



Stoke Court

Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Stoke Prior, Worcestershire

one ten archaeology

Stoke Court

Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Stoke Prior,
Worcestershire

Historic building & archaeological recording

NGR: SO 9648 6819

Site code: SCSP16

HER: WSM68321 (historic building recording)

OASIS ID: 110archa1-302774

HER: WSM69229 (archaeological recording)

OASIS ID: 110archa1-302779

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Contents

SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION (Figs. 1 & 2).....	6
<i>Location and scope of work</i>	6
<i>Geology and topography</i>	6
BUILDING RECORDING (Figs. 3-15).....	7
<i>Architectural Context</i>	7
<i>Stoke Court</i>	7
<i>The Farmhouse</i>	8
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (Figs. 3 & 17)	20
<i>Method and nature of the excavation</i>	20
<i>Description of deposits</i>	20
FINDS.....	21
<i>Environmental data</i>	22
DISCUSSION (Figs. 18 & 19)	23
METHODOLOGY.....	26
<i>Archive Location</i>	27
BIBLIOGRAPHY	27
Appendix 1: OASIS (historic building recording).....	59
Appendix 2: OASIS (archaeological recording)	60

Frontispiece Stoke Court (north elevation)

SUMMARY

Historic Building and archaeological Recording was carried out between 30th January and 2nd April 2017 prior to the refurbishment of the dwelling. The recent interior décor was stripped away, revealing structural and architectural details which illustrate a story of regular rebuilding and improvement since the early C16. The adjacent brick dwelling was included in the study since Stoke Court formerly consisted of both existing dwellings. The footprint suggests that the C18 brick part is probably on the site of an early C16 timber-framed house comparable with several surviving timber-framed houses in the area dating from this time. The cross-wing probably survives from this time and a small area of stud wall on the first floor was investigated to reveal what appeared to be part of an earlier close-studded frame behind, this would be consistent with a C16 date. In the early/mid C17 a stone block was added beyond the cross-wing with a large chimney between them with four diamond flues. The earliest of the already developed timber-framed farm-buildings appear to date from this time. In the C18 the main part of the house was rebuilt in brick and a new service-wing with large fire-place and oven added to the rear of the masonry block, this is built upon a brick vault but faced in stone. In the C19 the farm-buildings were infilled or rebuilt in brick and outbuildings near the house built (or rebuilt). The later C20 saw minor improvements and interior decoration to keep pace with improved living standards.

Archaeological recording during the construction of the foundations for the new extension at the rear of Stoke Court, although small in scope, revealed a stone drain constructed in the same green sandstone as the existing house foundations indicating a likely contemporary date. A single C17 pottery sherd from its fill seems to corroborate this. Construction of the drain clearly truncated an earlier soil horizon which produced roof tile dated from the mid C13 onwards, evidence indicating that the existing building may have replaced an earlier medieval structure on the site.

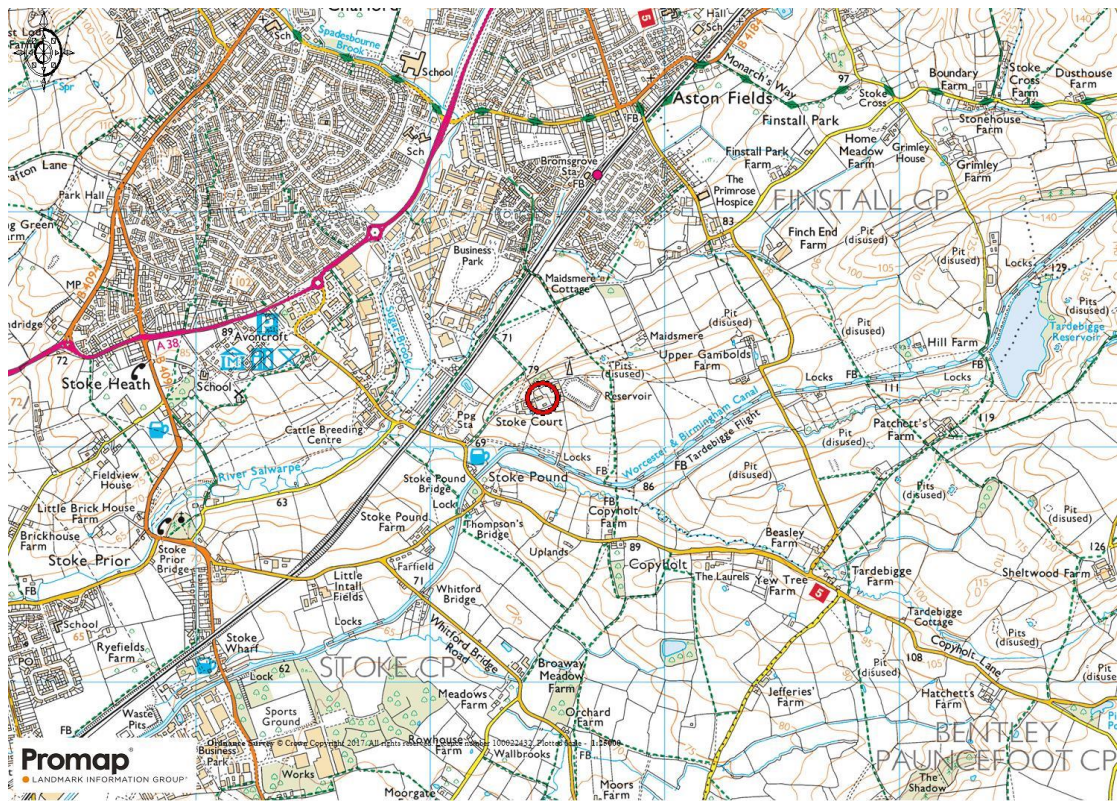


Fig. 1; site location



Fig. 2; area of study

INTRODUCTION (Figs. 1 & 2)

Location and scope of work

This document details the results of historic building and archaeological recording carried out during 23 and 29 January 2017 at Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Worcestershire, B60 3AU at the request of the owners. The programme of archaeological work was required by Wychavon District Council as a condition of planning permission granted in respect of an application (planning ref: B/16/0529) to construct an extension in addition to alterations and reordering. The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Worcestershire County Council Historic Environment & Archaeology Service (Aisling Nash, 2nd September 2016). The brief requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological work comprising historic building recording and a watching brief during development.

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, to record the threatened built heritage assets and any archaeological deposits present within the site, a programme of archaeological works was required to mitigate against the impact of the development. This comprised the recording of the Court House followed by a watching brief during excavation of the foundations associated the new rear extension.

Geology and topography

Stoke Prior is a large parish lying in mid-Worcestershire to the north-east of the town of Droitwich. It has an area of 3,835 acres, of which 994 are arable land, 2,232 permanent grass and 1½ woods. The village of Stoke Prior, in the west of the parish, lies in the valley of the Salwarpe, at about 61m. above the ordnance datum, but the land rises in the north, reaching a height of over 122m. at Finstall. The subsoil is Keuper Marl and the upper soil is clay. Stoke Court is located about a mile (1.5km) ENE of the village of Stoke Prior. The farmhouse has a fine prospect of the south-west flowing River Salwarpe valley to the north-west and a tributary to the south just beyond the Tardebigge Flight (c.1805), the longest chain of canal-locks in the country. Stoke Pound, less than a quarter of a

mile (0.5km) to the south-west consists principally of a brick-built public house and smithy at the junction of road and canal, there are also older timber-framed buildings later refurbished with brick.

BUILDING RECORDING (Figs. 3-15)

Architectural Context

A small number of timber-framed buildings later updated with brick infills or rebuilds survive in the area and are useful as comparisons with the farmhouse at Stoke Court. Much of the framing has square panels with short struts, but there is also higher status and more decorative close studding from the C16. Sugarbrook Manor is particularly useful, it retains the hall of the medieval house which had floors inserted when a new cross-wing was built, and a quadruple stack constructed in the screens-passage between. In the late C17 or early C18 a new brick wing was added beyond the cross-wing, it has regular stone quoins and two-light timber casement windows with transoms. There is a fine Tuscan portico to the cross-wing near the angle with the new wing. Another useful model is in Copyholt Lane (no1 on the HE map) clearly retains its old proportions and frame throughout but the entire front, main block, cross-wing and service wing, has been rebuilt in brick with segmental heads picked out with black headers. The square panels of the cross-wing, out of sight along the side, were simply infilled. The chimneys here, like those at Stoke Court and Sugarbrook Manor, are situated in the middle of the main block opposite the front door.

Stoke Court

The farm buildings, and the farmhouse beyond, are on the south side of the western approach road from Stoke Pound and its setting remains isolated beyond the existing Bromsgrove conurbation. They have been reordered in recent years as dwellings and retain much of their timber-framed walls which have either been infilled or totally rebuilt in brick on the more visible elevations along the approach road. A horse-engine house is shown attached to the rear of the threshing-barn in the west-range on the 1st Edition OS.

The Farmhouse

The house is north facing and the service end and complex of small structures around the pump-yard are at the west end. This yard is on a raised terrace behind a brick parapet-wall and overlooks the farm-yard which slopes down to the south-west. Another narrow yard along the rear of the service-wing is almost at the level of the cellars and buildings against the pump-yard.

The farmhouse has been divided into two dwellings; the western part presenting pink sandstone masonry elevations, the subject of this study and an eastern part in brick with segmental heads and denticulated-cornice. This brick part is a complete rebuild of a timber-framed predecessor.

The earliest fabric of the north elevation is the masonry block at the west end, conspicuous by its chamfered-plinth, beyond the large quadruple chimney stack it shares with the cross wing. The plinth steps down to the west and continues along the side wall and the rear, but when the south-west wing was added the plinth was cut back flush with the wall above. The ground floor window here was blocked, ensuring its survival and the first-floor window was converted to a doorway. Later internal modifications have removed any indication of the eastern limit of the south wall. The north-east corner of this block is clearly visible on the front and the plinth returns into later masonry covering the north end of the chimney. This was formerly a recess and the infill is continuous with the masonry of the rebuilt front wall of the cross-wing with tile-hung gable. The quadruple chimney stack served the ground and first floor chambers here and in the cross-wing. There is a later, brick, rear extension to the cross-wing but the storeys are shorter allowing the timbers of the south gable to be seen, this together with timberwork surviving behind later studwork along the west side of the cross-wing is all that has been observed of pre-chimney fabric, the roof space here is inaccessible. Re-ordering is evident in the masonry of the north elevation, and the jambs of an earlier form of fenestration are clear in the ground floor of the cross-wing. The more numerous features within the fabric of the west-wing however are less well defined; the masonry around the ground-floor window is associated with the insertion of the existing window-frame, at a time when all the window frames in the masonry and brick-gables in this part of the farmhouse were renewed. A row of beam-slots and horizontal scar indicates the former presence of a shed-roof, over the inserted coal-chute.

The framing of the main block appears to have remained structurally sound until the total rebuild in brick, unlike the house in Copyholt Lane the elevations' proportions are in keeping with fashionable taste.

A south-west wing was added to the rear of the west block; two storeyed on a brick-vaulted cellar, it has a transverse timber-frame forming an entrance hall and stair-bay and is constructed of re-used and new Elm timbers. There are fire-places and an oven in the east wall and the floor here, over the large brick-vault, and the entrance hall, over a small brick-vaulted wine-cellar, is paved with square tiles. These improvements of the service buildings are probably contemporary with the rebuilding of the main block which would have provided a large amount of timber suitable for re-use. Some of the timber may also have been used when the farm buildings were refurbished with brick.

In the old cellar a pair of brick piers were built against the base of the chimney and the fireplace above brought forward, the eastern part of the floor-frame was strengthened with additional joists; short boards were nailed across the ends of the new scantlins these boards were nailed to the principal joist between the existing common-joists. The western half simply had an additional beam inserted underneath the common-joists parallel with the principal-joist. The room over was fitted out as a kitchen indicated by four rows of large hooks in the ceiling. There is a cupboard across the north-west corner with fret-cut moulded shelving.

On the ground floor the stair has slender moulded balusters and the acorn-finial on the newel post matches that on the first floor. This latter flight however is located against the south side of the quadruple-stack and in a cupboard below (on the ground floor) are the scars of the stair which originally continued all the way down to the cellar. The short length of balustrade attached to the acorn-finial newel has wavy fret-cut balusters, which may be expected in a c18 back-stair, but another short length of balustrade beyond the winders has half-section Tuscan columns reminiscent of the porch at Sugarbrook Manor.

There is a small but significant, number of re-used architectural features in this part of the farmhouse that provide valuable information about the lost parts of the building. On the first floor of the south-west wing there is some small-field panelling formed into a cupboard, and there are two C17 doors; one in the garret and the other in the brick-vaulted cellar. That in the garret is formed of three planks, four rails and fillets on the front which cover the gaps and forming three long panels. There are narrow cyma moulds along each side of the rails and fillets which are mitre-jointed, the strap-hinges hung on pintles are plain and nailed through to the rails. This door retains its lock and key. The matching door in the

cellar has continuous horizontal boarding on the back which may be associated with its function as an external door. The strap hinges, for pintles, are on the back of the door and have leaf-terminals, there are several old key-holes which pierce both layers, there is a decorative pierced-quatrefoil iron plate fixed with round-headed slotted screws, it has some age.

Stripping the modern paper from the ground floor room of the cross-wing has exposed an earlier scheme consisting of Trompe l'oeil blonde wood-effect lying panels and the wall space above which is bordered with a pair of thin lines and emphasised with stencilled foliate motifs at the corners. This also exposed a record in the north-east corner made by the decorator who stripped four layers of wallpaper, which he estimated covered a period of over 100 years, and the beam-casings in 1931. In 1979 another decorator recorded the repapering of the room. The blocked doorway to the main block, and another in the room above, has also been exposed.

Carpenter's numbers were recorded along the north side of the shapely tie-beam in the south-west wing.

In the old cellar the underside of the floor has bare-faced-soffit tenons with diminished-haunches probably like those on the upper floors which are not accessible, a good example of chamfer-stop associated with this work survives on the principal-joist of the first floor; a long scroll.

There are photographs of Stoke Court from the late part of the C19, both the house and the farm-buildings, and one shows the brick building near the south-west corner, before the pump-yard parapet was extended across its west end, and it is shown with a higher roof and a chimney.

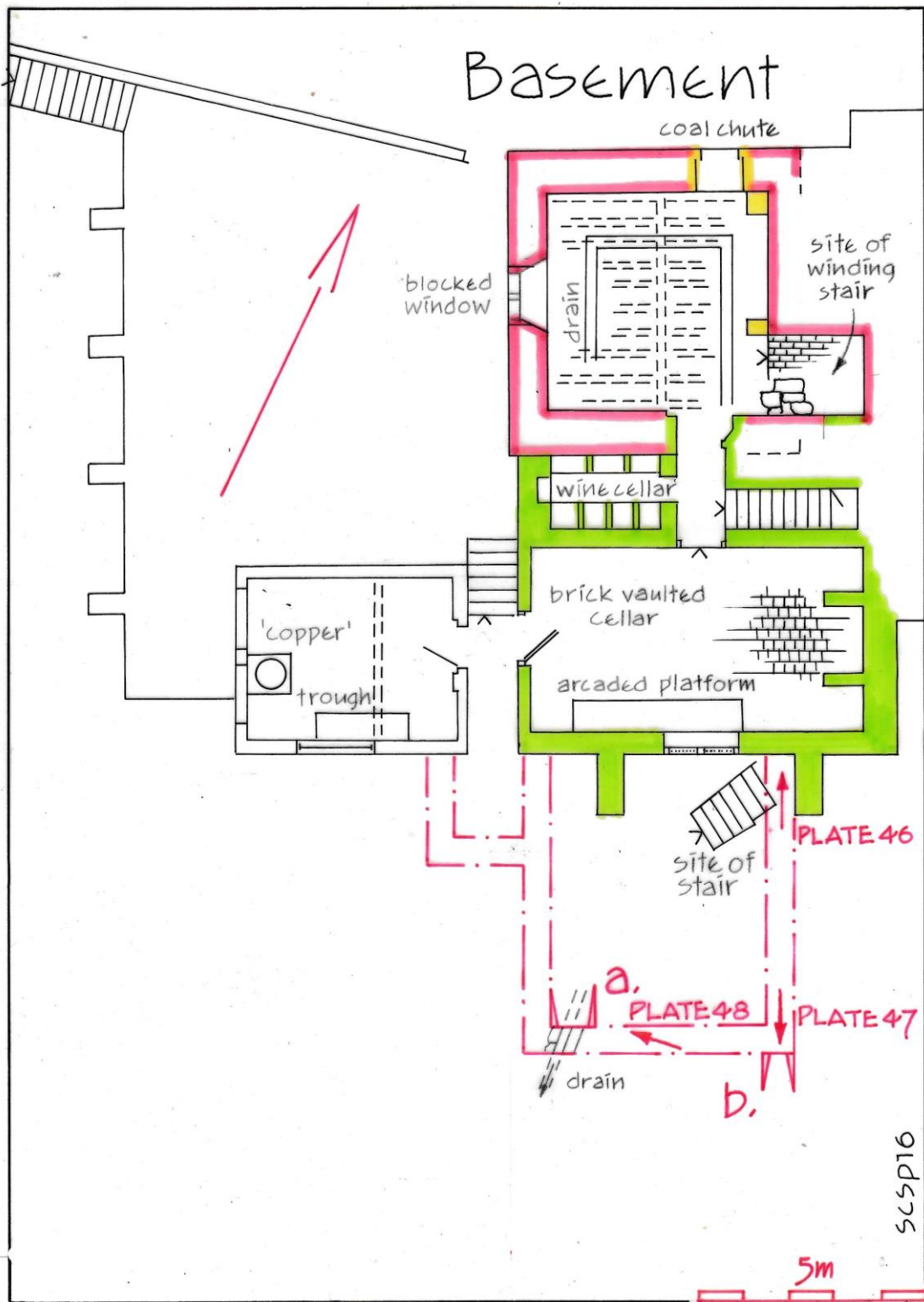


Fig. 3; Basement Plan & the results of the archaeological recording with photographic locations (showing location of foundation trench and drain 104, see Fig. 17 for trench section)

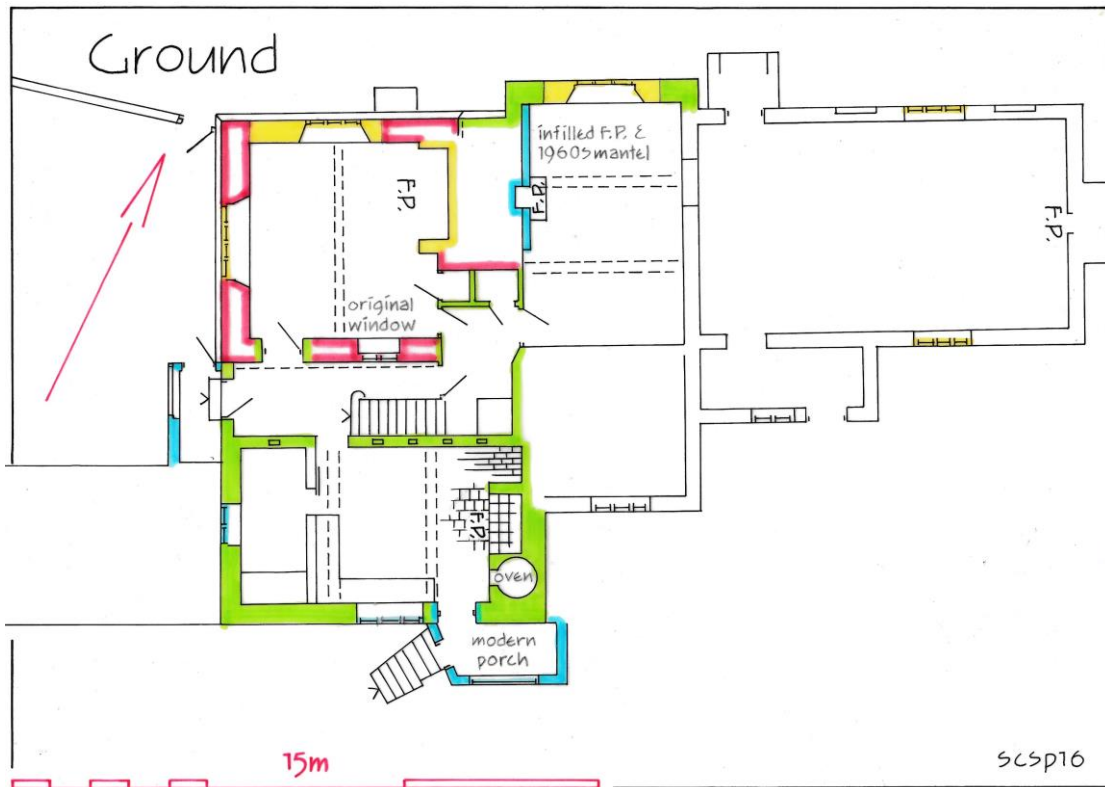


Fig. 4: Ground Plan. Pink-early C16, Green-early C18, Yellow-C19, Blue-mid C20

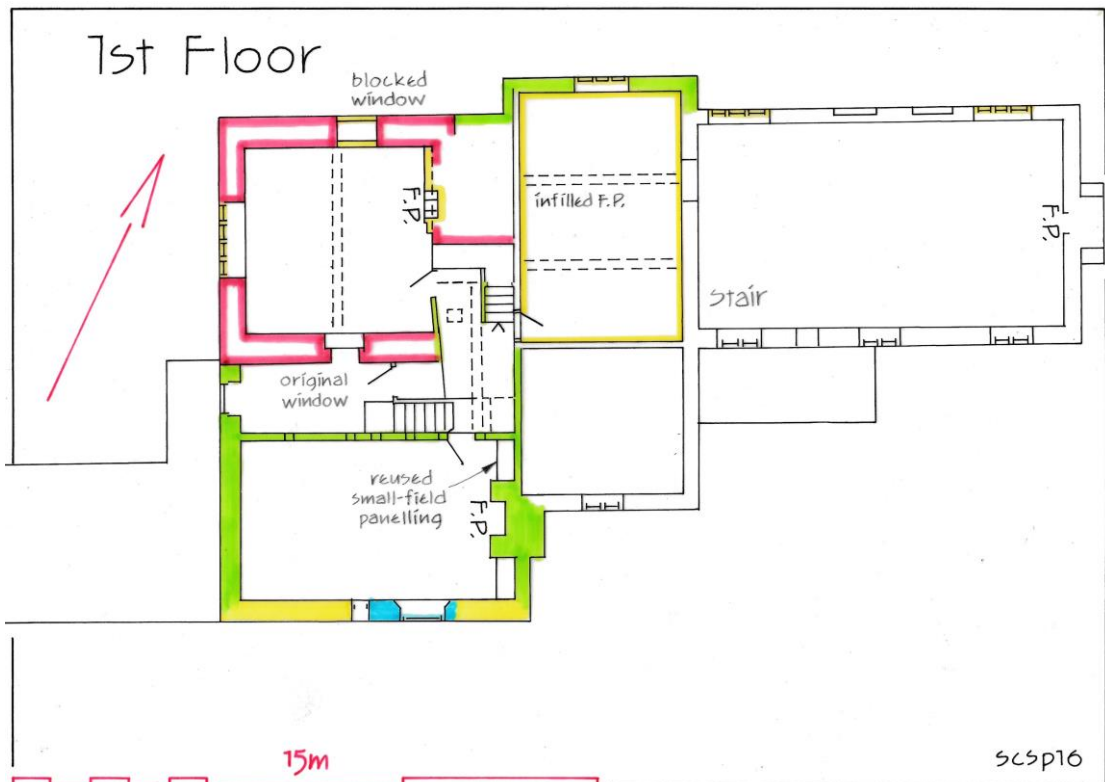


Fig. 5: 1st Floor Plan

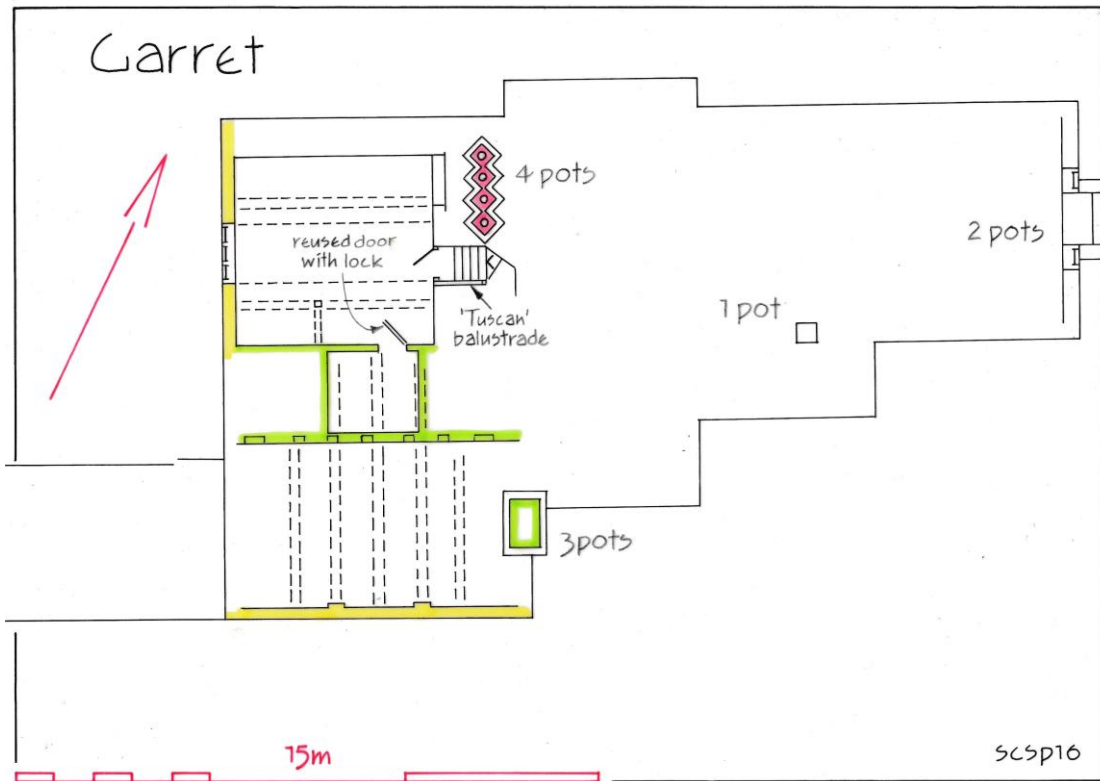


Fig. 6: Garret Plan



Fig. 7: North Elevation

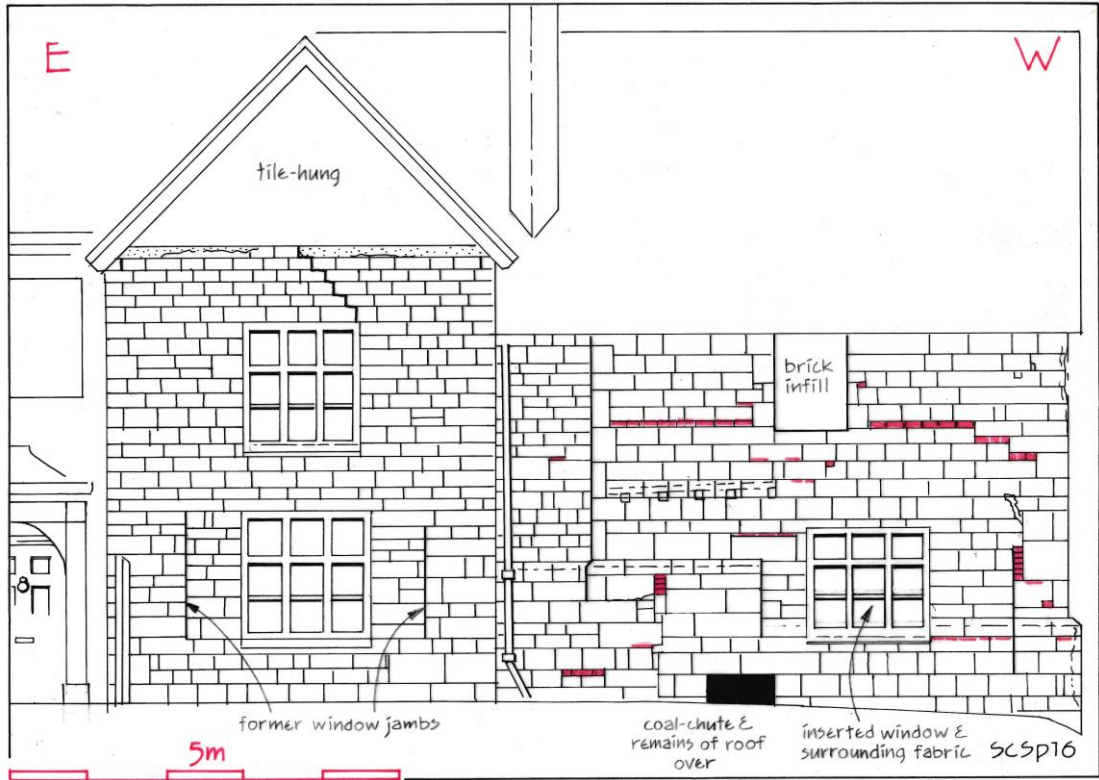


Fig. 8; North Elevation detail

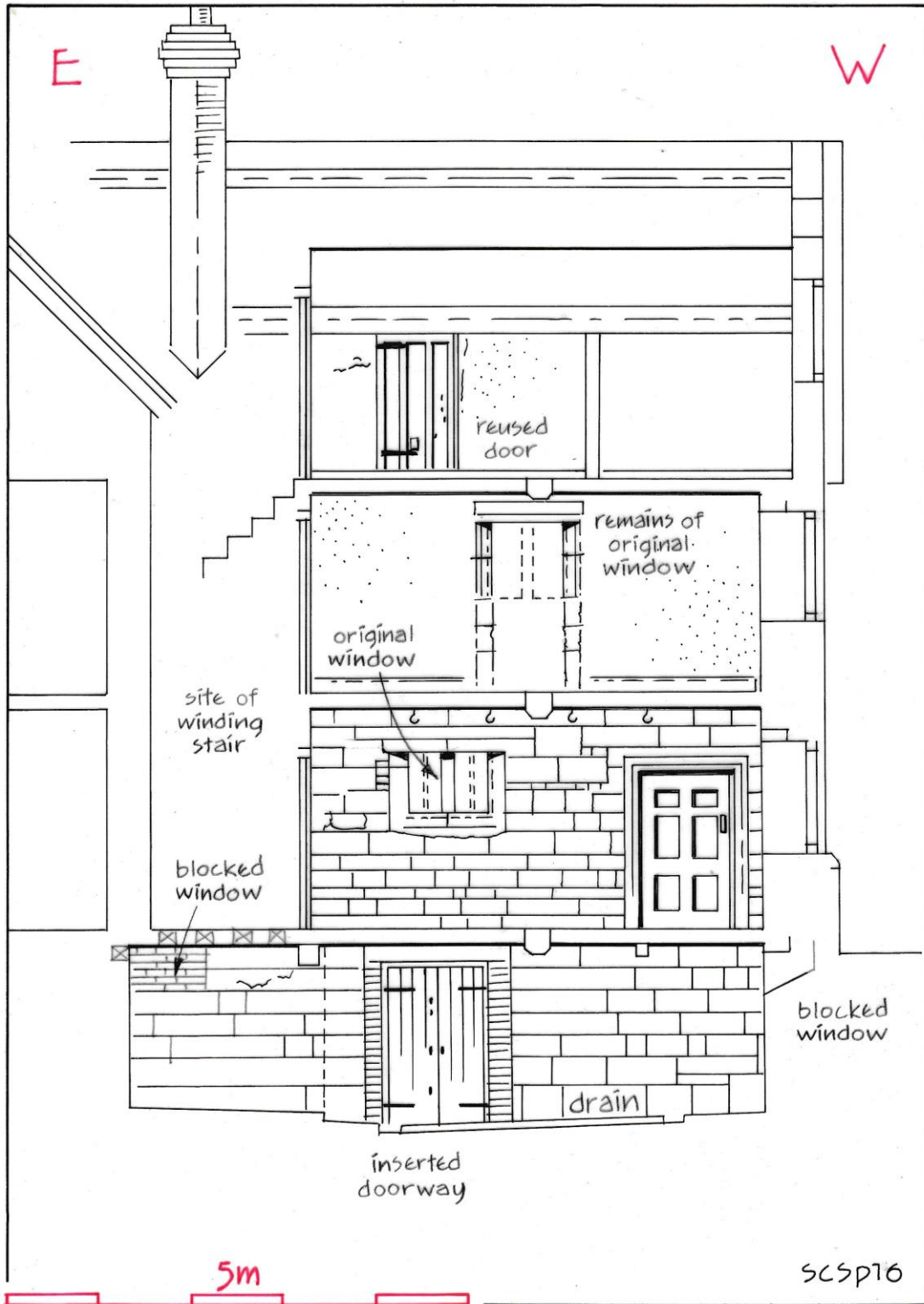


Fig.9: E/W Section

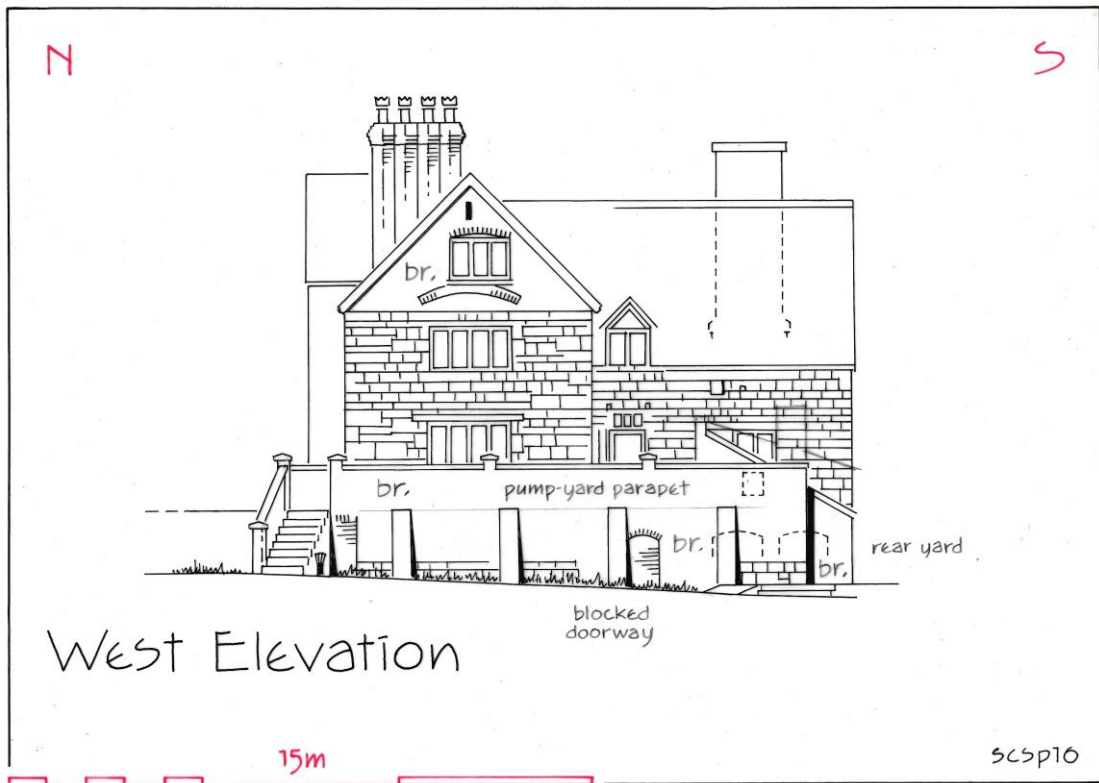


Fig 10: West Elevation

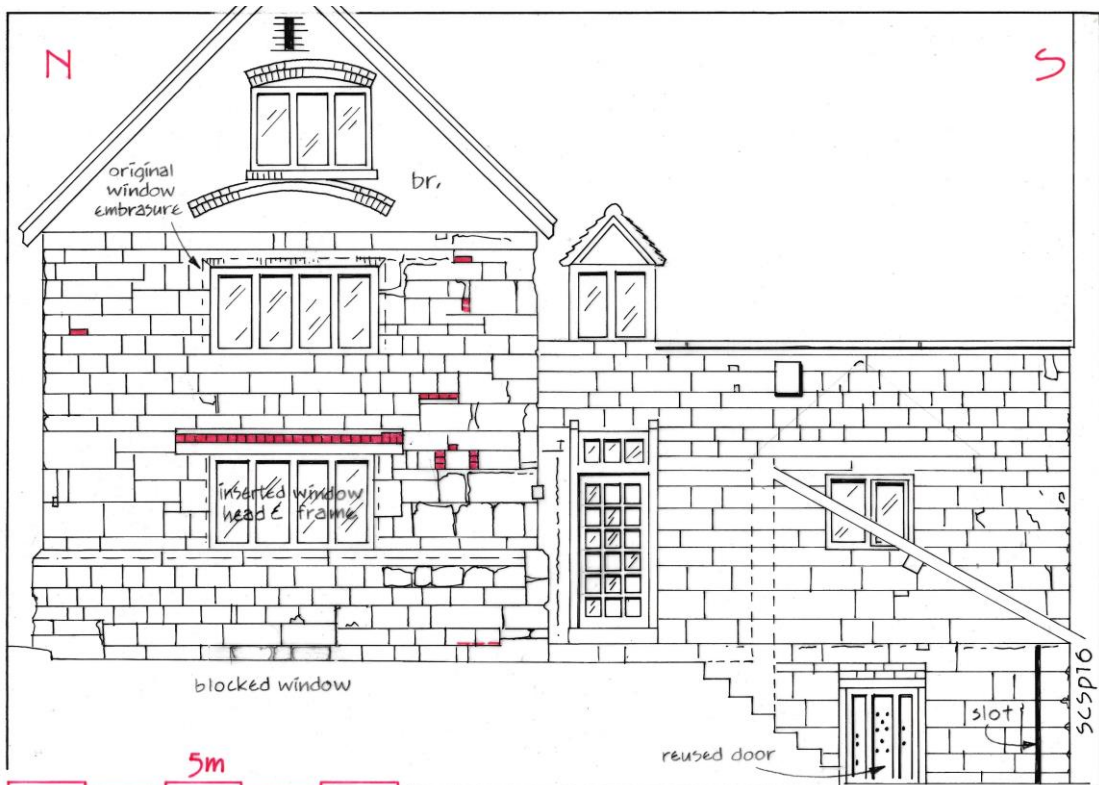


Fig. 11: West Elevation detail



Fig.12: N/S Section



Fig. 13: South Elevation

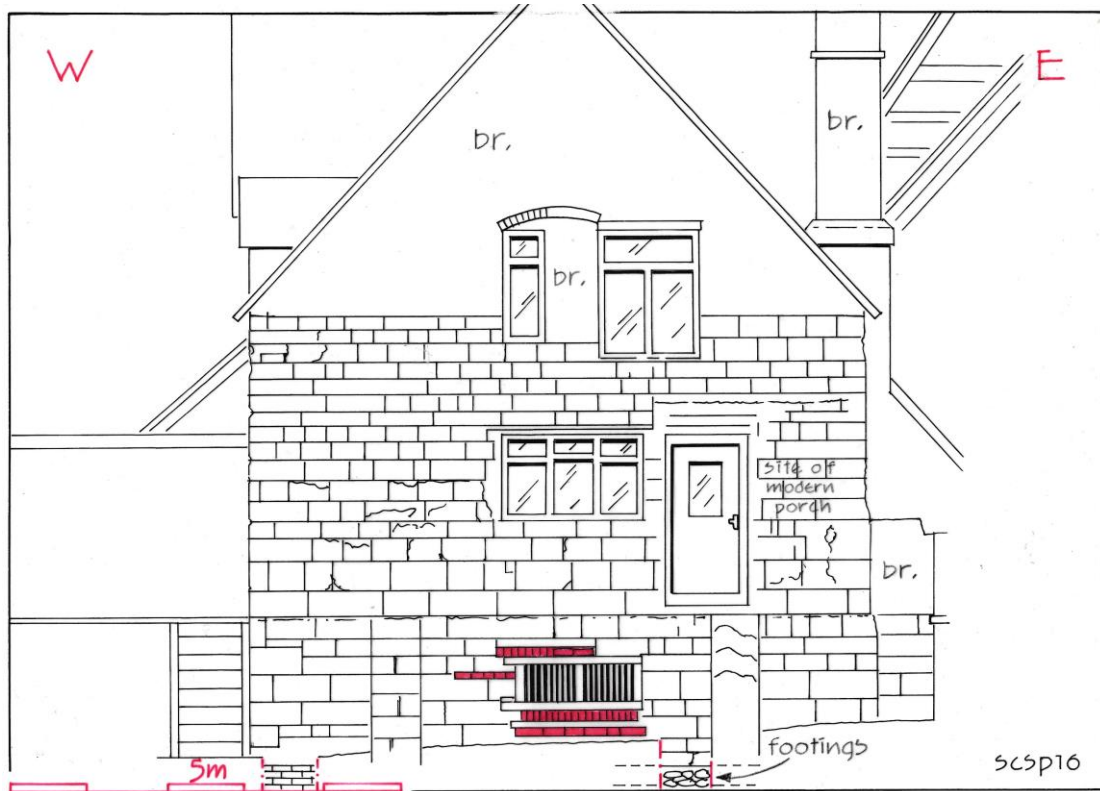


Fig. 14: South Elevation detail



Fig.15: W/E Section

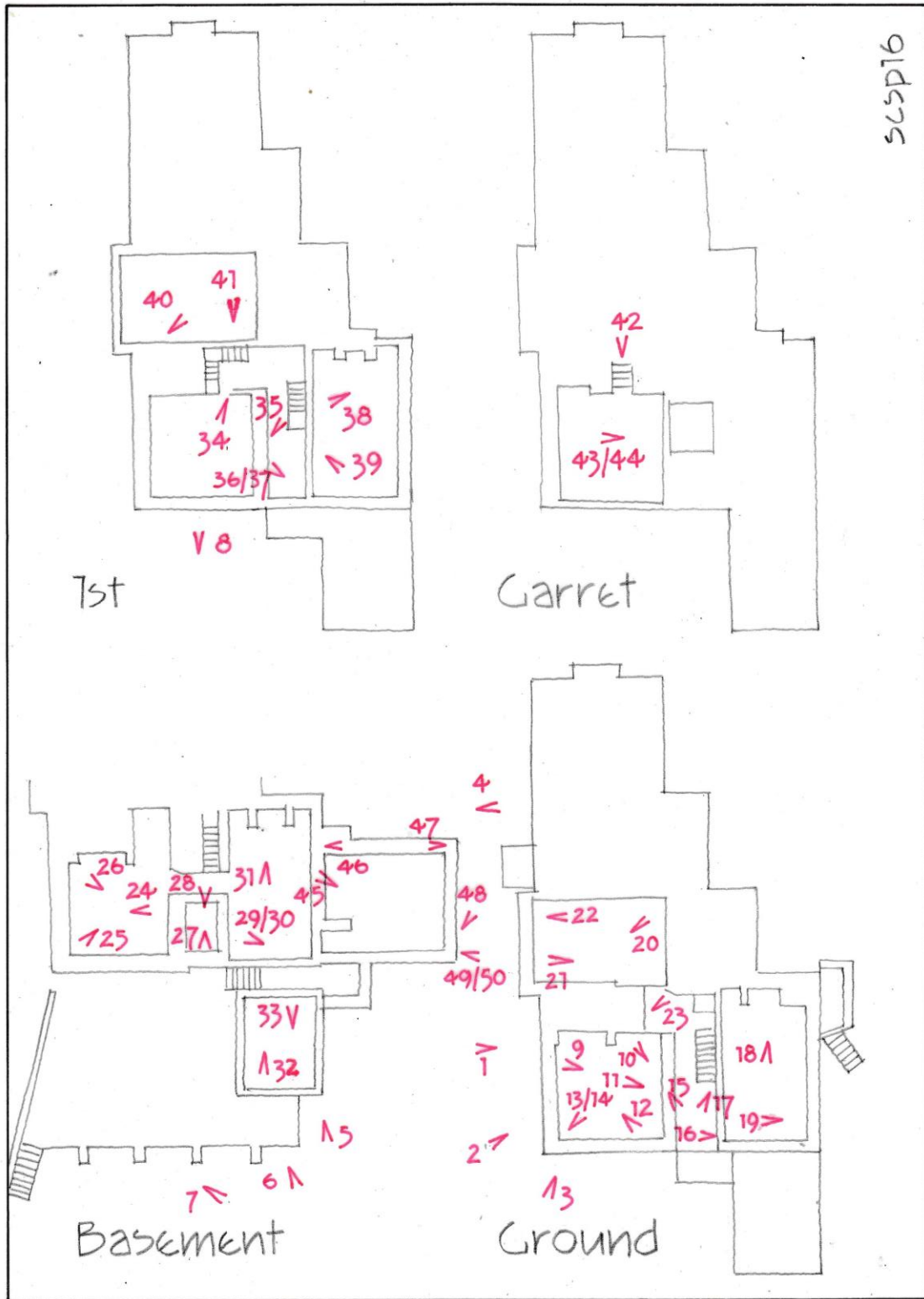


Fig. 16; photograph locations

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (Figs. 3 & 17)

Method and nature of the excavation

Archaeological recording was undertaken to obtain a record of any archaeological deposits or finds disturbed or exposed during excavation of the site. Excavation, was carried out by machine using a toothless grading bucket under archaeological supervision and comprised a linear trench 0.60m wide and about 1m deep.

Description of deposits

Context 102 (Natural substrate) & context 103 (layer)

The natural geological substrate (102) which comprised a stiff reddish-brown clay was revealed throughout the base of the excavated trench. This was shown to slope down from west to east, a feature also reflected in the existing topography at ground level. The earliest deposit observed overlying the natural clay was a layer of greyish-brown, silty-clay (103) with a component of small fragments of limestone. The deposit was situated within the southern end of the trench tapering off northwards as the ground slopes gradually upwards. It was 0.10 m thick at the south-east end of the excavation increasing to 0.30m along the south-west side. Finds comprised fragments of roof tile dated from the C13 onwards.

Context 104 (stone drain), filled by 105

Constructed within layer 103 was a stone drain (104) sloping gradually downwards from north-south (away from the house), approximately 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep. It appears to have been built entirely from green sandstone, similar with the rubble foundations observed beneath the ashlar south wall of the house. The drain was formed by a flat base of stone supporting two flanking walls covered by a capping stone. The internal channel was 0.27m wide and 0.23m deep and half filled with brown silt (105) which produced a single sherd of C17-C19 pottery.

Context 101 (layer) & Context 100 (topsoil)

Sealing the layer 103 to a depth of just over 0.40m was the deposit 101, a thick homogenous layer of greyish-brown clayey-silt situated throughout the trench.

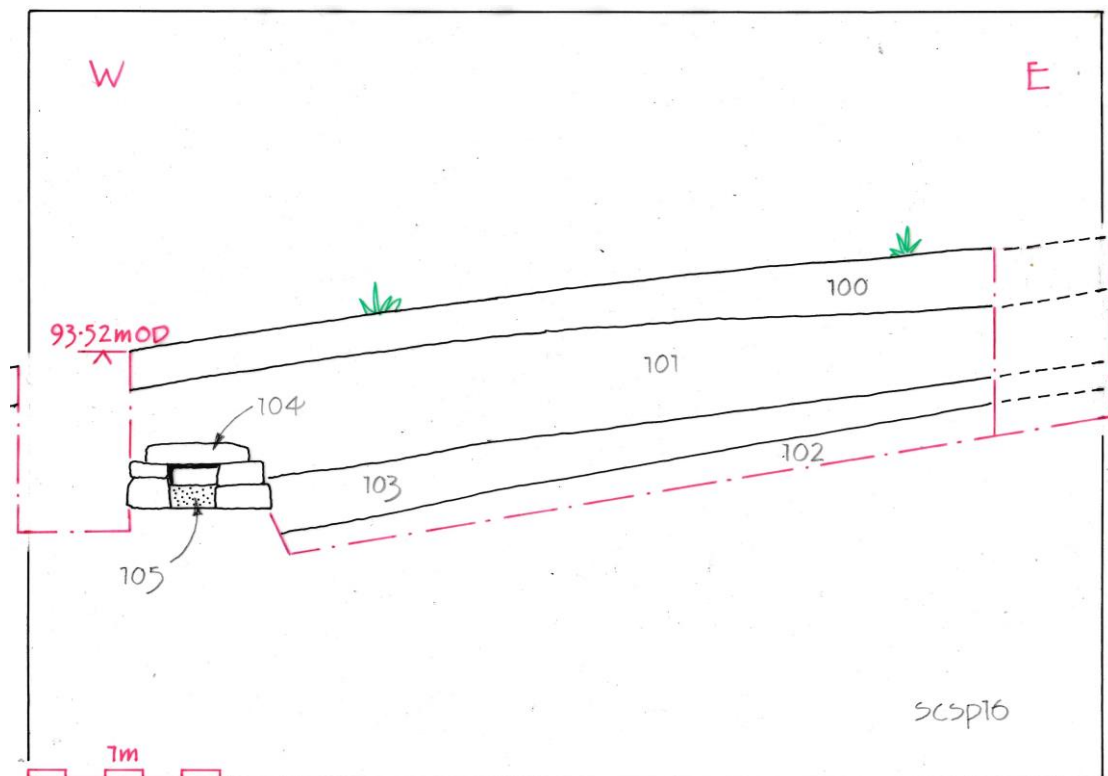


Fig. 17; trench section

Although undated the stratigraphic evidence suggests a post-medieval date. Overlying this layer was the modern garden topsoil (100).

FINDS

Pottery and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Paul Blinkhorn

POTTERY

A single shed of pottery weighing 33g occurred in context 105. It is from an internally glazed bowl in Post-medieval Red Sandy Ware, fabric 78.1 of the Worcestershire county type-series (eg. Bryant and Evans 2002), and of 17th-19th century date. Such pottery is a common find in the region.

CBM

Fragments of medieval unglazed flat tiles occurred in contexts 101 and 103. Two fabrics were noted, Worcester fabric 2a (Hurst 1992, 156) and Malvernian (Vince 1977, 276). Both types were dated to the late 13th century onwards, and both are well-known in the region (Hurst 1992, 156).

Four fragments of tile were noted in context 101. One is in fabric 2a, and is 14mm thick and weighs 47g. The other three fragments are Malvernian, with a total weight of 146g. They were all between 13 – 14mm thick.

Context 103 produced a single fragment of flat tile in fabric 2a (weight = 75g) and a fragment of a nibbed Malvernian tile weighing 86g. The former was 18mm thick, the latter 20mm.

Environmental data

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

DISCUSSION (Figs. 18 & 19)

Stoke Prior, previously known as Stochan (ix cent.); Stoché (xi cent.); Stoka (xiii cent.); Stoke Prior (xvi cent.) is a large parish lying in mid-Worcestershire to the north-east of the town of Droitwich and includes the settlement of Stoke Wharf and hamlet of Woodgate, along with neighbouring Stoke Heath. The village of Stoke Prior, in the west of the parish (at 3,835 acres), lies in the valley of the Salwarpe, at about 61m. above the ordnance datum, but the land rises in the north, reaching a height of over 122m at Finstall.

The village lies on the Bromsgrove and Alcester high road, which passes through the parish from north to south, connecting the village with the hamlet of Sharpway Gate on the southern boundary of the parish. A branch from this road at Stoke Heath leads north-east to Aston Fields and Finstall.

The River Salwarpe, which rises in the Lickey Hills, flows south-west through the parish. On its course through Stoke Prior it is fed by several tributaries, of which the most important is Sugar Brook. On the banks of the Salwarpe lies the village of Stoke Prior, the inhabitants of which are almost exclusively engaged in the manufacture of salt. Salt was found here in 1828 and a new village sprang up to the south of the original settlement, clustering round the Stoke Prior Salt Works, which became the most complete and compact in the world.

To the west are needle-scouring mills, and to the south-east is an old pound. To the south of the village are workshops and a wharf on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, which passes through a great many locks in its passage through the parish of Stoke Prior.

The Bristol and Birmingham branch of the Midland railway runs through the parish from south-west to north-east, with a station called Stoke Works near the salt works. This is also the terminus of the Stoke branch of the Great Western railway. Bromsgrove station lies in this parish, to the west of Aston Fields.

In 2016 the Historic Environment Record (HER) search area sits within an intermediate undulating topography based on bedrock geology made up of mudstone. Superficial geology is made up of sand and gravel deposits, seen in the west, and alluvium that follows the course of the River Salwarpe. The surrounding region is made up of piecemeal and later planned enclosure (1772). Comparing the historic and modern OS maps, the historic field boundaries appear to survive relatively intact. Land use is pastoral and settlement is made up of

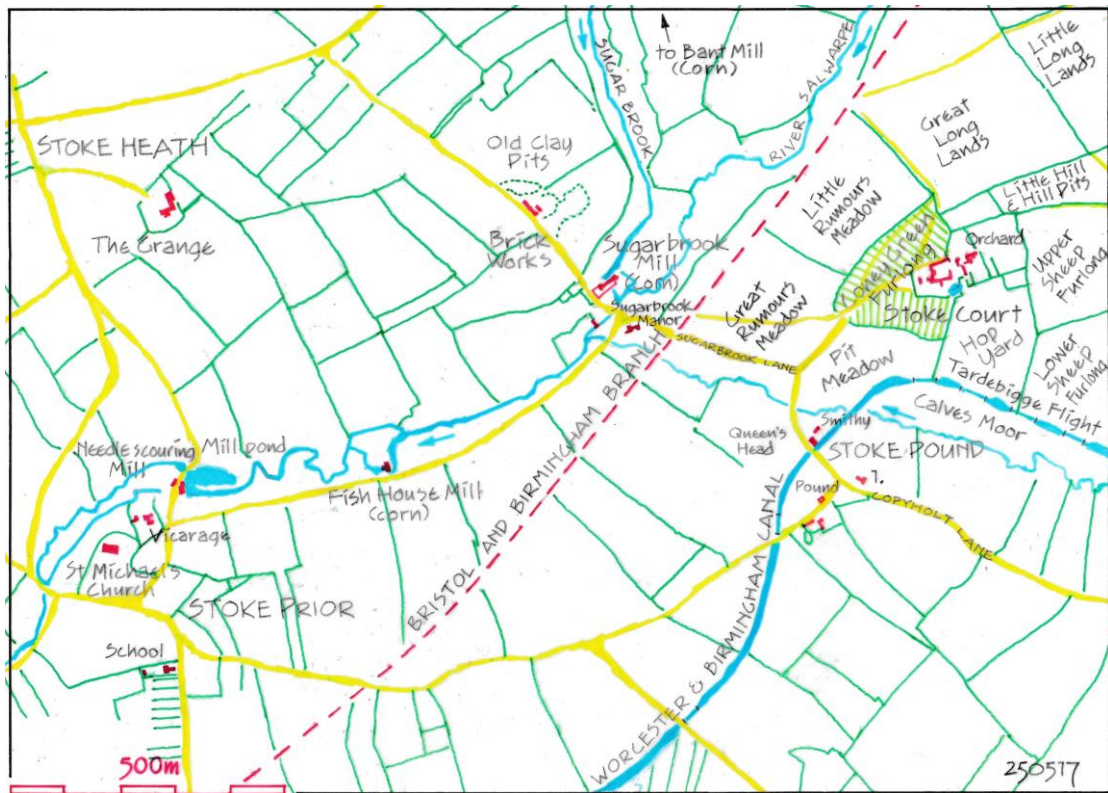


Fig. 18; outline of study area 2016

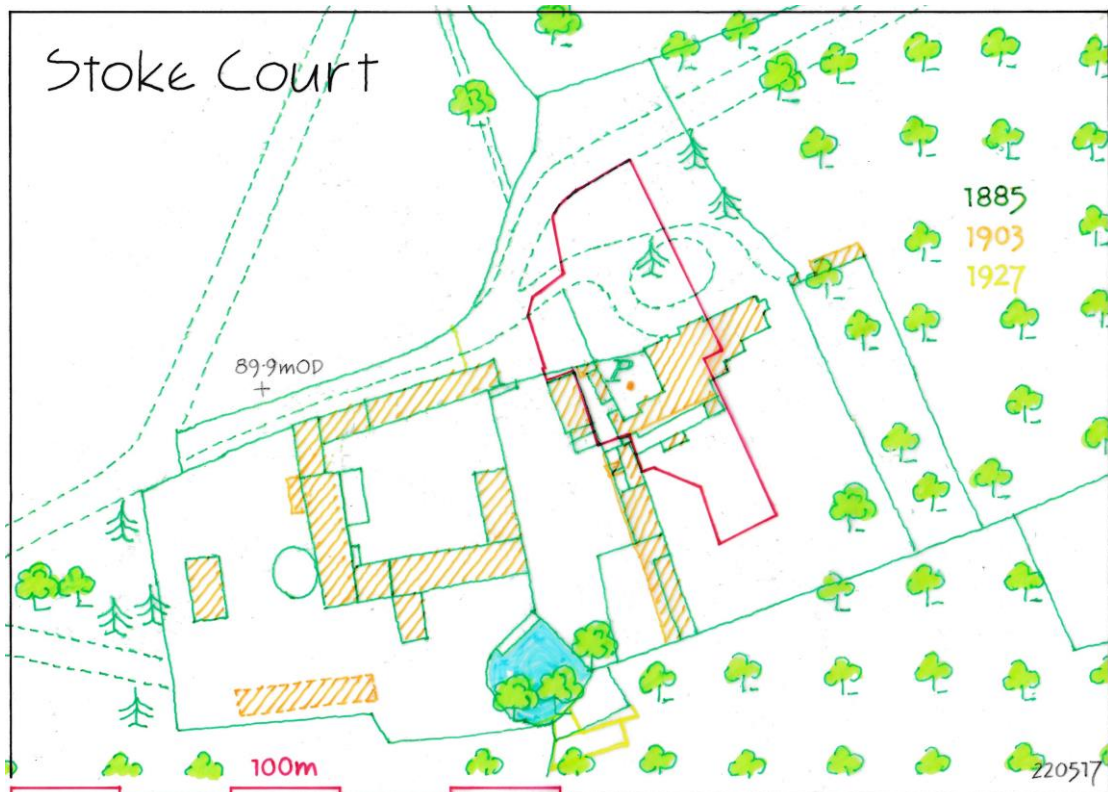


Fig. 19; Site plan

farmsteads and strings of wayside dwellings and larger villages, which are associated with a moderate to high level of dispersal.

There are monument records for the site of several pits (WSM24884 & WSM24885) and hop garden (WSM24893) of unknown date, a possible medieval motte and castle (WSM09858), ridge and furrow (WSM09855) and a C19 railway (WSM44916). The Portable Antiquity Scheme has identified 3 finds which includes a medieval copper vessel, a C16 century tobacco holder and a 17th century silver coin within the region. The search area also includes the Conservation Area of the Worcester to Birmingham Canal (WSM12000). There has been little previous archaeological work in the area although finds retrieval (WSM45612) comprising unstratified post-medieval coins and salvage recording in 1998 (WSM30023) are documented. A pair of crucks at Sugarbrook Mill, opposite the manor, may date from the late C14-early C15 (Cook & Atherton, 2016).

The isolated farmstead of Stoke Court, Stoke Court (WSM01673) is one of two recorded farmsteads within the search area identified in the HER as dating to the C17 and C19. It is recorded as having later additions of 19th century working buildings, which have been converted for residential use in the past century. Building recording at Stoke Court in 2017 revealed structural and architectural details which illustrate a story of regular rebuilding and improvement since the early C16. The adjacent brick dwelling was included in the study since Stoke Court formerly consisted of both existing dwellings. The footprint suggests that the C18 brick part is probably on the site of an early C16 timber-framed house comparable with several surviving timber-framed houses in the area dating from this time. The cross-wing probably survives from this time and a small area of stud wall on the first floor was investigated to reveal what appeared to be part of an earlier close-studded frame behind, this would be consistent with a C16 date. In the early/mid C17 a stone block was added beyond the cross-wing with a large chimney between them with four diamond flues. The earliest of the already developed timber-framed farm-buildings appear to date from this time. In the C18 the main part of the house was rebuilt in brick and a new service-wing with large fire-place and oven added to the rear of the masonry block, this is built upon a brick vault but faced in stone. In the C19 the farm-buildings were infilled or rebuilt in brick and outbuildings near the house built (or rebuilt). The farm was still thriving sufficiently in early C20 to afford decorative new iron gates, north of the farm buildings and a matching front-porch with swept-roof. The later C20 saw minor improvements and interior decoration to keep pace with improved living standards.

Archaeological recording during the construction of the foundations for the new extension at Stoke Court, although small in scope, revealed a stone drain (104) constructed in the same green sandstone as the foundations forming the back wall of the house. This suggests a contemporary date for the house and drain and the single C17 pottery sherd from the drain fill seems to corroborate this. The drain feature clearly truncates an earlier soil horizon (103) which produced roof tile dated from the mid C13 onwards indicating that the existing building may have replaced an earlier medieval structure on the site. Substantial ground consolidation, as evidenced by the deposition of 101 and 100, particularly at the south end of the extension, appears to have occurred during the period after construction of the house.

METHODOLOGY

Aims and objectives

The objective of the historic building recording was to obtain a detailed analysis and description of the history, character, and date, techniques of construction, phasing and significance of the structure. Primary and secondary sources relating to the building were consulted and relevant information included in this report.

Documentary search, fieldwork & recording

The Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted with a search carried out over a 500m radius centred on the site.

The site survey comprised a systematic internal and external perambulation of the property, observing, discussing and noting features including structural, functional and chronological aspects, which was accompanied by the creation of a photographic and drawn record. This was followed by subsequent visits to answer questions and resolve anomalies identified following the initial investigation.

Dendrochronology

During the survey, the timbers in the house were identified as elm and dendro-chronological analysis was therefore not possible. The survey also noted that the timbers were re-used and as such were not suitable for providing a construction date for the house.

Archive Location

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

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Plate 1; North front of the farmhouse, west end



Plate 2; Detail of north front



Plate 3; West elevation



Plate 4; South elevation of farmhouse



Plate 5; View of west end from south-west



Plate 6; View of terrace corner from west



Plate 7; View of terrace from south-west



Plate 8; View of farm-yard from the farmhouse



Plate 9; West-wing, ground floor south wall interior elevation



Plate 10; West-wing; detail of original ground floor window



Plate11; West-wing detail of scroll-stop on chamfer



Plate12; West-wing; detail of ground floor ceiling



Plate 13; West-wing; ground floor corner cupboard



Plate 14; Detail of corner cupboard



Plate 15; West-wing; south wall exterior ground floor



Plate16; South-west wing interior from the entrance hall



Plate 17; South-west wing; ground floor staircase



Plate 18; South-west wing; ground floor room, from west



Plate 19; South-west wing; ground floor south wall interior



Plate 20; Cross-wing; ground floor interior from north-west



Plate 21; Cross-wing; ground floor interior to south



Plate 22; Cross-wing; detail of written record in ground floor room



Plate 23; Remains of former ground floor winding-stair south of quadruple-stack



Plate 24; West-wing cellar; north wall interior



Plate 25; West-wing cellar; view to south-east



Plate 26; West-wing cellar; detail of floor over, with additional joists



Plate 27; South-west wing; view of wine cellar from west



Plate 28; South-west wing; view of wine-cellar from east



Plate 29; South-west wing; detail of re-used door in vaulted-cellar



Plate 30; South-west wing vaulted-cellar; detail of iron-plate on re-used door



Plate 31; South-west wing; view of vaulted-cellar to east



Plate 32; South-west annexe interior from west



Plate 33; South-west annexe interior from east



Plate 34; Remains of winding-stair at first floor



Plate 35; West-wing; remains of original first floor window in south wall



Plate 36; West-wing; detail of original first floor window



Plate 37; South-west wing; detail of carpenters' numbers on tie-beam (VIII)



Plate 38; South-west wing; view of first floor interior from north-west



Plate 39; South-west wing; view of first floor interior from south-west



Plate 40; Cross-wing; first floor west wall detail of buried timber-frame



Plate 41; Cross-wing; detail of first floor door



Plate 42; West-wing; door to garret



Plate 43; West-wing; re-used door in garret



Plate 44; West-wing; detail of lock on re-used door in garret



Plate 45; overall view south of the extension foundation trench



Plate 46; Stoke Court foundations



Plate 47; section 1b



Plate 48; section 1a



Plate 49; sandstone drain 104, view north



Plate 50; sandstone drain104, view north

Appendix 1: OASIS (historic building recording)

Project name	Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Worcestershire; historic building and archaeological recording
Project dates	Start: 23-01-2017 End: 23-01-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WSM68321 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SCSP16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status (other)	GRADE II
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Photographic Survey"", ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	Planning condition
Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE BROMSGROVE STOKE PRIOR Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane
Postcode	B60 3AU
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 9648 6819 52.311420806865 -2.05163820135 52 18 41 N 002 03 05 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m
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	jill atherton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive	OASIS

recipient

Paper Archive Exists? No

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Worcestershire; historic building and archaeological recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Atherton, J. and Cook, S.

Date 2017

Issuer or publisher one ten archaeology

Place of issue or publication Warks.

URL <http://www.oasis.ac.uk>

Entered by sean cook (sean@onetenarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 3 December 2017

Appendix 2: OASIS (archaeological recording)

Project name Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Worcestershire; historic building and archaeological recording

Project dates Start: 23-01-2017 End: 29-01-2017

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes SCSP16 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes WSM69229 - HER event no.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds TILE Medieval

Investigation type ""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

Country England

Site location WORCESTERSHIRE BROMSGROVE STOKE PRIOR Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane

Postcode B60 3AU

Study area 40 Square metres

Site coordinates SO 9648 6819 52.311420806865 -2.05163820135 52 18

41 N 002 03 05 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 Landowner

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient OASIS

Paper Archive recipient county museum

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Report"

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Stoke Court, Sugarbrook Lane, Stoke Pound, Worcestershire; historic building and archaeological recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Atherton, J. and Cook, S.

Date 2017

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