

## Site Gazetteer

This Site Gazetteer contains a list of all the Iron Age and Roman salt-production sites, or sites with an association with salt-production in some form. This includes the assigned 'Site Type', which reflects the archaeology of the sites.

Codes assigned by Historic Environment Records follow the site title in brackets where available. For those sites in Kent with the presence of (IJ/) in the title; this refers to the site numbers assigned by Ian Jackson in his own site gazetteers for the Upchurch Marshes/Medway Estuary environs.

**Table 10.4.1 Site Gazetteer**

### **1 Brownwich Farm, Titchfield (19518)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
452050	103240	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

#### **Summary**

This cliff top site was excavated in 1971 by the South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group. The site consisted of a long gully which appeared to have been eroded by the cliff face and could apparently been seen in section at the cliff face. Upon excavation a series of features were revealed. This included the gully which contained two distinct areas of burning which were thought to be hearths or ovens. One of the features was associated with a flue feature which had been constructed of broken pottery sherds laid back to back. There were also six stakeholes present, five of these were thought to have formed a semi-circular shape which was interpreted as a structure, probably representing a wind break. There was also an associated large clay floor layer which is now interpreted as a general working surface, this surface had burnt clay and briquetage embedded within it.

Two other features were raised areas of gravel, which at the time were thought to have possibly have been natural, however it seems likely they were associated with the clay working floor. Both the hearths contained daub, pottery sherds, briquetage, charcoal and general burning. Fragments of briquetage were found within two of the stakeholes. The briquetage itself appears to have been very fragmented and as the collection was not located caution must be taken over the interpretation of this material as briquetage. However due to its coastal location and the hearth features, and that positive comparisons were made with known briquetage forms found at nearby Hook, another Late Iron Age salt production site, it is likely that this site was associated with some part of the salt production process. It is tempting to say that perhaps this site was associated with at least the drying of salt due to its ideal windy location on higher ground. How near the cliff face was to the site originally is unknown. Unfortunately the fragmentary nature of the briquetage does not inform much on the forms used on the site. However with the probable presence of at least one flued enclosed hearth using indirect heat, would suggest production of salt at least, perhaps the clay floor or raised gravel areas were used to dry the salt.

#### **Reference**

Hughes, M., 1973. Excavations at Brownwich Farm, Titchfield 1971. Part 1: A Late Iron Age Salt Producing Site. *Rescue Archaeology in Hampshire*, 1 5-28.

<b>Site Visit Date</b>	<b>State of Site</b>	<b>General Field Notes</b>
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03/2007

Eroding cliff edge

Alerted to site as local person had reported to Hampshire SMR that there were finds/features eroding from the cliff face. He gave know specific details and couldn't be contacted again. A site visit was made in March 2007. No finds were visible either coming out of the cliff face or on the beach below. Features were observed in the cliff face and and a photographic record was made. The features looked liked sectioned gullies/ditches. They were 7.2m above sea level

#### **4 Mud Flats at Stoke Common, Hayling Island (SU70SW15 & 23511)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471390	103140	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

##### **Summary**

A briquetage findspot made by Richard Bradley upon a shingle bar in mud flats west of Stoke Common, Hayling Island. The briquetage is assumed to have not been in-situ, probably a surface find as a result of coastal erosion. The briquetage was described as probably of Iron Age in date in the Historic Environment Record, a date presumably bases upon there being other finds of Iron Age briquetage in the general area of Hayling Island. There were also finds of Bronze Age worked flint in the same vicinity.

##### **Reference**

Richard Bradley briquetage findspot recorded on Her record card/ Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

#### **5 Possible Salt Boiling site, Havant, Bedhampton, Broadmarsh-Storehouse Lake (23490)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
470050	105650	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

##### **Summary**

A group of small hearth areas were observed in three areas at the edge of Broadmarsh and Storehouse Lake, during stripping and reclamation of marsh for the Bedhampton refuse tip in 1971. Unfortunately detailed description of the hearths does not appear to have been recorded. The hearths were closely associated with pot boilers, worked flint flakes and Iron Age pottery sherds, the presence of possible briquetage was noted. All were located on shingle thought to represent an old shoreline. The density of the occupation scatter was well noted at the time, and the sites were thought to be associated with salt production. It seems likely that due to it's coastal location, even with coastal erosion in mind, that this site was an area of small scale salt production, possibly earlier in the Iron Age.

##### **Reference**

HER Record Card/ CBA Groups 12/13 Arch Review for 1971 6 1971 22 (Reference not located)/ Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 6 Back garden of 49 Warblington Road, Emsworth (23460)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
474300	105550	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A ditch containing Iron Age occupation debris was found in a back garden. The form of the ditch was not noted however it was 1.5m long and contained Iron Age pottery including St Catherine's Hill Group Ware, South Atrebatian Ware and possible briquetage. Overlying the ditch was extensive evidence for Romano-British occupation debris, including building debris such as tiles, nails and pottery. Possible flint scrapers were also located at the site. If associated directly with salt production, the ditch could have been related to water management, however without any details it is difficult to ascertain. The general coastal area of the site (although the land has been reclaimed somewhat) and the presence of possible briquetage, suggests that the site could indeed have been associated with Iron Age and possibly Romano-British salt production.

### Reference

1971 HER Record Card

## 8 Sewer Trench in Havant SU70SW Sites 27&28

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
472160/ 471250	102690/ 102590	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

Archaeological remains were found in 1967 during groundworks for a sewer trench. A human skull, a single grey Romano-British pottery base sherd and a coin (details not given). The sewer trench was seen to cut across an old silted up tidal channel. On the south side of the channel, two U-shaped cuttings containing briquetage and pot-boilers were also located. This appears to be evidence of water management, with the two u-shaped feeder channels originally connected to this old tidal channel before it silted up. However without site details such as photographs or plans, it is difficult to ascertain definite relationships. Further evidence to support this being a salt production site is the mention of 'numerous hearths' being observed in a trench to the south 'beneath the turf line'. No further details of these features or general site could be found, however it is likely to be either one salt production with numerous, possibly contemporary hearths, or separate single small areas of salt production in a particularly concentrated area.

### Reference

Record Card

## 9 Iron Age finds, Hayling Island/South of Old Oyster Beds (SU70SW16 & SU70SW 10 A/ 23514)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471530	102600	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A site consisting of briquetage scattered by the sea, observed in 1967-68. The site also contained a few IA sherds which could have been unassociated. Nothing was found during perambulation.

### Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124/ Record Card 1967-68

## 10 Romano-British Saltern- Bakers Island, Langstone Harbour (19139 SU60SE50&50A)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
469400	103600	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

1st century AD Romano-British coarseware was observed as well as one piece of briquetage found while digging on the foreshore. Some briquetage was similar to a the 'struts' found at Hook, Warsash (Site 11).

### Reference

Record Card 1958/ Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 11 Salt Works at Hook/Hook Park, Warsash (21992)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
449110/ 449220/ 449400	104630/ 104530/ 104400	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was first investigated in the 1930's by Cyril Fox. A limited number of features were noted, mostly in the form of earthworks and eroded/damaged clay platforms. Importantly square briquetage supports (resembling fire-bars used vertically) were found in-situ within these platform features. A good variety of well preserved briquetage was also collected, mostly from rabbit burrows. Fire-bars and pedestals were both used on this site, presumably contemporary. Little evidence was found for briquetage containers, only one fragment was described as possibly from a 'shallow container'.

Later in 1985 Thomas Welsh re-visited this site and discovered more features representing a complex of salt production features and also revealed the site to have been larger in size, with other features appearing 300-400m to the east of the original site. However caution must be made of interpretation as at the time Fox investigated the site it was being landscaped as a golf course. However Welsh was confident that at least most of the new earthworks he noted were most likely related to salt production.

These features included several mound features, including a large oval mound with an enclosure and bank. To the northwest of this mound, another mound produced briquetage and pottery. Two square platforms were also observed by Welsh, which he thought to possibly be old golf tees, to the south-east of Fox's site. However Fox had observed a similar feature (but more oblong in shape) during his observations before the golf course was set up. In the published report, Fox did not include any plans of the features he observed or any photographs other than two plates of briquetage forms.

However Welsh did produce a sketch plan of the features he observed. Unfortunately the site has never been subject to any systematic archaeological investigation and would most likely really benefit from this dependent on the state of the site currently. Although no definite hearths were revealed, the fire-bars embedded within the platform was likely to have acted as an open hearth, either for the drying of salt or both the evaporation of brine and drying of salt. The briquetage appeared well made and robust in nature. Even with the fragmentary observations and preservation of evidence, this site is considered to be a good example (if not the best) of a Late Iron Age-Roman salt production site within Hampshire.

### Reference

Fox, C. F., 1937. Papers and Proceedings. Salt Works at Hook, Warsash, Hants. Hampshire Field Club and Archaeology Society, 13 105-109.

## 13 Early Romano-British Salt-Working site at Scotney Court (TR01NW1/KE3714)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
601400	119400	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

This area of Romney Marsh has long been exploited for its natural gravel and shingle and it was during quarry excavations that the site was first discovered in 1980. At this time (before the introduction of PPG16) there was no archaeological condition placed upon this site. During mechanical stripping of topsoil a Mr. Jim Moody observed pottery sherds and clay objects being uncovered, as a result Mr Moody kept some of these finds, and later discussed his observations, and showed the finds to a local archaeologist. Within the pottery assemblage a few 'baked clay stands' were noted. It was quickly realised that these stands were briquetage, and likely to be associated with salt production. Unfortunately due to the gravel excavations no features were identified or recorded, and the context in which the briquetage originated was lost.

However some years later, in 1990, more formal archaeological excavations were carried out within the quarry before more gravel extraction. These excavations revealed archaeological features and more pottery and briquetage. This excavation supported the idea that an early Romano-British salt production site had existed in the area. However no archaeological features thought to be definitely associated with salt production were revealed, thus the interpretation was in the main based upon the presence of briquetage within the site.

### Reference

Barber, L., 1998. An Early Romano-British Salt-Working Site at Scotney Court. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 118 327-353./Philp, B. & Willson, J., 1984. Roman site at Scotney Court, Lydd. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 77 156-61

## 14 Caragoon Bank (10509)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
169585	13065	Cornwall	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

The site was originally located during some agricultural groundworks in 1978. Briquetage was identified and subsequently geophysical survey was carried out and there was a larger scale excavation which began in 1979.

A quantity of briquetage was recorded during the later excavations (140,731g) mostly found in association with Romano-British contexts and a building on the site. The briquetage mostly consisted of sub-rectangular flat containers and was compared favourably to the briquetage found at another Romano-British salt production site at Trebarveth (Site 15). Most of the briquetage was characteristically very fragmented in nature. The lack of structural briquetage is interesting, the lack of supports isn't surprising as the flat containers could have simply spanned the hearth (which would indicate that they were at least 0.50m wide, given the span of the hearth (including hearth lining). What is more surprising is that no briquetage stabilisers, spacers or wedges were found, as these help to stabilise more than one container being held over a hearth. However if the briquetage containers were robust and strong, supported by the clay lined edges of the hearth, perhaps the stabilisers etc were not required in this instance. Another consideration is that this particular material can often be small in nature and can often end up in a fired clay lumps pile if not recognised.

The Romano-British building was circular in nature and appeared to have four main phases of occupation (evidenced by structural changes). In phase II a series of ten pits were found within the building, as well as a 'simple hearth or oven' (1127). This hearth was sub-rectangular in plan

with vertical sides and sloping ends. The clay lining was lightly burnt and the hearth had a flat bottom which contained a fill of clay loam mixed with ash and charcoal. No evidence was retrieved from the feature to definitely determine its function. Surrounding hearth 1127 were four contemporary pits lined in a semi-circle to the north-east. Pits 1105 and 1022 were only clay lined at the base. Pits 1062 and 1048 were completely clay-lined and joined. It seems likely that if the hearth was used for salt production, that pits 1105 and 1022 most likely represented clay storage pits for the hearth lining and briquetage (however no structural briquetage other than containers were found). Conjoined pits 1062 and 1048 are convincing joined saltwater storage/settling tanks as they were completely clay lined. Another 'pit' (1161) was also recorded (it was not completely certain whether the pit was Phase I (Iron Age) or Phase II (Romano-British). This feature was exactly the same width and depth to hearth 1127, although it was longer. Similarly, this feature had a flat base, with vertical sides and sloping ends, and contained a base fill of black ash and charcoal, as well as small unburnt beach pebbles. Although this feature is not described as clay-lined, it seems highly likely that this also functioned as an enclosed hearth, perhaps the precursor to hearth 1127, or used at the same time. This feature was described as being surrounded by 'irregular clay filled depressions'; function unknown. It seems likely that these features represented clay storage pits and possibly water storage areas.

Near the building was a depression (Romano-British) which was roughly oval in shape and was described as having the potential to be a pond for storing water (102). It is unclear whether this was a supply of drinking water for the site, or a saltwater storage reservoir for salt production. The lower fill of the depression contained 'a quantity of briquetage'. Upslope from this depression there was a general working area (69) and this area produced most of the briquetage in the entire site. In the western part of the working area there was a cobbled surface (210) which contained deposits of grey clay which also contained fragments of briquetage. Sealing these deposits were four briquetage debris mounds. The area was delimited by a gully (755), which helped to drain the area and was full of briquetage fragments (similar to the material in the debris mounds).

Overall this site had strong evidence to suggest that salt was being produced here. However some of the dating was a little uncertain as the site was difficult to phase. However it is thought to predominantly date to the Romano-British period. However later pottery on the site could suggest that salt production was carried out anywhere between the Early Romano-British period to the 6th century A.D. Recent re-assessment of the pottery by Imogen Woods (2008), (University of Exeter) suggests that the site could predominantly be later in date. The interpretation of the briquetage has also been questioned, however if the briquetage is in fact correctly identified, then this site could possibly represent one of the last Romano-British sites still in operation after the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. using the 'briquetage technique' of salt production.

## Reference

Anon 1978. A pottery scatter from Caragoon Bank, on Lizard Downs, Landewednack, Cornwall County Council Unpublished/Unknown, 1979. *Archaeology in Britain*, 30, CBA/Mcavoy, F., Morris, E. & Smith, G. 1980. The excavation of a multi-period site at Caragoon Bank, Lizard. *Cornish Archaeology*, 19 31-62/Johnson, N.D, 1979. *Watching Briefs and Small Excavations VOL 18*, 134 CA/ McAvoy, F, 1979. *Prehistoric and Dark Age Site, Caragoon Bank*, 5, CCRA ANN REPORT/Harris, D & Smith, G 1981. *The Lizard Project*. No 35, 3 CAS Newsletter/HER Record 1988/Rose, P. 1978. *A Romano-British saltworking site-Caragoon Bank I, Lizard Downs, Landewednack, Cornwall-SW 6955 1306*, Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology Unpublished/Rose, P.G, 1979. *RB Saltworking Site, Caragoon Bank No 29*, 3 CAS Newsletter

## 15 A Romano-British Salt-Working Site at Trebarveth, St. Keverne (10962)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
179600	19310	Cornwall	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was first discovered when a concentration of 'reddened pot-sherds' became exposed in a cliff section in 1931. The site was subsequently excavated by a team of amateur archaeologists (the site was labelled T.3) and a kiln like structure interpreted as a pottery kiln was discovered (the reddened sherds were interpreted as pottery wasters, however they were later interpreted as briquetage). These excavations did not record the archaeology in great detail so the site was excavated again in 1969.

The site consisted of round building (stone built). The building is located in the corner of sub-rectangular field about 35m wide and 65m long. Over the whole of the north side of the building there was thin (1-10cm) layers of black soil which contained red flecks of burnt clay, lying directly on natural clay. This is presumed to be the result of cleaning out Oven 1.

The building contained two 'ovens'. Oven 1 (Phase I) sat centrally within the building and consisted was built into an oblong hollow which had been excavated into natural clay and measured 1m wide, and 17.5m in length and 40cm deep. The feature was floored by near vertical stones which had been placed along the edges of the hollow, the northern end of the structure had been truncated by construction of a second oven (Oven 2). The floor of the feature was raised (probably like Oven 2), the space underneath the oven was filled with dark soil (possibly representing ash and charcoal?, briquetage and 'flecks of red clay' (very fragmented briquetage). The clay base was heavily burnt, in comparison the stone slabs at the base were less cracked than the sides (less affected by heat damage) which was taken to mean that the slabs has been regularly replaced, much like the hearth at Carngoon Bank (Site 14). Interestingly, like Carngoon Bank, Oven 1 was surrounded by four pits, two single pits and two joined pits. It's possible that pit 2 (a double pit) functioned as a water storage pit, and the other two pits for clay storage.

Phase II, Oven 2 was constructed resulting in the partial destruction of Oven 1. It's possible that the walls of the building were rebuilt at this point also. Oven 2 aligned NW-SE and was of similar form to Oven 1. Again the floor was made of raised flat stone slabs and supported on smaller stones. The space below was again filled with dark soil, red and yellow lumps of clay and a little briquetage. The oven measured 1.6m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. The northern end of the oven was well preserved and was capped by a large oblong boulder. A contemporary layer of burnt debris and briquetage was found to be contemporary with this feature and represented another layer of clear out, this time from Oven 2.

In total, 450kg of briquetage was recovered from the entire excavation. It was all stone tempered (gabbroic clay) and was mainly flat bottomed containers with straight or curved sides. All of the briquetage was typically very fragmented making it difficult to reconstruct forms. Its assumed that most of the containers were sub-rectangular in form. No other briquetage forms were present (structural or supports) which was accounted for by the nature of the ovens. Like Carngoon Bank, it is likely that the containers sat directly on the raised stone slabs, or across the top of the oven. If the containers were a of a similar width to the ovens, then it could be speculated that they were at least 0.5m in width.

## Reference

Record Card 1988/Peacock, D. P. S., 1969. A Romano-British Salt-working Site at Trebarveth, St. Keverne. *Cornish Archaeology*, 8 47-65/Maynard, G, 1925. MS Notebook of sites and finds in St Keverne/Dowson, E, 1968. Trebarveth. Vol 3, PT 4, 11-20 The Lizard/Dowson, E, 1968. St Keverne Checklist. Vol 7, 103 CA/Johns, C. & Herring, P. 1996. St. Keverne Historic Landscape Assessment. An Archaeological and Historical Survey. A report to English Heritage and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Truro: Cornwall County Council.

## 16 Roman Saltworking Site, Brenzett, Shepway (939056/1992/82)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
602800	129600	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

This site was found during a fieldwalking survey in the Romney Marsh area in 1992. It was recognised by the extensive briquetage scatter and assumed to represent a salt production site. Based upon the finds and the location the site was assumed to have been Romano-British. The

briquetage was not located for assessment.

#### Reference

HER Record/Reeves, A., 1992. Romney Marsh: The Fieldwalking Evidence, Unpublished

### 17 Roman salt manufacturing site, South Yantling Creek, Bishop Saltings (TQ87SW28/KE15391) (IJ/16-17)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
581900/ 581800/ 581970	170700/ 170800/ 170890	Kent	South- East	Unknown

#### Summary

This site has been observed during various archaeological surveys by the Upchurch Archaeological Group and Wessex Archaeology. The site consists of exposed timberwork occurring in three main locations. Fragmentary remains of round wood hurdle tracks (samples indicate mainly hazel) and other timber structures adjoining have been observed. Flint, bone and 'rare pottery' were also recovered. There is a track through the marsh which is shown on a chart of 1835 at this location. Other archaeology consisted of a romano-british burnt soil horizon as well as shell debris nearby (oyster/mussel), struck flint flakes and 13-14th C firing areas. There were no visible remains in 2004 as the site lay under accreting saltmarsh. There is some debate to the actual date of the timberwork, being of possible prehistoric date or based upon some nearby finds, of 1st century date. It was assumed that this site was most likely associated with salt manufacture due to its close location to other salt production sites in the area. Perhaps the site represented a former jetty used to transport goods in the area such as salt and pottery.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished (2005/66)/HER record. 4 x photographs associated with this record/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished (Sites 017)/North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Assessment Survey Phase I?: DBA? Wessex Archaeology 2004/Survey of intertidal archaeology: Medway Estuary (details unknown)/Jackson, I., 1992. The Nor Marsh Sites Archaeological Study, Upchurch Archaeological Research Group Unpublished (Sites 16/17)

### 18 Roman salt works, Gillingham (TQ87SW 29-KE15393) (IJ/25)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
581429	170786	Kent	South- East	Unknown

#### Summary

This site consisted of a scatter of 1st-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery found by the Upchurch Archaeological Group. No associated features were located. The HER assumed that this site was either associated with pottery or salt manufacture. It was also possible the site was redeposit from nearby fallen cliff lines.

#### Reference

2 x site photos 1995/Jackson, I., 1992. The Nor Marsh Sites Archaeological Study, Upchurch Archaeological Research Group Unpublished (Site no.25)

## 19 Roman intertidal salt/pottery site, south east of Darnet, Upchurch, Swale (TQ87SW 79/KE15394) (IJ/24)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
580800	170600	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary



This is a 1st-2nd century AD site identified by the Upchurch Archaeological Group. The archaeology consisted of an early-mid 1<sup>st</sup> century ditch, postholes and salt production debris (briquetage). At 1cm below the site, a 1st century peat horizon was observed. To the east of the site on the adjoining mudflats there was a substantial scatter of 1st-2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery. The site also contained briquetage 'slotted lump debris'.

Slotted lump (Author: 2008)

### Reference

3x site photographs/Jackson, I., 1992. The Nor Marsh Sites Archaeological Study, Upchurch Archaeological Research Group Unpublished (site no.24)/Survey of intertidal archaeology: Medway Estuary (date unknown)/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished (Site 24)

## 20 Roman intertidal site, Gillingham Kent (KE15405) (IJ/26)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
581000	169700	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

The site was found by the Upchurch Archaeological Group and consisted of 1st century briquetage, hearths in and adjacent two ditches. It was possible that the site was associated with both salt and pottery production. The site extended north under marsh formation. At approximately 1m below the 1st century deposits there was a peat formation with alluvium.

### Reference

Survey of intertidal archaeology: Medway Estuary-no date/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished Site 026/Jackson, I., 1992. The Nor Marsh Sites Archaeological Study, Upchurch Archaeological Research Group Unpublished (Site 26)

## 21 Possible saltmound, Rushenden Marshes, Queenborough, Swale (TQ97SW 57/KE15536)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
590500	170380	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

### Summary

Part of a series of earthwork mounds recorded within this particular area. The mound could be

associated with salt production activity, however there is no datable evidence, it is likely that the mound is medieval in date.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology 1996. Queenborough Water Treatment Works Desk Based Assessment

### **22 Possible saltmound, Rushenden Marshes, Queenborough, Swale (TQ97SW 58/KE15537)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
590100	171200	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

#### Summary

Part of a series of earthwork mounds recorded within this particular area. The mound could be associated with salt production activity, however there is no datable evidence, it is likely that the mound is medieval in date

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology 1996. Queenborough Water Treatment Works Desk Based Assessment/2 x photographs

### **23 Possible saltmound, Rushenden Marshes, Queenborough, Swale (TQ97SW59/KE15538)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
590200	171100	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

#### Summary

Part of a series of earthwork mounds recorded within this particular area. The mound could be associated with salt production activity, however there is no datable evidence, it is thought likely that the mound is medieval in date.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology 1996. Queenborough Water Treatment Works Desk Based Assessment/2 x photographs

### **24 Possible saltmound,near Joan Fleet, Queenborough, Swale (TQ97SW60/KE15539)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
591200	170700	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

#### Summary

Part of a group of three earthwork mounds recorded within this particular area. The mound could be associated with salt production activity, however there is no datable evidence, it is thought likely that the mound is medieval in date. When observed two of the earthworks had been destroyed. One mound was cut during modern sea defence construction and revealed oyster shells, burnt clay and flints as well as wood and twigs. The lack of briquetage indicates that this mound is either a different form of early salt production or indeed later in date. Recent rapid field survey confirmed that no surface trace of the three 'salterns' survived

#### Reference

## **25 Salt mound, off Ferry Road, Queenborough, Swale (TQ97SW63/KE15605)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
592410	170750	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

### **Summary**

Part of a series of earthwork mounds recorded within this particular area. The mound could be associated with salt production activity, however there is no datable evidence, it is likely that the mound is medieval in date.

### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 1992. A249 Iwade Bypass to Queenborough Road Improvements Kent: Archaeological Survey. Stage 2: Preliminary Field Evaluation, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **26 Saltworks, Ebbsfleet, Ramsgate, Thanet (TR36SW107/KE15880)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
634100	162300	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

### **Summary**

Earthworks possibly representing a salt producing area in an area of WWII minefield. The site was supposedly cleared and destroyed in 1945.

### **Reference**

HER Index record, Compiled by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology

## **27 Possible Salt mound: Romano-British salt working site? High Halstow, Rochester Upon Medway (416579)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
578500	178050	Kent	South-East	Mound Associated Briquetage

### **Summary**

Modern ploughing on the Halstow Marshes revealed a small area of burning which contained briquetage. Small finds included a few Romano-British pottery sherds, a fragment of Samian Ware and a piece of 'salt glazing'. The site was originally thought to have been a Red Hill after Mr. M Ocock first investigated the site. Seven trial trenches were excavated by the Lower Medway Research Group. No associated features were found, however quantities of coarse-ware pottery sherds, fragments of roofing and bonding tile and glass was found with lumps of mortar. The briquetage consisted of possible evaporation containers which were found with a greenish coloured clay (the green clay is also observed on some other salt production sites). The building debris suggests the presence of a Romano-British structure nearby to the site.

### **Reference**

Ocock, M. A., 1967. A Romano-British site near Decoy Farm, High Halstow. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 84 255-257

## 28 Romano-British salt making site, High Halstow, Rochester Upon Medway (TQ 77 NE 11-KE2555)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
578230	177600	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A Romano-British occupation site on the Hack Marsh was investigated by Mr Ocock and Lower Medway Archaeological Research Group in 1974. The site extended over some 50msq. A 1.4m wide strip of topsoil was removed from the site and seven trial trenches were dug a selected points along it. The limited quantity of pottery and briquetage recovered has been recently re-examined. The evidence suggests that the area was seasonally occupied for salt-winning and related purposes. The small industrial areas on the marshes were probably connected with some more permanent establishments which are still to be discovered on the high ground to the south. Four phases are identifiable in the stratigraphy: phase 1 c.AD70-120, Phase II c.AD 120-180, Phase III c.AD180-300, Phase IV abandonment before the appearance of fourth century pottery forms.

### Reference

Miles, A., 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: A Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group,(28)

## 29 Romano-British salt making site with briquetage, Little Middle Marsh, High Halstow, Rochester Upon Medway (TQ 77 NE 12-KE2556)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
578000	176970	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A scatter of briquetage and pottery was observed after a field was ploughed for the first time in the area of Little Middle Marsh. A subsequent excavation was carried out in order to ascertain the nature of the site. Seven test pits were excavated in an area approximately 100ft by 25ft. The stratification sequence was revealed in three of the test pits. The remaining test pits also produced sherds of Romano-British coarse pottery in varying quantities. Most were of a second century date and many were of a sandy red fabric. Fragments of roofing tiles, bonding tiles and glass were also found, together with lumps of decayed mortar.

### Reference

Miles, A., 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: A Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group,(28)/Ocock, M. A., 1967. A Romano-British site near Decoy Farm, High Halstow. Archaeologia Cantiana, 84 255-257

## 30 Roman salt workings, Cooling, Rochester Upon Medway (TQ 77 NE 15-KE2559/ TQ 77 NE 32-KE2575/ TQ 77 NE 1051-WX19442)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
575140/ 576420	176410/ 176620	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

Two separate HER records were merged to make this entry.

The two grid references appear to give a rough guide to the parameters of this site, it is likely the entire area (which measures 1700m across if it is continuous) represents an extensive industrial and occupation/settlement area, with many phases of salt and pottery production. The overall area is now some 2000m from the modern coastline.

This site represents an extensive pottery and salt production site which ran throughout the 1st century A.D. to the late 2nd-early 3rd centuries A.D. In the 1st century (Phase 1) a large oval earth mound was created near an area of saltings on a bed of reeds. The mound appears to have been created to allow a slightly higher area of ground on which to carry out salt production, the mound could also have kept the water away from the general site to keep it relatively dry. The features associated with salt production were cut into the mound, similar to many Red Hill sites in Essex, and some debris mounds in the Somerset Levels.

The salt production site consisted of twin hearths (51) with a shared single stokehole were cut into the mound along with four brine evaporation/settling tanks (52-55) surrounding the hearth in a semi-circle. Hearth 1 measured 1.14m in length, 0.45m wide and 0.14m deep. The second hearth was 1.6m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.15m deep. Later an oval hearth was superimposed over the second hearth which was exactly the same. The four tanks measured: (52) 1.9x0.91m and 0.22m deep (53) 0.99m in diameter and 0.30m deep, (54) 1.11x0.91m and 0.30m deep, (54) 1.11x0.91m and 0.33m deep, (55) 1.21x0.99m and 0.35m deep. To the north of these features, drip trenches (58) represented the remains of 1st century rectangular huts, the floors of which had been constructed from crushed briquetage, as seen at Ower, Poole Harbour, Dorset. Interestingly, inside the building there was a small sand lined pit which contained the remains of a human baby. Phase 1 is also interesting because there was evidence of cheese production (ceramic cheese 'wrings') within which salt could have been used, there was also evidence for sheep/goat bones in the animal bone assemblage. Milk can be retrieved from both sheep and goats and they would have provided a source of milk for cheese. It is unclear what scale this was being carried out as the animal bone report at the back of the 2004 report is extremely small and appears to list one or two young sheep/goats only.

Salt production was also suggested by the presence of briquetage in Phase 2 (2nd century A.D.). Pottery production was considered a minor activity during this phase. By this phase, the sea had started to erode the earth mound and the mound had been repaired using dumped clay, briquetage and pottery wasters. The nearby east creek has also begun to be infilled at this point with dumping of pottery debris, general domestic rubbish and a large flat pottery fire-bar. The mound was also revetted at this point using wooden stakes. Interestingly a pit was dug on the Roman foreshore and filled with seashells as well as numerous 2nd century miniature pots most likely representing a votive offering. Miniature pots are often found in bathhouse contexts in Rome, representing votive deposits.

By Phase 3 (later 2nd century to early 3rd century A.D.) pottery production was the main activity carried out on this site, the mound was extended to the west using pottery waste at this point. Also by this point the east creek had been completely filled with pottery waste and was no longer open to the sea. This would have restricted the supply of salt water to the site, however the west creek was still open. It is suggested that salt was still produced during this phase.

Salt production appears to intensify once more in Phase 4 (later 3rd century A.D.), represented by a hearth which measured 12.9m in length, 0.91m in width and 0.25m deep, with at least four phases of rebuilding. The last phase of the hearth measured 0.81m in length and 0.32m in width. The walls of the hearth had been vitrified during this phase, it was pointed out that this does not necessarily mean high temperatures as salt can act as a flux which can lower the melting point of clay. Four large chalk lumps (described as piers in the earlier phase of excavation) surrounding the hearth were later interpreted as possible building foundations (this would suggest that the building was about 2.47x2.47m over the hearth. As with the earlier phase of salt production, this hearth was also associated with brine evaporation/settling tanks, (56 collectively) measuring 0.95m in length, 0.68m in width and 0.27m deep, and 1.06m in length, 0.91 in width and 0.25m deep. A flanged bowl was found (with the flange chipped off) in one of the brine tanks and it is likely that this was a pot re-used as a container to transfer brine between tanks and to the heating containers, similar to the damaged pot found at Site 62 next to settling/evaporation tanks. Next to the brine tanks was a small circular pit filled with charcoal (c.50cm in diameter). This is

interesting as it again, matches a small circular feature which contained the damaged pot as discussed above at Site 62 which is c.40cm in diameter. Both were filled with charcoal and appear to be small hearths. The features could represent small open hearths used for drying salt, however there close association with the brine tanks is difficult to explain. By the end of the 3rd century, salt and pottery production had ceased.

Despite the extensive salt production activity on this site, the briquetage has received relatively little attention. Most of the briquetage during the main excavation was 'discarded' due to its fragmented nature, with only a few recognisable forms retained (unfortunately not illustrated). Forms present were rectangular and circular containers, rectangular and circular 'plates', wedges and fire-bars. Fortunately after searching the archives of Maidstone Museum a few briquetage fragments were found and photographed (see above).

The presence of votive offerings on the shore (miniature pots) is interesting considering this site is clearly and almost exclusively industrial in nature. The burial of an infant is also interesting and again suggests that symbolic gestures were being made at this site. Although not recorded within the main site report in 2004, there is mention in an earlier article (1969) that during preliminary excavations into the mound, part of a 'pseudo-Venus clay figurine' which had survived from the knees down had been found within the Antonine 'rubbish layers' at the edge of the mound. The top half had been found in the 1930 excavations (although it is not stated where).

### Reference

Topping, P. & Swan, V. 1995. Early Salt-working Sites in the Thames Estuary. In: Hassal, T. (ed.) Thames Gateway, Recording Historic Buildings and Landscapes on the Thames Estuary. Proceedings of a one-day conference held at the Society of Antiquaries, London 24th March 1995. London: RCHME, 28-40/Miles, A., 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: A Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group/Miles, A. & Syddell, M., 1969. Roman Industry in the Marshes. Kent Archaeological Review, 17 16-17./Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses* VI. Brugge: De Tempel. Day, P.P, 1971. *Archaeologia Cantiana*. 86 242-43/Thornhill, P & Payne, P, 1980. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 96, 380/Day, P. P., 1970. Investigations and Excavations during the year. Hundred of Hoo. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 85 187-188

## 32 Romano-British saltworks, Funton Marsh, Iwade, Swale (TQ 86 NE 49-KE3035)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
588500	168300	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was found during an archaeological survey of the area in 1962. This particular site was excavated in 1964 as a rescue dig as the site was located on a mud bank, partially covered at High Tide. Two trenches were excavated, revealing evidence a hearth and an associated ash floor, as well as briquetage. The hearth measured 1.32m in length, and 0.61m in width. The ash floor was irregular in form and measured c.2.74x2.6m; it consisted of hard packed ash and briquetage, as well as globules of lead embedded in the surface. At the time it wasn't known why the lead globules were there, but it seems likely that lead containers were used on this site at some point. The large ash floor could have in fact represented the remains of a large open hearth upon which lead pans were held with briquetage supports.

The other hearth, if contemporary was perhaps used to dry the salt using traditional briquetage containers. This particular area represents a number of salt production sites, many of which have been effected by the rise in sea-level therefore it is difficult to match briquetage to exact features. Another area of compacted briquetage was noted to the west of the hearth, within this there was briquetage vessels, triangular supports, hearth lining, burnt soil, a fire-bar and a greenish vitreous slag. The slag is seen on many salt production sites and is a result salt being vaporised in the fire, apparently the sodium ions react with the steam from moisture in the fuel to produce sodium hydroxide. This is a glass modifier so it converts the surface of the hearth into a

glaze which can build up into a thick vitrified layer.

#### Reference

Miles, A., 1965. Funton Marsh, Romano-British Salt Panning Site. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 80 260-265/1994, Inter-tidal archaeology in Kent, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, 29

### 33 Salt panning site, Lower Halstow, Swale (TQ 86 NE1100-WX19775)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
588232	168245	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

Remains of a Romano-British salt production site (presumably briquetage debris?) found during a walkover survey by Wessex Archaeology.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2002. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Preliminary Field Investigation, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

### 34 Roman wooden building, probably a salt winning site (associated Animal burial) (TQ 86 NE 49-KE3035) (IJ/24:13?)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
584710	169590	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

The site was discovered by the Upchurch Archaeological Group after timber was exposed. The timber represented a wooden structure which consisted of a number of posts with traces of wattle walls. Evidence for a short narrow corridor, possibly representing an entrance was observed along with a large piece of collapsed wattle walling. A burial pot found outside the presumed entrance contained a puppy inhumation, the pot was dated to the late 2nd century which suggests at least one stage of occupation took place during this time. A few pieces of tegula and box tile were also observed. Burnt layers observed earlier and since eroded away suggest that this was an industrial site. A later survey in 1999 confirmed a late 2nd century-early 3rd century salt production site with 'substantial debris', with further remains of timber wattle and other timber fragments occasionally showing through the mudflat silts. The remains of ditch, a possible pit feature and three hearths were also recorded. The site was further identified during a 2002 survey. There was no sign of a wooden building but Romano-British pottery was scattered around the area.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2002. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Preliminary Field Investigation, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary (Listed as Site 24 but probably 13?), Unpublished/1994, Inter-tidal archaeology in Kent, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, 24

### 35 Romano-British saltworks, Iwade, Swale (TQ 87 SE 41-KE3256)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
588060	170140	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

This site represents one of a series of sites along this particular shore-line associated with Romano-British salt production which were found during surveys by the Lower Medway Archaeological Group during the 1960's, some of which were subsequently investigated by excavation. Exact details unknown but appears to have been similar in archaeology and use of space as seen at Site 90.

## Reference

Detsicas, A. P., 1984. A Salt-Panning Site at Functon Creek. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 101 165-168 (Fig 1 facing p166)/Miles, A., 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) *SALT: A Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group 27

## 36 Unidentified saltworks, Newhook Marshes, Swale (TQ97 SE 14-KE3676)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
595230	170360	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

## Summary

One of two salt-working mounds on the Newhook Marshes. Likely to be medieval in date however there is still some debate as to whether these mounds, or at least some of them in this area, could be earlier in date.

## Reference

RCHME, 1994. Saltworking Mounds in the Harty Marshes, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. An Archaeological Survey, RCHME Unpublished

## 37 Saltworks/Unidentified, Swale (TQ 97 SW 4-KE3692)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
591870	172820	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

## Summary

Earthwork mound assumed to be associated with salt-working on Diggs Marshes.

## Reference

RCHME, 1994. Saltworking Mounds in the Harty Marshes, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. An Archaeological Survey, RCHME Unpublished/Wessex Archaeology, 1992. A249 Iwade Bypass to Queenborough Road Improvements Kent: Archaeological Survey. Stage 2: Preliminary Field Evaluation, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## 38 Unidentified Saltwork, Swale (TQ 97 SW 7-KE3695)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
592730	170700	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

One of a group of many salt-working mounds on the Neatscourt/Cheyney Marshes, one of which was badly damaged by the cutting of the new Kingsferry Bridge road. Extensive platform and ditch and drain systems associated with some of the eight mounds observed were also noted.

#### Reference

RCHME, 1994. Saltworking Mounds in the Harty Marshes, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. An Archaeological Survey, RCHME Unpublished/Wessex Archaeology. A249 Iwade Bypass-Desk Top Survey, Wessex Archaeology, 1992/Wessex Archaeology. A249 Iwade Bypass to Queenborough Road Improvements, Kent: Archaeological Survey: November 1992

### 39 Romano-British Occupation Site, Dickson's Corner, Worth, Dover (TR 35 NE 3-KE7166)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
636300	156700	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

The site at Dickson's Corner appears to represent a native settlement occupied throughout the 1st century, possible just pre-conquest, to the early third century AD. This was at least one wooden building, Area E, which was probably a small dwelling, with the remains found of other floors and hearths indicating other buildings forming the unenclosed settlement.

The site appears to have been seasonally occupied which is supported by artefacts (for example consuming fish and shell-fish) and was relatively remote amongst sand dunes on the coast. Evidence for salt production consists of a small amount of briquetage containers which appear to have been sub-round in form. There was also the suggestion that re-fired pottery on the site could also have been used for salt production. It was concluded that the very small-scale salt production took place at the site which was for consumption by the occupiers only. The evidence for fish bones could suggest that perhaps fish were being salted here however there was no evidence to definitely support this idea.

#### Reference

Parfitt, K. 1980. A Roman Occupation Site at Dickson's Corner, Worth. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 120 107-148/Barford, P., 1982. A new type of Kentish briquetage. *Kent Archaeological Review*, 69 204-205.

### 40 Early Iron age pits, pedestal urns and possible salt working site, Thanet (TR 37 SW 7-KE8206)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
632070/ 632100	170270/ 170400	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

This site was exposed in 1983 when the cliff was cut back to create a shelter. A series of Early Iron Age Pits were exposed. They measured about 3m in diameter and 0.91m deep. The fills of the pits contained a large quantity of pottery sherds, some of which were said to show ornamentation, the pottery included several bases of the 'Swarling-Aylesford' type pedestal urns. The pits also contained 'daub with wattle compress' and bones. A small oblong stone trough was also found in this site (which resides in Maidstone Public Library) was considered to be a possible salt evaporating vessel. If this was the case, it would have been restricting in how the vessel was used as it couldn't be simple heated from below as usual with ceramic briquetage containers. It may have been possible to put brine in the vessel by constantly adding heated stone/clay slabs but this seems unlikely. It is also possible the daub found within the pits was in fact briquetage, sometimes this material can have a wattle impression which was created during manufacture (pressing the wet clay into a harder surface to create forms). As it stands, the

function of this site is unclear and there is not enough evidence to support a definite interpretation as a salt production site. However there is potential due to its location, and has been included within the site gazetteer should any other evidence in this area come to light.

#### Reference

OS card/NAR entry. Thanet: The archaeology/Heritage c.1982 4/Archaeologia Cantiana 50 1939 147/Inter-tidal Archaeology in Kent, Department of Archaeology, University of Reading 1994 19

### **41 Roman saltworking site by Raspberry Hill, Bedlams Bottom (TQ 86 NE 1141-WX0012)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
589266	168958	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

This site was found after being exposed in the Bedlam Bottom saltings area. A large quantity of briquetage and pottery of 2nd century A.D. were found. Evidence for pottery production was represented by an updraught kiln with removable kiln-bars. However no hearths associated with salt production was observed. It is likely that this evidence was nearby hidden buried or had been lost to erosion as most of the briquetage was found scattered on the foreshore. Another possibility is that the site manufactured briquetage and pottery.

The briquetage was typically fragmented, identifiable forms included rectangular vessels which were 9-12mm thick. Some oval container fragments of the same thickness were also recorded, as well as clay slabs which were thin and fragile measuring 5mm in thickness with a straight edge. Part of a vitrified wedge measuring 16mm thick was also found. With this variety in briquetage forms present, it suggests this represents the presence of a salt production site.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/Miles, A. 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: A Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 26-31

### **42 Iron Age/Roman saltworks, Halstow Creek, Lower Halstow, Swale (TQ 86 NE 1143-WX0014) (IJ/012.01)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
586491	167909	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site contained evidence for early 1st century salt production and was first noted in 1975, and then later investigated more in the 1990's. Original observations noted the presence of a possible baked clay floor which was interpreted as being a possible hardstanding for cattle or humans, extensive briquetage debris was also noted. Later investigations revealed firing locations (presumably hearths) with portable briquetage furniture. Other features included a circular ditch, post holes and a natural drainage channel. Other archaeological finds included 2nd century cremation burials which were cut into the 1st century debris. Slotted lump briquetage debris was also found at this site.

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished./Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298. (Site 012)/Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI. Brugge: De Tempel./Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

### **43 Iron Age/Romano-British saltworking, Bishop Saltings, Gillingham(TQ 87 SW 1104-WX0038)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
582059	170668	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### **Summary**

This site contained an abundance of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery, animal bone and briquetage, indicative of saltworking and butchery in the vicinity.

#### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

### **44 Possible Romano-British saltworks, Gillingham (TQ 87SW 1108-WX0046) (IJ/15)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
582021	170613	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### **Summary**

An early-mid 1st century salt production site represented by an eroded briquetage deposit containing 'slotted lump debris' and evidence of two firing areas (hearths) and 'light structures'. General evidence of burning deposits were also noted on the site.

#### **Reference**

Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298./Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished. (Site 15)

### **45 Romano-British Saltmaking site, Bishop Saltings, Medway (TQ 87 SW 1109-WX0047)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
582852	170661	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### **Summary**

Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (including samian, coarseware and locally manufactured material) was located on the foreshore, the site was also associated with degraded briquetage and animal bone.

#### **Reference**

#### **46 Possible Romano-British saltworking site, Sharfleet Creek, Sheerness, Swale (TQ 96 NW 1128-WX0051)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
593790	167027	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

##### **Summary**

A possible Romano-British salt working site. Pottery, animal bone and briquetage were observed on the foreshore during a survey by Wessex Archaeology.

##### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

#### **47 Romano-British saltworking site, Bishop Saltings, Gillingham, Medway (TQ 87 SW 1115-WX0062)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
581471	170778	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

##### **Summary**

A scatter of Romano-British pottery, animal bone and briquetage suggestive of a salt production site, observed during a survey by Wessex Archaeology. This could be an extension of Site 18.

##### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

#### **48 Romano-British saltworking site, by South Yantlet Creek, Bishop Saltings, Medway (TQ 87 SW 1116-WX0063)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
580977	170633	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

##### **Summary**

During a survey by Wessex Archaeology an area of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (including abraded samian) was observed as a shore scatter. The pottery appeared to be coarsewares and locally manufactured material. The scatter was also associated with degraded briquetage and animal bone.

##### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **49 Possible Romano-British saltworking by Long Reach, Bishop Saltings, Gillingham (TQ 87 SW 1118-WX0069)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
581928	170848	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### **Summary**

Foreshore deposits of Romano-British pottery and briquetage were observed during a survey by Wessex Archaeology.

### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **50 Continuation of Late Iron Age/Romano-British saltworking site On Burntwick Island (TQ 87 SW 1122-WX0076)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
581002	170699	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### **Summary**

This site was observed during a survey by Wessex Archaeology and thought to be a continuation of another Late Iron Age/Romano-British saltworking site (details not specified, the nearest site is Site 48), comprising finewares, coarsewares, animal bone and briquetage.

### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **51 Possible area of salt workings, Sharfleet Saltings, Burntwick Island (TQ 87 SE 1216-WX0089)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
585980	171733	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### **Summary**

A high density of pottery was observed during a survey by Wessex Archaeology and was thought to be possibly associated with salt production.

### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **52 Romano-British Saltworks, by Sharfleet Creek, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 87 SE 1218-WX0095)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
585884	171703	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

A localised high density of Romano-British pottery and briquetage was observed during a survey which is thought to represent a salt production site.

## Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## 53 Possible Romano-British saltworks, Sharpness Saltings, Burntwick Island, Medway (TQ 87 SE 1219-WX0096)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
585680	172330	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

An extensive Romano-British pottery, animal bone and briquetage deposit was observed on the clay foreshore during a survey. The material was found to have derived from the adjacent marsh edge where in-situ burning was observed sealing a grey alluvial clay which contained oyster shells. No structural features were identified.

## Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## 54 Area of Burning, Nor Marsh, Gillingham, Medway (TQ86 NW 1124-WX0112)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
582116	169788	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

A localised deposit of in-situ burnt clay, briquetage and charcoal was observed during a survey, representing a salt production site of unknown date.

## Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## 55 Peat deposits and pottery, possible salt works, Bishop Saltings, Gillingham, Medway (TQ 87 SW 1134-WX0120)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
582004	170611	Kent	South-East	Unknown

## Summary

A section of buried peat containing fine-grained pottery was observed. The lower buried organic and pottery horizon were at the same height as another nearby area of charcoal, burnt flint and unburnt animal bone. The sequence from the base looked like clay, organic peaty layer with pottery remains, overlain by clay and another organic layer as below, followed by clay and modern marsh.

## Reference

Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298./Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## 56 Possible Romano-British saltworks, Bishop Saltings by South Yantleet Creek, Medway (TQ 87 SW 1135-WX0127)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
581978	170616	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A localised concentration of pottery, briquetage and animal bone. The pottery dated to both the Iron Age and Romano-British periods with coarse inclusions. Like Site 55 this site also likely represents waste debris from nearby salt production activity

### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298.

## 57 Romano-British saltworks, Sharfleet Satlings, Burntwick Island, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 87 SE 1242-WX0180) (IJ/004)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
586051	171676	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

The site contained a spread of fired clay, Romano-British fine ware pottery and briquetage (slotted lump material). The slotted lumps were found in two 'rectangular formations' being approximately 600mm in width and varying in length from 900mm to 1500mm. The deposits were quite dense and mixed with and appear to be sitting on a reddish brown-black ash deposit. The formations are located close to a ditch feature on the site and some examples of the slotted material were found within the ditch's domestic fill.

### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298./Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## 58 Romano-British finds, Sharfleet Saltings, Burntwick Island, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 87 SE 1243-WX0186)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
586060	171633	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

An area comprising briquetage, animal bone and Romano-British pottery was observed, spread along the shore in an east-west direction.

## Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished./Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished./Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298.

## 59 1st century ditches and salt winning, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 87 SE 1007-WX17478)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
586080	171660	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

An early 1st century site was observed with a double ditch feature containing briquetage and peat. There were also the remains of two salt production hearths; part of a circular ditch, large ditch or creek with extensive briquetage, pottery and bone. The remains of an early 2nd century pit to the north also containing briquetage was observed.

### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished./Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished./Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298.

## 60 Saltwinning debris and C1st pit remains, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 86 NE 1003-WX17485)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
586530	169850	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Debris associated with salt production (briquetage) and late 1st century pit remains.

### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## 61 1st Century salt winning area with brine pits, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 86 NE 1005-WX17487) (IJ/011)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
585813	169267	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

A substantial early to mid-1st century salt production site. Four hearths with settling/evaporation tanks were observed in two areas, each area had a set of three joined tanks which adjoined a ditch feature (likely natural) which contained debris including briquetage and peat.

### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## **62 Salt winning debris and pottery (TQ 86 NW 1011-WX17511) (IJ/054)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
584330	169830	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### **Summary**

This site contained two main features, one small circular hearth which contained burnt debris, very fragmented briquetage and significantly, a small complete (with damaged rim) Romano-British pottery vessel. Close to this feature was a double circular feature cut into the clay. Upon excavation they were filled with mixed patchy fill consisting of burnt clay and charcoal debris, as well as fragmented briquetage.

The function of the features is difficult to define and largely depends on whether these features represent an original group which was used for salt production, or whether they are a part of a larger complex of features that are hidden on the shore or eroded.

The two conjoined large features do not appear to have a clear burnt clay lining, which would indicate they were not used as hearths, however they are cut into clay and clearly contain areas of tipped burnt debris. Base upon this it seems likely that these features were originally used as settling/evaporation tanks and at some point were filled with debris from a nearby salt producing hearth. The small circular feature appears too small to have functioned as a salt producing hearth being that the site is Romano-British in date. However this feature does appear to have a burnt lining. This site is somewhat similar to the feature groups discovered on the shore of Furzey Island in Dorset (Site 228), where a small hearth like feature was associated with probable settling/evaporation tanks (of uncertain date but likely Middle-Late Iron Age based upon nearby archaeology). Although in that instance the hearth was a little larger at c.0.70m.

The vessel in the small hearth likely represents a 'topping up vessel' used to transfer brine from the tanks to an evaporation vessel, and it does appear to have deliberately placed carefully within the central area of the feature which is interesting. Remains of briquetage evaporation containers were found on this site, in the form of thick rectangular and sub-rectangular base and rim fragments. No supports were noted. Pottery was also found on the site, with evidence for probable imports as well as a complete red plate with white slip decoration. A quantity of very well preserved butchered animal bone was also recovered, upon quick inspection it appeared to mainly represent cattle remains. One scapula had evidence that it had been hung up somewhere (hole in the centre). Just to the north of the site pits or natural channels were observed, which contained more butchered bone and pottery. Overall the site appeared to date from the 2nd-4th century A.D., more specific phasing could not be achieved due to erosion/preservation factors.

Based on the surviving remains, it seems likely that these features were part of a larger salt production site, much of which is now eroded or still hidden.

### **Reference**

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished./Wessex Archaeology, 2002. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Preliminary Field Investigation, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **63 Mid-Late 1st century salt winning debris and pottery, Millford Marsh, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 86 NE 1015-WX17620)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
586490	169860	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This site contained briquetage and pottery (mid-late 1st century A.D.), suggesting salt producing activity on or near this site at this date. Interestingly there were three late 1st-2nd century cremation burials in clay between two areas of briquetage.

### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## **64 1st century salt winning debris, hearth, post-holes, Upchurch, Swale (TQ 87 SE 1031-WX17631)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
585570	171130	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

1st century A.D. salt production debris (briquetage) with an associated hearth and posthole features. An early 1st century A.D. cremation burial was also associated with this site.

### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## **65 Saltworks mound, Hernhill, Swale (TR 06 SE 1044-WX17865)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
607219	163621	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

### Summary

A mound marked as 'saltworks' on current OS. Not marked on any mapping until current OS. Nature and date unknown. Likely to be later in date (medieval).

### Reference

Scheduled monument 60016 (Kent 160). 32 x photographs

## **66 Square Enclosure. Possible salt works, Hoo St Werburgh, Rochester Upon Medway (TQ 87 SW 1046-WX18179)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
580307	172100	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### Summary

A square earthwork enclosure was observed. Nothing is marked on any OS mapping. Date unknown but thought to be possible association with salt production.

### Reference

HER Record

## 67 Salt working area, Whitstable, Canterbury (08181/ 64772)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
608181	164772	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### Summary

Possible salt production site of unknown date, there are no further details. Not marked on 1st, 2nd or 3rd ed OS mapping.

### Reference

HER Record

## 68 Saltworks, Herne Bay, Canterbury (TR 26 NW 1045-WX18331)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
624530	168423	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### Summary

No details. Recorded as 'salt works' on HER record.

### Reference

HER Record

## 69 Remains of possible saltworks, Higham, Gravesham (TQ 77 NW 1009-WX18424)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
571020	175159	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### Summary

No details. Recorded as possible 'salt works' on HER record.

### Reference

HER Record

## 70 Salt mound, Herne Bay, Canterbury (TR 26 NW 1043-WX18457)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
623559	169351	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

### Summary

No details. Recorded as possible salt mound on HER record.

### Reference

HER Record

## **72 Possible remains of Salt Works at Redham Mead, Cliffe, Rochester Upon Medway (TQ 77 NW 1037-WX18553)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
571226	178037	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### **Summary**

Possible remains of salt production site, date unknown. No remains of this were noted during the 2005 Wessex Archaeology coastal survey.

### **Reference**

Wessex Archaeology, 2006. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year Two Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## **73 Remains of salt workings, Dartford (TQ 57 NW 1011-WX18563)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
554250	175455	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### **Summary**

No details, recorded as 'remains of salt workings' on HER record, date unknown. The location is about 1900m from the modern line of the River Thames and 400m from the line of the River Darent.

### **Reference**

HER Record

## **74 Salt workings, Allhallows, Rochester upon Medway (TQ 87 NW 1005-WX18732)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
582106	178359	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### **Summary**

No details, recorded as 'salt workings' on HER record, date unknown.

### **Reference**

HER Record

## **75 Salt workings, Gravesend, Gravesham (TQ 67 SE 1014-WX18736)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
567735	173841	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### **Summary**

No details, recorded as 'salt workings' on HER record, date unknown. The site location is about 580m from the River Thames, and about 75m from the now disused Thames and Medway Canal.

#### Reference

HER Record

### **76 Salt workings near Gravesend, Shorne, Gravesham (TQ 67 SE 1013-WX18737)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
567222	174171	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

Few details, recorded as 'salt workings' on HER record, date unknown. The area was built over with a Metropolitan Police training centre so is now likely destroyed. The site was about 170m from the River Thames and c.130m from the now disused Thames and Medway Canal

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2006. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year Two Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

### **77 Saltworkings, Leysdown, Swale (TR 06 NW 1026-WX18784)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
601011	167610	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

No details, recorded as 'salt workings' on HER record, date unknown. The site is located about 420m from a branch of the 'Capel Fleet' water course and c1100m from the modern coastline

#### Reference

HER Record

### **78 Saltworkings/pits, Clay Reach, South of Ridham Dock, West Swale (TQ 96 NW 1027-WX18787)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
592334	168163	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

Few details, recorded as 'Saltworkings/pits' on HER record. No visible remains could be seen in 2004.

#### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2004. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Pilot, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished/HER Info

## 79 Probable saltworks/pits by Conyer, Tonge, Swale (TQ 96 NE 1013-WX18802)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
595683	165892	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### Summary

Few details, recorded as 'Probable saltworks/pits' on HER record. No visible remains could be seen in 2004. The site is located about 110m from the modern coastline

### Reference

Wessex Archaeology, 2004. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Pilot, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## 80 Saltworks, Sheerness, Swale (TQ 97 SW 1044-WX18826)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
592240	173343	Kent	South-East	Unknown

### Summary

No details, recorded as 'Saltworks' on HER record, date unknown. The site is located about 1940m from the modern coastline

### Reference

HER Record

## 81 Three 'Red Hills' site found on farmland 20m NW of the junction of Island Road and road leading to Ferry, Sarre (276/277)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
625350/ 624400	164650/ 163950	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

### Summary

During work on the Calcott-Ramsgate water pipe line in 1987 three Red Hill sites were encountered. The first mound (276) rose about 0.4m above the level of the alluvial subsoil and a marked red colour change was observed. Domestic pottery consisted of flint tempered and sand tempered sherds of Canterbury Wares belonging to the period 9th to 12th century was observed in all three mounds. No briquetage was found in any of the mounds, however the Hills yielded many amorphous pieces of soft red daub. This likely represents later salt production activity which probably involved the burning and leaching of salt rich coastal soils to retrieve salt. However it is also possible that the soft red daub was very abraded briquetage.

The sites are currently located about 5450m from the modern coastline.

### Reference

2 x Old Isle of Thanet Archaeological Unit Sites and Monuments Archive sheets. Folder 2 (HER)

## 82 Brett's Lydd Quarry, parts 12-16, Lydd (2006/345 and 2006/346)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
601860/ 601480/ 602087	120650/ 120650/ 119869	Kent	South- East	Actual Site

### Summary

This vast salt producing area was exposed during staged excavations ahead of gravel quarrying at Lydd Quarry. The salt production activity was focused in excavated Areas 12-16.

There appears to be two main periods of salt production evidenced by a large quantity of associated features and briquetage. The first period of activity is the Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British period, evidenced by over 200 associated features. The second period of activity was between the mid 1st -3rd century A.D. It is possible that there may be a continuous period of activity from the Late Iron Age continuously however there is not enough certain dating material to support this. Most of the features were cut into the gravel.

At the time of this research, nearly all the settling tanks and hearths appeared to date to the earlier period, with many of the ditches and water management features appearing to date to the later period. It is likely that over time once the archive has been fully assessed and published that this will be addressed and worked through.

Briquetage certainly occurred through both periods of activity. The settling tanks and hearths appear to have existed in groups, similar to those seen in the Essex Red Hill sites. Many of the settling tanks were clay lined and were irregular in shape along with the hearths. Many of the hearths had evidence for re-cutting and relining showing that there had been several phases of salt production focusing on the same area. Some of the hearths still had the remains of the bases of briquetage pedestal supports preserved in the base is groups of three-four. This confirms the use of upright pedestal supports in directly heated hearths, with clay containers over the top. Briquetage appeared to have been deposited in pits and spreads and formed a large part of the site's original topography.

Water management ditches were dated to both periods of activity, with natural inlets in the gravel also being utilised. There was also the remains of wooden gate structures in some of the ditches suggesting a controlled water intake and storage.

The site covers a very large area originally occupying the coastal area of Romney Marsh before it was reclaimed later. The spread of features suggests a gradual move across the site over time, perhaps moving along the coast edge as required each season.

The site currently remains the largest single salt production area in the UK and remains to be published in full.

### Reference

Priestley-Bell, G. 2006. Post-Excavation Assessment & Project Design for Publication, Brett's Lydd Quarry, Kent, parts 12, 13-14 & 15, Archaeology South-East Unpublished./Priestley-Bell, G. 2006. Archaeological Investigations at Lydd Quarry, Lydd, Kent (Part 16). Post Excavation Assessment and Project Design for Publication, Archaeology South-East Unpublished.

## 84 Roman Salt Manufacturing Site, Gillingham (IJ/16)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
581665	170832	Kent	South- East	Unknown

### Summary

There are conflicting records for this site as one mentioned that there was a salt production site with briquetage and another later record said there was only minor soil horizons: The 1999 Upchurch Group sites summary lists this site as 'Minor RB burnt soil horizons in salting edge'. This site could represent the outer perimeters of a general salt producing area, however the last record of general soil horizons does not definitely support this, hence the site is recorded as 'unknown'.

#### Reference

Jackson, I., 1992. The Nor Marsh Sites Archaeological Study, Upchurch Archaeological Research Group Unpublished (Site 16)/Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished

### 85 Salt Panning Site, Cliffe, Rochester upon Medway (TQ 77 NW 1088-WX19277)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
574600	178000	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

Evidence of salt production was visible on the cleared banks of the north and south drain at Cliffe marshes, Bush Wick although no details were given. This site is about 1250m from the modern coastline.

#### Reference

Thornhill, P and Payne, P 1980., Archaeologia Cantiana 96 380

### 88 Unidentified saltworks, Swale (TQ 97 SE 1011-WX19331)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
595170	170390	Kent	South-East	Mound Only

#### Summary

One of two salt-working mounds (the other being TQ 97 SE 14) on the Newhook Marshes centred at TQ 953703. Published 25" survey revised.

#### Reference

RCHME, 1994. Saltworking Mounds in the Harty Marshes, Isle of Sheppey, Kent. An Archaeological Survey, RCHME Unpublished

### 90 Funton Creek, Iwade, Swale

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
588300	168300	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site was exposed in the foreshore and subsequently excavated in 1963. Two trenches were excavated, revealing evidence burnt debris and features associated with salt production. Four feature described as 'salt pans' were discovered. These features were described as being of a similar size (0.79m in length internally). All four features had been cut into the surrounding clay which therefore formed the sides and bases. All of the features had burnt clay linings, including vitrified surfaces showing that they had clearly been exposed to heat. Detsicas suggests the

firstly the features were filled with brine, and then they were filled with wood which was burnt, somehow creating salt. This is a somewhat strange explanation; it could be that the features were all heated before use as brine storage tanks to allow for a more 'waterproofed' feature and then brine was added and left to evaporate naturally. The problem with this site is that strangely, there was no apparent briquetage present anywhere excavated which is strange given the features were likely associated with salt production. This is the main point that led Detsicas to the conclusion about the features and their functions. Indeed settling/evaporation tanks do occur in groups of three within Kent and Essex, however the features do not usually have burnt linings. Given the burnt clay lining and vitrified appearance, it seems likely that these features functioned as hearths, at least in the last stages of their use. This still does not however, explain the lack of briquetage. Another explanation could be that an associated briquetage debris layer was either eroded or was not located during excavations, however even small fragments of the material usually manage to get everywhere on these sites. Perhaps the site was part of a much larger complex, given that other salt production sites have been found eroding from the shores in this area. Site 90 is only about 55m away to the west (a salt production area recorded during fieldwalking) and Site 32, also a salt production site, is about 150m away to east.

#### Reference

Detsicas, A. P., 1984. A Salt-Panning Site at Functon Creek. *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 101 165-168

### 92 Possible saltworks, Tonge, Swale (TQ 96 NW 1018-WX18843)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
594512	165866	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

No details, recorded as 'possible saltworks' in HER record. Unknown date. The site is located about 220m from the modern coastline

#### Reference

HER Record

### 93 Salt workings, Whitstable (TR 06 SE 1035-WX18319)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
608902	164134	Kent	South-East	Unknown

#### Summary

No details, recorded as 'salt workings' in HER record. Unknown date, likely to be later. Not marked on 1st, 2nd or 3rd OS mapping. The site is located about 1050m from the modern coastline.

#### Reference

HER Record/ Wessex Archaeology, 2002. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Preliminary Field Investigation, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

### 94 Iron Age salt working site-west of Marsh Lane, Chidham, Chichester(104-WS1452)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
477930	103830	West Sussex	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

A Late Iron Age salt-working site found by Richard Bradley. The site was excavated by SAFU in 1978. A small excavation produced a single early Iron Age feature, part of a small pit found to contain pottery, charcoal and a few briquetage fragments. A scatter of worked flints was also found. Later investigations revealed the remains of extensive Late Iron Age/early Romano-British salt production activity about 400m to the north-west (Site 97) and also to the south (Site 98).

## Reference

Excavation archive: Bedwin, O 1980. Neolithic and Iron Age material from a coastal site at Chidham, West Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections 118:163-70/HER Pers comm with O. Bedwin 1977 SU70SE20

## 96 Salt Working-Botolphs, Bramber, Horsham (5228-WS3930)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
519500	109100	West Sussex	South-East	Unknown

## Summary

During the Summer 1989 while carrying out groundworks for a pond, three sites were identified. The second area was indicated by a patch of flints, foreign stone, and a bone, a similar area of flints marked the third site. Around the piece of land left unexcavated (to serve as an island in the pond) were found a number of areas of reddened by burning and occasional flints. Although the sites did not survive as upstanding mounds, they were similar to saltworking sites described by Holden (1981). The site is likely to be later in date, perhaps medieval.

## Reference

Holden, E. & Hudson, T. 1981. Salt-Making in the Adur Valley, Sussex. Sussex Archaeological Collections Volume, 119 117-148./Garner, M and Pennington J. 28-8-92.SEAS

## 98 Iron Age and Roman Salt Production-Chidham Harbour, Chichester(5412-WS5932/5411-WS4063)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
477980/ 477800	103480/ 104220	West Sussex	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

Areas of numerous Iron Age and Romano-British salt production activity were identified during an archaeological survey along the Chichester shoreline. This entry represents two areas of Early Romano-British salt production in Chidham, which were the subject of rescue excavations in 1989 as a result of this survey. The sites are known as Site A and Site B. Upon excavation a number of features were identified as well as a large quantity of briquetage including thick and thin walled containers.

Site A revealed only one cut feature; an irregular pit which contained briquetage. The main feature of this site was an extensive pottery and briquetage layer running across it, measuring up to 15cm thick. The finds of briquetage and pottery, were particularly concentrated around the pit feature. It was observed that the pottery and briquetage appeared more fragmented than on Site B, which was taken to suggest that this site was particularly trodden. It could also have been due to the briquetage being more fragmented before deposition, due to relative salt production events. The pit feature did not appear to have been clay lined, therefore it is unclear whether it could have originally function as settling/evaporation tank. It could represent a general debris pit, however most of the debris is scattered around this feature rather than within it. The briquetage container debris found on this particular site was noted as being a lot narrower in wall thickness (4-9mm compared to 10-16mm) to Site B. Given the rounded profile of these sherds, and the fact

that this site appears contemporary with Site A, it seems highly likely that the entire area represents one large site, and this particular part was more closely associated with drying salt.

Site B revealed more features which included: a ditch/gully which had been relined and re-cut several times (F1), with small later gullies running from this main feature (F4, 6 and 7); a large circular feature (F2) as well as a smaller rectangular feature (F3). The main ditch/gully feature was originally u-shaped in profile which is commonly associated with saltwater feeder gullies, however this feature was re-cut at a later date and appeared to have been used as a linear hearth with evidence for in-situ burning and layers of subsequent burnt debris. Use of linear ditches/gullies as hearths is frequently seen in Lincolnshire salt production sites. Feature 2 as indicated by the environmental data, had clearly been used to manage seawater intermittently. The feature could have either been a large separate reservoir, or the butt end of a large ditch. Feature 3 was a rectangular feature, which again appeared to have been used to manage seawater, and is a likely settling/evaporation tank (although they are usually more circular in shape, however there are rectangular tanks in Lincolnshire).

The overall interpretation of the sites very much depends on phasing. It was assumed that all the features were contemporary. However the fact that the main ditch/gully appeared to have been first excavated to supply water to the site, then used later as a hearth suggests more than one phase to the site. It is possible that Features 2 and/or 3 were associated with this phase and that perhaps Feature 3 firstly functioned as a hearth. Upon changing hearth arrangement, this feature could then have been completely re-cut and used as a settling tank, of course this is speculative but is useful to explore as an option. Overall the briquetage assemblages clearly suggest that Site A was used for drying salt, and Site B for heating brine (if they are definitely associated and contemporary). Fire-bars were predominantly used and would have been perfect for spanning the linear hearth created in Feature 1. There are no definite features associated with drying salt, as it is assumed that another open style hearth would have been used for this, perhaps with pedestals instead of fire-bars. However only one possible pedestal was found on the sites. The main problem with interpreting these sites, lays in their location and preservation. Clearly a degree of erosion had already taken place before excavation and it seems other features which would have made up this complex are now lost.

## Reference

1989. Chidham: Iron Age and Roman Salt Production. p 18-20/Bradley, R., 1992. Roman Salt Production in Chichester Harbour. Rescue Excavations at Chidham, West Sussex. *Britannia*, 23 27-44.

## 99 Salterns-College Farm-Adur Valley (7062-WS7115)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
520013	106138	West Sussex	South-East	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

At least three mounds thought to be associated with salt production of unknown date were reported from aerial photographs in the Adur Valley. The field containing the mounds were also field walked. Briquetage and plenty of oyster shells, cockles and one winkle was recovered which suggests that the site could be Iron Age/Romano-British in date, although the area was generally thought to be of later date. More archaeological investigation would be perhaps assist with establishing more information. The NGR location is about 500m from the River Adur and c.1900 from the modern coastline.

## Reference

Pennington, J 2000. Three unknown Salterns in the Adur Valley-letter

## 100 Roman saltmaking site, west of Quarrylands Lane, Badgworth (Site 2)(10026)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339230	151690	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

One of two sites found by Mick Aston in 1974 that was investigated when the water level had fallen. See Site ID 119 for the other which had been backfilled. The section exposed in the rhyne was cleaned and drawn and a quantity of pottery and briquetage was recovered. The pottery was mainly early Romano-British including Samian Ware but some was probably earlier. The briquetage indicated that salt production was likely taking place on or near the site. Some of the finds went to Taunton Museum, the rest remained with the farmer. The field to the west is called 'Barrow Hams' on the Tithe map of 1840 which may indicate an area of salt mounds.

Site 2, between ST 39215180 and ST 39185169, was found while the drainage ditch between these points was being widened; by the time the discovery was investigated the water level had risen above the strata of archaeological interest, and it was not possible to make a record until November 1974. By then rapid growth of vegetation, the erosion of the sides of the drain, the need to draw from a ladder standing in the channel and inclement weather prevented more than a short section from being examined in detail...

The position of the drawn section 8.0m long is shown as A-B on the location map. The stratigraphy observed was as follows:

- (1) Dark grey alluvial clay 0.65-0.85m below the present ground surface, sealed by (3).
- (2) A ditch or pit c.0.20m wide cut into (1)
- (3) Successive layers of ash, reddish burnt clayey soil and charcoal, with lias blocks, briquetage and pottery, sealing (1), filling (2) and sealed by (4); the uppermost parts of (3), 0.45-0.65m below the present ground surface, appeared to have been eroded and probably once reached a greater height, forming a mound.
- (4) Dark grey alluvial clay 0.35-0.65m; beyond the areas where (3) was observed it was impossible to distinguish between (1) and (4).
- (5) Dark grey humic clayey soil, 0.10m in depth

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 128/152/. Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card-ST 35 SE 9 (1979) in HER files/Leech, R. H. 1977. Late Iron Age and Romano-British briquetage sites at Quarrylands Lane, Badgworth. Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 121 89-96.

## 101 Roman pottery or salt making mounds, Chilton Moor, Burtle (12849)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338260	144070	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

An earthwork mound shown on Bullied's map: Site XLVII. Likely Roman in date.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 70./Map-Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
70	Mound or site	N/A	XLVII	

### 102 Roman pottery or salt mound near Chilton Burtle (12850)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338610	144320	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

An earthwork mound shown on Bullied's map: Site XXXV

#### Reference

Map-Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 77

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
77	Mound or site	N/A	XXXV	

### 103 Roman salt making mound, East of Gold Corner, East Huntspill (12850)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337170	143220	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary



Site 103 (Author: 2008)

An earthwork mound shown on Bullied's map: Sites XII and LI. This site was picked up on the geophysical survey carried out as part of this research (Chapter 6.0).

#### Reference

Map-Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 75

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
75	Mound or site		XII	
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
15/07/08	Badly damaged. Overgrown field used for occasional storage of cattle	A large tree was growing in the centre of the mound which resulted in a scatter of small fragments of briquetage on the surface. The mound is now a slight irregular raised area of ground.		

### 104 Roman salt mound, Liberty Moor, Burtle (12854)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337310	144400	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

#### Summary

Following the discovery of a briquetage and pottery spread within a field due to be shakerated, roughly two miles west of Burtle, a small trench was excavated in 1994. The trench revealed a large quantity of late Romano-British briquetage and some finer wares. Peaty topsoil overlaid the pottery and undisturbed peat lay beneath to a depth of at least 0.5m below the ground surface. Just under 10m west of this trench the topsoil was composed of alluvial clay, found by coring to cover most of the rest of the field to a depth of between 0.31m and 0.40m. Beneath this was a layer of peat ranging from 0.50m to 0.61m in depth overlying blue/grey estuarine clay. It is planned that this field will be the subject of further archaeological investigation in the future as a result of this research project. It was originally planned to carry out geophysical survey with permission from the landowner within this field during the summer of 2008, however circumstances dictated that the field was not ready due to the presence of numerous large hay bales still within it.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 96/Webster, C. J. & Croft, R. A. 1994. Somerset Archaeology 1994. Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 138 165-185.(Brunning, R p:175)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
96	Part-ex 94, briquetage	Unimproved pasture		
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
16/07/08	Very ploughed and flat.	A slight rise was observed where this feature was originally located. However visibility was limited due to hay bales blocking the view.		

## 105 Briquetage finds, Liberty Moor, Burtle (12855)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337200	144440	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Briquetage was found in mole hills at this location.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 100

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
100	Briquetage in molehills	Unimproved pasture		
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
16/07/08	Very ploughed and flat.	Visibility was limited due to hay bales blocking the view, however the this area appeared to have been greatly disturbed (mole hills) and no evidence for a salt mound or briquetage could be seen.		

## 106 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12856)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334570	143700	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

A peat mound with briquetage was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996 when Grove conducted a walkover survey.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
101	Peat mound, briquetage	Not noted		

## 107 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12857)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
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334790	143630	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage
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**Summary**

A peat mound originally 24m long containing stratified deposits of clay, ash and briquetage eroding into the river was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996 when Grove conducted a walkover survey.

**Reference**

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Pers comm Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. & Brunning, R. 1998. The Romano-British salt industry in Somerset. Archaeology in the Severn Estuary 1998. Annual Report of the Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee, 9 61-68.

**Somerset Indexes**

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
102	Mound. 24cm length of peat exposed; stratified deposits of clay, ash, briquetage, pottery and briquetage eroding out; briquetage 0.30m from surface	Mound, briquetage/ pot		

**108 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12858)**

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334840	143620	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

**Summary**



A well-preserved (but eroding) section of a briquetage debris mound resulting from salt production. Although no other associated features have been observed, it is likely that these are currently buried either within, underneath to the side of the mound, or indeed already removed by the Huntspill River cut. The mound was first recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. The mound was still visible and eroding in 1996 when the section was drawn by Grove, and was still visible during the site visit in 2008 where more photographs were taken and briquetage and Romano-British pottery were found eroded from the mound in the river and kept for reference.

When the water levels are low, a ledge of dark brown rich peat can be seen jutting out from underneath the mound in to the river. The mound is very nice example of a debris mound for the entire area of the Somerset Levels, with clear stratigraphy clear and preserved. Briquetage recorded from this site has consisted of square fire-bars and flat clay slabs exclusively (very similar to other briquetage assemblages from mounds in the general area).

**Section of the debris mound on the banks of the River Huntspill at Site 108 facing west (Author: 2008)**

**Reference**

Percival, S. 2005. An Archaeological Analysis of Roman Briquetage from four assemblages from Somerset. Specialist Report No. 20, Norfolk Archaeological Unit Unpublished/Pers comm Webster CJ (Sept 1996)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)-see section drawing 10 in HER files/Grove, J. & Brunning, R. 1998. The Romano-British salt industry in Somerset. Archaeology in the Severn Estuary 1998. Annual Report of the Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee, 9 61-68.

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
103	Mound. 20m length of peat exposed but cut by cattle-watering place; stratified deposits; briquetage and pottery eroding out; 0.30m from surface (Fig.2-5)	Section drawn JG/RAB 96		
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
28/01/08	Eroding and exposed	Well stratified-briquetage removed from river for reference		

### 109 Roman salt mound, W of Gold Corner, East Huntspill, Cossington (12859)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336500	143160	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

A mound with pottery and clay was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996 when Grove carried out a walkover survey. This site could be the same site as Site 123.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Pers comm Webster CJ (Sept 1996)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
104	Mound, briquetage/pot	Not noted		

### 110 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12860)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334630	143600	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

#### Summary

A peat mound was originally recorded here with fragments of briquetage associated with a peat rise; lower level than north side of Huntspill; 1.2m from ground surface; possibly extreme edge of site in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. The peat and some briquetage was visible in 1996 when Grove carried out a walkover survey.

## Reference

Grove, J. & Brunning, R. 1998. The Romano-British salt industry in Somerset. Archaeology in the Severn Estuary 1998. Annual Report of the Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee, 9 61-68./Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
105	Fragments of briquetage associated with peat rise; lower level than north side of Huntspill; 1.2m from ground surface; possibly extreme edge of site	Peat rise, briquetage		

## 111 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, Woolavington (12861)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335160	143460	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

A mound with briquetage and pottery was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996. The site could be the same site as Site 166 (there was some confusion over the grid reference).

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Pers Comm Webster CJ SMRO Sept 1996

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
106	Mound, briquetage, pot	Not noted (poss.=121)		

## 112 Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12862)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334310	143770	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A peat rise with burnt clay was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Arch Society. Nothing was visible in 1996.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
107	Peat rise, burnt clay	Not noted		

### 113 Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12863)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334310	143700	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

A peat rise with burnt clay was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
108	Peat rise, burnt clay	Not noted		

### 114 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12864)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335630	143400	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

#### Summary

A mound with briquetage was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Arch Society. Nothing was visible in 1996.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
109	Leech/R/ mound, briquetage	Not noted		

## 115 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12865)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334670	143670	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

A peat mound with briquetage was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Was originally associated with a 5m long exposure of peat upon which lay stratified layers of clay, ash and briquetage which was seen eroding into the river. However this was not visible in 1996.

### Reference

Grove, J. & Brunning, R. 1998. The Romano-British salt industry in Somerset. Archaeology in the Severn Estuary 1998. Annual Report of the Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee, 9 61-68./Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
110	Mound, clay. 5m length of peat, ash and briquetage; stratified deposits,	Mound, briquetage, peat		

## 116 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12866)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334900	143590	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

A peat mound with briquetage was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
111	Peat mound, briquetage	Not noted		

## 117 Roman salt mound E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12867)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335090	143550	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

A peat mound with briquetage and pottery was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. The peat was visible in 1996.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
112	Mound, briquetage, pot	Peat		

## 118 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12868)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335200	143560	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

Traces of a mound with Romano-British pottery was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
113	Pot, mound, trace	Not noted		

## 119 Roman salt making site, W of Quarrylands Lane, Badgeworth (Site 1) (12875)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339280	151440	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

A farmer, Mr Body, found Roman material while cutting drainage channels. The material consisted of Romano-British grey and black wares together with briquetage. Pieces of fired hard clay and fire bars for kilns. Most of the material was found at ST392514 over an area of 100sqm. The farmer also has a piece of bronze in his possession, probably a knife. The site was re-examined in November 1974 but it had been backfilled. One of the sherds recovered, appeared to be middle iron-age but most appeared to be later 1st century A.D.

Subsequently two sites were investigated in 1974 after M.Aston, Field Archaeologist, Somerset County Council, had been informed of their discovery by Mr. H.E Body of Heatherfield Farm,

Chapel Allerton. Site 1 centred at ST 39285144, was discovered in the laying of field drains, the trenches for which had been backfilled before any observations could be made. See Site 100 for the other site (Site 2).

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Correspondence-Mr E Body reporting find to Somerset County Council (7.6.1974). 2. Site visit report-Aston M CAO (5.7.1974) in HER files/Leech, R. H. 1977. Late Iron Age and Romano-British briquetage sites at Quarrylands Lane, Badgworth. Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 121 89-96.

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
127/151	Buried mounds/ Briquetage	N/A		

## 120 Roman briquetage finds, Guys' Farm, West Huntspill (12876)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
330700	145400	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A find of briquetage was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society and held at Bridwater Museum.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
147	Briquetage	N/A		

## 121 Roman salt mound, S of Gold Corner, Cossington (12901)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
367500	142460	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A find of briquetage was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridwater Archaeological Society and held at Bridwater Museum

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Detailed records-OS Arch Div record card ST34 Se 9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
1	Mound	N/A		

## 122 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12906)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338090	144220	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt making mound at this location. Marked 'M' on OSAD map. Mound 0.4m high in 1964. This is possibly the site excavated by the Burham on Sea Archaeological Society in 1960. No structure was found but 'pottery kiln type' briquetage (presumably fire-bars?) was thought to represent pottery kiln furniture because of the presence of pottery wasters. There is nothing visible in an undulating field.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Detailed records-OS Arch Div record card ST34 Se 9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Miles, T 1960. Brief notes on a recent excavation...BOS and Nat History Soc newsletter 2 (1960) 4/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
6/79	Leech M, 0.4m high	Undulating field-no mound visible. This site was prob the same as index 79 which was a local society excavation		M

## 123 Roman salt mound NE of Gold Corner, Cossington (12913)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336400	143180	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location. The site is marked 'E' on the OSAD map. Nothing was visible during Grove's survey in 1996.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
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13	Grove records this site as '12768'. Leech E	No visible mound	E
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## 124 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington (12921)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337000	143290	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map marked Site 'VI'. Marked 'F' on OSAD map. The mound was apparently excavated by Morland and Bullied in 1885 but no records apparently exist. The field has been drained and there is little evidence that this mound existed on the ground surface other than a small scatter of briquetage. The mound was still visible on the geophysical survey of this particular field carried out as part of this research project. Not surprisingly the feature appeared very damaged and disturbed in the survey results, with little to no retention of it's original circular or oval form (see Chapter 6.0)

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-OS archaeology division 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998) 5. Pers comm-Aston, N CAO (12.8.1974)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
21	Bex 1885, Leech F	Field drained	VI	F

Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes
14th-25th July 2008	Very uneven undulating field with extensive drainage activity. The site was used for sporadic storage of cattle. There was a clear bank running to the western edge, a result of re-cutting the Cripps River course in the 20th century.	Geophysical survey confirmed the presence of this mound. Coring revealed briquetage fragments, a few fragments were also present on the ground surface. The mound was not visible on the ground surface.

## 125 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington (12922)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337070	143110	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary



The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-Site III. The mound was recorded as 0.6m high in 1964. Survived in 1996 in an unimproved field, 20m in diameter. During the 2008 fieldwork this mound was inspected again and found to be clearly visible but heavily damaged by badger activity. Some briquetage and pottery was observed on the surface and retained for reference.

**Bar fragments from Site 125  
(Author: 2008)**

**Reference**

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-OS archaeology division 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

**Somerset Indexes**

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
22	0.6m high	Extant, unimproved 20m in diameter	III	

Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes
14th-25th July 2008	Damaged by badger activity. Horses are kept in the field. Field owned by nearby farm (Mr and Mrs Thau).	Mound still clearly visible however it is very damaged on its top surface as a result of animal burrowing. Produced a lot of briquetage and pottery on its surface

**126 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington (12923)**

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337150	143260	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

**Summary**



**Test-pit area of the large earthwork debris mound at Site 126 (Author: 2008)**

The OS recorded a Roman salt making mound at this location from Bullied's map-Site XIII. The mound was recorded as 0.6m high in 1964. The mound was still clearly visible during the 2008 fieldwork, with damage by old animal burrows. There were scatters of disturbed briquetage and pottery on the surface. Small-scale trowelling and extensions of existing areas of damage to create sections revealed a compact briquetage mound with little evidence the distinctive red and black banded stratigraphy seen in other mounds cut by the Hunstspill River. There appeared to be a large quantity of vitrified clay and briquetage at this particular site. Evidence for peat cutting underneath the mound was found in two sections.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-OS archaeology division 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
23	0.6m high	Extant	XIII	
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
14th-25th July 2008	The field was unimproved with areas of extensive vegetation and scrap metal. It was used for occasional cattle grazing	This mound was investigated after the landowner was concerned about damage and showed me the mounds while working in a field next door. The mound was still clearly visible however it was heavily covered with vegetation and had clearly been damaged by previous animal burrows. The ground surface was instable in places. The holes created by animals and then subsequently eroded by weather, were tidied up and investigated by the fieldwork team. Its was revealed that there was still a compact in-situ briquetage layer present on the upper surface of the mound. The mound was bottomed in two places; both revealing peat, with clear evidence for peat cutting.		

## 127 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, Huntspill (12924)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337070	143190	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt making mound at this location from Bullied's map-site X. The mound was no longer visible in 2008 and no briquetage could be seen on the surface.

## Reference

Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
24	Site	Levelled field	X	
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		

14-  
25/07/08

The field was unimproved with areas of extensive vegetation and scrap metal. It was used for occasional cattle grazing

The mound was no longer visible. The area had been subject to a lot of disturbance from modern farm debris (lumps of metal) and a large cattle feeder was probably masking any earthwork still present. Due to the state of this portion of the site, geophysical survey did not reach this point.

## 128 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, Huntspill (12925)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
337220	143180	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XI. Observations in 1996 suggested that field may have been cut for peat (presumably making reference to later peat cutting?). It is hoped that future fieldwork will involve the extension of the geophysical survey into this half of the field.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

<b>Grove Index</b>	<b>Grove Record Summary</b>	<b>Grove Site Condition</b>	<b>Bullied Index</b>	<b>Leech Index</b>
25	Site	Peat cut field?	XI	
<b>Site Visit Date</b>	<b>State of Site</b>	<b>General Field Notes</b>		
14-25/07/08	The field was unimproved with areas of extensive vegetation and scrap metal. It was used for occasional cattle grazing	Access was difficult to this half of the field due to farming machinery debris and cattle, however a quick walkover failed to locate the mound.		

## 129 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12926)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
337030	143410	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site VIII. The site was still visible during the 2008 geophysical survey in the field, and showed up relatively clearly on the survey results, appearing to still retain some of its original form. It appeared to be the only mound surviving in this field, most likely due to its location in the corner of the field saving it from too much damage.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-OS archaeology division record card ST 34 SE 9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
26	Traces of mound	Field drained	VIII	
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
14th-25th July 2008 (Fieldwork)	Very uneven undulating field. Used occasionally for the storage of cattle	Geophysical survey confirmed the presence of this mound. Coring revealed briquetage fragments. The mound was still clearly visible on the ground surface.		

## 130 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12927)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337170	143380	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-Site XIV. The field has been cut for peat and is covered in reeds. The mound could not be seen from the field next door during the 2008 fieldwork, its is hoped to investigate this particular field in the future to extend the results from the current geophysical survey.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
27	Site	Peat-cut field/reeds	XIV	

## 131 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12927)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337230	143360	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-Site XV. The field has been cut for peat and is covered in reeds. The mound could not be seen from the field next door during the 2008 fieldwork, its is hoped to investigate this particular field in the future to

extend the results from the current geophysical survey.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
28	Site	Peat-cut field/reeds	XV	

### 132 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, Huntspill (12929)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337130	143640	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-Site XV. The field has been cut for peat and is covered in reeds. The mound could not be seen from the field next door during the 2008 fieldwork, it is hoped to investigate this particular field in the future to extend the results from the current geophysical survey.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
29	Mound	Extant	XX	

### 133 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12929)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337150	143550	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XIX. In 1996 (Grove) the site survived as a low mound, visible as a clear area in reeds.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3.

Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
30	Site	Low mound/clear area in reeds	XIX	

### 134 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12931)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337160	143500	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XVII. In 1996 (Grove) the site survived as a low mound, visible as a clear area in reeds.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
31	Site	Low mound/clear area in reeds	XVIII	

### 135 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12932)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337270	143460	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
32	Site	N/A	XVII	

## 136 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12933)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337270	143450	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production smound at this location from Bullied's map-site XVII.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
33	Close to 32, poss xvii			

## 137 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12933)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337350	143520	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
34	Site	N/A		

## 138 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12935)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337370	143350	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XVI.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
35	Site	N/A	XVI	

### 139 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12936)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337150	143860	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXIV. The mound was visible in 1996 during Grove's survey but was suffering from cattle poaching.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
36	Site	Cattle poaching	XXIV	

### 140 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12937)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337250	143950	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXVI. The mound was recorded as 0.3m high in 1964 and was sub-rectangular in form. The mound was still visible in 1996.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST34 SE9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
37	0.3m high	Extant	XXVI	

### 141 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12938)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337270	143900	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXV. The mound was recorded as 0.3m high in 1964 and was semi-circular in form. It was still visible in 1996.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST34 SE9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
38	0.3m high	Extant	XXV	

### 142 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12939)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337070	143980	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXVII.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
39	Site	Rough pasture	XXVII	

### 143 Roman salt mound, SE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12940)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337190	142630	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site I. The mound was recorded as 0.5m high in 1964.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
40	0.5m high		I	

### 144 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12941)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336900	144380	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXII. The mound still survived in 1996 although the field had been partly drained.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
41	Mound	Extant,part drained	XXXII	

### 145 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336920	144290	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXI.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
42	Site	Field drained	XXXI	

## 146 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12942)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337080	144060	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXVII.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
43	Site	Rough pasture	XXVIII	

## 147 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12944)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337100	144250	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXIX.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
44	Mound	Field drained	XXVIII	

### 148 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337140	144340	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXX.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
45	Site	Field drained	XXX	

### 149 Roman salt mound, Liberty Moor, Mark (12946)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337220	144290	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
46	Site	Field drained		

### 150 Roman salt mound, Liberty Moor, Mark (12947)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337350	144540	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXIII. The mound was 0.5m high in 1964.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST34 SE9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
47	0.5m high	Extant but field has N/S parallel field drains	XXXIII	

## 151 Roman salt mound, Liberty Moor, Mark (12948)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337450	144530	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXIV. The mound was 0.5m high in 1964 and still visible in 1996 but the field had had N-S parallel field drains excavated.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST34 SE9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
48	0.5m high	Extant but field has N/S parallel field drains	XXXIV	

## 152 Roman salt mound, Liberty Moor, Mark (12949)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337420	144610	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLIX. The mound was 0.5m high in 1964 and still visible in 1996 but the field had N-S parallel field drains excavated.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST34 SE9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
49	0.3m high	Extant, but field has N/S parallel field drains	XLIX	

## 153 Roman salt mound, NE of Chilton Burtle (12950)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339460	144330	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXVII. A number of potsherds of fine and coarser wares, including rim and base sherds were scattered on the surface due to animal disturbance within the mound. The site is a long, low mound aligned east-west with a fairly uneven surface. It was recorded as being in good condition.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Somerset Levels Project. Finds sheet 75.29 (1975)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
50/83	SM 429, 6mx0.9-1.2high	N/A	XXXVIII	

## 154 Roman salt mound, NE of Chilton Burtle (12951)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339450	144420	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXIX. The site is a long, low mound with the appearance of being two conjoined and is recorded as being in good condition.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998) 4. Site visit report-Graham, A Field Monument Warden's report (28/6/1999)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
51	SM 429, 6mx0.9-1.2high		XXXIX	

### 155 Roman salt mound, NE of Chilton Burtle (12952) (SAM 429)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339490	144440	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XL. A number of potsherds of fine and coarser wares, including rim and base sherds were scattered on the surface due to animal disturbance within the mound. The site is a large mound with an uneven surface and recorded as in good condition. This mound is one of the best preserved in this area hence it is scheduled.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998) 4. Site visit report-Graham, A Field Monument Warden's report (28/6/1999)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
52	SM 429, 10.5m diameter, 1.75 high		XL	

### 156 Roman salt mound, NE of Chilton Burtle (12953)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339550	144410	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLI.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
53	Traces of mound?		XLI	

### 157 Roman salt mound, NE of Chilton Burtle (12954)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339580	144500	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLII.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
54	Traces of mound?		XLII	

### 158 Roman salt mound, NE of Chilton Burtle (12955)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339600	144380	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLIII.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
55	Site		XLII	

### 159 Possible Roman salt mound, SW of Gold Corner, Cossington (12956)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
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336260	141800	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only
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### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site L. The OSAD map annotated 'No pottery or briquetage and that it was likely part of a natural mound.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
56	Natural?		L	

## 160 Roman salt mound, Woolavington Bridge, S of East Huntspill (12957)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335030	143530	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location. The site is marked 'D' on OSAD map.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/rove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
57	Leech D C. 3/4 Site	Not noted		D

## 161 Roman salt mound, Woolavington Bridge, S of East Huntspill (12959)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334580	143650	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production making mound at this location. The site is marked 'A' on OSAD map.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
59	Leech, A Site	Not noted		A

### 163 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12870)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335750	143360	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

Roman pottery was recorded at about this location in a list compiled by the Bridgwater Archaeological Society. A rise in the peat was visible in 1996.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
115	Ambiguous plot site/pot	Peat rise		

### 164 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12871)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335920	143320	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

A site with pottery was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridgwater Archaeological Society. Nothing was visible in 1996.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
116	Site/pot	Not noted		

### 165 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12873)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
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336160	143150	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only
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**Summary**

Pottery was recorded at this location in a list compiled by the Bridgwater Archaeological Society. A paleochannel 10m wide was visible in 1996.

**Reference**

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

**Somerset Indexes**

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
119	Pot	Channel 10m		

**166 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12874&38/2002)**

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335070	143480	Somerset	South-West	Actual Site

**Summary**

A peat mound with associated briquetage measuring 16m x 1m was located on the edge of the Huntspill River in 1996 during survey by Brunning and Grove in 1996. Before excavation the site was observed as peat exposed upon which sat stratified layers of clay, ash and briquetage. The top of the mound was 0.5m below the modern ground surface. Several small channels were also observed cutting across these deposits. Significantly, a circular clay filled feature was seen opposite the mound on the river level, exposed during low water levels cut into a rich dark peat which is common in this area. The feature was originally interpreted as a saltwater settling tank to produce brine. A trace of a brushwood layer was seen on top of the stratified deposits next to this feature which was interpreted as a working surface or collapsed wattling.

Due to the clear significance of this site, it was later decided in 2002 to conduct a linear excavation across the mound site to investigate the archaeology further and to shed some light onto the salt production sites in this area as there had been little formal archaeological investigation previously. The site is still awaiting publication and all information regarding the excavations was kindly supplied for my research by Richard Brunning (Somerset HER).

Due to the location of the trench next to the River Huntspill (and therefore the water table), the complex layers making up the mound (containing large quantities of briquetage and pottery) and time/funding constraints, a complete excavation was not possible so the mound was excavated using a sampling pit strategy. The mound was found to be c.1m in depth and up to 10m long.

As complete excavation was not possible the mound was sampled in four places in 10cm spits. A series of settling tanks were observed and appeared to occur in a group of three similar to the other two tanks observed previously. All appeared to have been clay lined and filled with clay. There was an associated oven hearth in between the tank features. The hearth was rectangular and set into the ground measuring over 4m in length. On closer inspection of the hearth section photograph (shown above), the hearth can be seen to be separated into three areas.

Importantly, a well preserved basket was also found close to this feature. This find, combined with the brushwood surface previously observed show how organic artefacts and resources were likely heavily used on these sites which adds a new dimension to understanding these sites. At the time Richard interpreted the basket as most likely functioning as a drain for brine to remove soluble impurities (bittern) and so improve the quality of the salt. If this is the case then this is a nationally important find as this part of the salt production process is not evidenced in any other areas of the UK. A lot of lining material was found loose within the layers of the mound which suggests the hearth feature/s were relined and used several times (likely over several seasons).

The excavations were limited due to constraints therefore there may well have been more features not visible still within the baulk and provided a glimpse into the nature of these mounds and their relationship with salt production. These excavations proved that the mounds in the Huntpill area are indeed associated with salt production.

This excavation served well to show how much data can be obtained within even small excavation trenches and added a significant dataset to the understanding of salt production in the Somerset Levels. This excavation remained the only formal excavation of the large group of salt mounds in this area of the Levels until 2008 when another investigation was carried out as part of this research project; a project inspired by these earlier 2002 excavations.

### Reference

Grove, J. & Brunning, R. 1998. The Romano-British salt industry in Somerset. Archaeology in the Severn Estuary 1998. Annual Report of the Severn Estuary Levels Research Committee, 9 61-68./Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/Percival, S. 2005. An Archaeological Analysis of Roman Briquetage from four assemblages from Somerset. Specialist Report No. 20, Norfolk Archaeological Unit Unpublished.

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
121	16m length of peat, stratified deposits of clay, ash, briquetage; top of mound 0.5m below ground level; bad erosion; channels cut through mound deposits	Briquetage mound, 16mx1m		

## 167 Roman salt mound, S of Gold Corner, Cossington (12902)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336680	142360	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location. The site is marked 'J' on OSAD map.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
2	Leech H, mound 0.2m high E, 0.5mW, ditch?	N/A		H

## 168 Roman salt mound, S of Gold Corner, Cossington (12903)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336790	142360	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location. The site is marked 'K' on OSAD map.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
3	Leech J, mound	N/A		J

### 169 Roman salt mound, S of Gold Corner, Cossington

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336860	142410	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location. The site is marked 'L' on OSAD map.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
4	Leech K, mound			K

### 170 Roman salt mound, S of Gold Corner, E of Whitchey Grove, Cossington (12905)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336850	142810	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location. The site is marked 'L' on OSAD map.

#### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
5	Leech L, mound		II	L

## 171 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12907)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
338080	144090	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XL. There is nothing visible in an undulating field.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

<b>Grove Index</b>	<b>Grove Record Summary</b>	<b>Grove Site Condition</b>	<b>Bullied Index</b>	<b>Leech Index</b>
7	Site	Undulating field- no mound visible		

## 172 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12908)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
338180	144270	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLIV. The mound was 0.6m high in 1964 and unusually, consisted of an elongated double mound.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST 34 SE 9 in HER files (PRN 10469). 4. Detailed records-Somerset Levels Project.finds record sheets 79.96 (1979) and 83.75 (1983) 5. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/rove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

<b>Grove Index</b>	<b>Grove Record Summary</b>	<b>Grove Site Condition</b>	<b>Bullied Index</b>	<b>Leech Index</b>
8	0.6m high, SLP 79 + 83		XLIV	

## 173 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12909)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
338170	144080	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLVI.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
9/71	Site	N/A	XLV	

## 174 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12910)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338250	144200	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XLVIII.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
10	Site(s)	N/A	XXXXVIII	

## 175 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12911)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338490	144330	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/ Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
11	Site	N/A		

## 176 Roman salt mound, NW of Chilton Burtle (12912)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
338650	144280	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site XXXVI. Marked 'G' on OSAD map. A piece of possible 'brick' (briquetage?) was retrieved from disturbed soil on this site and a trench is reported to have been cut through the same mound.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Somerset Levels Project.finds record sheets 79.96 (1979) and 83.75 (1983) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

<b>Grove Index</b>	<b>Grove Record Summary</b>	<b>Grove Site Condition</b>	<b>Bullied Index</b>	<b>Leech Index</b>
12	Site, poss trench, (G)		XXXVI	

## 177 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12914)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
336870	143100	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-V. The mound was 0.6m high in 1964 and sat in an uneven field.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST 34 SE 9 in HER files (PRN 10469) 4. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

<b>Grove Index</b>	<b>Grove Record Summary</b>	<b>Grove Site Condition</b>	<b>Bullied Index</b>	<b>Leech Index</b>
14	0.6m high	Uneven field	V	

## 178 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12915)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
336910	143070	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-IV. The mound was 0.4m high in 1964 and sat within an uneven field.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
15	Site	Mound 0.4m high	IV	

## 179 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12916)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336850	143300	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-VII. On Taunton Library archaeology records this mound was noted however the words 'Roman Salt Workings' had been crossed through. Presumably this was because during the 1964 survey of mounds in the area, the mound was not seen on the surface. Geophysical survey in 2008 showed the probable damaged remains of a mound, which had been partially covered by a river bank.

## Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
16	Site	Field drained	VII	
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
14th-25th July 2008 (Fieldwork)	Field was extremely uneven with evidence for a series of deep field drains.	The geophysical survey confirmed this mound which appeared to have been damaged. Coring revealed buried briquetage fragments. Barely visible on the ground surface		

## 180 Possible Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12917)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
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336890	143380	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only
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### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-IX. Not visible and not located on a geophysical survey. The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-IX

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
17	Site	Field drained	IX	
Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes		
14th-25th July 2008 (Fieldwork)	Field was extremely uneven with evidence for a series of deep field drains.	The mound was not visible on the surface and geophysical survey revealed no evidence for a mound at this location. Either the mound has been damaged beyond recognition or the mound was wrongly identified by Bullied.		

## 181 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12918)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
336910	143480	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-XXI. The field is flat with no mound visible.

### Reference

1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
18	Site	Flat field, no mound	XXI	

## 182 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12919)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
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336920	143870	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only
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### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-XXII.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
19	Site		XXII	

## 183 Roman salt mound, NE of Gold Corner, Cossington, East Huntspill (12920)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
336950	143950	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

The OS recorded a Roman salt production mound at this location from Bullied's map-site-XXIII. The mound was 0.5m high in 1964 and was circular in form. It was located within an uneven field.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)/1. Map-OS Archaeology Division 6" sheet ST34SE (1961) in HER files 2. Bullied, A Proc Soc Antiquaries of London 26 (1914) 137-144 and annotated 6" map in HER files (PRN 10469) 3. Pers comm-Webster CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
20	0.5m high	Uneven-unploughed	XXIII	

## 186 Roman and medieval finds, Worston Bridge, Burnham and Highbridge(10269)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
332240	148120	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

An area to the south of Worston Bridge, plot no 511 on the 1841 tithe map at ST322481, revealed Romano-British coarse ware. A small excavation revealed a Romano-British horizon below the surface with redeposited briquetage above it. Briquetage was found in trenches near Worston House.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1. Detailed records-Nash's 1960 and 1969 site 48 and 99d (not in SPCD) 2. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1978 ST34NW7 SCPD 3. Detailed records-Nash's 1956 site 62 (not in SPCD) 4. Detailed records-Nash's 1963 site 46 (not in SPCD) 5. Detailed records-Nash's 1967 and 1969 site 47 and 99d (not in SPCD)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
138	Redeposited briquetage			

## 188 Roman finds, area of New Bridge, River Brue, East Huntspill (10492)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
-	-	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

Romano-British pottery sherds and briquetage were found on the peat, under a 12ft deposit of alluvial clay, by the Bridgwater and District Archaeological Society, in a section exposed by a new channel on the River Brue at ST332463. Also at the site of the New Clyce erected in 1964-65, Romano-British pottery was found. Features were an undulating Romano-British land surface (sunk into which at one point was a complete but frost-fractured olla containing a smaller vessel), accumulations of lias blocks and cobbles and a pottery mound (also associated with salt production?).

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/Mention-Archaeological Review, Council for British Archaeology Group 13 1966 no 1 24/1. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1970 ST34NW11 SCPD 2. Detailed records-Nash's 1964-65 site 116 (not in SCPD)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
97	Settlement?			

## 189 Roman occupation, Worston Rhyne, Burnham and Highbridge (10959)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331600	148200	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

A Romano-British coarseware sherd was retrieved from a shallow ditch near Worston Rhyne on the north side of Plot 428 on the 1841 tithe map at ST316482. Romano-British pottery and dressed lias blocks were found c.76cm deep over a large area in Plots 429 and 430 of the 1841 tithe map in area ST31482. Within the area were two possibly pottery mounds, both c.4ft below the surface (possible salt association also?).

## Reference

Nash, S.G.1973. A Deep Water Inlet at Highbridge a precis of a paper. Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 117 97-101./1. Detailed records-Nash's 1957 site 60 (not in SCPD) 2. Detailed records-Nash's 1972 site 99P (not in SCPD) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1975 ST34NW14 SCPD/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
139/140	Two possible mounds			

## 190 Roman and medieval finds, Highbridge Cemetery, Highbridge and Burnham-on-sea (10972)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
332100	147700	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

Water-worn Romano-British briquetage from the spoil in Highbridge cemetery.

## Reference

1. Detailed records-Nash's 1957 site 60 (not in SCPD) 2. Detailed records-Nash's 1972 site 99P (not in SCPD) 3. Finds stored- Somerset County Museum AQ.26/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
134	Briquetage			

## 192 Roman salt mound, Tealham Moor Drove, Wedmore (12958)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339720	146220	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

The OS mapped a Romano-British pottery or salt making mound at this location. SPCD number 58. Romano-British pottery was found here by Nash in 1958 and 1959 dating to the 3rd-4th centuries A.D., together with some briquetage. The site is an upstanding mound. HER detailed that request for excavation of site was generally discourage and that the 'possible threat to site from agricultural operations avoided'.

## Reference

1. Pers comm-Dennison, E Somerset County Council 30.11.87 2. Mention-Nash's 1958 site 206 (not in SPCD) 3. Pers comm-Aston, M Somerset County Council 14.08.74 5. Correspondence-Scammell, A.J to Somerset County Council and replies July-August 1974/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/Leach, R Gazeteer of Roman Sites in the Levels" (Not in SCPD) Could be: Leach, R. H. 1981. The Somerset Levels in the Romano-British Period. In: Rowley, R. T. (ed.) The Evolution of Marshland Landscapes. Papers presented to a conference on Marshland Landscapes December 1979.Oxford: Oxford University Department for External Studies, 20-51

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
58	Mound extant '74, Aston, nash found pottery in '58 & 59'			

### 197 Briquetage find, Pilmore Lane, Burnham Without (10990)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334200	147800	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

A small, very local scatter of briquetage was found to the south of Pilmore Lane. Romano-British briquetage was found in the spoil from an M5 drainage channel on Plot No 865 on 1841 Tithe map at this location.

#### Reference

1. Pers comm-Committee for rescue archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset M5 assistant 04.10.77 2. Nash's 1970 site 99H (not in SCPD)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
132	Briquetage scatter			

### 198 Roman salt mound E of Cornmoor Farm, East Huntspill (11709)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334520	144020	Somerset	South-West	Actual Site

#### Summary

A briquetage mound was discovered in November 1978 when cut by a sewer pipe trench. This site was excavated revealing many layers of burnt material and clay and at least six hearths in three groups. Unfortunately no feature measurements were given and the published section appeared to have been published at a much smaller scale than intended. Seven potsherds were found of black burnished ware and wheel thrown oxidised/reduced ware, 192 pieces of briquetage were found, including fire bars, clay pedestals, wedges and slabs. Chemical analysis of the briquetage confirmed that this was a salt production site and investigation of the burnt material showed that peat fuelled the process.

#### Reference

Pers comm-Horner, W. Somerset Levels Project (19.02.1988)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/eech, R. H., Bell, M., et al., 1983. The Sectioning of a Romano-British Saltmaking Mound at East Huntspill. Somerset Levels Papers, 9 74-78.

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
73	SLP9, '83, excavated			

### 207 Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12847)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334410	143790	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

A Roman salt production mound was seen west of Woolavington Bridge but is now destroyed. Nothing was seen upon inspection in 1996.

#### Reference

1. Pers comm-Aston, M (16/11/1977) 2. Pers comm-Webster, CJ SMRO (Sept 1998)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 93

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
93	Destroyed	Not noted		

### 208 Roman salt mound, W of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12848)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334390	143680	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

#### Summary

A Roman salt production mound was seen but has now been destroyed. Briquetage was noted recently in dredged material at this location in 1996.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469) Site 93/1. Pers comm-Aston, M (16/11/1977) 2. Pers comm-Chris Webster (2/6/1999)

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
94	Destroyed	Briquetage dredged recently		

## 209 Mound (saltern?), Woolavington Level (15078)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
335470	142870	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A low mound (c.0.8m high) was observed about 5m east-west and 3m north-south immediately to the south of a relict creek. This possibly represents a Romano-British salt production mound.

### Reference

1. Site visit report-Brunning, R.A. Somerset Levels Archaeologist (24/4/2001) 2. Aerial photographs-RAF CPE/UK/1924 1049

## 210 Roman salt mound, E of Whitchey Drove, Cossington (15888)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
336800	142310	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A Romano-British salt production site\* was reported by the landowner and the location was provided. A box of pottery from the site resides with the landowner. This consisted of black burnished ware and greywares of 2nd to 4th century date.

\*This is assumed to be a low debris mound

### Reference

1. Site visit report-Brunning, R SCC (12/11/2002)

## 211 Roman salt mound, E of Whitchey Drove, Cossington (15889)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
337180	142150	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

During a walkover of a site for a raised water level the farmer pointed out a low mound which he knew was a Romano-British salt production site because it had produced roughly fired clay and pottery when it was ploughed. The mound was c.10m x 5m and 0.4m high. To the south of the mound in the same field was a distinct east west ridge, tapering out towards the east. This continues and widens in the field to the west where it joins the area of higher ground formed by the edge of the clay belt. This may represent a roddon.

### Reference

1. Site visit report-Brunning, R. SCC (12/11/2002)

## 212 Redcliff. Iron Age occupation, early Roman salt making activities (1126)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
462350	85410	Isle of Wight	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

A 'U' shaped gully extending 8m across the site was found to contain a rich deposit of Belgic wares associated with suspected containers associated with salt production, There was also a domed hearths structure. 1st century Samian and fragments of Dressel I amphorae were also present. This feature is believed to be associated with a timber building yet to be investigated on the very edge of the cliff. The site has now been backfilled and a geophysical survey was intended before further action was planned.

### Reference

Tomalin, D., 1989. An early Roman cliff-top salt-working site at Redcliffe Battery, Sandown, Isle of Wight. Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History and Archaeological Society, 9 91-120.

## 213 Shapwick Road (Former Pilkington's Tile Factory), Hamworthy

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Geology
400150	90230	Dorset	South-West	-

### Summary

This site represents a well preserved complex of features and material associated with early Romano-British salt production. Features include a complex of ditches, some of which could have been used to supply water to the site, features resembling reservoirs, well preserved enclosed hearths, one with an associated clay pit feature which could represent both a clay storage pit and an open hearth. An open hearth interpretation is offered based on observations made by the excavators on-site that there was slight evidence of impressions left by pedestals on the surface of the clay. The clay within the feature had frequent fragments of briquetage embedded within the clay. This clay could also have supplied the salt makers with a nearby source of clay to produce structural briquetage (such as wedges and spacers) whilst producing salt in the nearby enclosed hearth. The enclosed hearths are the best example of these particular features in the whole Poole Harbour area and two very similar hearths were found over at 12 West Quay Road (Site 215) in Poole which were of the same date. This hearth was made of clay briquettes and had clearly been relined during use showing repeated use of the hearth, perhaps over a few seasons. The hearth contained a fill full with fragmented briquetage which included various hand-squeezed pedestals and narrow circular as well as thicker rectangular containers. No fire-bars appear to have been employed for salt production on this site, with the traditional pedestal being used as in the Iron Age within the area.

Unlike some salt production sites within the harbour area, this site appeared to be well organised, managed and 'neat' in the way the briquetage had been deposited (localised spreads, pits and features) and not trodden into the site in the form of large general spreads.

There is also the remains of a Romano-British military supply base at this site which may pre-date the salt production activity, although due to disturbance on the site, the relationship between the base and salt production activity is unclear. The supply base is evidenced in the form of very large, deep ditches, one set of double ditches measured c.8m in width each, and about 2.5m deep, running in a NNW/SSE direction. These ditches were accompanied by a series of smaller ditches and a possible trackway. Earlier excavations also showed that there was evidence for a Late Iron Age settlement very close to the site. The proximity of this site to the early site excavated by HP Smith (Site 231) which revealed Iron Age salt production could be the source of

the Iron Age settlement activity as roundhouses were said to be found on this site. Therefore this site appears to represent the outer edge of an Iron Age settlement which was then superceded by the supply base and later salt production in the Early Romano-British period. It is speculated here that the arrival of the supply base would have ended the life of the Iron Age settlement and salt production activity at that time (if the settlement had not already shifted in location). Perhaps at then the supply base was used for a relatively short amount of time (c.50 years max) and once it became surplus to requirements (i.e the invasion had taken place and the supply networks, especially the military networks were well organised) the site then reverted back to being used for salt production which carried on a longstanding tradition of producing salt in Poole Harbour.

At the time of this research project, there was still archaeological excavation work taking place on this site therefore the information here is based upon earlier excavations by Terrain Archaeology. However a visit to another archaeological contractor office revealed evidence for intensive shale working possibly being carried out alongside the salt production or pre-dating it. Thus starting to build a picture of the site as base for production activity as has been evidenced on the south side of the Harbour.

The site has been excavated by at least three different archaeological contractors which delayed the bringing together of all the known archaeology on this site. The full extent of this site is yet to be uncovered. At this time there were also plans to bring the various contractor reports together and produce a publication on this site.

## Reference

Bellamy, P., 2001. The Interim Report on Archaeological Excavation and Observations during Phase 2 Drainage Works: Shapwick Road, Hamworthy, Terrain Archaeology Unpublished/Bellamy, P. 2001. Dorset Archaeology 2000. Excavations. Poole, Shapwick Road, Hamworthy. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 122 164./Bellamy, P. 2003. Poole, Shapwick Road, Hamworthy. Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 125 156./Bellamy, P., 2003. Archaeological Evaluation: Shapwick Road, Hamworthy (TA 5050), Terrain Archaeology Unpublishe/Bellamy, P. 2004. Dorset Archaeology in 2003. Excavations and Survey. Poole, Shapwick Road, Hamworthy. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 125 156./Bellamy, P. 2006. Former Pilkington's Tile Factory, Shapwick Road, Hamworthy, Poole, Dorset. Archaeological Watching Brief, Terrain Archaeology Unpublished/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University.

Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes
2004	Overgrown-pre-development	Large open grassed area of reclaimed land in front of streets of housing at Shapwick Road-no visible archaeology

## 214 Cliffs above Hobarrow Bay, Isle of Purbeck

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
389540	79090	Dorset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

This mound sits on the top of cliffs above Hobarrow Bay on the Isle of Purbeck. There have been a number of excavations into the mound (mainly within the first half of the 20th century), which revealed layers of alternating shale ash and briquetage. Shale was being worked on or near the site as evidenced by the worked shale offcuts, a broken hand-made armlet, and turned armlet cores. The burnt shale represents the shale offcuts being used as a fuel, most likely for salt production. Briquetage consisted of large rectangular/sub-rectangular containers (for brine evaporation) and thinner walled knife cut containers (drying and/or forming salt cakes).

Supports consisted of either plain or notch topped angled hand-squeezed pedestals, as well as objects described as 'bun shaped pads' which most likely represent balls of wet clay pressed onto the top of pedestals to adhere the containers to the pedestals. A number of flat discs were also

found.

A stone wall about 1m thick with stone slabs alongside it which appeared to act as dividers was found within the mound, this could have been the remains of a general storage feature, or possibly a stone lined settling/evaporation tank as seen on some Late Iron Age/Early Roman sites along the coast of France. Two covered stone cists with inhumation burials were also found, along with a general layer of scattered human bones (likely disturbed from the stone cists).

The site was originally thought to be of Iron Age date, however later assessment of pottery found in the mound suggested more of an Early Romano-British date. The mound is now used as a badger set which continues to remove debris from the mound and scatter it on the ground surface. It would seem likely that the mound is associated with nearby salt production activity, associated features are yet to be found. The question of how the site could have functioned being up so high on a cliff is an interesting one. It is possible that before a lot of erosion took place on the site the cliffs sloped down more towards the shore. The angle of the geology seen in the cliff face could support this view. On the shore below the mound is a large ledge of hard stone which has been exposed as the softer geology has been eroded away. The stone ledge appears to have natural grooves within it and these could have certainly been used to evaporate seawater partially in the sun. The grooves look a little like the pans carved into the rocks at Gozo, Malta.

#### Reference

Calkin, J. B., 1948. The Isle of Purbeck in the Iron Age. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 70 29-59 (56)/Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI. Brugge: De Tempel./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 613/Farrar, R. A. H., 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University.

#### Site Visit Date State of Site

#### General Field Notes

2004 and  
02/01/09

The mound is badly damaged by ongoing badger activity with a number of set holes spread across the mound. The area is frequently used for firing practice by the MOD which means it is not always accessible and is also used to keep sheep.

A public footpath cuts right across the centre of the mound (which is on an MOD range) and is therefore aiding further damage to the mound. A fence also cuts across the mound centre, providing a safe boundary for the cliff edge. The form of the mound preserves better on the cliff side of the fence, it is estimated that about 40-50% of the mound has been lost due to cliff erosion. Briquetage, burnt shale and more rarely pottery, is frequently 'kicked out' of the mound by badger activity. These finds have been kept for reference. Interestingly during the 2009 visit, a small element of human bone was found in the scatter of debris around a badger hole; a small finger bone. It is unknown whether this is a single bone, or indeed associated with a complete human burial within the mound, probably at the end of the site's use (Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British). A safety fence has also caused damage as it cuts right across the mound

## 215 12 West Quay Road, Poole (MDO6952)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
400675	90495	Dorset	South-	Actual Site

## Summary

This site represented the remains of a well preserved salt production site in Poole and it is likely that this particular excavation only revealed part of the complete overall site. The main features revealed by the excavation were two rectangular clay-lined enclosed hearths.

Both the hearths appear to have been contemporary, and are very similar to the enclosed hearth found at the Shapwick Road site. Both hearths had been re-lined at some point, showing considerable use, and both contained numerous fragments of briquetage including a large container with a decorated 'pie-crust' decoration on the top and perforated holes made before firing. Both hearths had a thick layer of charcoal at the base. Hearth 1 did not contain any datable artefacts (i.e pottery) but the briquetage fragments were very similar, hearth 2 contained two fragments of Black Burnished Ware I pottery, suggesting the hearth was probably early Romano-British in date, with a possibility of a slightly earlier Late Iron Age date. The hearths are set at quite a distance apart, however did run parallel to each other. There was also a ditch running parallel to hearth 1, which could have either created a boundary to the site, or been part of a water management system of water feeder channels.

## Reference

Watkins, D. & Anderson, L. M., 1994. A Report on the Archaeological Observations at 12 West Quay Road, Poole (PMO 103), Poole Museum Service Archaeological Unit  
 Unpublished/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University.

## 216 Rope Lake Hole near Kimmeridge, Isle of Purbeck (290 A&B)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
393150	77650	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

## Summary

This site represents an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement which is located on the cliff edge of Rope Lake Hole on the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset. The evidence suggests that salt production and shale working formed the main focus of most phases of the site.

The site was first discovered through badger activity scattering pottery on the ground surface of the site. Unfortunately a lot of the site had been damaged by animal activity, human agricultural activity and cliff erosion. However the site was subject to trial trench excavation by Rosemary Maw in 1974 which revealed extensive layers of Early Iron Age to Middle Romano-British activity in the form of general occupation debris. This included evidence for shale working and salt production in the form of worked shale waste and briquetage. Some years later more excavations were carried out at this site which revealed more evidence for occupation, terraced hut remains were found, many in association with shale working, with evidence for continuous occupation throughout the Iron Age (replaced and relocated huts). Briquetage appears to have been present in all phases of the site. Possible briquetage was found associated with an Early Iron Age phase as well as some post-pits. Briquetage was found in general within the Middle Iron Age phase. A greater quantity of briquetage was found in association with the Late Iron Age phase of the site, in general occupation soils around the site, general pits, and significantly, closely associated with the internal areas of stone buildings in this phase.

Again, briquetage was associated with the Romano-British phase of the site also, appearing as general occupation spreads, yard debris, and internal areas of buildings, although it was suggested that this material could have derived from earlier phases. Evidence for definite salt production hearths in all the phases were lacking, however there were a number of burnt areas and one particular Late Iron Age pit was described as an 'industrial hearth', which contained burnt ashy deposits, as well as shale and briquetage. Based upon the briquetage evidence, it would appear that salt production was carried out on the site in the Middle-Late Iron Age, with

more intense production in the Later Iron Age and Romano-British period. Interestingly, from the identifiable briquetage fragments, only the thicker rectangular vessels were represented (there were no thin walled circular vessels), only a few angled hand-squeezed plain and notched pedestals were found at the site. The lack of thinner walled vessels is interesting as it might have been tempting to say that due to the settlement's cliff top location, that it would have been a good location for drying salt, however this isn't supported in the assemblage. However it is entirely possible that the same vessels were used to heat brine and dry salt.

The site is a rare example of evidence for continuous salt producing activity represented on one site within Early, Middle and Late Iron Age phases, as well as the Early to Middle Romano-British phases.

## Reference

Hawkes, J., 1987. The Briquetage. In: Sunter, N. & Woodward, P. J. (eds.) Romano-British Industries in Purbeck: Excavations at Norden. Excavations at Ower and Rope Lake Hole. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 6, 158-159/Woodward, P. J. 1987. The Excavation of an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Rope Lake Hole, Corfe Castle, Dorset. In: Woodward, P. J. & Sunter, N. (Eds.) Romano-British Industries in Purbeck: Excavations at Norden. Excavations at Ower and Rope Lake Hole. Dorchester, Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society.123-184

## 217 Wyke Regis

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
365700	76900	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

The site consisted of a stone slab lined enclosed hearth which was seen on the shore at Fleet at low tide. Shale was used as a fuel, evidenced by the burnt shale within the hearth, frequent coarse pottery was present as well as a few briquetage fragments. No supports were observed. Its possible that coarseware pottery was also being used as evaporation containers. Due to the state of the site no more evidence was found.

### Reference

Bailey, C. J., 1962. An Early Iron Age "B" Hearth Site Indicating Salt Working on the North Shore of the Fleet at Wyke Regis. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 84 132-136./Farrar, R. A. H. 1962. A Note On The Prehistoric And Roman Salt Industry In Relation To The Wyke Regis Site, Dorset. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 84, 137-144./Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974.Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University.

## 218 Boat House Clump, Upton Park (MDO6881/MDO6958)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
399193/ 399200	92565/ 92600	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

The site was exposed during groundworks for a pipeline. An extensive layer of briquetage could be seen spreading throughout the site, along with two possible rectangular hearths. Unfortunately these features could not be investigated more as the excavation was restricted to the pipeline groundworks. However this does mean that a large amount of this site is still preserved in-situ.

The thinner rounded Fitzworth containers with cut edges were dominant on this site, which was interpreted as representing the material in which salt was packed (and probably dried). However a couple of flat circular bases could have represented flat bottomed containers used for heating brine. A quantity of clay slabs were observed, including some decorated fragments, one fragment was particularly interesting as it had been inscribed before it had been fired (see above). It was suggested that this represented a tally mark and has not been seen on any other briquetage observed within the Poole Harbour, and indeed throughout southern Britain. All the briquetage was heavily sandy tempered. This site is quite different in that it appears to have incorporated a



**Decorated slab with Roman inscription  
(Author: 2004)**

Poole Harbour

#### Reference

Jarvis, K., 1986. Boat-House Clump, Upton: A Romano-British Saltworking Site. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 159-162./Lyne, M. A. B., 1994. The Briquetage. Excavations at Hamworthy in 1974. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 115 107-108./Anderson, L. M. 1996. Dorset Archaeology in 1995. Assessments and evaluations. Upton Country Park, Creekmoor, Poole. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 117 125./Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University.

degree of 'decoration' on many pieces, such as thumb impressions around edges, incising marks and punching holes in the surface of another slab. Thumb impressed briquetage appears to be a tradition on the north side of Poole Harbour in general. With similar impressions appearing at HP Smiths excavations at Hamworthy (Site 23), a thumb impressed container fragment was also observed in Poole (Site 215). Notched pedestals were also found, and it was suggested that the notch matched the thickness of many of the thin fire-bars, which could have been slotted in the top. Other pedestals were not notched.

Another site was also found further along the edge of Holes Bay (west) during the pipeline work (Site 237) and it was estimated that this could suggest that there are an estimated 40 Romano-British sites around the all of

## 220 Salt Working Ivor Westmore 1

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
455870	93130	Isle of Wight	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site is one of two sites associated with Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British salt production in this area during an inter-tidal survey. Although no dating evidence was found on this site, it was thought to have dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period as it another site of this date was found about 820m along the coast to the east (Site 221).

On this site a small irregularly shaped 'depression' was found, cut into clay measuring approximately 1m x 1.5m and 0.2m deep. This feature wasn't fully investigated but was assumed by the excavators to be the remains of a kiln structure. It was thought to be similar to open hearths as described on Red Hill sites in Essex (usually a hollow with clay within it). The base of this feature was now -0.2m below sea level. It was suggested that due to its small size it was likely to represent a small scale salt production. The briquetage associated with this feature included containers, pedestals, fire-bars/rods and slabs. The containers appear to have been mostly small thin-walled hemispherical bowls, with a few other fragments likely representing sub-rectangular containers. With both container forms present it seems likely that brine was being evaporated on this site and the remaining salt was dried here also. The open hearth could me

more associated with the drying part of salt production; it is likely that other features associated with this site (such as more substantial hearths for evaporation) have been lost to the sea. This is further supported by some of the fire-bars having a 'vesicular structure', fire-bars in general, and indeed partially vitrified fire-bars, are more likely associated a more substantial enclosed hearths that produce a very strong prolonged heat. The pedestals were all of the common plain hand-squeezed cigar shaped form with splayed bases. No complete examples were found, however it was estimated that they were about 12-15cm in height, and 7-8cm in diameter, making them larger than the average small rolled pedestals seen in many sites. They also had the familiar 'salt colours' on their surface such as a pink to reddish yellow colour. Clay slabs were also present on the site, it was recorded that many of these had distorted or swollen edges, appearing like they had been pushed against a hard surface.

#### Reference

Tomalin, D. J., Loader, R., et al., (eds.) Forthcoming. Coastal archaeology in a dynamic setting: a Solent case study.

## 221 Salt Working Ivor Westmore 2

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
456750	92990	Isle of Wight	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

This site was exposed during a particularly heavy rainfall, the resulting force of the Quarr stream, two weeks later it was found to be covered again. The site consisted of briquetage finds. Large tapering fire-bars were found, some measuring 16.5cm in length and 6-7cm wide. Clay slabs were also found, they were mostly thin in section, with some resembling the 'tongue-shaped' slabs as seen at Hook, Warsash (Site 11). One slab was particularly thick; it weighed 1.3kg, measured 17.5cm in width and varied in thickness from 3-4.5cm. The upper surface was described as smooth and slightly uneven, whilst the lower surface in comparison was rough and appeared highly oxidised, which was particularly obvious in its centre. This suggested that the slab was probably subjected to heat after firing on the lower side. Squat hand-squeezed pedestals were present, as well as a pinch prop. There were no vessels found but the presence of the pinch prop confirms that containers were being used in conjunction with a nearby hearth as this small piece acted as a container stabiliser (when they were placed in a row above a hearth).

This site is about 820m west along the coast from the other nearest area with salt production activity (Site 220), which had remains of a probable hearth and briquetage.

#### Reference

Tomalin, D. J., Loader, R., et al., (eds.) Forthcoming. Coastal archaeology in a dynamic setting: a Solent case study.

## 222 Fitzworth Point, Isle of Purbeck (226 a+b)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
399250/ 399190/ 399200	86730/ 86790/ 86820	Dorset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

The area of of Fitzworth and Fitzworth Point have long been producing evidence for pottery and salt production in the form of debris seen as a result of ploughing. The site appears to represent a large industrial area (at least 200mx190m in size indicated by the recorded grid references) that according to pottery dates, appears to have been used throughout the Romano-British period. The many findspots and the subsequent excavations have been treated as one site here.

Briquetage forms found here include squat hand-squeezed pedestals, some with notched or curved ends, rectangular fire-bars (one with finger pressed decoration), rounded containers (one with a knife cut edge), and clay slabs. The distinctive rounded container, as seen on many sites (often alongside thicker rectangular vessels) is locally know as a 'Fitzworth Trough' (the rectangular forms are known as the Hobarrow' Type, again named after the site is was first observed in (Site 214). A lot of the briquetage appeared to be closely associated with working areas, which in turn were associated with two oval areas of activity as well as the remains of a hut with a central hearth, which measured c.6m in diameter). Much shells and areas of general burning were also observed on this site. The single hearth within the hut represents the only hearth found at this site, it could have been used in salt production, however it is difficult to say as there are no recorded details. Its seems likely that associated features such as evaporation/drying hearths, and water management features, are either still buried, or now eroded from the coastal edge.



Fitzworth Trough

The presence of the rounded containers only was originally thought to signify a later change in container form, however subsequent investigations on other sites have shown that often the two forms occur together. It is likely that the rounded vessels on this site were used to dry salt and form salt cakes, this is signified by the 'knife cut cylinder edge' found on this site. This site covers a relatively large area of Fitzworth Point and clearly represents an area extensively used for salt production throughout the 1st-3rd centuries A.D. It is likely that more archaeological investigation at this site would reveal more of this complex, including hearths and perhaps more associated huts.



Hobarrow Trough

**Main container types in South Dorset-Fitzworth type named after this site (Author 2004)**

**Reference**

Calkin, J. B., 1948. The Isle of Purbeck in the Iron Age. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 70 29-59 (57-58)/Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI. Brugge: De Tempel./Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20/RCHME. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME.597/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University.

**223 Gaulter Gap (west side of Kimmeridge Bay), Isle of Purbeck**

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
390600/ 390780	79230/ 79110	Dorset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

**Summary**

This site appears to have been extensive, sitting on the cliff to the west of Kimmeridge Bay, with shale working once again forming a large part of the site's purpose. The site was mainly represented by extensive burnt layers and dumps of burnt debris which included animal bone

(species/quantity not specified). The amount of shale present strongly indicated that shale was being worked near this site, and like the evidence from nearby Hobarrow, was being used as a fuel for salt production. Salt production was clearly indicated by the number of cut cylindrical containers and round bowls (some with holes at the base) found amongst the debris. It is likely that the cut cylindrical containers were used to form salt cakes, as they are similar to forms found in Lincolnshire with distinctive cut edges.

The bowls were therefore most likely used to produce salt. It is interesting some of these bowls had holes within the base; the holes had been formed before firing which indicates that the whole vessel had a specific purpose from the outset. The only other container observed within the study area to have been perforated was found in a hearth at the relatively nearby site at Shapwick Road, Poole. This container was flat, rectangular, with a series of holes made in the base before firing and was of Early Romano-British date. It is suggested that the perforated bowls could have been used in a similar way to ethnographic parallels in Eastern Africa (ref). Here bowls with a single hole at the base were used for 'leaching' which was used to cleanse salt of impurities and wash it through. During first use a stone was placed at the base of the bowl to act as a stopper. It is not said whether many pebbles were found at this site, but Calkin does mention a deposit containing 'numerous flat shale pebbles'.(p56). There is also the possibility that these containers were not actually associated with salt production as there was general human occupation in the area.

As with most of other sites in this area, it sits on the cliffs above a bay, it is possible that this site represents processing of salt after it was evaporated from brine (which perhaps took place on the shore below, see Site 302). The salt production phase appears to have been within the Early-Middle Iron Age, later deposits dated to the 2nd-4th century A.D., however no briquetage is recorded from this level. It is interesting that the cut containers associated with salt drying and cake forming is present in this early site, and if correct represents the earliest evidence for the formation of salt cakes in relatively similar sized containers within the study area, and probably with the UK. It has been suggested that these cylinder type containers with cut edges were used to create uniform sized salt cakes for trade/exchange; therefore this site suggests that salt was already being traded/exchanged in a uniform size in the earlier phases of the Iron Age.

#### Reference

Calkin, J. B., 1948. The Isle of Purbeck in the Iron Age. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society*, 70 29-59 (56-57)/Frend, W. H. C. 1949. Some Further Iron Age and Roman Site in the Isle of Purbeck. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society*, 71, 51-53./Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel./Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) *SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20/RCHME. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME.597

## 224 Sudmoor (1365)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
439870	82520	Isle of Wight	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Finds of mussell shell, charcoal, bone, waste flake, two fragments of briquetage (form unknown) and Romano-British pottery, were all made 0.3m down from the top in the cliff face. It was no longer visible in late 1998. Finds have been eroding from this cliff for some time and it is regularly monitored.

#### Reference

Currie, C. K., 1999. An archaeological and historical landscape survey of the Mottistone Manor Estate, Mottistone, Isle of Wight. Volume 2: Archaeological inventory. Report to the National Trust (Southern Region), Unpublished

## 225 Ower (Main and Peninsula) A K A Cleavel Point (227)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400010/ 399880	86000/ 86030	Dorset	South- West	Actual Site

### Summary

This site has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations during the latter half of the 20th century. Earlier excavations in the 1950's confirmed the presence of a pottery kiln (horizontal draught type). A large quantity of oxidised pottery sherds were found in the vicinity which was dated to the 3rd-4th centuries A.D. A large amount of briquetage was also revealed, which included large thin-walled round containers and hand-squeezed pedestals. The site was subject to more systematic archaeological investigation in 1978 where a complex of 3rd-4th rectangular buildings were revealed, along with associated yard surfaces and working areas. Geophysical survey from 1979-1981 revealed the extent of the site. Briquetage forms associated with this phase included both thick walled containers and thin walled cylindrical containers with cut rims, hand-squeezed pedestals and fire-bars including a large tongue shaped bar.

Further excavation in 1988 during the BP Wytch Farm Oilfield extension confirmed the phasing of the site, showing that there was a Late Iron Age settlement underneath the Later Romano-British settlement, in the form of ditched enclosures. Salt production (mainly in the form of briquetage fragments) appeared to have been active during both phases.

In the 3rd-4th century phase, briquetage has been used to create yard surfaces as well as being incorporated into some of the rectangular structures. It was also present on the floors of some structures as well as within features described as corn driers within the structures. It is entirely possible that these internal corn drier features were actually used in the salt production process, whether they were built for this purpose, or indeed originally were corn driers re-used later for salt production is unclear. If the structure was built for the intention of producing salt, then it seems likely that the briquetage used within the associated yard surface and walls was re-used from a previous phase, perhaps Later Iron Age, or an earlier phase in the 3rd century. Rectangular buildings associated with salt production (including stone lined internal hearths and storage tank areas) are relatively common for Late Iron Age/Early Roman salt production on the coast of France. The site at Trebarveth (Site ) also had a stone built structure with salt hearths inside. This could mark a change in the way salt was made as previously most sites appear to have been completely outside with no permanent structures, there is also the possibility that it marked a change in climate which did not support salt production taking place outside (for example more frequent rainfall during the summer months).

### Reference

PDNHAS 73 (1951) 91-92/Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME.600/Woodward, P. J., 1987. The Excavation of a Late Iron-Age settlement and Romano-British Industrial site at Ower, Dorset. In: Sunter, N. & Woodward, P. J. *Romano-British Industries in Purbeck: Excavations at Norden. Excavations at Ower and Rope Lake Hole*. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, Monograph 6, 44-124/Cox, P. W. & Hearne, C. M., 1991. Redeemed From The Heath: The Archaeology of the Wytch Farm oilfield (1987-90). Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Monograph 9/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. Conservation Science: Bournemouth University./Hathaway, S. J. E., 2005. Poole Harbour: a review of early and more recent archaeological investigations with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British salt production. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society*, 127 53-57.

## 226 Shipstal Point, Poole Harbour

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
398195/ 398200	88095/ 88100	Dorset	South- West	Actual Site

## Summary

Occupation debris mainly thought to be associated with salt production stretched over an area of at least 250 square metres, bordering the mud flats at Shipstal Point. A large quantity of briquetage was found on this site, although it was originally misinterpreted as pottery kiln furniture by H.P Smith (the material has not been traced). He did describe briquetage pedestals and he also noted a floor of fired clay which again was attributed to being the remains of a pottery kiln (and is still recorded as such in the local HER), however it is likely given the briquetage that this either formed a simple open hearth of baked clay on the surface, or the base remains of an enclosed hearth which had been truncated. Pottery located since suggest that the site is dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries A.D.

## Reference

Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 593/Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) *SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. School of Conservation Sciences: Bournemouth University.

## 227 Arne, (edge of Grip Hearth), Poole Harbour

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
398096	88010	Dorset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

This site represents a spread of very fragmented briquetage on the ground surface and is likely related to similar finds from Site 226, originating from a large deposit of briquetage in this general area.

## Reference

Keith Jarvis (pers comm) 2006 and site visit 2008. See site visit notes

<b>Site Visit Date</b>	<b>State of Site</b>	<b>General Field Notes</b>
2006	Public coastal footpath which is part of a bird reserve	Disturbed, fragmented briquetage-spread over footpath due to the construction of benches

## 228 Furzey Island, Poole Harbour

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400881/ 400940	87168/ 87200	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

## Summary

A few fragments of briquetage were found in a Late Iron Age context during excavations on the Island as part of the Wytch Farm Oilfield work.

Also in 1990 a group of clay lined features was observed on the foreshore, on the north-west side of the island. Some of the features were partially covered with spartina marsh. They consist of clay briquette lined hollows, ranging in diameter from 0.7-1.5 m. Some of the features appeared to be connected. More features were found after this, including two interconnecting circular features, one being small and about 70cm in diameter, the other about 1.5m in diameter. They were partially covered with beach pebbles and had been badly eroded, however they both appeared to have also been constructed with clay briquettes and both features appeared to have baked/burnt lining. This two features could be part of the same feature, as they do appear to form a pottery kiln type shape.

In 2003 the site was visited again and two of these features were half-sectioned in order to try and ascertain their nature. The first feature was 70cm in diameter and a minimum of c.10cm deep.

The feature had a fill of mottled cream/brown sand (modern wash) and underneath was the preserved fill of charcoal. The base of the feature was not clear as if had appeared to have been baked and was uneven in nature. The second feature was about 1.4m in diameter and a maximum of 15cm deep. Again the form of the feature was uneven and unclear, however a clay lining could be seen at the base. Most of the fill was modern sand that had been washed into the feature as it is eroded by the sea. This feature was interesting in that it was connected by a small channel to another similar feature. This feature appeared to exist at a higher level to, although they had been badly eroded so it was difficult to definitely confirm this. This feature appeared to have been lined with at least four courses (horizontal) of clay briquettes which was clearly visible.



Unfortunately there are no datable artefacts associated with these features and their exact function is unknown. However it has been suggested that they represent clay tanks associated with salt production, and this does seem very likely for the most of the features. The small feature excavated appears to be a very small hearth, and this matched a few other features that have baked/burnt lining. If this feature was used for salt production then it is more on a par with Bronze Age sized salt production hearths, as seen at Tetney, Peterborough. The two features found that resemble a pottery kiln base in plan, could very well represent an oven with a stokehole used for salt production.

It seems likely if these features were associated with salt production than they would be of a Late Iron Age, based upon the few finds of briquetage made in the island.

**Circular tank feature on Furzey Island shore (Author: 2004)**

#### Reference

Farrar, R. A. H. 1964. Recent Discoveries and Accessions. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 85 100-106./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME.597/Cox, P. 1988. Excavation and Survey on Furzey Island, Poole Harbour, Dorset, 1985. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 110 49-72./Cox, P. W. & Hearne, C. M., 1991. Redeemed From The Heath: The Archaeology of the Wytch Farm oilfield (1987-90). Dorchester:Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Monograph 9/Alan Bromby (pers comm) 2004/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. School of Conservation Sciences: Bournemouth University./

Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes
2003/2004	Heavily eroded by high tide-features covered in marsh.	All on north-west side-prob more that haven't been seen yet

## 229 East of Corfe River, Poole Harbour

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
396800	84500	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was excavated as part of the Wytch Farm Oilfield expansion and is closely linked with a site to the west of Corfe River (Site 230). The site represented a settlement which was occupied from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and appeared to be very heavily based upon industrial activities and agriculture. Although not completely excavated, the settlement was described as being likely the same extent (of not larger) as the contemporary settlement at Ower (Site 225). Salt production was clearly a part of the activities carried out on this site, with briquetage supports and containers evident. It seems likely that salt producing activity was concentrated around Enclosure D, which contained gullies containing briquetage. Associated features were not immediately clear, however a feature originally interpreted in the site report was originally reported as a possible furnace for ore roasting or charcoal production within Enclosure D also, subsequently in a later summary of excavations, the feature was described as hearth used for salt production. This seems like the most likely explanation based on its linear form and size (perfect for arranging salt containers over the top) and the nearby associated pit which was filled with clay. This pit was originally interpreted as a probable storage pit for relining the hearth, given the reinterpretation of the furnace it is also likely to have been used to make briquetage supports ad hoc (i.e spacers). The briquetage included containers and supports, of special interest was a fragmented clay object which appeared to represent part of a grid system. A possible function of this piece could have been that it originally formed part of a gridded sub-floor over a hearth as used in parts of Late Iron Age and Early Roman France to produce salt. If this is the case then it is the first example of this method that has been found in the UK to date. Shale working was carried out on this site and as with many other sites in this area, shale waste was used as a fuel. Given that over-fired and under-fired pottery was also found at the site, it is very likely that pottery was made within or very near to the site and having both pottery production and salt production on the same site means that inevitably the two will become a little blurred in terms of archaeological evidence.

The original report also noted that there was a general lack of domestic debris suggesting that this site was predominantly used for industrial activity. Across the river was another site (Site 230) which also has evidence for salt producing activity, it was suggested that these sites be treated as one and the same as they were contemporary. This would also make sense in that the nearest source of good clay for making briquetage was across the river also.

### Reference

Cox, P. W. & Hearne, C. M., 1991. Redeemed From The Heath: The Archaeology of the Wytch Farm oilfield (1987-90). Dorchester:Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Monograph 9/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2005. Poole Harbour: a review of early and more recent archaeological investigations with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British salt production. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 127

## 230 West of Corfe River, Poole Harbour

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
-	-	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was excavated as part of the Wytch Farm Oilfield expansion and is closely linked with a site to the east of Corfe River (Site 229).

The briquetage included containers and supports. Its worth noting here that in the site report (Cox and Hearne 1991), most forms that fall under the category 'supports' were not treated as

such in the report and were recorded under 'Fired Clay Objects'. This was because the excavators were not certain of the function of many of these forms and did not want to label them as being of a specific function which can cause some confusion when reading the briquetage report and assessing the weights etc.

It is suggested that based upon the amount of briquetage present on the site, that salt production was clearly an important activity. However there were no certain features identified associated with production and it is possible the briquetage is related more to the site opposite to the east of Corfe River (229). However it is also possible that associated features were just not excavated as this was a linear excavation restricted in size and area. Looking at the features that were present on the site, there are a lot of gullies (some of which are flat bottomed) which could suggest water channelling or management, although speculative this could be further supported be a group of closely associated 'hollow scoops'. Most of these scoops contained general site debris such as pottery, fired clay and flint, and most did not appear to have clay linings. However it is just possible that these features could have originally been settling/evaporation tanks, again this is speculative but is put forward as a possible function as their function was not ascertained at the time of excavation.

## Reference

Hearne, C. M. & Cox, P. W. 1991. Living with the Heath: archaeology and the Wytch Farm Oilfield, Poole, BP Exploration Operating Co./Cox, P. W. & Hearne, C. M., 1991. Redeemed From The Heath: The Archaeology of the Wytch Farm oilfield (1987-90). Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Monograph 9/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. School of Conservation Sciences: Bournemouth University./Hathaway, S. J. E., 2005. Poole Harbour: a review of early and more recent archaeological investigations with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British salt production. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 127 53-57.

## 231 HP Smith-Carters Tile Works, Hamworthy

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400240	90450	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

## Summary

This site represents an industrial area where pottery (including BW) and salt was produced, and shale and metal was worked. The area was first revealed during groundworks for extensions at Carter's Floor and Tile Works, the site covered at least six acres. A quantity of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was unearthed and a local head teacher with a keen interest in archaeology; H.P Smith, started investigating the site further. Workers on the site were also told to report future finds to H.P Smith and his field club (which included a group of the school boys he taught!). It quickly became obvious that the earlier activity on the site had been extensive. A number of features were revealed, unfortunately most of which appear to have been reported by the workmen after the event, and reconstructed afterwards by Mr. Smith. However for its time, it was at least acknowledged and some action was taken. A Romano-British pottery kiln was discovered early into the excavations, which led Mr Smith to believe the site was predominantly used for pottery production. A number of red clay kiln furniture fragments were originally reported, many of which were re-interpreted some years later as actually being briquetage. Smith never considered that the site may have been associated with salt production. Interestingly, the kiln was partially constructed from briquetage fragments and briquetage appears to have also been found loose within the kiln itself, mainly in the form of rectangular container fragments and pedestals. This thus could suggest that this kiln could have also have been used to produce salt, perhaps after use for pottery production.

Interestingly, there were also a number of ditches found on the site, 11 in total, unfortunately only one was observed by Mr. Smith before destruction. Based upon the workmen's observations, a sketch plan was made, nearly all the ditches appeared to point towards Holes Bay. Three ditches appeared to form a radial pattern, all feeding into a 'sump hole' in the centre. The ditch that was observed was described as having an extremely 'slushy ooze'. This ooze was black and was

relatively runny in consistency. The ditches appear to have U-shaped in profile. Many of the ditches in part were found to contain briquetage, whilst one also appeared to contain a fill of raw clay. Smith interpreted these features as drainage ditches, perhaps some also being used for clay preparation before pottery production. It seems likely that these ditches were actually feeding water into the site rather than away. The channels would have supplied water for pottery and salt production, whilst the raw clay could be used equally for both production processes. The three ditches radiating from the sump hole do appear to be more related to clay preparation, with Smith describing them as a communal clay store. Three pits located close to the terminus of these ditches were also filled with the black runny ooze, and these are also now interpreted as brine evaporation/storage tanks. The interpretation that this site had a well preserved water management system is further backed up by the organic runny silt found within the features.

All the evidence from this site suggests that this area, the very outer point of the Hamworthy Peninsula, was used as an extensive occupation and activity area during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period. The remains of Iron Age huts could represent living areas and production areas, several small circular or oval areas of burning were seen and these were thought to represent hut hearths. One particular hut was associated with metal working debris, in the form of smelted iron and several pieces of iron slag. Later living areas dating to the Early Roman period appear to have been built over the top of some of the earlier hut areas, with one having a floor made from briquetage.

Definite evidence for salt evaporation hearths within this site was generally lacking, it is possible that some of the hollow areas of burning that Smith described could have been the remains of evaporation hearths. However this seems unlikely as they appeared to lack structure such as clay lining, and are more likely to be general domestic hearths. The only possible combustion structure being used for brine evaporation was the 'pottery kiln'.

Since the site was excavated, more excavation was carried out in 1974 (Site 232) about 60m from this site to the east, nearer the coast, which also revealed evidence for salt production in the period between the 100BC to AD 200. Although this site appeared to have continued longer than the HP Smith site, it is likely that this site was closely related or even connected due to its location, perhaps representing a large occupation area where salt was being produced all along the edge of Holes Bay at this point. Further excavations were carried out in 1979 (a single machine excavated trench), revealing a grey green silt layer 0.2m thick containing small fragments of briquetage. This sealed a small roughly circular hearth 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep (more details unknown) which was described as of uncertain function. Given the associated briquetage, it is possible that this feature could have represented a hearth used for salt production. However given the obviously extensive area covered by briquetage finds on this side of Hamworthy Peninsula, it seems a little small to have carried out this function, unless of course many small hearths were used instead of fewer larger hearths (as observed in the salt production site at Lydd Quarry, Kent (Site 233)). This site was about 100m south-east of Site 232, along the edge of Holes Bay.

The mouth of the Holes Bay appeared to be a popular area for salt production in the Late Iron Age and Early-Mid Roman periods. This is further supported by two other sites on the opposite side of the mouth (Sites 215 and 233).

## Reference

Smith, H. P., 1931. The Occupation of the Hamworthy Peninsula in the Late Celtic and Romano-British periods. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society*, 52 96-130./Smith, H. P., 1948. *The History of the Borough and County of the town of Poole: Volume 1: Origins and Early Development*. Poole: J. Looker Ltd./Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. *Salt, a study in economic prehistory*. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel./RCHME 1970. *An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3*, RCHME. 603/Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) *SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20/Lyne, M. A. B. 1993. The pottery and briquetage from H.P Smith's excavations at Hamworthy, Unpublished/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. *A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450*. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. School of Conservation Sciences: Bournemouth University./Hathaway, S. J. E., 2005. *Poole Harbour: a review of early and more recent archaeological investigations with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British salt production*. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology*

## 232 '1974 Excavations', Hamworthy

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400300	90480	Dorset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This site contained briquetage (containers and supports) within contexts dating between the 100 B.C. to 200 A.D. The site was only 60m from the original site excavated by HP Smith in the 1920's (Site 231) and is likely connected to it in that it was slightly to the east and more towards the shore.

### Reference

Lyne, M. A. B., 1994. The Briquetage. Excavations at Hamworthy in 1974. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 115 107-108./Jarvis, K., 1994. Excavations at Hamworthy in 1974. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society 115 101-109./Hathaway, S. J. E., 2005. Poole Harbour: a review of early and more recent archaeological investigations with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British salt production. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 127 53-57.

## 233 The Foundry, Poole

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400730	90360	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

The main evidence for salt production on this site was the presence of briquetage (appearing to mostly represent containers) and a ditch which was v-shaped at the sides and the u-shaped at the base. This function of this ditch was interpreted as a possible linear hearth, as seen used in areas of France. However there was no burning in-situ to suggest this. The original location of this ditch suggests that it more likely ran from the sea inland providing saltwater to the site. The lack of briquetage supports in and around the ditch would also support this view, other associated features may just have not existed within the excavated area and are still yet to be found. The briquetage was in general very worn and mostly undiagnostic, however it did mostly appear to belong to sub-rectangular containers (known locally as the Hobarrow Type) which is more usually associated with brine evaporation. The site is about 128m from the site in West Quay Road (Site 123) which had two well preserved hearths and ditches which probably enclosed the site as well as holding water/feeding water to the site. This site could be similar in nature.

### Reference

Lyne, M. A. B., 1994. The Briquetage, Roman Pottery and Saxon Pottery. In: Watkins, D. The Foundry: Excavations on Poole Waterfront 1986/7. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, Monograph 14, 51-52/Watkins, D., 1994. The Foundry: Excavations on Poole Waterfront 1986/7. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, Monograph 14/Hathaway, S. J. E., 2004. A Study of the salt production in Poole Harbour, Dorset, England from 700BC-AD450. Unpublished Bsc Dissertation. School of Conservation Sciences: Bournemouth University./Hathaway, S. J. E., 2005. Poole Harbour: a review of early and more recent archaeological investigations with evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British salt production. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 127 53-57.

## 234 2-4 New Quay Road, Hamworthy (MWX980)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400455	90185	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was found during the machine excavation of foundations ditches for a new building. Briquetage was located although little details were recorded, other than that the sherds were about 20-60mm thick usually with a surface on one side only and heavily sand-tempered. These could represent clay slabs or the sides of containers. A probable fire-bar was also found. The material was found to be comparable to the briquetage found at the Upton Park Site (Site 218) which is about 266m away on the same side of Holes Bay. Two features were also present on the site, a pit 0.9m deep and 1.2m wide and a red fired clay layer which was 0.7m long and 0.1m thick with soot/charcoal on the upper surface. The second feature rested on the gravel and was interpreted as a possible hearth for producing salt. If the pit contained clay then it likely supplied clay to the this hearth while it was being used as seen on other sites in this area, however this is not known. The red fired clay layer could represent an open hearth, most likely used for drying salt. The fire-bar (presumably there were others nearby also) could have been used upright with others within the fired clay layer to hold containers. Or alternatively it could be associated with a nearby enclosed hearth (to heat brine) which was not within the excavated area.

### Reference

Jarvis, K., 1986. Coastal Sites and Observations at Hamworthy. 2-4 New Quay Road, Hamworthy (SZ0045590185). Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 107 159.

## 236 Settlement in Quarry Field, south of Compact Farm, Worth Matravers

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
397500	77800	Dorset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Briquetage was found in small quantity (321g) on this site in Phases 2 (Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British) and 4 (Late Roman). All were of the coarse, gritty 'Hobarrow Bay' type fabric. A few very fragmentary featured sherds were present; the rims and the one base were described as being paralalled with those found during the Wytch Farm Project as well as other sites in the general vicinity. The amount of briquetage was interpreted as being too small to suggest that the site was producing salt. However it seems likely, that the containers represent vessels used transporting/storing salt from the coastal sites in Purbeck.

### Reference

Graham, A., Hinton, D. A., et al., 2002. The excavation of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in Quarry Field, south of Compact Farm, Worth Matravers, Dorset. In: Hinton, D. A. (ed.) Purbeck Papers. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 1-83

## 237 An undated site opposite Pergins Island (MDO6872)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
399945	92875	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was the result of a salvage excavation during the observation of the 'Turlin Moor-Poole pipeline. An area of 'daub' was observed up to 0.3m thick in places. The layer was estimated to have extended for at least 8m and was underneath a layer of topsoil 0.7m thick, which was taken to indicate that the site was of some 'antiquity'. Finds included 2kg of 'mainly shapeless fragments' which were 30-50mm thick of a lightly porous clay which was organic tempered. Several had one smooth surface which has been seen on other sites to the south around the mouth of Holes Bay. It was unclear as to the exact nature of the clay material and whether it was briquetage, as briquetage in Poole Harbour is generally sandy tempered, however it seems likely that this is briquetage, although it is unclear why there is a change of temper. Given the briquetage, it is likely that the thick layer of daub represents a layer of crushed and fragmented briquetage. A series of ditches were also observed to the west of the site (about 60-100m in distance) which could have been of antiquity or more recent field drains. An area of reddened clay was also found near the site which could have represented an open hearth, however the details are unknown. Although caution is needed for the overall interpretation of this site due to its fragmentary nature, it is likely that based upon the description of the daub layer and clay fragments, that the site is of similar date to other sites based around the edges of Holes Bay which range from Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British in date. It could be speculated that the presence of ditches, and a possible open hearth, suggests another salt production site on the edge of Holes Bay with evidence for water management and at least the drying of salt, if not the heating of brine.

#### Reference

Jarvis, K., 1986. Coastal Sites and Observations at Hamworthy. An undated site opposite Pergins Island. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 107 159.

### 238 Pilkington Tiles Factory

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400383/ 400150	90402/ 90230	Dorset	South- West	Actual Site

#### Summary

Excavations in 1979 (a single machine excavated trench), revealed a grey green silt layer 0.2m thick containing small fragments of briquetage. This sealed a small roughly circular hearth 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep (more details unknown) which was described as of uncertain function. Given the associated briquetage, it is possible that this feature could have represented a hearth used for salt production. However given the obviously extensive area covered by briquetage finds on this side of Hamworthy Peninsula, it seems a little small to have carried out this function, unless of course many small hearths were used instead of fewer larger hearths (as observed in the salt production site at Lydd Quarry, Kent (Site ). This site was about 100m south-east of Site 232, along the edge of Holes Bay.

#### Reference

Jarvis, K., 1980. Dorset Archaeology in 1979. Poole. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 101 139.

### 239 Land at St Georges, Worle, North Somerset Levels (42612-MNS4913/46412-MNS8135/47397-MNS8816)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
337080/ 337480/ 337400	162960/ 162960/ 163120	North Somerset	South- West	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site was excavated by Cotswold Archaeology between 2001-2004 as part of a PPG16 archaeological evaluation. The evaluation consisted of a series of large trenches, ahead of a large housing development on land at St Georges, Worle, North Somerset. The trenches were divided into different areas and it is Areas B and C that contained the evidence for salt production and general domestic activity. The results of subsequent geophysical survey were also summarised.

The site is located 8km east of the Severn foreshore and within the North Somerset Levels. The canalised River Banwell was nearby to the north-east of the site.

Due to issues with the archaeological planning condition at the time, there was no provision for the developer to fund an archaeological report of the site and as a result a client report (grey literature) was never produced. However some years later in 2009, a journal article was written which summarises the archaeology found at this site, focusing upon the salt production activity.

Before this article was published, a visit was made to Cotswold Archaeology in 2008 and some of the large briquetage supports were located and photographs were taken at the time and are subsequently provided here.

As with the mound sites in the Central Somerset Levels, these sites were also covered with substantial levels of alluvium caused by flooding and marine transgression during the time the site was used and after. The main period of activity appears to be in the Early Romano-British period when the environment would have been an intertidal marsh with a series of creeks/inlets much the same as the Central Somerset Levels. However there was also evidence for Late Iron Age salt production and possible evidence for Later Romano-British salt production suggesting in total; three possible periods of activity. However pottery evidence for Later Roman (2nd – 3rd centuries A.D.) activity was slight in comparison to the earlier pottery assemblages.

The article suggests that there was an intensification of salt production in the 1st Century A.D. Which is evidenced by 'new technology' consisting of very large unique faceted briquetage supports. Evidence for associated features was limited due to the restricted nature of the archaeological evaluation and it was thought at the time that much of the associated features for salt production were just outside the perimeters of the excavation area.

However a series of ditches that were likely water channels and marsh management in function were located and these often contained briquetage. Originally it was thought that the V-shaped ditches represented either some channels for saltwater or evidence for land reclamation. However environmental samples and AMS radiocarbon dates from charred seeds and glume bases combined with pottery suggested that the ditches were either pastoral related enclosure ditches contemporary with or slightly later than salt production (which the unit described as a 'Salt Industry'). The evidence also suggested that many of the ditches were later in date (possibly 2nd-3rd centuries A.D). It is considered here that it is entirely plausible that the ditches were used for a combination of enclosure, saltwater channelling and marsh management.

There were also areas of scorched or burnt earth which are very likely the remains of hearths, perhaps open hearths using direct heat. One hearth area was particularly interesting as it has evidence for an associated feature that could have represented a wind-break although this equally could have been an enclosure around a salt producing area to clear debris into.

The briquetage was split between a few smaller Iron Age type forms (small pedestals and rods) and a larger quantity of Romano-British forms. It was thought that the larger forms represented a clear technological difference from the Later Iron Age forms and were suggestive of a much larger scale of salt production over the 1st century A.D

It was thought that the Later Romano-British activity represented a general occupation period.

In summary this site potentially represents a significant move from smaller individual salt producing sites in the central Somerset Levels to a centralised larger scale site and it is possible that this site was producing salt for the Roman Military.

At the time of this research a further area west to this site was being excavated which had evidence for large amount of briquetage debris and associated features clearly showing that this area of the North Somerset Levels was a key focus for salt production. Further archaeological investigation and research will no doubt confirm this.

## Reference

HER Record: 'Article in Monograph:2002 CAA'/Cotswold Archaeology 2005. Land East of The Hedges, St George's, Worle, North Somerset. Archaeological Evaluation., Unpublished 04201/Cox, S. & Holbrook, N. 2009. First Century AD Salt Making at St Georges, Worle, North Somerset Levels: Summary Report on Archaeological Investigations 2001-2004. Archaeology of the Severn Estuary, 20, 99-121.

## 240 45 Blandford Road, Hamworthy

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
400280	90230	Dorset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

An excavation 8x2m in size revealed the end of a ditch aligned NW/SE terminating 1.6m from the eastern baulk. The ditch was 0.65m wide and cut 0.5m into the natural sand, the form of the feature is not recorded. The ditch contained 0.55kg of pottery (mostly Black Burnished Wares dating to the 2nd/3rd centuries A.D). Several fragments of briquetage (form unknown) were also found within the ditch. It was suggested that this feature was probably associated with the Romano-British settlement at Hamworthy. Later, excavations 121m to the west at Shapwick Road (Site 213) revealed an extensive well preserved Early Romano-British salt production site with a complex of many ditches, some of which, probably supplied or held seawater, it is possible that this ditch formed a part of this complex. Earlier excavations some 150 m to east also revealed evidence for salt production.

### Reference

Collins, K. W. 1990. Dorset Archaeology in 1989. Observations at Hamworthy 1989. 45 Blandford Road, Hamworthy. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 111 106.

## 241 South of Old Oyster Beds (SU70SW 25) (23535)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471600	103100	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A few pieces of worn briquetage were found scattered along the beach around this location. Recorded as Iron Age or Romano-British by Langstone Harbour Project

### Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 242 Iron Age saltworks, Creek Field/Pycroft Brickworks, Langstone Harbour (SU70SW 30) (23546)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471800	103550	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

This site was found during brickearth digging in Mr. Pycroft's brick works, 1966. Further excavations were undertaken by Richard Bradley on behalf of Mrs M. Rule who retained the finds and archive.

Two U-shaped trenches both measuring approximately 20.10m in length. The ditches were set at right angles to each other and contained large quantities of Iron Age pottery, briquetage and burnt flint 'pot boilers'. Another linear gully measuring 11.30m long running was also found. It ran SW-NE and terminated in a circular feature which was 1.68m in diameter and up to 0.55 deep and filled almost entirely with burnt flints and a few pieces of charcoal. All of the pottery from this depression was of a similar type to straight sided saucepan pot from Trundle.

If containing burnt debris, it is possible that the ditches were used at some point as an enclosed salt producing hearth. The linear gully is more definite evidence for water management associated with salt production, the gully is likely to be a feeder channel which ended in a water storage or water evaporation tank.

The site is now about 200m from the coastline however this area of Langstone Harbour appears to be a silted spit and it is likely that the features were originally much closer to the coast.

## Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 243 Saltern, Portsmouth (24548/24547)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
463940	105420	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

A roughly rectangular feature described as a working floor approximately 4.9m by 3m was exposed just below the high water mark. The floor was described as a layer of alluvium with areas of burnt clay and calcined flints as well as large quantities of Iron Age pottery and possible briquetage. No structures of any kind were found.

It is likely that this feature represents the remains of an open hearth, similar to those found at the salt production site at Hook, Warsash (Site 11). The site currently lays c.700m from the coastline, however this area of marina has been built up since and the site was originally much closer to the original coastline.

## Reference

HER Record

## 244 Saltern, Havant (33664)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471500	104900	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

Evidence of an Iron Age or Romano-British salt production site was noted at this location on the Historic Environment Record. No other details were available. The site is about 100m from the modern coastline.

## Reference

**245 A27, near Brockenhampton (SU70NW 76), (23940)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
470120	105750	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

**Summary**

The stripping and reclamation of an area of Storehouse Lake in 1971 revealed several small hearth areas on the shingle of the old shoreline. Finds included flint flakes and Iron Age pottery sherds (the majority of the pottery is now in Portsmouth City Museum Acc Nos 1971/29/48). The density of the scatter, the small hearths and the location of the site on the original shoreline (before reclamation) was particularly noted as possibly indicating a salt production site.

**Reference**

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

**246 South of Old Oyster Beds (SU70SW 23)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471520	103210	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

**Summary**

Iron Age & Romano-British sherds, along with some fragments of briquetage and pot boilers were seen in an exposed section on a point of land at the start of a hard in 1969, NW of the former North Hayling railway station. The site is about 25m from the current modern coastline at the edge of an area of reclaimed land

**Reference**

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

**247 South of Old Oyster Beds/Iron Age finds from Hayling Island (SU70SW 79)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
471660	103260	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

**Summary**

Iron Age pottery sherds and briquetage (derived from a new channel) were found in 1967 and were kept by Richard Bradley. The site is currently about 150m from the modern coastline and is in the general vicinity of other areas of salt production activity (about 140m from Site 246 and c.300m from Site 242).

**Reference**

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 248 NW corner Langstone Harbour (SU60SE 39)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
468400	103500	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Nine abraded sherds of 1st/2nd-century Roman pottery were found c.1966 by B Hooper-as well as finds of briquetage and flint tools. The site was reported as not readily accessible in 1969. Location and condition of finds were not known when checked in 1986 (OS card no SU60SE 3).

### Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 249 North Binness Island

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
446940	104510	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Briquetage (including fire-bars), Roman pottery and burnt flint were found on the foreshore and stratified in the cliff section at Binness Bay by several individuals.

### Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

## 250 Drainage work on the inned marsh, Stoke marsh

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
584500	176500	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Roman pottery and briquetage was exposed by drainage work on the inned marsh in the 1970's.

### Reference

Miles, A. 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: A Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 26-31

## 251 North Binness Island (SU60SE 57) (19155)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
469350	104650	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Fragments of briquetage, including some abraded fragments of evaporating containers and

supports (described as struts) were recovered from North Binness Island, Langstone Harbour in 1969. The finds were retained by Mr Barry Hooper.

#### Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

### **252 Briquetage from South of Farlington Marshes (SU60SE 20) (19411)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
467800	104300	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Abraded Romano-British pottery (1st-2nd century wares) and briquetage, along with some Mesolithic flints, were found on a normally inaccessible mudbank in 1965, finds were kept by Mr B Hooper.

#### Reference

Allen, M. J. 2000. Our Changing Coast: a survey of the intertidal archaeology of Langstone Harbour, Hampshire. York: Council for British Archaeology Research Project 124.

### **255 Briquetage, West of Farlington Marshes (SU60SE 38) (19437)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
467888	104195	Hampshire	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Seventeen fragments of briquetage were recovered from a small island west of the Farlington Marshes. The site was visited by Mr J C Draper and Mr Barri Hooper in the 1960's, both retained their finds.

#### Reference

HER Record

### **260 Iron Age site at Paulsgrove (SU70SW 26 E) (23540)**

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
463920	105580	Hampshire	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site was exposed by tidal erosion and has since been removed. It lay just below the tidal margin on the tip of a small tongue of reclaimed saltings which was made up of a thin layer of alluvium mixed with local traces of red burnt clay. Large numbers of calcined flints were found within it, together with a great quantity of pottery (reported as Iron Age in this case). There was no evidence of any associated features. Fragments of briquetage among this material suggested salt production was taking place either on or near the site.

In general there appears to be some debate about the date of this site (based upon pottery typology), with an Iron Age date originally suggested by the excavators, and then a 3rd/4th century date suggested slightly later by Barry Cunliffe.

## Reference

Bradley, R. 1975. Salt and Settlement in the Hampshire-Sussex borderland. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry. Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974 Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 20-25/Bradley, R. & Hooper, B. 1975. Recent discoveries from Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours: Mesolithic to Iron Age. Proceedings of Hampshire Field Club and Archaeology Society, 30 17-27.

## 261 Hengistbury Head

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
417030/ 417270	90925/ 90990	Dorset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary



**Above: Bay at Hengistbury Head where most of the briquetage was found during excavations at Site 261 B (Author: 2007)**

Hengistbury Head has been the subject of large scale excavations, revealing an extensive Iron Age and Romano-British site. Evidence for salt production was originally reported due to the briquetage found on the site. Containers and supports were noted on the site. The containers appeared to mainly represent flat bottomed trough or bucket like forms, which were most likely used for heating brine. There few container fragments attributable to the narrower rounded vessels that are often cut across the top edge and most likely used for drying/storing/transporting salt. Poole did make an important point in that if the sides of the common flat bottomed troughs were found alone, they may be interpreted as belonging to the narrow round type. Five supports were found in total, including a complete square sectioned fire-bar and the common 'cigar' shaped pedestal as seen in abundance within nearby Poole Harbour. Poole also commented that it was difficult at times to know whether the supports were for pottery or salt production. Given that they were found with briquetage containers, it is likely that the supports were used for salt production. No associated features were found, but the presence of supports and flat bottomed containers suggests that salt was being made somewhere on the site.

Interestingly, during a site walkover visit, no briquetage was found scattered anywhere around the shore, as is so often evident when a site has been exploiting salt on a coastal location.

## Reference

Poole, C. 1987. Salt working. In: Cunliffe, B. (ed.) Hengistbury Head, Dorset: Volume 1: The Prehistoric and Roman Settlement, 3500BC-AD500. Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, 178-180

Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes
04/07	Nothing visible around the excavation site on land which was overgrown.	A walkover was carried out over the bay and no fragments of briquetage (often found in association with coastal salt-production sites) were observed on the shore or intertidal area.

## 262 Debris mound, Charnel

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
389860	78930	Dorset	South- West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary



One of two debris mounds in on the cliff edge in the Charnel area. This mound mainly consisted of unburnt and burnt shale (suggesting shale working and the shale waste used as fuel) and several fragments of 'pebbly' briquetage, as seen in the debris mound nearby at Hobarrow Bay (Site 214). A concrete box was constructed upon this mound and could still be seen in the 1970's. A recent visit revealed no evidence for a pill-box and only a small part of the mound remains on the cliff edge. Interestingly there was a fresh water stream running past for these mounds for many years until recently when the area was drained for agricultural use, there is a possibility that these mound sites were exploiting a freshwater river also, perhaps to cleanse salt.

**View of the two mounds at Charnel facing towards Kimmeridge (Site 262 to the right and Site 306 to the left) (Author: 2009)**

## Reference

Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel. P.91/RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 613/Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) *SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974*. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20

## Site Visit Date

## State of Site

## General Field Notes

02/01/09

Covered in thick vegetation with evidence for rabbit burrows within it.

The mound was still visible but much of it had disappeared over the cliff.

## 263 Godlingston Heath

### Easting

### Northing

### County

### Region

### Site Type

401470

82120

Dorset

South-  
West

Briquetage  
Findspot

## Summary

General Romano-British occupation debris (2nd-3rd centuries) including briquetage fragments has been found in this site which used to be a sand and gravel pit about 90m above sea level. The site is at least 2 1/2 km from the coast. Nearby rabbit burrows have also produced briquetage fragments. The briquetage consisted of short hand-squeezed pedestals with flat and notched ends as well as fragments of thin-walled rounded containers, very similar to other sites around the south side of Poole Harbour's coastal edge. One particular large rounded fragment was about 5cm thick and was thought to have been part of an oven or kiln lining. If so this suggests probable salt evaporation hearths nearby. Due to the location it has been speculated that the site may represent a site used in a 'secondary process' for producing salt, such as drying and/or washing the salt of impurities. This idea is supported by the presence of thin-walled containers which are ideal for drying salt.

## Reference

Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the

County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 609/Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20

## 264 Roman pottery or salt mound near Chilton Burtle (12851)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338650	144220	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A mound recorded on Bullieds map as Site XXXVI.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
78	Mound or site	N/A	XXXVII	

## 265 Roman salt mound, E of Woolavington Bridge, East Huntspill (12872)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335940	143310	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A mound with fragments of pottery associated.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
117	Mound, pot	Not noted		

## 266 Roman salt making mound, East of Gold Corner, East Huntspill (12853)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
337260	143230	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

## Summary

A mound amongst the many known mounds in this area.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
76	Mound or site		LI	

## 268 Roman and later pottery finds, Fairford Road, Highbridge (10971)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
332040/ 330800	147840/ 147840	Somerset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

Briquetage was observed in the spoil heap from nearby builder's trenches on the south side of Fairford Road (plot numbers 488 and 489 on the 1841 tithe map).

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1  
Detailed records - Nash, S 1975 "Notes concerning two medieval sites..." (ms SMR file 10971)  
2 Detailed records - Nash's 1962 site 44 (not in (SCC Planning Department))  
3 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1978 ST34NW7 (SCC Planning Department)

## 269 Roman pottery finds, area of Coronation Road, Highbridge (10973)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331800	147600	Somerset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

Romano-British pottery sherds and briquetage were found in spoil from water channels on plot no 469 on the 1841 tithe map also called "Saunders Acre".

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
135	Briquetage			

## 270 Roman pottery find, King Alfred's School, Burnham (10967)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331100	148300	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A system of trenches were excavated to drain the new King Alfred's school playing field. The trenches revealed Romano-British material at a depth of 0.60-75cm. Lias blocks were seen at several locations in the field and there was also a concentration of Romano-British material near the gate to Worston Road. The area which showed the greatest concentration lay in a shallow depression. Many of the blocks of excavated soil had a 25cm thickness of Romano-British material, mostly of briquetage. In 1972 a sewer trench was laid along the west side of the field but no in-situ deposits were seen. The field was plot 380 on the tithe map.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1 Detailed records - Nash's 1967 site 89 2 Description - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division record card ST34NW14 (1978): in HER files

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
136	10 inches of briquetage			

## 271 Burnt clay finds, Tadham Moor(12096)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
340790	144380	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Small fragments of red/orange burnt clay were found in molehills on some mounds at this location. The fragments were discarded.

### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1 Detailed records - Somerset Levels Project finds sheet 77.7

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
141	Burnt clay fragments			

## 272 Lake settlement site, Alstone (10918) (SAM 380/10504)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331300	146800	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Iron Age and Romano-British occupation was evidence on this site, including pottery and animal bones. It is unclear whether briquetage was present on the site but there are many references to 'burnt daub' in general and this can often turn out to be briquetage in many cases. Grove records briquetage being present in her site index.

#### Reference

- 1 Mention - Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society 1958-9 vol. 103, 17
- 2 Mention - Burnham-on-Sea Archaeological and Natural History Society Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society (1960) vol. 104, 16
- 3 Excavation report - Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society Miles, H and Miles, T.J 1969 "Alstone, West Huntspill" vol. 113, 44-53
- 4 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1969 ST34NW8 (SCC Planning Department)
- 5 Aerial photographs - LHL CPE.UK.1924 1012-13 January 1947
- 6 Detailed records - SMR file 10918
- 7 Detailed records - HBMC Field Monument Wardens report (SCC Planning Department)
- 8 Detailed records - Nash's 1959 site 101 (SMR file 10918)
- 9 Correspondence - HBMC (English Heritage) to SCED 11.06.91
- 10 Detailed records - Nash's 1963 site 109
- 11 Survey report - McDonnell, R. "Alston, West Huntspill" unpublished report (1991) in HER files
- 12 Site visit report - Graham, A. Field Monument Warden's report (1/12/1998)
- 13 Personal communication - Matthew Nicholas (27/5/2003)
- 14 Personal communication - Talya Bagwell, Somerset Historic Environment Record (2/11/2005)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
142	Briquetage			

### 273 Huntspill Mill and pottery finds, Huntspill (10919)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331100	145600	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Coarse Romano-British pottery including Samian Ware was found by Huntspill Mill and Huntspill Court by Nash, mostly in spoil, at Mill Close.

#### Reference

- 1 Map - Ordnance Survey 6" 1962 ST34NW (SCC Planning Department)
- 2 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1964 ST34NW7 (not in (SCC Planning Department))
- 3 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1966 ST34NW13 (SCC Planning Department)
- 4 Detailed records - Nash's 1958 and 1962-3 site 102 (not in (SCC Planning Department))/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
143	Briquetage			

## 274 Multi-period pottery finds, N of Greenwood Farm, West Huntspill (10159)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331200	146100	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Romano-British, medieval and post medieval pottery was found in 1962-3 during alterations at New House Farm (now called Mill Farm) at this location. Most was found in spoil from a deep sewer trench on plot no 755 on the OS 25" map and in the rhyne between plots 757 and 711, 758, 711, 756 and 757. Coarse Romano-British pottery was found on New House Farm. This material was later interpreted as briquetage by Grove.

### Reference

- 1 Detailed records - Nash's 1965 site 106 and 145
- 2 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1964 ST34NW7 (not in (SCC Planning Department))
- 3 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1964 ST34NW13 (SCC Planning Department)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
144	Briquetage			

## 275 Roman and later pottery finds, Greenwood Farm West Huntspill (10160)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331000	145800	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

Romano-British pottery was found in an orchard north of Church Lane, some of the sherds were interpreted as briquetage by Grove.

### Reference

- 1 Detailed records - Nash's 1959 site 122 (not in (SCC Planning Department)))/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
145/146	Briquetage			

## 276 Roman settlement, Coombe (10947)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335820	141320	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

This site represents a Romano-British occupation debris (c.1st-2nd century A.D.). Finds of pottery and building material were made, as well as abundant 'fired clay', some of which could have represented fragmented briquetage. Grove reports briquetage from this site in her site index.

## Reference

- Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1
- Mention - Stradling, W. The Priory of Chilton Polden (1839), 12
- 2 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1973 ST34SE3 (SCC Planning Department)
- 3 Mention - Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society 1902 vol. 48(1), 85
- 4 Mention - Victoria County History of Somerset 1906 vol. 1, 369
- 5 Aerial photographs - RAF CPE.UK.1924.4021
- 6 Description - Taylor, RF "A Romano-British site at Woolavington" Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society 111 (1967), 67
- 7 Mention - Leech, R 1977 "Romano-British settlement..." (PhD)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
148	Briquetage/ settlement			

## 277 Roman occupation, East of Batch, Lympsham (10721)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
333400	155400	Somerset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

Fourteen pottery sherds were noted during drainage works, 10 of mid-late Roman grey wares, 3 black wares, plus one piece of reddened briquetage were found. Stone and briquetage was also seen at the north-west corner of the field.

## Reference

- 1 Personal communication - Bedford, D SLP 18.03.83
- 2 Detailed records - SMR file 10721 (Nothing there 03.91)
- 3 Mention - Leech, R 1977 "Romano-British settlement..." (PhD)/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
149	Briquetage			

## 278 Roman and later finds, Pawlett Level, Pawlett (10976)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
330400	144000	Somerset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

Frequent scatters of Romano-British pottery has been found in this general area. Grove records briquetage as being present in her site index.

## Reference

Detailed records - Nash's 1959 site 401 in HER files/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
150	Briquetage			

## 279 Roman pottery finds, Fifteen Acre Copse, Shapwick (11791)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
343500/ 343710/ 343400	138200/ 138220/ 138300	Somerset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

Romano-British potsherds have been found at these locations, along with fragments of red burnt clay (interpreted by Grove as briquetage).

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/Detailed records - Somerset Levels Project finds sheet 128

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
153	Burnt clay frags			

## 280 Roman and medieval finds, S of Bridge Farm, Burnham (10961)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
332430	147790	Somerset	South- West	Mound Associated Briquetage

## Summary

Investigations by the Burnham Archaeological Society at a clay pit near Bristol Bridge revealed Romano-British pottery and Lezoux terra sigillata stamped "DOE CCVS" beneath the marine transgression clay. The Roman level, 3-4m below surface had a series of possible drainage ditches at intervals of 13-15m. Grove records briquetage being present at this location.

## Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1964 ST34NW9 (SCC Planning Department)

2 Mention - Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society 1958-9 vol. 103, 17

3 Detailed records - Nash's 1957 site 34 (not in (SCC Planning Department))

4 Personal communication - Dennison, E Somerset County Council 03.11.87

5 Detailed records - Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1978 ST34NW7 (SCC Planning Department)/

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
129	Briqueatage in ditches, buried mound			

### 281 Roman pottery finds, River Brue, Burnham (10956)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331500/ 331800	147200/ 147100	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Romano-British pottery was recovered from the south bank of the River Brue in the spoil from periodic dredging near the cattle market. The source of this material is probably a short distance upstream. Grove recorded some of this material as being briquetage. Site 188 sites near the River Brue 1500-1800m upstream, and could be a possible contender for the briquetage and pottery. However briquetage is generally quite heavy in nature and it is unclear whether it could travel that distance by water, alternatively, there could be an unknown site nearer to Site 281.

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished/1 Detailed records - Nash's 1957-1964 site 103 (not in (SCC Planning Department))

#### Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
130/131	Briquetage			

### 282 Redeposited briquetage, Huntspill (nr Woolavington Bridge)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
334600	143610	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Re-deposited briquetage fragments were found within 0.15m of the ground surface at this location (noted by Grove). The nearest other site is Site 110, about 25m to the east, which is a mound containing briquetage and pottery.).

#### Reference

Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
123	Redeposited briquetage fragments within 0.15m of the ground surface			

## 283 Roman occupation, Worston Rhyne, Burnham and Highbridge

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
331897	147960	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

### Summary

A Romano-British coarseware sherd was found within a shallow ditch near Worston Rhyne on the north side of Plot 428 on the 1841 tithe map. Romano-British pottery and dressed lias blocks were also found c.0.7m deep over a large area in Plots 429 and 430 of the 1841 tithe map. Within the area two possible mounds were reported (associated with either pottery or salt production), both c.1.2m below the surface however these are not recorded as separate sites within the HER record and the grid reference for both sites is unknown. The site is currently about 1780m from the modern coastline and is part of a series of sites that form a probable earlier original line of an estuary (Sites 268, 270, 189, 268, 190, 269 and 281)

### Reference

Nash, S.G.1973. A Deep Water Inlet at Highbridge a precis of a paper. Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, 117 97-101./1. Detailed records-Nash's 1957 site 60 (not in SCPD) 2. Detailed records-Nash's 1972 site 99P (not in SCPD) 3. Detailed records-Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division 1975 ST34NW14 SCPD/Grove, J. C. 1996. The Preservation of Romano-British Salt Production in Somerset. A Management Study for Unit 4. MA Landscape Archaeology, Bristol University Unpublished (PRN 10469)

## Somerset Indexes

Grove Index	Grove Record Summary	Grove Site Condition	Bullied Index	Leech Index
139/ 140	Two possible pottery mounds (separated out now, only one recorded here)			

## 284 M5 excavations. East Brent, pottery and briquetage debris

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
335711	150715	Somerset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This record represents a number of sites found whilst the M5 was being constructed (individual grid references unknown). The sites contained general Roman pottery and briquetage debris.

### Reference

Leech, R. H. 1981. The Somerset Levels in the Romano-British Period. In: Rowley, R. T. (ed.) The Evolution of Marshland Landscapes. Papers presented to a conference on Marshland Landscapes December 1979.Oxford: Oxford University Department for External Studies, 20-51 (moat information taken from Figure 2, page 22)

## 285 Site at Newchurch (1992/82)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
603500	131100	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This site was found during a fieldwalking survey in the Romney Marsh area in 1992. It was recognised by the briquetage scatter. However no Iron Age or Roman pottery was found in association. It is likely that the site was early Roman in date, due to the presence of other salt production sites in the general area dating to this period. The briquetage was not quantified or described.

### Reference

Reeves, A. 1992. Romney Marsh: The Fieldwalking Evidence, Unpublished

## 286 Site at Newchurch (1992/82)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
603700	131400	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This site was found during a fieldwalking survey in the Romney Marsh area in 1992. It was recognised by the briquetage scatter. However no Iron Age or Roman pottery was found in association. It is likely that the site was early Roman in date, due to the presence of other salt production sites in the general area dating to this period. The briquetage was not quantified or described.

### Reference

Reeves, A. 1992. Romney Marsh: The Fieldwalking Evidence, Unpublished

## 287 Site at Bilsington (1992/82)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
603900	131900	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This site was found during a fieldwalking survey in the Romney Marsh area in 1992. It was recognised by the briquetage scatter. However no Iron Age or Roman pottery was found in association. It is likely that the site was early Roman in date, due to the presence of other salt production sites in the general area dating to this period. The briquetage was not quantified or described.

### Reference

Reeves, A. 1992. Romney Marsh: The Fieldwalking Evidence, Unpublished

## 288 Snaves (1992/82)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
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603000/ 602800	129900/ 129900	Kent	South- East	Briquetage Findspot
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### Summary

This site was found during a fieldwalking survey in the Romney Marsh area in 1992. It was recognised by the briquetage scatter. Roman pottery was found in association. The briquetage was not quantified or described.

### Reference

Reeves, A. 1992. Romney Marsh: The Fieldwalking Evidence, Unpublished

## 289 Romano-British pottery and briquetage, Kingsnorth Power Station (TQ 87 SW 10/KE3273)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
580900	171800	Kent	South- East	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

A Romano-British site with briquetage and pottery was noted before it was destroyed by contractors making a jetty for Kingsnorth Power Station. No visible remains were at this location in 2004.

### Reference

Wessex Archaeology 2005. North Kent Coast Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. Phase II: Field Assessment Year One Report, Wessex Archaeology Unpublished

## 290 Turlin Moor (MDO6794)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
397800	91600	Dorset	South- West	Actual Site

### Summary

Occupation debris was found in 1963 in a housing estate in the north part of the Hamworthy peninsula. The material was found within drainage trenches and comprised Samian Ware as well as general Romano-British sherds, and some fragments resembling briquetage. The site is currently about 200m from the modern coastline and sits on its own within the Harbour complex of sites. Most of the other sites are further to the east around the Holes Bay area. If the site is associated with salt production then it is likely that there are other sites around the area of Lytchett Bay yet to be found.

### Reference

HER Record

## 292 Middlemere Marsh Iron Age features and Briquetage Scatter (MWX3126)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
397750	86650	Dorset	South- West	Actual Site

### Summary

Trial pits (28, 30, 32 and 34) revealed Late Iron Age features and finds including a waterlogged ditch which was located on the edge of Middlebere Marsh. Because of the higher water levels the ditch could only be part-excavated, but large amounts of pottery and briquetage were noted. The location of the ditch could suggest a feeder channel to supply salt water to the site, however more details about the ditch are unknown (such as form and alignment).

#### Reference

HER

## 293 Arne Heath

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
395700/ 395740	87200/ 87230	Dorset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

A few locally made surface-finds recorded as 'cylinders and coarsely made pottery' were made (likely representing briquetage). The associated pottery dated from the 1st/2nd century A.D to the 3rd/4th century A.D.

#### Reference

Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI*. Brugge: De Tempel

## 294 Banwell Moor

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
338935	161618	North Somerset	South- West	Actual Site

#### Summary

Excavations (Trench II) revealed evidence for buried land surfaces under the alluvium, with a Late Iron Salt production site evident along with a later Romano-British drainage ditch system.

The salt production site was marked by darkened alluvium and occasional fragments of stone, burnt clay, and charcoal. The only feature was a shallow depression (F281) filled with layers of Late Iron Age pottery, slightly burnt clay, 'oven fragments', briquetage, charcoal and ashy debris resulting from salt production (Layers 259/279). Around 7m to the south there was a second dump of burnt material (240/247) associated with a spread of rubble (250) which was cut by one of the later Roman drainage ditches (F208). Environmental evidence pointed to a high saltmarsh environment. The briquetage included amorphous lumps of baked clay, as well as chaff tempered (with occasional sand) briquetage pedestals, wedges and probable hearth/oven lining. Most of the briquetage was unidentifiable. However the pedestals appeared to have been substantial (at least 20cm in diameter). The most substantial fragment was 13cm thick with two smoothed surfaces which interpreted as probable fragmented hearth lining/oven wall. Most of the briquetage comprised very small fragments of a medium fired, very pale grey-brown fabric, with frequent-to-abundant chaff tempering, and very occasional grains of sand. None of the fragments were sufficiently large to say whether they were from vessels, pedestals, or tanks.

Although no heating structure was observed, based upon the briquetage it was speculated that an oven or 'kiln-like' structure had been used near this site.

Based upon the description of the pedestals being c.20cm thick in diameter, this site more comparable to the other salt production site in North Somerset at St Georges (Site ), which also had thick large pedestals (although was Roman in date). These are markedly different to the Romano-British salt production sites in the central Somerset Levels as these sites consistently use narrower fire-bars. Given that the site is Late Iron Age it is interesting as it could represent a transition site using larger pedestals before the St George site began. It is significant that the site at St Georges used pedestals and not fire-bars as in the central Somerset Levels and this

could represent a separate technique and deliberate technological choice to those sites operating to the south. The site is about 2000m from Site 239 (the nearest site) and c.6000m from the modern coastline.

### Reference

Rippon, S. 2000. The Romano-British Exploitation of Coastal Wetlands: Survey and Excavation on the North Somerset Levels, 1993-7. *Britannia*, 31 69-200.

## 295 Sandy Ditch Field, nr Burtle

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
339309	144373	Somerset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary



Test Pit 2 at Site 295 (Author: 2008)

This site was discovered during the PhD fieldwork in 2008. The site consists of a previously unknown low briquetage debris mound and was located using gradiometer geophysical survey. The mound was subsequently test-pitted, revealing a low compact briquetage debris mound which lay over peat. No definite features other than the mound were located during fieldwork, but are likely to lay nearby to this site. The site most likely dates to the 2nd or 3rd century A.D. based on the general chronology for these mounds within the levels and the pottery found on the site. This site shows that it is highly likely that other currently unknown sites exist within the Central Somerset Levels that have been hidden from view due to ploughing and general land change.

### Reference

See Volume 1 of this Thesis (Chapter 6.0)

## 296 Ebber Rocks (10985)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
178030	16650	Cornwall	South-West	Actual Site

### Summary



Box of unprocessed briquetage from Site 296 at Cornwall Historic Environment Record (Author: 2008)

A quantity of flint flakes and a quantity of material described as 'thick pottery, possibly briquetage' was found on the cliff above Ebber Rocks. The artefacts were found on a platform. Small holes were dug into the platform up to 1m deep and each hole revealed pottery. The platform is possibly a salt working site. The artefacts are now at the RIC (h1, b1). It can be confirmed that the material is briquetage (visually inspected in 2008). Some of the fragments had the impression of wood on one side, most likely resulting from the use of wood as a hard surface while the briquetage was made. It was noted that the material was identical to that found by David Peacock at the salt making site at Trebarveth. Four small trenches excavated by Hunt in 2000 produced large quantities of pottery (briquetage) but no evidence of any structures were found (possibly as a result of coastal erosion). This site was in the process of being published when the site was entered into the database

## Reference

Hunt, M. 2008. (forthcoming) A second salt-panning site at Coverack, St Keverne. Cornish Archaeology

## 297 Porth Godrevy, Gwithian

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
158189	42613	Cornwall	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

### Summary

This site comprises an occupation area which includes a hut structure. Finds included Roman influenced pottery (but still made in the native tradition) and stone artefacts. Some of the pottery was later re-interpreted as briquetage (HER pers comm.) and this was is in the process of being published at data collection stage.

### Reference

Fowler, P. J. 1962. A Native Homestead of the Roman Period at Porth Godrevy, Gwithian. Cornish Archaeology, 1 17-60.

## 298 Chyvarloe, Gunwalloe (28156)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
164510	23950	Cornwall	South-West	Unknown

### Summary

Two stone ovens were uncovered and subsequently excavated in a stream after heavy rain in 1862. They were located under an old roadway which led south from Low Bar. The site was recorded as being of indeterminate date and of unknown use. It was noted that they were probable pottery kilns, however their coastal location did lead to speculation that they could have been associated with salt production. No definite briquetage or pottery wasters were found associated with the features. However they did contain fills of burnt peat or turf, which is known to have been used to produce salt elsewhere (including the Somerset Levels). It is not known whether the ovens originally had stokeholes at their fronts based upon this plan (perhaps they had been eroded), so it is difficult to speculate their function. In this instance they are recorded as possible salt producing ovens based on their location and peat used as fuel. The OS visited the site in 1972 and found no visible remains on the ground surface.

### Reference

Rogers, J. J. 1863. Appendix XIII. Notice of further Ancient Remains discovered at Carminow. Royal Institute of Cornwall (RRIC), 45, 80-83.

## 299 Slayhills Saltings

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
585687	170169	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

### Summary

This site was found and recorded by the Upchurch Archaeological Group. There appeared to be evidence for both pottery and salt production. There were three 'surface kilns' and three 'sunken permanent furnaces', it is unclear which were thought to be associated with salt production. The general presence of pottery wasters supported pottery production as an interpretation. Briquetage and kiln debris are described at the site, again it is unclear if there was a definite difference

between the two. All the briquetage/kiln debris was described as the pedestal and fire-bar type. There were also pits or natural ponds present which could have been part of water management for salt production, representing evaporation/storage tanks. Or equally the natural pond features could have represented clay storage or preparation areas for pottery production.

One explanation could be that this site represents a combined pottery and salt producing area; perhaps the surface kilns were in fact open hearths used in salt production, and the sunken kilns were pottery kilns. Or perhaps the site features were re-used as a salt production site after the primary use for pottery production. No plans, sections or photographs were available so it is difficult to interpret this site fully. This area in general contains many other salt production sites, many with irregular shaped enclosed hearths and it is also possible the sunken kilns were in fact enclosed hearths. Given the general location this site is recorded here as a salt production site, it seems more likely that most pottery production took place on the mainland.

Interestingly, this site was also associated with burials. This included two child burials and a cremation burial (both 1st century A.D.). It is not clear how close these burials were to the site, or indeed whether they were buried directly within it.

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 301 Near Kethole Reach, Burntwick Island (IJ/005)

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
585570	171535	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site was found and recorded by the Upchurch Archaeological Group. The site consisted of large deposits of briquetage, including 'slotted lumps', butchered animal bone within a ditch feature on the site. The ditch measured about 1m in width. Evidence of tipping could be seen in the ditch fills, two separate deposits of slotted lumps had been tipped in the same side of the ditch. Peat was also noted on the site and this would have made a good fuel for salt production. Given the coastal location of the ditch, it could have represented a feeder channel for seawater or a linear hearth.

#### Reference

Jackson, I. 1975. Briquetage from Upchurch. Kent Archaeological Review, 40 295-298./Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 302 Kimmeridge Bay (near site of former pier on east side), Isle of Purbeck

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
390800	78690	Dorset	South-West	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site consisted of a deposit at least 1.2m thick, which was made of unburnt shale, burnt shale (occurring at the same level slightly further south) fine grey soil, briquetage (including hand-squeezed pedestals and probable rectangular containers with bases nearly 3cm thick) and vesicular slag. The briquetage indicates that salt was made on or in the vicinity of this site; the site is significant in that it is the only site recorded for the Isle of Purbeck that sits on lower ground on the shore. The presence of thick containers suggested that brine evaporation was taking place. Although there were no features (such as hearths) noted, the 'vesicular slag'

observed on the site, could represent vitrified clay which can result from salt production, which has also been noted on salt production sites in the Somerset Levels. Salt can act as a flux which lowers the melting point of clay when it is heated. This could therefore infer the presence of hearths and as a result this sites is recorded as an Actual Site (rather than Briquetage Findspot).

#### Reference

Calkin, J. B., 1948. The Isle of Purbeck in the Iron Age. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 70 29-59/Nenquin, J. A. E. 1961. Salt, a study in economic prehistory. Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses VI. Brugge: De Tempel./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME.608-609

### 303 Cliffs above Worbarrow Bay, Isle of Purbeck

Eastings	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
386930/ 387010	80030/ 79950	Dorset	South- West	Mound Associated Briquetage

#### Summary

Two mounds were known to have stood on the edge of the cliff above Worbarrow Bay. In 1937 only the extreme eastern edge of one of the mounds remained. A bronze pin was found in this edge in 1937. Further to this excavations were carried out around the immediate area and remains of a Romano-British settlement was found. Finds dated from about the 1st Century to the 2nd Century A.D. Only a few small fragments of briquetage was reported it seems likely that this site resembles the site at Hobarrow Bay (Site 214) which also consisted of a mound with associated domestic occupation debris. The general lack of briquetage is not surprising being that most of the material would have been within the mounds which had not survived. Reports of frequent red daub were made and it is possible that some of this could have represented heavily fragmented briquetage. Layers of charcoal were also noted in association with this 'red daub'. Interestingly, upon excavation, a layer of shaped chalk blocks was observed, which lay on a foundation of beach pebbles and slabs of Purbeck stone, which has also recently been seen exposed in the nearby Hobarrow debris mound (Site 214).

Most of the archaeological remains were found to layer under this layer. One of the large stone slabs covered a deposit of 72 pieces of wheel-turned Kimmeridge shale lumps together with an iron knife and an iron arrow-head. Also as with the Hobarrow mound, a stone covered cist with an inhumation was found in 1842 before the mounds disappeared over the cliff edge. Just as with other similar sites in this area, shale working was clearly an important activity on the site and salt production was carried out either on or very near the site.

#### Reference

Frend, W. H. C. 1949. Some Further Iron Age and Roman Site in the Isle of Purbeck. Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, 71, 51-53./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 612

### 304 Osmington, Weymouth

Eastings	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
-	-	Dorset	South- West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

A small piece of hand-moulded fired clay resembling a small 'salt-boiling prop' (rounded pedestal) was found in 1935 somewhere along the cliffs at Osmington. No other salt boiling debris has yet to be found in the locality, although it was noted that there were a few probably pieces in the

County Museum reserve collection from the Jordan Hill site a mile or two to the west.

### Reference

Farrar, R. A. H. 1962. Archaeological Notes and News. Some recent discoveries of salt-boilers' debris in Dorset. Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 84, 115-116./RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 603

## 305 Cliffs above Brandy Bay, Tyneham Gap, Isle of Purbeck

Eastings	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
389340	79560	Dorset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

This site is located on the cliffs above Brandy Bay, although a mound is not recorded, the site appears similar in material, to the mound at Hobarrow Bay (Site 214) and is likely to date to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period. Briquetage, burnt shale and pottery were found eroding from the cliff face. No specific forms of briquetage was recorded, it was just stated as being similar to that from Hobarrow (which had thick sub-rectangular to oval containers and round squat pedestals).

### Reference

RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 613

## 306 Debris mound, Charnel

Eastings	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
389890	78970	Dorset	South-West	Mound Associated Briquetage

### Summary

This is one of two close debris mounds on the cliffs in the Charnel area. This represented the remains of a low mound which produced unburnt shale. Due to its location and apparent form, it is likely to have been a similar date to other surrounding mounds: Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British. Upon inspection much of this mound had been lost over the cliff and was a little difficult to see due to the thick vegetation on the cliff edge. Interestingly there was a fresh water stream running near to these mounds for many years until recently when the area was drained for agricultural use, there is a possibility that these mound sites were exploiting a freshwater river also, perhaps to cleanse salt.

### Reference

RCHME 1970. An Inventory of Historical Monuments in the County of Dorset. Volume Two. South-East. Part 3, RCHME. 613/Farrar, R. A. H. 1975. Prehistoric and Roman Saltworks in Dorset. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry: Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 14-20

Site Visit Date	State of Site	General Field Notes
02/01/09	The mound was barely visible and covered in vegetation. Much of it had been lost over the cliff	

### 307 Gallows Gore, Worth Matravers

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
397820	78970	Dorset	South-West	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

Fragments of 'very rough sandy red' briquetage were revealed when some bushes were uprooted in Worth Matravers. This was close to a known Iron Age and Romano-British occupation site. The briquetage included small bowls similar to those found at Gaulters Gap at Kimmeridge, as well as cylindrical type fragments like the Fitzworth form. It was suggested that due to the findspot being so far inland, that it was most likely related to briquetage containers being used to transport salt inland.

#### Reference

Farrar, R. A. H. 1962. Archaeological Notes and News. Some recent discoveries of salt-boilers' debris in Dorset. Proceedings of Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, 84, 115-116.

### 308 Slayhills Marsh (IJ/001.02)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
585910	170310	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site consisted of two domestic pits dated to the Late 1st-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries A.D. Evidence for salt production included two hearths (details unknown) dated to the 2nd century A.D, as well as three features described as 'brine pits' and evidence of 'light structures'. There was also evidence for a circular ditch feature to the north with two associated features described as timber drains. Blue circular patches were also observed in the clay which likely represented natural lenses of blue clay, but could also have been the tops of more settling/evaporation tanks. No briquetage appears to have been recorded and the interpretation is based upon the features and the site's close association with many other salt production sites (with briquetage as well as features) in the area.

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 309 Slayhills Saltings (IJ/001.03)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
585822	170276	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site is likely part of a larger area of salt production (closely connected with Sites 299 and 308). No briquetage was present; however associated features included a probable feeder channel and 'circular patches in the clay' could either be natural clay lenses or the tops settling/evaporation tanks, similar to those recorded for Site 308.

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 310 Burntwick Island (IJ/004.02)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
171818	586189	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

#### Summary

This site represented areas of burnt debris (briquetage) and pottery which dated the site to the mid-late 2nd century A.D.

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 311 Millfordhope Marsh (IJ/008.01)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
169648	586644	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site consisted of an area of firm clay merging into a mud flat slope. Substantial areas of salt production forming identifiable working floors with portable briquetage (including slotted lumps) were observed. It is possible that the floors were created in order to provide a hard base on which the portable slotted lumps were placed to create an enclosed hearth on the surface.

Evidence for possible pottery production was also present. The evidence for salt production dated to the early 1st century A.D.

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 312 Nor Marsh (IJ/023)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
581757	169612	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site consisted of a substantial early 1st century A.D. salt production site. A natural channel which contained peat and pottery was noted (perhaps used as a feeder channel). Hearths were also observed containing debris. There was also evidence of salt production activity west of the site (dated to the 1st-2nd centuries A.D.), see Site 314 (IJ/028)

#### Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

### 313 Millford Marsh (IJ/046)

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
169172	586136	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary

This site consisted of briquetage with pottery dated to the early-mid 1st century AD.

## Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## 314 Nor Marsh

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
169602	581707	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

## Summary

This site consisted of surfaces with briquetage debris with a possible natural channel which also contained briquetage eroding from the salting bank. No other details for the ditch are known, however it could have been a natural feeder channel.

## Reference

Upchurch Archaeological Research Group 1999. Medway Estuary, site locations and summary, Unpublished.

## 315 Hoo, St Werburghs

Easting	Northing	County	Region	Site Type
-	-	Kent	South-East	Briquetage Findspot

## Summary



**Briquetage container as found within Maidstone Museum Archives (Author: 2009)**

This is the best preserved example of a rectangular briquetage container within the study area. It was a chance find, made in the basement of Maidstone Museum whilst searching for briquetage from other Kent sites. The fragment had not been interpreted as briquetage previously.

The container had been labelled on one its sides and read "Early Iron Age. Hoo. St Werburg's Robson's Brickfield ... (the next sentence is difficult to read, see photo)... found 4 feet below the surface and contained calcined bones. 5.HW.3". The exact location of this find is unknown, the nearest recorded salt production site in the general area of Hoo is Site 67 (although this site was dubious), there is also Site 289 which was a Romano-British briquetage findspot. This container is exceptionally well made, and seems a little too well made to be Early Iron Age in date, a closer date would most likely be Late Iron Age or Romano-British. It is

unknown whether the rest of the container fragments were present, or if the container had been broken during excavation (the breaks do appear quite sharp).

The vessel was said to contain calcined bones (unfortunately it was not stated whether these were human or animal), and if this was the case then it could be suggested that this was a deliberate and symbolic deposition event. However this is speculation and unfortunately the context that it rested within was not described. In the box there were two other fragments of pottery which are presumably related and had been found in the same area

## Reference

Found during visit to Maidstone Museum Archives-previously unidentified

### 316 Foreshore at Cliffe Creek, Cliffe

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
570710	175630	Kent	South-East	Actual Site

#### Summary

This site was found on the foreshore at Cliff Creek and consisted of two 'small oval structures' which had been exposed by erosion at the foot of the clay 'cliff'. The site was examined by Alec Miles in January 1965 and again in March of the same year. During a Low Neap tide, the opportunity was taken to excavate these structures which proved difficult under the conditions.

It was discovered that the two hearths were cut into the marsh clay and probably lined with 'puddled' clay before this was fired to harden the lining. The larger of the two hearths was found to slope upwards which was interpreted as a possible feature to allow for the removal of ash (a darkened area of ash was observed at this end). A section through the hearth lining revealed a variety of colours ranging from a buff orange, purple and white (lavenders and purples are frequently noted salt colours on these sites) with evidence for salt glaze also (created when salt drips down from containers). A relining episode was represented by a white fired clay at a higher level of the hearth, frequent fragments of lining were also lying within the hearth base suggesting damage from heat which would have required relining. Inside the hearth were briquetage 'wedge-shaped bricks' (supports) and fragments of 'evaporating vessels' (probably rectangular in shape) and a green slag also seen on other salt production sites.

The site was difficult to date as like many other salt production sites, it contained no datable, stratified pottery. The site (based mainly upon briquetage types) was compared favourably to a Red Hill site in Essex (known as Red Hill II Langhoe).

A later section excavated on the foreshore through this extensive site in 1970 suggested that the site was within an artificial mound which measured at least 45m wide, with occupation starting in the middle of the 1st century B.C and continuing into the 1st century A.D. The location of the site within a mound is similar to Site 30 at Cooling which was Early-Late Romano-British in date and is about 4700m to the east of this site.

#### Reference

Miles, A. 1975. Salt-panning in Romano-British Kent. In: De Brisay, K. W. & Evans, K. A. (eds.) SALT: The Study of an Ancient Industry. Report on the Salt Weekend held at the University of Essex, 20-22 September 1974. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Group, 26-31.

### 317 Roman salt workings

<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Site Type</b>
337813	144114	Somerset	South-West	Mound Only

#### Summary

This mound was depicted on 6" record cards (Taunton Library) and appeared to have been cut by a later field boundary, a note on the map (an early map) said the mound was 0.4m high at the time, it is unknown whether the site still exists as it does not appear on the Somerset Historic Environment database. Notes on other record cards suggest that many of the mounds on these cards has been surveyed in 1964.

#### Reference

6" Record cards (Taunton Library)