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An Archaeological Evaluation at Source 14958  
**The Crooked Chimney**

**Pawlett**

**PCC97**

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## An Archaeological Evaluation at THE CROOKED CHIMNEY, Pawlett

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## An Archaeological Evaluation at The Crooked Chimney, Pawlett

### **Summary**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on fields east of The Crooked Chimney, sited on the A38 between Pawlett and West Huntspill. Approximately 300 metres of trenches were cut in an area outlined for development. A buried land surfaces and horizons were noted in all trenches which could be dated by occasional pottery finds to the mid-Roman period. Fragments of baked clay and briquetage recovered from the Romano/British horizons are probably debris connected with salt extraction, an apparently seasonal industry which is well documented in areas north and northeast of the evaluation area.

## **1.0 Introduction**

Outline planning permission to develop fields east of a demolished property known as The Crooked Chimney prompted Somerset County Council to request that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken as part of the planning conditions attached to the proposed development.

The evaluation was requested due to the numerous findspots of Roman/British pottery recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in fields immediately west and north of the proposed development area. As the area within and surrounding the proposed development site is very low lying these finds are assumed to reflect salt panning activities within the Romano/British period, an industry well attested along the line of the Huntspill River. The Huntspill River was constructed during World War II and cut through a number of mounds which were assumed to be sites connected with either salt extraction or pottery production. Many more mounds have been located in the extensive alluvial moors between the Huntspill parishes in the west and Edington parish in the east although few have been investigated.

The nearest recorded mound to the development area was situated in the southeast corner of the field immediately northwest of the proposed development area on the opposite side of the A38. This mound was destroyed by ploughing.

## **2.0 Topography and Geology**

The proposed development site is centred upon grid reference ST30404385 and lies in the southern half of a large field of approximately 15 acres. The ground is permanent pasture and has a regular pattern of drainage grypes cut into the surface. The western half of the site containing two paddocks is enclosed by thin thorn hedges and wire fences. The strip running alongside the A38 is the site of the building and associated gardens formerly known as The Crooked Chimney which is now demolished, the rubble mounds and concrete foundations and yards now overgrown by bramble and thorn. The site is situated almost midway between the villages of Pawlett and Huntspill and 2.5 kilometres east of the estuary of the River Parrett.

The field is within Pawlett Level, a sub-division of the extensive alluvial levels and moors which stretch from the Bristol Channel eastwards into Somerset. These moors are monotonously flat with levels above Ordnance Datum rarely rising above 7 metres and in places further inland as low as 3 metres. The fields within the development area lie at around 5.7 metres a.o.d.

The underlying **geology** comprises the clays of the Wentlloog series, calcareous estuarine silty clay which covers almost 37,000 acres of north Somerset. These clays generally lie above deposits of fen peat. The field boundaries are mainly open ditches or rhyes, and the widespread use of grypes dug across the fields reduces surface wetness to a minimum. Despite the low-lying position, winter floods are now rare and the ground-water table seldom rises to within 60cms of the surface. The land is almost entirely devoted to permanent pasture (Findlay p111).

The village of Pawlett is sited upon an island of shelly marine sands, known as Burtle Beds, and Blue Lias limestone. Huntspill, to the north, also lies upon an island of Burtle sands.

### **3.0 Historical Maps and Documents**

The following maps were consulted at the Somerset County Records Office, Taunton:

**3.1..1658** - reference T/PH/sfy 2 Pawlett manor not applicable to the development area.

**3.2..1800** - reference DD/SAS C/212 "*A Plan of Stratcholt Farm in Pawlett. Property of Henry Seymour Esqre*" - 18":1 mile - not applicable to the development area.

**3.3..1806** - reference Q/RDe 121 (A) Brue Drainage Enclosure Map 5 see figure 3.

This map shows the areas of common moor within the parish of Pawlett which were enclosed in 1806. This is the earliest map of the development area and the field boundaries of the new enclosures have remained remarkably stable through to the present day. The field in which the development area is situated was called 'Causeway 16 Acres' and the cottage is shown in the same position as on modern Ordnance

Survey maps. The field was then owned by Ino Lethbridge Esq and the tenant was Thomas Hembury. South and southeast of the development site are fields called 'Danesway'. The Causeway name presumably refers to the main road which is built on a low causeway. Most other field names on the 1806 map are obviously new parcels of land with 'acreage' and 'owner' names.

### **3.4..1840 - Tithe Map - see figure 3.**

Field names in 1840 are shown on figure 3. The field names are similar to those on the earlier enclosure map with the development field known as 'Causeway Ground'. It was owned by Sir Thomas Butler Lethbridge and tenanted by Mantot Hembury, the same families who owned and farmed the field in 1806. Some fields known as 'Danesway' in 1806 are called 'Dunsey', possibly a corruption of the earlier name.

The cottage is shown as plot 387 and narrow strips along the road side are shown as gardens.

### **5..1930 - Ordnance Survey 1:2500 - see figure 4.**

Almost identical fields are shown in 1930 as on the 19th century maps and these field shapes are little altered today.

The following maps and publications were consulted at the Somerset Local History Library, Taunton:

### **3.5..Air Photograph - RAF vertical air photograph taken on January 16 1947; photograph reference number CPE/UK 1924 number 2013. see figure 5.**

The development area is marked by a star. The edge of Pawlett village is shown at the foot of the photograph and the northern boundary is the new Huntspill River. The development field can be seen to be drained by grypes. The curious shape of some fields can be explained by natural stream boundaries. A number of old stream beds can be seen below modern drainage works and traces of earlier fields can be seen underlying the enclosure pattern, most notably in the centre right of the photograph. These earlier fields are possibly Romano/British in date.

**3.6 Victoria County History of Somerset Volume 6 - North Petherton Hundred - Pawlett pages 267 - 277 and Domesday Book entries 24:3, 4, 5 and 24:26.**

The modern parish of Pawlett is an amalgamation of four separate medieval manors first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The manors were Pawlett, Stretcholt [West and East] and Walpole.

Pawlett (*Pavelet*), later Pawlett Gaunts, was held in 1066 by Saemer and in 1086 by Rademer from Walter of Douai, a knight of King William. It was a tiny estate consisting of only 1 virgate or 1/4 hide with 2 smallholders, 3 cottagers and 1 slave.

Two Stretcholt (*Stragelle*) estates are listed:

[West] Stretcholt was held in 1066 by Leofgar and in 1086 by Rainward from Walter. It consisted of 1/2 hide with 3 smallholders, 1 slave and 1 plough;

[East] Stretcholt was held in 1066 Edwald and in 1086 by Rainward from Walter. It consisted of 1/2 hide with 1 villager, 2 smallholders, 2 slaves and 3 ploughs.

Walpole (*Wallepille*) was another small estate. Held in 1066 by Edward the Breton and in 1086 by Rademar from Walter. It consisted of 3 virgates with 1 villager, 3 smallholders and 1 plough.

The history of Pawlett has been covered by the Victoria County History of Somerset from which the following brief notes are taken:

The earliest main route through the parish was that which ran through the hamlet of Stretcholt to the ferry crossing the River Parrett to Comwich. This was originally the *Herepath* a Saxon military road or king's highway. The present main road, the A38, is of uncertain age, but was mentioned in the late-15th century when Queen Bridge was constructed over the watercourse which is now called Brickyard Rhine.

All the earlier manors had their own common fields and meadows which were enclosed piecemeal, starting with Walpole in the mid-18th century and ending in 1838 with fields south and east of Pawlett.

The area within which the proposed development site lies was formerly within Stretcholt, not Pawlett.

3.7..The Archaeology Department of Somerset County Council provided the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Pawlett. The SMR has a number of entries for the area around the development site relating to surface finds, or finds from rhyne cleaning, of Romano/British and medieval pottery sherds. These have been found at the following grid references:

Romano/British - ST30084374; 30484423; 30264402; 304440; 304439; 302438.

Medieval - ST303439; 304438; 304439.

#### **4.0..Romano/British Archaeological Background**

The following notes are taken from an unpublished PhD thesis on 'Romano/British Rural Settlement in N. Dorset and S. Somerset' by Roger Leech undertaken at the University of Bristol.

Leech discusses the theory first proposed by Godwin in 1943, that a marine transgression overwhelmed the area in the mid-3rd century AD. Subsequent discussions on this subject have tended to conclude that periodic inundations rather than a sudden flooding event have tended to bury the Roman ground surface by up to 1 metre of marine clays.

Romano/British settlement sites are known from the island of Pawlett, a number of low lying 'island' sites between Pawlett and Burnham-on-Sea and in the Puriton area. Roman ports were situated southeast of Pawlett at Crandon Bridge and at Combwich across the River Parrett (on the *herepath* that runs through Stretcholt). A Roman road runs from the Puriton area inland towards Ilchester, this road may also have run to the river crossing to Combwich via Pawlett island.

From the 19th century onwards a number of mounds have been located within the moors east of Huntspill. In 1940 during construction of the new Huntspill River three of these sites were sectioned and appeared to show that they were low rubble mounds built upon peat hummocks containing the debris from pottery production. Other mounds around Highbridge and east of Huntspill appear to be associated with salt production. These saltings can be recognised from distinctive debris known as



briquetage, fragments of fired clay containers and associated tiles and bars, which contain the impressions of grass or vegetation embedded into their surfaces.

Many sites in the moors between Pawlett and Highbridge were either recognised by fieldwalking, recording or investigation by Mr. Nash and members of the Bridgwater Archaeology Society in the 1950's and 1960's. Two are adjacent to the development area; the first was a ploughed-out mound in a field on the opposite side of the A38 which produced Romano/British pottery and the second was of Romano/British pottery from the northern end of the field containing the development area, possibly spoil from rhine cleaning, which recorded pottery sherds 1.2 metres below the ground surface.

#### **5.0..The Archaeological Evaluation - Methods Statement**

The disposition of the evaluation trenches was devised by the Somerset County Council archaeology officer Mr. R. A. Croft. The initial design consisted of two 100 metre trenches at the eastern end of the field, trenches 1 and 2, and three further trenches totalling 130 metres in the western paddock, trenches 3 to 5. After the two 100 metre trenches had been completed without revealing any structural or artificial features the three remaining trenches were shortened to a total of 60 metres; one further narrow trench was cut between trenches 1 and 2, trench 6; and a small mound in the southwest corner of the development area was also examined. In all 290 metres of trenching was investigated during the evaluation.

The trenches were excavated using a large slew with a 6' (1.8m) ditching bucket. Trench 1 was excavated first and was around 2 metres deep throughout its length. Trench 2 was shallower at around 1.5 metres with occasional cuts down to 2 metres to record the stratigraphy. Trenches 3 to 5 were cut down to around 1.5 metres below the surface. The eastern end of trench 3 was excavated down to 4.5 metres below the ground surface in order to determine the upper level of underlying peat deposits. No peat was seen even at this depth (approximately 1 metre above sea level). Trench 6 was 0.6 metres wide and 1 metre deep.

Levels above Ordnance Datum were taken throughout the works. The Ordnance Survey bench mark used is situated on the bridge over the rhyne on the east side of the A38 on the north edge of The (demolished) Crooked Chimney site. The bench mark has a value of 6.46 metres a.o.d..

The evaluation was also recorded photographically using colour slides and black and white prints.

Finds recovered during the excavation were recorded three dimensionally. All finds were washed, sorted, listed and marked with their trench and context number and the **Somerset County Museum accession number - 7/1997**. The finds and the archive will be deposited in the county museum, Taunton Castle.

Deposits and layers were assigned context numbers, the first digit representing the trench number so that trench 1 context run from [101] [102], trench 4 run from [401] [402] and etc. The site code was PCC97.

The archaeological works were carried out by consultant archaeologists Charles and Nancy Hollinrake assisted by Stuart Prior between Thursday 16th and Wednesday 23 January 1997.

The project was monitored through site visits by Mr. R. A. Croft and Mr R. Brunning of the county archaeology department.

## **6.0..Trench Reports**

### **6.1..trench 1**

Trench 1 was 100 metres long and was cut from south to north.

All distances in the finds reports are measured from the south, 80 metres, therefore, is 20 metres from the north end.

At the extreme south end of trench 1, at the base of a silty deposit containing small stones and snails [105], a struck flint flake was recovered. This lay just above a dark grey band of clay [106], assumed to be a buried ground surface composed of rotted vegetation. This band was then followed throughout the rest of trench 1 although no further prehistoric finds were seen.

For the most part trench 1 contained deposits of alluvial or estuarine clays separated by two narrow bands of dark grey clay, the lower band discussed above and context [104] also assumed to be a buried ground surface.

Topsoil [101] was relatively thin and there was no evidence of any ploughing activity. Below the ploughsoil was a deposit of grey clay [102] which was found in all trenches. The clay was 'lumpy' with blue streaks and some oxidised mottling. The surface oxidised very quickly when exposed to the air turning from grey to pale buff within seconds. Apart from the darker grey bands all of the clay deposits were of a similar nature, differing only in the amount of oxidised streaking and the inclusion of small stones or snails. Stones and snails were found mainly in contexts [104] and 105] and these were also the layers containing fired clay and briquetage fragments, animal bones, nails and, in other trenches, Romano/British pottery.

The lower dark band [106] ceased at 82 metres. Thereafter the lower deposits consisted of very soft blue-grey to blue clays with frequent organic streaks. This may be a paleo water channel or pond; layers lying above 106 continued unchanged.

Frequent streaks or small fragments of orange fired clay were seen throughout trench 1 but only from the centre of the trench onwards were the fragments large enough to be retrieved.

## **6.2..trench 2**

Trench 2 was cut from north to south. Distances on the finds list, as in trench 1, are measured from the south.

Trench 1 demonstrated the localised stratigraphy within the development area and the depths below the ground surface within which archaeological finds were likely to be recovered. For the most part trench 2 was only excavated down to the base of the 'Roman' horizons which lay above the upper grey clay band [205]. Two deeper sections were cut to determine the lower stratigraphy.

The upper clay layer [202] was sterile, as it was in all the other trenches. The layers containing fired clay fragments and occupational debris, contexts 204/5/6, were

generally first recognised by scatters of small pieces of limestone and relatively frequent waterworn pebbles. Larger fragments of lias stone were also occasionally present.

The fired clay fragments and other debris were not restricted to the upper surface of the occupational horizons but were scattered throughout the deposit which was generally between 40 and 70cms deep. In trench 2 two stretches of the upper surface were trowelled clean to try to determine whether there were any structural features or whether the scatters of stone and pebbles formed any artificial pattern. The surfaces contained occasional fragments of limestone, small pieces of animal bone, a few pieces of fired clay, charcoal flecks and isolated snails. There were no traces of structures or artificial surfaces, either on the trowelled stretches or in any of the trenches examined.

### 6.3..trench 3

Trench 3 was 20 metres long and oriented west-east on the south edge of the larger western paddock. The trench was cut from west to east and all distances on the finds lists are measured from the west.

Trenches 1 and 2 had demonstrated that the vast majority of the Romano/British finds derived from specific contexts and that the clay layers above and below the Roman horizons were essentially devoid of finds. Trench 3, therefore, was only excavated down to the base of those horizons, generally to just below the upper band of dark grey clay [305]. There was no discernable difference between the stratigraphy in trench 3 and the previous trenches. The upper Roman horizons were again distinguished by scatters of lias stones and waterworn pebbles with fragments of baked clay, animal bone and pottery sherds.

At the extreme eastern end of trench 3 the machine cut deep into the underlying deposits to try to locate any peat deposits below the estuarine clays. The cut extended for 4m60 below the ground surface. The sides were unstable, continually collapsing into the base of the cut, and measurements were too difficult to take but the lower grey

band seen in trenches 1 and 2 was noted. Below this band were blue-grey clays and below them were very soft blue clays with much organic flecking and streaks. These extremely soft silty clays extended down below the cut which was the maximum extent of the machine's range. The level above Ordnance Datum of the base of this cut was slightly over 3m o.d..

#### **6.4..trench 4**

Trench 4 was 20 metres long, oriented west-east in the centre of the main western paddock and was sited west of the trench 3. Measurements were taken from the west end of the trench.

Trench 4 had similar stratigraphy to the preceding trenches with a relatively dense concentration of Roman material near to the eastern end.

The western end differed from all other trenches with deposits of sandy clays [408] and a mass of waterworn pebbles in sandy orange clay [409]. These would seem to represent a small watercourse or stream. No finds were recovered from the pebbles or the sandy deposit.

#### **6.5..trench 5**

Trench 5 was situated near to the northern end of the paddock on the north end of the development area. Most of the trench was within the former garden of The Crooked Chimney which contained small fruit trees and bushes. Modern disturbances in the trench connected with recent occupation included drainage channels with clay pipes and plastic sheeting and a modern breeze block wall foundation demarcating the boundary between the garden and the paddock.

The topsoil [501] contained occasional sherds of 19th century factory wares and white wares plus occasional flowerpot fragments; these were not collected. Brick and tile fragments were also abundant as were pieces of plastic, iron fragments and glass sherds.

The extreme eastern end of the trench exhibited normal stratigraphy identical with that from the other trenches examined. Although few finds were collected many tiny fragments and smears of fired orange clay were noted. There was a distinct difference in the western part of trench 5 however. Below the turf and topsoil and grey clay deposit [502] was a mass of limestone fragments of varying sizes [509]. The stones were sharp edged and unworn and densely packed and were contained within grey clay [508]. No finds were recovered from [508][509] although tiny fragments of bone were noted. The stones rested upon a deposit of orange silty clay [510] which also contained no finds. These two deposits had a level surface and base. Stones [509] extended for 7.2m east into trench 5; the orange clay extended for 7.4m before merging into the normal silty clay layers seen elsewhere.

These deposits seem to represent an artificial construction. The clay layer sealing them [502] would seem to be identical to the upper clay deposits recorded in all the other trenches which would suggest that [509][510] might date to the Romano/British period. One possibility is that these deposits might represent the eastern edge of the causeway below the A38.

#### **6.6..Trench 6**

Trench 6 was 30 metres long and oriented north-south to the west of trench 1. It was designed as a building foundation and was only 0.6m wide and 1 metre deep from the ground surface. Occasional flecks of fired clay were noted below the upper grey clay deposit but these were not recovered. Two small fragments of briquetage were retrieved from the northern edge of the trench.

#### **6.7..Mound**

A small mound was noted in the southwest corner of the development area in the narrow paddock north of the drove. The mound had a sharp profile and appeared to represent a modern rubbish tip but as other mounds had been reported from this area it was decided to cut a section through it to determine its function.

The mound did contain modern rubble, burnt material, concrete and brick etc. and was presumably connected with recent occupation on The Crooked Chimney site. The rubble lay above the normal ground surface.

Context numbers are shown thus: [105] [306] etc. The initial number representing the trench.

## **7.0..Discussion**

No artificial structures or features were revealed during the archaeological works on the Crooked Chimney site with the possible exception of the mass of stone and underlying orange clay, contexts [509] [510], in trench 5. The stratigraphy was relatively uniform in every trench with the upper grey clay deposit, [101] [201] etc. sealing all deposits below.

The two narrow bands of darker grey clay are assumed to be buried turf layers or old ground surfaces. A flint flake was recovered from slightly above the lower deposit which would suggest a Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The higher band of darker grey clay lay directly below the silty clay deposits containing occupation debris of the Roman period and these occupation horizons were recorded throughout the site.

The finds recovered from these deposits consist of sherds of Roman pottery, fragments of animal bone, small stones and smooth waterworn pebbles, occasional nails and fragments of fired clay, the latter including a few pieces which can confidently be described as briquetage, the detritus from seasonal salting activities.

Most of the finds were small, particularly the fragments of fired clay which are naturally much softer and more friable than pottery. Many of the pottery sherds, but not all, were distinctly abraded through exposure to the elements and possibly through contact with flooding events.

Two theories could account for this occupation debris within what must have been marsh or swamp. The first is that all of these fragments of pot, bone and fired clay etc. were moved through water action; seasonal flooding events either from the sea or from rivers flowing from the east, removing the finds from Romano/British settlement

sites on the fringes of the moors, or from pottery or salt working sites within the moors, and scattering them piecemeal throughout the marsh. If this theory was correct then sea flooding might account for the large numbers of waterworn pebbles associated with the occupation debris.

The second theory is that these spreads of pottery, bone, fired clay and etc. do indeed represent seasonal activity within the marsh, presumably within the dry summer months. The spreads of lias stone and smooth pebbles could then be interpreted as the fragmentary remains of an occupational horizon upon which salt panning was undertaken. Of particular interest is that many of the smooth pebbles have been broken suggesting that they may have been used as tools of some kind, possibly hammers. If these marshlands were frequently inundated during the winter months, as must surely have been the case, then that would explain the lack of any recognisable structures or solid working areas and would also explain the different levels of the clay and stones within the Roman layers.

The Roman deposits are sealed everywhere by the upper grey clay. This clay has blue mottling and oxidises quickly turning it buff or even light brown in colour. Few if any finds are found within it save for the occasional small fragment of lias stone. The clay is much denser than the siltier clays found everywhere below it. This would suggest that the processes which took place to form the deposits of silty clays and below the Roman horizons, as well as the Roman layers themselves, differed from that which produced the surface clays. Even if these clays were not deposited in one cataclysmic event as proposed by Godwin but instead represent a series of inundations either from the sea or from inland, the resulting clay deposits must still have rendered these moors less conducive to seasonal exploitation.

Only the pottery rim sherds can be used for dating these layers. Some samian ware was recovered which can be reasonably dated to between the 1st and 3rd centuries and the rim sherds can be broadly dated to the same period. No obviously later material was found although this cannot be conclusive; the date range, however, does tentatively support Godwin's theory of a mid-3rd century flooding event.



### **Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank Mr. R. A. Croft, Mr. Richard Brunning and the staff of the archaeology department of Somerset County Council for providing the evaluation brief and a copy of the county Sites and Monuments Record for Pawlett.

The staff of the Somerset Records Office were most helpful as was Mr. David Bromwich of the Somerset Local History Library in Taunton.

Access to the site and machinery was provided by the land agent Mr. Garrett of W. H. Palmer and Sons of Bridgwater and Mr. Richard Page of Nugent Vallis Brierley, the site architects, kindly provided scale plans of the development site and commissioned the evaluation.

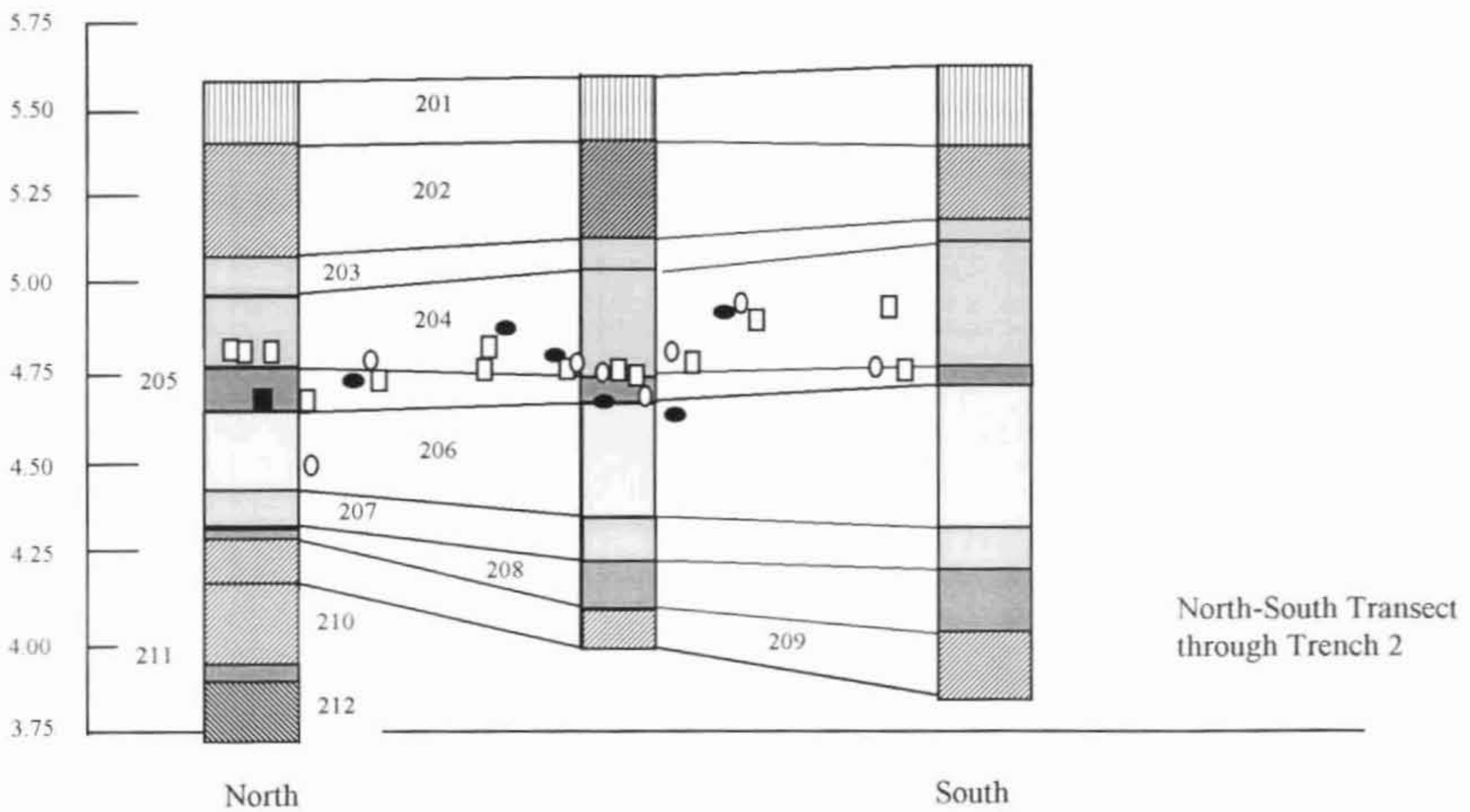
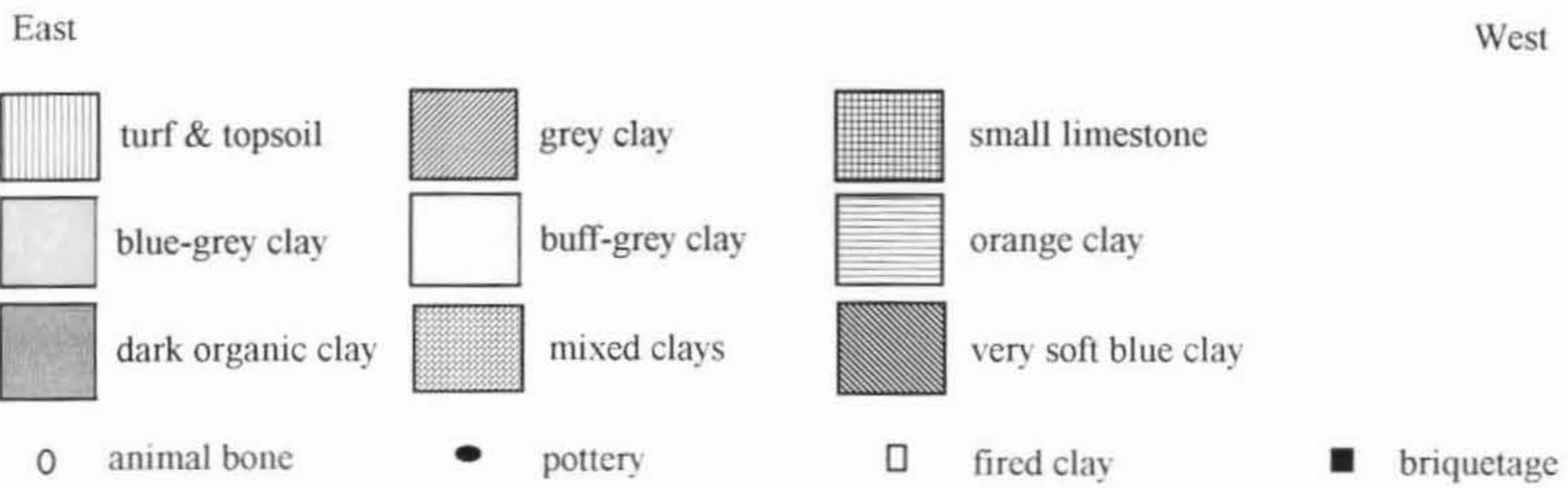
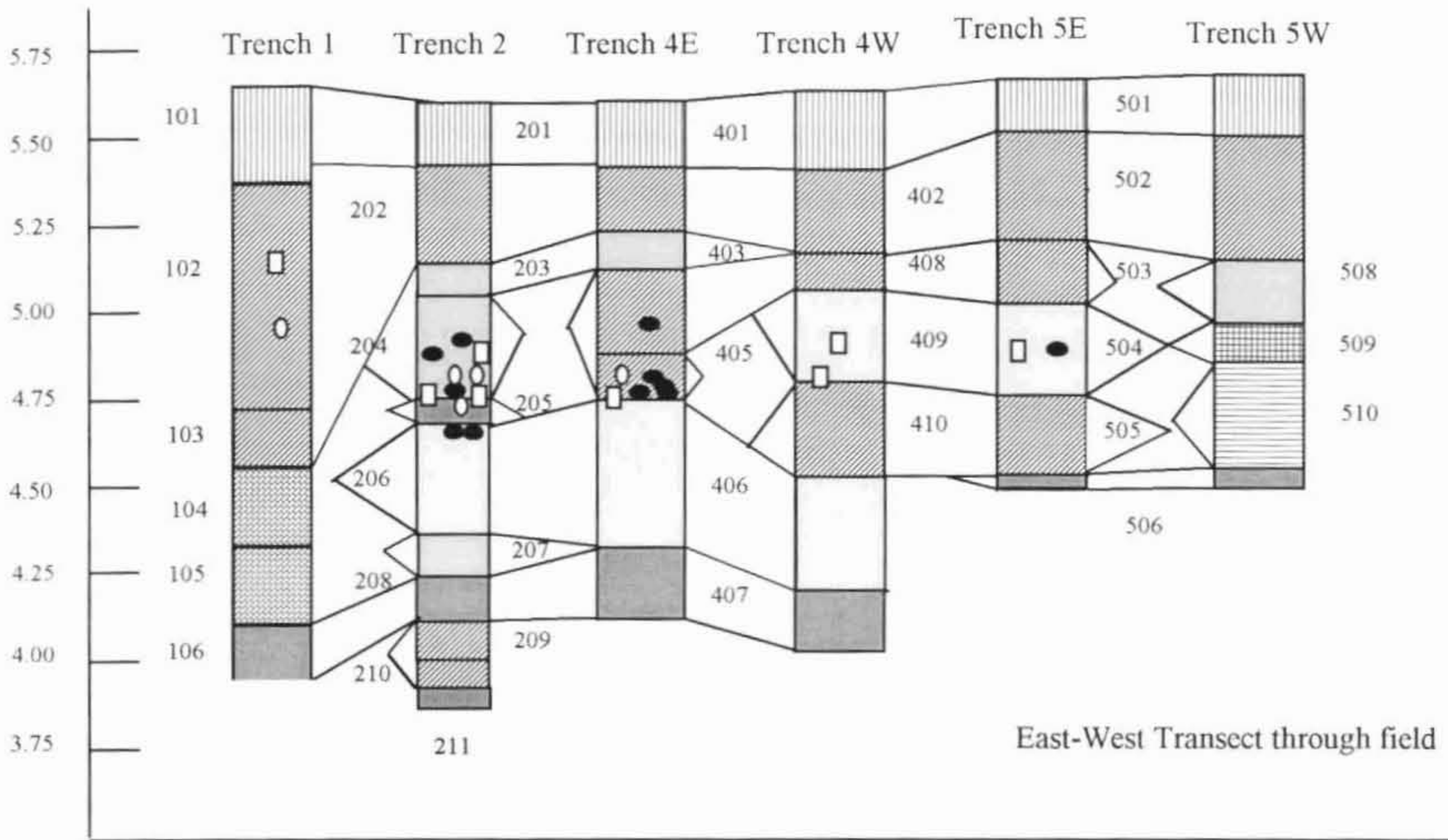
Site foreman Mr. Ian Dudderidge and machine driver Mr. Desmond Dudderidge were most helpful during the evaluation and we are very grateful for their interest and cooperation during the archaeological works.

Charles and Nancy Hollinrake

31 January 1997.

Pawlett Crooked Chimney PCC 97

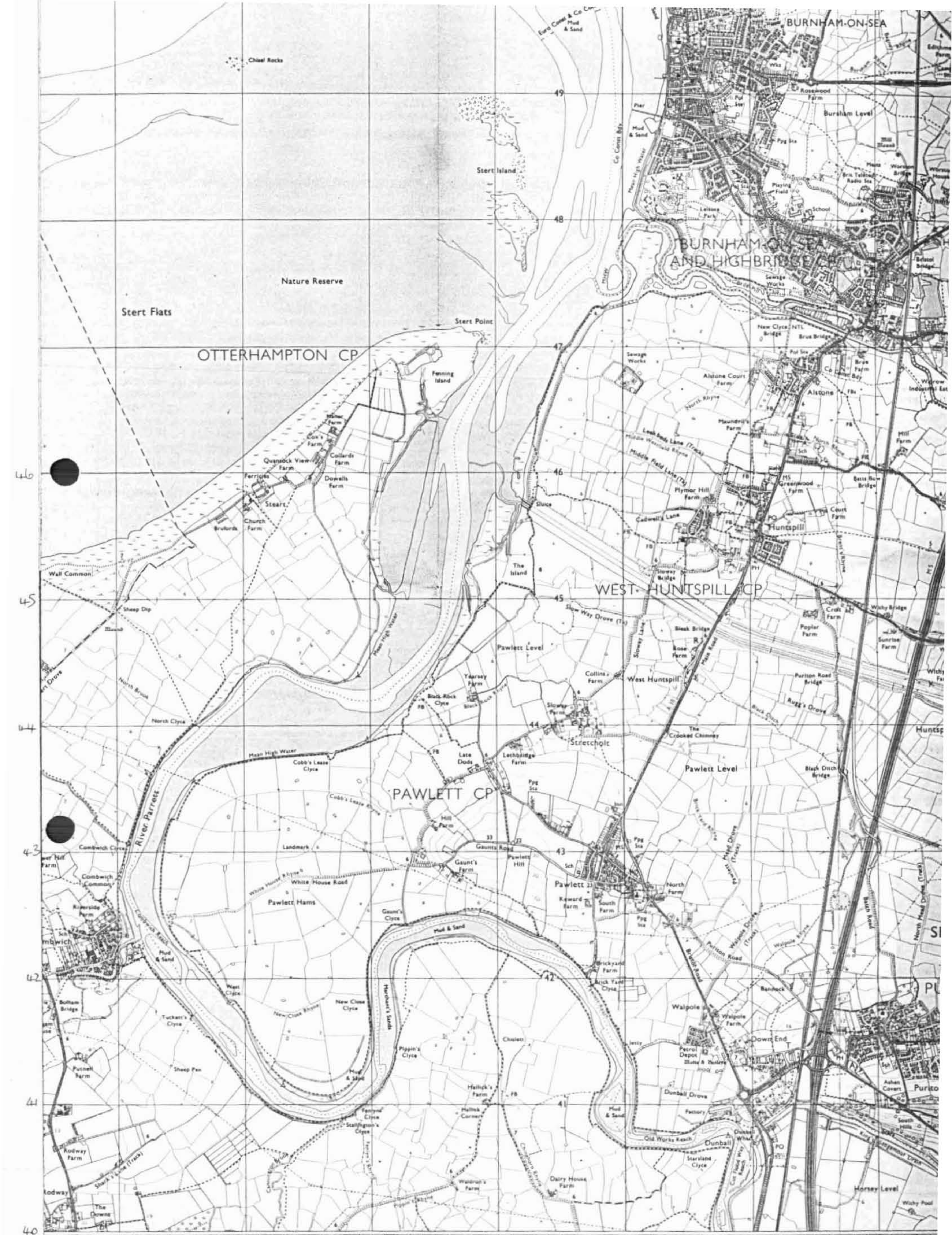
no.	type	description	interpretation	upper surface		
				m OD	m OD	m OD
Trench 1				S	M	N
101	deposit	turf and topsoil	turf and topsoil	5.44	5.65	5.38
102	deposit	lt. grey-blue clay with oxidized streaks, few flecks of fired clay	marine clay"/salt marsh	5.3	5.37	
103	deposit	lt. grey clay, degraded snails, charcoal streaks, orange streaks		4.73	4.42	
104	deposit	mixed clays, small stones, pockets of soft grey organic clay		4.56	4.31	
105	deposit	similar to 104, masses of small snails, more oxidized to N.		4.33	4.09	
106	deposit	soft dark grey organic deposit		4.11	3.94	
107	deposit	soft blue-grey oxidized clean clay	natural marine clay	3.74	3.89	
108	deposit	soft mottled blue-brown silty clay, N. of trench only	stream-bed silts	n/a	n/a	3.46
Trench 2				S		N
201	deposit	turf and topsoil	turf and topsoil	5.62		5.58
202	deposit	grey clay, oxidized streaks, some small limestone		5.41		5.47
203	deposit	discontinuous band blue-grey clay, sml limestone, oxidized streaks		5.19		5.08
204	deposit	blue-grey clay, heavily oxidized, small limestone, fired clay		5.13		4.98
205	deposit	organic blue-grey clay, some oxidized streaks		4.77		4.74
206	deposit	buff-grey clay		4.72		4.62
207	deposit	blue-grey clay, many oxidized streaks		4.33		4.41
208	deposit	thin band of dark grey clay, some oxidized streaks		4.2		4.31
209	deposit	hard grey clay, oxidized streaks		4.03		4.28
210	deposit	heavily oxidized grey clay		3.84		4.17
211	deposit	thin band of organic clay				3.93
212	deposit	soft blue-grey clay	natural			3.89
Trench 3						
301	deposit	turf and topsoil	turf and topsoil	5.72		
302	deposit	oxidized grey clay		5.44		
303	deposit	band of light blue clay		5.3		
304	deposit	grey-brown clay, small limestone		5.22		
305	deposit	thin band of dark grey clay		4.72		
306	deposit	grey-brown clay		4.61		
Trench 4				E	W	
401	deposit	turf and topsoil	turf and topsoil	5.66	5.63	
402	deposit	grey clay		5.4	5.42	
403	deposit	band of light blue clay, E. part of trench only		5.22		
404	deposit	grey clay		5.13		
405	deposit	pale grey clay with rounded pebbles		4.9		
406	deposit	buff-grey clay		4.74		
407	deposit	darker grey clay		4.32		
408	deposit	sandy grey clay - west end only			5.18	
409	deposit	buff sandy clay with many water worn pebbles - west end only			5.07	
410	deposit	smooth grey clay - west end only			4.79	
411	deposit	greyish brown clay - west end only			4.51	
Trench 5				E	W	
501	deposit	turf and topsoil	turf and topsoil	5.68	5.69	
502	deposit	grey clay		5.51	5.51	
503	deposit	grey clay, small grits, some oxidized streaks		5.2		
504	deposit	grey-brown clay, oxidized, small pebbles, E. part of trench only		5.02	n/a	
505	deposit	pale grey clay, some brown streaks, E. part of trench only		4.76	n/a	
506	deposit	thin band of dark grey clay, throughout trench		4.53	4.56	
507	deposit	pale grey clay, some brown streaks, throughout trench		4.49	4.51	
508	deposit	narrow band of blue-grey clay, oxidized streaks, below 503		n/a	5.16	
		W part of trench only				
509	deposit	layer of small to med. limestone in clay like 508, above 510		n/a	4.98	
		W. part of trench only				
510	deposit	orange clay resting on 506		n/a	4.86	



## PCC 97 Pawlett Crooked Chimney

context	pottery				building materials			misc.
	sherds	fabric	surface	date	no.	type	mOD(appr.)	
TRENCH 1								
102							4.95	3x animal bone frags. (60m)
							5.15	1x fired clay frag. (50m)
103							4.43	3x sm. hollow objects (95m)
104							4.35	3x animal bone frags. (88m)
							4.35	2x limestone frag. (88m)
							4.35	1x smooth quartz pebble (88m)
105							4.2	friable fired clay, some reduced surfaces (92m)
							4.13	briquetage, reduced pale grey surfaces (95m)
106							4.11	1x struck cortical flint flake (S. end)
TRENCH 2								
204	1	greyware rim, hard	grey sharp edges (35m)	C2-3rd		4.94	4.87-97	2x fired clay frags. (15m)
	4	Shepton Mallet type	(60m) rim & body, lt. orange abraded	C1-3rd		4.88	4.87-97	1x water-worn yellow pebble (15m)
							4.91-6	1x fired clay, reduced core (35m)
							4.91-6	2x animal bone (35m)
							4.91-6	1x grey water-worn pebble (35m)
							4.80-5	1x fired clay, large (45m)
							4.80-5	8x fired clay, small (45m)
							4.80-5	4x burnt stone frags. (45m)
							4.80-5	4x animal bone frags. (45m)
							4.80-5	2x dark grey stone (45m)
							4.85	2x fired clay (65m)
							4.78	1x fired clay frag. (95m)
							4.78	1x broken ?granite sea pebble (95m)
							4.78	1x fired clay, reduced pale grey surface (96m)
							4.78	3x fired clay frags. (96m)
204/205	1	greyware, sm. grey	(55m) 4.75-80 sharp edges	C1-4th	1	Fe nail (55m)	4.75-80	1x fired clay (55m)
		orange core			2	Fe nails (65m)		1x animal bone (55m)
	2	Samian	(70m) 4.74 slightly abraded	C1-3rd			4.78	1x fired clay (65m)
							4.74	1x fired clay/briquetage (70m)
							4.74	4x animal bone frags. (70m)
							4.74	1x lias frag. (70)
205	1	coarseware, v. small		C1-4th		4.70-80	4.77	3x fired clay frag. (20m)
							4.77	5x animal bone frags. (20m)
							4.77	1x lias (20m)
							4.70-80	7x fired clay (48m)
							4.70-80	1x fired clay, sm. (48m)
							4.70-80	1x animal bone (48m)
							4.70-80	1x water worn ?granite (48m)
							4.70-80	1x lias frag. (48m)
							4.76	3x fired clay frags. (52m)
							4.76	4x animal bone frags. (52m)
							4.76	1x lias frag. (52m)
							4.66	4x fired clay frags. (80m)
							4.66	1x buff gritty limestone (80m)
							4.68	1x briquetage frag. (90m)
205/206	1	greyware, pale grey	unabraded (52m)	C1-4			4.62	
206	1	greyware, thick	(45m) 4.65 abraded	C1-4th			4.53	3x animal bone frags. ?rat tooth marks (90m)
		pale sandy						
TRENCH 3								
301								1x black flint potboiler prob. large scraper
304	3	joining; coarseware	?oxidized BB (8m)	?C1-4th			5.00-13	6x water-worn pebbles (1m)
		sandy, oxidized pink-orange	4.86				4.86	1x animal bone, small (8m)
							5.02	1x fired clay (15m)
							4.82	1x fired clay (19m)

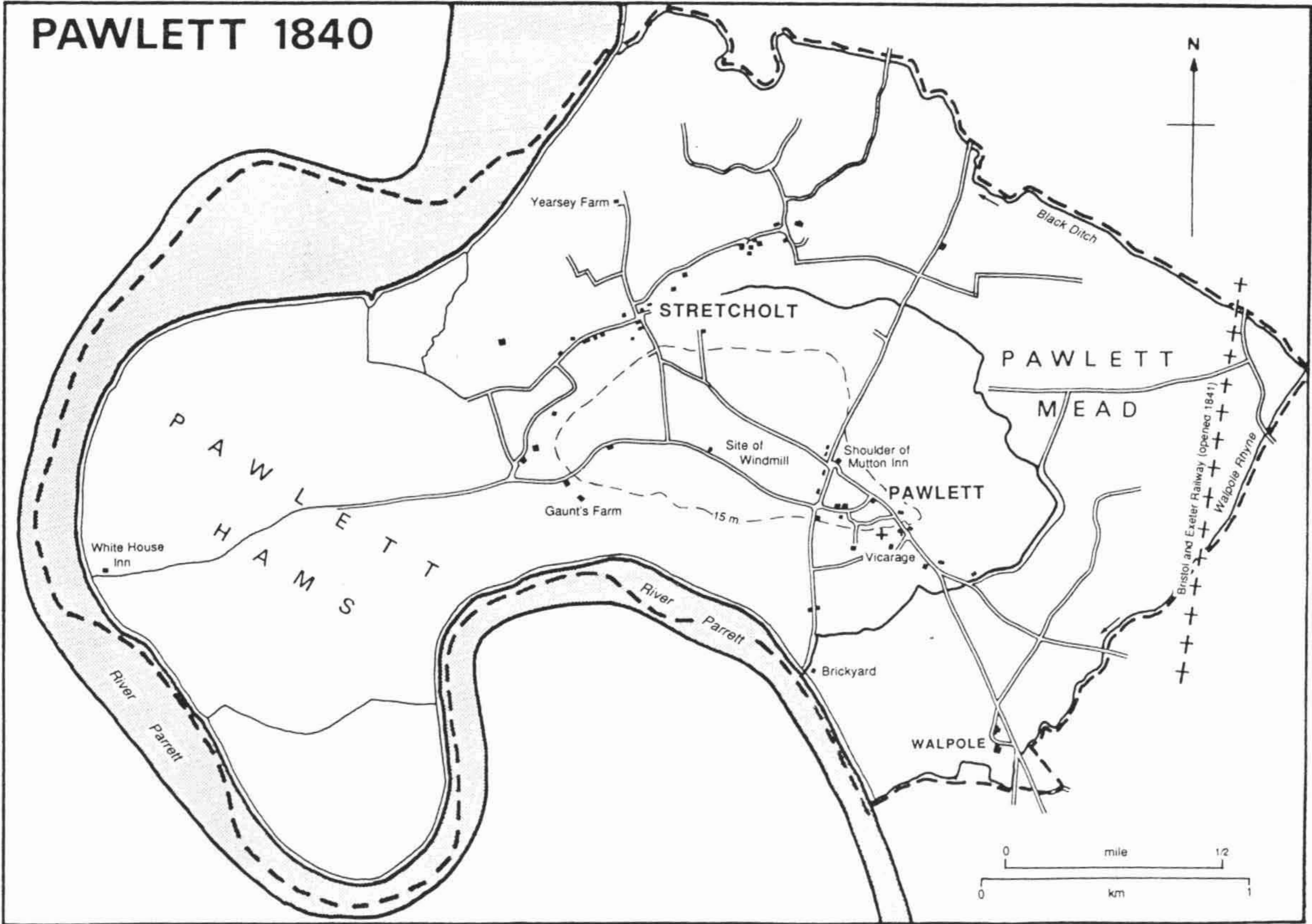


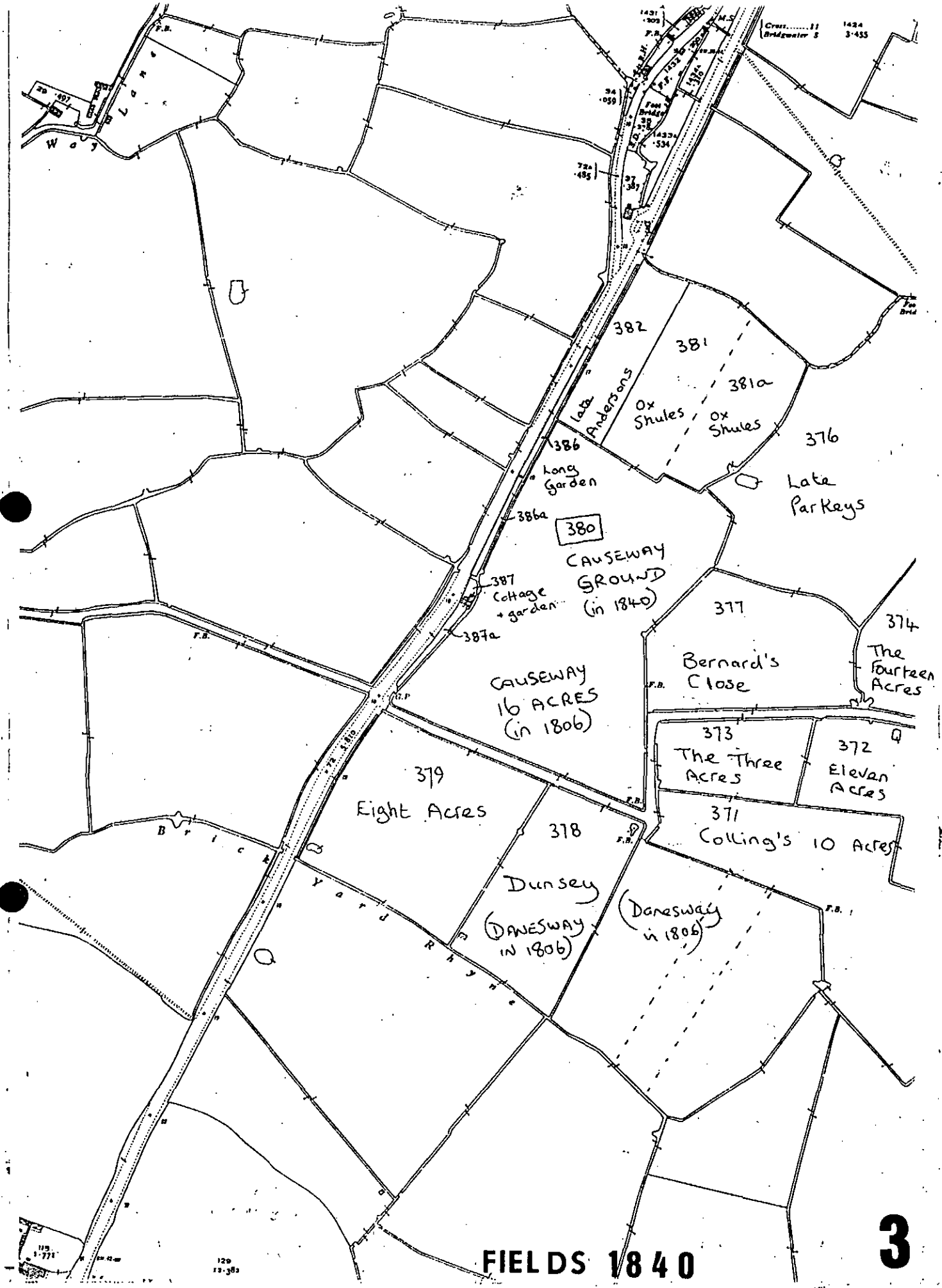


26 CANNINGTON CP 27 BRIDGWATER CO CONST 28 WEMBDON CP 29 30 CHILTON TRINITY CP 31 BRIDGWATER WITHOUT CP 32

1 mile = 1.6093 kilometres  
 1000 Yards = 914.4 metres  
 1000 Metres = 1.0936 kilometres

Scale 1:25 000

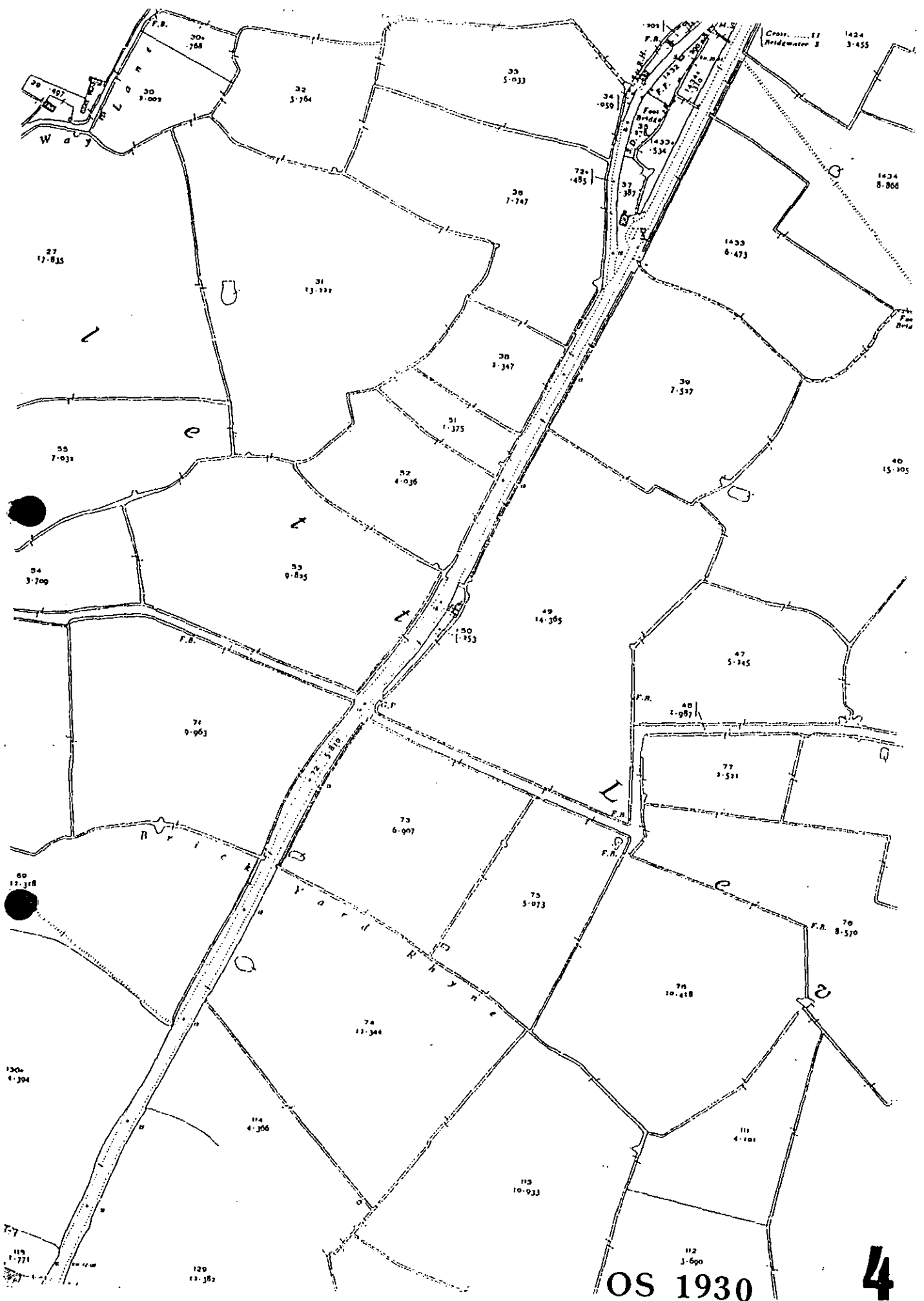




FIELDS 1840

3





OS 1930

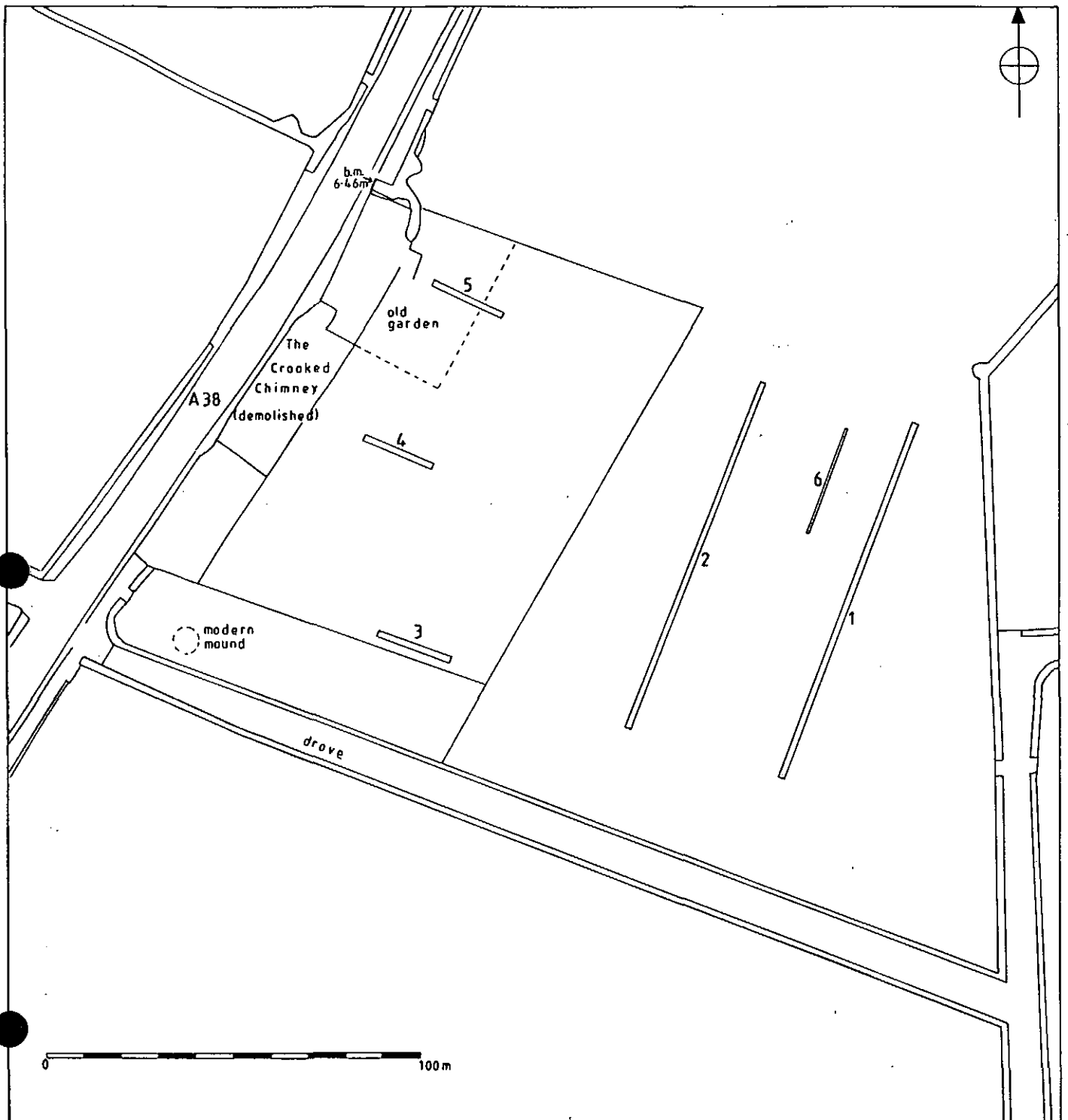
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2013  
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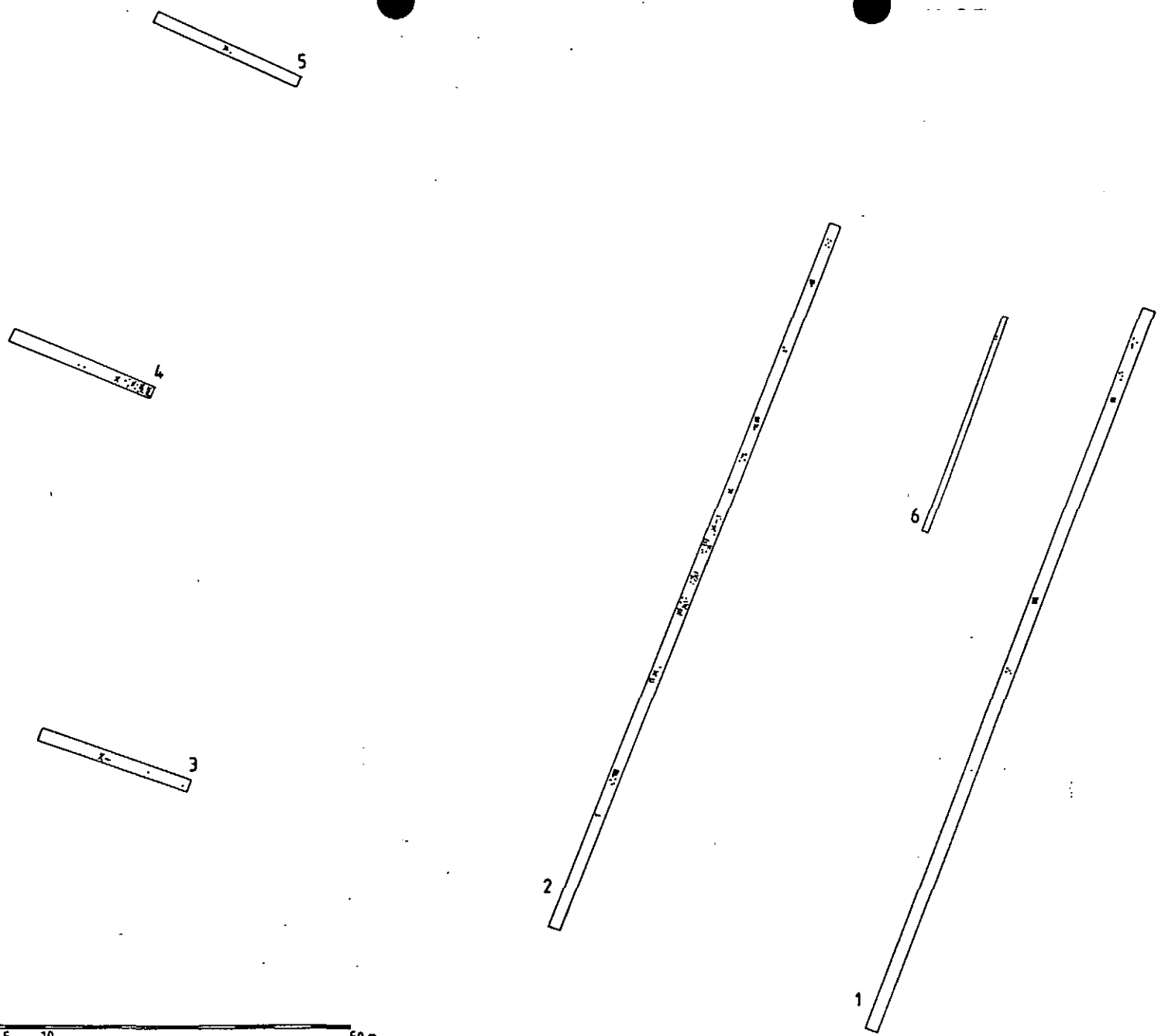
A/P 1947

5



Pawlett - Crooked Chimney - Archaeological trenches

12976



FINDS RECOVERED

- x pottery
- briquetage / fired clay
- ▣ animal bone
- ' iron nails

0 5 10 50 m

Pawlett - Crooked Chimney

97501