



Land adjacent Dog Walk, Hill Lane
Formerly The Coach House & Stables

Park House

Elmley Castle, Worcestershire

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Archaeological evaluation

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Appendix 1 OASIS

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out during March and April 2016 on behalf of Colburn Homes Ltd. at land adjacent Dog Walk, Hill Lane, Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, originally the coach house and stables to Park House, a former Elizabethan Mansion. Planning permission had been granted for demolition of the existing building and the erection of three detached dwellings conditional on a programme of archaeological work comprising initially building recording and field evaluation in the form of trial trenching.

The building survey found that the earliest surviving fabric was the rear wall of the existing building. This was built entirely of limestone and may represent the last remains of an earlier coach and stable building connected to the Elizabethan house. The field evaluation revealed a number of features probably related to this period comprising limestone edging in association with consolidated hard-standing, paved areas and the remains of another stone building. Together they formed the plan of an earlier yard area and access road with an additional building situated to the south-east.

Documentary sources tell us that substantial modifications were carried out at Park House in 1702 which included the front of the house being moved from the south to the north. These changes, which led to the abandonment of the Elizabethan plan, would have necessitated a re-ordering of the existing road layout in order to connect the new access road from the front of the house to the existing area of the stable and coach house block. This was also rebuilt in brick with quoins at the same time whilst retaining the back wall of the existing building. A stone drain was also constructed, probably during this period.

The last major development of the coach house and stable was characterized by the construction of another hard standing in the form of a metalled surface probably related to the extension (iron framing) added to the (south-east) front of the building during the mid-20th century (post OS 1923) when it appears to have taken on a more industrial function.

The gully feature identified at the north end of trench 2 was undated. Its alignment doesn't appear to correspond with any of the features identified during the investigation and it may have functioned as an earlier land boundary and/or drainage ditch.

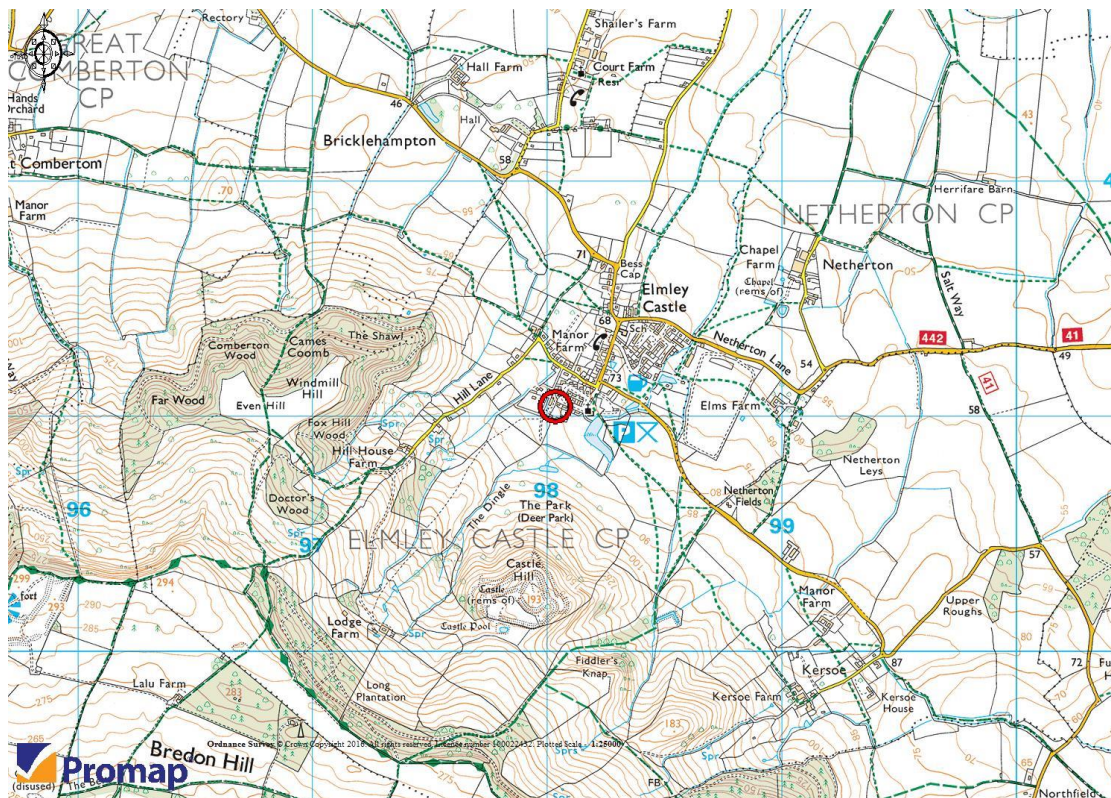


Fig.1; site location (circled in red)

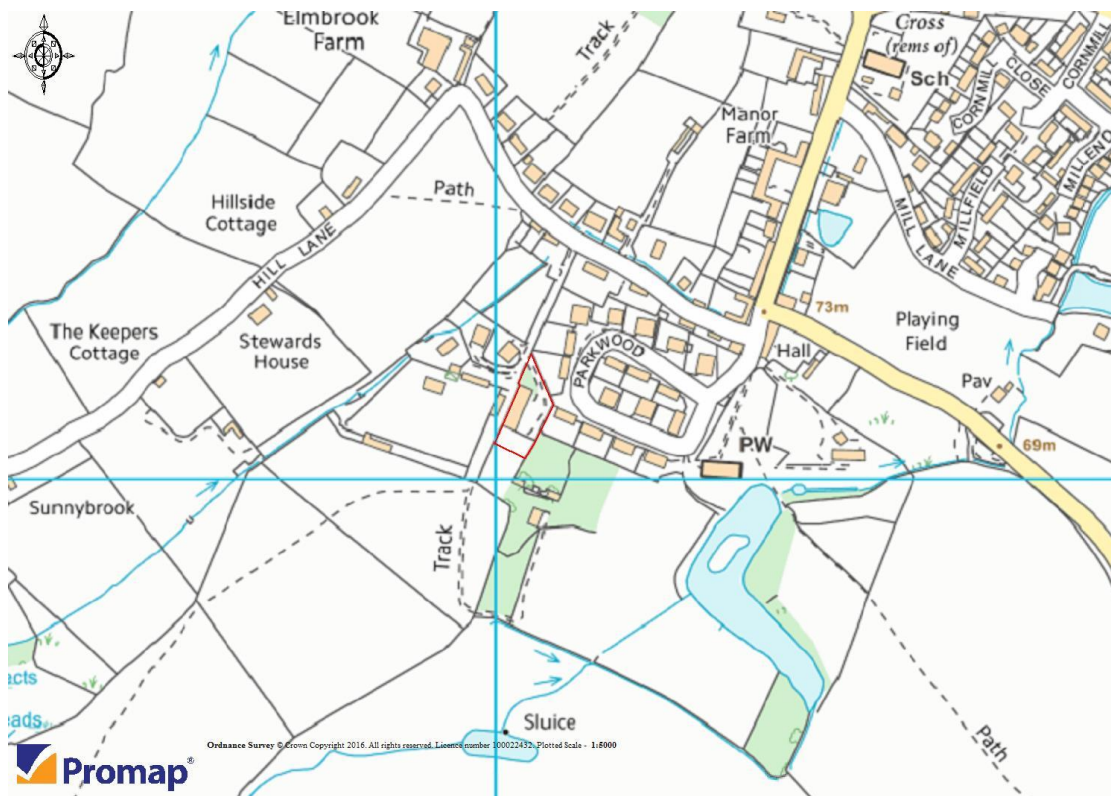


Fig. 2; study area (outlined in red)

INTRODUCTION

Location and scope of work (Figs. 1, 2 & 3)

This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out between 29th March and 1st April 2016 at land adjacent Dog Walk, Hill Lane, Elmley Castle, Worcestershire at the request of Colburn Homes Ltd.

The programme of archaeological work is required as a condition of planning permission granted in respect of an application (planning ref: W/15/01448/PN) to by Wychavon District Council for demolition of existing sawmill workshop premises (former coach house & stables) and erection of three detached dwellings. The work is to be undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment & Archaeology Service (Scruby, A., 4th February, 2016). The brief requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work comprising historic building recording and a field evaluation in the form of trial trenching prior to development. The results of the evaluation are outlined in this document

An examination of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record indicated that heritage assets of built historic environment interest are present and that archaeological remains may also survive within the site (see section 3 below) which would potentially be affected by the development proposals. Consequently, in order to record the threatened built heritage assets and more fully determine the presence or absence, extent and significance of any archaeological remains and the likely impact of the development upon them a programme of archaeological works was required. These works comprised recording of the sawmill building (former coach house & stables) prior to demolition and trial trenching to determine whether any archaeological deposits survive in the development area that would be damaged or destroyed by the consented scheme. If the presence of any such remains was verified this would be followed by a defined programme of excavation and/or an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment.

Geology and topography

The 0.27ha development area is located on the western side of the village, situated on the east side of The Dog Walk, a private road accessed off Hill Lane.

The plot includes a redundant saw mill occupying a former stable & coach house building and is bounded by the lane to the west, with residential properties and associated domestic gardens beyond this and to the north and east, and an area of rough grassland to the south.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises the Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) overlain by superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel; BGS, 2016). This was confirmed during the excavation as a light brown sandy-clay.

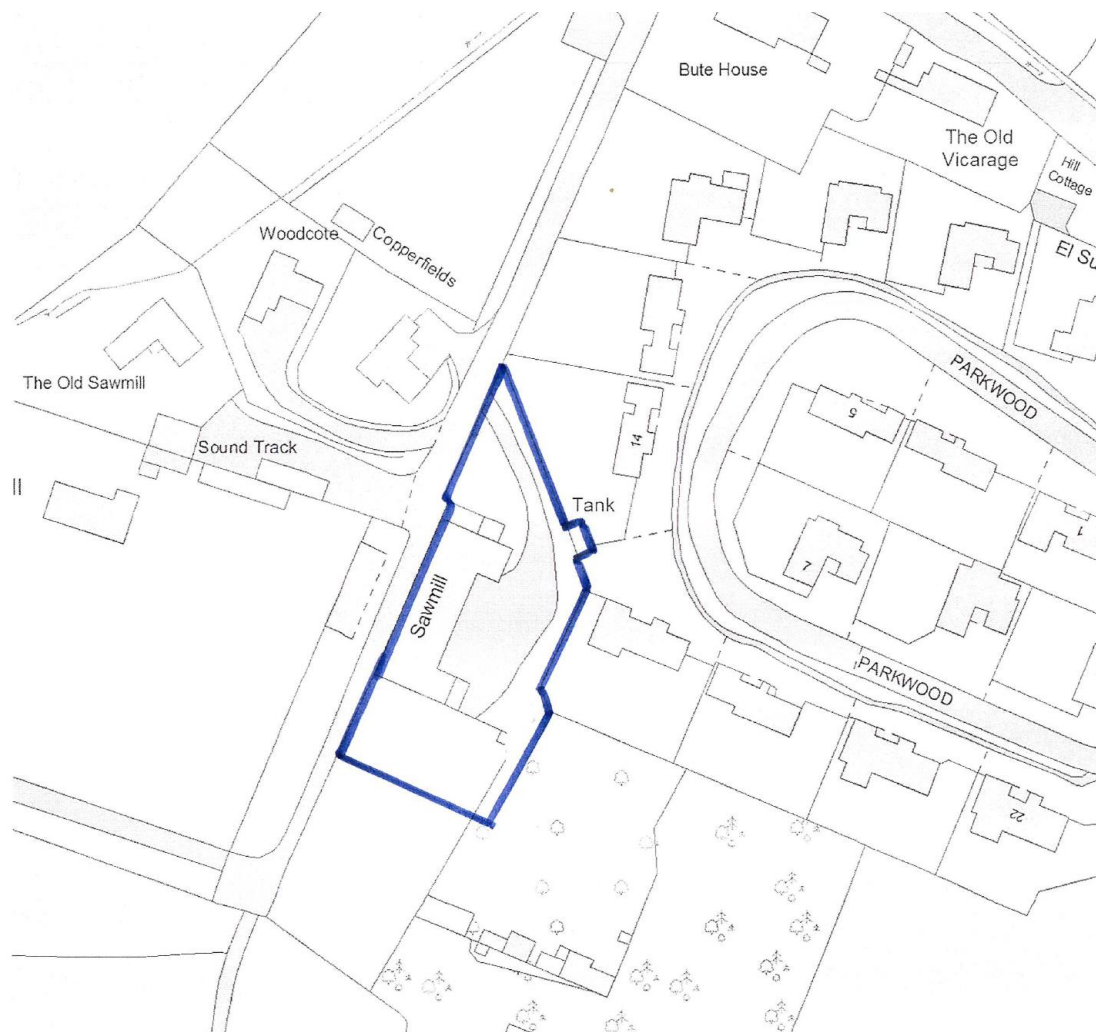


Fig. 3; outline of study area 2016

Archaeological and historical background

The proposed development site is situated in the grounds of an Elizabethan mansion house which was demolished in the 1963. Park House was a large stone-built house of 2 storeys with gables and attics. Originally E-plan in form, the house was remodelled in 1702 (WSM04788). The grounds associated with the

house were extensive and are recorded on the 1843 Elmley Castle tithe map as including "stables, plantation and carriage drive". A number of buildings that were associated with the house still stand and historic maps show that the current sawmill building is one of these and was probably originally built as a stables to serve the house.

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted with a 500m search carried out centred on the study site. The search area is located in and around the settlement of Elmley Castle and consists primarily of an area of settlement in the north-west and large areas of arable and pastoral agricultural land throughout the area. The underlying geology consists of Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation and Dyrham Formation with extensive superficial Head and Landslide Deposits.

The primary settlement types are nucleated cluster and modern expansion and the primary field types are piecemeal enclosure and modern subdivision. The search area contains 39 listed historic buildings dating from the 14th to 19th centuries and 9 unlisted historic buildings primarily dating to the 18th century. The Historic England funded Historic Farmsteads of Worcestershire Project also identified 4 historic farmsteads dating to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. In addition to the built environment, several monuments have also been recorded within the search area.

The earliest monuments date to the medieval period and include a village cross, the possible site of a tithe barn and an occupation site. Monuments from the post-medieval period include the site of a manor house and cottage. The village cross is a Scheduled Monument.

A gold Iron Age coin and a 12th century belt buckle has been recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme in the search area. Additional unstratified finds recorded include a Romano-British coin and Roman pottery.

A moderate amount of archaeological investigation has been undertaken within the search area, although only three of these events were intrusive in nature and all three yielded no features earlier than post-medieval in date. However, there is known to be a high potential for the preservation of below ground remains in the surrounding area from the prehistoric and medieval periods and it is likely that this potential exists within the search area.

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Aims of the work

The objective of the trial trenching was to determine the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the application area likely to be threatened by the proposed development. Should significant finds or features had been identified then an appropriate excavation strategy would be implemented as a final stage of mitigation by the planning advisory service. This would be the subject of a separate brief.

Sample size and scope of fieldwork

The evaluation comprised three trial trenches each located where possible to investigate the impact of the three proposed building plots. Trench 1 was L-shaped, 25m long and positioned within the area of the most southerly plot where there appeared to have been minimal disturbance to underlying deposits. Trench 2 was also L-shaped, 20m long and located within the area of the proposed central plot. Trench 3 was 5m long and sited at the north end of study site. All of the trenches were 1.50m wide.

Fieldwork methods and recording

The archaeological field work and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014). All deposits were excavated removing the overburden under close archaeological supervision and investigated for archaeological features. Plans and sample sections of the trenches were made and recorded during excavation.

RESULTS: GENERAL (Fig. 4)

Soil and ground conditions

Conditions were generally dry during excavation except where excavation exceeded a depth of about 0.70-80m after which the trenches quickly became inundated with ground water. This occurred in the central area of the north-west,

south-east arm of trench 1 when exposing the stone drain (103) and again at the corner of the trench after partial excavation of context 110. Ground water was again encountered within the north-west, south-east arm of trench 2 and also within the majority of trench 3. Excavation was relatively smooth in trenches 1 and 3, whilst in trench 2 the existing ground surface was compacted and required breaking with a toothed bucket before a grading bucket could be used for the main part of the excavation.

Reliability of field investigation

In trench 1 there was no evidence of more recent truncation suggesting that the archaeological deposits recorded during the evaluation survive relatively intact within the southern end of the study site. The central area of trench 2 has been subjected to truncation associated with the construction of modern services and a seemingly large, deep modern rubbish pit was observed at the south-east end of trench 3.

Distribution of archaeological deposits

The natural substrate was encountered within parts of trenches 2 & 3, but not clearly in trench 1. Archaeological deposits in trench 1 comprised a number of undated features. A stone paved area, possible road (104), was truncated by a stone drain (103) and areas of yard/hardstanding (110 & 113) were defined by a line of edging stones (109). Parallel to this, a stone structure (112) may represent the corner of a former (now buried) building.

In trench 2, an undated linear gully (208) was recorded at the north end and further evidence of a possible stone yard area (205 & 206) similar to that in trench 1 was also revealed. This was overlain by a later 20th century phase of yard construction.

Presentation of results

The results of the excavation (below) are described by trench from the earliest to the latest deposits. Each trench was attributed context numbers with a numerical value equivalent to the number of the trench.

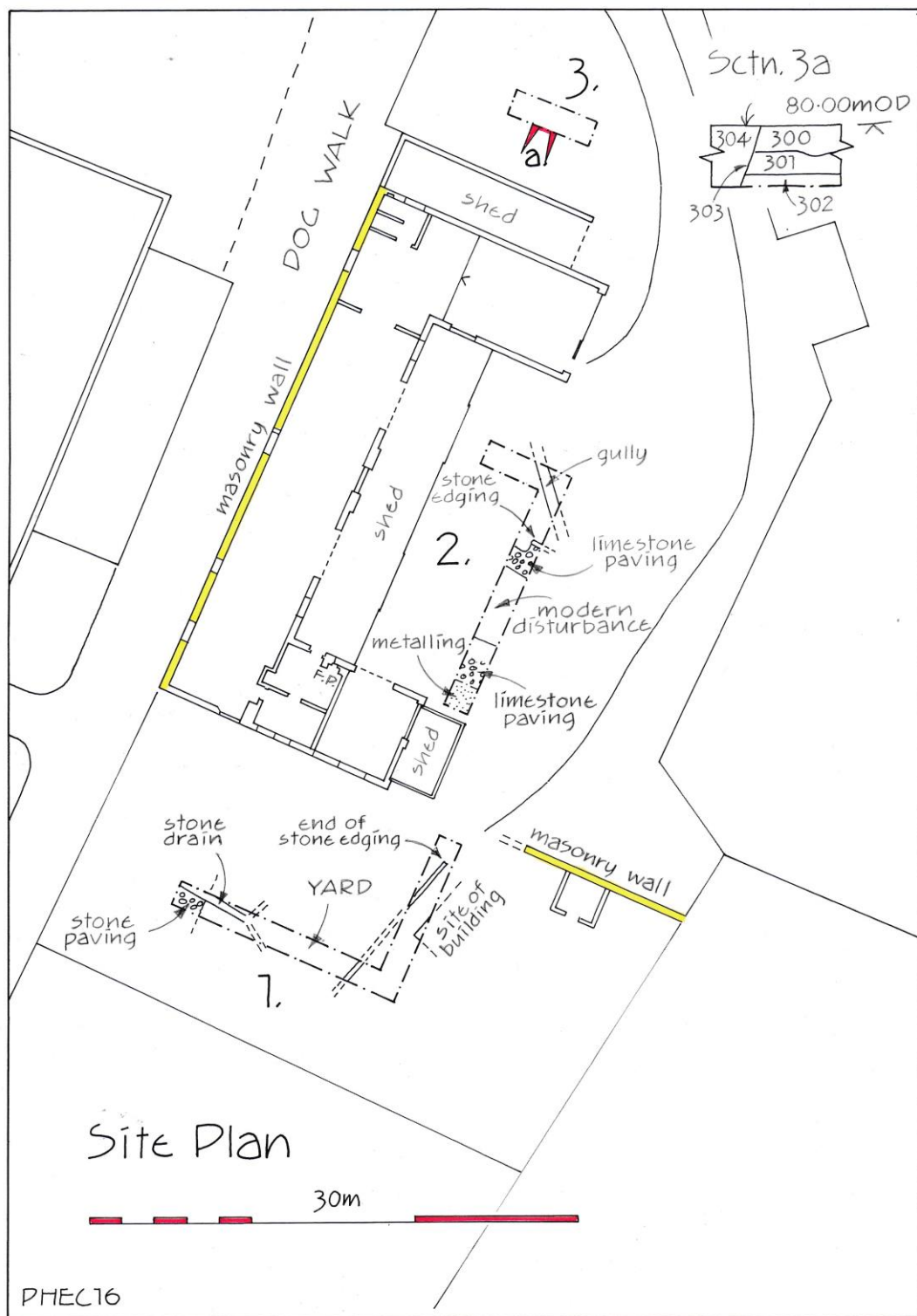


Fig. 4; trench locations with main archaeological features; existing masonry in yellow

RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS (Figs. 5 & 6)

TRENCH 1

The natural substrate was not clearly identified during excavation. It was possibly encountered within the central area of the north-west, south east arm of the trench where excavation went deeper into context 113 to investigate the location of the stone drain (103), but due water inundation at this lowest point, further hand excavation and recording was limited.

The relationship between stratified deposits on the west side of the trench (104 & 105) and those situated within the east side of the excavation (contexts 109, 110, 111, 112 & 113) was disturbed following the later construction of a trench (108) for the stone drain (103).

Context 109 (stone edging)

An undated linear limestone feature aligned across both arms of the trench and orientated north-east to south-west with a width of about 0.20m. It comprised a shallow, narrow line of mainly large, but with some small closely compacted stones laid on edge to a depth of about 0.20-25m (see plates 5-8).

Contexts 110, 111 & 113 (layers of consolidation)

Associated with the stone edging were three deposits (110, 111 & 113) each similar in their composition. Two of these (111 & 113) were each equivalent, representing the same deposit, and were situated on the west side of the limestone edging (109). Context 113, situated within the north-west, south-east arm of the trench, was excavated to a depth varying between 0.25-35m, but any attempt to reach the bottom of the deposit was prevented by the inundation of ground water and as a result the base was not clearly reached. It comprised a compacted light brown sandy-clay with a large component of small fragments of limestone amounting to 60 per cent of the deposit. Some rounded pebbles were also included. Dating evidence observed within the surface of context 111 consisted of fragments of red brick. Context 110 was deposited to the east of the stone edging (109) and was similarly comprised of compacted small limestone fragments within a light brown, clayey-sand matrix. Fragments of brick and tile were observed within the deposit which also produced. The single sherd of 18th century pottery recovered from the surface of this layer was attributed to the overlying deposit (102).

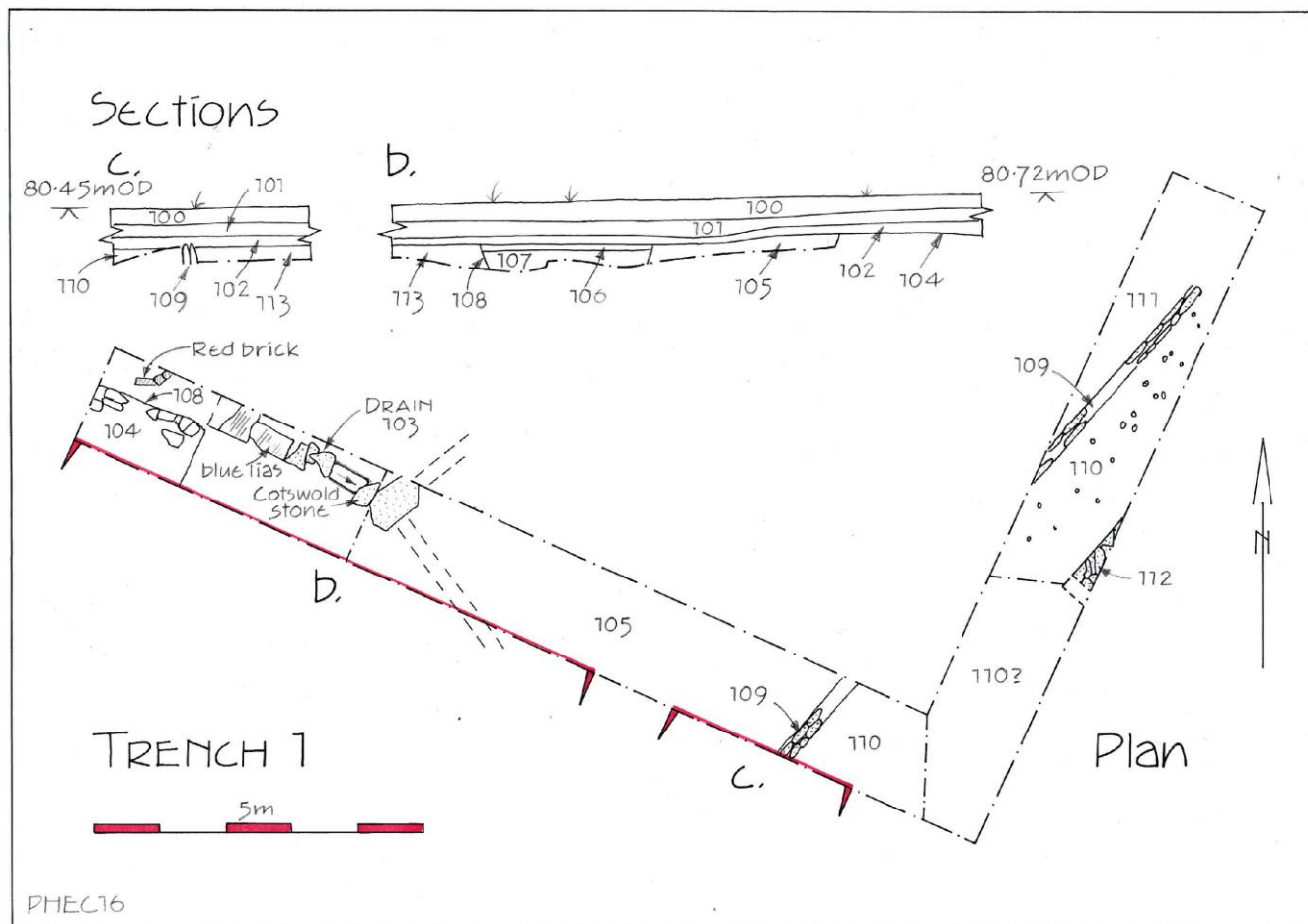


Fig. 5; plan of trench 1 showing main archaeological features

Context 112 (wall)

Situated, but only partially exposed within side of the north-east to south-west arm of the trench, was a seemingly roughly constructed limestone structure interpreted as the probable (south-west) corner of an earlier (now buried) wall. A corner stone was dislodged during machining. (see plate 5; general view & plate 9; detailed view). The structure, which appears to represent the undated remains of the south-west corner of a former building, is aligned parallel (north-east, south-west) with the linear stone deposit (109).

Context 105 (layer)

Situated to the east of the limestone paving (104; see below) was a deposit comprising a light brown sandy-clay with a component of small fragments of limestone and a noticeable inclusion of small and large flecks of charcoal. The deposit was similar in colour and composition with context 113 (apart from the charcoal flecking), but the relationship between these two deposits was removed following the construction of the stone drain (103).

Context 104 (?road surface)

Situated at the end of the north-west, south-east arm of the trench and seemingly set within context (deposit) 105 was what appears to be a former road surface constructed from limestone, some laid flat (large thick stones), some on edge (small thin stones). The surface of the feature is smooth and worn from continued use. Only the south-east side of the feature was exposed during excavation revealing stones again laid on edge to a depth of about 0.25m forming a sort of kerb edging. The surface appears to be aligned north-east to south-west. The south-west end continues beyond the edge of the trench whilst the north-east end is truncated by the construction trench associated with the stone drain (103).



Plate 1; context 104 (stone paving), bottom half truncated, from the north-east,



Plate 2; context 104 truncated during construction of a stone drain (103)



Plate 3; context 104, showing exposed stones on edge marking the south-west side of the feature, from the south-east



Plate 4; detail of stratigraphy within north-west end of the trench (section 1b), from the north-east



Plate 5; south-east corner of trench 1 showing linear stone feature (109) and corner of the stone structure (112) to the right, from the south-west



Plate 6; linear stone edging (109) within north-west to south-east arm of trench1, from the north-east



Plate 7; linear limestone feature (109) within the north-east, south-west arm of trench 1, from the north-east



Plate 8; detail of stone feature (109) within the north-west to south-east arm of trench 1, comprised of limestones placed on edge and separating contexts 110 & 113. These deposits are then sealed by the layer (102) and subsequently by contexts (layers) 100 & 101, view from the north.



Plate 9; context 112 (stone wall), from the west. The corner stone (area of puddle) was dislodged during machining

Context 108 (construction trench) filled by contexts 106 & 107

Situated within the north-west half of the north-west, south-east trench arm was a construction trench (108) for a stone drain (103). This feature which truncated the stone surface (104) and context (deposit) 105, was not fully excavated, but the upper part of the trench and two fills (contexts 106 & 107, see below) overlying the drain structure were recorded. The earlier of the two fills (107) was a re-deposition of contexts 105 & 113, layers of consolidation that were each truncated during the construction process.

Context 103 (stone drain)

A stone drain (103), partially revealed sloping down from the north-west to south-east, was constructed from a combination of Lias and limestone. It comprised a stone channel of two parallel side walls and a stone base, with an internal width of 0.22m and approx. 0.20m deep. Further excavation was prevented by water inundation. Capstones made from irregular shaped flat stones, covered the drain. The largest of these was lifted (plate 11) and was shown to have been placed over a fork in the alignment indicating a junction at

which the drain diverges towards the north and south beyond the trench edges. The construction trench (108) was observed in both sections of the excavation.

Context 107 (fill of 108)

The deposit represented the lower of the two fills recorded within the partially excavated construction trench (108) for the stone drain. It comprised a brown sandy clay with a 40% component of small limestone fragments. This was excavated to a depth of about 0.30-35m, but the bottom was not reached.

Context 106 (fill of 108)

Filling the upper part of the construction trench (108) and overlying the fill deposit 107, was context 106, comprising a mixture of re-deposited Lias clay, some pebbles and small fragments of limestone.



Plate 10; context 103 (stone drain), from the south-west

A



Plate 11; showing partially lifted capstone at the junction where the drain feature (103) forks in two directions and continues beyond the edges of the trench, one continuing to the south and the other to the north, towards the existing building. Detailed excavation was prevented due to the inundation of groundwater.



Plate 12; section 2b, detail, showing trench cut and backfill associated with the construction of the stone drain (context 103). From the north-east.

Context 102 (layer)

Situated throughout the trench to a depth of about 0.15m and sealing the stone paving, edging and areas of hard-standing was an homogenous layer of yellowish-brown sandy-clay with an approx. 50% component of small limestone fragments. The occasional brick fragment was also observed within the deposit.

Context 101 (relict topsoil)

Sealing layer 102 throughout the length of the trench to a depth of about 0.25m was a deposit of dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with a component of limestone fragments throughout the deposit.

Contexts 100 (existing topsoil)

Overlying deposit 101 to a depth of about 0.40m was a layer of light greyish-brown clay with a component of sand and gravel. Fragments of limestone were also observed within the deposit.

TRENCH 2

Context 209 & 210 (natural substrate)

Situated at the north end of excavation, mostly within the north-west, south-east arm of the trench, but also again at the corner of the trench where it joins the north-east, south-west arm, was a deposit of light orangey-brown silty clay. Within this was a large component of small fragments of limestone. It was interpreted as the surface of the undisturbed natural geology. This was recorded at approx. 79.40m AOD. A small isolated area of stiff olive-brown clay (209), possibly representing a variation, was also recorded. A single linear feature (context 208; see below), possibly previously truncated, was recorded in this area within the clay.

Context 208 (ditch or gully), filled by context 207

Aligned north-west to south-east at the north end of the trench for a distance of about 2.50m and continuing beyond the edges of the trench, was a linear gully-like feature (208). It was about 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a single undated deposit (207) of light greyish-brown (with a red tinge) silty-clay with a small inclusion of charcoal flecking and the occasional small and larger fragment of limestone.

Contexts 205 & 206 (stone pavement)

Located within the central area of the trench, but separated as a result of truncation associated with modern pipe trenches (204), were two undated areas of limestone paving (205 & 206) comprised of mostly small stones laid flat over the natural Lias clay. The surface of the stones in both deposits were rounded and clearly worn through continued use. Context 205, continues south below a later road/yard area (201). Both deposits share similarities in their construction with the stone paving (104) in trench 1. Interestingly, context 205, although partially disturbed, has retained enough of the deposit to show that the north-east side of the surface contains the remains of some edging, with stones laid on edge. This is a characteristic comparable with the exposed south-east edge of context 104 and is an indication perhaps of the northern extent of an earlier yard/road area.

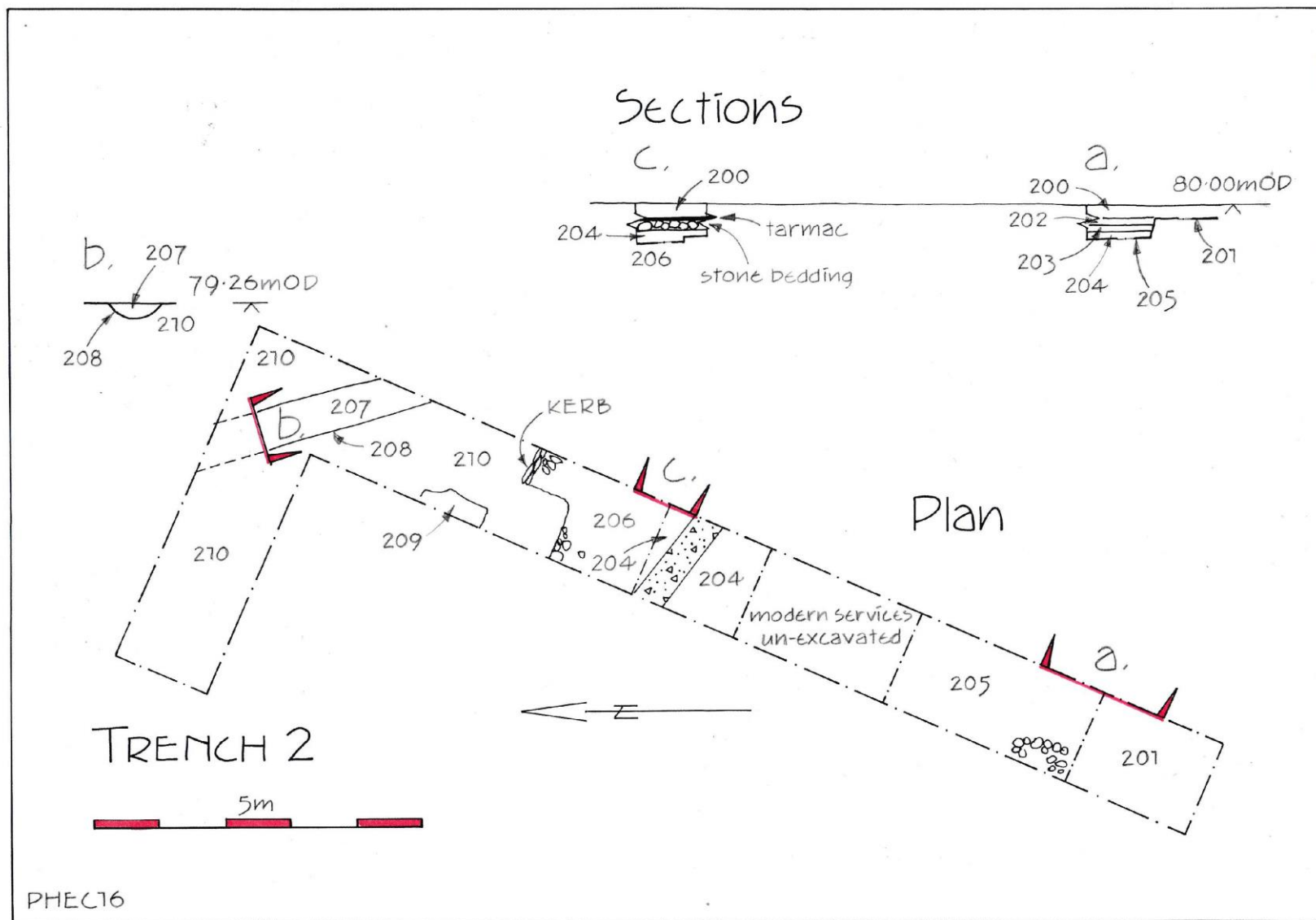


Fig. 6; plan of trench 2 showing main archaeological features



Plate 13; linear gully-like feature (208), from the north-west



Plate 14; north-east to south-west arm of trench 2, showing the Lias clay natural (209) overlain by context 204 (redeposited sandy-clay) in turn sealed by the modern yard surface deposits, view from the south



Plate 15; context 205 (stone surface), detailed view, from the north-west



Plate 16; context 205, overall view, from the south-east



Plate 17; context 206, overall view from the west



Plate 18; context 206, note edging stone in top left of image, from the north-west



Plate 19; south-west end of trench 2 showing surface of context 202, from the north-east



Plate 20; section 2a, detail of deposits overlying stone surface 205, view from the north-west

Context 204 (layer)

Sealing the natural deposits (209 & 210), the fill of the gully-like feature 208 and also the stone surface 206, was a deposit (204) of light yellowish-brown sandy-clay with a large component of small fragments of limestone. This layer was similar to deposit 201, a thin layer overlying stone surface 205 at the south-west end of the trench. Layer 204 was sealed by a deposit of crushed stone forming a base layer to an overlying tarmac surface (see section 2c).

Context 201 (layer)

Overlying stone surface 205 at the south-west end of the trench (see Section 2c; plates 19 & 20) was context 201, a thin layer (0.10m thick) of material equivalent to deposit 204.

Contexts 202 & 203 (metalled surface)

Sealing context 201 to a depth of about 0.20m were two contemporary yard surface deposits (202 & 203) comprising crushed and compacted sand and stone overlain by equally compacted sand, pebbly gravel and stone chippings.

Context 200 (layer)

Sealing deposits throughout the trench was a layer (200) of compacted stone chippings and gravel forming the existing ground level

TRENCH 3



Plate 21; section 3a, detail of stratigraphy, from the north-east

Context 302 (natural substrate)

The natural geological deposit comprising a light yellowish-brown sandy-clay with a component of small fragments of limestone was encountered throughout the majority of the trench at a level height of approx. 79.30m AOD. The south-east end of the trench had been truncated by a modern trench/pit (303).

Context 301 (relict subsoil layer)

Overlying the natural clay to a depth of about 0.30m was a deposit (301) of yellowish-brown, albeit slightly greyer, clayey-silt with a small component of pebbles and fragments of limestone.

Context 300 (existing topsoil layer)

Sealing context 301 to a depth of about 0.30m was the existing topsoil layer comprising a dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with a small component of rounded pebbles and fragments of limestone. Considerable root penetration was noted. Finds consisted of the occasional fragment of brick, tile and iron.

Context 303 (modern pit/trench cut) & Context 304 (fill deposit)

Truncating the existing topsoil layer within the south-east end of the trench was a modern pit/trench (303). Only the north-west edge of the feature was exposed and the bottom was not reached, instead continuing into the natural clay and beyond the base of the trench. It was filled by context 304, a mixed combination of the three truncated deposits (300, 301 & 302).

FINDS

Pottery

A single sherd of 18th century earthenware was recovered from context 102.

Metalwork

Two iron (Fe) nails weighing 7g were recovered from context 102.

Environmental data

Animal bone

Several fragments of unidentifiable animal bone weighing 80g were recovered from context 102.

Palaeo-environmental evidence

None of the deposits exposed during the excavation proved suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling.

DISCUSSION (Fig. 7)

The study site has historically been the location of the coach house and stables block associated with Park House, an Elizabethan mansion that formerly stood to the south-east. This was re-sited from the medieval castle on the hill which at the time survived as a ruin within view of the new house. Buried deposits that were revealed by the evaluation, and architectural details recorded during the building survey, clearly relate to phases associated with the development of the site. Some elements of this can also be traced from the historic mapping (OS, 1885, 1902 & 1923).

The building survey found that the earliest surviving fabric was likely to be the rear masonry wall of the existing building. This was of a rudimentary construction, built entirely of limestone and may represent the last remains of an earlier coach and stable building associated with the Elizabethan house.

The excavation revealed undated features interpreted as part of the carriage-way and hard-standing/yard area also associated with the Elizabethan house. This comprised limestone paving (104) in trench 1 and the similarly constructed paved areas (205 & 206) in trench 2. The limestone edging (109) recorded in trench 1 forms a 'kerb' marking the boundary between two areas of hard-standing and this aligns with the southern edge of a road shown on the 1885 map (First Edition OS) indicating that before being abandoned, it previously continued south. It seems likely that this former alignment was towards the south side of the Park House, prior to its remodeling in 1702 (see below).

Butting the west side of the kerb edging is an area of made ground (105 & 113), deposited to form a level hardstanding, providing a trackway and/or yard area, fragments of brick within the surface of the deposit indicating a post-medieval date. To the east of this is another similar layer of consolidated hardstanding (110), although the presence of a ruinous wall (112) within this deposit, so close to the stone edging, suggests a path or yard area rather than a road or track.

The south-west corner of a lost building is evidenced by the remains of wall 112. Interestingly, the masonry is of a similar rudimentary construction to the rear wall of the existing building suggesting perhaps, a contemporary date. The absence of a corresponding structure on the historic map (OS 1885) shows it had already been demolished. The wall is also parallel with the limestone edging (109) indicating a relationship between the two features.

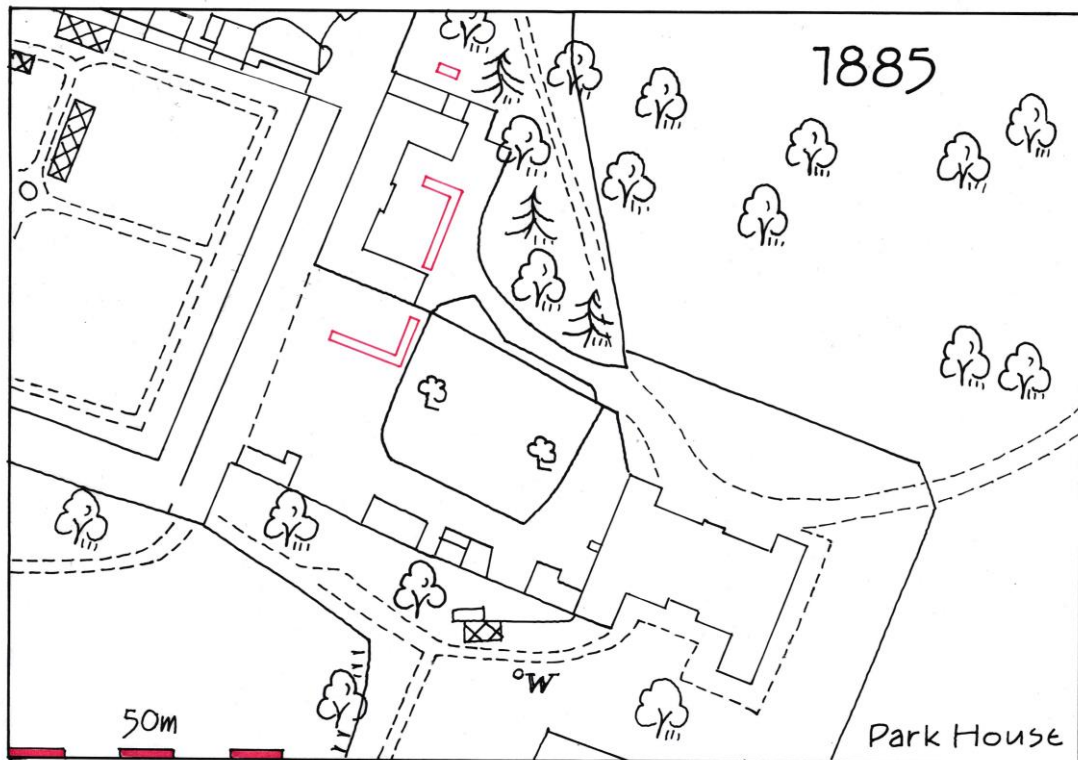


Fig. 7; OS 1885 with trench locations

Unfortunately, the relationship between features at the east end of the trench and the stone surface (104) to the west, was disturbed following the construction of the stone drain (103). This clearly post-dates Elizabethan deposits and probably equates with a re-ordering of the site layout in the 18th century.

Documentary sources tell us that substantial modifications were carried out at Park House in 1702 which included the front of the house being moved from the south to the north. These changes, which led to the abandonment of the Elizabethan plan, would have necessitated a re-ordering of the existing road layout in order to connect the new carriage road access from the front of the house to the existing area of the stable and coach house block. This was also rebuilt in brick with quoins at the same time whilst retaining the back wall of the existing building.

The deposition of layer 102 throughout trench 1 sealing the stone surface (104) at the north-west end of the trench, stone edging (109) and areas of hard-standing (110, 111 & 113) to the east of the trench, probably coincides with the re-ordering of the site plan in 1702. This also probably included the construction of the stone drain (103) which was sealed by the same deposit.

A layer of relict topsoil (101) overlying this shows that the south side of the study site reverted to garden or cultivation. The stone surfaces situated on the east side of the building (205 & 206) appear to have continued in use and were probably

incorporated into the new 18th century layout. A second phase in the development of the coach house and stable was characterized by the construction of another hard-standing in the form of a metalled surface (202 & 203). This activity is probably related to the extension (iron framing) added to the (south-east) front of the building during the mid-20th century (post OS 1923).

The gully feature (208) identified at the north end of trench 2 was undated. Its alignment doesn't appear to correspond with any of the features identified during the investigation and it may have originally have functioned as an earlier drainage ditch and/or land boundary.

Summary of results

The results of the evaluation show that the limestone paving (104, 205 & 206), areas of hardstanding (210, 213 & 201) and the remains of a wall (112) are likely to be associated with the plan and use of the building when it functioned as the coach house and stables connected with the Elizabethan mansion. Some of these features, may have continued in use after the remodelling of the house during the early 18th century, but by 1885 (OS First Edition) these features appear to have been buried. Construction of the stone drain (103) was undated, but clearly post-dates the early plan and is probably connected with the 18th century alterations.

Significance

The building recording survey found that the existing-brick built 18th century coach house and stable building contains a rear masonry wall. This would suggest that it replaced an earlier structure on the same footprint that is likely to be associated with the construction of the former Elizabethan mansion. The evaluation uncovered some stone surfaces and stone edging indicating an earlier road alignment and areas of hardstanding associated with a pre-18th century layout that are probably linked with the earlier stone building. A remodelling of the house in 1702 resulted in the entrance being moved to the north side. This led to re-ordering of the site layout and a new connecting road to the coach house and stable block. Stone paving (105 & 106) along the east side in trench 2 is comparable to the masonry surface (104) in trench 1 and is probably contemporary. This appears to have been retained as part of the new layout which continued to function into the 19th century. Further hardstanding comprising a metalled surface (202 & 203) was added when the front was extended with the addition of an iron framed shed in the 20th century.

Impact of development

The results of the trial trenching suggest that archaeological deposits associated with the coach house and stables belonging to the former Elizabethan mansion and subsequent deposits connected with the 18 century alterations, survive within the application site. The proposed development, likely to consist of strip foundations and associated services will impact on these deposits.

Archive Location

The archaeological documentary archive arising from the work will be appropriately conserved and deposited with the Worcestershire County Museum. The digital archive arising from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)

Digital archive:

Pdf report

X22 digital images

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1843 Elmley Castle Tithe Map, transcribed by David Guyatt.

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OS Third Edition, 1923

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APPENDIX 1 OASIS

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|--|---|
| Project name | Land adjacent Dog Walk, formerly The Coach House & Stables, Park House, Elmley Castle, Worcs.; archaeological evaluation |
| Short description of the project | An archaeological evaluation was carried out at land adjacent Dog Walk, formerly The Coach House & Stables, Hill Lane, Elmley Castle, Worcestershire, originally the coach house and stables to Park House, a former Elizabethan Mansion. |
| Project dates | Start: 29-03-2016 End: 01-04-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Yes |
| Any associated project reference codes | 67792 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | PHEC16 – Site code |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial |
| Monument type | HARDSTANDING Post Medieval |
| Monument type | STONE EDGING Post Medieval |
| Monument type | STONE SURFACES Post Medieval |
| Monument type | WALL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | ""Targeted Trenches"" |
| Development type | Rural residential |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |
| Country | England |
| Site location | WORCESTERSHIRE WYCHAVON ELMLEY CASTLE Land adjacent sawmill premises, Dog Walk, Hill Lane |
| Postcode | WR103JA |
| Study area | 0.27 Hectares |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Site coordinates | SO 98017 41060 52.06749048073 -2.028931728231 52 04 02 N 002 01 44 W Point |
| Name of Organisation | one ten archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | one ten archaeology |
| Project director/manager | sean cook |
| Project supervisor | sean cook |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive recipient | OASIS |
| Digital Contents | "none" |
| Digital Media available | "Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | county museum |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Land adjacent Dog Walk, Hill Lane, formerly The Coach House & Stables, Park House, Elmely Castle, Worcs. |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Cook, S |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | one ten archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Warks. |
| URL | http://www.oasis.ac.uk |
| Entered by | sean cook (seancook@btinternet.com) |
| Entered on | 2 June 2016 |