THAMES VALLEY

SERVICES

SOUTH WEST

Land at Wick Farm, Wick Road, Lympsham, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Site Code: WFL15/178

(ST 3120 5400)

Land at Wick Farm, Wick Road, Lympsham Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Hadstone Energy Limited

by Andrew Weale

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WFL15/178

September 2015

Summary

Site name: Land at Wick Farm, Wick Road, Lympsham, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

Grid reference: ST 3120 5400

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 12th to 18th August 2015

Project manager: Andrew Weale

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: WFL15/178

Area of site: *c.* 37ha

Summary of results: A possible pond was encountered that contained Late Iron Age and Roman pottery together with an undated ditch that corresponded to a geophysical anomaly found in a previous survey. A very small quantity of pottery dated from the Late Iron Age and Roman period though to the Medieval period was recovered, all from the same alluvial level present across the site, as was fired clay or briquetage that may represent salt production though both the pottery and briquetage may have been washed into the site from elsewhere.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, South West in Taunton and will be deposited with Somerset Heritage Service with accession number TTNCM 71/2015 in due course.

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Land at Wick Farm, Wick Road, Lympsham, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale

Report 15/178

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Wick Lane at Wick Farm, Wick Road, Lympsham, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset (ST 3120 5400) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Emma Siddons of Hadstone Energy Limited, 89 Worship Street, London EC2A 2BF.

Planning permission (05/14/00019) has been gained from Sedgemoor District Council to redevelop the land for a solar farm. The consent is subject to a condition (12) relating to archaeology. The results of a field evaluation have been requested to determine if the site has archaeological potential. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site, which may be damaged or destroyed, fieldwork has been requested as detailed in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012, para 128) and Sedgemoor District Council's policies on archaeology. Previous field work on parts of the site which consisted of a geophysical survey within field F (Fig. 2) (Urmston 2003) followed by field walking within the same field (Cottrell 2004) together with a wider geophysical survey(Rose 2014) within Fields A-H, L and K and subsequent evaluation by trial trench (Fallon and Mason 2014), within fields A, B, F and G have suggested the presence of archaeological remains within the site. The current evaluation has been requested to investigate fields C-E, G, H, L and K which were subject to the 2014 geophysical survey but were not evaluated by trial trench, and field J which was not available for geophysical survey in 2014.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Steve Membery, Senior Historic Environment Officer for South West heritage trust, acting as advisers to Sedgemoor District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale, Agata Solha-Paszkiewicz and Mariusz Paszkiewicz between the 12th and 18th August 2015 and the site code is WFL15/178. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services and will be deposited with Somerset Heritage Service with accession number TTNCM 71/2015 in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The proposed development site is located approximately c.2km to the west of Lympsham centre, and to the south and south west of Wicks Farm on Wick Lane, within rural surroundings, within 2km of the sea. The site has only one modern development, an agricultural building made out of corrugated iron, located within the boundary of the site at the northern most field, adjacent to Wicks road; however a ruined stone building lies to the south of the modern barn. The site is currently used as pasture for sheep and cattle although parts of the site are periodically used for arable crops.

The site is split into eleven fields [A to L, omitting I: Fig. 2], which are delineated by drainage ditches and rhynes, along with occasional hedge lines growing within the ditches. The ditches and rhynes are in part culverted where access from one part of the farm to another is required To the north-east and south sides the field boundaries are marked by a line of trees, with small amounts of hedge row growing in-between. The entrance to the site is located in the north-east of the site, through field K that attaches onto Wick Road adjacent to Wick farm.

The site is *c.* 37ha in size and lies at around 6m above Ordnance Datum, with the underlying geology shown as Quaternary Tidal Flat Deposits - Clay, Silt and Sand which overlie Jurassic Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 1980) which covers a large area from Weston-Super-Mare to the north, Bridgewater to the south, the sea to the west and Badgeworth to the east, forming part of the Somerset Levels. A mixture of Tidal Flat Deposits mostly of clay were observed within the trenches.

Archaeological background

In 2003 a geophysical survey took place within the eastern part of Field F (Fig. 2) of the current application site, (Urmston 2003). This examined a total of 3.4 hectares and revealed a number of potential below-ground archaeological features in the northern half of the area surveyed, in the form of several linear and curvilinear anomalies. This was followed up with field-walking of the same area which recovered a number of finds including a concentration of Roman pottery (Cottrell 2004). Subsequently a wider area (Fields A-H, L and K: Fig. 2) was subject to more geophysical survey in 2014 (Rose 2014). A number of areas of potential archaeological significance were identified including three of particular interest- a possible structural area at the south of the site (Fields F and G), features of uncertain significance towards the centre of the site (Field F) and a possible network of boundaries at the north of the site (Fields A and B). Finally evaluation In November 2014 (Fallon and Mason 2014), excavated ten trenches, targeting the anomalies identified during the 2014 geophysical

survey within fields A, B F and G. The evaluation trenches identified a Roman ditch. Alluvial deposits identified in the remainder of the trenches, present between 0.25m and 0.54m below the ground surface, produced evidence of salt production dating to the Late Iron Age – Roman period within Fields F and G.

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The general objectives of the project were to:

> determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
> determine if any Roman deposits representing ancillary settlement features such as enclosures, field systems are present;
> determine if there are any evidence of salt production dating to the Late Iron Age – Romano-British period; and to
> determine the impact of the development on the archaeological resource and allow for a mitigation strategy to be developed if necessary.

A total of 32 trenches 20m long and 1.8m wide were proposed to be excavated across the site, positioned as a 'stratified random' layout across the site. The position of the trenches was to be determined by GPS plot. Only one of the geophysical anomalies from the 2014 survey was targeted: a linear anomaly, which was not mentioned within the 2014 evaluation report. The other trenches were positioned randomly across the site in areas not previously trenched, and within field J which had not been subject to geophysical survey.

The topsoil, and subsoil were removed by a 360^0 tracked machine (slue). A toothless ditching bucket was used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains were exposed, these were cleaned by hand, investigated, recorded and sampled. As a minimum, small discrete features were fully excavated. Larger discrete features were to be half sectioned (50% excavated), and long linear features excavated to sample 20% of their length. A programme of environmental sampling was to take place should sufficient well stratified subsoil deposits be located: in the event these produced no environmental remains. Metal detectors were used to enhance the recovery of metal finds. This work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

The majority of trenches were excavated as intended after their positions were plotted by GPS, some minor repositioning of trenches was necessary in field L to avoid drainage ditches, underground services and overhead power lines, field J to avoid overhead power lines and in field H due to cattle. Where land drains were encountered they were treated as live and if broken left exposed and raised to enable them to be repaired before back filling. In some trenches additional length was added to compensate for the area lost to leaving the land drains *in situ*.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A complete list of features investigated forms Appendix 2.

Only two trenches exhibited archaeological features. The majority of trenches exhibited similar stratigraphy although pottery and bone was recovered from the alluvial deposits within them no pre-modern artefacts (plastic, farm iron work and broken land drains) were retained from any of the topsoil across the site.

Field A Trenches 5 and 6

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches in field A was topsoil (50) overlying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 1 and 2)

Trench 5 was aligned from south-west to north-east, extended to 39.4m long to avoid three land drains, and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil (50) which was 0.40m thick beneath which was a mid brown grey clay (51). Beneath the mid grey brown clay was a pale brown grey clay (56). Ditch 1 was observed cutting 56 at 28.20m from the south-west end of the trench and was aligned roughly west to east. The ditch was 4.20m wide, 2.20m long (diagonal to the trench) and 0.40m deep. Ditch 1 was filled with a light grey brown clayey silt (52) but contained no finds. At the south-western end of the trench, two sherds of 4th century Roman pottery were recovered from the pale brown grey clay (56). Ditch 1 appears to correspond to a feature shown on the geophysical survey (Rose 2014) and should have been visible in the previous evaluation within Trench 1 (Fallon and Mason 2014). The 2014 evaluation Trench 1 was approximately 125 to the south of our Trench 5 and is shown in yellow in Fig. 2. It would appear from the 2014 report that this feature was not encountered within their trench 1 and although it appeared on the geophysical survey it may not extend that far as a feature cut into the underlying alluvium. No ditch or rhyne corresponding to this feature can be seen on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site which appears almost unchanged to this day with only field G subdivided in the past.

Field C Trenches 7 to 10

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches within field C was typically topsoil (50) overlying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. No archaeological artefacts were recovered within Field C nor features encountered.

Field D Trenches 11 to 14

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches within field D was typically topsoil (50) overlying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. Alluvial deposit 56 within Trench 13 contained 3 sherds of 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery and one sherd of 14th to 16th century pottery as well as 2 fragments of fired clay. Within the same alluvial deposit within Trench 14 were four sherds of Roman pottery, one fragment of animal bone and two fragments of fired clay.

Field E Trenches 19 to 22

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches within field E was typically topsoil (50) over mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. Alluvial deposit 56 within Trench 20 contained one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery 3 sherds of Roman pottery seven fragments of animal bone and three fragments of fired clay. Within the same alluvial deposit within Trench 21 were three sherds of Roman pottery, two fragments of animal bone. Also within the same alluvial deposit within Trench 22 were one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery 3 sherds of Roman pottery and one fragment of fired clay.

Fields F and G Trenches 23 to 28

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches within field F was typically topsoil (50) above mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay the pale brown grey clay (56) natural geology. No archaeological artefacts were recovered within Field F. Alluvial deposit 56 within Trench 23 contained eight sherds of Roman pottery three fragments of animal bone and five fragments of fired clay.

Trench 24 (Figs 2 and 5; Pls 6 and 7)

A test pit was excavated though the alluvial sequence within Trench 24. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.40m thick beneath which was a mid brown yellow clay (58) to a depth of 0.57m beneath which was a layer of mixed brown grey and blue grey clay (59) to a depth of 1.01m, beneath which was a layer of dark

brown to black silty clay (60) to a depth of 1.10m under which was a layer of mid brown grey clay (61) to a depth of 1.20m+.

Field H Trenches 15 and 18

The stratigraphic sequence within three of the trenches (15-17) within field E was topsoil (50) overlaying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. Alluvial deposit 56 within Trench 15 contained one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and one sherd of Roman pottery and two fragments of fired clay. Within the same alluvial deposit within Trench 18 were four sherds of Roman pottery, three fragments of animal bone and five fragments of fired clay .

Trench 18 (Figs 2 and 5)

A test pit was excavated though the alluvial sequence within Trench 18. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil (50) which was 0.38m thick beneath which was a mid brown grey clay (51) to a depth of 0.97m beneath which was a sticky dark brown to black silty clay (57) to a depth of 1.17m beneath which was pale brown grey clay (56) to a depth of 1.26m+.

Field J Trenches 29 and 32

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches within field J was typical Topsoil (50) overlaying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. Alluvial deposit 56 within Trench 31 contained one sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 32 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 3 and 4)

Trench 32 was aligned from south-west to north-east, 26m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil (50) which was 0.30m thick beneath which was a mid brown grey clay (51). Beneath the mid grey brown clay was a pale brown grey clay (56). Cut into the pale brown grey clay was a large irregular feature [2] which was 11m long the full width of the trench, a sondage was hand dug though this feature towards the north-eastern end of the trench. At the southern end of the sondage beneath the topsoil was a firm light grey brown clayey silt, 53. At the northern end of the sondage beneath the topsoil was a soft dark brown to black silt (54) which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Beneath both 53 and 54 was a mid grey clay (55) which contained eight sherds of pottery, mainly 3rd-century Roman, seven fragments of fired clay together with 15 pieces of animal bone and a single iron nail. The base of cut 2 was encountered within the sondage which appeared to be flat. The exact form of cut 2 was not identified however it may have been a silted up pond or hollow.

A test pit was excavated though the alluvial sequence within Trench 32. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.36m thick beneath which was a dark brown to black clay (62) to a depth of 0.65 beneath which was a pale brown grey clay (56) to a depth of 0.99m, beneath which was a layer of dark brown to black silty clay (63) to a depth of 1.10m under which was a mid blue grey clay (64) to a depth of 1.26m+.

Field K Trenches 1 and 2

Trench 1

The stratigraphic sequence within trench 1 was similar to others across the site and consisted of Topsoil (50) overlaying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. A single sherd of 14th to 16tth century pottery was recovered from deposit 56 within Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 5; Pl. 5)

The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil (50) which was 0.45m thick beneath which was a mid brown grey clay (51) to a depth of 1.42m without change. The sequence was not bottomed in this test pit as it was beyond the reach of the machine.

Field L Trenches 3 and 4

The stratigraphic sequence within the two trenches within field L was typical Topsoil (50) overlaying a mid brown grey clay (51) which overlay a pale brown grey clay (56) that appeared to be natural geology. No archaeological artefacts were recovered within Field L.

Finds

The pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded 48 sherds (390g) of Iron Age, Roman and Medieval pottery from three contexts (Appendix 3). Thirty-nine of these came from the alluvium across several trenches and comprise four abraded Late Iron Age sherds with crushed limestone filler, 32 Roman fragments and three fresh medieval jug sherds. Nine further sherds were retrieved from the silted up pond (2) and date its silting to the 3rd century or later.

Most of the Roman sherds are in variants of a hard wheel-turned blue-grey fabric of unknown origin (R2A and R2B) and Dorset Black-Burnished Ware (BB1) from production sites around Poole Harbour. The few rim fragments in these two fabric groupings can be dated to after AD200 with the exception of one earlier BB1 jar sherd from the alluvium in Trench 15. Minority fabrics include four sherds from the alluvium in orange Severn Valley Ware fabric R3 of AD200–350 date and one of 4th century date in Late Roman shell-tempered ware.

The three late medieval jug sherds from the alluvium in Trenches 1 and 13 may be from the same vessel.

Fired clay by Andrew Weale

A total of 25 fragments weighing 171g of fired clay were collected across the site (Appendix 4). Of these 7 fragments weighting 45g were recovered from deposit 55 within pond 2. All the rest came from the pale brown grey clay (56) which was sealed beneath the mid brown grey clay (51). The majority of the fired clay was concentrated within an area covered by trenches 14 to 23. Most of the pieces were made in soft, poorly-wedged, very fine grained, virtually inclusion free fabrics, although occasional quartz grains, grog, rock, ferrous particles and/or organic material were sometimes noted. Most were either fully or predominantly oxidized, sometimes exhibiting the white skin and or pinkish-purple coloration often associated with the production of salt, which may imply that some or all was briquetage however with out diagnostic surfaces this can not be established.

Animal bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of fragmented animal bone (31 pieces), weighing a total of 167g was recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 5). Half (16 fragments) of the bones were recovered from the alluvium (56) seen across multiple trenches. The remaining 15 fragments were recovered from context 55 from a single trench. Moderate abrasion was noted as well as some erosion, and all the bone was fragmented.

Of the 31 pieces of bone 21 were unidentifiable, 12 of which were found in the alluvium (56) and a further 9 pieces recovered from deposit 55. Deposit 56 from trench 20 contained 3 fragments of bone identified as long bones from medium sized mammal (sheep/goat or pig). Two of the fragments fitted together and burning as well as a cut mark along the shaft was observed. Deposit 56 from trench 21 contained 1 bone identified as a left calcaneum likely to have come from a cow. Of the 15 fragments from deposit 55, 6 were identified: 3 teeth fragments were identified as a sheep or goat; the 3 remaining fragments were two pieces of rib and 1 left proximal radius all from medium sized mammals (sheep/goat, pig). The radius appears to have been chopped.

Overall this is a small assemblage likely to represent domestic consumption. Apart from a small number of butchery marks no other taphonomic processes were observed.

Iron Work by Andrew Weale

A single iron nail weighting 3g was recovered from context 55 within pond 2.

Conclusion

The evaluation had mixed results. Archaeological features were only encountered in two out of the 32 trenches (Trenches 5 and 32). One of these appeared to correspond with a geophysical anomaly found in the 2014 survey (Rose 2014). This ditch is, however, undated and does not appear to have been encountered within trench 1 of the 2014 evaluation (Fallon and Mason 2014). This may be because it did not extend as a feature cut into the underlying alluvial deposits in that area. This ditch does not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 or any other the consequent maps of the area all of which appear to have undergone very little change with the exception of Field G which was sub-divided on the 1886 map. This feature would therefore appear to pre-date the 1886 map, however, by how much, is unclear.. The possible pond within Trench 32 contained pottery dated to the 3rd century as well as fired clay and animal bone. This feature also does not appear on the historical mapping and appears to be more firmly datable to the Roman period with the Late Iron Age sherd being residual. However as seen with the pottery assemblage across the site these could also have been washed in in more recent times.

Pottery dated to the late Iron Age and (mainly) Roman periods has been identified within the alluvial deposits on the site, concentrated within fields D, E, G and H. The evaluation of 2014 (Fallon and Mason 2014) also found concentrations of similar material within the trenches in Fields F and G. This coupled with the results of the previous geophysical surveys (Urmston 2003 and Rose 2014) and the fieldwalking (Cottrell 2003) all of which were within Field F, would indicate that there is a concentration of material in this area and this now appears to carry on to the west into Fields D, E and H. However, the presence of Late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval pottery within the same alluvial sequence can not be used to date it with any certainly, indeed may represent material being washed in from elsewhere over a long period of time.

Evidence of lron Age salt production has previously been recorded at Badgworth, approximately 8km to the east of the site at the edge of the alluvial levels as it rises and is the edge of the historically wet lands, and at several locations on the North Somerset Levels (Rippon 1997; 2000; 2004), whilst extensive remains of 1st and 2nd-century Roman salterns have been uncovered at Burnham, Highbridge and Huntspill, to the south of Brent Knoll which is a prominent upland within the levels approximately 5km to the south-east of the site. If the fired clay recovered across the site is indeed briquetage it may be evidence of local salt production or also have been washed in from these sites that lie around the edge of the alluvial flats.

It appears that this activity is located in a small area of the site to the south and within fields D,E, G and H together with the Roman ditch and artefact concentrations within Field G from the 2014 evaluation, unless the

artefacts are instead deposited by inundation, and all these remains are within the alluvial sequence at depth. The remainder of the site shows little artefactual evidence however no archaeological features, apart from those already mentioned, were discovered. This may indicate that the archaeological remains that are present such as the ditch in trench 4 of the 2014 evaluation along side the East Rhyne in Field F (approximately 50m to the east of trench 25) and the undated ditch within trench 5 may represent local drainage within an otherwise wet landscape that has only been heavily exploited after it was drained in the post-medieval and modern eras.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at South, West or South West end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.5	2.00	0.70	0-0.40m Topsoil; 0.40-0.70m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
2	29.0	2.00	1.42	0-0.45m Topsoil.).45-0.60 mid brown grey clay further excavated to 1.42m within a test pit with out change; **Test Pit PL 5**
3	29.0	2.00	0.70	0-0.45m. Topsoil. 0.45-0.65m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.65m+ (Natural Geology?)
4	28.5	2.00	1.10	0-0.45m Topsoil. clay 0.45-1.00m mid brown grey; pale brown grey clay 1.00m+ (Natural Geology?)
5	39.4	2.00	0.70	0-0.40m Topsoil . clay 0.40-0.70m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?). **Ditch 1 Pls 1 and 2**
6	24.0	2.00	0.70	0-0.40m Topsoil. 0.40-0.70m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
7	23.5	2.00	0.55	0-0.40m Topsoil. 0.40-0.55m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.55m+ (Natural Geology?)
8	24.0	2.00	0.65	0-0.40m Topsoil. 0.40-0.65m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.65m+ (Natural Geology?)
9	22.9	2.00	0.65	0-0.40m Topsoil. 0.40-0.65m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.65m+ (Natural Geology?)
10	22.7	2.00	0.65	0-0.40m. Topsoil . 0.40-0.65m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.65m+ (Natural Geology?)
11	23.0	2.00	0.65	0-0.30m Topsoil. 0.30-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
12	24.3	2.00	0.60	0-0.40m Topsoil 0.40-0.60m; mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
13	27.5	2.00	0.60	0-0.40m Topsoil. 0.40-0.70m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
14	23.5	2.00	0.65	0-0.35m. Topsoil. 0.35-0.65m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.65m+ (Natural Geology?)
15	23.5	2.00	0.55	0-0.20m Topsoil . 0.20-0.55m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.55m+ (Natural Geology?).
16	21.5	2.00	0.70	0-0.30m Topsoil 0.30-0.65m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.65m+ (Natural Geology?)
17	24.8	2.00	0.70	0-0.30m Topsoil 0.30-0.70m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
18	21.2	2.00	1.26	0-0.38m Topsoil. 0.38-0.60m mid brown grey clay further excavated within test pit to 0.97m 0.97-1.17m sticky dark brown to black silty clay a pale brown grey clay 1.17-1.26m+ (Natural Geology?) **Test Pit**
19	25.0	2.00	0.60	0-0.30m Topsoil 0.30-0.60m. mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
20	23.0	2.00	0.60	0-0.30m Topsoil 0.40-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
21	26.0	2.00	0.49	0-0.20m Topsoil . 0.20-0.49m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
22	20.5	2.00	0.69	0-0.30m. Topsoil 0.30-0.60m mid brown grey clay 0.30-0.60m; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
23	25.3	2.00	0.60	0-0.35m. Topsoil. 0.35-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
24	30.5	2.00	1.20	0-0.40m Topsoil . 0.40- 0.57mid brown yellow clay;0.57-0.65 mixed brown grey and blue grey clay to 1.01m within test pit; 1.01-1.10m dark brown to black silty clay; mid brown grey clay 1.10-1.20m+ (Natural Geology?). **Test Pit Pls 6 and 7**
25	24.3	2.00	0.70	0-0.30m Topsoil. 0.30-0.70m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
26	23.0	2.00	0.60	0-0.30m Topsoil. 0.30-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
27	23.0	2.00	0.65	0-0.30m Topsoil 0.30-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
28	22.0	2.00	0.50	0-0.30m Topsoil. 0.30-0.50m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
29	28.0	2.00	0.60	0-0.35m Topsoil. 0.35-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.60m+ (Natural Geology?)
30	22.5	2.00	0.60	0-0.30m Topsoil. 0.30-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
31	23.0	2.00	0.60	0-0.30m. Topsoil 0.30-0.60m mid brown grey clay; pale brown grey clay 0.70m+ (Natural Geology?)
32	26.0	2.00	1.26	0-0.36m Topsoil; 0.36-0.65m mid brown grey and brown grey clay; 0.65m+. Test pit: 0-0.36m Topsoil; 0.36-0.65 dark brown/black clay; 0.65- .99m pale brown grey clay; 0.99-1.10 dark brown to black silty clay, mid blue grey clay to a depth of 1.26m + (Natural Geology?). **Pond 2 Pls 3 and 4, Test pit**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
All		50	Topsoil	Modern	Modern plastics, metals and ceramic land drains
1-23, 25-31		51	Alluvium	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
5	1	52	Ditch	Undated	None
32	2	53, 54, 55	Pond	Roman	Pottery
1, 13–15, 18, 20–23, 31		56	Alluvium	Medieval	Pottery (Roman pottery redeposited)
18		57	Alluvium	Post Medieval	Stratigraphy
24		58, 59, 60, 61	Alluvium	Undated	None
32		62, 63, 64	Alluvium	Undated	None

APPENDIX 3: Pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
1	-	56	M1		c.1370-1500	2	15g	Fresh.
5	-	56	R2A	Necked bowl	c.300-400	1	21	Fresh
			R2B	Deep dish	c.300-400	1	45	Sl abraded
13	-	56	R1	Str-sided dish	c.200-270/300	1	9	Fresh
			R2B		c.200-300	2	5	Fresh
			M1	Jug	c.1370-1500	1	10	Fresh
14	-	56	R1		c.90-400+	2	7	Fresh
			R3	Comb-stabbed jar		1	4	Sl abraded
			R4	Jar	c.300-400+	1	5	Abraded
15	-	56	LIA2	Storage jar	Late Iron Age	1	47	Abraded
			R1	Necked jar	c.90-160	1	1	Fresh
18	-	56	R2A	Closed	c.200-400	1	3	Sl abraded
			R2B	Closed		2	7	Abraded
			R5	Dr 18/31 or 31	c.120-200	1	3	Abraded
20	-	56	LIA1	Jars	Late Iron Age	2	12	Abraded
			R1			1	2	Fresh
			R2B	Jsr		1	3	Fresh
			R6	?Dr 38 flange	c.250-400	1	6	Fresh
21	-	56	R1	Str-sided dish	c.200-300	1	8	Fresh
			R2B	Jar	c.150300	2	28	Fresh
22	-	56	LIA1		Late Iron Age	1	3	V abraded
			R1	Jar	c.90-400	1	1	Fresh
			R2B	Jar	c.70-200	2	10	Fresh
23	-	56	R1	Ac latticed jar	c.90-200			
				Str-sided dish	c.200-300	2	18	
			R2A	Ev rim jar	c.200-400	1	11	Fresh
			R2B	Closed	c.150-300	1	3	Fresh
			R3	Jars	c.200-350	3	14	Fresh
			MISC			1	2	Abraded
31	-	56	R1	Str sided dish	c.270-370	1	10g	Fresh.
32	2	54	R2A	Jar	c.200-400	1	3g	
32	2	55	LIA3		Late Iron Age	1	10	Fresh
			R1	Jar	c.90-400	1	62	Fresh
			R2B	Ev rim jarsx2	c.200-300	6	2	Fresh
		Total				48	390g	

Fabrics

Late Iron Age
LIA.1. Handmade fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. crushed limestone filler
LIA.2. Handmade maroon fabric fired black externally with <2.00 mm. crushed limestone and <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.
LIA.3. Handmade carbon-soaked silty black fabric with occasional <10.00 mm. limestone

Roman
R.1. BB1
R2A. Smooth wheel-turned blue-grey silty fabric with additional sparse <1.00 mm. black ferrous inclusions.
R2B. Blue-grey wheel-turned fabric with moderate <0.50 mm. white and colourless sub-angular quartz sand and profuse finer black ferrous inclusions.
R3. Silty orange fabric with sparse angular <1.00 mm. black ferrous inclusions.
R4. Shell-tempered Harrold ware
R5. Central-Gaulish Samian
R6. Sandfree pale orange fabric fired polished black

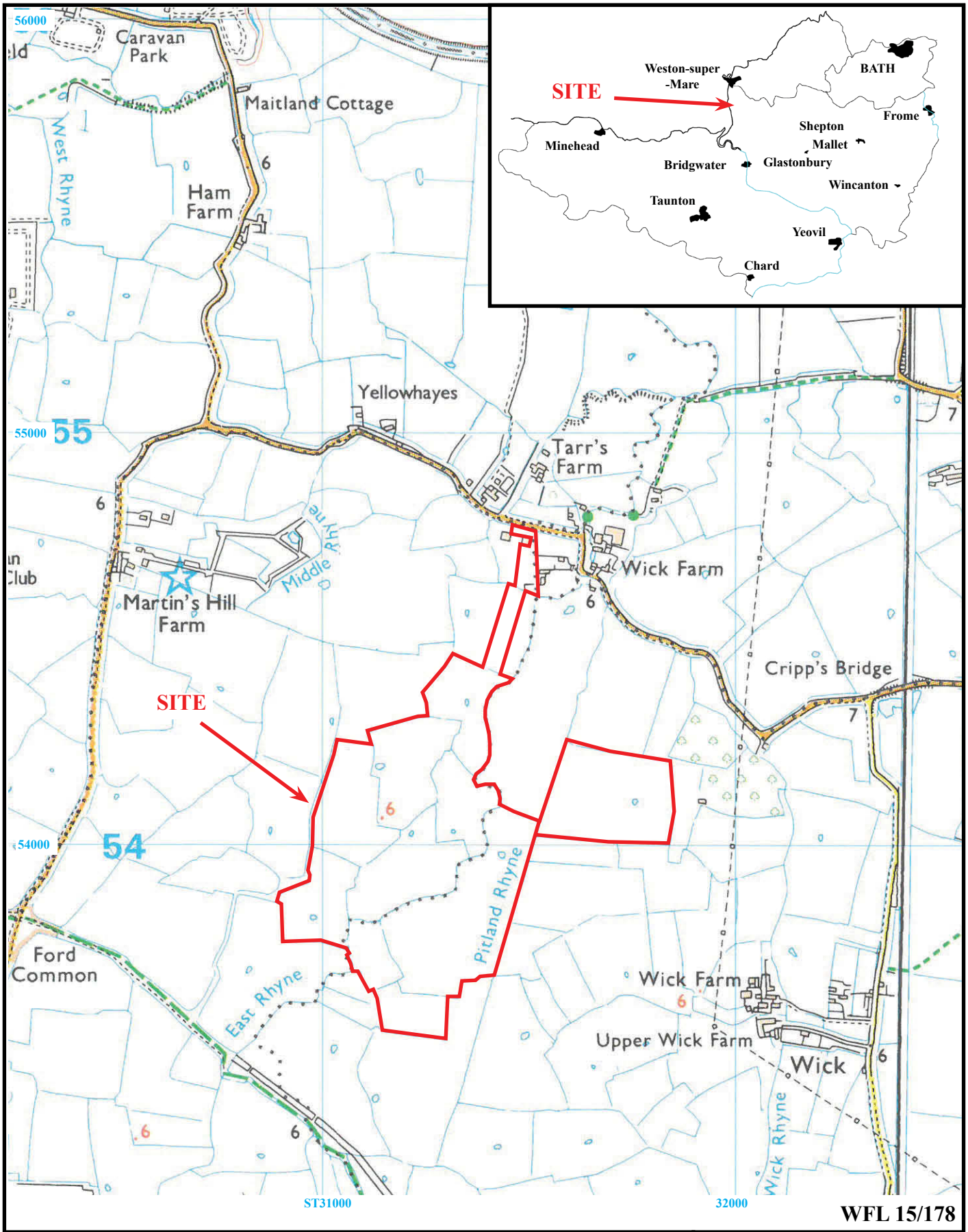
Medieval
M1. Silty pink-brown fabric with external splashed yellow-green glaze.

APPENDIX 4: Fired Clay by context by number and weight (in g)

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
32	2	55	7	45
13		56	2	8
14		56	2	13
15		56	2	10
18		56	5	28
20		56	3	11
22		56	1	9
23		56	5	47
Total			25	171

APPENDIX 5: Animal bone occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context

Trench	*Deposit*	*No. Frags.*	*Wt (g)*	*Cattle*	*Sheep/Goat*	*Medium*	*Unidentified*	*Burnt*
14	56	1	7	-	-	-	1	-
18	56	3	2.5	-	-	-	3	-
20	56	7	20.5	-	-	3	4	2
21	56	2	65	1	-	-	1	-
23	56	3	13	-	-	-	3	-
32	55	15	59	-	3	3	9	-
			MNI	1	1			



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Land at Wick Farm, Wick Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, 2015
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Figure 1. Location of site within Weston-Super-Mare and Somerset.

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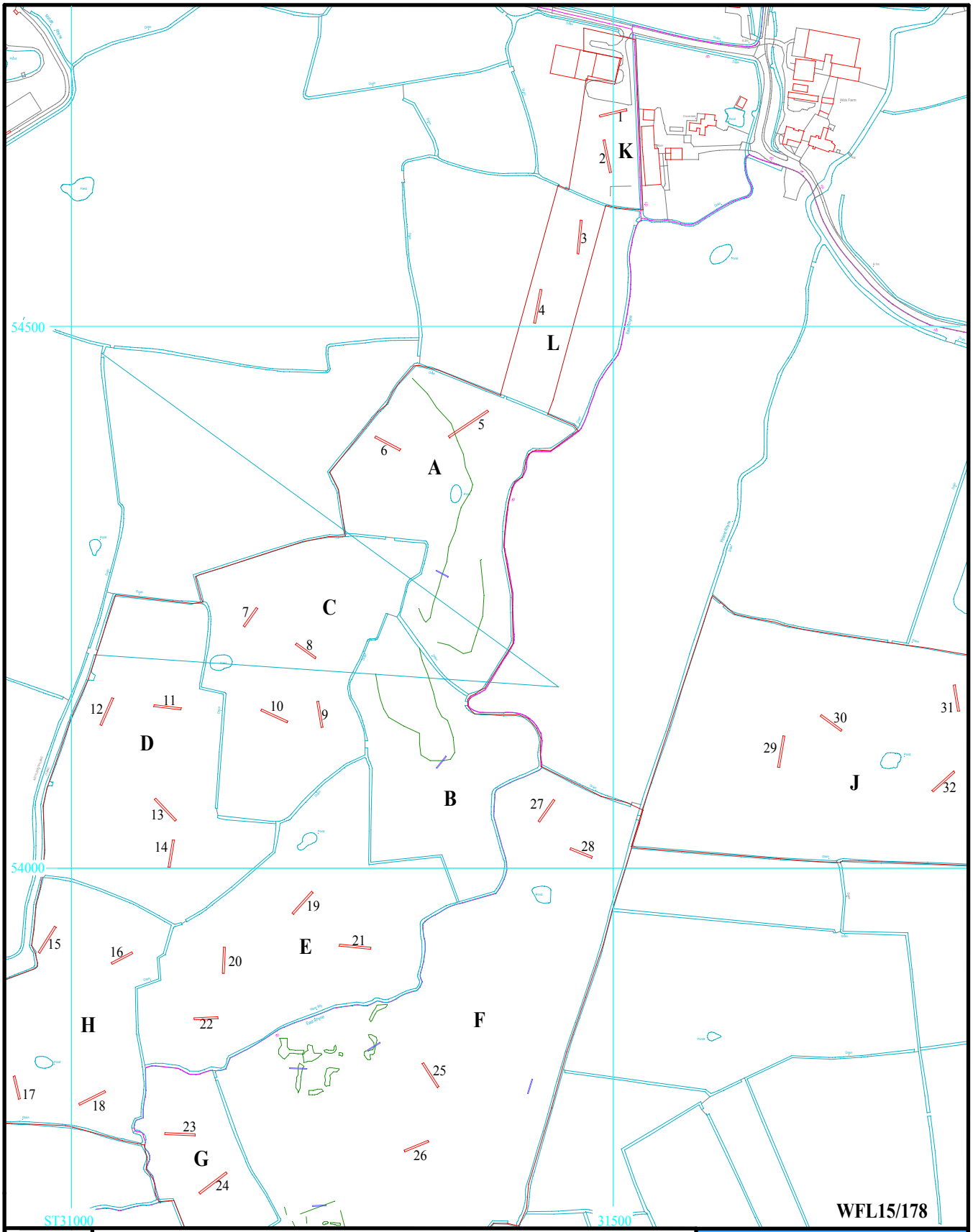

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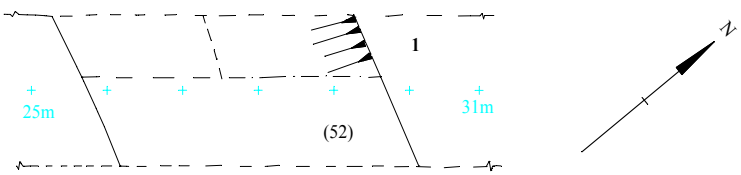
Wick Farm, Wick Road, Weston-Super-Mare
Somerset
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Trench Locations

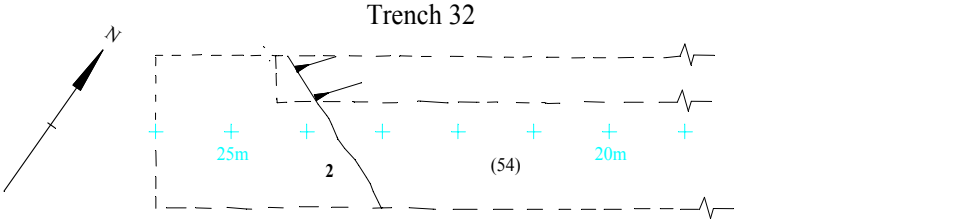
0 500m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH WEST

Trench 5



Trench 32



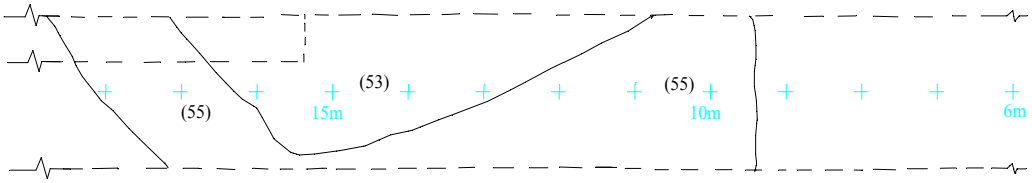


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Figure 3. Trench Plans

0 1m

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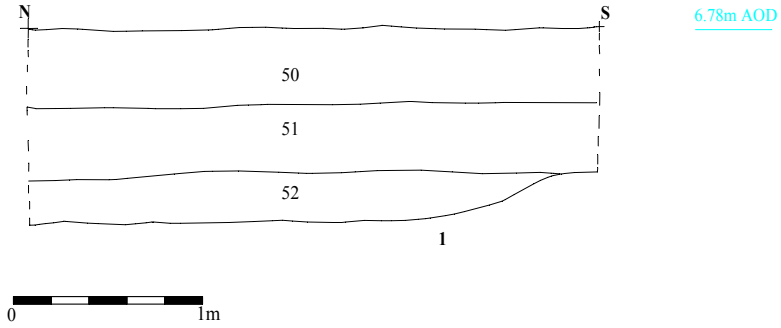

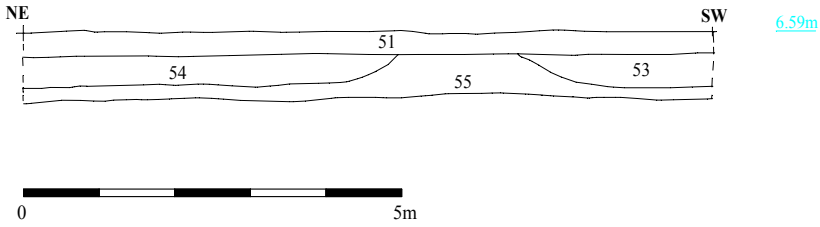

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Figure 4. Sections

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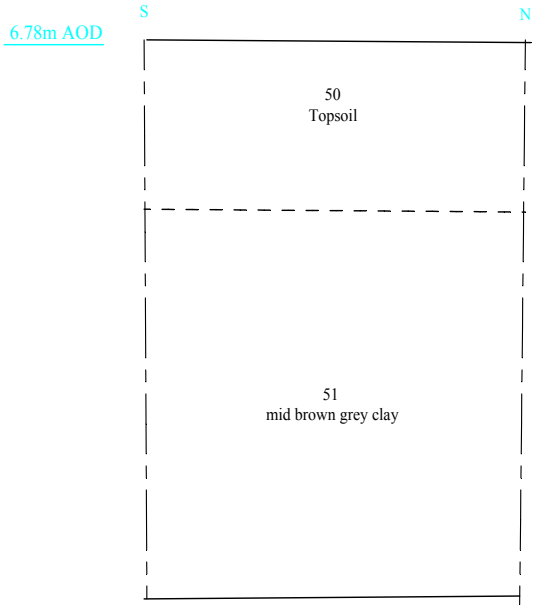
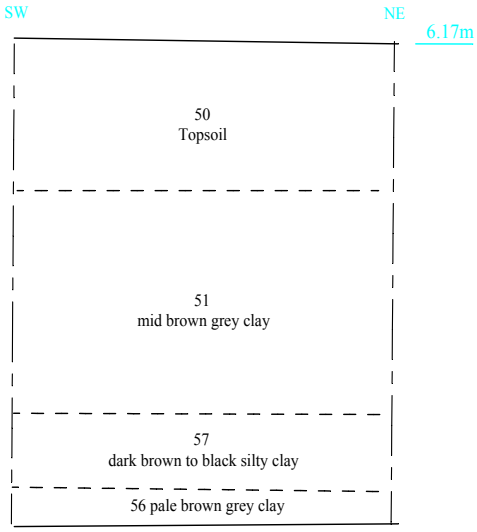
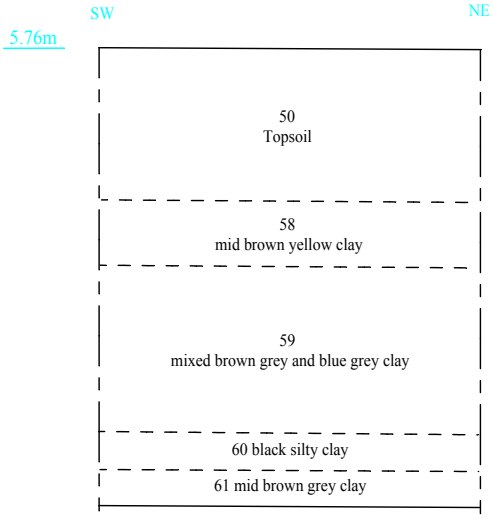
Trench 2



Trench 18



Trench 24



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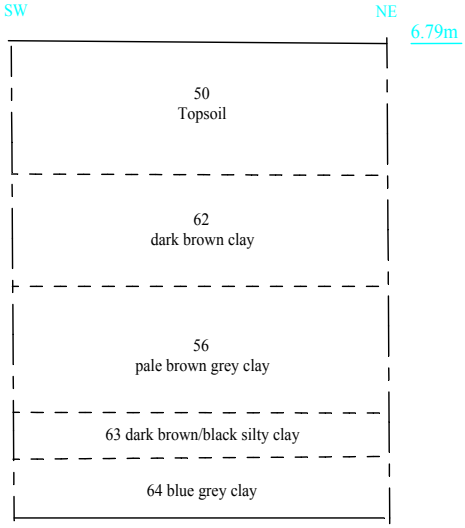

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Figure 5: Test Pit Sections

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 5, ditch1, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 5, looking NE, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 3. Trench 32, looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 4. Trench 32, pond 2, looking SW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 2, looking NE, Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 6. Trench 24, looking NE, Scales: 2m and 1m.

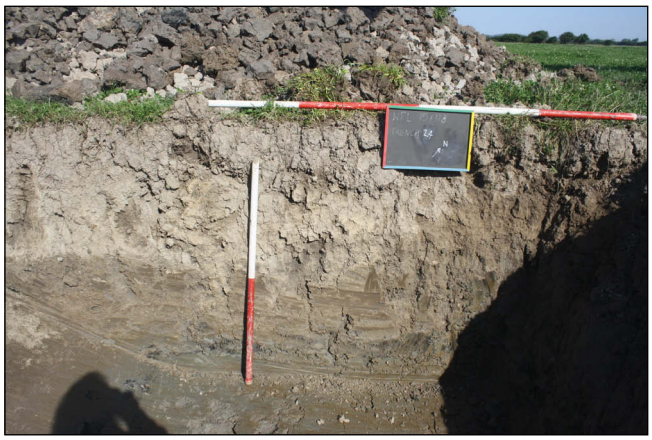
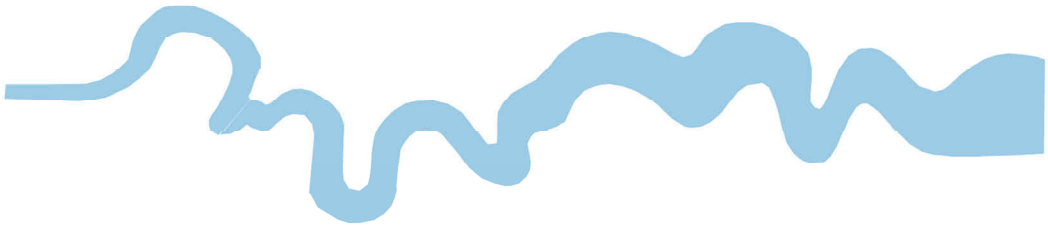


Plate 7. Trench 24, test pit looking NW, Scales: 2m and 1m.

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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