

Land at Oak Lane
Bredon
Worcestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Newland Homes Ltd

CA Project: 5776
CA Report: 16194
WSM Event Number: WSM67776
OASIS ID: cotswold2-257167

April 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Oak Lane
Location:	Bredon, Worcestershire
NGR:	SO 9259 3674
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	15-18 March 2016
Planning Reference:	W/15/02368/PN
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum
Site Code:	OLB 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2016 at Land at Oak Lane, Bredon, Worcestershire. A total of eight trenches were excavated. Much of the recording was hampered by water ingress into the trenches.

The evaluation identified two ditches of broadly Roman date in the west of the site, potentially agricultural in nature.

Modern ditches which correspond to field boundaries depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, were identified in the north and west of the site.

A group of three undated pits, possibly used for gravel extraction, were identified in the south of the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Newland Homes Ltd at land at Oak Lane, Bredon, Worcestershire (centred on NGR: SO 9259 3674; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: W/15/02368/PN) made to Wychavon District Council (WDC) for the development of 24 dwellings, car parking, an access road and associated works.
- 1.2 Following consultation advice from Adrian Scruby (Historic Environment Advisor, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service), the archaeological advisor to WDC, the Planning Committee Report (WDC 2015) recommended the approval of the application subject to the completion of a programme of archaeological works (secured under Condition 10).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (CA 2016) and approved by Adrian Scruby. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), the *Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire* (WAAS) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Adrian Scruby.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is 1ha in extent and it comprises a grassed area with a few orchard trees. The site is bounded by residential properties to the north and west, a railway line to the east and open field land to the south. The site lies at approximately 33m AOD and is largely flat.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic Period with superficial deposits of Crophorne Sand and Gravel. (BGS 2016). The natural geological substrate identified within the site consisted of sandy gravels consistent with the mapped deposits.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site has not been subject to previous archaeological assessment. As such, a Historic Environment Record (HER) search for the site and vicinity was completed (HER ref WSM67776). The search and other pertinent sources are summarised below.
- 2.2 Archaeological remains suggest that the area of Bredon parish was already occupied during the Bronze Age. Iron Age and Roman remains confirm a long continuity of the settlement. Remains of Roman date were identified to the south of the site in 1882, though they have not to date been subject to any investigation (HER ref WSM48385).
- 2.3 There is reference to 12 manses at Bredon becoming part of the see of Worcester in the late 8th century. The monastery at Bredon is noted in to have remained independent of the Bishop of Worcester until 844, and the wider Manor of Bredon stayed in that ownership until the Reformation. Bredon expanded between 1650 and 1850 as result of increased agricultural and industrial activity within the surrounding area (VCH 1913).
- 2.3 The site is located just outside the limits of Bredon conservation area. The fields to the west of Oak Lane provide evidence of medieval agricultural activity in Bredon in the form of extant ridge and furrow (i.e. HER refs WSM20058, 20059). The wider parish of Bredon is noted to have variably surviving ridge and furrow, much of which was recognised through World War II aerial photography
- 2.4 A geophysical survey of the current site, undertaken in support of a previous application, did not identify any significant anomalies (Stratascan 2013). However, the survey failed to identify a field boundary known on site from historic maps suggesting that geological substrate of the current site may have affected the survey.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard*

and guidance: *Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable WDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 8 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide. Trench 6 was divided into two sections to avoid buried services detected during CAT and Genny scans of the area. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–4)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 The site conditions encountered during the evaluation, principally rising groundwater levels, made a robust assessment of the archaeological remains present difficult and limited excavation of several of the identified features.
- 5.3 A broadly similar stratigraphy was recorded across the site. The natural substrate, which was encountered at an average depth of 0.65m below present ground level (bpgl), comprised of orange brown and grey brown sandy gravels. The natural substrate was generally overlain by subsoil consisting of grey brown sand silt typically between 0.24m and 0.40m thick. This was in turn sealed by c. 0.3m thick dark grey brown clay silt modern topsoil. In the northern end of Trench 4, natural was overlain by relict subsoil, 403, which was overlain by relict soil, 402, and 402 was overlain by the generic subsoil.
- 5.4 Furrows and land drains were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7: in Trenches 1, 3 and 4 they were orientated east/west and in Trenches 5, 6 and 7 they were orientated north/south. Post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from furrows 103 (fill 104) and 105 (fill 105) in Trench 1 and 607 (fill 608) and 609 (fill 610) in Trench 6. The ridge and furrow was not visible at ground level, being sealed by a more recent ploughsoil. Trench 8 contained no archaeological features.
- 5.5 Two modern dog burials were located in Trench 3. All features and deposits described below cut the natural substrate and were sealed by the generic ploughsoil subsoil.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 3)

- 5.6 Relict subsoil, 403, measured >3.8m in length by >2.23m in width by 0.12m in depth, and was located in the north of Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 3, section AA and photograph). This layer had an indistinct boundary with the underlying natural substrate, 404, and was sealed by sandy silt relict soil, 402. From the base of 403,

three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, suggesting that this deposit may date from the 2nd century AD onwards.

- 5.7 Cutting relict topsoil 402 was north-east/south-west orientated ditch 405. It was 1.31m in width by 0.42m in depth, and had steep sides with a pronounced step in the southern side and concave base. It contained sandy silt fill 406, from which a small quantity of cattle bone and a single small sherd of mid-3rd to 4th century AD Roman pottery was retrieved.
- 5.8 Ditch 409 was located in the central portion of Trench 4 and lay on a similar orientation to ditch 405 (Figs. 2 and 3, section BB and CC and photograph). It was 1.29m in width by 0.36m in deep; the recorded profile closely resembled that of ditch 405, particularly the steep southern side. The ditch had a clear, rounded buttend. Five sherds of mid to late 3rd century Roman pottery and a piece of horse bone were recovered from its fill (410), which was noted to be similar to fill 406.
- 5.9 The undated east/west ditch, 407, was located just to the north of ditch 409 (Figs. 2 and 3, Section CC). It had an asymmetrical profile with a steep northern side and shallower southern side and flat base. It was 1.28m in width by 0.58m in depth, and contained fill 408.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.10 Undated, steep-sided and concave based circular pit 503 was identified in the central region of Trench 5, where it was cut by furrow, 505. It was approximately 1m in width by 0.3m in depth and contained sandy gravel fill 504. The Roman pottery retrieved from fill 506 of furrow 505 is almost certainly residual.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 and 4)

- 5.11 A large, sub-circular pit, 603, was identified in the western area of Trench 6 (Figs. 2 and 4, section DD and photograph). It measured 3.2m in width and at least 0.42m in depth, but could not be fully excavated due to the high level of the water table within the trench. This contained three fills: 604, 605 and 606. Its size suggests it might be gravel pit. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the interface of fill 605 and subsoil 601.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 and 4)

- 5.12 Undated, sub-circular pit 707 was identified at the western end of Trench 7 (Figs. 2 and 4, Section EE). It measured >1.5m in width and 0.58m in depth, and contained undated, sandy silt fill 708.
- 5.13 Ditch 703 lay towards the eastern end of Trench 7 on a north/south alignment (Figs. 2 and 4, Section FF). It was 0.8m in width by 0.45m in depth, and contained undated, sandy silt fill 704. Fill 704 was cut on its eastern edge by ditch 705, a recut of ditch 703 on the same alignment. This measured 1m in width, 0.3m in depth, and contained undated, sandy silt fill, 706.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from eight deposits (ditch, pit and furrow fills). The recovered material dates to the Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval/Modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Fabric codes are equated to the Worcestershire online ceramics database.

Pottery: Roman

- 6.2 Roman pottery totals 13 sherds (431g) from seven deposits. The average sherd weight of the Roman pottery assemblage as a whole is 19.8g, though this is distorted by the five sherds of pottery (including substantial sherds of motaria) from fill, 410, of ditch, 409. When these sherds are excluded, the average sherd weight is 11g which is average for a Roman group. However, the majority of sherds are in good to very good condition. The pottery from ditch fills, 406 and 410 appears to be stratified.
- 6.3 Four sherds in fine sandy greyware (Fabric 14) and oxidised (Fabric 13) fabrics were recovered, though three were recovered from furrow fills 105 and 505 and pit fill 605. These are likely to be of relatively local manufacture and are broadly dateable to the Romano-British period.
- 6.4 Severn Valley ware (Fabric 12) is represented by seven sherds from the relict subsoil 403 and fill 410 of ditch 409. This ware type is commonly found in Worcestershire and was manufactured throughout the Roman period at various

locations including the Malvern Hills (Tomber and Dore 1998, 148–9). Burnished decoration is visible on a bodysherd from a cordoned vessel, which is most likely a (Webster) Class A storage jar of 2nd to 3rd century date, from deposit 403 (Webster 1976, 22–3). Ditch fill 410 produced two joining rimsherds from a Class F flanged bowl with an internal lip. This vessel features a pinched/ frilled flange, an uncommon elaboration but recorded elsewhere in this fabric from North End Farm, Great Malvern, Worcestershire (Evans *et al.* 2000, 38–9, Fig. 28, BT40).

- 6.5 A substantial rimsherd from a (Young) Type 18 mortarium in Oxfordshire Whiteware (Fabric 33.1) was recovered from fill 410 of ditch 409. A post-firing perforation indicates that the vessel had been repaired. This form is dateable to the mid to late 3rd century (Young 1977, 72–4). Also from the Oxfordshire potteries is a rimsherd in Oxfordshire Red/brown colour coated ware (Fabric 29) from fill 406 of ditch 405. It derives from an unusual bowl or dish with a thickened rim and a groove beneath. This type of pottery was produced from the mid 3rd to 4th centuries (*ibid.*, 123–4).
- 6.6 The only continental import present is a bodysherd in central Gaulish samian (Fabric 43.2) from relict subsoil 403. It derives from a dish or shallow bowl, possibly a Drag. 18/31R. Central Gaulish samian was imported to Britain during the 2nd century and the Drag. 18/31R form dates to the first half of that century (Webster 1996, 2–3; 33–5).

Pottery: Medieval/post-medieval

- 6.7 Fill 106 of furrow 105 produced a bodysherd of Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (Fabric 69), which was manufactured in Worcestershire from the late 13th to early 17th centuries (<http://www.worcestershireceramics.org/>). It is in a moderately abraded condition.

Pottery: Post-medieval/modern

- 6.8 Pottery from this date range totals four sherds (30g) from three deposits. It is heavily fragmented, with a low average sherd weight of 8g, although condition is good to very good in terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation. Buff earthenwares (Fabric 91) were represented by single sherds of Brown-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire Black-glazed earthenware and Staffordshire Mottled brown-glazed earthenware, which date to the 18th to 19th centuries. The Mottled brown-glazed sherd from fill 610 of furrow 609 is from the handle of a small vessel, most likely a

tankard or jug. A bodysherd of Cistercian ware (Fabric 78) from fill 106 of possible furrow 105 dates to the late 15th to 16th centuries in Worcestershire (*ibid.*).

Ceramic building material

- 6.9 Single fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, both in poor condition, were retrieved from 106 and 610.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Three fragments of animal bone (431g) were recovered from site, in association with artefacts dating to the Roman period. The material was fragmented and only moderately well preserved. However, it was possible to identify fragments of a cattle (*Bos taurus*) tibia and pelvis from deposit 406, the fill of ditch 405 and the metacarpal of a horse (*Equus caballus*) from deposit 410, the fill of ditch 409. No further useful interpretative data beyond species identification was obtainable and no cut and/or chop marks were observed to suggest an origin in butchery waste, however both species were commonly exploited domestic animals in this period and as such are frequent inclusions in Roman animal bone assemblages (Baker & Worley, 2014).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation revealed limited datable activity on the site. The majority of archaeological remains identified were Roman, post-medieval or Modern in date.

Roman

- 8.2 Relict subsoils 403 and 402 were identified in the northern end of Trench 4 (figs. 2 and 3 section AA and photograph). It seems likely that together they form a buried soil horizon, which, on the basis of the four sherds of pottery recovered near the base of 403, may date to the 2nd century AD onwards.
- 8.3 Both deposits were cut by the north-east/south-west orientated ditches 405 and 409. While dating evidence was relatively modest, both ditches may be Roman in date. The two ditches were parallel and c. 10m apart; potentially they may represent elements of a field system.

- 8.4 Possible gravel extraction is presented by three pits (503, 603 and 707). Dating evidence from these features is limited, comprising a small sherd of Roman pottery recovered from pit 603.

Medieval/post-medieval

- 8.5 The small sherd of medieval pottery recovered from furrow 107 represents the only material of this date recovered. However, post-medieval ceramics recovered from furrows 103, 107 and 609 suggest that the site was under ridge and furrow cultivation for a relatively extensive period of time. The Ordnance Survey mapping suggests the site was enclosed fields by 1884, and orchards by 1923. As undated ditches 407, 703 and 705 share common orientations with the furrows, it is possible that they are contemporary field boundaries/divisions.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Paulo Guarino, assisted by Dani Adams and Matthew Coman. The report was written by Jay Wood. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mixed orange brown and grey brown sand gravel	>30	>1.8	>0.1	
1	103	Cut		Furrow	E/W linear in plan with concave shallow sides and rounded base	>2	0.9	0.18	
1	104	Fill	103	Furrow fill	Brown grey sand silt	>2	0.9	0.18	C18-C19
1	105	Cut		Furrow	E/W linear in plan with concave shallow sides and rounded base	>2	0.95	0.2	
1	106	Fill	105	Furrow fill	Brown grey sand silt	>2	0.95	0.2	C18-C19
1	107	Cut		Furrow	E/W linear in plan with concave shallow sides and rounded base	>2	3.1	0.3	
1	108	Fill	108	Furrow fill	Brown grey sand silt	>2	3.1	0.3	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.38	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.68	
2	203	Layer		Natural	Orange brown sand gravel	>30	>1.8	>0.1	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil;	Brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.4	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Orange brown sand gravel	>30	>1.8	>0.1	
3	303	Cut		Furrow	E/W linear in plan, not excavated	>1.8	3.1	-	
3	304	Fill	303	Furrow fill	Brown sand silt	>1.8	3.1	-	
3	305	Cut		Modern animal burial	Pet dog burial, not excavated	-	-	-	Modern
3	306	Fill	305	Modern animal burial fill	Pet dog burial, not excavated	-	-	-	Modern
3	307	Cut		Modern animal burial	Pet dog burial, not excavated	-	-	-	Modern
3	308	Fill	307	Modern animal burial fill	Pet dog burial, not excavated	-	-	-	Modern
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.28	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.28	
4	402	Layer		Relict soil	Dark brown grey sand silt	>3.8	>2.23	0.21	
4	403	Layer		Relict Subsoil	Grey orange sand silt	>3.8	>2.23	0.12	C2+
4	404	Layer		Natural	Mixed dark grey brown and dark brown orange sand silt	>30	>1.8	>0.1	
4	405	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear in plan with stepped, steeply sloping sides and flat base	>2	1.31	0.42	
4	406	Fill	405	Ditch fill	Dark brown grey sand silt	>2	1.31	0.42	MC3-C4
4	407	Cut		Ditch	E/W linear in plan with moderate/steep sides and flat base	>1.8	1.28	0.57	
4	408	Fill	407	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown clay silt	>1.8	1.28	0.57	
4	409	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear in plan with a rounded southern buttend. It has steep sides with a step in eastern side and flat base.	>1.87	1.29	0.36	
4	410	Fill	409	Ditch fill	Dark grey brown clay silt	>1.87	1.29	0.36	MC3-LC3
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.3	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sand silt and gravel	>30	>1.8	0.4	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sand gravel	>30	>1.8	>0.5	
5	503	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with steep sides and concave base	>0.4	>1	0.3	
5	504	Fill	503	Pit fill	Dark grey sand gravel	>0.4	>1	0.3	

5	505	Cut		Furrow	N/S linear in plan with concave, very shallow sides and rounded base	>2	2.8	>0.2	
5	506	Fill	505	Furrow fill	Light grey brown silt gravel	>2	2.8	>0.2	Roman
5	507	Cut		Furrow	N/S linear in plan, not excavated	>1.8	5	-	
5	508	Fill	507	Furrow fill	Light grey brown silt gravel	>1.8	5	-	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sand silt	30	1.8	0.35	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown sand silt and gravel	30	1.8	0.35	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Orange brown sand gravel	30	1.8	>0.5	
6	603	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with steep to moderately sloping sides. Base not seen because of ground water inundation	>1.72	>0.92	>0.42	
6	604	Fill	603	Upper pit fill	Dark blue grey clay	0.38	>0.38	0.2	
6	605	Fill	603	Pit fill	Dark brown grey sand silt	>0.92	>0.84	>0.36	Roman
6	606	Fill	603	Lower pit fill	Dark grey brown silt	>0.9	>0.58	>0.1	
6	607	Cut		Furrow	N/S linear in plan with concave, very shallow sides and rounded base	>0.5	0.73	0.15	
6	608	Fill	607	Furrow fill	Dark grey brown sand silt	>0.5	0.73	0.15	
6	609	Cut		Furrow	N/S linear in plan with concave, very shallow sides and rounded base	>2	1.5	0.2	
6	610	Fill	609	Furrow fill	Dark grey brown sand silt	>2	1.5	0.2	LC17- LC18
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>30	>1.8	0.32	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.24	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid orange brown and mid grey brown sand gravel	>30	>1.8	>0.16	
7	703	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and rounded base	>1.8	0.8	0.45	
7	704	Fill	703	Ditch fill	Light grey brown sand silt	>1.8	0.8	0.45	
7	705	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and rounded base. Recut of ditch 703	>1.8	1	0.3	
7	706	Fill	705	Ditch fill	Grey brown sand silt	>1.8	1	0.3	
7	707	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>2.5	>1.5	0.58	
7	708	Fill	707	Pit fill	Dark grey brown sand silt	>2.5	>1.5	0.58	
7	709	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular semi-circular in plan, not excavated	>2.43	>0.58	-	
7	710	Fill	709	Fill of tree throw	Light grey brown sand silt	>2.43	>0.58	-	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay silt	>30	>1.8	0.25	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.35	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mixed dark and light grey brown sand silt	7	>1.8	0.25	
8	803	Layer		Natural	Mid grey brown sand silt	>30	>1.8	0.27	
8	804	Layer		Natural		>30	>0.08	-	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	13	1	19	C18-C19
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Staffordshire Black-glazed earthenware	91	1	24	
106	Roman pottery	Greyware	14	1	2	C18-C19
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	13	1	4	
	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware	69	1	8	
	Post-medieval pottery	Cistercian ware	78	1	1	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Brown-glazed earthenware	91	1	1	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	55	
403	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	43.2/ LEZ SA2	1	6	C2+
	Roman pottery	Oxidised Severn Valley ware	12/ SVW OX2	3	48	
406	Roman pottery	Oxfordshire Red/brown colour coated ware	29/ OXF RS	1	14	MC3-C4
410	Roman pottery	Oxfordshire White mortarium	33.1/ OXF WH	1	136	MC3-LC3
	Roman pottery	Oxidised Severn Valley ware	12/ SVW OX2	4	196	
506	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	13	1	7	RB
605	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	13	1	6	RB
610	Post-medieval pottery	Staffordshire Mottled brown-glazed earthenware	91	1	4	LC17-LC18
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		1	5	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

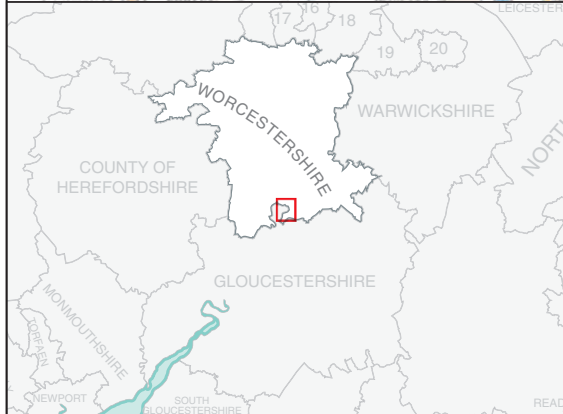
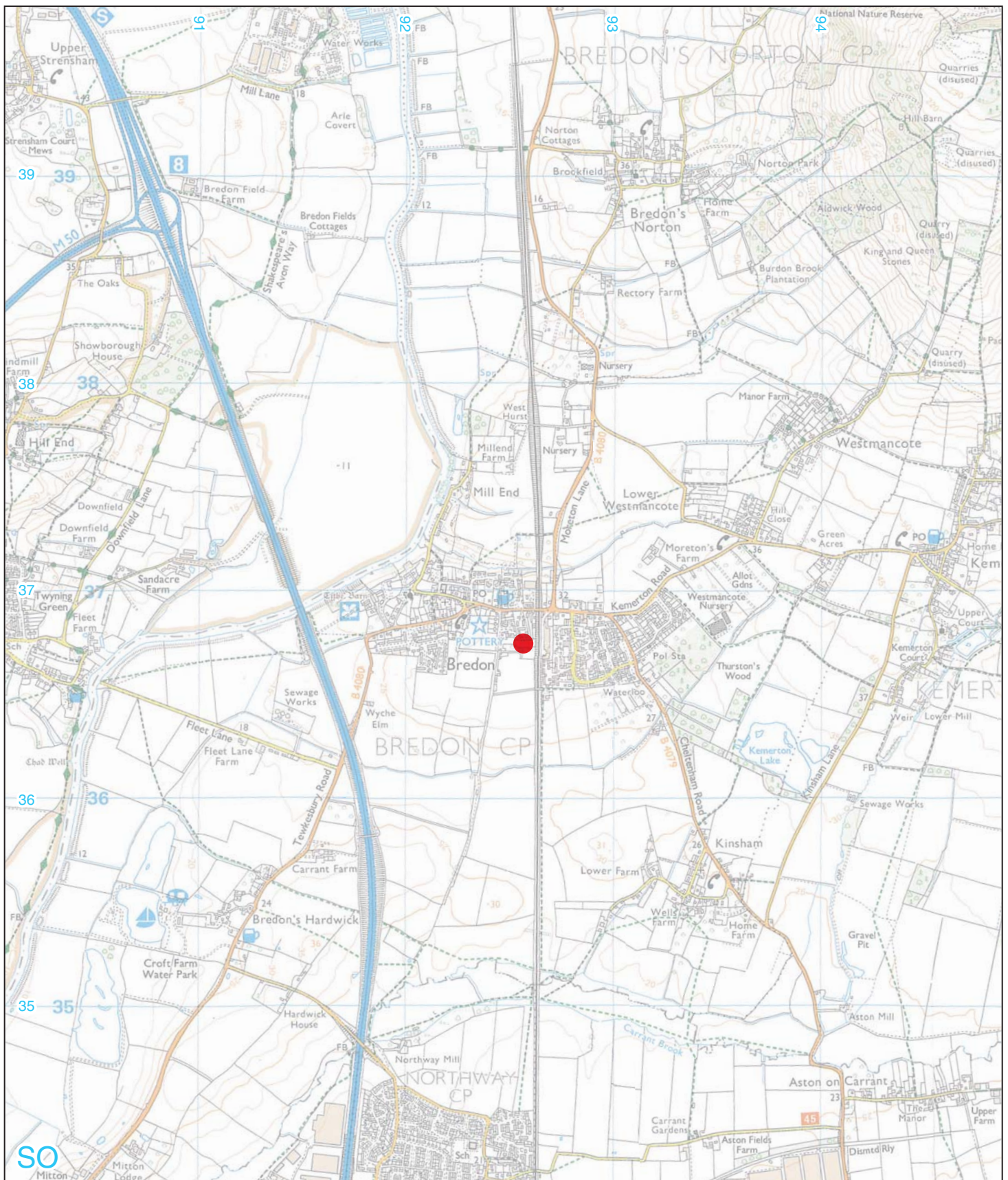
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	EQ	Total	Weight (g)
Roman					
405	406	2		2	263
409	410		1	1	168
Total		2	1	3	
Weight		263	168	431	

Bos = cattle; EQ = horse

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS: OASIS ID: cotswold2-257167		
Project Name	Land at Oak Lane, Bredon, Worcestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2016 at Land at Oak Lane, Bredon, Worcestershire. A total of eight trenches were excavated. Much of the recording was hampered by water ingress into the trenches.</p> <p>The evaluation identified two ditches of broadly Roman date in the west of the site, potentially agricultural in nature.</p> <p>Modern ditches which correspond to field boundaries depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, were identified in the north and west of the site.</p> <p>A group of three undated pits, possibly used for gravel extraction, were identified in the south of the site.</p>	
Project dates	15-17 March 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Oak Lane, Bredon, Worcestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 9259 3674	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Paulo Guarino	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Worcestershire County Museum	Pottery, animal bone
Paper	Worcestershire County Museum	Site records
Digital	Worcestershire County Museum	Photographs, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land at Oak Lane, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 16194</p>		



Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

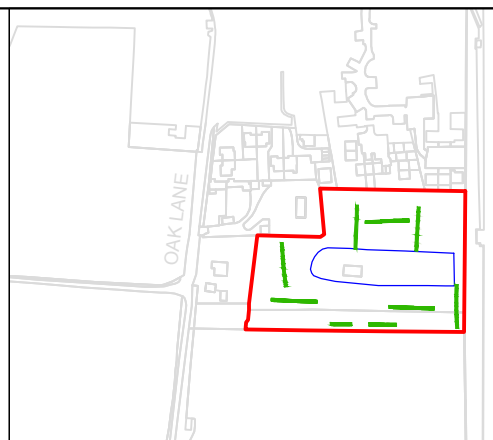
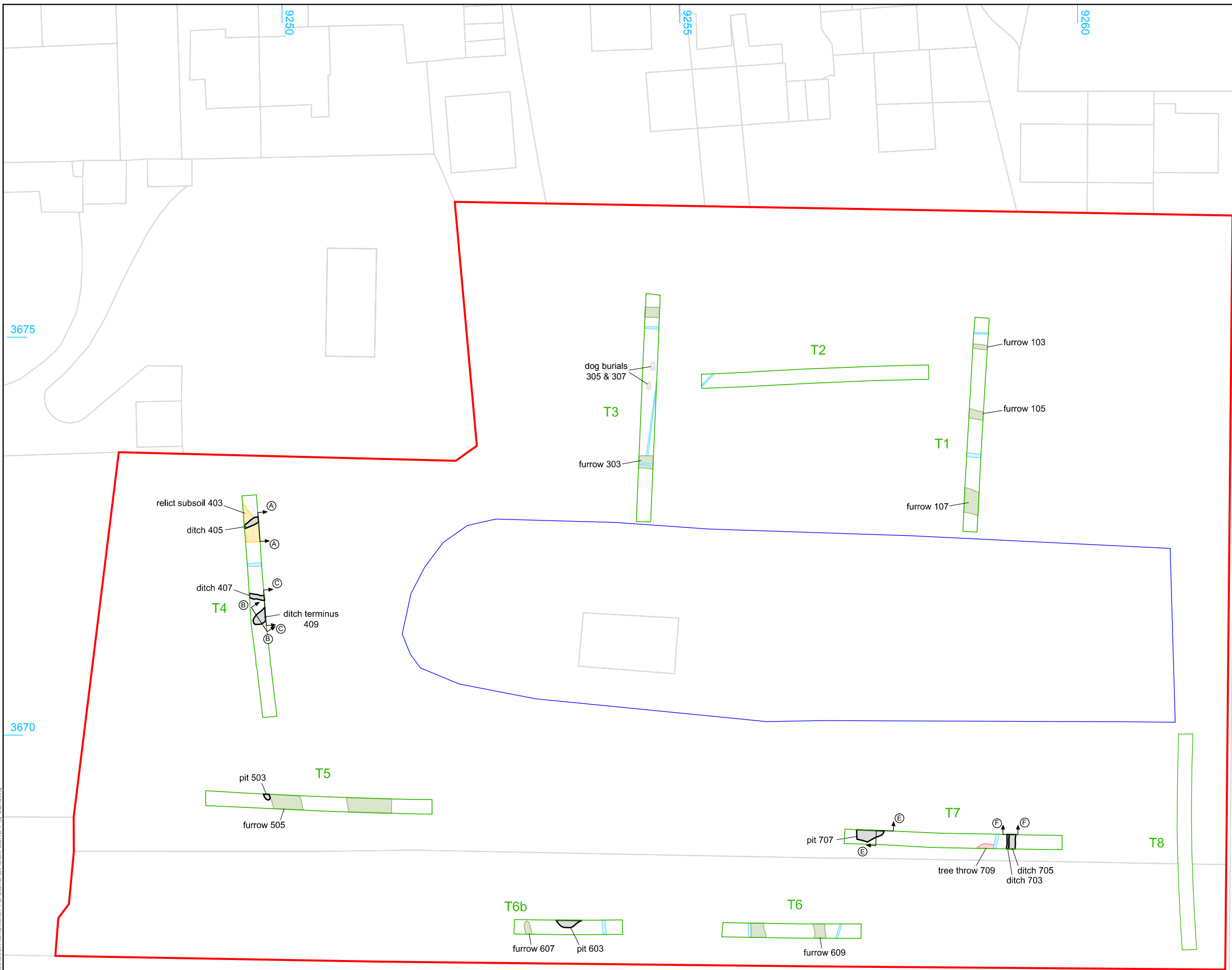
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at Oak Lane, Bredon
 Worcestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



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- site boundary
- area not affected by groundworks
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- natural feature
- modern
- field drain
- treethrow
- furrow
- section location



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Cotswold Archaeology

Andover	01264 347630
Cirencester	01285 771022
Exeter	01392 826185
Milton Keynes	01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

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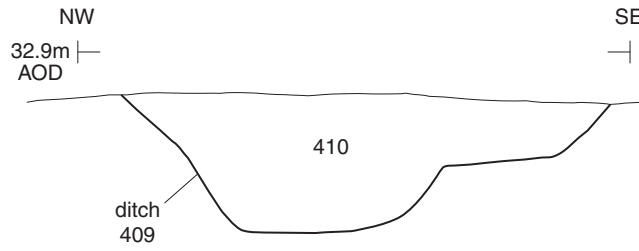
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing
archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	13/04/2016	2
APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

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SO

Section BB



Trench 4, ditch 409 looking north-east (scale 1m)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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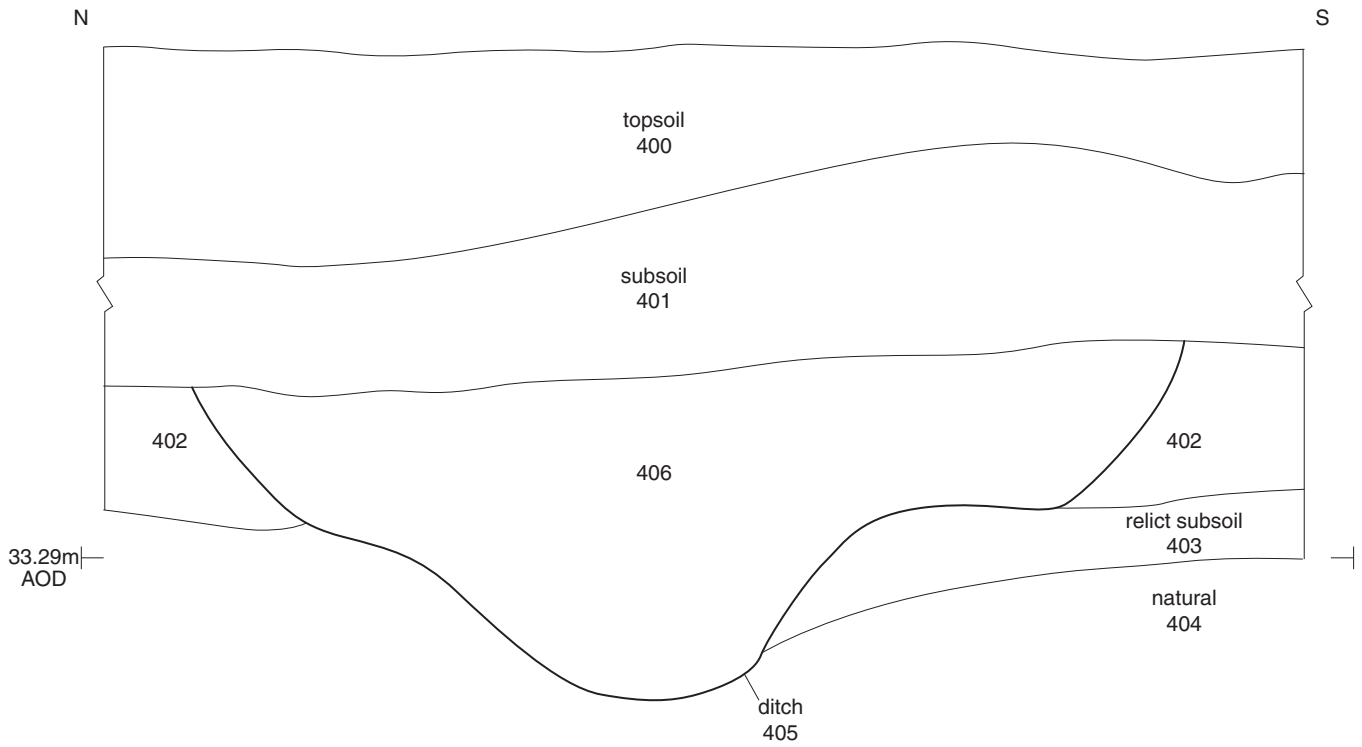
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 4: section and photograph

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Section AA



Ditch 405 and relict subsoil 403, relief topsoil 402, facing east (scale 1m)



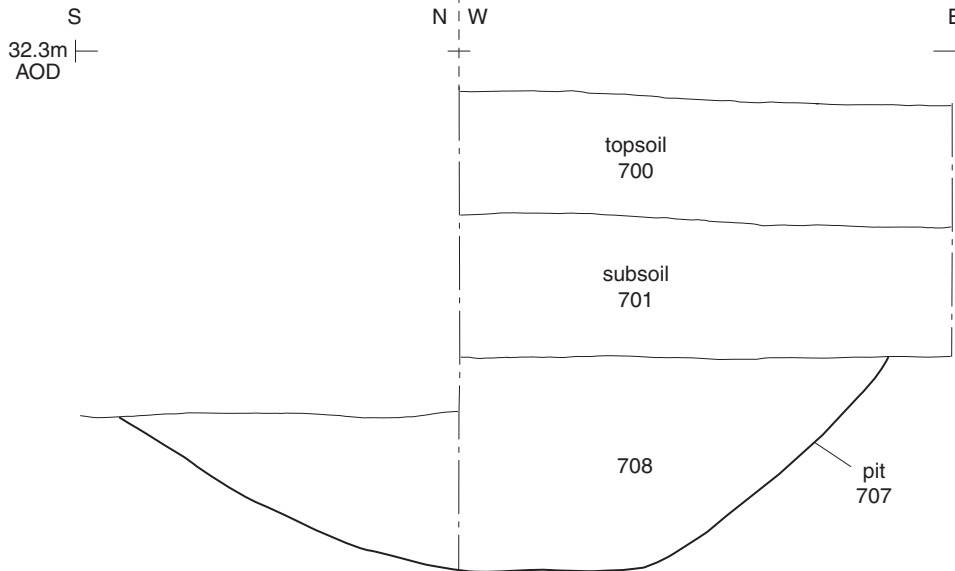
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Oakland, Bredon
 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: section and photograph

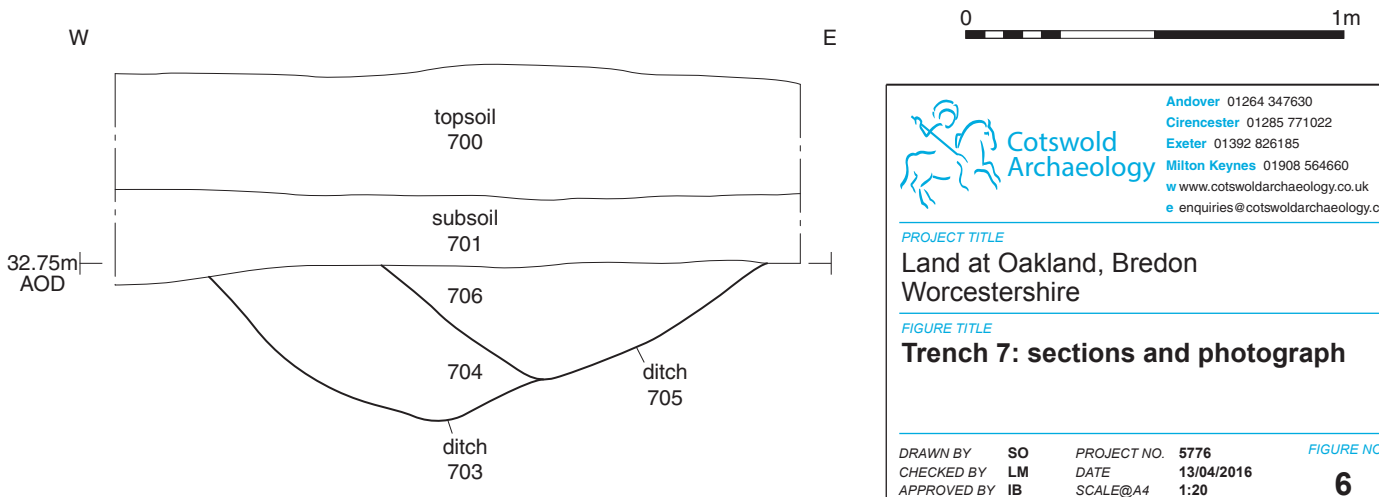
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APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section EE



Trench 7, pit 707 looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section FF



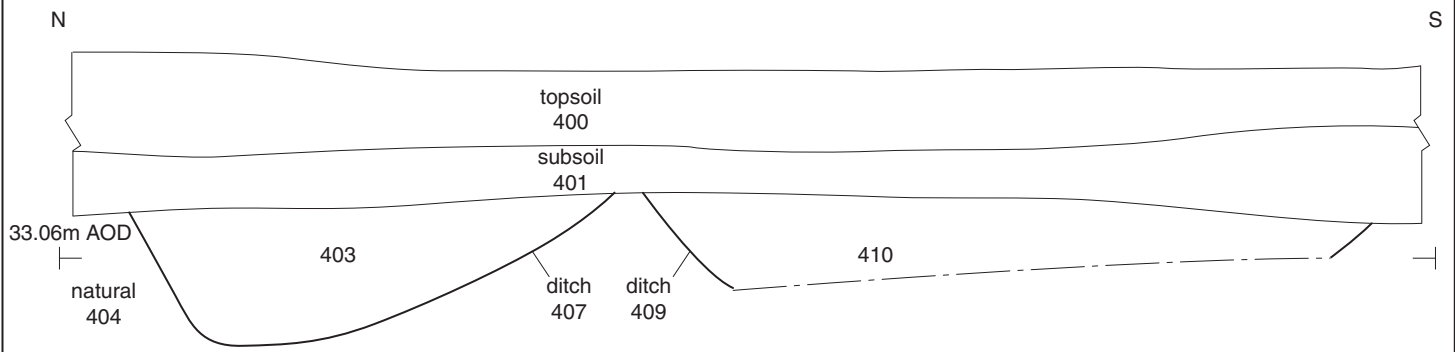
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Land at Oakland, Bredon
 Worcestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 7: sections and photograph

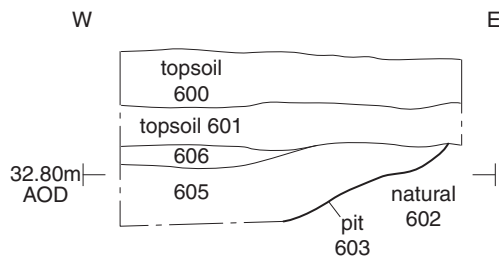
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APPROVED BY	IB	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section CC



Pit 603, facing north (scale 1m)

Section DD



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Oakland, Bredon
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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 4 & 6: sections and
 photograph

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Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660