An early mechanised process was that of flint-grinding. Initially, use was made of horse-powered mills followed by windmills and later waterwheels. As the industry grew, Josiah Wedgwood developed the Etruria Estate and made considerable use of windmills. But he and other owners came to recognise the power limitations of wind devices and gradually steam power, first employing the engine of Newcomen and later that of Boulton & Watt. Wedgwood had his first Boulton & Watt engine in operation at Etruria in 1784 (to power his flint, clay and enamel mills) adding a second engine in 1792. There are surviving steam engines at the Gladstone Pottery Museum and the Etruria Industrial Museum, but virtually all steam boilers are nowhere to be seen.
Plan of Burgess & Leigh Factory, Middleport (Baker) 
This shows the Engine House, Fire Hole & Hot House, Chimney, 
the associated three Ovens and close by the three Glost Ovens

Shirley’s Etruscan Bone & Flint Mill by the Trent & Mersey Canal at Etruria Lock (exploringthepotteries.org)
Section through Shirley’s Etruscan Bone & Flint Mill, Etruria Lock (Baker)

Pan Room at Etruria Mill, early 20th century with Flint Crusher in foreground (Baker)
The Shaft Room at Shirley’s Etruscan Bone & Flint Mill, Etruria (Baker)

The Pan Room at Shirley’s Etruscan Bone & Flint Mill (Baker)
The Engine House at Shirley’s Etruscan Bone & Flint Mill, Etruria (Baker)
Another view of the steam engine at Etruria (Pat Holland)

Etruria is now a Pottery Museum and contains what is claimed to be the last working steam engine and boiler in a Pottery Mill and is typically steamed about six times a year
Etruria: (Top) 1903 Steam Boiler (Bottom) Belt-driven Crusher (nzgypsyrover)
The Steam Engine at Gladstone Pottery
(Top: geograph.org.uk Bottom: plu.edu)