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ANDREW AND ELOUISE JONES

DOWLES MANOR, BEWDLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

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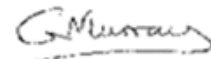
ANDREW AND ELOUISE JONES

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

PREPARED BY:

Ginette Murray Principal Archaeologist



REVIEWED BY:

Robert Johns Associate Director-
Archaeology



APPROVED BY:

Luke Prazsky Service Director – Waste
Resource Management



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) was commissioned by the client Andrew and Elouise Jones, to undertake a targeted archaeological excavation at Dowles Manor, Bewdley, Worcestershire. The excavation was required by the Historic Environment Policy and Advisory Manager at Worcestershire County Council to investigate and record archaeological remains thought to be associated with the former, 17th century or earlier, Dowles Manor, following their identification through archaeological evaluation.

The work was undertaken ahead of a new development comprising demolition of existing buildings and construction of a replacement dwelling with detached garage, for which planning permission has been granted by Wyre Forest District Council. The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in consultation with Emma Hancox, the Historic Environment Policy and Advisory Manager at Worcestershire County Council.

The archaeological work comprised the excavation of a 150m² area, undertaken over two days (1st and 2nd July 2021). The investigation targeted and exposed a stone wall, exposed during the trial trenching and previously thought to be associated with the 17th century or earlier manor house. However, the wall was found to post-date a post-medieval to modern rubbish pit and as such had no relation to the 17th century or earlier manor house and is of no further archaeological interest. The investigation established that the illegal demolition and rebuilding of the manor house in the 1990s had destroyed all trace of any archaeological remains within the footprint of the building and no further archaeological work is required.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) thanks the client Elouise and Andrew Jones for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. WA also thanks Emma Hancox, Historic Environment Policy and Advisory Manager at Worcestershire County Council for their assistance.

The excavation team consisted of Victoria Hill, supervised by Ginette Murray who also wrote the report. The figures were produced by Richard Abbot. The finds assessment was undertaken by Megan Stoakley. The project was managed by Robert Johns who also edited the report.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In July 2021, Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) undertook an archaeological excavation at Dowles Manor, Bewdley, Worcestershire DY12 3AA (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR): SO 77526 76411. The archaeological work was commissioned by Elouise and Andrew Jones (hereafter referred to as 'the Client') to fulfil Conditions 6 and 7 of the planning permission granted by Wyre Forest District Council (WFDC) for the construction of a new residential dwelling (hereafter referred to as 'the proposed development'; Planning Reference: 20/0370/FUL).

1.1.2 The proposed development area was thought to potentially contain remains predating the 17th century or later manor house, the heritage significance of which may be affected by the proposed development.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 An Archaeological Standing Building Survey (ABRS, 2018) was produced prior to the granting of planning permission. This covered the known historical and archaeological background of the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation was setup by WAAS (2019). The work was undertaken by WA in 2020 and the findings detailed in an evaluation report (Wardell Armstrong LLP, 2021a).

1.2.2 In light of the results of the archaeological evaluation, a WSI (Wardell Armstrong LLP, 2021b) was produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological excavation, prepared by Emma Hancox, the Historic Environment Policy and Advisory Manager (HEPAM) at Worcestershire County Council (WCC). This was approved by the HEPAM prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (DCMS, 2019).

1.2.3 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological excavation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (CIfA, 2014a), and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (WA, 2020), the Worcester: Archive and Archaeology Service (WAAS) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects* (2019) and the *Code of Approved Conduct* (CIfA, 2019).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (CIfA, 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA, 2020).

2.2 The Field Excavation

2.2.1 The excavation comprised a 150m² rectangle measuring 15m long by 10m wide across the area of potential archaeological interest identified by the field evaluation. The excavation area was placed to target a stone wall found during the earlier evaluation (Wardell Armstrong LLP, 2021a), which had been presumed to be associated with the earlier manor house. The general aims of the excavation were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover any surviving palaeoenvironmental material in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

The specific aims of the excavation were to:

- Clarify the nature, extent and date of the earlier remains identified during the evaluation; and
- Clarify the relationship of these remains (if any) with the manor house which was standing until c. 1990.

- 2.2.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All potential archaeological features and deposits were inspected and excavated by hand. Once completed all features were recorded according to WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA, 2020).
- 2.2.3 On completion the excavation areas were left open to allow the Client to reinstate by replacing the excavated material.
- 2.2.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown, 2011). The archive will be deposited with Worcestershire Museum, with copies of the report sent to the Worcestershire County Historic Environment Record (HER), available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier **WSM00484**. The WA internal site code was **DMT-B**, which was placed on all documents, artefacts and any other items that are associated with the project.
- 2.2.5 Worcestershire Museums does not take digital archives, although they will be consulted as to their requirements for this. The digital archive will be submitted via the **Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)** project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-502020.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

- 3.1.1 The Site is located within a hollow to the north of Dowles Brook and to the north-west of Bewdley. The Site is surrounded by trees associated with the Wyre Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). To the east of Dowles Manor is the B4194 Road and beyond that the River Severn.
- 3.1.2 The Site encompasses a broadly rectangular plot of raised ground approximately 450m², with a derelict 19th century Lodge with workshop aligned east-west along the northern edge of site and hardstanding to the east. In the centre of the Site is the site of a part-built house, which has recently been demolished, bound by a stone garden wall and surrounded by grounds of historic interest. All extant buildings had been fully demolished by 1st July 2021, with appropriate consents.
- 3.1.3 The majority of the Site is situated at a height of c.27.1AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). To the south is a sharp 0.60m drop to the trackway that leads from the B4194.
- 3.1.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Pennine Coal Measures Group, a mudstone, siltstone and sandstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 308 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. There are no recorded superficial deposits. Directly to the south of the Site and associated with Dowles Brook is a superficial alluvial deposit of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Surrounding the Site are bands of Etruria Formation sandstone bedrock formed approximately 308 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. (BSG, 2021)

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.2.1 An Archaeological Standing Building Survey (ABRS, 2018) was produced prior to the granting of planning permission. This gave the known historical and archaeological background of the site, a brief summary of which is given below. For more information, please refer to the original report.
- 3.2.2 Dowles Manor was formerly a Grade II listed building which was de-listed in 1994 following the illegal demolition of the Elizabethan Manor House. The Lodge associated with Dowles Manor is recorded by the WCC Historic Environment Record (HER) as a non-designated heritage asset (**HER Ref WSM00484**).

- 3.2.3 The earliest mention of a Manor House is from 1217 when the Great Malvern Priory held ownership of the area, although there is no evidence for a house on the present Site at that time. There is also no evidence for the suggestion in the HER that the ground floor elements of the demolished house dated to the 11th century. The Priory held this land until the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was sold to a merchant. The HER provides two possible dates for the construction of the former Elizabethan Manor: 1622 or 1560, with the latter deriving from a date stone and apparently consistent with the house that stood until c. 1990.
- 3.2.4 Various historic maps showing the Site indicate that the Manor House and buildings associated with it changed form numerous times with outbuildings being added, removed, and consolidated; forming what is currently the Lodge by 1964. The Manor House itself also underwent changes, with the Dowles Tithe Map of 1840 indicating a 'L' shaped plan for the Manor House, whereas by 1964 the Manor House was 'H' shaped in plan with two stories. (ABRS, 2018)
- 3.2.5 The Manor House was badly damaged in a fire in 1982 and was made uninhabitable. A fire damage survey in 1982 included a detailed scaled plan of the damaged manor house in its last form. The fire damage survey is located in the Charles Archive (SWR24939), held in the Worcestershire Archives. The derelict building was sold and was subsequently illegally demolished and partially rebuilt in the 1990s. Prior to the trial trench evaluation, the extent of any surviving below ground archaeological remains was unknown as the unfinished building was laid on top of the former Manor House.
- 3.2.6 The trial trench evaluation in 2020 identified structural remains assumed to be of a precursor to the latest formation of the Manor House, in the western side of the Site, at 0.6m below current ground level; with later remains associated with the latest formation of the manor house, including a culvert, raised garden area; and a possible internal floor. As the foundation wall {105} was truncated by the 18th century brick culvert associated with the last formation of the house; i.e. the house standing until c. 1990 did not use these foundations; it is likely that these related to an earlier building, or earlier building phase.
- 3.2.7 Given the evolution in the arrangement of the former manor House, and given that the only dating evidence recovered was of the 18th century or later, the wall was thought to potentially relate to the original layout of the late 16th or 17th century

house, which may or may not have been entirely replaced by a later building; or could relate to an earlier, medieval, building for which there is only documentary references.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation was undertaken on the 1st and 2nd July 2021, with one area excavated within the Site (See BM12026:006). The excavation area was specifically placed to investigate the stone wall identified by the evaluation undertaken in 2020. For the full list of contexts and their descriptions please see Appendix 1.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 The excavation area was situated on the western side of the raised occupation area, associated with the manor house illegally demolished in the 1990s. The excavation area measured 15m long and 10m wide. The ground level before excavation began was 27.10m aOD. Three slots were implemented within the excavation area: two to the west of the stone wall; and one to the east. (See BM12026:006)

4.2.2 The excavation area was excavated to a depth of 0.80m below present ground level (bpgl) (26.26m aOD). At this level natural mudstone and clay (**1002**) was exposed on the eastern side of the site with archaeological remains focused on the western side around the stone wall identified by the evaluation **{1010}**.

4.2.3 At the western limit of the excavation area an extant modern garden wall **{1009}** was removed. The 0.65m wide, 5.80m long stone wall **{1010}**, previously found during trial trenching, was exposed in its entirety. A 2.12m wide brick surface (**1005**) abutted the western face of the stone wall **{1010}** (Plate 1). The garden wall **{1009}** had been constructed over the brick surface (**1005**). These features were truncated in the north by modern pipework associated with the demolished 1990s building with the garden wall **{1009}** being rebuilt within this area.

4.2.4 In the southern part of the excavation area, abutting the stone wall **{1010}** to the west was a dark brown silty sand deposit with rubble (**1004**) (Plate 2) and a dark reddish/greyish brown deposit (**1003**) with charcoal and stone rubble butted onto the eastern side of wall **{1010}** (Plate 3). Overlying the brick surface (**1005**), stone wall **{1010}** and deposits (**1003**) and (**1004**) was a 0.70m thick layer of demolition rubble (**1001**) associated with the 1990s demolition. Overlying the excavation area was a 0.10m thick layer of modern demolition rubble (**1000**) from the 2021 demolition.

- 4.2.5 Slot 1 was placed directly to the west of the stone wall **{1010}** and was 2.80m long and 1.20m wide and excavated to a depth of 24.84m aOD (0.55m bpgl). (See BM12026:007) (Plate 4) The natural geology **(1016)** of the area was observed to comprise greyish yellow clay with occasional 80-150mm stone and was encountered at a height of 24.84m aOD. A 0.30m thick brownish black sandy silt rubble deposit **(1019)** was seen only directly underneath the stone wall **{1010}**, abutted the natural **(1016)**. (Plate 4)
- 4.2.6 The natural **(1016)** and rubble deposit **(1019)** were cut by an ovate pit **[1017]** measuring 1.50m long, 1.20m wide and 0.70m deep. Pit **[1017]** was filled by a greyish brown clayey sand **(1013)** with abundant charcoal. Finds were recovered from the fill **(1013)** and were sent for assessment.
- 4.2.7 A 0.11m thick and 1.3m wide rubble deposit **(1015)** was both cut by pit **[1017]** and overlay it. (Plate 5) This rubble deposit **(1015)** was overlain by a 0.03m thick deposit of charcoal rich black silt **(1014)** 1.25m wide.
- 4.2.8 A 0.20m thick rubble deposit **(1012)** overlay pit **[1017]** and abutted deposits **(1015)** and **(1014)**. A 0.20m thick gravelly silt bedding deposit **(1011)** for the brick surface **(1005)** covered deposits **(1012)** and **(1014)**. Capping the bedding deposit **(1011)** was the red brick surface **(1005)** made up of brick courses **(1006, 1007, 1008)**. (Plates 6, 7 and 8)
- 4.2.9 The stone wall **{1010}** directly overlay the pit **[1017]** and was abutted by deposits **(1015, 1012 and 1011)** and the red brick surface **(1005)**.
- 4.2.10 Slot 2 was 2.80m long and 1.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m bpgl. (See BM12026:007) The natural geology **(1016)** was exposed at 25.04m aOD (0.90m bpgl). Overlying the natural **(1016)** was a 0.65m thick rubble deposit **(1018)** which abutted the west face of the stone wall **{1010}** (Plate 9). Rubble deposit **(1018)** was the same as rubble deposit **(1019)** in Slot 1.
- 4.2.11 Pit **[1017]** cut the rubble deposit **(1018)** in the north and the eastern sides of Slot 2 and was filled by clayey sand **(1013)**. Overlaying pit **[1017]** and the rubble deposit **(1018)** was the 0.20m thick gravelly silt bedding deposit **(1011)**. A thin silty sand **(1004)** overlay the bedding deposit **(1011)** in Slot 2 and abutted the west face of the stone wall **{1010}**. Pottery, ceramic building material (cbm) and glass fragments were recovered from fill **(1013)** to be sent for assessment.

4.2.12 Slot 3 was a 4m by 4m square excavated to a depth of 25.65m aOD (1.45m bpgl) on the eastern side of the stonewall **{1010}**. The clay and mudstone natural **(1002)** was excavated to test its geological nature. Pit **[1020]** was cut into the natural **(1002)**. (Plate 10) (See BM12026:008). Pit **[1020]** was the same as pit **[1017]** on the western side of the stone wall **{1010}**. Finds (shell, animal bone, pottery, cbm and glass fragments) were recovered from the fill **(1021)** to be sent for assessment. The pit **[1020]** was not fully excavated but was characterised as directed by the WSI. The stone wall **{1010}** and the 0.20m thick charcoal rich silty sand deposit **(1003)** overlay Pit **[1020]** (See BM12026:008) (Plate 11).

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1.1 According to the request of the HEPAM the material found within Pits [1017] and [1020] were sent for analysis.

5.1.2 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stokely. Quantification of finds by context is provided in Table 1 to 5 in Appendix 4.

5.2 Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 13 artefacts and ecofacts, weighing 146g, was hand-collected from two contexts during the excavation (Table 1- Appendix 4). Artefacts and ecofacts comprised pottery, ceramic building material, glass, animal bone and shell. The artefacts span the late post-medieval to modern periods. With the exception of the shell and glass, the artefacts and ecofacts were in very good condition with only minimal abrasion evident.

5.2.2 The assemblage is reported to assessment level as recommended in the WSI (Wardell Armstrong LLP, 2021b) and the NPPF (DCMS, 2019).

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 The material was cleaned prior to examination; this was through washing the robust material such as pottery and ceramic building material whilst the shell was air-dried and then air-brushed.

5.3.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials (2020). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Wardell Armstrong's Post-excavation Handbook (2020b). Recording guidelines also follow material published by the Society for Museum Archaeologists ((2020a) (2020b) (2020c)). The project has the unique identifier **WA 21 / BM12026 / DMT-B / WSM00484**.

5.3.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional, and national potential in line with the archaeological research framework for the West Midlands (Watt, 2011).

5.3.4 The material has been recorded onto an *Excel* spreadsheet. This includes, if applicable, but not limited to, weight, quantities, context information, colour, dates, and notes. This information is presented in the material specific Tables 2 to 5.

5.4 **Late Post-medieval - Modern Pottery**

5.4.1 A total of three sherds of late post-medieval to modern pottery, weighing 19g, was recovered from two contexts (Table 2- Appendix 4). The sherds are in good condition with minimal abrasion.

5.4.2 The pottery was examined with a x10 hand lens and recorded according to published national guidelines (PCRG,SGRP,MPRG, 2016). The pottery used mnemonic codes when they could be identified; this was undertaken using material published by MOLA (2015) and the Worcestershire online ceramics database when possible (Worcestershire County Council, 2021). The codes appear in parenthesis below.

5.4.3 A minimum of three vessels is present in this assemblage and includes two body sherds and a single rim sherd. Fabric types include monochrome refined white earthenware (REFW MONO, Fabric 85) and black-glazed refined red earthenware (REFR, Fabric 78).

5.4.4 Vessel types include a storage jar, a mug (or smaller jar) and a possible plate sherd.

5.4.5 A date of 18th to early 20th century is suitable for these sherds.

5.4.6 No further analysis is recommended.

5.5 **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

5.5.1 Three fragments of late post-medieval to modern ceramic building material, weighing 88g, were recovered from two contexts (Table 3- Appendix 4). The fragments are in good condition with minimal abrasion.

5.5.2 Identification of the ceramic building material was aided using McCornish (2015).

5.5.3 The fragments comprise a tile fragment and miscellaneous unidentifiable fragment.

5.5.4 No further analysis is recommended.

5.6 **Glass**

5.6.1 Three fragments of late post-medieval to early modern glass, weighing 4g, were recovered from two contexts (Table 4- Appendix 4). The fragments are in poor condition and have delaminating surfaces.

5.6.2 The shards comprise very small miscellaneous fragments with no identifiable features.

5.6.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.7 **Animal Bone**

5.7.1 Two animal bones, weighing 31g, were recovered from context (**1021**) (Table 5- Appendix 4). The animal bone was in good condition; cortical bone surfaces were intact and trabecular bone was present.

5.7.2 Guidelines adhered to for zooarchaeological analysis include 'Animal Bones & Archaeology: recovery to archive (Baker & Worley, 2019) plus reference material from Schmid (1972), Serjeantson (1996), Hillson (1992) and Ruscillo (2006). The author's in-house skeletal reference collection and technical manual were also used to aid identification of species. The material was also assessed on its potential for age estimation, sex determination and measurements for withers heights. Butchery marks, gnaw-marks and pathologies / trauma were also observed and recorded.

5.7.3 A single individual is present and comprises an adult caprovid; a single partial tibia and a partial distal radius are present.

5.7.4 No butchery marks, gnaw-marks or pathologies were observed. Detailed sex estimation was not carried out on this assemblage. No bones were suitable for metric analysis to undertake withers heights.

5.7.5 While it is not possible to assign a chronological period to animal bone via visual examination, their recovery in conjunction with late post-medieval to modern finds would indicate that they are of contemporary date.

5.7.6 No further analysis is recommended.

5.8 **Shell**

5.8.1 A single partial oyster shell (n = 2 fragments), weighing 4g, was recovered from pit fill (**1021**) (Table 5- Appendix 4). The shell is in poor condition and is fragile and flaky.

5.8.2 The oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) comprises a right-sided valve and is not datable via visual examination. However, its recovery alongside artefacts of late post-medieval to modern date would indicate that it is of contemporary date.

5.8.3 No further analysis is recommended.

5.9 **Statement of Potential and Recommendations**

5.9.1 While providing dating evidence for the pits, the artefacts and ecofacts are of low archaeological potential overall and will not contribute to archaeological research frameworks for the West Midlands.

5.9.2 It is recommended that this assemblage is not retained with the archive.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The excavation area was targeted to investigate a stone wall thought potentially to pre-date the pre-17th century manor house, as well as checking the surrounding area for any additional archaeological remains.

7.2 Interpretation

7.2.1 The survival of the archaeology was incredibly poor. The ground has been heavily disturbed by activity associated with the illegal demolition of the former manor house and landscaping undertaken in the 1990s. Archaeological remains were only found within the western part of the excavation area, with the eastern part of the excavation area comprising solely natural geology overlain by modern disturbance.

7.2.2 The stone wall identified during the trial trenching was believed to be associated with the pre-17th century manor house due to its orientation being the same as that of the manor house recorded in plan and its stratigraphic position; during the trial trenching late 18th to 19th century dating evidence was recovered from the top of the wall. Two hypotheses were drawn from this: that this was the wall height in the late 18th century; or that this was the level reached during the illegal demolition of the post 17th century manor house in the 1990s. The results of the excavation provided a third explanation: the stone wall, originally thought to be part of the pre-17th century manor house, was more modern in date, as evidenced by the pit directly underneath the wall.

7.2.3 The brick surface abutting the wall was of uniform bricks similar to those used in the construction of the 18th century culvert identified by the trial trenching, providing a plausible date for its earliest possible construction or, in light of the deposits underneath the brick surface, evidence of later reuse of material.

7.2.4 The pit located under the brick surface and the stone wall contained late 18th to early 20th century finds, which indicates that the stone wall, previously believed to be pre 17th century, is certainly post 17th century.

7.2.5 All data recovered from the Site over the two archaeological investigations indicate that the earliest surviving archaeology feature is an 18th century culvert with late 18th century artefact fragments mixed in with demolition waste, presumably from the post 17th century manor house. These remains are of low significance and as such no additional archaeological work is warranted.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

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Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
1000	Deposit	Loose, Light Reddish Grey, Demolition Rubble. Concrete and brick inclusions	Depth: 0.1m Width: 10m+ Length: 15m+	Modern demolition rubble from 2021 demo
1001	Deposit	Loose, Light Reddish/Brownish Grey, Sandy Silt. Cement, brick rubble etc inclusions	Depth: 0.7m Width: 10m+ Length: 15m+	Demolition layer from 1990s demo
1002	Deposit	Firm, yellowish grey, clay. Common mudstone inclusions	Width: 10m+ Length: 15m+	Natural
1003	Deposit	Compact, (loose when disturbed), dark reddish/greyish brown, silty sand. Frequent charcoal inclusions and demo rubble from house similar to {1010}	Width: 2m+ Length: 2m+	Charcoal rich deposit layer east side of wall {1010}. Not seen in section
1004	Deposit	Loose, dark brown, silty sand. Common subangular rubble inclusions 40-80mm in diameter.	Width: 2m+ Length: 2m+	Covers compact layer (1011). Not seen in section
1005	Group	Brick surface	Depth:0.08-0.11m Width:2.8m Length:2.12m	Group number of 3 brick courses that make up a surface {1006} {1007} {1008}
1006	Masonry	Red brick. 0.11 x 0.22 x 0.07m. Single brick course on bed, surface. Reddish brown clayey sand between bricks. Lime mortar adjoining to {1007}	Depth: 0.08m Width: 0.22m Length: 1.93m	Red brick surface
1007	Masonry	Red brick. 0.11x 0.06/0.07 x 0.11m. Rough finish, 9 course brick soldier.E-W on edge. Forms surface. Lime mortar bonding. Lots of rooting.	Depth: 0.11m Width: 0.6m Length: 2.8m	Red brick surface

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
1008	Masonry	Red brick, 0.22 x 0.07 x 0.11m. 20+ courses Soldier N-S on edge. Forms surface. Lime mortar bonding. Lots of rooting, and damaged by 1990s work.	Depth: 0.11m Width: 0.48-1.3m Length: 2.8m	Red brick surface. Destroyed by pipe laying in 1990s
1009	Masonry	Stone of varying sizes. Rough finish. Forms wall with E/W faces. Lime mortar bonding.	Width: 0.8m Length: 10m+	Modern garden wall. Only seen in plan
1010	Masonry	Stone of varying size (0.1 – 0.45m seen). Rough finish. At least 4 courses (irregular build structure). Forms wall with E/W faces. Lime mortar bonding.	Depth: 0.45m Width: 0.94m Length: 5.8m	Wall, mix of local mudstone and sandstone. Found in Oct '20 thought to be medieval but pit [1017] w/ modern finds runs underneath
1011	Deposit	Compact, grey, silt. 0.01-0.1mm gravel.	Depth: 0.2m Width: 2.8m+	Bedding deposit under brick {1005}
1012	Deposit	Reddish brown and grey, sand. Brick and stone rubble inclusions. Horrendous amount of rooting. Pot within fill.	Depth: 0.2m Width: 1.48m	Possible bedding deposit for {1005} or a rubble deposit.
1013	Deposit	Friable, greyish brown, clayey sand. Abundant charcoal with common pebbles 10-30mm. Rooting.	Depth: 0.7m Width: 1.2m Length: 1.5m	Fill of pit [1017] by stone wall {1010}
1014	Deposit	Friable, dark blackish brown, silt. Abundant charcoal. Rooting.	Depth: 0.03m Width: 1.25m	Burnt layer. Only seen in section
1015	Deposit	Loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Frequent rubble, brick etc.	Depth: 0.11m Width: 1.3m	Rubble deposit
1016	Deposit	Firm, greyish yellow, clay. Occasional stone 80-150mm.	Depth: 0.3m Width: 1.45m+	Natural
1017	Cut	Ovate shaped with gradual break in slope at top and bottom. Concave	Depth: 0.7m Width: 1.2m	Cut of pit

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
		sides and flattish base. Filled by (1013)	Length: 1.5m	
1018	Deposit	Very loose, dark brownish black, sandy silt. Abundant rubble and brick etc	Depth: 0.65m Width: 1.1m	Rubble deposit in slot 2
1019	Deposit	Very loose, dark brownish black, sandy silt. Abundant rubble and brick etc	Depth: 0.3m Width: 1.24m	Rubble deposit in slot 1. Same as 1018
1020	Cut	Ovate shaped with gradual break in slope at top and bottom. Concave sides and flattish base. E-W orientated along length. Filled by (1021)	Depth: 0.3m Width: 1.6m Length: 1.8m+	Cut of pit. Runs underneath wall {1010} with 18 th /19 th century finds, proving wall isn't medieval. Same as [1017]
1021	Deposit	Friable, greyish brown, clayey sand. Abundant charcoal with common pebbles. Rooting contamination. Same as (1013)	Depth: 0.3m Width: 1.6m Length: 1.8m+	Fill of pit [1020]. Same as (1013)

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Picture Taken:

Plate
No. 1

Title: Shot of (1005) butting {1010}. 1m scale taken facing East.



Picture Taken:

Plate
No. 2

Title: (1004) butting {1010}. 1m scale taken facing East.



Client: Andrew and Elouise Jones

Project: Dowles Manor Full Excavation

Project Number: BM12026



Picture Taken:	Plate No. 3	Title: Wall {1010} with (1004) to the West and(1003) to the East. 1m and 0.40m scale taken facing North
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Picture Taken:	Plate No. 4	Title: West facing section of Slot 1 next to wall {1010}. 1m scale taken facing East
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Picture Taken:	Plate No. 5	Title: East facing section of Slot 1 next to wall {1010}. 1m scale taken facing West.
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Picture Taken:	Plate No. 6	Title: Stone courses of {1006} and {1007}. 0.40m scale taken facing East.
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Picture Taken:

Plate
No. 7

Title: Stone course of {1007}. 0.40m scale taken facing East.



Picture Taken:

Plate
No. 8

Title: Stone course of {1008}. 0.40m scale taken facing East.



Picture Taken: Plate No. 9

Title: Rubble layer (1018) in slot 2. No scale taken facing South.



Picture Taken: Plate No. 10

Title: Pit [1020] in Slot 3. 2x 1m scale taken facing West.



Client: Andrew and Elouise Jones

Project: Dowles Manor Full Excavation

Project Number: BM12026



Picture Taken:	Plate No. 11	Title: East facing shot of slot in Pit [1020] against wall {1010}. 0.40m scale taken facing East
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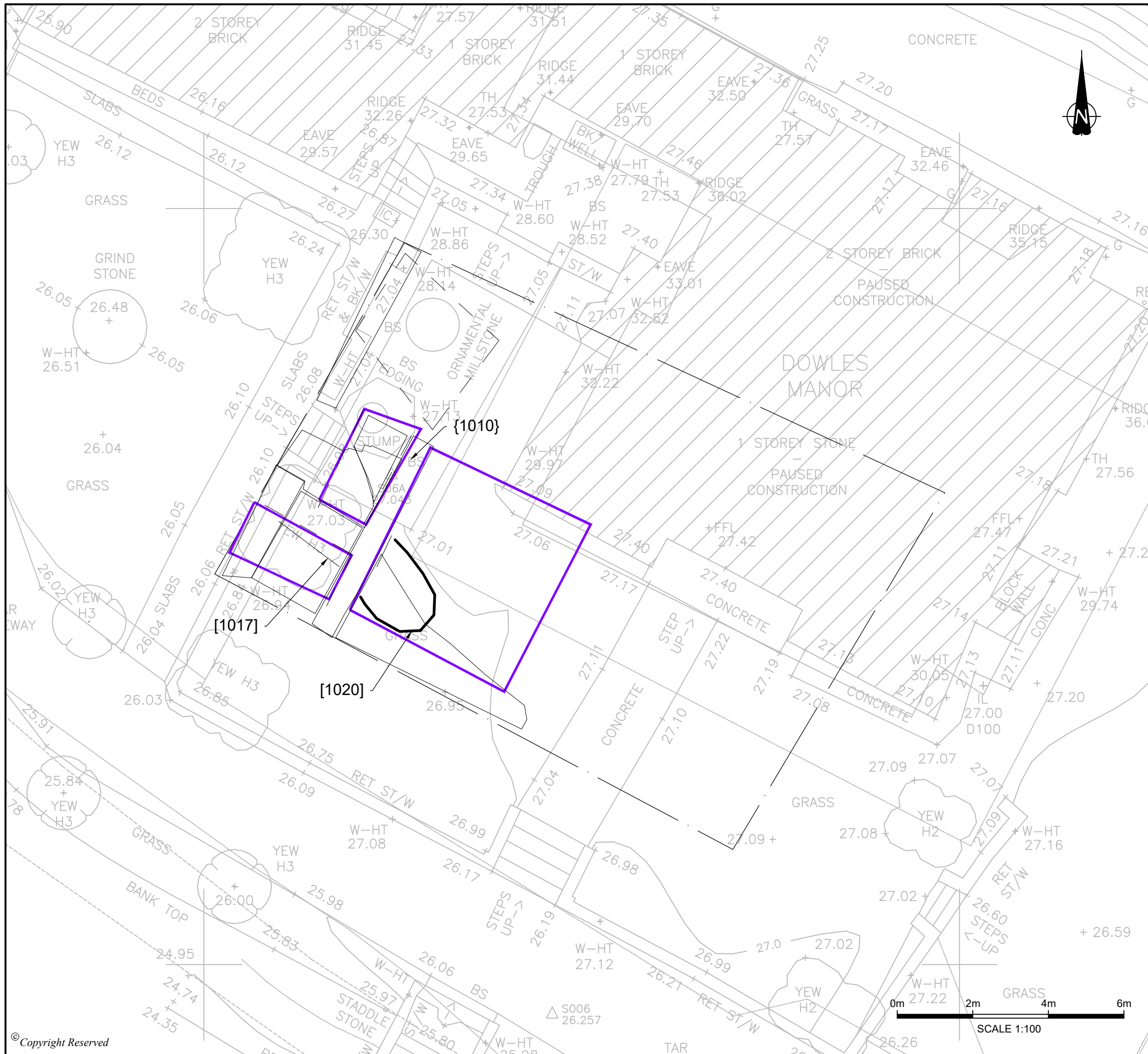


Client: Andrew and Elouise Jones

Project: Dowles Manor Full Excavation

Project Number: BM12026

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

REFERENCE	
	LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
	EXCAVATED DETAILS
	CUT LINE
	EXCAVATED SLOT

A	First issue	26/07/21	RA	HRK	LP
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHKD	APPD

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DOWLES MANOR

DRAWING TITLE
EXCAVATION PLAN WITH SLOTS





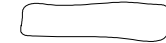
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		APPROVED BY	LP

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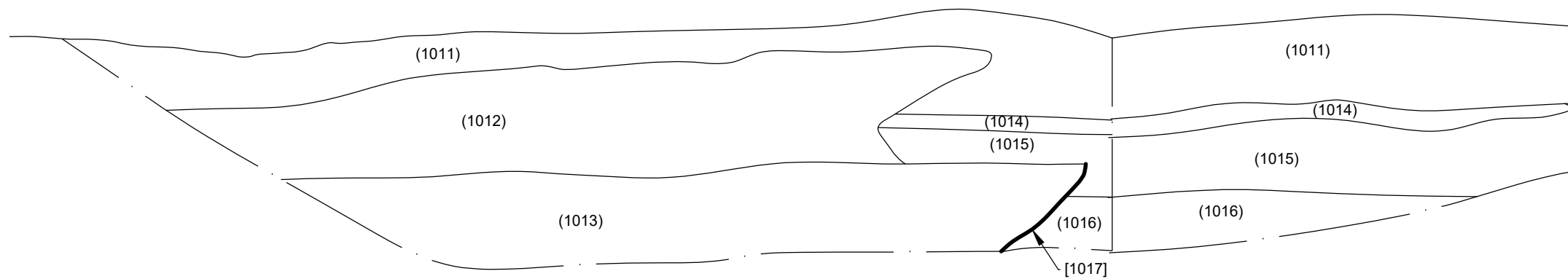
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DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

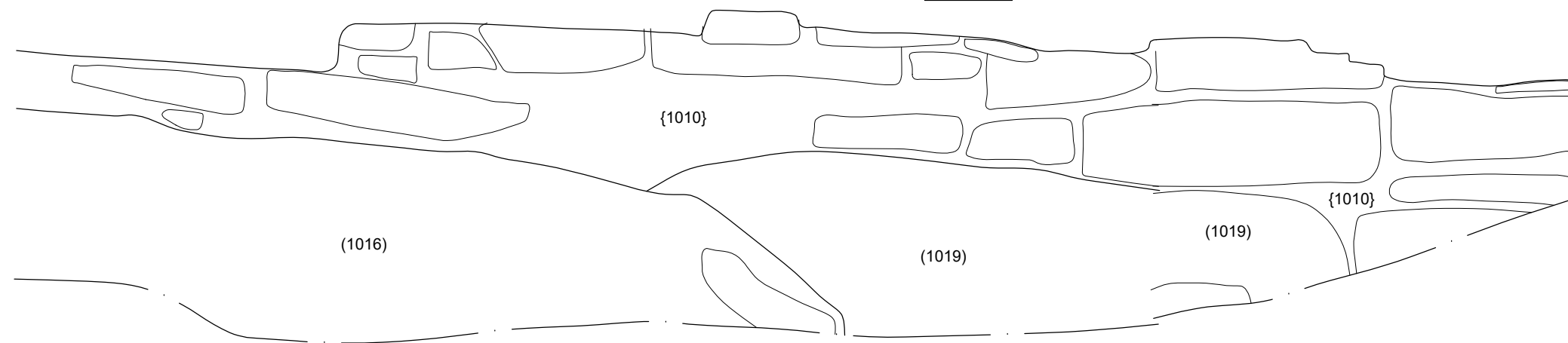
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-  CUT LINE
-  DEPOSIT LINE
-  LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
-  PROJECTION LINE
-  STONES

EAST FACING SECTION IN SLOT BY WALL
SCALE 1:10



WEST FACING SECTION IN SLOT BY WALL
SCALE 1:10



A	First issue	26/07/21	RA	HRK	LP
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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHK'D	APP'D
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DRAWING TITLE	SECTIONS: SLOT 1 AND 2				
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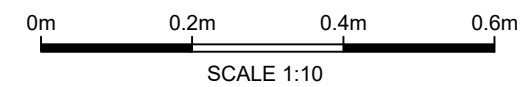
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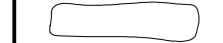
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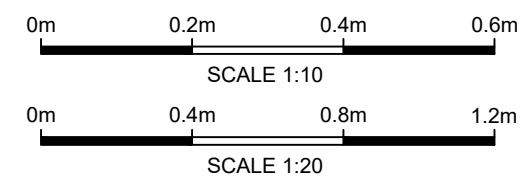
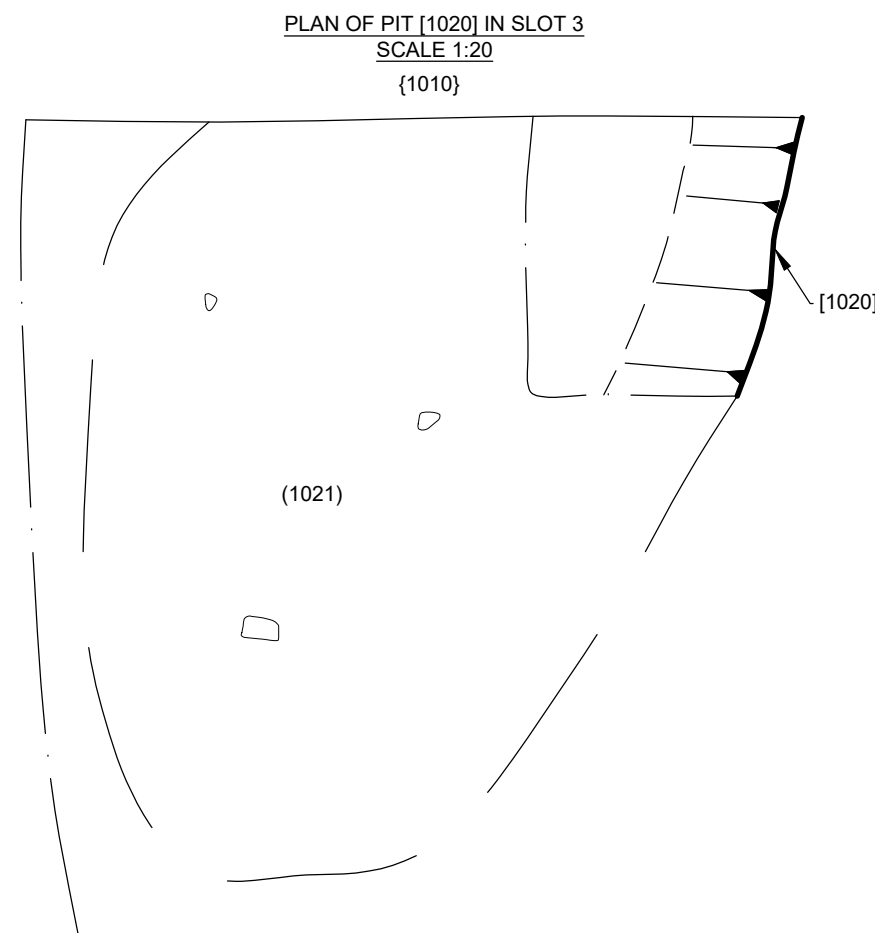
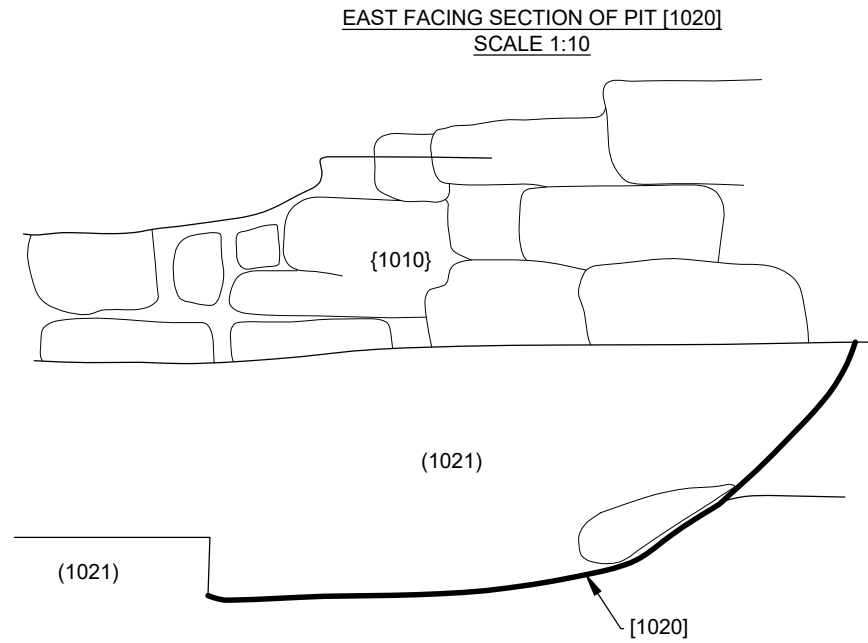
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<input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW	<input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT



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REFERENCE

-  CUT LINE
-  DEPOSIT LINE
-  LIMIT OF EXCAVATION
-  PROJECTION LINE
-  STONES



A	First issue	26/07/21	RA	HRK	LP
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REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRN	CHK'D	APP'D
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DRAWING TITLE
PIT [1020]. SECTION AND PLAN

DRG No.	BM12026-008	REV	A
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DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	26/07/21
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<input type="checkbox"/> EDINBURGH	<input type="checkbox"/> STOKE ON TRENT
<input type="checkbox"/> GLASGOW	

APPENDIX 4: TABLES

Table 1: Distribution of finds by context

Con	Cut	Context Description	POT	CBM	GL	AB	SHE
1013	1017	Fill of Pit. Friable, greyish brown, clayey sand. Abundant charcoal with common pebbles 10-30mm. Rooting.	Yes	Yes	Yes		
1021	2020	Fill of Pit. Friable, greyish brown, clayey sand. Abundant charcoal with common pebbles. Rooting contamination.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Key: Tr = Trench No; Con = context; POT = pottery; CBM = ceramic building material; GL = glass; AB = animal bone; SHE = shell

Table 2: Late Post-medieval to Modern Pottery data

Con	Qty	Wgt (g)	MNV	Fabric Code	Date	Refined Date	Notes	Rim	Base	Body
1013	2	10	2	REFR (78), REFW MONO (85)	Late PM-E Mod	Late 19th-E 20th C	Two miscellaneous body sherds	0	0	2
1021	1	9	1	REFR (78)	PM	18th-19th C	Rim sherd from small jar or mug, partial handle present	1	0	0
	3	19	3					1	0	2

Con = context; MNV = minimum number of vessels; REFR = refined red earthenware; Late PM – E Mod = late post-medieval to early modern; C = century; Wgt = weight; Qty = quantity; C = century; REFW MONO = monochrome red earthenware
+ Numbers in brackets are derived from the Worcestershire online ceramics database (WCO 2021)

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material data

Con	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Refined Date	Notes
1013	2	60	Late PM-E Mod	Late 19th-E 20th C	Tile fragment, miscellaneous unidentifiable fragment
1021	1	28	Late PM-E Mod	Late 19th-E 20th C	Tile fragment
	3	88			

Con = context; Late PM – E Mod = late post-medieval to early modern; C = century; Wgt = weight; Qty = quantity

Table 4: Glass data

Con	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Refined Date	Notes
1013	1	1	Late PM-E Mod	Late 19th-E 20th C	Small fragment of glass, not from a bottle, delaminating
1021	2	3	Late PM-E Mod	Late 19th-E 20th C	Small fragments of glass, delaminating
	3	4			

Con = context; Late PM – E Mod = late post-medieval to early modern; C = century; Wgt = weight; Qty = quantity

Table 5: Ecofact data

Con	El	Qty	Wgt (g)	MNI	Species	Age	Sex	Butch	Gnaw	Path	Meas?	Notes
1021	Tibia, radius	2	31	1	Caprovid	A	N	N	N	N	N	
1021	Valve	2	4	1	Oyster	N	N	N	N	N	N	Very poor condition, incomplete and flaking, R sided

Con = context; El = element; C = century; Wgt = weight; Qty = quantity; MNI = minimum number of individuals; Age = age estimation; A = Adult; No = not possible; Sex = sex determination; Butch = chop / knife-marks; Gnaw = canine / rodent gnawing; Path = pathologies/trauma; Meas? = complete bones present to calculate Withers Heights

STOKE-ON-TRENT

Sir Henry Doulton House
Forge Lane
Etruria
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5BD
Tel: +44 (0)1782 276 700

BIRMINGHAM

Two Devon Way
Longbridge Technology Park
Longbridge
Birmingham
B31 2TS
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

BOLTON

41-50 Futura Park
Aspinall Way
Middlebrook
Bolton
BL6 6SU
Tel: +44 (0)1204 227 227

BRISTOL

Desk Lodge
2 Redcliffe Way
Bristol
BS1 6NL

BURY ST EDMUNDS

6 Brunel Business Court
Eastern Way
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AJ
Tel: +44 (0)1284 765 210

CARDIFF

Tudor House
16 Cathedral Road
Cardiff
CF11 9LJ
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CARLISLE

Marconi Road
Burgh Road Industrial
Estate Carlisle
Cumbria
CA2 7NA
Tel: +44 (0)1228 550 575

EDINBURGH

Great Michael House
14 Links Place
Edinburgh
EH6 7EZ
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GLASGOW

2 West Regent Street
Glasgow
G2 1RW
Tel: +44 (0)141 433 7210

LEEDS

36 Park Row
Leeds
LS1 5JL
Tel: +44 (0)113 831 5533

LONDON

Third Floor
46 Chancery Lane
London
WC2A 1JE
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

City Quadrant
11 Waterloo Square
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4DP
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

TRURO

Baldhu House
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park
Baldhu
Truro
TR3 6EH
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

International offices:

ALMATY

29/6 Satpaev Avenue
Hyatt Regency Hotel
Office Tower
Almaty
Kazakhstan
050040
Tel: +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW

21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.
Moscow
Russia
Tel: +7(495) 626 07 67