

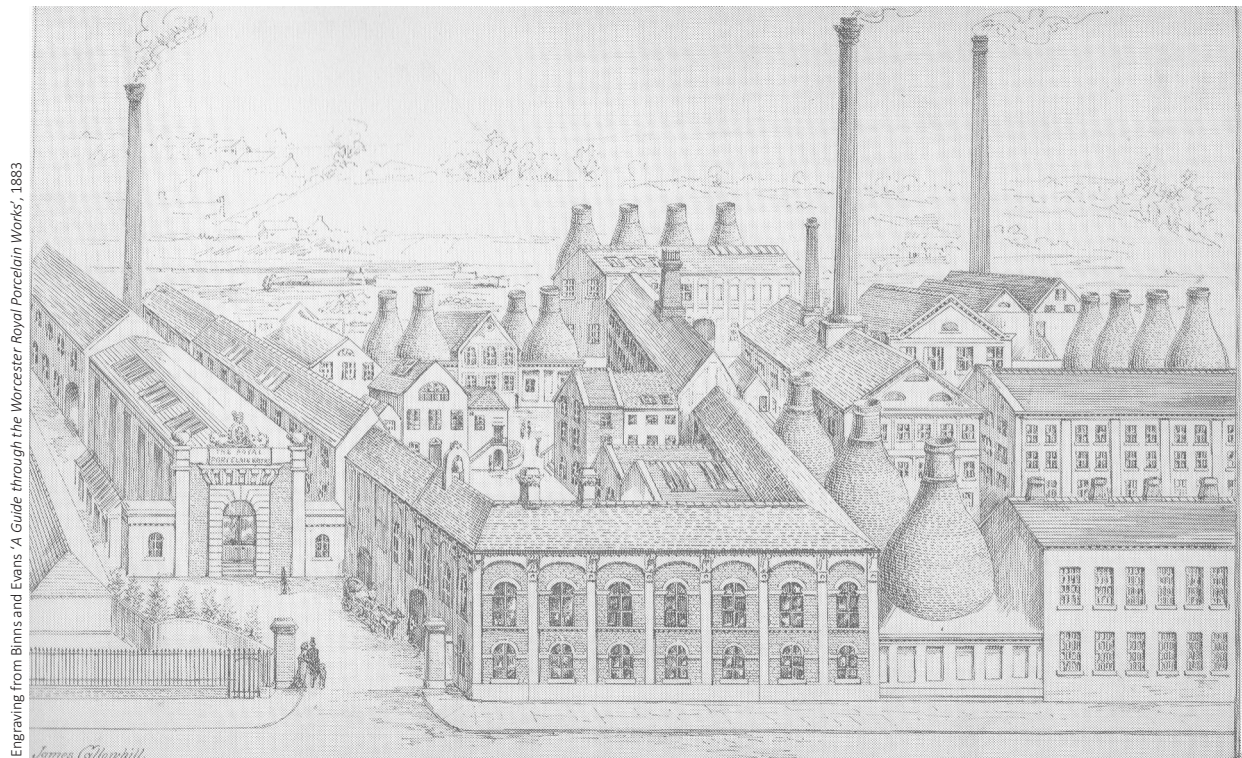
FORMER ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS

Severn Street, Worcester

(NGR SO 85130 54307)

Historic Building Record, 2016

(Planning Ref: P15D0493, Condition 9)



FINAL REPORT

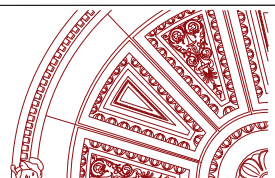
Report Ref.: 2016_005_FINAL v.1

Issue Date: 5th September 2016

Report prepared by

RIC TYLER
MCIFA FGCert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT
t: 07929 023963 e: rictyler@btinternet.com
www.rictyler.com



Project Data

Site Name: Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester

NGR: NGR SO 85130 54307

Project Type: Historic Building Record

Project No.: 2016_005

Worcestershire HER ref.: WCM96186

Planning Authority: Worcester City Council

Planning Reference: P15D0493; Condition 9 (Planning Permission)
L15D0080 (Listed Building Consent)

Applicant Details: The Bransford Trust
Bransford Facilities Management
6 Edgar Street
Worcester
WR1 2LR

Agent Details: KKE Architects
Danks Warehouse
Diglis Basin
60 Diglis Road
Worcester
WR5 3BW

Document Data

Document Location: Copies of this report will be kept at Worcester City Council Historic Environment Record and the Museum of Royal Worcester.

Issue No.: FINAL v.1

Issue Date: 05/09/2016

OASIS ID: rictyler1-260368

RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf)

4 Friars Walk, Ludlow, Shropshire, SY8 1NT
t: (+44) 01584 879990 m: (+44) 07929 023963
e: rictyler@btinternet.com www.rictyler.com

FORMER ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS SEVERN STREET, WORCESTER

Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Reference: P15D0493 (Condition 9); L15D0080

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	1
1 INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Site Location	3
1.2 Planning Background	3
1.3 Requirement for Work	4
1.4 Designations	4
1.5 Previous Work	5
1.6 Scope and Extent of Current Recording Project	6
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	8
3 METHODOLOGY	8
3.1 Documentary Research	8
3.2 Historic Building Record	9
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
4.1 General Historical Context	9
4.2 The Diglis Area	11
4.3 The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company Limited	11
4.4 The Severn Street Manufactory	14
5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES	17
5.1 Early Maps	17
5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps	22
5.3 Manufactory Plans	22
5.4 Historical Views	23

6	OTHER DOCUMENTARY SOURCES	24
6.1	Historical Descriptions	24
6.2	Historical Building Applications	25
6.3	Company Records	26
7	DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS	26
7.1	Building A: Showroom	26
7.2	Building B: Showroom Lean-to	30
7.3	Building C: Early Potting Range	31
7.4	Building D: 1867 Administration / Packing House Range	35
7.5	Building E: 1867 Order Room	40
7.6	Building F: 1867 Glost Placing Range	43
7.7	Building G: 1891 Warehouse Range	46
7.8	Building H: Early Dipping House	49
7.9	Building I: 1867 Hothouse	54
7.10	Building J: Finished Warehouse	56
7.11	Building K: Engravers' / Printers' Block	57
7.12	Building L: Covered Yard	61
7.13	Building M: Raised Office	62
7.14	Building N: Late-C20 th Extension	63
8	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	64
8.1	Origins and Development	64
8.2	Conclusions	69
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	70
10	SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	71

List of Inset Illustrations within Main Text

•	Summary of current and previous historic building recording at RWPW site	6
•	Key Plan to Buildings recorded as part of current project	7
•	Cover to 1853 Guide to the Works	12
•	Late-19 th -century phased plan of manufactory	15
•	Late 19 th -century Severn Street Elevation	16
•	Extract of Mainley's schematic map of 1822 (showing poss. Bldg C2)	32
•	'Throwing and Turning Room' from Binns and Evans 1883 'Guide to the WRPW'	32

•	Historical plans of Building D1 (1867/1878-91).....	38
•	Scrivener's 1867 cross-section, Building E	42
•	Burnt out workshops superseded by Bldg F (c.1860)	43
•	Extract of Cooke's factory plan of 1953	47
•	Extract of factory plan of 1878-91 (Building H)	52
•	'The Dipping Room' from Binns and Evans 1883 'Guide to the WRPW'	52
•	Historical photograph of 2F level, Building K	60
•	Sequential development plans (Phases I-VIII)	65-68

List of Tables within Main Text

Table 1:	Summary of buildings affected by consented scheme	7-8
Table 2:	Schedule accompanying 1863 manufactory plan.....	19-20
Table 3:	Summary of relevant planning/building applications held by WCC HER	25
Table 4:	Summary of phasing of recorded buildings.....	64

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location plan.
Figure 2:	Detail location; modern aerial photograph (Google Earth, 2013).
Figure 3:	Overall site plan (ground floor level) with key to recorded buildings.
Figure 4:	Early maps and plans (1); (a) John Speed, 1610 and (b) John Doherty, 1741.
Figure 5:	Early maps and plans (2); (a) George Young, 1779 and (b) John Roper, 1809.
Figure 6:	Early maps and plans (3); (a) Samuel Mainley, 1822 and (b) additions by CH Crisp, 1828.
Figure 7:	Plan of manufactory, 1842 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. C.25.1).
Figure 8:	Plan of Manufactory, 1863 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. RW.25.2).
Figure 9:	Worcester Board of Health plan, 1870.
Figure 10:	Plan of Manufactory, 1875 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. RW.25.11).
Figure 11:	Historical Ordnance Survey mapping (1); 1:500 town plan of 1884.
Figure 12:	Historical Ordnance Survey mapping (2); 1:2500 editions of (a) 1888 and (b) 1904.
Figure 13:	Historical Ordnance Survey mapping (3); 1:2500 editions of (a) 1928 and (b) 1940.
Figure 14:	Historical Ordnance Survey mapping (4); 1:2500 editions of (a) 1962-4 and (b) 1994.
Figure 15:	Site plan by SN Cooke and Partners, May 1937 (WCC HER, Building Application ref. 6900).
Figure 16:	Site plan by SN Cooke and Partners, January 1941 (WCC HER, Building Application ref. 7810).
Figure 17:	Site plan by SN Cooke and Partners, November 1949 (WCC HER, Planning Application ref. 9724).
Figure 18:	Historical views (1); (a) Engraving of c.1868 and (b) Engraving from guidebook dated 1875 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives).
Figure 19:	Historical views (2); (a) Engraving by James Callowhill, c.1879 and (b) Engraving from guidebook dated 1895 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives).
Figure 20:	Aerial photograph over manufactory from cathedral tower, c.1895 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives).
Figure 21:	Engraving and photograph of early, Chamberlain ranges (Museum of Royal Worcester archives).
Figure 22:	Historical photographs of manufactory yard, c.1930 (Museum of Royal Worcester archives).
Figure 23:	Scrivener's original design drawings for Buildings D, E, F, H1 and I; (WCC HER, Building Application ref. 66).
Figure 24:	Building A ; west elevation (entrance façade).
Figure 25:	Buildings A and B ; north (side) elevation.
Figure 26:	Building A ; basement plan.
Figure 27:	Buildings A and B ; ground floor plan.
Figure 28:	Buildings A , B and C ; transverse cross-section.
Figure 29:	Building A ; historical views.
Figure 30:	Building A ; historical drawings.

- Figure 31: Building **A**; design drawing for new floor and associated modifications, September 1943.
Figure 32: Building **C**; yard elevation.
Figure 33: Building **C**; north elevation.
Figure 34: Building **C**; ground floor plan.
Figure 35: Building **C**; first floor plan.
Figure 36: Building **C**; historical plans.
Figure 37: Building **D**; north elevation.
Figure 38: Buildings **D**, **E** and **F**; Severn Street elevation.
Figure 39: Building **D**; composite yard elevation / cross section.
Figure 40: Building **D**; composite elevation (**D2**) and transverse cross-section (**D1**).
Figure 41: Building **D**; ground floor plan.
Figure 42: Buildings **D** and **M**; first floor plan.
Figure 43: Building **D**; historical alterations (undated; assumed Thomas Sutton, late 1890s).
Figure 44: Building **D2** reorganisation, Sam N Cooke, 1941.
Figure 45: Building **E**, plans; (a) ground floor and (b) first floor.
Figure 46: Buildings **E**, **F** and **G**; transverse cross-sections.
Figure 47: Building **E**; historical plans by Thomas Sutton, 1891.
Figure 48: Building **F**; ground floor plan.
Figure 49: Building **F**; first floor plan.
Figure 50: Building **G**; Severn Street elevation.
Figure 51: Building **G**; ground floor plan.
Figure 52: Building **G**; first floor plan.
Figure 53: Building **G**; Thomas Sutton 1891 design drawings (1), (a) Ground floor plan and (b) First floor plan.
Figure 54: Building **G**; Thomas Sutton design drawings, 1891 (2); (a) Street elevation, (b) Elevation to yard and (c) transverse cross-section looking west.
Figure 55: Buildings **H**, **I** and **J**; north elevation (to yard).
Figure 56: Building **H**; east elevation.
Figure 57: Buildings **H**, **I** and **J**; ground floor plan.
Figure 58: Buildings **H** and **I**; first floor plan.
Figure 59: Building **H**; second floor plan.
Figure 60: Buildings **H**, **I** and **J**; transverse cross-section.
Figure 61: Building **J**; historical design drawings (undated); (a) ground floor plan, (b) Elevation to yard and (c) cross-section.
Figure 62: Building **K**; (a) south elevation and (b) ground floor plan.
Figure 63: Building **K**; (a) first floor plan and (b) second floor plan.
Figure 64: Building **K/L**; transverse cross-section.
Figure 65: Building **K**; Original design drawing for **K3** 'strongroom tower' and link bridge, 1934.
Figure 66: Building **K**; south elevation and plan, 1954 (addition of lean-to **K4**).
Figure 67: Building **L/N**; plan.
Figure 68: Building **L**; original design drawings, SN Cooke, 1937.
Figure 69: Building **M**; Sam Cooke and Partners drawing, 1953.
Figure 70: Principal phases of development of recorded buildings.

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Birds-eye view of Porcelain Works looking north-east (pre-2008 demolitions) with structures recorded during this phase of work highlighted.
Plate 2: Building **A** (showroom); oblique view of entrance façade (west elevation) looking south-east.
Plate 3: Showroom **A**, main entrance elevation.
Plate 4: Building **A**, coffering of soffit of central door arch.
Plate 5: Building **A**, cornice with corbelled modillions.
Plate 6: Building **A**, replacement coat of arms.

- Plate 7: Building **A**, detail of Coade stone urn.
- Plate 8: Single-storey annexe **A2**.
- Plate 9: Single-storey annexe **A1** with rebuilt end wall.
- Plate 10: North elevation of showroom rising above lean-to **B**.
- Plate 11: Building **A**, secondary, continuous glazed rooflight to showroom.
- Plate 12: Building **A**, lower section of roof over Bay 1. **NB**: Pyramidal roof-light to annexe **A1**.
- Plate 13: Building **A**, upper south elevation of showroom with infill blocks over former access route.
- Plate 14: Building **A**, stair descending to showroom basement at east end of south elevation.
- Plate 15: Building **A**, threshold of doorway inserted in 1953.
- Plate 16: Showroom **A**, basement looking east; **NB**. concrete floor over, introduced in 1953.
- Plate 17: Building **A**, sliding door o basement (Bay 4/5; south).
- Plate 18: Building **A**, raised, blue-brick platform and high plinth (east end).
- Plate 19: Building **A**, high plinth partly obscuring former basement light with single-header arch (Bay 3, N).
- Plate 20: Building **A**, arched support to former GF fireplace.
- Plate 21: Building **A**, concrete machine-base at Bay 5/6, function unclear.
- Plate 22: Building **A**, main entrance door to west.
- Plate 23: Showroom **A** looking west.
- Plate 24: Showroom **A** looking east.
- Plate 25: Building **A**, fluted frieze and moulded cornice.
- Plate 26: Building **A**, detail of ceiling structure (strengthened 1925).
- Plate 27: Building **A**, inserted door at Bay 3 (south).
- Plate 28: Detail of primary, pyramidal skylight over annexe **A1**.
- Plate 29: Building **B** oblique view looking south-east.
- Plate 30: Building **B**, oblique view looking south-west.
- Plate 31: Building **B**, typical window bay (Bay 1), **NB**: former door to right (brick patch beneath cill).
- Plate 32: Building **B**; interior looking west.
- Plate 33: Building **B**, inserted door and stair at Bay 3.
- Plate 34: Building **B**, 'ghost' of former display shelving to south wall.
- Plate 35: Building **B**, double-header arch of low-level window opening (blocked) at Bay 5, formerly lighting basement level.
- Plate 36: West wall of **B** with straight-joints denoting primary pier of showroom **A** (left) and original extent of secondary annexe (right).
- Plate 37: Building **B**, Imprint of former bench to centre of range.
- Plate 38: Building **C**, south elevation to yard.
- Plate 39: Building **C**, reduced doorway within original gateway (relieving arch over).
- Plate 40: Building **C**, detail of date-plaque over doorway at Bay 1.
- Plate 41: Building **C**, adapted door at Bay 4, 1F, formerly opening onto external stair.
- Plate 42: Heavily modified block **C2** to east end of range.
- Plate 43: Transverse passage at west end of Building **C2**, south elevation.
- Plate 44: Transverse passage at west end of Building **C2**, north elevation.
- Plate 45: West end of Building **C** with double doors (centre) inserted into original gateway (relieving arch over beneath wide 1F window).
- Plate 46: Upper north elevation of Building **C** looking east.
- Plate 47: North elevation of Building **C2**; door inserted into earlier, wider opening.
- Plate 48: Building **C**, west end, looking east (Bay 1 looking towards inserted wall at Bay 3/4).
- Plate 49: Brick jack-arch ceiling at Building **C** Bay 1 (former transverse entrance passage).
- Plate 50: Trimmer of former stair at Bay 2 (N), Building **C**.
- Plate 51: Building **C**, GF (Bays 4-7) looking east.
- Plate 52: Building **C**, 1F looking east. **NB**. shallowly projecting stack (arrow).
- Plate 53: Alignment of possible cut-off vertical posts (for racking) at centreline of Building **C**, 1F.
- Plate 54: Building **D**, oblique view looking south-east; 7 bays to north elevation (left), 2 bays to street elevation (right).

- Plate 55: Building **D**; representative bay (Bay 7).
Plate 56: Building **D**, detail of pilaster and eaves.
Plate 57: Building **D**, wider, entrance archway at Bay 5.
Plate 58: Building **D**, view across transverse carriage entrance.
Plate 59: Building **D**, modern doorway to reception area, opening off west side of passage at Bay 5.
Plate 60: Building **D**, yard elevation, oblique view looking north-west with raised office **M** to left.
Plate 61: Building **D**, detail of window at Bay 1 (former door).
Plate 62: Building **D**, paired windows to 1F level (Bay 1); modified.
Plate 63: Building **D**, wide carriage entrance at Bay 5; **NB**. springing of triple-header arch to left and right of roller door.

Plate 64: Building **D**, double-window over carriage entrance (visible within raised office **M**).
Plate 65: Building **D**, western jamb of primary door evidenced by staggered brick joint (visible within Bldg. **M**).
Plate 66: Building **D**, approx. line of former stair rising at Bays 3/4; red dashed line.
Plate 67: Section of Building **D2**, Severn Street range rear wall visible beneath inserted first floor office **M**. **NB**. relic buff-brick arches of former door and window openings (marked with arrows).

Plate 68: Building **D1** (Room [**D.G1**]) looking west.
Plate 69: Inserted brick piers beneath paired RSJs supporting brick jack-arch ceiling [**D.G1**].
Plate 70: Springing of low original archway (arrow) in partition wall between **D1** and **C**.
Plate 71: Offices [**D.F8/9**] looking north-west.
Plate 72: Office [**D.F6**] looking north.
Plate 73: Passage [**D.F6**] to north side of range.
Plate 74: Scissor truss roof over range **D1** (Bays 1-4) looking east. **NB**. paint to timbers and lath and plaster render to underside of roof slope indicating inserted ceiling.

Plate 75: Reception area [**D.G2**] looking north-west.
Plate 76: Dog-leg stair rising from lobby [**D.G3**].
Plate 77: Landing [**D.F1**] looking north.
Plate 78: Landing [**D.F1**] looking south.
Plate 79: Passage [**D.F5**] looking east.
Plate 80: 'Board Room' [**D.F2**] looking north-west.
Plate 81: 'Board Room' [**D.F2**] looking south-east.
Plate 82: 'Office' [**D.F3**] looking south-east.
Plate 83: 'Office' [**D.F4**] looking west.
Plate 84: 'Office' [**D.F3**] looking north, former office of works manager Edward Probert Evans.
Plate 85: Renewed roof structure over **D2** (Bay 5), looking west.
Plate 86: Building **E/F**; Severn Street ('west') elevation.
Plate 87: Much modified ground floor 'east' elevation of building **E**, infill panels removed within c.10 years of construction, 1875-9.

Plate 88: Building **E**, east elevation (1F) above roof Building **J**.
Plate 89: Building **E**, bull-nosed pier and 1F window jamb at Bay 4.
Plate 90: Building **E** [**E.G1**] (lavatories) looking north.
Plate 91: Building **E**, passage [**E.F1**] looking west.
Plate 92: Detail of external window to [**E.F1**].
Plate 93: Building **E**, passage [**E.F1**] looking east.
Plate 94: Detail to 'borrow-light' window on early partitioning of [**E.F1**].
Plate 95: Office [**E.F4**] looking north.
Plate 96: Office [**E.F5**] looking north-west (ditto).
Plate 97: Office [**E.F6**] looking north.
Plate 98: Much modified north elevation of Building **F**, viewed from within Building **J**.
Plate 99: Upper north elevation of Building **F** seen above roof of Building **J**, blind wall of raised Building **I** to left.
Plate 100: Much modified south elevation of building **F** viewed from covered yard **L**.
Plate 101: Inserted 1F window to Building **F** (south).
Plate 102: Building **F**, west end [**F.G1**] looking west.

- Plate 103: Central section of Building **F** [**F.G2**] looking west.
Plate 104: Room [**F.G3**] looking south-east.
Plate 105: Office [**F.F2**] looking south-west.
Plate 106: Reduced, wide doorway in south wall of [**F.F2**].
Plate 107: Principal 1F space [**F.F3**] looking east.
Plate 108: Primary window (Bay 3, N); **NB.** abutting roof of covered yard **J** (c.1875-9).
Plate 109: Wide, inserted opening at Bay 5/6 onto secondary 1F of Building **I**.
Plate 110: Building **F**, steel reinforced door to east wall (opening onto 1853 burnishers' range).
Plate 111: Building **F**; detail of scissor-truss roof and skylight over southern roof slope.
Plate 112: Building **G**; Severn Street (west) elevation.
Plate 113: Building **G**; heavily modified east elevation (GF, Bays 1/2) seen from covered yard **L** looking north-west.
Plate 114: Gable over Bays 1/2 (E), seen from Bldg. **K**, looking west over roof of covered yard **L**.
Plate 115: Building **G**, recessed Bay 3 with former door (right) and window (left).
Plate 116: Building **G**; east elevation (GF, Bays 3/4) with original stair, seen from covered yard **L**, looking south-west.

Plate 117: Building **G**, detail of stair at Bays 3/4.
Plate 118: Building **G**, stairwell from 1F level with cut-off RSJs indicating former floor (ie. stair closed over).
Plate 119: Building **G**, former stock rooms [**G.G1b/c**] looking south, all original transverse partitions removed leaving stubs supporting steelwork.

Plate 120: Building **G**, GF Bays 3/4 looking north-west, steel stanchion to foreground marks line of west wall of former passage [**G.G2a**] (see Figure 53a).

Plate 121: Looking south along former passage [**G.G1a**] flanking east side of Building **G** (Bays 1/2).
Plate 122: 1F passage [**G.F1**] looking south (from Bldg. **F**).
Plate 123: Building **G**, room [**G.F2**] looking north-west.
Plate 124: Room [**G.F4**] looking east.
Plate 125: Room [**G.F5**] looking west.
Plate 126: Glass panel in floor of [**G.F5**]; presumed 'borrow-light' lighting GF passage [**G.G1a**].
Plate 127: Room [**G.F3**] 'papering room' looking north-east.
Plate 128: Blocked door at west end (Bay 4) of Bldg. **G**.
Plate 129: King-post roof over Building **G**.
Plate 130: Redundant roof-light over [**G.F3**].
Plate 131: Buildings **H** (left with covered stair), **I** (centre) and **J** (right, partly obscured by raised office extension **M**).
Plate 132: Building **H2**, north elevation to yard.
Plate 133: Building **H1**; west elevation.
Plate 134: Modern infill block between **H1** (right) and **F** (centre); **NB.** burnishers' block of 1853 to left.
Plate 135: External stair to west elevation, Building **H**.
Plate 136: Building **H**, lattice beam and brackets of early stair.
Plate 137: Building **H**, south gable end seen from fire-escape.
Plate 138: Window and inserted door to west elevation of **H2**.
Plate 139: Building **H1**, GF looking north-east.
Plate 140: Building **H2**, GF looking west.
Plate 141: Building **H**, 1F looking west.
Plate 142: Straight-flight stair rising to 2F at Bay 3 of **H1**.
Plate 143: Building **H2**, 1F looking west.
Plate 144: Building **H1**, 2F looking north-east.
Plate 145: Blocked window in former north gable of **H1**.
Plate 146: Building **H1**, 2F looking south-west.
Plate 147: Building **H2**, 2F looking north-east.
Plate 148: Building **I**, north elevation to yard. **NB.** change in colour/bond of brickwork indicating secondary raising of range.

Plate 149: Detail of Building **I** door jamb; lack of queen-closers below cill level indicates converted window.
Plate 150: Building **I**, detail of 'oculus' window and decorative treatment.

- Plate 151: Building **I**, ground floor looking north with doorways punched through to Building **H1/2** (right).
Plate 152: Building **I**, flitched ceiling beams on stone corbel.
Plate 153: Building **I**, access doors punched through western (formerly exterior) wall to Building **J**.
Plate 154: Building **I**, 1F looking north.
Plate 155: Building **I**, 1F looking south towards Bldg. **F**.
Plate 156: Original 1867 fabric of Building **F** above inserted RSJ incl. brick pier (truncated), eaves band, bull-nose dentil course at head of recessed panels and blocked windows x 2.
Plate 157: Building **J**, north elevation beneath Bldg. **M**.
Plate 158: Building **J**, gable detail matches raised Building **I**.
Plate 159: Building **J**, north elevation.
Plate 160: Building **J**, springing of doorway/window arch indicating door is inserted.
Plate 161: Building **J**, upper part of gable and 'oculus' exposed within raised office **M**.
Plate 162: Building **J** looking north.
Plate 163: Building **J** looking south-west.
Plate 164: Building **J**, detail of iron and timber roof structure.
Plate 165: Building **K**, oblique view looking north-west.
Plate 166: Vertical phase-break between **K1** (right) **K2** (left).
Plate 167: Building **K**, GF south end (**K2**) looking south- west. **NB.** inserted RSJ supports upper east wall of C19th block.
Plate 168: Model tunnel kiln inserted into north end of GF, **K1**.
Plate 169: Lean-to extension **K4** looking north-east.
Plate 170: Door to 1934 strongroom tower. **NB.** face- laid blue-brick floor and blocked window of original **K1** gable.
Plate 171: Scar of former stair rising GF-1F, **K2** (N).
Plate 172: GF of strongroom tower **K3**, lined with racking for storage of copper plates.
Plate 173: Building **K1**, 1F looking south.
Plate 174: Building **K1**, 1F looking north.
Plate 175: Building **K**, original 3/3 sash window.
Plate 176: Building **K**, herring-bone strutting.
Plate 177: Stack to west wall **K1**, corbelled at 2F level.
Plate 178: Heavy door to strongroom tower **K3**.
Plate 179: Building **K3**, maker's plate of Whitfield's Safe and Door Company Ltd, London and Birmingham.
Plate 180: Building **K2** looking south. Door formerly opened onto raised footbridge.
Plate 181: Stair rising 1F-2F at NW corner, **K2**; **NB.** patching to floor of former GF-1F stair.
Plate 182: Building **K1** looking north.
Plate 183: Head of stair at NW corner of **K2**.
Plate 184: Blocked windows in former south gable end of **K1**.
Plate 185: Building **K2** looking south.
Plate 186: *In-situ* printer's steam stove by W Boulton of Burslem, Building **K2**.
Plate 187: *Ex-situ* colour mills, Building **K2**.
Plate 188: Extraction booth, Building **K2**.
Plate 189: Building **L** (covered yard, 1937) looking south-west.
Plate 190: Building **L** enclosing safe-room tower **K3**.
Plate 191: Upper south elevation of Building **L**, seen from Building **G**.
Plate 192: Building **L** looking north-east.
Plate 193: Building **L**, detail of concrete floor with relic timber batons *in-situ*.
Plate 194: Raised office **M** looking north-east, seen from first floor of 'Block 11'. **NB.** high-level windows above flat-roof inserted to light passageways in Building **D**.
Plate 195: Raised office **M**, interior looking north-east; inserted stud wall.
Plate 196: Raised office **M**, interior looking south-east; inserted stud wall.
Plate 197: Building **N** looking north-west. Ramp to opening onto covered yard **L**.
Plate 198: Building **N** looking south.
Plate 199: Building **N**, blocked combination window/door west wall (breeze-block infill).

Plate 200: Roof structure over Building **N**.

List of Appendices

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation.

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings.

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs.

FORMER ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS SEVERN STREET, WORCESTER

Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Reference: **P15D0493 (Condition 9); L15D0080**

Summary

A programme of archival research and historic building survey was undertaken in May/June 2016 in respect of a total of fourteen interlinked industrial structures, dating from the late 18th- through to the mid-20th century, at the site of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (RWPW) in Severn Street, Worcester. The site of the former RWPW is located to the south-eastern side of Severn Street in the Diglis area to the south side of Worcester City centre on the eastern bank of the River Severn. At its maximum extent in the mid-20th century, the manufactory covered an area of c.7 acres, with the Severn Street 'core' site occupying c.5 acres; partial losses and re-purposing of buildings during previous phases of redevelopment since the final closure of the works in 2009 mean that the current application site extends to only approximately 0.6 acres, thus representing less than 10% of the manufactory at its height. The buildings currently under consideration are located to the north-western side of the former works site, fronting in part onto Severn Street itself and bounding a surviving manufactory yard; they are centred on NGR SO 85130 54307. The historic building record was required by the archaeological officer of Worcester City Council as a condition of planning consent (Planning ref. **P15D0493, Condition 9**; Listed Building Consent ref. **L15D0080**) for partial demolition and partial refurbishment of the buildings as part of the mixed-use redevelopment of the wider Porcelain Works site.

The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company (RWPC) traces its history back to the formation of the 'Worcester Tonquin Manufacture' by Dr John Wall and William Davis at Warmstry House in 1751, subsequently bought by Thomas Flight, the company's London agent, in 1783. Flight combined forces with Martin Barr heralding a prolonged period of collaboration which saw the company styled variously 'Flight and Barr', 'Barr, Flight and Barr', and 'Flight, Barr and Barr'. The year 1783 also saw the departure of Mr Robert Chamberlain from Flight's employ, leaving to establish his own company, later to be known as 'Chamberlain and Co.', based from c.1788 at Severn Street, forming the core of the present RWPW site. Chamberlain's subsequently bought out their rivals 'Flight, Barr and Barr' in 1840 and consolidated the combined workforces at expanded premises at Severn Street, eventually forming a joint stock company, the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company Ltd., in 1862. The company went on to become a business not only of local importance, but a concern of both national and international standing and repute.

Chamberlain's original works were based on a traditional plan, comprising a number of discrete ranges (potting rooms, kilns, warehouses etc.) arranged loosely around a central yard, set back behind residential housing fronting Severn Street. Significant phases of expansion were undertaken in the 1840s and 50s, reflecting growth of the company and changes in ownership and management, while a major phase of expansion occurred in 1867 when a number of the buildings currently under consideration were erected to the designs of the Hanley architect Walter Scrivener on newly acquired land fronting Severn Street. Further significant expansion occurred in the 1890s, to the designs of Thomas Sutton of Worcester. The Severn Street site had essentially reached its greatest physical extent by the early years of the 20th century, at which time it extended from Severn Street to the north-west to the Birmingham and Worcester Canal to the south-east, and fronted onto Mill Street to the south-west, with a total area of c.7 acres. Subsequent developments were characterised by the introduction of smaller infill blocks and larger utilitarian ranges, combined with the sequential remodelling and adaptation of existing buildings to suit modified functionality and to reflect technical innovation in the industry, rather than the larger-scale expansion schemes of the later 19th century. In particular, the move away from coal-fired, intermittent kilns to cleaner and more cost-effective continuous-cycle, gas-fired tunnel-kilns in the early-mid 20th century witnessed a quite radical modification of building stock.

The fourteen structures examined and recorded as part of the current project span the development of the manufactory site from its earliest origins in the late-18th century through to its later phases of development in the middle years of the 20th century. A total of eight principal phases of development have been identified, for the purposes of the current project, and can be summarised as follows:

- **PHASE I:** Early elements of Chamberlain's Works, 1788-1822
- **PHASE II:** 1822-42, for Chamberlain and Co.
- **PHASE III:** 1850s, for WH Kerr and Co.
- **PHASE IV:** 1860s, for WRPC Ltd. (specifically Walter Scrivener's extensions of 1867)
- **PHASE V:** 1870s, for WRPC Ltd. (mostly by G.B. Ward of Burslem)
- **PHASE VI:** 1890s, for WRPC Ltd. (specifically Thomas Sutton's extensions of 1891)
- **PHASE VII:** 1930s (mostly by Sam N Cooke and Partners of Birmingham)
- **PHASE VIII:** Late-20th century

The recorded buildings of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works clearly represent significant historic assets, representing as they do the physical manifestation of an industry of fundamental importance to the 18th - and 19th -century industrial development of the city of Worcester, and of an iconic company of international reputation and distinction. The current, conditional programme of historic building recording has allowed for a detailed study and record of these assets, their construction and general developmental history, to be made, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey, in accordance with para. 128 of NPPF and in line with the aims and objectives of the project outlined within the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. Further, a review of the readily available archival sources at the Worcestershire Archives and the Museum of Royal Worcester has allowed for an historical context to be established in which to interpret the development of the manufactory site.

Together with previous phases of desk-based research and historic building recording completed in 2008 (and earlier in 2016), the current report forms part of a substantial 'preservation by record' of a large and highly significant site, an important element of the historical development and industrial and artistic heritage of the city of Worcester.

FORMER ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS SEVERN STREET, WORCESTER

Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Reference: **P15D0493 (Condition 9); L15D0080**

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of archival research and historic building recording in respect of a series of industrial buildings dating from the late-18th through to the mid-20th century at the site of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works in Severn Street, Worcester. It has been prepared in response to a condition of Planning Consent (ref. P15D0493; Condition 9) and Listed Building Consent (L15D0080) for partial demolition and partial refurbishment of the buildings as part of a mixed-use redevelopment of the wider manufactory site. An ongoing 'watching brief' is scheduled to be maintained as the demolition process on site progresses, subsequent to which the current report will be expanded and augmented as necessary.

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (RWPW) is located to the south-eastern side of Severn Street in the area of Diglis to the south side of Worcester City centre on the eastern bank of the River Severn, c.250m SSE of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Mary the Virgin (see Figure 1). The application site occupies an irregular plan fronting onto Severn Street (see Figure 2; Plate 1) and is centred on NGR SO 85130 54307. At its maximum extent in the mid-late 20th century, the manufactory extended to cover a total area of c.7 acres; the core of the manufactory at Severn Street historically extended to c.5 acres, with additional premises located at Portland Walk, at the Albion Mill complex (formerly Townshend and Son's flour mill, acquired by RWPW in September 1960) and in Willow Street, all located to the south-west of the current application site. Partial losses and re-purposing of buildings during previous phases of redevelopment since the closure of the works in 2009 means that the current application site extends to only approximately 0.6 acres,¹ and thus represents less than 10% of the manufactory site at its height.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 A planning application (ref. **P15D0493**)² and Listed Building Consent application (ref. **L15D0080**)³ were submitted to Worcester City Council on 18th November 2015 in respect of mixed-use redevelopment of the remaining section of the former RWPW site. Specifically the application involves 'refurbishment, alterations, demolitions and additions to the former factory buildings' as detailed in submitted drawings.⁴ The application was approved on 18th February 2016.⁵ The programme of Historic Building Record outlined

¹ Previous phases of redevelopment were accompanied by programmes of historic building recording by Archenfield Archaeology in 2008 (with accompanying documentary research by Dr John Van Laun Associates), previously reported. On-line copies of resulting reports are available via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/details.cfm?id=4173>. Though a number buildings have been lost, in particular to the south and east of the site (the latter including several canal frontage structures), many of the more significant mid-late 19th-century ranges, including the Slip House, Bone Mill, Throwing House, Parian House and Exhibition House, have been retained and re-purposed during previous phases of development.

² http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0493\ApplicationFormNoPersonalData.pdf&module=pl

³ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\L15D0080\ApplicationFormNoPersonalData.pdf&module=pl

⁴ <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/showDocuments?reference=P15D0493&module=pl>

⁵ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0493\decnotTSM-P15D0493-SD-20160219-144114471.pdf&module=pl

within this document has been required by Mr James Dinn MCIJfA, archaeological officer of Worcester City Council (WCC), as a condition of planning consent (see §.1.3 below).

- 1.2.2 The current report was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd., working on behalf of The Bransford Trust of Edgar Street, Worcester.

1.3 Requirement for Work

- 1.3.1 The historic building record has been required by WCC under the terms of **Policy BE.21** of the City of Worcester Local Plan, 2004.

- 1.3.2 The full wording of the condition (**P15D0493, condition 9**) reads as follows

9.

No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or redevelopment shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives and:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works;*
- The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI*

For the following reason:-

*To allow the historical and archaeological potential of the site to be realised in accordance with Policy **BE21** of the City of Worcester Local Plan 2004 and the aims and interests that the National Planning Policy seeks to protect and promote with regard to heritage assets.*

- 1.3.2 Further, paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy Framework⁶ requires that any consented development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset and that Local Planning Authorities should:

"...require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible." (NPPF, 2012, 32).

1.4 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.4.1 Two of the buildings on the former RWPW site are statutorily listed, viz. the Grade II showroom (HE Building ID **1390150**),⁷ and the Grade II* pan-grinding mill and adjacent buildings (aka 'BoneMill range'; HE Building ID **1390149**).⁸ Of these, only the showroom building lies within the current application site.

⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁷ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1390150&resourceID=5

⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1390149&resourceID=5

SO8554SW
620-1/20/511

SEVERN STREET
(East side)

05/04/71

Royal Worcester Porcelain showroom, now restaurant

II

Built as a showroom for the Royal Porcelain Works, now restaurant. 1851 with later additions and alterations including addition of stucco to front facade pre-1900. Architect: Robert Armstrong. Pinkish-brown brick in English bond with painted stucco to front facade and ashlar dressings; main roof has central glazed skylight, otherwise concealed. Rectangular plan. Neo-classical style. EXTERIOR: single tall storey, wide bay between lower, single-storey, single bay wings. Main range: central entrance in breakforward, 4 renewed roll-edged steps to double 6-raised-and-fielded-panel doors fanlight with 'V' glazing bars, deep reveals have pilasters and with fleurons to arch; the surround breaks forward and has horizontal rustication drawn into voussoirs over arch, frieze with corbel modillions, and guttae to cornice. Continuous crowning moulded cornice; parapet, shaped copings and central panel surmounted by coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth II; urns to ends. Outer bays, alike: 6-pane windows, cambered-arched and in cambered arched surrounds, plain reveals and shallow sills. Left return: main range has pilaster buttresses, lean-to side ranges with pairs of 9-pane metal-frame windows and 2 plank doors. INTERIOR: entrance has panelled coving, door surround has fluted pilasters within tooled architrave and with panelled reveals. Fluted frieze with rosettes and embellished boxed beams. HISTORICAL NOTE: built as a showroom to coincide with the Great Exhibition of 1851. Until c1970 the building was surmounted by a massive Coade Stone royal coat of arms dated 1806 and re-used from an earlier building. Robert Armstrong was an Irish architect who made his name in England designing buildings for the Staffordshire Potteries before designing this showroom. He subsequently returned to Ireland where he founded the Belleek Porcelain Works. During the Second World War ceramic components for aircraft were made here. The building has been visited by Edward VII and Queen Alexandra as Prince and Princess of Wales, George V, the Duke of Windsor, George VI and in 1951 by Princess Elizabeth (later Elizabeth II) who opened it as the Dyson Perrins Museum. Information provided by Harry Frost, curator of the Worcester Porcelain Museum. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 326).

Royal Worcester Porcelain Works Showroom: Statutory List Entry

- 1.4.2 The former RWPW site lies entirely within the bounds of the Worcester Historic City Conservation Area,⁹ originally designated in 1969 and extended to cover the RWPW site in 2005.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.4.3 The RWPW site is included on the Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER) ref. **WCM96186**.¹⁰
- 1.4.4 The RWPW site as a whole is included on WCC's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance in Worcester'¹¹ and, as such, the constituent buildings, other than those statutorily listed, clearly represent 'non-designated heritage assets' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).

1.5 Previous Work

- 1.5.1 The RWPW site has been the subject of several previous phases of documentary research and associated historic building recording, summarised in the plan below.
- 1.5.2 A site-wide *Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Assessment* was prepared in 2004 by Archenfield Archaeology (Lovell and Pikes, 2004) to inform previous stages of redevelopment of the site,¹² the latter process leading on to a series of individual historic building records, also prepared by Archenfield

⁹ http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/4570609/historiccity_final.pdf/4933de23-3c25-4435-b3e2-eed69360b854

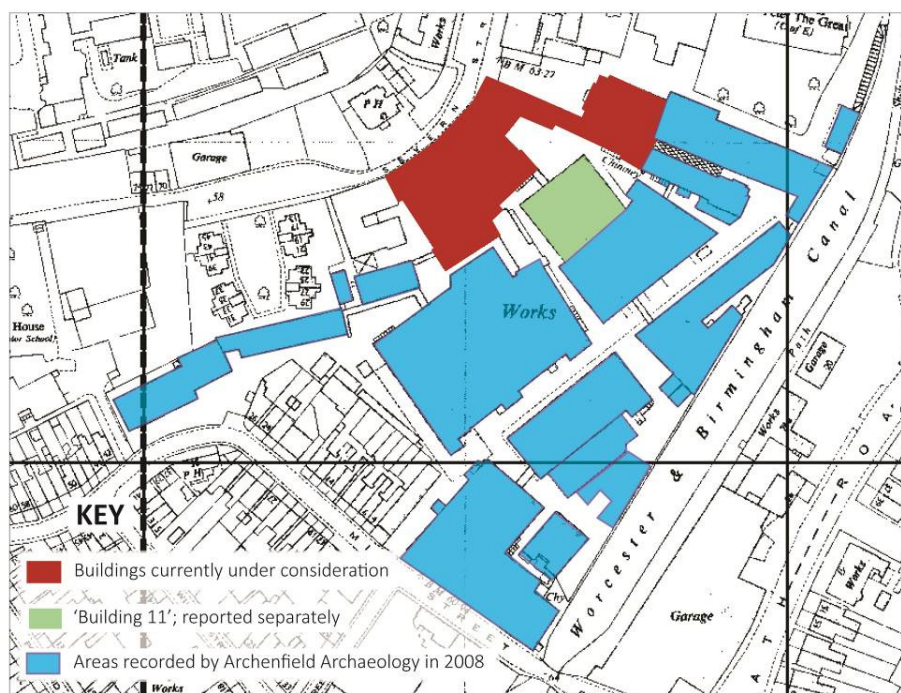
¹⁰ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWR26254&resourceID=1035.

¹¹ <http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Buildings+of+Local+Significance+List.pdf/bb7ec3a8-407e-4cde-b99c-751d71dfc27a>

¹² http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-31556_1.pdf

Archaeology (see inset plan below);¹³ these documents have been referred to during the current project as and when appropriate.

- 1.5.3 A single structure to the south-east of the buildings currently under consideration, Building 11 aka 'Block 11', is the subject of a separate planning application (P15D0496; Condition 8) and of a separate programme of conditional, pre-demolition historic building recording. It has been previously reported (see Tyler 2016; OASIS ID, rictyler1-256091).



Summary of current and previous historic building recording at RWPW site

- 1.5.4 In respect of the present application site, a further *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (CgMs Consulting, August 2013; revised May 2015)¹⁴ and an *Heritage Statement* (CgMs Consulting, November 2015)¹⁵ have been prepared and submitted to WCC during previous stages of the current planning application process.

1.6 Scope and Extent of Current Recording Project

- 1.6.1 The application site (Figure 2) comprises a total of fourteen interlinked structures, here referenced A-N as illustrated in the block plan below and listed in the accompanying table (see also Figure 3).¹⁶ Several of the identified structures incorporate more than one principal phase of development (viz. Buildings C, H and K) while other buildings can be shown to form elements of unified schemes of enlargement (Buildings D, E, F,

¹³ See <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/details.cfm?id=4173>

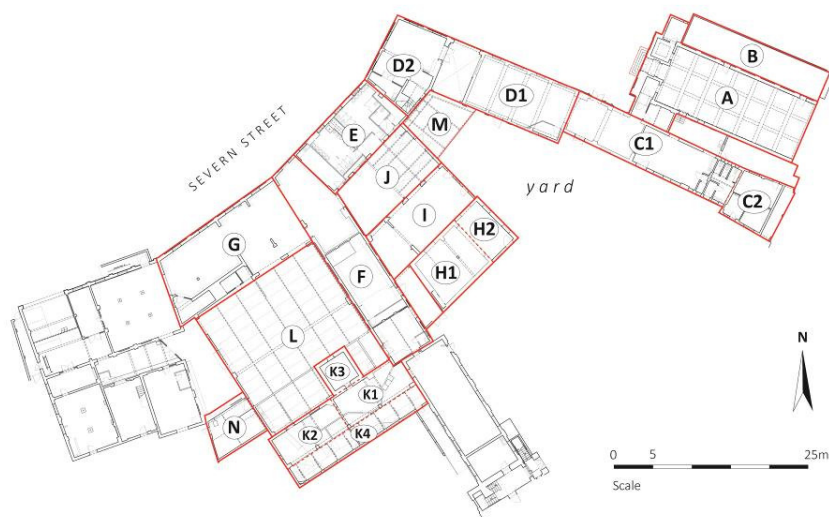
¹⁴ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0493%5CAAppendix+1a+Desk+Based+Archaeological+Assessment+BT+Site.pdf&module=pl

¹⁵ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0493%5CAAppendix+4+Updated+Royal+Worcester+Porcelain+Works+Built+Heritage+Statement.pdf&module=pl

¹⁶ The reference system employed within the current report varies from that used in the previously submitted Heritage Assessment (CgMs, 2015) and the approved project WSI (the latter being based upon the former). The previous system was necessarily based upon an external inspection of the buildings only and, while adequate for the purposes of initial assessment, was found to be non-representative of the structural remains for the purposes of a detailed record and analysis. Note also, that the reference system employed here is unrelated to systems employed during previous phases of recording in 2008/9.

H2 and I form part of the same 1867 scheme), though they have been assigned different reference letters to reflect their disparate functions.

- 1.6.2 The recording, research and report preparation have been undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), Worcester City Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Building Recording* (WCC, nd.), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (CIfA, 2014), and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).



Royal Worcester Porcelain Works

Key Plan to Buildings recorded as part of current project (see table 1 below)

- 1.6.2 The principal buildings affected by the current development proposals, together with the consented proposals/impacts, are summarised below:

Ref.	Description	Date	Impact of consented scheme
A	Showroom (Grade II Listed)	1851-2	Retention, refurbishment
B	C20 th lean-to flanking north-east side of Showroom	Late-1940s	Demolition
C	Early element of complex; former mould room/potting room/counting house. 2 storeys (formerly 3); much modified internally.	C1 1822-42 C2 (?) 1788-1822	C1 Demolition C2 Demolition, replacement
D	Entrance lodge/ office range	1867	Retention, refurbishment
E	Office / store rooms	1867	Retention of Severn St. façade only
F	Former saggar / placing house	1867	Demolition
G	Former stock rooms etc.	1891	Retention of Severn St. façade only
H	Early Dipping House range incorporating C18 th Chamberlain block (H1) and 1867 extension (H2)	C18 th / 1867	Demolition
I	Former hothouse (1867, heightened after 1881)	1867; 1880s	Demolition
J	Covered yard area	c.1878	Demolition

K	Two phase block (K1 ; 1873; K2 ; 1878) with attached strongroom tower (K3 ; 1934) and GF lean-to extension (K4 ; 1954)	Late-C19 th / early-mid C20 th	Demolition
L	Covered yard	1937	Demolition
M	1F office extension	Late-1940s	Demolition
N	Modern extension	Late-C20 th	Demolition

Table 1: Summary of buildings affected by consented scheme

- 1.6.3 Archival research and fieldwork were undertaken between 20th May and 15th June 2016; the current report is thus based upon information current and available as of June 2016.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a detailed visual record of the buildings to be retained/alterd and/or demolished during the course of the current redevelopment scheme, and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction, together with a discussion of their origin and history in the context of the evolution of the manufactory as a whole.
- 2.2 In the light of proposed demolitions (see Table 1 above), the report resultant from the current project can be seen to constitute a 'preservation by record' of a clearly significant heritage asset and the objective was thus to generate as complete a record as possible of the constituent structures to be deposited with the Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER) to complement a series of reports previously prepared during earlier phases of redevelopment at the RWPW site (see fn.1). With the completion of the current phase of recording work, all buildings at the RWPW site, with the exception of the north end of the 1853 Burnishers' Block (Archenfield 'Building J') and the southern 'packing house / cooperage' section of Thomas Sutton's 1891 Severn Street extensions, have been subject to archaeological building recording.

3 METHODOLOGY

*All archival research, site recording work and report preparation has been undertaken in accordance with a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI), submitted to and approved by WCC in advance of work (see **Appendix A**).*

3.1 Documentary Research

- 3.1.1 In the light of the extent of relatively recent work at the site (§.1.5 above), no new full DBA was undertaken at this stage, though a standard Historic Environment Record (HER) search was commissioned from WCC (the latter principally to identify materials related to historical planning/building applications). To expand upon previous work, however, and so as to enable the recorded structures to be placed within an established historical context, a 'structure-focussed' programme of archival research was undertaken. This comprised a review of all readily available published and unpublished documentary source material including maps, early photographs, drawings and written descriptions of the manufactory held by the Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service (WAAS) at The Hive, Worcester and at the archives of the Museum of Royal Worcester (MoRW), Severn Street, Worcester. Company minutes held by MoRW were also consulted (§.6.3). Archival research extended to the general development of the Severn Street manufactory, though it focussed upon the specific buildings affected by current proposals.
- 3.1.2 A full list of primary and secondary sources is included below at section §.10.

3.2 Historic Building Record

- 3.2.1 The building record comprised an examination of all safely accessible areas of the buildings and the preparation of drawn, photographic and written records of the same, all carried out to a level commensurate with a 'Level 3/4' survey as defined by Historic England in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*' (EH, 2006).

Drawn Record

- 3.2.3 The drawn record comprised the preparation of exterior elevations and principal floor plans sufficient to illustrate the dimensions, features (including phase breaks, blocked features, former doorways etc.) and construction of the buildings, together with phasing and outline development so far as was practicable from a non-intrusive survey. Drawn survey was based as far as possible upon existing survey drawings by Laser Surveys of Worcester, dated January/February 2012. Drawings were checked on site with additional architectural / archaeological detail being added as necessary, measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser. Resultant site drawings have served as the basis for the illustrations included within the current document. New survey drawings, where required, were prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting film; a register of project drawings is appended as **Appendix B**.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.4 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high-resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the building and accessible external elevations, general and detail views of principal interior rooms and circulation spaces, together with visible structural and decorative details (both external and internal). Where practically feasible, photographs included graded photographic scales. A register of project photographs is appended as **Appendix C**; selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Written Record

- 3.2.5 A written record was maintained in the form both of annotations to site drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records, which together form the basis for the following building descriptions. This extended to cover a summary of the building's form and type, its function (both historically and at present), materials of construction, date and sequence of development.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological background to the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works site has been addressed and reported in some detail during previous phases of development at the site and at earlier stages of the current application process (see §.3.1 above) and will not be repeated here. The outline history of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company and the key periods in the development of its Severn Street manufactory are presented here, however, so as to provide an historical framework for the interpretation of the recorded structures.

4.1 General Historical Context¹⁷

- 4.1.1 Worcester lies in the valley of the River Severn, c.2.5km north of its confluence with the River Teme. The medieval and modern city lies on the east bank of the Severn, situated on a gravel terrace overlying Keuper marl, at a point where the river cuts into the terrace making its banks directly accessible from the high, well-

¹⁷

Based upon readily available secondary sources; *inter alia*. CgMs (2015), Hughes and Leech (2011), Lovell and Pikes (2004).

drained ground. Evidence for prehistoric activity in Worcester is scarce, comprising stray artifactual finds, with no direct evidence for settlement, despite the apparent suitability of the gravel terrace, and the nature of prehistoric occupation thus remains poorly understood (Sworn *et al.*, 2014, 14-15). Worcester became established as a settlement, port and communications centre during the Roman period, with a fairly extensive civil settlement developed during the late-1st century AD and with a later economy characterised by widespread iron-working (*ibid.*, 15).¹⁸ By the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, Worcester appears to have developed into a busy industrial centre with extensive suburbs spreading along its main axial road (Lovell and Pikes 2004, 8).

- 4.1.2 By the mid-7th century, the site of the old Roman town had been re-occupied by the Saxons, the name Worcester itself deriving from AS ‘*Weogoran*’, a tribal name (‘the people of the winding river’), combined with ‘*Ceaster*’, the AS word for an old Roman fortress or city. The first documentary reference to Worcester dates to the 8th century, when Aethelred gave lands to Offa. A priory church had been established in 680AD (later rebuilt and going on to form the cathedral) and in 890AD a town charter was granted, establishing the structure around which the medieval town developed and around which fortifications were erected. Following the Conquest, and shortly before 1069, Urse D’Abitot (Sheriff of Worcestershire) built a motte and bailey castle in the area to the south of the cathedral (immediately north of Severn Street on the eastern bank of the Severn), incorporating earlier defensive ditches and encroaching onto the area of the cathedral cemetery.
- 4.1.3 The town flourished during the medieval period, the castle was rebuilt in stone in the 12th century and, in the 13th century, a circuit of town walls completed, enclosing an area of approximately 33ha. Between the late-11th and early-16th century, the town evolved as an important centre of cloth manufacture,¹⁹ together with gloving and the manufacture of leather goods; lesser industries included bone-working and bell-founding. The town also began to develop as a major redistribution hub, exploiting both the main artery of the River Severn and the network of trade routes established to serve the medieval agricultural economy of the surrounding area (Hart 2004, 3), enabling goods to be taken both westwards across the river towards Wales and also along the river to Bristol and on to the southern ports. Within the city, the pressure of population growth in the later medieval and post-medieval periods (8,000 by the late-16th century, despite outbreaks of plague) led to formerly open areas being divided up and rented out as separate plots (as occurred in Diglis, see §.4.2 below), often occupied by densely packed housing (initially predominantly of timber-framed construction) for the associated, burgeoning populace.
- 4.1.4 The town suffered considerably during the Civil War and intense fighting together with a lengthy siege by Parliamentary forces in 1643 led to the destruction of much of the city’s medieval suburbs, the subsequent rebuilding of which accounts for the predominantly Georgian aspect of much of the city’s present day architecture. The economy of the town also suffered, and the cloth industry and associated trades (fulling, dyeing etc.) went into a steady decline; hand-made glove-making survived for a while, though this trade was also waning by the early years of the 19th century. Stimulus for renewed industrial development was forthcoming, however, initially around the turn of the 19th century with the construction of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, begun in 1792 and completed in 1815, and later by the coming of the Brunel’s Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway in 1850. Hardy and Padmore established an iron foundry in the town in 1814 and in 1818 a gas works was opened at Shrub Hill. A wide variety of minor trades and industries developed in the city during this period, ranging from nail-making to coach-building (Hart 2004, 4); the principal result of this phase of industrial activity, however, was the major concentration of factories to the west of the railway and on both sides of the canal, in particular at Lowesmoor. It is within this historical context that the development of the Diglis area and the establishment and evolution of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works must be set; these are outlined at §.4.2-3 below.

¹⁸

See also ‘An Outline Resource Assessment and Research Framework for the Archaeology of Worcester’ (WCC, 2007).

¹⁹

Leland’s ‘Itinerary’ of the mid-16th century recorded that ‘*the wealthe of the towne of Worcester standithe most by draping, and noe town of England at this present tyme maketh so many clothes yearly as this towne doth*’.

4.2 The Diglis Area

- 4.2.1 The area known as Diglis is located to the south of the cathedral and the site of the Norman castle, within the valley of a former tributary of the Severn, the 'Frog Brook'.²⁰ The place name 'Diglis' is believed to derive from AS personal name 'Dudda' in combination with 'Leah', thus 'Dudda's meadow' (Wardle 2014, 105); it is first recorded as 'Dudleg' in 1232 and the low lying nature of the land combined with the underlying beds of marl make it likely that the area was a marsh during the early medieval period. In 1535, Diglis formed part of the Bishop of Worcester's demesne, and the Prior of Worcester took a rent of £6 from pastureland there.
- 4.2.2 Severn Street was formerly named Frog Lane (after the Frog Brook) though the name went out of use in the early-19th century (Wardle 2014, 268), and it was known for a time as 'Diglis Street' in the mid-19th century (see Figure 8) before becoming established as 'Severn Street' by c.1870 (Figure 9). The street runs south from the 13th-century Edgar Tower²¹ before turning west to follow a gentle, broad curve to the river, mirroring the line of the old castle wall and ditch which are assumed to reflect the line of the earlier Saxon or even the Roman defences (see Hughes and Leech 2011, 2).
- 4.2.3 The King Street / Severn Street area was developed in the first part of the 17th century, initially as a working-class suburb comprising rented housing for poorer artisans (Hughes and Leech 2011, 65; Wardle 2014, 268), though that section west of the Frog Gate was slower to be settled. There were a number of cottages and almshouses there by the early-18th century (see Figure 4b; Lovell and Pikes 2004, 28), though open land was let out as market gardens; large areas to the southern side of Frog Lane continue to be shown as gardens or orchards as late as Crisp's map of 1828 (Figure 6b), well after the establishment of Chamberlain's manufactory. Development continued throughout the later 18th and 19th centuries however, and the street eventually became densely-packed with poor-quality 'court' type housing (see Figure 11); a street directory of 1885 records more than 50 houses in the street, in addition to the numerous courts (Wardle 2014, 268). Interestingly, early census returns record few pottery workers in Diglis Street, the occupants being predominantly fishermen, labourers and glovers. As noted above, the development of the area, in particular for industrial purposes, was greatly enhanced by the construction of the Birmingham and Worcester canal (1792-1815).

4.3 The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company Limited²²

Note: Porcelain is a non-porous translucent form of pottery comprising two basic types, 'soft-paste' and 'hard-paste', originating in China where it had been widely produced from the late 6th century AD. In the British Isles, porcelain manufacture began in the 1740s in the form of 'soft-paste' porcelain, focussed in the London area, though it was not until the 1770s that true 'hard-paste' porcelain was being made (Dawson 2007, 9).²³ By the 1780s, hard porcelain was being widely produced in the north Staffordshire potteries, in Derby and in Worcester (Jones 2006, 281).

Origins

- 4.3.1 The evolution of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company (RWPC) represents a complex development which traces its history back to the formation of the *Worcester Tonquin Manufacture* at Warmstry House on the eastern banks of the River Severn north of the Cathedral in 1751, established by Dr. John Wall, a local physician and William Davis, a local apothecary, together with a consortium of 13 other partners. Soon afterwards, in 1752, the rival Bristol company of Benjamin Lund was acquired together with a license to mine China clay and stone in Cornwall. Upon the retirement of Wall in 1774, the Warmstry business continued

²⁰ The Frog Brook was canalised into the Birmingham and Worcester canal in 1815.

²¹ A Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I listed building (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1005306>).

²² Based, for the most part, upon Jones (1993) and information from the Museum of Royal Worcester website (<http://www.museumofroyalworcester.org/learning/research/factories/>)

²³ The first successful attempts to produce hard porcelain in Europe were made in Meissen near Dresden in eastern Germany in the early years of the 18th century; in Britain, a 'hard-paste' porcelain was first patented by the pharmacist and technical innovator William Cookworthy of Plymouth in 1768 (http://www.plymouth.gov.uk/an_introduction_to_cookworthy_and_plymouth_porcelain.pdf).

under the direction of Davis who had been manager of the factory for a period of 20 years, producing a growing range of table-wares.

- 4.3.2 In 1783, the Warmstry House manufactory was purchased by its London agent, Thomas Flight for his two sons, Joseph and John. The date is significant in the development of the company as it also marked the departure of Robert Chamberlain,²⁴ head of the decorating department, from the company, leaving to set up his own concern in Diglis (see §.4.4 below). In 1788, the Warmstry manufactory was visited by King George III and Queen Charlotte, and the company's standing was greatly enhanced when, the following year, a first Royal warrant was issued. In the later 18th and early 19th centuries, the company went through a series of guises; following the death of John Flight in 1791, his son Joseph took Martin Barr into partnership heralding an extended period of collaboration between the two families that witnessed a series of Flight / Barr collaborations, viz. Flight and Barr (1792-1804); Barr, Flight and Barr (1804-1813) and Flight, Barr and Barr (1813-1840).²⁵

The 19th Century

- 4.3.3 In 1840, the rival concerns of Robert Chamberlain at Diglis and Flight, Barr and Barr at Warmstry joined forces when the former bought out the latter, with the combined company (Chamberlain and Co.) being based at Chamberlain's manufactory at Frog Lane. In 1850, the management of Chamberlain's passed to William Henry Kerr²⁶ in partnership with Frederick Lilley (with Walter Chamberlain continuing briefly as a minor shareholder) though soon after, in 1851, Chamberlain withdrew his interest and Kerr bought the company outright (becoming W.H. Kerr and Co.). Kerr brought in a fellow Dubliner, Richard William Binns as artistic director,²⁷ heralding a period of rejuvenation of the company including a period of extensive rebuilding (see below), in tandem with the modernisation of machinery and working practices. Trade Directories of the early 1860s (Cassey's 1860; Slater's 1862) list 'WH Kerr and Co. (formerly Chamberlain and Co.)' while a single Directory (Billing's of 1855) lists 'Kerr, Binns and Co. (Royal Works)'; a number of sources (eg. Jones 1993, 15) state that the company never traded under the latter name, though a 'Guide to the Works' of 1853 (reproduced right) clearly includes the designation.



1853 Guide to the Works; NB: 'Kerr, Binns and Co.'

- 4.3.4 Kerr returned to Ireland in 1862 at which point, a joint stock company was formed, known as the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company (WRPC), with Binns and Edward Phillips as joint managing directors, joined by Edward Evans as company secretary in 1867. Over the next two decades, the company was developed and the Severn Street premises extended significantly with the workforce rising correspondingly from 70 to 700.²⁸ The WRPC purchased the rival companies of Grainger's of Lowesmoor in 1889,²⁹ and Hadley's of Diglis in 1905,³⁰ subsequently moving the workforces of both concerns to the enlarged Severn Street site.

²⁴ Chamberlain (1736-98) had been apprenticed to Wall's Warmstry manufactory from its earliest days.

²⁵ The early history of the company, its premises and products, down to 1852 is addressed in some detail by Godden (1982).

²⁶ William Henry Kerr (born in Dublin in 1823 and thus only 27 in 1850) had previously been heavily involved with Chamberlain's via his father's business, James Kerr and Sons of Capel Street, Dublin, successful china merchants and principal retailer for Chamberlain's in Ireland; a further, familial connection with the Worcestershire company had been established in September 1846 when he had married Caroline Louisa Stone, Walter Chamberlain's niece (Marvell, 2005, 7).

²⁷ Richard William Binns (born 1819) had formerly been the manager of the china department of the 'Baker Street Bazaar' in London (Anon. 1905, 78).

²⁸ <http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org/learning/research/factories/royal-worcester-19th-century>.

The 20th Century

- 4.3.5 In the early-20th century, the company struggled through the years of the First World War, the general strike of 1926 and the Wall Street Crash of 1929, all of which had a cumulative, negative impact upon business and the WRPC narrowly escaped closure, being rescued by Charles Dyson Perrins (of the famous 'Worcestershire Sauce' family). Dyson Perrins had been a director of the WRPC since 1891, but in 1934 he purchased the company outright,³¹ and was to have a major influence over the following years.
- 4.3.6 During World War Two, about two thirds of the factory was devoted to government work, undertaken for the Ministry of Aircraft Production (MAP Project). One part of the site was taken over by Steatite and Porcelain Products Co. Ltd. of Stourport for the production of low-tension wireless insulators and valve bases, while another section was used by Welwyn Electrical Company for the production of vitreous enamelled resistors.³² Following the end of the war, Steatite removed from the works³³ while Welwyn, specialising in the production of electrical components, was subsumed into WRPC.³⁴
- 4.3.7 The WRPC became a limited company in 1954 and soon afterwards, in 1958 a holding company, Royal Worcester Limited, was formed. In 1976, Royal Worcester merged with the well-known ceramics company of Spode of Stoke-on-Trent and production was gradually switched to the latter's manufactories in Staffordshire and abroad. In the later years of the 20th century, the company went through a rapid succession of mergers and transfers of ownership,³⁵ and ceramic production gradually declined throughout the early 2000s. At this stage, much of the ground floor of the Severn Street ranges was re-purposed for non-porcelain retail use, with attendant structural changes including the 'opening up' and amalgamation of formerly discrete spaces. One hundred RWPW staff were laid off in 2003 and another 100 in 2005, at which point large parts of the site were sold off for mixed-use redevelopment,³⁶ before Royal Worcester and Spode finally went into administration in November 2008.³⁷ The brand names and intellectual property rights were acquired by Portmeirion Potteries of Stoke-on-Trent (later Portmeirion Group) in April 2009,³⁸ the Severn Street factory site and shops closed for business on the 14th June of that year.

Summary

- 4.3.8 In summary, the ten principal broad 'periods' of the company history identified and applied during the current recording project can be defined as follows:³⁹
- **Period [a]** Dr Wall and William Davis (Warmstry); 1751-83.
 - **Period [b]:** Thomas Flight and Sons (Warmstry); 1783-92.
 - **Period [c.i]:** Flight and Barr Partnerships (Warmstry); 1792-1840.
 - **Period [c.ii]:** The Chamberlain period (Diglis); 1788-1840.

²⁹ The founder, Thomas Grainger, was a grandson of Robert Chamberlain who had served his apprenticeship with the family firm before setting up independently in the early 1800s (Jones 1993, 49). The company was sold to WRPC by Frank Grainger, Thomas's grandson (*ibid.*, 51).

³⁰ James Hadley had previously been principal modeller at WRPC, leaving the company in 1875 to set up his own modelling business in Worcester High Street (and continuing to produce work for WRPC). In 1897, he established his own factory at Diglis Road.

³¹ Perrins remained as a director of the company until his retirement in 1954, though he remained as Honorary President until his death in 1958.

³² Littlebury's 'Guide to The City of Worcester' 1950, 151.

³³ Company Minutes, No.379, 24th April 1945. Further, minute 409, 18th June 1945 records that 'the first stage of factory reconstruction would be submitted for approval'.

³⁴ http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Worcester_Royal_Porcelain_Co

³⁵ See <http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org/learning/research/factories/worcester-factory-ownership/>

³⁶ Planning ref. P05D0432 (<http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningDetails?reference=P05D0432&from=planningSearch>)

³⁷ http://www.worcesternews.co.uk/news/4283560.Royal_Worcester_site_will_close_this_month/

³⁸ The buildings were also acquired, though they remained in the hands of Portmeirion only briefly (J Dinn *pers. comm.*). Portmeirion Potteries was co-founded in 1962 by Susan Williams-Ellis, daughter of Clough Williams-Ellis, architect of the Italianate Portmeirion village near Penrhyneddraeth in North Wales, from which it takes its name.

³⁹ Periods (a) – (c.i) pre-date the move of Chamberlain's to the Severn Street site and thus only periods [c.ii] – [i] are of direct relevance in respect of the buildings recorded during the current project.

- **Period [d]:** Chamberlain and Co. (Diglis); 1840-1851.
- **Period [e]:** WH Kerr and Co. (Diglis); 1851-62.
- **Period [f]:** Worcester Royal Porcelain Company Limited; 1862-1900.
- **Period [g]:** Early-20th century.
- **Period [h]:** Dyson Perrins, 1934-1954.
- **Period [i]:** 'Royal Worcester Ltd.'; later-C20th/early-21st century.

4.4 The Severn Street Manufactory

4.4.1 As noted above, Robert Chamberlain left the company of Flight and Sons in 1783 to establish his own, independent business, being based initially at premises in King Street, Diglis. At first, the business was involved purely in the decoration of blank wares brought in from other factories, such as that at Caughley near Broseley in Shropshire. However, by the late 1780s, it is clear that Chamberlain had established his own manufacturing business at Frog Lane,⁴⁰ and opened a retail outlet in the High Street in June of 1789 (listed in Grundy's Directory of Worcester in 1790). Historical sources indicate that the original factory consisted of a traditional 'cluster' of small buildings around a courtyard (see §.6.1), brick-built of two or three storeys with exterior stairs and linking walkways,⁴¹ located apparently to the rear of a terrace of residential housing fronting the southern side of Frog Lane.⁴² Of the early factory buildings, the core of the Dipping House range (Building **H1**) survives intact, while building **C2** may also be contemporary; both have been heavily modified.

4.4.2 An inventory of 1786 (transcribed in Godden 1982, 59) lists the constituent elements of the late 18th-century works as follows:

1. Biscuit Room	2. Painting Room	3. Small Burnishing Room
4. Burnt Ware Room	5. Enamel Kiln	6. Burnishing Room
7. Glazed Warehouse	8. Shop Backroom	9. Shop and Room over
10. Damaged Ware Room	11. Old Burnishing Room	12. Coach House
13. Manufactory Yard	14. Slip House	15. Saggar Room
16. Potters Room	17. Biscuit Kiln Stove	18. Glazed Kiln Stove
19. Enamel Kiln	20. Gold Shop	21. Old Burnishing Room

4.4.3 By 1840, Chamberlain's were in a position to buy out the Warmstry works of Flight, Barr and Barr, to amalgamate and to consolidate production at the Frog Lane works. The movement of workers from the Warmstry site necessitated the expansion and modification of the works, 'old buildings were being pulled down and new ones erected' (Godden 1982, 145), and one of the structures recorded as part of the current project (Building **C1**, originally a three-storey potting rooms and counting house) possibly dates to this phase of work. By 1842 (Figure 7) the works comprised five kilns, including one large biscuit kiln, although the engine room, clay bins and store rooms were still located on the north-western side of Frog Lane due to lack of space.

4.4.4 However, the period following the amalgamation of the firms witnessed a period of decline and, on the arrival of Kerr and Binns in the early 1850s (see §.4.3.3) '*the condition of the works was deplorable in the extreme*' (anon. 1905, 81), and a programme of significant investment followed, '*...money was freely spent, machinery was purchased, men were engaged and the factory set steadily to work*' (*ibid.*). Additions dating to the Kerr and Binns period included a new showroom of 1851-2 (Building **A**), a new slip house range and

⁴⁰ Valentine Green (1796, 21) gives the establishment date as 1788, commenting on the manufactory that 'this work, although in an infant state, is in rapid progress towards perfection...'.
⁴¹ Historical depictions of the former 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' (Figure 21; demolished in 1945) give a good indication of the form of the early buildings.

⁴² Labelled as '6 tenements and yard' on a plan of 1842 (see Figure 7).

bone mill,⁴³ together with supplementary kilns fronting onto 'Princes Drive' to the south-east,⁴⁴ and a new workshops range of 1853.⁴⁵

4.4.5 Under the auspices of the newly formed joint stock company, the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. Ltd. (§.4.3.4), the 1860s witnessed a concerted campaign of expansion of the manufactory premises and minute books of 1862 reveal numerous references to the lease of additional land from Mr Field,⁴⁶ including the valuable strip alongside the Birmingham and Worcester Canal.⁴⁷ It should be noted that, at this time, the main factory works were still sited on land leased, at a cost of £550 p.a., from Mr John Stone,⁴⁸ though by 1865, it was felt that in order to effectively and realistically continue with a programme of investment and expansion of the works, that the site should be brought into full company ownership.⁴⁹ An initial approach to Stone in July 1865 for the purchase of the site for £9,000 was rejected and, pending further negotiations, an ambitious plan to relocate the manufactory wholesale to a new site at the Worcester Pleasure Grounds in Sansome Walk was put in place (see Jones 1993, 19), with draft design drawings being prepared by Walter Scrivener and Sons (architects) of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.⁵⁰ The scheme was ultimately abandoned, however, and following further negotiations with Stone for the purchase of the Severn Street manufactory, together with a number of adjacent cottages/gardens and a public house for the sum of £10,000,⁵¹ the original plan of extending the existing works was revisited. Of particular relevance to the current recording project, an homogenous scheme of enlargement including a new frontage to Severn Street was drawn up in 1866, again using the services of Walter Scrivener and Sons (Figure 23).⁵² Plans were initially submitted in April 1866,⁵³ though the building programme was delayed somewhat by the protracted process of land acquisition, and construction did not commence before August of that year.⁵⁴ The later 1860s and 1870s saw more piecemeal additions to the works (including Building **K1/2** and **J**) such that, by 1880, Littlebury and Co.'s 'Guide to Worcester and Neighbourhood' could record that *'during the last few years the present proprietors (viz. Kerr and Binns) have greatly extended the works by the erection of new workshops, kilns and warehouses and the rebuilding of part of the old manufactory.'*

4.4.6 The principal stages of development of the Severn Street works down to 1876 were recorded in a late 19th-century plan which survives at the Museum of Royal Worcester archives,⁵⁵ reproduced below with a transcription of the accompanying legend:

⁴³ Archenfield Buildings A, B, C1 and D; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W (2008a and b).

⁴⁴ Archenfield Buildings E and G; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W (2008c).

⁴⁵ Archenfield Building J; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W (2008d).

⁴⁶ Spelling varies between historical documents, with plans recording 'Mr Feild' and company minutes tending to render it as 'Field'; the latter spelling will be used here for consistency.

⁴⁷ Minute 35, 16th July 1862. Mention is also made of deepening the canal so as to allow for boats to be brought close to the bank for unloading.

⁴⁸ It is assumed that this is the same John Stone, brother-in-law of Walter Chamberlain (Marvell 2005, 7), and father-in-law of William Henry Kerr (see fn.26 above).

⁴⁹ Minute 406, 6th July 1865.

⁵⁰ Minutes 431 and 438, 1st May, 1865. (See <http://www.museumofroyalworcester.org/archive-article/proposed-new-factory/>).

⁵¹ Minute 560, 22nd January 1866.

⁵² Comprising Buildings D, E, F, H2 and I of the current study, together with a bank of three bottle-kilns aligned perpendicular to Severn Street, the latter subsequently demolished. **NB.** examination of the draft designs for the Pleasure Grounds project (Jones 1993, fig.31) display significant similarities to the architectural treatment of the Severn Street frontage (fenestration details, brick pilasters, recessed panels etc.).

⁵³ Minute 599, 28th April 1866.

⁵⁴ Minute 650, 6th August 1866.

⁵⁵ MoRW ref. RW.25.52; the plan clearly pre-dates the 1891 Thomas Sutton extension of the Severn Street frontage.

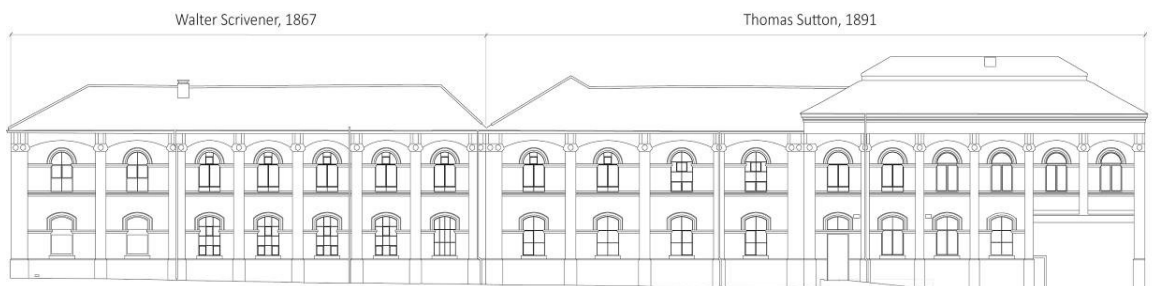


Blue: Original works of Chamberlain's, 1788 to 1840
Brown: Additions by Flight and Barr (sic.), 1840 to 1847
Red: Additions by Kerr and Binns, 1852-1862
Yellow: Additions by WRPC, 1862-1876

- 4.4.7 A secondary phase of extension to the Severn Street frontage was undertaken in the early 1890s in response to a need for additional accommodation. Company minutes of November 1890 record that:

*'Mr Evans reported that the conditions under which the business of the last few years had been conducted rendered it necessary in the opinion of Mr Binns and himself that additional facilities should be provided. They had anxiously discussed various plans in the endeavour to satisfy the requisite accommodation without a large expenditure, but a careful review of the past and the prospects of the future had convinced them that the packing house erected 20 years ago (ie. Building D1) and other departments are no longer adequate to the requirements of the business. They had accordingly considered a general re-arrangement of which they had now submitted a rough plan. They recommend the removal of the five old cottages fronting Severn Street and the erection of offices, stock room and packing house with straw store and cooperage.'*⁵⁶

- 4.4.8 Reference to the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10) indicates that the land upon which the new extensions were to be built (plots 29 and 30) had been acquired in December 1873 and January 1875 from the Six Masters of Trinity Charity and Mr Henry Fincher respectively, and that it had formerly been occupied by 'four tenements and gardens' (plot 29) and 'eleven messuages or tenements and gardens' (Plot 30). Sketch plans by Thomas Sutton (architect) of Sansome Walk, Worcester were submitted in early December 1890,⁵⁷ with full plans approved by February 1891 (see Figure 53/4).⁵⁸ Mr John Kendrick was appointed as contractor for the project,⁵⁹ commencing by May 1891 and with work being essentially complete by January of the following year.⁶⁰ Although built to the designs of a different architect, the new ranges reflected closely the style, form, massing and detailing of Scrivener's scheme of 1867 and thus the resulting street frontage was of a unified and coherent aspect (see inset below).



Late-19th century, Severn Street frontage, 1867 – 1891

⁵⁶ Minute 4316, 8th November 1890.
⁵⁷ Minute 4329, 13th December 1890.
⁵⁸ Minute 4354, 14th February 1891. Building Application ref. 66; see Figures 23.
⁵⁹ Minute 4375, 11th April 1891.
⁶⁰ Minute 4484, January 9th 1892.

- 4.4.9 The Severn Street site had essentially reached its greatest physical extent by the early years of the 20th century, extending from Severn Street to the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, and south to front onto Mill Street, with a total area of c.7 acres. Subsequent developments, within the current site at least, comprised (predominantly) the introduction of smaller infill ranges, combined with the sequential remodelling and adaptation of extant buildings (see Archenfield Archaeology reports, *passim*.) to suit modified functionality and to reflect technical innovation in the industry. In particular, the move away from coal-fired, intermittent kilns to cleaner and more cost-effective continuous-cycle, gas-fired tunnel-kilns in the early-mid 20th century witnessed a quite radical modification of building stock.
- 4.4.10 The single most significant development of the mid-20th century involved the demolition of some of the earliest buildings on the site, located within the central yard area immediately south of Building C, assumed to be elements of Robert Chamberlain's late 18th-century manufactory, subsequently re-purposed in 1931 as the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' (Figure 21).⁶¹ These were demolished in c.1945 for the erection of a new, two-storey saggar house, later modified c.1950 to accommodate a gas-fired tunnel kiln.⁶²
- 4.4.11 Since the winding down of the factory in the early years of the 21st century, and its final closure in 2009, much of the site has been sold off for mixed-use development,⁶³ a process that has witnessed wide-scale demolitions such that the surviving section of the works amounts to only c.15% of its extent at its peak.

5 MAP REGRESSION AND OTHER GRAPHIC SOURCES

The development of the Severn Street site can be traced in some detail by a review of historical maps and plans, augmented by a series of design drawings for specific buildings. An overview of the general maps and site plans is presented in this section, while submitted design drawings will be discussed as appropriate at section §.7 below, in relation to the specific buildings to which they apply.

5.1 Early Maps

John Speed, 1610

- 5.1.1 The earliest map to show the Diglis area in any degree of detail is John Speed's Plan of Worcester, prepared in 1610 (Figure 4a). The map clearly shows the medieval Frog Gate (annotated 'S') in the city wall opening onto the Frog Mill ('18') fed by the Frog Brook. Within the walls, extensive residential development is evident around Edgar Street and King Street, though only intermittent buildings are shown along the southern side of Severn Street/Frog Lane.

Doherty, 1741

- 5.1.2 Doherty's plan of 1741 (Figure 4b) depicts the area in considerably more detail. Frog Gate had, by that time, long been demolished, most probably in the mid-17th century, while the Frog Mill and its associated pond had also been lost. King Street / Edgar Street⁶⁴ continue to be shown as being fully developed while the development of Frog Lane / Severn Street, although increased since the time of Speed's plan, remained far from continuous. A long terrace of housing had become established along the southern curve of the street, approximately on the footprint of the current manufactory Severn Street frontage, though much of the street remained vacant and the areas to the north (up to the line of the castle ditch) and south continued in use as gardens and/or orchard. To the far west end of the lane, the road can be seen to have split, with one

⁶¹ A number of graphic sources record the appearance and functional arrangements of these early ranges. The conveyance plan 1842 (Figure 7) shows the range as having comprised a printing house, glaze kiln, biscuit kiln and dipping room with an attached saggar house to the south-west. The lease plan of 1863 (Figure 8) identifies the same ranges as 'potting and painting shops and stone kiln', while the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10) records them simply as 'clay workshops'.

⁶² See §.1.5.3 above.

⁶³ Planning ref. P05D0432 (<http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningDetails?reference=P05D0432&from=planningSearch>)

⁶⁴ Edgar Street is today lined with a series of pleasant brick houses of 18th-century date (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 732) indicating an elevation in status.

branch leading directly to the river below the castle mound, and a southern loop leading to Diglis meadow (following the course of the modern Mill Street).

George Young, 1779 and John Roper, 1809

- 5.1.3 George Young's map of 1779 and John Roper's of 1809 (Figure 5a and b respectively) illustrate essentially similar arrangements to the earlier plans, though with increasing development apparent along the northern side of Frog Lane opposite the terrace depicted on Doherty's plan. Young's plan clearly shows and annotates the 'Diglis Bowling Green' and 'Riding House' at the far, western end of Frog Lane, which were used for public entertainments, especially during the Assizes (Hughes and Leech 2014, 186). Development beyond the street frontage is sparse however, and the lands to the south of Frog Lane continue to be shown as comprising gardens/orchards. Although post-dating the establishment of Chamberlain's works at Frog Lane by some 20 years, Roper's map of 1809 indicates no buildings on the manufactory site, though this is presumably the result of the map representing a simplified version of a further map by Young, dated 1790 and published in Green's *History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester* of 1796. The main development illustrated by Roper is the marked line of the 'Navigable Canal from Birmingham', as yet unfinished, superimposed over the line of the Frog Brook.

Samuel Mainley, 1822 and CH Crisp, 1828

- 5.1.4 Samuel Mainley's 'Plan of Worcester and Environs' of 1822 (Figure 6a)⁶⁵ indicates continuing residential development along the northern side of Frog Lane beneath the county jail ('31') and Castle Hill; further, it is highly significant in being the first cartographic source to indicate Chamberlain's manufactory premises at Frog Lane. Labelled '37' and recorded in the accompanying schedule as 'Mr Chamberlain's Porcelain Works', the site is shown to comprise a series of discrete structures, five in total, loosely grouped around a central yard area and accessed via a roadway opening off the south-eastern side of Frog Lane at the northern end of the terrace of housing shown on earlier maps as far back as Doherty (1741). The depiction of the manufactory buildings is somewhat schematic, but cross-referencing to a conveyance plan of 1842 (Figure 7) may suggest the presence of the two groups of kiln ranges (including Building **H1**) and the potting rooms of the later plan. Two discrete structures flanking the north-east side of the yard may incorporate part of extant Building **C**; indeed, it will be argued below (§.7.3.2) that the south-eastern of these two ranges may equate to the extant building **C2**. The newly finished Birmingham and Worcester canal is shown to the south-east of the manufactory site, though the porcelain works had not yet extended to take advantage of the new transport link, with the area to the south and east of the works continuing to be shown as gardens.
- 5.1.5 The arrangements depicted by Crisp in 1828 (Figure 6b)⁶⁶ are broadly similar with no significant developments, especially as regards the depiction of the Chamberlain works.

Conveyance Plan of Manufactory, 1842

- 5.1.6 The first detailed view of the form, and functional arrangements, of the manufactory buildings is presented by a plan entitled '*COPY of the PLAN on the CONVEYANCE dated the 21st day of Dec^r. 1842 by the Trustees of Mr Humphrey Chamberlain to Messrs. Chamberlain and Co.*' (Figure 7).⁶⁷ The plan shows an irregular group of buildings set loosely around a central yard, accessed via an 'occupation road' opening off the south side of Frog Lane. Frog Lane itself is fronted by '6 tenements and yards' while the angle plot between Frog Lane and the perpendicular occupation road is recorded as being in the ownership of Mr John Stone. The buildings depicted include a '*potting rooms and counting house*' and attached '*mould room*' forming a long, rectangular block defining the eastern side of the yard (the extant Building **C1/2**) and incorporating the principal, transverse entranceway to the site at its northern end (Bay 1). Extending from the western side of the mould room was a small projection labelled '*old stable now used as a store room*' of which no trace

⁶⁵ WAAS BA 10776 ref. 899:1028.

⁶⁶ WAAS BA 4120/144, ref. s705:477.

⁶⁷ MoRW ref. C.25-1.

survives. To the west, and connected via a raised walkway and stairs, the principal structure within the central yard comprised a *saggur house*, *dipping room*, *biscuit kiln*, *glaze kiln* and *printing house*.⁶⁸ To the north of this block, a further group of buildings comprised *packing house*, *stone/stove(?) white warehouse* and a series of four *kilns*; one element of this block (Building **H1**) survives, though in a heavily modified form, and is scheduled for demolition as part of the current scheme. The western boundary of the site was defined by a further elongated block housing '*burnishing and potting rooms*', the early structure being replaced by a building (extant) on a broadly similar footprint in 1853.⁶⁹ A small structure housing *potting rooms* was located backing against the south-western boundary wall while a *clay pit* was located to the southern angle of the yard. A paucity of available space meant that an *engine room*, *clay bins*, *slip kilns* and *store rooms* were originally located on the opposite side of Frog Lane (inset to bottom right of plan).

- 5.1.7 Reference to the surviving Building **H1** (see §.7.8) and to historical depictions of the Chamberlain tea rooms (Figure 21) gives an indication of the form and massing of the early manufactory buildings; brick-built, of two- and three-storeys beneath pitched, clay-tile clad roofs, liberally fenestrated and accessed / interconnected via external stairs and raised walkways.

Lease Plan of Manufactory, 1863

- 5.1.8 A further detailed view of the manufactory site is afforded by a '*COPY of the PLAN on the LEASE dated 28th day of July 1863 by Mr John Stone to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company Limited*' (Figure 8).⁷⁰ In the 20 years since the conveyance plan, the site had been significantly enlarged both to the south and east, more than doubling its footprint, reflecting the investment into the company and premises after the 1840 merger with Flight, Barr and Barr and, in particular, the restructuring under the direction of WH Kerr and RW Binns from the early 1850s on, this plan dating to the year immediately following Kerr's departure. The accompanying schedule details the manufactory buildings, reproduced in tabulated form below; new additions to the complex since the 1842 plan are marked with an asterix.
- 5.1.9 The manufactory retained most of the buildings from the earlier plan (though reference to Table 2 indicates widespread functional change), but also included significant extensions to both east and south, viz. (to the east) *bone mill* (36)⁷¹ with associated *engine and boiler rooms* (46/7; replacing the previous engine house [1] located on the opposite side of Diglis Street), the *showroom* of 1851-2 (37) and in-line *offices and workshops* (41),⁷² together with (to the south) new banks of *biscuit kilns* (20-23) and *glaze kilns* (24-7). *Workshops* '16', dating to 1853,⁷³ replaced the earlier burnishing and potting rooms along the western boundary of the works site.⁷⁴ The manufactory still lacked a frontage onto Frog Lane, by now known as 'Diglis Street', and the main entrance to the site remained by means of the 'occupation road' and a transverse passageway at the north end of Building **C1** (here no. '34'; 'White Warehouse').

Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
1	Old Engine House [NB. opposite side of Diglis St]	29*	Potting shops &c.
2	Yard [NB. opposite side of Diglis St]	30	Potting shops &c.
5a	Clay House (Old Cottage) [NB. opposite side of Diglis St]	31*	Staircase &c.
6	Large Stone Biscuit Kiln	32*	Press room
8	Five enamelling kilns	33	Potting and painting shops and stone kiln
9	Four enamelling kilns	34	White warehouse &c. (NB: Building C)
10	Small stone biscuit kiln	35*	Drying stove
11a	Placing Room	36*	Mill rooms and workshops
12	Workshops (NB: Building H1)	37*	Show room etc. (NB: Building A)

⁶⁸ This building was later (1931) converted to form the Chamberlain tea-rooms and survived until 1945 when it was demolished to make way for a new saggur house (see §.4.4.10).

⁶⁹ It seems reasonable to infer that the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' block, the group of four kilns to the north and the 'burnishing rooms' block are those structures marked '37' on Mainley's plan of 1822 (Figure 6a).

⁷⁰ MoRW ref. RW.25-2.

⁷¹ Archenfield 'Building D'; see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008a

⁷² Archenfield 'Buildings A, B, C and H'; see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008b

⁷³ Archenfield 'Building J' (latterly Gilding Shop); see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008c.

⁷⁴ All buildings of this phase, with the exception of the showroom (37), are beyond the scope of the current report.

13	Workshops	38*	Painters and glaziers shop
14	Enamelling kilns	39*	Store house etc.
15	Workshops	40*	Blacksmiths shop
16	New Workshops	41*	Offices and workshops
17*	Potting shops	42*	Slip kiln
18*	Placing room adj. china biscuit kiln	43*	Packing room
19*	Back lodge	44*	Yard
20*	China biscuit kiln and placing room	45/6*	Stoves
21*	<i>ibid</i>	47*	Engine and boiler room
22*	Two enamelling kilns	48*	Flint kiln
23	Parian room	49*	Packing yard
24*	Glaze kiln	49a*	Space used as passage between Diglis St and Canal
25*	Glaze kiln	49b*	Engine house yard
26*	Glaze kiln	49c	Manufactory yard
27*	Two glaze kilns and placing room	52*	Water closets
28*	Press room		

Table 2: Schedule accompanying 1863 manufactory plan (Figure 8)

5.1.10 Of the structures examined during the current project, three were extant by the time of the 1863 plan, viz. Building **A** ('37'), Building **C** ('34') and Building **H1** ('12'). The schedule accompanying the plan⁷⁵ describes the contents of these buildings as follows:

- 37** (Building **A**) **Showroom etc. Mould Cellar**
Stove and flue
Three tiers of shelves on south-east side
- Waiting Room**
Angle closet
Apparatus and waiting room
- 34** (Building **C**) **White ware house etc.**
Front Lodge
Tables and bearer under window
Two narrow rails against wall
Stove in wall
- Scouring Biscuit Room
Range of tables and bearers on two walls
Wedging block on supports
- Large Pressing Room
Range of tables and bearers on two walls
Two damp cisterns with frames and lids
Double wedging block and supports
Eighteen wood skeleton bearers
Small Shelf at end of room
- Mr Maitland's Office
Five narrow rails in recess next to fireplace
Three rows narrow rails in other recess
Three wide shelves on brackets
- White Warehouse
Skeleton bearers on three sides of room
- Drying Stove
Stove and flue

⁷⁵ Info. MoRW digital file entitled 'Development of the factory / conditions: Worcester Royal Porcelain Company: 1812-August, 1872', copy supplied by Ms Claire Cheshire. Original not seen.

Range of vertical rails and bearers
Four nails and skeleton bearers

Mr Knight's Room

Two range of tables and bearers against walls
Brick cistern and lid
Fifteen solid bearers in walls
Six vertical rails and bearers

- 12** (Building **H1**) **Workshops ('Old Show Room')**
Side tables all round room on bearers let into walls
Shelving secured to walls

Worcester Board of Health Plan, 1870

- 5.1.11 The Worcester Board of Health plan of 1870 (Figure 9) depicts the site following another significant phase of enlargement, viz. the Walter Scrivener additions of 1867 (§.4.4.5; Figure 23). This phase of work included the acquisition and development of the street frontage plot,⁷⁶ and the removal of the group of early kilns north of the early dipping house (**H1**) to allow for the erection of the main (extant) two-storey *office range* and Severn Street frontage ranges (Buildings **D**, **E** and **G**), together with a *placing house* (Building **F**) serving an associated bank of three new *bottle-kilns* aligned perpendicular to, and fronting onto, Severn Street (see also engravings of 1868, 1875 and 1879; Figure 18/19a). This phase of work also witnessed significant changes to the early dipping house block (Building **H**) with the addition of a single-bay extension (**H2**) and the erection of an adjacent *hothouse* (**I**; initially of a single storey). All of these ranges, with the exception of the bottle-kilns (subsequently demolished) form part of the current recording project and will be discussed at greater length below (section §.7). Within the wider site, a new bank of *enamelling kilns*⁷⁷ and associated *placing house* were added to the west of decorating range (16) while the first stages of development are also apparent to the south side of the old private roadway, bordering on the Worcester and Birmingham Canal.⁷⁸

Mortgage Plan of Manufactory, 1875

- 5.1.12 A further detailed plan of the manufactory premises is afforded by the plan '*copied from the PLAN on the MORTGAGE dated 2 June 1875, numbered and coloured to show the titles under which the various parts thereof are held*' (Figure 10).⁷⁹ The plan indicates further expansion to the south of the site with the introduction of further *enamelling kilns*,⁸⁰ a new *dipping house*, *glost placing room*, *glost ovens* and *finishing range*⁸¹ and, to the far south-west corner, adjacent to Mill Street, a *bone house*, *slip kilns*, *frit kiln*, *store*, and *smithy*.⁸²
- 5.1.13 Of the structures examined during the current project, eight were extant by the time of the 1875 plan, and are annotated with their respective functions as follows:

Building A: 'Showroom' (no annexes **A1** or **A2** shown at this date)
Building C: 'Throwers, Turners & c.' (**C1**), 'throwing room' (**C2**); (**NB.** the early entrance passage at the west end of **C1** would appear to have been closed off by this date)
Building D: 'Packing' (**D1**) and 'Offices and Lodge' (**D2**)
Building E: 'Finished and glost warehouse'
Building F: 'Placing House' (rel. bank of glost ovens since demolished)
Building H: 'Dipping House'

⁷⁶ Previously recorded in the ownership of John Stone (see §.5.1.6) and purchased in 1866 for £10,000.
⁷⁷ Archenfield 'Building M' (latterly Grinding and Polishing Shop); see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008e.
⁷⁸ Identified on the 1875 mortgage plan as 'saggar house', 'clay pits', and 'house and stable'.
⁷⁹ MoRW archives ref. RW.25-11.
⁸⁰ Archenfield 'Building N'; see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008e.
⁸¹ Archenfield 'Buildings R and S'; see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008e.
⁸² Archenfield Buildings W1/2, Y and Z; see John van Laun Associates, 2008.

Building I: 'Hothouse'
Building K1: 'New Range'

- 5.1.14 Adjoining Scrivener's 1867 ranges, a small 'potting shop' is located within a yard to the south-west of the new bottle-kilns (see also contemporary engraving, Figure 18b), beyond which Severn Street is fronted by a short terrace of 'cottages', the latter backing onto a garden area (plot '30'; formerly in the ownership of Mr Fincher) with additional cottages on the north-east side thereof, backing onto the manufactory site.

5.2 Ordnance Survey Maps

- 5.2.1 The first available Ordnance Survey plan of the Severn Street site is the 1:500 town plan of 1884 (Figure 11) which depicts the area in some detail; of particular interest is the nature of the concentrated, 'court' type housing of the streets surrounding the 'Royal Porcelain Works'. In terms of the manufactory itself, an essentially similar arrangement to that of the 1875 plan is depicted, though the greater degree of detail afforded by the scale of the plan allows the identification of specific features, such as external stairs and link bridges, and bottle-kilns of which a total of 14 are clearly shown at this date.
- 5.2.2 In respect of the current project, significant developments since the mortgage plan include the introduction of the side annexes **A1/A2** to the entrance façade of showroom **A**, the erection of a narrow range flanking the north side of the latter (on the approximate footprint of Building **B**), and the covering over of a former yard area to the north-west side of hothouse **I** by single-storey range **J** (introduced as an extension of the finished warehouse within Building **E**). Building **K**, first evident on the 1875 plan, had been extended to the south-west by the addition of **K2**, effectively doubling the length of its footprint.
- 5.2.3 The arrangements depicted on the 1:500 plan are repeated in the first edition County Series 25in. (1:2,500) map of 1888 (Figure 12a), and it is not until the second edition map of 1904 (Figure 12b) that the next major phase of expansion is evident. This comprised the introduction of the new range fronting Severn Street, extending Scrivener's 1867 block, built to expand stock room capacity together with a new packing house and cooorage facilities (§.4.4.7-8). Built to the designs of Thomas Sutton in 1891, their introduction necessitated the demolition of the former terrace of cottages fronting Severn Street, and the removal of the north-western of the three bottle-kilns of 1867 (compare Figures 19a/b).
- 5.2.4 The Severn Street site had essentially reached its greatest physical extent by the early years of the 20th century and subsequent developments, mapped in later OS editions (Figures 13/14) comprised, predominantly, the introduction of smaller infill ranges and the sequential remodelling of extant buildings (see Archenfield Archaeology reports, *passim*). In respect of the current project, Covered Yard **L** is first depicted on the 1:2,500 edition of 1940 (Figure 13b), while raised office **M** and lean-to extension **K4** are all first indicated on the 1:1,250 edition of 1962-4 (Figure 14a). As noted above (§.4.4.10), the single most significant development of this period affecting the historical core of the works was the demolition of the late 18th-century 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' in c.1945 to make way for a two-storey, utilitarian saggar store, later modified to accommodate a gas-fired tunnel kiln (compare Figures 13b and 14a).⁸³

5.3 Manufactory Plans

- 5.3.1 A series of overall factory plans were prepared by Sam H Cooke, the retained company architect,⁸⁴ in the middle years of 20th century; viz. 1937, 1941, 1949 (Figures 15, 16 and 17 respectively). These provide a detailed overview of the development of the site as a whole, including the demolition of the 'Chamberlain tea rooms' range in c.1945, and in respect of the current project, are particularly useful in bracketing the introduction of covered yard **L** and raised office **M**.

⁸³ These ranges are beyond the scope of the current project, though former connectivity with Building C, which lay immediately adjacent, are evidenced within the latter structure.

⁸⁴ Sam N Cooke and Partners of the Sun Building, Bennetts Hill Birmingham had been engaged by the company in early 1935 (Minute 69, 5th February 1935), although he had undertaken previous work at the site (eg. addition of strongroom tower K3 of 1934; see §.7.11).

5.4 Historical Views

- 5.4.1 A series of historical engravings and watercolours of the manufactory site survive (Figures 18/19), representing valuable ‘point in time’ depictions of the works. The relevant engravings are all made from the same viewpoint, looking south-east over Diglis Street/Severn Street towards the canal,⁸⁵ and all post-date the significant, 1867 phase of extension of the works to front Severn Street.
- 5.4.2 The earliest depiction (Figure 18a) is dated c.1868, immediately after Scrivener’s extensions to the site. The factory was approached via an access road opening off Severn Street and aligned on the entrance façade of Armstrong’s showroom of 1851-2.⁸⁶ At this date, two entrance passages served the main yard, both the original entrance passage at the west end of Building **C** (the latter shown standing to its original three storeys) and the new transverse passage within Scrivener’s ‘Lodge’ range (Building **D**). Scrivener’s recent extensions comprised a loose ‘U’ plan around the original open yard with an articulated, two-storey range fronting onto Severn Street (Building **D/E**). It is of note that the full street frontage is here depicted as being of only six bays, with the placing house (Building **F**) returning south-eastwards from the sixth, southernmost bay. This contradicts the surviving design drawings (Figure 23) and all other historical depictions of the works (Figure 18b/19), which depict a frontage of seven bays, and it is thus assumed to represent a shortcoming in the accuracy of the engraving. To the south of the placing house (**F**), a bank of three, in-line bottle-kilns (now lost) are depicted, aligned perpendicular to the street in the area now occupied by Building **G** (partly) and Covered Yard **L**, beyond which again is a small structure of domestic aspect at the corner of a subsidiary yard.⁸⁷ Beyond the new street frontage ranges, the early core of the works can be seen around a central courtyard. Here, the three-storey, single-bay extension of Building **H2** is easily identifiable, standing somewhat taller than the earlier, three-bay section (**H1**) while, to the foreground, Hothouse **I** is clearly shown to have originally been of a single storey (two levels of windows are visible within the flanking wall of building **H** behind). The ‘Chamberlain Tea Rooms’ ranges occupy the central part of the courtyard plan, beyond which a further four bottle-kilns are visible.⁸⁸
- 5.4.3 A slightly later engraving, from a guidebook dated 1875 (Figure 18b), presents an essentially similar picture, though here Scrivener’s street frontage (Buildings **D/E/F**) is correctly shown to extend to seven bays. Also of note, the original transverse passage at the west end of Building **C** had been closed off (as indeed, it is shown on the contemporary mortgage plan; Figure 10), with the main yard accessed solely by the new passage at Bay 5 of building **D**. Beyond the area covered by the current report, new additions are depicted to the south and east of the historic core, including to the canal side, with a total of 18 bottle-kilns in evidence.
- 5.4.4 Callowhill’s engraving of 1879 (Figure 19a), although including several clear discrepancies which bring its overall veracity somewhat into question, is nonetheless useful in indicating a number of significant developments. Firstly, annexes **A1** and **A2** are first shown flanking the western, entrance façade of showroom **A**, both of a single bay at this date, with **A2** to the south closing off the former lateral passageway between showroom **A** and building **C**.⁸⁹ Secondly, a lean-to structure is shown for the first time flanking the northern side of showroom **A**, assumed to be a precursor of the extant Building **B**. Within the yard to the rear of Scrivener’s street frontage, Hothouse **I** can be seen to still stand to a single storey (two levels of windows being visible to building **H** beyond), while a pitched-roof structure with skylights is depicted to the west thereof, corresponding to Building **J**, erected over a former open yard. The bank of three bottle-kilns aligned perpendicularly to Severn Street is still intact, though a two-storey range of apparent ‘industrial’ aspect fronting Severn Street to the south is anomalous. Earlier plans (eg. Mortgage plan of 1875; Figure 10)

⁸⁵ A number of further engravings and views from the canal side of the manufactory (eg. Jones 1993, fig. 26) are of limited use in respect of the buildings currently under consideration and will not be discussed here.

⁸⁶ No side annexes are shown to north and south of the main entrance façade at this date.

⁸⁷ The status of this structure in 1868 is unclear, though it was clearly a part of the manufactory site by 1870 (Figure 9) and is annotated as a ‘potting room’ on the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10).

⁸⁸ Archenfield Building **G**.

⁸⁹ Of note here is the fact that front elevation of the showroom and annexe **A2** is shown to align with the western gable end of Building **C**, a clear inaccuracy as these structures in fact align with Bay 3 of the latter range. Further, showroom **A** is illustrated with a shallowly pitched roof as opposed to the flat roof with pyramidal rooflights depicted in the earlier engravings.

indicate a small 'potting shop' and a row of domestic cottages in this location, the land being acquired by the company in 1873/5, but with the cottages surviving until 1890 when they were demolished to make way for the Thomas Sutton phase of extensions to the works (see §.4.4.7 above). Thus, it must be assumed that Callowhill's rendering of this block was subject to a degree of artistic licence. The new, three-storey engravers' range, Building **K**, added in two phases in 1873 and 1878 at the eastern end of the bank of glost-kilns (and thus clearly extant by the date of this engraving), is not shown, the gable end of the mid-1860s 'grinding and polishing shop'⁹⁰ being erroneously depicted westwards of its true location.

- 5.4.5 An engraving from guidebook dated 1895 (Figure 19b), together with a near contemporary oblique aerial photograph taken from the top of the nearby cathedral tower (Figure 20), illustrates the manufactory after Sutton's 1891 scheme of enlargement, with additional ranges of stores and cooperage buildings extending the Severn Street frontage by a further 10 bays. The introduction of these ranges necessitated the demolition of the westernmost of Scrivener's 1867 bank of bottle-kilns, though two survived behind the street frontage. Building **I** is depicted as being of two storeys by this date, obscuring the western elevation of Building **H**, while Building **K** (omitted by Callowhill in his engraving of 1879) is included for the first time. Annexe **A1** to the north side of Showroom **A** is just visible on the engraving (it is obscured in the photographic image), and had been extended by one bay at this date, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey town plan of 1884 (Figure 11).

6 OTHER DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

6.1 Historical Descriptions

- 6.1.1 A particularly useful description of the arrangements of the early manufactory is afforded by an illustrated account from *The Penny Magazine* of February 1843,⁹¹ broadly contemporary with the conveyance plan of 1842 (Figure 7), and is worth repeating in part here.

In this as in many other large factories there is a central court or area, surrounded by buildings of various forms and dimensions, suited to the processes of manufacture. The general arrangement of these may be indicated by following the processes in their natural order.

First there is the building in which the crude materials are brought into a plastic or working state. Here we see a ponderous circular stone, nearly four tons in weight, working round in a circle on its edge, and crushing beneath it the stony ingredients of the porcelain. Then, in another part of the building, is a circular vessel, provided with a stirring apparatus, for further preparing the substances by the aid of water. The mixing-room, in another place, contains the vessels in which the pounded ingredients are worked up into a smooth kind of clay, fitted for the purposes of the workman.

Following the prepared material to the hands of the workman, we visit the 'throwing room' where the remarkable process of forming circular vessels is conducted. This is a long and busily occupied shop, containing a great number of men employed as we shall describe presently. Kilns in great number are disposed conveniently, with respect to the other workshops; for these are 'biscuit-kilns', 'glaze-kilns', and 'enamel-kilns', according to the state of the process in which heat has to be applied to the ware.

Various rooms, called 'placing-room', 'dipping-room', 'white-ware room', 'modelling-room', 'mould-room', 'pressing-room' etc. are disposed round the open area, for the prosecution of various processes in the course of manufacture; to which succeed others known as the 'painting' and 'burnishing' rooms, in which those elaborate decorations are given to the manufactured article which form one of the most marked features of distinction between it and common pottery-ware. Then we come to the

⁹⁰ Archenfield 'Building M'; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008e

⁹¹ Reproduced verbatim as an appendix to Godden's 'Chamberlain-Worcester Porcelain 1788-1852' of 1982.

*warehouses in which the finished product is stored. Lastly, there are shops, drying-rooms and kilns, for the manufacture of the 'tesselated tiles' which are now becoming so extensively used.*⁹²

6.1.2 For the most part, the buildings described in the 1843 account have been subsequently superseded or demolished, with the notable exceptions of the extant Building **C**, dating to 1822-42 and annotated on the 1842 plan as having housed 'potting rooms and counting house' (**C1**) and 'mould room' (**C2**), and Building **H1**, part of the original, late 18th-century Chamberlain works adjacent to a bank of four kilns,⁹³ which is labelled in 1842 as the 'stone and white warehouse'.

6.1.3 A more extensive description of the works in the later 19th century is afforded by Binns and Evans 'Guide to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works' of 1883. In terms of the structures recorded during the current project, the section on dipping, drying and preparation for glost-firing (pp.28-9) are relevant, these processes being identified with Buildings **H**, **I** ('hothouse') and **F** (ground floor) on the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10):

'The dipping room is supplied with large tubs of the various glazes suitable to the different types of ware... The process of glazing is simple but requires a practised hand so that every piece may be equally glazed and the glaze itself equally distributed over the surface. From the dipping room, the ware is brought into the drying stove, where the glaze is dried onto the ware. It is then taken by women into the trimming room, where any superfluous glaze is taken off and defective places made good. From this room it is taken to the glost oven placing house, where the greatest care and cleanliness are required, as should any dust or foreign substance get on the glaze it will adhere in the fire and very likely spoil the piece.'

6.2 Historical Building Applications

6.2.1 A number of relevant historical building applications pertaining to the site are held by the WAAS and Worcester City HER; these can be summarised as follows:

Application No.	Date	Summary	Drawings prepared by
66	1867	Entrance range, Lodge, Packing House and Offices (D); Order Room (E); Saggar and Placing House (F); Receiving House (H2); Hothouse (I); range of three bottle-kilns (subsequently demolished)	W. Scrivener and Sons
1563	1891	Stock Rooms and Receiving House (G)	Thomas Sutton
5641	1929	Alterations to Showroom A	R. Scrivener and Sons
6402	1934	Strongroom tower (K3); new 1F door to west gable end of K2 ; new doorways to south wall Showroom (A); rebuild N gable showroom annexe A1	Sam N Cooke
6900	1937	Covering over of yard (L)	Sam N Cooke
7680	1941	Internal alterations to Building D	Sam N Cooke
7810	1943	Alterations to Showroom A including new concrete floor and door to east end of south wall	Sam N Cooke

Table 3: Summary of relevant historical Building Applications (WCC HER).

⁹² The manufacture of encaustic tiles was soon afterwards sold to Messrs. Maw and Co. (Binns and Evans 1883, 40). Maw's went on to achieve great success, moving first in 1862 to Broseley near Ironbridge and then on to Jackfield in 1883, where they were to become the largest producer of encaustic tiles in the world.

⁹³ Removed during the 1867 expansion of the works when they were renewed by the range of three bottle-kilns aligned perpendicularly to Severn Street.

- 6.2.2 Of particular note is Building Application No. 66 of 1867, covering the expansion of the works to the Severn Street frontage undertaken for Kerr and Binns to the designs of Walter Scrivener and Sons of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent (Figure 23); this and other planning/building applications will not be discussed in detail here, but will be referred to as appropriate in the building descriptions below.

6.3 Company Records

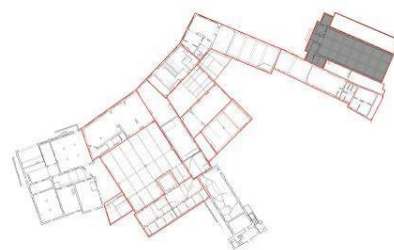
- 6.3.1 The Museum of Royal Worcester retains an extensive collection of company archives including minute books, cash books, accounts, director's reports etc. It is beyond the scope and time-frame of the current project to have undertaken an exhaustive review of these documents, though a rapid examination of the company minute books (from 1862 on) has proved useful in identifying precise dates and/or contexts for a number of developments at the works. This is particularly the case for the earlier, 19th-century records where specific phases of expansion (eg. 1862/1865) and building programmes (eg. 1867/1891) can be readily distinguished. Later, 20th-century minutes tend to be broader in both scope and nature, addressing such wider themes as international marketing strategy, and internal developments at the works are less precisely detailed than within the earlier volumes, often being included under the generic title of 'reconstruction'.⁹⁴

7 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

NB: *The recorded buildings of the RWPW site follow varying orientations, and although these generally conform to a principal north-west / south-east axis, this alignment diverges somewhat as the ranges follow the curve of Severn Street, to which they are aligned either parallel or perpendicularly. For the purposes of the current report, so as to avoid over-complicated orientational descriptions and allow for conformity throughout, the general NW/SE alignment will be simplified and referred to as running from east to west, with Severn Street located to the west of the site and the Birmingham and Worcester Canal to the east. Both 'site north' and true, 'grid north' are indicated on the individual building plans included within the report.*

7.1 Building A: Showroom

Date:	c.1851-2
Function:	Showroom, latterly seconds shop, restaurant
Architect:	Robert Williams Armstrong
Key Sources:	Listed Building entry Mortgage plan, 1863



NB: *For the purposes of the current report, Building A will be described as being aligned on an east/west axis, with the main entrance façade facing west.*

- 7.1.1 **Building A** comprises a purpose-built showroom introduced by Kerr and Co. in 1851-2 (Period [e]; §.4.3.8) as part of their rejuvenation of the manufactory site, Neo-Classical in style and following the designs of the Irish architect Robert Williams Armstrong.⁹⁵ The 1875 mortgage plan indicates that the land upon which the

⁹⁴ Yearly statements of expenditure (normally listed in July) do, on occasion, itemise developments in sufficient detail to allow the identification of specific buildings, as is the case with buildings K1-3.

⁹⁵ Armstrong was born in 1824 in Co. Longford and was thus only 27 years of age at the time of his work at Severn Street. As a result of his involvement with Kerr, Armstrong returned to Ireland to become art director of a new pottery at Belleek, Co. Fermanagh, which was established by the Dublin businessman David McBirney in 1857 and built between 1859 and 1862. The factory went into regular production in 1863 and in 1864 Armstrong was described as 'formerly an architect, now a partner of the Belleek potteries, assisting in its earliest processes and productions' (info: http://www.dia.ie/architects/view/53/ARMSTRONG-ROBERTWILLIAMS#tab_biography).

showroom was erected ('Plot 6'; Figure 10) was formerly owned by Mr John James Field, and was acquired in June 1851.⁹⁶ In use as a showroom for much of its history, the building was re-purposed to form a seconds/reject shop in the later 20th century;⁹⁷ a 1988 room-use plan⁹⁸ annotates the range as 'Old Reject Shop' implying it had gone out of use as such by that date. Lovell and Pikes (2004, 54) record its latter use as a restaurant.

Exterior

- 7.1.2 The building occupies a simple rectangular plan, of eight bays (here numbered 1 to 8 from west to east), aligned east to west, with overall external dimensions of 74½ft. x 27½ft.⁹⁹ and standing c.22ft tall to the head of a low parapet wall concealing a flat roof with central, continuous rooflight.¹⁰⁰ It is aligned on the main entrance road off Severn Street and abuts the former, broadly contemporary, in-line Slip House range to the east (also by Armstrong).¹⁰¹ The range is brick-built in mid orange/brown brick laid to a regular English bond, rising through a tall principal storey above a basement level. The main entrance façade or **west elevation** (Figure 24; Plate 2), is of a single bay, framed to north and south by shallowly projecting pilasters with a principal entrance way breaking forward at the centre of the elevation. In its present state, the elevation is fully rendered, though historical depictions (in particular the frontispiece to the 1853 guidebook reproduced above at §.4.3.3) indicate that the façade, save the projecting doorway, was originally of exposed brick, well finished in English bond,¹⁰² above an offset plinth. The wide, principal door (Plate 3) is set within a coffered, semi-circular archway (Plate 4) with rusticated surround, beneath a shallow cornice carried on deep, corbelled modillions (Plate 5). The cornice is carried onto the main façade and pilasters as a moulded string. The central doorway is approached by a projecting flight of four shallow, stone steps, a modification of the mid-20th century (first evident on OS map of 1962) with metal handrails of 1976,¹⁰³ the original steps rose within the depth of the entrance bay (Figure 29c). The entrance bay is surmounted by an incongruous plastic fascia sign with the legend 'The Royal Porcelain Works' and by a fibreglass coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth II (Plate 6), the latter a 1976 replacement of an earlier, George III Coade stone coat of arms of 1806 (see List entry, §.1.4.1; Figure 29c).¹⁰⁴ The flanking pilasters are capped by matching Coade stone urns (Plate 7).
- 7.1.3 To either side of the main entrance façade, two single-storey annexes were appended between 1875 and 1879 (compare Figures 18/19a), that to the south (**A2**; Plate 8) closing the gap between showroom **A** and Building **C**,¹⁰⁵ which it abuts. The northern annexe **A1** (Plate 9), also originally of a single bay (see Figure 19a), was soon afterwards extended and was of two bays by the time of the preparation of the OS 1:500 town plan of 1884 (Figure 11) although it was reduced again by one bay and returned to its original extent in c.1940.¹⁰⁶ Each annexe is furnished with a single, segmental-headed window¹⁰⁷ housing six-pane casements beneath a horizontal, dentilated string.

⁹⁶ See also 1854 'Plan of Wharfs and Gardens &c, property of John James Field Esq. MD' of 1854 (MoRW archives) where the site is labelled 'Freehold gardens late of the said John James Field and by him sold to the proprietors of the China Factory'.

⁹⁷ No specific reference has been found to date the conversion of the showroom to seconds shop use, though the takeover of the works by Spode may represent a reasonable context for this development.

⁹⁸ MoRW archives ref. RW.25.354A.

⁹⁹ Dimensions will be stated within the current report in Imperial units reflecting the system in use at the time of the buildings' construction.

¹⁰⁰ Early depictions (see, for example, Figure 18/28a) indicate original, discrete 'pyramidal' roof-lights, five in total over the main showroom area (Bays 3-7), as per that surviving over northern annexe A1 (Plate 12).

¹⁰¹ The slip house range (Archenfield 'Building A'; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008b) was erected on land acquired from John James Field in March 1853 ('Plot 10'; Figure 10) and is thus assumed slightly later than the showroom.

¹⁰² Historical photographs of the later 19th- and early-20th century (Figure 28c) suggests that the façade was variously painted before being fully coated in stucco.

¹⁰³ WCC Listed Building Consent, application ref. 76/0926. **NB.** Building referred to as 'Reject Shop' at this date.

¹⁰⁴ WCC Planning App. 75/0875. An earlier application in this respect (71/1402) had been refused on the basis of being 'out of keeping with this important building' and 'detrimental to the visual amenities of the area'. The 1976 application cited irreparable damage as justification for renewal. The date of the original coat of arms clearly pre-dates the erection of the extant showroom, and it must thus have previously adorned an earlier building, either at the Severn Street site or possibly at the Warmstry works.

¹⁰⁵ The gap between these two ranges formerly formed a narrow passageway linking through to the 'Princes Drive' roadway to the east, subsequently infilled by various secondary structures (Plate 13).

¹⁰⁶ SN Cooke drawing No. 20523/7 of 1934 (WCC Building Application ref. 6402) annotates the north wall of a reduced annexe A1 'rebuild gable'; the extended footprint survives, however, as late as Cooke's factory plan of 1937 (Figure 15) and the Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

- 7.1.4 The **north elevation** (Figure 25; Plate 10) is essentially blind, brick-built to English bond with the eight structural bays defined by shallowly projecting piers; the lower wall is obscured by the secondary lean-to (Building **B**). Rainwater downpipes emerging from the wall c.4ft beneath the level of the parapet at Bays 3, 5 and 7 indicate the level of the obscured flat roof (Plate 11). Likewise, the **south elevation** is for the most part obscured by later additions, though the upper section is visible from the first floor of adjacent Building **C** (Plate 13). To the far east end of the elevation, a straight flight stair descends at Bay 7 (Plate 14) to serve the lower, basement level of the main range while a former doorway at Bay 8 (now blocked) is evidenced by a surviving, bull-nosed threshold (Plate 15); the latter feature dates to a 1943 phase of modifications which also witnessed the replacement of the internal ground floor structure (Figure 31).¹⁰⁸

Interior

- 7.1.5 A **basement** level (Figure 26; Plate 16) extending beneath the full extent of the range is accessed by means of the straight-flight stair descending from east to west at the east end of the south elevation (Plate 14), the wide doorway at Bay 4/5 being closed by a timber sliding-door (Plate 17). The basement forms a single unencumbered space of six bays (though Bay 1 to the west is currently closed off by an ephemeral, plywood partition),¹⁰⁹ interrupted only by a grid of 6 x 8in. steel stanchions supporting the secondary, shuttered-concrete ground floor structure by means of two parallel alignments of longitudinal steel RSJs (10 x 5in.).¹¹⁰ The basement room has maximum internal dimensions of 63ft 8in. (E/W) by 25ft (N/S) and stands 8ft 2in. tall from a quarry-tile floor to the underside of the upper, concrete floor. Extending around the north, west and parts of the south and east walls is a low (8in.) platform of face-laid blue brick, bull-nose edged and 7ft 3in. deep, with a related high, blue-brick plinth standing 5ft. 2in. tall against the exterior walls (Plate 18). It is assumed that the platform and plinth form secondary insertions as, to the north, the latter cuts across a series of three segmental-headed openings (blocked) formerly affording a degree of natural light at this level (Plate 19).¹¹¹ Projecting at the centre of the north and south walls are opposing, projecting arched-supports (Plate 20) related to former fireplaces at ground floor level (Bay 5 of main range; see below).
- 7.1.6 Survival of fixtures and fittings indicative of former function is limited though a concrete machine base measuring 4½ft. x 21in. x 16in. high is located towards the east end of the range (Plate 21) while a small, single-girder gantry crane is located to the centre of the southern side of the building. The original function of the basement level is thus somewhat unclear from the surviving structural evidence; the schedule accompanying the 1863 mortgage plan (see §.5.1.10) refers to the lower level of the showroom as a 'mould cellar', while the 1988 room-use plan refers to a 'clay cellar'. In respect to the latter function, the use of adjoining Building **C** as a casting shop in 1949 (see Figure 36b) may be relevant, with a pair of blungers being indicated within the infill blocks between buildings **A** and **C**.
- 7.1.7 **Ground floor** level (Figure 27; Plates 23/4) is approached via the flight of stone steps at the centre of the western elevation, floor level being c.2ft above the level of the surrounding yard area. Three-panel, timber double-doors are set flush with the main entrance façade (Plate 3) though the main doors (and steps) were originally recessed within the depth of the door passage (Figure 29c), with doors (now blocked) formerly opening to north and south directly onto the small side rooms within Bay 1. The original, principal doorway is now occupied by a pair of modern, plate glass doors with ornamental fan-light over; internally, it is flanked by fluted pilasters and furnished with panelled reveals (Plate 22). The principal showroom (Plates 23/4) is of

edition of 1940 (Figure 13b). The first source to show the reduced footprint of annexe A1 is thus Cooke's factory plan of 1941 (Figure 16).

¹⁰⁷ Historical photographs, prior to the rendering of the elevation, indicate double-header arches to the windows.

¹⁰⁸ WCC Building Application ref. 7810 (Figure 31).

¹⁰⁹ The extant bay structure of the basement relates to the inserted concrete ground floor level, and does not respect the eight-bay layout of the main building structure.

¹¹⁰ Inserted into the showroom in 1945, replacing a former timber floor; submitted drawings by SN Cooke, dated Sept. 1943 (WCC Planning ref, 7810; Figure 31), are annotated 'take up existing wood floor and 6 x 2½in. joists and build in solid concrete floor, 6in. thickness'. Steelwork by the Appleby-Frodingham works.

¹¹¹ Basement lights at Bays 3, 5 and 7 of the main range.

seven bays (Bays 2-8), forming a lofty, unencumbered, top-lit space, measuring 63ft. 8in. (E/W) x 25ft. (N/S) and standing 18ft. tall to the underside of a coffered ceiling of 21 square panels (7 x 3). Herring-bone woodblock flooring survives in part, laid upon the shuttered concrete floor inserted in 1945 (see fn. 110), and retains the 'ghost' footprint of display cases (illustrated in a guidebook of 1956). Walls are plain with a simple dado rail, rising above a 7in. 'torus' skirting to a fluted frieze and moulded cornice (Plate 25). Secondary doors open at Bays 4 and 8 to the north wall (serving Building **B**), and at Bay 3 of the south wall (opening onto the covered yard between **A** and **C**).¹¹² The ceiling is underdrawn with lath and plaster finish; the main transverse and longitudinal beams framing the coffered grid are boxed-in; originally of simple timber construction, the ceiling was strengthened in January 1925 by the introduction of iron girders flanking the principal beams (Plate 26).¹¹³ The central longitudinal bay of the coffered ceiling incorporates a continuous, glazed roof-light over Bays 3-7 (Plate 11), though historical depictions (Figure 18) indicate original 'pyramidal' lights, as survive at Annexe **A1** (Plate 28).

Original Form and Development

- 7.1.8 In its current state, the interior arrangements of the showroom are relatively plain and simple in terms of detailing; reference to historical sources (photographs, engravings, design drawings) however, gives a detailed picture of its former, more elaborate appearance and highlight a number of features of interest that have subsequently been lost and/or obscured. Early engravings and photographs (Figure 29a/b) illustrate the showroom lined with shelves and grand display cases and with free-standing tables for the display of wares to the central axis of the room. Opposed fireplaces set within projecting chimneybreasts were located at Bay 5,¹¹⁴ with large wall-mounted mirrors over, while the upper walls were adorned with large quatrefoil frames, most probably of moulded plaster. Ceiling beams were supported on elaborately moulded brackets.
- 7.1.9 Of particular interest are the developments at the eastern end of the range, related to the expansion of showroom provision at the manufactory. Originally, the east end of the range formed a solid partition, furnished with three large display cases with a clock located centrally over (Figure 29a). In 1881, a new 'lower' showroom was formed at the west end of adjacent slip house range, a former office (van Laun and Cook, 2008, 16), and a connecting doorway was formed centrally to the east wall of Showroom **A**, opening onto a descending stair. Further expansion of showroom facilities were effected in c.1900, to the designs of Thomas Sutton, when a new 'upper' showroom was formed above the 1881 showroom; the original descending stair at the centre of the east wall was at this stage reversed to serve the new, 'upper' showroom while symmetrically opposed doorways opening onto descending stairs were formed to the north and south of the former to serve the 1881 'lower' showroom (Figures 29b/30a). These doorways were clearly still extant in 1934 (Figure 30b) but would appear to have been closed off between 1941 and 1943 (Figures 16/31) and no trace survives today.¹¹⁵

¹¹² Design drawings of 1934 (WCC Building Application ref. 6402) proposed the insertion of a new door at Bay 5 of the south wall, a modification that would have necessitated the removal of an original fireplace (see below). It would appear that this proposal was not realised, however, as plans of 1943 (Figure 31) indicate no doors opening off the main showroom to either north or south, and it is thus assumed that the doors all represent later insertions (they are not shown on a works plan of 1953; MoRW archives ref. RW.25.339).

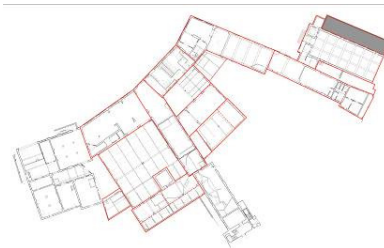
¹¹³ Minutes 8821 and 8846.

¹¹⁴ The arched supports for which survive at basement level (§.7.1.5). Projecting, ground-floor chimneybreasts are shown as extant as late as Cooke's factory plan of 1949 (Figure 17), though they had clearly been removed by the time of a guidebook of 1956.

¹¹⁵ The location of the former central doorway was, however, occupied until at least 1956 by an arched recess housing a portrait of Dr John Wall (Guidebook to 'The Perrins Museum of Royal Worcester Porcelain', 1956; MoRW archives).

7.2 Building B: Showroom Lean-to

Date:	Late-1940s on earlier footprint
Function:	'Die' store (1934)
Architect:	N/K, prob. Sam N. Cooke
Key Sources:	Callowhill engraving, 1879 (pre-cursor range) OS map regression



NB: As per Building A, for the purposes of the current report, Building B will be described as being aligned on an east/west axis, with the main elevation facing north.

7.2.1 **Building B** forms a simple lean-to structure, strictly utilitarian in nature, flanking the northern elevation of showroom **A**, running up to and abutting annexe **A1** to the west. Early depictions of the manufactory site (Figures 8, 9, 10 and 18) show no such flanking structure, though Callowhill's engraving of 1879 (Figure 19a) clearly indicates a precursor of the extant range, also of pent-roofed form, more precisely delineated on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan of 1884 (Figure 11). All subsequent Ordnance Survey editions (Figures 12-14) indicate a building in this location. Of particular interest is the depiction of the range in Cooke's factory plan of 1941 (Figure 16); this plan is the first to show the reduced footprint of showroom annexe **A1** (see §.7.1.3 above) and it is significant that the range flanking the north side of the main showroom (labelled '93') is shown as having been narrower than the adjacent annexe at that date. By the time of Cooke's factory plan of 1949 (Figure 17), however, Building **B** is shown to have been significantly wider than annexe **A1**, corresponding to the ground plan of the extant range. The fabric of the extant range appears, moreover, to be largely mid-20th century in date (see below) and thus it seems reasonable to conclude that the extant structure represents a late-1940s (Period [i]; §.4.3.8) rebuilding on the approximate footprint of a late-19th-century precursor. The original function of the building is unclear, though it probably originated as one of a number of stores and associated service buildings arranged around the adjacent 'packing yard' to the north, ('No. 49' on the 1863 mortgage plan; Figure 8). A plan of 1934 (Figure 30b) annotates the precursor range as a 'die store' flanked to north by an open fronted cycle shed while in 1988, the extant range served as a supplementary 'seconds store'.¹¹⁶

Exterior

7.2.2 The building occupies a narrow, rectangular plan flanking the northern side of Showroom **A** (Figure 27). It is of seven structural bays (here numbered 1 to 7 from west to east) with overall measurements of 65ft (E/W) x 14ft. (N/S), standing 7ft. to eaves level, beneath a mono-pitch roof clad in moulded cement-fibre sheets, which rises to meet the north elevation of the showroom with a maximum height to the south of 14ft. The **north elevation** (Figure 25; Plates 29/30) clearly expresses the seven structural bays, defined by a series of regularly spaced, purple/red-brick piers, laid to stretcher bond. Infill panels between piers (Plate 31) include multi-pane, steel-framed windows above stretcher bond brown brick;¹¹⁷ discontinuous coursing between piers and infill panels suggests that the bays may originally have been open to the north side. Simple, timber plank doors open to the interior at Bays 2 and 7 while an area of clear patching to the infill brickwork beneath the window at Bay 1 indicates the former location of a further door (Plate 31).

¹¹⁶ MoRW archives ref. RW.25.351A.

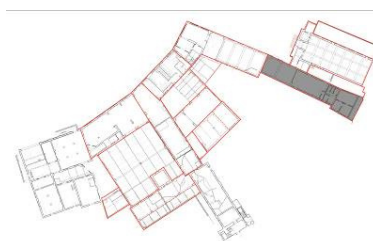
¹¹⁷ The lower 3 courses of brickwork, both piers and infill panels, are constructed in blue-grey engineering brick.

Interior

- 7.2.3 Internally (Plate 32) the building originally comprised a single unencumbered space, generously lit by the steel-framed windows of the north elevation, though an ephemeral, plywood partition has been introduced relatively recently at Bay 6/7.¹¹⁸ It is of seven bays, with six equal bays (1 to 6) of 9ft. and a slightly longer bay (Bay 7) of 11ft. to the east; bay divisions accord with those of the adjacent showroom range. The mono-pitch roof is supported on principal rafters of C-section steel. The south wall (Plate 34) is of exposed brick (painted) and is articulated by the regular, projecting piers of brick denoting the bay divisions of the showroom range; former shelving and display benches related to the building's latter use as a 'seconds shop' are evidenced by redundant fixings and 'ghosts' within the paintwork (Plate 34). Low-level openings at Bays 3, 5 and 7 (blocked, beneath double-header arches; Plate 35) represent former basement-lights (or possibly chutes?), also noted internally (see §.7.1.5 above; Plate 19). Inserted doors at Bays 3 and 7 afford access to the showroom to the south, approached via short flights of timber stairs (Plate 33).¹¹⁹ The western wall displays evidence for the development of the range, with two clear, vertical straight-joints (Plate 36) denoting, firstly, the extent of the brick pier of the showroom block and, secondly the original, single-bay plan of annexe A1 (English bond brick); stretcher bond brickwork extends northwards relating to the creation of the extant range. The range is floored throughout with a screed finish which retains imprints of former display benches to the exterior walls and to the central axis (Plate 37), again illustrative of its latter use as a 'seconds shop'.

7.3 Building C: Early Potting Range

Date:	1822-42 (poss. incorporating late-C18 th C2)
Function:	1842: Potting Room & Counting House (C1), Mould Room (C2); 1863: White Warehouse; 1875: Throwers and Turners
Architect:	N/K
Key Sources:	Mainley's map of 1822 Conveyance Plan of 1842 Date plaque to yard elevation (poss. re-set)

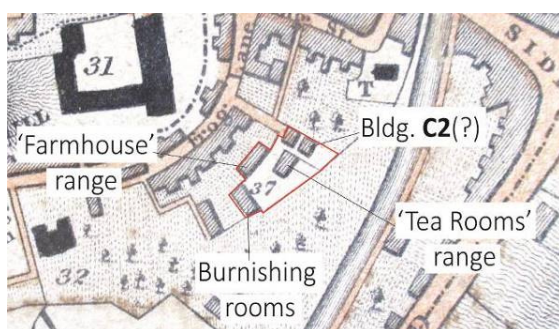


NB: Building C will be described as being aligned on a principal east/west axis, with principal elevations thus facing north (towards Showroom **A**) and south (to the yard).

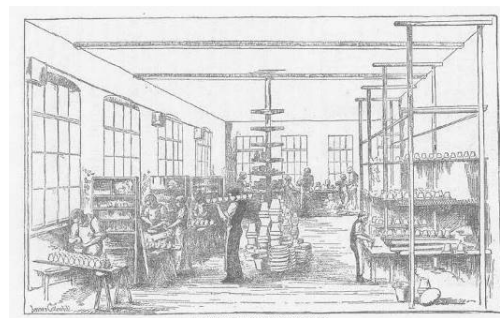
- 7.3.1 **Building C** flanks the northern side of the early manufactory yard and is abutted 'in-line' by Armstrong's Grade II* listed Bone Mill range to the east (with which it formerly communicated at each floor level),¹²⁰ and by Scrivener's 'Packing House' of 1867 (Building **D1**) to the west. It occupies a bi-partite plan with, to the west, a simple, eight-bay range (**C1**), rectangular in plan with overall dimensions of 75½ft. long (E/W) x 18½ft. wide (N/S) and, to the east, a slightly wider block of three window bays (**C2**), measuring 20ft (E/W) x 24ft (N/S) and trapezoidal in plan, standing 2½ft. proud of **C1** to the southern elevation. Throughout, the range rises 24½ft. through two full storeys to a low parapet wall, coped in concrete slabs, surrounding a flat roof; originally of three storeys beneath a hipped, pitched-roof (see Figures 18/22), the upper, second floor was removed at some point after 1953.¹²¹

¹¹⁸ The discrete Bay 7 is fully lined with white, glazed tiles, and appears to have been used as a lavatory and/or washroom; it is assumed this relates to the relatively recent 'restaurant' period of use of the adjacent showroom range (§.7.1.1).
¹¹⁹ The floor level of Building B is set 2ft. below that of the adjacent showroom.
¹²⁰ Archenfield 'Building D'; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W (2008a).
¹²¹ Second floor still extant on factory plan of 1953 (MoRW ref. RW.25.345). A surviving wall stub at the east end of the yard elevation indicates an original eaves height of 30ft.

- 7.3.2 Building **C** represents one of the earlier surviving structures on the site, and it is clearly shown in its extant form on the Conveyance plan of 1842 (Figure 7).¹²² The unusual, bi-partite plan, combined with limited surviving structural evidence, suggests that the two elements of the range probably represent discrete phases of development. The eight-bay range **C1** is datable from cartographic sources to 1822-42 and may thus date to the period of expansion and modernisation of the Severn Street manufactory instigated by Chamberlain and Co. following the take-over of Flight, Barr and Barr (Period [d]; §.4.3.8). Reference to Mainley's plan of 1822 (see inset, below left), however, suggests that the three window-bay **C2** to the east may pre-date **C1**, and possibly represents part of Chamberlain's original, late 18th-century works (Period [c.ii]; §.4.3.8), although subsequent remodelling means that insufficient primary fabric survives to gain a proper understanding of its original form.



Extract of Mainley's schematic map of 1822 possibly depicting range **C2** (see also inset at §.8.1.2)



'Throwing and Turning Room' from Binns and Evans 1883
'Guide to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works'

- 7.3.3 As with many other structures at the site, historical documents indicate a shifting pattern of use; it is shown as having comprised 'potting rooms/counting house' (**C1**) and 'mould room' (**C2**) in 1842 (Figure 7); by 1863 (Figure 8) it was functioning as a 'white-ware house',¹²³ while the mortgage plan of 1875 indicates 'throwers turners etc.' (**C1**) and 'throwing room' (**C2**). An engraving of the 'throwing and turning room' was included within Binns and Evans *Guide through the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works* of 1883 (see inset, above right), though this is difficult to relate to the extant structure. By 1934 (Figure 36a), the ground floor at least was in use as a showroom, while a plan of 1949 (Figure 36b) illustrates the 'new layout for girl casters', fed by a pair of blungers within the covered yard to the north (it is unclear whether these proposals were realised). Major changes in the 1950s saw the introduction, at ground floor level, of a surgery and lavatories to the east end of **C1**, and a 'personnel office' with associated reception and waiting room within **C2**; in the later years of the 20th century, the first floor of the range was subdivided internally and used predominantly for office accommodation. Successive phases of remodelling have effectively removed virtually all evidence for historical usage, meaning interpretation is based mainly upon historical sources which, perhaps inevitably, furnish only a partial picture.

Exterior

- 7.3.4 The principal **south elevation** (Figure 32; Plate 38) is oriented towards the main courtyard of Chamberlain's original works. It is utilitarian in nature, brick-built of painted brick laid to English garden wall bond, rising through two storeys to a low parapet wall surrounding a flat roof. Building **C1** is of eight window-bays (here numbered 1 to 8 from west to east), that to the far west (Bay 1) being significantly wider, reflecting its origin as the location of the pre-1867 transverse entrance passage to the augmented works (Plate 39). The original passage was 10½ft. wide and 9½ft. high beneath a flat head, with a high, parabolic relieving arch of a single

¹²²

¹²³

Reference to Mainley's plan of 1822 (Figure 6a) suggests that Building C possibly replaced two earlier, discrete ranges (see §.5.1.4).

The original three-storey range would naturally have afforded more extensive accommodation, and the schedule accompanying the 1863 plan (§.5.1.11) additionally lists a 'front lodge', 'scouring biscuit room', 'large pressing room', 'Mr Maitland's office', 'drying stove' and 'Mr Knight's room'. Surviving fabric does not, however, allow for the identification of these individual spaces. The schedule details vertical bearers and ranges of tables to exterior walls within a number of these rooms though again, evidence for these fixtures has been lost to subsequent phases of remodelling.

header-course over.¹²⁴ A wide, double-door beneath a segmental head has been historically inserted into the original opening (after 1867), while this has itself been subsequently narrowed to the east to form the current doorway. A date plaque set within the brickwork beneath the high relieving arch records 'This Building Erected Oct. 1840' (Plate 40).¹²⁵ Fenestration of the range is generally of two-light timber casements (secondary) set beneath segmental brick arches; historical photographs (Figures 22/29c) depict multi-pane, opening casements which is assumed to reflect original arrangements. A number of window openings have been historically altered, for example the ground-floor doors at Bays 3 and 4, the former adapted from a window in 1934.¹²⁶ Of particular interest is the first-floor window at Bay 4 (Plate 41) which has clearly been adapted from a former doorway, originally served by external stairs flanking the west façade of the adjacent 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' ranges (see Figure 22b). When the latter ranges were demolished in c.1945, the stair would appear to have been replaced, at least temporarily, by a straight-flight rising from east to west against the elevation (see Figures 17/36c), though this was subsequently removed and a new, steel fire-escape stair introduced rising at Bay 7/8, hard in the angle with **C2** (first evident on OS map of 1962-4; Figure 14a). Ground floor fenestration at Bays 7 and 8 was modified in 1953, concurrently with alterations to Block **C2** related to the introduction of the new personnel office and related facilities (Figure 36c). Block **C2** itself (Plate 42) is slightly wider than **C1**, and stands proud of the main elevation of **C1** by some 2½ft. In its present state, it is of three window-bays (here numbered 1 to 3 from west to east), though the current aspect relates to a radical, mid-20th-century remodelling, all openings here being of 1950s date with the exception of a ground floor transverse passage [**C.G7**] at Bay 3, accessed via a segmental headed door (Plates 43). Blocked doorways formerly opened to both west and east off passage [**C.G7**], serving range **C1** and the grinding and polishing rooms of the bone mill range respectively, though these were mostly redundant by the early-20th century (Figure 36). The elevation is tied above first floor window level by three transverse rods terminating in elongated 'S' plates, one per window-bay.

- 7.3.5 The **north elevation** (Figure 33; Plates 45-7), with the exceptions of Bays 1-2 which project to the west, faces directly onto the south elevation of Armstrong's showroom of 1851-2 and is, at ground floor level, for the most part, obscured by adjoining secondary structures and/or covered yards between the two ranges. The pre-1867 entrance bay is again evident at Bay 1 (Plate 45), where a wide, double-door of late 20th century date has been inserted into the original passageway opening, with parabolic relieving arch over as per the yard elevation; a matching, late 20th-century door has been inserted at Bay 2. East of this point, the ground floor elevation has been subsumed into secondary adjoining structures, which have seen changing patterns of use over time and little can be deduced from the extant fabric as to its original arrangements. Only at Bay 8 is the elevation fully exposed and here, the original layout has been heavily modified by the insertion of a series of small, single-light windows lighting internal lavatories, formed in 1953. It may be assumed, however, that the ground floor would have broadly reflected the arrangements of the yard elevation, pierced by a regular pattern of openings, one per bay, as survives at first floor level (Plate 46). It should be borne in mind that, when originally built, the elevation would have faced onto an open space (see Figure 6), external to the manufactory complex, and it is thus likely that any ground floor openings would have comprised windows only. Only upon the acquisition of the adjoining plots of land to the north (plots 5/6/10; Figure 10) in 1851/3, and the erection of Showroom **A**, the bone mill and slip-house ranges, did the narrow passageway between **A** and **C** evolve to become an access route leading from Severn Street through to the canal, and the openings of the north elevation may well have been modified to include access doorways at this time.¹²⁷ To the east end of the elevation, building **C1** is seen to abut building **C2** in a clear, full-height straight-joint, supporting the evidence of historical mapping and suggesting that the two elements represent different phases of development, with **C2** to the east being earlier, possibly of late 18th-century origin. Building **C2** itself has been radically modified in 1953 (Figure 36c) with the introduction of flat-headed, steel-

¹²⁴ The relieving arch cuts across the level of the interior first floor level.

¹²⁵ It is understood that this plaque may, however, have been inserted in its current location in c.1945, and that it originated from part of the adjacent 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' ranges which were demolished at that time to make way for a new saggar store, later housing a gas-fired tunnel kiln (see Tyler, 2016). Info. Wendy Cook (former curator MoRW) c/o James Dinn (WCC).

¹²⁶ Planning ref. 6402. Sam N Cooke Drawing No. 20523/7.

¹²⁷ The access route was gradually infilled/covered over; the west end was first blocked off in c.1879 (Figure 19a) when annexe **A2** was erected to the south side of the showroom façade, while the former glazed area flanking the north side of Bays 5-7 is first evident on the OS map of 1928 (Figure 13a).

framed windows to both ground and first floor levels, with little historic fabric left intact, save the doorway onto transverse passage [C.G7] to Bay 3 (Plate 44). The eastern, ground floor window was inserted into an earlier, wider opening (with surviving, shallow segmental head similar in nature to the wide, 3-light window openings of H1 and those shown in historical illustrations of the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms'); the secondary window has subsequently been partly blocked and adapted to form a pedestrian doorway (Plate 47).

Interior

- 7.3.6 At **ground floor** level (Figure 34), range **C1** is accessed by means of opposing doors at Bay 1, reflecting the location of the pre-1867 factory entrance passage, and by a doorway at Bay 4 of the south elevation, adapted from a former window in 1953 (a further door at Bay 3 has been historically blocked). A series of three doors within the north wall (at Bays 3/5/7) represent secondary insertions serving infill blocks of the former east-west access route running between buildings **A** and **C**; that at Bay 3, opening onto showroom annexe **A2**, is indicated as extent by 1934 (Figure 36a) while that at Bay 7 is present by 1953 (Figure 36c). The interior arrangements of both **C1** and **C2** have been subject to successive, radical phases of modification to suit changing patterns of use, and retain little if any evidence of early use. An original tri-partite plan appears probable, however, for **C1**; Bay 1, the original transverse entrance passage [C.G1], would originally have been closed off to either side (see Figure 36a), though both flanking walls have subsequently been removed,¹²⁸ such that in its present state, it is fully open both to the east, onto Bays 2/3 of Building **C** ([C.G3]; Plate 48), and to the west onto the ground floor of Building **D1** (Plate 68). An inserted, single-skin brick wall divides the range at Bay 3/4, while a further transverse partition at Bay 7/8 would appear original or, at least, early (it is shown on a plan of 1934; Figure 36a). Room [C.G3], formed at Bays 4-7, has most recently been used as a kitchen (servicing the restaurant within Showroom **A**) and the associated wall finishes, of full-height, white-glazed tiles (Plate 51) mean little of historical significance is exposed; two wide doorways within the north wall open onto a former yard area between Buildings **A** and **C** (covered over by 1928; see Figure 13a). To the far east end of the range, the discrete Bay 8 is subdivided to accommodate lavatory facilities, accessed from the yard to the south, a development dating to 1953 (Figure 36c) and, again, little of historical significance is evident. Likewise, the interior of Building **C2** has been radically modified, most recently in the mid-20th century, and no conclusions can reasonably be drawn as to details of its former/original arrangements. A detail of note within **C2** is a principal east-west aligned, stop-chamfered ceiling beam, visible over passage [C.G7] indicating a double-floor construction clearly distinct from the simple, single-floor over **C1** and having similarities to the floor structures recorded within Building **H1**.
- 7.3.7 The first floor ceiling over Building **C**, where exposed, is predominantly of timber construction, underdrawn in lath and plaster render, with common joists aligned across the range (N/S) and longitudinal herring-bone strutting; a trimmer to the north side of Bay 2 indicates the location of a former internal stair (Plate 50).¹²⁹ Bay 1 is atypical in being spanned by a series of four brick jack-arches aligned east-west (Plate 49); the presence of this structure above the former transverse works entrance is somewhat unusual, and fire-proofing in this location would appear superfluous given the historical usage of the space beneath. However, it may be that the ceiling represents a secondary modification,¹³⁰ and may alternatively relate to the upgrading of the loading capacity of the first floor office accommodation over.
- 7.3.8 In its present state, **first floor** level (Figure 35) is accessed via Building **D** to the west, and via the late 20th-century, external fire-escape stair rising at Bay 8 (S) of **C1**; original access was from the exterior via a doorway at Bay 4 of the south (yard) elevation, and via the internal stair rising at the north side of Bay 2, evidenced at ground floor level (Plate 50). Building **C1** is divided at Bay 1/2 by a single-skin brick partition, assumed secondary, with a single doorway to the north side of the range. To the far west end of the range, room [C.F1] occupies the wide bay (Bay 1) over the original ground floor entrance passage and is lit by large, three-light windows to north and south. Bays 2-8 comprise the main first floor space [C.F2] - a single, unencumbered room generously lit by extensive fenestration to both north and south walls (Plate 52). A

¹²⁸ Upper brickwork supported on inserted RSJs.

¹²⁹ Shown as extant in a works plan of 1953 by SN Cooke (MoRW ref. RW.25.344A)

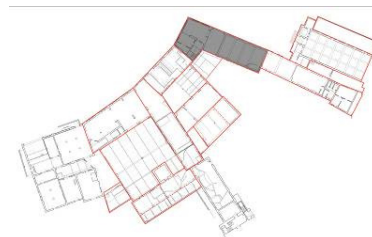
¹³⁰ It appears to be set within secondary brickwork supported on inserted RSJs to both east and west.

shallow projection within the south wall at Bays 6/7 (marked on Plate 52) suggests a former stack, and this is supported by the evidence of historical photographs which show a chimney rising above eaves level of the original three-storey range at this point (Figure 22b). An interesting feature of the first floor level is what appears to be a series of former square-section (5½in.) timber uprights, truncated at floor level (Plate 53); these do not respect bay divisions and thus are not former, mid-span posts (perhaps not necessary in a range of a such narrow span), but may alternatively represent the remnants of former vertical 'bearers' for the support of shelving.

- 7.3.9 The ceiling over first floor level is again underdrawn in lath and plaster applied to transverse common joists. Scars to ceiling, floor and walls evidence a series late, ephemeral partition walls formerly defining a series of offices, developed during the later years of the 20th century,¹³¹ opening off a longitudinal corridor extending the length of the north side of the range.

7.4 Building D: 1867 Administration / Packing House Range

Date:	1867
Function:	Lodge, Clerk's Office
Architect:	Walter Scrivener and Son Alterations; Thomas Sutton , c.1890
Key Sources:	Original design drawings (WCC Building App. Ref. 66) Alterations (MoRW ref. RW.25.51)



NB: As with Buildings A-C, Building D will be described with the principal axis as running east to west and with principal elevations facing to north and south (yard); the two-bay return to Severn Street is thus described as facing west.

- 7.4.1 **Building D**, together with ranges **E**, **F**, **H2** and **I** and a bank of three glost kilns (the latter subsequently demolished), formed part of an homogenous scheme of enlargement of the works, undertaken for the Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. Ltd. in 1867 (Period [f]; §.4.3.8) on newly acquired land to the north and north-west of the original works (§.4.4.5). The scheme was realised to the designs of the architects Walter Scrivener and Sons of Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent (see Figure 23) and included, for the first time, a new frontage onto Severn Street (Diglis Street). As originally built, Building **D** comprised a unified block of seven bays aligned east-west, forming an 'in-line' extension of Building **C**, with a return of two bays to the west, facing onto Severn Street (the latter forming part of a continuous elevation with Buildings **E** & **F** to the south). The range has overall plan dimensions of 82ft (E/W) x 24 ft. (N/S), with the two-bay street frontage measuring 30ft 6in. (N/S); it stands 24ft. to eaves level, to two full-storeys throughout. Functionally, the range can be broken down into two constituent parts; to the east, a four-bay unit (**D1**) originally functioned, at ground floor level, as a packing house and straw store while, to the east, a new administration range (**D2**) comprised a 'lodge' and 'clerk's office', with well apportioned board room and company offices over. A transverse entrance passage to the extended works (superceding that at the north end of Building **C**), is located off-centre towards the western end of the north elevation; for the purposes of the following account, the transverse passage is included as a part of **D2**.

Exterior

- 7.4.2 The principal **north elevation** (Figure 37) faces onto the main entrance roadway which opens off the south-eastern side of Severn Street (Plate 54), aligned on the entrance front of Showroom **A**. It is brick-built, of

¹³¹ See 'room-use' plans of 1977 (MoRW ref. RW.25.350) and 1988 (MoRW erf. RW.25.351B). Partitions are still extant on supplied survey drawing of 2012.

seven bays (here numbered 1 to 7 from east to west), with a wider bay at Bay 5 accommodating a transverse entrance passage at ground floor level. It is of two storeys throughout, rising 24ft. to eaves level beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, hipped to the west and gabled to the east, where it originally abutted the now lost third storey of Building **C** (see Figure 22a). The body of the walls is in hard-fired orange/red brick laid to Flemish bond above a chamfered buff-brick plinth (max. 10 courses), with the internal bay divisions articulated by projecting pilasters of buff brick, the latter rising through the full height of the range (Plate 55). The resulting recessed bays are spanned below eaves level by shallow, segmental double-header arches of buff brick, springing from stone impost blocks above which an elaborate, dentilated eaves band is formed of moulded buff-brick (Plate 56). The eastern four recessed bays (comprising **D1**) are 8ft. 2in. wide, those at Bays 6/7 to the west (**D2**), 8ft. 10in.; entrance Bay 5 is significantly wider at 15ft. With the exception of Bay 5, fenestration is regular, with single-light openings, one per bay, to ground and first floor levels; ground floor windows are furnished with segmental heads while first floor openings are set beneath semi-circular heads, all in a pale, buff stone. Horizontal articulation is afforded by moulded stone impost bands and a moulded, projecting string of brick and stone at first-floor cill level. The wide entranceway at Bay 5 (Plate 57) is spanned by a moulded stone, segmental arch with keystone (jambs have been renewed/rendered below impost level), with a distinctive double-window to first floor over. The transverse passageway itself (Plate 58), leading into the works, has been subject to radical modification in the late-20th century; it is clad with modern, stretcher-bond brickwork and covered by a curved, timber-lined ceiling. Modern, plate-glass doorways within stone and grey-marble surrounds (Plate 59) open to east and west serving **D1** and **D2** respectively.

- 7.4.3 The two-bay section of the **west elevation** to Severn Street (Figure 38; Plate 54) is of two uneven bays (Bay 1, 12½ft.; Bay 2, 11½ft.) otherwise construction and detailing are identical to the those of the north elevation previously described. Its slate-clad, pitched roof is hipped to the north and continuous with the roof of Building **E** to the south; a truncated, capped brick-stack rises above the ridge at the junction of **D2/E**, serving ground and first floor fireplaces within administration range **D2**.
- 7.4.4 The **south elevation** (Figure 39; Plate 60) faces onto the main factory yard; it extends to five bays (Bays 1-5, comprising block **D1**, Bays 1-4, and the entrance passage at Bay 5); Bays 6/7 of administrative block **D2** return southwards to the west. Bays 4/5 are partly obscured at first floor level by a secondary, first-floor office extension (Building **M**). The range is of two storeys throughout, brick-built in red/brown brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, rising through 24ft. above a low, chamfered plinth (max. 5 courses) to a bull-nosed, dentilated eaves band beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to the east (where it formerly abutted the original third storey of Building **C**) and meeting the return roof of **D2** in a valley to the west. Bay divisions are again articulated by projecting, full-height piers of brickwork¹³² enclosing recessed panels, closed above the heads of the first floor windows by a second bull-nosed dentil course, matching the eaves-band. Ground-floor level is pierced by single-light windows at Bays 1 and 2, with double-header arches in buff brick (Plate 61), with a doorway at Bay 3 clearly having been adapted from an original window opening. Patched brickwork and a new brick arch over the window at Bay 1 suggest an original doorway, and this is confirmed by the evidence of 19th-century design drawings (Figure 43) and early 20th-century photographs (Figure 22a); the door was adapted in 1953 as part of a broader scheme of modification to form a suite of pay offices; the same phase of work saw the insertion of a door at Bay 4, subsequently blocked.¹³³ The wide, transverse passageway arch at Bay 5 is for the most part obscured by the inserted first floor office (**M**) and by a secondary roller door mechanism, but the springing of an original, triple-header arch in buff-brick can be seen to both east and west (Plate 63). First floor fenestration is uniform to Bays 1 - 3, with paired, single-light windows beneath segmental buff-brick arches, one pair per bay, furnished with projecting, rounded brick cills (Plate 62). An undated design drawing by Thomas Sutton (Figure 43; c.1890?)¹³⁴ appears to indicate that these first-floor windows are secondary insertions/modifications; if so, it is unclear what the original form of the windows may have been, though it seems reasonable to assume that they would have reflected the single-light windows surviving in similar contexts elsewhere within contemporary ranges **E** and

¹³² Plinth and piers are in the same red/brown brick as body of wall.

¹³³ See MoRW ref. RW.25.346B.

¹³⁴ MoRW ref. RW.25.51.

F (eg. Plates 88/99). The original exterior, first floor wall of Bays 4/5 is exposed within Building **M**, where the removal of surface renders has revealed traces of a former double-window with semi-circular heads at Bay 5 (Plate 64),¹³⁵ while at Bay 4, the western jamb of a former first floor doorway is evidenced by a staggered brick joint (Plate 65). This first floor doorway would formerly have been served by an external stair rising from east to west across Bays 3/4 of the elevation, evidenced by differential bull-nose detailing to the brick piers, and by a faint 'ghost' expressed in terms of a slight discolouration in the surface of the brickwork (Plate 66). The location of the stair is clearly shown on historical drawings (see Figure 43) and is indicated on successive Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 11-13); it must have been removed for the introduction of office extension **M** in the late-1940/1950s (see §.7.13).

- 7.4.5 A short, one-bay section of the return eastern wall of Building **D2** is visible beneath raised office **M** (Figure 40; Plate 67). This is again in red/brown brick above a low chamfered plinth, matching the fabric of the yard elevation, though the pattern of openings has here been modified. The elevation is pierced by an extant doorway (**N**) and paired windows (**S**) beneath flat, concrete lintels, all set within a large area of secondary brickwork; relic, segmental buff-brick arches indicate the original location of primary door and window openings (Plate 67). The upper elevation is obscured internally (see Plate 78), though historical drawings indicate two windows to the yard (Figure 43).

Interior

NB. Although building **D** represents a single-phase structure, forming part of Scrivener's wider 1867 scheme of enlargement, the interior will be described here to reflect the functional, bi-partite nature of the range, viz. ranges **D1** and **D2**.

Range D1

- 7.4.6 The bi-partite nature of building **D** is most clearly expressed at **ground floor** level (Figure 41), where the two elements, **D1** and **D2**, are separated by the transverse entrance passageway at Bay 5, with the four-bay former packing house **D1** to the east entirely discrete from the administrative range **D2** to the west. Originally accessed via a doorway at Bay 1 of the southern, yard elevation (converted to a window in 1953), range **D1** is currently served by a door at Bay 3, adapted from a former window probably around the same time; a further, double-door (inserted) opens of the east side of the transverse passage at Bay 5. Scrivener's 1867 design drawing (see inset detail; below left) indicates an additional (?sliding) doorway at Bay 4 of the north elevation,¹³⁶ while a plan of 1878-91 (inset; below right) appears to show a door at Bay 1; no physical evidence for either of these features survives. The ground-floor room [**D.G1**] forms a single, unencumbered space (Plate 68), while the removal of the most part of the eastern party wall with Building **C** in the later 20th century means that it is continuous with the western bays of the latter range.¹³⁷ The range is floored throughout in a simple concrete screed, while the secondary ceiling is of brick jack-arch construction, the latter following the pattern of the primary bay divisions, supported on paired transverse RSJs which are themselves carried to north and south by inserted brick piers (Plate 69). Original design drawings (Figure 23) illustrate a conventional ceiling with central, circular-section (?cast-iron) posts supporting transverse beams mid-span; the date and context of the insertion of the jack-arch ceiling has not been established, but is assumed to have been introduced to increase the loading capacity of the upper floor offices. The room is generously lit by segmental-headed windows to the north (one per bay) and south elevations (Bays 1/2).¹³⁸ No trace of any form of internal vertical communication survives, nor is any indicated on the original design drawings of 1867 or proposals for early alterations (Figure 43); it is thus assumed that access to the upper level was originally solely by means of the former external stair within the yard (see below). Originally

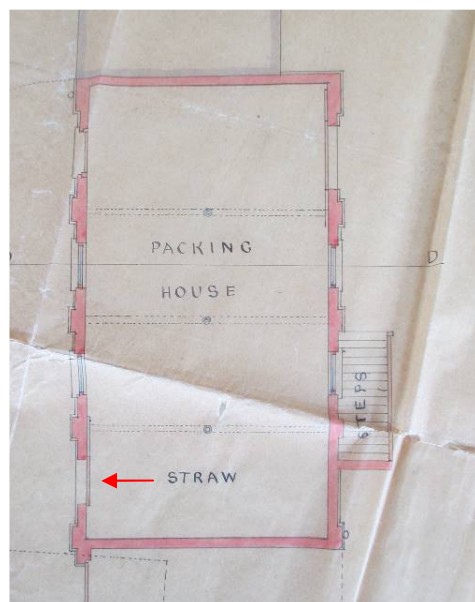
¹³⁵ Reflecting the window arrangement of the north elevation (Plate 57) in form, if not in detailing.

¹³⁶ The rendering of the opening at Bay 1 is ambiguous on this plan – no window frame is indicated as at Bays 2/3, though a projecting cill is shown.

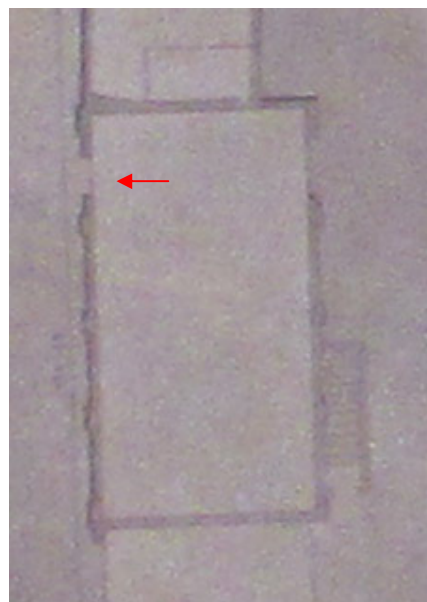
¹³⁷ The buildings would appear to have formerly been interconnected by a low door to the southern side of the range (not indicated on original design drawings, but shown on most mid-20th century plans); the springing of a low brick-arch is visible within the surviving wall stub at Bay 1 (E) - see Plate 70.

¹³⁸ Openings of the south elevation have been variously adapted (see §.7.4.4).

forming a 'Straw Store' (Bay 4) and 'Packing House' (Bays 1-3), late-20th / early-21st century retail use and subsequent abandonment/stripping out has effectively removed any trace of original or subsequent patterns of historical usage.



Detailed extract from Scrivener's plan (see Figure 23) showing original door at Bay 4 of north elevation (left).



Detail of plan of 1878-91 showing possible door at Bay 1 of north elevation (left).

7.4.7 In the absence any form of internal stair, the sole means of access to the **first floor** level (Figure 42) must have been by the external stair rising east to west at Bay 3/4 of the yard elevation (Figure 43) via a door at Bay 4, a single jamb of which survives (Plate 65). In its current state, the upper floor is subdivided by a series of stud walls to form offices [D.F7-9] (Plates 71/2) opening off corridor [D.F6] which flanks the southern side of Bay 4 before traversing the range and continuing along the northern side of the building (Plate 73) to an inserted door opening onto Building C to the east. It would appear, however, that the range originally comprised a single, open space (as at ground floor level) and was, furthermore, open to the apex of the roof (see below).¹³⁹ The partitioning of the room occurred fairly early, in c.1890, as recorded in the Sutton drawing (Figure 43), which shows a subdivided plan incorporating a 'landing', a 'works office', 'wages office', 'pay office' and a (?) 'settling room'.¹⁴⁰ The extant stud walls may, in part, incorporate some of this late 19th-century fabric (in particular the transverse wall between corridor [D.F6] and office [D.F7]), though the pattern of sub-division was subject to subsequent modification over several phases, having reached its current layout by 1977.¹⁴¹ Fenestration to the north wall is of regular, semi-circular headed openings, one per bay while to the south, Bays 1-3 are pierced by paired windows, evidently modifications of c.1890 (see §.7.4.4).

7.4.8 The **roof** over D1, visible from a ceiling hatch above corridor [D.F5], is of four bays defined by three, timber scissor-trusses with iron king-bolt, 'butterfly' plates and iron strapping (Figure 40; Plate 74), a design common to all elements of Scrivener's additions. The roof is carried on a single tier of plank-section side-purlins. The first-floor ceiling is supported on a framework of joists suspended on inserted 'hangers', the latter crudely attached to the trusses at each bay. Combined with the fact that principal truss members and side-purlins retain traces of paintwork, and that the soffit of the roofslope is underdrawn with lath and

¹³⁹ Sutton's first floor plan (Figure 43) indicates that, prior to c.1890, the upper levels of D1 and D2 were also discrete, with the connecting doorway being added contemporary with the partition of the upper storey of D1.

¹⁴⁰ The conversion of the upper level to office accommodation included the introduction of a suspended ceiling, evident on Sutton's transverse cross-section.

¹⁴¹ MoRW ref. RW.25.350.

plaster render, this clearly indicates that the upper room of **D1** was, in its original state, open to the apex of the roof.

Range D2

7.4.9 Range **D2** is accessed via an inserted, late 20th-century double-door opening off the west side of the transverse entrance passage at Bay 5 (Plate 59); early drawings indicate an original, narrower door in this location with a window adjacent to the south, a plan that survived as late as 1941 (Figure 44). The **ground floor** level (Figure 41) is sub-divided to form a reception area [**D.G2**] (Plate 75) occupying Bays 6/7 of the north front, and originally heated by a fireplace within the south wall, with an adjoining (formerly discrete) private office [**D.G4**] to the western Bay 2. The office was also formerly heated by a fireplace, to the centre of the south wall, and was furnished with a connecting doorway (now blocked) leading through to the adjoining ground-floor 'order room' within Building **E** to the east. A small stair-lobby [**D.G3**] occupies the south-east angle (Plate 76), with exterior access to the manufactory yard to the east (Plate 67) and a closed-string, dog-leg stair with winders rising to first floor level, the stairwell tapering slightly to the south and lit by two inserted windows in the east wall.¹⁴² Although having undergone at least two phases of historical modification (eg. Figure 44), including the introduction of a 'strongroom' within [**D.G4**] (subsequently removed), ground floor level in its current state retains the general arrangements of the range 'as built' (Figure 23), with the exception of the removal of original walling between [**D.G2/4**] and the insertion of an ephemeral partition within [**D.G4**] to form a small kitchen area [**D.G4a**]. Room [**D.G2**] originally functioned as the entrance 'Lodge', while [**D.G4**] formed the invoice clerk's office; ubiquitous modern finishes mean, however, that little of historical significance survives at this level.

7.4.10 **First floor** level (Figure 42) is accessed via the dog-leg stair rising from lobby [**D.G3**] to a first floor landing [**D.F1**] (Plates 77/8), which occupies an identical ground plan. In its present state, the landing is lit by two high-level windows to the east wall (Plate 78), inserted when raised office **M** was built over the adjacent yard; historical plans indicate two former windows here (Figure 43), the southern of which was adapted to form a door serving raised office **M**. The landing is furnished throughout with a 7in. 'torus'-moulded skirting, plain dado rail and simple, concave ceiling cornice. A primary, arched opening to the south affords through-access to building **E** (Plate 78), opening onto passage [**E.F1**] which flanks the eastern side of the latter range, while four-panel doors open to north and west onto [**D.F2**] and [**D.F4**] respectively. A further door at the north end of the east wall opens onto passage [**D.F5**] (Plate 79) which flanks the southern side of office [**D.F3**], occupying Bay 5 above the ground-floor entrance passage, before connecting through to range **D1** to the east, where it continues as [**D.F6**] (see above). Passage [**D.F5**] is also lit by two high-level windows, inserted when raised office **M** was introduced; historical design drawings (Figure 43) indicate an original double-window, reflecting that at Bay 5 of the north elevation, the remains of which are visible from within office **M** (Figure 39; Plate 64). Rooms [**D.F2-4**] comprise a suite of high status offices, the administrative 'hub' of the late 19th-century manufactory, with [**D.F2**] representing the original 'Board Room', a function it would appear to have retained through much of its history.¹⁴³ It is generously proportioned, occupying Bays 6/7 of the north front (ie. the same footprint as the ground-floor reception 'lodge') and is generously lit by two windows to the north wall and a single window to the Severn Street elevation (Plate 80). The room was formerly heated by a fireplace (extant, though boxed-in at time of survey; Plate 81) with a projecting chimney-breast set centrally to the south wall. The status of the room is reflected in its superior finish, being furnished with a distinctive, 14in. high skirting, picture-rail and decorative, moulded plaster cornice; the ceiling is underdrawn in lath and plaster render. Offices [**D.F3**] and [**D.F4**] (Plates 82/3) are similarly detailed, [**D.F3**] formerly comprising the private office of Mr Edward Probert (E.P.) Evans,¹⁴⁴ company secretary and works manager from 1867 under the joint stock company (§.4.3.4). The latter office is lit by the distinctive, paired window openings of the north elevation (Plate 84).

¹⁴² An original pattern of door and single window to the east wall is illustrated in historical plans and is traceable within the extant fabric (see §.7.4.5; Figure 40/Plate 67).

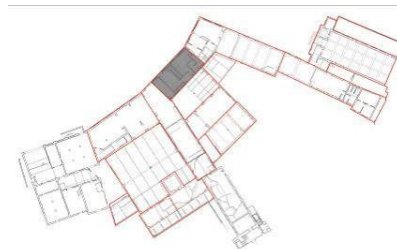
¹⁴³ Marked as such on 'room-use' plans of 1988 (RW.25.351B).

¹⁴⁴ MoRW RW.25.17.

- 7.4.11 The roof over **D2** was, for the most part, not accessible; only that section above Bay 5 (**[D.F3]**) was visible from the ceiling hatch above corridor **[D.F6]** and this has clearly been renewed (Plate 85). It would seem reasonable, however, to assume that the structure over the office suite, which would necessarily have been ceiled from its inception, would be of a more standard form, most probably of king-post design,¹⁴⁵ rather than the scissor-truss arrangements of the more utilitarian ranges, where the maximisation of vertical space was presumably a significant consideration.

7.5 Building E: 1867 Order Room

Date:	1867
Function:	Order Room, later finished warehouse; offices and toilets over
Architect:	Walter Scrivener and Son
Key Sources:	Original design drawing (WCC Building App. Ref. 66)



***NB:** For the purposes of the current report, Building E will be described with its principal axis running north-south, such that its principal elevation to Severn Street will be referred to as facing west.*

- 7.5.1 **Building E** formed part of Walter Scrivener's 1867 extensions for the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company (Period **[f]**; §.4.3.8), which included Building **D**, **F**, **H2** and **I** and a bank of three glost kilns (the latter subsequently demolished). Original design drawings of 1867 (Figure 23) indicate that the four-bay range functioned as an 'order room' to ground floor level and that the upper storey was open to the apex of the roof, suggesting a storage function; by 1891, it was being used as a ground floor 'finished warehouse' (open to the east side at ground floor level onto newly erected Building **J**), with offices and lavatories to first floor level, the introduction of which involved the insertion of a suspended ceiling and internal partitions (as was effected at around this time within building **D1**). Both levels retained their late 19th-century functions until relatively recent times, evidenced by dated 'room-use' plans at the Museum of Royal Worcester archives.

Exterior

- 7.5.2 The principal **west elevation** (Figure 38; Plate 86) faces onto Severn Street; it forms an 'in-line' continuation of the contemporary, two-bay western return of **D2** to the north, the form and detailing of which it replicates, though incorporating a slight 'kink' of c.15° in the alignment of the elevation at the junction of **D2/E** to follow the curving line of Severn Street. The elevation is of four bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south), with an additional, identical bay to the south representing the west end of the functionally distinct range **F** (see §.7.6 below). It is of two storeys, rising 24ft. to an elaborate eaves band (as per building **D**) beneath a pitched, slate clad roof, continuous with ranges **D2** and **F** to north and south respectively. The body of the walls is in hard-fired, pinkish-red brick laid to Flemish bond above a buff-brick plinth standing to a maximum of 14 courses with chamfered, blue-brick head. Internal bay divisions are again articulated by full-height, buff-brick pilasters rising to stone impost blocks supporting buff-brick segmental arches, together enclosing recessed panels, here 8ft 10in. in width. Ground and first floor fenestration follows the pattern of

¹⁴⁵ If, indeed, it did not rely simply on the brickwork of the partition walls being extended vertically above ceiling level to support side-purlins.

building **D**,¹⁴⁶ with segmental headed openings to ground floor and semi-circular headed openings to first floor level. The steel-framed casements to this elevation are insertions of 1953.¹⁴⁷

- 7.5.3 The **east elevation** has been modified, particularly at ground floor level where it is visible from within building **J** (Plate 87), though it can be seen to show general similarities with the extant yard elevations of contemporary ranges **D** and **F**. It is of two storeys, brick-built in red/brown brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, rising to a bull-nosed, dentilated eaves band (Plate 88) beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, continuous with **D2** to the north and meeting the roof of perpendicular Building **F** in a valley to the south. Internal bay divisions are again articulated externally by shallowly projecting, brick pilasters which rise through the full height of the range, above a low (4-course) offset plinth, to enclose recessed panels, closed above first-floor windows by a second bull-nosed dentil course (Plate 88). First floor fenestration comprises single-light openings, one per bay, beneath segmental heads with double-header, buff-brick arches, housing six-pane timber casements. It is of note that the window opening of Bay 4 is offset to the southern side of its corresponding recessed panel and, as will be shown below (§.7.5.5), this most probably reflects the location of an original first floor door served by an external stair. Ground floor openings (three windows and door at Bay 2 indicated on original design drawings; Figure 23), have been historically removed, together with the majority of the related brickwork of the recessed panels, to create free, through-access between Buildings **E** and **J**. Historical design drawings for Building **J** (Figure 61)¹⁴⁸ indicate that this modification was effected at an early stage, within c.10 years of original construction of the range.

Interior

- 7.5.4 The **ground floor** of the range (Figure 45a) was originally built as a single, unencumbered space of four bays, 44ft long (N/S) x 21½ft. wide (E/W) internally, functioning as an 'order room', accessed from the manufactory yard to the east via a doorway at Bay 2 and internally, from Building **D2** to the north. There was no primary communication with the west end of building **F** to the south. As noted above, the east wall was radically modified when adjacent, single-storey Building **J** was erected in c.1878, at which point the bays were opened up to form an enlarged 'finished warehouse' (Figure 61; see also Figure 47 of 1891). The range would appear to have functioned as a warehouse for much of its history, and is shown as such in a number of 'room-use' plans of the 1970s and 1980s. In its present state, a series of inserted stud partition walls define female and male lavatories (**E.G1/2** respectively; Plate 90) and a small kitchen area [**E.G3**] to the south; the context of this remodelling is not certain, though it may date to as late as 1997, when alterations were effected to enhance visitor facilities.¹⁴⁹ As a result of these recent modifications, little of historical significance is evident, the only primary feature visible being the flitched first-floor beams spanning the range at bay intervals,¹⁵⁰ though even these are, for the most part, obscured by an inserted suspended ceiling.
- 7.5.5 Historical plans indicate no early, internal means of vertical communication and it must be assumed that the current internal access route to **first floor** level (Figure 45b), via administrative block **D2** to the north, reflects original arrangements. The Board of Health plan of 1870 (Figure 9), however, does show an external stair rising east to west against the north elevation of Building **F** to an implied second original doorway, offset to the southern side of Bay 4 of Building **E**; the observed, bull-nosed detailing to the brick pilaster and window jamb to the south side of Bay 4 (Plate 89) presumably relate to this arrangement.¹⁵¹ The doorway from **D2**

¹⁴⁶ The weathering of stone cill and arch details to building **E** was noted to be advanced relative to building **D**, suggesting either that the latter has been the subject of historical repair or that building **E**, being of lesser functional status as built, was constructed using poorer quality materials. The variation in colouration of brick used in the main body of the walls may also be relevant in this respect.

¹⁴⁷ MoRW ref. RW.25.346B.

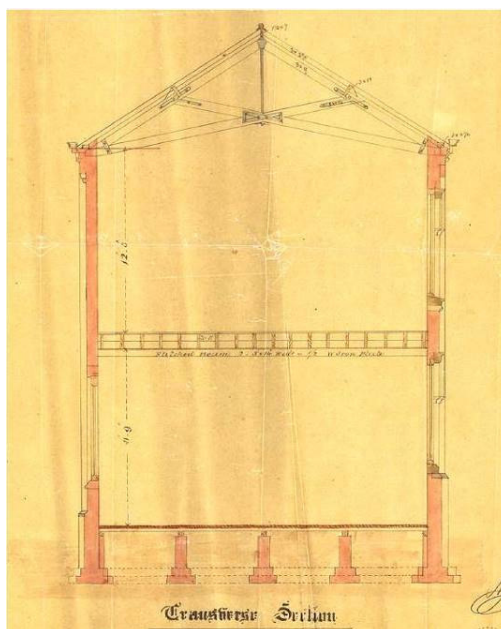
¹⁴⁸ Undated but reasonably of c.1878, by George B Ford of Burslem (see §.7.10.1).

¹⁴⁹ WCC Planning ref. P97L0019.

¹⁵⁰ A flitched beam is a compound member comprising two timber beams 'sandwiching' a central steel plate, the three layers being bound together by two rows of staggered, transverse bolts (Fidler 1875, 98).

¹⁵¹ No stair is shown in this location on the deposited design drawing (Figure 23), though the latter does indicate an exterior stair rising against the north wall of building **F** slightly to the east. Building **I** was built on a slightly wider plan than shown in the design plan, so the location of the original stair may well have had to be amended to accommodate this modification. The stair would, necessarily, have been removed for the construction of Building **J** in c.1878.

opens onto a longitudinal passage [E.F1] flanking the full length of the eastern side of the range (Plate 91), 3½ft. wide at Bay 1 broadening to 5ft wide at Bays 2-4 and lit by a series of four, 6-pane windows with stop-chamfered timber frames (Plate 92).¹⁵² The passage is furnished with a 9in. torus skirting, 2in. wide, concave-moulded dado rail and an upper picture rail. The western side of the range is occupied by a suite of offices [E.F4-6] (Plates 95-7), defined by a series of stud partitions (Plate 93) and separated, for the most part, from the passage by enclosed rooms [E.F2/3] housing lavatory facilities, with a transverse passage linking the passage to office [E.F5] at Bay 2. Room [E.F2] is lit by a skylight within the roof void, while [E.F3] is lit by 'borrow-light' windows within the passage wall (Plate 94), details of which match the windows within the exterior wall. First floor accommodation is closed throughout by an underdrawn ceiling at eaves level. Scrivener's original transverse cross-section of 1867 (see inset below) indicates, as-built, a fully open upper floor with neither suspended ceiling or internal partitions, and it would thus seem that the partitioning is secondary. Deposited drawings of 1890/91 (Figure 47; see also Figure 43) show the extant layout essentially in place however (save the partition between [E.F5/6], which post-dates 1987), so it would seem that the original plan was modified, possibly in two phases, at an early stage,¹⁵³ most probably contemporaneous with the alterations made to the upper level of Building D1 (see §.7.4.7 above).



Scrivener's 1867 cross-section showing 1st floor level, unencumbered by internal partitions and open to apex of roof

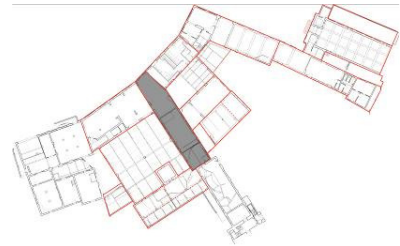
- 7.5.6 The roof structure over building E was not accessed, though design drawings of 1867 indicate a scissor-truss construction as per other elements of Scrivener's additions (see above), originally open to the apex as within range D1. The transverse cross-section included within the current report (Figure 46a) is based in part upon this historical depiction.

¹⁵² The southernmost window at Bay 4 representing the modified primary door.

¹⁵³ The 1891 plan indicates 'lavatories & WCs' to [E.F2], 'office' to [E.F4/5], 'porter' to [E.F3] and 'private office (wholesale department)' to [E.F6].

7.6 Building F: 1867 Glost Placing Range

Date:	1867
Function:	Saggar and Glost placing house (GF) White-ware house / office (1F; 1891)
Architect:	Walter Scrivener and Son
Key Sources:	Original design drawing (WCC Building Application Ref. 66)



NB: For the purposes of the current report, Building F will be described with its principal axis running east-west, such that its principal elevations, both abutted by adjoining ranges, will be referred to as facing north and south. A short, one bay front to Severn Street (west) forms part of a continuous elevation with Building E to the north.

- 7.6.1 **Building F** formed part of Scrivener's 1867 extensions for the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company (Period [f]; §.4.3.8), which included Building **D**, **E**, **H2** and **I** and a bank of three glost-kilns aligned perpendicular to Severn Street (the latter subsequently demolished). The range was erected on the site of a former, early workshop and kiln (see Figure 7) which had been heavily damaged by fire in c.1860 (see inset below). As originally constructed, the range comprised a 'saggar and placing house' at ground floor level, serving the adjacent glost-kilns, with a white-ware store over. Later, 20th-century plans illustrate warehouse usage to ground floor level with the upper level housing the 'lithographic department' (the latter in combination with the upper story of Building **I**, with which it is connected).



Burnt-out early workshops (centre) adjacent to 1853 burnishers' block (left) with kiln beyond; superseded by Building **F** in 1867.
Image of c.1860, (MoRW archives) **NB**. Block H1 to right.

- 7.6.2 Building **F** comprises a long rectangular range, aligned east to west, perpendicular to Severn Street and forming a southern, return wing of Building **E** with which it is conjoined; to the east, it abuts the earlier, three-storey burnishers' range of 1853 (visible to left of inset photograph above). The range is of nine bays in total (here numbered 1 to 9 from west to east) with overall dimensions of c.95ft. (E/W) x 19½ft. (N/S), tapering over the western two bays to 14ft wide where it terminates in a single-bay continuation of the

street elevation of Building **E** (Figure 38; Plate 86). It is brick-built and of two storeys throughout, rising 24ft to eaves level, beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof standing 31ft. to ridge, abutting the 1853 range to the east and meeting the roof of Building **E** in a valley to the west. The exterior of the range, in particular at ground floor level, is for the most part obscured by abutting ranges of disparate dates, viz. Building **H/I/J** to the north, and Buildings **G/L** to the south. The long elevations have been radically remodelled over a number of phases to accommodate modified patterns of use and circulation associated with the development of these adjoining ranges, though sufficient original fabric survives, in conjunction with historical sources, to gain an broad understanding of its primary arrangements.

Exterior

7.6.3 The **north elevation** (Plates 98/9) is of nine bays, Bays 1 and 2 forming an internal party division with contemporary building **E**. As originally built (Figure 23), Bays 3/4 would have overlooked a small open yard enclosed by Building **E** to the west, while Bays 5/6 were abutted by a contemporary, single-storey hothouse (**I**); Bays 7-9 would have faced the south gable of early range **H1**, from which it would have been separated by a narrow yard. Although heavily modified and partly obscured, sufficient is visible to ascertain the original arrangements of the elevation, which correspond with the yard elevations of contemporary ranges **D** and **E**. It is of two storeys, brick-built in red/brown brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, rising above a chamfered plinth to a bull-nosed, dentilated eaves band (Plate 99); internal bay divisions are articulated by full-height, projecting pilasters of brick enclosing recessed panels, closed above first-floor windows by a second bull-nosed dentil course (Plate 134).¹⁵⁴ First floor fenestration comprises single-light windows housing 6-pane timber casements (stop-chamfered frames) beneath segmental heads of buff-brick, double-header arches (Plate 99). Ground floor arrangements have been heavily adapted; the original 1867 plan (Figure 23a) indicates window openings at Bays 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 with doors at Bays 5/6 (opening onto the exterior yard and the ground floor of hothouse **I** respectively).¹⁵⁵ An external stair is indicated rising from east to west across Bays 4/3 though the construction of hothouse **I** on a slightly wider plan than that depicted resulted in the off-setting of this stair to the west, where it served a door at Bay 4 of Building **E** (see §.7.5.3). Primary openings have been universally blocked and/or modified, though they remain identifiable by their surviving, double-header arches. To the west end of the elevation, the brick pilaster at Bays 3/4 (truncated at first floor level) displays bull-nosed angles (Plate 98) confirming the location of the early external stair rising to the first floor level of Building **E**.

7.6.4 The **south elevation**, visible at ground floor level from within covered yard **L** (Plate 100) and from adjacent range **G** at first floor level (Plate 101), has again been heavily modified, though its general form corresponds with contemporary ranges, with brick pilasters marking internal bay divisions and defining recessed panels closed beneath eaves level by bull-nosed dentil course (Plate 101). The 1867 plan (Figure 23a) illustrates three widely-spaced doors to Bays 2, 5 and 8 at ground floor level, serving the 'hovels' of the adjacent bank of glaze kilns, though the removal of the latter in the late-19th and early-20th century made this circulation pattern somewhat redundant. Cooke's design drawing of 1937 (Figure 68) for the covering over of the adjacent yard **L** to the south (resulting from the demolition of the eastern two glaze-kilns), is annotated 'remove existing windows and brickwork under', and thus the ground floor of building **F** was fully opened up to Building **L** from around that time, presumably to create enhanced warehousing capacity.¹⁵⁶ The open nature of the elevation is recorded in room-use plans down to 1988 and thus the current breeze-block infill panels (Plate 100) represent relatively recent insertions. The first floor of the elevation is pierced by large, inserted rectangular windows at Bays 4, 6, 7 and 9, of 4-pane design with flat, timber lintels and sloping brick cills (Plate 101); these windows again appear to represent fairly late insertions (they are not shown on a

¹⁵⁴ Detail also visible at 1F of building **I**; Plate 156.

¹⁵⁵ **NB:** the modified, wider plan of hothouse **I** 'as built' means that the openings at Bays 5/6 both face on to the interior of the adjacent, contemporary range; the variation in head heights indicates that the opening at Bay 5 was originally a doorway while that to Bay 6 formed a window. The presence of a window within what was, in effect, a party wall between two adjacent, contemporary ranges is anomalous, and may suggest that Building **F** was completed, or at least well under construction, before the change in plan of Building **I** was determined.

¹⁵⁶ Cooke's factory plans of c.1940 (Figures 15/16) appear to still indicate ground floor windows to the south elevation, though they clearly constitute open doorways by the time of the 1949 plan (Figure 17); see also inset plan of 1953 at §.7.7.4.

factory plan of 1953),¹⁵⁷ and it seems that the elevation, which would originally have faced onto the range of glaze-kilns, was previously blind at this level.

- 7.6.5 The **west elevation**, to Severn Street, forms a single-bay, southern continuation of the street façade of Building **E** (Plate 86; see §.7.5.2) whose detailing, described above, it reflects. The slate-clad, pitched roof of the latter range is hipped to the south end where it returns eastwards over range **F**.

Interior

- 7.6.6 At **ground floor** level (Figure 48), the range is sub-divided on a tri-partite plan by inserted, breeze-block partitions at Bays 4 and 8, late 20th-century insertions assumed contemporary with the blocking of the (secondary) ground floor openings of the south elevation. Originally, the range formed a single, unencumbered space of nine bays, the bay divisions being marked by flitched beams over. To the west, [**F.G1**] occupies Bays 1 to 4, tapering towards the Severn Street elevation; the south wall has here been fully removed at Bays 1/2 allowing through access to the ground floor of Building **G** of 1891 (Plate 102), while a narrow doorway at Bay 3 formerly opened onto a longitudinal passage extending along the eastern side of the latter range (Plate 121). Bays 5 to 8 form an enclosed space [**F.G2**] (Plate 103), accessed via a single doorway at Bay 7 of the north elevation, opening off a former external yard between Buildings **F** and **H1**. To the far east of the range, Bays 8/9 form a further discrete space [**F.G3**] (Plate 104), accessed from the north at Bay 8 and from the south at Bay 9; a further door within the east wall opens onto the ground floor of the adjacent burnishers' range of 1853. Both [**F.G2**] and [**F.G3**] have had a secondary ceiling inserted (see Plate 104), again most probably in the later years of the 20th century, though that within [**F.G2**] has been subsequently removed. An original internal stair is indicated on Scrivener's original plan, rising against the south wall at Bays 6/7 though no trace of this feature survives; a ceiling void to the north-east angle of Bay 9 denotes the location of a secondary stair, marked on a plan of 1953,¹⁵⁸ though this has also been subsequently removed. Successive phases of extensive remodelling during the course of the 20th century mean that the range retains little of historical significance and no structural evidence of original function or patterns of use, an understanding of which must thus be based predominantly upon historical sources. Its original function as a 'saggar and glost placing house' (Figure 23a) would have been first curtailed and ultimately lost in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, when the adjacent range of glaze-kilns was demolished over two discrete phases (1890s/early 1930s) and it would appear that, from the 1930s on, the range functioned as simple warehouse space, in conjunction with adjoining buildings.

- 7.6.7 In the absence of a primary internal stair, **first floor** level (Figure 49) is currently approached only via adjacent ranges, via Building **E** to the north (door inserted in 1891), from the secondary, upper floor of Building **I** at Bays 5/6 (1879-95), and from the 1853 burnishers' range to the east.¹⁵⁹ The range originally formed a single unencumbered space of nine bays though, in its present state, it is divided by a transverse passage [**F.F1**],¹⁶⁰ extending across the eastern side of Bay 2 linking Buildings **E** to the north with building **G** to the south. In contrast to the ground floor, sub-division at this level is of some antiquity and historical design drawings (Figure 53b) indicate that the introduction of the passage formed part of Thomas Sutton's 1891 remodelling of the range contemporary with the construction of Building **G** to the south (§.7.7). Doorways off passage [**F.F1**] open to west and east. To the west, a small office [**F.F2**] (annotated 'Wholesale Office - Correspondence' on Sutton's plan) occupies the single bay of the Severn Street frontage (Plate 105), lit by a single window to the west wall and with through access to adjacent ranges to both north and south; the southern door opening onto Building **G** is set within a wide, segmental arched opening, formed in 1891 (Plate 106). Bays 3 to 9 form a single space [**F.F3**], unceiled and thus open to the apex of the roof (Plate 107), lit by original windows at Bays 3, 4, 7 and 9 (Plate 108) of the north wall (window at Bay 8 has been converted to a fire-escape door) and by inserted windows to bays 4, 6, 7 and 9 of the south wall; additional

¹⁵⁷ MoRW ref. RW.25.344A.

¹⁵⁸ MoRW ref. RW.25.339.

¹⁵⁹ A fire-escape door has been inserted at Bay 8 (N), a former window, opening onto the flat-roof of an adjacent infill block and thence leading to ground level via a steel ladder (Plate 134).

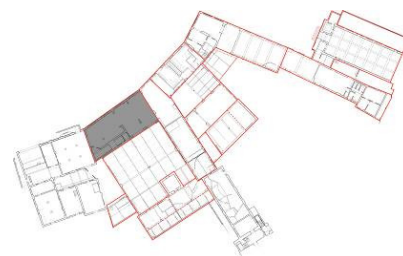
¹⁶⁰ Passage flanked by walls of stud construction, with lath and plaster render.

lighting is afforded by a skylight to Bays 3-7 of the southern roofslope (Plate 111). A two-bay opening at Bay 5/6 of the north wall (Plate 109) opens onto the secondary upper floor of Building I, added at some point between 1879 and 1895 (see Figure 19), the brick arches of two original window openings being visible above the inserted RSJ spanning the opening in the primary wall. The east wall is pierced by a single doorway with steel-plated door (Plate 110) opening onto the 1853 burnishers' range from where access is gained to the first floor level of Building K.

- 7.6.8 The **roof** over Bays 3 to 9 is of scissor-truss form (Figure 46b; Plate 111), with iron king-bolt, 'butterfly' plate and iron strapping, a design common to all elements of Scrivener's scheme (save administration range **D2**), with principals supporting a single tier of plank-section side-purlins and incorporating a lower, continuous band of skylights at Bays 3-7. The roof over Bays 1/2 to the west was not accessed, though it is assumed to be a continuation of similar design, the office accommodation at this end of the range being a secondary insertion of 1891 at which point a suspended ceiling was presumably introduced in a manner similar to range D1.

7.7 Building G: 1891 Warehouse Range

Date:	1891
Function:	Stock rooms, packers' receiving house papering room, offices, storage
Architect:	Thomas Sutton and Sons
Key Sources:	Original design drawing (WCC Planning Ref. 1563)



NB: For the purposes of the current report, Building **G** will be described with its principal axis running north-south, such that its principal elevation to Severn Street will be referred to as facing west.

- 7.7.1 **Building G** represents an early 1890s (Period [f]; §.4.3.8) extension of the Scrivener's Severn Street range of 1867 (Building **D/E**), built to the designs of the architect Thomas Sutton, though following closely the style, form, massing and detailing of the earlier buildings. Together with the contemporary 'packing house' and 'cooperage' ranges to the south (the latter buildings forming part of the same scheme, but lying beyond the scope of the current study), it added a further 10 bays to the Severn Street frontage, and was introduced to supplement the capacity of Scrivener's ranges, which were felt to be no longer adequate for the growing requirements of the expanding business (see §.4.4.7). Its construction necessitated the removal of the westernmost of the bank of three glaze-kilns introduced by Scrivener (compare Figures 18b/19b), though the eastern pair remained *in-situ*. Reference to the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10) indicates that the land upon which Building **G** was to be erected (plot 29) had previously been acquired in December 1873 from the Six Masters of Trinity Charity, and that it was formerly occupied by four tenements and gardens.¹⁶¹ As built, the Building **G** comprised three discrete stock rooms and packers receiving house to ground floor with offices, papering room and additional storage capacity to first floor level. Sketch plans by Sutton were submitted in early December 1890,¹⁶² with full plans approved by February 1891.¹⁶³ Mr John Kendrick was appointed as contractor for the project,¹⁶⁴ commencing work by May 1891 and with work being essentially complete by January of the following year.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶¹ The land for the contemporary packing house and cooperage (Plot 30; Figure 10) had been acquired separately by the company in 1875, purchased from Mr Henry Fincher, and was formerly occupied by a further 'eleven messuages or tenements and gardens' (see §.4.4.7-8).

¹⁶² Minute 4329, 13th December 1890.

¹⁶³ Minute 4354, 14th February 1891. Building Application ref. 66; see Figure 23.

¹⁶⁴ Minute 4375, 11th April 1891.

¹⁶⁵ Minute 4484, January 9th 1892.

- 7.7.2 **Building G** comprises a four-bay range (here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south), trapezoid in plan¹⁶⁶ with maximum dimensions of 65ft. long (N/S) x 23ft. wide (E/W), of two full storeys standing 24ft. high to eaves level, beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, hipped to the north and over-riding the hip of the contemporary packing house roof to the south. Its principal, west elevation is continuous with adjacent range **E** to the north and packing house to the south, forming an broadly unified and homogenous street frontage. To the east, Bays 1 and 2 break forward in a shallow, c.6ft. deep return beneath a gabled roof while a stair rising to first floor level at Bay 4 is accommodated beneath an extension of the eastern roof slope (Figure 46c).

Exterior

- 7.7.3 The principal **west elevation** (Figure 50/54a; Plate 112) is of four uniform bays, and follows the general pattern of Scriveners' Building **E** to the north (see §.7.5.2). It shares the characteristic orange/red brick walls, laid to Flemish bond, with buff-brick plinth, full-height pilasters,¹⁶⁷ and shallow segmental-arches enclosing recessed panels. The single significant difference here is the width of the recessed panels which, at 11ft 8in., are markedly wider than those of Building **E**; ground and first floor fenestration follows the pattern of the earlier range.
- 7.7.4 The rear **east elevation** (see Sutton design drawing at Figure 54b) is brick-built in hard-fired, orange brick laid variously to English bond (Bays 1/2) and Sussex bond (Bays 3/4), rising through two storeys to a three-course, stepped eaves band of ¼-brick oversails. To the north, the elevation breaks forward c.6ft at Bays 1/2, rising to a gable with plain verges (Plate 114). Ground floor level was presumably originally blind here, backing onto the remaining bottle-kilns to the east, though it has subsequently been significantly opened up in the mid-20th century following the removal of the latter, to form two wide, open bays spanned by triple RSJs (Plate 113; see inset plan below). A single, first floor window to the north side of Bay 1, lighting an internal office, reasonably represents a secondary insertion related to the subdivision of the internal space (see below), as nothing is indicated on Sutton's original plan (Figure 53b). Bay 3 is recessed (Plate 115) and was formerly furnished with a sloping, patent-glazed roof at first floor level forming a ground-level covered way (Figures 53a/54b). The back wall includes an original doorway flanked by two windows at ground floor level (blocked) and two windows to first floor (extant). At Bay 4, an enclosed stair rises from north to south (Plates 116/7), lit by windows at ground floor (blocked) and upper, landing (extant); a doorway to the south side of Bay 4 formerly opened onto a storage area beneath the slope of the stair.



Extract of Cooke's factory plan of 1953 (MoRW ref. RW.25.339) illustrating the opening up of GF elevations to ranges flanking covered yard L.

¹⁶⁶
¹⁶⁷

The southern wall is at a slight angle, reflecting the ground plan and alignment of the contemporary packing house range to the south. Pilasters to north and south are double-width, substantially wider than those marking internal bay divisions.

Interior

- 7.7.5 Internally, **ground floor** level (Figure 51) presents a moderately ‘open’ plan (Plates 119/120), reflective of its historical usage for warehousing purposes. Comparison of the extant range with original design drawings indicates that it has been the subject to fairly radical modification, however, and that its current form has been achieved by the removal of a series of internal transverse partitions, evidently in the mid-20th century.¹⁶⁸ In this respect, and so as to gain an understanding of the original form and function of the building at this level, it is informative to examine Sutton’s original plan of 1891 in some detail (Figure 53a). This reveals a more logical, compartmentalised plan, with two discrete, single-bay ‘stock rooms’ (annotated ‘Ornamental No.1 and No.2’) aligned across the range at Bays 1 and 2 ([G.G1b/c]; Figure 51) and independently accessed from a longitudinal passage [G.G1a] flanking the eastern side of the range (Plate 121). This passage originally extended across Building F to the north (to access Building J), while to the south it opened onto the ‘glazed covered-way’ [G.G3] at Bay 3, thereby affording access to the open yard to the east and, via the enclosed stair at Bay 4 (Plate 117), to first floor level of the range. A doorway off the western side of [G.G3] (Plate 115) opened onto a further, longitudinal passage, [G.G2a], which led through to the contemporary ‘packing house’ range to the south, with a doorway opening onto a two-bay ‘packers receiving house’ [G.G2b] occupying the western part of Bays 3/4.
- 7.7.6 All original partition walls between [G.G1a/b/c], between [G.G1/2] and between [G.G2a/b] have been substantially removed, leaving only short stubs to support inserted steelwork (Plates 119/120). Only at Bays 3 and 4, in the area of the former covered way and enclosed stair, does significant historic fabric survive relatively intact, with early features such as the longitudinal passages and discrete stock room being largely lost (except at ceiling level).
- 7.7.7 In contrast to ground floor level, the **first floor** (Figure 52) has been subjected to only minor modification and retains, to a significant extent, its original, ‘as-built’ plan form (compare Figure 52/53b). It is accessed internally from Building F to the north and from the contemporary ‘packing house’ range to the south (first floor labelled as ‘Stock Room’ on original drawings), and externally via a primary, enclosed stair rising from north to south at Bay 4 of the east elevation (Plate 117); the upper part of the stairwell is lit by two inserted windows within the east wall and the evidence of cut off RSJs to east and west walls (Plate 118) indicates that the stair has, at some point, been decommissioned, the stairwell closed off and floored over.¹⁶⁹ At the head of the stair, a small landing opens onto the ‘packing house’ range to the south and, to the west, onto a longitudinal passage [G.F1] (Plate 122) which flanks the eastern side of Bays 3/4 to the south, and extends across Bays 1/2 at a slight angle in such a way as to align with the early corridor [E.F1] within Building E.¹⁷⁰ The passage stands 11ft 9in tall to an underdrawn, lath and plaster ceiling and is furnished with 9in. torus skirting, 2in. wide, concave-moulded dado rail and an upper picture rail, as per the northern continuation [E.F1/F.F1].
- 7.7.8 Opening off [G.F1], Room [G.F2] (original ‘invoice department; wholesale department’) occupies the western part of Bays 1/2, overlooking Severn Street and lit by two, semi-circular headed windows within the west wall (Plate 123).¹⁷¹ It is served by two doorways off the passage, one to the north side of Bay 1 being original (Figure 53b) and one to the south side of Bay 2, which is secondary;¹⁷² a narrow doorway to the north has been inserted within a wide, segmental headed opening (formed in 1891 to afford through access from Building F; Plate 106) while to the south, an inserted door communicates with adjacent office [G.F3]. To the east side of Bays 1/2, rooms [G.F4/5] (Plates 124/5) have been formed out of a single original space

¹⁶⁸ The opening up of the plan seems to occur at some point between Cooke’s factory plans of 1941 and 1949 (Figures 16/17 respectively).
¹⁶⁹ The stair is shown as extant and in use on design drawings of 1953 (MoRW ref. RW.25.346B), though it is absent on room-use plans of 1977 (MoRW ref. RW.25.350) and 1988 (MoRW ref. RW.25.351B); the latter drawing labels the area of the first floor stairwell as a ‘store’.
¹⁷⁰ Passage [G.G1] is bounded by solid brick walls to both east and west within Bays 1/2; at Bays 3/4, where it is angled across the range, the flanking walls are of stud construction, lath and plaster rendered.
¹⁷¹ Steel windows are replacements of 1953.
¹⁷² A first floor ‘room-use’ plan of 1977 (MoRW ref. RW.25.350) illustrates room [G.F2] subdivided by a transverse wall at Bay 1/2 to form two discrete offices (‘Mr Machin’ and ‘Mr Hyde’) though no trace of this partition survives.

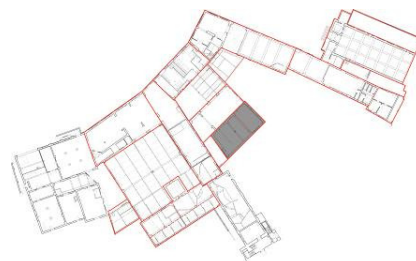
(annotated 'addition to white ware room' on Sutton's 1891 plan),¹⁷³ occupying the shallowly projecting, gabled block (Plate 114). Room [G.F5] to the south is lit by a four-pane casement window in the south wall, beneath a segmental head (Plate 125), room [G.F4] by a secondary, flat-headed window to the north end of the east wall (housing a modified 6/6 sash), inserted presumably coincident with the subdivision of the room (ie. pre-1953). An interesting feature is presented by a glass panel set into the floor of [G.F5] (Plate 126), presumably a 'borrow-light' providing some degree of natural lighting to the otherwise 'blind' passage [G.G1a] at ground floor level.

7.7.9 Office [G.F3] (original 'papering room') occupies the western part of Bays 3/4 (Plate 127) and is accessed via two inserted doors from passage [G.F1]; it would appear that [G.F3] was not originally accessible from the passage, but solely for the 'packing house' range to the south (Figure 53b) via a wide, segmental-arched opening (now blocked; Plate 128). The room is lit by two, semi-circular headed windows to the Severn Street elevation while a relic skylight in the roof-void over (see §.7.7.10; Plate 130) formerly provided additional lighting at Bay 4.¹⁷⁴ A 'scar' to east/west walls, ceiling and floor evidences a former transverse wall, indicating that the room was historically divided to form two discrete offices, again first depicted on a plan of 1953 when they were occupied by a 'Mr Vince' and a secretary. The northern door off passage [G.F1] arguably dates to the subdivision of the room, though the six-panel door at Bay 4 may well be earlier.

7.7.10 The **roof** over Building **G** is of four bays defined by a combination of standard design, timber king-post trusses (Figure 46c; Plate 129) and brick walling extended vertically into the roofspace to support a single tier of side purlins. Trusses have joggled king-posts carrying a plank-section ridge piece and raking struts rising to support principals at the level of the side purlins. The framed ceiling is integral to the building and includes a redundant lightwell (Plate 130) over the western side of Bay 4, formerly lighting room [G.F3] below.¹⁷⁵ The roof over the gabled projection to the east of Bays 3/4 was not accessed.

7.8 Building H: Early Dipping House

Date:	Pre-1822, extended 1867
Function:	1842: Stone White Warehouse; 1863: Workshops; 1975: Dipping House
Architect:	N/K, Scrivener and Son (extension)
Key Sources:	Mainley's map of 1822 Early section on Conveyance plan of 1842 Extension; original design drawing (WCC Building Application ref. Ref. 66)



NB: Building **H** is aligned approximately NE to SW, with its principal, gabled façade facing onto the factory yard to the north-east; this orientation will be simplified for the purposes of the following description such that the axis will be described as running north to south, and the principal, yard elevation facing north.

7.8.1 **Building H** represents, in part, one of the earliest surviving buildings of the extant works complex.¹⁷⁶ The three-bay, three-storey core (**H1**) is assumed to represent part of Chamberlain's late 18th-century manufactory, established in c.1788 (Period [c.ii]; §.4.3.8) and may be one of the structures depicted schematically on Mainley's map of 1822 (Figure 6a). It is clearly shown and labelled as a 'stone and white warehouse' on the conveyance plan of 1842 (Figure 7), where it is shown flanking a series of glaze-kilns to the west (towards Diglis Street) and with an abutting 'packing house' to the north; it is labelled simply as

¹⁷³ The earliest plan to show the subdivided room dates to 1953 (MoRW ref. RW.25.344A).

¹⁷⁴ The skylight has been closed over at ceiling level.

¹⁷⁵ This represents an original feature and is shown on Sutton's 1891 design drawings (Figure 54a).

¹⁷⁶ Building C2 is probably broadly contemporary (see §.7.3.2).

'workshops' on the lease plan of 1863 (Figure 8). Interestingly, the schedule accompanying the 1863 plan lists building **H1** as '*workshops (old showroom)*'. A three-storey, single-bay extension to the north (**H2**) represents an addition of 1867 (Period [f]; §.4.3.8), on the site of the 1842 packing house, part of Scrivener's major expansion of the premises which saw the introduction of Buildings **D**, **E**, **F** and **I**; the earliest engravings of the works post-date Scrivener's work, depicting the enlarged range (Figures 18/19). Scrivener's design drawings (Figure 23) annotate **H1** as '*existing building - dipper*' and **H2** as a '*receiving house*'; the 1875 mortgage plan (Figure 10) also annotates the range as the '*dipping house*'. The range was latterly used, in combination with adjacent ranges **I** and **J**, as warehousing with office accommodation to upper floors.

- 7.8.2 Building **H** comprises a four-bay range (here numbered 1 to 4 from south to north), sub-rectangular in plan (the south wall is angled slightly) with maximum external dimensions of 45ft (N/S) x 24½ft. (E/W), standing to three storeys throughout beneath a pitched, clay-tile/slate-clad roof, gabled to north and south. It comprises two principal phases of development; the late 18th-century early dipping house (**H1**) at Bays 1 to 3 to the south, with a single-bay extension (**H2**) of 1867 to the north. It forms one of a group of three conjoined ranges flanking the southern side of the manufactory yard, with gable ends stepping down in height from three storeys to one storey from east to west (Plate 131).

Exterior

- 7.8.3 The principal **north elevation** (Figure 55; Plate 132) presents a tall, three-storey gable end overlooking the main manufactory yard. It is brick-built in pale orange/red brick laid rising above a low, chamfered plinth to a gable with a raised brick parapet, apparently rebuilt and capped in stone and supported on projecting kneelers to east and west;¹⁷⁷ the gable is topped by a two-flue ridge stack on a buff-brick base. Ground floor brickwork is laid to a regular English garden wall bond with the upper storeys being to a less regular, mixed-bond;¹⁷⁸ while such variations in bonding can be shown elsewhere (see Building **I**) to be indicative of distinct phases of construction, the historical depiction of Building **H** in 1868 (Figure 18a) clearly indicates that the three-storey form of the extension is primary to Scrivener's work.¹⁷⁹ Each floor level is pierced by symmetrically opposed window openings, segmental-headed to GF/1F and semi-circular headed to 2F level; all heads are of double-header buff-brick arches with three-brick, gauged 'key' and all are furnished with projecting, rounded brick cills; the gable is pierced by a circular 'oculus' (blocked).
- 7.8.4 The **east elevation** (Figure 56; Plate 133) is of two distinct parts, the early, three-bay range (**H1**) to the south and Scrivener's 1867 single-bay extension (**H2**) to the north, the two elements meeting in a clear straight joint at Bay 3/4. A narrow yard area occupying the space between the south gable end of **H1** and Building **F** was first covered over in the 1930s (compare Figures 13a/15), though its current aspect (Plate 134) dates to a late 20th-century phase of modification.¹⁸⁰ The elevation is of three storeys throughout, though **H1** stands somewhat lower, fully rendered and rising 27 ft. to a dentilated eaves band beneath a pitched, clay-tile clad roof, gabled to the south and abutted by **H2** to the north; a short brick stack rises above the southern gable. Extension **H2** is taller, of exposed brick laid to Flemish stretcher bond, rising 30ft above a low, chamfered plinth to a bull-nosed, dentilated eaves band of a form familiar from other elements of Scrivener's extensions. The pitched, slate-clad roof terminates in raised brick parapets to both north and south, supported on projecting brick-kneelers with a double-flue stack rising on a buff-brick base above the northern gable end.
- 7.8.5 The external aspect of the elevation is partly obscured by an enclosed external stair (Plate 135), clad in vertically-set tongue-and-groove boarding, which rises from south to north across Bays 2/3 of **H1**, serving a first-floor doorway at Bay 3, before continuing northwards across **H2** and turning eastwards through 90° to ascend to second floor level of an adjacent, mid-1940s range ('Building 11'). The current arrangement would

¹⁷⁷ **NB.** The surviving, original raised parapet to the southern gable of H2 is capped in buff-brick.

¹⁷⁸ There is also a discernible variation in colour of brick between ground and first floor levels.

¹⁷⁹ Comparison of the building footprint of the 'packing house' depicted on the 1842 and 1863 plans (Figures 7/8) with the extant structure indicates that it is unlikely that the ground floor of H2 incorporates fabric from the earlier range.

¹⁸⁰ Doors match those inserted within Building J in 1997.

appear to be fairly late; the 1842 conveyance plan (Figure 7) shows opposing stairs rising both north to south and south to north to a common landing, while Scrivener's original design drawings illustrate a stair rising perpendicular to **H1** at Bay 3.¹⁸¹ Later, post-1867 maps (eg. Figure 11), plans (eg. Figure 15) and photographs (Figure 21a) all show an open stair rising from north to south across **H2** to a door at the same location. The first historical sources to indicate the extant arrangement is a series of design drawings related to 'Building 11', a former saggar store erected on the site of the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' ranges in the years immediately after the Second World War. Sam Cooke's proposals for the addition of a second floor extension to this range in 1959¹⁸² annotates the stair (on its current plan) as 'existing staircase and landing' at that date, and it may thus be reasonably assumed that the stair was initially reversed in c.1945-7 when Building 11 was first erected, so as to enhance direct communication between the two buildings.¹⁸³ The current staircase landing at first floor level retains an early, cast-iron lattice-beam and brackets (Plate 136, the fixing plates for which are visible internally), evident on early photographs (Figure 22a).

- 7.8.6 The visible section of **H1** displays a single wide, 3-light casement window beneath a low segmental arch to Bay 1 at ground floor level,¹⁸⁴ with two corresponding openings at Bay 2/3 to first floor level (Bay 3 being occupied by the door opening off the external stair),¹⁸⁵ while second floor is pierced by three, low 3-light 'Crittall'-type steel casements, one per bay, beneath flat timber lintels hard beneath the eave band. Scrivener's one-bay extension (**H2**) is pierced by single window openings to first and second floor level (that at 1F obscured by the enclosed stair), both beneath segmental heads formed of double-header, buff brick arches, with projecting rounded brick cills and housing 2/2 timber sashes. Ground floor (Plate 138) is served by a single window (obviously remodelled), off-set to the south of the bay, and an inserted door beneath a concrete lintel to the north; early 20th-century photographs (see Figure 22a) indicate that the present window has been inserted into an original doorway opening, and that the wall to the north thereof was originally blind (see also 1867 plan at Figure 23a), being flanked by the external stair which formerly rose from north to south across **H2**. This arrangement was modified, reasonably when saggar house ('Building 11') was erected to the east in the mid-1940s and the stair reversed (see above).
- 7.8.7 The **south elevation** (Plate 137) presents a tall gable end with plain verges, fully rendered and topped by a short, brick ridge-stack. Single windows pierce the west side of the elevation at first (inserted/remodelled) and second floor level with a corresponding, ground floor door (inserted) evidenced internally. An historical photograph of c.1860 (inset at §.7.6.1 above) appears to show a former raised, first-floor walkway to the east side of the range, communicating with the early, two-storey 'workshop' block to the south (replaced by Building **F** in 1867), though firm evidence for any corresponding door within **H1** this is scant.¹⁸⁶
- 7.8.8 The **west elevation** has been fully subsumed into later buildings, though it is visible internally at both ground and first floor level from within adjacent Building **I** and reflects, in broad terms, the arrangements of the east elevation. Ground floor level (Plate 151) has been radically altered with wide openings between ranges at Bays 2 and 4 and a blocked doorway at Bay 3 (discussed at §.7.8.9-10 below), while first floor level (Plate 154) incorporates an inserted door at Bay 1, connecting **H1** and the secondary first floor of Hothouse **I** (raised between 1979-95) and blocked windows to Bays 2, 3 and 4 (all segmental headed; single-header arch to **H1**, double-header to **H2**). Clear straight-joints within the brickwork define the original northern and southern extents of early range **H1**.

¹⁸¹ The lease plan of 1863 (Figure 8) shows no external stair, though external stairs and raised links are generally absent from this plan, so no firm conclusions can be drawn from this.

¹⁸² MoRW ref. RW.25.228.

¹⁸³ The remodelling of ground floor openings to H1 probably dates to the same phase.

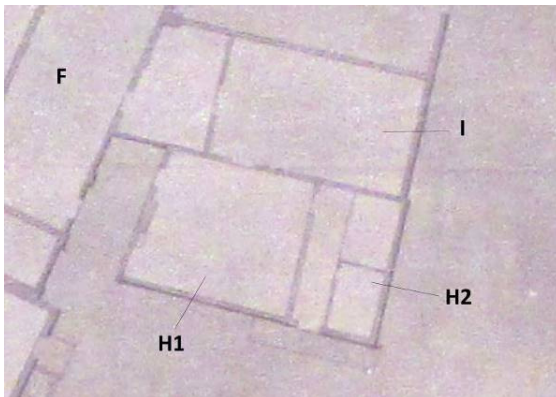
¹⁸⁴ An early photograph of c.1860 (see inset at §.7.6.1) shows the former workshop range on the site of the future (1867) Building **F**, following a fire. Though peripheral to the focus of the image, the depiction of dipping house range H1 is of note, in particular in the form of the ground floor window at Bay 1, which is shown to have been of a narrower, 2-light form, indicating a significant phase of remodelling in the late- 19th or early-20th century. The fenestration pattern of the upper floors depicted in this photograph is consistent with surviving arrangements.

¹⁸⁵ External rendering precludes the identification of a possible third window here, and thus it is not possible to establish whether the door access at Bay 3 is primary feature or a secondary modification.

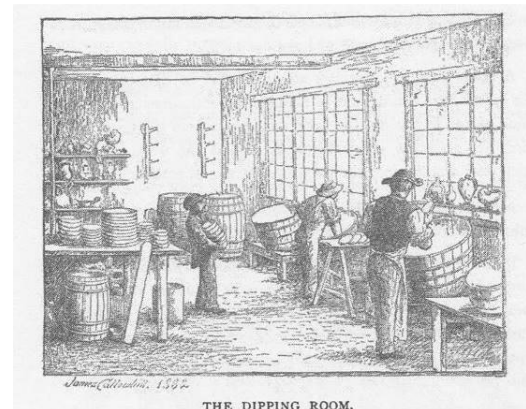
¹⁸⁶ Two relic indentations within the rendered wall (Plate 137) may possibly reflect upper fixings for a covered link bridge.

Interior

- 7.8.9 At **ground floor** level (Figure 57; Plate 139), building **H** forms a single space of four bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from south to north) with maximum dimensions 42ft long (N/S) x 22ft wide (E/W),¹⁸⁷ the open plan being achieved by the removal of much of the original north wall of **H1** at Bay 3/4 in the late 1930s (compare Figures 15/16); short stubs to east and west support the ends of a substantial, 14in. deep RSJ bresummer spanning the resultant opening and carrying the overlying brickwork. To the south, the early range (**H1**) is of three bays with maximum internal dimensions of 27ft. x 21ft.; bay divisions are marked by stop-chamfered, transverse timber ceiling beams; that at Bay 2/3 is supported mid-span by a circular section cast-iron column, tapering from floor (3in.) to ceiling (2¼in.) while at Bay 1/2, the beam is supported by a stop-chamfered timber post, presumably replacing a matching iron column. The ceiling is underdrawn with lath and plaster render. The room was formerly lit by two wide windows in the east wall, of three and four lights to Bays 1/2 respectively (though see fn. 184), with plain, perpendicular reveals; the window at Bay 2 has been boarded over externally when the external stair was reoriented in the mid-1940s (see above). To the west wall, a wide opening at Bay 2 appears to reflect an access route of some antiquity (it is present on Scrivener's design drawings of 1867, Figure 23) though its current form, flat headed with RSJ lintel, dates to the later-20th century. A further doorway at Bay 3 (W) represents a secondary insertion and is shown as open in the mid-20th century (Figure 17), though it has subsequently been blocked. A projecting chimneybreast to the centre of the south wall indicates the location of a primary heat source, to the west of which a doorway, probably secondary and blocked in brick, formerly opened to the exterior. The (now lost) north wall was also furnished with doorway openings; Scrivener's plan of 1867 (Figure 23a) indicates a single door to the east (assumed original) while a plan of 1878-91 (see inset below) marks a door to the east; both are shown as open on a factory plan of 1937 (Figure 15), immediately prior to the wall being removed at this level.



Extract of manufactory plan (c.1878-91) showing internal arrangements of **H** and **I** (MoRW archives, ref. RW.25.53)



From Binns and Evans 1883 'Guide to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works'

- 7.8.10 Extension **H2** forms a single, open space of one bay (Plate 140), reflecting its primary form as shown on the 1867 plan, where it is annotated as a 'receiving house' for the dipping room within **H1**. It is accessed from the east via an inserted door of c.1945, ledged and braced with an upper glazed panel, to the north side of Bay 4, and is lit by two 2/2 sashes to the north wall and by an inserted window to the east, the latter inserted into the primary door which lay to the south of the present opening, set beneath the external stair (Figure 22a). The west wall was originally blind, though it was opened up to the adjacent range **I** in the later 20th century (post-1949; see Figure 17), while access to **H1** was originally via doorways within the former party wall between the two blocks (removed in late 1930s). The plan of c.1878-91 (inset above, left) illustrates an internal subdivision of **H2**, with two discrete rooms to the north side of a transverse passage, though this arrangement appears to have been only temporary, as a plan of 1937 indicates its reversion to a single room.

¹⁸⁷

Building H1 is 10in. narrower internally due to its external walls being 14in. thick, as opposed to the 9in. walls of extension H2.

- No evidence for any primary, internal vertical communication was recorded within either **H1** or **H2** at this level.
- 7.8.11 Given the recorded use of building **H** as a 'dipping house' in 1867 and 1875, a broadly contemporary engraving of 1882 by James Callowhill, from Binn and Evans '*Guide through the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works*' (inset above, right), is of interest. It depicts the interior of 'the dipping room', and the wide casement windows of the exterior wall and the slender, mid-span column supporting the main ceiling beam (far left of engraving) bear clear similarities to features recorded within the extant range (compare with Plate 139), though its identification as such must remain putative. Whether or not the engraving depicts Building **H1**, it is nevertheless informative in illustrating the nature of machinery (incl. free standing benches, trestles, vats, wall-mounted shelving etc.) and the procedures involved in the dipping process at this date.
- 7.8.12 Functionally, building **H** was clearly related to its adjoining structures, and a logical 'process-flow' is evident, recorded in a near contemporary description of the works in 1883 (see §.6.1.3). Once-fired 'biscuit' ware¹⁸⁸ would have been admitted first to the receiving room (**H2**) before moving on to the dipping room (**H1**) for the application of glaze; dipped ware would then be transferred to the adjacent hothouse (**I**) to allow the glaze to dry before being moved to placing house (**F**) ready for loading into the bank of three glost-kilns (demolished in late 19th–early-20th century) formerly located to the south of the latter range (see Figure 11).
- 7.8.13 In the absence of any form of internal vertical access, **first floor** (Figure 58; Plate 141) is approached via the external, enclosed stair to the east (Plate 135) and from the secondary upper storey of Hothouse **I** to the west, itself accessed solely from the first floor of Building **F** to the south. At this level, the delineation between **H1** and **H2** is clear, with the north wall of the former, earlier block surviving essentially intact, save for the insertion of a connecting doorway to the eastern side of the party wall. The early range (**H1**) to the south, reflects the arrangements of ground floor level, of three bays, trapezoidal in plan with bay divisions again marked by transverse ceiling beams (here 'boxed-in') supported mid-span by tapering, circular-section cast-iron columns (Plate 141). The room is lit by two, three-light casements to Bays 1/2 of the east wall (splayed reveals) and, formerly, by three windows to the west wall (blocked to Bays 2/3, converted to a door at Bay 1). A door at Bay 3 of the east wall opens off the external access stair onto a small 'lobby' area from where a straight-flight stair rises from east to west, across the original north gable wall of **H1** to second floor level (Plate 142). To the south side of this stair, ephemeral stud partitions (modern) enclose a small, unlit storeroom occupying the west side of Bay 3.¹⁸⁹ At the north side of the Bay 3 'lobby', a doorway opens through the depth of the original exterior wall onto single-bay extension **H2**, the floor level of which is set some 10½in. above that of the earlier range. **H2** comprises a single room occupying the whole of Bay 4 (22½ft. x 13½ft.) with boarded floor and underdrawn ceiling (Plate 143). It lit by two segmental-headed openings to the north wall, flanking a projecting chimneybreast, and a single flat-headed opening to the east, all housing 2/2 sashes; a fourth window to the west was blocked when Hothouse **I** was heightened in 1879–95.
- 7.8.14 **Second floor** level (Figure 59) is accessed via the straight-flight stair at Bay 3 of **H1** which rises to a small landing off which doorways open to south and north onto **H1** and **H2** respectively. Range **H1** (Plate 144) is of three bays, lit by three, steel-framed casements, one per bay, to the east wall; corresponding windows (blocked in brick) formerly pierced the east elevation, while a blocked window of the former north gable end is visible to the east side of the north wall (Plate 145). The range is fully open to the apex of its pitched roof. The **roof** structure over **H1** is of three bays defined by two timber trusses of king-post form supporting two tiers of side-purlins (Plate 146). Three sets of raking struts rise to support the principal rafters, one rising from the tie to the level of the lower side-purlin, and two rising from the king-post to support principals at

¹⁸⁸ The early biscuit kilns had originally formed part of the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' ranges (Figure 7) but, by the 1880s, they had been supplemented and moved further to the west, adjacent to the private roadway to Sidbury known as 'Princes Drive' (Figure 10).

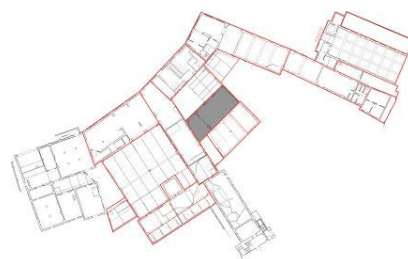
¹⁸⁹ Historical 'room-use' plans of the 1970s/80s and 'scars' within the surviving fabric indicate that both sections of Building **H** have previously been variously subdivided by ephemeral partitions to form interconnected offices, annotated as 'personnel' in 1988 (MoRW ref. RW.25.351B); some of these dividing walls have been removed relatively recently, and are included on supplied survey drawings of 2012.

the level of the upper purlin and mid-way between the two purlins. The lower end of king-post is strapped and wedged.

- 7.8.15 As at first floor level, extension **H2** (Plate 147) forms a single room occupying the whole of Bay 4, here lit by two semi-circular headed windows to the north, flanking a projecting chimneybreast, and flat-headed windows to east and west walls, all housing 2/2 sashes. The floor level of **H2** is set some 16in. above that of **H1**, and the room is closed by an underdrawn ceiling at purlin level.

7.9 Building I: 1867 Hothouse

Date:	1867, upper storey added 1879-95
Function:	Originally 'hothouse'
Architect:	Walter Scrivener and Son
Key Sources:	Original design drawing (WCC Planning Ref. 66) Late C19 th engravings



***NB:** Building I is aligned approximately NE to SW, with its principal, gabled façade facing onto the factory yard to the north-east; this orientation will be simplified for the purposes of the following description such that the axis will be described as running north to south, and the principal, yard elevation faces north.*

- 7.9.1 The core of **Building I** formed part of Scrivener's 1867 extensions for the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company (Period [f]; §.4.3.8), which also included Buildings **D**, **E**, **F** and **H2** together with a bank of three glost-kilns aligned perpendicular to Severn Street (the latter subsequently demolished). As originally constructed, the range was of a single storey only,¹⁹⁰ erected on the site of a former glaze-kiln (Figure 7) and backing on to the early range (**H1**) to the east. It originally functioned as a 'hothouse', a heated area where dipped 'green ware' would have been dried out prior to movement to the new glost-oven placing house within the ground floor of adjacent, contemporary Building **F**. Deposited drawings (Figure 23a) indicate a building on a somewhat narrower footprint than the extant range, though the current, wider plan is assumed to result from a variation of design during planning/construction process rather than a secondary phase of enlargement and modification.¹⁹¹ The range was raised to two-storeys at some point between 1879 and 1895, possibly by Scrivener but most likely by GB Ford. Early usage of the upper floor level is not recorded; in the later 20th century it formed, in conjunction with Building **F**, part of the 'lithograph department', forming a print room in 1966,¹⁹² and a stock room in 1970.¹⁹³ In 1988, the ground floor was in use as a warehouse, and the first floor as administrative offices (annotated 'purchase ledger').¹⁹⁴

Exterior

- 7.9.2 The principal **north elevation** (Figure 55; Plate 148) presents a two-storey, brick-built gable end, overlooking the main factory yard. Reference to historical sources unambiguously records that the building originated as

¹⁹⁰ Historical engravings from 1868 down to 1879 (Figures 18/19a) indicate a structure of a single storey, with two levels of fenestration within adjoining three-storey range H being visible above the pitched roof of building I. Undated design drawings for adjacent range J continue to show the hothouse range as being of one storey, though an engraving and photograph of 1895 (Figures 19b/20) both show indicate the addition of the upper storey.

¹⁹¹ The range is clearly shown occupying its existing footprint on the Board of Health plan of 1870 (Figure 9), while the fabric of the extant range shows no evidence suggestive of a secondary stage of enlargement to the building plan.

¹⁹² MoRW RW.25.238.

¹⁹³ MoRW RW.25.251.

¹⁹⁴ MoRW RW.25.351A/B.

a single-storey structure, and this is clearly reflected in the fabric of the elevation where a distinct change in both the colouration and bond of the brickwork is apparent at first floor level. The lower elevation is in red/brown brick laid to a mixed bond above a chamfered, offset plinth and is pierced by two doorways flanking a narrow, central window opening, all set beneath semi-circular brick arches of double-header courses with gauged brick 'keys'. The absence of queen-closers to the lower jambs of both doors (Plate 149) indicates that they have been adapted from original windows,¹⁹⁵ while the central window opening, housing a multi-pane, iron fixed-light, would appear to represent a secondary, though probably early, insertion (see Figure 61). Above the level of the ground floor openings, a distinct change in brickwork is apparent, the upper elevation being in a lighter, orange/red brick laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond. First floor is pierced by two semi-circular arched window openings housing 2/2 sashes, with projecting, bull-nosed cills and set beneath double-header arches in buff-brick with gauged red-brick 'keys'. The gable includes a circular 'oculus' window (blocked) and is furnished with a moulded stone coping, rising from stone kneelers, the whole enhanced by a decorative 'dog-tooth' band of buff-brick (Plate 150).

- 7.9.3 The **west elevation** was blind in its original form, at both ground and (secondary) first floor levels. Wide openings have been forced through the ground floor wall, affording access to covered yard **J** to the west, spanned by paired RSJs, with only the original brick piers (with chamfered plinth) marking bay divisions surviving (Plate 153). The first floor wall remains blind, of English bond brick with a bull-nosed, dentilated eaves (see Plate 99); a single-flue stack rises in the western angle with Building **F** to the south.

Interior

- 7.9.4 At **ground floor** level (Figure 57; Plate 151), the range forms a single unencumbered space, 48ft long (N/S) x 19½ft. wide (E/W), of four bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south) of c.10½ft; the southernmost bay (Bay 4) is trapezoid in plan where it backs onto the angled north wall of Building **F**, and is thus slightly wider than Bays 1-3. Short, stub walls project into the body of the range to east and west at Bay 3/4, with a low arched opening (blocked) to the west (possibly related to a former heating system); this wall formerly extended to the full width of the range (see inset plan at §.7.8.9). Wide openings, one per bay, open to the west onto Building **J** (Plate 153) while, to the east wide openings at Bays 1, 3 and 4 serve **H2**, **H1** and a modern, covered area between **H1** and **F** respectively. A blocked door within the south wall formerly opened onto the glost placing house within building **F**. The first floor structure over is supported by flitched beams, carried to the east on projecting piers of brick and chamfered stone corbels (Plate 152); the ceiling is underdrawn in lath and plaster. There is no obvious evidence for any form of internal vertical communication with the upper storey, though plans of the mid-20th century indicate a straight-flight stair rising from north to south within Bay 1 (see, for example, inset plan at §.7.7.4).
- 7.9.5 At **first floor** level (Figure 58), the range again forms a single, unencumbered space 48ft long (N/S) x 19½ft. wide (E/W) open to the apex of its pitched roof (Plates 154/5). It is of four bays defined by three steeply-pitched, timber scissor-trusses with iron king-bolt, 'butterfly' plate and strapping to rafter feet, in a manner reminiscent of Scrivener's 1867 work.¹⁹⁶ The eastern wall-plate is carried against the former exterior wall of Building **H** on regularly spaced, bull-nosed brick corbels at principal bay divisions and mid-bay spacings. The roof is supported on a single tier of side purlins and is underdrawn in lath and plaster applied to the soffit of the common rafters. The floor level is lit by two semi-circular headed windows to the north gable end; the west wall is blind while, to the east, three original windows of Building **H1/2** have been blocked, contemporary with the addition of the first floor and a doorway has been formed at Bay 3/4 affording access to building **H1**. At the southern end of the range (Bay 4), a wide opening has been made within the north wall of Building **F**, with upper original fabric of the latter range being supported on an inserted RSJ (Plate

¹⁹⁵ Adapted in 1997 as part of visitor centre scheme; Planning ref. P97L0019 of 15.01.1997.

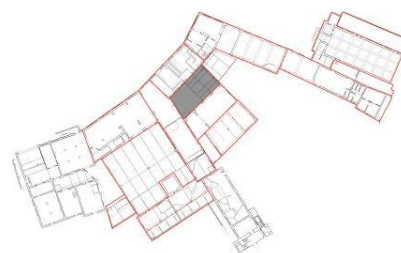
¹⁹⁶ See Bldgs. D, E and F. The date here (c.1879-95) would indicate the involvement of George Beardmore Ford, engaged as company architect from 1874 or Thomas Sutton, employed by the company in the early 1890s. Ford's and Sutton's work elsewhere tends to be characterised by the use of timber king-post and composite trusses, and it may be that the original trusses of Scrivener's single-storey hothouse were simply reused in the new, heightened range.

156). The truncated brick pier, bull-nosed dentil courses to the head of the recessed panels/eaves band and the segmental heads of two former windows (blocked) are all visible.

- 7.9.6 In its current state, the first floor level is accessed from Building **F** to the south via a wide opening at Bay 3/4 of the latter range, and from Building **J** to the east and has no internal vertical access; though historical plans (eg. Figure 17)¹⁹⁷ do indicate a straight-flight stair rising centrally within Bay 4 to the south.

7.10 Building J: Finished Warehouse

Date:	1878
Function:	Warehouse
Architect:	George Beardmore Ford
Key Sources:	Original design drawing (undated) Company minutes, 1878 Absent from mortgage plan of 1875 Present on engraving of 1879



NB: Building **J** is aligned approximately NE to SW, with its principal, formerly gabled façade facing onto the factory yard to the north-east; this orientation will be simplified for the purposes of the following description such that the axis will be described as running north to south, and the principal, yard elevation faces north.

- 7.10.1 **Building J** comprises a simple, single-storey structure, erected in the later-19th century (Period **[f]**; §.4.3.8) over a former open yard to the west of former hothouse **I** (originally also of a single-storey only), which it abuts in a clear straight-joint. Absent from the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10), building **J** is clearly visible on Callowhill's engraving of 1879 (Figure 19a), giving a close time-frame for its initial construction. Original design drawings (Figure 61),¹⁹⁸ though unsigned and undated, bear close resemblance to known drawings by the Burslem architect George Beardmore Ford,¹⁹⁹ who was engaged by the company to oversee a phase of improvements from 1874.²⁰⁰ As originally constructed, the range formed an extension to the 'finished warehouse' within the ground floor of adjacent Building **E**, and in this respect a reference in the company minutes of 1878 to a 'list of additions required to complete the plans of 1874' is clearly relevant.²⁰¹ Item no.6 on the list comprised the 'enlargement of the finished warehouse' for a sum of £250, which clearly relates to the current structure and this both gives a precise date for its construction, and confirms Ford as the architect. It would appear that Building **J** retained its warehouse function throughout much if not all of its history.

Exterior

- 7.10.2 Erected over a former yard area and hemmed in between adjacent ranges **I**, **E** and **F** (all of 1867) to east, west and south respectively, the only exterior aspect of Building **J** is the **north elevation** (Figure 55) which faces onto the manufactory yard, directly opposite the main entrance passage at Bay 5 of building **D**, though the upper part of the façade is partly obscured by the mid-20th century raised office **M** (Plate 157). The exposed, ground floor level of the elevation (Plate 159) is brick-built, in red-brown brick laid to English bond above a chamfered plinth (max. 5 courses). The elevation is pierced by a wide, central double-door beneath a basket-arch of two header-courses, the doorway being flanked to east and west by single-light windows,

¹⁹⁷ See also SN Cooke and Partners 1977 plan MoRW ref. RW.25.350.

¹⁹⁸ MoRW ref. RW.25.10.

¹⁹⁹ See, for example, WCC Building Application ref. 402 of October 1874 for 'New Building; Block 6, Mill Street.'

²⁰⁰ Minute 1860, 18th April 1874.

²⁰¹ Minute 2470, 5th October 1878.

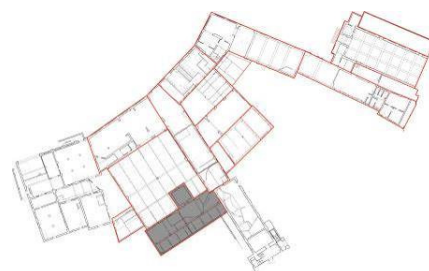
semi-circular headed (also double-header arches) housing 2/2 sashes, and with projecting, fully bull-nosed brick-cills. The lower section of a circular 'oculus' window (blocked) is visible at high level, just below the inserted floor of raised office **M**. The apex of the original roof gable, together with the upper section of the blocked 'oculus' window, is visible within raised office **M** (Plate 161). The gable, which would have stood c.20ft high to its apex, was originally elaborately finished (as per the secondary, upper-storey gable of Building **I**) with a moulded, stone coping supported on a dog-tooth band of buff-brick which survives fragmentally to the eastern eaves (Plate 158). The untidy detail at the springing of the window and doorway arches, with the basket-arch formed atop the earlier window arches (Plate 160), clearly indicates that the central doorway has been inserted and/or historically modified,²⁰² with original design drawings (Figure 61) illustrating a narrower, axial doorway beneath a semi-circular head. Historical planning materials indicate that the door was in fact widened as late as 1997, as part of a scheme for improved visitor centre facilities at the site.²⁰³

Interior

- 7.10.3 Internally (Plates 162/3), Building **J** forms a single, unencumbered space measuring max. 43½ft. long (N/S) x 24ft. wide (E/W), standing 10½ft. to eaves and 19ft 2in. to apex. The range is of four bays of c.10½-11ft defined by three composite, king-bolt trusses of single-fan pattern, with stop-chamfered timber principals, cambered iron-tie rod and cruciform-section, iron raking-struts (Plate 164).²⁰⁴ Truss locations align with the bay partitions of Building **I** to the east, though not with those of Building **E** to the west, where the rafter feet are set simply into the brickwork of the body of the wall. The roof is carried on two tiers of timber through-purlins, stop-chamfered to respect trusses, with skylights of patent glazed panels. Brick walls to east, west and south variously display a chamfered plinth, indicating their original external context bounding an open yard (see Figure 9). The brickwork infill of the original recessed panels of Building **E** to the west were removed when Building **J** was erected, affording through-access between the two areas of the expanded 'finished warehouse' (Figure 61), though the opening up of the bays to hothouse **I** to the east would not appear to have been undertaken concurrently.²⁰⁵ To the south, the range is closed by the angled, former exterior wall of Building **F**, which has been heavily modified and displays extensive areas of breeze-block infill. At high level, however, two original segmental window-heads survive and a brick pier with bull-nosed detailing indicative of a former external stair (see Figures 9/23a).

7.11 Building K: Engravers' / Printers' Block

Date:	K1: 1873, K2: 1878, safe tower K3: 1934, lean-to extension K4 , 1954.
Function:	Printing/ painting/ engraving rooms
Architect:	K1 , N/K; K2 , GB Ford; K3/4 , SN Cooke
Key Sources:	Historical plans (Board of Health / OS) Historical engravings Company minutes



²⁰² Also evidenced by the cut-back brickwork jambs, particularly noticeable at plinth level.
²⁰³ Planning ref. P97L0019 of 15.01.1997. See, in particular, Thomson Adsett Boughton (Architects) drawing No. 95125:36B of March 1996 (http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP97L0019%5CPlans.pdf&module=pl).
²⁰⁴ Ford's original design drawing (Figure 61) illustrates a timber, king-post roof structure, though it is assumed that this represents a change at design stage as opposed to a secondary modification. Certainly Ford was using composite trusses of identical form elsewhere on the site in the mid-1870s (eg. the China and Decorating Range - Archenfield 'Building R'; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008d, 90; plate 133).
²⁰⁵ The first dated plan showing through access between **J** and **I** at ground floor level is Cooke's factory plan of 1937 (Figure 15).

NB: Building K is aligned approximately NE to SW though, for the purposes of the following description, the principal axis will be described as running north to south such that the secondary strongroom tower will be described as attached at the west elevation, towards Severn Street.

- 7.11.1 **Building K** is a multi-phase structure dating originating in the later years of the 19th century (Period [f]; §.4.3.8), when the main body of the range was constructed in two principal stages, being subsequently extended in the early- to mid-20th century (Period [h]). The core of the range dates to the early 1870s when, in 1872, R.W. Binns proposed the erection of new rooms ‘near the glost ovens’ for the accommodation of printers and engravers.²⁰⁶ The first phase, three-storey range (**K1**), was completed in late 1872/early 1873;²⁰⁷ it is first shown on the mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 10) where it is labelled simply as ‘new wing’. An ‘extension of the present building’ was recommended by Binns in 1878,²⁰⁸ and Building **K2** was duly completed in 1878/9,²⁰⁹ presumably to the designs of George Beardmore Ford who had been retained as company architect in April 1874. Following the demolition of the adjacent glost kilns in the early-20th century, a three-storey strongroom tower (**K3**) was appended in 1934, opening off the west side of **K1**, to the designs of Sam N Cooke and Partners (Figure 65),²¹⁰ while in 1954 a single-storey, lean-to extension was added to the full length of the east elevation, again by Cooke (Figure 66).²¹¹
- 7.11.2 The core of Building **K** comprises a long rectangular range, aligned north to south with overall dimensions of 65ft. (N/S) x 24ft. (E/W), brick-built and rising 33ft. through three full storeys to eaves level, beneath a shallowly pitched, slate-clad roof, standing 37½ft. to ridge. To the north, it abuts the south elevation of the 1853 burnishers’ block, with which it communicates at each level, while to the west it originally flanked the eastern of the three glost-kilns introduced as part of Scrivener’s scheme of 1867; the removal of these kilns in the early 20th century freed up space for the introduction of the attached, three-storey strongroom tower. Originally built for engravers and printers, later ‘room-use’ plans record burnishers, a pattern room and second floor ‘colour room’.

Exterior

- 7.11.3 The principal **east elevation** (Figure 62a; Plate 165) is brick-built in pale orange/red brick, of ten window-bays and rising through three full storeys to a plain eaves beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to the south and abutting the 1853 burnishers’ range to the north. A straight-joint at window bays 5/6 (Plate 166) evidences the known two-phase development of the core building, with the brickwork of the earlier block **K1** to the north being laid to English bond and clearly distinct from that of secondary **K2** to the south, the latter laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond. Window openings to first and second floor levels are uniform to both phases, regularly spaced with segmental heads of double-header arches and projecting, sloping cills of blue-brick; primary 3/3 sashes survive in part, though they have been extensively renewed, particularly at second floor level, by two-light timber casements. Ground floor of the **K1/2** is obscured by lean-to extension **K4**, though internal observations (see below) confirm that most of the elevation was removed at this level in 1954 when the latter was added.²¹² Extension **K4** is strictly utilitarian in nature, brick-built with seven, wide window-bays (five of which have been blocked internally in brick) and a narrow, pedestrian doorway to the north end,²¹³ beneath a mono-pitch roof clad in corrugated cement-fibre sheeting.

²⁰⁶ Minute 1566, 7th February 1872. At its height, the manufactory would have employed c.20 full-time engravers.

²⁰⁷ Minute 1753, 4th July 1873 includes an account of expenditure for additions to the works within the foregoing year, which identifies the sum of £212 10s 7d assigned for a ‘new 3-storey building for printing, engraving and painting rooms’

²⁰⁸ Minute 2423, 8th July 1878.

²⁰⁹ Minute 2573, 14th July 1879 includes a further account of expenditure within the foregoing year, which here refers to the ‘extension of the three-storey range for painting and engraving rooms’.

²¹⁰ WCC HER, Building Application ref. 6402; Minute 126, 14th January 1936 includes an account of expenditure on buildings in the period Jan 1st – Oct. 3rd, 1935 which identified the total sum £13, 216 5s 4d, of which £549 17s 6d was assigned to the new ‘strong room block’.

²¹¹ MoRW archives ref. RW.25.205.

²¹² As depicted in original design drawings; Figure 66 - MoRW ref. RW.25.205.

²¹³ Original design drawings illustrate ten window bays reflecting the pattern of the early core, though it seems reasonable to conclude that the extant form reflects the building ‘as-built’.

- 7.11.4 The **west elevation** (not illustrated) is, for the most part obscured by adjoining ranges, specifically strongroom tower **K3** and covered yard **L** while, where visible at ground floor level, secondary modifications (such as the introduction of **K3**) have served to mask original arrangements to a large extent. However, a pattern of two widely-spaced window-bays to each level is clearly evident for secondary block **K2**, and survives intact at 2F level. In the case of primary range **K1**, it would appear that window openings were restricted to second floor level only, with lower storeys being blind, the result (presumably) of it originally having been built up against a pre-existing bank of glaze-kilns (Figure 10); second floor level was originally furnished with three window openings, though two of these were blocked off for the introduction of **K3**, leaving only that to the north end of the range open.
- 7.11.5 The **south elevation** (Plate 165) presents a tall, narrow gable end rising 33ft. to eaves and 37½ft. to ridge (plain verges), brick-built in pale orange/red brick laid to regular Flemish stretcher bond. At ground floor level, a small modern window has been inserted into a blocked, secondary window,²¹⁴ while at first floor level a blocked doorway (inserted in 1934; Figure 65) formerly served a raised walkway to an adjacent painting / aerographic block of 1888.²¹⁵ Second floor is pierced by a primary window, segmental-headed and housing an original, 3/3 sash.
- 7.11.6 Strongroom tower **K3** was appended to the west side of **K1** in 1934; it is square in plan (15ft. x 15ft.) brick-built to English bond with 18in. thick exterior walls, rising through three storeys to a flat roof corresponding to eaves level of the main range (Figure 64).

Interior

- 7.11.7 The **ground floor** (Figure 62b; Plates 167/8) has been subject to extensive modification throughout and while to the south end of the range, the original open form of the building can be readily appreciated (Plate 167), to the north the introduction of a series of breeze-block partitions (including a 'mock' tunnel kiln, part of a late 20th-century visitor display; Plate 168) has masked original arrangements to a significant degree. The principal and most radical change to the building is presented by the almost complete removal of the 1870s eastern wall in 1954 when lean-to extension **K4** was appended, at which point a steel framework of four wide bays defined by steel stanchions supporting substantial RSJs was introduced to carry the upper walls (Plate 169).²¹⁶ Prior to the introduction of extension **K4**, it is assumed that the range was lit by ten regularly-spaced windows (five apiece to **K1/2** respectively) as per the surviving arrangements at upper levels. A short section of the original south gable end of **K1** survives to the west (extant for only five years before the addition of **K2**), including the segmental arch of a former window opening (Plate 170), one of an original pair to the width of the range. The building would appear to have been originally accessed solely via a doorway in the north wall, opening off the 1853 burnishers' range; no evidence for a primary stair within **K1** was noted and so it is thus assumed that this pattern of access was originally repeated at upper levels. With the doubling of the length of the range in 1878, however, an internal stair was incorporated at the north-west angle of **K2**; although surviving between 1F/2F level, this stair has subsequently been removed between GF/1F²¹⁷ – its former location is evidenced by a sloping scar on the west wall of **K2** above a secondary doorway opening onto covered yard **L** (Plate 171).²¹⁸
- 7.11.8 A heavy, steel door off the west side of **K1** (Plate 170) opens onto the lower level of the strongroom tower **K3** which dates to 1934 (Figure 65). The strongroom at this level is lined throughout in timber racking (Plate 172), originally for the storage of the valuable copper plates used in the transfer printing process.²¹⁹ The

²¹⁴ The 1954 drawing for lean-to extension K4 (Figure 66) is annotated 'take out door and frame, widen opening for new metal window 6' 0¾" x 3' 0¾"' while the 1934 drawing for the erection of strong room tower K3 (Figure 65) depicts a narrow, central door with segmental head.

²¹⁵ Archenfield 'Building Q'; see Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008e (link bridge visible at Figures 64/67).

²¹⁶ Steelwork by Dorman Long and Co. of Middlesborough.

²¹⁷ The lower flight stair is indicated as extant in a plan of 1970 (MoRW ref. RW.25.243) though it is absent by the time of a plan of 1988 (MoRW ref. RW.25.351A).

²¹⁸ The former stair cuts across a former window opening (blocked), evidenced by a single-header arch (Plate 171).

²¹⁹ Royal Worcester's copper plate vault at one time housed around 14,250 plates (<http://www.museumofroyalworcester.org/learning>)

range is floored predominantly in softwood timber boards (suspended floor) apart from to the west side of **K1**, which is finished in face-laid blue brick (Plate 170); this differentiation presumably relates to a former distinction in use within the range, or perhaps to its original proximity to the bank of glaze-former kilns.

- 7.11.9 As noted above, **first floor** level (Figure 63a) is currently accessed solely from the adjacent 1853 burnishers' range to the north, an arrangement that, in the case of primary range **K1**, arguably reflects the original plan. At this level, the original bi-partite plan is more clearly expressed, reflecting the basic two-phase development of the block. To the north, range **K1** (Plates 173/4) measures 33ft. long (N/S) x 12½ft. wide (E/W) and is lit by five, regularly spaced windows to the east wall (single-header arches internally) with original 3/3 sashes surviving in part (Plate 175). The west wall is, and was originally, blind and includes a small projecting stack, off-centre towards the north end of the range (Plate 177). To the south of this stack, a heavy steel door (Plate 178) opens onto the strongroom tower, reflecting the arrangements at ground floor level; the door here retains a maker's plate of Whitfield's Safe and Door Company Ltd. of London and Birmingham (Plate 179). The original south gable wall of **K1** survives as a partition to **K2**, pierced by two inserted, connecting doorways (Plate 173); the segmental heads of two opposing windows are visible above the doorheads, indicating the original arrangements before the extension of the range in 1878. The range is floored in 6½in. softwood boards aligned north/south and ceiled over by a 'single' floor of closely-spaced, transverse common joists extending between external walls (with herring-bone strutting), formerly underdrawn (Plate 176).
- 7.11.10 To the south, range **K2** (Plate 180), measuring 30½ft. long (N/S) x 13ft. 4in. wide (E/W), is again of five window-bays to the east (with full survival of original 3/3 sashes) while the west wall is pierced by two widely-spaced windows (at Bays 2/4), that to the north being blocked. A single doorway to the west side of the south wall, inserted in 1934 to serve a raised walkway to adjacent aerographic block of 1888 (Figure 65). An enclosed, straight-flight stair with lower quarter-turn (with winders) rises from north to south at the north-west angle (Plate 181) while an area of patching to the floor immediately beneath evidences a lower flight on a similar plan formerly extending to ground floor level.
- 7.11.11 **Second floor** level (Figure 63b) is accessed via the straight-flight stair rising against the west wall at the north-west angle of **K2** though, as at first floor level, a doorway onto the adjacent burnishers' block to the north probably represents the sole primary access to **K1** (Plate 182). The arrangements at this level mirror the bi-partite plan of the first floor, comprising the two distinct elements **K1/2**, each of five window-bays (to the east) with the original south gable end of **K1** retained and incorporated into the enlarged range as a transverse partition. Two original, symmetrically opposed window openings within the latter have been blocked and a wide, flat-headed doorway inserted on the central axis (Figure 64; Plate 184). The west wall of **K1** was originally pierced by three window openings, though the southern two of these were blocked when the strongroom tower **K3** was introduced in 1934, leaving only a single extant window to the north end of the range (secondary timber casement), adjacent to a shallowly projecting stack (with blocked fireplace).



Historical photograph of 2F level, Building K looking south (?1930s).²²⁰

²²⁰

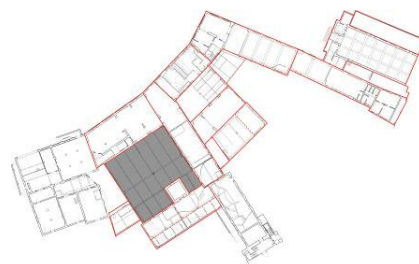
/research/manufacturing-processes/engraving-transfer-printing/).

Image: Museum of Royal Worcester - <http://www.museumofroyalworcester.org/archive-article/the-painting-room/>

- 7.11.12 Within **K2** to the south, the head of the stair is enclosed by a studwork frame, formerly part glazed (Plate 183), though evidently secondary (sockets survive for a primary handrail and balustrade). The room is lit by five original windows to the east, a single axial window to the south gable end and by two widely-spaced windows to the west. The timber floor of the range is, at this level, sealed by a thin screed layer, presumably reflective of the nature of the work carried out within the rooms. In this respect, alone of the ranges recorded as part of the current project, the upper level of Building **K** retains a small amount of machinery indicative of former use, viz. a ceramic sink on brick supports to the south-east corner, an *in-situ*, early printer's steam stove by William Boulton of Burslem (Plate 186), two *ex-situ* colour mills (Plate 187) and a (modern) extraction booth (Plate 188). Further, regular 'sockets' within the brickwork of the exterior walls immediately beneath the level of the windows evidence fixing points for former work tables/benches (visible on historical photographs, inset above), while horizontal 'scars' to wall surfaces indicate the setting of former shelving/racking.
- 7.11.13 The **roof** over both sections of Building **K** is of uniform construction, each section being of three uneven bays defined by standard design, timber king-post trusses supporting a single tier of plank-section side-purlins (Figure 64; Plates 182/185). Trusses retain paintwork and the soffit of the common rafters display traces of former lath and plaster lining, indicating the range was originally open to the ridge.

7.12 Building L: Covered Yard

Date:	1937
Function:	Covered yard (warehousing)
Architect:	Sam N Cooke and Partners
Key Sources:	Original design drawing (WCC Building Application ref. 6990)



NB: Building **L**, a covered former yard of square plan, is aligned on approximately NE/SW – NW/SE axes; for the purposes of the following description, these will be simplified to N/S and E/W such that the double gable end of the range will be described as facing south while Building **F** will be referred to as lying to the north.

- 7.12.1 **Building L** (Figure 67; Plate 189) is a simple, early-20th century, single-storey steel-framed structure, square in plan and covering a former open yard enclosed to the north by Building **F**, to the west by Building **G**, and to the east by Building **K**. To the east, it wraps around the three-storey, square strongroom tower **K3** of 1934 (Plate 190). It was erected in 1937 (Period [h]; §.4.3.8) to provide additional warehousing capacity,²²¹ to the designs of Sam N Cooke and Partners (Figure 68)²²² and occupies, in part, the site of the former bank of three bottle-kilns aligned perpendicular to Severn Street, introduced by Scrivener in 1867 (Figure 23) and demolished in the later-19th- and early-20th centuries.

Exterior

- 7.12.2 Being bounded to north, east and west by pre-existing ranges, Building **L** has only one 'external' elevation *per se*, to the south, though this has itself been subsequently subsumed at ground floor level by subsequent southern extensions and modifications. It is brick-built in hard-fired, orange brick laid to Sussex bond, forming a double-gable, coped with a header-course of red-brown brick, and visible from the head of the stair serving adjacent range **G** (Plate 191). An original pattern of large, flat-headed windows and a single,

²²¹ All identified historical room-use plans identify Building **L** simply as a 'warehouse' or 'best warehouse'.
²²² WCC Building Application ref. 6900, submitted drawings dated April 1937, approved 14th June 1937.

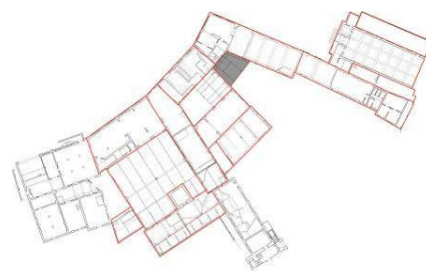
wide doorway to the centre of the eastern range (Figure 68) has been variously modified to suit changing communication patterns associated with the evolution of the ranges and covered yards to the south. Deposited design drawings specify the removal of brickwork to the southern wall-bays of Building **F** to the north, thus opening the storage area up to the ground floor of the latter range (see also Figure 17), though these openings have been subsequently blocked in breeze-block. Likewise, wide openings spanned by RSJs have been formed within the east and west walls affording through-access to adjacent ranges **K** and **G** respectively, though the phasing of these developments is unclear.

Interior

- 7.12.3 Internally, the structure occupies an essentially square plan, 59ft. x 59ft. (Figure 67), being formed of two congruent, parallel ranges, 29½ft. wide aligned north-south, each of six structural bays of 9ft 4in. (here numbered 1 to 6 from north to south).²²³ At Bays 2/3 to the east, the frame wraps around safe tower **K3** (Plate 190). The range forms a single, unencumbered space, standing 11ft tall to eaves and 21ft tall to ridge, with the c.3,250 sq. ft. floor area interrupted by only a single, central steel stanchion (Plate 192). Roof trusses are of simple, double-fan pattern, formed of angle-section steel with cambered lower chords (Plate 190), the roof itself being carried on four tiers of plank-section side-purlins to each roof slope. The underside of the pitched roofs is lined in timber boarding and includes bands of patent-glazing (one per roof slope) lighting the floor area below. The range is floored throughout in poured concrete with integral timber battens aligned north-south, surviving in part (Plate 193), which would originally have supported a floor of deal boards (see Figure 68).

7.13 Building M: Raised Office

Date:	Late-1940/ early 1950s
Function:	Office
Architect:	Sam N Cooke and Partners
Key Sources:	Historical mapping (OS)



- 7.13.1 **Building M** (Figure 42; Plate 194) represents a relatively late addition to the manufactory complex, comprising a first-floor office space, raised upon a framework of inserted steel beams above the western end of the central yard area, in the angle between ranges **D**, **E** and **J**. It was introduced as an extension of office accommodation, being accessed internally from the main administrative rooms within Building **D2**. The precise date of construction is somewhat unclear, though a late-1940s date seems probable (Period **[h]**; §.4.3.8). Some form of raised structure is indicated on Cooke's factory plan of 1941 (Figure 16), though on a narrower plan than the extant building, and while the full extent of the office is indicated in dashed-line on Cooke's ground-floor works plan of 1949 (Figure 17), the latter plan also shows the former external stair serving range **D1** to the east, a feature that would have necessarily been removed for the insertion of the raised office. A drawing by Sam Cooke and Partners of 1953 (Figure 69),²²⁴ illustrating a series of internal alterations to Buildings **D** and **E**, shows office **M** as extant at that date, annotated as '*Chief Accountant's Office*' and opening off passage **[D.F5]** to the north, though the fact that it is outlined fully in red would normally suggest a new-build structure. The office was subdivided in the later-20th century to form two interlinked spaces which continued to function as offices.

²²³

8 x 5in. stanchions support 11 x 5in., N/S aligned principal beams; Steelwork is by Dorman Long of Middlesbrough.

²²⁴

MoRW archives ref. RW.25.346B.

Exterior

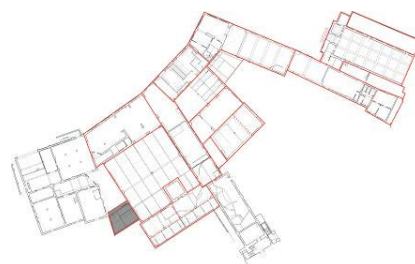
- 7.13.2 Building **M** is a simple, utilitarian structure, flat-roofed and raised at first floor level on a framework of inserted steel beams extending between Buildings **D** and **J**. To the north, it abuts the south elevation of Building **D** at Bays 4/5 (above the main manufactory entranceway); its introduction necessitated the blocking of original, first-floor door and window openings (Figure 39; Plates 64/5) and the removal of a former external stair flanking the south side of Building **D** (Figure 43; Plate 66). To the south, the structure is raised upon the former north wall of Building **L**, the upper gable of which has been incorporated into the heightened elevation, visible internally (Plate 196). The main, **east elevation** (Figure 40; Plate 194) is brick-built in orange/red brick laid to stretcher bond and includes four large, three-light, steel-framed windows,²²⁵ flat-headed beneath a concrete lintel band, overlooking the yard.

Interior

- 7.13.3 Internally, Building **M** originally comprised a single room, trapezoidal in plan with maximum dimensions of 26ft. (N/S) x 19½ft. (E/W), and standing 10ft. tall to the underside of a flat-roof, carried on two north-south aligned, boxed-in beams. Principal access to the new office space was via a doorway cut through the north wall (ie. south wall of building **D2**) inserted into the blocking of a primary window (Plate 64). The room has subsequently been sub-divided by the insertion of an east-west aligned studwork partition (Plates 195/6),²²⁶ abutting the west wall at the brick pier between the central two windows, and including a connecting door. Upon the subdivision of the office space, a second access doorway was inserted to the west to serve the southern half of the room, opening off landing [**D.F1**].

7.14 Building N: Late-C20th Extension

Date:	Late-C20 th (1987-94)
Function:	N/K
Architect:	N/K
Key Sources:	Historical mapping (OS)



- 7.14.1 **Building N** is a late addition to the manufactory site, dating to the late 1980s or early 1990s (Period [i]; §4.3.8).²²⁷ It comprises a simple, single-unit utilitarian block built adjacent to, and abutting, the south elevation (E) of covered yard **L** (Figure 67), from which it is accessed by a single, wide doorway inserted within one of the original window openings in the gable end of the latter range (Plate 197). A further door at the western end of the angled southern wall gives access to an external yard area (Plate 198). The range is trapezoid in plan with maximum dimensions of 24ft.4in. (N/S) x 15ft.8in. (E/W); it stands 11ft 8in. to eaves level and 14ft 8in. to apex. The internal connecting door to Building **L** is served by a concrete ramp rising from south to north, the floor level of **N** being c.1ft below that of the adjacent range. The southern and eastern walls are of breeze-block construction and are contemporary with the construction of block **N**; the west wall, by contrast, is of painted brick laid to English garden wall bond and represents the eastern wall of an earlier covered yard area lying to the west, first present on the Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 edition of 1969-76 (not illustrated). The latter wall includes a former combination doorway/window (Plate 199), blocked in

²²⁵ Similar in type to windows of the 1959 second-floor extension of Building 11 (aka. Block L) to the east (reported separately as part of Berkeley Homes site; see Tyler, 2016).

²²⁶ Partition shown on 1F room-use plan of 1987 (MoRW RW.25.354B).

²²⁷ It is present by the time of the 1994 OS 1:1,250 map (Figure 14b) though it not shown on a 'room use' plan of 1987 (MoRW RW.25.354A), the latter drawing continuing to show the area to the south of covered yard L (labelled 'best warehouse') as an open yard.

breeze-block presumably when Block **N** was erected. The shallow-pitched roof, clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting and incorporating skylights to each roofslope, is of two bays defined by three 'fink' pattern trusses of angle-section steel (Plate 200), with five tiers of side-purlins (also of angle profile steel). The former function of the block is not readily apparent, while its small-scale, strictly utilitarian nature in terms of fabric, and its late date mean that it is of negligible historic interest or architectural merit.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 Origins and Development

8.1.1 The recorded ranges span the development of the Severn Street manufactory site from its earliest origins in the late-18th century through to its later phases of development in the middle years of the 20th century. A total of eight principal phases of development have been identified,²²⁸ these are summarised in tabulated form below and are illustrated at Figure 70.

PHASE	Date	Company Period (see §.4.3.8)	Description	Building reference
I	1788-1822	Period (c.ii)	Early elements of Chamberlain works	Buildings H1 , (?) C2
II	1822-42	Period (c.ii/d)	Chamberlain and Co. expansion	Building C1 (1822-42)
III	1850s	Period (e)	Showroom by Robert Williams Armstrong (for Kerr and Co.)	Building A (1851-2)
IV	1860s	Period (f)	Major extensions by Walter Scrivener, (for WRPC Ltd.)	Buildings D , E , F , H2 and I (1867)
V	1870s	Period (f)	Additions (for WRPC Ltd.) (mainly by George Beardmore Ford)	Va : Building K1 (1873) Vb : Buildings K2 (1878), I (1F) and J (c.1878)
VI	1890s	Period (f)	Extension of Severn Street frontage by Thomas Sutton (for WRPC Ltd.)	Building G (1891)
VII	1930s	Period (h)	Improvements by Sam N Cooke and Partners	Building K3 (1934), Covered Yard L (1937)
VIII	Late 1940s/50s 1980s/90s	Period (h)/(i)	Late-C20 th	Building B (on earlier footprint), 1F office M , lean-to K4 (1954) and Building N (late 1980s/early 1990s)

Table 4:
Summary of phasing of recorded buildings

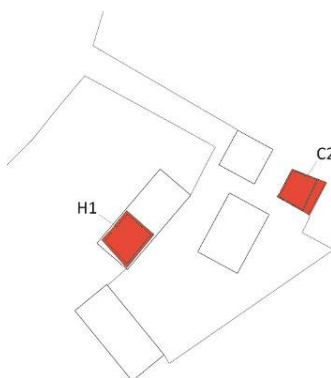
PHASE I: 1788-1822: company period (c.ii)

8.1.2 Building **H1** is widely acknowledged as representing an early element of Chamberlain's works, established in c.1788, part of a loose grouping of structures surrounding a central, open courtyard. Overlaying the footprint of the extant building onto the (schematic) arrangements depicted in Mainley's plan of 1822 (see inset plan below) indicates that **H1** was formerly part of larger range; this is reflected in both the 1842 and 1863 manufactory plans (Figures 7/8) where a northern continuation is labelled as 'packing house' and 'workshop' respectively.²²⁹ The results of the current study indicate that the eastern section of Building **C**, viz. **C2**, may

²²⁸ The phasing presented here refers only to the buildings recorded as part of the current project and does not apply to the historical manufactory site as a whole.

²²⁹ See also engraving 'from Bath Road' in Hughes and Leech (2014, 256) and Jones (1993, 16) which illustrates a single-storey northern continuation of **H1**.

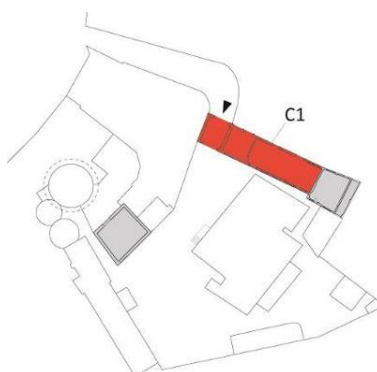
possibly also be attributed to this phase. Both structures are clearly shown on the Conveyance plan of 1842 and comparison of this depiction to the, admittedly somewhat schematic, view afforded by Mainley's plan of 1822 indicates that both reasonably pre-date the merger of Chamberlain's with Flight, Barr and Barr in 1840 (see inset below). Contemporary ranges such as the cluster of four kilns formerly located to the north-west, and the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' block to the centre of the courtyard have been lost to later phases of development, the former in 1867 (Phase IV), the latter as late as c.1945 (Phase VIII).



Phase I: 1788-1822 - Buildings H1 and C2
(superimposed onto footprint of Mainley plan of 1822)

PHASE II: 1822-42: company period (c.ii/d)

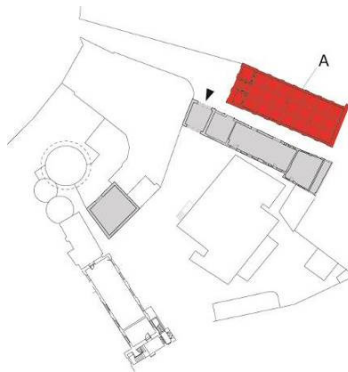
- 8.1.3 Documentary sources record a phase of expansion and modification of the works following the merger of Chamberlains' with Flight, Barr and Barr in 1840 and Building **C1** may possibly be attributed to this phase of work, post-dating Mainley's map of 1822 and being first clearly shown on the Conveyance plan of 1842. It was recorded in the late 19th century as dating to 1840-47 (see inset plan at §.4.4.6) though the plaque within the southern (yard) elevation recording the date of October 1840 (Plate 40) is understood to represent a secondary insertion (see fn.125) and thus does not provide an exact date for this range. Reference to Mainley's map suggests the current, eight-bay **C1** replaced an earlier, smaller range, one of a pair of discrete blocks (together with Building **C2**) formerly defining the north-eastern side of the original manufactory yard. Originally functioning as 'potting rooms' and a 'counting house', successive phases of internal modification and adaptation to alternative uses (latterly as offices), coupled with the removal of the upper, third storey of the range in the later 20th century have resulted in the loss of much of the buildings historical integrity.



Phase II; 1822-42 – Building C1
(overlaid onto footprint depicted in 1842 conveyance plan)

PHASE III: 1850s: company period (e)

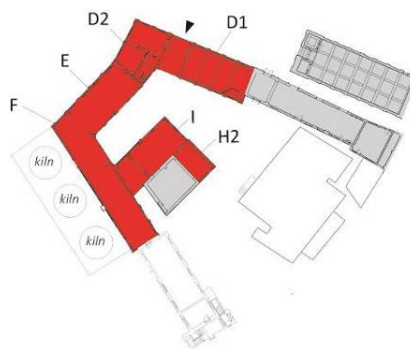
- 8.1.4 Armstrong's Showroom of 1851-2 (Building **A**) represents one of the key buildings of the RWPW site, reflecting the development and expansion of the company under the management of William Henry Kerr. When built it presented, for the first time, a public 'façade' to the manufactory facing towards Severn Street, reflected in its prominent use in illustrative materials and as a frontispiece in contemporary guidebooks (see inset at §.4.3.3), and throughout its history it has functioned as a focal point of the works. Its association with Armstrong, an architect of some repute in terms of the industrial architecture of the Midlands potteries, is significant. Contemporary structures outside of the current study area included a new slip house range (also by Armstrong) and the Grade II* listed Bone Mill, together with supplementary kilns fronting onto 'Princes Drive' to the south-east, and a new workshop range of 1853 to the south-west (again by Armstrong).



Phase III; 1850s – Building A (showroom)
(overlaid onto footprint depicted in 1842 conveyance plan)

PHASE IV: 1860s: company period (f)

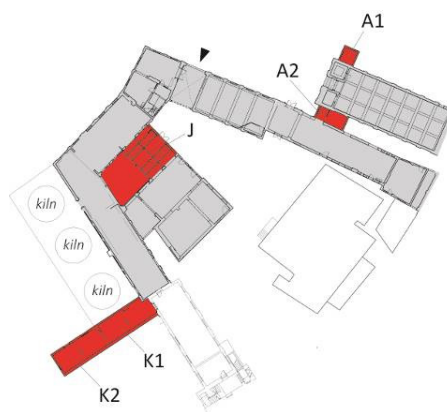
- 8.1.5 The 1860s witnessed a major phase of enlargement of the manufactory site, effected under RW Binns and EP Evans, and included the ambitious scheme of 1867, to the designs of Walter Scrivener and Son of Hanley, Stoke on Trent, comprising Buildings **D, E, F, H2** and **I**. This expansion represents a highly significant development both in respect of the evolution and growth of the company, and in architectural and aesthetic terms. The constituent buildings, while for the most part utilitarian in nature, were conceived and constructed with a significant degree of architectural 'pretention' in their character and detailing, in particular to the outward facing 'public' façades, including the new Severn Street frontage. Their construction necessitated the demolition of some of Chamberlain's early works, specifically a group of kilns formerly lying to the north-west of the early dipping house range **H1**, though the latter building was retained and incorporated within the new scheme. They were replaced by a new bank of three glost-kilns aligned perpendicularly to Severn Street, themselves later demolished.



Phase IV; 1860s – Scrivener extensions

PHASE V: 1870s: company period (f)

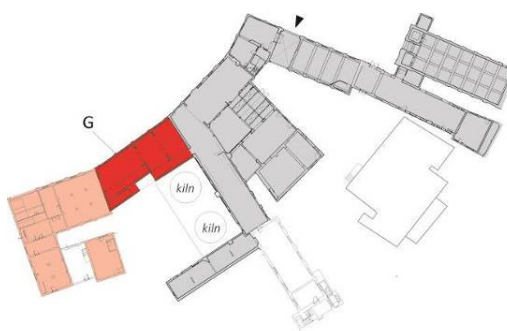
- 8.1.6 With the company experiencing increasing success, and struggling to meet orders within the confines of the existing works, the 1870s witnessed further expansion and rationalisation of the factory premises, undertaken (from 1874) to the designs of George Beardmore Ford of Burslem.²³⁰ Development of this phase within the current study area is, however, somewhat limited; new structures included the addition of side 'annexes' to the façade of Armstrong's showroom **A**, the expansion of warehousing capacity by the covering over of a former open yard to the rear of the Severn Street frontage (Building **J**) and the two-phase expansion of engravers/painters accommodation (Building **K1/2**) adjacent to Scriveners bank of glaze-kilns.



Phase V; 1870s (mainly by G.B.Ford)

PHASE VI: 1890s: company period (f)

- 8.1.7 In the early 1890s, the Severn Street frontage was extended to the south-west when new store rooms, packing house and cooperage ranges were appended, built to the designs of Thomas Sutton. Of these, only Building **G** (1891) lies within the current study area, built originally as store rooms and a packers' receiving house with offices over; construction of Building **G** necessitated the removal of the westernmost of Scrivener's bank of glaze-kilns.



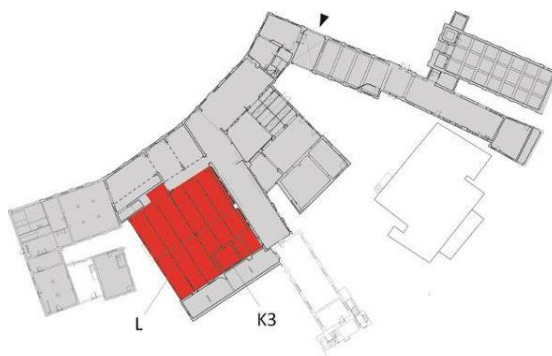
Phase VI; 1890s – Thomas Sutton extensions

²³⁰

See <http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org/learning/research/factories/severn-street-factory/>

PHASE VII: 1930s: company period (h)

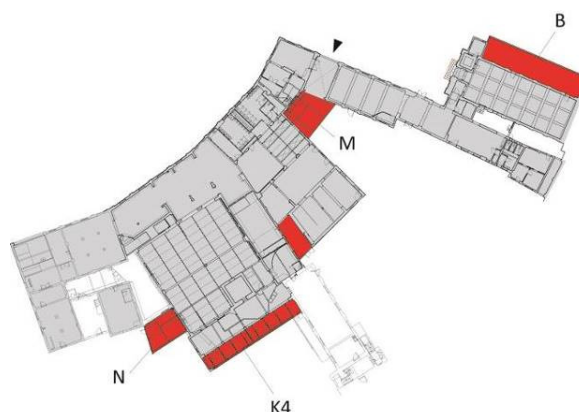
- 8.1.8 Developments of the early-20th century within the current study area are also limited in nature and comprise two structures by the Birmingham architect Sam N Cooke, viz. a three-storey strongroom tower (**K3**) of 1934, appended to the north-west side of engravers block **K**, and the covering over of yard **L** in 1937, formed by the demolition of the remaining two of Scrivener's 1867 bottle-kilns. The latter development reflects a general move away from coal-fired kilns in the early years of the 20th century towards the use of more cost-effective and efficient, gas-fired tunnel kilns.



Phase VII; 1930s – Sam N Cooke additions

PHASE VIII: Late-20th century: company periods (h)/(i)

- 8.1.9 While significant modifications were undertaken to the wider manufactory site during the mid-late 20th century, Phase VIII additions within the current study area are characterised by smaller-scale infill blocks and extensions / modifications to existing buildings, including the removal of many internal partitions which has had a detrimental effect upon the historical integrity of a number of the earlier ranges. New structures dating to this phase comprise dye-store **B** (on the footprint of an earlier pre-cursor), raised office **M**, ground-floor extension **K4** to engravers block **K** and the small extension **N** to the south-west side of covered yard **L**. All are of strictly limited historical value and negligible architectural merit, while in several cases, their introduction had a detrimental effect upon adjacent, earlier structures.



Phase VIII; Late C20th additions and infilling

- 8.1.10 The most significant development of this period, namely the demolition of the former 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' ranges within the central yard area of the complex in the mid-1940s to make way for a new, two-storey saggar house lies beyond, but immediately adjacent to, the current study area; the saggar house (later modified to house a gas-fired tunnel kiln) has been the subject of a recent recording project and has been

reported separately.²³¹ The removal of the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' block had implications for access routes and communication patterns, specifically affecting Building **C1**.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 The recorded buildings of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works clearly represent significant historic assets, representing as they do the physical manifestation of an industry of fundamental importance to the 18th- and 19th-century industrial development of the city of Worcester, and of an iconic company of international reputation and distinction. The status of Royal Worcester as a business of such major significance, and an employer of prominence in the city throughout the 19th and 20th centuries means that, inevitably, the site and the buildings of the manufactory must be adjudged to have intrinsic value in both communal and social terms, not least within the collective experience of individuals and families who have worked at the factory, perhaps over generations, and who have lived and worked within the surrounding area.
- 8.2.2 In terms of the built fabric itself, the historical loss of a significant proportion of associated buildings/setting to previous phases of development of the wider site means that the recorded structures amount to only c.15% of the manufactory at its peak, and the complex can clearly not be compared to better preserved (and still operational) examples, such as the late 19th-century Middleport Pottery of Burgess and Leigh at Burslem in Stoke-on-Trent. Moreover, the extended 'non-pottery' use and, latterly, abandonment of the buildings has effectively left only empty 'shells', and means that little survives in the way of early, or even more recent fittings, fixtures or machinery, the one exception being the Boulton steam stove and colour mills recorded at the upper level of Building **K**. Certainly, nothing on the scale or extent of contemporary fittings surviving within the former Bone Mill range when it was recorded in 2008 survives to aid interpretation of the buildings recorded during the current phase of work, which has thus relied solely upon documentary sources which, as noted above, furnish only a partial picture.
- 8.2.3 The recorded buildings are not without inherent interest, however; their significances are manifold, and can be assessed in both historical and architectural (aesthetic) terms. The early (Phase I) elements dating from Chamberlain's initial establishment (Buildings **H1/C2**) are of intrinsic historical interest, though architecturally they are essentially utilitarian in nature and have been subject to extensive modification over time, while sequential redevelopment and/or loss of contemporary, associated ranges have substantially removed them from their original historical context. The same may be said of the ranges associated with the early 19th-century (Phase II) expansion of the works with Building **C1**, for example, retaining little in the way of historic integrity. Armstrong's Grade II listed showroom of 1851-2, by contrast, together with Scrivener and Sutton's Severn Street extensions of the mid-1860s and early 1890s, are not only of historical interest in illustrating an important phase of expansion of the company, but also display a considerable degree of architectural pretension and make a valuable contribution to the contemporary streetscape and the Worcester Historic City conservation area. Thus, while it is a matter of regret that some of the earlier ranges, and indeed a number of the 19th-century ranges, are to be lost to the consented scheme, it is to be welcomed that the more architecturally accomplished buildings, including the entirety of the Severn Street frontage (to be façaded), are to be retained and incorporated into the re-development of the site.
- 8.2.4 The current, conditional programme of historic building recording has allowed for a detailed study and record of the buildings, their construction and general developmental history, to be made, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey, in accordance with para. 128 of NPPF and in line with the aims and objectives of the project outlined at sections §.3-4 of the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. Further, a review of the readily available archival sources at the Worcestershire Archives and the Museum of Royal Worcester has allowed for an historical context to be established in which to interpret the development of the manufactory site.

²³¹ See Tyler 2016; ADS OASIS Report ID: rictyler1_256091

- 8.2.5 All buildings at the RWPW site, with the exception of the north end of the 1853 Burnishers' Block (Archenfield 'Building J') and the southern 'packing house / cooperage' section of Thomas Sutton's 1891 Severn Street extensions, have now been subject to archaeological building recording. Together with previous phases of historic building recording completed in 2008 and the report on 'Building 11' of c.1945 previously submitted, the current report forms part of a substantial 'preservation by record' of a large and highly significant site, an important element of the historical development and industrial and artistic heritage of the city of Worcester.
- 8.2.6 An ongoing 'watching brief' is scheduled to be maintained as the demolition process on site progresses, subsequent to which the current report will be expanded and augmented as necessary.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting of Birmingham working on behalf of the Bransford Trust of Worcester. Thanks are due to Mrs. Cathy Patrick of CgMs for help and co-operation throughout the course of the project. Thanks also to Mr Matthew Roberts of Bransford Facilities Management for arranging safe access to the site for the purposes of recording.
- 9.2 Thanks are due to Mr. James Dinn, Archaeological Officer of Worcester City Council (in particular, for comments upon the draft version of the current report) and to Ms. Sheena Payne-Lunn of Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER); thanks also to Dr. Lisa Snook and staff at the Worcestershire Archaeology and Archives Service (WAAS), to Ms. Amanda Savidge (Director), Ms. Claire Cheshire (Assistant Project Officer) and Ms. Louise Price (Volunteer and Collections Assistant) at the Museum of Royal Worcester, and to Ms. Emily Kippen and Mr. Vincent Kirk of KKE Architects of Diglis Basin, Worcester.
- 9.3 Documentary research, site recording and analysis were undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCI/fA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

10 SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

a) Cartographic and other Graphic Sources

(i) *Maps and Plans (in chronological order)*

- 1610 John Speed's Plan of Worcester.
- 1741 Doherty's Plan of Worcester.
- 1779 George Young's Plan of Worcester and Suburbs. (WAAS ref. r989.9:349, BA 3832).
- 1809 John Roper's Plan of Worcester. (WAAS ref. 989.9:226 BA 3661).
- 1822 Samuel Mainley's 'Plan of Worcester and Environs' (WAAS ref. 899:1028, BA 10776).
- 1828 Mainley's Plan with Additions and Alterations by CH Crisp (WAAS ref. s.705:477, BA 4120/144).
- 1842 'Copy of the plan on the conveyance, dated 21st day of December 1842' (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. C.25.1).
- 1863 'Copy of plan on the lease dated 28th of July 1863'. (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. C.25.2).
- 1870 Worcester Board of Health plan.
- 1875 Plan of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester copied from the plan on the mortgage, dated 2 June 1875' (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. RW.25.11).
- 1884 Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan.
- 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st edition County Series 1:2500 plan.
- 1904 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition County Series 1:2500 plan.
- 1928 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition County Series 1:2500 plan.
- 1937 Factory plan by SN Cooke and Partners (WCC Building App. 6900).
- 1940 Ordnance Survey 4th edition County Series 1:2500 plan.
- 1941 Factory plan by SN Cooke and Partners (WCC Building App. 7810).
- 1949 Factory plan by SN Cooke and Partners (WCC Planning App. 9724).
- 1962-4 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series edition 1:2500 plan.
- 1994 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series edition 1:2500 plan.
- 1940 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition map.
- 1962-4 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 edition map.
- 1969-76 Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 edition map.
- 1988 Room use plan; GF (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. RW.25.351A).
- 1988 Room use plan; 1F (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. RW.25.351B).
- 1988 Room use plan; 2F (Museum of Royal Worcester archives ref. RW.25.351C).
- 1994 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 edition map.

(ii) *Historical Images (engravings and photographs)*

NB. all Museum of Royal Worcester archives via website image archive (<http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org/archive-category/factories-buildings/...>)

- c.1868 Engraving of Manufactory.
- Mid-C19th View of showroom (interior) looking east.
- 1875 Engraving of Manufactory.
- 1879 Engraving of Manufactory by James Callowhill.
- 1895 Engraving of Manufactory from guidebook dated 1895.
- 1895 Aerial photograph of manufactory from cathedral tower.
- Late-C19th View of showroom (interior) looking east.
- c.1910 Photograph of early, Chamberlain era buildings looking north.
- c.1930 Photograph of Showroom A, entrance façade.
- c.1931 Etching of Chamberlain Tea Rooms looking east.

b) Primary Sources

(i) Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (WCC HER)

Historical Planning/Buildings Application materials as listed at Table 3 within main text.

(ii) Museum of Royal Worcester (additional to maps and plans listed at (a.i) above)

- RW.25.10 Design drawing for extension to finished warehouse (Bldg. **J**), George Ford, c.1878.
- RW.25.16 'Proposed alterations and additions' (Bldg. **E**, GF), Thomas Sutton, 1891.
- RW.25.17 'Proposed alterations and additions' (Bldg. **E**, 1F), Thomas Sutton, 1891.
- RW.25.18 'Proposed alterations and additions' (Bldg. **E**, elevations and sections), Thomas Sutton, 1891.
- RW.25.19 'Proposed alterations and additions' (elevations and sections), Thomas Sutton, 1891.
- RW.25.51 'Proposed alterations to offices etc.' (Bldg. **D**), Thomas Sutton, c.1890s.
- RW.25.52 'Phased' plan of works, c.1876.
- RW.25.54 Undated design drawing for insertion of doors to east wall of showroom **A**.
- RW.25.144 Sam N Cooke plan of works, (Bldgs. **A**, **B**, **C**), SN Cooke and Partners, 1934.
- RW.25.164 'New layout for girl china casters' (Bldg. **C1**), 1949.
- RW.25.205 'Proposed extension to burnishing shop' (Bldg. **K4**), SN Cooke and Partners, 1954.
- RW.25.208 Design drawing for strongroom tower **K3** etc., SN Cooke and Partners, 1934.
- RW.25.225 'Sketch of proposed entrance' (Bldg. **D2**), SN Cooke and Partners, 1954.
- RW.25.238 Outline plans of 'litho dept.' (Bldg. **F/I**; 1F), 1966.
- RW.25.251 Outline plans of 'litho dept.' (Bldg. **F/I**; 1F), 1970.
- RW.25.339 Works plan (GF), 1953.
- RW.25.344A Works plan (1F), 1953.
- RW.25.345 Works plan (2F), 1953.
- RW.25.346A Alterations to Bldg **C2/D1** (GF), SN Cooke and Partners, 1953
- RW.25.346B Alterations to Bldg **D1/E/F** (1F), SN Cooke and Partners, 1953
- RW.25.350 'Alterations to offices', 1F, SN Cooke and Partners, 1977.
- RW.25.351A 'Site layout for fire certificate', GF, 1988
- RW.25.351B 'Site layout for fire certificate', GF, 1988
- RW.25.351C 'Site layout for fire certificate', 3F, 1988
- RW.25.354B Works plan (1F), 1987.
- Company Minutes (as ref'd within main text)

c) Secondary Sources

Anon. 1897. *The Faithful City; An Illustrated and Descriptive Account of Worcester*. London, William MacDonald & Co.

Anon. 1905. 'Robert William Binns FSA of the Royal Worcester Potteries'; in *The Craftsman* Vol. **VIII**, Number 1, April 1905 p.78-84. (<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/DLDecArts/DLDecArts-idx?type=article&did=DLDecArts.hdv08n01.i0011&id=DLDecArts.hdv08n01&size=M>)

Anon. 1951. *The City of Worcester: Littlebury's Guide*. Worcester, Littlebury and Co. Ltd.

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

- Brooks A and Pevsner N, 2007. *The Buildings of England: Worcestershire*. New Haven and London, Yale University Press.
- Binns RW and Evans EP, 1883. *A Guide through the Worcester Royal Porcelain Works*. Worcester, Baylis, Lewis and Co.
- CgMs Consulting, 2013 (revised May 20015). 'Archaeological Desk-based Assessment: The Bransford Trust Site, Worcester, Worcestershire.' Unpublished grey-literature document prepared on behalf of the Bransford Trust. (http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0493%5CAAppendix+1a+Desk+Based+Archaeological+Assessment+BT+Site.pdf&module=pl).
- CgMs Consulting, 2015. 'Heritage Statement: Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared on behalf of the Bransford Trust and Berkeley Group. (http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0493%5CAAppendix+4+Updated+Royal+Worcester+Porcelain+Works+Built+Heritage+Statement.pdf&module=pl).
- CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*. University of Reading, CIfA.
- CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. University of Reading, CIfA.
- CIfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct*. University of Reading, CIfA.
- Dawson A, 2007. *The Art of Worcester Porcelain 1751-1788; Masterpieces from the British Museum Collection*. Hanover, New Hampshire; University Press of New England.
- English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- Fidler H, 1875. *Notes on Building Construction Vol. 1*. London, Longmans Green and Co.
- Godden GA, 1982. *Chamberlain-Worcester Porcelain, 1788-1852*. London, Barrie and Jenkins.
- Green V, 1796. *The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester*, Vol. II. London.
- Hart CJ, 2004. 'An Introduction to the Industrial Archaeology of Worcester'.
- Hughes P and Leech A. *The Story of Worcester*. Almeley, Logaston Press.
- van Laun J and Cook W, 2008. 'Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; Historical and Industrial Research of the group composed of Buildings W1, W2, Y, Z, X and X1'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by John van Laun Associates. (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-31556_13.pdf)
- Jones , R 1993. *Porcelain in Worcester 1751-1951: An Illustrated Social History*. Worcester, Packbarn.
- Jones W, 2006. *Dictionary of Industrial Archaeology*. Stroud, Sutton Publishing.
- Lovell C and Pikes PJ, 2004. 'Royal Worcester Porcelain Works: Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Assessment'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Archenfield Archaeology on behalf of the Berkeley Group Ltd. (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-31556_1.pdf)

Marvell C, 2005. 'The Dublin and Worcester Connection: William Henry Kerr, William Dargan and the Development of the Belleek Pottery'. UK Belleek Collectors Group, October 2005.

Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008a. 'Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; Worcester Porcelain Works; Building D; The Bone Mill'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Archenfield Archaeology on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd.
(http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-53062_5.pdf)

Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008b. 'Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; Buildings A, B, C and H'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Archenfield Archaeology on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd.
(http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-53062_1.pdf)

Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008c. 'Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; Buildings E: the new throwing house and Building G: the finished goods warehouse'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Archenfield Archaeology on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd.

Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008d. 'Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; Building J, the Gilding Shop'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Archenfield Archaeology on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd.
(http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-53062_6.pdf)

Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008e. 'Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works; Buildings M, N, Q, R, S, Y and Z'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Archenfield Archaeology on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd.
(http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-53062_10.pdf)

Sworn S, Dalwood H, Jane Evans C and Pearson E, 2014. '*Archaeological Excavation at the City Campus, University of Worcester*'. Worcestershire County Council.

Tyler R, 2016. 'Block 11, Princes Drive, Worcester WR1 (aka Building L of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works); Historic Building Record'. Unpublished grey-literature document prepared by Ric Tyler MCI^fA for CgMs Consulting, working on behalf of Berkeley Homes Ltd.

Van Laun J and Cook W, 2008. 'Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Historical and Industrial Research of the Group composed of Buildings A, B, C, C1, F, H and I'. Appendix to Mora-Ottomano A, van Laun J and Cook W, 2008b.

Wardle T, 2014. *Historic Worcester Streets*. Worcester, Terry Wardle Publications.

Whitehead D, 1976. *The Book of Worcester: The Story of the City's Past*. Chesham, Barracuda Books.

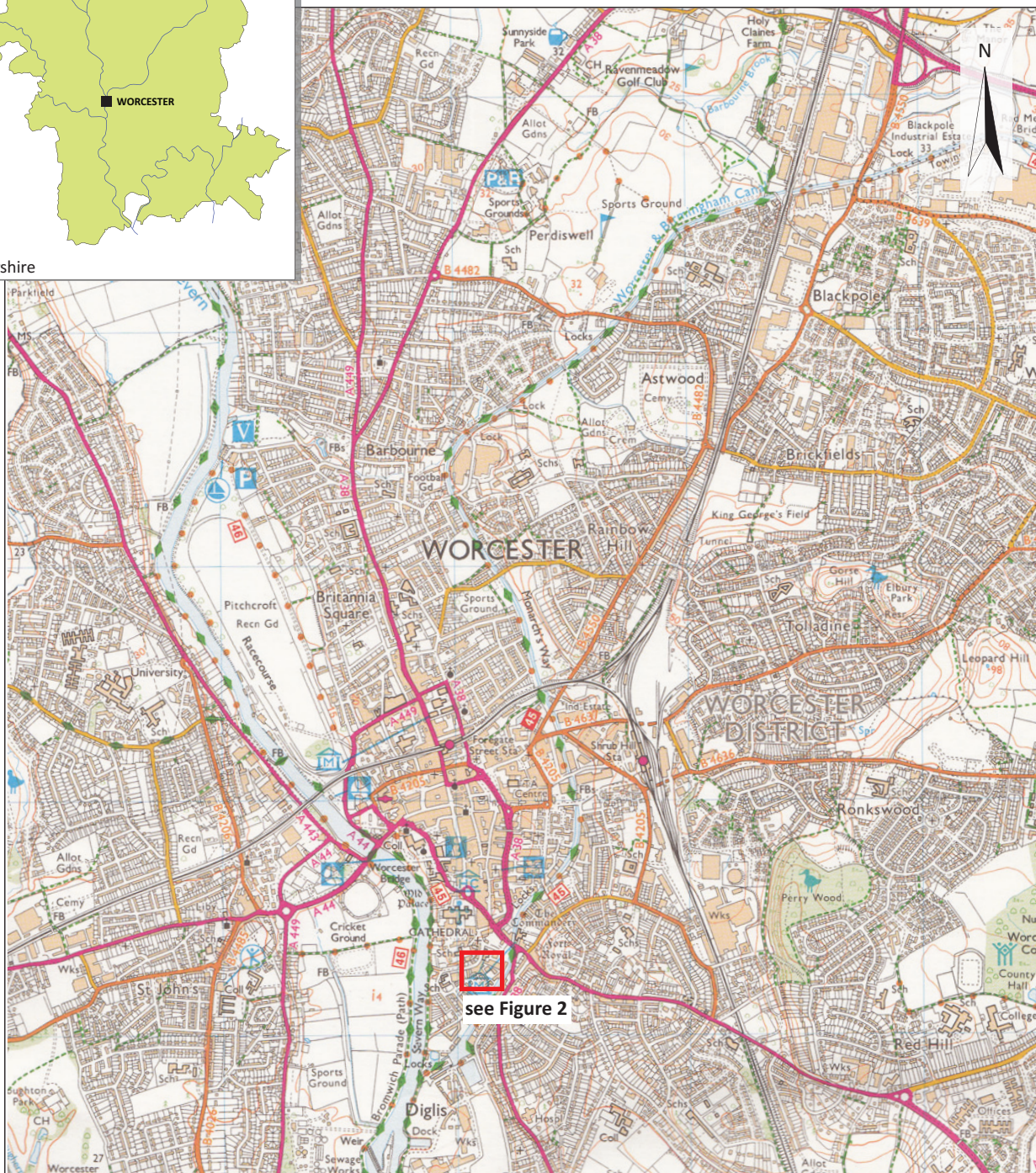
Worcester City Council (nd.) '*Requirements for Archaeological Building Recording*'.

Worcester City Council, 2007. *An Outline Resource Assessment and Research Framework for the Archaeology of Worcester*.
(<http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Worcester+Research+Framework+v2.51-reduced.pdf/bc7e8fb8-f6fc-4061-b483-f22dabae323c>).

d) Online Sources

- www.a2a.org.uk
- www.ancestry.com
- <http://www.archaeologists.net>

- <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>
- <http://www.dia.ie>
- <http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu>
- <https://www.gov.uk>
- <http://www.gracesguide.co.uk>
- <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>
- <https://historicengland.org.uk>
- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk>
- <http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org>
- <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk>
- <http://www.plymouth.gov.uk>
- <http://www.worcester.gov.uk>
- <http://www.worcesternews.co.uk>



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 204)
 Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2010.
 All rights reserved. Licence No. 100050391.

0 1 2km

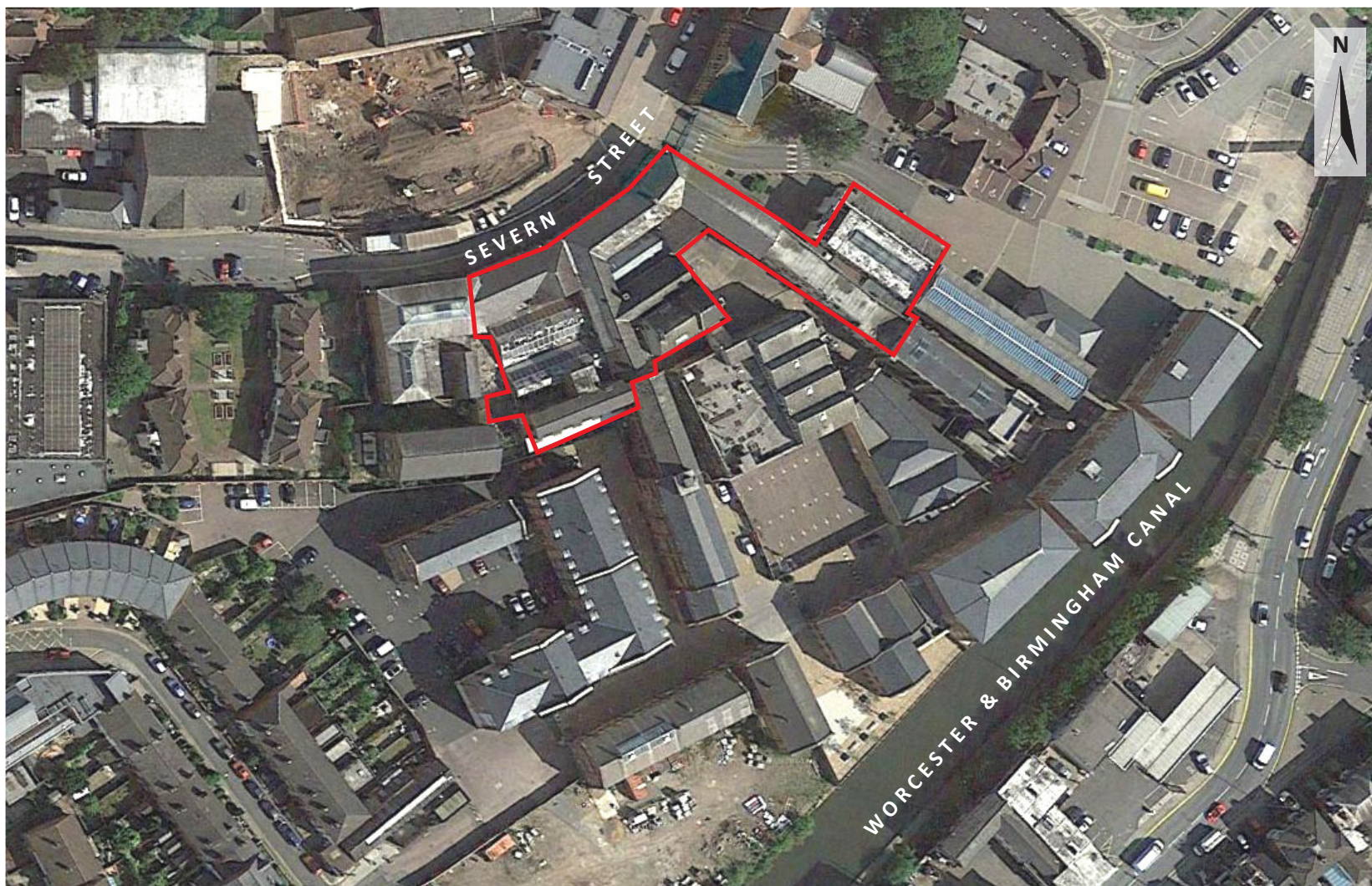
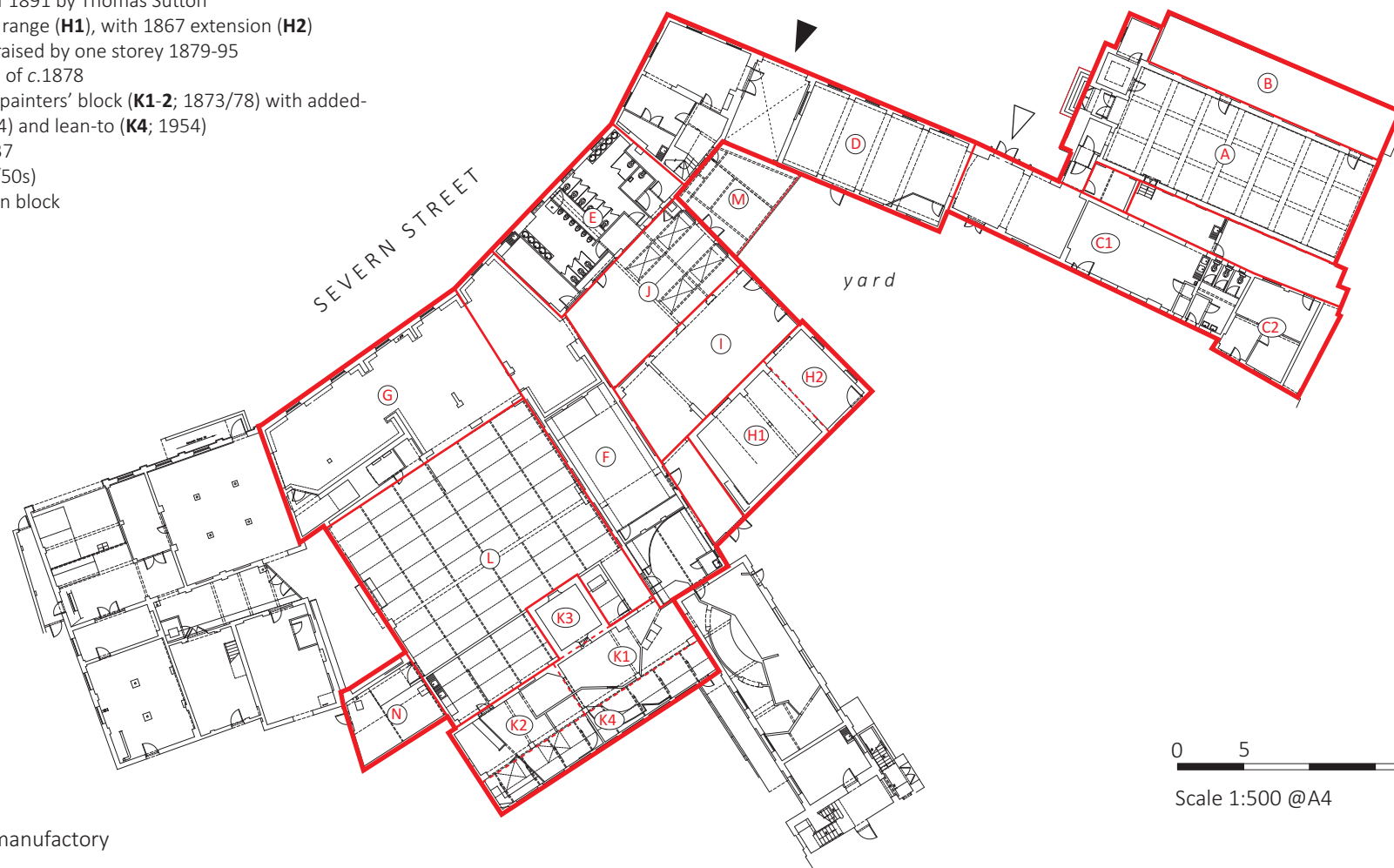


Image © Google Earth, dated 2013.

NB. Structures recorded during this phase of work outlined in red (see Figure 3).

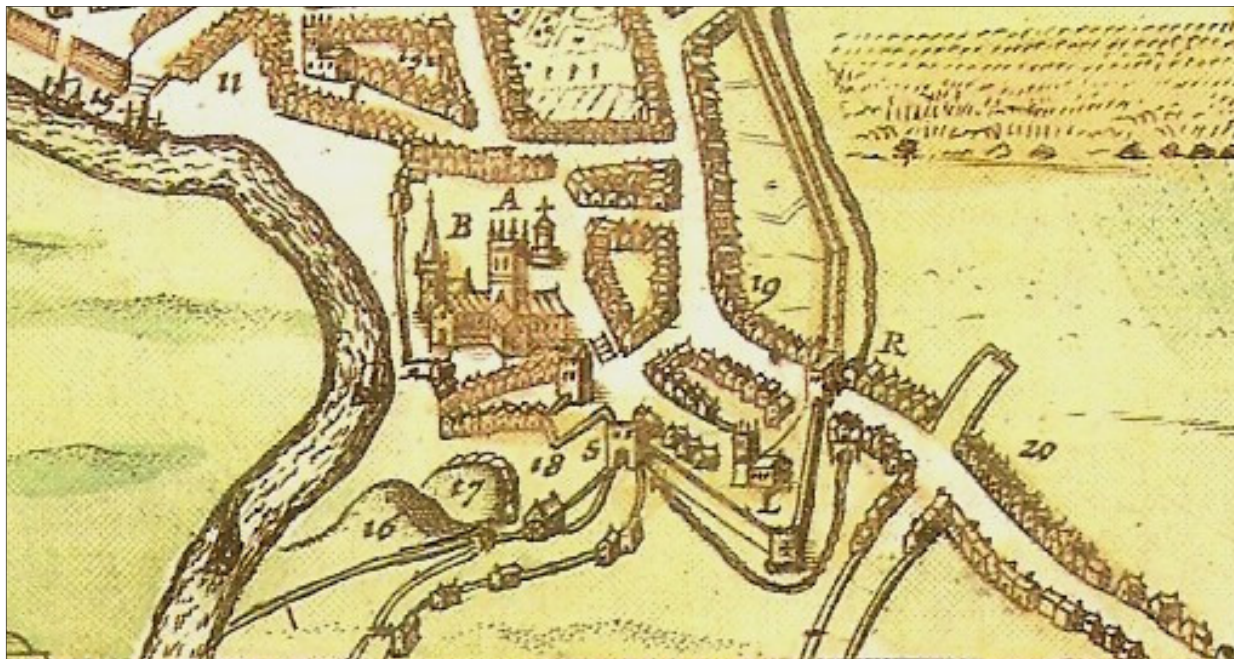
KEY to buildings as recorded

- A** Showroom of 1851-2 by Robert Armstrong
- B** (?) 1950s showroom lean-to on footprint of earlier pre-cursor
- C** Early potting range, erected 1840, incorp. (?) late-C18th **C2**
- D** Admin./ packing house range of 1867 by Scrivener and Son
- E** Order room range of 1867 by Scrivener and Son
- F** Former glost placing range of 1867 by Scrivener and Son
- G** Warehouse range of 1891 by Thomas Sutton
- H** Early dipping house range (**H1**), with 1867 extension (**H2**)
- I** Hothouse of 1867, raised by one storey 1879-95
- J** Finished warehouse of c.1878
- K** 2-phase engravers'/painters' block (**K1-2**; 1873/78) with added-safe tower (**K3**; 1934) and lean-to (**K4**; 1954)
- L** Covered yard of 1937
- M** Raised office (1940/50s)
- N** Late-C20th utilitarian block



▶ main entrance to manufactory

▷ former entrance to manufactory



(a) John Speed's Plan of Worcester (extract), 1610; **NB:** S= 'Frogge Gate'; 18= 'Frogge Mill'; 16= 'Castell Hill'; 17= 'The Prison'.

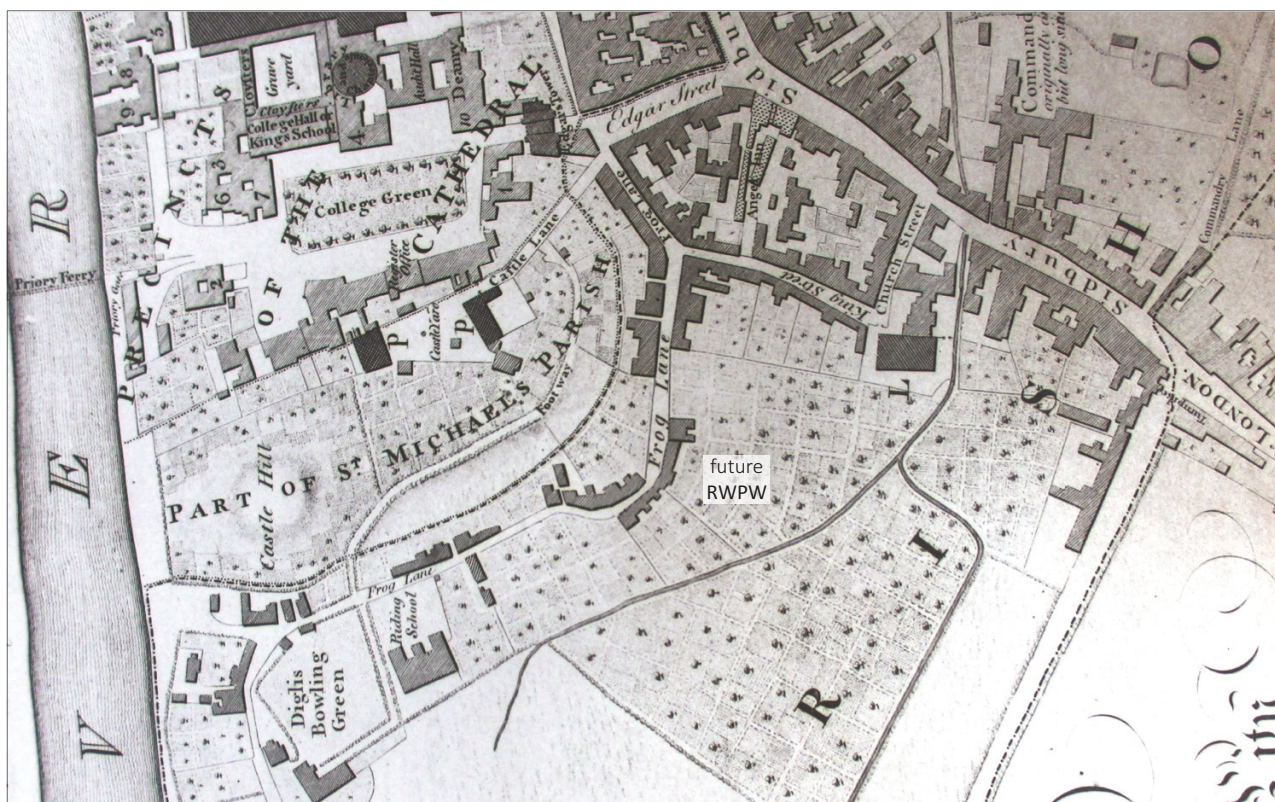


(b) Extract of Doherty's Plan of Worcester, 1741

Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 4: Early Maps and plans (1)

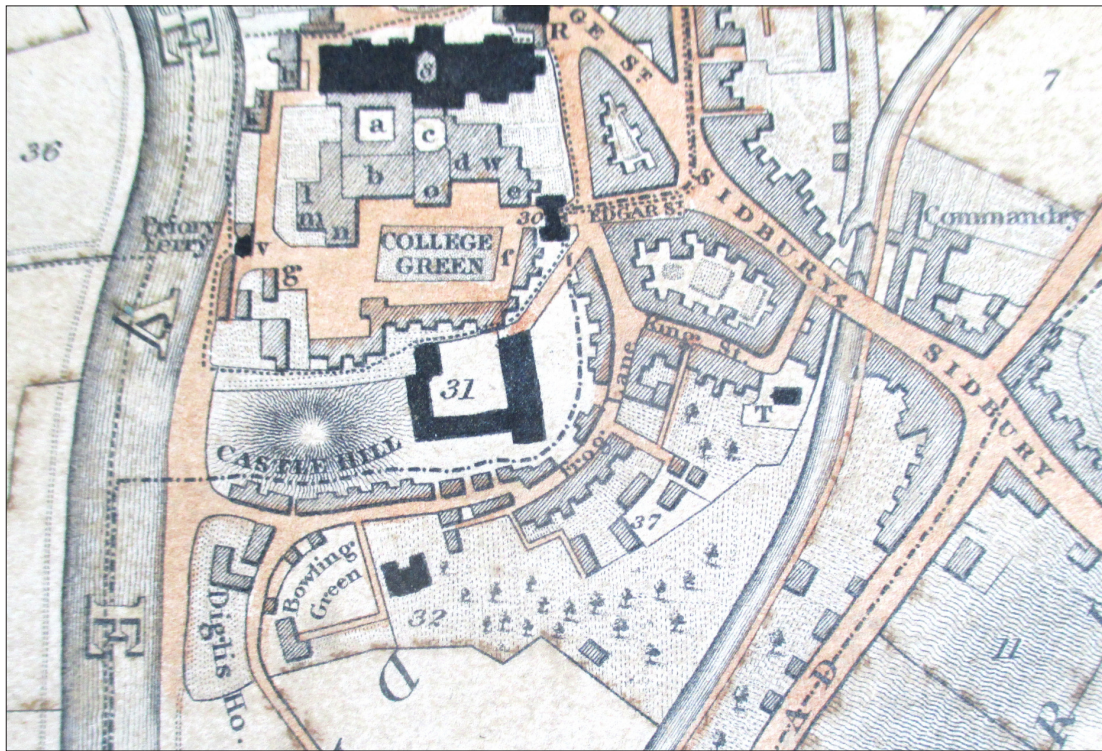
Source: WAAS; reproduced by permission



(a) George Young's Plan of Worcester and Suburbs, 1779



(b) John Roper's Plan of Worcester, 1809



(a) Samuel Mainley's Plan of Worcester and Environs, 1822; **NB.** Chamberlain's works labelled '37'.



(b) Mainley's Plan with Additions and Alterations by CH Crisp, 1828; **NB.** Chamberlain's works labelled '37'.

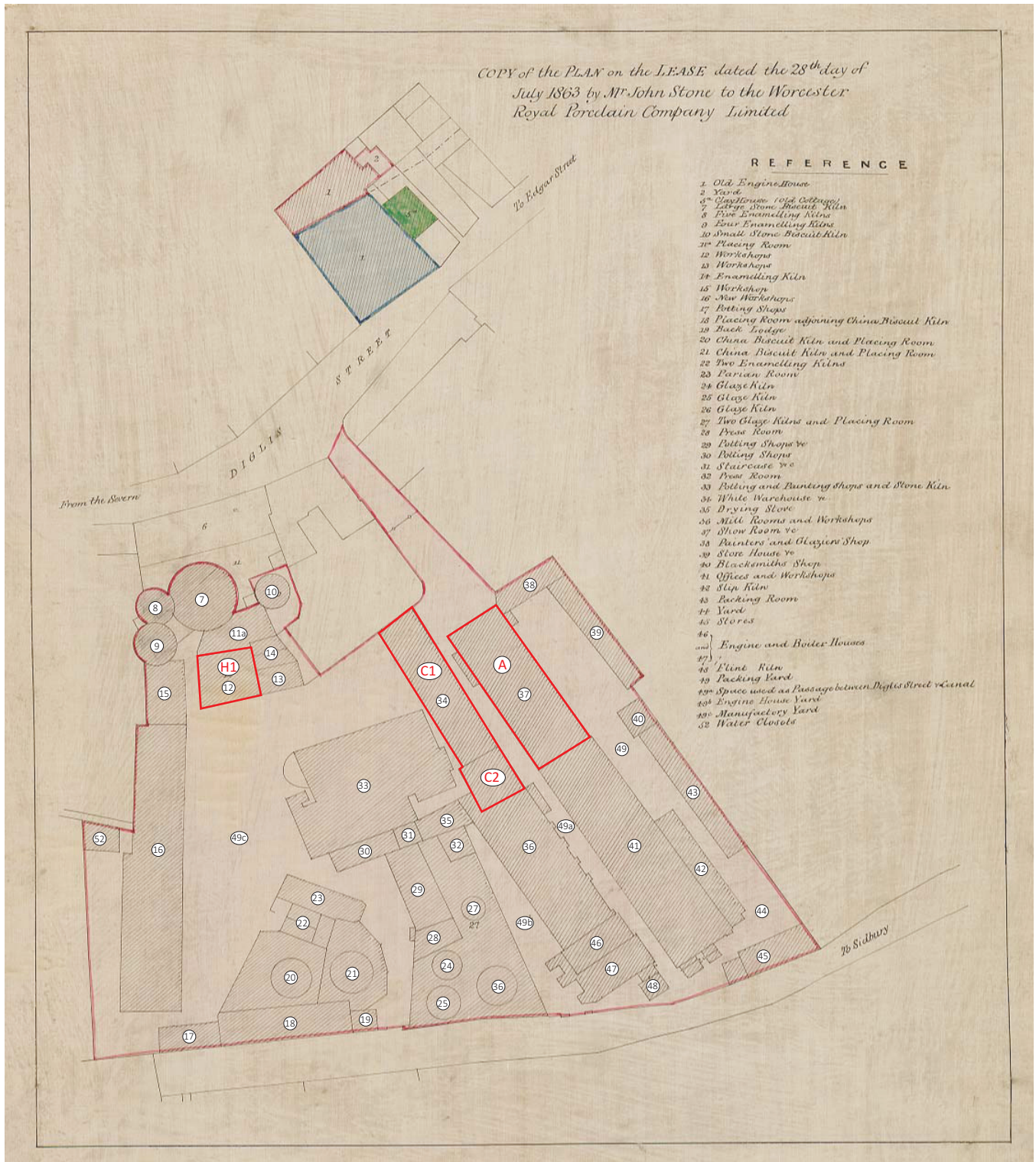
Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 6: Early Maps and plans (3)

Source: WAAS; reproduced by permission



Source: Museum of Royal Worcester archives; reproduced by permission



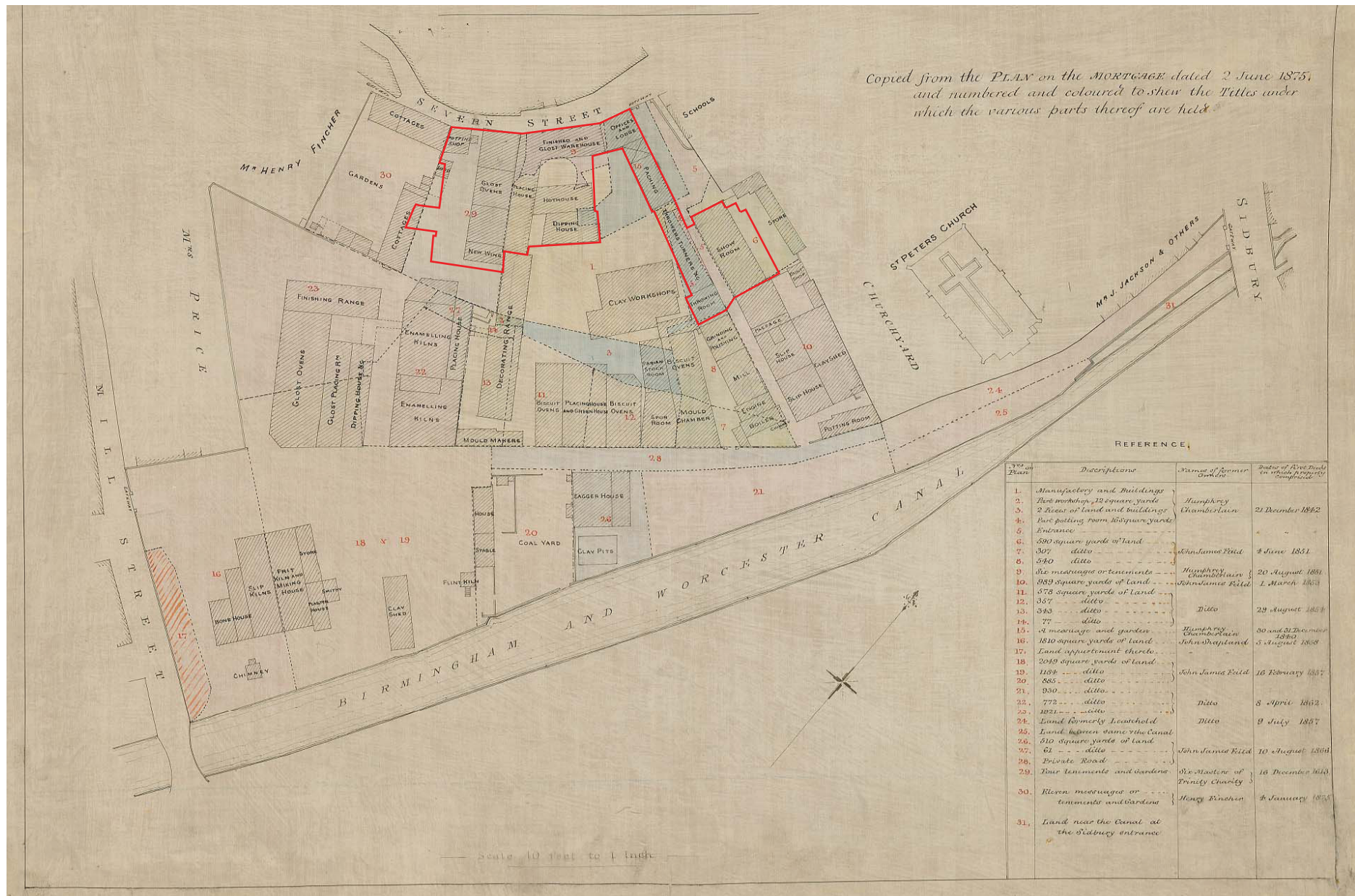
NB. See main text section for transcription of building schedule.
Buildings recorded as part of current project outlined in red.



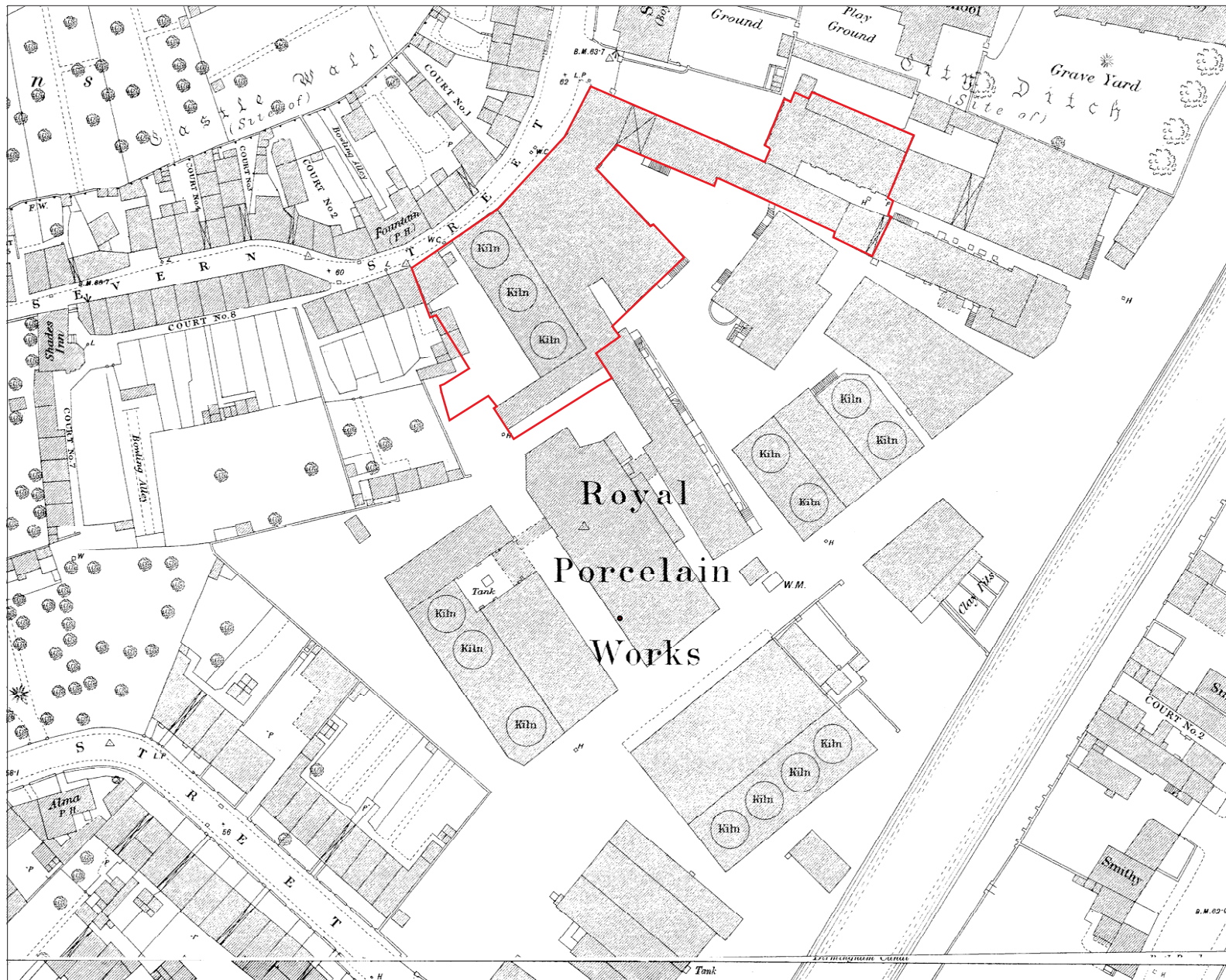
NB. application site outlined in red.

**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

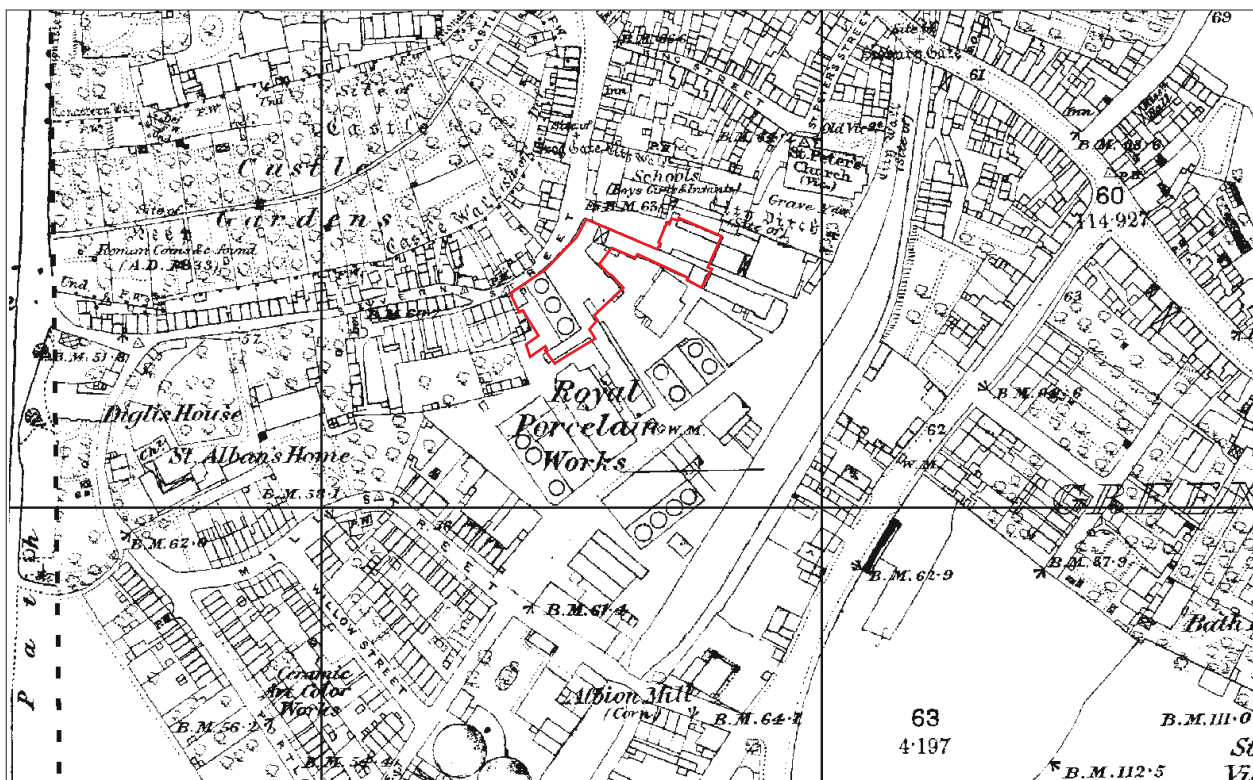
Figure 9: Board of Health Plan, 1870
WCC HER; reproduced by permission



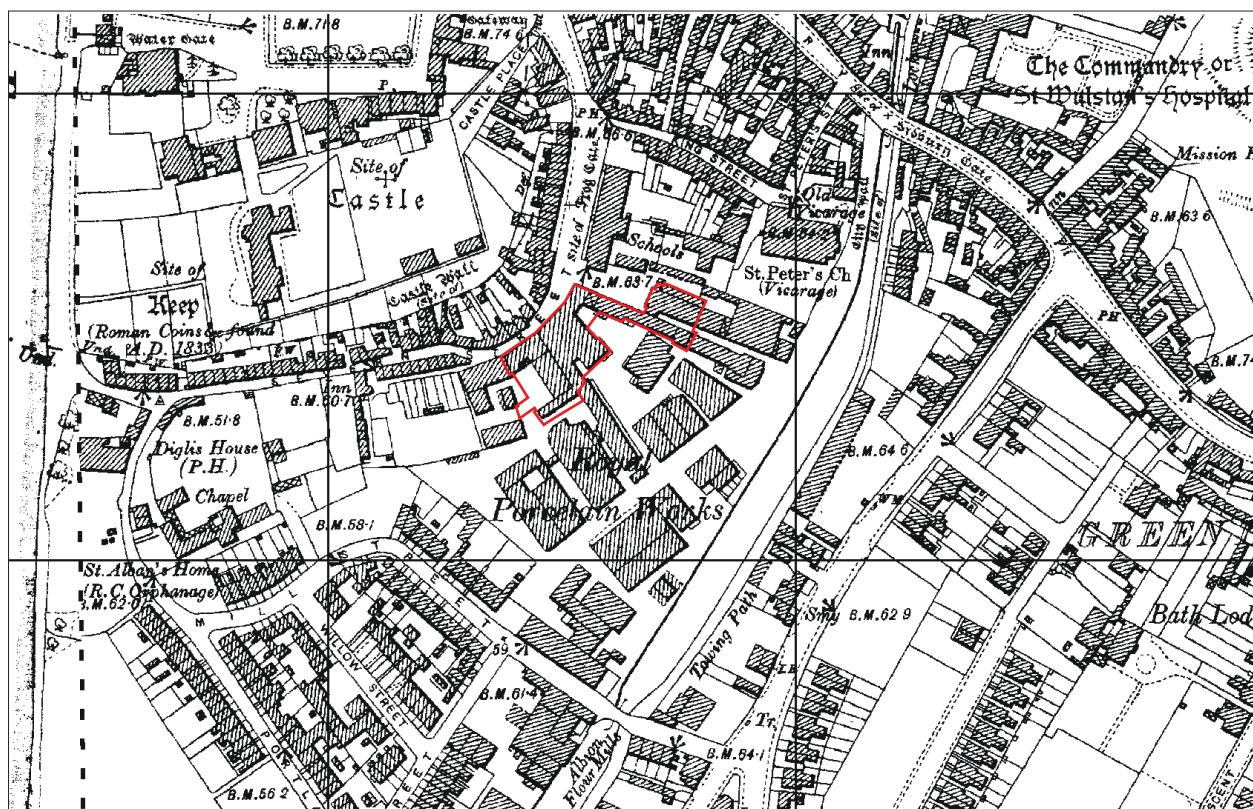
NB. application site outlined in red (approximate).



NB. application site outlined in red.

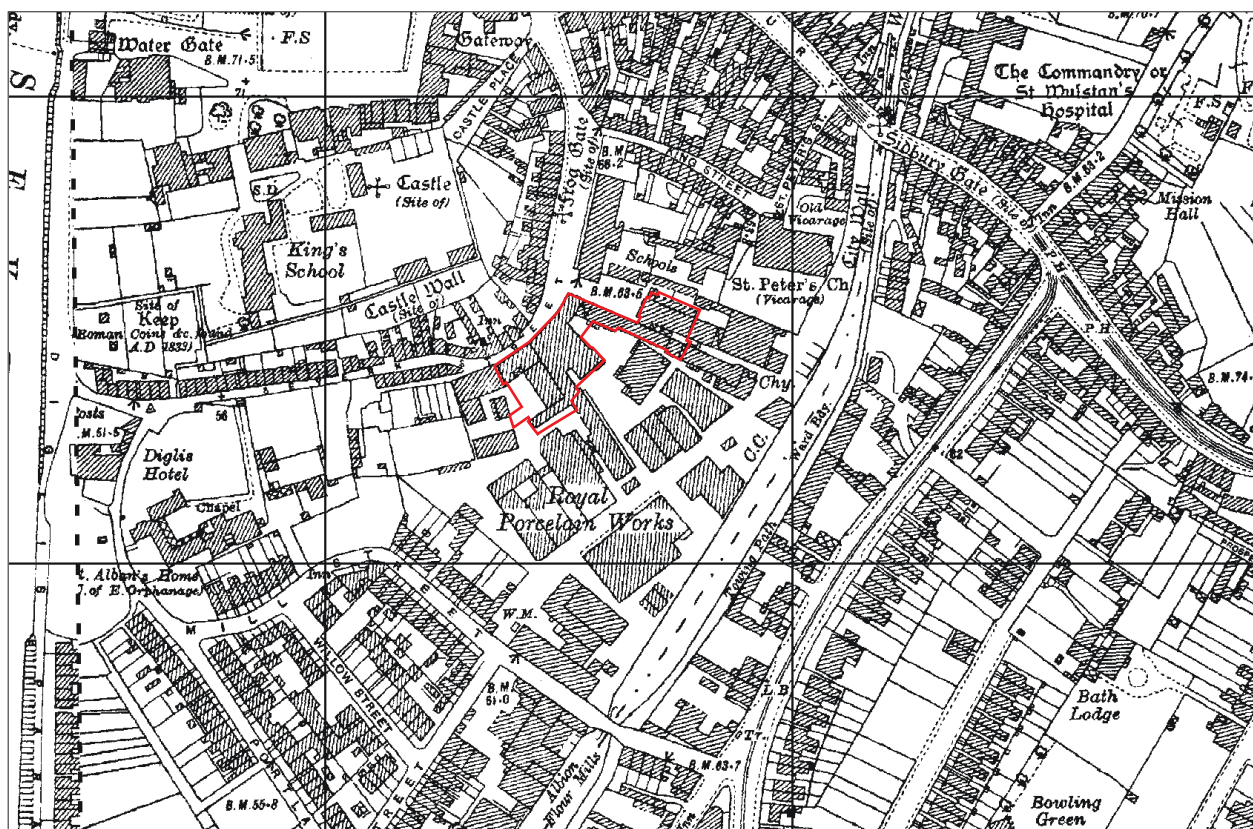


(a) 1st Edition County Series 1:2500 map of 1888

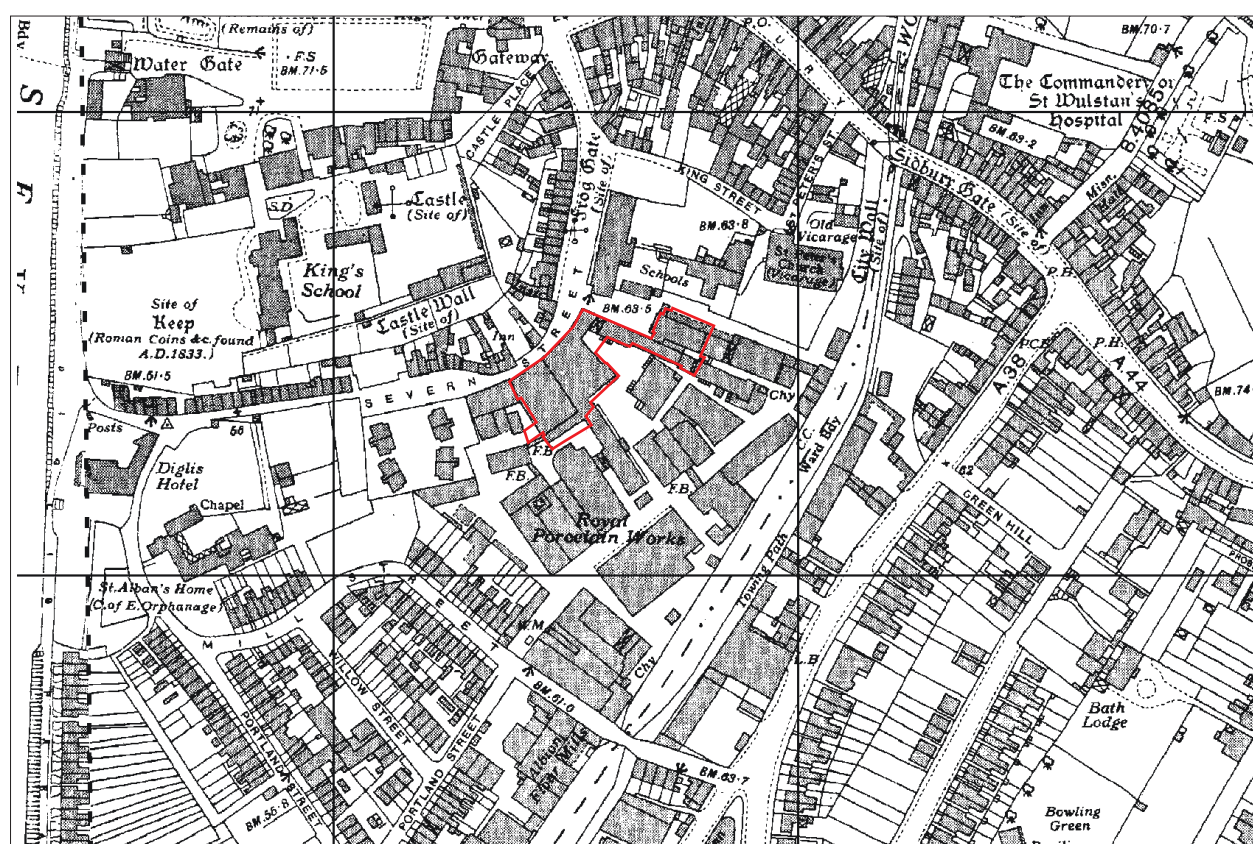


(b) 2nd Edition County Series 1:2500 map of 1904

NB. application site outlined in red.

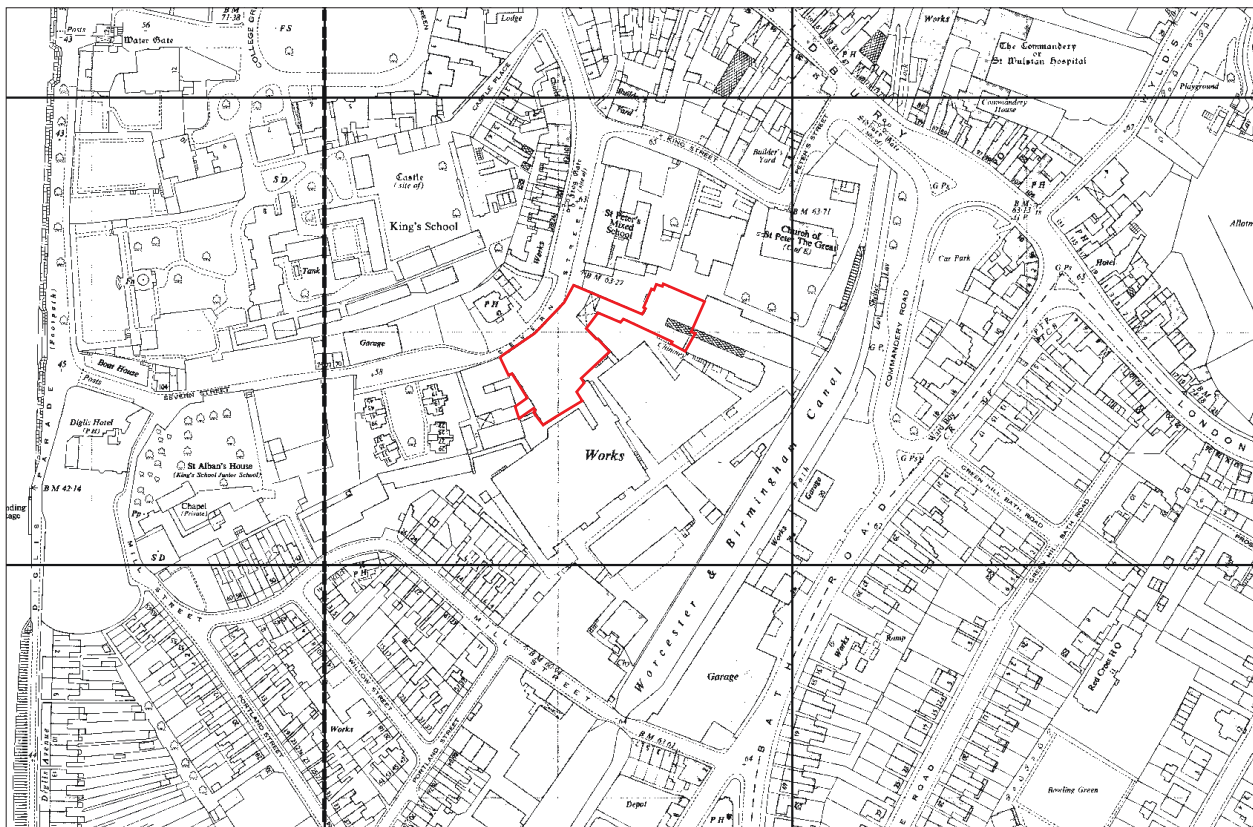


(a) Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, edition of 1928

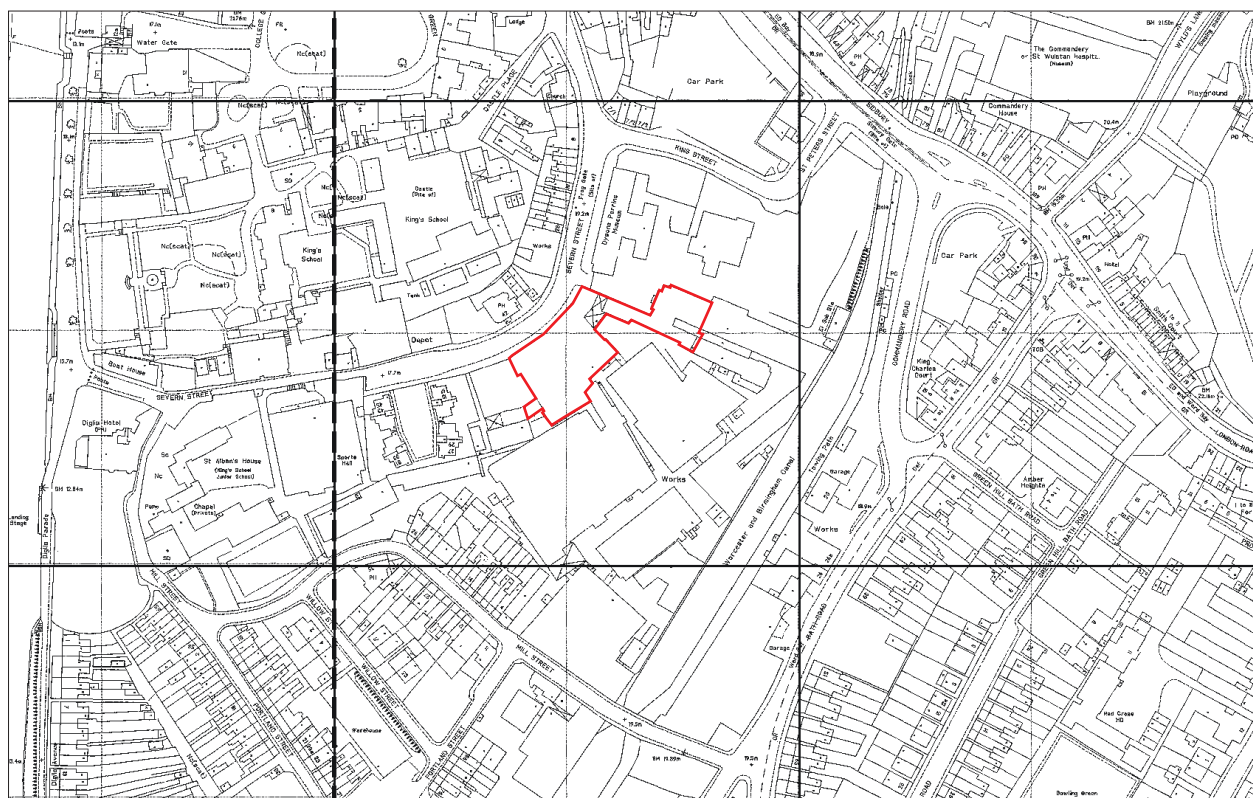


(b) Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, edition of 1940

NB. application site outlined in red.

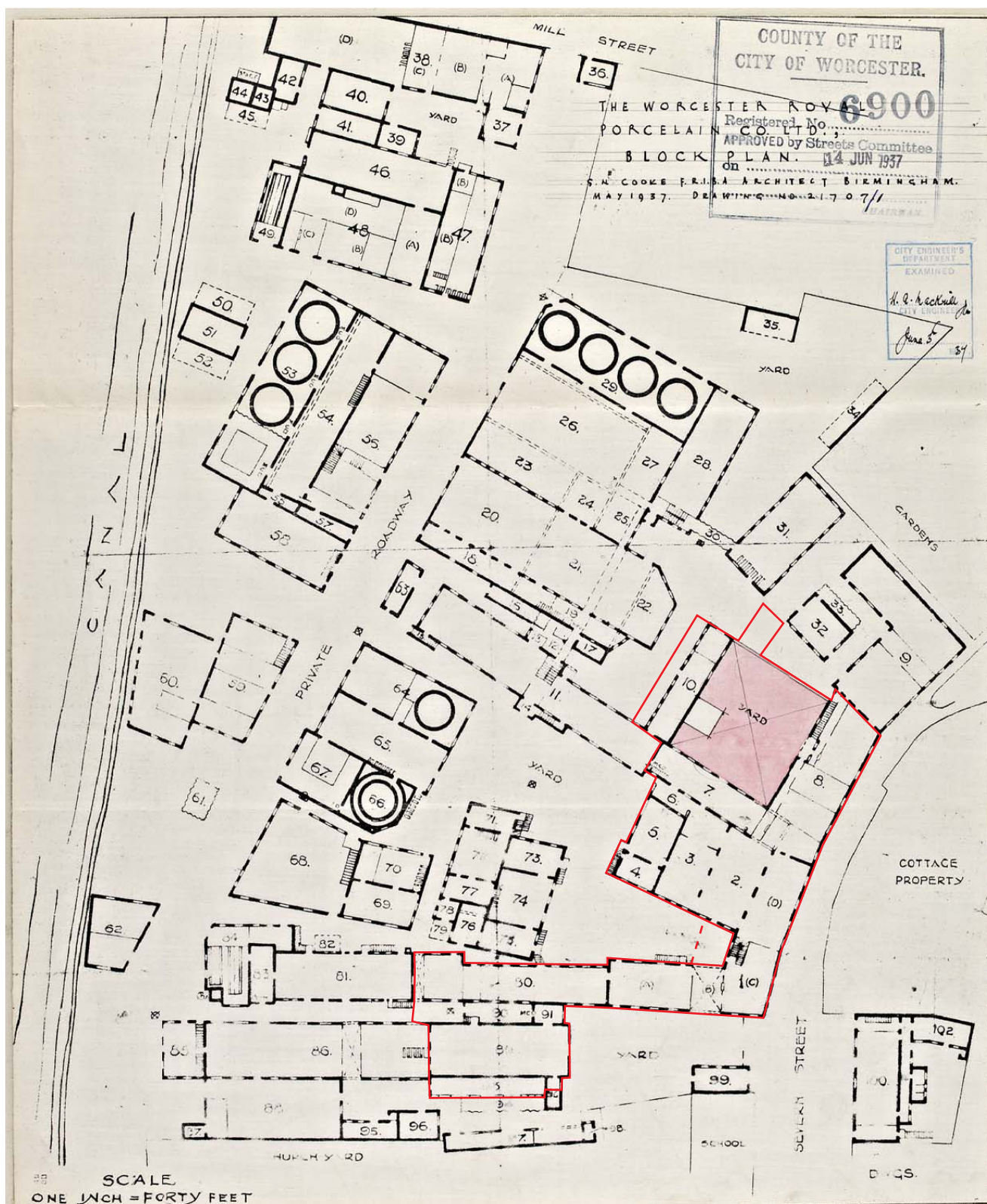


(a) Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map, edition of 1962-4



(b) Ordnance Survey 1:1,250 map, edition of 1994

NB. application site outlined in red.

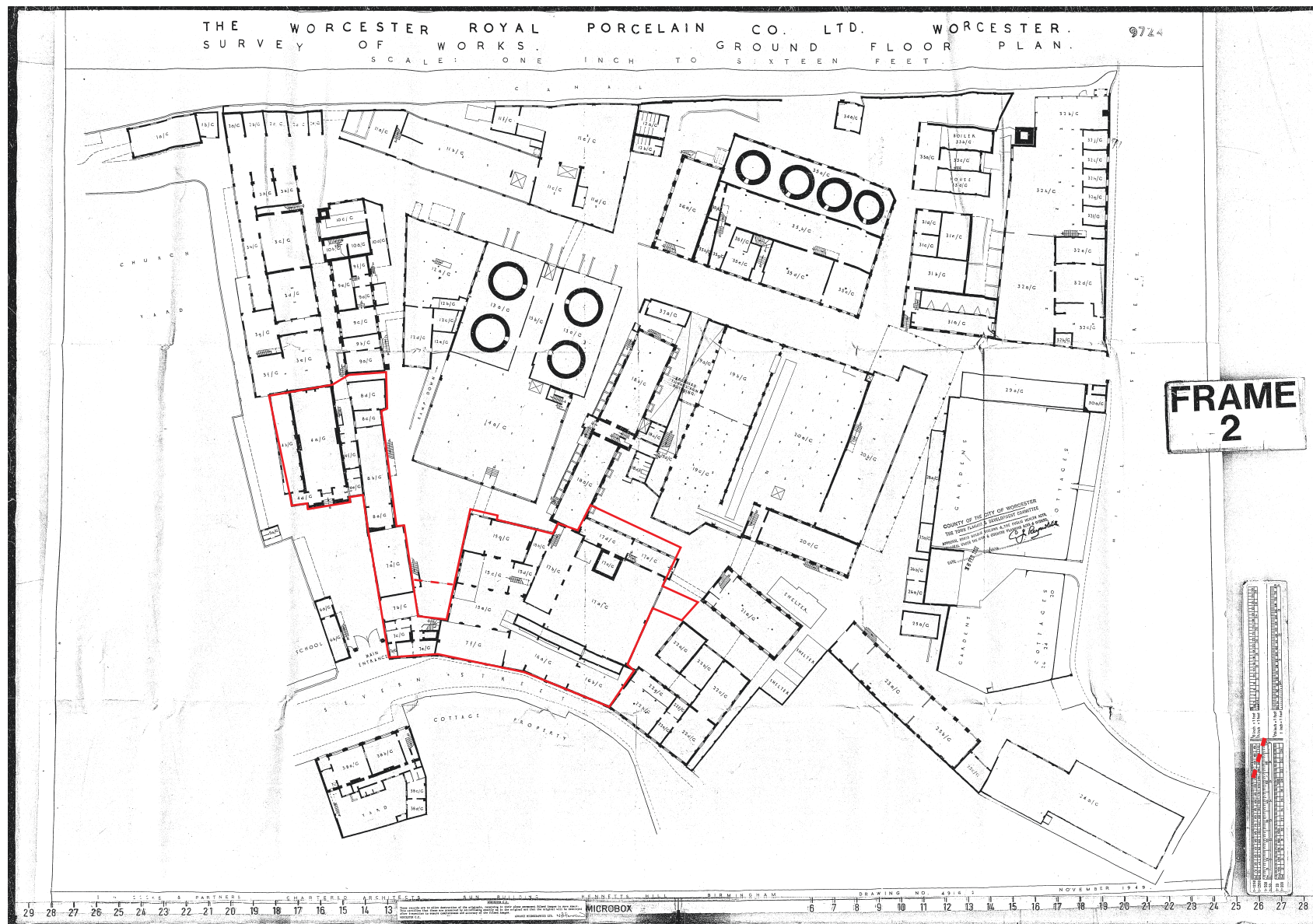


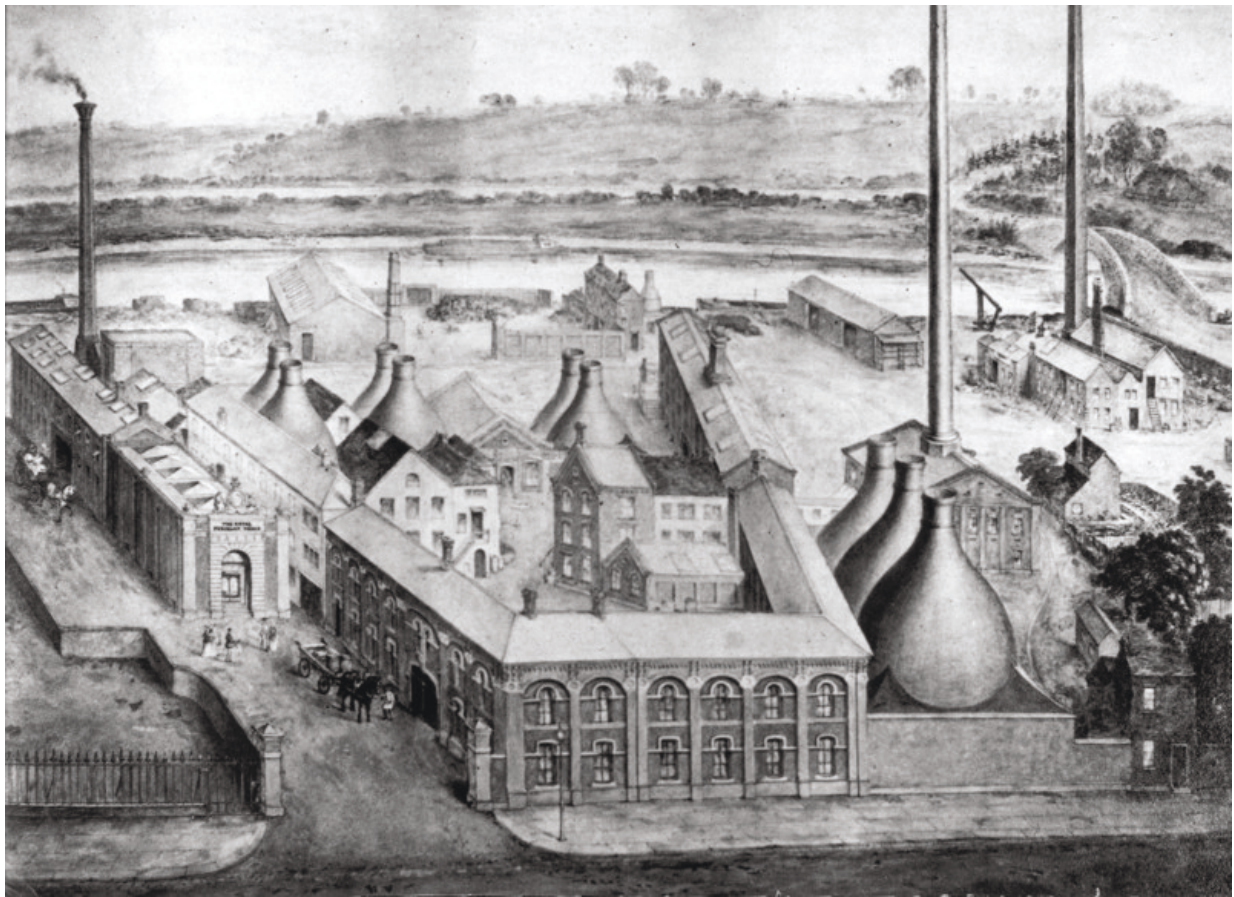
NB. application site outlined in red.

Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works Severn Street, Worcester

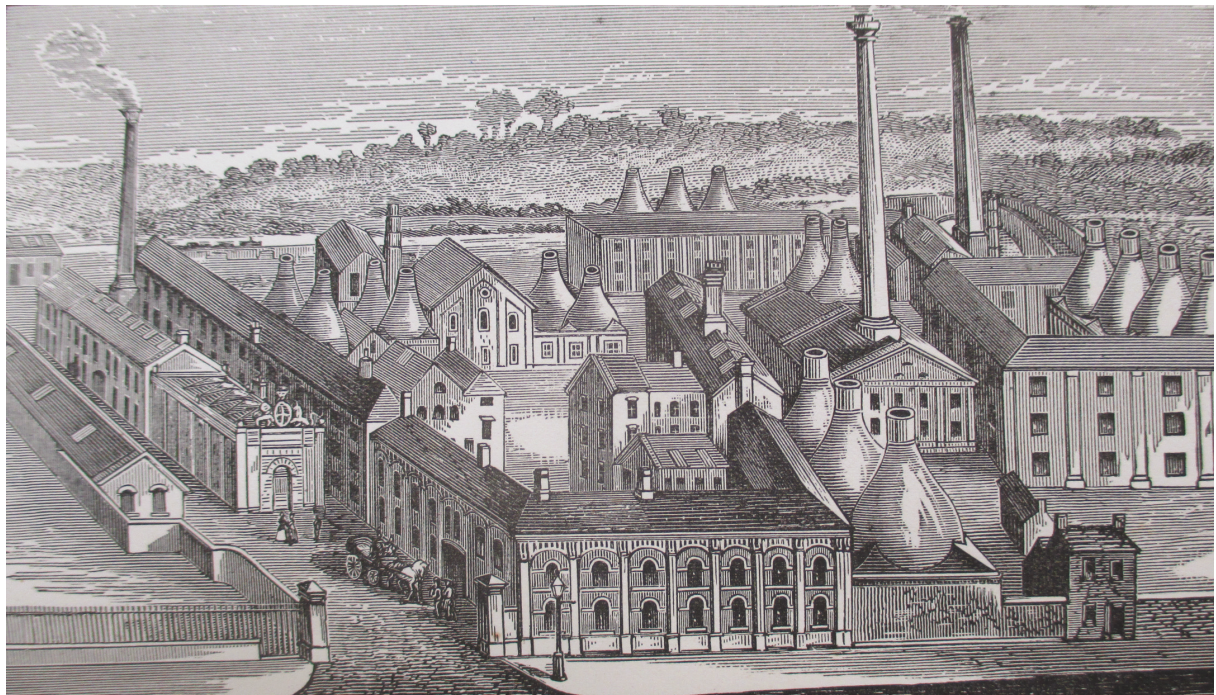
Figure 15: Site Plan, SN Cooke and Partners, May 1937

Source: WCC HER Building Application ref. 6900; reproduced by permission

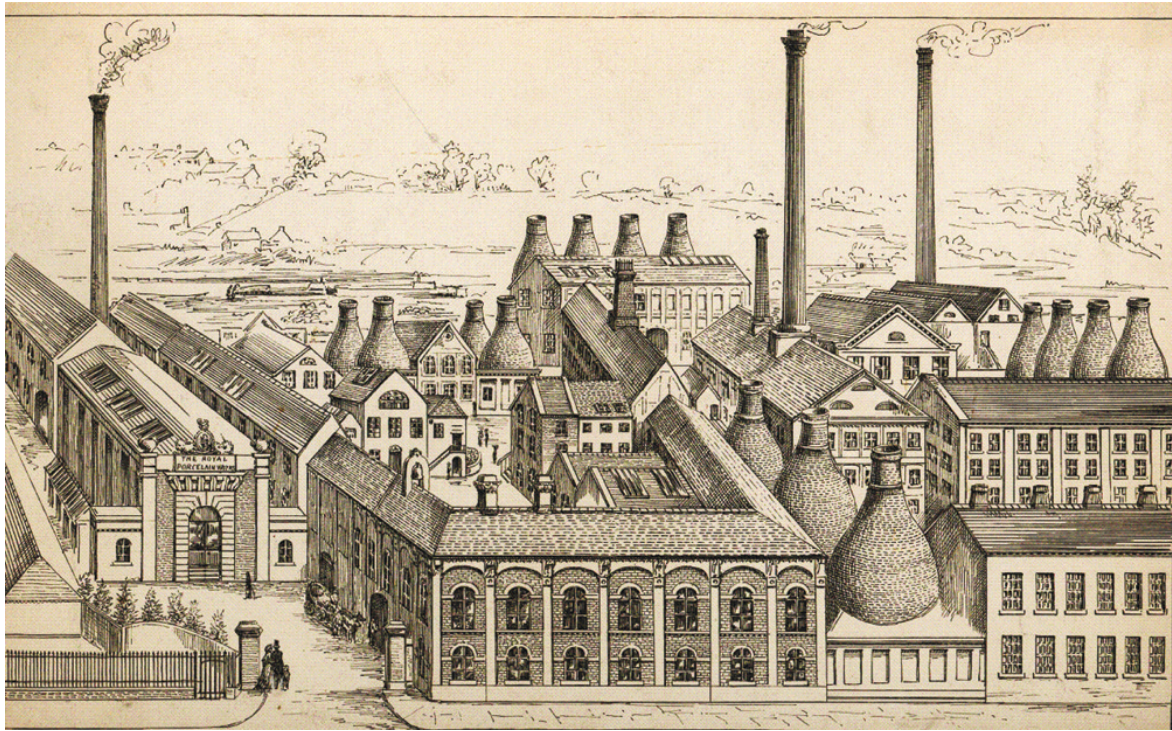




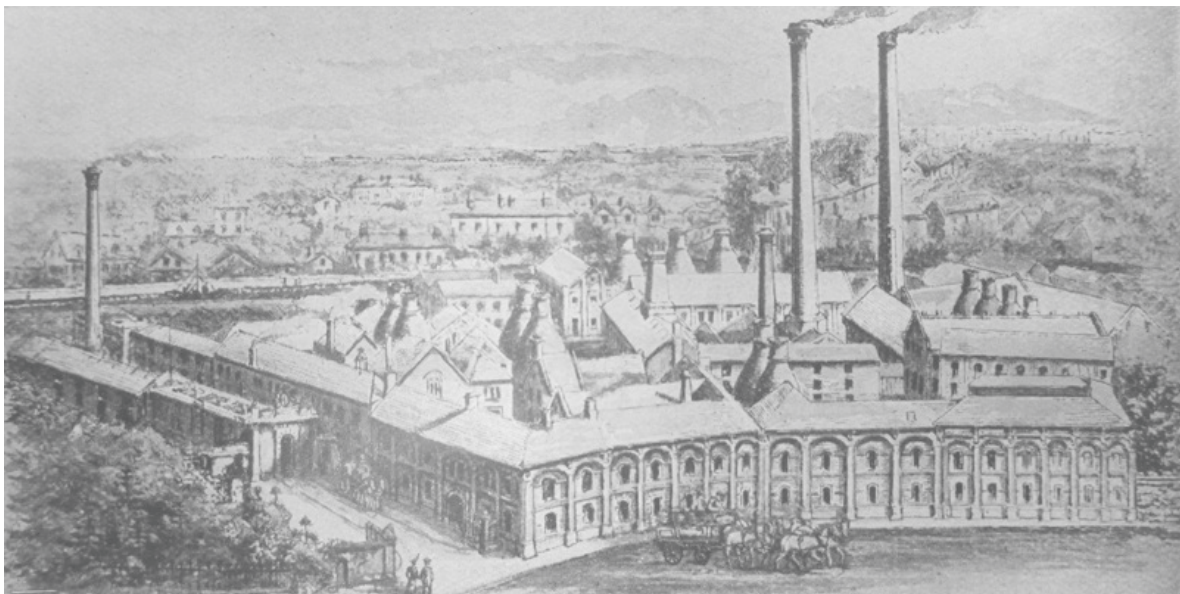
(a) Engraving of manufactory, c.1868 (including Scrivener's newly erected ranges to Severn Street frontage).



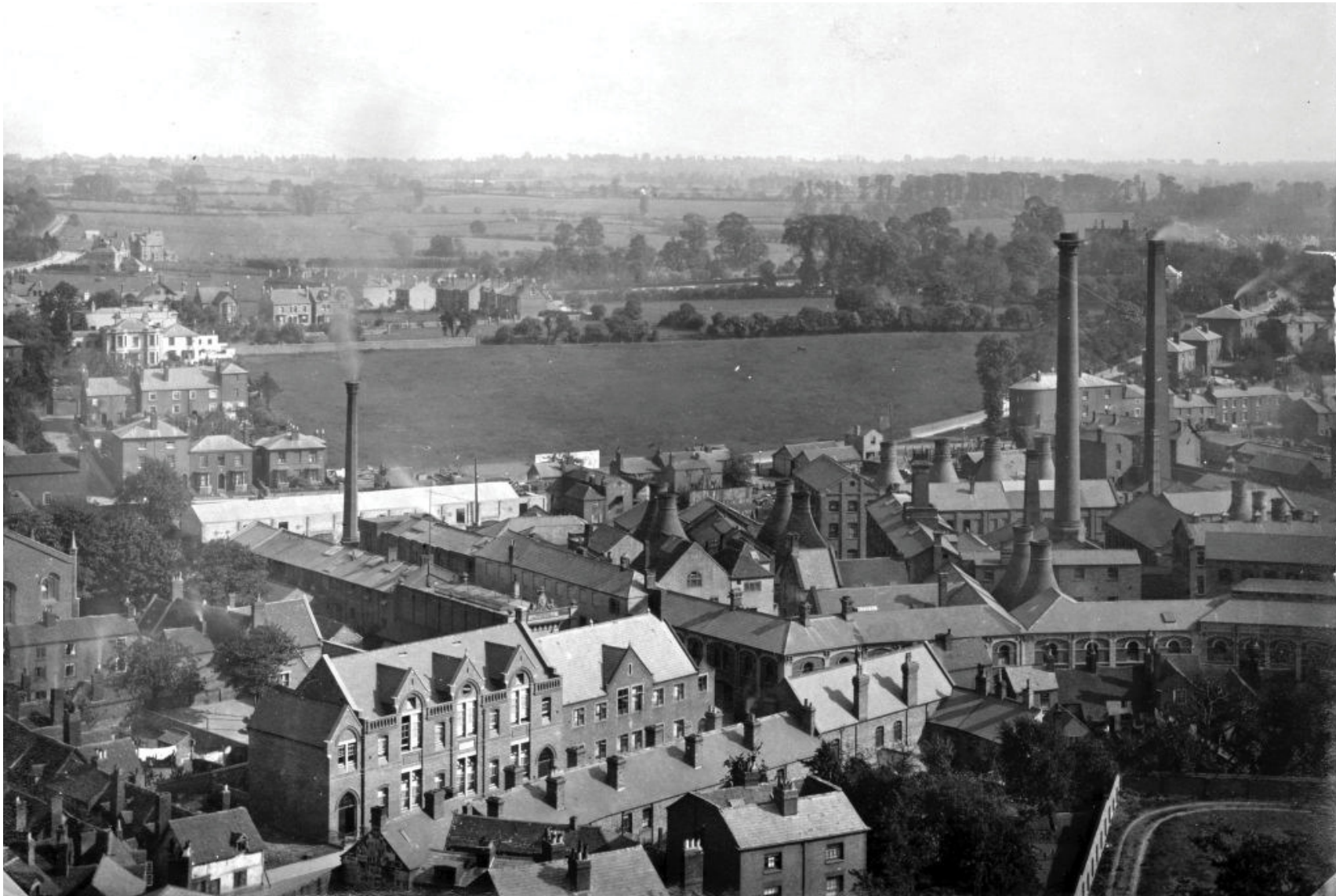
(b) Engraving of manufactory from guidebook dated 1875.



(a) Engraving of manufactory, 1879 by James Callowhill .



(b) Engraving of manufactory from guidebook dated 1895.



**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

Figure 20: Aerial photograph over manufactory from cathedral tower, c.1895

Source: MoRW archives, reproduced with permission



(a) Historical photograph of Chamberlain era buildings in early C20th (c.1910) looking north.

NB: Building H to left, future 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' to right.



(b) Engraving of 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' range looking east by Harry Davis. Converted 1931, demolished c.1945 for erection of new sagger house. **NB:** Three-storey Building C to far left with external stair rising to first floor door.

Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 21: Engraving and photograph of early Chamberlain ranges, (demolished for construction of Building 11 in 1945)

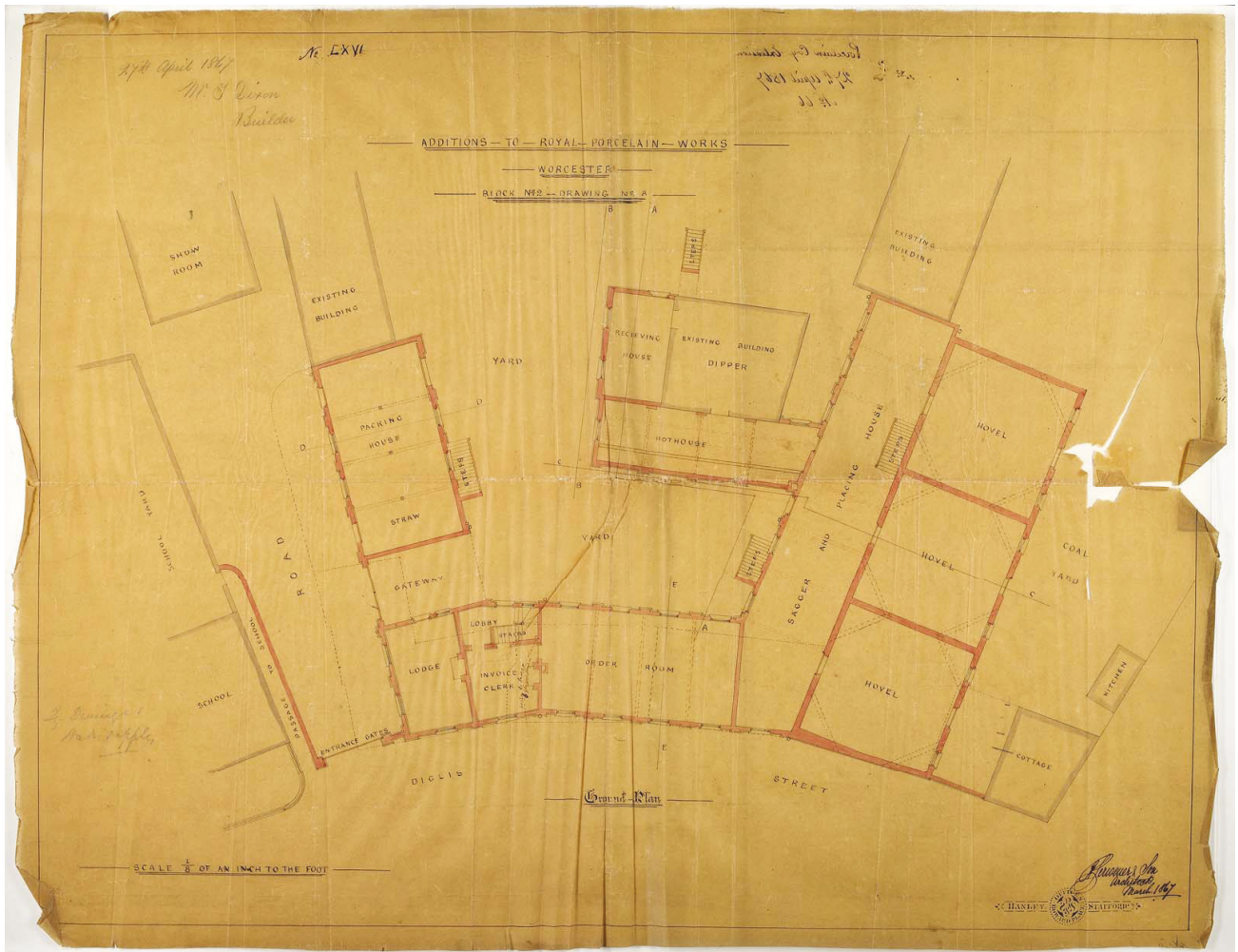
Source: Museum of Royal Worcester archives, reproduced by permission



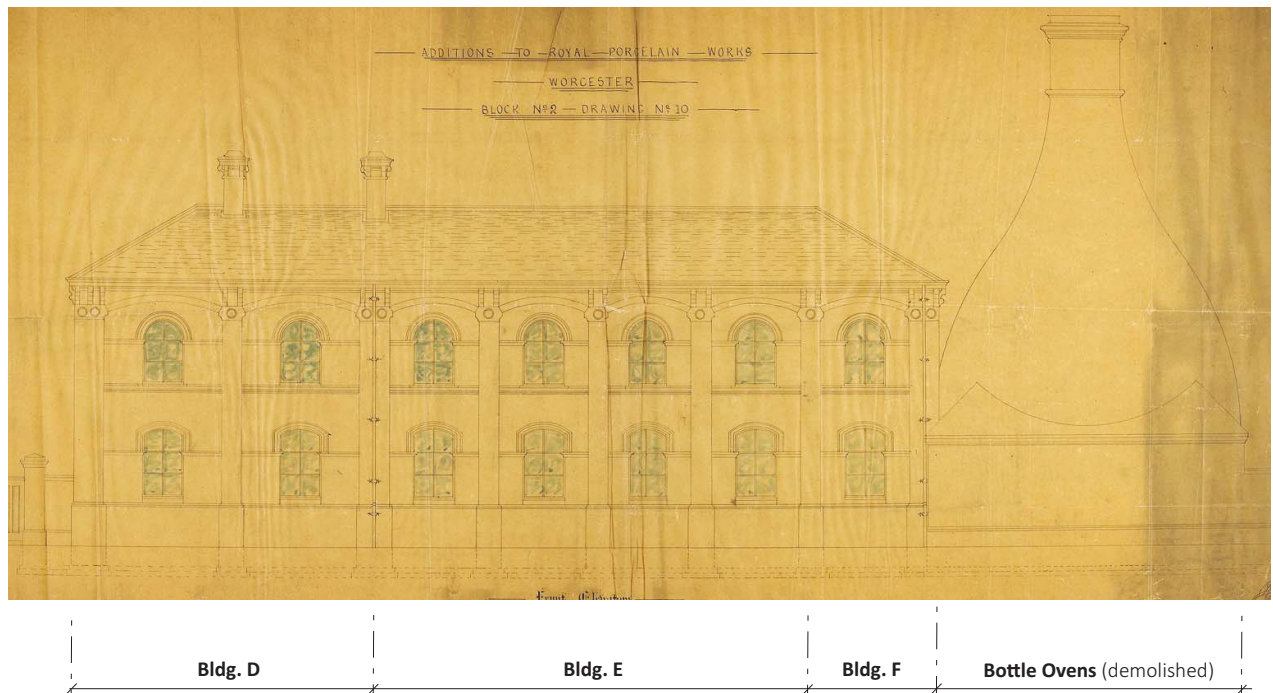
(a) View across main factory courtyard looking north-east with Building H to left and Buildings C/D to right/centre.



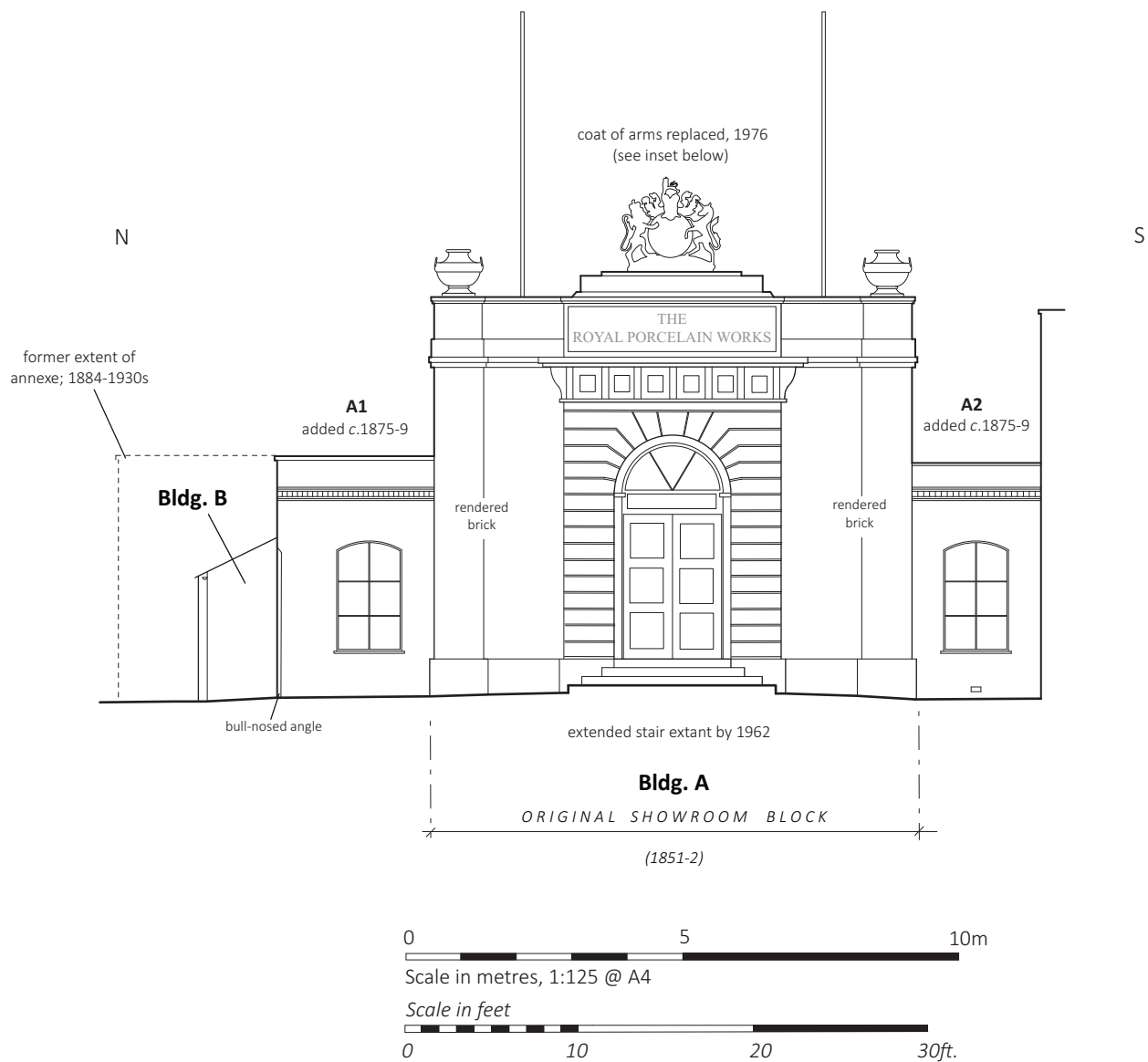
(b) View of 'Chamberlain ranges' demolished in c.1945 with three-storey Building C to left. NB. eaves stack.



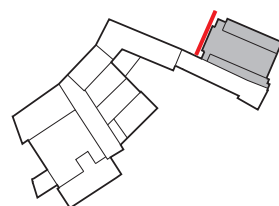
(a) Ground floor plan.



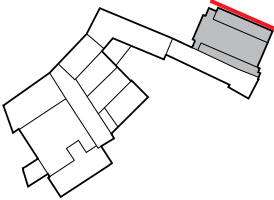
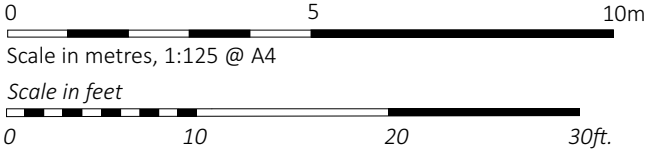
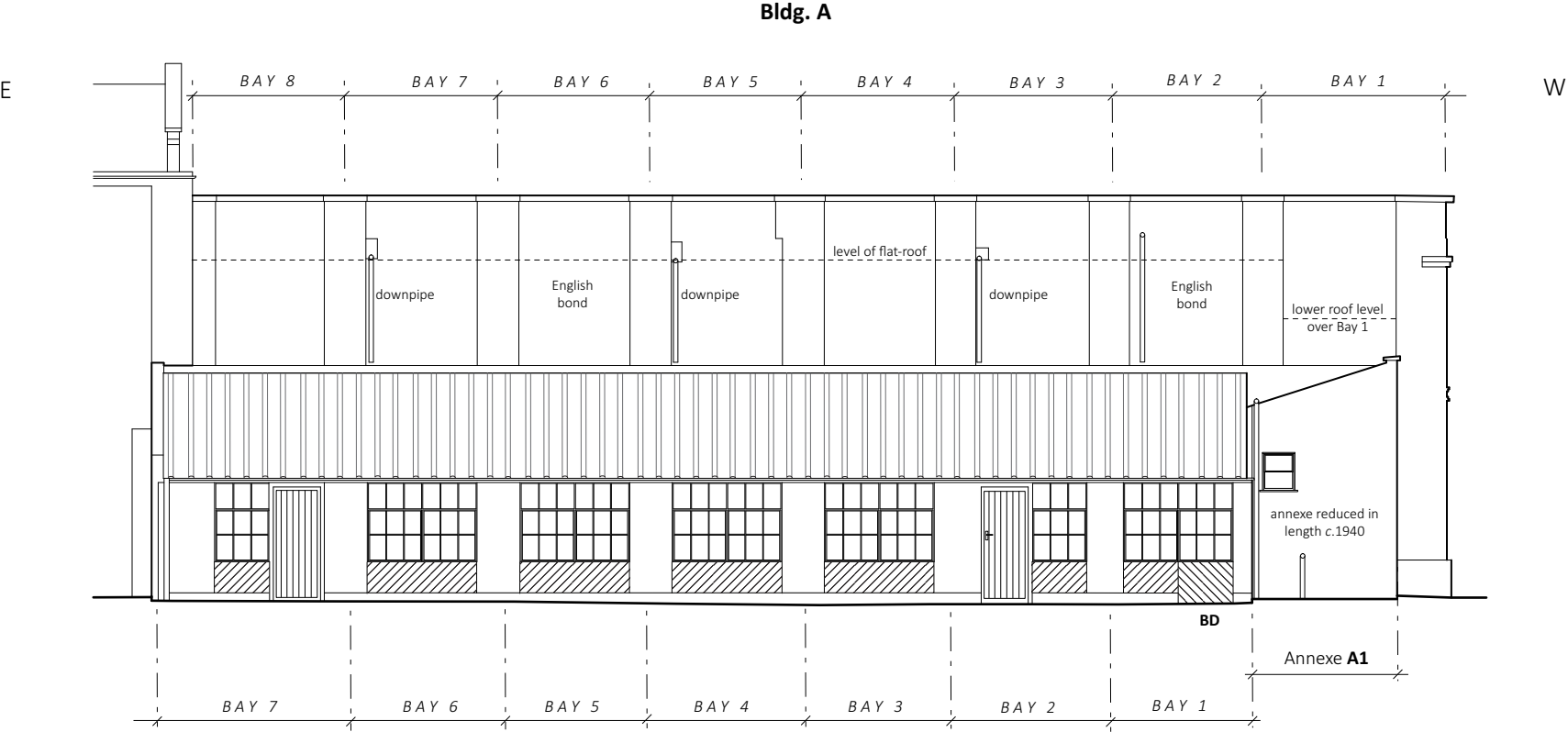
(b) Severn Street elevation.



Former coat of arms of 1806, removed 1976
(Source: <http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org/archive-article/coat-of-arms-above-museum/>; reproduced by permission)



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

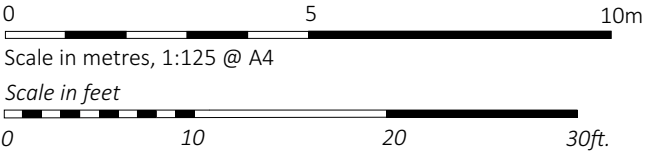
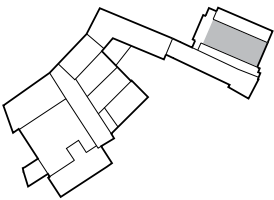
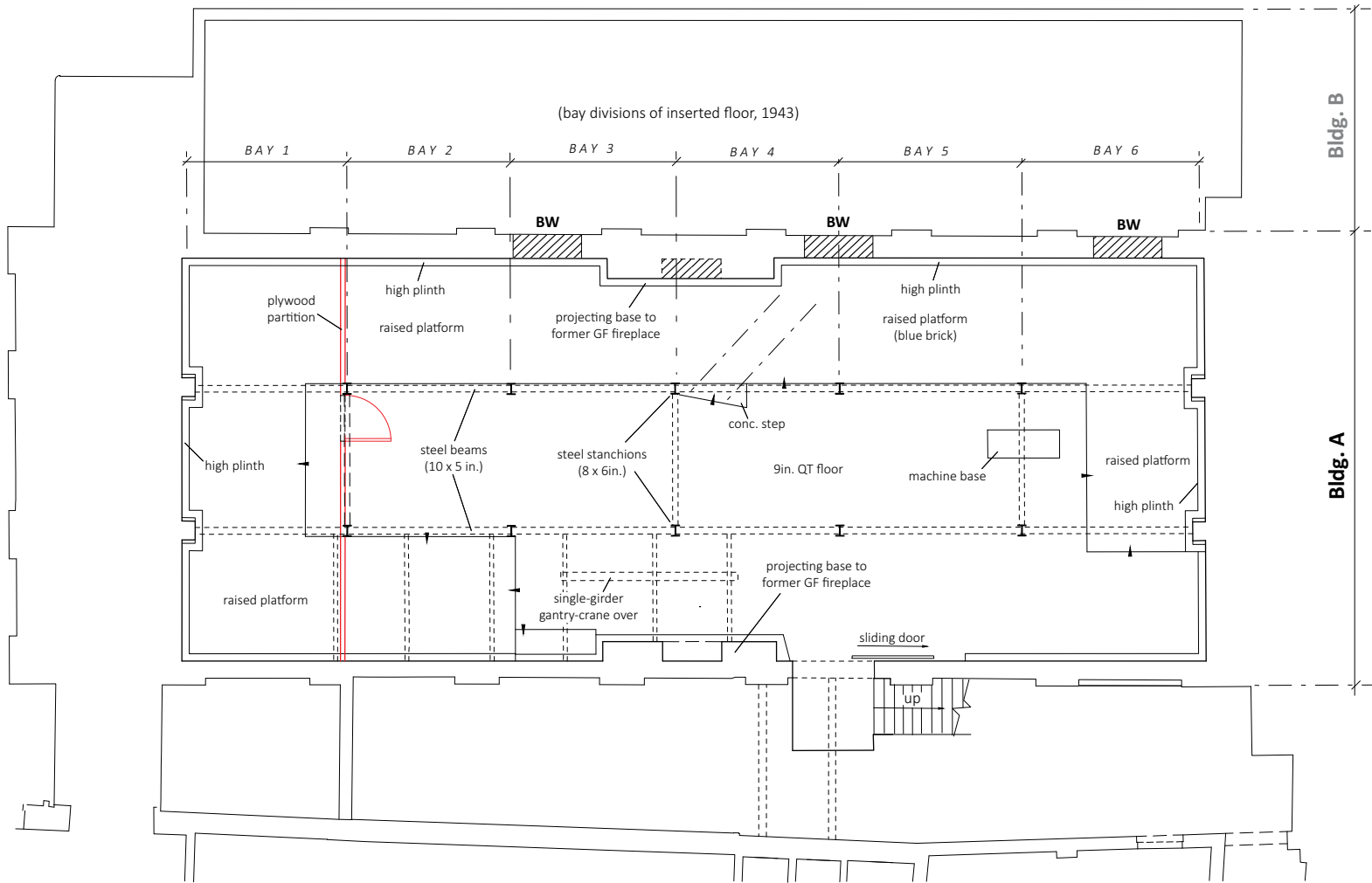
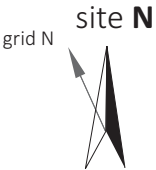


**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

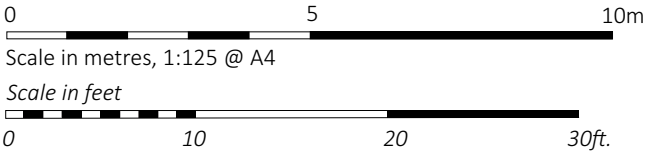
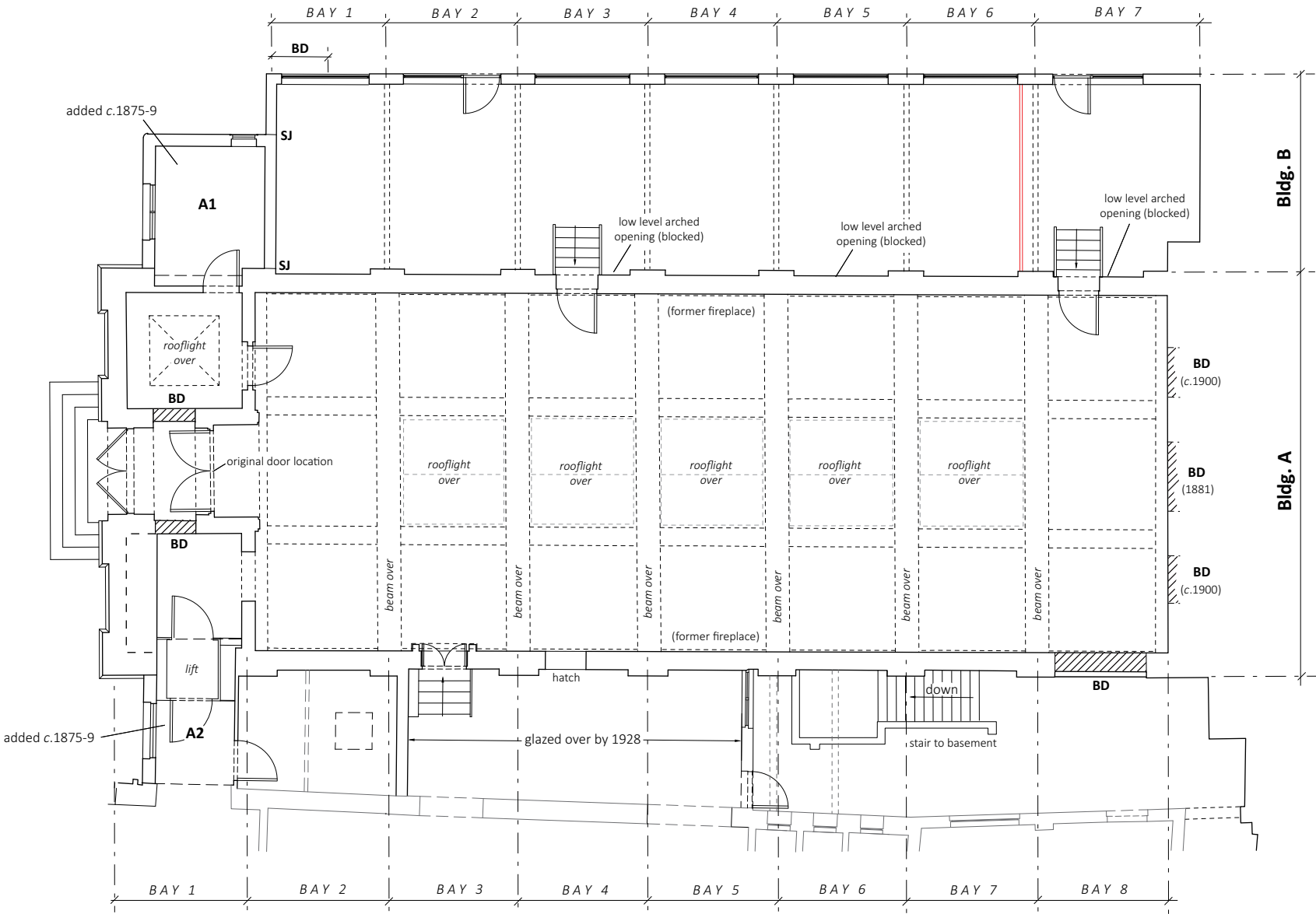
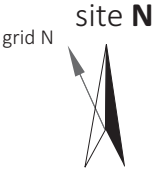
Figure 25: Buildings A and B; north (side) elevation

Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing No. G 7115/3 of Jan./Feb. 2012

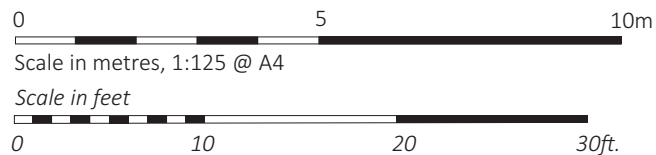
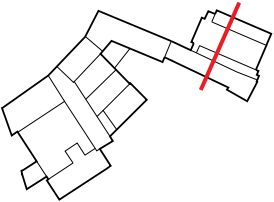
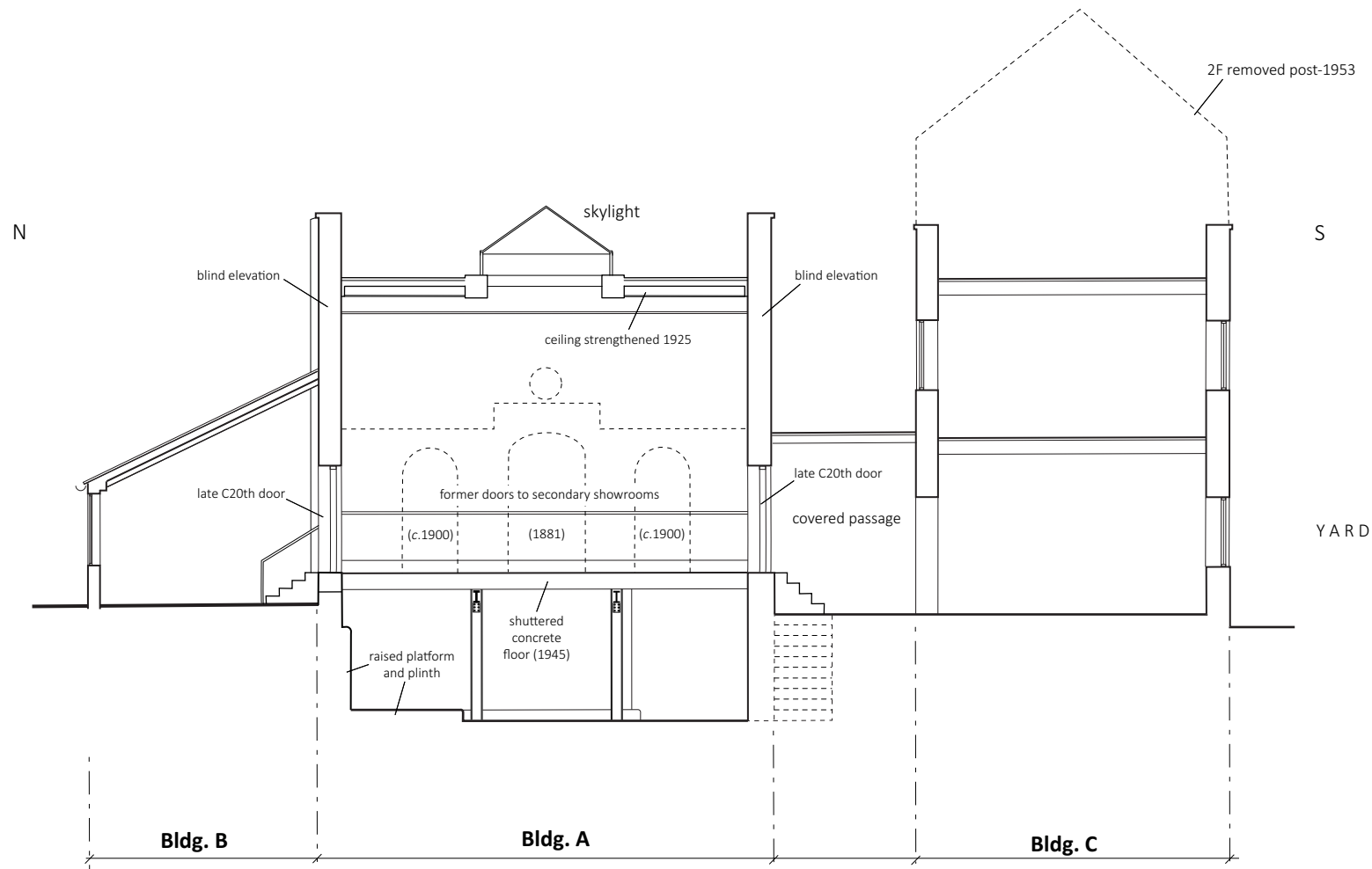
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing





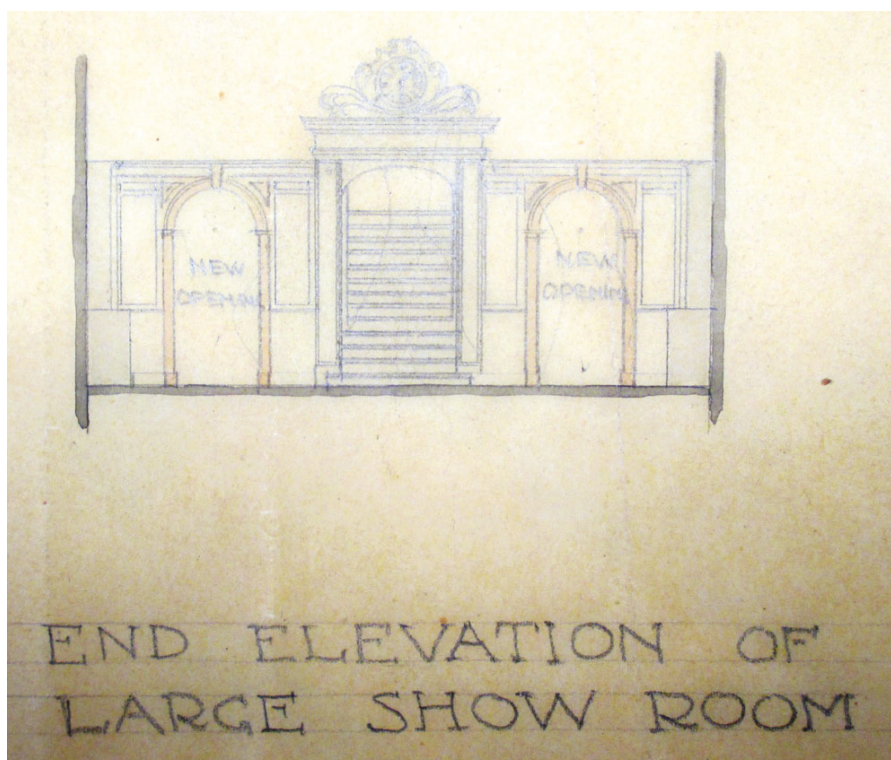
(a) 19th century engraving (c.1852) of showroom looking east;
NB. fireplaces to flanking walls and pyramidal form of roof-lights.



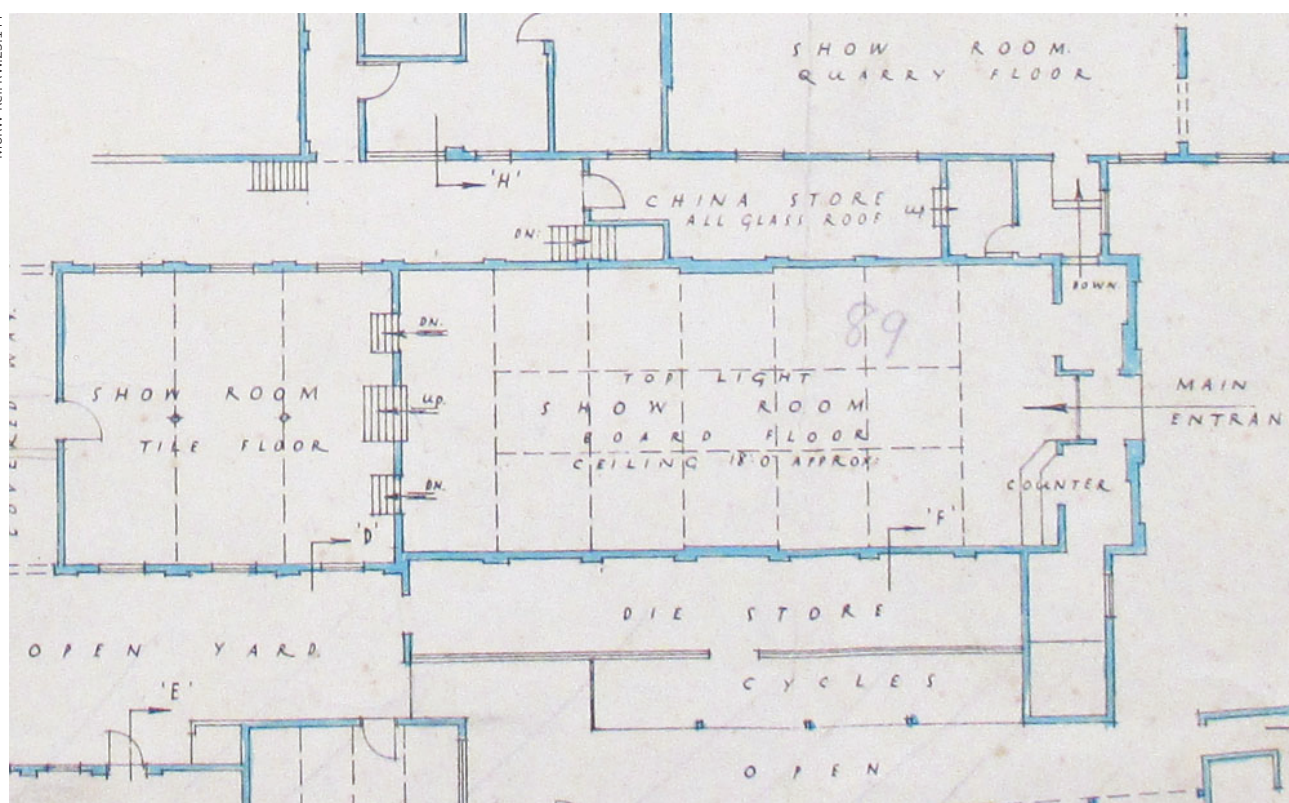
(b) Early-20th century photograph of principal showroom looking east.
NB: inserted doors / stairs at east wall serving upper and lower showrooms at west end of slip house range.



(c) Photograph of entrance facade c.1930. **NB.** painted brickwork and form of front steps (altered 1950s); original 1806 Coade stone coat of arms to parapet; left-hand, single-storey annexe **A1** (of two window bays); three-storey Bldg **C** to right.

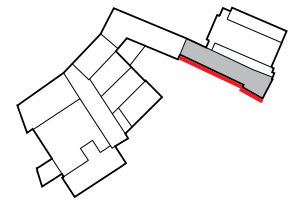
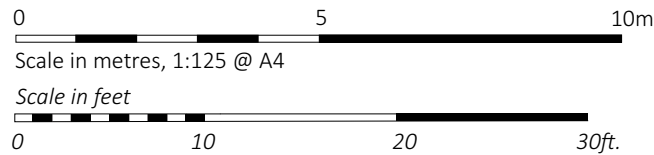
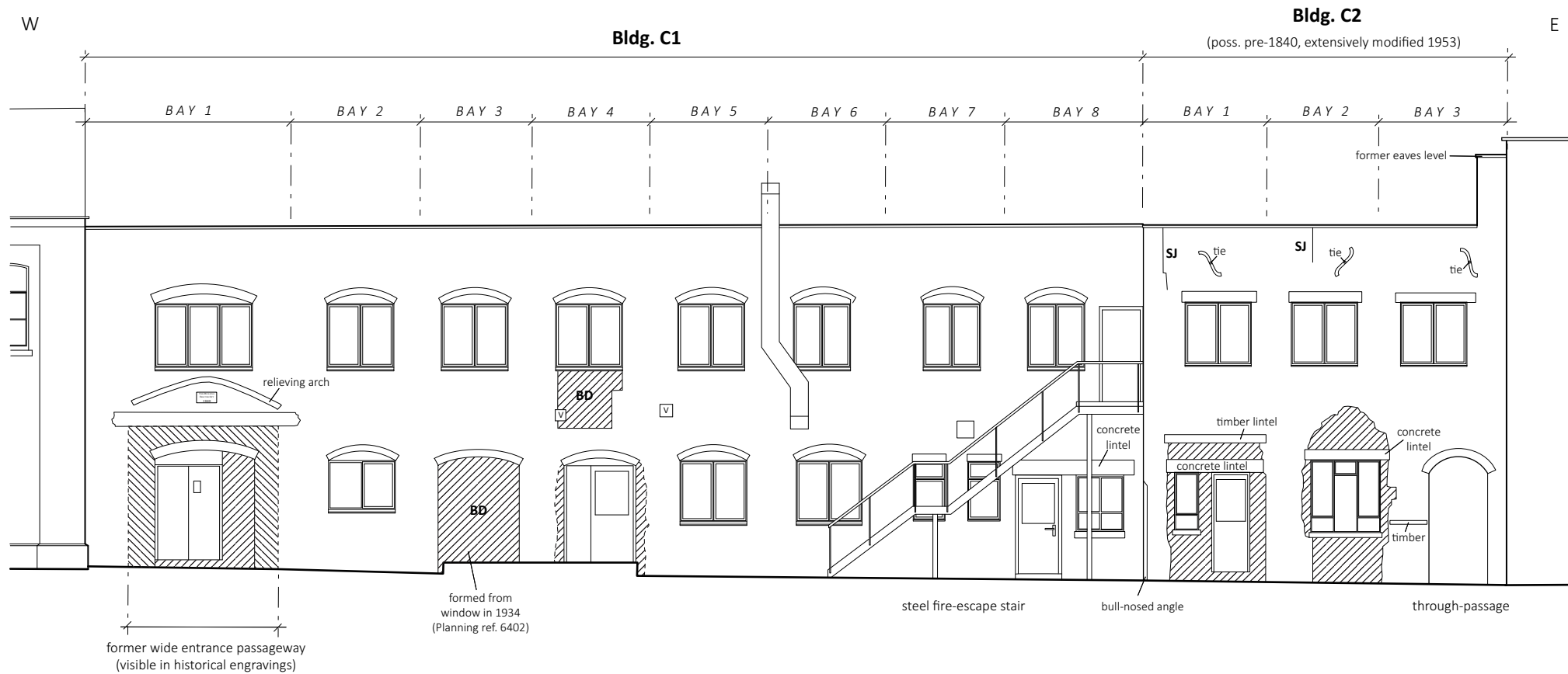


(a) Undated design drawing (Thomas Sutton, prob. c.1900) for modification of doors at east end of main showroom; modified central door with reversed, ascending flight serving 'upper' showroom and new, flanking doors serving 'lower' showroom within adjacent slip house range.

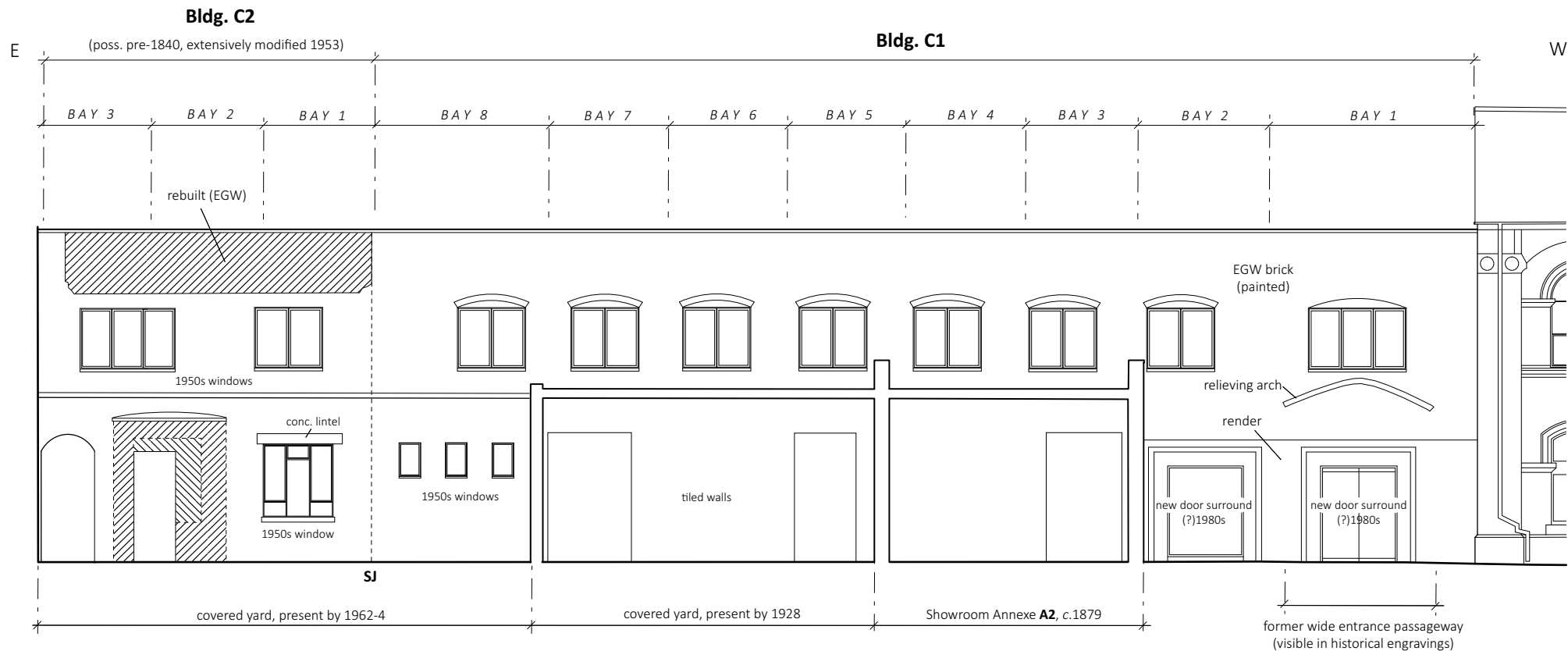


(b) 1934 plan of showroom by Sam N Cooke .

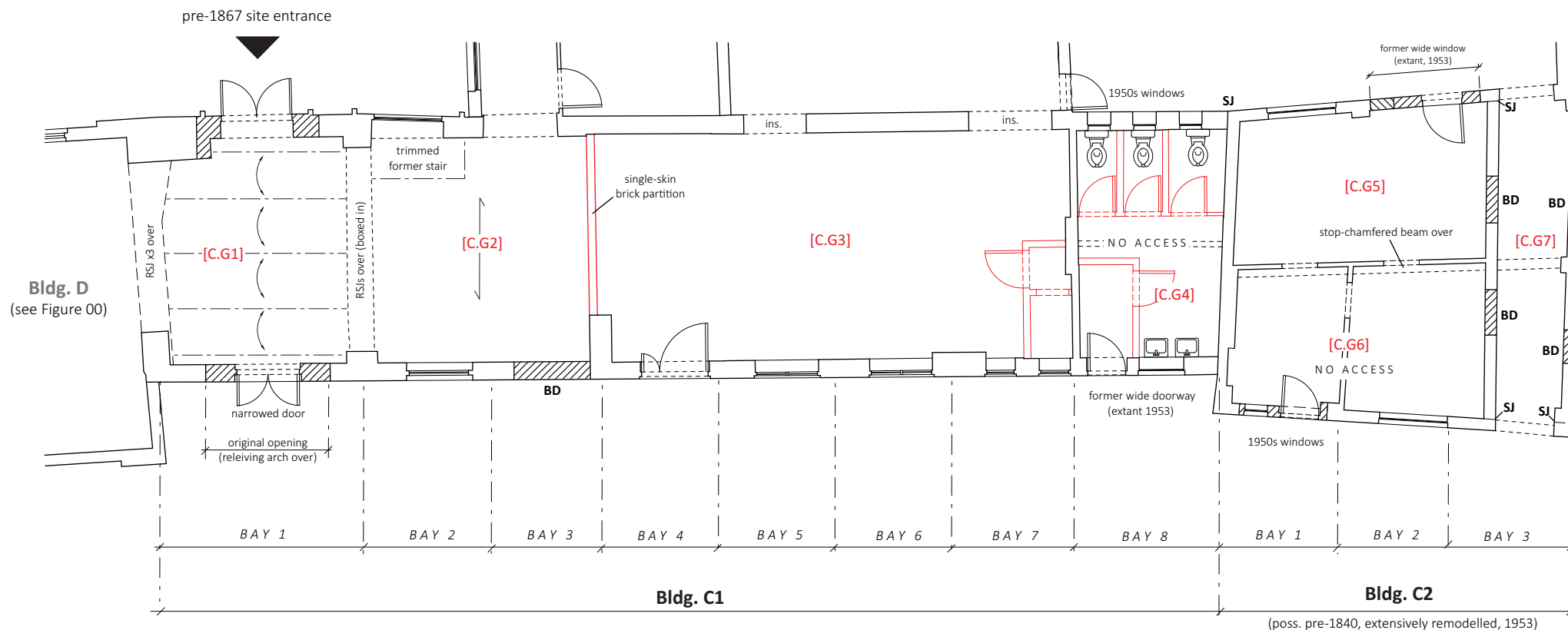
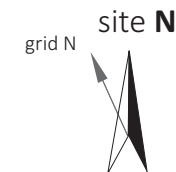
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



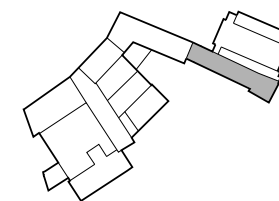
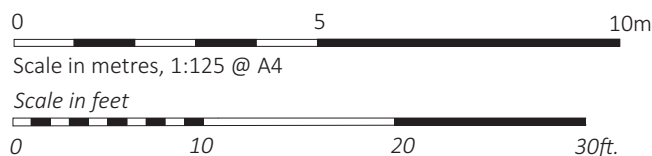
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



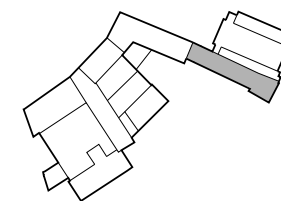
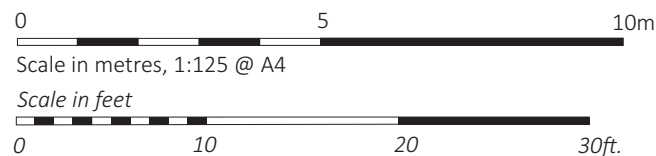
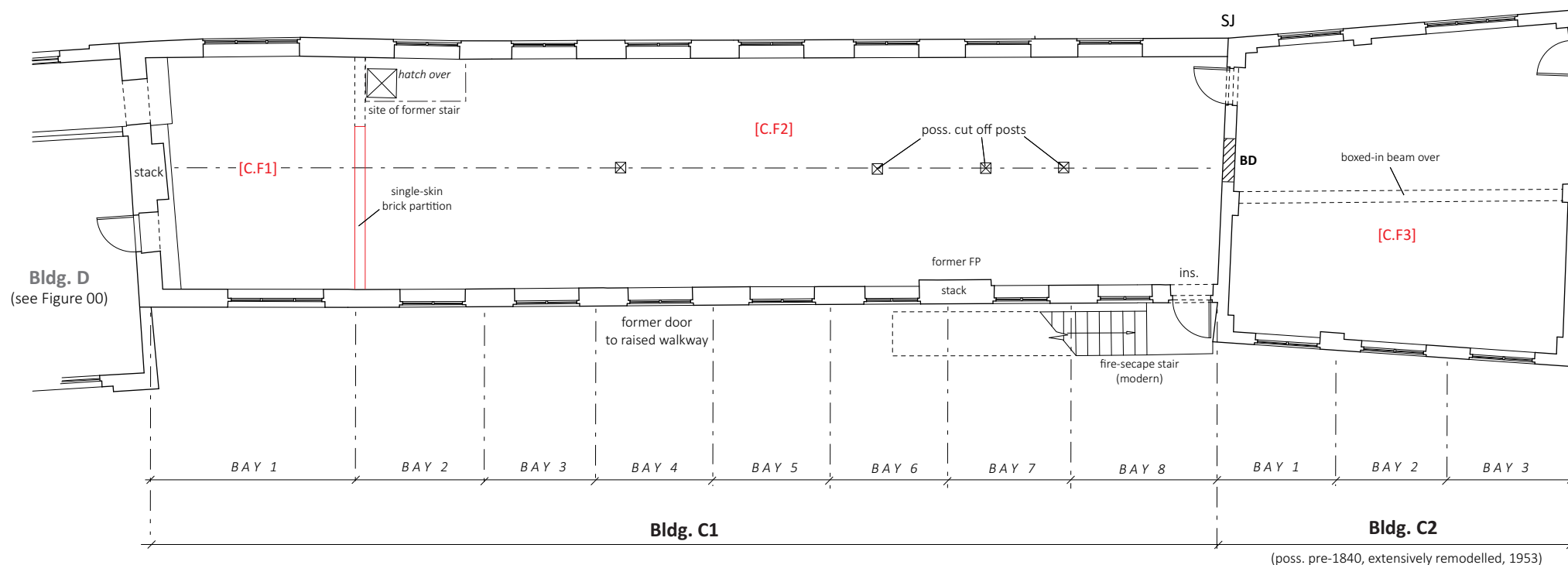
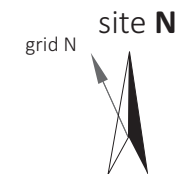
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

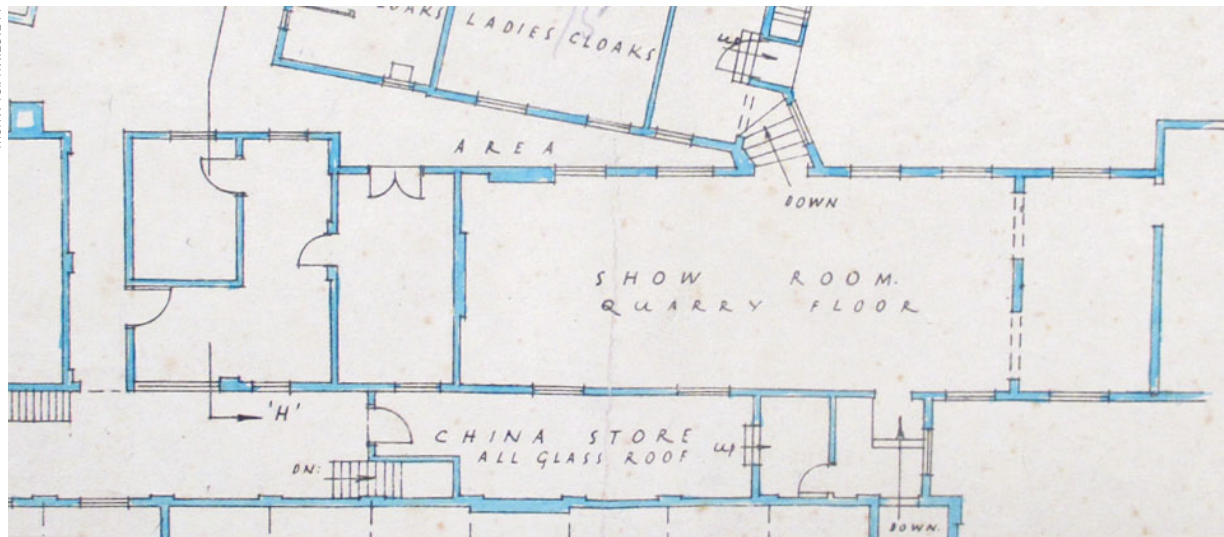


Y A R D

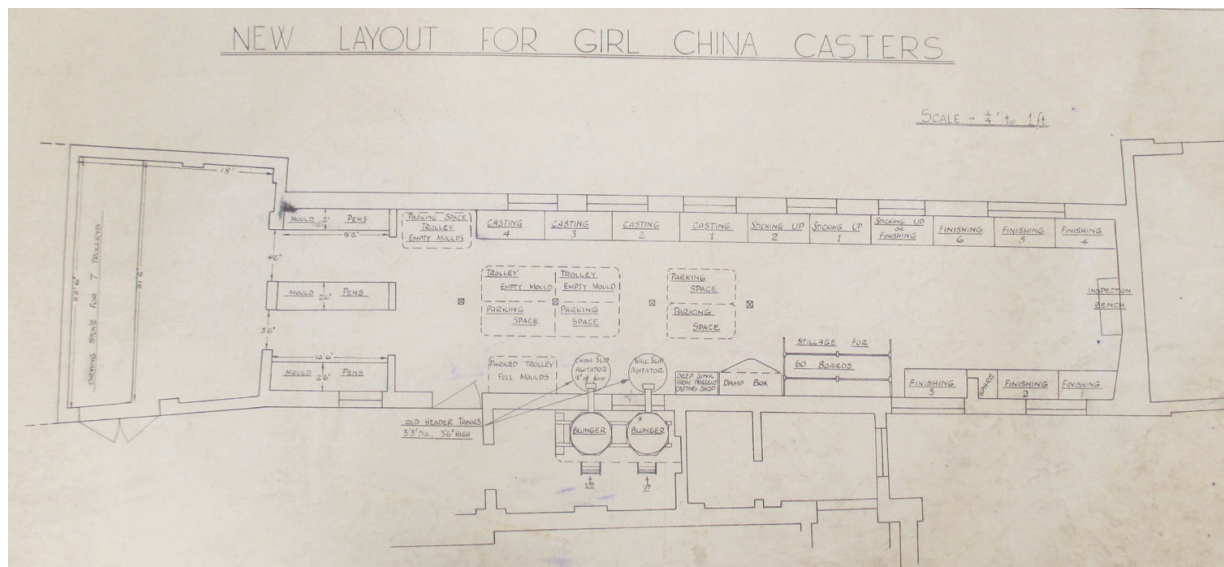


NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

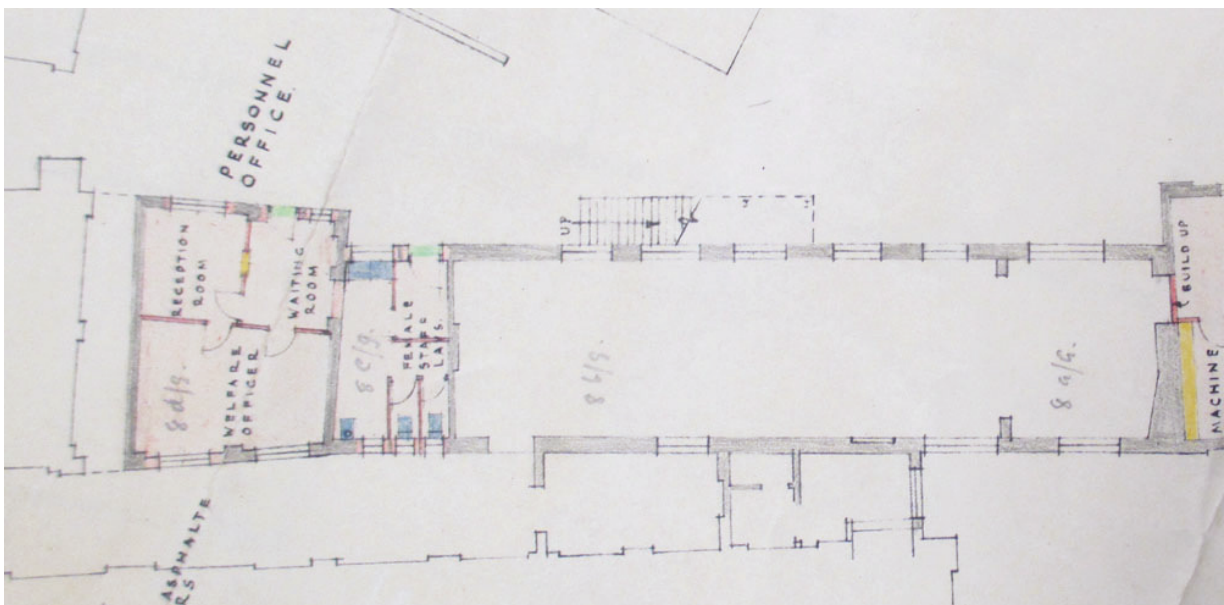




(a) Ground floor plan, 1934.

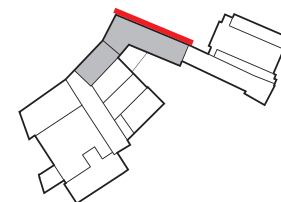
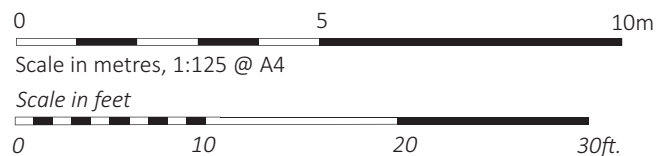
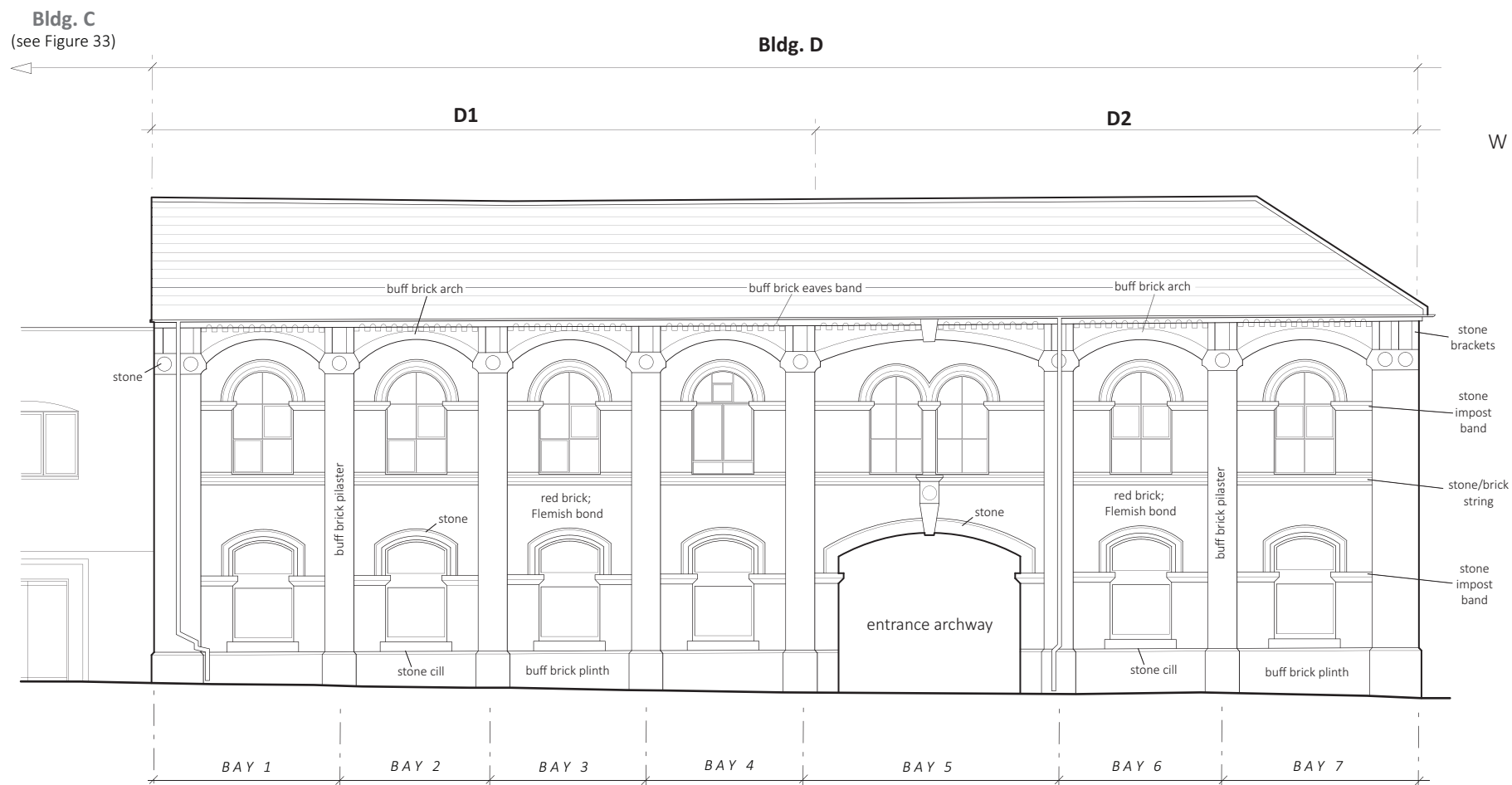


(b) Ground floor plan, 1949.



(c) Alterations to ground floor, 1953.

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

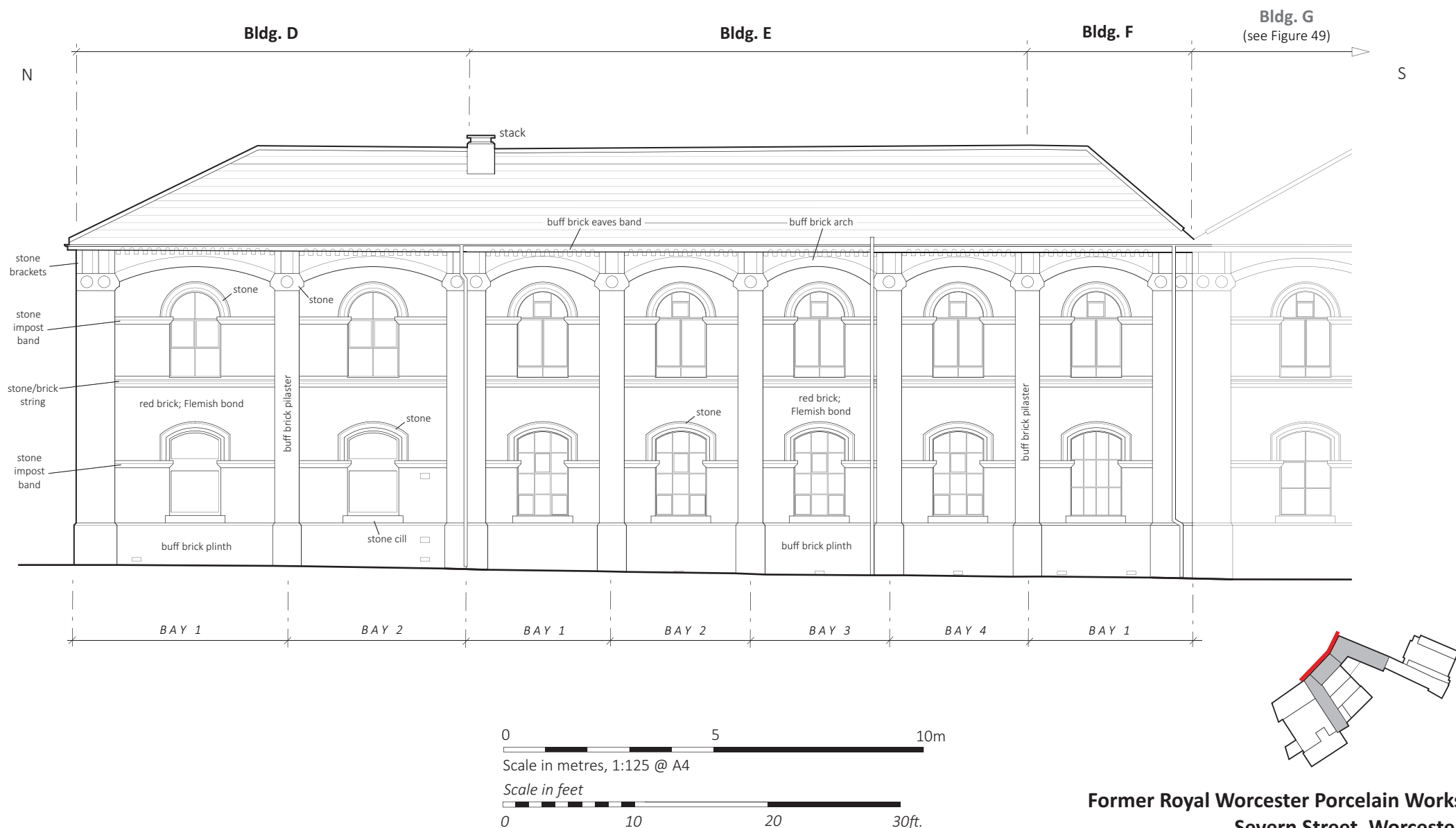


**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

Figure 37: Building D; north elevation

Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G 7115/12 of Jan./Feb. 2012

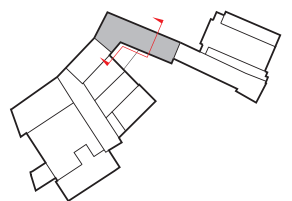
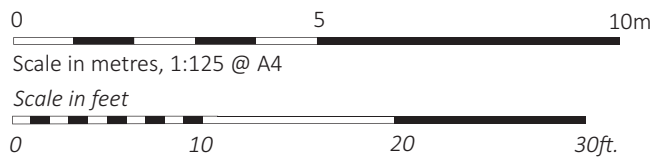
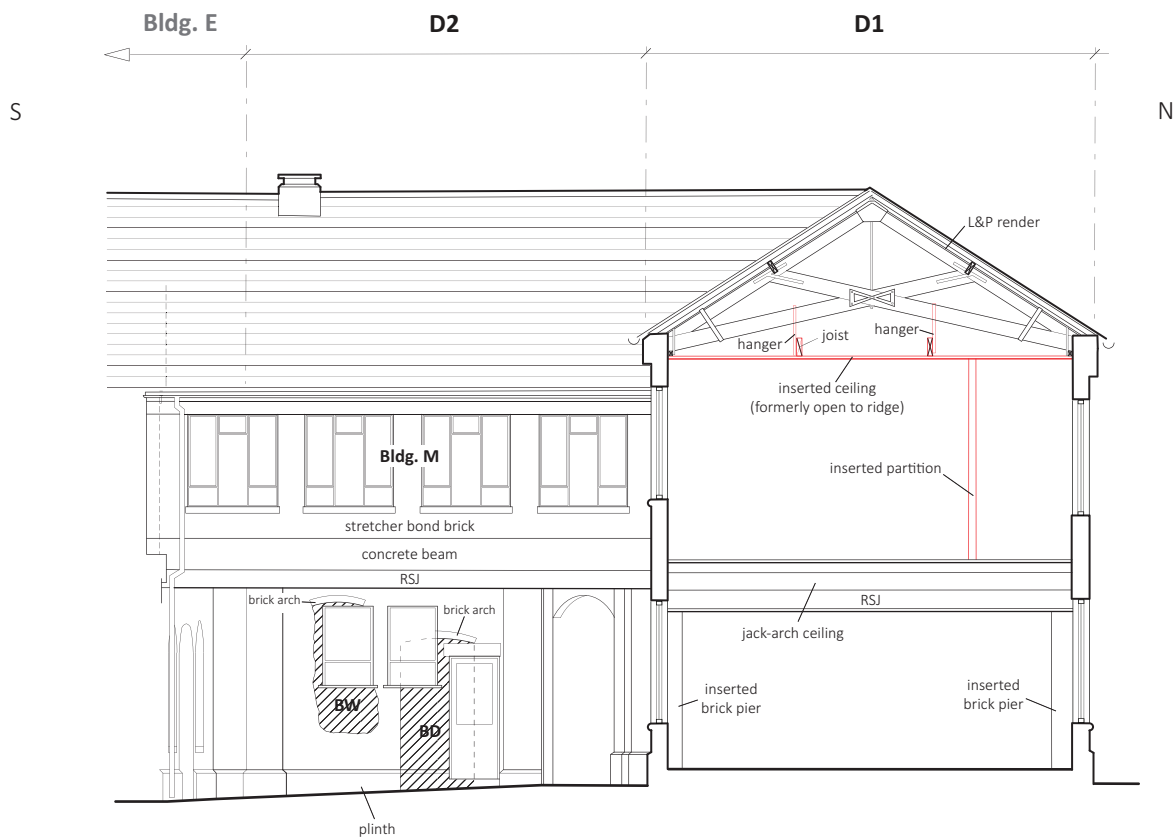
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

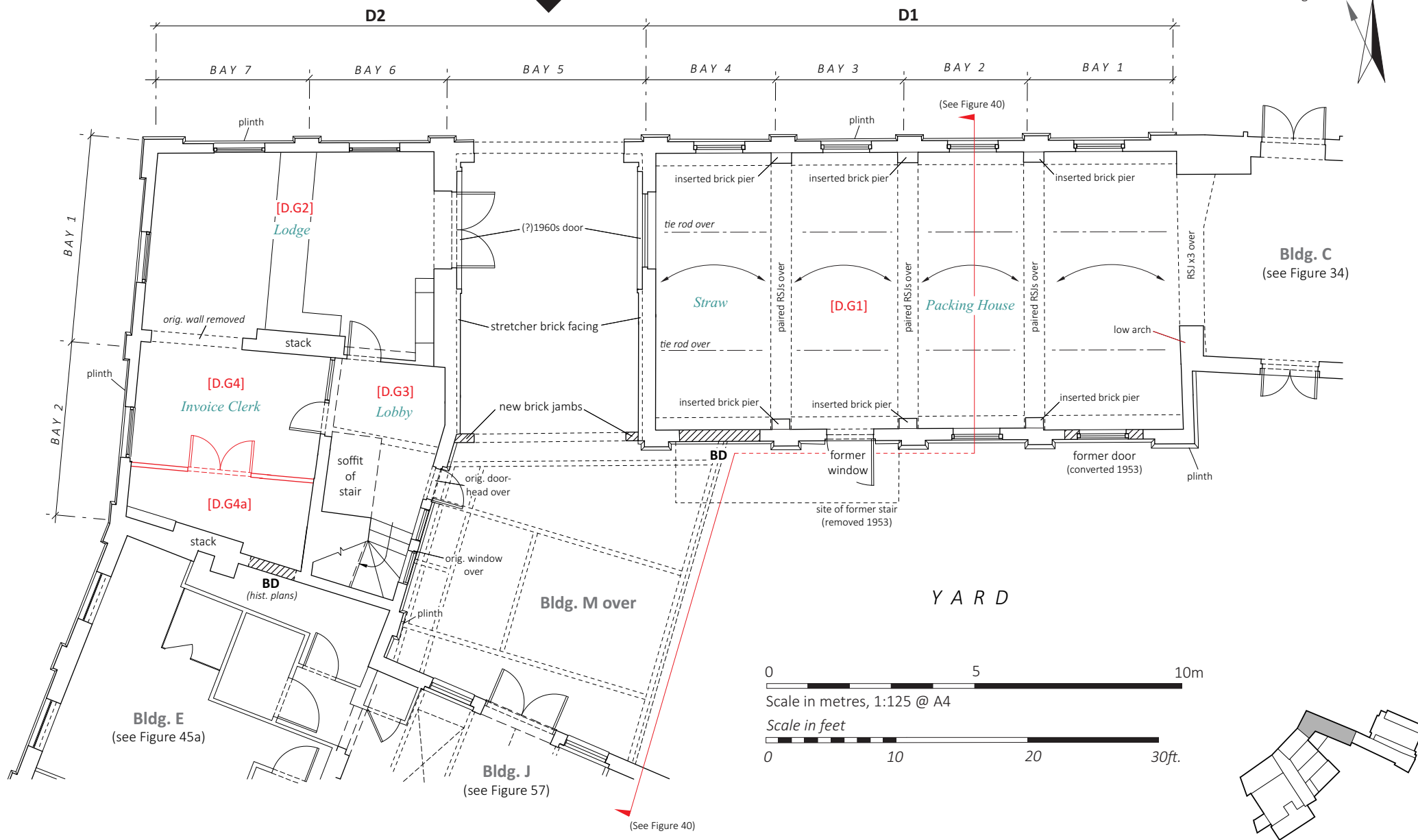
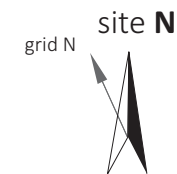


Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G7115/11 of Jan./Feb. 2012 and site survey



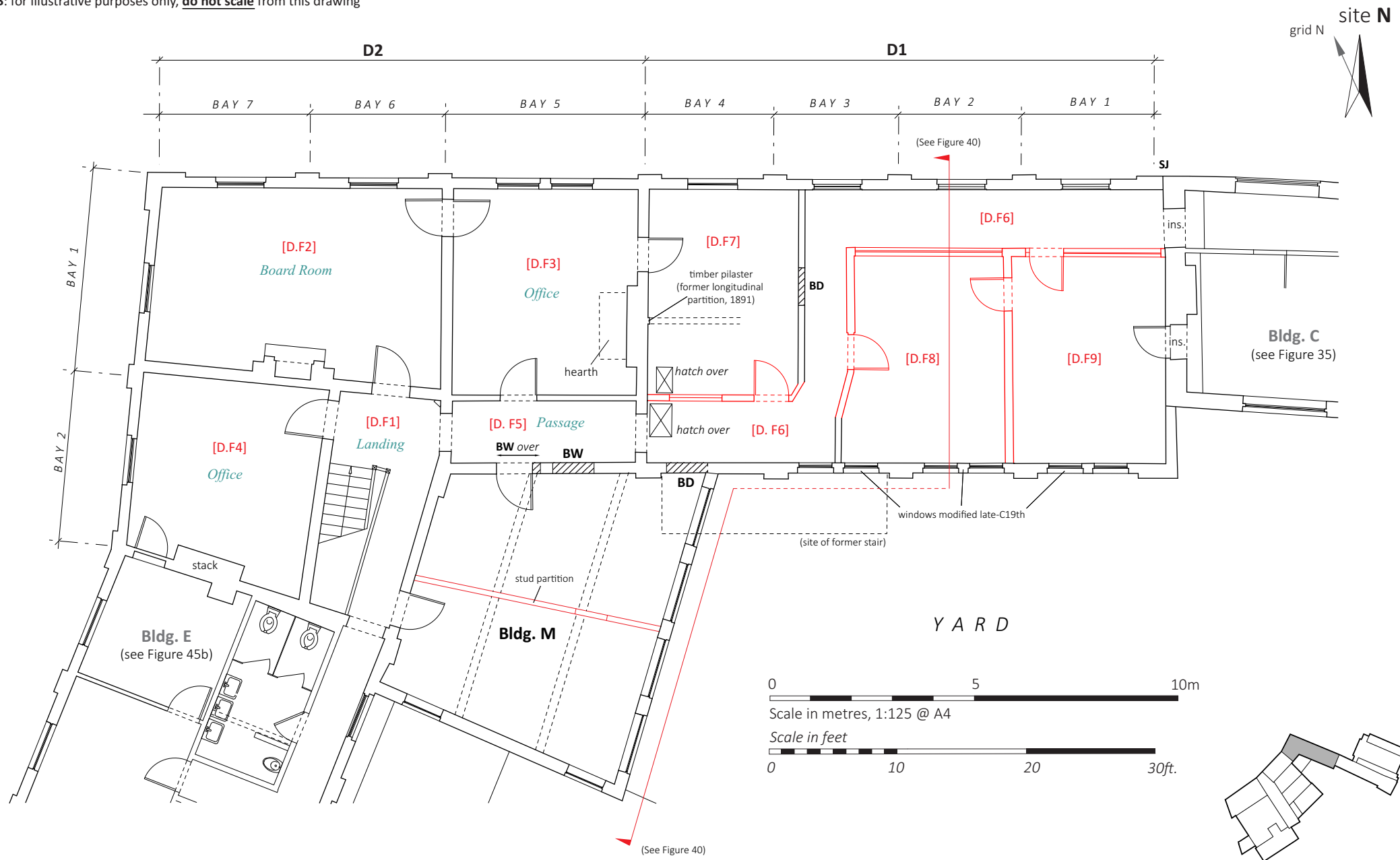
NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing

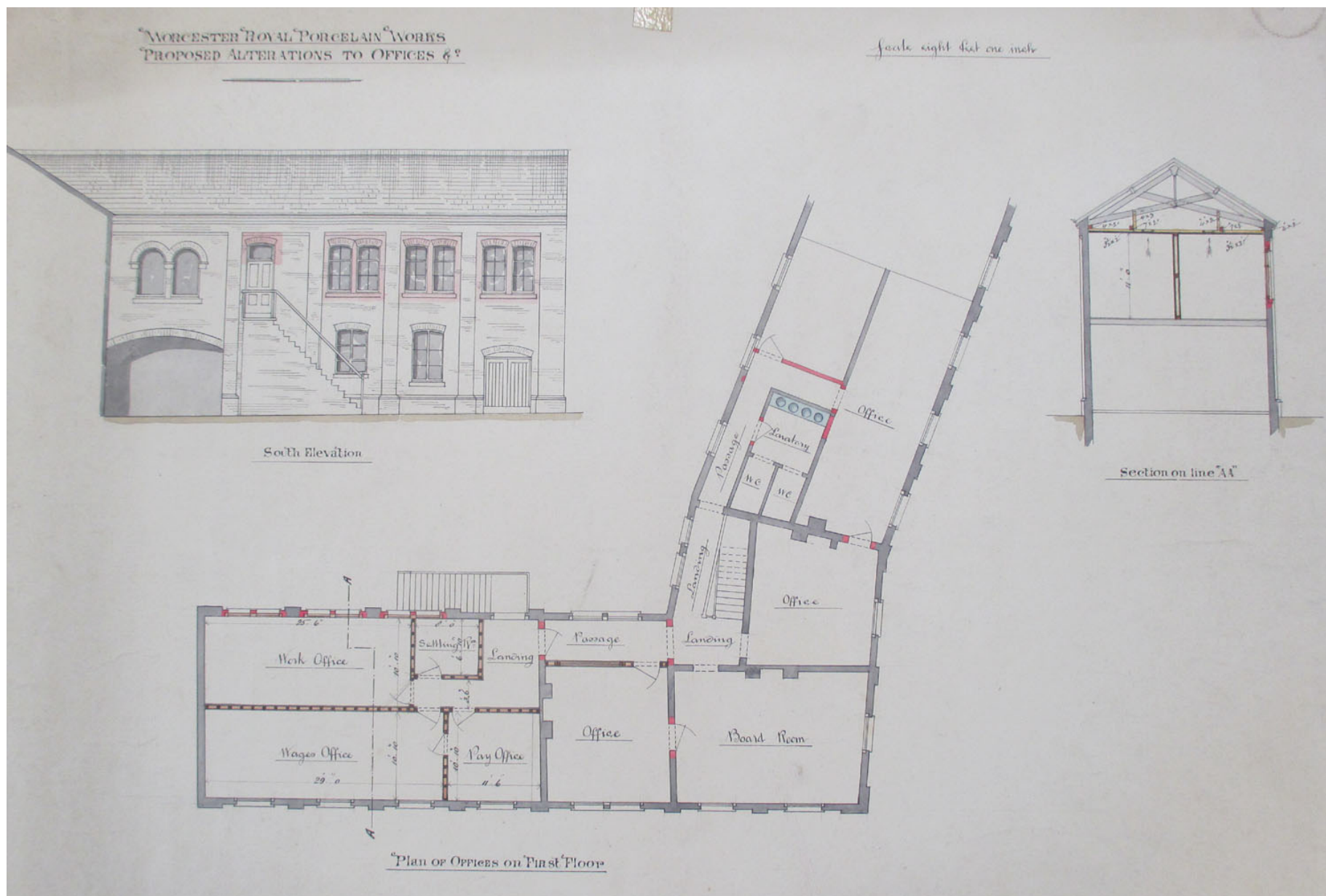
principal site entrance



Lodge - Room use as per Scrivener drawing of 1867

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



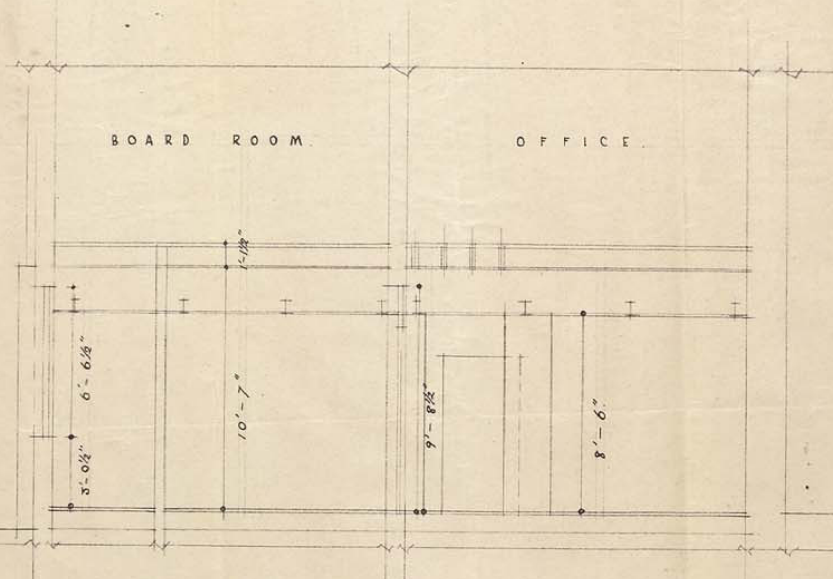


**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

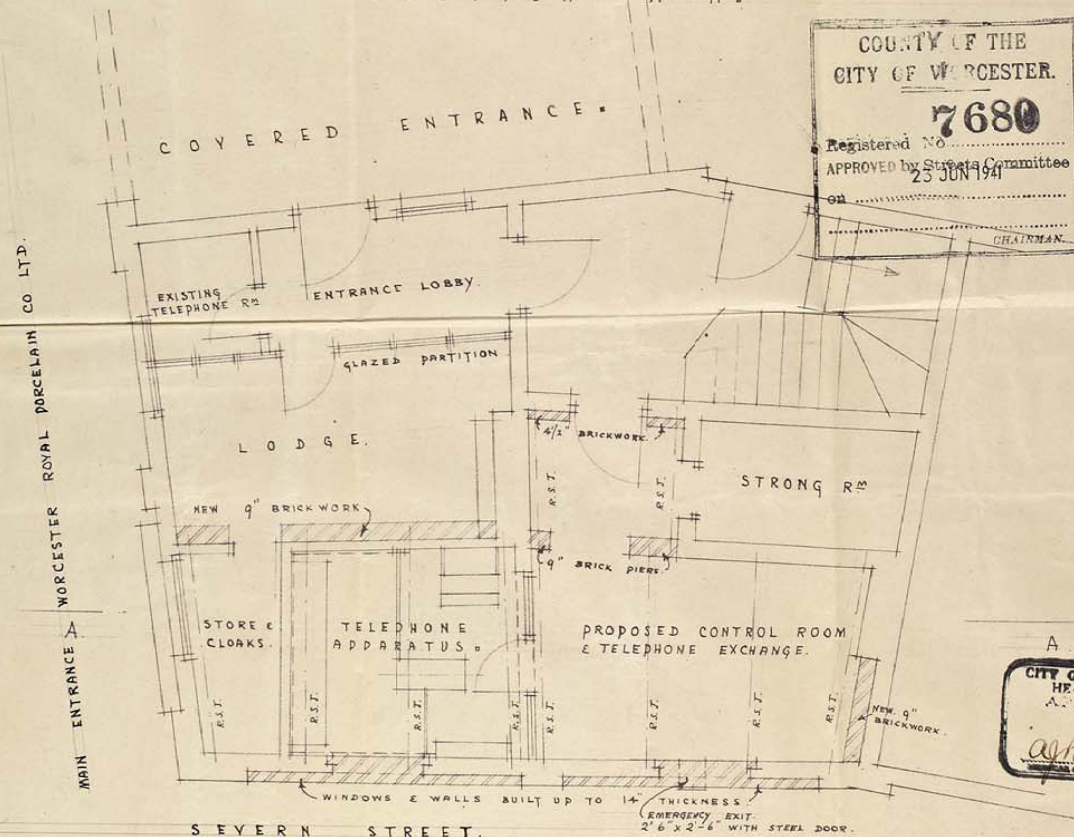
Figure 43: Building D; historical alterations (undated; assumed Thomas Sutton, late-1890s)

Source: Museum of Royal Worcester archives, reproduced with permission

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY LTD.
PROPOSED STRENGTHENING FOR CONTROL ROOM.



SECTION A - A.

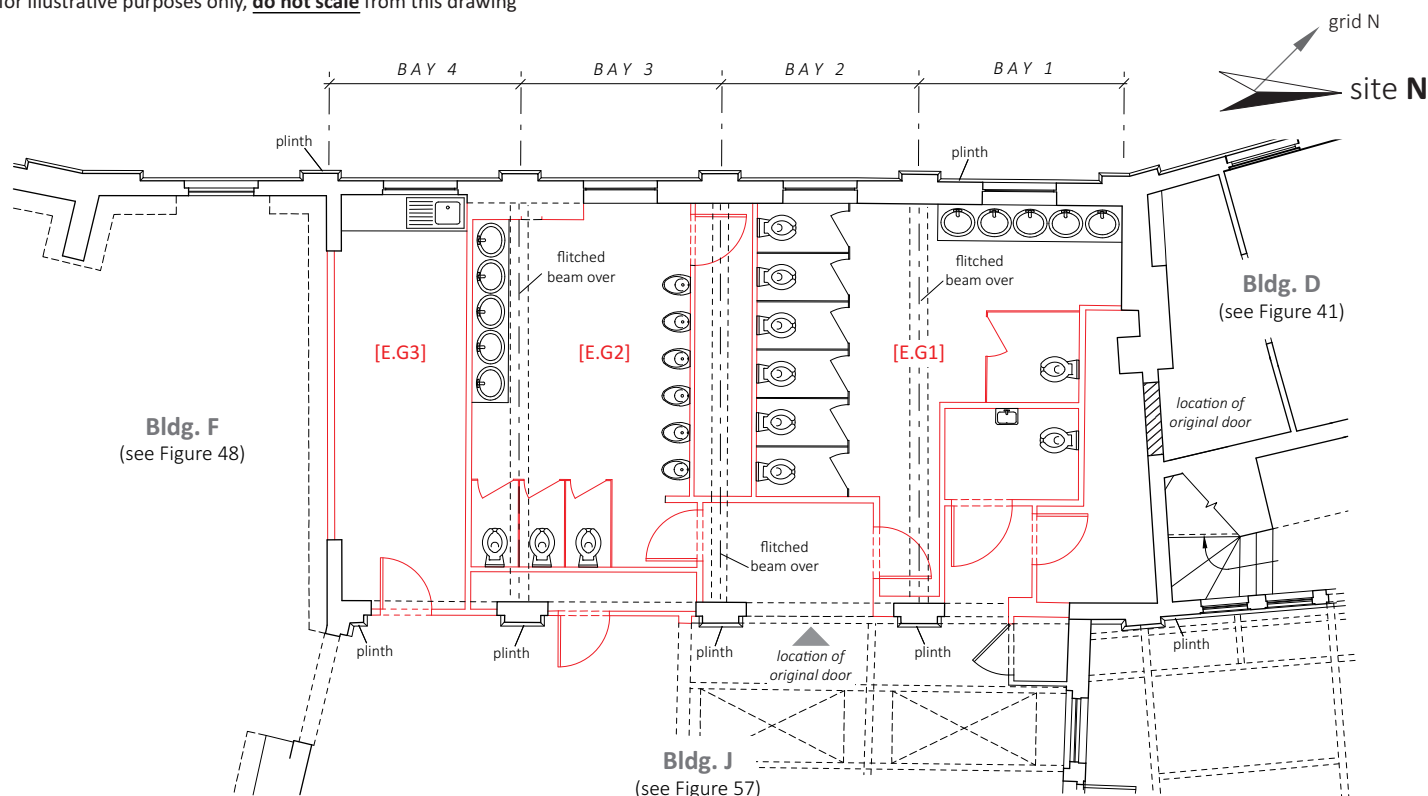


SEVERN STREET.

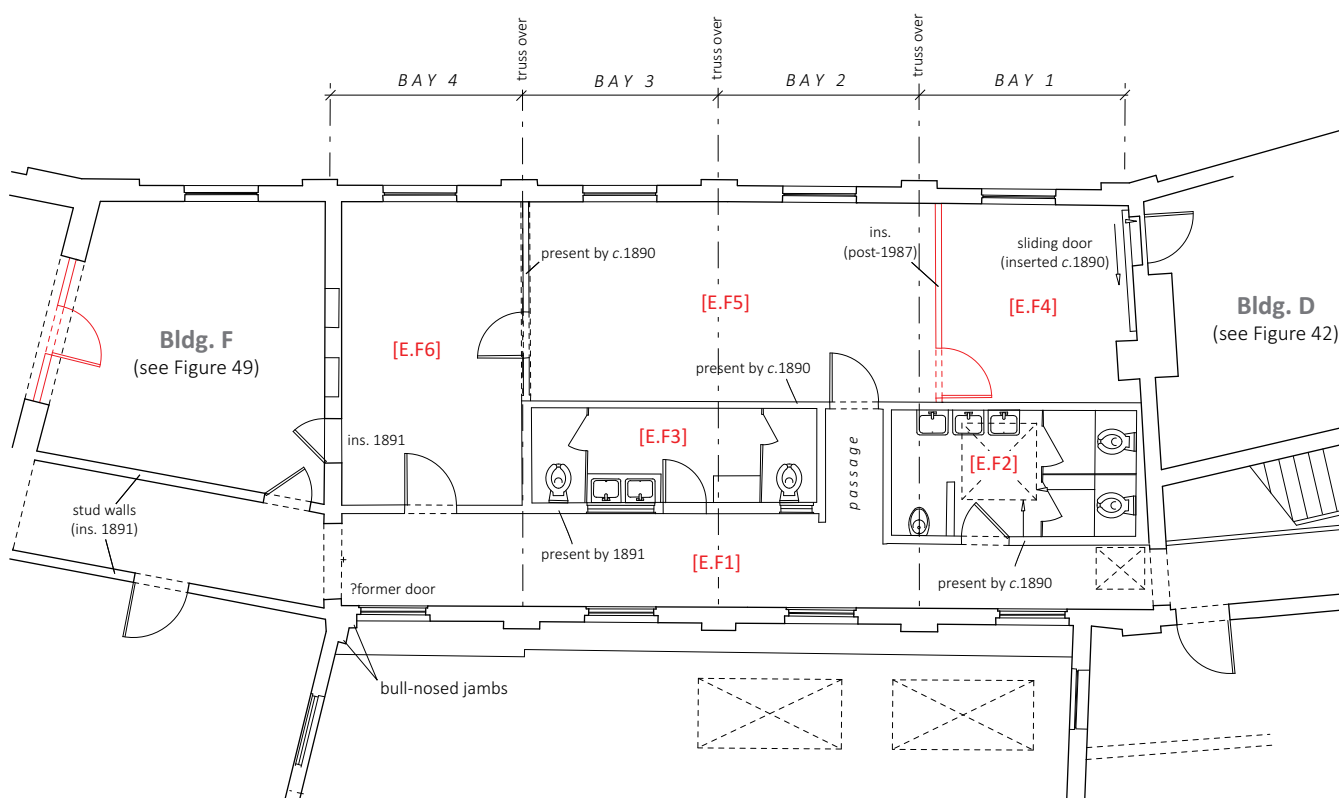
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
QUARTER SCALE.

SAM. N. COOKE CHARTERED ARCHITECTS SUN BUILDING BENNETTS HILL B'HAM. MAY 1941. NO W.P.1/11/2.

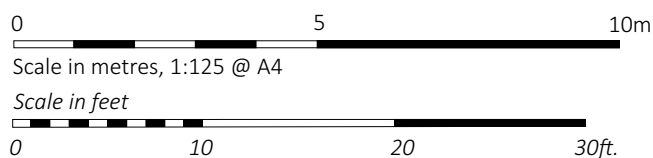
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



(a) Ground floor



(b) First floor

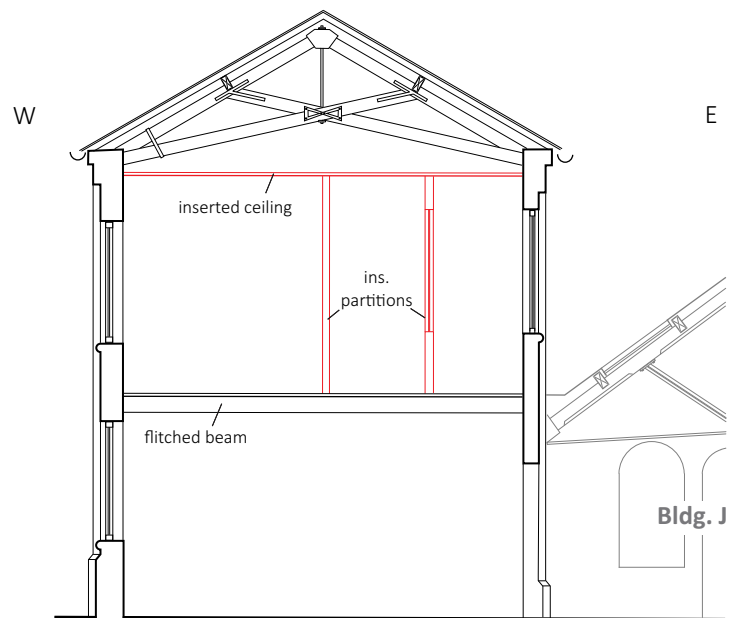


**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

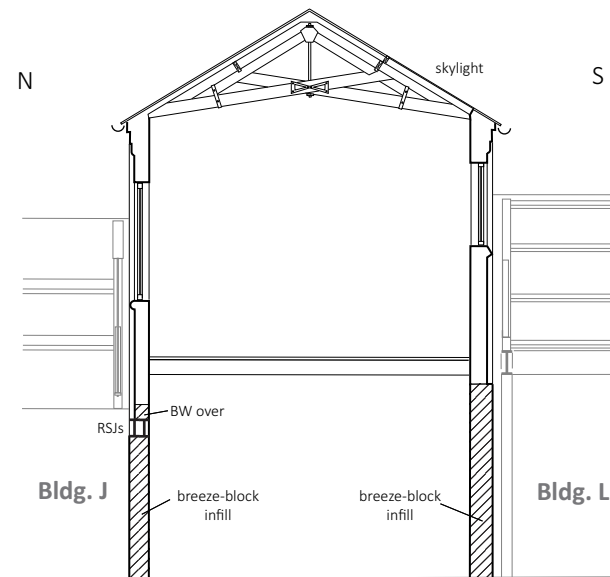
Figure 45: Building E; plans

Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G 7115/4 & 6 of Jan./Feb. 2012

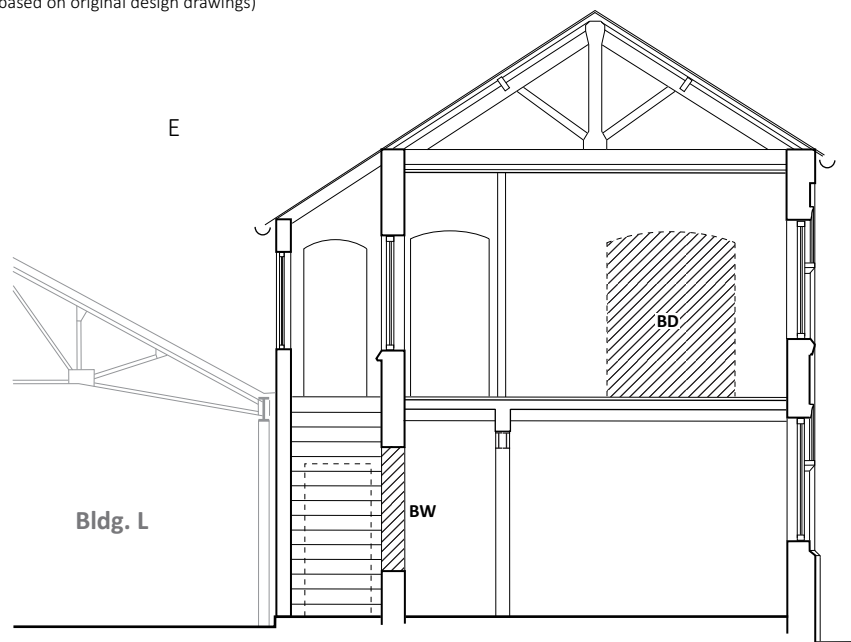
NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



(a) Building E transverse cross-section
(NB. details of roof structure based on original design drawings)

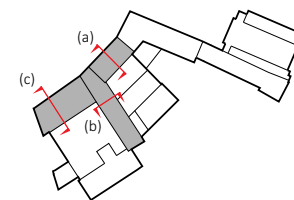


(b) Building F transverse cross-section



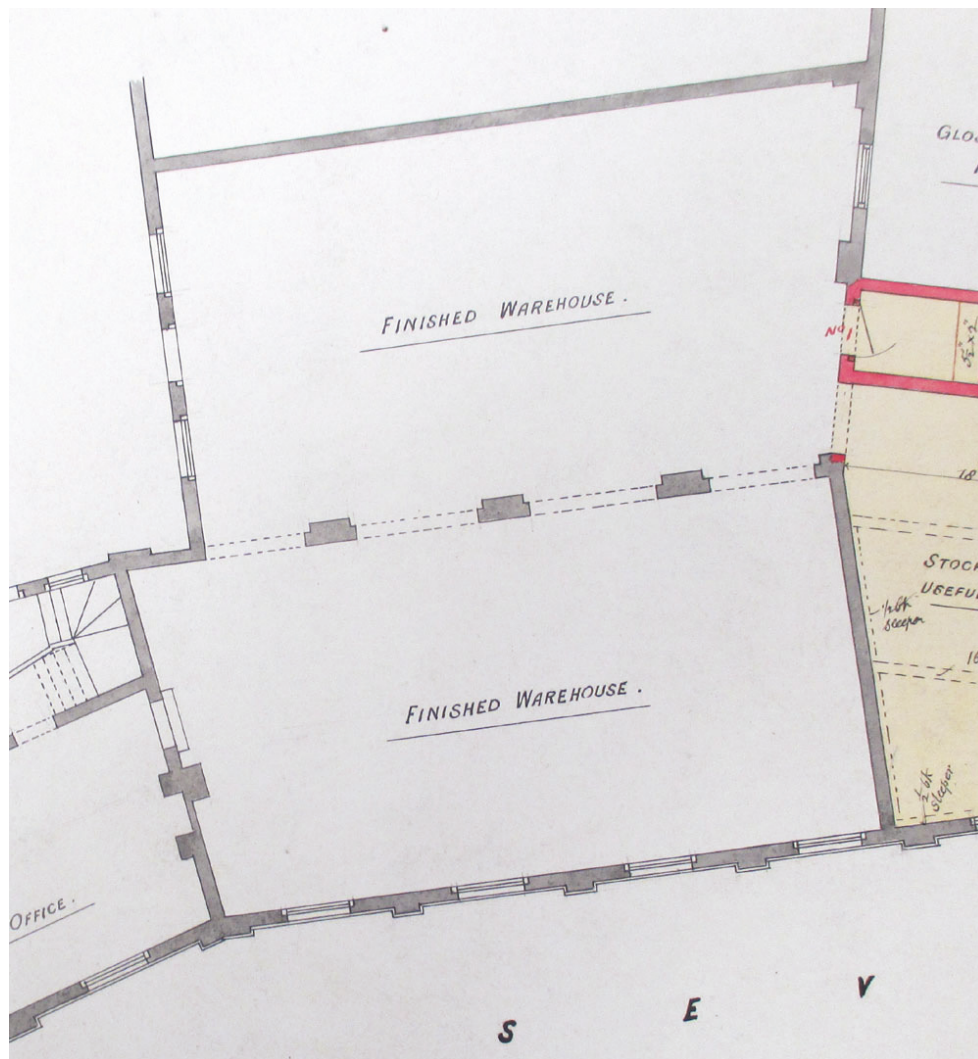
(c) Building G transverse cross-section

0 5m
Scale in metres, 1:125 @ A4
Scale in feet
0 15ft.

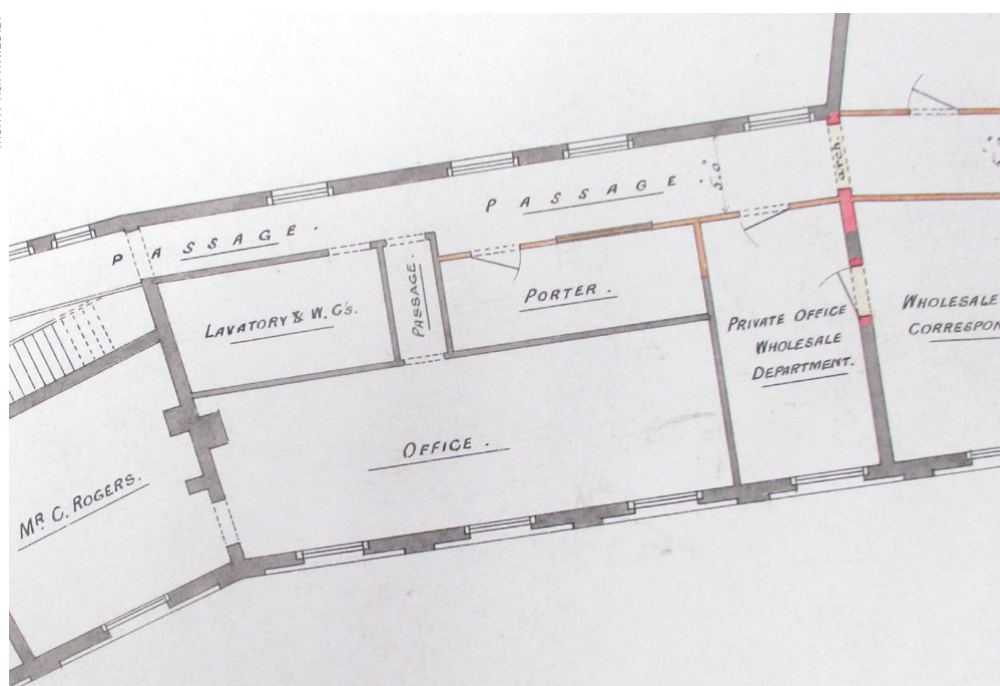


**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

Figure 46: Buildings E, F and G; transverse cross-sections

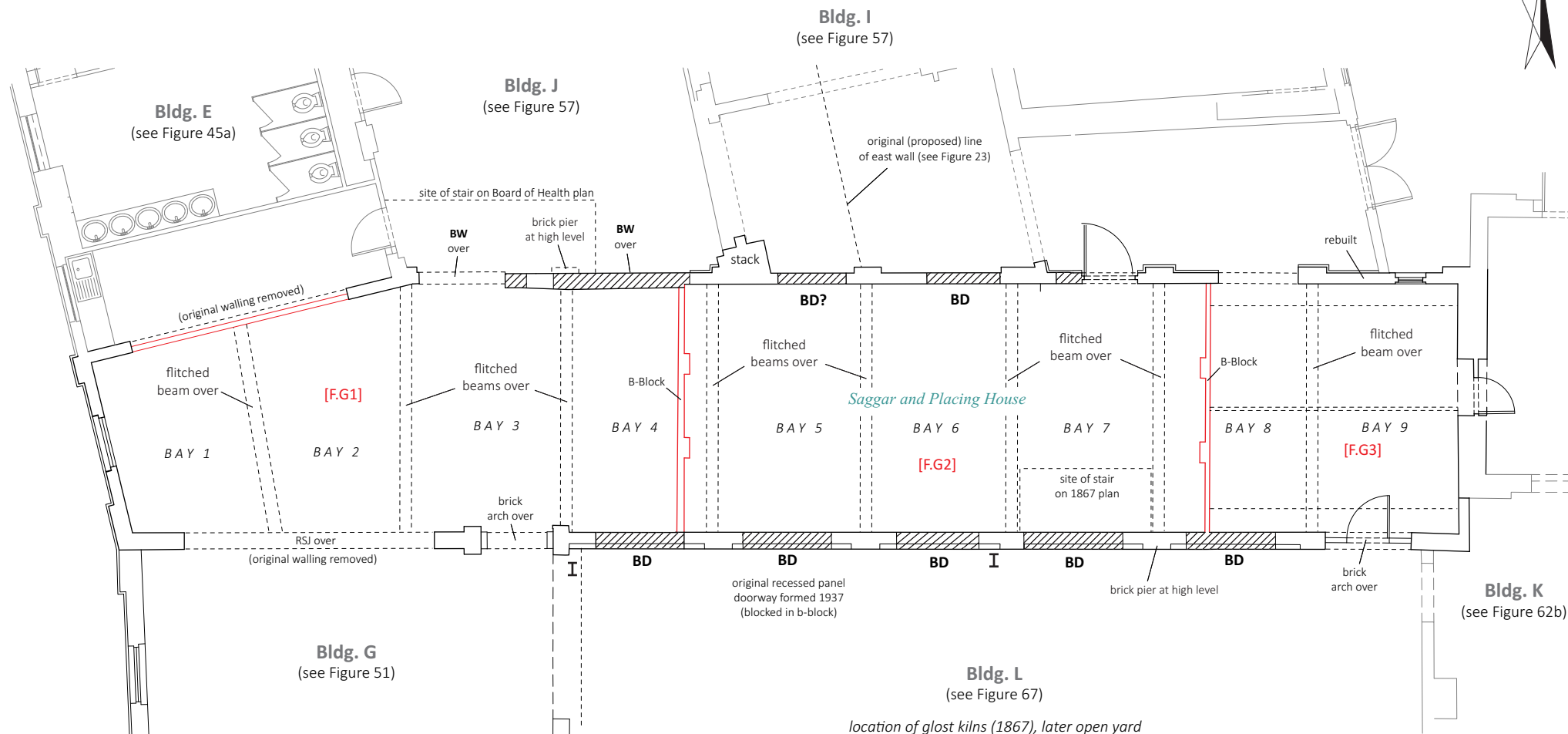


(a) Ground floor plan (with Bldg J).



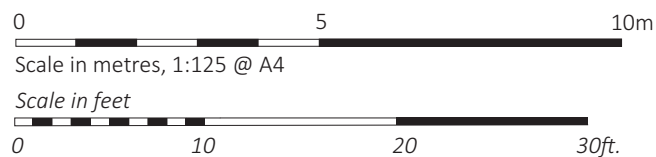
(b) First floor plan.

NB: for illustrative purposes only, **do not scale** from this drawing



Placing House - Room use as per Scrivener drawing of 1867

RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

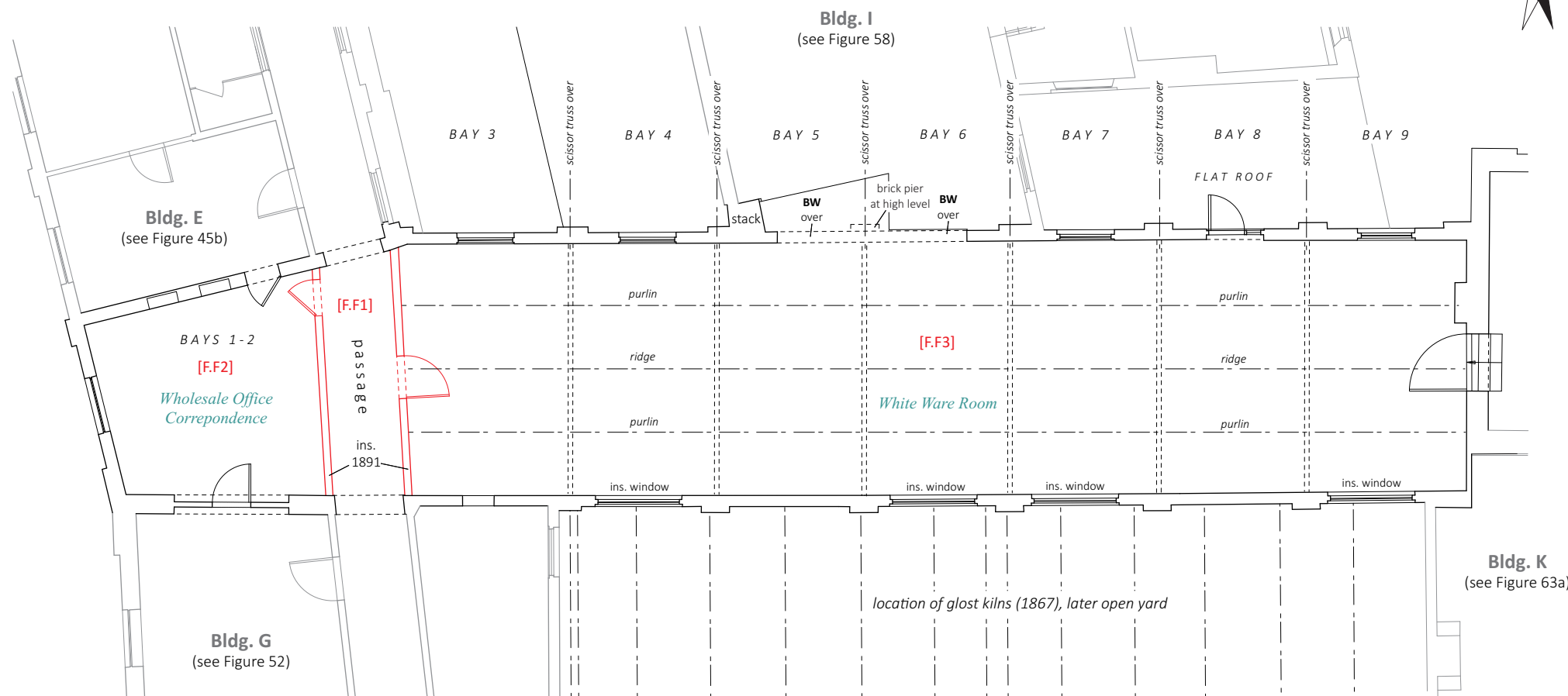
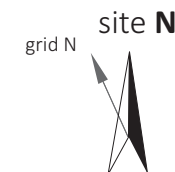


Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester

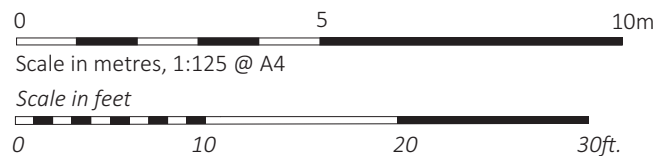
Figure 48: Building F; ground floor plan

Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G7115/3 of Jan./Feb. 2012

NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



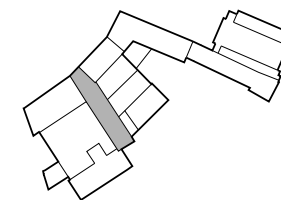
Passage - Room use as per Sutton drawing of 1891



**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

Figure 49: Building F; first floor plan

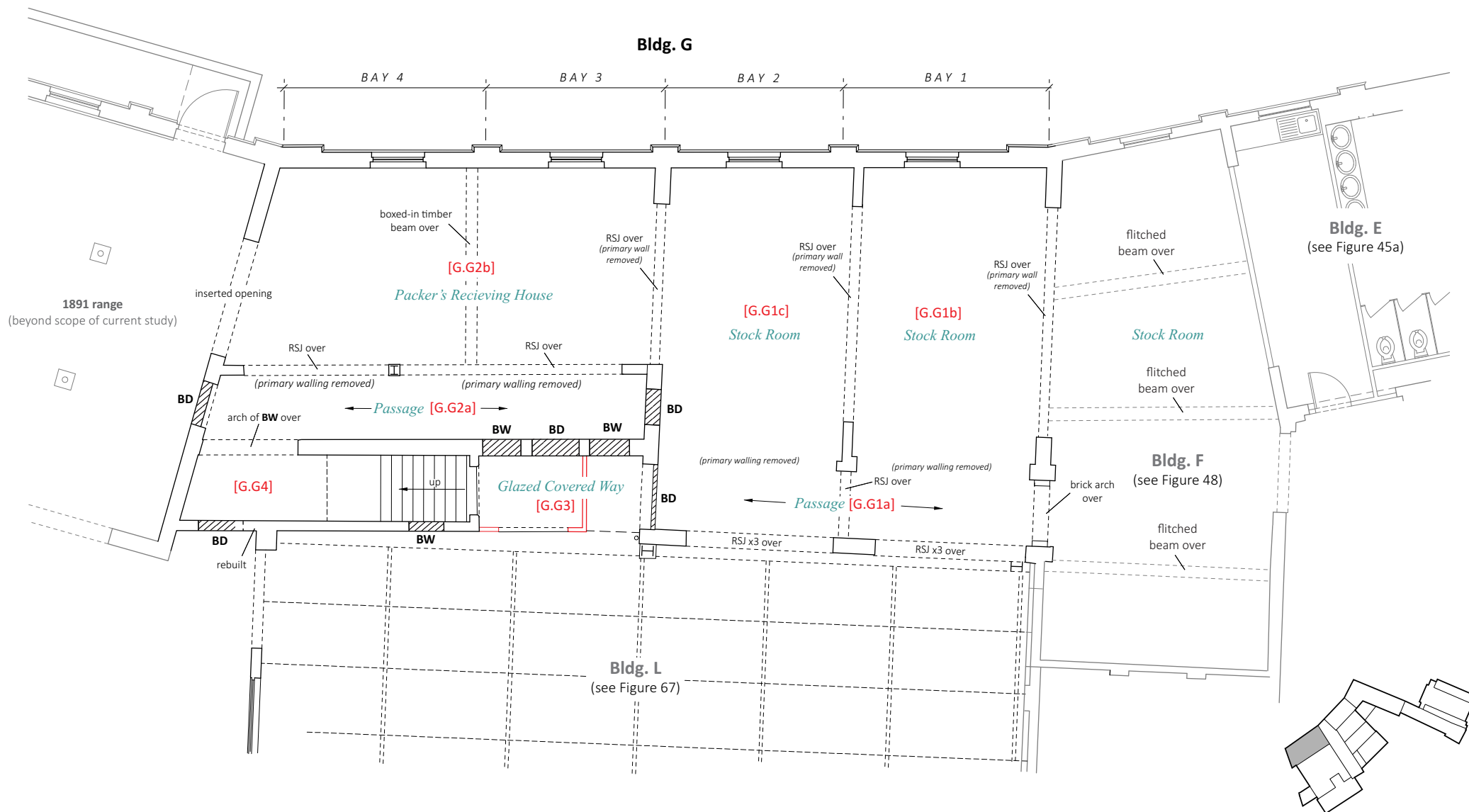
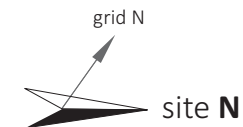
Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G7115/5 of Jan./Feb. 2012



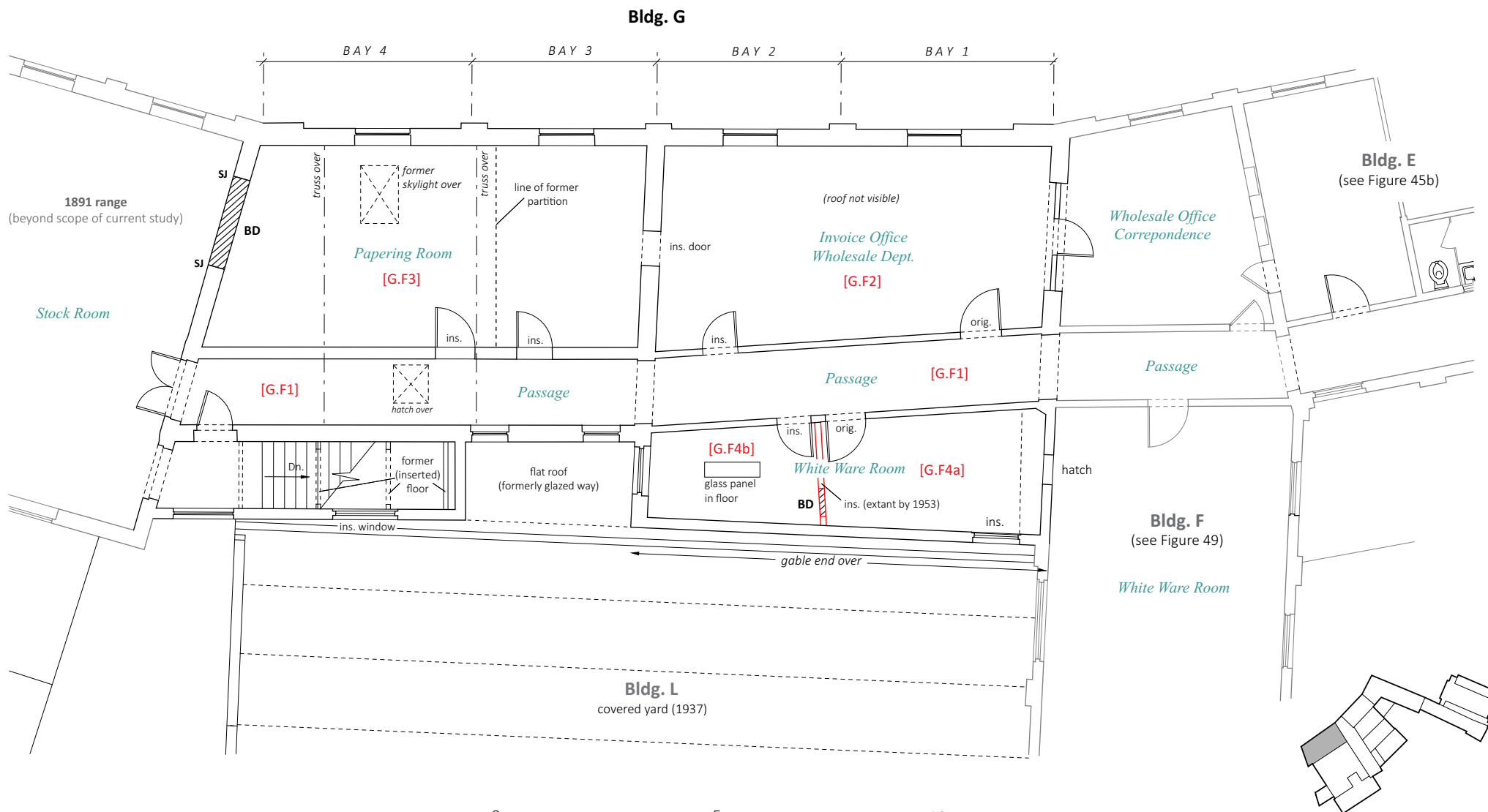
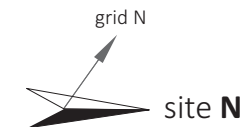
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



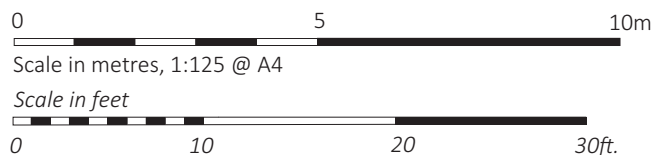
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

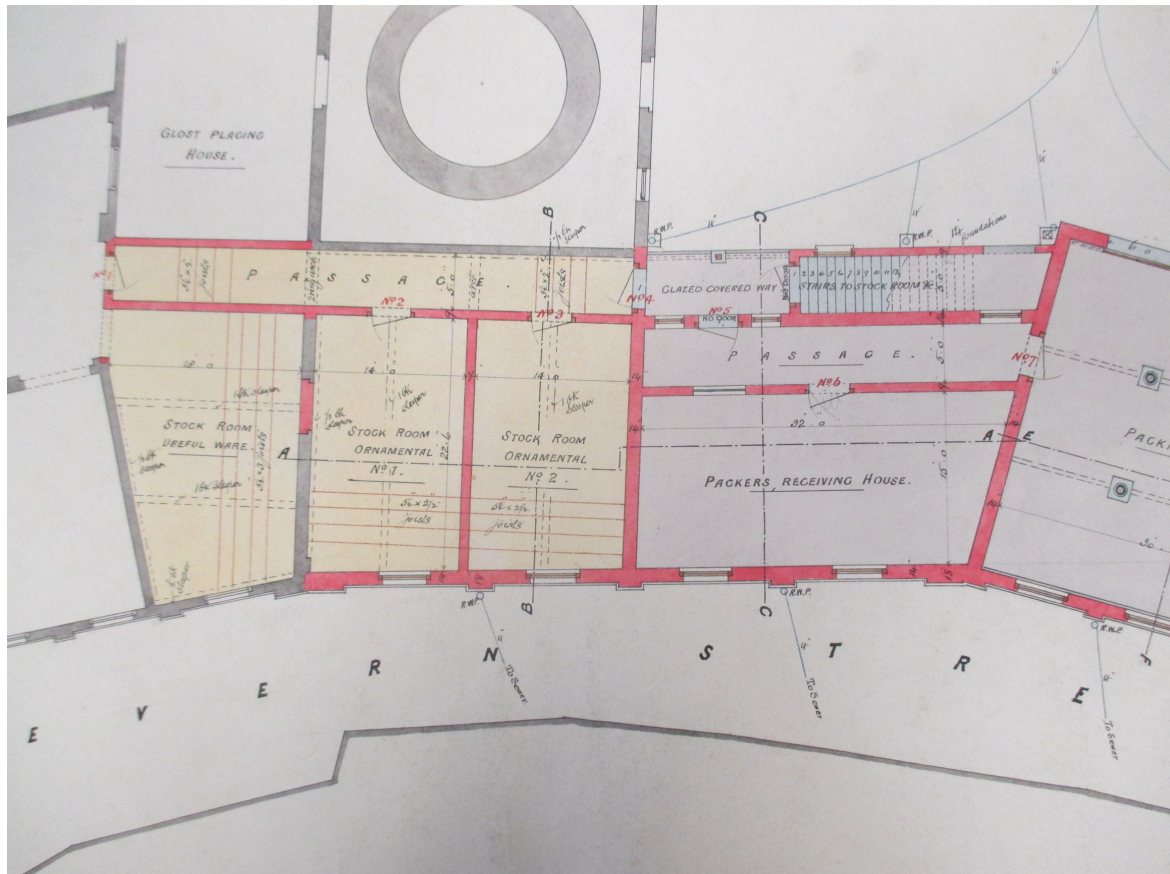


NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

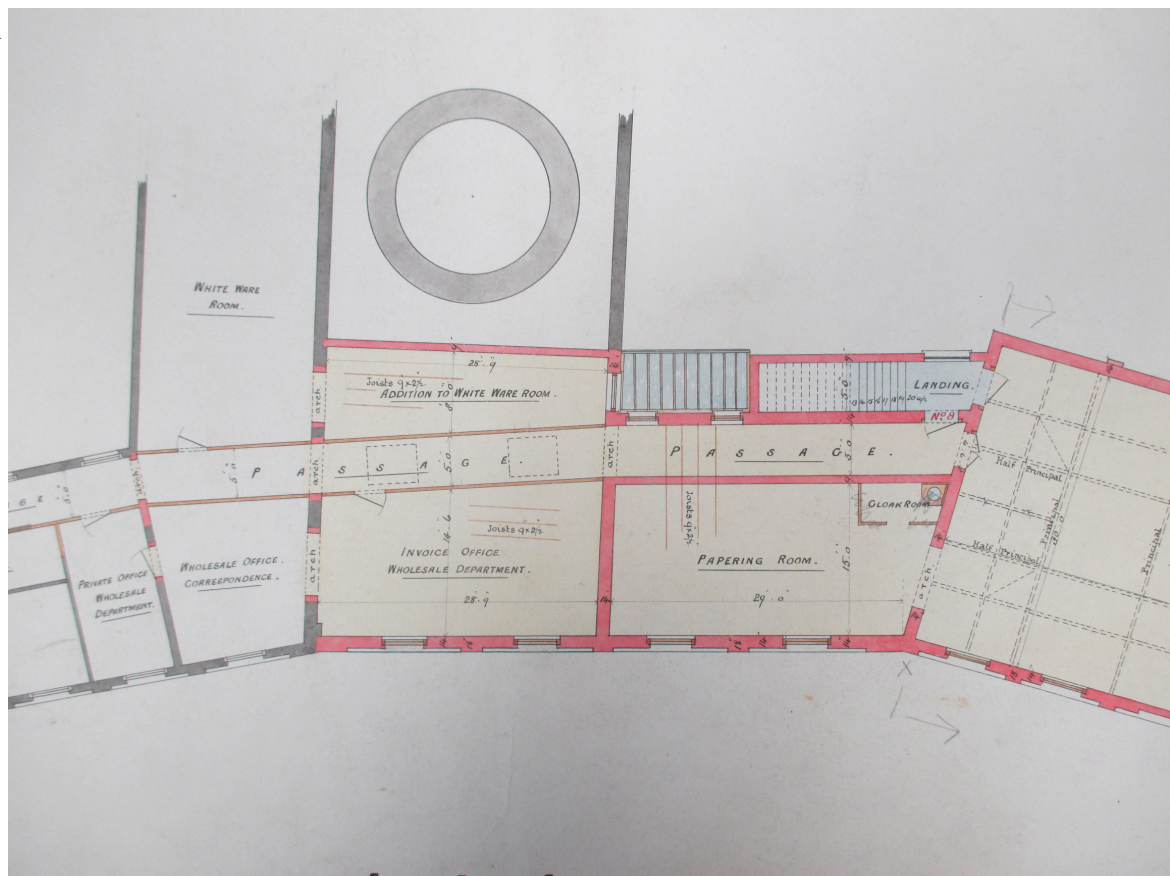


Passage - Room use as per Sutton drawing of 1891

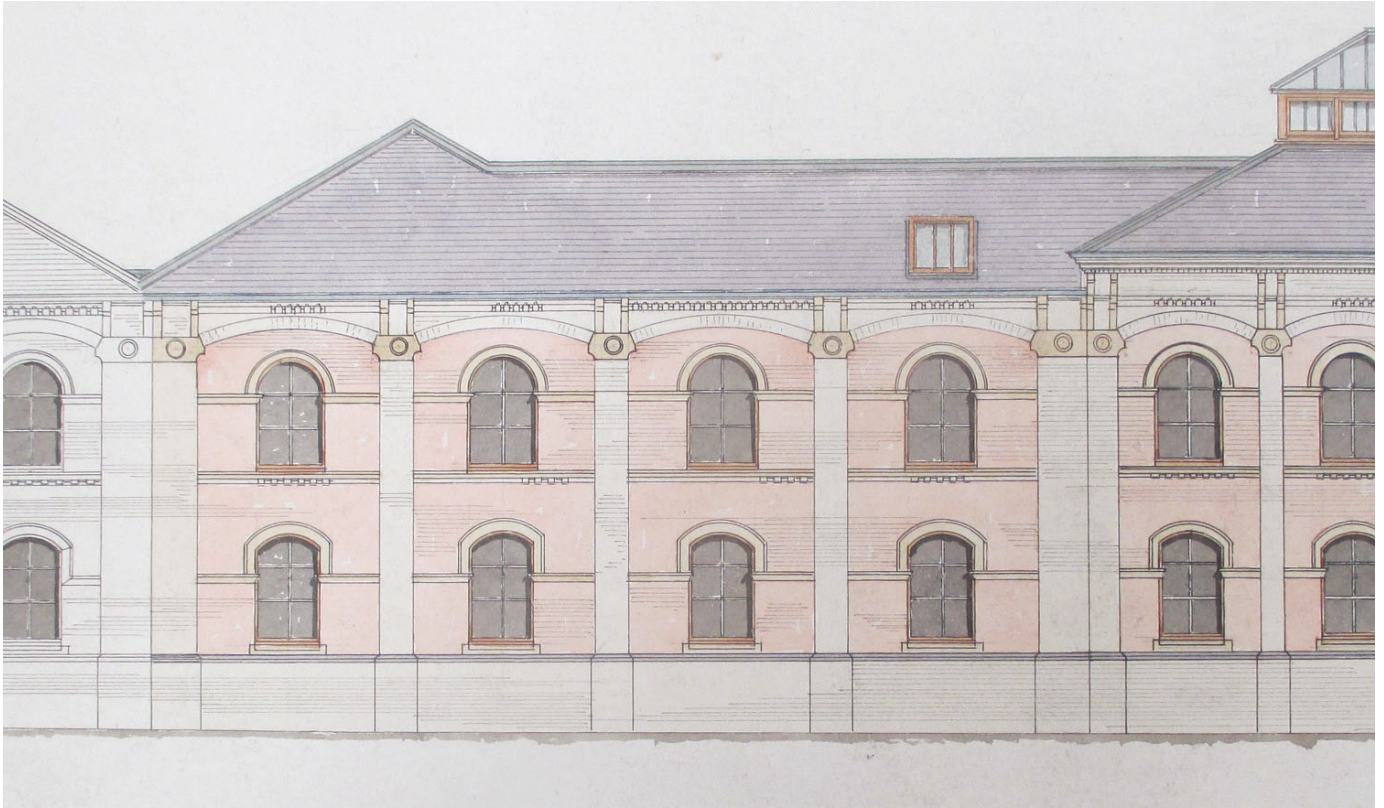




(a) Ground floor plan.



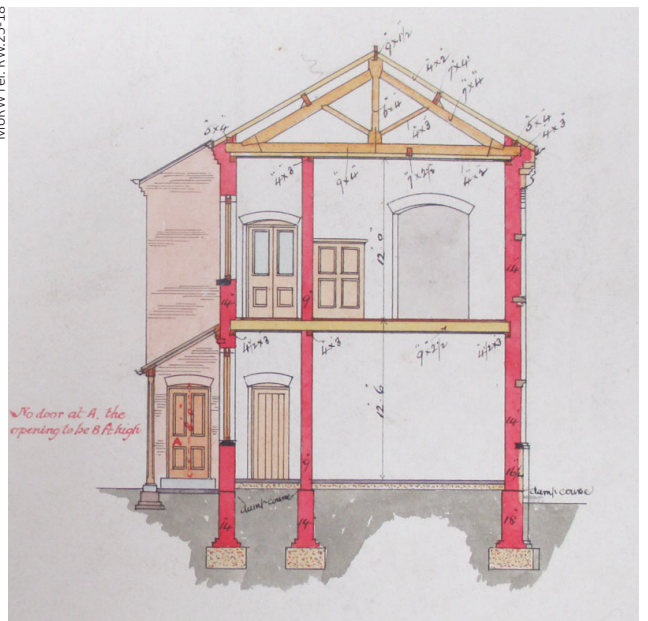
(b) First floor plan.



(a) Street elevation.

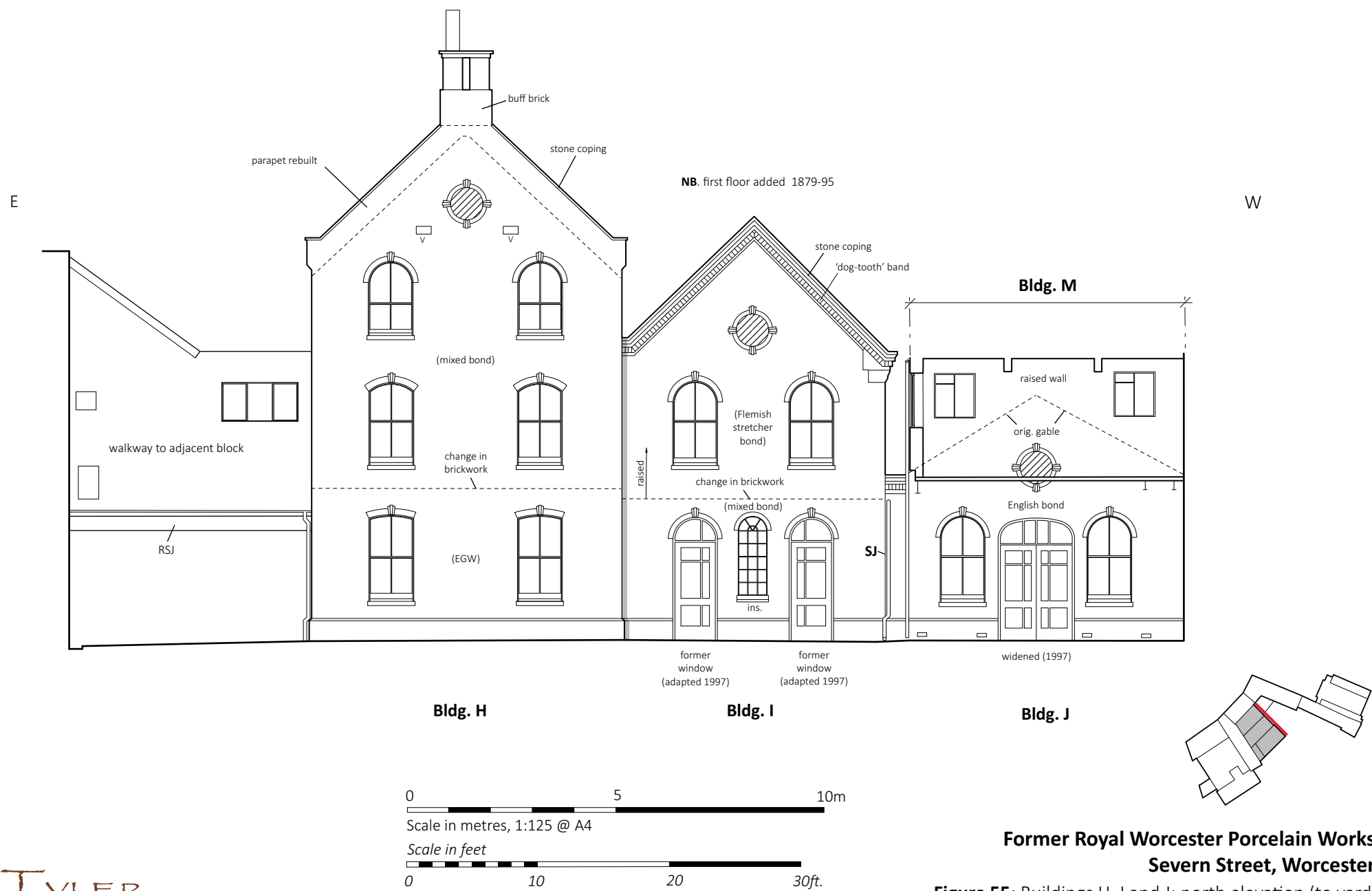


(b) Elevation to yard.

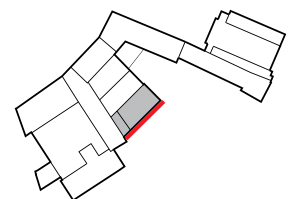
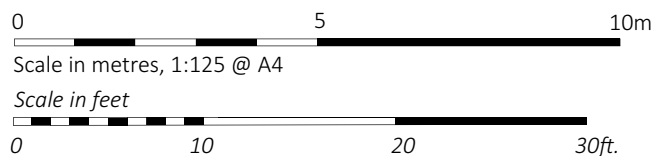


(c) Transverse cross-section looking west.

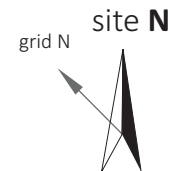
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



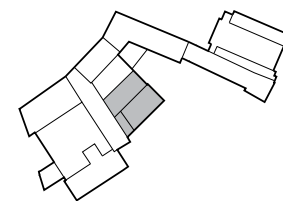
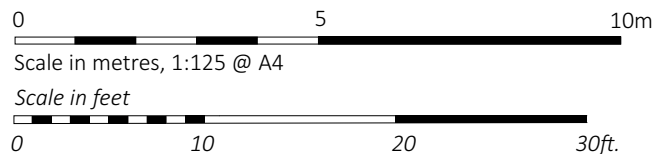
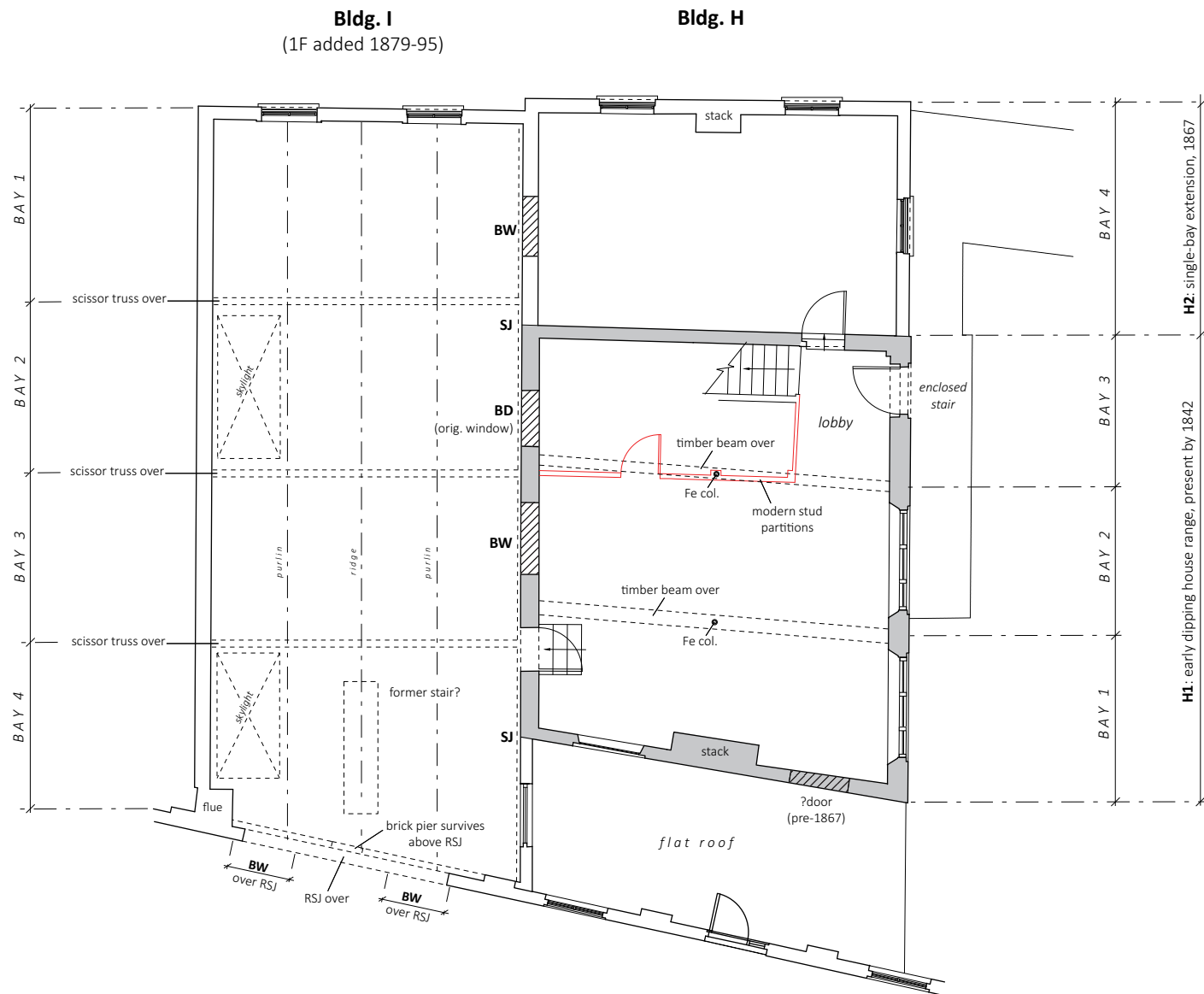
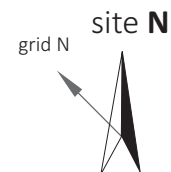
**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**
Figure 55: Buildings H, I and J; north elevation (to yard)
Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G 7115/11 of Jan./Feb. 2012



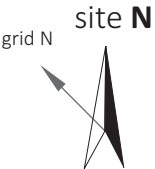
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



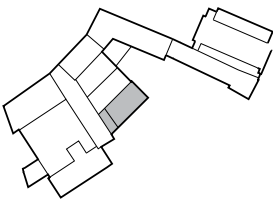
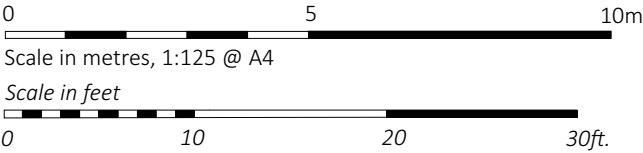
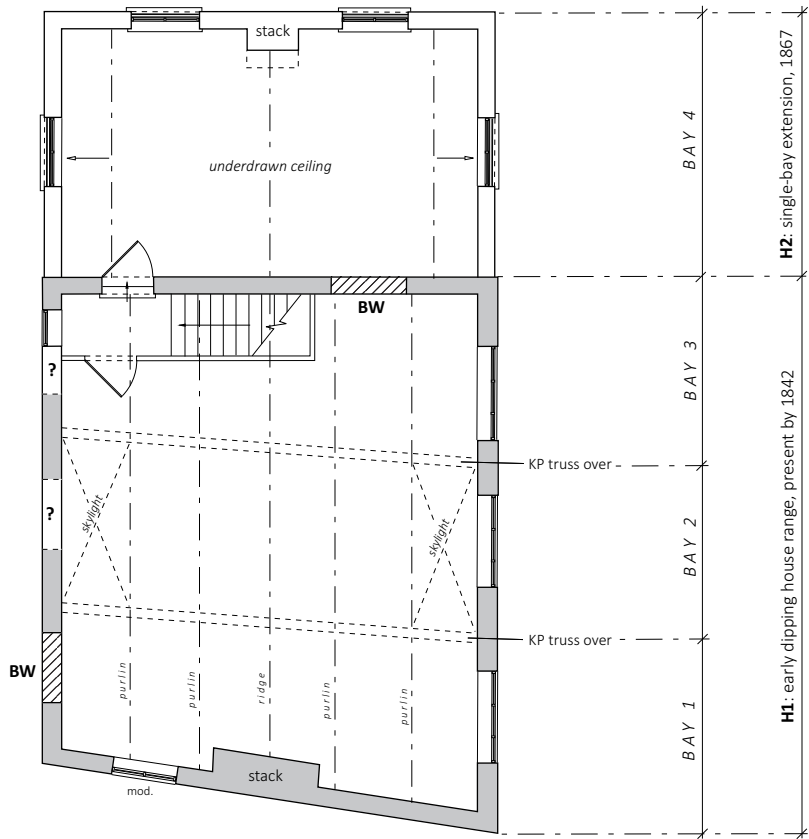
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



Bldg. H

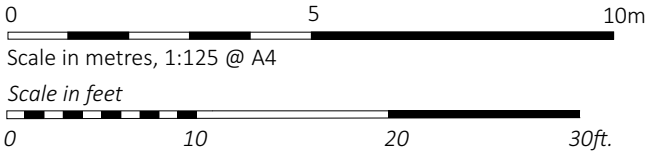


NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

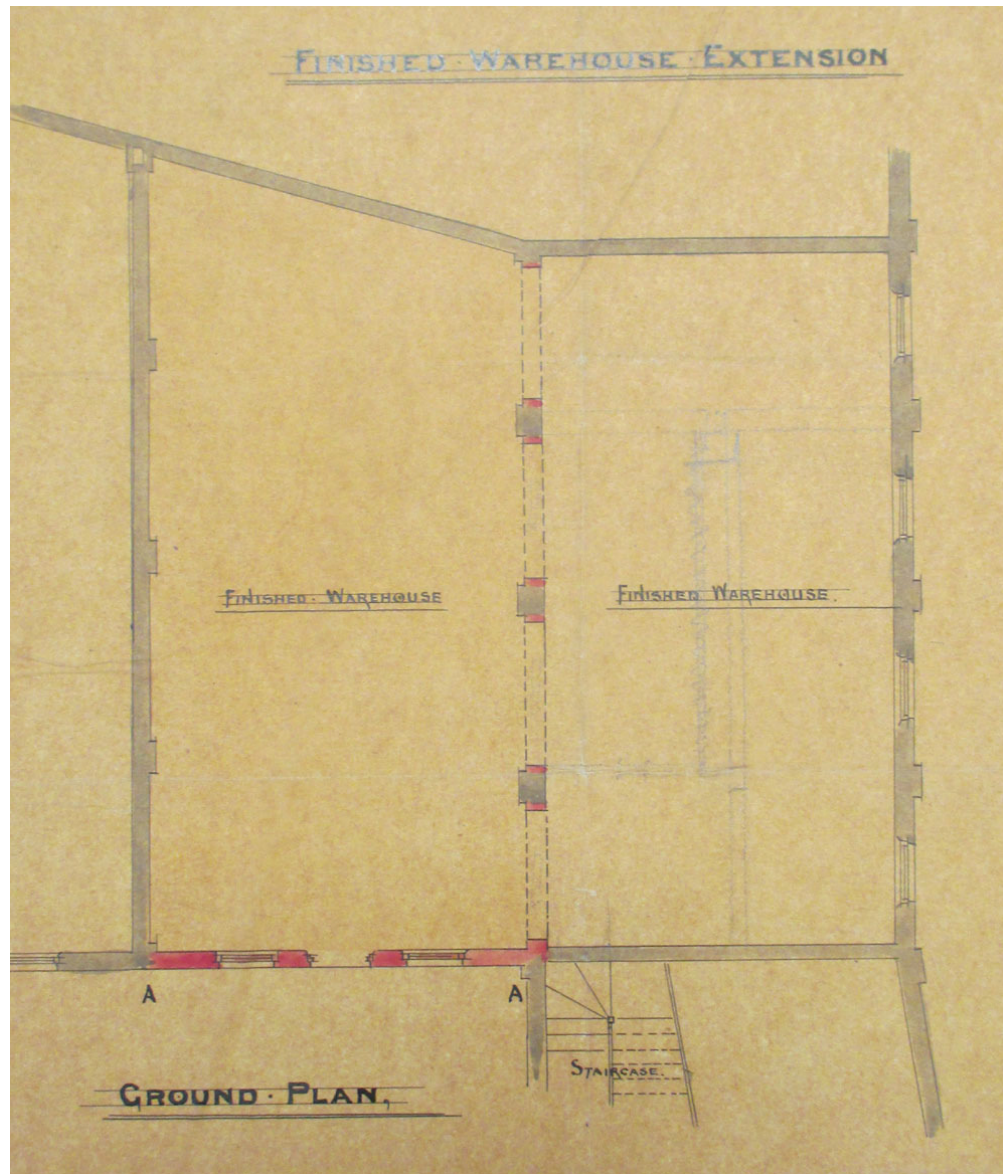
W

NB. first floor added after 1881

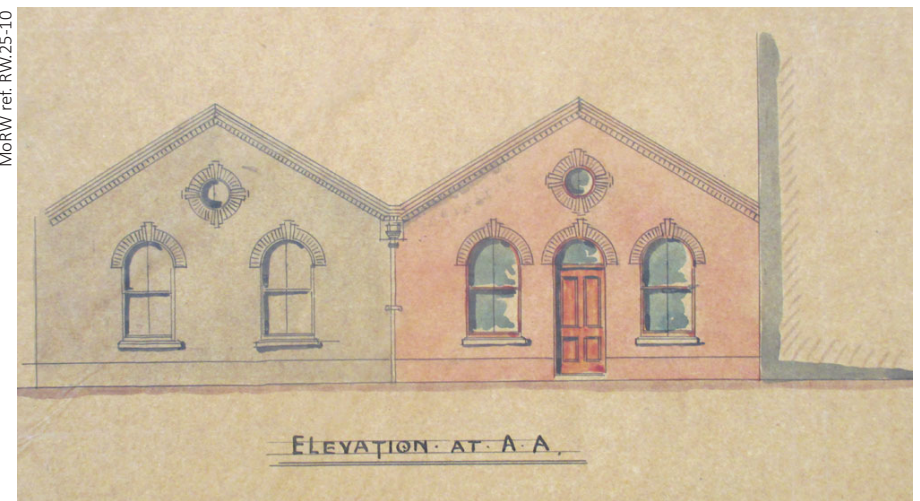
E



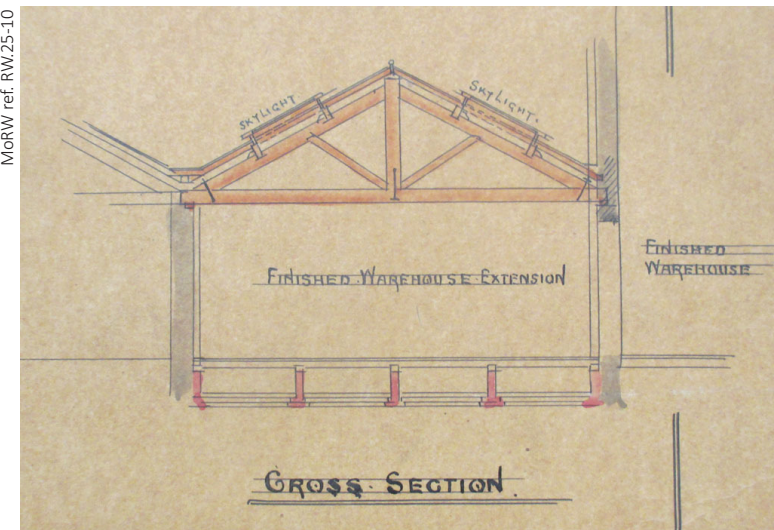
**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**
Figure 60: Buildings H, I and J; transverse cross-section



(a) Ground Plan

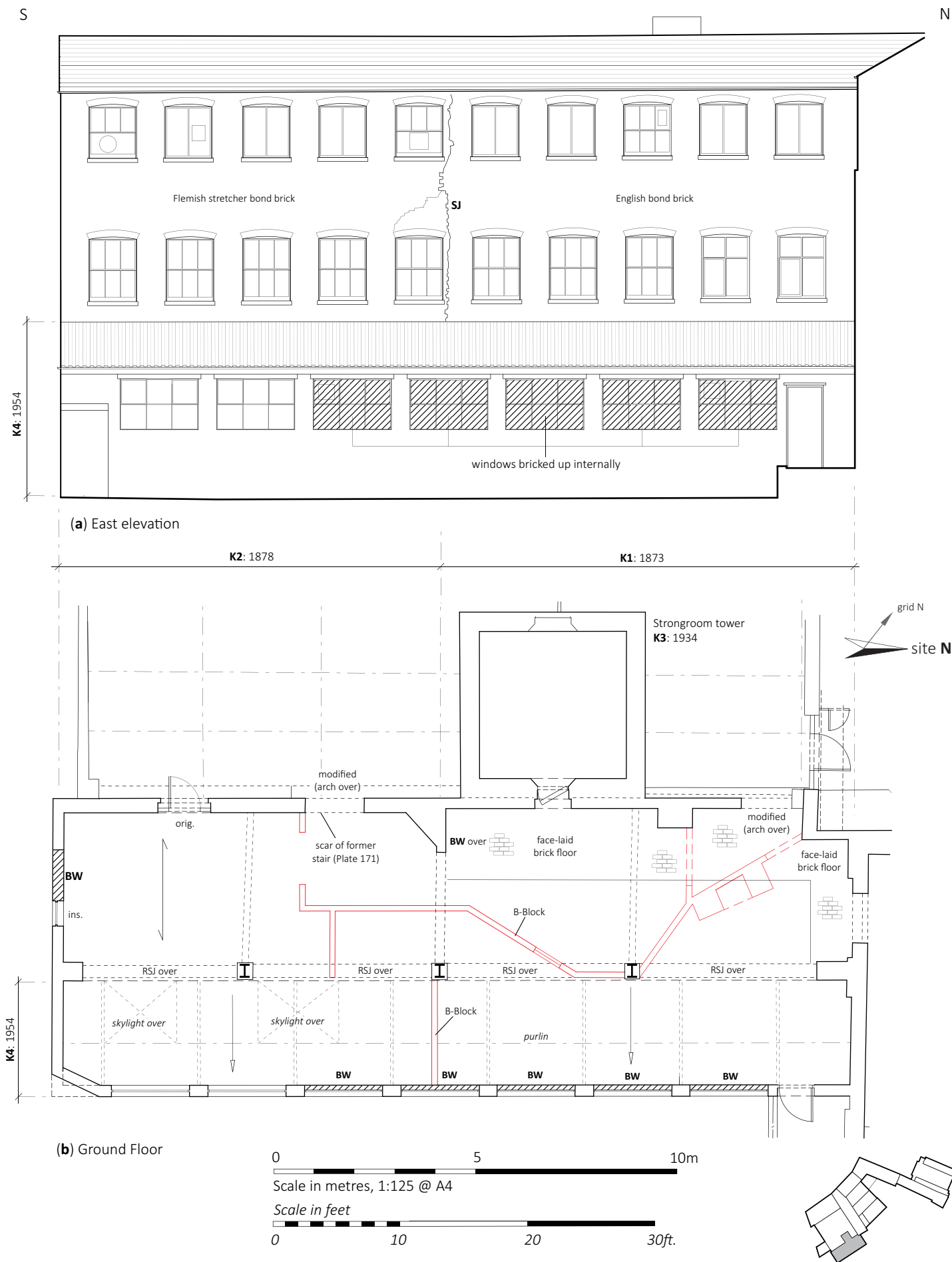


(b) Elevation to yard

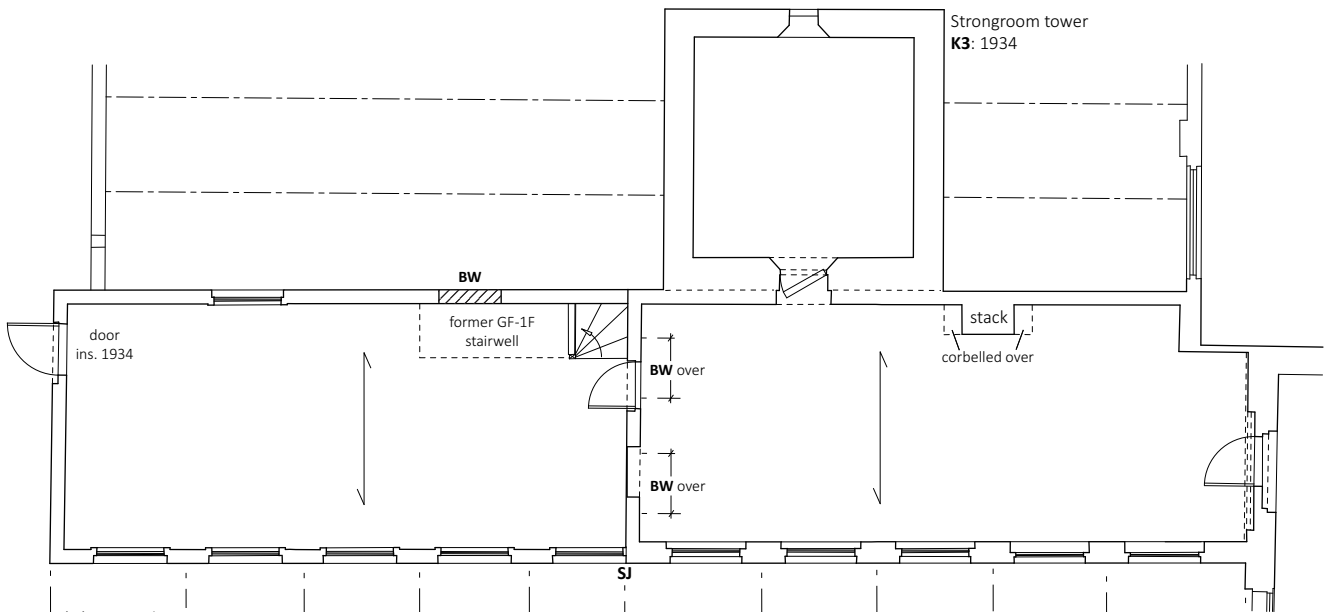
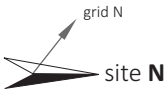


(c) Cross section

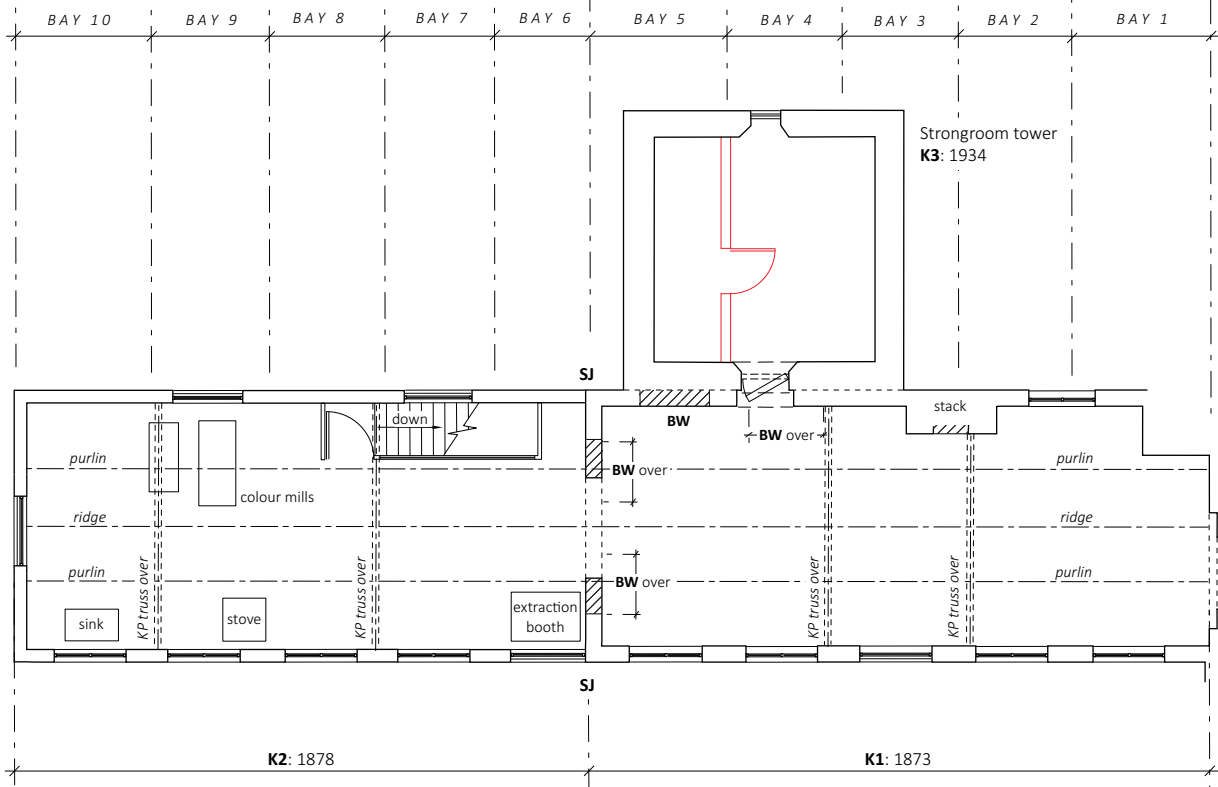
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



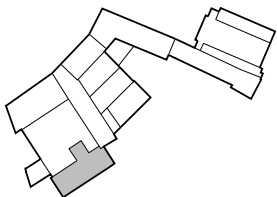
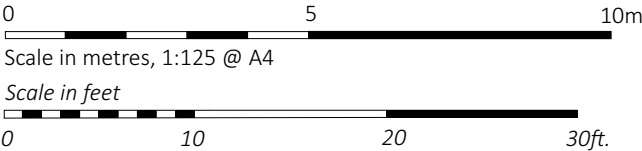
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



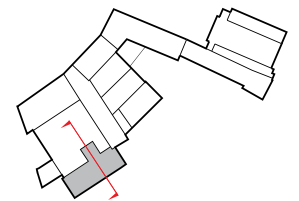
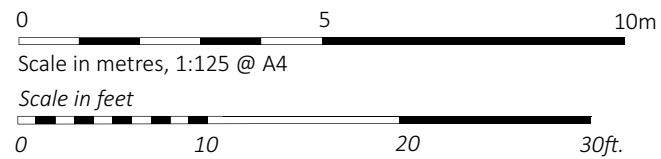
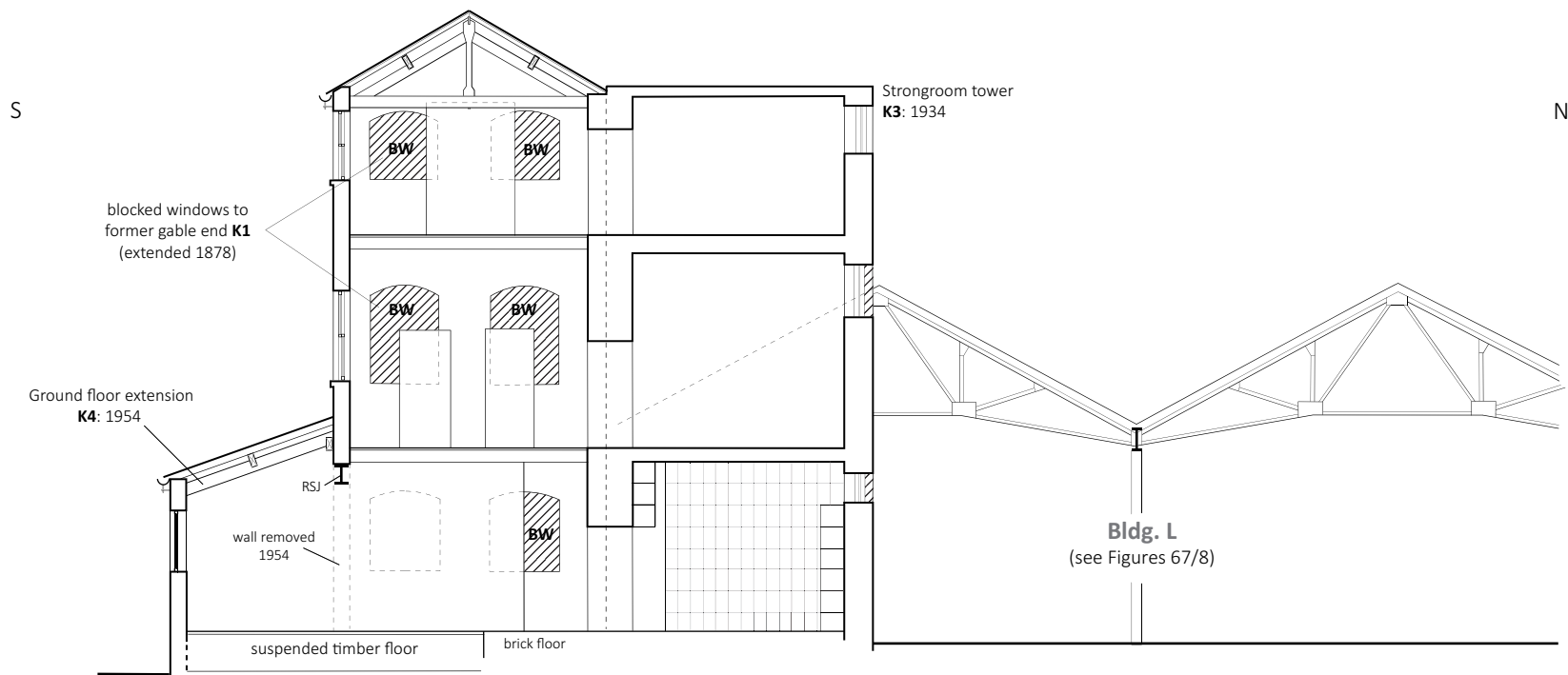
(a) First Floor

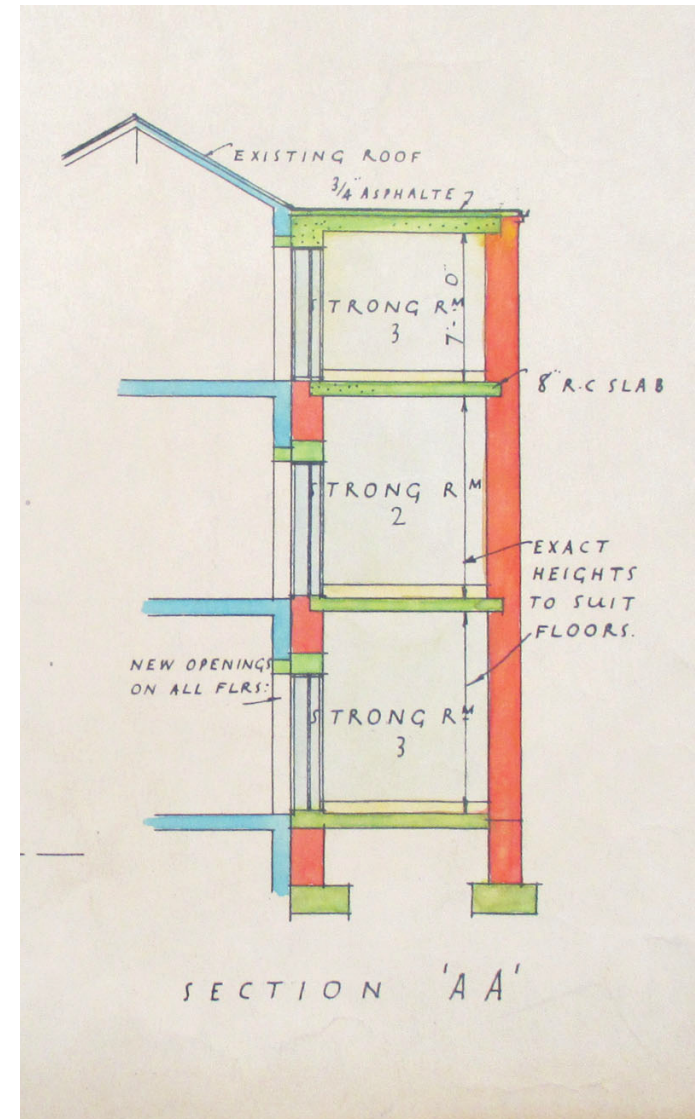
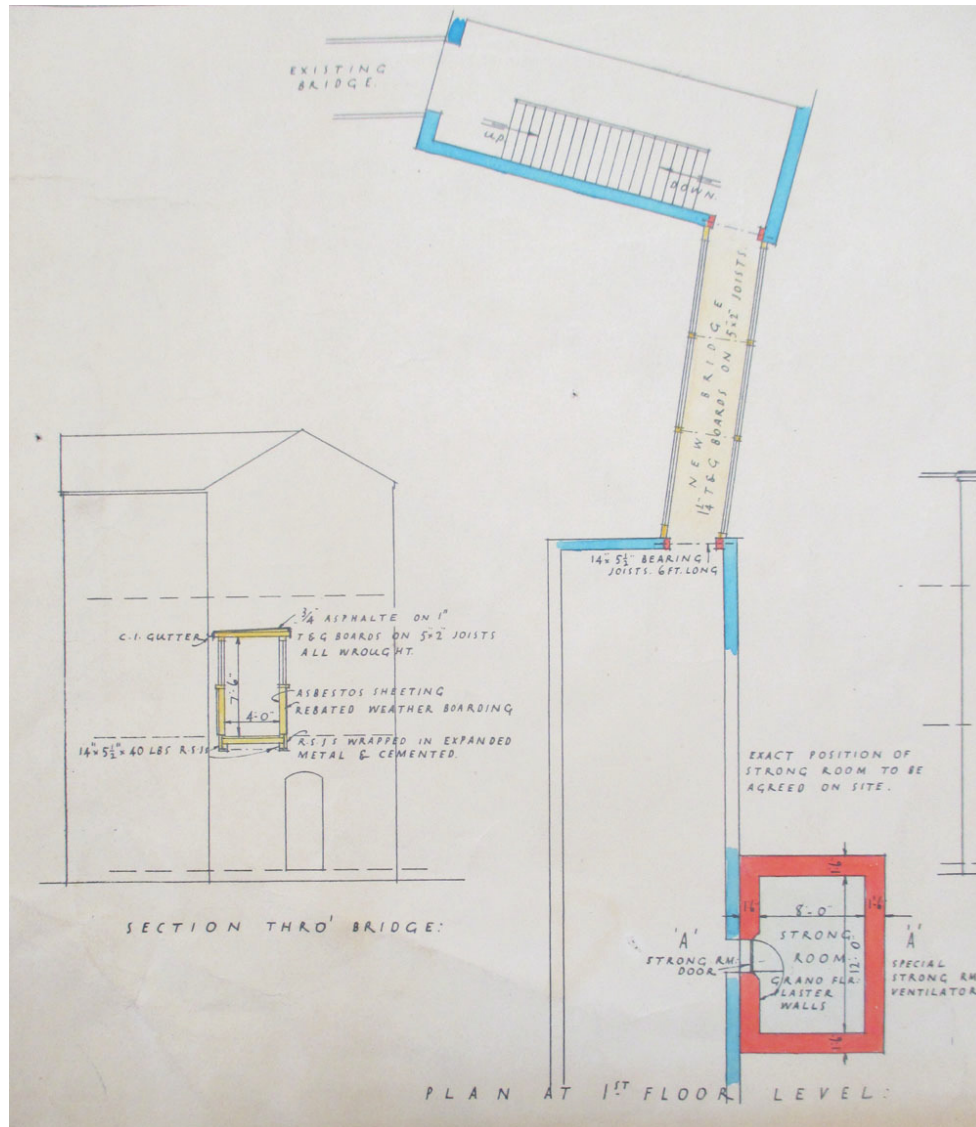


(b) Second floor plan



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing

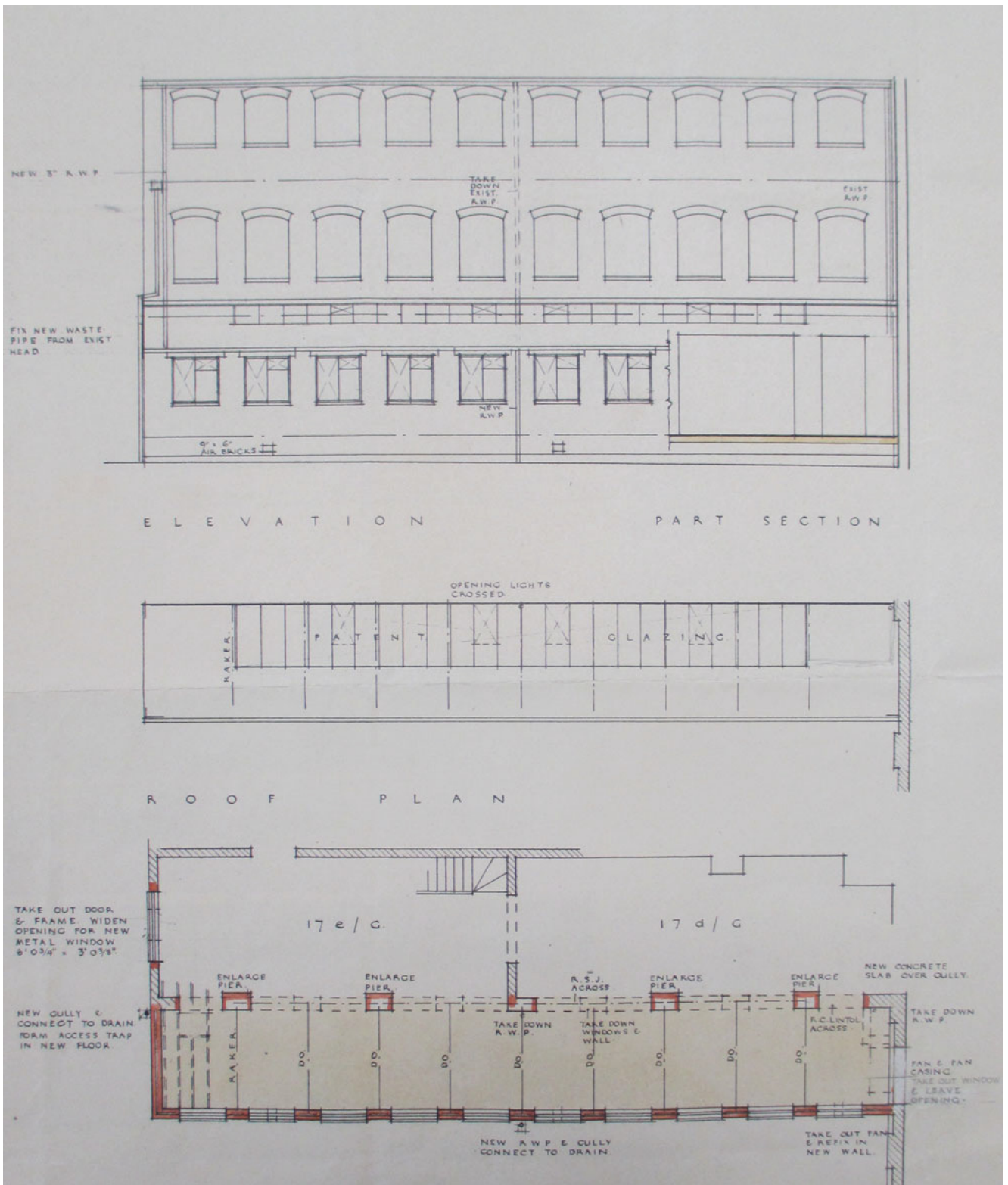




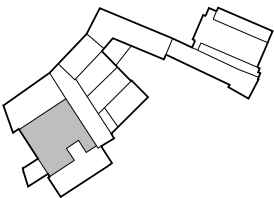
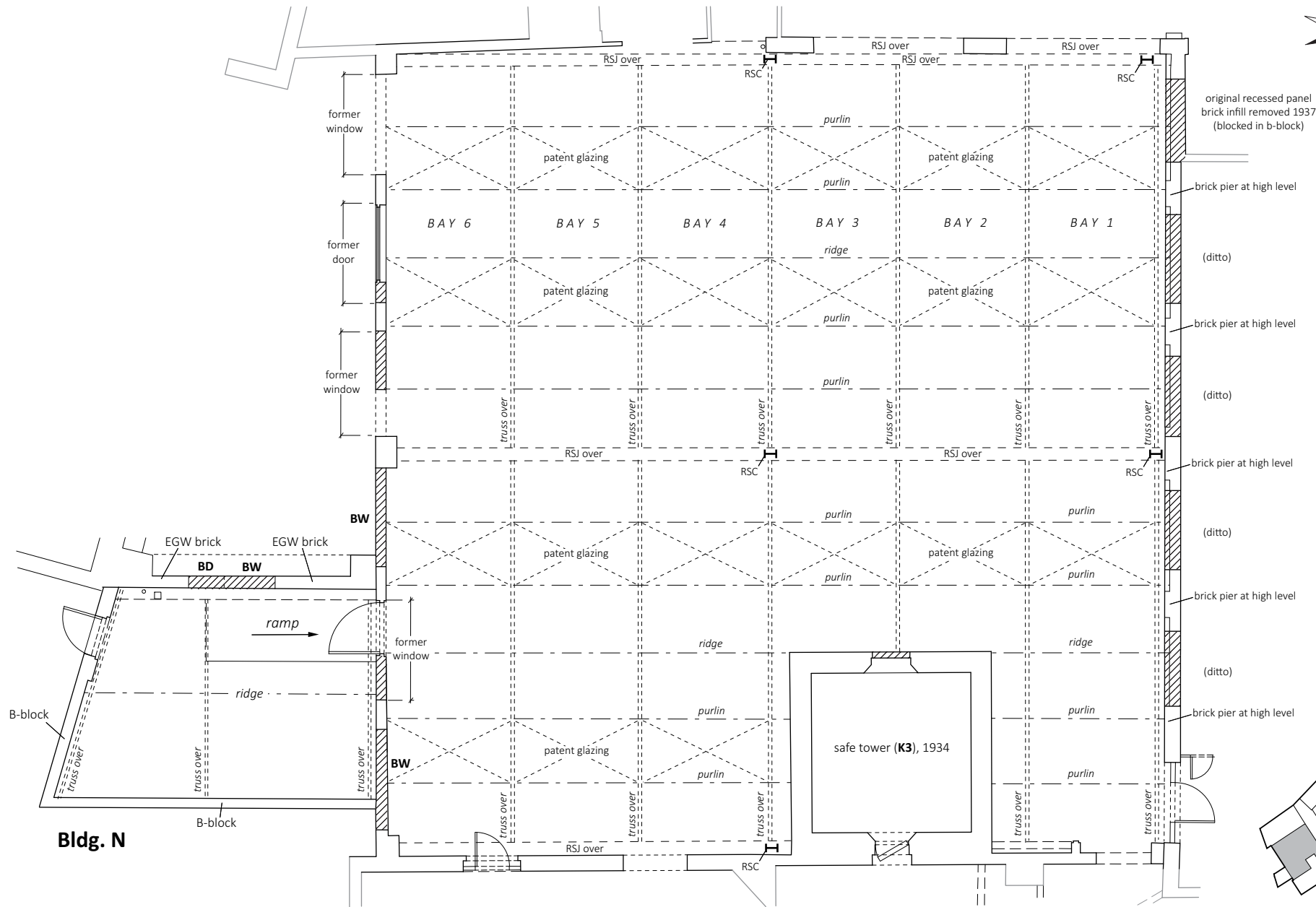
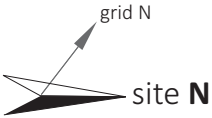
**Former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works
Severn Street, Worcester**

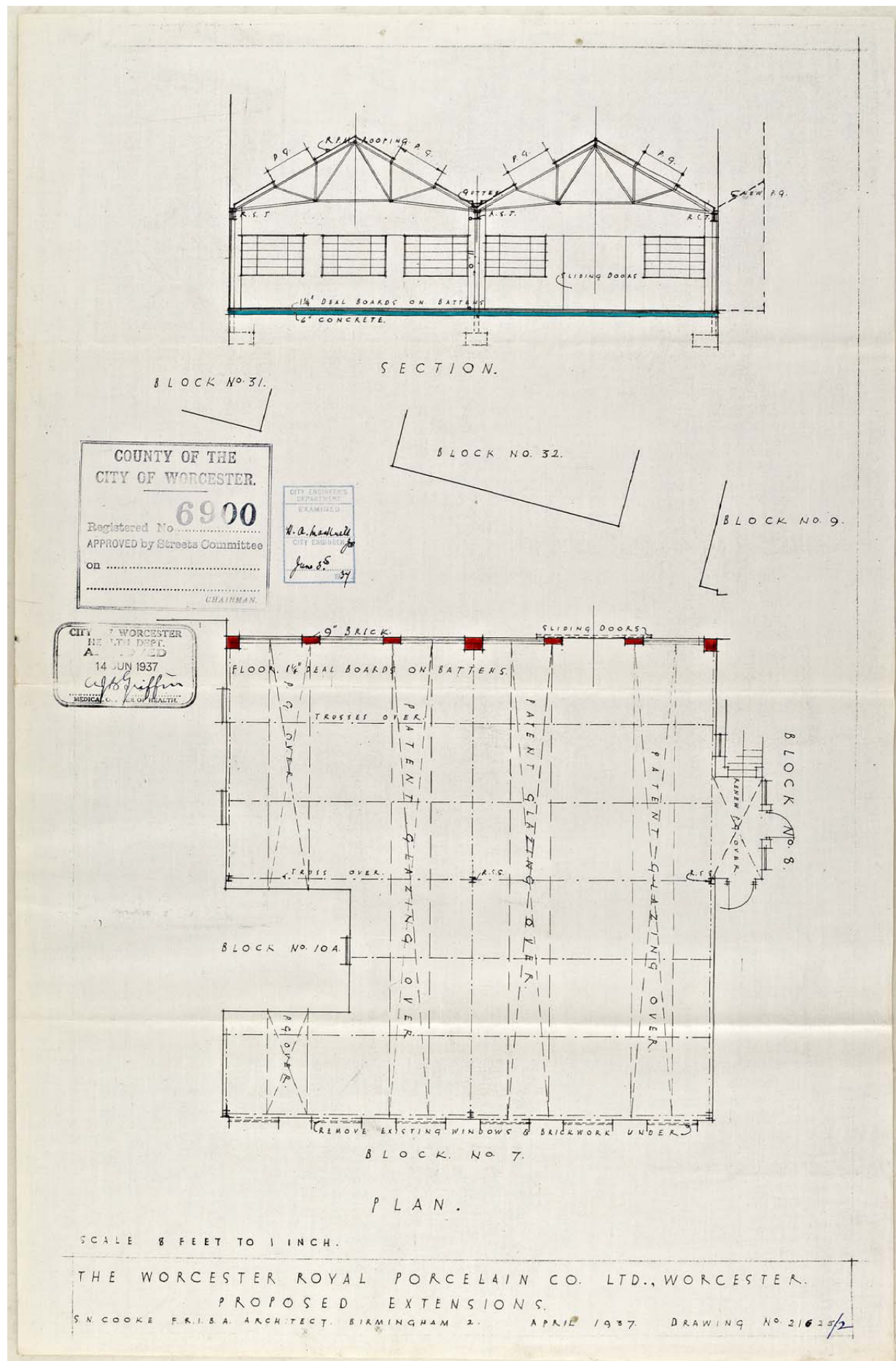
Figure 65: Original design drawings for Building K3, 'strong room tower' and link bridge, 1934

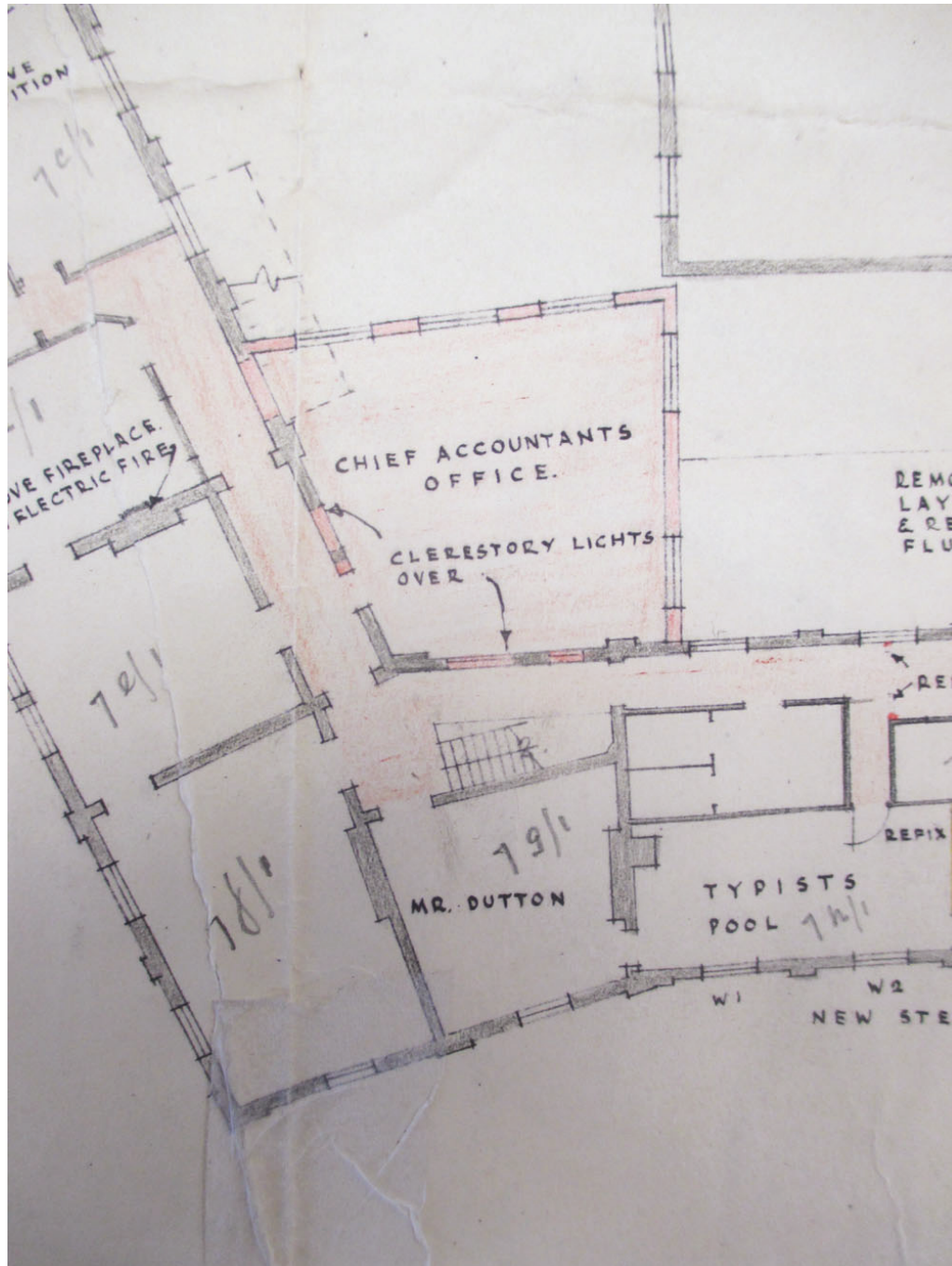
Source: WCC HER Building Applivction No. 6402, reproduced by permission



NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing









KEY TO RECORDED BUILDINGS

A	Showroom, 1851-2	H	'Farmhouse' range, incorporating C18th 'Chamberlain' block
B	C20th lean-to to NE side of Showoom A	I	Former 'hothouse', 1867
C	1840 former mould shop/potting room	J	Covered yard area, 1875-81
D	Entrance Lodge / office range, 1867	K	Multiphase workshop block and 'safe room' tower. late C19th, early C20th
E	Office / Store rooms, 1867	L	Covered yard, 1937
F	Former saggar / placing house, 1867	M	Raised, 1F office extension, 1940s
G	Former Stock rooms etc., 1891	N	Modern extension, late C20th

Plate 1: Birds-eye view of Porcelain Works looking north-east (pre-2008 demolitions) with structures recorded during this phase of work highlighted . **NB.** Severn Street to top left, Birmingham and Worcester Canal bottom right.



Plate 2: Building A (showroom); oblique view of entrance façade (west elevation) looking south-east.



Plate 3: Showroom A, main entrance elevation.



Plate 4: Building A, coffering of soffit of central door arch.



Plate 5: Building A, cornice with corbelled modillions.



Plate 6: Building A, replacement coat of arms (see also Plate 12).



Plate 7: Building A, detail of Coad stone urn.



Plate 8: Single-storey annexe A2.



Plate 9: Single-storey annexe A1 with rebuilt end wall.



Plate 10: North elevation of showroom rising above lean-to B.



Plate 11: Building A, secondary, continuous glazed rooflight to showroom (compare Figures 18/28a).



Plate 12: Building A, Lower section of roof over Bay 1.
NB: Pyramidal roof-light to annexe A1.



Plate 13: Building A, upper south elevation of showroom with infill blocks over former access route.

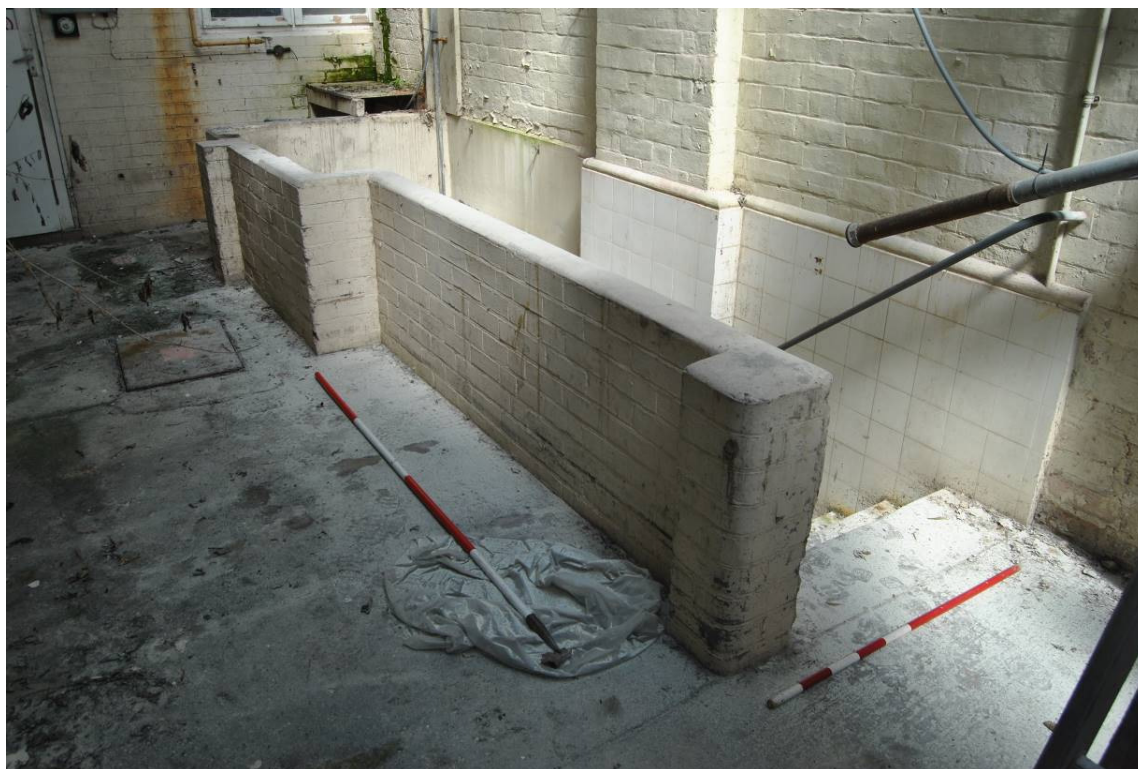


Plate 14: Building A, stair descending to showroom basement at east end of south elevation.



Plate 15: Building A, threshold of doorway inserted in 1953.



Plate 16: Showroom A, basement looking east; **NB.** concrete floor over, introduced in 1953.



Plate 17: Building A, sliding door of basement (Bay 4/5; south).



Plate 18: Building A, raised, blue-brick platform and high plinth (east end).



Plate 19: Building A, high plinth partly obscuring former basement light with single-header arch (Bay 3, N).



Plate 20: Building A, arched support to former GF fireplace.



Plate 21: Building A, Concrete machine-base at Bay 5/6, function unclear.



Plate 22: Building A, main entrance door to west.



Plate 23: Showroom A looking west.



Plate 24: Showroom A looking east.

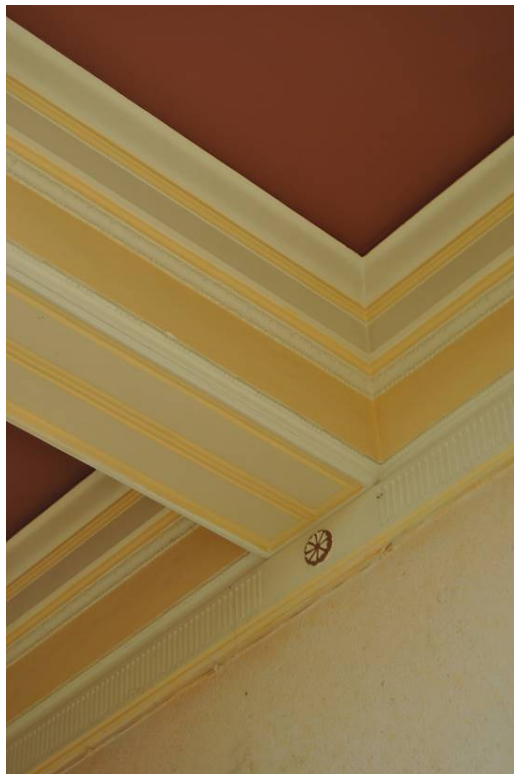


Plate 25: Building A, fluted frieze and moulded cornice.



Plate 26: Building A, detail of ceiling structure (strengthened 1925).



Plate 27: Building A, inserted door at Bay 3 (south).



Plate 28: Detail of primary, pyramidal skylight over annexe A1.



Plate 29: Building B oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 30: Building B, oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 31: Building B, typical window bay (Bay 1), NB: former door to right (brick patch beneath cill).



Plate 32: Building B; interior looking west.



Plate 33: Building B, Inserted door and stair at Bay 3.

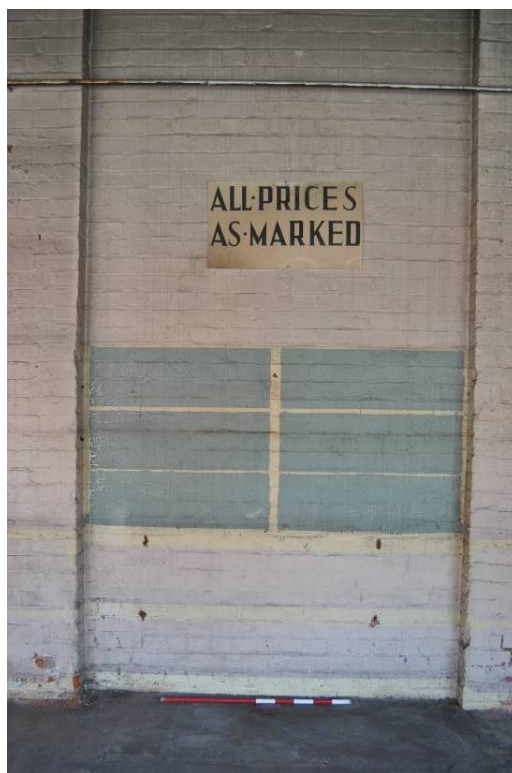


Plate 34: Building B, 'ghost' of former display shelving to south wall.



Plate 35: Building B, double-header arch of low-level window opening (blocked) at Bay 5, formerly lighting basement level.



Plate 36: West wall of **B** with straight-joints denoting primary pier of showroom **A** (left) and original extent of secondary annexe (right).



Plate 37: Building **B**, Imprint of former bench to centre of range.



Plate 38: Building C, south elevation to yard.



Plate 39: Building C, reduced doorway within original gateway (relieving arch over).



Plate 40: Building C, detail of date-plaque over doorway at Bay 1.



Plate 41: Building C, adapted door at Bay 4, 1F, formerly opening onto external stair (see Figures 21b/22b).



Plate 42: Heavily modified block C2 to east end of range.

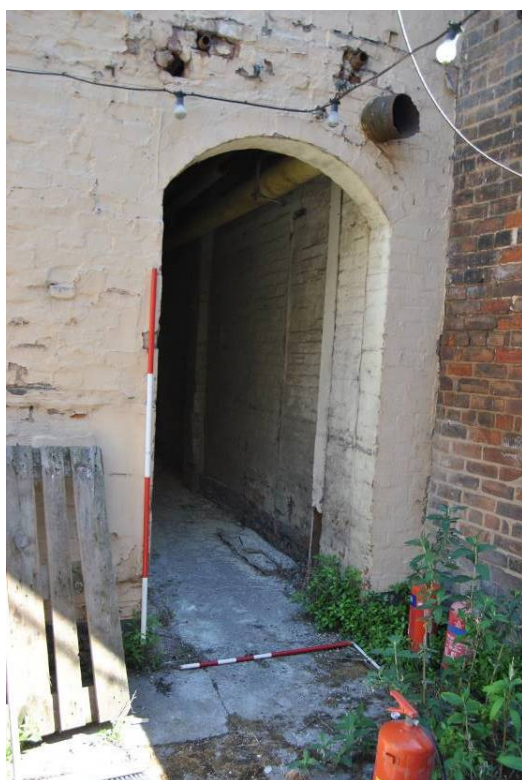


Plate 43: Transverse passage at west end of Building C2, south elevation.



Plate 44: Transverse passage at west end of Building C2, north elevation.



Plate 45: West end of Building C with double doors (centre) inserted into original gateway (relieving arch over beneath wide 1F window).



Plate 46: Upper north elevation of Building C looking east.



Plate 47: North elevation of Building C2; door inserted into earlier, wider opening.



Plate 48: Building C, west end, looking east (Bay 1 looking towards inserted wall at Bay 3/4).



Plate 49: Brick jack-arch ceiling at Building C Bay 1 (former transverse entrance passage).

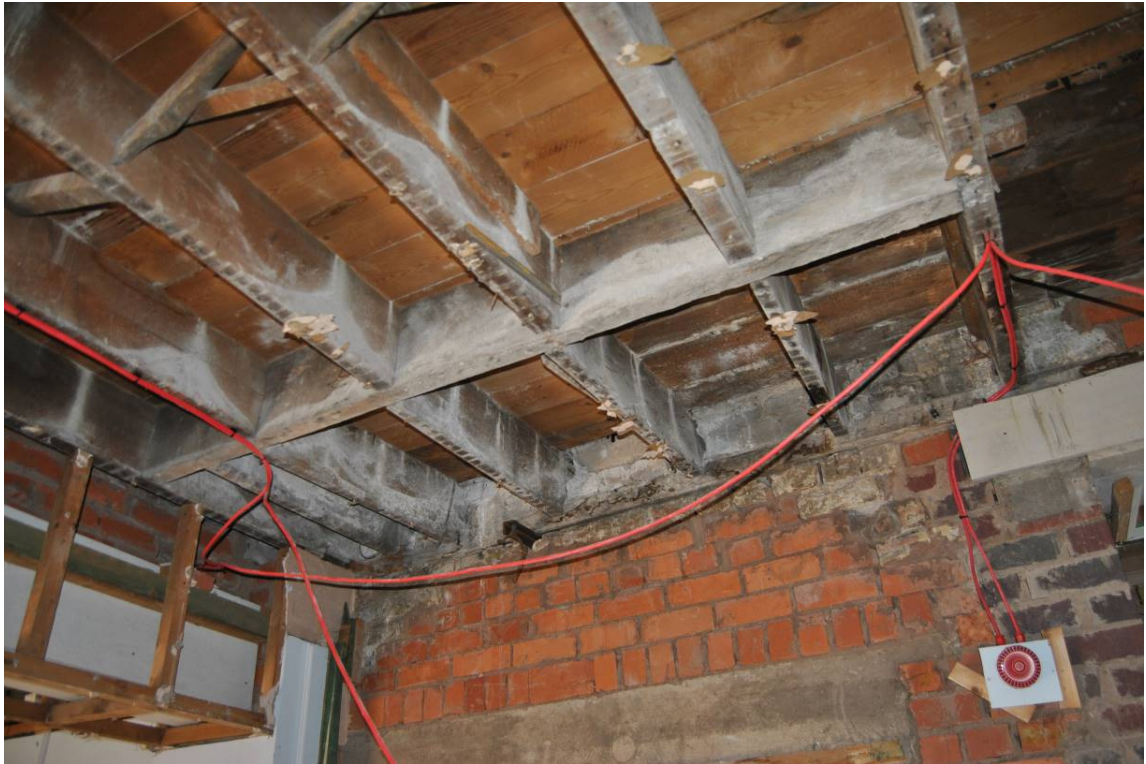


Plate 50: Trimmer of former stair at Bay 2 (N), Building C.



Plate 51: Building C, GF (Bays 4-7) looking east.



Plate 52: Building C, 1F looking east. NB. shallowly projecting stack (arrow).



Plate 53: Alignment of possible cut-off vertical posts (for racking) at centreline of Building C, 1F.



Plate 54: Building D, oblique view looking south-east; 7 bays to north elevation (left), 2 bays to street elevation (right).



Plate 55: Building D; representative bay (Bay 7).

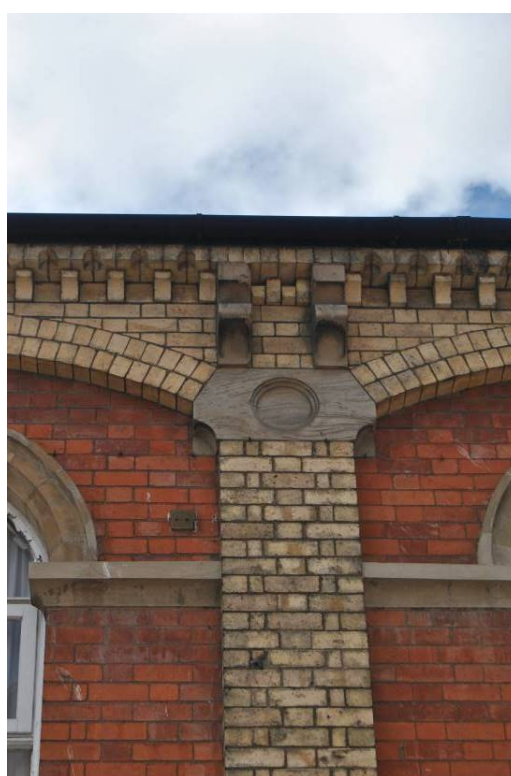


Plate 56: Building D, detail of pilaster and eaves.



Plate 57: Building D, wider, entrance archway at Bay 5.



Plate 58: Building D, view across transverse carriage entrance.



Plate 59: Building D, Modern doorway to [D.G2], opening off west side of passage at Bay 5.



Plate 60: Building D, yard elevation, oblique view looking north-west with raised office M to left.



Plate 61: Building D, detail of window at Bay 1 (former door).



Plate 62: Building D, paired windows to 1F level (Bay 1); modified.



Plate 63: Building D, wide carriage entrance at Bay 5; **NB.** springing of triple-header arch to left and right of roller door (arrowed).



Plate 64: Building D, double-window over carriage entrance (visible within raised office **M**); left hand arch survives essentially complete, that to the left is above the secondary doorway and mostly obscured (springing marked with arrow). (see Figure 43).



Plate 65: Building D, western jamb of primary door evidenced by staggered brick joint (vis within Bldg. M).



Plate 66: Building D, approx. line of former stair rising at Bays 3/4; red dashed line (see Figure 43b).



Plate 67: Section of Building D2 , Severn Street range rear wall visible beneath inserted first floor office M. NB. relic buff-

brick arches of former door and window openings (marked with arrows).



Plate 68: Building D1 (Room D.G1) looking west.



Plate 69: Inserted brick piers beneath paired RSJs.
supporting brick jack-arch ceiling [D.G1].



Plate 70: Springing of low original archway (arrow) in
partition wall between D1 and C.



Plate 71: Offices [D.F8/9] looking north-west.



Plate 72: Office [D.F6] looking north.



Plate 73: Passage [D.F6] to north side of range.



Plate 74: Scissor truss roof over range **D1** (Bays 1-4) looking east. **NB.** paint to timbers and lath and plaster render to underside of roof slope indicating inserted ceiling.



Plate 75: Reception area **[D.G2]** looking north-west.



Plate 76: Dog-leg stair rising from lobby **[D.G3]**.



Plate 77: Landing [D.F1] looking north.



Plate 78: Landing [D.F1] looking south. **NB.** wall to left originally pierced by two windows to yard.



Plate 79: Passage [D.F5] looking east.



Plate 80: 'Board Room' [D.F2] looking north-west.



Plate 81: 'Board Room' [D.F2] looking south-east.



Plate 82: 'Office' [D.F3] looking south-east.



Plate 83: 'Office' [D.F4] looking west.



Plate 84: 'Office' [D.F3] looking north, former office of works manager Edward Probert Evans.



Plate 85: Renewed roof structure over D2 (Bay 5), looking west.



Plate 86: Building E/F; Severn Street ('west') elevation (4 bays to left: Bldg. E / right hand bay: Bldg. F).

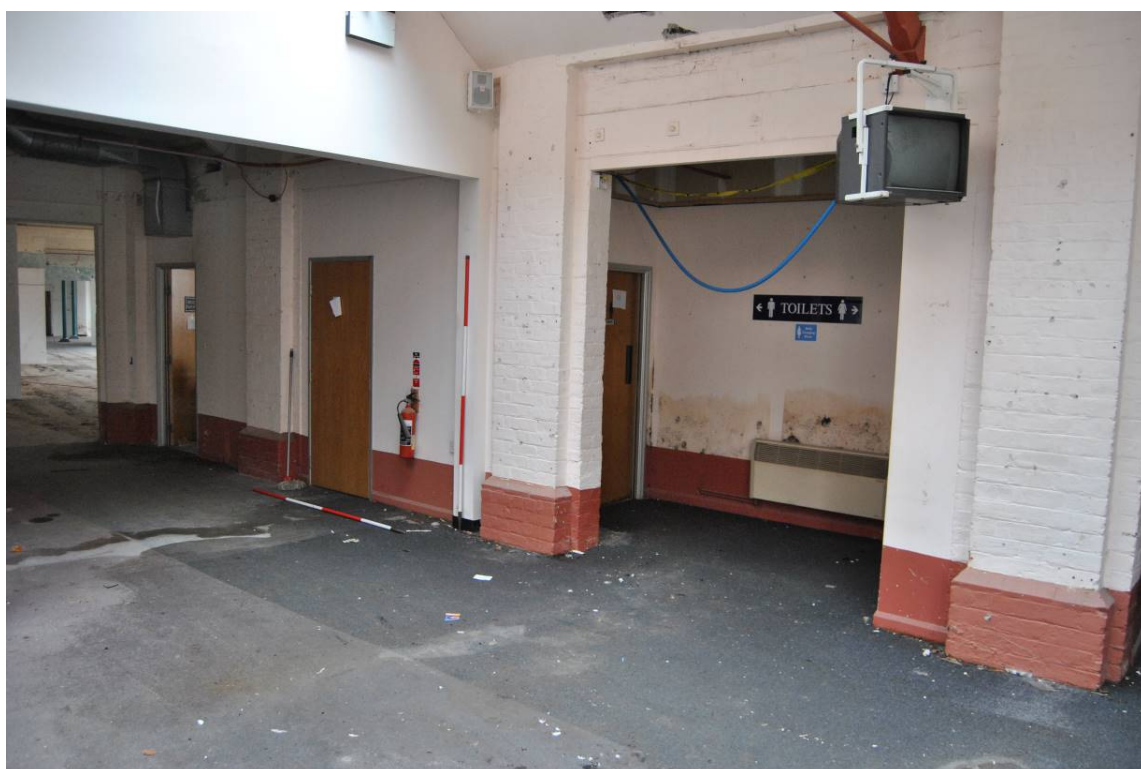


Plate 87: Much modified ground floor 'east' elevation of building E, infill panels removed within c.10 years of construction, 1875-9 (see Figure 61).

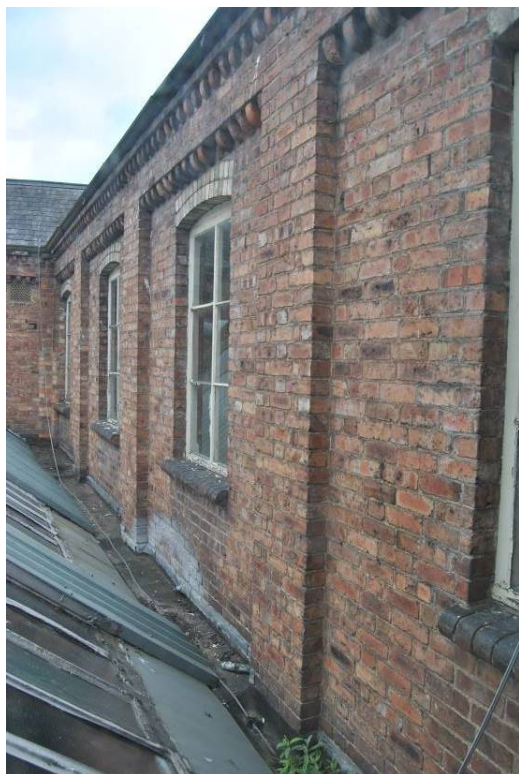


Plate 88: Building E, east elevation (1F) above roof of Building J. **NB.** form of primary, single-light windows.



Plate 89: Building E, bull-nosed pier and 1F window jamb at Bay 4.



Plate 90: Building E [E.G1] (lavatories) looking north.



Plate 91: Building E, passage [E.F1] looking west



Plate 92: Detail of external window to [E.F1].



Plate 93: Building E, passage [E.F1] looking east.



Plate 94: Detail to 'borrow-light' window on early partitioning of [E.F1].



Plate 95: Office [E.F4] looking north. **NB.** original skirting extending behind inserted partition.



Plate 96: Office [E.F5] looking north-west (ditto).



Plate 97: Office [E.F6] looking north.



Plate 98: Much modified north elevation of Building F, viewed from within Building J. NB. bull-nosed brick pier above inserted RSJ (arrow) indicating location of former external stair (see Figure 23).



Plate 99: Upper north elevation of Building F seen above roof of Building J, blind wall of raised Building I to left.



Plate 100: Much modified south elevation of building F viewed from covered yard L. NB. original piers survive at high level.



Plate 101: Inserted 1F window to Building F (south).



Plate 102: Building F, west end [F.G1] looking west.



Plate 103: Central section of Building F [F.G2] looking west.



Plate 104: Room [F.G3] looking south-east.



Plate 105: Office [F.F2] looking south-west.



Plate 106: Reduced, wide doorway in south wall of [F.F2].



Plate 107: Principal 1F space [F.F3] looking east.



Plate 108: Primary window (Bay 3, N); **NB.** abutting roof of covered yard J (c.1875-9).



Plate 109: Wide, inserted opening at Bay 5/6 onto secondary 1F of Building I.



Plate 110: Building F, steel reinforced door to east wall (opening onto 1853 burnishers' range).



Plate 111: Building F; detail of scissor-truss roof and skylight over southern roof slope.



Plate 112: Building G; Severn Street (west) elevation.



Plate 113: Building G; heavily modified east elevation (GF, Bays 1/2) seen from covered yard L looking north-west.



Plate 114: Gable over Bays 1/2 (E), seen from Bldg. K., looking west over roof of covered yard L.



Plate 115: Building G, recessed Bay 3 with former door (right) and window (left).



Plate 116: Building G; east elevation (GF, Bays 3/4) with original stair, seen from covered yard L, looking south-west.



Plate 117: Building G, detail of stair at Bays 3/4.



Plate 118: Building G, stairwell from 1F level with cut-off RSJs indicating former floor (ie. stair closed over).



Plate 119: Building **G**, former stock rooms [G.G1b/c] looking south, all original transverse partitions removed leaving stubs supporting steelwork.



Plate 120: Building **G**, GF Bays 3/4 looking north-west, steel stanchion to foreground marks line of west wall of former passage [G.G2a] (see Figure 53a).



Plate 121: Looking south along former passage [G.G1a] flanking east side of Building G (Bays 1/2).



Plate 122: 1F passage [G.F1] looking south (from Bldg. F).



Plate 123: Building G, room [G.F2] looking north-west.



Plate 124: Room [G.F4] looking east.



Plate 125: Room [G.F5] looking west.



Plate 126: Glass panel in floor of [G.F5]; presumed 'borrow-light' lighting GF passage [G.G1a].



Plate 127: Room [G.F3] 'papering room' looking north-east.

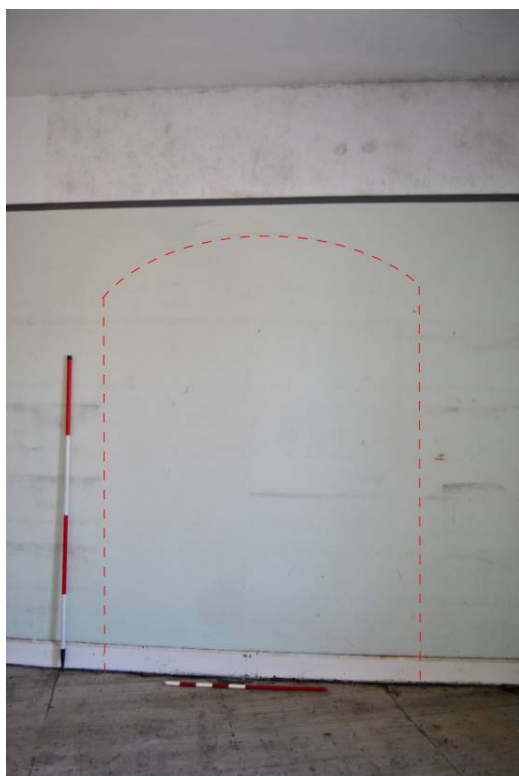


Plate 128: Blocked door at west end (Bay 4) of Bldg G.



Plate 129: King-post roof over Building G.



Plate 130: Redundant roof-light over [G.F3].



Plate 131: Buildings H (left with covered stair), I (centre) and J (right, partly obscured by raised office extension M).



Plate 132: Building H2, north elevation to yard.



Plate 133: Building H1; west elevation.



Plate 134: Modern infill block between H1 (right) and F (centre); NB. burnishers' block of 1853 to left.



Plate 135: External stair to west elevation, Building H.



Plate 136: Building H, lattice beam and brackets of early stair (see Figure 22a).



Plate 137: Building H, south gable end seen from fire-escape.



Plate 138: Window and inserted door to west elevation of H2.



Plate 139: Building H1, GF looking north-east.



Plate 140: Building H2, GF looking west.



Plate 141: Building H, 1F looking west.



Plate 142: Straight-flight stair rising to 2F at Bay 3 of H1.



Plate 143: Building H2, 1F looking west.



Plate 144: Building H1, 2F looking north-east.



Plate 145: Blocked window in former north gable of H1.



Plate 146: Building H1, 2F looking south-west.



Plate 147: Building H2, 2F looking north-east.



Plate 148: Building I, north elevation to yard. **NB.** change in colour/bond of brickwork indicating secondary raising of range (see Figure 61).



Plate 149: Detail of Building I door jamb; lack of queen-closers below cill level indicates converted window.

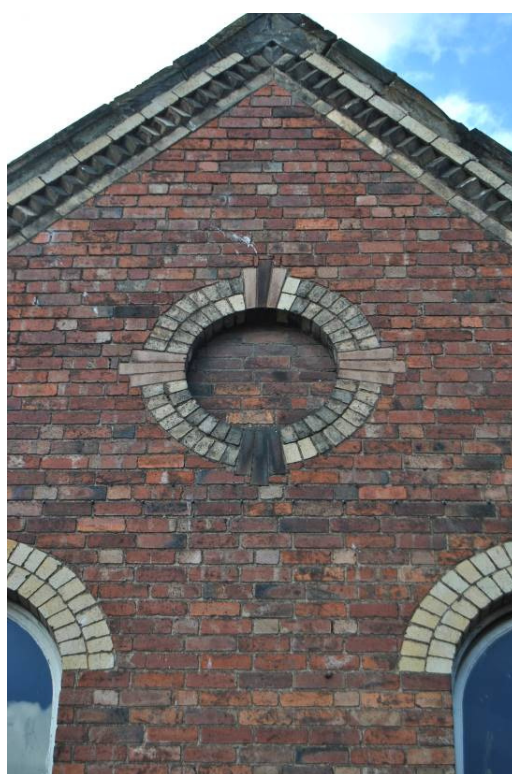


Plate 150: Building I, detail of 'oculus' window and decorative gable treatment.



Plate 151: Building I, ground floor looking north with doorways punched through to Building H1/2 (right).



Plate 152: Building I, flitched ceiling beams on stone corbel.



Plate 153: Building I, access doors punched through western (formerly exterior) wall to Building J.



Plate 154: Building I, 1F looking north.



Plate 155: Building I, 1F looking south towards Bldg. F.



Plate 156: Original 1867 fabric of Building F above inserted RSJ incl. brick pier (truncated), eaves band, bull-nose dentil course at head of recessed panels and blocked windows x 2 (marked with arrows).



Plate 157: Building J, north elevation beneath Bldg. M.



Plate 158: Building J, gable detail matches raised Building I.



Plate 159: Building J, north elevation.

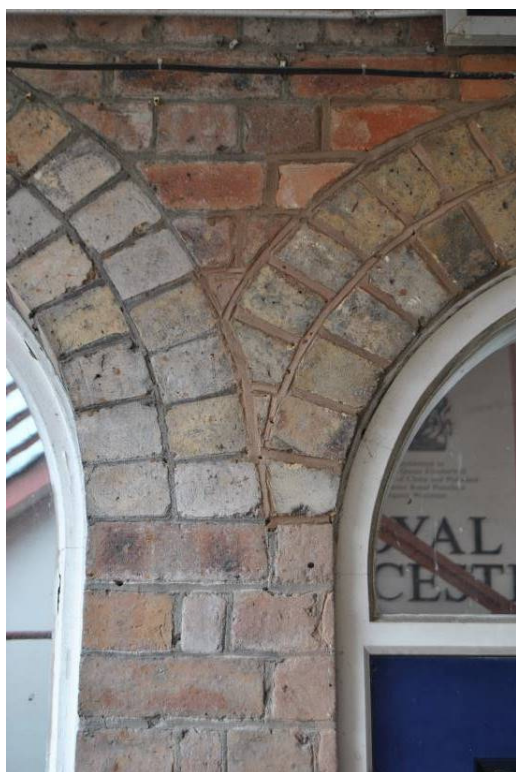


Plate 160: Building J, springing of doorway/window arch indicating door is inserted.



Plate 161: Building J, upper part of gable and 'oculus' arch exposed within raised office M.



Plate 162: Building J looking north.



Plate 163: Building J looking south-west.



Plate 164: Building J, detail of iron and timber roof structure.



Plate 165: Building K, oblique view looking north-west.

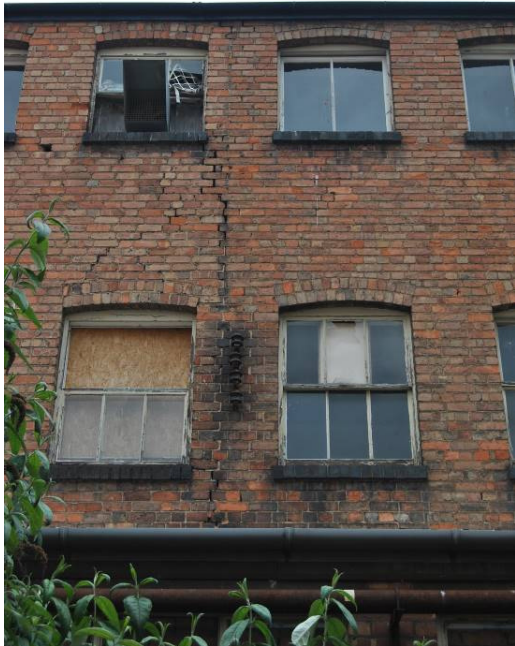


Plate 166: Vertical phase-break between K1 (right) and K2 (left).



Plate 167: Building K, GF south end (K2) looking south- west. NB. inserted RSJ supports upper east wall of C19th block.



Plate 168: Model tunnel kiln inserted into north end of GF, K1.



Plate 169: Lean-to extension **K4** looking north-east.



Plate 170: Door to 1934 strongroom tower. **NB.** face-laid blue-brick floor and blocked window of original **K1** gable (arrowed).



Plate 171: Scar of former stair rising GF-1F, **K2** (N); see also Plate 181. **NB.** segmental-arch over.



Plate 172: GF of safe room tower **K3**, lined with racking for storage of copper plates.



Plate 173: Building K1, 1F looking south.



Plate 174: Building K1, 1F looking north.



Plate 175: Building K, original 3/3 sash window.



Plate 176: Building K, herring-bone strutting.



Plate 177: Stack to west wall K1, corbelled at 2F level.

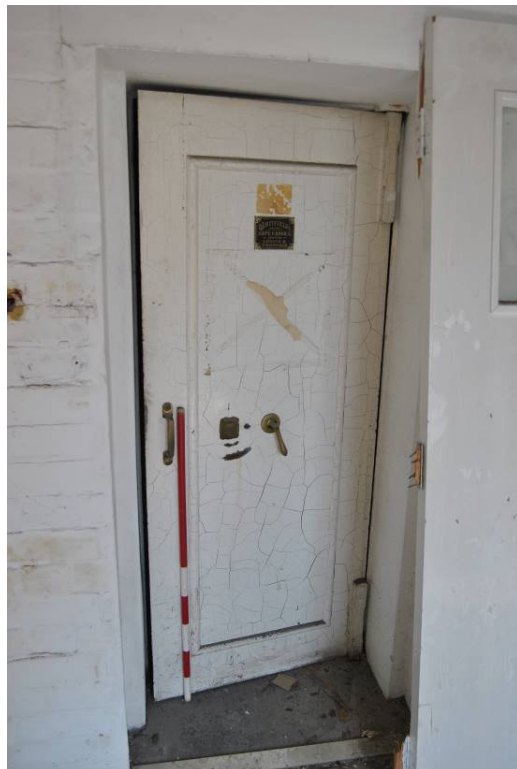


Plate 178: Heavy door to strongroom tower K3.



Plate 179: Building K3, maker's plate of Whitfield's Safe and Door Company Ltd, London and Birmingham.



Plate 180: Building K2 looking south. Door formerly opened onto raised footbridge (see Figure 65a).



Plate 181: Stair rising 1F-2F at NW corner, K2; NB. patching to floor of former GF-1F stair.



Plate 182: Building K1 looking north.



Plate 183: Head of stair at NW corner of K2.



Plate 184: Blocked windows in former south gable end of K1 (arrows).



Plate 185: Building K2 looking south.



Plate 186: *In-situ* printer's steam stove by W Boulton of Burslem, Building K2.



Plate 187: *Ex-situ* colour mills, Building K2.



Plate 188: Extraction booth, Building K2.



Plate 189: Building L (covered yard, 1937) looking south-west.



Plate 190: Building L enclosing safe-room tower K3.



Plate 191: Upper south elevation of Building L seen from Building G.



Plate 192: Building L looking north-east.



Plate 193: Building L, detail of concrete floor with relic timber batons *in-situ*.



Plate 194: Raised office **M** looking north-east, seen from first floor of 'Block 11'. **NB.** high-level windows above flat-roof inserted to light passageways in Building **D**.



Plate 195: Raised office **M**, interior looking north-east; inserted stud wall.



Plate 196: Raised office M, interior looking south-east; inserted stud wall.



Plate 197: Building N looking north-west. Ramp to opening onto covered yard L.



Plate 198: Building N looking south.



Plate 199: Building N, blocked combination window/door within west wall (breeze-block infill).



Plate 200: Roof structure over Building N.

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation (R Tyler, May 2016)

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archival research and historic building recording to be undertaken in respect of a number of surviving buildings of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester, WR1 2NE.

1.1.2 The Royal Worcester Porcelain Works originated in a small-scale porcelain decorating business established by Robert Chamberlain in King Street in the later years of the 18th century, moving to the present site by 1788 (CgMs 2015, 9). The company quickly achieved great success, receiving Royal Warrants in 1788, 1807 and 1808, and the premises expanded accordingly such that, at its greatest extent in the mid-late 19th century, the manufactory extended to an area of over 7 acres. At this time, the site occupied almost all of the land between King Street and the river frontage, Severn Street and the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, incorporating the works themselves together with a school, church and workers housing (KKE Architects 2015, 7). The company gradually declined in the later years of the 20th century, merging with Spode in 1976 when a majority of production was switched to Stoke-on-Trent; the company finally went into liquidation in November 2008. The outline history of the company and the Severn Street manufactory is summarised in the Heritage Statement, previously prepared for the site (CgMs, 2015; see §.4.1 below),¹ and will not be repeated here.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (ref. **P15D0493**)² and Listed Building Consent application (ref. **L15D0080**)³ were submitted to Worcester City Council on 18th November 2015 in respect of mixed-use redevelopment of the remaining section of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works site. Specifically the application involves 'refurbishment, alterations, demolitions and additions to the former factory buildings' as detailed in submitted drawings.⁴ The application was approved on 18th February 2016.⁵ The programme of Historic Building Record outlined within this document has been required by Mr James Dinn MCI(A), archaeological officer of Worcester City Council (WCC), as a condition of planning consent (see §.1.3 below).

1.2.2 The application site, which extends to approximately 1 acre (thus only c.15% of the manufactory site at its height), is located to the southern side of the city centre on the eastern bank of the River Severn, close to the medieval core and c.250m south of Worcester Cathedral; it is centred on NGR SO 85130 54307. The site occupies an irregular plan on the southern side of Severn Street (which it fronts), the remainder of the works originally lay to the south and west, though much of this has been lost to redevelopment.⁶

¹ See also Archenfield Archaeology, 2004.

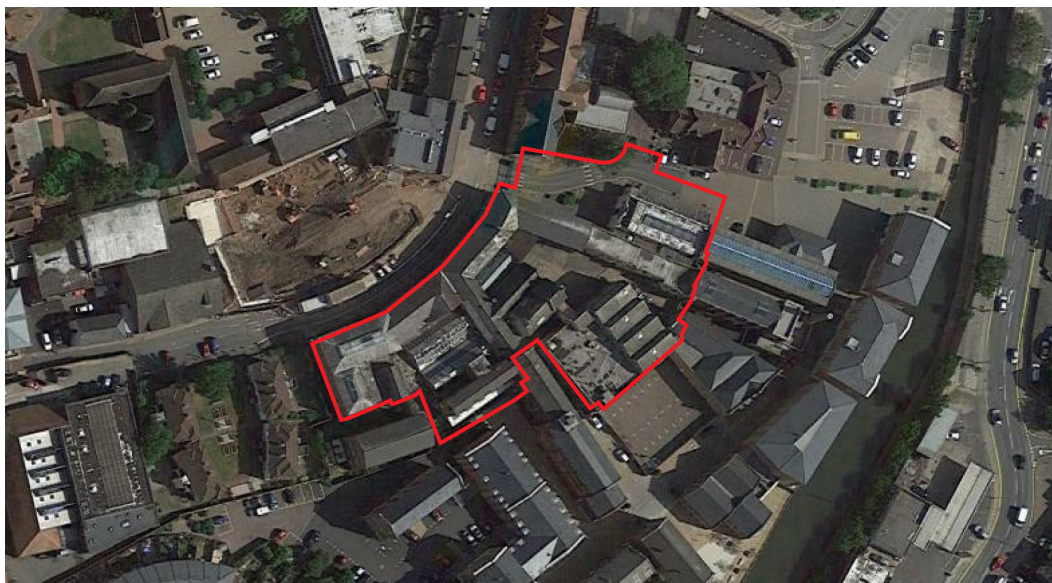
² http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0493\ApplicationFormNoPersonalData.pdf&module=pl

³ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\L15D0080\ApplicationFormNoPersonalData.pdf&module=pl

⁴ <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/showDocuments?reference=P15D0493&module=pl>

⁵ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0493\decnotTSM-P15D0493-SD-20160219-144114471.pdf&module=pl

⁶ Previous phases of redevelopment were accompanied by programmes of historic building recording by Archenfeld Archaeology in 2008 (with accompanying documentary research by Dr John Van Laun Associates), previously reported. On-line copies of resulting reports are available via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/details.cfm?id=4173>.



Aerial photograph with overall site highlighted in red (image © Google Earth).

1.3 Requirement for Work

- 1.3.1 The historic building record has been required by WCC under the terms of **Policy BE.21** of the City of Worcester Local Plan, 2004.
- 1.3.2 The full wording of the condition (**P15D0493, condition 9**) reads as follows

'9.

No demolition or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological building investigation and recording has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or redevelopment shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives and:

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works;*
- ii. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI*

For the following reason:-

*To allow the historical and archaeological potential of the site to be realised in accordance with **Policy BE21** of the City of Worcester Local Plan 2004 and the aims and interests that the National Planning Policy seeks to protect and promote with regard to heritage assets.'*

- 1.3.2 Further, paragraph 141 of National Planning Policy Framework⁷ stipulates that any permitted development affecting a heritage asset should include the provision to record that asset and that Local Planning Authorities should:

⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

"...require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible." (NPPF, 2012, 32).

1.4 Designations

Statutory Designations

- 1.4.1 Two of the buildings on the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works site are statutorily listed, viz. the Grade II showroom (HE Building ID **1390150**),⁸ and the Grade II* pan-grinding mill and adjacent buildings (HE Building ID **1390149**).⁹ Of these, only the showroom building lies within the current application site.

SO8554SW
620-1/20/511

SEVERN STREET
(East side)

05/04/71

Royal Worcester Porcelain showroom, now restaurant

II

Built as a showroom for the Royal Porcelain Works, now restaurant. 1851 with later additions and alterations including addition of stucco to front facade pre-1900. Architect: Robert Armstrong. Pinkish-brown brick in English bond with painted stucco to front facade and ashlar dressings; main roof has central glazed skylight, otherwise concealed. Rectangular plan. Neo-classical style. EXTERIOR: single tall storey, wide bay between lower, single-storey, single bay wings. Main range: central entrance in breakforward, 4 renewed roll-edged steps to double 6-raised-and-fielded-panel doors fanlight with 'V' glazing bars, deep reveals have pilasters and with fleurons to arch; the surround breaks forward and has horizontal rustication drawn into voussoirs over arch, frieze with corbel modillions, and guttae to cornice. Continuous crowning moulded cornice; parapet, shaped copings and central panel surmounted by coat of arms of Queen Elizabeth II; urns to ends. Outer bays, alike: 6-pane windows, cambered-arched and in cambered arched surrounds, plain reveals and shallow sills. Left return: main range has pilaster buttresses, lean-to side ranges with pairs of 9-pane metal-frame windows and 2 plank doors. INTERIOR: entrance has panelled coving, door surround has fluted pilasters within tooled architrave and with panelled reveals. Fluted frieze with rosettes and embellished boxed beams. HISTORICAL NOTE: built as a showroom to coincide with the Great Exhibition of 1851. Until c1970 the building was surmounted by a massive Coade Stone royal coat of arms dated 1806 and re-used from an earlier building. Robert Armstrong was an Irish architect who made his name in England designing buildings for the Staffordshire Potteries before designing this showroom. He subsequently returned to Ireland where he founded the Belleek Porcelain Works. During the Second World War ceramic components for aircraft were made here. The building has been visited by Edward VII and Queen Alexandra as Prince and Princess of Wales, George V, the Duke of Windsor, George VI and in 1951 by Princess Elizabeth (later Elizabeth II) who opened it as the Dyson Perrins Museum. Information provided by Harry Frost, curator of the Worcester Porcelain Museum. (The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 326).

- 1.4.2 The former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works lie entirely within the bounds of the Worcester Historic City Conservation Area,¹⁰ originally designated in 1969 and extended to cover the RWPW site in 2005.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.4.3 The former porcelain works site as a whole is included on WCC's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance in Worcester',¹¹ and as such the constituent buildings, other than those statutorily listed, clearly represent 'non-designated heritage assets' under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012).

⁸ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1390150&resourceID=5

⁹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=1390149&resourceID=5

¹⁰ http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/4570609/historiccity_final.pdf/4933de23-3c25-4435-b3e2-eed69360b854

¹¹ <http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Buildings+of+Local+Significance+List.pdf/bb7ec3a8-407e-4cde-b99c-751d71dfc27a>

2 EXTENT OF WORKS

2.1 The site comprises a total of ten 'referenced' buildings, A-E and G-K as illustrated in the block plan below and listed in the accompanying table. It is evident that several of these identified structures may incorporate a number of formerly distinct building elements, though the established reference system will be maintained here for the purposes of the current document.



Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (adapted from CgMs 2015, fig.16)
Key Plan to Buildings to be recorded (see table 1 below)

2.2 The principal buildings affected by the current development proposals, as listed within the Heritage Statement (CgMs, 2015), together with the consented proposals/impacts, are summarised below:¹²

Ref.	Description	Date	Proposal in consented scheme
A	C20 th lean-to abutting north side of showroom (B)	c.1950s	Demolition
B	Showroom (Grade II Listed)	1851	Retention, refurbishment
C	Early element of complex; former mould room/potting room / counting house. 2 storeys over basement; much modified internally. (<i>throwers, turners &c., 1875</i>)	Pre-1842	Demolition
D	Entrance arch range to north site, with two-bay street frontage, 2-storeys (<i>originally office and packing house, 1875</i>)	1863-75	Retention
E	Severn Street frontage range of 11 bays, 2-storeys (<i>incorporating former glost warehouse, 1875</i>)	1863-75	Internal demolition; façade retained to Severn St.
G	Mid-C20 th infill over former courtyard	Mid-C20 th	Demolition
H	Three-storey, 10-bay block with secondary tower containing strong room, added 1889-1904. Modified internally	1875-88 & 1889-1904	Demolition
I	Early element of complex, relatively enclosed on all sides (<i>Placing House, 1875</i>)	Pre-1842	Demolition
J	'The Farmhouse'; one of earliest buildings on site though little surviving internally. (<i>Dipping House, 1875</i>)	?Late-C18 th /early-C19 th	Demolition
K	Abuts 'Farmhouse' (J); brick-built, 2-storey range, gabled to NE façade, enclosed on three sides by adjoining buildings. (<i>Hothouse, 1875</i>)	1863-75	Demolition

Table 1:
Summary of principal buildings as identified by Heritage Statement (with late-C19th functions where appropriate)

¹²

Expanded, summary building descriptions are included in the submitted Heritage Statement (CgMs, 2015).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of the historic building record is to provide a detailed visual record of the buildings to be retained/alterd and/or demolished and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of their character, date and techniques of construction together with a discussion of their origin, history and development in the context of the evolution of the manufactory as a whole.
- 3.2 In the light of the proposed demolitions, the report arising from the project will, to a large extent, constitute a 'preservation by record' of a clearly significant heritage asset and the principal aim of the project is thus to generate as complete a record as possible of the constituent structures, with the objective of creating a sound, evidenced and accessible report on the manufactory buildings for deposition with the Worcester Historic Environment Record.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Documentary Research

- 4.1.1 The site has been the subject of a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs Consulting, August 2013, revised May 2015)¹³ and an Heritage Statement (CgMs Consulting, November 2015),¹⁴ both documents having been submitted to WCC during previous stages of the planning application process. It is thus not envisaged that a new, full HER search would be required at this stage.
- 4.1.2 To expand upon previous work, however, and so as to enable the recorded buildings to be placed within an established historical context, a 'structure-focussed' desk-based assessment will be undertaken comprising a review of readily available published and unpublished documentary source material, including maps, early photographs, drawings and written descriptions of the manufactory held by the Worcestershire Archives and Archaeology Service (WAAS) at The Hive, Worcester and the archives of the Museum of Royal Worcester. Archival research will extend to the general development of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, though with specific reference to the buildings currently under consideration.
- 4.1.3 A review of all relevant and available historical planning application information in respect of the site will be made.

4.2 Historic Building Record

- 4.2.1 The historic building record will comprise three elements; drawn, photographic and written recording, outlined below. Overall, the significance of the individual constituent structures of the site (as listed at Table 1) is varied, a result both of their relative antiquity and to the degree of historical modification that has taken place to suit evolving patterns of use. To reflect this, the level and approach to recording will vary accordingly with greater weight being afforded to the early-mid 19th century and later 19th-century buildings, the latter representing a period of particularly rapid expansion of the works, as compared to later 20th-century, more utilitarian infill structures, the recording of which may be approached in a proportionately less rigorous manner, perhaps with greater emphasis upon the photographic record.¹⁵ The resultant record will be broadly commensurate with a Level 3 'analytical record' or Level 4 'comprehensive analytical record' as defined by Historic England in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (EH, 2006; 14, §.5.5), and as reflected in Worcester City Council's own generic 'Requirements for Archaeological Building Recording' (WCC, nd.).

¹³ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0493\Appendix+1a+Desk+Based+Archaeological+Assessment+BT+Site.pdf&module=pl

¹⁴ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0493\Appendix+4+Updated+Royal+Worcester+Porcelain+Works+Built+Heritage+Statement.pdf&module=pl

¹⁵ Specific decisions on levels of recording applicable to individual structures may need to be made and/or refined on site, in consultation with the archaeological officer of WCC.

Drawn Record

- 4.2.1 Overall measured plans of the buildings under consideration will be prepared on site, using supplied survey drawings of 2012 by Laser Surveys of Worcester as a baseline survey. Drawings will be checked on site for accuracy and will be enhanced/amended and annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks, machinery etc.). Principal elevations, again based upon supplied base survey, will be recorded to a similar level where appropriate, while cross-sections will be prepared where necessary to illustrate vertical relationships within/between buildings where this cannot be adequately achieved through photographic recording. Any new survey drawings will be prepared in pencil on archivally stable drafting-film at an appropriate scale.

Photographic Record

- 4.2.2 The photographic survey will comprise high resolution digital coverage using a digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera. The record will extend to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior and interior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), general interior views of principal spaces. Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, photographer and date.

Written Record

- 4.2.3 A written account of the buildings will be made, both as annotations to site survey drawings and as free text to accompany the drawn and photographic records. The recording will cover the general and detailed arrangements of the buildings, together with the character, date, materials and techniques of construction, and a summary of their origins and historical development as evident from a non-intrusive examination.

4.3 **Watching Brief**

- 4.3.1 Given the 'enclosed' nature of a number of the buildings on the site, hemmed in and variously obscured by adjoining structures, allowance should be made for the maintenance of an ongoing watching brief should the demolition schedule allow for the safe undertaking of such a programme of work and, further, should the results of the initial survey indicate that such a process would be beneficial and add significantly to the results of the historic building record. Details of approach to this element of the recording project will need to be refined on site, once initial survey is complete and details of the proposed demolition schedule are known.

4.4 **Below Ground Archaeology**

- 4.4.1 A framework of communication will be established and maintained, through the medium of the project heritage consultants, between commissioned historic buildings specialists and below ground archaeological contractors, such that the two disciplines may be able to exploit any opportunities to inform/complement one another, both during the course of fieldwork and during subsequent phases of analysis and reporting. In particular the potential for excavated remains to inform and/or enhance the understanding and interpretation of standing buildings will be born in mind, and allowance made for the re-evaluation of project records in the light of subsequent discoveries.

5 REPORTING

5.1 Report Format

- 5.1.1 Upon completion of supplementary archival research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record will be presented as a fully illustrated, interpretive report conforming to Annex 2 of the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014a). The contents of the report to be broadly as follows:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction, site location and project background
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology and approach
- Historical background (including map regression etc.)
- General description of the recorded buildings and their features
- Discussion and conclusions
- List of sources consulted

Figures

- Location plan and a selection of historic maps / images where relevant
- Plans, elevations and/or cross-sections (as appropriate)
- A selection of colour plates

Appendices

- Copy of project WSI
- Register of project drawings
- Register of project photographs
- CD containing copy of all digital images

5.2 OASIS Record

- 5.2.1 Upon completion of the project, the contractor will produce and submit an OASIS record for the work.

6 TIMETABLE

- 6.1 Further to commission, fieldwork and archival research will be undertaken in May 2016 with a draft report on the results to be submitted in digital format to the planning archaeologist of Worcester City Council for review and comment, normally within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork. Final report submission will be programmed so as to allow for a projected mid-July start on site for the Design and Build Contractors.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 Documentary research, site recording and analysis, and report preparation will be undertaken by a suitably qualified historic building archaeologist, a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and preferably with demonstrable experience of the recording and interpretation of historic pottery works.

8 MONITORING

- 8.1 The Planning Archaeologist of Worcester City Council will be invited to monitor the project during the course of fieldwork.

9 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 9.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA, 2014b) and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (ClfA, 2014a). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006), Worcester City Council's '*Requirements for Archaeological Building Recording*' (WCC, nd.), and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 9.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (ClfA, 2014c) will be adhered to at all times.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project. A site specific Risk Assessment will be prepared if required.

11 REFERENCES

Archenfield Archaeology, 2004. 'Royal Worcester Porcelain Works: Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Assessment'. Unpubl. grey-literature report, ref. **AA_70/2**.

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

CgMs Consulting, August 2013, revised May 2015. 'Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: The Bransford Trust Site, Worcester'. Unpubl. document prepared for The Bransford Trust. CgMs ref. **CP/SW/15762**.

CgMs Consulting, November 2015. 'Heritage Statement: Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester'. Unpubl. document prepared for The Bransford Trust and The Berkeley Group. CgMs ref. **JCG15678/FINAL/iv**.

ClfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

ClfA, 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment*.

ClfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct*.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Historic England/English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

KKE Architects, 2015. 'Design Access Statement'. Unpubl. document prepared for The Bransford Trust.

Worcester City Council, nd. *Requirements for Archaeological Building Recording*.

WSI Prepared by:

Ric Tyler MCI/fA
4 Friars Walk
Ludlow
Shropshire
SY8 1NT

10.05.16

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2016_005/01	Building A, basement plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/02	Building A/B, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/03	Building A, entrance façade	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/04	Building A/B, north elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/05	Severn St. elevation (Bldgs. D/ E/F/G)	A4, paper print out x 2 (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/06	Building D, north elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/07	Building C/D, yard (south) elevation	A4, paper print out x 2 (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/08	Building D, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/09	Buildings D/M, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/10	Building C, north elevation (part)	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/11	Building C, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out x 2 (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/12	Building C, first floor plan	A4, paper print out x 2 (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/13	Building E, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/14	Building E/F, first floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/15	Building F/G, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/16	Building G, first floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/17	Building F, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/18	Building F, first floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/19	Buildings H/I/J, north elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/20	Building H, east elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/21	Buildings H/I/J, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/22	Buildings H/I, first floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/23	Building K, east elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/24	Building K, south gable elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/25	Building K, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/26	Building K, first floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/27	Building L, ground floor plan	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/28	Buildings A/B/C, transverse cross-section	A3, pencil on film	1:100	June 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/29	Buildings D/E/G, transverse cross-sections	A3, pencil on film	1:100	June 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/30	Building F, transverse and longitudinal cross-section	A3, pencil on film	1:100	June 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/31	Buildings H/I/J, transverse cross-sections	A3, pencil on film	1:100	June 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/32	Building H, second floor plan	A3, pencil on film	1:100	May 2016	R Tyler
2016_005/33	Building K, second floor plan and transverse cross-section	A3, pencil on film	1:100	June 2016	R Tyler

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, and stored as *.jpg files (10 mega-pixels). Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0001*	29	Building B , oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0002*	30	Building B , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0003		Building B , representative window bay	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0004		Building B , detail of steel-frame window	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0005		Building B , window bay (Bay 2) with door	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0006*	31	Building B , window bay (Bay 2) with former door	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0007		Building B , window bay (Bay 1) with former door	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0008		Building B , east elevation vis behind showroom annexe A1	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0009		Building A1/B , oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0010		Showroom annexe A1 , rebuilt north wall	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0011		Showroom annexe A1 , oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0012		Showroom annexe A1 , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0013		Showroom annexe A1 , west elevation	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0014*	9	Showroom annexe A1 , oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0015*	10	Showroom A and lean-to range B looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0016		Showroom A ; west elevation (entrance façade), oblique view looking south-east (portrait)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0017*	2	Showroom A ; west elevation (entrance façade), oblique view looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0018		Showroom A ; west elevation (entrance façade)	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0019*	3	Showroom A ; west elevation (entrance façade); main door	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0020		Showroom A ; main door, oblique view	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0021		Showroom A ; steps c.1950	↓	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0022		Showroom A ; handrail (1976) to steps	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0023		Showroom A ; main door	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0024		Showroom A ; detail of panelled doors	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0025*	4	Showroom A ; coffered arch over main door	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0026		Showroom A ; coffered arch over main door	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0027*	5	Showroom A ; modillion cornice of main door	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0028*	8	Showroom, southern annexe A2	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0029		Detail of dentilated string to A2	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0030*	45	Building C ; west end, oblique view looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0031		Building C ; west end, oblique view looking south-east (portrait)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0032		Building C ; former transverse passage at west end (Bay 1)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0033		Building C ; former transverse passage at west end (Bay 1)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0034		Junction of Building C and Building D1	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0035*	54	Building D ; oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0036		Building D ; north elevation (Bays 6/7)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0037*	55	Building D ; north elevation, representative bay (Bays 7)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0038*	57	Building D ; north elevation, transverse entrance passage at Bay 5	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0039		Building D ; detail of 1F window	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0040*	56	Building D ; detail of buff-brick pilaster	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0041		Building D ; keystone to transverse passage arch (Bay 5)	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0042		Building D ; double-window to 1F of Bay 5 (above passage arch)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0043		Building D ; detail of 1F window	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Building D ; north elevation detail of window bay	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0045		Building D ; detail of GF window	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0046		Building D ; detail of offset buff-brick plinth	↓	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Building C ; north elevation (oblique)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0048		Building A ; detail of coat of arms to entrance front	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0049		Building D ; Severn Street elevation (Bays 1/2)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0050		Buildings D/E/F ; Severn Street elevation	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0051		Buildings E/F ; Severn Street elevation	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0052		Building E ; typical window bay	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0053		Building E ; detail of GF window	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0054		Building E ; detail of worn cill to GF window	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0055		Building E ; detail of worn head to GF window	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0056*	112	Building G ; Severn Street elevation	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0057		Severn Street elevation; long view of Bldgs. D/E/F/G .	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0058		Building D ; oblique view looking south-east	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0061		Building E/G (+1891 packing house); Severn Street elevation (oblique)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0062		Building A ; entrance façade seen from Severn Street	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Building D ; modern door opening off west side of entrance at Bay 5	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0064*	58	Building D ; view south through entrance passage (Bay 5)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0065*	59	Building D ; modern door opening off west side of entrance at Bay 5	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0066		Building D ; modern door opening off east side of entrance at Bay 5	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0067*	38	Building C ; yard elevation (south); oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Building C ; south (yard) elevation Bay 1 (former entrance passage)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0069		Building C ; south (yard) elevation Bay 1 (former entrance passage)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0070*	40	Building C ; south (yard) elevation Bay 1; date plaque '1840'	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0071*	39	Building C ; south (yard) elevation Bay 1 (former entrance passage)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Building C ; south (yard) elevation abutting gable end Building D1	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0073		Building C ; south (yard) elevation; blocked door at Bay 3	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0074		Building C ; yard elevation (south); oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0075		Building C ; south (yard) elevation – window detail	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0076		Building C ; south (yard) elevation; GF door and 1F adapted door, Bay 4	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0077*	41	Former door, adapted to window, Bay 4, 1F	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0078		Modern fire-escape stair rising at Bay 7/8	→ NE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0079		Inserted door/windows (1950s) beneath fire-escape stair	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0080		Inserted door (1950s) beneath fire-escape stair	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0081*	42	Building C2 ; oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0082		Building C2 ; oblique view looking north-east	→ NE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0083		Building C2 ; inserted door/window (1950s)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0084		Building C2 ; inserted door (1950s)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0085*	43	Building C2 ; transverse passage at east end (door to south)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0086		Building C2 ; looking north through passage	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0087		Building C2 ; blocked doors within W wall flanking passage	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0088		Building C2 ; blocked doors within E wall flanking passage	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0089*	44	Building C2 transverse passage at east end (door to north)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0090		Building C2 ; section of north wall vis. in yard between C/A	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0091*	47	Building C2 ; section of north wall vis. in yard between C/A (reduced door)	→ NE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0092		Covered yard between ranges C and A	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0093*	14	Stair descending to Building A basement (landscape)	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0094		Stair descending to Building A basement (portrait)	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0096*	15	Blocked (secondary) door at Bay 8 of Building A (S wall)	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0097		Building D ; south (yard) elevation oblique view	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0098*	60	Building D ; south (yard) elevation oblique view (with raised office M)	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0099		Building C ; south (yard) elevation, west end	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0100*	66	Building D ; south (yard) elevation, looking north	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0101*	61	Building D ; south (yard) elevation; detail of GF door conv. to window (Bay 1)	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0102*	62	Building D ; south (yard) elevation; paired 1F windows (secondary)	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0103		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; threshold of former door below window at Bay 1	↓	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0104		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; detail of offset plinth	↓	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0105		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; door at Bay 3	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; blocked (secondary) door at Bay 4	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0107*	63	Building D ; south (yard) elevation; transverse passage at Bay 5	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0108		Springing of triple-header arch to transverse passage (east)	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0109		Springing of triple-header arch to transverse passage (west)	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0110*	67	Building D2 ; east elevation to yard (beneath M)	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0111		Building D2 ; east elevation to yard; arch of former door above modern insertion	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0112		Building M (raised office); elevation to yard	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0113		Building D/M ; oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0114		Building M (raised office); elevation to yard	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0115		Building M (raised office); elevation to yard	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0116*	157	Building M (raised office); elevation to yard	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0117*	159	Building J ; elevation to yard (beneath raised office M)	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0118		Building J ; elevation to yard, oblique view	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0119		Building J ; elevation to yard (+ Bldg M), oblique view	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0120*	158	Building J , relic gable detailing	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0121		Building J , detail of primary window	S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0122		Building J , detail of primary window head	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0123		Building J , detail of enlarged door	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0124		Building J , detail of basket arch to enlarged door	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0125		Building J , detail of 'oculus' window, partly obscured by raised office M	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0126		Building J ; elevation to yard, oblique view	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0127		Buildings H/I ; elevation to yard, oblique view	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0128*	131	Buildings H/I/J ; elevation to yard, oblique view (landscape)	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0129		Buildings H/I/J ; elevation to yard, oblique view (portrait)	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0130*	148	Building I ; north gable end to yard	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0131		Building I ; north elevation; GF window and flanking doors	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Building I ; north elevation; 1F window	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0133*	150	Building I ; north elevation; gable 'oculus' window	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0134		Building I ; north elevation; gable 'oculus' and dec. coping	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0135		Building I ; north elevation; stone kneeler and dec. 'dog-tooth' coping	↑	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0136*	132	Building H ; north gable end to yard	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0137		Building H ; north gable end to yard, oblique view	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0138		Building H ; north elevation, GF window detail	→ S	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0139		Junction of Bldgs. H/I	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0140		Building H ; NE angle with enclosed stair/walkway to Block L	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0141		Building H ; NE angle with enclosed stair/walkway to Block L	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0142*	138	Building H2 ; window (former door) and inserted door beneath stair	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0143*	135	Building H ; enclosed stair/walkway flanking east elevation	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0144		Building H ; enclosed stair/walkway flanking east elevation	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0145*	133	Building H1 ('farmhouse'); east elevation	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0146		Building H1 ('farmhouse'); east elevation, oblique	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0147		Building H1 ('farmhouse'); south gable and 20 th century infill block	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0148*	137	Building H1 ('farmhouse'); south gable	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0152		Building H1 ('farmhouse'); south gable, 2F window	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0153*	134	Late 20 th century infill to south of Building H1	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0154		1F window, Building F , north elevation, Bay 7	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0155		Building F ; 1F north elevation (Bays 5/6)	→ SE	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0156		Building I , 1F window (east elevation, Bay 4)	→ W	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0157		Building I abutting Building F	→ SW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0158		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; transverse passage at Bay 5	→ N	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0159		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; location of former external stair at Bays 3/4	→ NW	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0160		Building D ; south (yard) elevation; patching in yard rel. former stair	→ E	23.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0161		Building H2 ; eaves level visible above enclosed stair	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0162		Building H ; looking up enclosed stair	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0163		Building H ; lattice girder of early stair (landscape)	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0164*	136	Building H ; lattice girder of early stair (portrait)	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0165		Building H/I ; junction at north elevation	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0166		Building J ; relic gable to north elevation	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0167		Building D , Severn Street elevation, Bay 1; detail of GF window	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0168		Detail of repaired segmental window head	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0169		Building D , Severn Street elevation, Bay 1; detail of GF window	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0170		Building D , Severn Street elevation, Bay 1; detail of GF window	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0171*	32	Building B ; interior looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0172		Building B ; interior looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0173*	33	Building B ; interior – stair to showroom at Bay 3	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0174*	36	Building B ; interior – west wall with SJs	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0175		Building B ; interior – detail of window	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0176*	35	Building B ; detail of low arched basement light to Building A (Bay 5)	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0178*	37	Building B ; imprint of former bench to floor	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0179		Building B ; detail of low arched basement light to Building A (Bay 3)	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0181*	34	Building B ; 'ghost' of former shelving to south wall	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0183*	24	Building A; interior looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0185*	23	Building A; interior looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0186		Building A; interior, west wall	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0187*	22	Building A; interior, west wall; main door (oblique)	→ NW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0188		Building A; interior, west wall; flanking door to annexe A2	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0189		Building A; interior, west wall; flat, corbelled head to flanking door	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0190*	27	Building A; interior, south wall – inserted door at Bay 3	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0191		Building A; interior, north wall – inserted door at Bay 4	→ NE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0192*	25	Building A; detail of coffered ceiling	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0193		Building A; detail of coffered ceiling	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0194*	26	Building A; detail of strengthened ceiling beams (1925)	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0196		Building A; detail of herring-bone woodblock floor	↓	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0197		Building A; detail of skylight	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0198		Annexe A1; blocked door in south wall	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0199*	28	Annexe A1; pyramidal skylight.	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0201		Building A, basement looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0203*	16	Building A, basement looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0204		Building A, basement looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0205*	20	Building A, basement; arched support to centre of south wall	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0206*	17	Building A, basement; sliding door to east end of south wall	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0207		Building A, basement; arched support to centre of south wall	→ N	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0208		Building A, basement; raised platform to north wall	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0209*	18	Building A, basement; raised platform to east wall	→ NE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0210*	21	Building A, basement; detail of concrete machine base	→ NE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0211		Building A, basement; electrical switch-gear to east wall	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0212		Building A, basement; detail of steelwork (Appleby – Frodingham)	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0214*	19	Building A, basement; blocked basement-light to north wall	→ N	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0215		Building D; south wall blocked 1F windows to Bay 5 (visible from within Bldg. M)	→ N	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0216*	161	Building L, north gable with 'oculus' (visible from within Bldg. M)	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0217		Building L, north gable with 'oculus' (visible from within Bldg. M)	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0218		Building C; southern (yard) elevation, oblique view from Bldg. M.	→ SW	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0219*	48	Building C; interior looking east [C.G1/2]	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0220		Building C/D, looking west [C.G1/D.G1]	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0221		Building C; interior, south wall – blocked door at Bay 3 [C.G2]	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0222		Building C; interior, south wall – window at Bay 2 [C.G2]	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0223*	49	Building C; interior, jack-arch ceiling over Bay 1 [C.G1] (former transverse entrance passage)	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0224*	50	Building C; interior, trimmer for former stair at [C.G.2], Bay 2 (N)	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0225		Building C; interior – inserted door at Bay 3 (N)	→ N	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0226		Annexe A2 – inserted lift	→ N	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0227*	68	Building D [D.G.1] looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0228		Building D [D.G.1] looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0229		Building D; interior, detail of brick jack-arch ceiling	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0230*	69	Building D; inserted brick pier and RSJ supports jack-arch ceiling	→ NE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0231		Building D; interior, south wall – blocked door at Bay 4	→ S	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0232		Building D; interior, west wall – inserted double doors	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0233		Removed partition between Building C and D, looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0234*	70	Low-level blocked arch within stub of C/D partition	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0235*	51	Building C, room [C.G3] looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0236		Covered yard between C/A (stair rises to Bldg A, Bay 3)	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0237*	13	Covered yard between C/A; roof level looking east.	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0238*	46	Building C1, north elevation above covered yard	→ SE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0239*	11	Building A; continuous glazed sky-light.	→ NE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0240		Building C; flat roof behind parapet (reduced by one storey)	→ SE	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0241		Building C2 north elevation above covered yard	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0242*	7	Building A; detail of Coad stone urn to west façade	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0243*	12	Building A; reduced ceiling level over Bay 1	→ N	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0245*	52	Building C; interior 1F level [C.F2] looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0246		Building C; interior 1F level [C.F2] looking west	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0247		Building C; interior 1F level doorway at [C.F1/2]	→ W	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0248		Building C; interior 1F level [C.F2] looking east	→ E	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0249		Building C; interior 1F level, detail of window head	↑	24.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0250*	53	Building C; interior 1F level [C.F2] – detail of poss. cut-off vert. posts	↓	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0251		Building C; interior 1F level [C.F2] – detail of poss. cut-off vert. post	↓	24.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0252		Building D2, GF Room [D.G2] looking south-west	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0253*	75	Building D2, GF Room [D.G2] looking north-west	→ NW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0254		Building D2, GF Room [D.G2] looking east	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0255		Building D2, GF Room [D.G2] looking south-east	→ SE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0256*	76	Building D2, GF lobby [D.G3] looking south with stair rising to 1F	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0257		Building D2, GF lobby [D.G3] detail of base of stair	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0258		Building D2, view up stair rising to 1F	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0259*	78	Building D2, 1F landing [D.F4] looking south	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0261*	77	Building D2, 1F landing [D.F4] looking north	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0262		Building D2, 1F – door to ‘Board Room’ [D.F2]	---	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0263*	80	Building D2, 1F; ‘Board Room’ [D.F2] looking north-west	→ NW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0264*	81	Building D2, 1F; ‘Board Room’ [D.F2] looking south-east	→ SE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0265		Building D2, 1F; ‘Board Room’ [D.F2] – fireplace to south wall	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0267		Building D2, 1F; ‘Board Room’ [D.F2] – detail of moulded cornice	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0268		Building D2, 1F; ‘Board Room’ [D.F2] – detail of window	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0269*	83	Building D2, 1F; office [D.F4] looking south-west	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0270		Building D2, 1F; office [D.F4] looking south	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0271*	82	Building D2, 1F; office [D.F3] looking south-east	→ SE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0272*	84	Building D2, 1F; office [D.F3] looking north (double-window)	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0273		Building D2, 1F; office [D.F3]; chimneybreast to east wall	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0274		Building D2, 1F; office [D.F3]; tiled hearth	↓	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0277*	72	Building D2, 1F; office [D.F6] looking north	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0278		Building D1, 1F; office [D.F6]; blocked door in east wall	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0279*	79	Building D1/2, 1F; passage [D.F5] looking east	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0280*	71	Building D1, 1F; offices [D.F8/9] looking east	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0281		Building D1, 1F; offices [D.F8/9] looking south	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0282		Building D1, 1F; offices [D.F8/9], detail of window to south wall	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0283		Building D1, 1F; offices [D.F8/9], detail of window to south wall	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0284		Building D1, 1F; offices [D.F8/9], detail of window to north wall	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0285*	73	Building D1, 1F; passage [D.F7] looking east	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0286		Building D1, 1F; passage [D.F7] looking east	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0287*	74	Building D; scissor-truss roof over D1	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0288		Building D; scissor-truss roof over D1	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0289		Building D; scissor-truss roof over D1; hangers to ceiling	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0290		Building D; scissor-truss roof over D1; NB. L&P to underside of roofslope	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0291		Detail of L&P render indicating formerly open to apex of roof	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0292*	85	Building D; renewed roof structure over [D.F3]	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0293		Building D; renewed roof structure over [D.F3]	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0294		Building D; scissor-truss roof over D1	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0295		Building M (raised office) looking south-east	→ SE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0296*	196	Building M (raised office) looking south-east	→ SE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0297*	195	Building M (raised office) looking north-east	→ NE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0298		Looking over roof of Building J towards Bldg F (from 1F, Building M)	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0299*	88	East wall of Bldg E (seen from 1F, Building M)	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0300		West wall of Bldg I (seen from 1F, Building M); NB stack and ridge vent to Bldg F	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0301		Looking south from 1F Bldg M (N wall Bldg F)	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0302		Eaves detail of Bldg E, east wall (seen from 1F, Building M)	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0303		West wall of Bldg I (seen from 1F, Building F, looking towards Bldg M)	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0304		Building M, east elevation (seen from 1F Bldg. I)	→ NW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0305		Building K, east elevation	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0306		Building K, east elevation	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0307*	166	Building K, east elevation; SJ between K1/K2	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0308		Building K, south gable end	→ NE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0309*	165	Building K, oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0310		Building K, east elevation; SJ between K1/K2	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0311		Building K, east elevation (part)	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0312*	6	Building A; replacement coat of arms over entrance façade	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0313		Building A; replacement coat of arms over entrance façade	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0314*	87	Building E, east wall (orig. exterior), visible within Building J	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0315		Detail of chamfered plinth to DSC_0314	↓	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0316		Building E; Lavatories inserted at [E.G2] looking west	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0317		Building E; paired timber beams over [E.G2]	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0318*	90	Building E; Lavatories inserted at [E.G1] looking west	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0319*	98	Building F, N wall (visible from Bldg J)	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0320		Building F, N wall (visible from Bldg J)	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0321*	119	Building G, GF looking south	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0322*	102	Building F, westernmost Bays 1-2, looking west	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0323		Building G, Bay 1 looking west	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0324		Building G, Bay 2 looking west	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0325		Building G, brick arch over former passageway to east side of range	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0327*	121	Building G, looking south down former passageway	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0328		Building F, Bays 3/4 looking south-east	→ SE	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0329		Building G, Bays 3/4 looking south	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0330		Building G, Bay 3 – blocked door and window openings in east wall	→ E	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0331*	120	Building G, Bays 3/4 looking north	→ N	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0332		Building G, stair at Bay 4, seen from within covered yard L	→ SW	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0333*	117	Building G, stair at Bay 4 of east wall	→ S	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0334		Building G, stair at Bay 3, detail of dec. roll-moulded brick roll-moulding below former glazed roof	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0335		Building G, stair at Bay 3, detail of dec. roll-moulded brick roll-moulding below former glazed roof + seg. arch of blocked window	↑	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0336*	115	Building G, blocked window and door formerly opening off glazed area at base of stair (Bay 3)	→ W	25.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0337		Building J, GF, north elevation	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0338*	160	Building J, GF, north elevation; detail of window/door arches	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0339		Building J, GF, north elevation; window detail	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0340		Building J, GF, north elevation; door detail (enlarged)	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0341		Building I, north gable end	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0342		Building I, north elevation, GF door (former window)	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0343*	149	Building I, north elevation, GF door (former window) – cut back lower jamb/plinth	↓	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0344		Building I, north elevation, GF door (former window) – cut back lower jamb/plinth	↓	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0345		Building J, interior (Bays 1/2) looking south	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0346*	163	Building J, interior (Bays 1/2) looking south-west	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0347		Building J, interior (Bays 3/4) looking south-east	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0348		Building J, interior (Bays 3/4) looking north-east	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0349*	162	Building J, interior (Bays 1/2) looking north-east	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0350		Building J, interior; enlarged door beneath basket arch	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0351		Building J, interior; window detail	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0352		Building J, interior; detail of window/door arches	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0353*	164	Building J, interior; detail of composite, single-fan truss	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0354		North wall of Building F (Bays 3/4), seen from within Bldg. J	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0355		As DSC_0354; detail of blocked window vis above ins. RSJ	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0356		Building J, interior; detail of roof truss with stop-chamfered principals	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0357		Truncated brick pier at Bay 3/4 of Building F, vis. from Bldg J; NB. bull-nosed angles indicating location of former external stair	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0358		Building I; interior, GF looking south	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0359*	151	Building I; interior, GF looking north	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0360*	152	Building I; interior, GF – paired timber beams and stone corbel	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0361*	153	Building I; interior, GF looking north-west (former external wall with secondary doorways formed within bays)	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0362		Building I; interior, GF – stub wall at Bay 3/4 with low arch (blocked)	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0363		As DSC_0362 – detail of blocked arch (assoc. former heating system?)	↓	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0364		Building I; interior, 1F looking north	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0365*	154	Building I; interior, 1F looking north	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0366		Building I; interior, 1F – detail of scissor truss roof structure	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0367		Building I; interior, 1F – detail of scissor truss roof structure	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0368		Building I; interior, 1F – detail of corbelled eastern wall-plate and L&P render to underside of roof-slope	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0369		Building I; interior, 1F – detail of bull-nosed, mid-span corbel to eastern plate	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0370		Building I; interior, 1F – detail of bull-nosed, bay-division corbel to eastern plate	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0371		Building I; interior, 1F looking south	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0372*	155	Building I; interior, 1F looking south	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0373		Building F, external elevation (Bay 5/6) visible from 1F Bldg I	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0374*	156	Upper wall detail of DSC_0373 incl. brick pier and blocked windows	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0375		Detail of DSC-0374 – bull-nosed dentil courses	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0376		Building I; interior, 1F (Bay 1) – blocked window of extension H2	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0377		Building I; interior, 1F (Bay 2) – blocked door (orig window) of Bldg H1	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0378		Building I; interior, 1F (Bay 3) – blocked window of extension H1	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0379		Building I; interior, 1F (Bay 3/4) – inserted door to H1	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0380		Building I; exterior, 1F west wall (blind) visible from Bldg F	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0381*	99	Building I; exterior, 1F west wall (blind) visible from Bldg M	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0382		Building I; exterior, single flue stack rising at angle with Bldg F	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0383		Building F, north wall (1F) – recessed window bay at Bay 4	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0384		Building F, north wall (1F) – recessed window bay at Bay 3	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0385*	89	Stopped, bull-nosed window jamb at Bldg. E, east wall, Bay 4	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0386		Building H, wide opening in former gable end H1	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0387		Building H2, GF looking east	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0388*	140	Building H2, GF looking east	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0389		Building H2, GF east wall; window (former door) and inserted door	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0390		Building H, wide opening in former gable end H1	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0391		Building H1, GF looking north-east (portrait)	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0392*	139	Building H1, GF looking north-east (landscape)	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0394		Building H1, GF south wall with projecting chimney-breast and blocked (inserted) door	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0395		Building H1, GF east wall, window to Bay 1	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0396		Building H1, GF east wall, window to Bay 2	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0397		Building H1, GF east wall, bracket (Bay 3) for support of external stair structure	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0398		Building H1, GF looking south-west	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0399		Building H1, detail of head of Fe column	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0400		Building H1, detail of primary chamfered ceiling beam	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0401		Building H1, GF looking south	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0402		Building H1, GF looking south-west, secondary openings	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0404		Building H1, 1F (Bays 1/2) looking east	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0405*	141	Building H1, 1F (Bays 1/2) looking east	→ E	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0406		Building H1, 1F (Bays 1/2) looking south-west	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0407		Building H1, 1F – 3-light window at Bay 1	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0409		Building H1, 1F (Bays 1/2) looking north-west	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0410		Building H1, 1F (Bay 3) stair to 2F and door to H2	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0411		Building H2, 1F (Bay 4) looking north-east	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0412*	143	Building H2, 1F (Bay 4) looking north-east	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0413		Building H2, 1F (Bay 4) looking north-west	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0414*	142	Building H1, 1F (Bay 3) straight-flight stair to 2F level	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0415		Building H1, 2F looking south-east	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0416		Building H1, 2F; detail of roof truss	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0417*	144	Building H1, 2F looking north-east	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0418		Building H1, 2F looking south-west	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0419*	146	Building H1, 2F looking south-west with roof truss	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0422		Building H1, 2F; detail of roof truss – iron stirrup to king-post	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0423		Building H1, 2F; detail of roof truss – iron stirrup and timber wedges to king-post	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0424		Building H1, 2F west wall – blocked window at Bay 1	→ W	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0425*	145	Building H1, 2F north wall – blocked window at former gable end	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0426*	147	Building H2, 2F looking north-east	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0427		Building H2, 2F looking north-west	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0428		Building H2, 2F projecting stack at centre of north wall	→ N	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0429*	189	Building L, general view looking south-west	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0430		Building L, general view looking south-east (towards west elevation of Bldg G)	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0431		Building L, general view looking south-east (towards west elevation of Bldg G)	→ SE	26.05.16	R Tyler

DSC_0432*	193	Building L , floor structure	↓	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0433		Building L , west range, general view looking south-west	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0434		Building L , general view looking north-west (landscape)	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0435*	192	Building L , general view looking north-west (portrait)	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0436*	190	Building L , wrapping around safe tower K3 to east (Bays 2/3)	→ NE	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0437		Building L , double-fan roof truss	↑	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0438		Building L , east range, south wall – blocked window and door to Bldg. N	→ S	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0439*	100	Building L , west range, north wall – blocked (secondary) openings in south wall of Bldg F .	→ NW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0440*	113	Building G ; wide secondary openings formed onto Bldg L at Bays 1/2	→ W	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0441*	116	Building G , stair at Bay 4 of east wall	→ SW	26.05.16	R Tyler
DSC_0548		Building L , wrapping around safe tower K3 to east (Bays 2/3)	→ SE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0550		Building K , west wall visible within Bldg. L	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0551*	167	Building K2/4 , GF looking south-east (landscape)	→ SE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0552		Building K2/4 , GF looking south-east (portrait)	→ SE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0553		Building K2/4 , GF looking north-west	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0554*	169	Building K4 , GF, south end looking north	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0555*	168	Building K1 , mock tunnel kiln	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0556		Building K1/2 , blockwork walls framing mock tunnel kiln	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0557*	170	Building K1 ; door opening onto safe tower K3 of 1934	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0558		Building K3 (safe-tower) interior racking	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0559		Building K3 (safe-tower) interior racking	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0560*	172	Building K3 (safe-tower) interior racking	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0561*	173	Building K1 , 1F looking south	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0563*	174	Building K1 , 1F looking south-west	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0564		Building K1 , 1F looking south-east	→ SE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0565*	177	Building K1 , 1F corbelled stack to west wall	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0566		Detail of DSC_0564	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0567		Building K1 , 1F – door to safe tower	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0568*	179	Maker's plate to safe door 'Whitfields of London and Birmingham'	---	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0569*	178	Building K1 , 1F – door to safe tower	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0570		Building K1 , 1F looking north	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0571*	176	Building K1 , 1F ceiling structure with herring-bone strutting	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0572		Building K1 , 1F – former south gable with blocked windows	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0573		Building K1 , 1F north wall – door to 1853 block	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0574*	180	Building K2 , 1F looking south	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0575		Building K2 , 1F looking south	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0576*	175	Building K2 , 1F – primary 3/3 sash	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0577		Building K2 , 1F south wall – inserted door of 1934 (contemp. safe tower), formerly opening onto raised bridge	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0578		Building K2 , 1F north wall – blocked windows of former K1 gable end	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0579*	181	Building K2 , 1F – stair rises to 2F at north-west angle	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0580		Building K2 , 1F – stair rises to 2F at north-west angle	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0581		Building K2 , 1F – patching to floor indicating former GF-1F stairwell	↓	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0582*	183	Building K2 , 2F – head of stair	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0583		Building K2 , 2F – head of stair	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0584*	185	Building K2 , 2F looking south	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0585		Building K2 , 2F – king-post truss	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0586		Building K2 , 2F looking north	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0587		Building K2 , 2F, ceramic sink to SE angle	→ SE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0588*	187	Building K2 , 2F, <i>ex-situ</i> colour mills	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0589*	186	Building K2 , 2F, <i>in-situ</i> printers steam stove	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0590		DSC_0589 – makers' plate (?W Boulton of Burslem	→ NE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0591*	188	Building K2 , 2F – extraction booth to NE angle	→ NE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0592		Building K2 , 2F north wall – blocked windows of former K1 gable end	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0593*	182	Building K1 , 2F looking north-east	→ NE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0594		Building K1 , 2F looking north-west	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0595		Building K1 , 2F looking south-west	→ SW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0596		Building K1 , 2F – door to safe tower	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0597		Building K1 , 2F – west wall – blocked windows	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0598*	184	Building K1 , 2F – south wall with blocked windows of former gable	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0599*	171	Building K1 , GF – scar of former stair rising against west wall	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0601*	107	Building F , 1F looking east	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler

DSC_0602		Building F; 1F, north wall windows to Bays 3/4 with abutting roof over Bldg. J	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0603*	108	Building F; 1F – window detail with stop-chamfered frame	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0604*	109	Building F; 1F – wide opening onto Bldg I (1F) ant Bays 5/6	→ NE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0605		Building F; 1F – wide opening onto Bldg I (1F) ant Bays 5/6	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0606		Building F; 1F looking east	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0607		Building F; 1F, south wall – inserted window	→ S	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0608*	111	Building F; 1F – scissor-truss roof structure	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0609		Building F; 1F – scissor-truss roof structure	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0610		Building F; 1F – scissor-truss roof structure	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0611		Building F; 1F looking west	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0612		Building F; 1F, north wall Bays 8/9	→ NE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0613*	110	Building F; 1F – steel reinforced door to east wall (shut)	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0614		Building F; 1F – steel reinforced door to east wall (open)	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0615		Building F; 1F, south wall – inserted windows (seen from Bldg K)	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0616		Building F; 1F, south wall – inserted windows (seen from Bldg K)	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0617*	114	Building L – roof seen from Bldg. K	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0618		Upper part of Building K2/3 seen from Bldg G	→ E	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0619*	101	Building F; 1F, south wall – inserted window (seen from Bldg. G)	→ NE	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0620*	103	Building F; GF – [F.G2] looking west	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0621		Building F; GF – [F.G2] looking west	→ W	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0622*	104	Building F; GF – [F.G3] looking north-west (inserted ceiling)	→ NW	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0623		Building F; GF – [F.G2] looking north	→ N	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0624		Building F; GF – [F.G3] inserted ceiling	↑	03.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0625*	118	Building G; stair at Bay 3 NB. cut-off joists for former floor	→ N	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0626*	191	Building L; southern double-gable, see from Bldg. G	→ E	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0627		Building G; landing at head of stair at Bay 3	→ NE	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0628*	91	Building E; passage [E.F1] looking south	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0629*	93	Building E; primary partitioning to passage [E.F1]	→ NW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0630*	92	Building E; 1F – window to exterior wall (E)	→ NE	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0631*	94	Building E; 1F – window to primary partitioning, passage [E.F1]	→ NW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0632		Building E; passage [E.F1] looking north	→ N	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0633*	122	Building E/G; passage [E.F1]/[G.F1] looking south	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0634		Building G; passage [G.F1] looking north	→ N	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0635		Building E; 1F – sliding door to north wall [E.F4]	→ NW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0636*	95	Building E; 1F – 1950s window to Severn St elevation	→ W	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0637		Building E; 1F – 1950s window to Severn St elevation	→ W	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0638*	96	Building E; 1F – [E.F5] looking south	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0639		Building E; 1F – [E.F5] looking north	→ N	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0640*	97	Building E; 1F – [E.F6] looking west	→ W	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0641		Building F; 1F (Bays 1/2) – [F.F2] looking south-west	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0642*	106	Building F; 1F (Bays 1/2) – [F.F2] looking south (door to range G)	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0643		Building F; 1F (Bays 1/2) – [F.F2] looking south-west	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0644*	105	Building F; 1F (Bays 1/2) – [F.F2] looking south-west	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0645*	123	Building G; 1F – [G.F2] looking south-west	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0646		Building G; 1F – [G.F2] looking south-east	→ SE	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0647		Building G; 1F – [G.F2] looking north (door onto Range F, Bays 1/2)	→ N	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0648		Building G; 1F – [G.F3] looking south-west	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0649*	127	Building G; 1F – [G.F3] looking north-west	→ NW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0650		Building G; 1F – [G.F2] – 4-panel door to passage [G.F1]	→ E	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0651		Building G; 1F – [G.F2] – secondary door to passage [G.F1]	→ E	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0652		Building G; 1F – [G.F3] – adjacent doors to passage [G.F1]	→ E	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0653*	128	Building G; 1F – [G.F3] south wall with blocked door	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0654		Building G; 1F – 1950s window to Severn St elevation	→ W	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0655*	124	Building G; 1F – Room [G.F4] looking north-east	→ NE	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0656		Building G; 1F – Room [G.F5] looking south-east	→ SE	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0657*	125	Building G; 1F – Room [G.F5] looking south-east	→ SE	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0658*	126	Building G; 1F – Room [G.F5] – glass panel in floor	↓	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0659		Building G; 1F – Room [G.F5] – blocked door to [G.F4]	→ NW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0660		Building G; 1F – Passage [G.F1] looking south	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0661		Building G; king-post roof structure from ceiling hatch, looking south	→ S	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0662*	130	Building G; former sky-light structure	→ W	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0663		Building G; king-post roof structure and skylight	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler

DSC_0664*	129	Building G , king-post roof structure from ceiling hatch, looking north	→ N	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0666		Building G , king-post roof structure joggled KP	→ SW	06.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0667		Building K2 , 2F, <i>in-situ</i> printers steam stove	→ SE	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0668		Building K2 , 2F, <i>in-situ</i> printers steam stove	→ SE	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0670		Building K2 , 2F, <i>in-situ</i> printers steam stove	→ E	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0671		Building K2 , 2F, <i>in-situ</i> printers steam stove	→ SE	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0673		Building K1 , 2F, imprint of former work benches	↓	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0674		Building K1 , 1F ceiling structure with herring-bone strutting	↑	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0676		Building K1 , 1F ceiling structure with vent	→ W	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0677		Building L , east range, south wall – blocked window and door to Bldg. N	→ S	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0678*	197	Building N , looking north-west	→ NW	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0679		Building N , looking north-east	→ NE	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0680*	200	Building N , roof structure	↑	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0681*	199	Building N , blocked door to west wall	→ W	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0682		Building L , blocked windows to south elevation, visible from Bldg N	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0683*	198	Building N , looking south-west	→ SW	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0684*	64	Building D , 1F; blocked double-window to Bay 5 (vis. from Bldg M)	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0685		Building D , 1F; blocked double-window (detail of semi-circular arch)	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0686		Building D , 1F; blocked double-window (springing of western arch)	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0687		Building D , 1F; 1940s/50s door inserted into blocking of former window (Bay 5)	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0688*	65	Building D , 1F; blocked door at Bay 4 (western jamb vis from Bldg M)	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0689		Detail of DSC_0688	→ N	07.06.16	R Tyler