

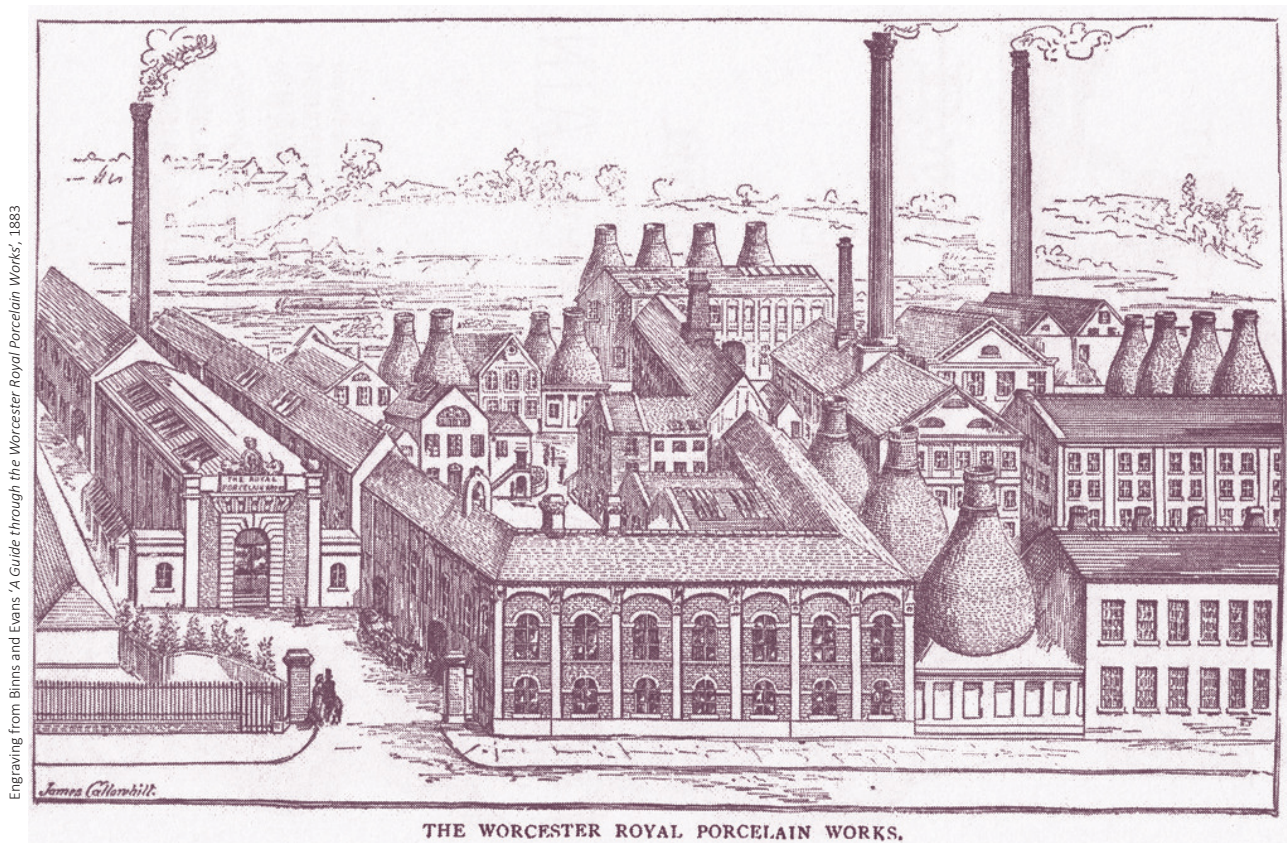
BLOCK 11, PRINCES DRIVE, WORCESTER, WR1

(aka Building L of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)

(NGR SO 85134 54282)

Historic Building Record

(Planning Ref: **P15D0496**, Condition 8)



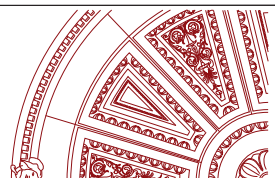
FINAL REPORT

28.06.2016

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Project Data

Site Name: **Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester**
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester)

NGR: NGR SO 85134 54282

Project Type: Historic Building Record

Project No.: **2016_006**

Planning Authority: Worcester City Council

Planning Reference: **P15D0496** (Planning Permission); Condition 8.

Applicant Details: **Berkeley Homes (Oxford and Chiltern) Ltd.**
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BUILDING 11, PRINCES DRIVE, WORCESTER

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Historic Building Record, 2016

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BUILDING 11, PRINCES DRIVE, WORCESTER (former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)

Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Reference: P15D0496 (Condition 8)

Summary

*A programme of archival research and historic building survey was undertaken in May/June 2016 in respect of a single, mid 20th-century industrial building 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 southern 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, though losses to redevelopment since the closure of the works in 2008 mean that the surviving works extend to only approximately 1 acre. The building currently under consideration, Building 11 (aka 'Block L'), is located within the central yard area of the remaining section of the manufactory site and is centred on NGR SO 85134 54282. The current historic building record was required as a condition of planning consent for demolition of the building (Planning ref. **P15D0496, Condition 8**) as part of the redevelopment of the wider Porcelain Works site.*

Building 11 represents a simple utilitarian structure, built in a modernist style, rectangular in plan, originally of two storeys, steel-framed and clad externally in bond brickwork with extensive bands of glazing to both ground and first floor levels. The structure formed part of the post-WWII reconstruction of the RWPW, erected to the designs of Sam N Cooke and Partners with submitted drawings dated August 1945. Originally erected as a saggar house and ware store, soon after its completion in c.1950 a Riedhammer gas-fired tunnel kiln was introduced to the eastern side of the ground floor level (extending into the adjacent kiln-house to the south), with an associated inspection area and a storage area to first floor level. A second floor was added over the eastern half of the original range, of north-lit form with distinctive 'saw-tooth' roof profile, introduced in two separate phases in 1959 and 1975 to house a drawing office and design department, both again to the designs of Cooke.

The building is of limited architectural merit and its introduction can be seen to have had a negative impact upon the wider site, both in terms of the loss of 18th-century manufactory buildings demolished to make way for its construction, and upon the setting of the surrounding historical structures. Its historical significance as part of the post-war reconstruction of the factory is not negligible, however, and the design can be seen to reflect changing approaches to factory design in the mid-20th century. The introduction of a gas-fired tunnel kiln within the building in c.1950 reflects a significant period of technological change at the site, part of a piecemeal move away from the antiquated, uneconomic and polluting coal-fired bottle kilns of the 19th and early 20th centuries. As with other remaining structures on the site, an extended period of non-porcelain works use has resulted in a distinct lack of fixtures and fittings related to its primary use and its interpretation is based largely upon a limited array of documentary sources.

The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the building, its 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. Together with previous phases of historic building recording and the report on remaining structures at the site currently in preparation, it forms part of a substantial 'preservation by record' of a large and highly significant site, an important element of the historical development and industrial heritage of the city of Worcester.

BUILDING 11, PRINCES DRIVE, WORCESTER

(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)

Historic Building Record, 2016

Planning Reference: P15D0496 (Condition 8)

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of historic building recording in respect of a single, mid-20th-century industrial building (Building 11, aka 'Block L') 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. P15D0496, condition 8) for demolition as part of the redevelopment of the wider manufactory site.

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (RWPW) is located to the southern side of Severn Street in the Diglis area 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 Figures 1). The manufactory site occupies an irregular plan fronting onto Severn Street (see Figure 2); at its maximum extent in the mid-20th century, the manufactory covered an area of c.7 acres, though losses to redevelopment since the closure of the works in 2008 mean that the surviving works extend to only approximately 1 acre,¹ and thus represent only c.15% of the manufactory site at its height. The building currently under consideration, Building 11 (aka 'Block L') is located within the central yard area of the remaining section of the manufactory site (Figure 2; Plate 1) and is located at NGR SO 85134 54282.

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 A planning application (ref. **P15D0496**)² was submitted to Worcester City Council on 18th November 2015 in respect of the demolition of a 'dilapidated industrial block' and its replacement by 'a block of 10 apartments with undercroft/garage parking, refuse and cycle storage'. The application was approved on 11th May 2016.³ The programme of Historic Building Record reported here was required by Mr James Dinn MCI/A, archaeological officer of Worcester City Council (WCC), as a condition of planning consent (see para. §.1.3 below).

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 (**P15D0496, condition 8**) reads as follows

'8.

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

¹ Previous phases of redevelopment were accompanied by programmes of historic building recording by Archenfield Archaeology in 2008 (see section §.1.5 below).

² <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningDetails?reference=P15D0496&from=planningSearch>

³ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0496%5CdecdnotTSM-P15D0496-SRO-20160511-105622343.pdf&module=pl

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 Framework⁴ stipulates that any permitted 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 The building currently under consideration is not statutorily listed. The former RWPW site as a whole, however, lies entirely within the bounds of the Worcester Historic City Conservation Area,⁵ originally designated in 1969 and extended to cover the RWPW site in 2005.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.4.3 The RWPW site as a whole is included on the Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER) ref. **WCM 96186**.⁶
- 1.4.4 The RWPW site as a whole is included on WCC's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance in Worcester',⁷ and as such the constituent buildings 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 Royal Worcester Porcelain Works has been the subject of several previous phases of desk-based research and historic building recording. 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,⁸ the latter process generating a series of individual historic building records.⁹ A

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁵ http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/4570609/historiccity_final.pdf/4933de23-3c25-4435-b3e2-eed69360b854

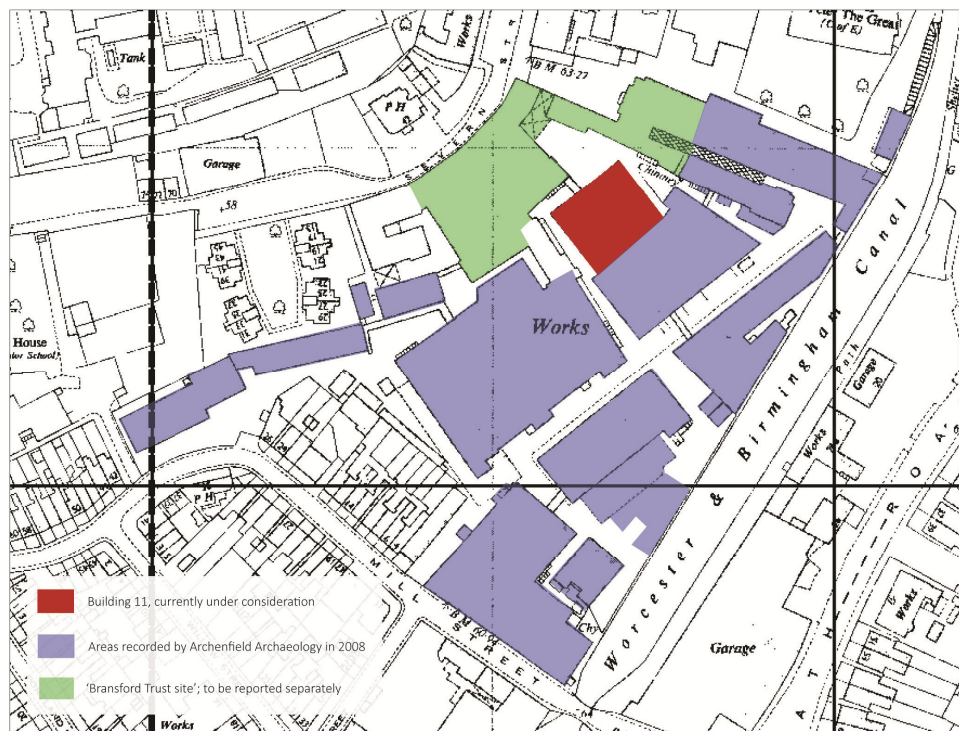
⁶ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWR26254&resourceID=1035.

⁷ <http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Buildings+of+Local+Significance+List.pdf/bb7ec3a8-407e-4cde-b99c-751d71dfc27a>

⁸ http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archenfi2-31556_1.pdf

⁹ See <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greyllit/details.cfm?id=4173>

further site-wide *Heritage Statement* has been recently prepared by CgMs Consulting (November 2015a),¹⁰ covering both the current application and those buildings affected by the Bransford Trust application site,¹¹ and has been previously submitted to WCC as part of the current application.



Summary of previous and ongoing historic building recording at RWPW site (overlay to 1960s OS mapping)

- 1.5.2 In respect of the present application, a *Built Heritage Statement* (CgMs Consulting, March 2014) and an *Archaeological Statement* (CgMs Consulting, November 2015b)¹² have been prepared and submitted to WCC during previous stages of the application process.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the historic building record was to provide a general visual record of the building concerned in advance of consented demolition, and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of its character, date and techniques of construction, together with a discussion of its origin and history in the context of the evolution of the manufactory as a whole.
- 2.2 In the light of proposed demolition, the report resultant from the current project will constitute a 'preservation by record' of a non-designated heritage asset and the objective was thus to generate as complete a record as possible of the structure to be deposited with the Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER). The resultant record will compliment a series of reports previously prepared during earlier phases of redevelopment at the RWPW site, and a further report currently in preparation in respect of a series of surviving buildings subject to a separate planning application.

¹⁰ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0496%5CUpdated+Royal+Worcester+Porcelain+Works+Built+Heritage+StatementPart-1.pdf&module=pl

¹¹ Planning ref. P15D0493 (Condition 9); L15D0080; 'Bransford Trust' site, to be reported separately.

¹² http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files%5CP15D0496%5C15784+-+Block+11+Severn+Street+Worcester+Archaeological+Statement+Decemb+++pdf&module=pl

3 METHODOLOGY

*All 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 existing body of recent work (see section §.1.5 above), no new full DBA was required or 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 applications). To expand upon previous work, however, and so as to enable the recorded structure 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, Severn Street, Worcester. Archival research extended to the general development of the Severn Street manufactory, though it focussed upon the specific building affected by current proposals.

3.1.2 A full list of primary and secondary sources is included below at section §.8.

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' 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 (elevations); drawings were checked on site, with additional architectural / archaeological detail being added as necessary. In the absence of recent survey data, building plans at each level were generated afresh, in pencil on archivally stable drafting-film, with measurements being obtained by a combination of taped measurement and hand-held laser (disto). Resultant site drawings have served as the basis for the illustrations included within the current document; 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

description. 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 so far as practicable from a non-intrusive survey.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is beyond the scope of the current report to review the development of the RWPW manufactory as a whole; this has been previously addressed at earlier stages of redevelopment at the site (see Lovell and Pikes, 2004; CgMs 2015) while an analysis of the surviving ranges will be included in the record of the Bransford Trust application site,¹³ to be reported separately. A brief summary of the history of the company is presented here, however, to enable the recorded structure to be interpreted within a broad historical context, followed by a review of historical sources pertaining specifically to Building 11 itself.

4.1 The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company

- 4.1.1 The evolution of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Company Limited represents a complex development which traces its history back to the formation of the *Worcester Tonquin Manufactory* at Warmstry House on the eastern banks of the River Severn north-west 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
- 4.1.2 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,¹⁴ head of the decorating department, leaving initially to set up a decorating business in King Street, Diglis, though by the late 1780s it is clear that he had established his own manufacturing concern at Severn Street (then known as 'Frog Lane').¹⁵ Historical sources indicate that the original Severn Street factory consisted of a traditional 'cluster' of small buildings around a courtyard, brick-built of two or three storeys with exterior stairs,¹⁶ located apparently to the rear of a terrace of residential housing fronting the southern side of Frog Lane (Figure 3a).
- 4.1.3 In the later 18th and early 19th centuries, the Warmstry company went through a series of incarnations, continuing in the ownership of the Flight family in partnership with the family of Martin Barr viz. Flight and Barr (1792-1804); Barr, Flight and Barr (1804-1813) and Flight, Barr and Barr (1813-1840). 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 (known as 'Chamberlain and Co.') being based at Chamberlain's manufactory at Frog Lane. In 1850, the management of Chamberlain's passed to William Henry Kerr in partnership with Frederick Lilley (with Chamberlain continuing briefly as a minor shareholder) though soon after, in 1851, Walter Chamberlain withdrew his interest and Kerr bought the company outright (becoming WH Kerr and Co.). Kerr brought in a fellow Dubliner, Richard William Binns as artistic director, heralding a period of rejuvenation of the company including a period of extensive rebuilding,¹⁷ modernisation of machinery and working methods.

¹³ See inset plan at section §.1.5 above.

¹⁴ Chamberlain (1736-98) had been apprenticed to Wall's Warmstry manufactory from its earliest days.

¹⁵ 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...'. The works are first depicted in somewhat schematic form on Samuel Mainley's plan of Worcester and Environs on 1822 (Figure 3a); WAAS ref. 899:10128, BA 10776.

¹⁶ Of the early factory buildings, only the 'farmhouse' range survives intact, though heavily modified. Historical depictions of the former 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' (Figure 6; demolished in 1945 for the erection of Building 11) give a good indication of the form of the early buildings.

¹⁷ Including the expansion of the works to front Severn Street, the street frontage buildings being added in two phases in 1867 (Walter Scrivener, architect) and 1891 (Thomas Sutton, architect); see forthcoming Bransford Trust site report.

- 4.1.4 In the early-20th century, the company struggled through the years of the First World War and the depression, being aided financially by Mr Charles William Dyson Perrins, a director since 1891, who went on to purchase the company outright in 1934;¹⁸ the company become known as the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company.
- 4.1.5 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.¹⁹ Following the end of the war, Steatite removed from the works²⁰ while Welwyn, specialising in the production of electrical components, was subsumed into WRPC.²¹
- 4.1.6 In 1976, the Royal Worcester²² 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. The merged company went into administration in November 2008,²³ with the brand names and intellectual property rights, though not the manufacturing facilities, being acquired by the Portmeirion Group in April 2009; the Severn Street factory site and shops closed on the 14th June of that year.²⁴

4.2 Building 11

- 4.2.1 Building 11 dates to the immediate post-WWII period, when it was constructed as part of the 'post-war reconstruction' of the RWPW site (see fn.20). Company minutes of 8th April 1945 record the seal of the company being affixed to two articles of agreement relating to 'the erection of a saggar house and glost warehouse' together with other alterations and additions at a cost of £12,700. Original design drawings, prepared by the architect Sam N Cooke of the Sun Building, Bennetts Hill, Birmingham,²⁵ survive at Worcestershire archives²⁶ and within the archives of the Museum of Royal Worcester;²⁷ it would appear that a slightly earlier (1943) scheme for a single-storey saggar house (Figure 8),²⁸ extending a late 1930s block (labelled '104' on Figure 8a) and wrapping around the Chamberlain ranges, was not executed. As originally built, Building 11 comprised a ground floor saggar house and upper store related to the four biscuit kilns formerly located within the range immediately to the south-west (demolished in 2008),²⁹ which Building 11 formerly abutted. The submitted drawings depict the range essentially as survives today (excluding the secondary upper storey; see below), with only a pair of minor discrepancies, viz. the main door within the north elevation is shown at Bay 4 as opposed to Bay 3 (see para. §.5.2.1) while no doorways are indicated at either ground or first floor levels at Bay 4 of the east elevation (the descending ramp flanking the east elevation is also omitted).
- 4.2.2 The erection of Building 11 necessitated the demolition of some of the earliest buildings on the site, assumed to be elements of Robert Chamberlain's late 18th-century manufactory, subsequently re-purposed and re-opened in 1931 as the 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' (Jones 1993, 61). A number of graphic sources record the appearance and functional arrangements of these early ranges. The earliest plan to show the manufactory buildings in detail, a conveyance plan 1842 (Figure 3b),³⁰ 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. On a lease

¹⁸ Perrins remained as a director of the company until his retirement in 1954, though he remained as Honorary President until his death in 1958.

¹⁹ Littlebury's 'Guide to The City of Worcester' 1950, 151.

²⁰ Company Minutes, No.379 of 24th April 1945. Further, minute 409 of 18th June 1945 recorded that 'the first stage of factory reconstruction would be submitted for approval'.

²¹ http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Worcester_Royal_Porcelain_Co

²² So named after 1959.

²³ http://www.worcesternews.co.uk/news/4283560.Royal_Worcester_site_will_close_this_month/

²⁴ <http://www.museumofroyalworcester.org/learning/research/factories/worcester-factory-ownership/>

²⁵ Retained as company architect in early 1935; Company Minutes No.69, 5th February 1935.

²⁶ WAAS ref. 496.5 BA 10465; Planning Application No.7953.

²⁷ MoRW ref. **RW.25.175**.

²⁸ Drawings indicate this building being commissioned by Steatite and Porcelain Products Co. (see para. §.4.1.5).

²⁹ Archenfield 'Building G'; see Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook, 2008.

³⁰ 'Copy of the PLAN on the CONVEYANCE dated 21st day of December 1842'; MORW ref. **C.25.1**

plan of 1863 (Figure 4a),³¹ the buildings are annotated '33', listed in the accompanying schedule as 'potting and painting shops and stone kiln', while by the time of a mortgage plan of 1875 (Figure 4b),³² the range is labelled simply as 'clay workshops'. Early 20th-century photographs and engravings (Figure 6) give an indication of the form of the former ranges, brick built of two- and three-storeys with pitched roofs and extensive fenestration of casement windows beneath segmental arches, served by external stairs and walkways. A plan of 1934 (Figure 7)³³ illustrates the site prior to the Second World War; this clearly shows the Chamberlain ranges housing tea rooms and associated cloak rooms and kitchens, while the kiln house to the south-west contained three circular bottle kilns, which were to be rebuilt soon afterwards in 1935 (van Laun and Cook 2008, 24) and a small, rectangular gas kiln of c.1920.³⁴ The original design drawings for Building 11 clearly indicate the footprint of the Chamberlain ranges, annotated 'outline of buildings to be demolished' (Figure 9), but do not show the 1943 saggar house thus confirming that the earlier design had not been implemented.

- 4.2.3 A single photograph of the range soon after its completion has been identified (Figure 12a) clearly showing saggar storage to the ground floor level. Soon after its initial construction, however, the ground floor was adapted to house the northern end of a large, Riedhammer gas-fired tunnel kiln, which also occupied the eastern part of the adjacent kiln house (Figure 11).³⁵ As built, the kiln included a deep, below-ground inspection pit accessed by stairs to north and south (Figure 11b). The installation and early operation of the tunnel-kiln is recorded in a series of historical photographs (Figures 12a/13).³⁶
- 4.2.4 The original building was subsequently extended vertically by the addition of a second floor over the eastern half of the range, undertaken in two discrete phases of work, in 1959 and 1975, both to the designs of Cooke. The earlier section over the easternmost bay originally housed a drawing office and dark room and was served by an external, enclosed stair rising at the north elevation (above an earlier 'covered way') and an associated walkway across the north side of the flat roof (Figures 14/15).³⁷ This upper level accommodation was extended by one bay to the west in 1975 to house an enlarged design studio together with a small kiln and storage area (Figures 16/17).³⁸ Historical plans indicate the ground floor of Building 11 housing a 'porcelain glost kiln and inspection area' as late as 1988,³⁹ though it is understood that the tunnel-kiln had been removed by c.1990 when the building was in use as a 'clearance shop' (CgMs 2014, 12).

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

NB: Building 11 is oriented on a principal north-west / south-east axis (Figure 2). To simplify the following account however, this will be modified and the building will be described as respecting general north-south / east-west axes, such that the main entrance elevation facing towards Severn Street, will be referred to as the north elevation (see building plans at Figures 21-3).

³¹ 'Copy of the PLAN on the LEASE dated 28th day of July 1863 by Mr John Stone to the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company Limited' MoRW ref. **RW.25.2**.

³² 'Plan of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester copied from the plan on the MORTGAGE dated 2 June 1875' MoRW. Ref.

³³ MoRW archives ref. **RW.25.144**.

³⁴ Representing the first stages of modernisation of firing technology at the manufactory.

³⁵ A local newspaper of April 1950 reported 'now being constructed at Worcester at a cost of £50,000 is a new gas-fired tunnel kiln of a highly original design; it is intended that it will eventually replace the old bottle-type kiln': quoted in Mora-Ottomano, van Laun and Cook 2008, Appendix p.29.

³⁶ Company Minute 746 of 2nd June records the 'lighting up of the china biscuit tunnel kiln', while minute 784 of 20th October records the 'change over of china biscuit firing from ovens to continuous gas kiln'.

³⁷ Original design drawing of 17th July 1959; MoRW archives ref. **RW.25.228**.

³⁸ MoRW ref. **RW.25.265**; the original drawing office had been subdivided to form discrete 'office', 'drawing area' and 'decorating area'.

³⁹ MoRW archives ref. **RW.25.351A**. Contemporary plans indicate 1F level housing 'porcelain dipping and fettling/retouching' (MoRW; **RW.25.351B**) and offices to 2F level (MoRW **RW.25.351C**). An undated 1F plan (MoRW. **RW.25.291**) illustrates a loose arrangement of work stations including jolleys, drying stoves, handle casting, turntable cup dryer with a gas kiln, dryers and placing areas within the adjacent range to the south.

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 Building 11 represents a simple utilitarian structure, built in c.1945 in a modernist style, rectangular in plan, with overall dimensions of 85ft (E/W) x 72ft (N/S),⁴⁰ originally of two storeys, steel-framed and clad externally in stretcher bond brickwork with extensive bands of glazing to both ground and first floor levels. A second floor has been added over the eastern half of the original range, introduced in two separate phases in 1959 and 1975, distinct from the original build in its use of north-light design with a distinctive 'saw-tooth' profile, visible to the east and west.

5.2 Exterior

- 5.2.1 The exterior elevations of the building are simple in design with extensive bands of glazing at each principal floor level, separated by brick piers enclosing the steel frame. The **north elevation** (Figure 18; Plate 2) is of five bays, here numbered 1 to 5 from east to west; the eastern three bays are 18ft. in width, those to the west somewhat narrower at 14½ft. The primary structure is of two storeys, standing 23ft. to the head of a low parapet wall surrounding an asphalted flat-roof (Plate 19); this has been extended vertically to the east by the addition of the two-phase second floor extension beneath a north-light roof (Plate 2). Glazing is of multi-pane, steel frames (Plate 3),⁴¹ beneath continuous concrete lintel-bands and with shallowly projecting concrete cills. A double-door opens to the interior at the western side of Bay 3 (Plate 4),⁴² with a former 'covered way' leading northwards to serve a doorway in the south elevation of the 1867 extension of the early, Chamberlain 'farmhouse' range. The covered way has been subsequently adapted, in 1959, to form the base of an enclosed stair rising (both from the exterior yard and served by a first floor door from the 'farmhouse' range) to access the secondary second floor of Building 11 (Plates 5/6); at first floor level, the enclosing wall of the stair can clearly be seen to truncate an original window at Bay 3 (Plate 7). At the western end of the elevation, the original GF window opening at Bay 5 has been blocked in at least two phases, and a double-door inserted (Plate 8). The secondary upper floor level over the eastern part of the range, at Bays 2 and 3, is again of brick laid to stretcher bond (incorporating the fabric of the former parapet wall) and pierced by 6-light, steel casement windows, beneath a north-lit roof partly clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting and with extensive patent glazing (Plate 9). The junction of the 1959 and 1975 sections of the upper level is clearly defined by a variation in brick colouration forming a vertical 'straight-joint' (Plate 10).
- 5.2.2 The **east elevation** (Figure 19; Plate 11-14) and **west elevation** (Figure 20; Plates 15-17) are both of four equal bays of 18ft 2in., here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south, and reflect the arrangements to the north with large, multi-pane, steel-framed windows beneath concrete lintels to ground and first floor levels, separated by piers of brickwork. The eastern elevation is flanked by a wide ramp (Plate 13), descending from north to south to serve double, sliding doors at Bay 4, opening to the interior of the range,⁴³ and it capped by the 'saw-tooth' profile of the north-lit 1959 second floor extension (Plate 13). An inserted, first floor door at Bay 4 serves an ephemeral fire escape stair (Plate 14). The west elevation retains its primary, two-storey form (Plates 15/16) and includes an original, ground floor doorway at Bay 4 (Plate 17) accessing the principal stairwell at the south-west corner of the range. At roof level, the low parapet wall capped in concrete slabs extends to the north and west elevations (Plate 18), with the enclosed stair rising at Bay 3 of the north elevation and the two-phase design department extension occupying the eastern part of the range. Both are clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting, the latter is extensively fenestrated with steel casement windows beneath a north-lit roof with distinctive, 'saw-tooth' profile, (Plate 19).

⁴⁰ Measurements will be included here in Imperial units, the system in use at the time of construction of the building.

⁴¹ Varying numbers of centrally pivoted 4-pane opening lights.

⁴² The door is indicated at the east side of Bay 4 on the design drawings of 1945 (Figure 10b), but it is assumed that this discrepancy reflects a change in design during construction rather than a secondary modification; it is shown at Bay 3 in the plans of 1950 for the introduction of the tunnel kiln (Figure 11a) and its location was clearly dictated by the doorway in the adjacent 'farmhouse' range, directly opposite.

⁴³ Not indicated on 1945 design drawing (Figure 9a) but clearly present by the time of the introduction of the tunnel kiln in 1950 (Figure 11a); it is unclear whether the ramp forms part of the original arrangements or whether it was introduced shortly after, coincident with the tunnel kiln.

- 5.2.3 The **south elevation** of the range is fully sheeted (Plate 20) following the demolition of the adjacent, former kiln-range in 2008 with the blind elevation of the two-phase second floor extension rising to the east and the brick-encased stairwell to the west.

5.3 Interior

- 5.3.1 Internally, Building 11 comprises essentially single, unencumbered spaces at ground and first floor levels, interrupted only by the regular steel stanchions of the structural frame; an enclosed stairwell at the south-west corner is accessed both internally and from the exterior of the range, and affords access between the two primary floor levels. The building is rectangular in plan, of five structural bays E/W (three bays of 18ft to the east and two, narrower bays of 14½ft to the west) by four N/S (each of 18ft. 2in.). Floors are of shuttered concrete.
- 5.3.2 **Ground floor** level (Figure 21; Plates 21-6) is accessed via a double-door at Bay 3 of the north elevation and by the sliding doors at the base of the ramp at Bay 4 of the east elevation. The primary internal floor level (Plate 21) is set some 3½ft. below the level of the adjacent, external yard surface (Figure 24), with a tall original storey-height of 13ft., though a suspended timber floor has been inserted into the northernmost bay of the range (Plate 22), providing level access from the exterior to the north, with a short connecting steel stair (Plate 23) between the two levels.⁴⁴ The steel frame (Plate 24) comprises 8 x 6in. steel stanchions (with applied 9 x 1in. plates) supporting 16 x 6 in. RSJs,⁴⁵ with interim, mid-span RSJs aligned east-west. The space is well lit by the extensive panels of steel-framed glazing to the exterior walls (Plate 25). At the south-west corner of the ground floor, the enclosed stairwell (also accessed from the exterior) is approached via a short flight of steps rising to a simple timber door (Plate 26).
- 5.3.3 The stair rises on a dog-leg pattern (Plate 27), lit by a single window high in the west wall, to a small first-floor landing (Plate 28) from where an inserted spiral stair rises to roof level through an enlarged ceiling void.⁴⁶ A scar to the south wall indicates that the stairwell was formerly closed off by a low wall at this level, though this was removed to allow for the insertion of the current spiral stair.
- 5.3.4 Opening off the east side of the stairwell, **first floor** level (Figure 22; Plates 29/30) again comprises essentially a single, unencumbered space interrupted only by the regular steel stanchions of the structural frame, reflecting the general arrangements at ground floor level though with a lower storey-height of 9ft. 2in. The steel frame at this level comprises 8 x 6in. stanchions supporting 14 x 6 in. main and 10 x 5 in. interim RSJs.⁴⁷ Immediately adjacent to the stair is a secondary, enclosed kitchen area (Plate 31); electrical switch-gear mounted on the north wall of this kitchen area (Plate 32) includes switching for a 'new kiln' and it seems probable that an area of variant flooring here (Plate 33) reflects the former location of a small electric kiln.⁴⁸ A number of 'work stations' are arranged along the northern and eastern exterior walls, benefitting from the natural light afforded by the extensive panels of glazing, and includes two (?) burnishers, an extraction booth and associated venting pipework to the north-west corner west (Plate 34).⁴⁹ Ceiling level gas-heating pipes to the central area of the range are fed from boilers within a small room opening off Bay 3 of the north elevation (occupying the space beneath the enclosed stair of 1959); an undated historical 'room-use' plan⁵⁰ indicates drying stoves for trolleys and ring moulds in this location.

⁴⁴ The original floor levels of the range were dictated by the levels of the former adjoining block to the south, as indicated by original design drawings which specify 'floor levels of new building to line through with floors of existing kilns' (Figure 10a).

⁴⁵ Steelwork at this level by Skinningrove of North Yorkshire.

⁴⁶ Primary access to the roof would have originally been via a simple vertical ladder at this location. Following the introduction of the second floor accommodation in 1959 and 1975, accessed primarily via the enclosed stair to the north, the access here would have been improved to provide a suitable fire-escape route. The date of the current spiral stair is unclear.

⁴⁷ Steelwork at this level variously by Appleby-Frodingham, Skinningrove, Dorman Long of Middlesborough and Lanarkshire Steel.

⁴⁸ Circular voids in the roof over suggest the location of former, associated vent flues.

⁴⁹ Reference to historical 'room-use' plans (see fn.39) indicate that the arrangements implied by the location of the current work stations are of no great antiquity and, further, cannot be used to infer any historical patterns of usage.

⁵⁰ MoRW ref. **RW.25.291**.

- 5.3.5 **Second floor** level (Figure 23) is reached via the exterior, enclosed stair rising at Bay 3 of the north elevation (Plate 5) and by means of the secondary, steel spiral-stair (Plate 28) inserted within the primary stairwell to the south-west corner of the range. Second floor accommodation occupies the eastern two bays of the range only; historical plans indicate a fairly open and adaptable plan within the exterior shell of the building and this is perpetuated in the extant arrangement of ephemeral stud and plasterboard partitions defining a series of office spaces (eg. Plate 35) and subsidiary rooms opening off a north-south aligned corridor within the eastern part of Bay 2 (Plate 36). All are closed by a suspended ceiling above which the asymmetrical, north-lit roof can be observed (Plate 37). Historical uses of the second floor are recorded in a series of deposited design drawings (see para. §.4.2.4 above), though they would appear to have latterly been used purely for office accommodation.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Building 11 formed part of the post-WWII reconstruction of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, erected to the designs of SN Cooke and Partners with submitted drawings dated August 1945. The building is of limited architectural merit and its introduction can be seen to have had a negative impact upon the wider site, both in terms of the loss of 18th-century manufactory buildings demolished to make way for its construction, and upon the setting of the surrounding historical structures. Its historical significance as part of the post-war reconstruction of the factory is not negligible, however, and the design can be seen to reflect changing approaches to factory design in the mid-20th century. The introduction of a gas-fired tunnel kiln within the building in c.1950 reflects a significant period of modification and technological change at the site, part of a piecemeal move away from the antiquated, uneconomic and polluting coal-fired bottle kilns of the 19th and early 20th centuries, though the subsequent removal of this feature has left no visible trace. As with other remaining structures on the site, an extended period of non-porcelain works use has resulted in a distinct lack of fixtures and fittings related to its primary use and its interpretation is based largely upon limited documentary sources.
- 6.2 The current project has allowed for a detailed record of the building, its 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. Together with previous phases of historic building recording and the report on remaining structures currently in preparation, it forms part of a substantial 'preservation by record' of a large and highly significant site, an important element of the historical development and industrial heritage of the city of Worcester.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting of Birmingham working on behalf of Berkeley Homes (Oxford and Chilterns) Ltd. of Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire. Thanks are due to Mrs Cathy Patrick of CgMs for help and co-operation throughout the course of the project.
- 7.2 Thanks are due to Mr James Dunn, Archaeological Officer of Worcester City Council and to Ms Sheena Payne-Lunn of Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER); Thanks also to staff at the Worcestershire Archaeology and Archives Service (WAAS), and to Ms Amanda Savidge (Director) and Ms Claire Cheshire (Assistant Project Officer) at the Museum of Royal Worcester.
- 7.3 Documentary research, site recording and analysis were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler MCIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

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

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- 1842 'Copy of the plan on the conveyance, dated 21st day of December 1842' (MORW ref. **C.25.1**).
- 1863 'Copy of plan on the lease dated 28th of July 1863'. (MORW ref. **C.25.2**).
- 1875 Plan of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester copied from the plan on the mortgage, dated 2 June 1875' (MORW ref. **RW.25.11**).
- 1934 Sam N Cooke plan of works (MORW ref. **RW.25.144**).
- 1940 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition map.
- 1943 Design drawings for new saggar house, SN Cooke for Steatite & Porcelain Products Ltd. (WCC Planning Application No.7810).
- 1945 Design Drawings for Building 11, original construction (WAAS ref. 496.5 BA 10465, WCC Planning Application No.7953; MORW ref. **RW.25.175**).
- 1950 Design drawings for insertion of tunnel kiln within Building 11 (MoRW archives).
- 1959 Design drawings for first-phase 2nd-floor extension (MORW ref. **RW.25.228**).
- 1962-4 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition map.
- 1975 Design drawings for second-phase 2nd-floor extension (MORW ref. **RW.25.265**).
- 1988 Room use plan; GF (MORW ref. **RW.25.351A**).
- 1988 Room use plan; 1F (MORW ref. **RW.25.351B**).
- 1988 Room use plan; 2F (MORW ref. **RW.25.351C**).
- Nd. Room use plan, 2F (MORW ref. **RW.25.291**).

(ii) *Historical Images*

- c.1910 Photograph of Chamberlain era buildings (MoRW archives; via website).
- Etching of Chamberlain tea rooms (MoRW archives; via website).

b) Primary Sources

(Graphic sources listed above)

- #### (i) Museum of Royal Worcester Company Minutes (as ref'd in main text)

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- <http://www.legislation.gov.uk>



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 204)
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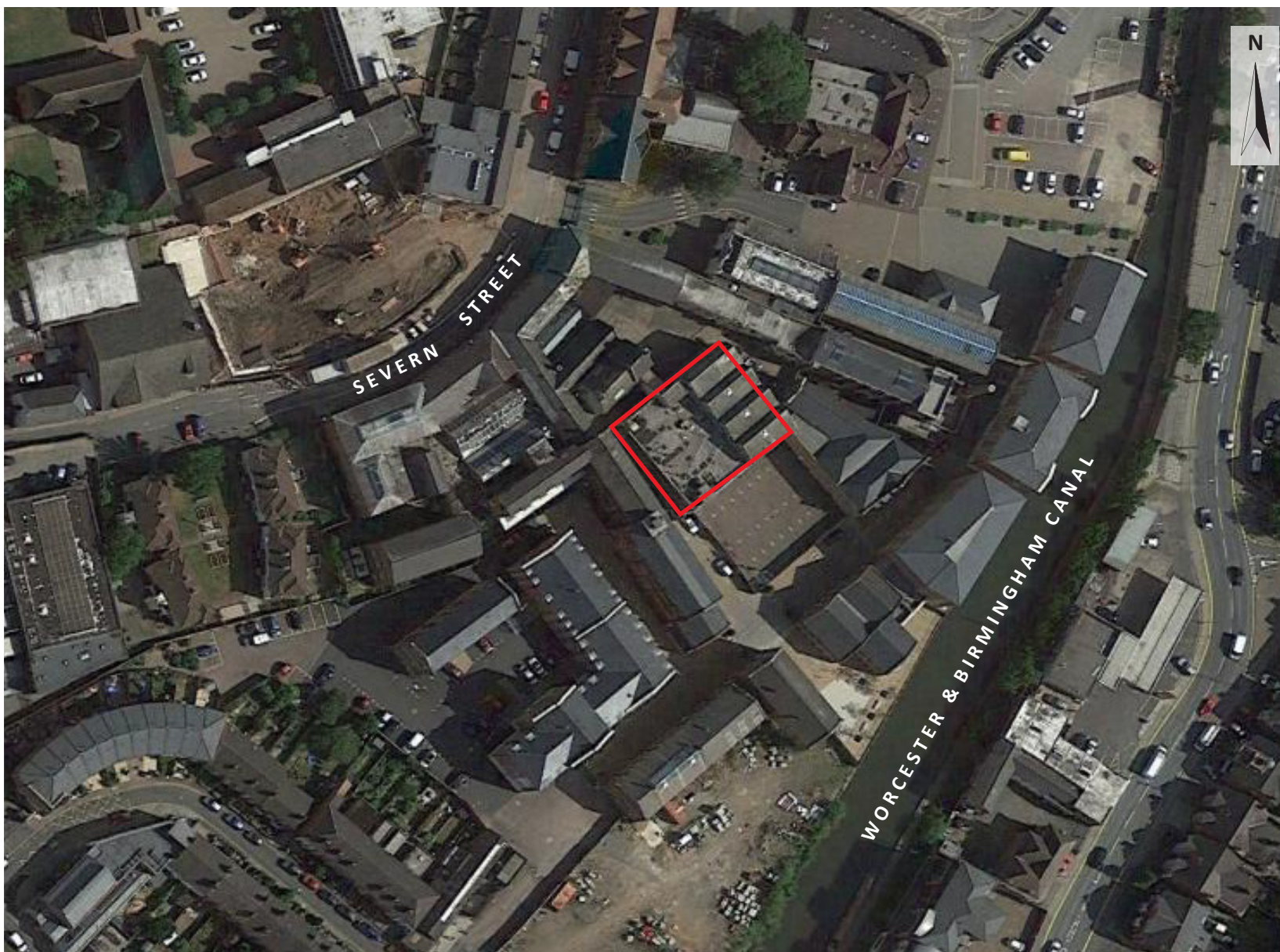


Image © Google Earth, dated 2013.

A detailed historical map of the Castle Hill area in London. The map shows the ruins of the White Tower (labeled '31') and the surrounding walls. To the north of the castle is 'COLLEGE GREEN' and a building labeled '30'. To the south is 'CASTLE HILL' and a 'Bowling Green' (labeled '32'). The map includes various streets such as 'SIDBURY LANE', 'BOWLING GREEN', and 'CASTLE HILL'. There are also labels for 'DITCH' and 'DITCH' on the left side. The map is numbered '36' in the top left corner and '7' in the top right corner. The map is oriented with North at the top.

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

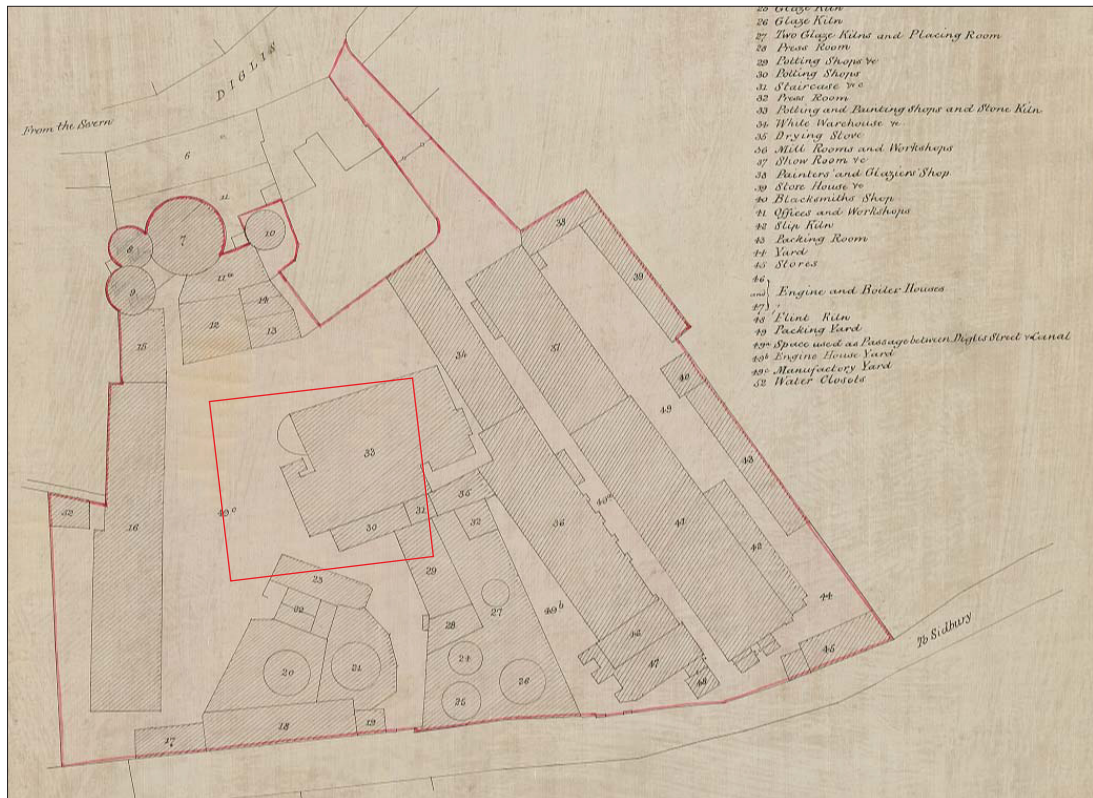
*COPY of the PLAN on the CONVEYANCE dated
the 27th day of Decr 1862 by the Trustees of Mr.
Humphrey Chamberlain to Messrs Chamberlain & Co*

SCALE: 20 LINKS TO ONE INCH.

FROG LANE

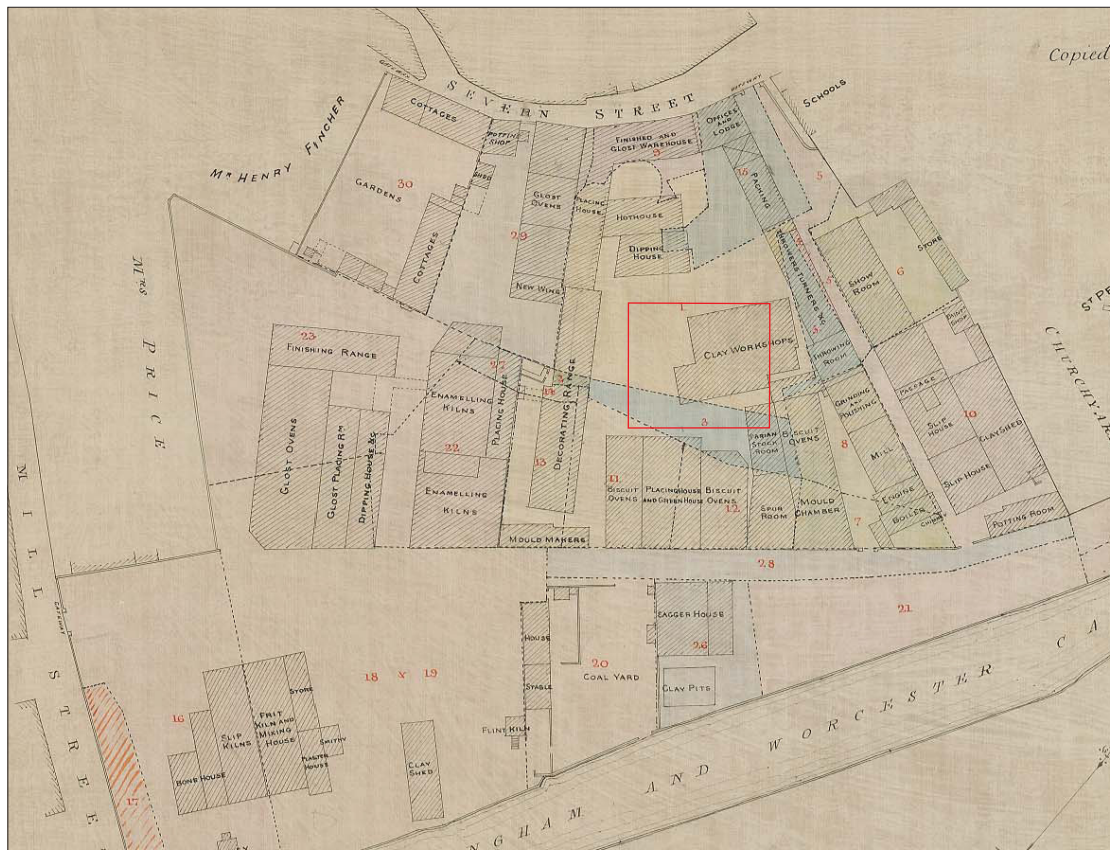
(b) Conveyance plan of 1842 showing Chamberlain ranges including those demolished for construction of Building 11 (footprint highlighted in red).

MoRW: ref. RW.25.2, reproduced by permission.



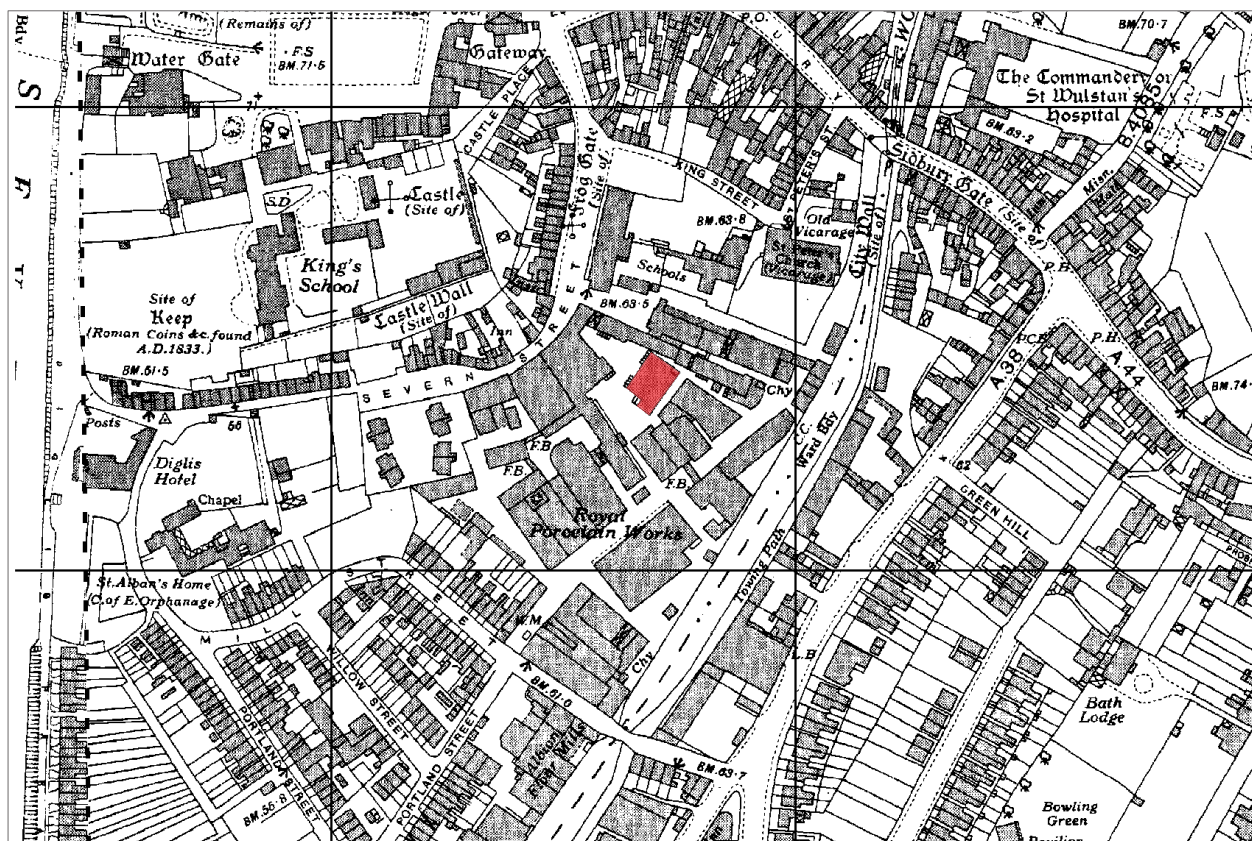
(a) Lease plan of 1863.

MoRW: ref. RW.25.11, reproduced by permission.



(b) Mortgage plan of 1875.

NB. approximate footprint of Building 11 marked in red.



(a) Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, edition of 1940 (Chamberlain ranges highlighted in red)



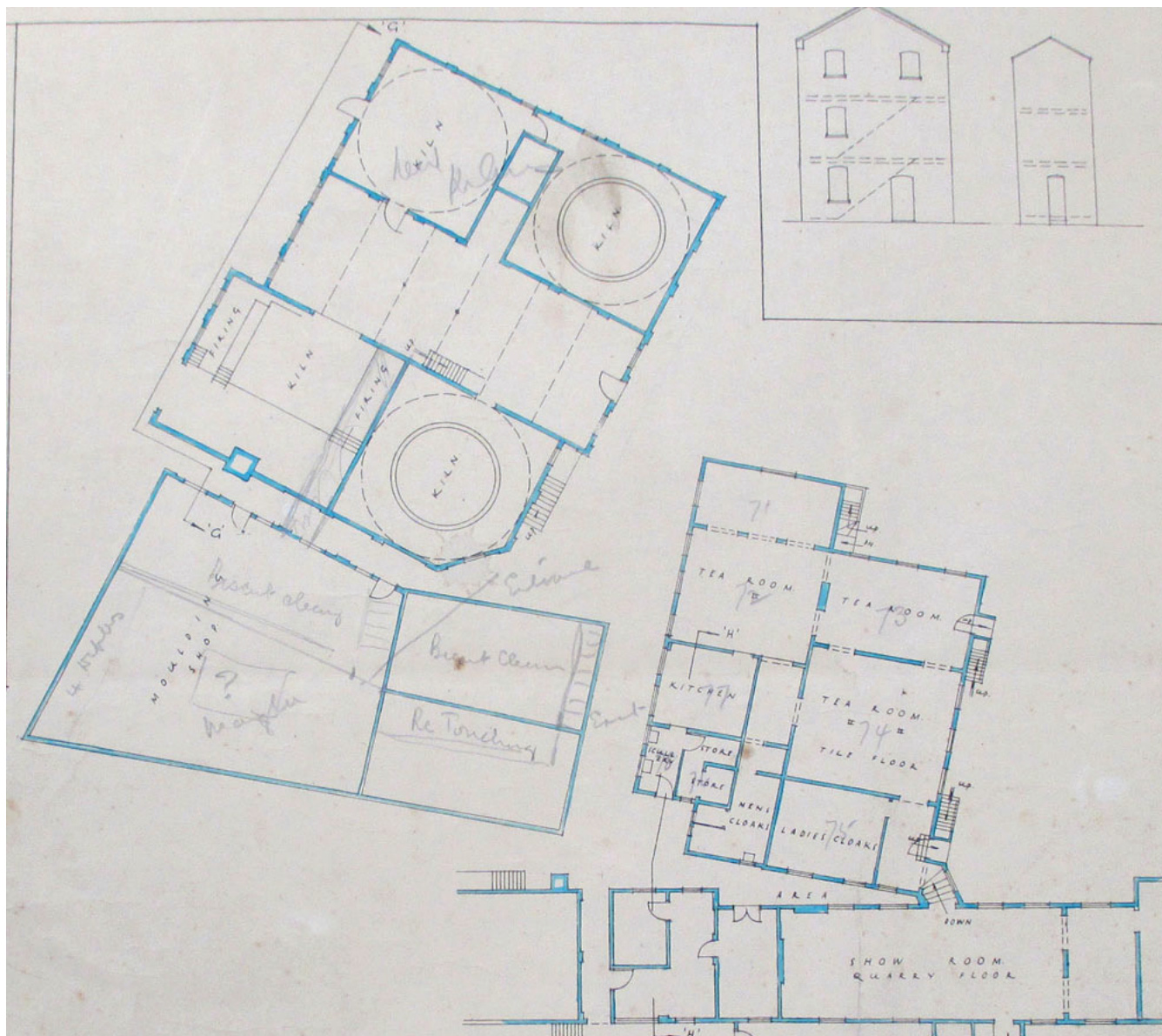
(b) Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map, edition of 1962-4 (Building 11 highlighted in red).



(a) Historical photograph of Chamberlain era buildings in early C20th (c.1910) looking north (source: MoRW archives). To right, former potting and painting shops, and stone kiln (1863); to left, extant 'farmhouse' range of workshops.



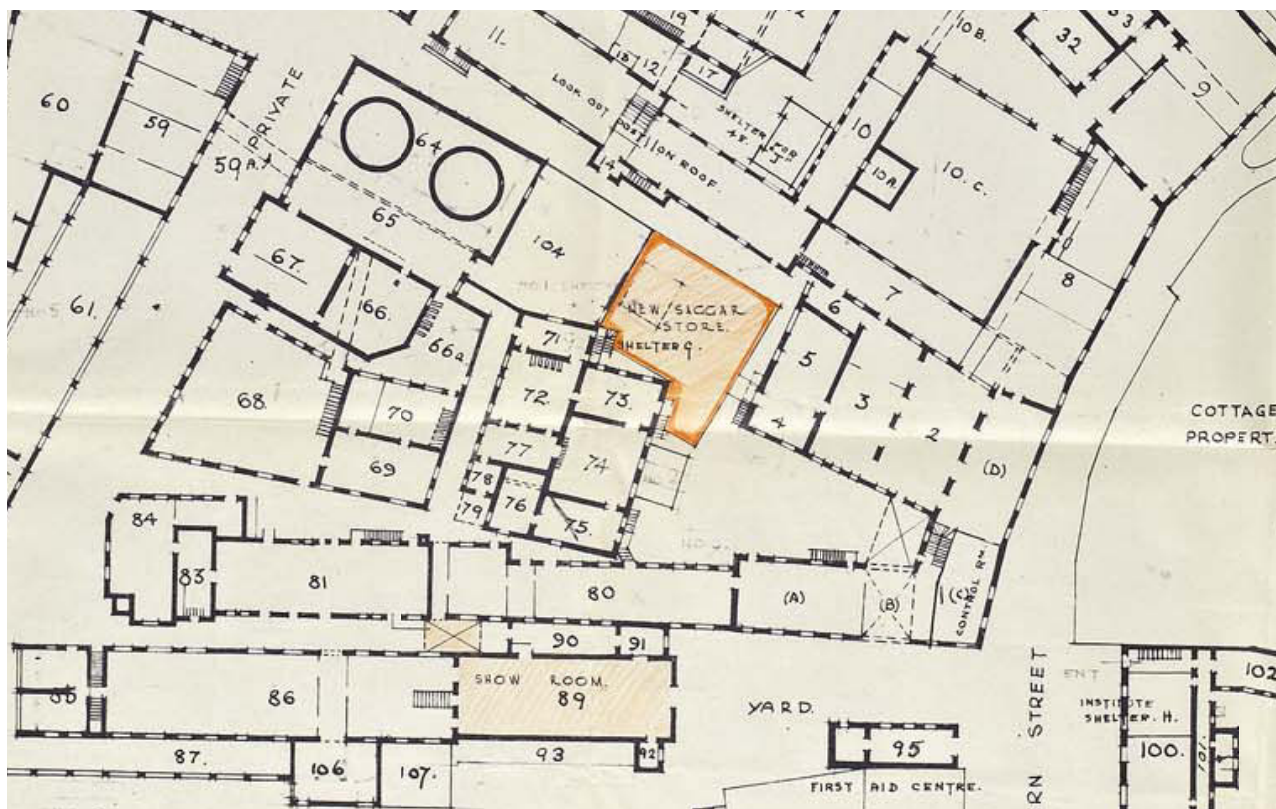
(b) Etching of 'Chamberlain Tea Rooms' range looking east by Harry Davis, converted 1931 (source: MoRW archives).



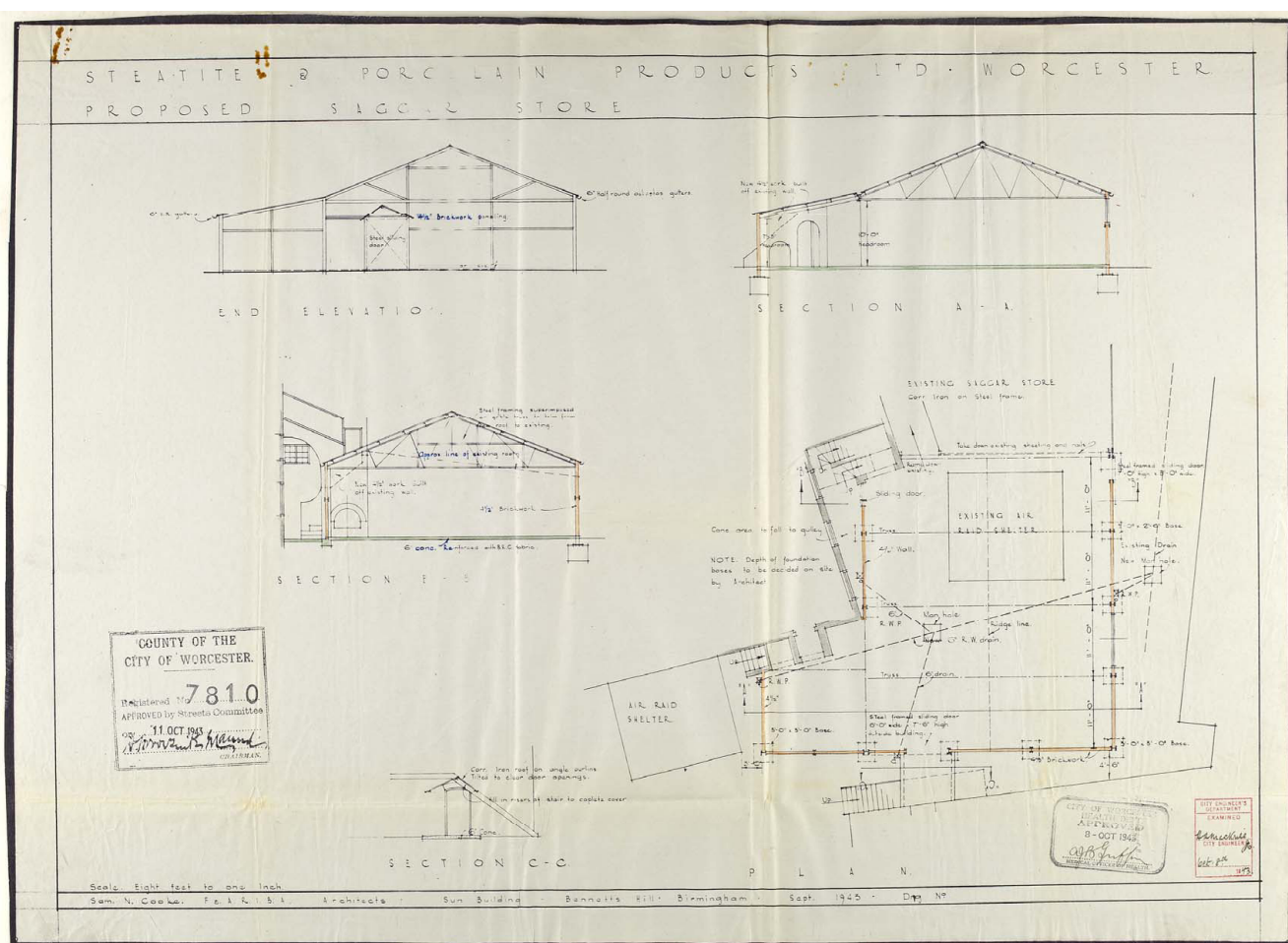
**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 7: 1934 plan of early 'Chamberlain' ranges and adjacent kiln house

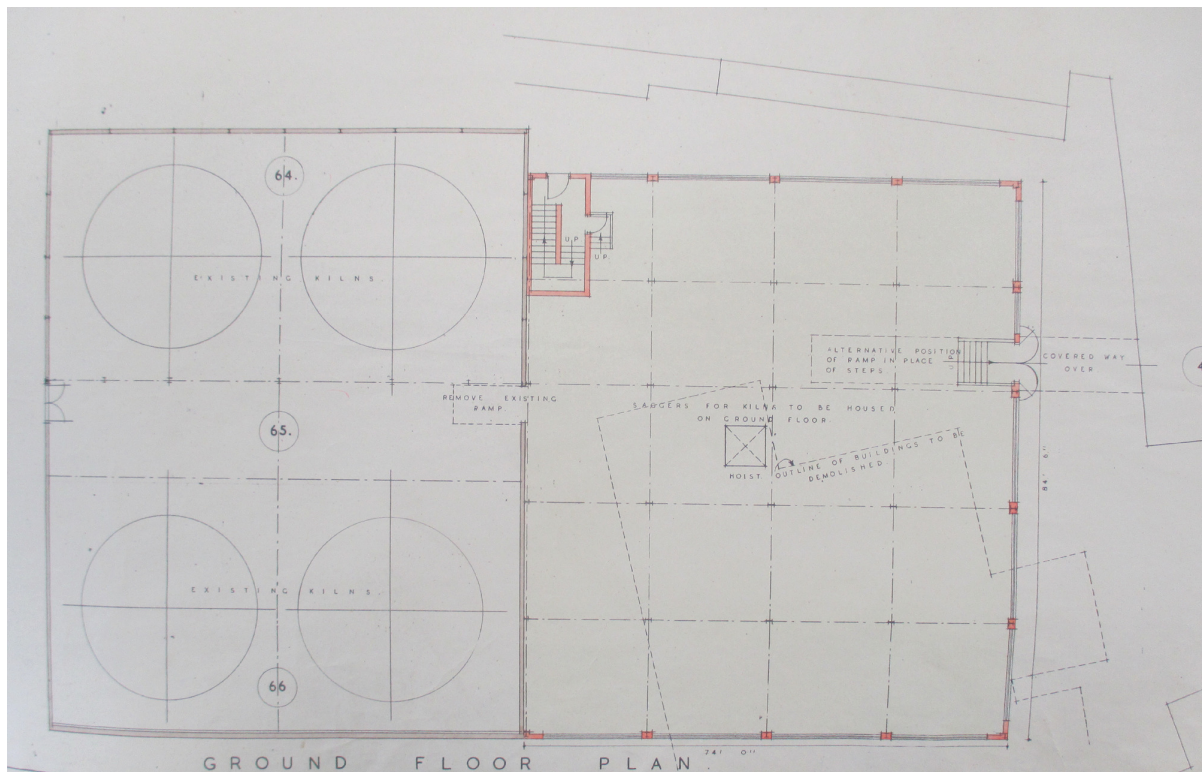
(source: MoRW archives **RW.25.144**, reproduced by permission).



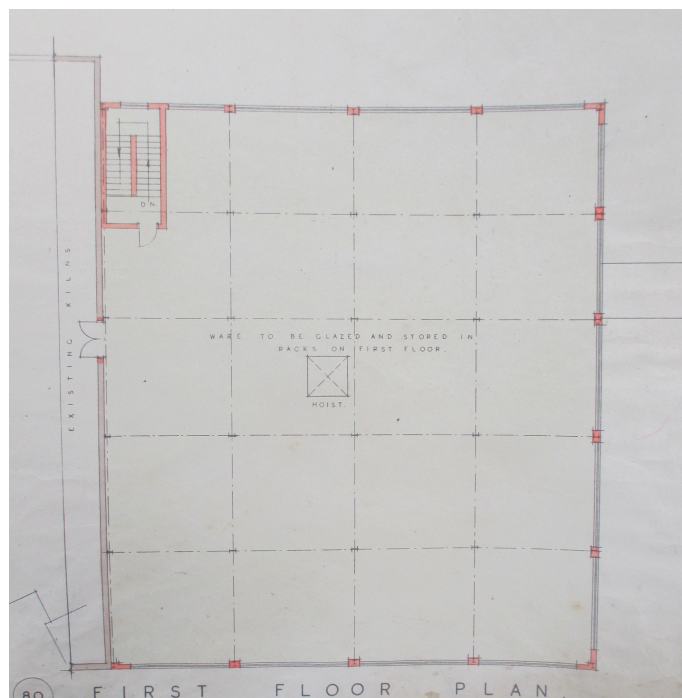
(a) Block location plan; NB. Block 104, a late 1930s saggar house.



(b) Detail plan and sections of proposed saggar house extension.



(a) Ground floor plan (source: MoRW archives). **NB.** dotted 'outline of buildings to be demolished' to bottom right (*viz.* early elements of Chamberlain's works, latterly tea rooms).

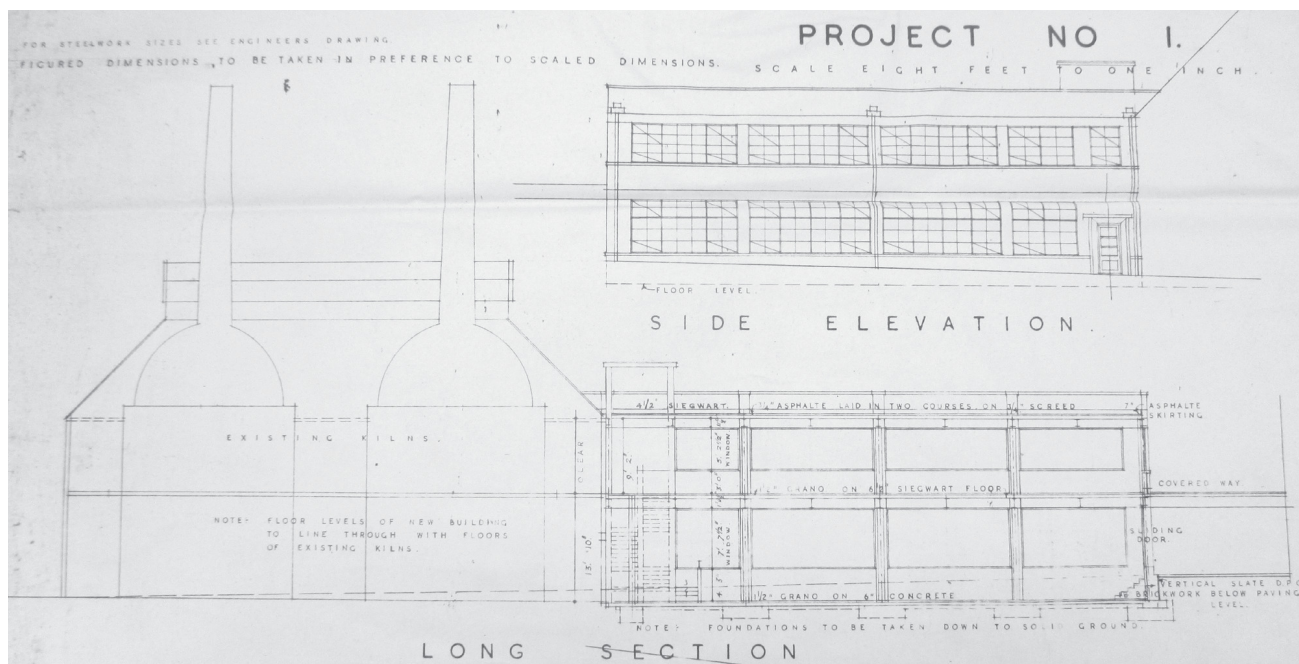


(b) First floor plan.

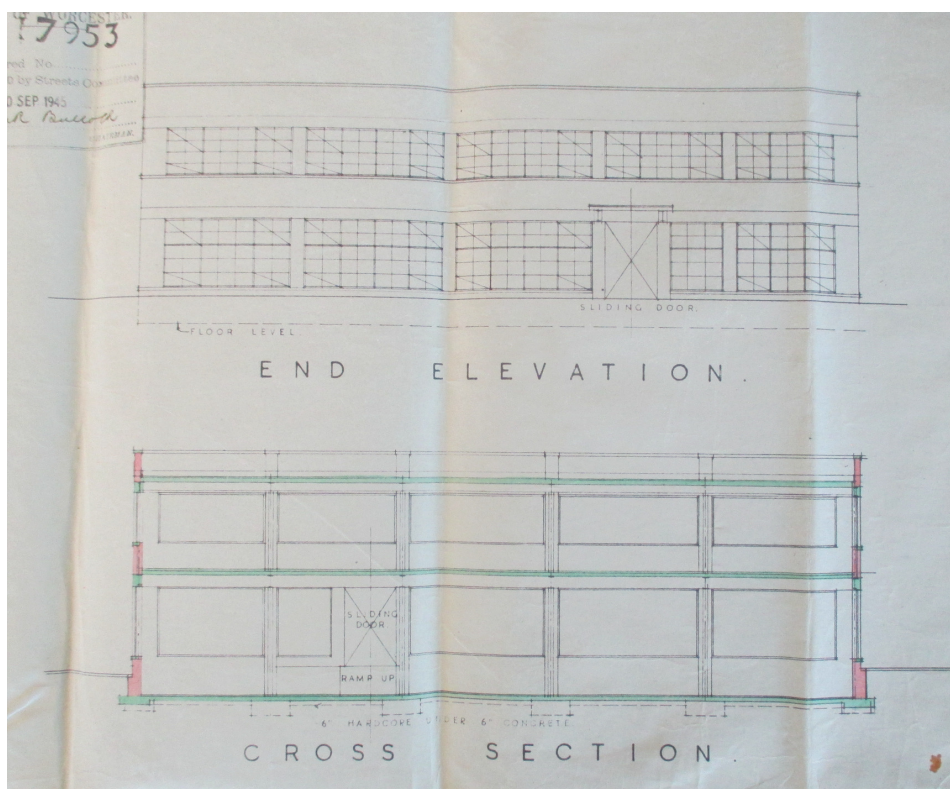
**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 9: Design drawings (floor plans) for initial construction, dated 1945

WAAS ref. 496.5 BA 10465; Planning Application 7953
MoRW RW.25.175, reproduced by permission



(a) West elevation and cross-section

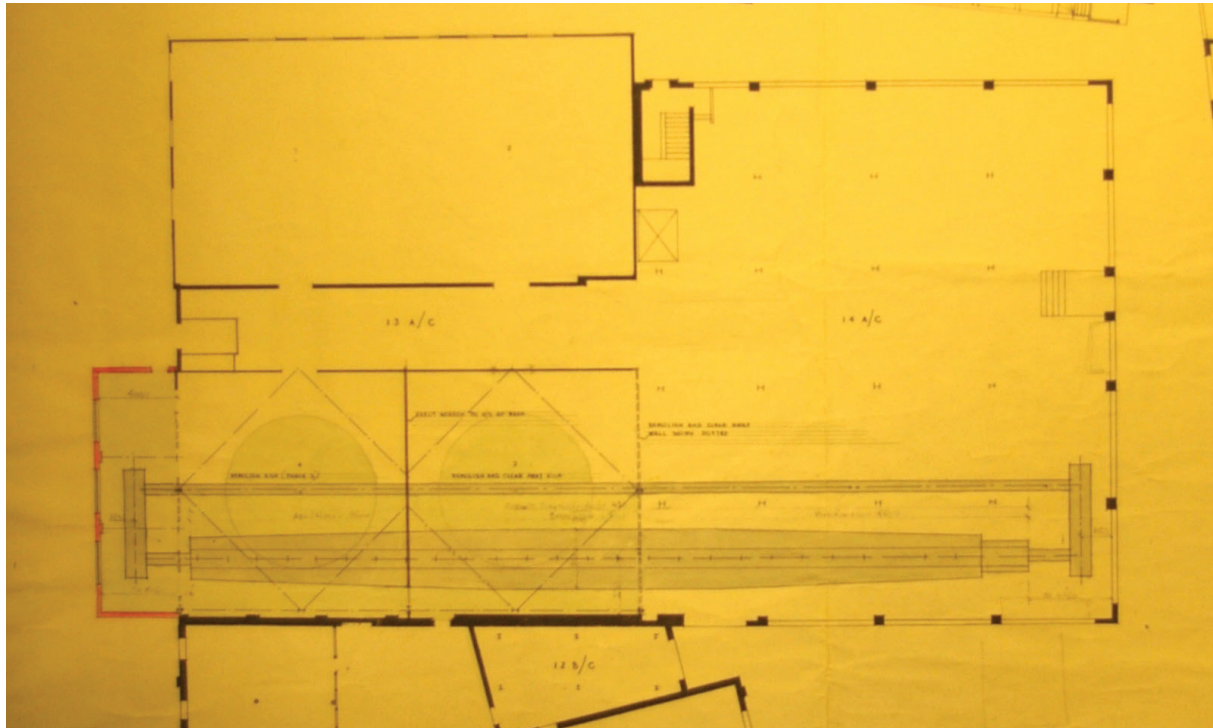


(b) North elevation and cross-section

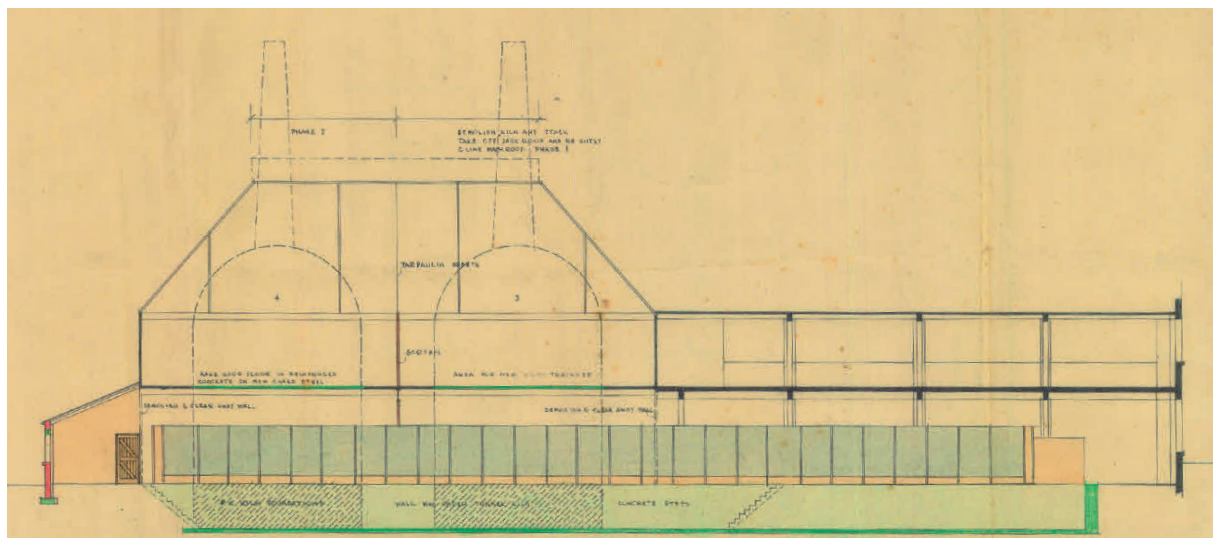
**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 10: Design drawings (elevations and cross-sections)
for initial construction, dated 1945

WAAS ref. 496.5 BA 10465; Planning Application 7953
MoRW RW.25.175, reproduced by permission



(a) Design drawing (plan) for insertion of Riedhammer gas-fired tunnel kiln within Building 11 and adjacent kiln-house c.1950 (source: MoRW archives). **NB.** transverse loading rails to each end of kiln and tracks aligned parallel to west (top); also lean-to extension to left (highlighted in red) to house south end of kiln.



(b) Design drawing (section) for insertion of Riedhammer gas-fired tunnel kiln within Building 11 and adjacent kiln-house c.1950 (source: MoRW archives). **NB.** inspection chamber beneath kiln (highlighted in green).



(a) Building 11; north elevation (east end), prior to addition of 1957 second floor extension (source: MoRW archives).



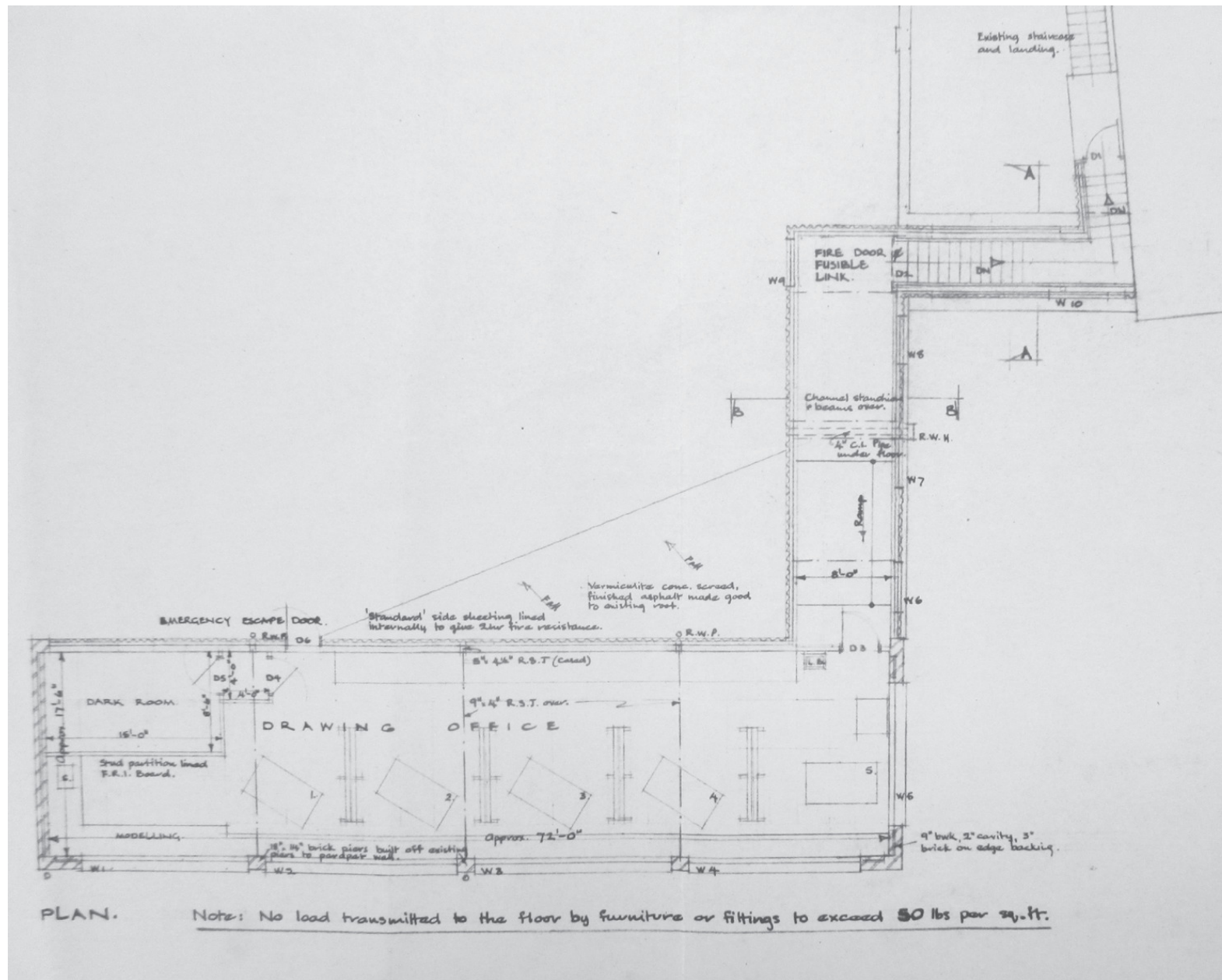
(b) Introduction of Riedhammer kiln No.24 to east side of Building 11 in c.1950 (source: MoRW archives).



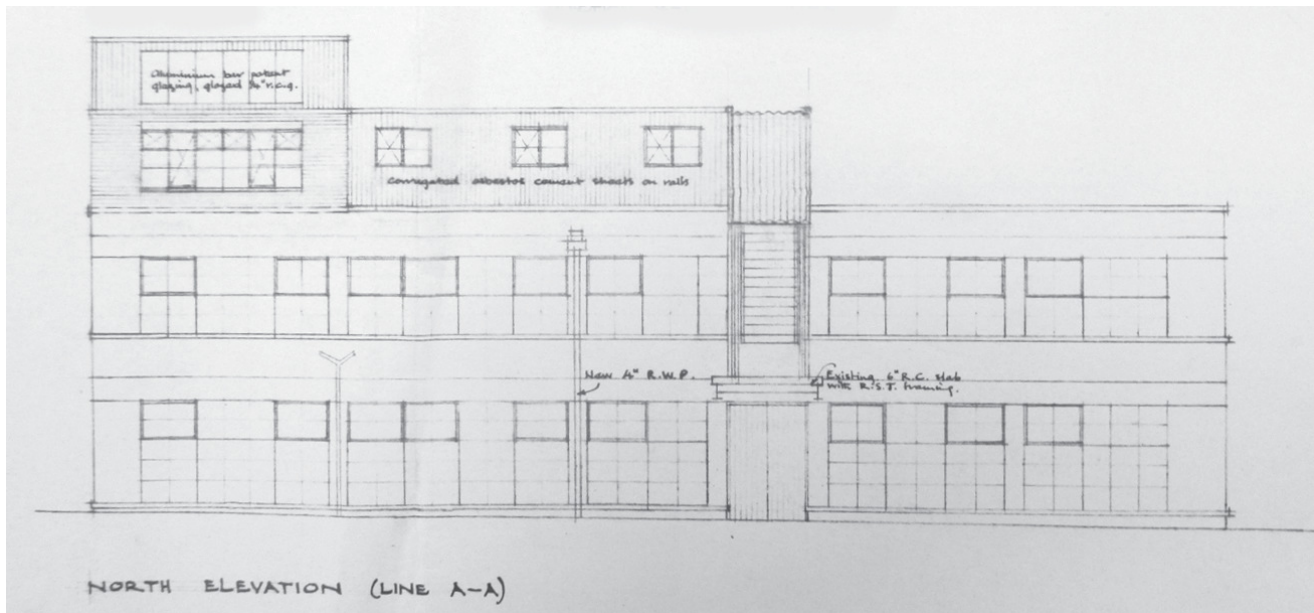
(a) Gas-fired tunnel kiln (left) with saggars stored on kiln cars to right (right), c.1950 (source: MoRW archives).
NB. the latter suggest that the earlier bottle kilns within the kiln-house to the south-west were still in use at this time



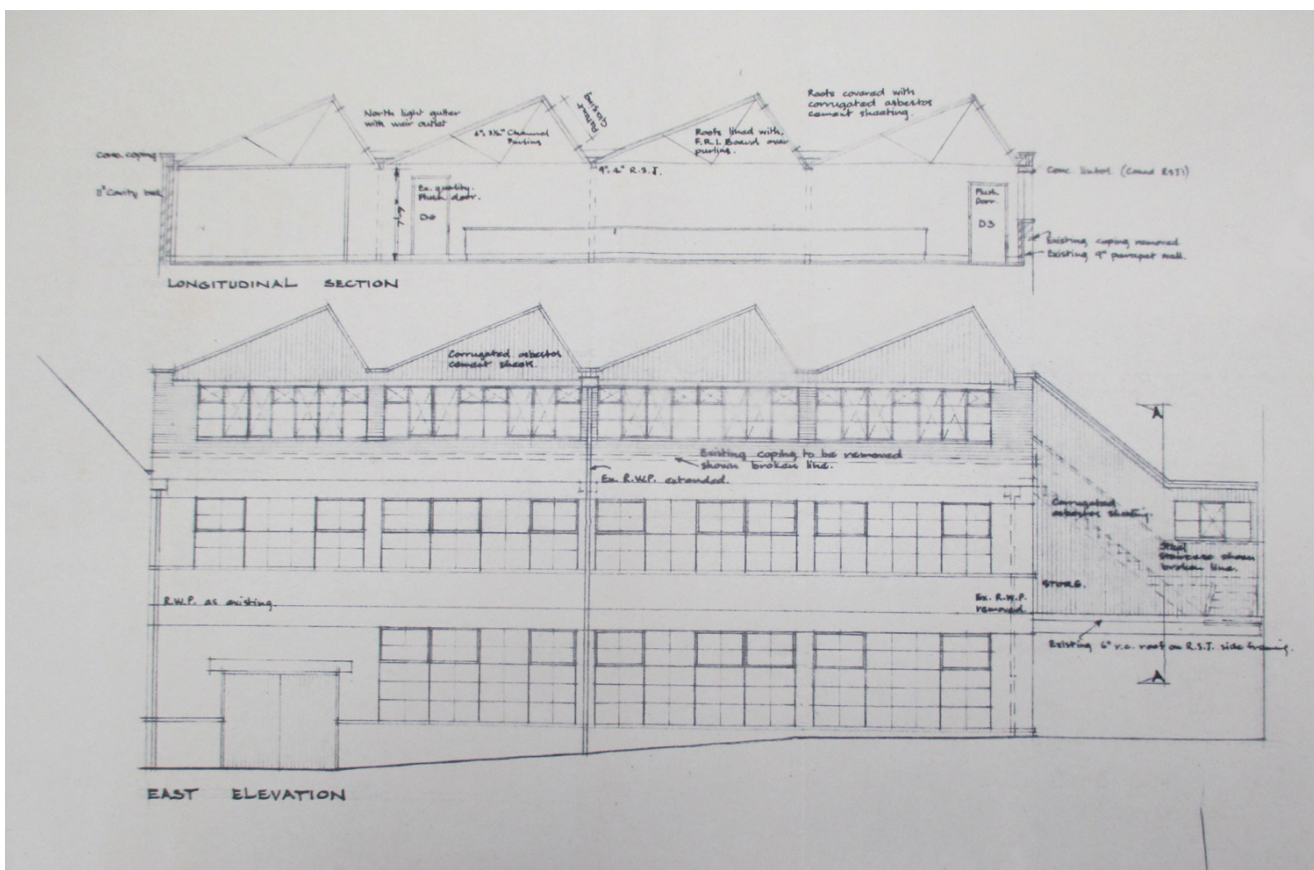
(b) Laden kiln car being loaded at north end of tunnel kiln (source: MoRW archives). Note further, loaded kiln cars to right, these would be loaded via transverse loading rails.



Source: MoRW archives; **RW.25.228**, reproduced by permission



(a) North elevation

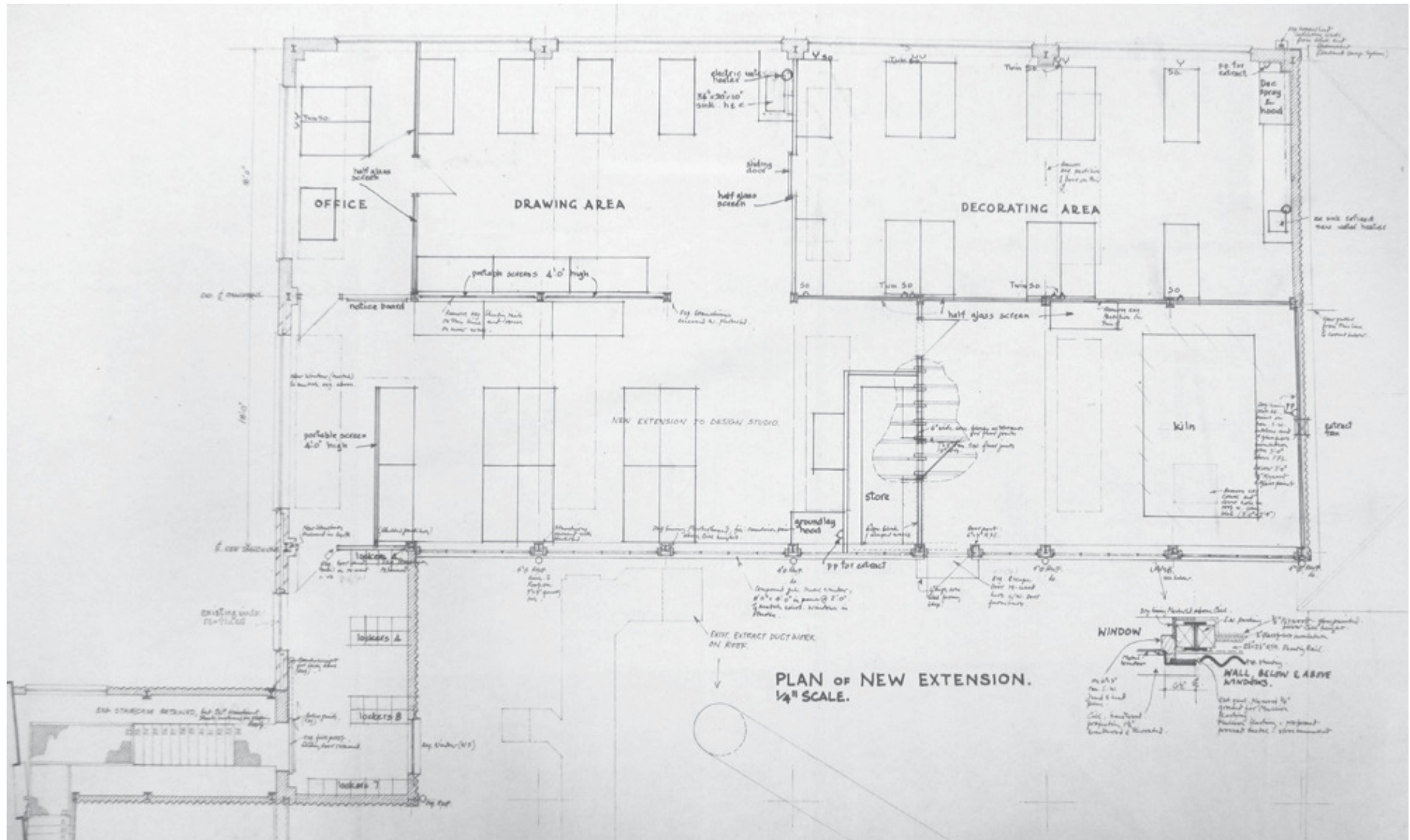


(b) East elevation and cross section

**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 15: Design Drawings (elevation and cross-section) for Phase-1 second floor extension (1959)

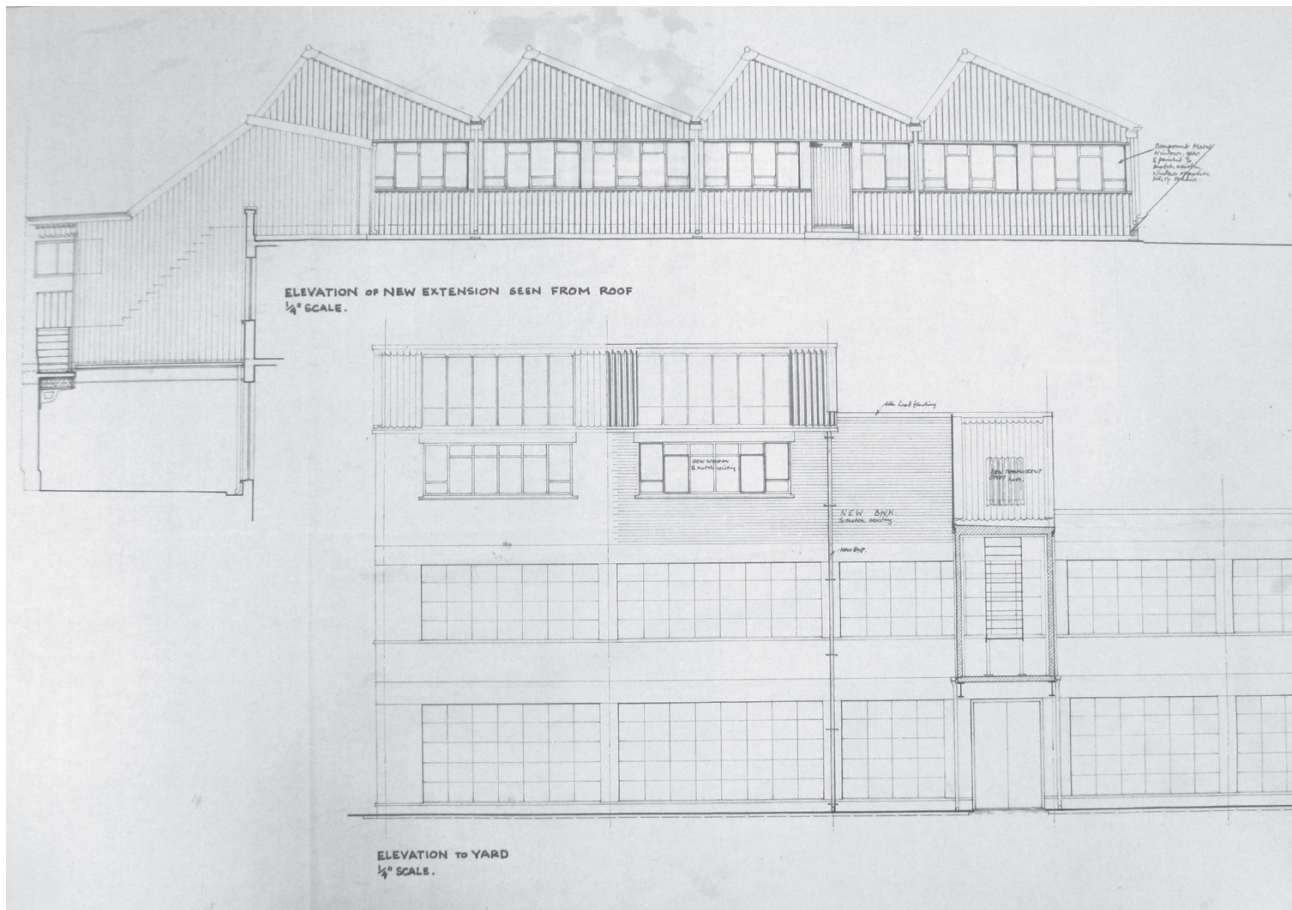
Source: MoRW archives; **RW.25.228**, reproduced by permission



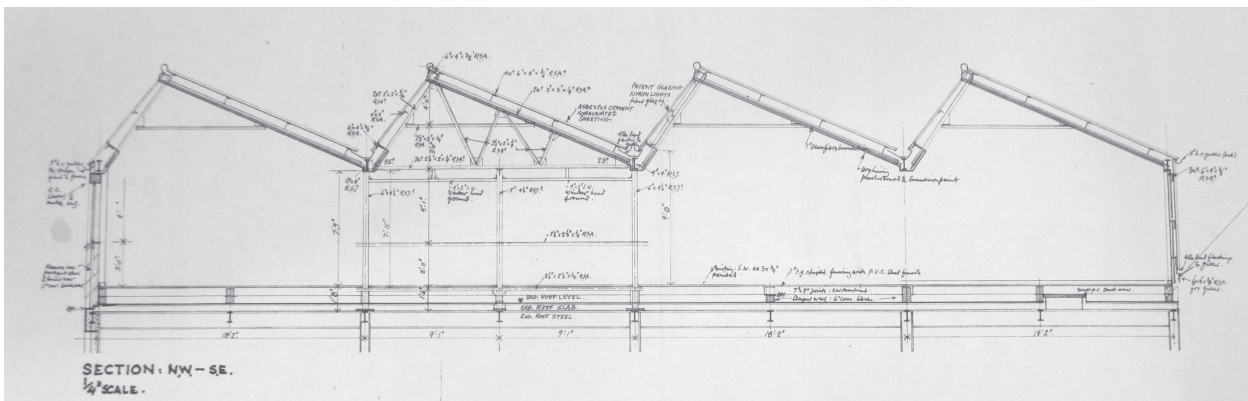
**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 16: Design Drawings (plan) for Phase-2 second floor extension (1975)

Source: MoRW archives; **RW.25.265**, reproduced by permission



(a) West (top) and North (bottom) elevations



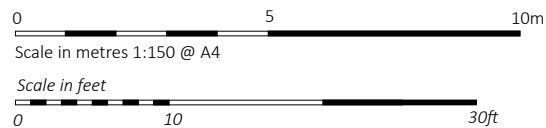
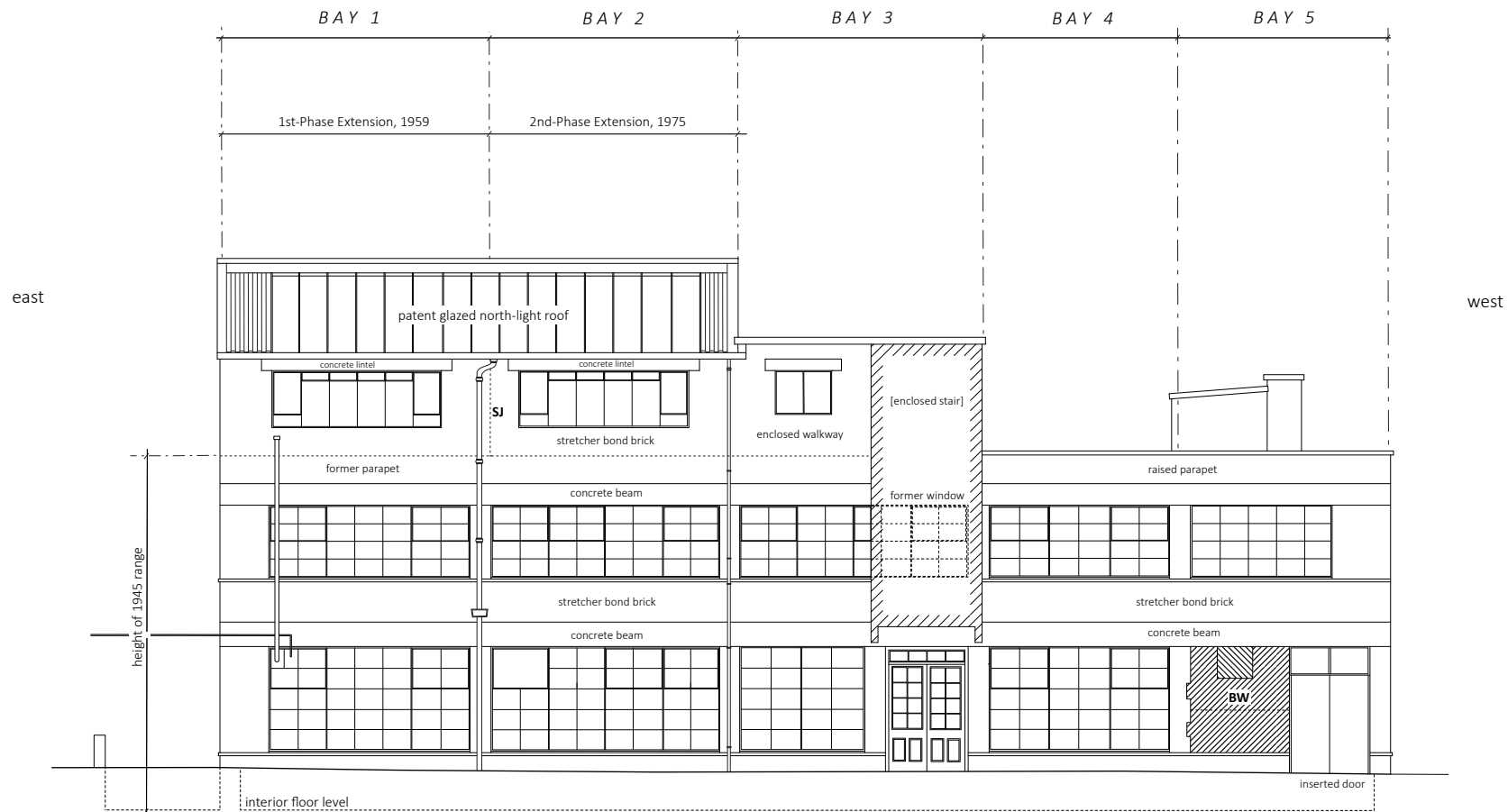
(b) Cross section

**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

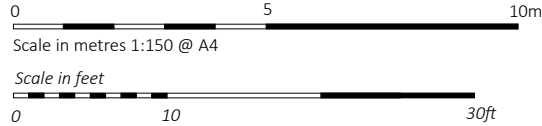
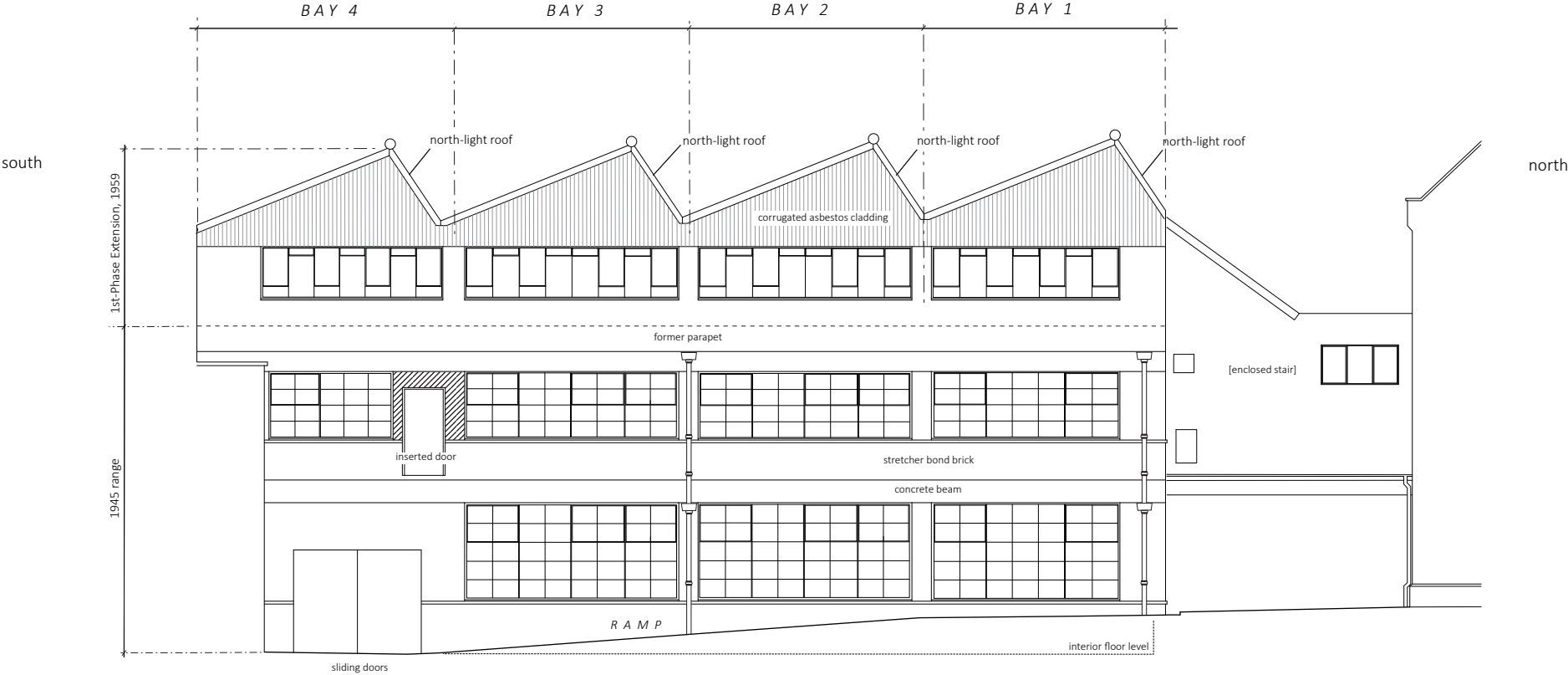
Figure 17: Design Drawings (elevation and cross-section) for
Phase-2 second floor extension (1975)

Source: MoRW archives; **RW.25.265**, reproduced by permission

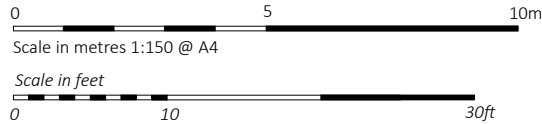
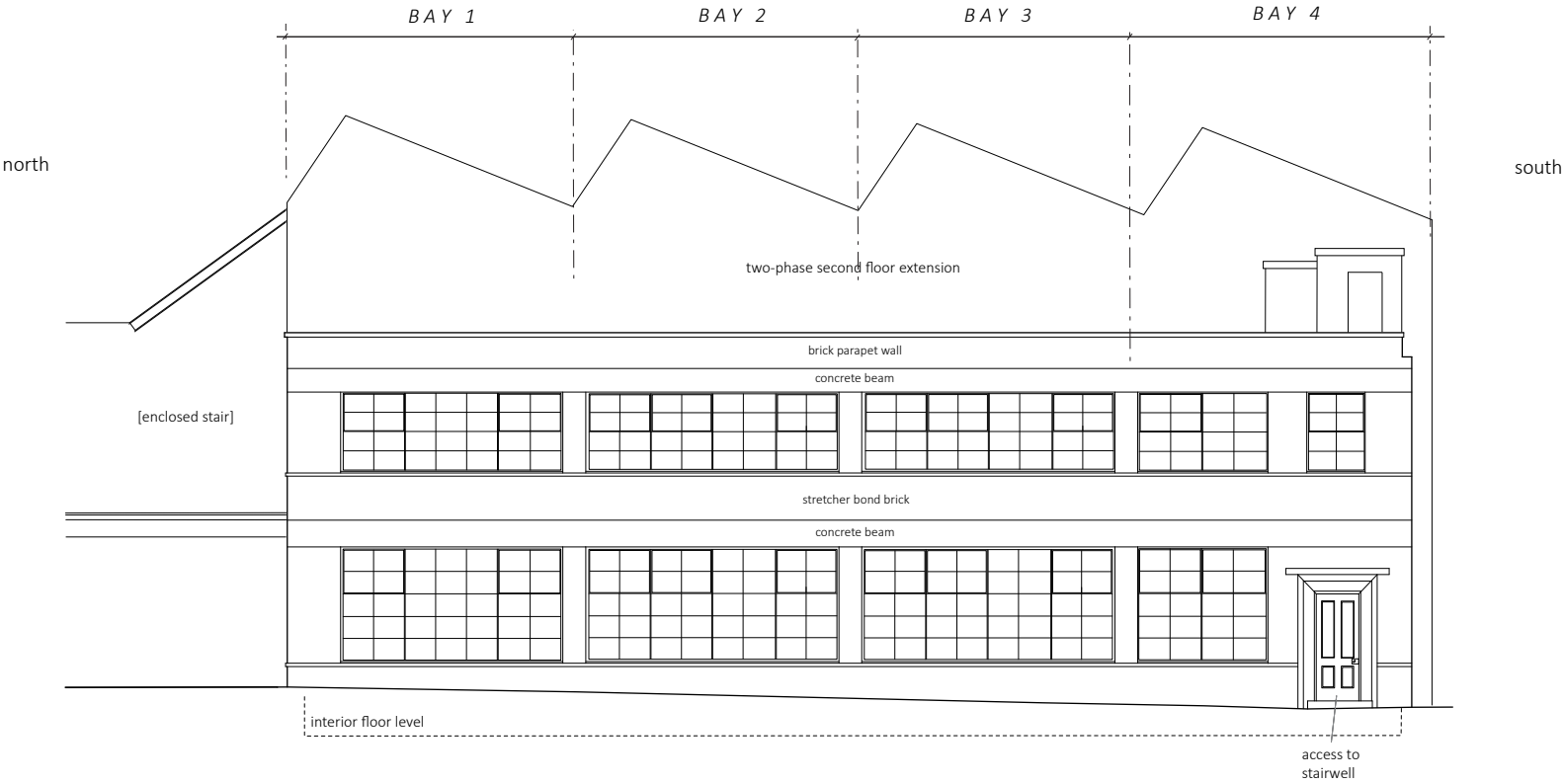
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



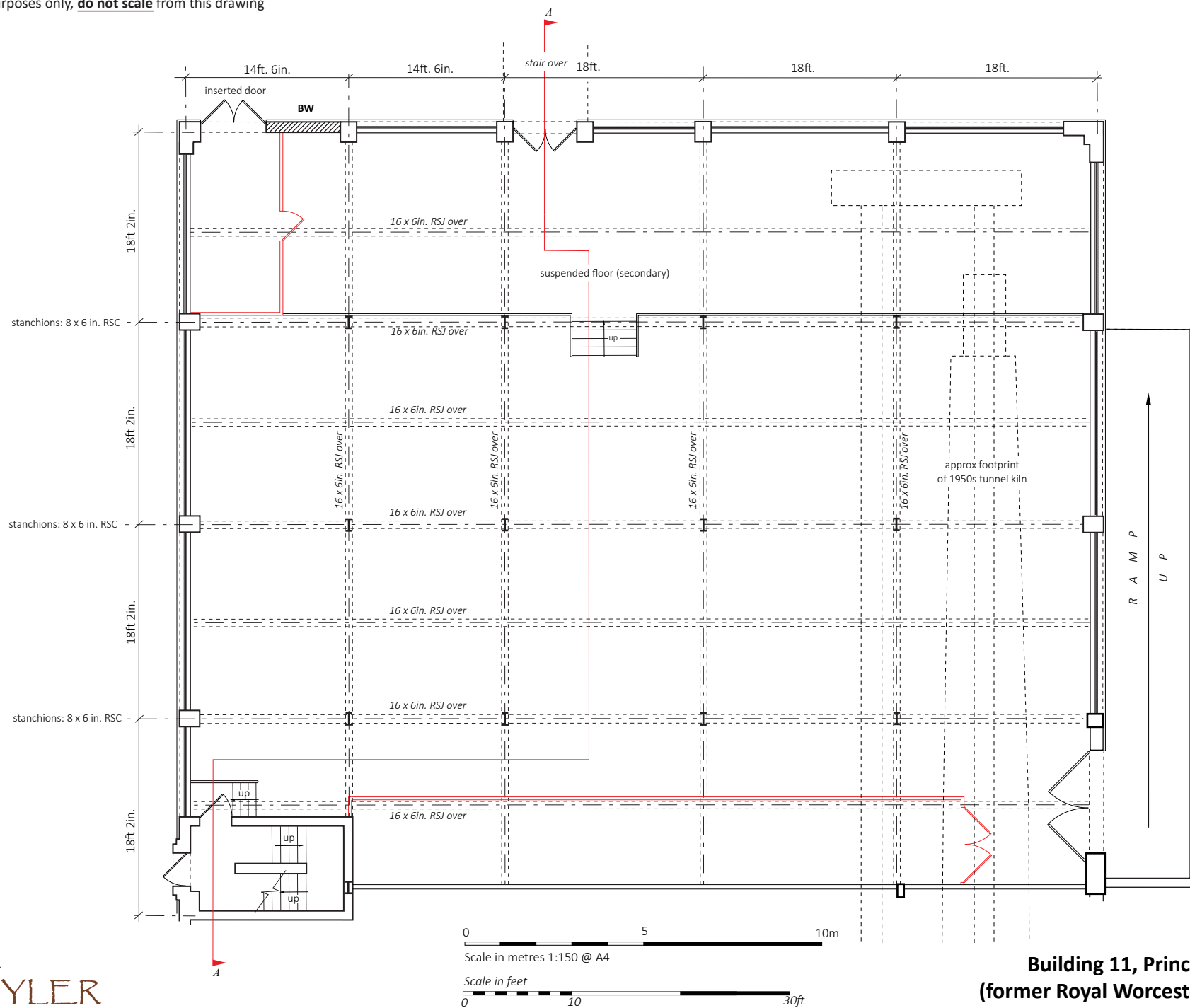
NB: for illustrative purposes only, do not scale from this drawing



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



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

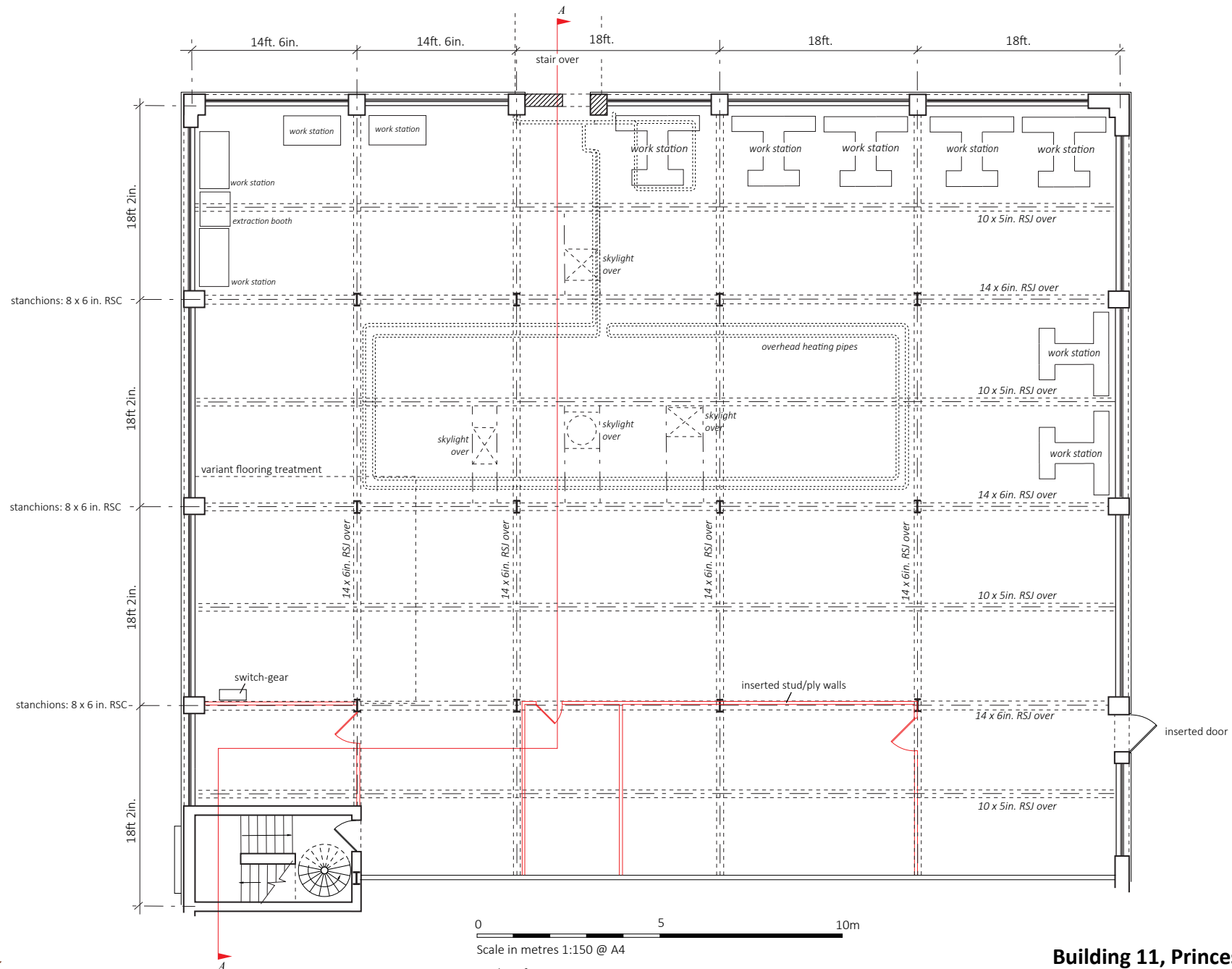


RIC TYLER
MC1FA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 21: Ground floor plan

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

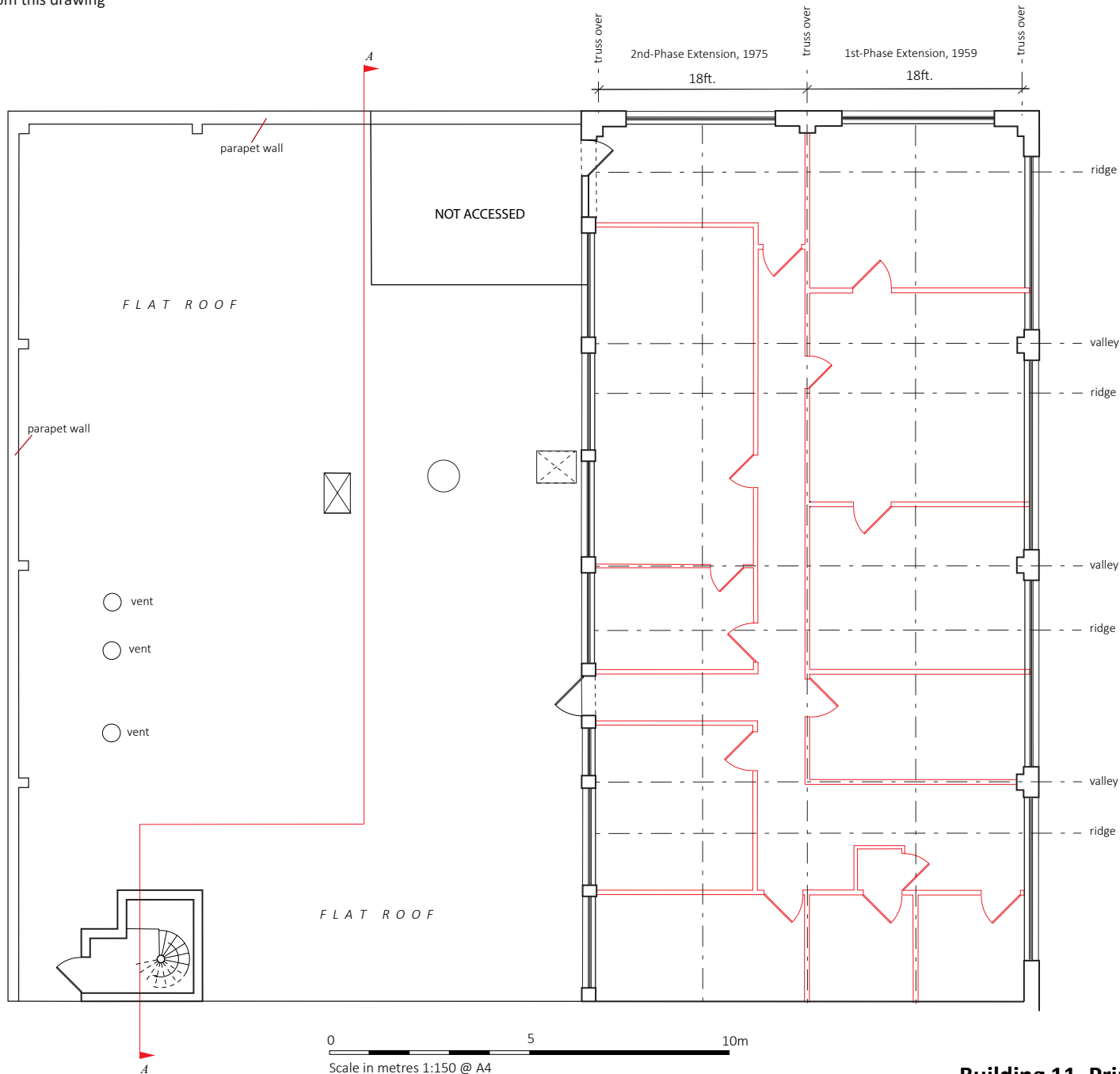


RIC TYLER
MCIFA PGCert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 22: First floor plan

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



**Building 11, Princes Drive, Worcester
(former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works)**

Figure 23: Second floor plan

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

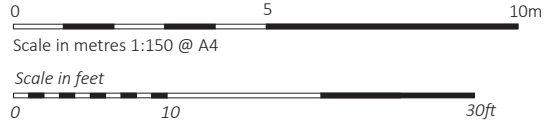
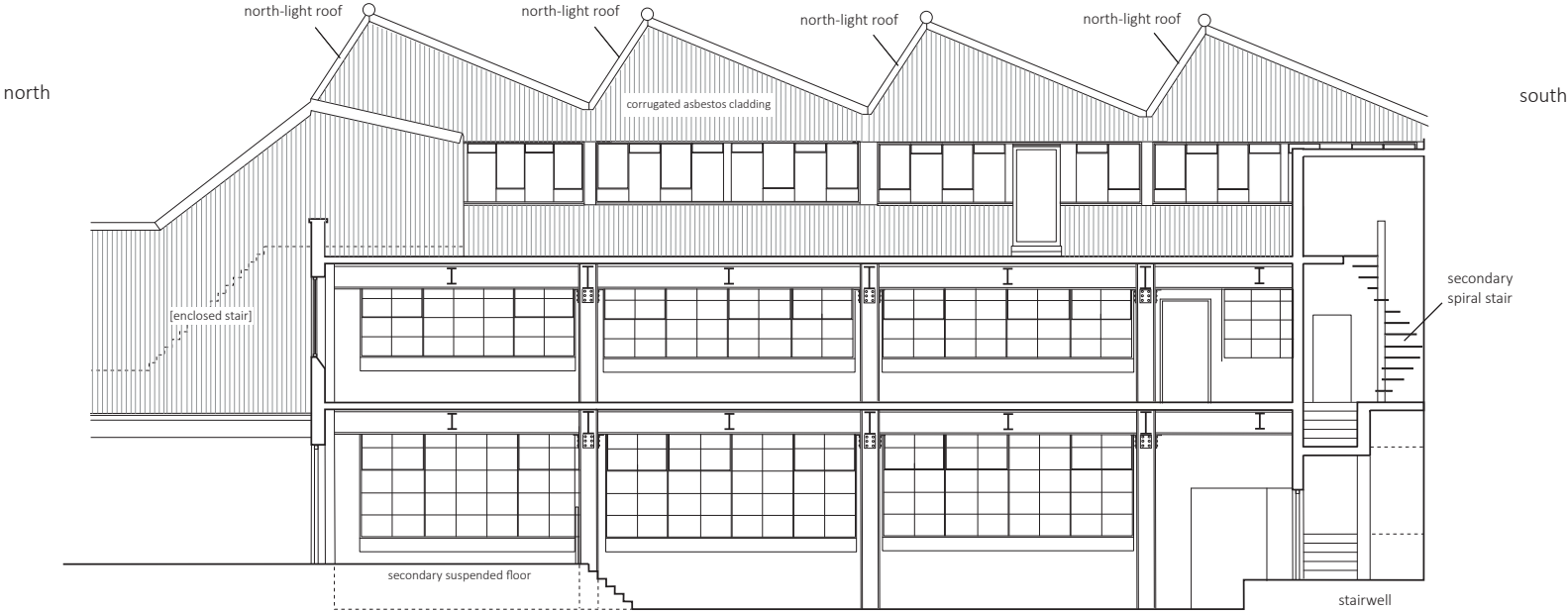




Plate 1: Birds-eye view of Porcelain Works looking north-east (pre-2008 demolitions) with Building 11 highlighted in red. **NB.** Severn Street to top left, Birmingham and Worcester Canal bottom right.



Plate 2: North elevation (east end) viewed across manufactory yard, looking south.



Plate 3: Multi-pane steel-framed window with brick piers, shallowly projecting concrete cill and continuous concrete lintel band.



Plate 4: Principal entrance doorway at Bay 3 (W).



Plate 5: Enclosed stair (original 'covered way') at Bay 3.



Plate 6: North elevation (west end) with enclosed stair.



Plate 7: Truncated window at 1F level (Bay 3).



Plate 8: Blocked window / inserted door at Bay 5.



Plate 9: Steel casement windows of 1975 2F extension.



Plate 10: Variation in brick (marked with arrow) marking limit of 1959/1975 2F extension.



Plate 11: East elevation, oblique view looking south



Plate 12: Descending ramp flanking east side of range.



Plate 13: Northern-most bay of east elevation with secondary upper storey. **NB.** Primary rainwater hopper.



Plate 14: South end of east elevation with GF loading doors and ephemeral fire-escape stair.



Plate 15: West elevation looking south.



Plate 16: West elevation looking north towards early 'farmhouse' range, part of Chamberlain's early works.



Plate 17: Access door to stairwell (Bay 4).



Plate 18: Flat roof of western part of range with head of enclosed stair to centre and secondary (1975) 2F extension to right. **NB:** former vent outlets.



Plate 19: West façade of second-phase (1975) second floor extension.



Plate 20: South elevation after demolition of adjacent kiln-house.

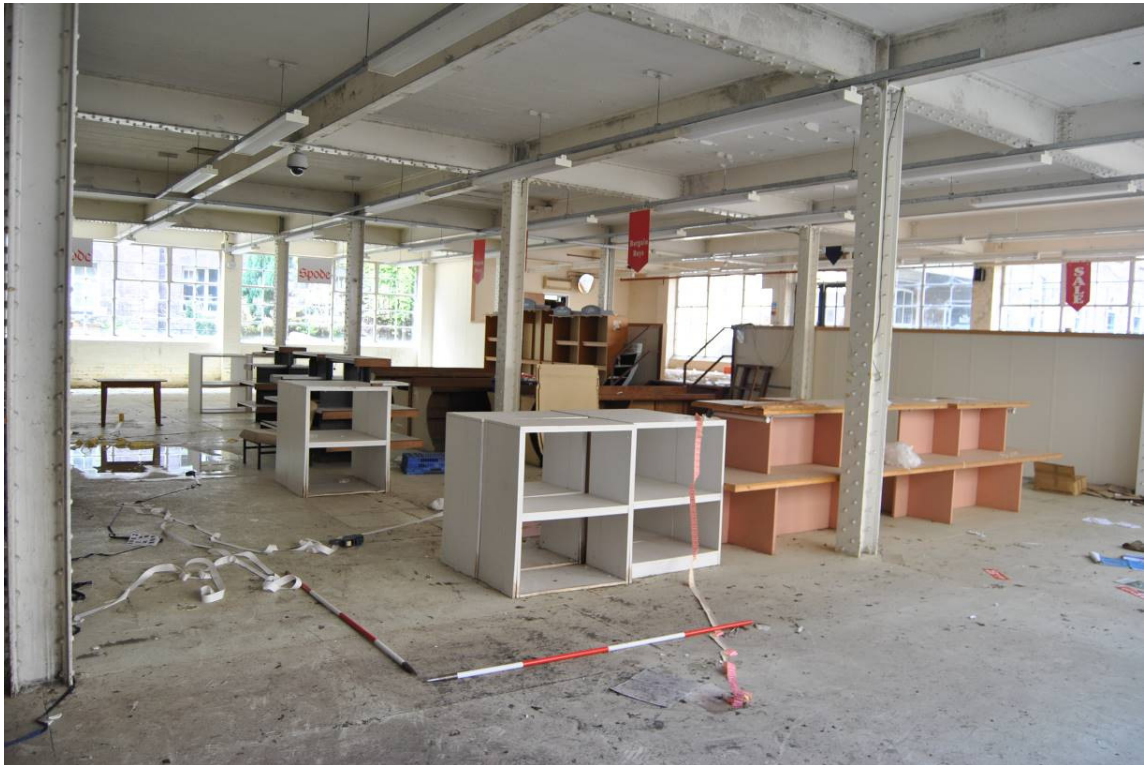


Plate 21: Ground floor (south) looking west.

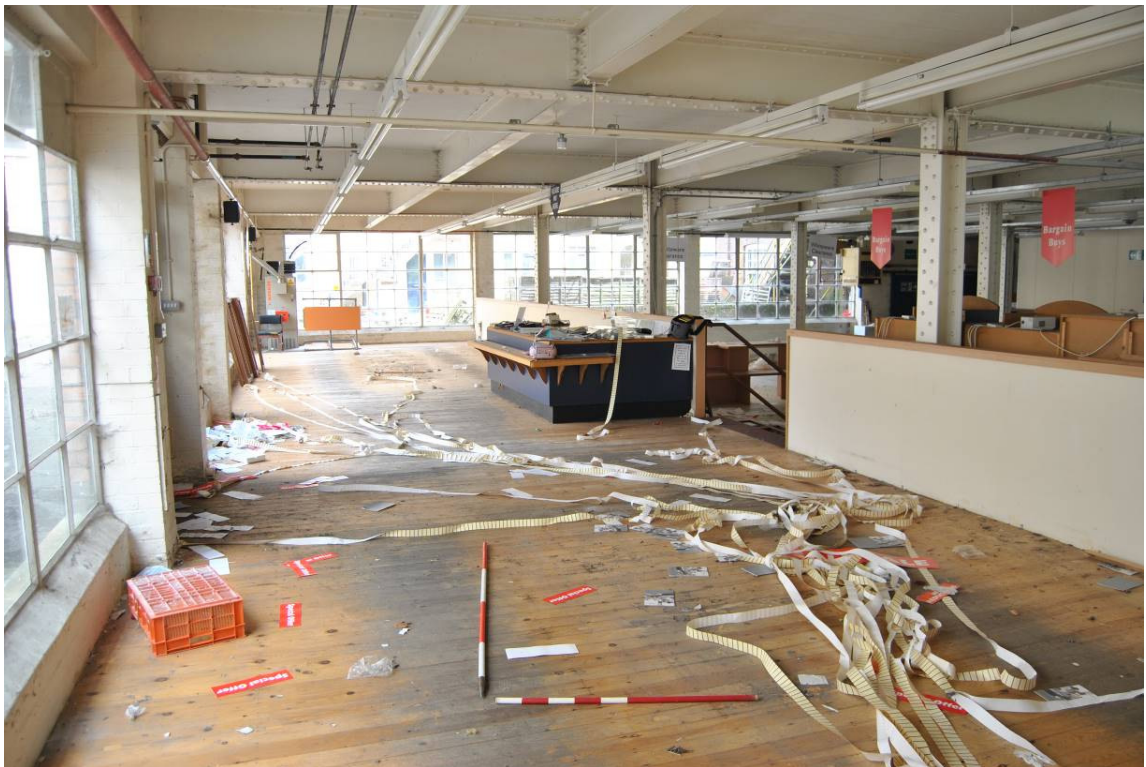


Plate 22: Ground floor (north), with secondary suspended floor, looking east.



Plate 23: Steel stair serves secondary suspended floor to northernmost bay of range.



Plate 24: Detail of steel frame.



Plate 25: Detail of glazing.

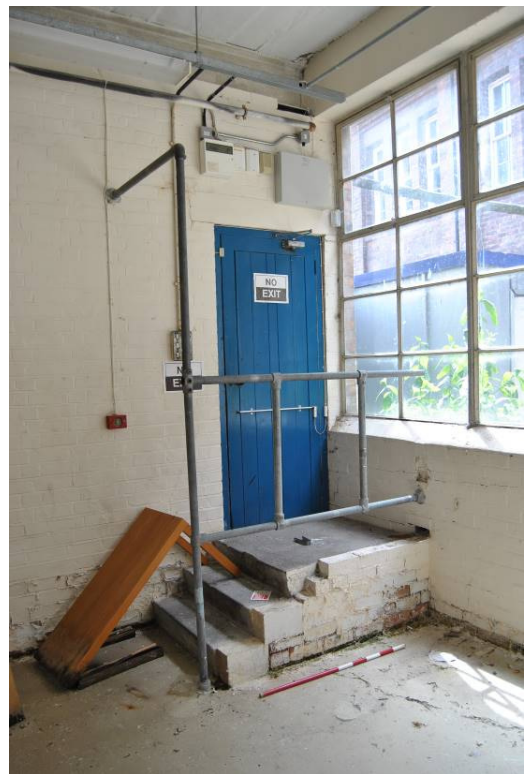


Plate 26: Primary internal access to stairwell at south-west corner.



Plate 27: Dog-leg stair rises at south-west corner.

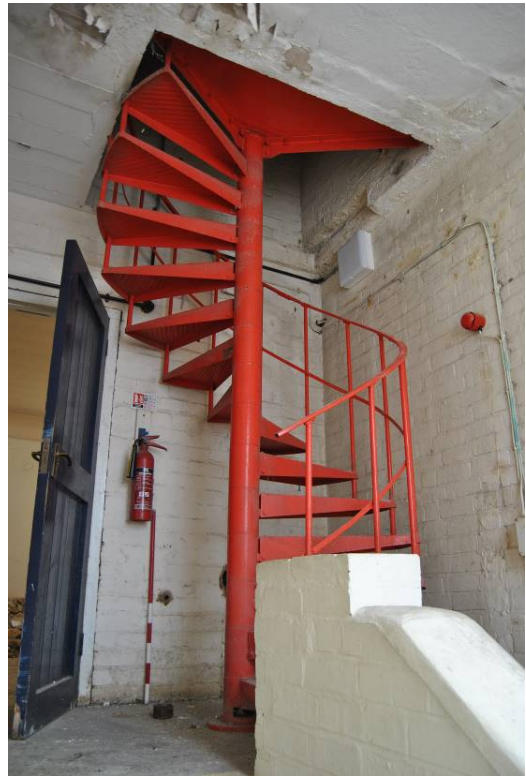


Plate 28: Stair extends to 2F as spiral flight (secondary)
NB. enlarged ceiling void.



Plate 29: Second floor level looking north-east.



Plate 30: Second floor level looking north-west.



Plate 31: Enclosed kitchen area (secondary) adjacent to stairwell.



Plate 32: Detail of switch-gear incl. switching for 'new kiln'.



Plate 33: Variant floor treatment adjacent to kitchen area, looking south-west; possible location of former kiln.



Plate 34: Work stations against west elevation with (?) burnishers, extraction booth and associated vent pipes.



Plate 35: Representative 2F interior.



Plate 36: Axial 2F passage looking south.



Plate 37: Asymmetrical 'north-light' roof truss over 2F extension, visible above secondary suspended ceiling.

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 **Block 11, Princes Drive, Worcester, WR1** (aka **Building L** of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester).

1.1.2 The Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (hereafter RWPW) 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 Nov. 2015a, 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, Nov. 2015a; see §.4.1 below),¹ and will not be repeated here.

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (ref. **P15D0496**)² was submitted to Worcester City Council on 18th November 2015 in respect of the demolition of Block 11, Princes Drive, Worcester WR1, an 'existing dilapidated block' forming part of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (alternatively known as 'Building L'), and its replacement with a 'block of 10 apartments with undercroft/garage parking, refuse and cycle storage to the ground floor' detailed in submitted drawings.³ The programme of Historic Building Record outlined 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).

1.3 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 (**P15D0496, Condition 8**) reads as follows:

'8. NON STANDARD CONDITION

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:

¹ See also Archenfield Archaeology, 2004.

² http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0496\ApplicationFormNoPersonalData.pdf&module=pl

³ http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_pl_files\P15D0496\0649_110%28A%29+Proposed+Elevations_Section.pdf&module=pl

- 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 Framework (NPPF; DCLG 2012)⁴ stipulates that any permitted 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 Block 11 is not statutorily listed and, as such, does not constitute a 'designated heritage asset' under the terms of NPPF. The former RWPW site as a whole does, however, lie entirely within the bounds of the Worcester Historic City Conservation Area,⁵ originally designated in 1969 and extended to cover the RWPW site in 2005.

Non-Statutory Designations

- 1.4.2 The former RWPW site as a whole is included on WCC's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance in Worcester',⁶ and as such its constituent buildings, other than those statutorily listed, clearly represent 'non-designated heritage assets' under the terms of NPPF.

2 EXTENT OF WORKS

- 2.1 The current project extends to a single building only of the former porcelain works, viz. Block 11, which is located at the centre of the former manufactory site (see aerial photograph below). The site of Block 11 was originally occupied by structures, possibly related to Chamberlain and Co.'s early works, and certainly in place by 1863 when they comprised 'potting/painting shops and stone kiln' (CgMs Nov.2015b, 3). Part of this range had been removed by 1898, though most survived until the 1940s when it was demolished to make way for a gas-fired tunnel-kiln (*ibid.*). The extant range dates to c.1947 when it was built to house the new kiln, which was in operation by 1950 (CgMs 2014, 12). Following the decommissioning of the tunnel kiln in the early 1990s, the ground floor of the range was used as a 'clearance' or 'seconds shop'.

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁵ http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/4570609/historiccity_final.pdf/4933de23-3c25-4435-b3e2-eed69360b854

⁶ <http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Buildings+of+Local+Significance+List.pdf/bb7ec3a8-407e-4cde-b99c-751d71dfc27a>



Aerial photograph of former Porcelain Works site with Building L (Block 11) highlighted in red (image © Google Earth).

- 2.2 Block 11 comprises a utilitarian structure, approximately square in plan, steel-framed and clad externally in brick with extensive glazing. Various of two and three storeys, the higher section to the north-east is furnished with a distinctive north-light roof.
- 2.3 The previously submitted 'Heritage Statement' for the RWPW site (CgMs, Nov. 2015a) describes the building as follows:

'...a square building .. constructed in the 1940s, and therefore one of the more recent additions to the site. It has also undergone subsequent alterations. The building is steel-framed with red-brick external walls, and concrete bands surrounding the building at ground and first floor levels, above the windows. Windows are Crittall-type steel casements which are large in scale and with a variety of numbers of lights. The building was originally only two storeys and remains as such on the western half of the building. The second storey is markedly different to the two storeys below, with different brickwork and windows clearly differentiating their different periods of construction. The eastern part of the building has seen the addition of a third storey. The westernmost part of the building has a flat roof, whilst the eastern part has a saw-tooth roof with lights facing north.... The building was originally erected over a gas-fired tunnel kiln which linked building L with the adjacent building. The kilns were demolished in the 1990s and in 2008 the adjacent building was demolished.

The Heritage Statement concluded that the building is of 'minimal architectural or historical significance...', although:

'...the building contributes to the overall significance of the site by demonstrating the continued development of the WRPW complex and its limited individual value is heightened by the intrinsic group value of the site.'
(CgMs Nov. 2015a, 22).



North-east elevation to courtyard with secondary upper storey and north-light roof



Two-storey elevation to south-west.

External views of **Block 11** (source: CgMs Nov. 2015b, plates 1 and 3)

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of the historic building record is to provide a detailed visual record of the building concerned and to generate a descriptive and illustrative account of the same, including a summary of its character, date and techniques of construction together with a discussion of its origin, history and development in the context of the evolution of the manufactory as a whole.
- 3.2 In the light of the its proposed demolition, the report arising from the current project will effectively constitute a 'preservation by record' of a non-designated heritage asset and the principal aim will thus be to generate as complete a record as possible, with the objective of creating a sound, evidenced and accessible report on the individual building for deposition with the Worcester Historic Environment Record.
- 3.3 The resultant report will form part of a growing corpus of material relating to the RWPW site, comprising both reports generated during previous phases of redevelopment in 2008-9,⁷ and future records resulting from proposed works related to planning application **P15D0493**.⁸

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Documentary Research

- 4.1.1 The RWPW site has been the subject of a previous 'Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Assessment' (Archenfield Archaeology, 2004),⁹ and more recently an 'Archaeological Desk-based Assessment' (CgMs Consulting, August 2013, revised May 2015)¹⁰ and 'Heritage Statement' (CgMs Consulting, November 2015a),¹¹ while Building L (Block 11) has itself been the subject of a specific 'Built Heritage Statement' (CgMs, March 2014)¹² and an 'Archaeological Statement' (CgMs November 2015b).¹³ Given the extent of previous work, some completed in the recent past, it is 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 building 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

⁷ 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>.

⁸ **NB.** Historic Building Recording associated with this planning ref. forms part of a separate programme of work.

(MRW). Archival research will extend to the general development of the Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, though with specific reference to the building currently under consideration. Previous studies related to the RWPW site (see fn.7) will be reviewed where applicable.

- 4.1.3 A review of all relevant and available historical planning application information held by WAAS and WCC HER 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. The resultant record will be broadly commensurate with a Level 3 '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.).

Drawn Record

- 4.2.1 Overall measured plans of the building will be prepared on site in pencil on archivally stable drafting film to an appropriate scale,¹⁴ measurements being obtained through a combination of taped measurements and hand-held electronic laser (disto). Drawings will be annotated to show features of architectural and historical/archaeological significance (blocked doors, windows, fireplaces, straight joints, evidence for phase breaks, machinery etc.). Principal elevations, using supplied survey drawings of 2012 by Laser Surveys of Worcester as a baseline 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.

Photographic Record

- 4.2.2 The photographic survey will comprise high resolution digital coverage using a digital single-lens reflex (DLSR) 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 building 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 building, together with its character, date, materials and techniques of construction, and a summary of its origins and historical development as evident from a non-intrusive examination.

4.3 Below Ground Archaeology

- 4.3.1 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

⁹ Archenfield Archaeology Report ref. **AA-70**.

¹⁰ CgMs Report ref. **CP/SW/15762**.

¹¹ CgMs Report ref. **JCG15678/FINAL/iv**.

¹² CgMs Report ref. **AH/JGS/16913**.

¹³ CgMs Reprt ref. **CP/15784**.

¹⁴ No existing plan survey drawings of the building have been supplied, nor are historical planning drawings available via the WAAS / WCC HER.

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 building and its 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 late May/early June 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.

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 County 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, March 2014. 'Built Heritage Statement: Former Seconds Shop, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works'. Unpubl. document prepared for The Bransford Trust and The Berkeley Group. CgMs ref. **AH/JGS/16913**.

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 2015a. '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**.

CgMs Consulting, November 2015b. 'Archaeological Statement: Block 11, Royal Worcester Porcelain Works, Severn Street, Worcester'. Unpubl. document prepared for The Bransford Trust and The Berkeley Group. CgMs ref. **CP/15784**.

ClfA, 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

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CIJfA 2014c. *Code of Conduct*.

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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*.

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APPENDIX B: Register of Project Drawings

Drg. No.	Subject	Format	Scale	Date	Recorder
2016_006/01	North elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	02.06.16	R Tyler
2016_006/02	West elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	02.06.16	R Tyler
2016_006/03	East elevation	A4, paper print out (annotated)	1:100	02.06.16	R Tyler
2016_006/04	Ground Floor Plan	A3, pencil on drafting film	1:100	03.06.16	R Tyler
2016_006/05	First Floor Plan	A3, pencil on drafting film	1:100	03.06.16	R Tyler
2016_006/06	Second Floor Plan	A3, pencil on drafting film	1:100	03.06.16	R Tyler
2016_006/07	Cross-section	A3, pencil on drafting film	1:100	03.06.16	R Tyler

APPENDIX C: Register of Project Photographs

NB: All photographs taken with Nikon D3000 digital SLR camera, 10 mega-pixels. Photos highlighted in **BOLD** are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Photo No.	Plate No.	Subject	Orientation	Date	Photographer
DSC_0442		North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0443		North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0444		North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0445	2	North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0446		North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0447	6	Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0448	5	Detail of window, north elevation	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0449		North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0450		North elevation, east end	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0451	11	East elevation, oblique view	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0452	13	Ramp flanking east side of Bldg. 11	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0453	12	East elevation, north end	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0454		East elevation, north end	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0455	14	East elevation, south end	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0456		North-light roof of 1959 2F extension	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0457		North-light roof of 1959 2F extension	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0458		East elevation, north end	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0459		Detail of window, east elevation	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0460		Detail of window, extended 2F (north elevation)	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0461		Fenestration of north elevation (1F/2F)	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0462	8	Detail of window, extended 2F (north elevation)	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0463		Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0464	3	Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0465		Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0466		Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0467		West elevation, oblique view	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0468	15	West elevation, oblique view	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0469	4	Blocked window / inserted door at west end of north elevation (GF)	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0470		Blocked window / inserted door at west end of north elevation (GF)	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0471		West elevation, oblique view	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0472		Interior, GF, north side looking west	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0473		Interior, GF, north side looking west	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0474		Detail of window, north elevation (interior)	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0475	21	Interior, GF, north side looking east	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0476	25	Inserted steel stair to suspended floor within northern bay	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0477	23	Detail of steel frame	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0478		Interior, GF, south side looking south-west	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0479		Interior, GF, south side looking south-east	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0481	22	Interior, GF, south side looking west	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0482		Interior, GF, south side looking west	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0483		Interior, GF, sliding door to SE corner	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0484	26	Interior, GF; door to stairwell at SW corner	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0485		Interior, GF, south side looking east	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0486	24	Interior, GF, fenestration to west wall	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0487	7	Main entrance door, north elevation	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0488	16	West elevation, oblique view	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0489		Door to stairwell, west elevation, south end	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0490	17	Door to stairwell, west elevation, south end	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0491		Door to stairwell, projecting hood	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0492		Door to stairwell, west elevation, south end	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0493		Stairwell GF-1F	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0494		Stairwell GF-1F	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0495	27	Stairwell GF-1F	↓	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0496		Stairwell 1F-2F (inserted spiral stair)	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0497		Stairwell 1F-2F (inserted spiral stair)	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0498	28	Scar of former closing wall to stairwell at 1F	→ SE	02.06.16	R Tyler

DSC_0499	29	Interior, 1F, looking north-east	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0500		Interior, 1F, looking north-east	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0501	30	Interior, 1F, looking north-west	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0502		Interior, 1F; inserted FE door to east elevation	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0503		Interior, 1F; door to room beneath external stair (former window)	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0504		Interior, 1F; plant-room beneath external stair	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0505		Interior, 1F; work stations along north elevation	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0506	34	Interior, 1F; work stations to west wall, burnishers and extraction booth	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0507		Detail of DSC_0506	---	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0508		Detail of DSC_0506	---	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0509		Detail of DSC_0506	---	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0513	31	Interior, 1F; enclosed kitchen area to SW corner (adj. stair)	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0514	33	Interior, 1F; electric switch-gear	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0515		Interior, 1F, looking north-east	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0517	19	2F level; flat roof with head of enclosed stair	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0518		2F level; head of enclosed stair	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0519	20	2F level, west elevation of 1975 extension; north-light roof	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0520		2F level, west elevation of 1975 extension; north-light roof	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0521		2F level, head of main access stair	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0522		2F level, head of main access stair	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0523	36	Interior, 2F; representative office interior	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0524		Interior, 2F; asymmetric steel roof truss vis. above suspended ceiling	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0525		Interior, 2F; asymmetric steel roof truss vis. above suspended ceiling	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0526	37	Interior, 2F; asymmetric steel roof truss vis. above suspended ceiling	→ W	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0527		Interior, 2F; asymmetric roof vis. above suspended ceiling	→ E	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0528	35	Interior, 2F; central corridor within Phase 2 extension (1975)	→ S	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0529		Window detail of 1975 2F extension.	---	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0530		Window detail of 1975 2F extension.	---	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0535		2F flat roof looking towards 'Farmhouse' range	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0536		2F flat roof looking towards 'Farmhouse' range	→ NW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0538		Enclosed stair abuts former 1F window	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0539	9	Enclosed stair abuts former 1F window	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0540		South elevation (obscured)	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0541	18	South elevation (obscured)	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0542		2F extension (1959/75)	→ NE	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0543		Head of main stairwell emerging at roof level	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0544		West elevation, oblique view	→ N	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0545	32	Interior, 1F variant area of flooring – poss. kiln location	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0546		Former vents over DSC_0545	↑	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0547		Interior, 1F variant area of flooring – poss. kiln location	→ SW	02.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0690		North elevation, east end	→ S	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0691		North elevation, east end	→ S	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0692		Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ SW	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0693		SJ in brickwork between 1959/1975 2F extensions	→ S	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0694	10	SJ in brickwork between 1959/1975 2F extensions	→ S	07.06.16	R Tyler
DSC_0695		Enclosed stair between Bldg. 11 and adjacent 'farmhouse' range	→ SW	07.06.16	R Tyler