

**Programme of archaeological work
at land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road,
Bretforton,
Worcestershire**

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14th August 2017

WSM 66651

Oasis ref martinco1-291546

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Programme of archaeological work at land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire

Introduction

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire (SP 0899 4409; Fig 1) at the request of Mr John Kudryl. This work was undertaken in compliance with a written scheme of investigation provided by Martin Cook BA MCIfA, based upon a brief issued by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service, dated 21st March 2014 (planning reference W/13/1764). The written scheme of investigation was approved by Mike Glyde of Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (site code SRB/15, event number WSM 66651).

The programme of archaeological work was to comprise documentary research, a watching brief, three days for uninterrupted access (if necessary) and a report. The area of land covered by the brief (Glyde 2014; Appendix 3, page 9) was to comprise the entire length of a narrow plot between the rear of 17 and 17a Station Road and Main Street (Fig 1) on which three dwellings were to be built. However, the project took place over an extended period of time and the circumstances of the various parties involved changed. It is now uncertain when the two dwellings nearest Main Street, the land relating to which is in different ownership, will be built and it is understood that Mr John Kudryl is now responsible only for the construction of the third dwelling nearest 17 and 17a Station Road (Fig 1, plot 3). It is further understood that he is, or will be, in communication with the local planning authority in order to regularise this situation with respect to the planning consent currently in force.

Summary

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire. One section had an undulating interface between the topsoil and the natural subsoil. These are thought to be a series of lazy beds which are a method of arable cultivation. It appears rather like cord rig or ridge and furrow cultivation, although the parallel banks are dug by spade. Another showed evidence for a substantial pit thought to have been dug for the extraction of sand and gravel.

A summary will be published in West Midlands Archaeology.

The documentary material

Geology and topography

The character of the search area is of a mainly flat area that is largely made up of the settled area in the nucleated core of Bretforton; this includes the historic village core and modern infill and expansion within and around it. Field patterns around the settlement have largely been altered by field amalgamation and modern subdivision, with smaller areas of planned private enclosure and small rectilinear fields remaining in other areas. Ridge and furrow earthworks are evidence of earlier field patterns. The solid geology in the search area is Blue Lias Mudstone, overlain in places with Head Superficial Deposits. The overlying soils are lime rich, loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage, over the mudstone, and free-draining lime rich loamy soils over the Superficial Deposits. Land use is market gardening, with small areas of glass houses, and arable.

Historic mapping

A reconstructed inclosure map of c 1765 (not reproduced) shows the general vicinity of the site. It depicts long, narrow plots of land that are consistent with the later mapping. The earliest available mapping is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig 2.1). This shows a long, narrow plot of land between Main Street and Station Road, indicated in red, given over to orchard. The area covered by this report is shown in blue. The Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (Fig 2.2) shows nothing different. The Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Fig 2.3) is a provisional edition and has no depiction of land use.

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record

There are a number of buildings, landscape components or monuments nearby or adjacent to the site. By proximity to the site these are:

Buildings immediately adjacent to the site

Immediately adjacent to the site are a number of buildings of 17th century and later date. These are:

27-31 Main Street - three houses of the late 17th century, extended in the 18th century with some early 19th century and late 20th century alterations (WSM 32816)

The Victoria Arms, Main Street – a house, now a public house of the 17th century with some mid-19th century and mid-20th century alterations (WSM 44991)

33 and 35 Main Street - three houses, now two, probably of the 17th century with early 19th century and some mid-20th century alterations (WSM 45009)

1 - 3 Ashwin Court – a house of the late 17th century, remodelled in 1898 with some late 20th century alterations (WSM 45013)

An outfarm north east of Bretforton Grange - partially extant 19th century(?), unlisted outfarm (WSM 51002 – see also WSM 58652)

Buildings surrounding the site

A dovecote (Gd II listed) attached to 41 Main Street - 17th century with some mid-19th century and late 20th century alterations (WSM 23869)

The Tea Cottage, Oak Cottage and No. 3 Shop Lane - three houses of the late 17th century to early 18th century with some early 19th century additions and late 20th century alterations (WSM 44989)

23A Main Street - The 'New Inn' is a three storey white-wash brick building of late 18th century date (WSM 44994)

47-49 Main Street - Stone-built house, the stone mullioned window suggests that the house is of early 17th century date (WSM 45008)

11 Main Street - stone house with steep-pitched tile roof of the 17th-18th century (WSM 45014)

41 Main Street – house of the late 17th century with some mid 19th century alterations (WSM 46258)

Home Farm/Centre Farm - partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with converted buildings (WSM 53249 – see also 60899)

45 Main Street (farmstead) - partially extant 19th century(?) listed farmstead with converted buildings (WSM 53420)

Monuments surrounding the site

Fishpond, west of Grange Farm - rectangular fishpond and breeding island, north west of Grange Farm, waterfilled, two leats feed head, single outlet, no dam. Pond created by excavating hollow, no known documentation, but proximity to monastic grange and similarity to known Evesham Abbey ponds suggest monastic origin (WSM 02854)

Conjectural alignment of postulated Roman road from Bidford to Bretforton - the Roman road from Bidford to South Littleton has been mapped as if it follows the line of modern roads and tracks. Its route must be regarded as conjectural (WSM 31682)

Site of village hall, Main Street - village hall requisitioned in 1939 for use as a First Aid Point (WSM 36413)

Undated pit, Manor Lane - a pit of undetermined date filled with a charcoally clay deposit (WSM 48022)

Landscape components including the site

Area of medieval settlement, Bretforton - first mentioned as 'Bretferona' c AD 709 (WSM 29872)

Landscape components surrounding the site

An outfarm north east of Bretforton Grange - partially extant 19th century(?), unlisted outfarm (WSM 58652 – see also WSM 51002)

Bretforton Grange (Manor Farm) - partially extant 14th century listed farmstead with converted buildings (WSM 59388)

Home Farm/Centre Farm - partially extant 17th century listed farmstead with converted buildings (WSM 60899 – see also WSM 53249)

33 and 35 Station Road (farmstead) - 19th century(?) unlisted farmstead (WSM 61372)

45 Main Street (farmstead) - partially extant 19th century(?) listed farmstead with converted buildings (WSM 61070)

Events surrounding the site

39 Main Street, photographic record of barn and dwelling (Gd II listed) - set of eight photographs taken of the building before development. Also included are two older prints of the original barn before conversion in the 1970s (WSM 32089)

27 Main Street, building recording 2003 - the fieldwork suggests that 27 Main Street originally comprised three separate cottages which have been amalgamated and modified over the years but all have their origins in the earlier medieval period. They are referred to as northern, central and southern cottages. The earliest Phase dates to AD 1315 and it is represented by a solitary cruck frame which survives in the north gable wall of the northern cottage. This was dated to a felling in 1315/6 and the view was formed that the blades represent in situ truss that has been cut away at its base so was originally a full cruck. Phase 2 dates from the second half of the 15th century and during this time a substantial rebuilding took place. Much of the cruck-framed building seems to have been demolished and timber-framed structure was erected on the same footprint, but at a slightly different angle. Each of the three cottages would have had a single room on both ground and first floors. The Third phase can be divided into two. Phase 3.1 dates to the 18th and 19th centuries and saw the introduction of an inglenook fireplace and chimney added within the central cottage, and at this time the northern and central cottages were probably combined into a single dwelling. It seems likely that the northern cottage was extended north. Phase 3.2 also dates to the 18th and 19th centuries and in this phase the west elevation of all three cottages was replaced in stone. The fourth phase can also be divided. Phase 4.1 dates to around 1850 when the southern cottage was demolished and a stable with hayloft in stone built, presumably on the same footprint. It may be that a door was made in the remaining timber frame of the central cottage to allow access into the stable from inside. If so, this implies that the cottages were now in single occupancy. Phase 4.2 saw the single ground floor and first floor rooms in the northern cottage being partitioned. In the fifth and final phase the area described as 'void' was created and the porch added (WSM 32404)

27 Main Street, watching brief 2004 - the building originally comprised three separate cottages, now amalgamated. A solitary cruck frame had survived in the northern gable wall and dendrochronologically dated to the winter of 1315. The lifting of the flagstone floor did not reveal any features such as padstones or postholes. It did however indicate that the 15th century construction took place without any significant foundations. A coin from beneath the flagstone floor was dated to 1576 but this was almost certainly residual. The rear wall had been replaced in its entirety at one time. A bread oven was revealed. The void noticed in earlier work was opened up but no reason could be found for closing off this part of the cottage (WSM 33617)

Ivy Lane, archaeological evaluation 2007 - two trenches were excavated on the site. Within the northern half, Trench 1 revealed two small linear features, along with a single tree bowl. One of the linear features contained a single fragment of iron slag, arguably indicating a Roman or later date.

The other linear feature and the tree bowl were sterile and undated. On the west side, Trench 2 revealed two north-west/south-east aligned intercutting furrows. They contained occasional post-medieval material and represent traces of former agricultural activity. No other significant archaeological features were observed nor artefacts recovered, indicating that no substantial activity predating the post-medieval agricultural use of the site has occurred, either within the site itself or in the immediate vicinity (WSM 35080)

Station Road, archaeological evaluation 2012 - the excavation of a series of trial trenches revealed the remains of ridge and furrow within the majority of the trenches. Ridge and furrow is an archaeological pattern of linear convex and concave earthworks created by ploughing with non-reversible ploughs on the same strip of land each year (WSM 47380)

Holly Close, archaeological evaluation 2012 - six trenches were excavated and furrows of probable post medieval or modern date along with modern pits, postholes, ditches and land drains were recorded (WSM 47403)

Commentary

The primary reason for the archaeological investigation were that the proposed development might affect a site of archaeological potential, registered on the County Historic Environment Record (reference WSM 29872), this being an area of medieval settlement.

The overall impression from the historic environment record search is of an agricultural settlement dating from the early 14th century (with possible Roman and probable early medieval antecedents). Much of what is visible above ground today dates from the 17th century and later.

The fieldwork

General

Fieldwork took place on the 28th April 2015, 24th January, 6th June and the 8th June 2017. It comprised monitoring of the excavations. A full description of the contexts is given in Appendix 1. Contexts are described in summary form below.

Description

A mid red brown, almost stoneless sandy loam, the topsoil (context 001), overlay all the deposits described below.

Section 1

The interface between the topsoil and the natural subsoil (a yellow orange sandy gravel; context 002) was undulating, becoming indistinct to the north (Figs 3.1 and 3.2). Its direction was uncertain but it was probably north-east/south-west.

Section 2

The topsoil overlay the subsoil (a reddy orange very sandy clay; context 004, Figs 3.1 and 3.2).

Section 3

The topsoil overlay the subsoil (a reddy orange very sandy clay; context 004) which in turn overlay the natural subsoil (a yellow orange sandy gravel; context 002, Figs 3.1 and 3.2).

Section 4

The topsoil overlay the subsoil (a reddy orange very sandy clay; context 004) which in turn overlay the natural subsoil (a yellow orange sandy gravel; context 002, Figs 3.1 and 3.2).

Section 5

The topsoil overlay the fill (context 005; Figs 3.1 and 3.3) of a pit, a mid grey brown clayey sand with common small rounded pebbles. The pit (context 006) had a straight, near vertically sided cut.

Interpretation

Sections 2, 3 and 4 were unremarkable. Section 1 had an undulating interface between the topsoil and the natural subsoil. These are thought to be a series of lazy beds which are a method of arable

cultivation. It appears rather like cord rig or ridge and furrow cultivation, although the parallel banks are dug by spade.

Section 5 had evidence for a very substantial pit dug from the surface to, and below, the natural subsoil of sand and gravel. Presumably this was for extraction of this material.

The finds

Results of analysis

The complete finds report has been presented as Appendix 2. The artefactual assemblage came from the topsoil (context 001) and totalled four sherds of pottery weighing 66g (see Appendix 2, table 1). The standard of preservation was generally fair, with finds displaying moderate levels of abrasion. The assemblage could be dated from the mid-late 17th century onwards.

Discussion

The discussion below is a summary of the pottery by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material consisted of a single sherd of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78). The sherd was well-fired with a purplish black internal glaze typical of mid-late 17th century production.

Modern

All remaining finds were of late 18th to 20th century date and consisted of two sherds of modern china (fabric 85) and one of creamware (fabric 84). All came from domestic tablewares and one was transfer decorated.

Bibliography

Glyde, M, 2014 *Requirements for a programme of archaeological work at Land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire*, Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council

Internet sources

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lazy_bed

Acknowledgements

The author would particularly like to thank John Kudryl, Mike Glyde and Adrian Scruby of Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service for their kind cooperation.

Archive

The physical archive consists of:

- 6 Context sheets
- 1 Drawings
- 1 **Hard copy of the report**
- 1 **Hard copy of the report illustrations**
- 1 **Hard copy of the brief**
- 1 **Hard copy of the WSI**

It will be deposited at Worcestershire County Museum, Hartlebury upon approval of the report. It is anticipated that the finds, having a *tpq* of the mid-late 17th century onwards and all coming from the topsoil, will not be of interest to the museum. However, the museum will be consulted in this respect before disposal.

The digital archive consists of:

- 1 Digital copy of the report (.doc format)
- 6 Illustrations (.bmp format)

It will be deposited with OASIS (Appendix 3) upon approval of the report.

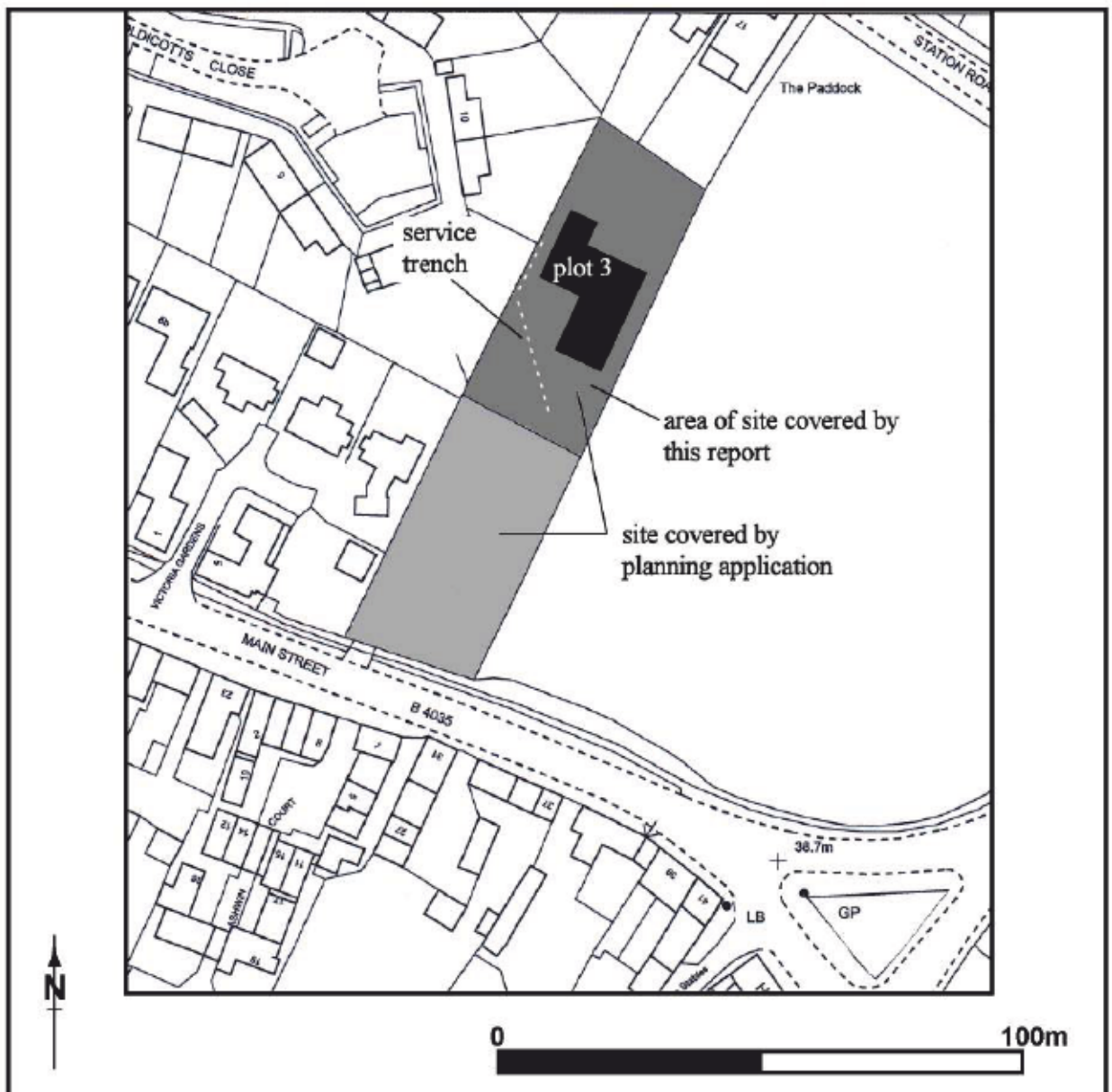
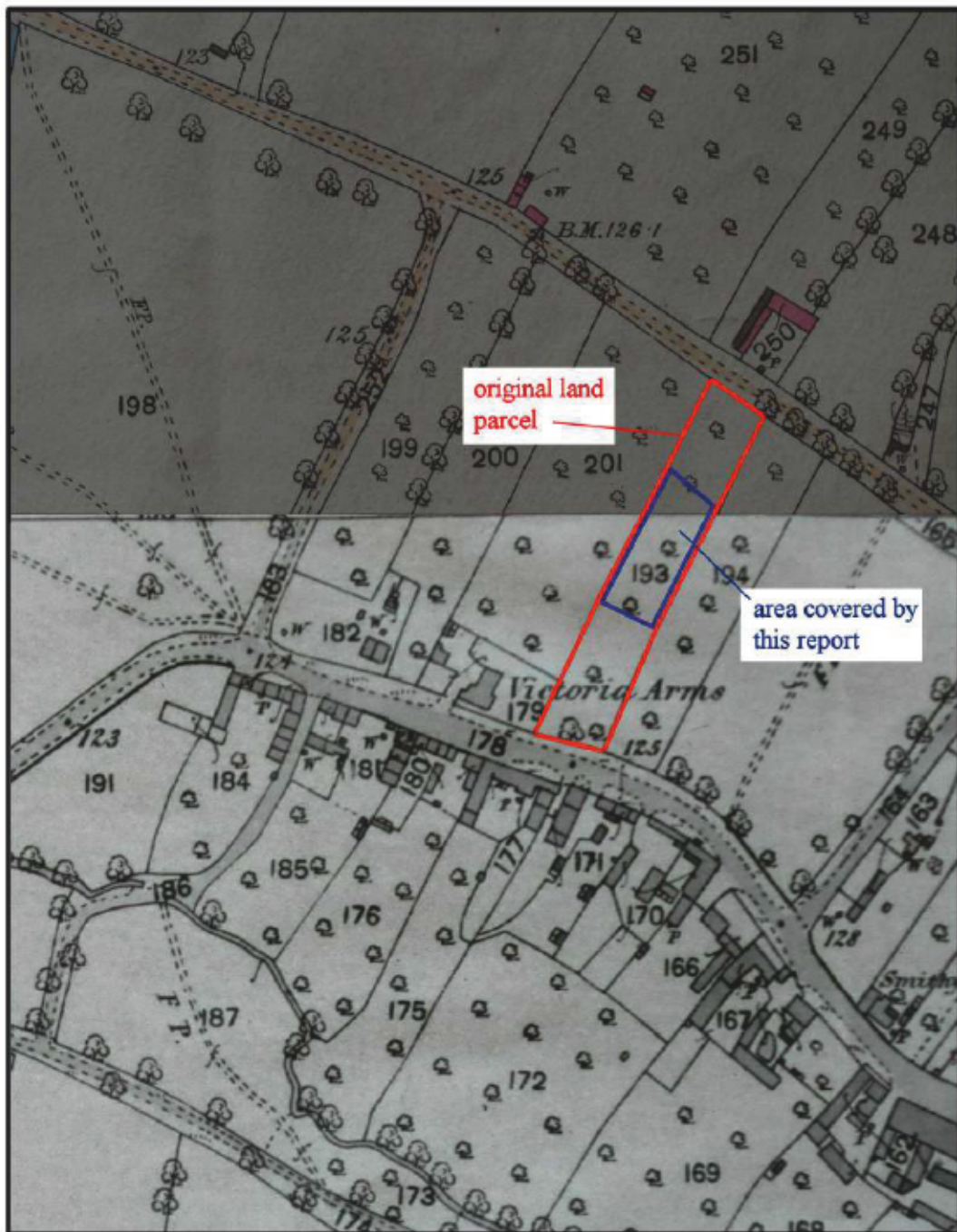


Fig 1: Location of site



original land parcel

area covered by this report



Fig 2.1: Ordnance Survey map of 1885

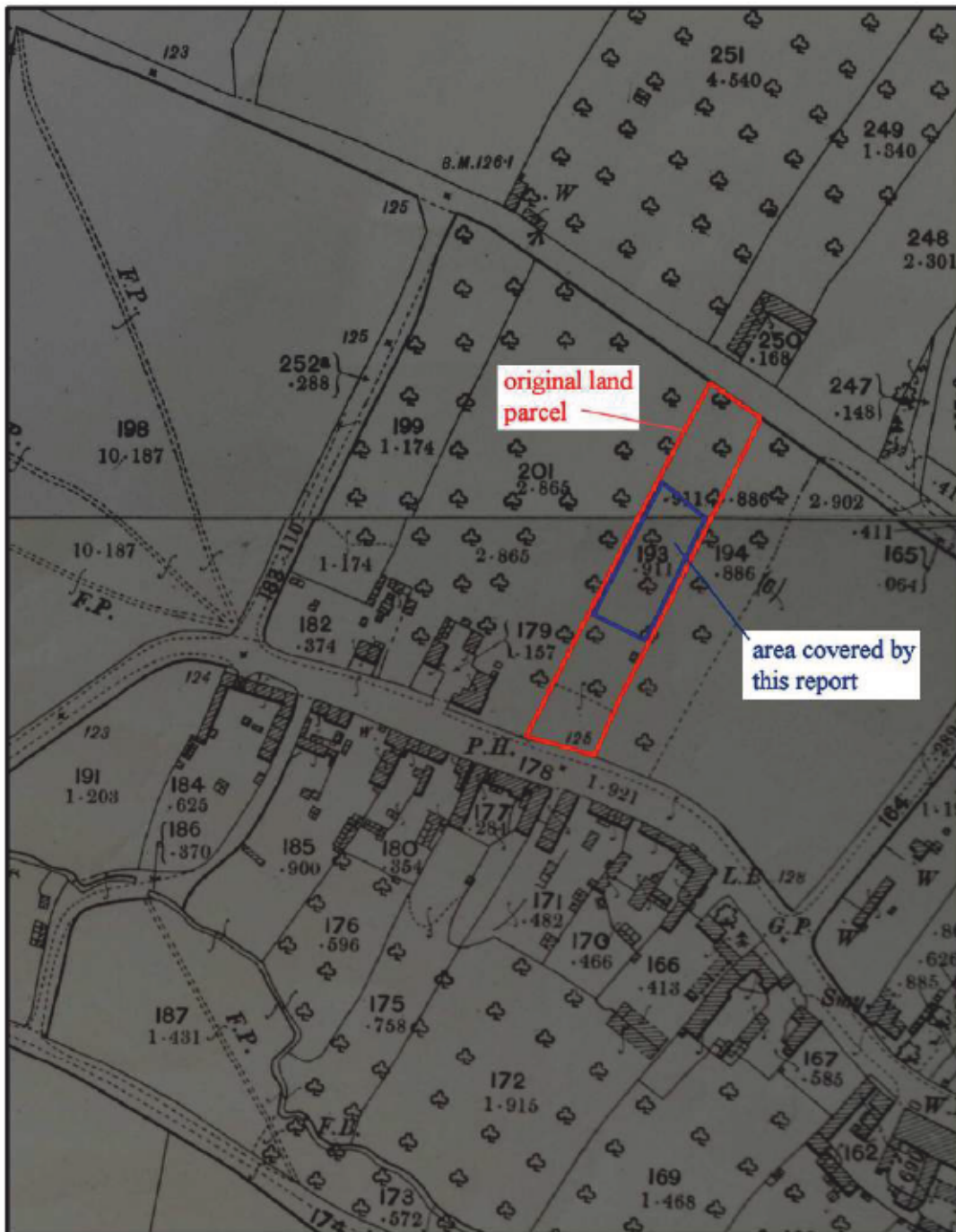


Fig 2.2: Ordnance Survey map of 1904

map not available in county record office

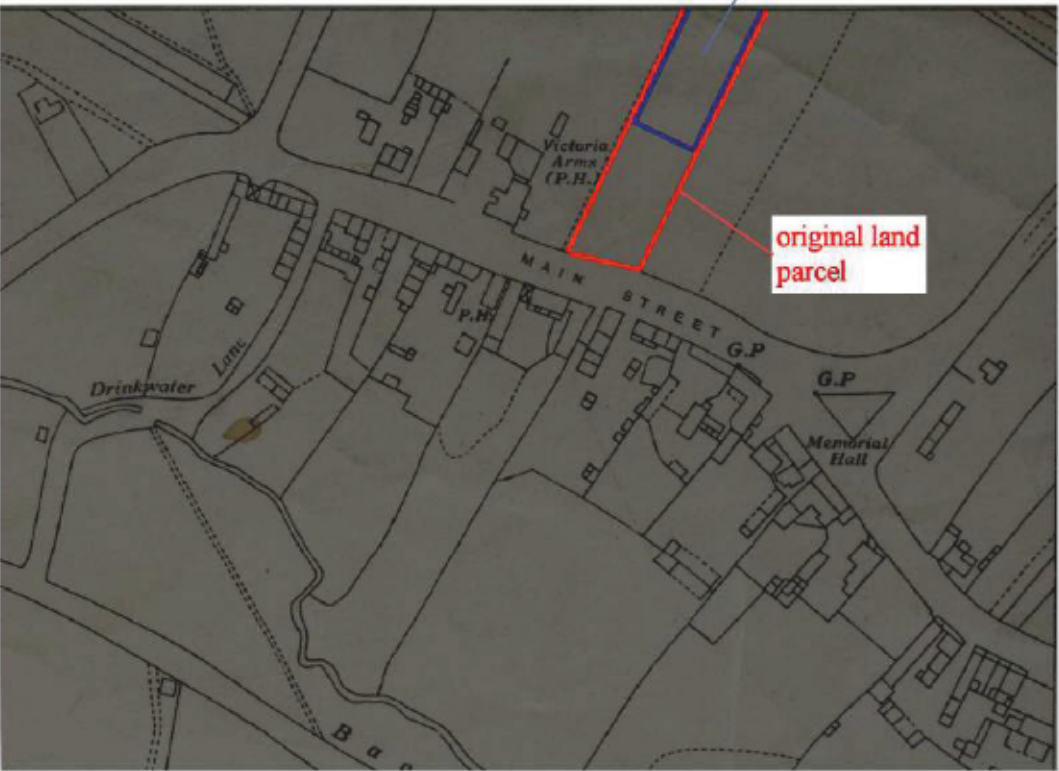


Fig 2.3: Ordnance Survey map of 1938

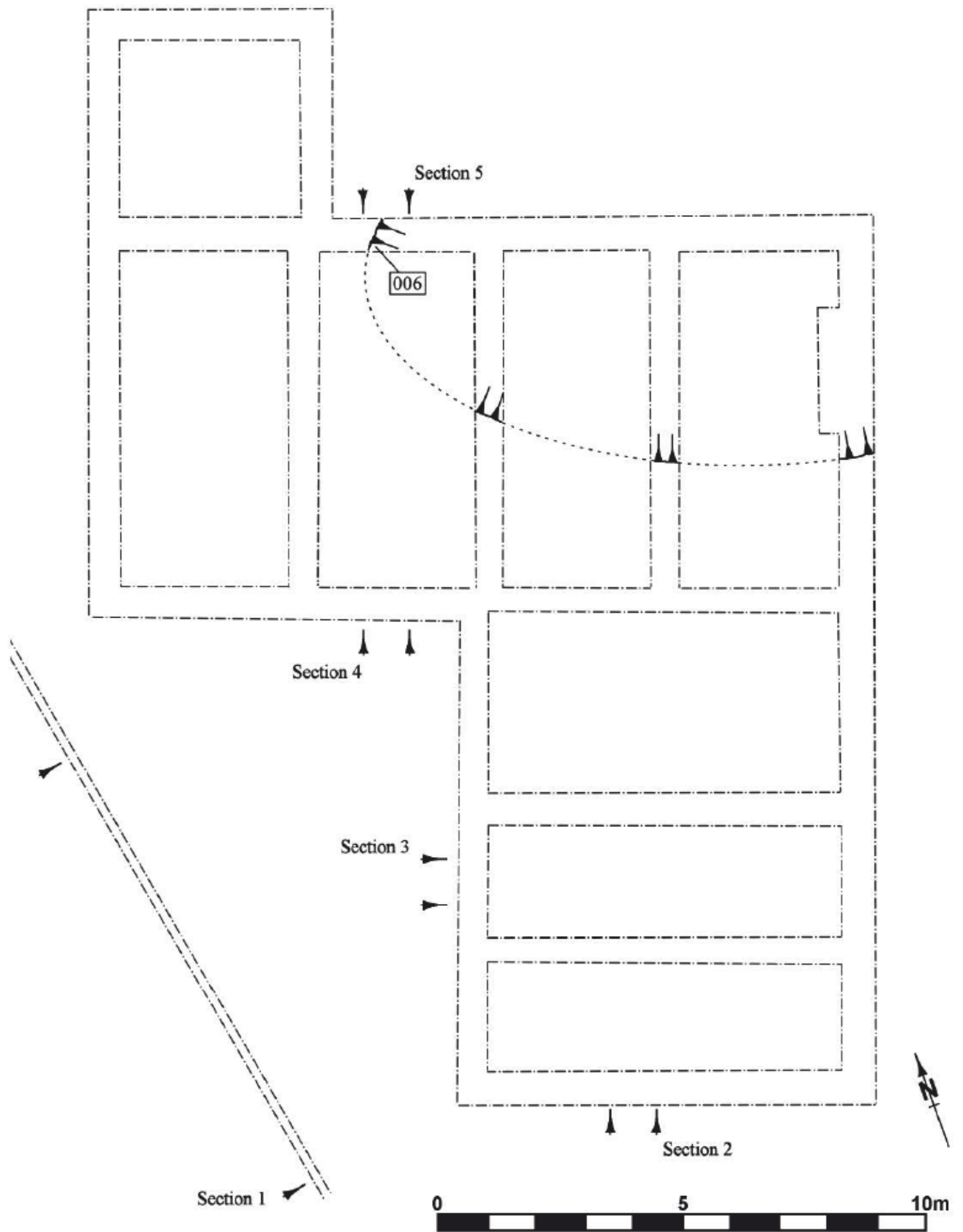


Fig 3.1: Plan of footings and service trench showing location of sections and features

Section 1

north-north-west

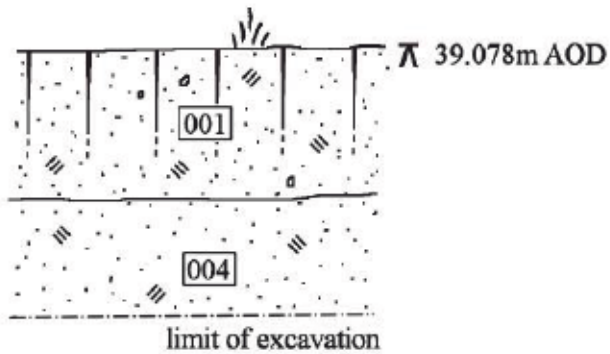
south-south-east



Section 2

north-north-west

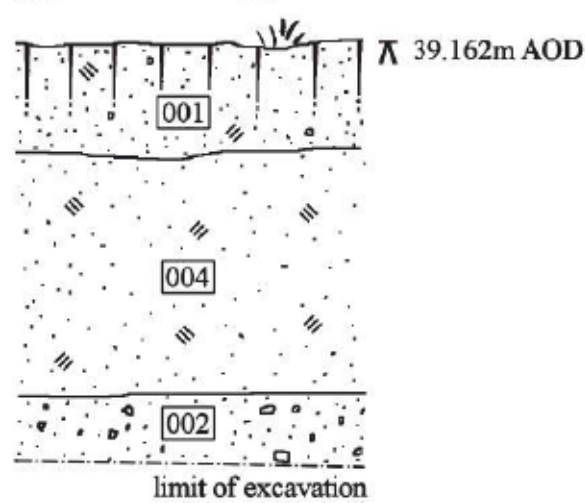
south-south-east



Section 3

west-north-west

east-south-east



Section 4

south-south-west

north-north-east

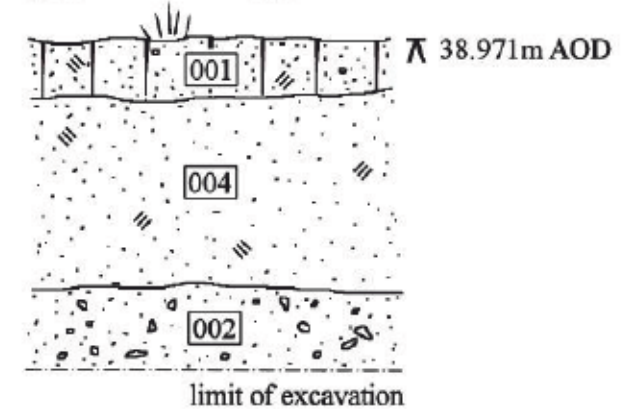


Fig 3.2: Sections

Section 5

east-south-
east

west-north-
west

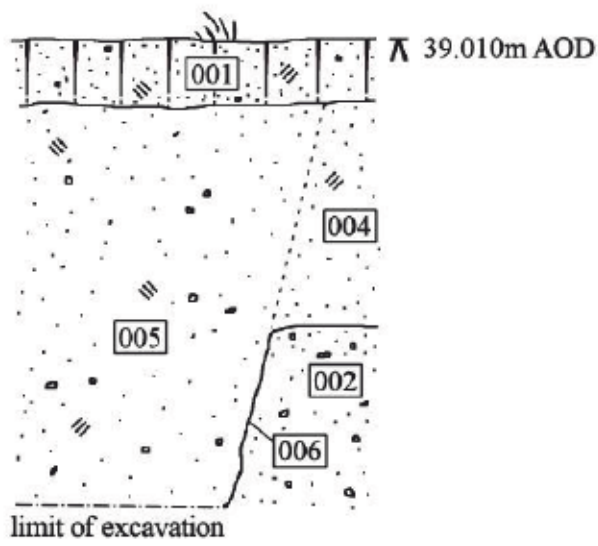


Fig 3.3: Section



Fig 4: Section 1



Fig 5: General view of site from north-north-east

Appendix 1: List of the contexts

Context number	Description	Interpretation
001	Mid red brown, almost stoneless sandy loam	Topsoil
002	Yellow orange sandy gravel	Natural subsoil
003	Undulating interface between contexts 001 and 002, becomes indistinct to the north, direction uncertain but probably north-east/south-west	Small in scale for ridge and furrow – perhaps the remains of lazy beds
004	Reddy orange very sandy clay	Subsoil
005	Mid grey brown clayey sand with common small rounded pebbles	Fill of 006
006	Straight, near vertically sided cut	Pit, possibly for sand and gravel

Appendix 2: Finds report

The Artefacts by Laura Griffin

Aims

The brief required an assessment of the quantity, range and potential of artefacts from the excavation.

The aims of the finds assessment were:

- a) to identify, sort, spot date, and quantify all artefacts
- b) to describe the range of artefacts present
- c) to preliminarily assess the significance of the artefacts

Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date range was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Access 2007 database.

The pottery was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form (see table 2) according to the fabric reference series maintained by the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

Results of analysis

The artefactual assemblage came from the topsoil (context 001) and totalled four sherds of pottery weighing 66g (see table 1). The standard of preservation was generally fair, with finds displaying moderate levels of abrasion. The assemblage could be dated from the mid-late 17th century onwards.

Material	Total	Weight (g)
Post-medieval pottery	1	55
Modern pottery	3	11

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Discussion

The discussion below is a summary of the pottery by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval material consisted of a single sherd of post-medieval red sandy ware (fabric 78). The sherd was well-fired with a purplish black internal glaze typical of mid-late 17th century production.

Modern

All remaining finds were of late 18th to 20th century date and consisted of two sherds modern china (fabric 85) and one of creamware (fabric 84). All came from domestic tablewares and one was transfer decorated.

Fabric no.	Fabric name	Total	Weight (g)
78	Post-medieval red ware	1	55
84	Creamware	1	4
85	Modern china	2	7

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric type

References

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H, 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the County of Hereford and Worcester, in S G Woodiwiss (ed), Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich, CBA Res Rep, 81, 200-9

Trench	Context	Material	Type	Fabric	Total	Weight (g)	Start Date	End date	Finds <i>tpq</i>	
1	1	pottery	modern	85	6	21	L19C	20C	20C	
1	1	pottery	modern	83	3	8	L19C	20C		
1	1	glass	bottle		2	20	18C	20C		
1	1	pottery	modern	101	8	38	L18C	20C		
1	1	pottery	post-medieval	78	1	27	M17C	18C		
1	2	tile	roof		2	189			20C	
1	2	brick			2	19				
1	2	pottery	modern	85	1	1	19C	20C		
1	2	pottery	modern	101	1	42	L18C	20C		
2	4	pottery	post-medieval	78	1	64	18C		20C	
2	4	pottery	post-medieval	101	1	19	18C	20C		
2	4	pottery	modern	83	1	16	L18C	20C		
2	4	pottery	modern	85	1	33	19C	20C		
2	4	brick			1	63				
2	4	tile	roof		1	171	19C	20C	20C	
2	5	glass	bottle		3	280	L19C	20C		
2	5	glass	bottle		5	427	L19C	20C		
2	5	glass	bottle		1	218	L19C	20C	L2-4C	
2	6	pottery	roman	22	1	90	E2C	L2C		
2	6	pottery	roman	19	2	54	L2C	4C	20C	
3	10	pottery	post-medieval	101	3	86	18C	20C		
3	10	tile	ridge		1	25	18C			
3	10	plastic			1	1		20C		
3	10	pottery	modern	85	3	21	L19C	20C		
3	10	pottery	modern	84	3	23	L18C			
3	10	pottery	modern	83	1	5	L18C	20C		
3	10	pottery	modern	81.4	1	27	19C	20C		
3	10	pottery	post-medieval	78	1	21	18C			
3	10	tile	roof		1	31	19C	20C		
3	10	pottery	modern	101	13	278	L18C	20C		
3	10	glass	vessel		2	212	19C	20C		
3	10	pipe	stem		1	3				
3	11	glass	bottle		23	929	L19C	20C		20C
3	11	pottery	modern	85	3	43		20C		
3	11	pottery	modern	84	1	4	L18C			
4	16	pottery	modern	84	1	1	L18C			20C
4	16	pottery	modern	85	1	1	L19C	20C		
4	16	glass	window		2	1				
4	17	pottery	roman	12.2	1	29	M1C	2C	L18C	
4	17	pottery	roman	12	1	38	M1C	4C		
4	17	pottery	post-medieval	78	3	161	L17C	18C		
4	17	pottery	modern	84	2	6	L18C			
4	17	pipe	stem		1	1				
5	19	glass	bottle		2	460	L19C	20C	20C	
5	20	glass	bottle		2	319		20C		
5	20	pottery	modern	85	1	68	L19C	20C		
5	20	glass	bottle		3	217	19C	20C		
5	20	pottery	modern	85	5	135	L19C	20C		

5	20	pottery	modern	83	2	10	L19C	20C	
5	21	pottery	modern	85	1	39	L19C	20C	
5	21	tile	roof		1	61	19C	20C	20C
5	22	pottery	modern	85	1	1	L19C	20C	20C
5	27	pottery	modern	85	2	13	L19C	20C	20C

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

Appendix 3: Brief



**REQUIREMENTS FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WORK AT LAND REAR OF 17 AND 17A STATION ROAD,
BRETFTON, WORCESTERSHIRE.**

March 21st 2014

Planning reference W/13/1764

Important Notes for applicants

This brief has been prepared on the basis of information available through the County Historic Environment Record. If the Applicant has further information, which may be relevant to the site, they should contact the Planning Advisory Section as soon as possible.

The role of the Archive and Archaeology Service in respect of providing advice is to ensure that the proposed work is of sufficient scope and quality to meet the terms of any planning or faculty condition. It does not normally comment on cost unless specifically asked to by the developer. In which case, this information is treated in strictest confidence.

It is, however, strongly advised that the developer and prospective contractor have reached a complete understanding (in writing) what any costing actually comprises before work commences. Archaeological contractors should make it clear if a quotation covers the whole project to the completion of the final report, or not. This is especially true of any tendering situation.

This brief was written by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer

Brief Written on March 21st 2014

As information is constantly updated this brief is only valid until September 21st 2014

Please contact the Planning Advisory Section if you are intending to carry out this work after this date.

Written Schemes of Investigation must be sent to the curator for approval at least five working days before commencement of works, unless previously agreed.

Requirements for a programme of archaeological work at Land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire.

Definition

'...a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines and records archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area (on land or underwater). The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the Project Design and in the light of findings.' *IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*.

1 Site Description

The site is located at SP 0899 4409 as shown on the attached plan.

2 Planning background

A planning application has been submitted to and approved by Wychavon District Council. The application proposed erection of 2 two storey four bedroom houses, and 1 single storey three bedroom house and associated works. The planning officer dealing with this application is Gavin Greenhow.

The proposed development may affect a site of archaeological potential, registered on the County Historic Environment Record (reference WSM29872).

Given the scale of the development, and the anticipated archaeological potential, the likely impact on the historic environment caused by this development may be offset by the implementation of a conditional programme of archaeological works.

In line with National Planning Policy Framework **paragraph 141**, any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset.

"... They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.³⁰ However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted."

The wording of the planning condition applied to the consent is shown in section 8 of this brief.

This document defines the works upon which the Written Scheme of Investigation is required to fulfil the condition.

3 Archaeological Background

The proposed application site is located within the historic village of Bretforton. Any deposits disturbed during the course of development may therefore affect deposits of archaeological significance. I therefore advise, as a condition of planning consent, if granted, that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken prior to and during development

The above is not a full HER assessment as required by this brief.

4 Scope of the Project

The chosen contractor employed by the applicant must contact the HER manager at Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology service, to obtain a unique fieldwork reference number prior to any work being carried out. This fieldwork reference number must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material created during the project.

The programme of works will comprise of the following stages:

NOTES

Stage 1)

Documentary Reference

- **HER assessment.** This must be carried out prior to any fieldwork being carried out. It will include consulting all available maps (OS and Tithe), aerial photographs and archive material etc. Where their inclusion in the final report will aid interpretation then these should be plotted or reproduced in the final report.
- **Archive Assessment.** The area of, and immediately surrounding the site will be referenced.

Controlled Watching Brief

At this time the method and sequence of groundwork excavation is not known, however, the excavation of the new ground slab, foundation trenches and service trenches shall be closely observed and must be carried out using a toothless bucket.

The ground slab must be stripped in controlled layers, under strict archaeological supervision, in order that all structural elements revealed can be suitably recorded.

- Observation of all ground breaking activity.
- A stratigraphic record of deposits exposed by groundworks must be made.
- A record of the extent and depth of groundworks must be made.
- A record of all finds and environmental material recovered must be made.
- All unstratified diagnostic finds from a suitable sample of the site shall be collected and assessed to determine the wider chronological sequence of activity on the site.
- If significant archaeology is observed the applicant must allow a period of up to but not exceeding two days uninterrupted access to record archaeological deposits. This potential for delay should be built into the development programme.

The developer must be made aware of the potential for delay while these deposits are recorded.

- Negative evidence must also be reported and its implications considered.
- Depositional and Post Depositional Processes. The report must discuss the depositional and post depositional processes evident on site.

Stage 3)

Publication

- **Final Report:** A programme of archaeological work aims to establish the presence and significance of archaeological deposits, and of artefactual and ecofactual assemblages. The results should inform the research cycle and should take into account local, regional and national research frameworks and consultation with appropriate specialists.
- Fulfilment of the research aims will be by the submission of a final report, in accordance with the IfA Code of Conduct, Principle 2.

5 Minimum Requirements

The Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists will be followed.

Fieldwork must be carried out in accordance with the *Requirements and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire*. Copies are available from the Planning Advisory Section on request.

1. Before the project commences a proposal including a methods statement detailing approaches to the site, must be submitted to and approved by the Planning Advisory Section.
2. The project proposal must include appropriate named specialist provision.
3. Written Schemes of Investigation must be sent to the curator for approval at least five working days before commencement of works, unless previously agreed.
4. The finds assessment report must reference all ceramics to the county type fabric series
5. Prior to commencement of any fieldwork the archaeological contractor must contact the HER Manager of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeological Service for a HER fieldwork reference number. This must be clearly marked on all reports, finds and archive material. Tel **01905 765560**.
6. The landowner must be encouraged to deposit artefacts with a local or relevant specialist museum. This must have Museum and Galleries Commission approved storage facilities. Artefacts may only be deposited in accordance with the selected museum's collections policy.
7. At least one week's notice shall be given to the Planning Advisory Section prior to commencement of fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed.
8. At least two colour slides (or high-resolution digital images) showing general views of fieldwork in progress and where appropriate key finds / features SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN ADDITION TO THE FINAL REPORT. These shall be used for educational / promotional displays.
9. A digital copy in .pdf format (see below) must be sent to the Historic Environment Planning Officer for approval before formal submission into the County Historic Environment Record.
10. Upon approval, one bound paper and one digital .pdf copy of the report must be lodged with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of completion of fieldwork. A digital copy should also be deposited with Oasis (<http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>) the English Heritage's Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations website.
11. The report shall also be submitted to the HER in digital format. The preferred format for digital copies is PDF, however, the HER will take other formats, from which they will create PDFs. All reports submitted as part of the development control process will be included on the Online Archaeology Library 3 months after submission unless the report is deemed to be archaeologically or commercially sensitive by the Policy and Advisory Manager. Contact the HER if you feel that your report is sensitive and should not be available over the internet.
12. The Planning Advisory Section of the Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service must be invited to monitor the fieldwork.

6 Archiving

- All physical archival material shall be deposited with the County Museum. There is now a joint archaeology store between the City and County Museums.
 - The digital Archive must be deposited with the **Archaeological Data Service**.
 - Proof of deposition will be required in order to fully discharge the planning condition.

7 Disclaimer

- This brief has been prepared on the basis of information available through the County Historic Environment Record. If the Applicant has further information which may be relevant to the site they should contact the Planning Advisory Section as soon as possible.
- The Planning Advisory Section cannot accept responsibility for the following:
 - Notification of hazards, e.g. services, contaminated ground, the condition of the building
 - Obstacles to fieldwork
 - Access to the site
- It will be the responsibility of the contractor, any sub contractors and the applicant to establish safe working practices based on Construction Design and Management (regulations) and other current health and safety legislation.
- **It will be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the developer/applicant has secured appropriate consent for all archaeological groundwork's regarding environmental, ecological and species protection legislation prior to commencement of fieldwork.**

8 Condition Wording

14 A) No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.
2. The programme for post-investigation assessment.
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) of this condition.

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) of this condition and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason – To protect archaeological interest on the site.

9 Written Scheme of Investigation Checklist

All Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI's) or method statements are checked for minimum compliance. As well as the requirements given in IfA guidance, the following must be included in any WSI submitted.

- Correct Site Name
- Correct Fieldwork Type
- Traceable Source for WSI (contractors reference no. - site code etc)

- Correct planning application for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct applicant and or agent for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct planning authority for which the work is being undertaken.
- Correct HER references (not activity number for the work the WSI is for)*

- Correct reference to the brief
- Correct aims and requirements as detailed in the brief.

- Details of the resources to be applied (staff and time)
- Clear explanation of any contingencies
- Named specialist provision

- Details of methodology and standards proposed to fulfill the brief
- Details of the Report structure and content
- Details of the when the report will be submitted to the HER
- Details of the when and where the project archive will be deposited.
- Health & Safety

10 Contact Numbers (Correct at the time of preparing this document)

Applicant

John Kudryl
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17a Station Road
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WR117HX

07766071325

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Other useful numbers

Historic Environment Record	01905 765560
Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage	0121 6256820
Institute for Archaeologists	0118 378 6446
Worcestershire Archive	01905 822866
Worcestershire County Museum	01299 250416
Worcestershire Coroner's Officer	01299 824029

For further information regarding this brief please contact

Planning Advisory Section
Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service
The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PB



Tel: 01905 765869

E-mail: mglyde@worcestershire.gov.uk

Reference to this document should be

Glyde, M., 2014, "*Requirements for a programme of archaeological work at Land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire.*" Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council,

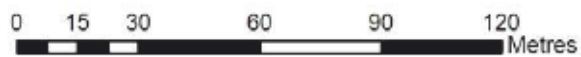
W/13/1764 Land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton
Site Location

The Hive
Sawmill Walk
The Butts
Worcester
WR1 3PB

Telephone 01905 765869



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Appendix 4: OASIS entry

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: martinco1-291546

Project details

Project name	Station Road Bretforton
Short description of the project	Watching brief at Station Road Bretforton
Project dates	Start: 28-04-2015 End: 30-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WSM 66651 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	LAZY BED Post Medieval
Monument type	SAND/GRAVEL PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON BRETFORTON Rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire
Study area	400 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 0899 4409 52.09466558026 -1.868757289278 52 05 40 N 001 52 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.51m Max: 38.62m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project director/manager	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Project supervisor	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Programme of archaeological work at land rear of 17 and 17a Station Road, Bretforton, Worcestershire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, M.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Martin Cook BA MCIfA
Place of issue or publication	School House, Tardebigge
Description	A4 blue card cover with transparent front cover

Entered by	Martin Cook (office@martinjcook.com)
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