22	22	189	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	12	12	347	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	12	12	349	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	13	13	355	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	14	14	515	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	16	14	750	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	16	16	123	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	20	20	312	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	20	20	650	RIM		
304	MY	JAR	1	1	23	RIM		
304	MY	JUG	1	1	12	HANDLE	Green glaze	
304	MY	JAR/BOWL	13	13	138	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	12	12	281	RIM		
304	MY	JAR/BOWL	27	27	759	BASE		
304	MY	JUG	13	1	545	BASE/HANDLE/RIM		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
304	MY	BOWL	1	1	42	BASE		
304	MY	JAR/BOWL	1	1	4	HANDLE	Green glaze	
304	MY	BOWL	6	3	458	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	1	1	18	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	1	1	98	RIM	speckled glaze	
304	MY	BOWL	3	3	141	BASE	Yellow inside	
304	MY	BOWL	3	3	27	RIM	Yellow	
304	MY	BOWL	4	4	218	BASE		
304	MY	BOWL	10	10	250	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	6	6	93	BASE		
304	MY	BOWL	6	6	168	BASE		
304	MY	BOWL	6	6	3332	RIM		
304	MY	BOWL	7	3	170	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	7	7	122	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	8	8	337	BASE		
304	MY	BOWL	9	1	140	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	9	9	67	BODY		
304	MY	BOWL	10	3	231	BASE		
304	MY	BOWL	4	4	181	RIM	Yellow	
304A	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	480	BASE		
304A	BERTH	JUG/JAR	6	6	1942	BASE		
304A	BERTH	JUG/JAR	4	4	260	BASE		
304A	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	12	12	1034	BASE		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	1156	RIM		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	8	8	1367	BASE		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	7	7	997	RIM		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	6	6	1320	RIM		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	6	6	591	BASE		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	6	3	1070	RIM		
304A	BERTH	JUG/JAR	10	10	1458	BASE		
304A	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	393	BODY		
304A	LERTH	BOWL	2	1	406	RIM		
304A	LERTH	BOWL	5	5	147	BODY		
304A	LERTH	BOWL	5	5	414	RIM		
304A	LERTH	BOWL	10	10	1283	BASE		
304A	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	88	RIM	Unglazed	
304A	LERTH	JUG/JAR	7	7	665	BASE		
304A	LERTH	JUG/JAR	8	8	901	BASE		
304A	MISC		3	3	389			
304A	MP	JUG/JAR	4	4	1657	BASE		
304A	MP	JUG/JAR	10	10	1953	BASE		
304A	MP	JAR/BOWL	4	4	755	BASE		
304A	MP	JUG/JAR	10	10	1342	BASE		
304A	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	147	RIM		
304A	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	27	BODY		
304A	MP	JAR/BOWL	21	21	1552	BODY		
304A	MP	JAR/BOWL	9	9	1092	BASE		
304A	MP	JAR/BOWL	8	8	944	RIM		
304A	MP	JUG/JAR	10	10	1501	BASE		
304A	MY	BOWL	7	7	336	BASE		
304A	MY	JUG/JAR	10	10	807	RIM		
304A	MY	JUG	1	1	27	HANDLE		
304A	MY	BOWL	19	19	820	RIM		
304A	MY	BOWL	10	10	545	BASE		
304A	MY	BOWL	8	8	265	BASE		
304A	MY	BOWL	3	3	80	BASE		
304A	MY	BOWL	2	2	27	BODY		
304A	MY	BOWL	9	9	109	BODY		
305	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	16	9	1465	BS;BASE	1 with a clay pad attached	16th to 18th
305	BL	Jar/ bowl	42	40	2101	BS;RIM	1 sherd attached to another, Same as Boyle 06-06 fig 4.17 bowl rim and TYPE 2	16th to 18th
305	BL	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	RIM		16th to 18th
305	BL	Jar/ bowl	3	2	196	BASE		16th to 18th
305	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	14	1	357	BS;RIM	TYPE 6,TYPE 3, TYPE 9	18th to 19th
305	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	64	RIM	TYPE 11	18th to 19th
305	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	3	3	384	BASE;RIM	1 with a clay pad attached, 1 with a square cut out	18th to 19th
305	MP	Jar/ bowl	2	1	123	BASE		16th to 18th
305	MP	Jar/ bowl	13	13	520	BS;RIM	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.17 bowl rim	16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
305	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	8	HANDLE		16th to 18th
305	MY	Jar/ bowl	11	11	303	BS;BASE		16th to 18th
305	MY	Jar/ bowl	4	2	59	RIM	TYPE 7	16th to 18th
305	MY	Jar/ bowl	4	1	179	RIM	TYPE 4	16th to 18th
305	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	39	RIM	TYPE 13	16th to 18th
305	MY	Jar/ bowl	2	1	81	RIM	TYPE 12	16th to 18th
306	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	2	1	295	BASE		16th to 18th
306	BL	Jar/ bowl	9	8	2305	RIM	TYPE 8	16th to 18th
306	BL	Jar/ bowl	16	14	926	RIM	1 WITH GREENY/GREY INTERIOR GLAZE WITH MUSTARD YELLOW EXTERIOR SLIP, Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.17 bowl	16th to 18th
306	BL	Jar/ bowl	16	16	1234	BS; BASE	1 BASE WITH EXTERIOR CLAY PAD STILL ATTACHED	16th to 18th
306	BL	Jar/ bowl	40	40	1665	BS; BASE	WITH MP FABRIC, 5 SHERDS WITH GREENY/GREY INTERIOR GLAZE WITH MUSTARD YELLOW EXTERIOR SLIP	16th to 18th
306	BL	Jar/ bowl	50	50	1409	BS; BASE		16th to 18th
306	BL	Jar/ bowl/saggar?	8	8	412	BASE	WITH MP FABRIC	16th to 18th
306	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	52	BS		18th to 19th
306	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	25	BASE		18th to 19th
306	MY	CUP?	2	2	9	BS		16th to 18th
306	MY	PANCHEON	5	5	189	RIM	TYPE 4, TYPE 15, 1 SHERD HIGHLY VITRIFIED	16th to 18th
307	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	11	11	704	BASE		
307	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	26	26	3062	BASE		
307	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	5	5	156	BODY		
307	BERTH	JAR	18	18	664	BODY	Brown glaze	
307	BERTH	JAR	6	6	68	BODY	Glazed both sides	
307	BERTH	BOWL	13	13	1157	RIM		
307	BERTH	BOWL	11	11	922	BASE		
307	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	82	BASE		
307	BERTH	BOWL	3	1	1039	RIM		
307	CIST	JUG	9	4	788	HANDLE		
307	MISC	JAR	11	11	307	BODY	All with pale matt glaze	
307	MP	BOWL	5	5	446	RIM		
307	MP	JAR	8	8	193	BODY	Black glaze on side	
307	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	25	22	1349	RIM		
307	MP	JARS	3	3	212	RIM		
307	MP	JAR/BOWL	3	3	65	BODY		
307	MP	JAR	9	9	398	BODY	Various blackish glazes	
307	MP	JAR	8	8	667	RIM		
307	MP	JAR	7	7	276	BODY	Black glaze on side	
307	MP	JAR	4	2	144	BODY	Pale brown glaze on side	
307	MP	JAR	4	2	100	BODY	Grey/green glaze	
307	MP	JAR	2	1	55	BASE	Brown glaze both sides	
307	MP	BOWL	18	18	1499	RIM		
307	MP	BOWL	1	1	11	BASE	Brown glaze on both sides	
307	MP	JAR	1	1	14	BASE	Brown glaze	
307	MY	BOWL	2	2	115	RIM		
307	MY	JAR/BOWL	16	16	723	RIM		
307	MY	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	48	BASE		
307	MY	BOWL	2	2	42	BASE		
307	MY	BOWL	1	1	36	BASE		
307	MY	JAR/BOWL	7	7	82	BODY	Yellow glaze	
307	MY	JAR/BOWL	3	1	36	BODY	Yellow/green glaze	
308	MP	Jar/ bowl	1	1	17	BS	CMO FABRIC	15th to 16th
308	MY	PANCHEON	1	1	33	BASE		16th to 18th
308	MY	PANCHEON	1	1	68	RIM	EVERTED, TYPE Mg	16th to 18th
308	TMCW	Jar/ bowl	1	1	32	RIM	TYPE 1, SOME CONCRETIONS	13th to 14th
308	TMLF	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS	ALSO HAS DULL GREY INCLUSIONS AND ORGANICS	13th to 14th
308	TMLF	Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS	FABRIC 2, SOME CONCRETIONS	13th to 14th
308	TMLF	SAGGAR	1	1	385	BASE	STABBED BASE EXTERIOR, INTERIOR GLAZED	13th to 14th
309	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	14	BS		16th to 18th
309	BL	JAR	1	1	418	RIM;HANDLE	SIDE STRAP HANDLE, CENTRAL GROOVE SIMILAR TO Boyle 06-08 fig 9.4	16th to 18th
309	BL	Jar/ bowl	9	9	516	BS;	TYPE 8	16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
						BASE;RIM		
309	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	20	20	709	BS; BASE;RIM	ALSO 2 CUT OUT SHERDS, TYPE 27	18th to 19th
309	MP	Jar/ bowl	4	4	89	BS; BASE		16th to 18th
309	MY	Jar/ Pancheon	1	1	15	RIM	TYPE IS DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH, IT DOES HAVE SOOTING ON THE EXTERIOR	16th to 18th
309	MY	Jar	2	1	99	BASE, HALF OF PROFILE?	TYPE Hc	16th to 18th
309A	BERTH	BOWL	8	8	1057	RIM		
309A	BERTH	JAR	10	10	1257	RIM		
309A	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	10	10	664	BODY		
309A	LERTH	BOWL	12	12	1270	RIM		
309A	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	115	RIM	Unglazed	
309A	LERTH	JUG/JAR	26	26	1634	RIM		
309A	MP	JUG/JAR	21	21	2058	RIM		
309A	MP	BOWL	5	5	495	RIM		
309A	MP	JAR	15	15	1305	BODY		
309A	MP	JAR/BOWL	2	2	174	RIM		
309A	MP	JUG/JAR	2	2	105	BODY		
309A	MP	JUG/JAR	10	10	1224	RIM		
309A	MY	BOWL	14	14	862	RIM		
309A	MY	BOWL	14	14	941	RIM		
309A	MY	BOWL	7	7	211	BASE		
309B	BERTH	JAR	6	5	804	BASE		
309B	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	14	14	1555	BODY		
309B	BERTH	JAR	5	5	904	RIM		
309B	BERTH	JAR	1	1	246	RIM	PART SIDEWAYS DOUBLE HANDLE	
309B	BERTH	JAR	1	1	55	BASE		
309B	BERTH	BOWL	6	6	1066	RIM		
309B	BERTH	BOWL	3	1	762	RIM		
309B	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	16	16	959	BODY		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	6	6	595	RIM		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	80	BASE		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	18	18	517	BODY		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	14	423	423	BODY		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	6	6	497	BASE		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	6	6	491	BASE		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	6	6	387	RIM		
309B	LERTH	JUG/JAR	2	85	85	BODY		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	36	BASE		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	7	7	541	RIM		
309B	LERTH	JAR	7	7	504	RIM		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	6	6	475	RIM		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	5	5	310	RIM		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	132	BASE		
309B	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	47	BASE		
309B	MISC	MISC	6	6	320	KILN		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	567	RIM		
309B	MP	BOWL	3	3	211	BASE		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	8	8	791	BODY		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	7	7	1358	RIM		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	4	4	520	RIM		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	3	3	590	BASE		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	2	2	99	BASE		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	20	20	1209	BODY		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	100	BASE		
309B	MP	JUG	7	7	245	BODY		
309B	MP	JAR/BOWL	7	7	241	BODY		
309B	MP	JAR	2	2	67	RIM		
309B	MP	BOWL	1	1	96	RIM		
309B	MP	BOWL	3	3	516	RIM		
309B	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	508	BODY		
309B	MP	BOWL	5	5	483	RIM		
309B	MY	BOWL	21	21	1091	RIM		
309B	MY	JUG/JAR	22	22	403	BODY		
309B	MY	JUG/JAR	7	7	542	RIM		
309B	MY	JUG/JAR	7	7	309	RIM		
309B	MY	JUG/JAR	4	4	241	RIM		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
309B	MY	JUG/JAR	3	3	320	BASE		
309B	MY	JAR	1	1	64	RIM		
309B	MY	BOWL	14	14	550	BASE		
309B	MY	BOWL	13	13	146	BODY		
309B	MY	BOWL	6	3	361	RIM		
309B	MY	JUG	1	1	32	RIM		
312	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS		16th to 18th
312	BL	Jar/ bowl	2	2	36	BS		16th to 18th
312	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	8	8	178	BS;RIM	TYPE 17	18th to 19th
312	MP	Jar/ bowl	1	1	11	BS		16th to 18th
312	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	33	BASE		16th to 18th
312	MY	Jar	1	1	20	RIM	TYPE 7	16th to 18th
312	MY	Jar	2	1	42	RIM	TYPE 7	16th to 18th
313	BL	Jar/ bowl	15	15	1525	BASE		16th to 18th
313	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	67	BASE		18th to 19th
313	MP	Jar/ bowl	39	37	5630	BS;BASE;RIM	1 sherd with another attached, Rim that has been trimmed with a knife as a cut out for use in the kiln, 2 sherds with clay pads attached	16th to 18th
313	MY	Jar/ bowl	14	12	894	BASE		16th to 18th
313	TMCW	Jar/ bowl	2	2	25	BS;BASE		13th to 14th
313A	BERTH	BOWL	14	14	623	BODY		
313A	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	408	RIM		
313A	BERTH	BOWL	8	8	763	BASE		
313A	BERTH	BOWL	8	8	763	BASE		
313A	LERTH	BOWL	4	4	195	RIM		
313A	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	259	BASE		
313A	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	200	BODY		
313A	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	259	BASE		
313A	MISC	JAR/BOWL	2	2	65	BODY		
313A	MP	BOWL	28	28	1144	BODY		
313A	MP	JUG/JAR	9	9	299	RIM		
313A	MP	JUG/JAR	10	10	1503	BASE		
313A	MY	BOWL	5	5	70	BASE		
313A	MY	BOWL	3	3	21	BODY		
313A	MY	BOWL	5	5	75	BASE		
313A	MY	BOWL	3	3	191	RIM		
313A	MY	BOWL	5	5	70	BASE		
314	BERTH	Saggar	1	1	2700	COMPLETE	Whole vessel that has been restored	16th to 18th
314	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	258	BS		16th to 18th
314	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	2	2	219	BASE		16th to 18th
314	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	4	3	446	RIM	TYPE 18, TYPE 24	16th to 18th
314	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	6	6	864	BASE		16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	15	14	1986	RIM	1 WITH BROKEN SIDE STRAP HANDLE, 2 WITH CLAY PADS ATTACHED	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	23	21	2023	RIM	TYPE 20,TYPE 22, 1 WITH GREEN GLAZE AND BURNT SOIL? DEBRIS, 2 SHERDS WITH CLAY PADS ATTACHED	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ Saggar	5	3	577	RIM	TYPE 12	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ Saggar?	9	9	1392	BASE		16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/Saggar	4	2	913	RIM	TYPE 12	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jug/Saggar	12	11	2816	BASE	1 SHERD WITH KNIFE TRIMMED BASE, 1 SHERD WITH ANOTHER GREEN GLAZED SHERD STUCK TO IT AND A CLAY PAD, 2 SHERDS WITH VITRIFIED SAND ON THE INTERIOR.	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jug/Saggar	19	18	4858	BS;BASE	4 SHERDS WITH CLAY PADS AND VITRIFIED SAND ON THE EXTERIOR BASE, 1 HAS THE RIM OF A VESSEL STUCK TO IT, 1 ODD BASE WITH GREENY INTERIOR GLAZE, 3 SHERDS HIGHLY VITRIFIED BLACK GLAZE	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	14	14	484	BS;BASE;RIM	TYPE 13, Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.17, TYPE 18, TYPE 21	16th to 18th
314	BL	Saggar	4	4	998	RIM	TYPE 15, 1 WITH A CLAY PAD ATTACHED	16th to 18th
314	BL	Saggar	5	5	1228	RIM	TYPE 12, TYPE 23	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jug/Saggar	12	11	3602	BASE	MP FABRIC, 1 SHERD WITH CLAY	16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
							PAD ATTACHED	
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	2	1	194	RIM	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.23 bowl rim	16th to 18th
314	BL	Bowl/Saggar/bunghole	66	62	5157	BS;BASE	MP FABRIC, 1 WITH A GREEN GLAZE, 1 WITH HALF A BUNG HOLE, 6 SHERDS WITH BURNT SOIL DEBRIS ON THE EXTERIOR	16th to 18th
314	BL	JAR	4	4	619	BASE	1 with a clay pad attached	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	11	11	1085	RIM	MP FABRIC, 1 WITH ANOTHER SHERD ATTACHED	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	4	2	529	RIM	TYPE 16	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	6	6	595	BS;BASE	MP FABRIC, 2 SHERDS HIGHLY VITRIFIED TO A BLACK GLAZE	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	6	6	1350	BASE		16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	6	6	1371	RIM	TYPE 24, TYPE 23, TYPE 29, TYPE 30	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	7	6	1352	BASE	1 WITH A SHERD OF MY STUCK TO THE EXTERIOR	16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	7	7	479	BS		16th to 18th
314	BL	Jar/ bowl	8	8	642	BASE		16th to 18th
314	BL	Bowl	2	2	378	RIM	TYPE 16, 1 WITH GLAZE OVER BREAK	16th to 18th
314	LERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	35	RIM	Same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.6 jar rim	16th to 18th
314	MISC	Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	BS	VITRIFIED	
314	MP	Jar/ bowl	11	9	4219	RIM	TYPE 20, TYPE 31, TYPE 32, TYPE 12	16th to 18th
314	MP	JUG/SAGGAR	18	18	3675	BS;BASE		16th to 18th
314	MP	Saggar	1	1	6400	COMPLETE	1 Whole vessel with a probable jar inside the saggar rim downwards	16th to 18th
314	MP	Jar/Saggar	8	6	2040	RIM	TYPE 14, 5 WITH CLAY PADS ATTACHED, TYPE 14, 25	16th to 18th
314	MP	Jar/ bowl	3	3	923	BS		16th to 18th
314	MP	Jar/ bowl	2	2	302	RIM	Boyle 06-08 fig 4.23 bowl rim	16th to 18th
314	MP	JAR	4	4	2219	RIM	TYPE 12 (In tray also tag with cxt 511)	16th to 18th
314	MP	Jar/ bowl	2	2	31	BS		16th to 18th
314	MP	Jar/ bowl	10	10	3148	BS;BASE;RIM	TYPE 14	16th to 18th
314	MY	OVAL DISH	1	1	131	BASE	TYPE Ka	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	5	5	136	BS		16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	5	5	261	RIM	TYPE 17	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	5	5	686	BASE;RIM	TYPE Mh, TYPE 3, TYPE 20, TYPE 21	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	7	1	467	RIM	TYPE 5, TYPE 2, TYPE 17, 1 bowl rim same as Boyle 06-08 fig 4.23	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	10	8	947	BS;BASE;RIM	TYPE 3	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	13	13	328	BS;BASE;RIM		16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ Pancheon	7	7	472	BASE;RIM		16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	35	RIM	TYPE 17	16th to 18th
314	MY	OVAL DISHES/JARS?	7	7	485	BS;BASE		16th to 18th
314	MY	PLATE	1	1	48	BASE	TYPE Mj	16th to 18th
314	MY	TANKARD?CHAFING DISH?	1	1	24	BASE	DECORATED POSSIBLE TANKARD/CHAFING DISH? FOR DRAWING?	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ PANCHEON	4	4	106	RIM	TYPE 2	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	3	3	91	RIM	TYPE 18	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	42	RIM	TYPE 5	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	18	RIM	TYPE 18	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	1	BS		
314	MY	COLANDER	1	1	172	PROFILE	TYPE 19 NO EXAMPLES PREVIOUSLY SEEN, OVAL, FOR ILLUSTRATION	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	13	13	629	RIM	TYPE 1	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	2	2	30	RIM	TYPE 15	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	1	1	142	RIM	TYPE 4	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	1	1	99	RIM	TYPE 2	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	1	1	80	RIM	TYPE 3	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	1	1	75	RIM	TYPE 5	16th to 18th
314	MY	BOWL	1	1	46	RIM	TYPE 3	16th to 18th
314	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	216	BS	TYPE 1	16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
314	TMCW	Jar/ bowl	1	1	2	BS		13th to 14th
314	TMCW	JAR	1	1	13	RIM	TYPE 3	13th to 14th
314	TMLF	Jar/ bowl	3	3	42	BS	1 WITH GREEN GLAZE, FABRIC 1; 1 WTH COMBED WAVY LINES	13th to 14th
317	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	4	4	133	BASE		
317	BERTH	JAR/JUG	1	1	39	RIM		
317	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	78	BODY		
317	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	12	HANDLE		
317	BERTH	JAR	4	4	314	BASE		
317	BERTH	JAR	2	2	58	RIM		
317	BERTH	BOWL	11	11	488	RIM		
317	BERTH	BOWL	8	8	351	BASE		
317	BL	BOWL	1	1	2280	COMPLETE	Some of the clay pads are still attached, a gap has formed in the base where is has blown in the kiln	16th to 18th
317	CIST	CUP	1	1	5	BODY		
317	CIST	CUP	3	3	27	RIM		
317	LERTH	KFURN	1	1	773	PART PROFILE	This vessel has been cut down to be re-used somehow in the kiln, evident from the knife trim marks	18th to 19th
317	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	2	2	22	BASE		
317	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	2	2	28	BODY		
317	LERTH	JAR/JUG	1	1	75	BASE		
317	MISC		1	1	5			
317	MP	JAR/BOWL	4	4	69	RIM		
317	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	10	10	498	BASE		
317	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	6	6	950	BASE		
317	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	4	4	747	BASE		
317	MP	BOWL	12	12	476	RIM		
317	MP	JAR/BOWL	12	12	622	BODY		
317	MP	JAR/BOWL	22	22	535	BODY		
317	MP	JAR/BOWL	10	10	657	BODY		
317	MP	JAR/BOWL	2	2	50	HANDLE		
317	MP	JAR	9	9	1004	BASE		
317	MP	JAR	9	9	274	RIM		
317	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	36	RIM		
317	MY	JAR/BOWL	33	33	285	BODY		
317	MY	BOWL	2	1	167	RIM		
317	MY	JAR/BOWL	16	16	136	BODY		
317	MY	JAR/BOWL	32	32	452	BASE		
317	MY	JAR	2	2	321	PROFILE	Ridges	
317	MY	BOWL	9	9	560	BASE		
317	MY	JAR/BOWL	23	23	848	BASE		
317	MY	BOWL	37	37	1191	RIM		
318	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	5	BS	REDDISH/BROWN SLIP	16th to 18th
318	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	54	RIM	LONG EVERTED	16th to 18th
318	CIST	CUP	1	1	4	BS	ORANGE FABRIC	15th to 17th
318	MP	Jar/ bowl	9	1	239	BS	2 PROBABLE WASTERS AS HIGHLY VITRIFIED	15th to 16th
318	TMCW	Jar/bowl/jug	4	4	16	BS	1 WITH ORANGEY GREEN GLAZE	13th to 14th
318	TMCW	JUG	1	1	10	RIM	EVERTED	13th to 14th
318	TMLF	JUG	1	1	5	BS		13th to 14th
319	BERTH	Jar/ bowl	1	1	17	RIM	TYPE 19	16th to 18th
319	BL	Jar/ bowl/Jug	1	1	101	BASE	RED/PURPLE SLIP WITH WIPE/TRIM MARKS	16th to 18th
321	BL	?	5	5	72	BS	3 SHERDS GLAZED, 1 WITH VISIBLE SLIP UNDERNEATH THE GLAZE - WASTER?, 1 ABRADED	16th to 18th
321	MP	Jar/ bowl	3	3	57	BS;RIM	VARIOUS SLIPS - MIDLANDS ORANGE	15th to 16th
321	MP	Jar/ bowl	2	2	46	BS	1 VITRIFIED	15th to 16th
321	MP	?	2	2	82	BS	1 SHERD VITRIFIED, OTHER PARTLY GLAZED	15th to 16th
321	MY	Jar	1	1	26	BASE	POSSIBLY TYPE Hg, INTERIOR LIGHT YELLOW GLAZE WITH WASTED POT STUCK TO THE SURFACE, SLIGHT TRIM/WIPE MARKS ON EXTERIOR	16th to 18th (possibly later half of date as reddish slip used before glaze)
321	MY	Jar/ bowl	1	1	18	RIM	HAMMERHEAD, TYPE Mg	16th to 18th
321	MY	Jar/ Pancheon	2	2	24	BS	BOTH HAVE WASTED POTS	16th to 18th

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
							STUCK TO GLAZE, 1 HIGHLY VITRIFIED EXTERIOR	(towards later date)
321	MY	Cup?	1	1	4	BASE	FINER SHERD WITH BRIGHTER GLAZE	16th to 18th
321	TMCW	Jar/ bowl	4	4	60	BS	1 WITH ORANGE INTERIOR GLAZE, 1 WITH CONCRETIONS	13th to 14th
321	TMCW	Jug/Jar	1	1	16	RIM	EVERTED, OCC CONCRETIONS	13th to 14th
321	TMCW	Jar/bowl	2	2	38	BS	1 WITH CONCRETIONS	13th to 14th
321	TMCW	Jar/ bowl	2	2	54	BASE	1 WITH GREEN GLAZE INTERIOR, OTHER WITH POSSIBLE WIPE/TRIM MARKS ON EXTERIOR	13th to 14th
321	TMCW	Jar/ bowl	1	1	4	BS	ORANGE GLAZE, SAME VESSEL AS 324 Cross context	13th to 14th
321	TMCW	Jug/Jar	1	1	14	BS	ORANGE TO GREEN GLAZE	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	Jar/ bowl/Jug	2	2	18	BS	1 WITH DULL GREY INCLUSIONS AND ORGANICS	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	JUG	1	1	37	HANDLE	STRAP GROOVED WITH FINGER?, VERY SMALL PATCH OF GREEN GLAZE, PARALLED TO LSW1 JUGS	12th to 13th
321	TMLF	JUG	1	1	3	BS	FABRIC 2, GLAZE VERY WORN MORE SLIP VISIBLE	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	JUG	4	4	36	BS	FABRIC 2, APPLE GREEN GLAZE, 1 WITH CONCRETION	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	Jar/Jug	1	1	14	RIM	TYPE 1, FABRIC 2, UPRIGHT EVERTED	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	Jar/ bowl	2	2	25	BS	1 WITH CONCRETIONS, 1 WITH DRIPPED SLIP	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	bowl	1	1	42	RIM	LONG EVERTED, ON OUTER EDGE POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF WIPE/TRIM MARK	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	Jar/ Jug	1	1	33	BS	PURPLE/ORANGE SLIP WITH SOOTING	13th to 14th
321	TMLF	Jar/ bowl/Jug	5	5	130	BASE	2 WITH WIPE/TRIM MARKS, 1 WITH POSSIBLE FINGER IMPRESSIONS AND GLAZE ON EXTERIOR	13th to 14th
324	MP	SAGGAR	2	2	36	BS;RIM	CUT OUT IN ONE BS	15th to 16th
324	MY	BOWL	1	1	16	RIM	EVERTED	16th to 18th
324	TMCW	JUG?	1	1	5	BS	ORANGE GLAZE, SAME VESSEL AS 321 Cross context	13th to 14th
324	TMCW	?	1	1	16	BASE	ABRADED WITH CONCRETIONS	13th to 14th
324	TMCW	Jar/ Pipkin	1	1	27	RIM	TYPE 2, WITH LIP, PARALLED TO LSW2 PIPKIN	13th to 14th
324	TMCW	JAR?	1	1	81	BASE	FLAT, OVERFIRED, WIRE/TRIM MARKS	13th to 14th
324	TMLF	JUG	1	1	69	HANDLE; RIM	HANDLE TYPE 1, PARALLED TO LSW2, EARLY BALUSTER JUG WITH ROD ROUNDED HANDLE WITH GLAZE OVER BREAK AND SMALL ROUNDED COLLAR RIM	13th to 14th
324	TMLF	Jar/ bowl	1	1	11	BS		13th to 14th
324	TMLF	JUG	1	1	9	BS	GREEN GLAZE	13th to 14th
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	1511	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	837	BASE		
407	BERTH	JAR	17	17	379	BODY		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	586	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	1094	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	1425	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	1601	BASE		
407	BERTH	JAR	1	1	34	BODY		
407	BERTH	JAR	1	1	267	BASE		
407	BERTH	JAR	1	1	335	RIM		
407	BERTH	JAR	3	3	340	BASE		
407	BERTH	JAR	13	13	531	BODY		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	502	RIM		
407	BERTH	JAR	11	11	206	BODY		
407	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	168	PROFILE		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	409	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	10	10	1055	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	2	1	409	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	2	2	169	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	422	BASE		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
407	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	428	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	528	BASE		
407	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	341	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	353	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	371	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	375	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	673	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	410	RIM		
407	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	719	RIM		
407	MISC		3	3	629			
407	MP	JAR	2	2	113	RIM		
407	MY	BOWL	1	1	2	BODY		
407	MY	BOWL	2	2	103	RIM		
407	MY	BOWL	1	1	21	BASE		
407	MY	BOWL	1	1	33	BASE	unglazed	
408	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	52	BODY		
408	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	52	BASE		
408	BERTH	JAR	1	1	6	BODY		
408	LERTH	JAR	4	2	194	RIM		
408	LERTH	JAR	8	1	500	RIM		
408	LERTH	JAR	17	17	241	BODY		
408	LERTH	JAR	5	5	93	BODY		
408	LERTH	JAR	2	1	166	BASE		
408	LERTH	JAR	2	2	62	BASE		
408	LERTH	JAR	2	1	75	BASE		
408	LERTH	JAR	1	1	12	RIM		
409	BERTH	JAR	2	2	182	BASE		
409	BERTH	JAR	1	1	22	RIM		
409	MY	BOWL	1	1	17	RIM		
409	MY	BOWL	2	1	39	BASE		
410	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	16	BASE		
410	BL	JAR	1	1	11	RIM		
410	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	33	RIM		
410	MY	BOWL	1	1	16	BODY		
410	MY	BOWL	2	2	18	RIM		
416	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	26	BASE		
416	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	82	BASE		
416	MP	JUG/JAR	3	3	118	BODY		
416	MY	JAR/BOWL	1	1	8	BODY		
416	MY	JAR/BOWL	5	5	175	RIM		
416	MY	JAR/BOWL	4	4	88	BASE	glazed inside	
416	MY	JAR/BOWL	3	3	30	BASE		
416	MY	JAR/BOWL	2	2	88	BASE		
418	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	7	BODY		
418	BERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	29	BODY		
418	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	7	BASE		
418	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	8	BODY		
418	MY	BOWL	4	4	86	BASE		
418	MY	JAR/BOWL	1	1	11	BODY		
418	MY	BOWL	1	1	16	RIM		
420	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	27	RIM		
420	MP	JAR	2	2	330	BASE		
420	MP	JAR	5	5	379	RIM		
420	MP	JAR/BOWL	1	1	13	BODY		
420	MY	BOWL	2	2	72	RIM		
422	MP	JAR	1	1	59	RIM		
423	CMW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	13	BODY		
424	MISC				2			
501	BERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	208	BASE		
501	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	173	BASE		
501	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	446	RIM		
501	LERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	88	BASE		
501	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	84	RIM		
502	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	2	2	287	BASE		
502	BERTH	JUG/JAR	14	14	1422	BODY		
502	BERTH	JUG/JAR	4	4	1396	BASE		
502	BERTH	JUG/JAR	2	2	459	RIM		
502	BERTH	JUG/JAR	2	2	295	BASE		
502	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	7	6	1491	BASE	ONE WITH SPACER ATTACHED	
502	BERTH	JAR	10	10	690	RIM		
502	BERTH	JAR	8	8	1226	BASE		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
502	BERTH	BOWL	4	4	488	RIM		
502	BERTH	JAR/JUG	3	3	320	RIM		
502	BERTH	JAR	4	4	276	BASE		
502	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	343	BASE		
502	BERTH	BOWL	2	2	356	RIM		
502	BERTH	BOWL	4	4	623	RIM		
502	BERTH	BOWL	6	6	495	RIM		
502	BERTH	JAR	1	1	165	BODY		
502	BERTH	JAR	2	2	297	RIM		
502	BERTH	BOWL	2	2	97	BASE		
502	LERTH	JAR	1	1	23	BASE		
502	LERTH	JUG/JAR	3	3	262	BASE		
502	LERTH	BOWL	8	8	658	RIM		
502	LERTH	JAR	1	1	59	RIM		
502	LERTH	JUG/JAR	3	3	434	RIM		
502	LERTH	JAR	1	1	64	BASE		
502	LERTH	JAR	1	1	168	BASE		
502	LERTH	JAR	5	5	275	RIM		
502	LERTH	JAR	5	5	795	BASE		
502	LERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	4	BODY		
502	LERTH	BOWL	5	5	825	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	234	RIM		
502	LERTH	JUG	1	1	34	HANDLE		
502	LERTH	BOWL	2	1	307	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	532	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	5	5	674	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	50	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	2	1	266	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	234	BASE		
502	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	433	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	466	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	662	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	4	3	398	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	4	4	405	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	4	4	955	RIM		
502	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	56	RIM		
502	MP	JAR	3	3	925	BASE	ONE PIECE WITH HOLE (CISTERN)	
502	MP	JAR/JUG	5	5	217	RIM		
502	MP	JUG/JAR	9	9	659	RIM		
502	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	538	BASE		
502	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	20	BODY		
502	MP	JAR/JUG	3	3	208	RIM	ONE WITH KILN WASTE ATTACHED	
502	MP	JAR/BOWL	4	4	495	BASE		
502	MP	JAR/BOWL	2	2	235	BODY		
502	MP	JAR	5	4	575	BASE		
502	MY	BOWL	1	1	54	RIM		
502	MY	BOWL	6	6	494	RIM		
502	MY	BOWL	7	7	488	RIM		
502	MY	BOWL	6	6	400	RIM		
502	MY	BOWL	2	2	109	RIM		
502	MY	BOWL	1	1	110	PROFILE		
502	MY	BOWL	2	1	252	RIM		
502	MY	BOWL	3	3	138	RIM		
504	BERTH	JAR	2	2	432	BASE		
504	BERTH	BOWL	2	1	1025	BASE		
504	BERTH	BOWL	5	3	732	RIM		
504	BERTH	JAR	1	1	314	BASE		
504	LERTH	JUG/JAR	2	2	279	BASE		
504	LERTH	JUG/JAR	1	1	40	RIM		
504	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	78	RIM		
504	LERTH	JAR	4	4	766	BASE		
504	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	38	BASE		
504	LERTH	BOWL	3	3	267	RIM		
504	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	36	RIM		
504	MY	BOWL	1	1	74	BODY		
504	MY	BOWL	4	3	264	RIM		
504	MY	BOWL	2	2	124	RIM		
505	BERTH	JAR	1	1	138	RIM		
505	BERTH	JAR	3	3	484	BASE		
505	BERTH	JAR	2	2	1135	BASE		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
505	BERTH	JAR	1	1	840	BASE		
505	BERTH	JAR	1	1	6	BODY		
505	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	795	RIM		
505	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	916	PROFILE		
505	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	797	BASE		
505	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	96	RIM		
505	BERTH	JAR	2	2	307	BASE		
505	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	81	BASE		
505	LERTH	JAR	5	5	1000	RIM		
505	LERTH	JAR	2	2	466	BASE		
505	LERTH	JAR	1	1	406	BODY		
505	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	387	BASE		
505	LERTH	BOWL	5	5	980	RIM		
505	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	50	RIM		
505	LERTH	JAR	1	1	143	BASE		
505	MP	JAR	4	4	380	RIM		
505	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	17	BODY		
505	MP	JAR	3	3	351	RIM		
505	MP	JAR	2	2	940	BASE		
505	MP	JAR	2	2	651	BASE		
505	MP	JAR	2	1	233	BASE		
505	MP	JAR	1	1	639	BASE/BODY		
505	MP	JAR	1	1	406	BASE/BODY		
505	MP	JAR	1	1	342	RIM/BODY		
505	MP	JAR	1	1	283	BODY		
505	MP	JAR	2	2	114	RIM		
505	MY	BOWL	2	2	296	BASE		
505	MY	BOWL	6	6	363	RIM		
507	BERTH	BOWL	4	1	2808	BS	TYPE 8 Whole Vessel	16th to 18th
507	BERTH	JAR	1	1	71	RIM		
507	BERTH	JAR	3	3	75	BODY		
507	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	67	RIM		
507	LERTH	BOWL	1	1	207	BASE		
507	LERTH	JAR	2	1	499	BASE		
507	LERTH	JAR	4	3	447	RIM		
507	MP	JAR	5	5	1106	BASE		
507	MP	BOWL	1	1	152	RIM		
507	MP	JAR	2	1	278	RIM		
507	MP	JAR	2	1	2489	PROFILE		
507	MY	JAR	2	2	99	RIM		
507	MY	BOWL	4	4	69	BODY		
508	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	396	BASE		
508	BERTH	BOWL	13	13	2229	RIM		
508	BERTH	JAR	3	3	271	RIM		
508	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	22	BODY		
508	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	4	4	247	BODY		
508	MP	BOWL	1	1	96	RIM		
508	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	502	BASE		
508	MP	JAR/BOWL	4	4	252	BODY		
508	MP	JAR	6	6	574	RIM		
508	MP	JAR	2	2	287	BASE		
508	MP	BOWL	1	1	90	BASE		
508	MP	JAR	4	4	851	BASE		
508	MY	JAR/BOWL	5	5	334	RIM		
509	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	9	BASE		
509	MP	JUG/JAR	2	2	54	BODY		
510	MP	BOWL	1	1	34	RIM		
510	MP	JUG/JAR	1	1	158	RIM		
511	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	541	BASE		
511	BERTH	BOWL	1	1	118	BASE		
511	BERTH	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	3	3	360	BASE		
511	BERTH	JAR/JUG	3	3	392	RIM		
511	BERTH	JAR/JUG	3	2	451	BASE		
511	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	5	5	71	BASE		
511	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	3	3	157	BODY		
511	BERTH	BOWL	5	5	830	RIM		
511	BERTH	BOWL	3	3	362	RIM		
511	CIST	JAR/BOWL	1	1	22	RIM		
511	LERTH	BOWL	2	2	163	RIM		
511	MP	JAR/JUG	4	4	924	BASE		
511	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	3	3	270	BASE		

Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
511	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	3	3	326	BASE		
511	MP	STRAIGHT SIDED JAR	1	1	512	BASE	PART OF HOLE IN SIDE. COULD HAVE BEEN USED AS SAGGAR	
511	MP	JAR/JUG	7	7	721	RIM		
511	MP	JAR/JUG	5	5	446	RIM		
511	MP	JAR/BOWL	4	4	252	BODY		
511	MP	JAR/BOWL	3	3	247	BASE		
511	MP	JAR/BOWL	2	2	196	BODY		
511	MP	JAR/BOWL	1	1	133	BASE		
511	MP	CISTERN	1	1	332	BASE	BASE WIH BODY WITH BUNGHOLE	
511	MP	JAR/BOWL	6	6	698	RIM		
511	MP	JAR/BOWL	2	2	8	BODY		
511	MY	BOWL	3	3	58	BASE		
511	MY	JAR/BOWL	29	29	1098	BASE		
511	MY	JAR/BOWL	13	13	844	RIM		
511	MY	JAR/BOWL	11	11	389	RIM		
511	MY	BOWL	13	13	278	BASE		
511	MY	BOWL	8	8	328	RIM		
511	MY	BOWL	6	6	362	PROFILE		
511	MY	BOWL	2	2	171	BASE/RIM	TOO DAMAGED FOR PROFILE	
511	MY	BOWL	2	2	15	BODY		
511	MY	BOWL	2	1	142	PROFILE		
511	MY	BOWL	2	1	100	PROFILE		
511	MY	BOWL	8	8	269	RIM		
519	BERTH	JAR/BOWL	7	7	167	BODY		
519	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	1	1	55	BASE		
519	LERTH	JAR/BOWL	6	6	83	BODY	2 WITH GREEN GLAZE, ONE WITH CLINKER	
519	MY	BOWL	3	3	75	BASE		
519	MY	JAR/BOWL	2	2	21	RIM		
523	MY	BOWL	3	1	268	PROFILE	ABOUT HALF OF BOWL	

Archive Catalogue 2; Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
300	KILN		6	88	KILN LINING	
300	KILN		40	3892	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		30	2866	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		37	3444	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		50	4102	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		103	960	SM PADS	
300	KILN		145	3148	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		86	1092	CLINKER	
300	KILN		100	3412	CLINKER	
300	KILN		44	4062	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		1	10	SM PADS	
300	KILN		2	126	CLINKER	
300	KILN		100	3412	CLINKER	
300	KILN		50	3666	CLINKER	
300	KILN		40	3892	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		30	2866	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		2	126	CLINKER	
300	KILN		145	3148	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		50	4102	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		44	4062	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		6	88	KILN LINING	
300	KILN		86	1092	CLINKER	
300	KILN		1	10	SM PADS	
300	KILN		37	3444	SQUEEZE	
300	KILN		50	3666	CLINKER	
300	KILN		103	960	SM PADS	
300	KILN		3	58	CLINKER	
301	KILN		50	2782	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		50	4128	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		75	4314	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		91	3912	SQUEEZE	

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
301	KILN		95	2318	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		91	3912	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		23	706	KILN LINING	
301	KILN		75	4314	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		37	306	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		37	306	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		48	2798	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		48	2798	SQUEEZE	
301	KILN		23	706	KILN LINING	
301	KILN		50	2782	SQUEEZE	
301	MISC		2	125	TILE	
302	KILN		7	807	CLINKER	
302	KILN		11	1100	SQUEEZES	
302	KILN		20	1780	SQUEEZES	
302	KILN		4	47	SM,SQUEEZES	
302	KILN		3	31	COAL	
302	KILN		5	1216	BATS	
302	KILN		1	13	COAL	
302	KILN		1	11	SQUEEZES	
302	KILN		2	134	STRUCTURE	
303	KFURN		2	22	SQUEEZES	
304	KILN		108	4352	SQUEEZE	
304	KILN		100	6508	Fingerprints, Kiln furniture, squeeze	
304	KILN		3	1148	Clinker, structure	
304	KILN		10	258	STRUCTURE	
304	KILN		5	44	MISC	
304	KILN		8	94	FIRED CLAY	
304	KILN		4	19	CLINKER, jar/bowl	
304	KILN		13	752	FIRED CLAY	
304	KILN		2	780	STRUCTURE	
304	KILN		9	111	PADS	
304	KILN		126	1050	CLAY	
304	KILN		1	102	STRUCTURE	
304	KILN		55	1354	STRUCTURE	
304	KILN		5	172	FIRED CLAY	
304	KILN		4	80	FIRED CLAY	
304	TILE		1	364		
304A	KILN		2	9		
304A	KILN		4	92	SQUEEZE	
304A	KILN		8	411	SQUEEZE	
304A	MISC		1	7	MORTAR	
305	KFURN		2	66	FIRED CLAY	
306	KFURN		1	14	STRUCTURE	
306	KFURN		4	392	PADS, squeezes	
307	KILN		2	160	CLAY SQUEEZES	
309	KFURN		4	112	STRUCTURE, SQUEEZES	
309	KFURN		1	7	STRUCTURE	
309A	KILN		4	248	FIRED CLAY, PADS	
309B	KILN		2	28	FIRED CLAY, squeezes	
309B	KILN		2	28	SQUEEZE	
309B	KILN		4	289	CLINKER	
309B	KILN		4	289	SQUEEZE, CLINKER	
312	KFURN		1	29	SQUEEZE	
313A	KILN		12	314	MORTAR, SQUEEZE	
314	KFURN		4	64	SQUEEZES	
314	KFURN		1	88	SQUEEZES	
314	KILN		2	58	SQUEEZE	
321	GRFURN	TMLF	1	45	GREEN GLAZE, REDUCED CORE, OXIDISED OVER BREAK, UNKNOWN ITEM	13th to 14th
321	KFURN		2	193	SQUEEZES	
321	KFURN	TMLF	2	136	BAT, CIRCULAR, STABBED, 1 WITH GREEN GLAZE PROBABLY	13th to 14th

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
					ACCIDENTAL	
325	MISC			3080	REDOCHRE	
400	KILN		35	572	SM PADS	
400	KILN		25	1590	SQUEEZE	
400	KILN		10	786	CLINKER	
400	KILN		25	1590	SQUEEZE	
400	KILN		35	572	SM PADS	
400	KILN		10	786	CLINKER	
401	KILN		38	1594	SQUEEZE	
401	KILN		24	380	SM PADS	
401	KILN		38	1594	SQUEEZE	
401	KILN		31	984	SQUEEZE	
401	KILN		24	380	SM PADS	
401	KILN		31	984	SQUEEZE	
404	KILN		4	60	SM PADS	
404	KILN		12	760	SQUEEZE	
404	KILN		12	760	SQUEEZE	
404	KILN		4	60	SM PADS	
404	KILN		8	462	CLINKER	
404	KILN		8	462	CLINKER	
406	KILN		2	50	CLINKER	
406	KILN		22	1000	SQUEEZE	
406	KILN		22	1000	SQUEEZE	
406	KILN		2	50	CLINKER	
407	KILN		3	1217		
407	KILN		3	811		
416	KILN		1	64		
420	KILN		1	16	pad	
509	KILN		1	17	CLINKER	
509	KILN		1	17	CLINKER	
511	KILN		1	17	SQUEEZE	
511	KILN		1	17	SQUEEZE	
519	KILN		2	37	SQUEEZE	
519	KILN		2	37	SQUEEZE	

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Butter Pot	Pottery used for dairy products and typified by a tall narrow form and internal glazing.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Saggjar	A vessel or box used to protect a pot during the kiln firing process.
Squeeze	Compressed fired clay object perhaps resulting from pottery manufacture.

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

6	Context register sheets
75	Context record sheets
3	Masonry recording sheet
2	Plan record sheet
2	Section record sheet
27	Drawing sheets
4	Photographic record sheet
11	Daily record sheets
?	Boxes of pottery

All primary documentary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The artefact archive is currently held by Harold and Annette Soar.

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Derby Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand, Derby
DE1 1BS

Derby Museums Accession No: DBYMU 2008-364

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: TIHA 10

Oasis Record No: archaeo11-120268

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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