

ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS ('Site C')

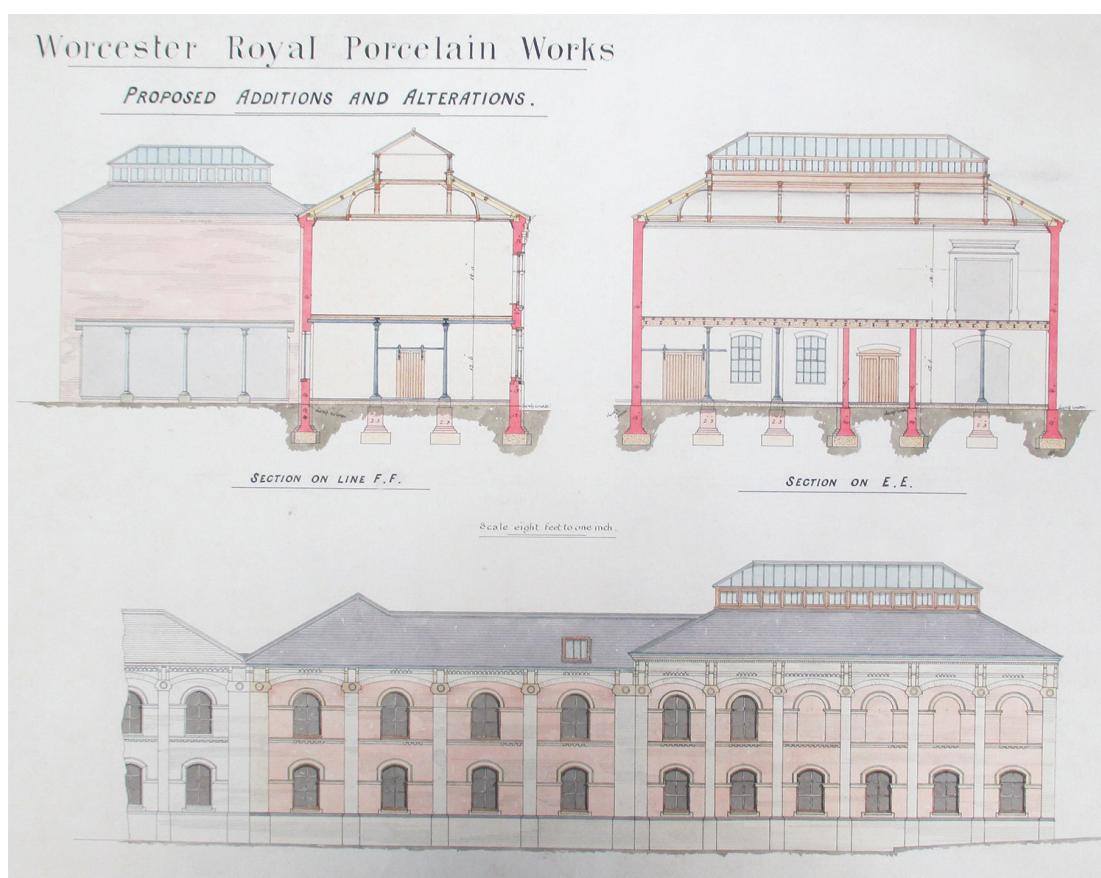
Severn Street, Worcester

(NGR SO 85073 54279)

Planning Ref: P15D0493 (Condition 9)

Historic Building Record, 2017

WCC HER Fieldwork Ref. **WCM102225**



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FINAL REPORT

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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



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Site Name:	Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C), Severn Street, Worcester, WR1 2ND	
NGR:	NGR SO 85073 54279	
Status:	'Locally listed' buildings within Worcester Historic City Conservation Area	
Worcestershire HER ref.:	WCM96186	
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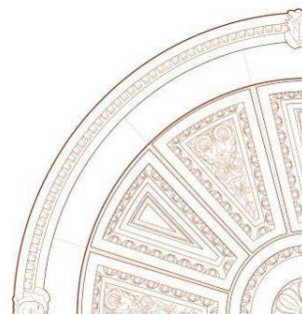
Prepared by: **Ric Tyler MCI(fA)**
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RIC TYLER
MCI(fA) PG Cert. Arch. Hist (ONF)

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



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SEVERN STREET, WORCESTER, WR1 2ND

Historic Building Record, 2017

Planning Reference: P15D0493 (Condition 9)

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ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS (SITE C) SEVERN STREET, WORCESTER, WR1 2ND

Historic Building Record, 2017

Planning Reference: P15D0493 (Condition 9)

WCC HER Fieldwork Ref. WCM102255

Summary

*A programme of archival research and historic building recording was undertaken in September 2017 in respect of four interlinked industrial structures dating from the late-19th and mid-late 20th centuries at the site of the former Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (RWPW) in Severn Street, Worcester. The recording exercise follows on from a larger phase of recording undertaken in 2016, previously reported, and covers the remaining structures at the western end of the Severn Street frontage (referred to in planning documentation as 'Phase III' or 'Site C'). 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**) for partial demolition and partial refurbishment of the buildings as part of the mixed-use redevelopment of the wider Porcelain Works site.*

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 corner of the former works site, fronting in part onto Severn Street itself; they are centred on NGR SO 85073 54279.

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 subsequently bought out his 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. Chamberlain's original works were based on a traditional plan, comprising a number of discrete ranges 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 buildings 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. 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.

A total of eight principal phases of development were identified during the previous phase of recording work, 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 -40s (mostly by Sam N Cooke and Partners of Birmingham)
- **PHASE VIII:** Late-20th century

*The 'Site C' structures examined and recorded as part of the current project date predominantly to **PHASE VI**, with three 19th-century buildings representing additional packing/cooperage/straw storage and display areas forming part of the significant phase of planned expansion of the manufactory in the early-mid 1890s to meet increased production capacity, completed to the designs of Worcester architect Thomas Sutton. The buildings were erected on land purchased by the company in 1874/5 from one Henry Fincher. The fourth structure represents a simple 'infill' block dating to **PHASE VII** (c.1940/41), introduced during the years of Second World War, when parts of the site were occupied by Steatite and Porcelain Products Ltd. of Stourport-on-Severn for Ministry of Aircraft Production (MAP) use. The open yard area around and between these ranges was covered over during **PHASE VIII**, specifically at some point between 1964 and 1974.*

The current programme of historic building recording has allowed for a detailed study and record of these heritage assets, their construction and general developmental history, to be made, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey, in accordance with paras. 128 and 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in line with the requirements set out by the archaeological officer of Worcester City Council. 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 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.

ROYAL WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS (SITE C) SEVERN STREET, WORCESTER, WR1 2ND

Historic Building Record, 2017

Planning Reference: P15D0493 (Condition 9)

WCC HER Fieldwork Ref. WCM102255

1 INTRODUCTION

The current report outlines the results of a programme of archival research and historic building recording in respect of a series of four industrial buildings dating from the late-19th century and 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) for partial demolition and partial refurbishment of the buildings as part of a mixed-use 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 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, c.250m SSE of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Mary the Virgin (see Figure 1). The overall application site (see below) occupies an irregular plan fronting onto Severn Street (Figures 2/3) and is centred on NGR SO 85130 54307.
- 1.1.2 At its maximum extent in the mid-late 20th century, the RWPW manufactory extended to cover a total area of c.7 acres. The core of the works at Severn Street historically extended to c.5 acres, with additional premises located at Portland Walk, at the Albion Mill complex 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.
- 1.1.3 The current recording project covers 'Site C' only (Figures 2/3), and comprises a small group of late-19th and mid-20th-century buildings to the western end of the manufactory complex, partly fronting Severn Street and occupying a combined area of c.400m², centred on NGR SO 85073 54279.

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 by KKE Architects, working as agents on behalf of The Bransford Trust of Edgar Street, Worcester, on 18th November 2015 in respect of mixed-use redevelopment of the remaining

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, many of the more significant mid-late 19th-century ranges 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

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 within this document has been required by Mr James Dinn MClfA, 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 (**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.*

1.3.3 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 None of the buildings currently under consideration are statutorily listed.⁷

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\decoTSM-P15D0493-SD-20160219-144114471.pdf&module=pl.

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

⁷ LBC ref. **L15D0080** (§.1.2.1) is thus not applicable in respect of the current phase of recording. Two buildings within the wider RWPW site are listed, viz. the Grade II showroom (HE Building ID **1390150**), and the Grade II* pan-grinding mill and adjacent buildings (aka 'Bone Mill range'; HE Building ID **1390149**). Both lie outside of the area covered by the current project and have been previously recorded/reported (Tyler 2016b; Mora-Ottomano 2008 respectively).

- 1.4.2 The former RWPW site lies entirely within the bounds of the Worcester Historic City Conservation Area,⁸ 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**.⁹
- 1.4.4 The RWPW site as a whole is included on WCC's 'List of Buildings of Local Significance in Worcester'¹⁰ 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.



Summary of current and previous historic building recording at RWPW site

- 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,¹¹ the latter process leading on to a series of individual historic building records (see inset plan above and fn.1), also prepared by Archenfield Archaeology.
- 1.5.3 A series of fourteen manufactory buildings within the current application site ('Site A/B') were recorded in detail in May/June 2016,¹² while a further, mid-20th-century structure ('Building 11'), lying outside of the current site and forming part of a separate application (P15D0496, Condition 8),¹³ was recorded concurrently; all have been separately reported (Tyler 2016b and 2016a respectively).

⁸ http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/4570609/historiccity_final.pdf/4933de23-3c25-4435-b3e2-eed69360b854

⁹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWR26254&resourceID=1035.

¹⁰ <http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Buildings+of+Local+Significance+List.pdf/bb7ec3a8-407e-4cde-b99c-751d71dfc27a>.

¹¹ http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-784-1/dissemination/pdf/archefi2-31556_1.pdf.

¹² Site A/B was subject to a supplementary phase of photographic recording during the site clearance process, and has been reported separately (Tyler, 2017); WCC HER fieldwork ref. **WCM102238**.

¹³ <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningDetails?reference=P15D0496&from=planningSearch>.

- 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 'Site C' comprises a total of four interlinked structures, here referenced **O-R** as illustrated in the bird's eye view and block plan below and listed in the accompanying table (see also Figure 3).¹⁶



Bird's eye view of RWPW site (prior to recent demolitions) with current buildings highlighted.

- 1.6.2 The buildings covered by the current report, together with the consented proposals/impacts, are summarised below:

Ref.	Description	Date	Impact of consented scheme
O	Packing Room/Straw Room/Cooperage (Stock Room over)	1891	Retention, refurbishment
P	Cooperage and Cask Store (Stock Room over)	1891	Retention, refurbishment
Q	Packing Room / Straw Store.	1895	Retention, refurbishment
R	Extension to Grinding Department	1940	Demolition ¹⁷

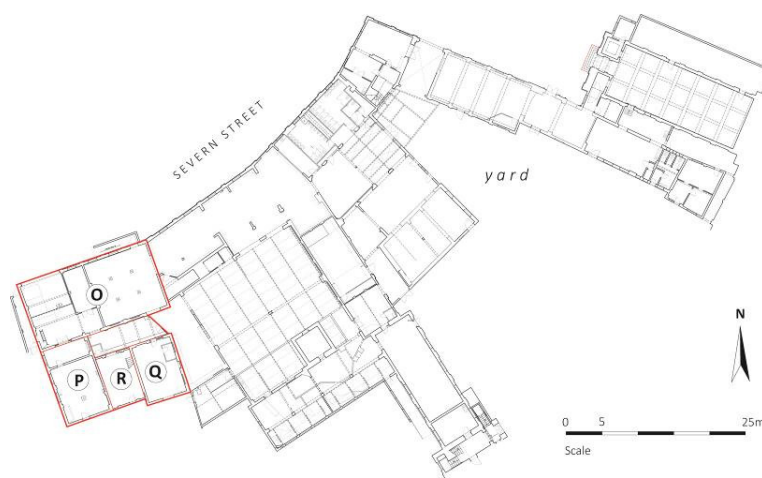
Table 1: Summary of buildings recorded during current project and impacts of consented scheme

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 continues/extends from that used in the 2016 'Site B' report. This system is unrelated to the reference system employed within the Heritage Assessment previously submitted as part of the current application (CgMs, 2015), and from that used during previous phases of recording in 2008, for the reasons stated in the 2016 report..

¹⁷ Permitted under previous planning application P13D0627 and LBC L13D0131, approved 24th April 2014.



Royal Worcester Porcelain Works

Key Plan to 'Site C' buildings recorded as part of current project (see table 1 above)

- 1.6.3 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* (HE, 2016), 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).
- 1.6.4 The current report was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd., working on behalf of The Bransford Trust.
- 1.6.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 25th-27th September 2017 with archival research undertaken at the Museum of Royal Worcester on 20th December 2017 (see §.3.1); the current report is thus based upon information current and available as of December 2017. WCC HER Fieldwork Reference **WCM102255** was issued in respect of the project.

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 The objective was 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 §.1.5). 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') have been subject to archaeological building recording.

3 METHODOLOGY

No formal brief or 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) were prepared in respect of the current project, the parameters and details of which were discussed and agreed between the current author and the archaeology officer of WCC in advance of work. All archival research, site recording work and report preparation has been undertaken broadly in accordance with the WSI prepared for the previous (2016) phase of recording work (see Tyler 2016b, Appendix A).

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 In the light of the extent of recent work at the site (§.1.5 above), no new full DBA was undertaken at this stage. 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 additional 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. Archival research at this stage focussed upon the specific buildings of 'Site C'.

3.1.2 In particular, a series of dated, overall site plans held by MoRW are useful in providing date-ranges for the general development of the buildings and areas under consideration, and in identifying certain later modifications. Further, the MoRW archives retains an extensive collection of company archives including minute books, cash books, accounts, director's reports etc. A general examination of the company minute books (from 1890 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 19th-century records where specific phases of expansion and building programmes 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 physical developments at the works are less precisely detailed than within the earlier volumes, often being included under the generic description of 'reconstruction'.

3.1.3 A series of deposited, pre-1948 building application plans, previously supplied by WCC HER during the 2016 phase of building recording, include three items covering the original construction of the four principal buildings currently under consideration, as follows:

Application No.	Date	Summary	Drawings prepared by
1563	1891	Packing House/cooperage/stock rooms (O/P)	Thomas Sutton
2163	1895	Packing House / Straw Store (Q)	Thomas Sutton
7649	1940	'Extension to Grinding Dept.' (R)	N/K

Table 2: Summary of historical Building Applications (WCC HER).

3.1.4 Deposited plans relating to post-1948 planning applications held by WCC may contain information to more precisely date secondary modifications to these buildings, though details of work undertaken are, in most cases, absent from a GIS-based register of these applications,¹⁸ which comprises c.100 individual data files geo-referenced to the manufactory site as a whole. It is thus not possible to readily identify applications related specifically to 'Site C' and it is beyond the scope of the current project to procure copies of all files for consideration.

3.1.5 A full list of primary and secondary sources is included below at Section §.9.

¹⁸

Copy supplied by Ms. Sheena Payne-Lunn, WCC Historic Environment Record Officer.

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*' (HE, 2016).

Drawn Record

- 3.2.2 The drawn record comprised the preparation of principal exterior elevations and 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 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.

Photographic Record

- 3.2.3 To complement the drawn survey, a photographic record was made comprising high-resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 10 megapixel DSLR camera. The survey extended to include general and detailed shots, contextual views of the buildings 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 A**; selected site record photographs are reproduced as plates within the current document.

Written Record

- 3.2.4 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 building descriptions at Section §.6 below. 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

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 in detail at earlier stages of redevelopment at the site, while the general development of the buildings within the Bransford Trust application 'Site A/B' was included in the 2016 report (Tyler 2016b, Section §.4). A brief summary of the history of the company and the Severn Street Manufactory is presented here, however, to enable the 'Site C' structures to be interpreted within a broad historical context. This is followed by a review of historical sources pertaining specifically to the pre-manufactory development of 'Site C' and the buildings currently under consideration (§.5).

4.1 The Royal Worcester Porcelain Company

- 4.1.1 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 (see §.4.2). Chamberlain subsequently bought out his 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.

4.1.2 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;¹⁹ the company becoming known as the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company (RWPC). During the Second World War, about two thirds of the factory was devoted to government work, undertaken for the Ministry of Aircraft Production (MAP). One part of the site was taken over by Steatite and Porcelain Products Co. Ltd. of Stourport-on-Severn²⁰ for the production of low-tension wireless insulators and valve bases, while another section was used by Welwyn Electrical Company²¹ for the production of vitreous enamelled resistors.²² Following the end of the war, Steatite removed from the works²³ while Welwyn, specialising in the production of electrical components, was subsumed into WRPC.²⁴

4.1.3 In 1976, Royal Worcester²⁵ merged with the renowned 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 2008,²⁶ with the brand names and intellectual property rights, being acquired by the Portmeirion Group in April 2009;²⁷ the Severn Street factory site and shops closed on the 14th June of that year.²⁸

4.1.4 The previous (2016) phase of archival research identified ten principal, broad 'periods' of the company history, defined as follows:²⁹

- **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
- **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

4.2 The Severn Street Manufactory

4.2.1 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. However, by the late 1780s, it is

¹⁹ Perrins remained as a director of the company until his retirement in 1954, though he remained as Honorary President until his death in 1958.

²⁰ See Company Minutes, No. 250, 29th August 1940.

²¹ See Company Minutes, No. 257, 12th August 1941.

²² Littlebury's 'Guide to The City of Worcester' 1950, 151. **NB.** A large number of porcelain insulators for Firestone M100C spark plugs were recovered from 'Site B' during the archaeological watching brief attendant to the demolition programme (C Patrick, *pers. comm.*).
Company Minutes, No.379 of 24th April 1945.

²³ http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Worcester_Royal_Porcelain_Co

²⁴ So named after 1959.

²⁵ http://www.worcesternews.co.uk/news/4283560.Royal_Worcester_site_will_close_this_month/

²⁶ The buildings were also acquired, though they remained in the hands of Portmeirion only briefly (J Dinn *pers. comm.*).

²⁷ <http://www.museumofroyalworchester.org/learning/research/factories/worcester-factory-ownership/>

²⁸ Periods (a) – (c.i) pre-date the move of Chamberlain's to the Severn Street site.

clear that Chamberlain had established his own manufacturing business at Frog Lane (Severn Street),³⁰ and opened a retail outlet in the High Street in June of 1789. 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 (see Mainley's plan of 1822, inset below at §.5.1.5). Significant phases of expansion were undertaken in the 1840s and 1850s, 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 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 local architect Thomas Sutton of Sansome Walk, Worcester, a number of which buildings form the core of the current phase of recording.

4.2.2 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-west to front onto Mill Street, with a total area of c.5 acres. Subsequent developments were characterised by the introduction of smaller infill ranges to an already heavily occupied site, combined with the sequential remodelling and adaptation of extant 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.

4.2.3 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,³¹ a process that has witnessed wide-scale demolitions though with targeted retention of more significant structures (eg. Slip House, Bone Mill, Throwing House, Parian House and Exhibition House).

4.2.4 The previous (2016) phase recording work identified a total of eight principal phases of physical development of the Severn Street site, forming a broad framework within which to interpret the current buildings, 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/40s (mostly by Sam N Cooke and Partners of Birmingham)
- **PHASE VIII:** Late-20th century

5 THE DEVELOPMENT OF 'SITE C'

5.1 'Site C' prior to Manufactory

5.1.1 The porcelain manufactory is located in the area of Diglis, 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'.³² 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

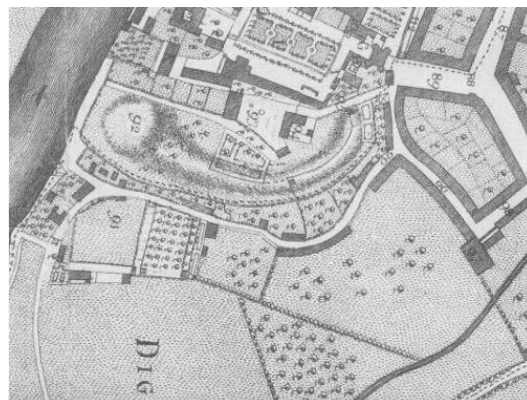
³⁰ Valentine Green (1796, 21) gives the establishment date as 1788, commenting on the manufactory that 'this work, although in an infant state, is in rapid progress towards perfection...'.
³¹ Planning ref. P05D0432 (<http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/planningDetails?reference=P05D0432&from=planningSearch>)
³² The Frog Brook was canalised into the Birmingham and Worcester canal in 1815.

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.

- 5.1.2 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 before becoming established as 'Severn Street' by c.1870. The street runs south from the 13th-century Edgar Tower 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). 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.
- 5.1.3 The earliest map to show the Diglis area in any degree of detail is John Speed's Plan of Worcester of 1610 (inset, below left). 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.
- 5.1.4 John Doharty's plan of 1741 (inset, below right) 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 Street 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 Severn Street manufactory frontage; reference to later plans seems to indicate that the boundary defining the western end of this terrace, extending back perpendicularly from Severn Street, broadly reflects the alignment of the extant boundary wall defining the western side of Site C. Much of the rest 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 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).



John Speed's plan of Worcester, 1610.



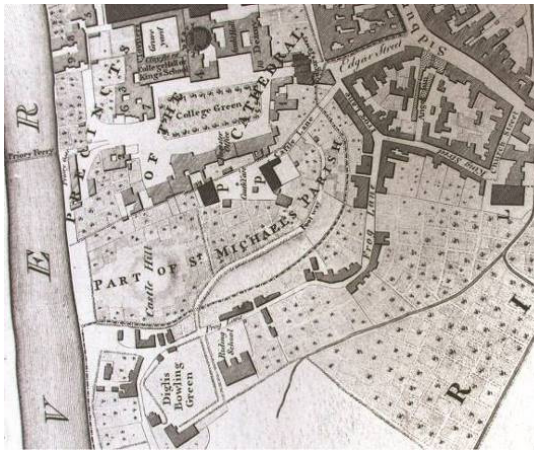
Doharty's plan of Worcester, 1741.

- 5.1.5 George Young's map of 1779 (inset, below left) illustrates 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. 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. Samuel Mainley's 'Plan of Worcester and Environs' of 1822 (inset, below right)³³ indicates continuing residential development along the northern side of Frog Lane beneath the county jail ('31') and Castle Hill. The map is highly

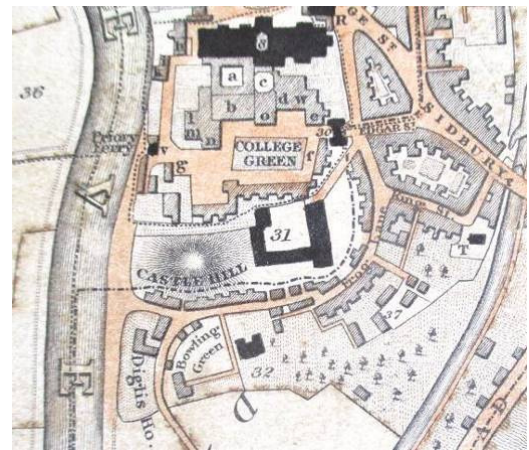
³³

WAAS BA 10776 ref. 899:1028.

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 have comprised 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 north-eastern end of the terrace of housing shown on earlier maps as far back as Doherty (1741).



George Young's Map of Worcester, 1779.

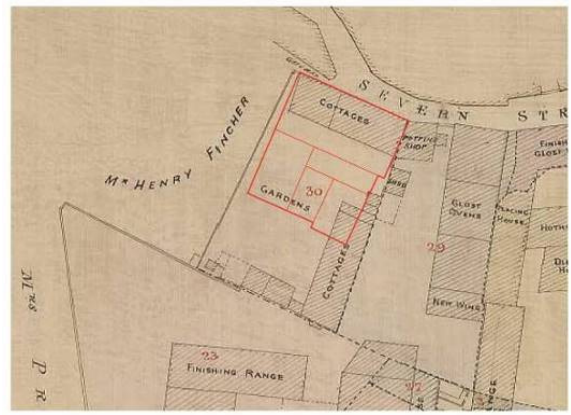


Samuel Manley's Plan of Worcester, 1822.

- 5.1.6 A conveyance plan of the manufactory, dated 1842, and a lease plan of 1863 (see Tyler 2016b, figures 7 and 8 respectively),³⁴ while giving a detailed view of the development and gradual expansion of the early manufactory site, do not extend to cover the area of 'Site C' currently under consideration and will thus not be considered here.



Extract of Board of Health plan, 1870.
(footprint of future 'Site C' buildings outlined in red)



Extract of Mortgage Plan dated 1875.
(footprint of future 'Site C' buildings outlined in red)

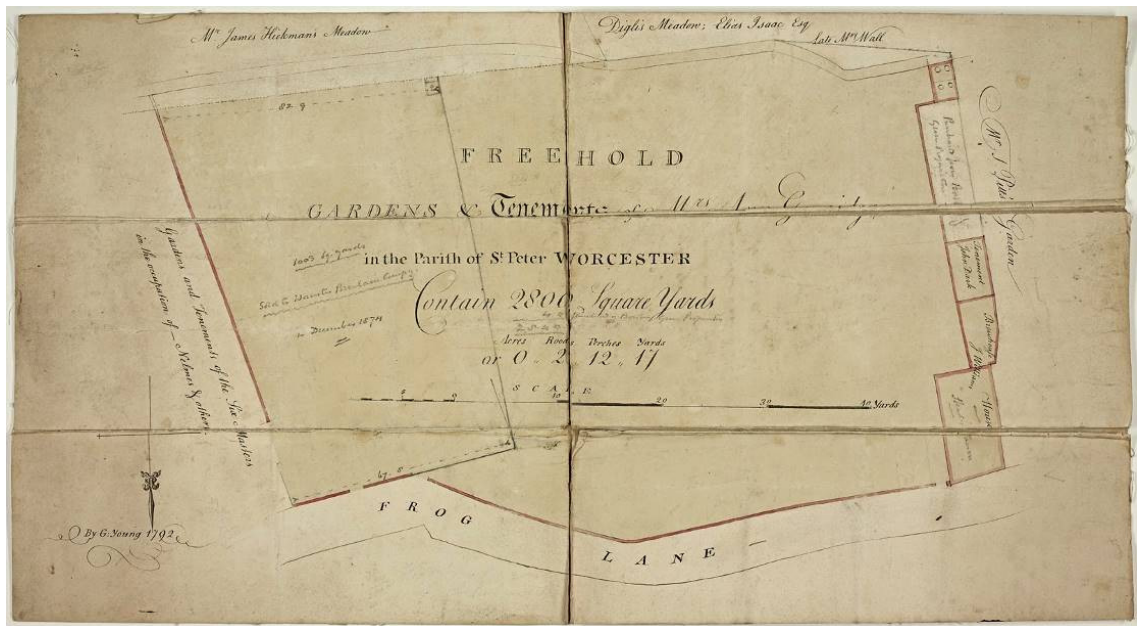
- 5.1.7 Two later plans of the 1870s, viz. the 'Board of Health' plan of 1870 (inset, below left) and a mortgage plan of June 1875 (inset, below right),³⁵ are of direct relevance, however, in that, although they pre-date the colonisation of 'Site C' itself, they depict areas beyond the immediate manufactory site. Both illustrate the site following Scrivener's additions of 1867,³⁶ which created for the first time a coherent Severn Street frontage for the works. Both plans clearly show 'Site C' (labelled '30' on the mortgage plan) to be occupied by a terrace of five residential buildings fronting Severn Street and a further row aligned north-south against

³⁴ MoRW Archives refs. C.25.1 and RW.25-2.

³⁵ MoRW Archives ref. RW.25.11.

³⁶ Buildings D, E and F and a contemporary range of bottle kilns (Phase IV, see Tyler 2016b, 66; §.8.1.5)

the eastern boundary wall of the plot, backing onto the manufactory site (both annotated as 'cottages' on the 1875 plan). The central area of the plot is labelled as 'gardens' while a range of smaller buildings against the southern plot boundary, possibly represent a further 'cottage' and related outbuildings. The schedule accompanying the plan records that 'Plot 30' formerly belonged to a Mr. Henry Fincher (who continued in ownership of the plot immediately to the west), and that it comprised 'eleven messuages or tenements and gardens'; it had been only recently acquired by the company, finalised on 4th January 1875. (A 1792 plan by George Young depicting the 'Freehold Gardens and Tenements of Mrs Ann Gamidge', being sold at that date to a previous Mr. Fincher, includes a secondary annotation to the effect that the land approximating to 'Site C' was sold to the Worcester Porcelain Company in December 1874.)³⁷



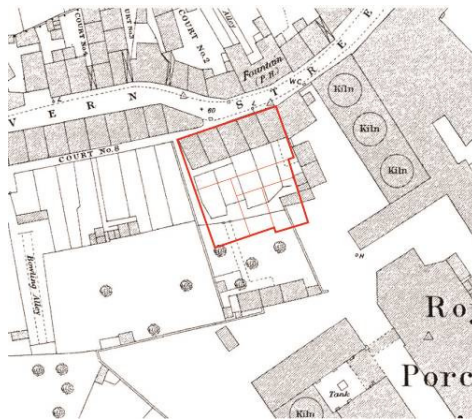
1792 plan with later annotations detailing sale of 'Site C' (left of image) to WPC in December 1874 (WAAS).

5.2 Development of 'Site C'

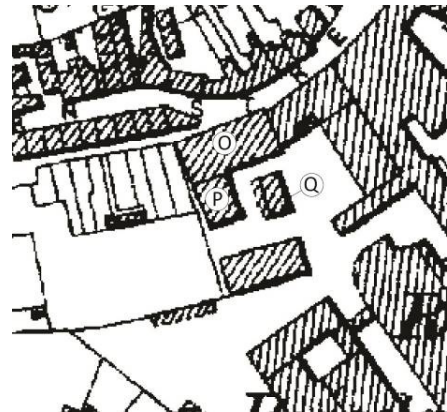
- 5.2.1 The first available Ordnance Survey plan of the Severn Street site is the 1:500 town plan of 1884 (inset, below left). It is clear that developments had taken place since the preparation of the mortgage plan and the acquisition of 'Plot 30' ('Site C') by the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company in 1875 and, although 'Site C' was still to be brought into active factory use, it is apparent that the former terrace of cottages to the eastern side of the plot had been removed and the boundary of the manufactory site modified/extended to the west.

³⁷

WAAS, original not seen (see 'Explore Your Archive: Early History of Dandy Row'; <https://www.explorethepast.co.uk/2014/11/explore-your-archive-early-history-of-dandy-row/>). Fincher soon afterwards erected a terrace of nine cottages known as 'Dandy Row' on the north-western part of the plot, immediately north-west of the future 'Site C', indicated on town plans as far back as Mainley's plan of 1822, and annotated as 'Court 8' on the 1884 Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plan. Dandy Row was demolished at some point between 1928 and 1940 (see Tyler 2016b, figure 13).



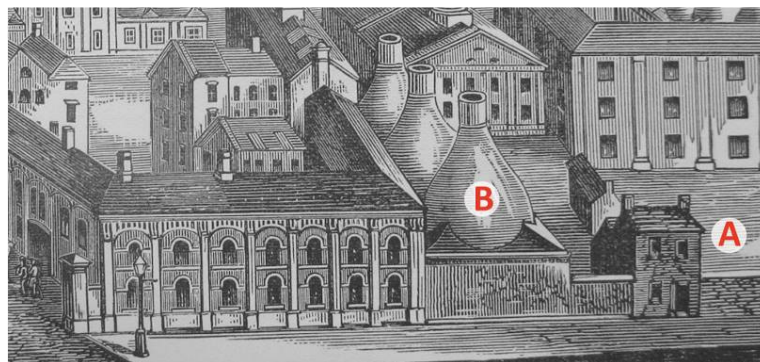
Extract of OS 1:500 town plan, 1884.
(footprint of future 'Site C' buildings outlined in red)



Extract of OS 25 inch map of 1904.
(‘Site C’ buildings annotated)

- 5.2.2 The first edition 25 inch map of 1888 (not illustrated) presents a similar picture though, soon afterwards, in the early 1890s, a phase of extension to the Severn Street frontage was undertaken in response to a need for additional accommodation. Company minutes of November 1890 record that:

‘Mr Evans reported that the altered 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)³⁸ 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 Street³⁹ and the erection of offices, stock room and packing house with straw store and cooperage. The subject was discussed in detail and the Managing Directors were authorised to obtain complete plans of the proposed alterations and additions with an approximate estimate of the cost for the next meeting of the board.⁴⁰



Engraving of manufactory from guidebook dated 1875 (extract).

- 5.2.3 Sketch plans by Thomas Sutton (architect) of Sansome Walk, Worcester were submitted in December 1890,⁴¹ together with an estimated cost of £3,000, with full plans being subsequently approved by 14th February 1891 (see Figures 4-7).⁴² The scheme comprised the introduction of a new, four-bay office/stock

³⁸ viz. Building **D1**; see Tyler 2016b, §.7.4.

³⁹ The terrace illustrated on the 1870 Board of Health plan and Mortgage Plan of 1875.

⁴⁰ Company Minutes, No. 4316, 8th November 1890.

⁴¹ Company Minutes, No. 4329, 13th December 1890.

⁴² Company Minutes, No. 4354, 14th February 1891; Building Application ref. **1563**.

room range fronting Severn Street (Building **G**; Figure 3),⁴³ the construction of which required the removal of a small 'potting shop' and the northernmost of Scrivener's range of three bottle kilns erected in 1867 (**A** and **B** on inset engraving of 1875, above),⁴⁴ together with a new packing house / straw store / cooperage (Building **O**) and a further cooperage (Building **P**), both with 'ornamental' stock rooms over.

- 5.2.4 The latter two ranges lay entirely within 'Plot 30' acquired in 1874/5 and corresponding to the present 'Site C', and their construction required the removal of the remaining terraced housing fronting Severn Street and associated back-buildings and outhouses. Mr John Kendrick was appointed as contractor for the project,⁴⁵ commencing by May 1891 and with work being essentially complete by January of the following year;⁴⁶ the final cost amounted to £2,538.⁴⁷ Although built to the designs of a different architect, the new ranges reflected closely the style, form, massing and detailing of Scrivener's 1867 scheme, in particular with respect to the street frontage with a resultant unified and coherent aspect (see inset below).



Late 19th-century Severn Street frontage, 1867-91 ('Site C' buildings highlighted in red).

- 5.2.5 Soon afterwards, in 1895, a new packing house range, with straw store over (Building **R**) was introduced within the yard enclosed by **O** and **P**, replacing the packing house and straw store within Building **O**, at a cost of £231 18s 1d⁴⁸ and again to the designs of Thomas Sutton (Figure 8).⁴⁹ The new range, 'a detached building at least 10ft removed from the main blocks', was required by the Fire Insurance Officers in accordance with newly issued Factory and Workshop regulations and in order to secure a reduced rating.⁵⁰
- 5.2.6 Thus, by the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1904 (see inset at §.5.2.1 above), the major developments within 'Site C' were in place and Buildings **O**, **P** and **Q** are all illustrated for the first time. The form and development of these individual buildings will be discussed in greater detail at Section §.6 below.
- 5.2.7 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 comprised, predominantly, the introduction of smaller infill ranges and the sequential remodelling of extant buildings (see Archenfield

⁴³ See Tyler 2016b, §.7.7.

⁴⁴ Interestingly, the 1875 engraving appears to suggest that the terrace of five cottages forming the north side of 'Plot 30' ('Site C') had been removed by this date, though they continue to be shown *in-situ* on the Ordnance Survey town plan of 1884 and 1st edition 25 inch map of 1888. It must be assumed that the engraving was produced specifically to illustrate the manufactory buildings alone, with extraneous detail omitted, and the absence of the cottages in the 1875 view is thus not significant.

⁴⁵ Company Minutes, No. 4375, 11th April 1891. Competing tenders were received from JH Beard (£2,330), Joseph Wood and Sons (£2,297), Thomas Collins (£2,288) and John Browne (£2,290).

⁴⁶ Company Minutes, No. 4484, January 9th 1892.

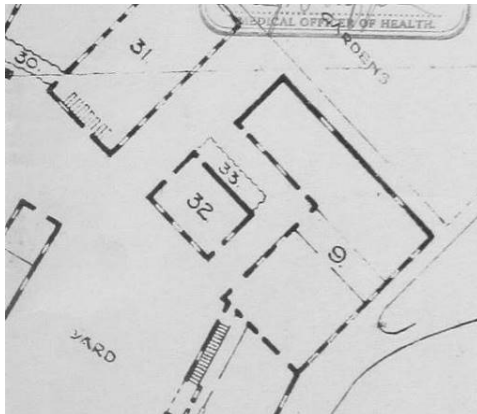
⁴⁷ Company Minutes, No. 4539, 9th July 1892.

⁴⁸ Company Minutes, No. 4982, July 11th 1896.

⁴⁹ Building Application ref. **2163**.

⁵⁰ Company Minutes, No. 4875, 13th July 1895. Additional modifications included the introduction of x 12 fire-proof doors in various parts of the works, and the provision of extra fire-hose, buckets and appliances.

Archaeology reports, *passim* and Tyler 2016b). In respect of the current study area, significant developments were limited in nature, entailing the introduction of infill Building **R** in 1940,⁵¹ between the former cooperage **P** and packing house **Q** (with attendant modifications to both ranges), and the introduction of a first-floor footbridge link between Building **P** and the adjacent range to the south.⁵² A comparison of two overall manufactory site plans by Sam N Cooke⁵³ of 1937 (inset, below left)⁵⁴ and 1941 (inset, below right)⁵⁵ illustrates that the introduction of the first-floor footbridge and the construction of Building **R** were broadly contemporary.

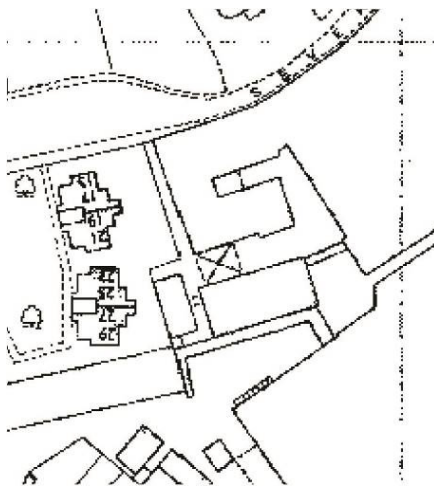


Detail of site plan of 1937 (S Cooke and Partners).

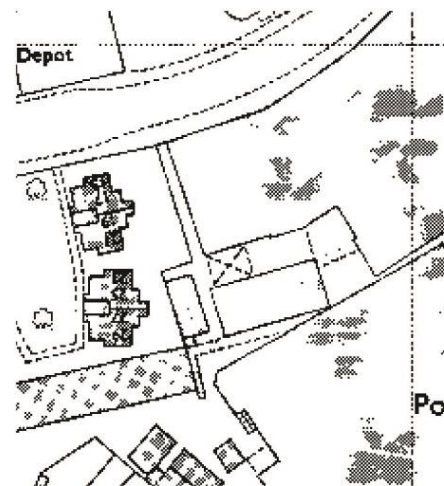


Detail of site plan of 1941 (S Cooke and Partners).

- 5.2.8 Reference to later Ordnance Survey editions indicates that the covered yard area between Buildings **O** and **Q**, the western section of which was coincident with Building **R** (above, right), was extended between 1964 (inset, below left) and 1974 (inset, below right), returning to the east of Building **Q** and terminating flush with the southern gable end of the latter building. No corresponding planning drawings have been identified for this development (though see §.3.1.3).



Extract of 1964 OS 1:1250 map



Extract of 1974 OS 1:1250 map

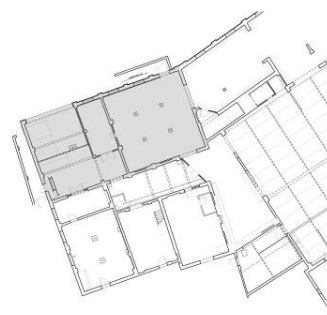
⁵¹ Building Application ref. **7649**. Drawing titled 'extension to grinding department'.
⁵² Archenfield 'Building Q' (see Mora-Attomano et al. 2008b; plates 61/82-4); originally built in 1888 as printing (GF/1F) and painting (2F) rooms (van Laun and Cook 2008, 2; figs. 2/3).
⁵³ Sam N Cooke and Partners 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.
⁵⁴ Accompanying Building Application **6900**.
⁵⁵ Accompanying Building Application **7810**.

6 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

NB. The recorded buildings occupy an approximately square plot, fronting Severn Street and corresponding broadly to the northern half of 'Plot 30' as purchased by the Worcester Royal Porcelain Company in 1875 (see §.5.1.7 above). For the purpose of the current account, Severn Street will be described as being aligned east-west, defining the northern side of the building plot. Buildings **O** and **P** form an L-shaped plan with Building **O** fronting Severn Street to the north and Building **P** extending southwards from the west end thereof. Building **Q** was erected as a free-standing structure within the yard enclosed by Buildings **O** and **P**, while Building **R** forms an 'infill' range, erected between Buildings **P** and **Q**. The yard area between Buildings **Q/R** and Building **P** was subsequently covered over in two phases during the mid-late 20th century.

6.1 Building O: 1891 Packing House / Cooperage / Stock Room

Date:	1891
Function:	Packing House/Straw House/Cooperage/ Stock Room over
Architect:	Thomas Sutton for WRPC Ltd.
Key Sources:	WCC HER Building Application 1563
Figures:	Historical; Figures 4-7; Survey; Figures 10-14



6.1.1 **Building O**, together with Building **P** to the south and warehouse range **G**⁵⁶ to the east, represents an early 1890s (period [f]; Phase VI) extension of Scrivener's Severn Street frontage of 1867, built to the designs of Worcester architect Thomas Sutton, though following closely the style, form, massing and detailing of the earlier work (Plate 1). Together, the ranges added a further ten window bays to the Severn Street elevation. Built on land acquired in 1875 from Mr. Henry Fincher and requiring the demolition of five cottages (clearly defined on the Board of Health plan of 1870), the building originally accommodated a packing house, straw house and cooperage at ground floor level (Figure 4a), with a well-appointed stock room over (Figure 4b).

6.1.2 Building **O** comprises a six bay range (here numbered 1 to 6 from east to west), rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, with maximum external dimensions of 63ft. long (E/W) x 32½ft. wide (N/S), of two full storeys standing 30ft. high to eaves level beneath a fully hipped, pitched, slate-clad roof, the latter furnished with a longitudinal, glazed lantern. Its principal elevation to the north, onto Severn Street, is continuous with Building **G** to the east, forming a broadly unified, homogenous street frontage (Plate 1).

Exterior

6.1.3 The principal **north elevation** (Figure 12; Plates 3/4) is of six uniform bays, of two full storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof with longitudinal, glazed lantern. Contemporary with Building **G** to the east, it stands somewhat taller to eaves level, being furnished with a 2ft. high buff-brick frieze (Plate 6). The body of the walls is in hard-fired orange/red brick laid to Flemish bond above a buff-brick plinth (max. 17 courses to west), capped in chamfered blue brick, with the internal bay divisions articulated by projecting, 1½ft.-wide pilasters of buff brick, the latter rising through the full height of the range (Plate 5). The resulting recessed bays measure 8½ft. wide, and 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 6). Fenestration is regular, with single-light openings, one per bay, to ground and

⁵⁶

See Tyler 2016b, §.7.7.

first floor levels; ground floor windows are furnished with segmental arches (Plate 7) while first floor openings are set beneath semi-circular heads (Plate 8). Window heads are all in a pale, buff stone with arches springing from cavetto moulded impost bands which afford horizontal articulation to the elevation, together with a moulded, projecting string of brick and stone at first-floor cill level. Reference to original design drawings of 1891 (Figures 4b and 5) indicates that the upper windows of Bays 3-6 were originally blind.⁵⁷ At Bay 1, a ground floor pedestrian door has been formed beneath the (extended) impost band (the upper window arch remaining *in-situ*), served by a ramped access rising west to east across Bays 1 and 2 (Plate 9), while at Bays 5/6, a wide roller door has been introduced (Plate 10), removing all trace of the original fenestration;⁵⁸ both pedestrian and loading doors were introduced in c.1962 (Figure 10).⁵⁹

- 6.1.4 The **west elevation** (Figure 13; Plate 11) is continuous with that of adjacent Building **P** to the south (see §.6.2.2), brick-built in hard-fired orange/red brick laid to a regular English bond, rising through two full storeys to an eaves band of three ¼-brick oversails incorporating a single dentil course. Ground floor level includes two segmental-headed window openings, to the centre and south of the elevation, that to the centre having been blocked in c.1962 (Figure 10), that to the south partly blocked and modified to form a pedestrian doorway. Original design drawings (Figure 4a) indicate a single window only, to the centre of the elevation, and it is not clear whether the southern window represents a modification to the original plan before/during construction or a later insertion.
- 6.1.5 The **east elevation** represents, largely, an original internal division wall between Building **O** and contemporary street frontage range **G**, although the removal of the latter during the current phase of work has resulted in a free-standing elevation (Plate 12). It is brick-built in pale orange/red brick (recently cleaned) laid to a regular English bond, rising through two full storeys to an eaves band of three ¼-brick oversails incorporating a single dentil course. The eaves band is absent to the centre/north of the elevation, where the range was formerly abutted by contemporary Building **G** (with an oversailing roof) while, to the north, the decorative, buff-brick cornice of the street elevation returns onto the elevation to meet the former roof slope of the latter building. Projecting, vertical wall stubs/scars evidence the width of former Building **G** and, to the south, the internal passageway and flanking stair of the lost range, while a sloping scar to the south indicates the former southern roof slope over the latter elements. At ground floor level, a single pedestrian doorway (blocked) beneath a double-header, segmental arch, off-centre to the south side of the elevation, originally afforded access to Building **O** from a lateral passageway flanking the southern side of Building **G** (Figure 4a), while a wider opening (inserted) to the north has been blocked in brick during the current phase of works. At first floor level, two doorways to the south originally opened from a corresponding first floor passageway and a landing at the head of the flanking stair (Figure 4b). To the north side of the elevation, a wide, segmental-headed doorway, forming part of the original arrangements and connecting the first floor ‘papering room’ within Building **G** and the ‘stock room’ of Building **O**, has been blocked historically and rendered over.⁶⁰ The original first floor level of Building **G** is clearly indicated by a series of regularly-spaced, redundant joist sockets.
- 6.1.6 The **south elevation** (Plates 13-15) is largely obscured externally, being abutted by contemporary and later structures. Original structural arrangements are reflected in the exposed, first-floor section of walling at Bays 1-4 (Plate 13); it is brick-built in orange/red brick laid to a regular English bond, with internal bay divisions expressed by projecting piers rising through the full two-storeys to eaves level creating recessed panels, the latter headed by an eaves band of three ¼-brick oversails incorporating a single dentil course. At ground floor level, primary doorways at Bay 1 (modified) and Bay 4 (Plate 14) originally opened onto the interior

⁵⁷ The upper room originally functioning for the display of wares with shelving/cabinets lining the exterior walls (see inset photograph at §.6.1.11).

⁵⁸ The pilaster plinths to each side of the roller door have been remade in bull-nosed blue brick.

⁵⁹ Modifications are detailed in S. Cooke and Partners drawing nos. 5932/4 and 5932/4R (MoRW refs. RW25-236 and 195 respectively). The drawings are, unfortunately undated; however, a further drawing in the MoRW archives dated December 1962 (RW25-23), although depicting another building entirely (a proposed gas meter house), displays the same Cooke and Partners job no. (Drg. No. 5932/12.R), and can thus be used to indirectly date the modifications to Building **O**. The original drawing (5932/4) depicts only the roller door at Bays 5/6, the pedestrian door at Bay 1 being a secondary revision illustrated on 5932/4R.

⁶⁰ Not indicated on manufactory plan of 1953 (MoRW ref. RW.25.334A) and hence presumably blocked by that date.

from an external yard, covered over in the mid-late 20th century, while a wide internal opening at Bays 5/6 affords through-access between Building **O** and **P**. Original windows at Bay 2 and 3 (Plate 15), with segmental heads of double-headers and projecting, chamfered cills, have been historically blocked in brick.⁶¹ The external section of the first floor (Bays 1-4) was originally blind, though two simple rectangular window openings have historically been inserted at Bays 1/2 while internally, as at ground floor level, a wide original doorway at Bay 5/6 affords through-access between Buildings **O** and **P**.

Interior

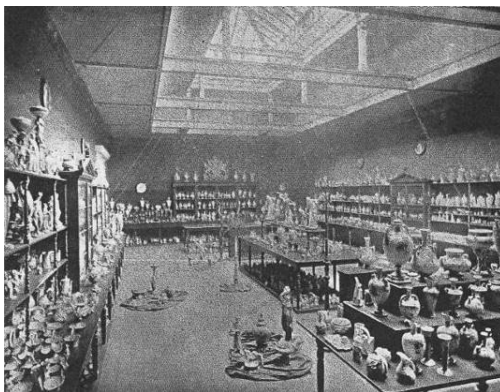
- 6.1.7 The **ground floor** of the range (Figure 11) occupies a rectangular plan of six uniform, 10ft. bays (here numbered 1 to 6 from east to west). It was originally built on a tri-partite plan (Figure 4a), comprising packing house to the east (Bays 1-3), straw store (Bay 4) and cooperage/cask store to the west (Bays 5/6), and this plan survives essentially intact though in slightly modified form. To the east, room **[O.G1]** (Plates 16/17) occupies the full width of Bays 1-3 (the original 'packing house'), though this has been recently subdivided by the insertion of a longitudinal stud and plasterboard wall to create a site office for the current construction programme, resulting in a narrow 'dead space' **[O.G1a]** (Plate 18) to the south side of the range; the room will here be treated as a whole. The room is 30ft. square in plan, floored throughout in face-laid blue-brick, and stands 11ft 3in. high to the soffit of an underdrawn ceiling, with a grid of 6in. diameter, circular-section cast-iron columns at 10ft. centres supporting the upper level by means of two longitudinal, principal first-floor beams. The north wall is furnished with a 3½ft. high plinth (Plate 19) while the wall head throughout is finished with a chamfered brick 'cornice'. The room is well-lit by a series of three segmental-headed windows to the north, one per bay (that at Bay 1 having been partly blocked and modified to form a door), and originally by two further windows at Bays 2/3 to the south; original access to the exterior was via a doorway at Bay 1 of the south wall (extant though modified). A primary doorway (blocked) within the east wall formerly opened onto the ground-floor lateral passage of (demolished) Building **G**, while a wide (inserted) opening to the north thereof (blocked during current phase of work) formerly opened onto the north side of the latter range. The west wall is of solid, brick construction with square, bull-nosed brick piers aligned on the axes of the cast-iron support columns (Plate 20); a doorway set centrally to the wall, within an area of secondary stretcher-bond brickwork, reflects the location of an original opening, serving former straw store at Bay 4.
- 6.1.8 Room **[O.G2]** (Plate 21) occupies the northern two-thirds of Bay 4 and, in combination with **[O.G3a]** to the south, formed the single-bay 'straw store' of Sutton's original plan, occupying the full width of the range. The west wall of **[O.G2]** reflects an original wall alignment (see Figure 4a), though it has been entirely rebuilt in breeze-block, at which point a short return wall was also inserted, closing off the southern third of the bay to form room **[O.G3a]**, thereby allowing unhindered access from Bays 5/6 to the exterior via the doorway at Bay 4 (S). Room **[O.G2]** measures 20ft. (N/S) x 9½ft. (E/W) and as at Bays 1-3, is furnished with a floor of face-laid blue brick and an underdrawn ceiling; it is lit by a single, segmental-headed window to the north.
- 6.1.9 To the west end of the range, room **[O.G3]** (Plate 22) occupies the full width of Bays 5/6, measuring 20ft (E/W) x 30ft (N/S), and originally formed a cooperage and cask store (Figure 4a). As built, the room was lit by two segmental-headed windows, one per bay, to the north wall and by one (or two) windows to the west elevation (see §.6.1.4 above). A wide doorway at Bay 5/6 of the south wall (Plate 23) opens onto the ground floor of Building **P**, furnished with bull-nosed jambs, stopped at the springing level of its segmental, double header-course head. The room has undergone fairly radical modification in the later-20th century however, principally by the introduction in c.1962 of a wide roller-door to the street front (Plate 10), serving a newly-formed loading bay occupying the northern half of the range, the introduction of which required the complete removal and remodelling of the ground floor street frontage and the reduction of the internal floor

⁶¹

Indicated as open on manufactory plans of 1937 and 1941 (inset at §.5.2.7 above), the window openings are absent from a plan of 1953 (MoRW RW.25.334a); it should be noted, however, that the extant doorways at Bays 1/4 are also not shown on the latter plan which may bring its accuracy in terms of minor details into question.

level by some 21in. over the northern half of the range to facilitate level access (Figure 10; Plate 24).⁶² Two original cast-iron support columns, matching those surviving within [O.G1], were removed as part of these modifications, and a new steel ceiling structure introduced. The rebuilding of the wall between [O.G3] and [O.G2] to the east in breeze-block also formed part of the same phase of works, and that the removal of the original transverse partition to the southern third of the range, thereby creating circulation space [O.G3a] within Bay 4 (Plate 25), was effected to allow more efficient through-access from the loading bay to the body of the manufactory site, by means of the original doorway at Bay 4 (S).

- 6.1.10 There is not, and evidently never has been, any form of internal vertical communication between floor levels, first floor level having been historically approached via the stairway flanking the southern side of Building G (Figure 6, now demolished) or by a long, internal passageway [D/E/G.F1] aligned along the southern side of the latter building (see Tyler 2016b, figures 45/52) and accessed by a dog-leg stair within office/reception range D at the main entrance to the manufactory site. This lack of vertical communication reflects the status of the upper level of the range; although annotated simply as 'stock room' on original design drawings (Figure 4b), the high quality architectural detailing of the upper room (see below), together with the evidence of historical photographs, indicates that it functioned not as utilitarian storage space, but rather as a presentation area for the display of finished wares to visiting customers. Indeed a photograph of the upper level of Building O published in *Worcester: The Faithful City* in 1897 (inset, below left) is entitled 'one of the show rooms'; such a functional disparity meant that any form of direct physical communication between the two levels would have been both unnecessary and inappropriate.
- 6.1.11 **First floor** level (Figure 12) comprises a single, unencumbered space [O.F1] (Plates 26-7), 60½ft. long (E/W) x 30ft. wide (N/S). The room is generously lit by a series of six regularly-spaced, arch-topped windows to the north, by two inserted, flat-headed windows to the west end of the south wall (Bays 1/2) and is further furnished with a longitudinal, glazed roof lantern over Bays 2-5, flooding the room with light from above. As previously noted (§.6.1.3), the northern windows to Bays 3-6 were originally blind (see Figures 4b and 5), and these arrangements are visible in the 1897 photograph (inset, below left), at which time the lower walls were lined with display shelving/cabinets. Windows at Bays 1/2 are steel-framed with two opening casements (Plate 28), while those to Bays 3-6 are of timber, with single opening-casements and bottom-hinged, opening upper arched-lights (Plate 29). This variation in window form suggests that Bays 3-6 may have remained blind when the steel-framed windows were introduced at Bays 1/2, and this would appear to be confirmed by an historical drawing detailing the insertion of steel windows within adjacent Building G in 1953.⁶³ The opening up of window-bays 3-6 presumably reflects an historical change of use of room [O.F1], though the date and circumstance of this modification are not recorded in any of the sources examined as part of the current project. The two flat-headed window openings at the east end of the south wall (Plate 13) represent post-1953 insertions.



'One of the Show Rooms'
from *Worcester: The Faithful City* (1897, 24).



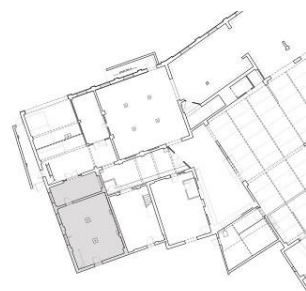
Corresponding view, 2017.

⁶² Design drawings (Figure 10) indicate a 3in. drop in floor level towards the street.
⁶³ MoRW ref. RW.25.346B.

- 6.1.12 The east wall includes three original, former doorway openings (Plate 30). To the north is a wide, segmental-headed opening, blocked historically,⁶⁴ originally opened onto the 'papering room' to the north side of Building **G** while to the south are two pedestrian doorways (both blocked during the current phase of work) formerly opening onto the longitudinal passage to the south side of Building **G** and to the head of a stair descending to ground level against the south wall of the latter range (Figure 6). At the west end of the south wall, a wide opening with moulded frame and cornice (Plate 31) affords through access to the upper level of adjoining Building **P**.
- 6.1.13 The **roof** is of six bays, hipped to east and west, defined by five decorative, queen-post trusses.⁶⁵ Moulded tie beams support short, stop-chamfered queen-posts (bolted at tie) supporting low-set longitudinal purlins, the heads of the QPs being braced by moulded, transverse straining beams, with cleats taking the form of decorative corbels (Plate 32). Truncated, shallow-pitched principals rise from plate level to the outer edge of the queen-posts at the level of the purlins/straining beams, above which rises a pitched, glazed roof lantern extending over Bays 2-5, hipped to east and west, providing top-lighting to the space below. The perimeter of the room is ceiled flat to a width of 4ft., underdrawn in lath and plaster, the inner edge being defined by principal joists extending between adjacent tie beams, returning transversely at hip bays 1 and 6 to east and west respectively. Towards the axis of the room, a coved ceiling rises from these joists to the level of the purlins at the base of the lantern. Survival of lath and plaster render throughout means that the structure of the roof above is nowhere fully exposed, though historical design drawings (Figure 7) indicate substantial principal 'formers' for the coving acting as braces between tie beams and queen-posts, and supporting longitudinal side-purlins. The vertical sides of the lantern itself are clad internally in horizontal matchboard, though historical design drawings and photographs (inset, above left) indicate that this upstand was also originally glazed.
- 6.1.14 The first floor space was subdivided in the first half of the 20th century by the introduction of a transverse partition at Bay 3/4 (present by 1953),⁶⁶ forming an enclosed office with an associated passageway flanking the southern side of the range, also shown on the plan of 1953, the latter subsequently extended to the full length of the range and surviving as late as survey drawings of 2012.⁶⁷ The inserted wall forming this corridor had been removed before the commencement of the current project.⁶⁸

6.2 Building P: 1891 Cooperage / Stock Room

Date:	1891
Function:	Cooperage and Cask Store/Stock room over
Architect:	Thomas Sutton for WRPC Ltd.
Key Sources:	WCC HER Building Application 1563
Figures:	Historical; Figures 4 & 6-7 Survey; Figures 11/12 & 14-15



- 6.2.1 **Building P** is contemporary with Buildings **O** and **G**, forming a part of Thomas Sutton's early 1890s extension of the manufactory (period [f]; Phase VI). Forming a conjoined, 'L'-shaped block with Building **O** to the north, the building originally accommodated a cooperage and cask store to ground floor level (Figure 4a), open to a yard to the east, with a well-appointed stock room over (Figure 4b). Latterly (1988), the range

⁶⁴ Already blocked on 1953 plan (MoRW ref. RW.25.346B).

⁶⁵ Not as elaborate as the roof over the retained museum building ('exhibition house') of 1878 (see Mora-Ottomano et al, 2008a, §.5.2) MoRW ref. RW25-346A.

⁶⁷ Laser Surveys Drg No. G 7115/5.

⁶⁸ Steve Benson (Weatherark), *pers. comm.*

accommodated a Litherland figure kiln to ground floor [P.G1] with a design department over.⁶⁹ Building **P** comprises a four bay range (here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south), rectangular in plan, aligned north-south, with maximum external dimensions of 36½ft. long (N/S)⁷⁰ x 22½ft. wide (E/W), of two full storeys standing c.29ft. high to eaves level beneath a fully hipped, pitched, slate-clad roof, the latter furnished with a longitudinal, glazed lantern, as per Building **O**.

Exterior

- 6.2.2 The **west elevation** (Figure 14; Plates 11/33) is continuous with that of adjacent Building **O** to the north (see §.6.1.4) representing part of a homogenous, single-phase build. It is brick-built in hard-fired orange/red brick, laid to a regular English bond and rising through two full storeys to an eaves band of three ¼-brick oversail courses, incorporating a dentil course, beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, hipped to north and south, with a longitudinal, glazed roof lantern. Superimposed, segmental-headed window openings light Bays 1-3 at ground and first floor levels, Bay 4 being blind. Openings are furnished with double-header arches and projecting, chamfered blue-brick cills; windows are of steel-framed, multi-pane form, the lower part of ground floor windows at Bays 2/3 having been blocked internally. Original design drawings (Figure 4) indicate the elevation was originally blind, while an undated (post-1953) drawing within the MoRW archives⁷¹ indicates the position of 'new windows in 1st floor figurine painters'; several general manufactory plans of the mid-20th century indicate a single window only to Bay 2 of the ground floor (see insets at §.5.2.7).
- 6.2.3 As built, the **south elevation** (Figure 15; Plate 34) presented a tall blind wall, brick-built in orange/red brick rising through two full storeys to an eaves band of three ¼ -brick oversail courses, incorporating a dentil course, beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof. It meets Building **R** to the east in a clear, vertical straight-joint (Plate 36). A wide, ground floor door beneath a concrete lintel has been inserted axially (c.1937-53) and subsequently reduced in width to the east while, at first floor level a large opening, 20ft. wide x 8ft. high, spanned by an RSJ set into the original brickwork (Plate 35), was formed when a footbridge link to the adjacent building to the south was introduced in c.1940/41. The link bridge, generously lit by six large cast-iron windows and comprising a 'screened office' to the west and corridor to the east (Mora-Ottomano, 2008, 63 and Figs. 82-4), survived until 2008 when it was recorded prior to demolition.
- 6.2.4 The **east elevation** is largely subsumed within infill block **R**, though remains visible internally. It is again brick-built in hard-fired red brick laid to a regular English bond, with eaves band matching the southern and western elevations, visible above the pent roof of Building **R** (Plate 37). As originally built, the ground floor formed an open arcade of four bays (Figure 7b), spanned by an RSJ (visible at 1F of Building **R**; Plate 38) supported on a series of three 6in. diameter, circular-section cast-iron columns at 9ft. centres which survive within infill brickwork (Plate 42). The arcade was infilled in two phases, pre-1937 and 1940/41, the details of which are more clearly expressed internally and will be described below (§.6.2.5). The first floor was (Figure 7b), and remains, blind (Plates 37/8), mostly obscured by secondary infill range **R**.

Interior

- 6.2.5 The **ground floor** of the range (Figure 11) occupies a rectangular plan of four uniform, 9ft. bays (here numbered 1 to 4 from north to south). It originally formed a single, unencumbered space (Figure 4a), comprising a cooperage and cask store with through access to Bays 5/6 of Building **O** to the north (which performed a similar function). The room has subsequently been subdivided by the insertion of a transverse brick partition wall on the line of Bay 1/2 in the mid-20th century,⁷² with a resultant bi-partite plan comprising three-bay [P.G1] to the south (Plate 39) and one-bay [P.G1a] to the north (Plates 41/3). For the purposes of the present description, however, the ground floor space will again be treated as a whole. The room is

⁶⁹ MoRW RW25-352 (Fire Insurance plan).

⁷⁰ Measured up to the external face of the south wall of Building **O**.

⁷¹ MoRW RW25-140.

⁷² The wall is not indicated on design drawings for Building **R** of 1940 (Building Application 7649; Figure 7), though it is present by the time of a general manufactory plan of 1953 (MoRW RW.25.339).

rectangular in plan with overall internal dimensions of 36ft. (N/S) x 20ft (E/W), floored in face-laid blue-brick⁷³ and standing 11ft 3in. high to the soffit of an underdrawn ceiling, the upper floor being supported on an axial row of three 6in. diameter, circular-section cast-iron columns at 9ft. centres, the northernmost of which has been encased in the brickwork of the inserted partition wall at Bay 1/2. The room is lit by three, segmental headed windows to Bays 1-3 of the west wall, those within [P.G1] (Bays 2/3) have been reduced in height by the partial blocking of the lower part of the opening (Plate 40), though that within [P.G1a] survives intact (Plate 41). As noted above (§.6.2.4), the east wall originally formed a four-bay arcade (Figure 7b), open onto an adjacent yard area, the opening standing 11ft. tall and spanned by an RSJ supported on bull-nosed brick piers to north and south, and by three circular section, cast-iron columns at bay intervals. The arcade has been infilled in two principal phases. The first phase, undertaken before 1936,⁷⁴ involved the infilling of the open arcade in brick, incorporating doorways at Bays 1/4 (Plates 43/44 respectively) and window openings at Bays 2/3 (see Figure 9 and 1937 plan inset at §.5.2.7 above).⁷⁵ The original cast-iron columns were simply left in place, being incorporated into the new blocking wall (Plate 42). The arrangements were modified again in 1940/41 when infill block **R** was introduced to the east, at which point the doorway at Bay 4 and the windows at Bays 2/3 were blocked in; submitted design drawings for Building **R** (Figure 9) indicate that the 'steel sashes' were reused within the south elevation of the new infill block. A wide, ground floor door beneath a concrete lintel has been inserted axially to the south wall (c.1937-53), subsequently reduced in width to the east.

- 6.2.6 As with building **O** to the north, historical plans (Figure 4) indicate no original internal, vertical access between floors, again reflecting the elevated status of the upper level (see §.6.1.10 above). A break in the ceiling-level, chamfered brick cornice at the south-western corner of the range (Plate 45) is, however suggestive of a former ceiling void, perhaps for a hoist or possibly an inserted ladder access between floor levels, though no such a feature is shown on any historical plans examined as part of the current project.
- 6.2.7 **First floor** level (Figure 12) comprises a single, unencumbered space [P.F1] (Plate 46), 36ft. long (N/S) x 20ft. wide (E/W), of four uniform 9ft. bays, standing 14ft 8in. to ceiling soffit and 22ft. 6in. to the apex of a longitudinal, glazed roof lantern over Bays 2/3. Walling is of exposed, English bond brickwork to a height of 7ft. 3in. above floor level, above which it is rendered, with a picture rail at 11ft. surviving in part. Through access from the first floor of adjoining Building **O** was/is afforded by a wide opening in the north wall with moulded doorcase and cornice (Plate 47). The room is lit by three segmentally-headed windows (Plate 48) to Bays 1-3 (inserted; see §.6.2.2 above), Bay 4 being blind; the space would thus originally have been lit solely by the upper roof lantern, the walls being lined with display cases as per showroom [O.F1] within the adjacent range (see inset photograph at §.6.1.1). The east and south walls were also originally blind; the former remains so, though the latter was significantly modified in the mid-20th century (c.1940/41),⁷⁶ when a wide opening was introduced (Plate 35, obscured internally), occupying the full width of the range and formerly serving a link bridge connecting through to the first floor of the adjacent range to the south (see §.6.2.3 above).
- 6.2.8 The **roof** (Plate 49) is of four bays, hipped to east and west, defined by three decorative, queen-post trusses, and follows the general pattern and detailing of the contemporary roof structure over Building **O** to the north, described above (§.6.1.13).

⁷³ Partly screeded over within [P.G1a] (Plate 45).

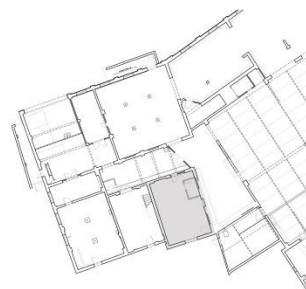
⁷⁴ MoRW RW25-48, January 1936 shows infilled arcade with windows at Bays 2/3 and doorways at Bays 1/4.

⁷⁵ Annotations to submitted design drawings for infill Building **R** (Figure 9) indicate that these windows comprised 'steel sashes'.

⁷⁶ First shown on a general manufactory plan of 1941 (see inset at §.5.2.7 above).

6.3 Building Q: 1895 Packing House / Straw Store

Date:	1895
Function:	Packing House/Straw Store over
Architect:	Thomas Sutton for WRPC Ltd.
Key Sources:	WCC HER Building Application 2163
Figures:	Historical; Figure 8 Survey; Figures 11/12 & 15



- 6.3.1 **Building Q** comprises a simple rectangular range, aligned approximately north-south, erected in 1895 as part of Thomas Sutton's manufactory additions and extensions (period [f]; Phase VI). It originally formed a free-standing block within the yard defined by Severn Street packing house range **O** to the north and cooperage block **P** to the west. As-built, the building accommodated an additional packing house to ground floor level with a straw store over (Figure 8). The building occupies a rectangular plan of three bays (here numbered 1 to 3 from north to south) with maximum external dimensions of 28½ft. long (N/S) x 20½ft. wide (E/W), brick-built and rising through two full storeys beneath a pitched, slate-clad roof, gabled to north and south, standing 18½ft. to eaves and 28ft. to ridge. Early plan depictions show some form of narrow, attached subsidiary structure flanking the western side of the range,⁷⁷ though this would have been removed in 1940/41 for the construction of Building **R**,⁷⁸ recorded evidence suggests some form of ground floor lean-to or canopy (see §.6.3.3).

Exterior

- 6.3.2 The **east elevation** (Plate 50) is brick-built in orange/red brick (recently cleaned) laid to a regular English bond, rising through two full storeys to a stepped eaves band of three ¼-brick oversail courses. South-eastern and north-eastern angles are finished in bull-nosed brick, stopped at first floor level. The ground floor level was originally pierced by three tall, segmental-headed windows with double-header arches, though these have been historically blocked (post-1953) in flush brickwork; the central window was adapted to accommodate a pedestrian doorway, though this has itself been subsequently blocked (Plate 51). First floor level is blind. A series of RSJs, cut off flush with the wall, relates to the covering over of the yard area extending from the east elevation of the range to the west side of adjacent, 1937 warehousing range **L** (Tyler 2016b, §.7.12), effected at some point between 1964 and 1974 (see inset plans at §.5.2.8).
- 6.3.3 The **west elevation** is again brick-built, laid to a regular English bond, rising through two storeys to a triple ¼-brick oversail eaves band. The elevation, which is mainly obscured by adjoining Building **R**, is blind save for a ground floor door at Bay 3 to the south (Plates 52/3), the latter blocked when Building **R** was erected in 1940/41, the infill brickwork being abutted by the south wall of the latter structure. A feature of interest is presented by a series of regularly spaced, chamfered-brick brackets at a height of 7ft. above floor level and at 5ft. 9in. centres (three are cut back flush with the wall though that to north survives intact; Plate 54); these are presumed to be related to the narrow flanking structure shown on historical plans (structure '33' on Cooke's 1937 factory plan, inset at §.5.2.7 above), perhaps for the support of a ridge for a small lean-to or canopy.
- 6.3.4 The **south** and **north elevations** (Plates 55/6) present tall, brick-built gable ends, rising to plain verges, each with a blocked, circular vent to the apex; angles are bull-nosed to ground floor level only. The south

⁷⁷ Present on Ordnance Survey editions of 1904 (inset at §.5.2.1) and 1928 (not illustrated), though absent from Sutton's original design drawings (Figure 8).

⁷⁸ Shown as extant on Cooke's manufactory site plan of 1937 (inset at §.5.2.7 above).

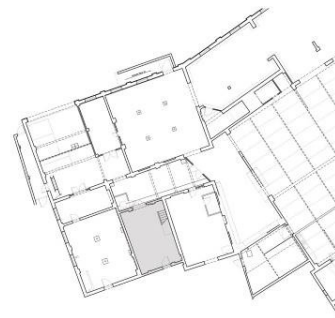
elevation (Figure 15; Plate 52) includes an original, axial first-floor loading door, with bull-nosed jambs and segmental head, and an inserted ground floor door beneath a concrete lintel. The north elevation incorporates a wide original ground floor door (Plate 57), off-centre to the east (located immediately opposite the Bay 1 (S) door of Building O), with an opposing (blocked) window to the west.

Interior

- 6.3.5 The **ground floor** of the range (Figure 11; Plate 59) comprises a single unencumbered space [Q.G1], 26ft. (N/S) x 18ft. (E/W), standing 12ft. 2in. tall to the underside of the first floor, the latter supported on E/W aligned common joists, 11 x 3in. @ 18in. centres with an axial alignment of herring-bone strutting. Original windows (x 3) to the east have been blocked in brick, as has a door to the south end of the west wall and a further window to the west side of the north wall. The south wall is pierced by a wide inserted opening, furnished with double sliding-doors. The range is floored throughout in (heavily worn) blue-brick pavours.
- 6.3.6 The **first floor** (Figure 12) is approached via a vertical ladder access, passing through an original, trimmed ceiling void at the south-west corner of the range (Plates 60/61). Upper room [Q.F1] again comprises a single unencumbered space of three regular bays (c.8½ft.), served by a double loading-door to the centre of the south wall (Plate 62); high circular vents to north and south have been blocked in brick. Side walls stand to a height of 5½ft. above floor level, while interrupted-tie trusses allow free access throughout the range.
- 6.3.7 The **roof** (Plate 63) is of three bays defined by two timber trusses of interrupted-tie form, principals carrying a single tier of side purlins. Trusses have low, long collars (soffit at 7½ft. above floor level allowing through access) with sling braces extending from the collar/principal junction to first-floor level, where the lower end is embedded in the brickwork of the exterior walls; the interrupted tie takes the form of short, iron tie rods, secured/bolted at wall plate and sling brace. Above collar level, a central king-bolt extends to apex, with raking timber struts, braced by a horizontal straining piece, rising to principals above the level of the side-purlins.

6.4 Building R: 1940 'Extension to Grinding Dept.'

Date:	1940
Function:	'Extension to Grinding Dept.'
Architect:	N/K for Steatite & Porcelain Products Ltd. (MAP)
Key Sources:	WCC HER Building Application 7649
Figures:	Historical; Figure 9 Survey; Figures 11/12 and 15



- 6.4.1 **Building R** comprises a simple infill range, inserted in c.1940/41 (period [h]; Phase VII) between ranges **P** to the west and **Q** to the east, formed by the erection of two closing walls aligned with the southern elevation of the former and the northern elevation of the latter building. It was designed as an 'extension to the grinding department' for Steatite and Porcelain Products Ltd. of Stourport-on-Severn,⁷⁹ who occupied this part of the manufactory site during the period of the Second World War, working for the Ministry of Aircraft Production (see §.4.1.2).⁸⁰

⁷⁹ Company Minutes, No.266 of 31st October 1941 includes a schedule of reconstruction and extensions undertaken for MAP operation (see fn. 80 below), including an entry for 'replacement of grinding and milling plant' at a cost of £920.

⁸⁰ The Ministry of Aircraft Production (MAP) was one of the specialised supply ministries set up by the British Government during World War II, responsible for aircraft production for the British forces, predominantly the Royal Air Force but also the Fleet Air Arm (info:

- 6.4.2 The building has overall dimensions of 16ft. (E/W) x 25ft. (N/S) beneath a mono-pitch, cement-fibre clad roof rising from east to west, standing 15ft. 3in. high to the east, where it abuts Building **Q**, and a maximum of 24ft. high to the west, where it abuts Building **P**.⁸¹ Originally of a single, high storey internally, a first floor level was subsequently introduced at which point the arrangements of the southern elevation were modified.

Exterior

- 6.4.3 The **south elevation** (Plate 64) is brick-built in orange/red brick laid to a regular Flemish stretcher bond, of asymmetrical profile beneath a mono-pitch roof rising east to west, with plain verge. It meets Building **P** to the west in a clear, vertical straight joint (Plate 36), while it abuts Building **Q** to the west at a point where the west elevation of the latter range is pierced by an original doorway (Plate 53). As built, the elevation was furnished with two high, segmental-headed window openings (Figure 9),⁸² though these were subsequently blocked when the first floor level was introduced internally; single-header arches survive above the level of an inserted, axial doorway (Plate 65), introduced post-1953.

- 6.4.4 The **north elevation** is again brick-built to Flemish stretcher bond and includes a wide, original doorway beneath a flat, concrete lintel, the opening having subsequently been reduced to the east; the line of the wall is set back slightly (5in.) from the north gable end of Building **Q**, and meets Building **P** to the west in a clear butt joint.

Interior

- 6.4.5 The **ground floor** (Figure 11; Plate 66) comprises a single unencumbered space [**R.G1**] (Plate 66) with internal measurements of 16ft (E/W) x 23½ft. (N/S). The block was originally accessed via a wide doorway in the north wall, while a further, axial door to the south represents a secondary insertion, post-dating 1953 and replacing two original window openings, the heads of which survive at first floor level. Originally forming a single height space, rising to the underside of the mono-pitch roof, the secondary first-floor was later inserted at a height of 7½ft., carried on east-west aligned common joists at 18in. centres, supported on steel hangers / timber blocks (Plate 67), with a straight-flight timber stair located against the east wall (Plate 68). The east wall, which represents the west wall of Building **Q**, includes a blocked original door to the latter range (Plate 52), while the west wall constitutes the former open arcade of Building **P**, infilled in Flemish stretcher bond brick. As noted above (§.6.3.3), the east wall retains evidence for a series of regularly spaced brackets at a height of 7ft. above floor level (Plate 54), arguably related to a narrow flanking structure shown on historical plans, perhaps a small lean-to or projecting canopy.
- 6.4.6 The **first floor** (Figure 12; Plates 69/70) again comprises a single unencumbered space [**R.F1**], of asymmetrical profile beneath the sloping, mono-pitch roof. The single-header, arched heads of two original windows are visible to the south wall, just above the level of the inserted floor (Plate 71) while, to the west the long RSJ forming the head of the original, ground-floor open arcade of Building **P** is exposed (Plate 38). Otherwise, little of historical significance is visible.

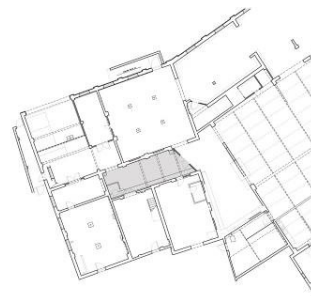
https://www.gracesguide.co.uk/Ministry_of_Aircraft_Production). Submitted design drawings for Building **R** include Steatite's title box, while the formal notice approving the building plans was addressed to 'H. Crossland Esq, for Ministry of Aircraft Production' at Steatite's head offices in Stourport-on-Severn.

⁸¹ The overall site plan of 1941 (inset at §.5.2.7 above) indicates that the roof over Building **R**, as built, extended northwards to abut the south elevation of Building **O** to cover the yard area between the two structures (later extended to the east - see below).

⁸² Annotations to the original design drawings indicate that the steel windows here were reused from Bays 2/3 of the east elevation of Building **P** (where they had formed secondary insertions into the original open arcade of the latter; see §.6.2.5), which were blocked up when Building **R** was erected, together with a doorway at Bay 4.

6.5 Covered Yard: 1940 / 1964-74

Date:	1940/1964-74
Function:	Circulation space
Architect:	N/K
Key Sources:	Site plans and historical OS mapping
Figures:	Survey; Figure 11



- 6.5.1 The **Covered Yard** (Plate 72) between buildings **O**, **P**, **Q** and **R** measures 35ft. long (E/W) x c.11ft. wide (E/W) and is closed to the west by an angled, breeze-block wall (Plate 73); the covered area formerly extended further east and returned to flank the eastern side of Building **Q**, where cut-off RSJs evidence the level of its former roof (§.6.3.2; Plate 50). The western section of the yard, north of Building **R**, is covered by a mono-pitch roof (Plate 74), a northwards continuation of that over the latter block with which it is contemporary, being first indicated on an overall manufactory plan of 1941 (inset at §.5.2.7). The roofed area was subsequently extended to the east (1964-74; see inset OS extracts at §.5.2.8) as a simple, flat-roof supported on a series of transverse RSJs, covering the area between Buildings **Q** and **O** and returning to the east side of Building **Q**. A high-level, vertical skylight (Plate 75) beneath the eaves level of the sloping roof north of Building **R** lights the western section of the yard below.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The 'Site C' structures examined and recorded as part of the current project date essentially to the late-19th and mid-20th centuries, more explicitly to two specific phases of development of the manufactory complex, viz. Phase VI and Phase VII, dating to the early-mid 1890s and c.1940 respectively with later, largely indeterminate, small-scale modifications (Phase VIII). The overall phasing of 'Site C' is illustrated at Figure 16, and can be summarised, within the general development of the wider site as defined during 2016 recording work, as per Table 3 below.

PHASE (see §.4.2.2)	Date	Company Period (see §.4.1.4)	Description	Building reference
I	1788-1822	Period (c.ii)	Early elements of Chamberlain works	None
II	1822-42	Period (c.ii/d)	Chamberlain and Co. expansion	None
III	1850s	Period (e)	Showroom by Robert Williams Armstrong (for Kerr and Co.)	None
IV	1860s	Period (f)	Major extensions by Walter Scrivener, (for WRPC Ltd.)	None
V	1870s	Period (f)	Additions (for WRPC Ltd.) (mainly by George Beardmore Ford)	None
VI	1890s	Period (f)	Extension of Severn Street frontage by Thomas Sutton (for WRPC Ltd.)	Buildings O , P (1891) Building Q (1895)
VII	1930s-40s	Period (h)	Improvements by Sam N Cooke and Partners	Building R (1940)
VIII	Late 1940s/50s	Period (h)/(i)	Late-C20 th	Covered yard and

1980s/90s	subsequent, piecemeal modifications to extant ranges
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Table 3:

Summary of phasing of recorded buildings (based upon phasing scheme defined during 2016 recording work)

- 7.2 Buildings **O**, **P** and **Q**, forming part of Thomas Sutton's late-19th-century phase of extension to the manufactory site, clearly represent significant historic assets of interest from both an historical and an architectural perspective, and it is to be welcomed that these elements of the complex are to be retained and repurposed within the consented scheme. The quality and detailing of the north elevation of Building **O**, representing part of a broader, homogenous Severn Street frontage including earlier (1867) elements by Scrivener to the north-east, make a valuable contribution to the contemporary streetscape and to the Worcester Historic City Conservation Area. The first-floor, original show rooms ('stock rooms') of both Buildings **O** and **P** are also worthy of particular note. Building **R**, while of some historical interest in reflecting the secondary function of the manufactory site during the years of the Second World War, is of strictly limited architectural merit, as is the covered yard between the early ranges.
- 7.3 The current, programme of historic building recording has allowed for a detailed study and record of the 'Site C' buildings, their construction and general developmental history, to be made, so far as possible from a non-intrusive survey, in accordance with para. 141 of NPPF and in line with the aims and objectives of the project agreed with the archaeological officer of WCC in advance of work. The current report represents a supplement to the previously submitted report on the 'Site B' recording, undertaken in 2016, in conjunction with which it should be read and considered.
- 7.4 All buildings at the RWPW site, with the exception of the north end of the 1853 Burnishers' Block (Archenfield 'Building J') have now been subject to archaeological building recording. Together with previous phases of historic building recording completed in 2008 and 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.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The project was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd. working on behalf of The Bransford Trust of Edgar Street, Worcester. Thanks are due to Mrs. Cathy Patrick of Orion Heritage for help and co-operation throughout the course of the project. Thanks also to Mr. Steve Benson, site manager for Weatherark Ltd., for arranging safe access to the site for the purposes of recording.
- 8.2 Thanks are due to Mr. James Dinn, 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. Louise Price (Volunteer and Collections Assistant) at the Museum of Royal Worcester.
- 8.3 Documentary research, site recording and analysis were undertaken by Mr. Ric Tyler MCIfA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

Ric Tyler MCIfA
21st December 2017

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- RW.25.17 'Proposed alterations and additions', (Bldgs. **O/P**; plans), Thomas Sutton, 1891.
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- <http://planning.worcester.gov.uk>
- <http://www.worcester.gov.uk>



Based upon Explorer 1:25,000 map (Sheets 204)
 Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2010.
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0 1 2km

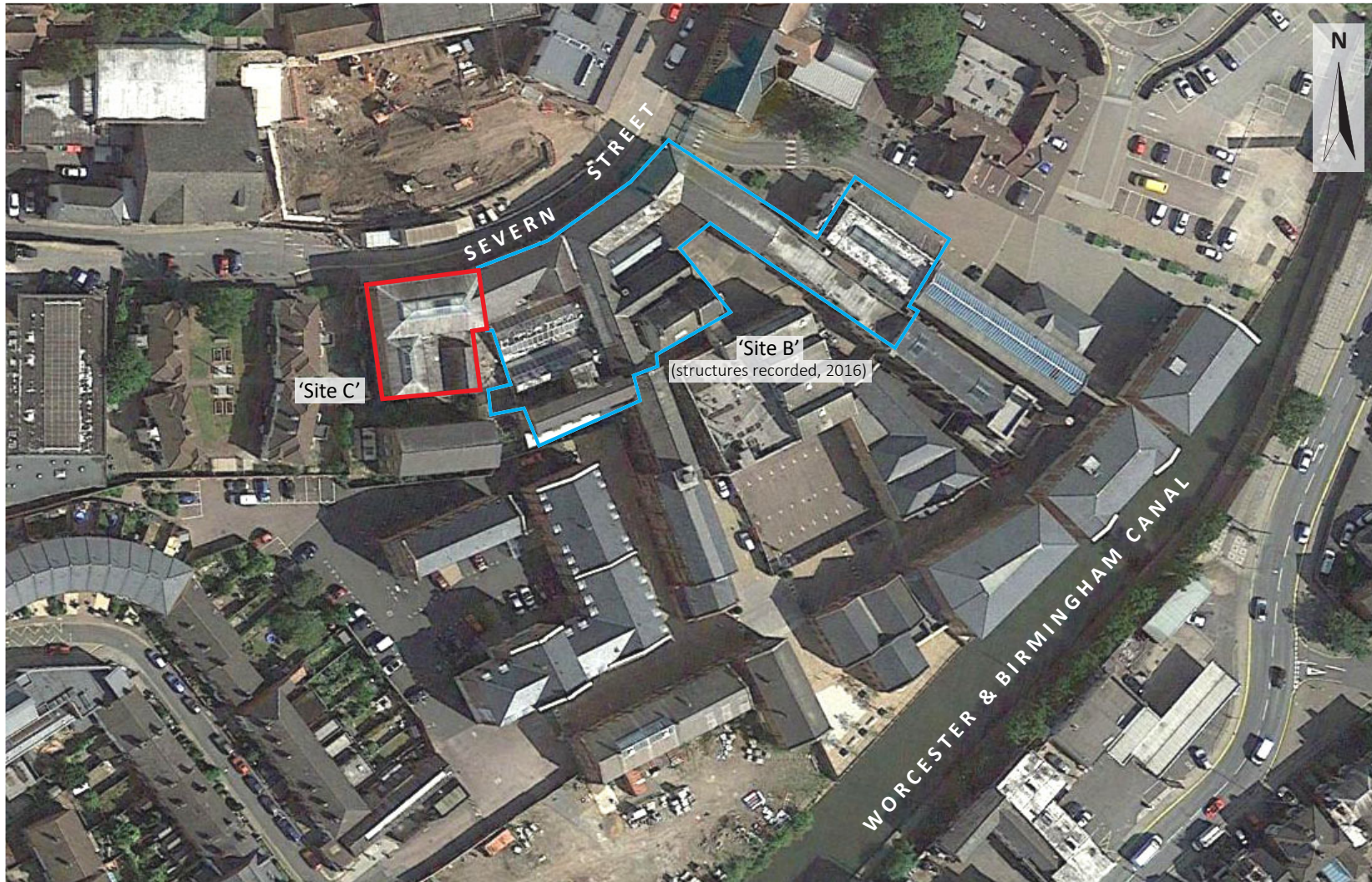


Image © Google Earth, dated 2013.

NB. 'Site C' structures recorded during this phase of work outlined in red
 Wider Bransford Trust application 'Site B' outlined in blue (buildings recorded in 2016).

KEY to buildings on Bransford Trust Site (**NB.** A-N recorded, 2016)

- 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

- O** Packing House/cooperage/stock room (1891)
- P** Cooperage/Stock Room (1891)
- Q** Packing House / Straw Store (1895)
- R** Extension to Grinding Dept. (1940)



Note:
Buildings **A** and **D** retained and under process of refurbishment/
repurposing as of September 2017

Buildings **B**, **C**, **F** and **H-N** demolished since 2016

Buildings **E**, **F** (street frontage only) and **G**, facaded for incorporation
into consented redevelopment scheme

0 5 25m

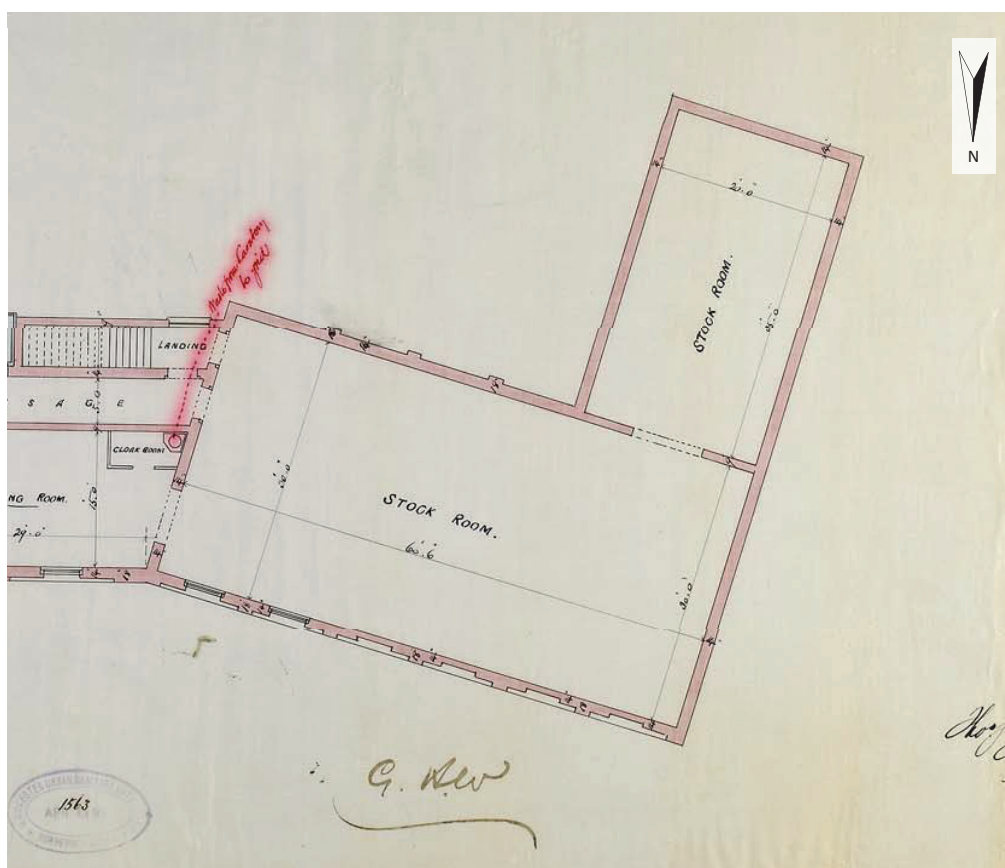
Scale 1:500 @A4

buildings recorded, 2016

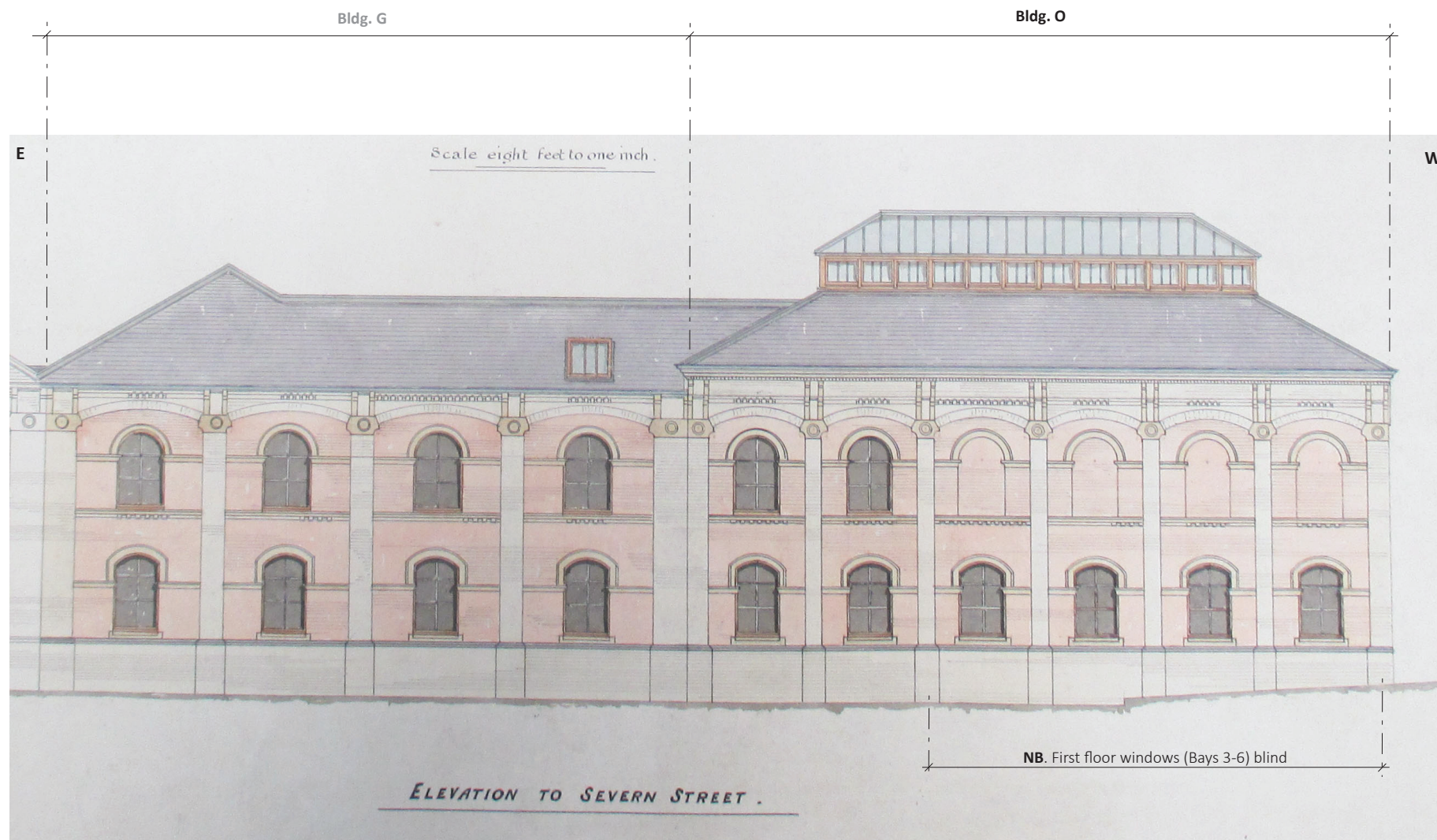
'Site C' buildings covered by this report

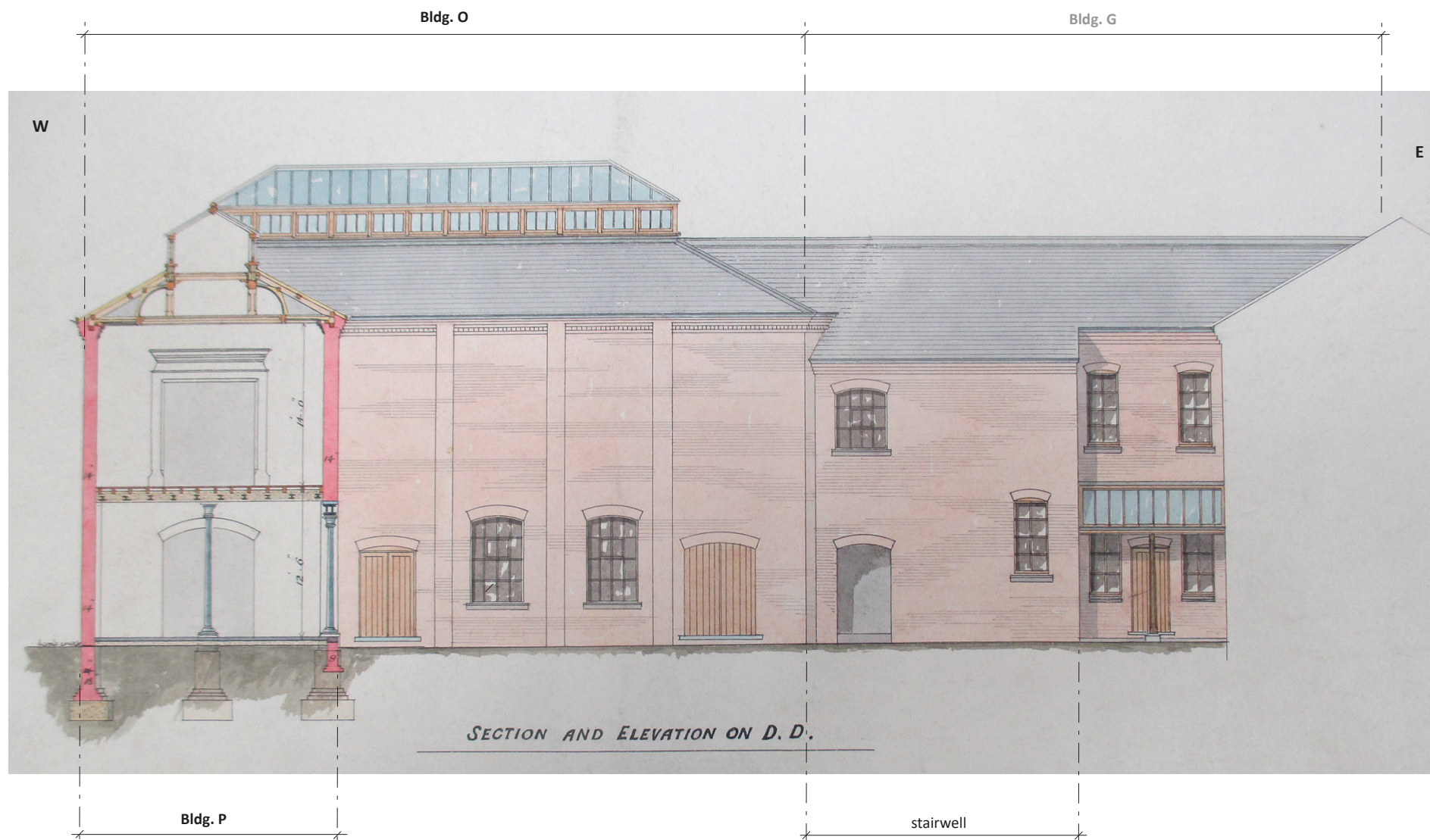


a Ground Floor Plan



b First Floor Plan

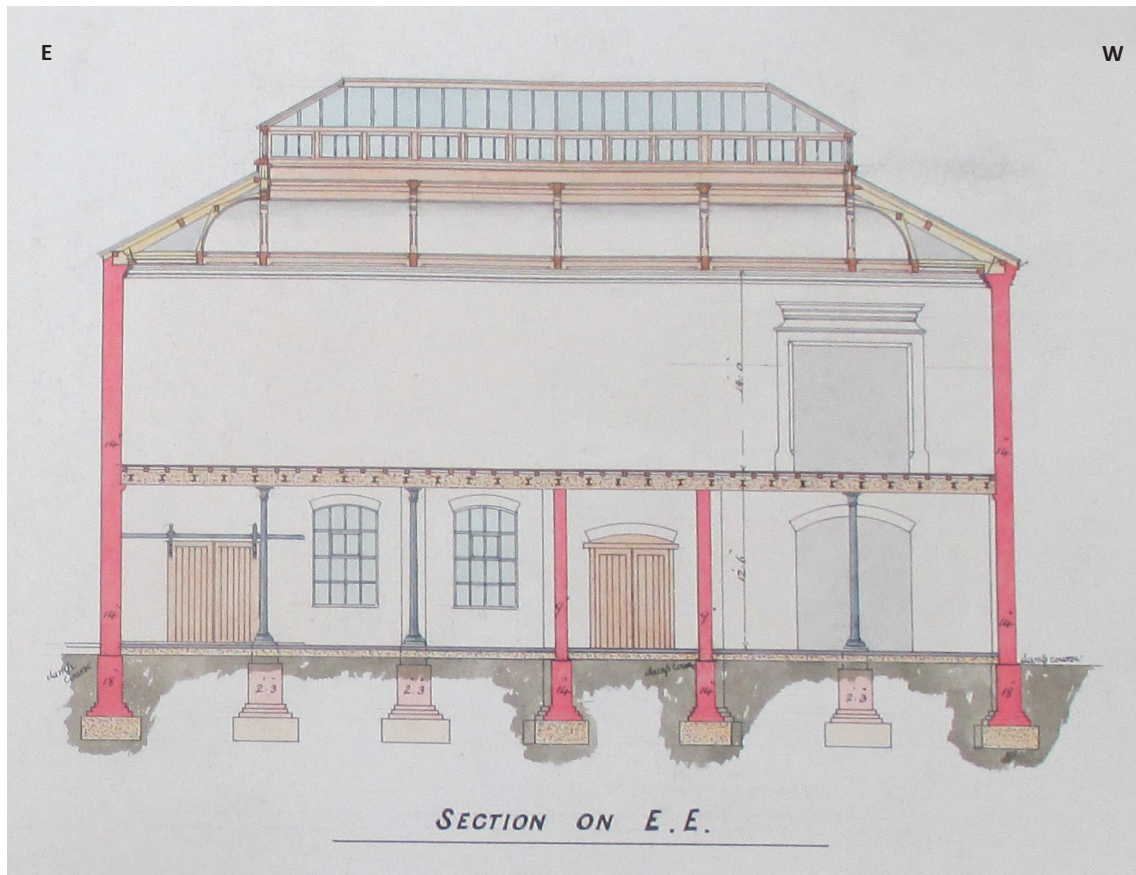




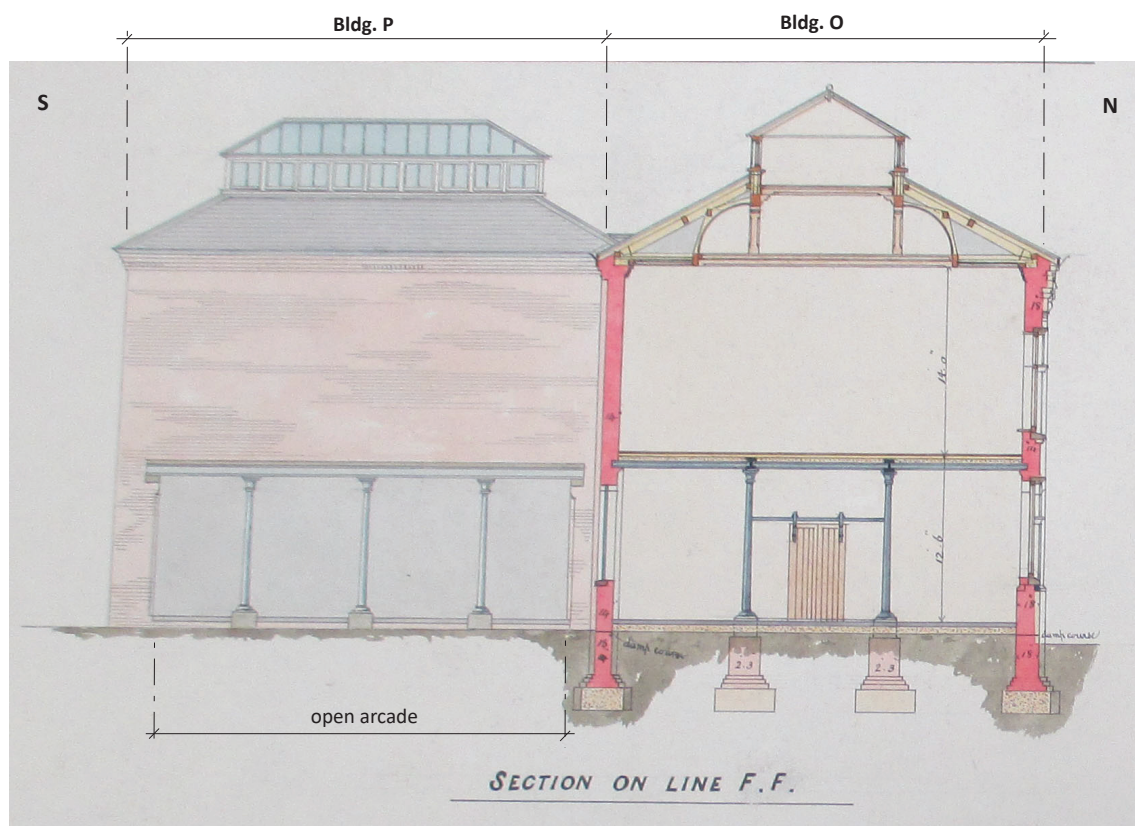
Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 6: Building O/P (and G); original design drawings, 1891; rear (south) elevation

MoRW Archives Ref. R25-18



a Longitudinal cross-section of Building O looking south



b Building P (elevation, left) and Building O (cross-section, right) looking west

**Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester**

Figure 7: Buildings O/P, original design drawing, 1891; sectional elevations

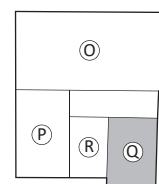
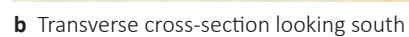
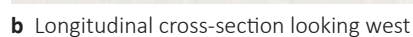
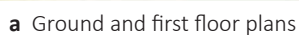
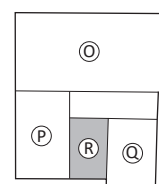
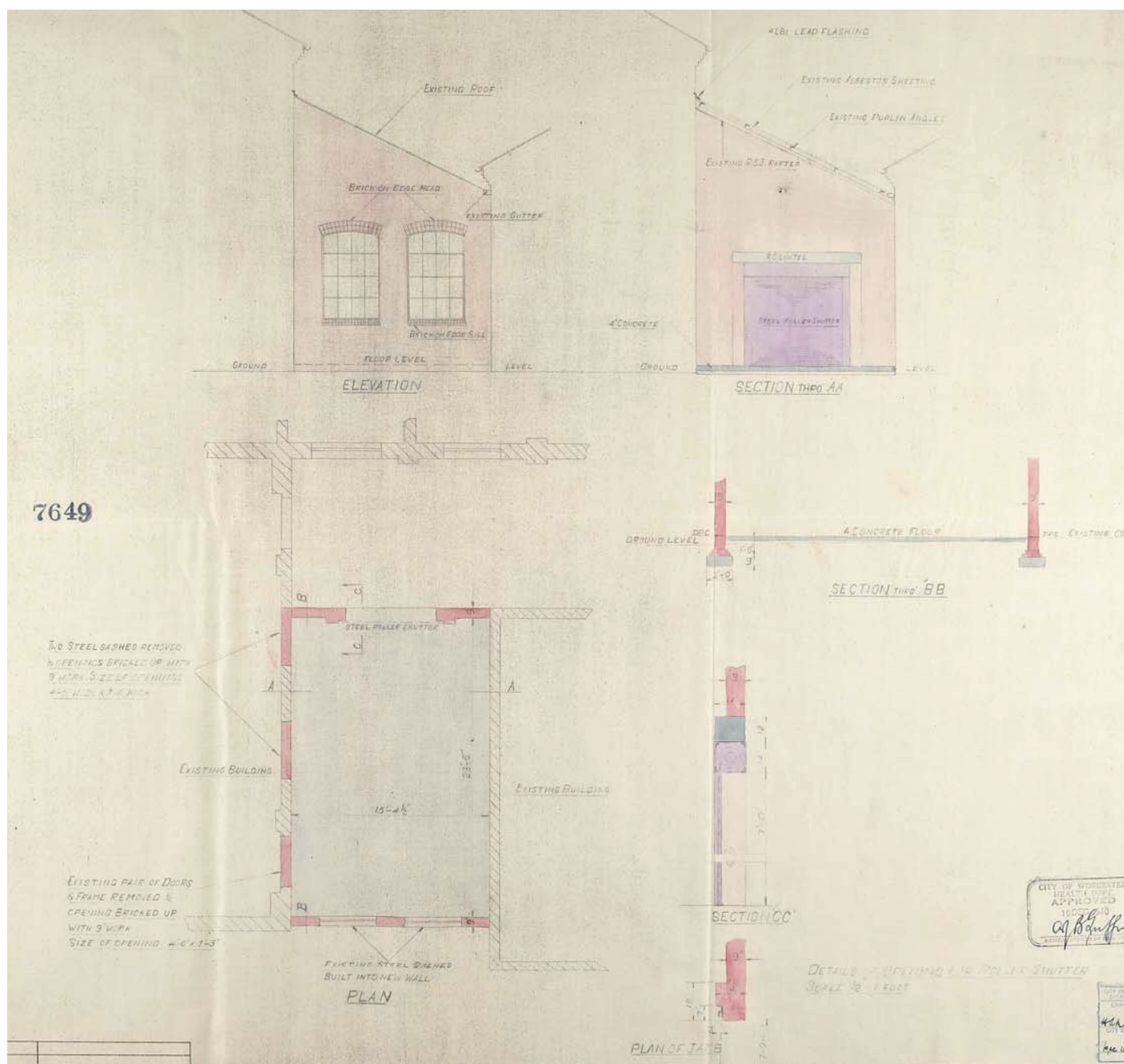
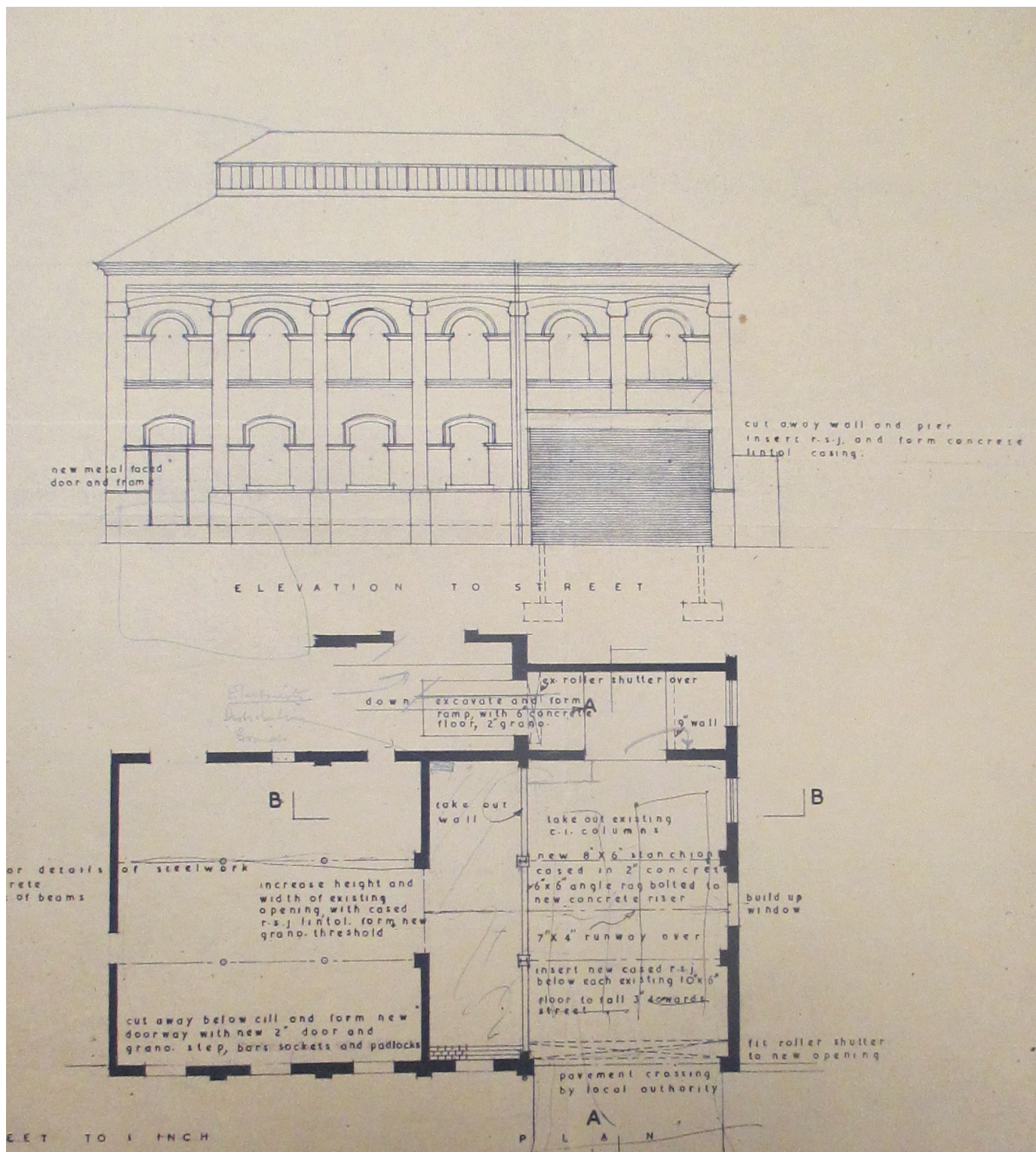


Figure 8: Building Q, original design drawings, 1895; plans and cross-sections



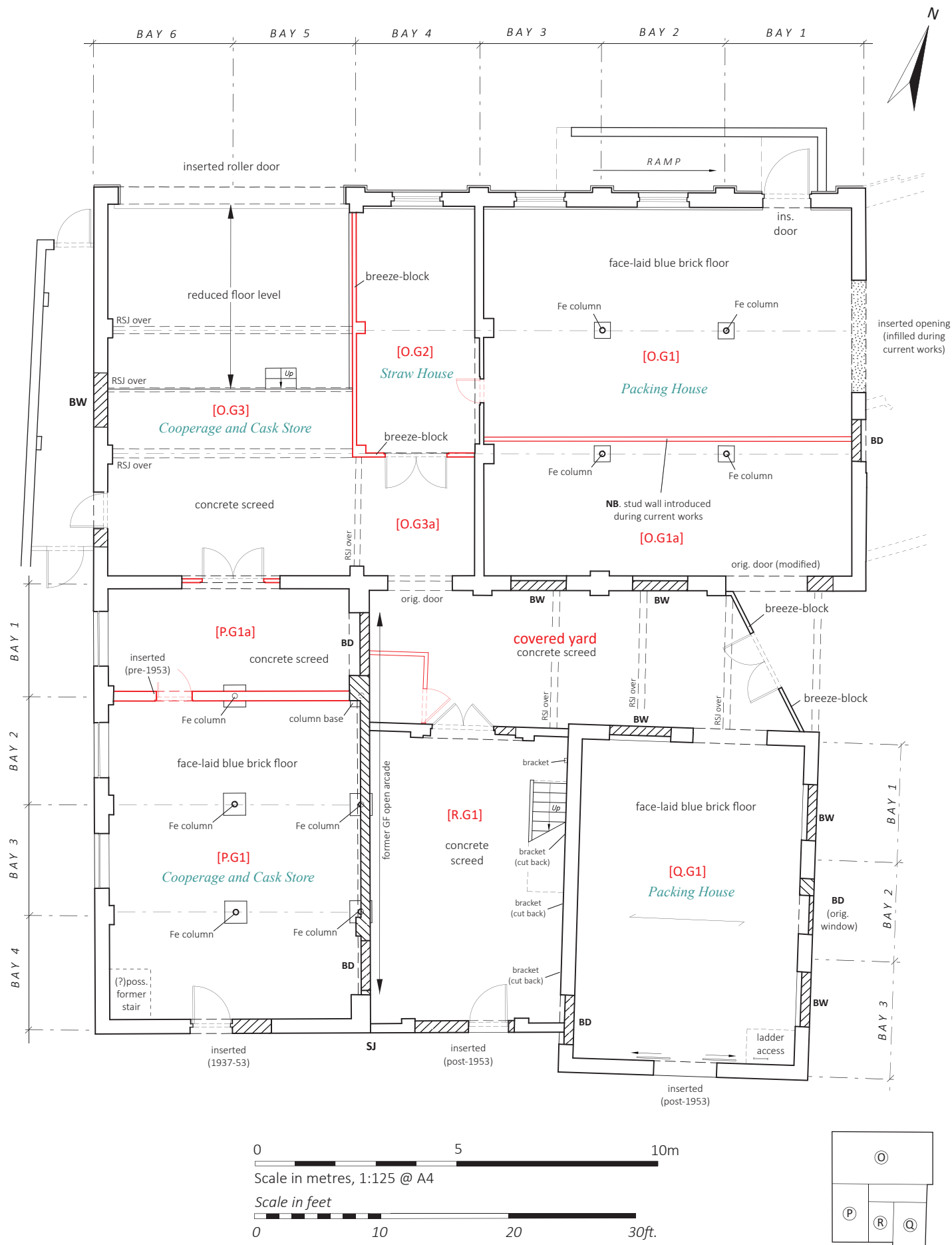


Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 10: Building O, modifications c.1962; street elevation and ground floor plan

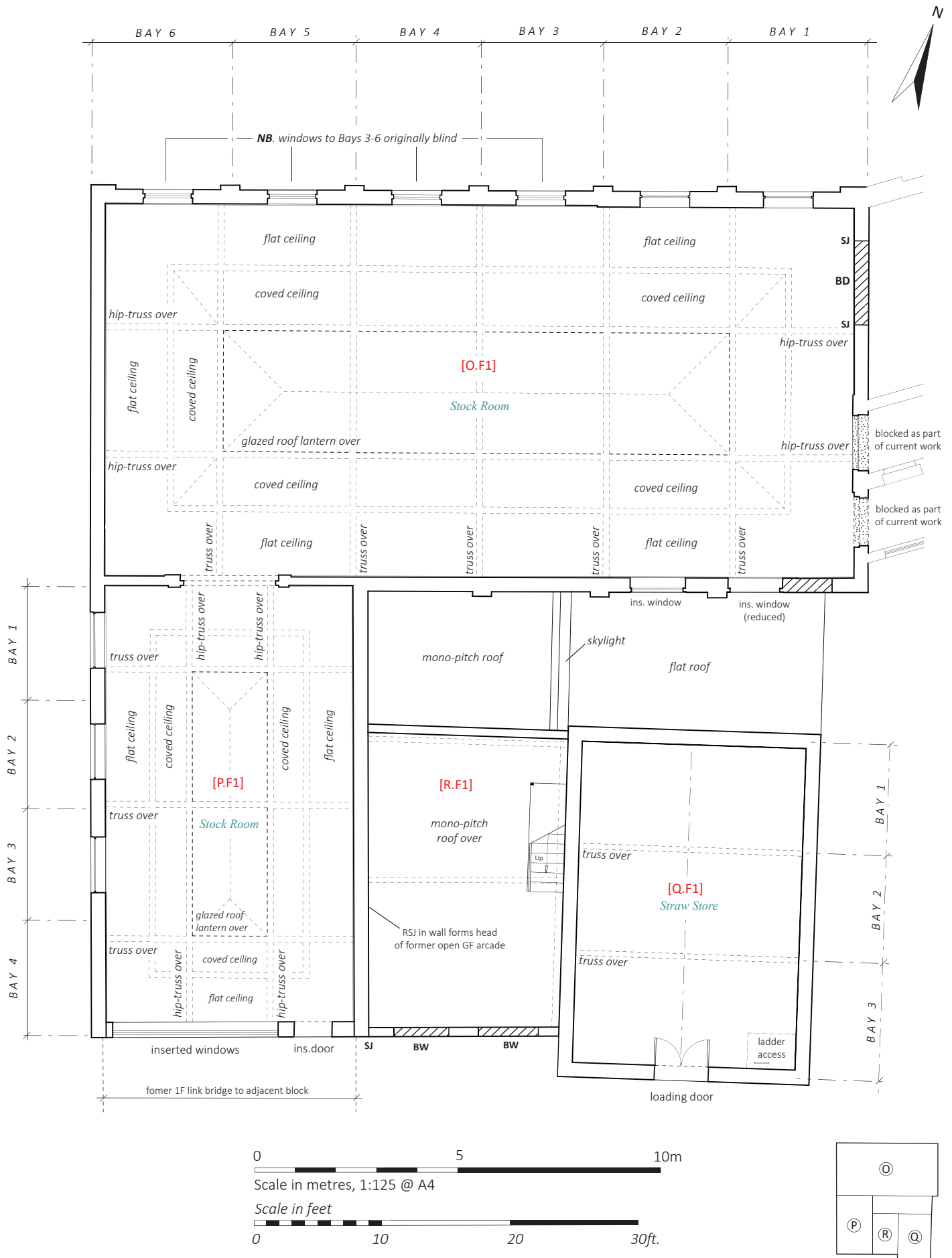
MoRW Archives ref. RW25-195

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



Cooperage - Room use as per Sutton drawings of 1891/1895

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



Stock Room - Room use as per Sutton drawings of 1891/1895

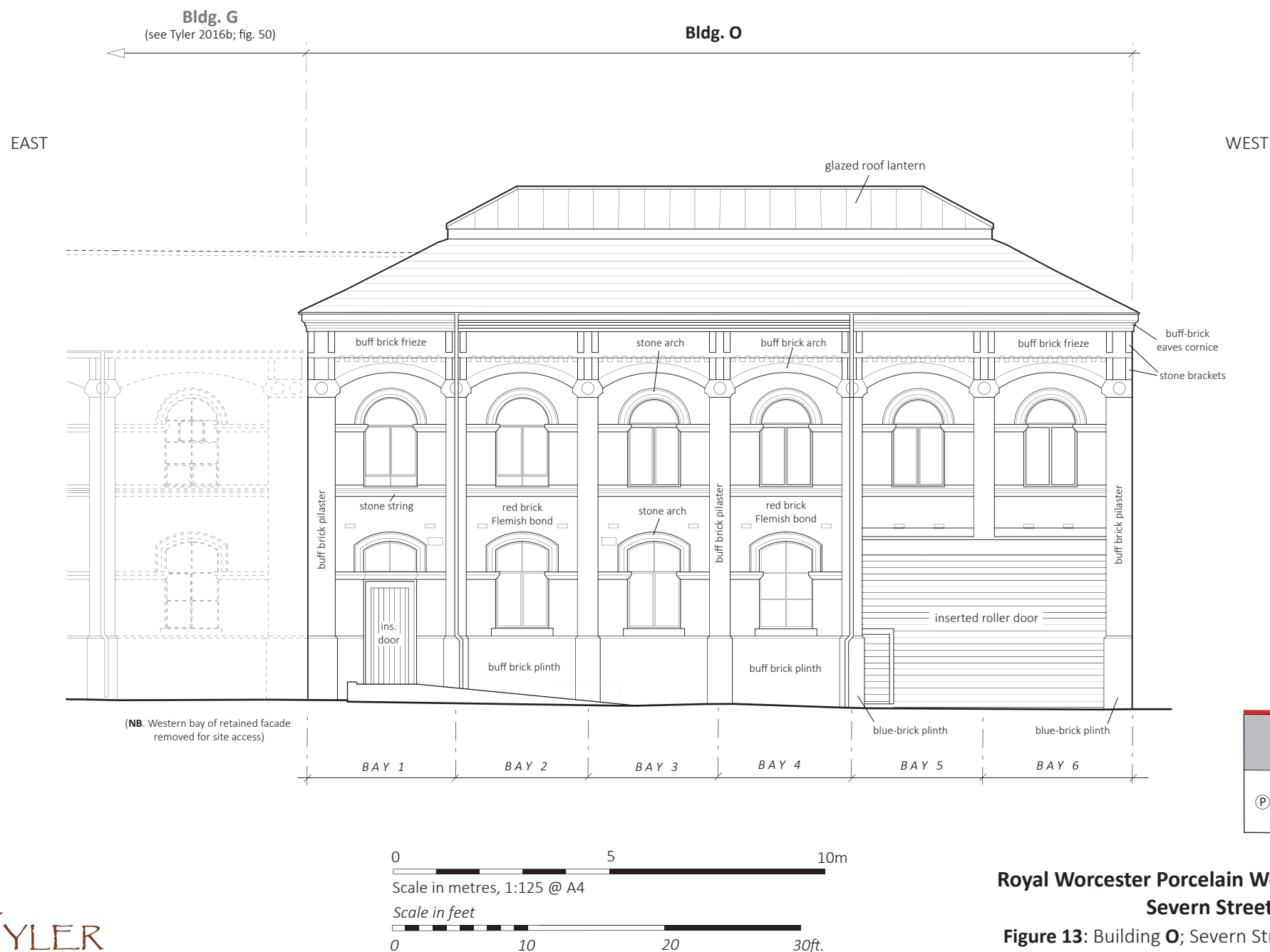
RIC TYLER
MCIFA PG Cert. Arch. Hist (Oxf.)

Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester

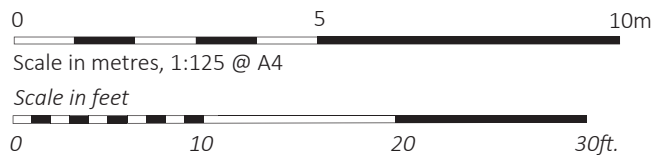
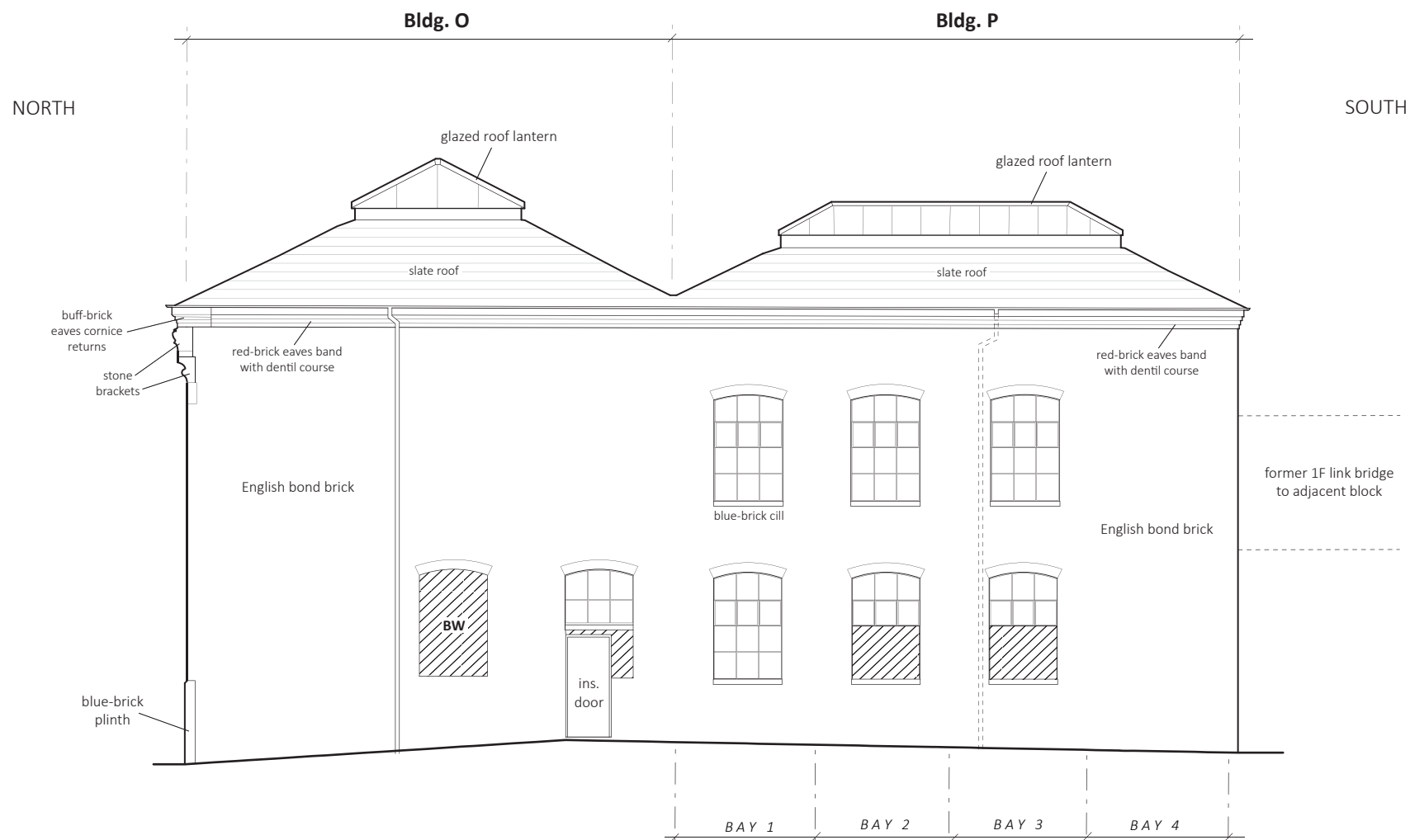
Figure 12: Buildings O, P, Q & R; first floor plan

Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. 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

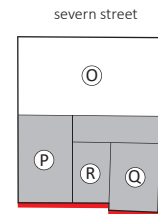
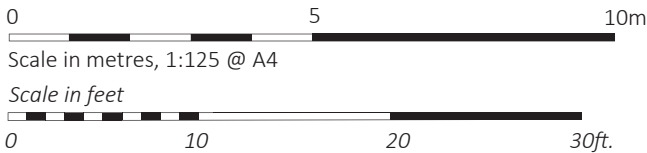
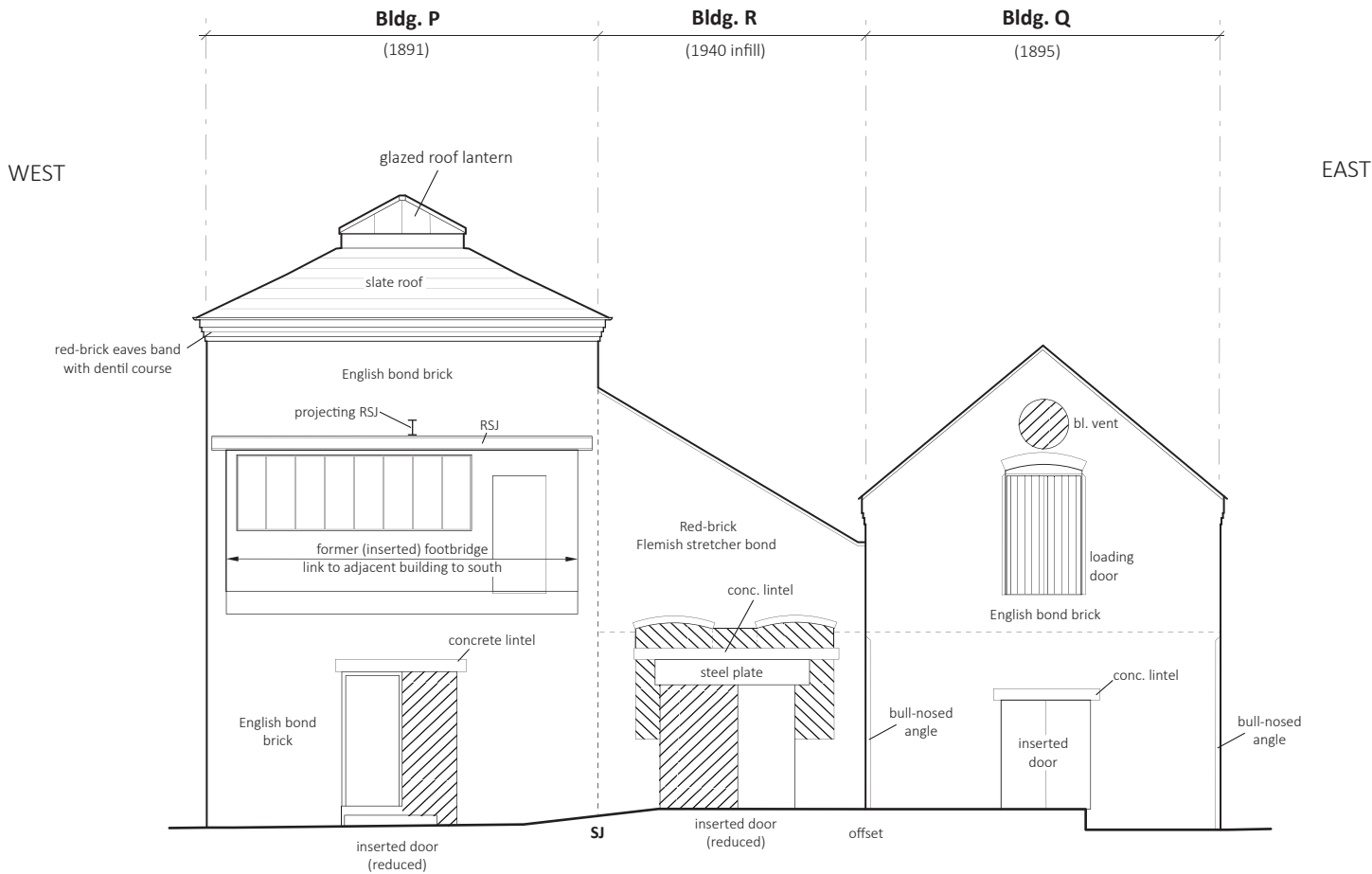


Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 14: Buildings O/P; West 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

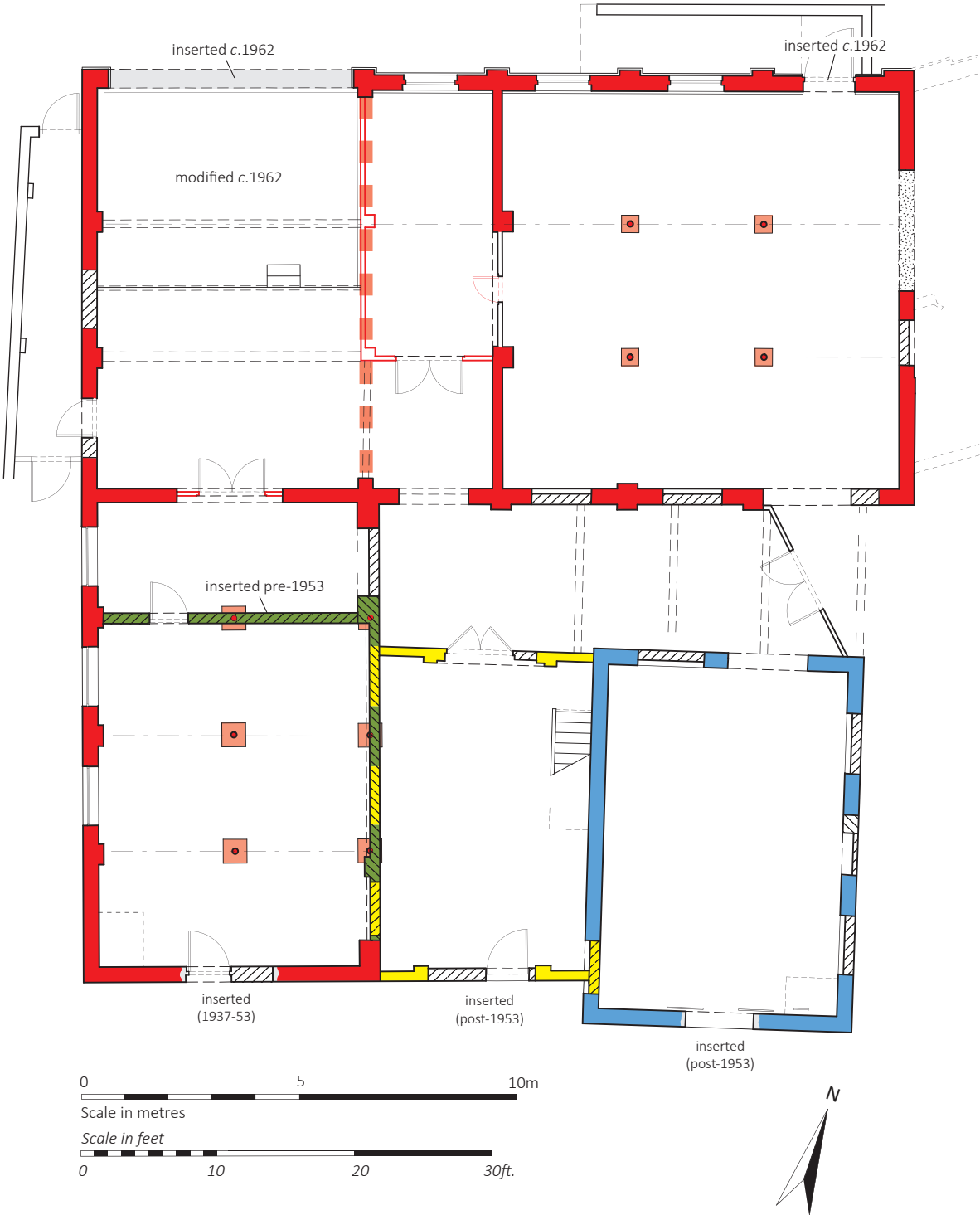


Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester

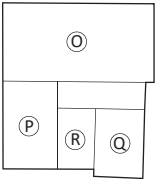
Figure 15: Buildings P/R/Q; South Elevation

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

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



Principal Phases	Intermediate Phases
■ 1891 Sutton (PHASE VI)	■ Early-C20th (intermediate)
■ 1895 Sutton (PHASE VI)	■ Late-C20th (PHASE VIII)
■ 1940/41 (PHASE VII)	■ Indeterminate



Royal Worcester Porcelain Works (Site C)
Severn Street, Worcester

Figure 16: 'Site C'; overall phasing

Based upon Laser Surveys Drawing Nos. G 7115/3 of Jan./Feb. 2012



Plate 1: Severn Street ranges, general view looking east (photographed in May 2016); Building E/F (left), Building G (centre) and Building O (right).



Plate 2: General view of 'Site C' structures looking north-west; Buildings P/R (left), Building Q (centre, foreground) and Building O (right).



Plate 3: Building O, Severn Street elevation looking south-east.



Plate 4: Building O, Severn Street elevation looking south-west. **NB.** western bay of retained façade of Building G (left) removed for site access.



Plate 5: Representative window bay (Bay 2), looking south.

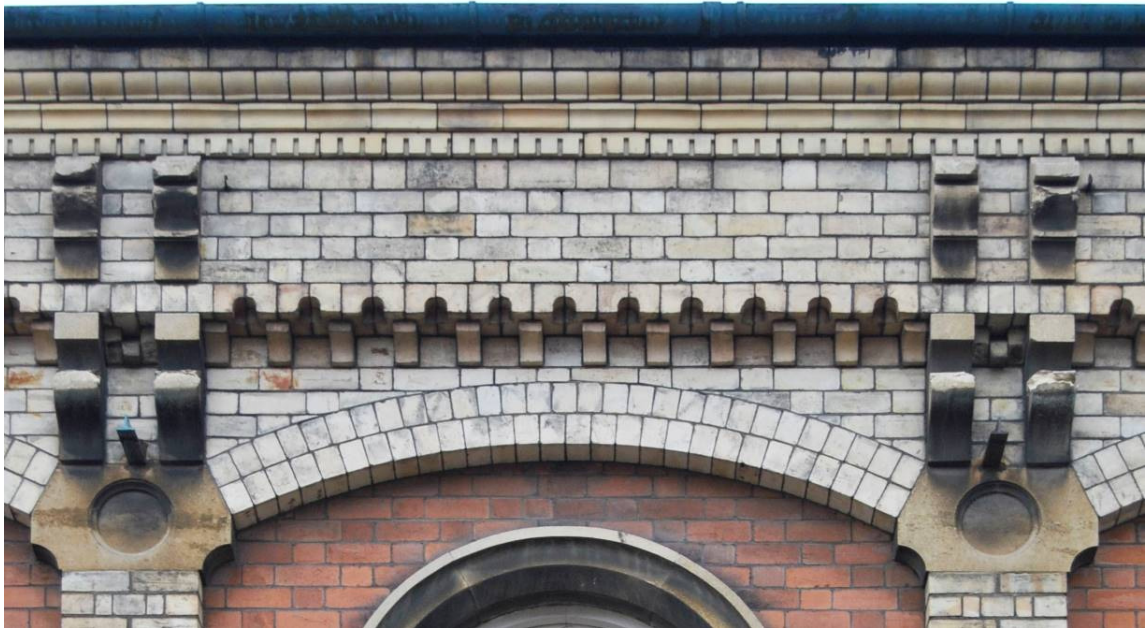


Plate 6: Detail of upper brick arch, decorative eaves band with buff-brick frieze and cornice.



Plate 7: Detail of ground floor window.



Plate 8: Detail of first floor window.



Plate 9: Pedestrian door inserted (c.1962) at Bay 1 with ramp access.



Plate 10: Wide roller-door inserted (c.1962) at Bays 5/6, **NB.** rebuilt lower plinths in blue-brick.



Plate 11: Building O/P, west elevation (oblique) looking south-east.



Plate 12: Building O, east elevation. **NB.** wall stubs/scars of former adjoining range G with interconnecting doors, the latter blocked (mainly) during current phase of work.



Plate 13: Building O, south elevation visible above flat roof of covered yard area.

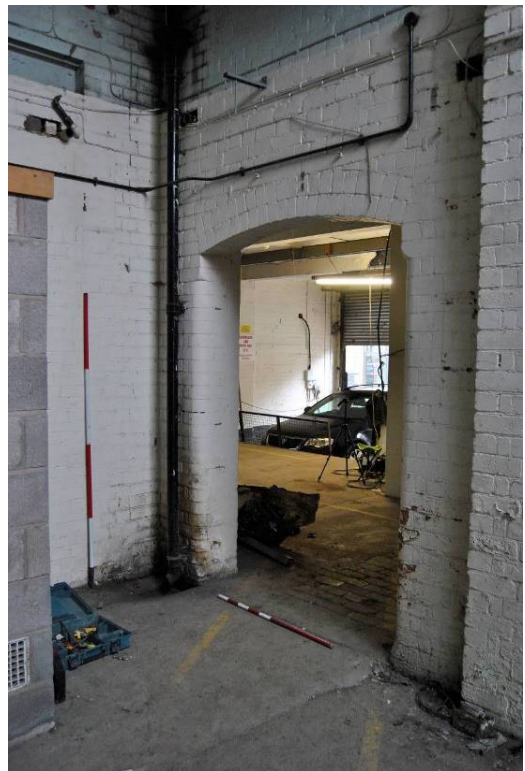


Plate 14: Original door to south wall of Bay 4.



Plate 15: Blocked window to south wall of Bay 3.

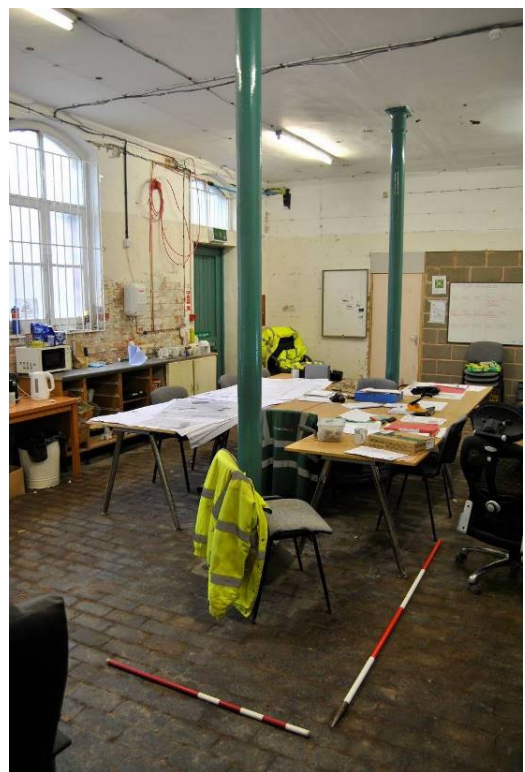


Plate 16: Room [O.G1] looking east.



Plate 17: Room [O.G1] looking west.



Plate 18: Room [O.G1a] looking north-east.



Plate 19: Internal plinth to Building O, north wall.



Plate 20: Bull-nosed brick pier to [O.G1], west wall.



Plate 21: Room [O.G2] (Bay 4) looking north.



Plate 22: [O.G3] (Bays 5/6) looking south.

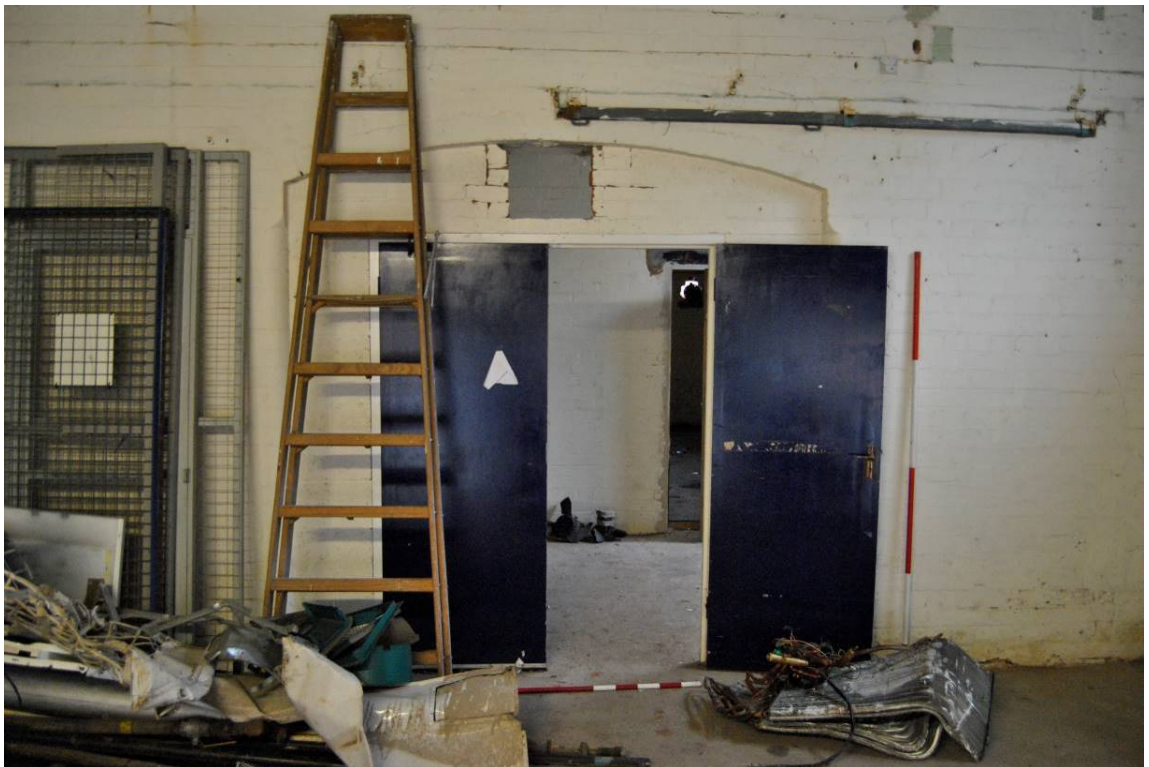


Plate 23: Original doorway (reduced) at Bay 5/6 (S) opening onto contemporary Building P.

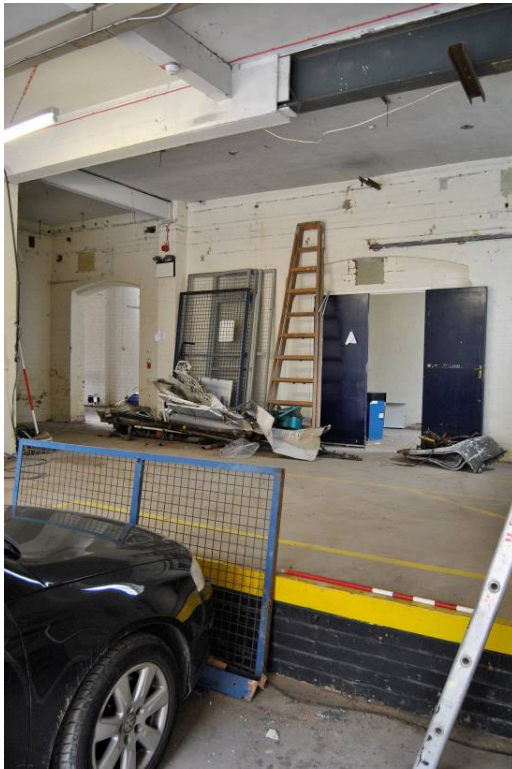


Plate 24: Raised platform created by reduction of floor level to north side of Bays 5/6.

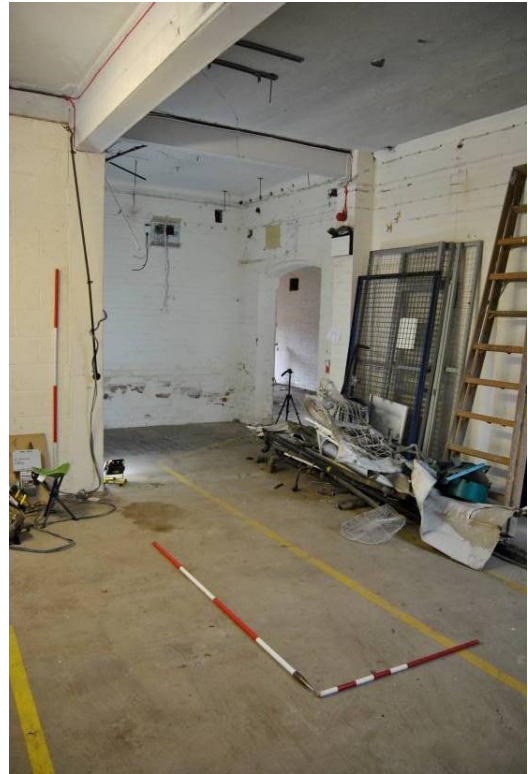


Plate 25: Original floor level at south side of Bays 5/6 looking south-east into [O.G3a] at Bay 4 .



Plate 26: First floor 'stock room' [O.F1] looking west.



Plate 27: First floor 'stock room' [O.F1] looking east.



Plate 28: Steel casement at Bays 1/2.



Plate 29: Timber casement at Bays 3-6.



Plate 30: 'Stock room' [O.F1]; blocked doors to east wall. That to left (red dashed line) formerly opened onto a C19th - 'papering room' within Building G, those to the right opened onto a lateral passageway [G.F1] and a landing at the head of a stair respectively (see Figure 4b).



Plate 31: Wide doorway onto Building P at west end of south wall.



Plate 32: Detail of QP truss over [O.F1] with decorative cleat beneath straining beam.



Plate 33: Building P, west elevation (oblique) looking north.



Plate 34: Building P, south elevation.



Plate 35: Opening onto former 1F footbridge (c.1940/41) connecting Building **P** to adjacent range to south.

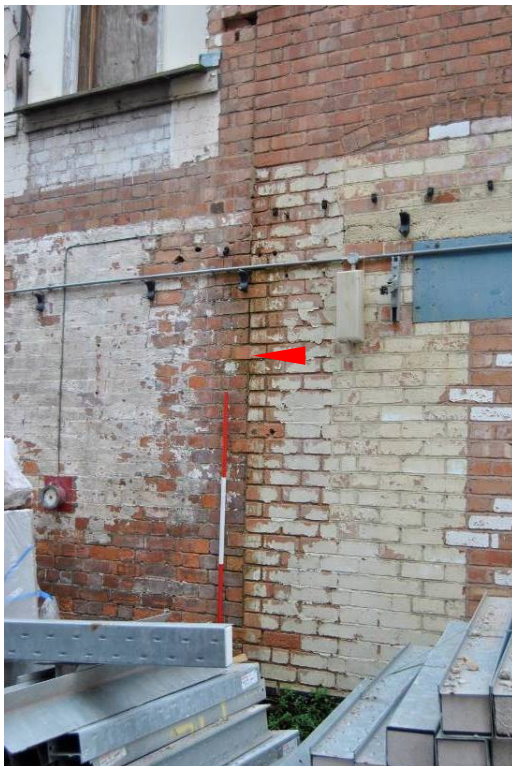


Plate 36: Clear SJ at junction of Bldgs. **P** and **R**.



Plate 37: Upper west elevation visible above pent roof of Building **R**, from flat roof south of Bldg. **O**.



Plate 38: RSJ forming head of former open arcade to ground floor of Building P (see Figure 7b); visible at first floor of Building R.



Plate 39: Room [P.G1] looking north-west.



Plate 40: Window to Bay 2, lower section blocked.



Plate 41: Room [P.G1a] looking west.



Plate 42: Fe. support column of former open arcade, embedded in secondary, infill brickwork.



Plate 43: Room [P.G1a] (Bay1) looking east, including blocked (secondary) door.



Plate 44: Blocked door to south end of east wall NB. iron pintles to both jambs.



Plate 45: Detail of chamfered brick 'cornice' (arrowed) and interrupted section to SW corner indicating former ceiling void – possibly the location of a former (though not original) hoist or ladder access(?).



Plate 46: Room [P.F1] looking north-west.



Plate 47: Wide opening from [O.F1].



Plate 48: [P.F1], window detail.



Plate 49: [P.F1], roof.



Plate 50: Building Q, east elevation. NB. Cut-off RSJs at springing level of window arches relate to former covered yard.



Plate 51: East elevation, central window blocked for insertion of door, itself subsequently blocked.



Plate 52: Blocked door to south end of west wall (visible within Building R).



Plate 53: Blocked door to south end of west wall (visible externally).



Plate 54: Chamfered brick bracket to exterior west wall (visible within Building R).



Plate 55: Building Q, south gable end.



Plate 56: Building Q, north gable and east elevation (oblique view looking south-west).



Plate 57: GF door onto Building Q.



Plate 58: Blocked vent to upper, north gable.



Plate 59: Room [Q.G1] looking south.



Plate 60: Ladder access at south-east corner.



Plate 61: Head of access ladder.

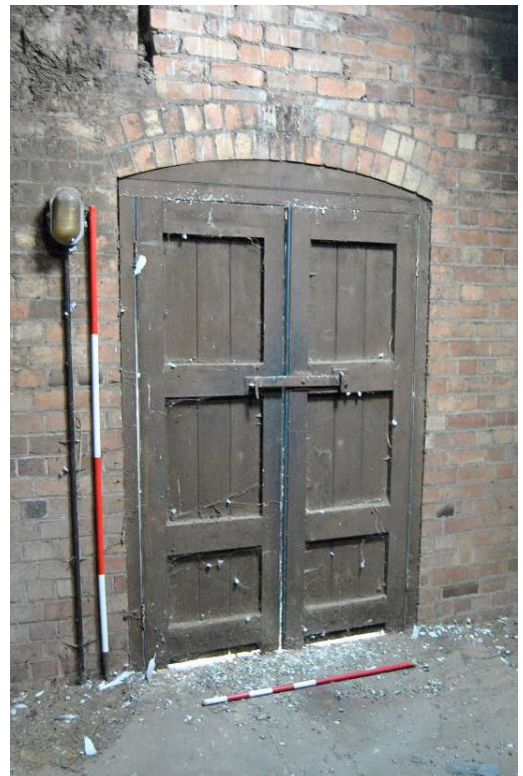


Plate 62: Double loading doors to south gable end.



Plate 63: Roof structure over [Q.F1].



Plate 64: Building R, south elevation.



Plate 65: Detail of former window heads, blocked for insertion of door (subsequently reduced).



Plate 66: Room [R.G1], looking south.



Plate 67: [R.G1]; inserted 1F on steel hangers.

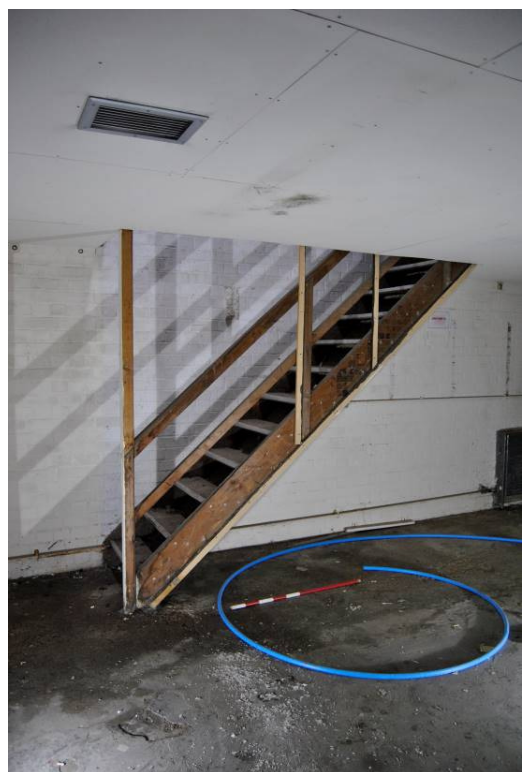


Plate 68: [R.G1]; stair rising against east wall.



Plate 69: [R.F1] looking south. NB. RSJ to left = head of former open GF arcade to Building P.



Plate 70: [R.F1] looking north-west. NB. RSJ to left = head of former open GF arcade to Building P.



Plate 71: Two original window openings to south wall, blocked and cut across by inserted floor level.

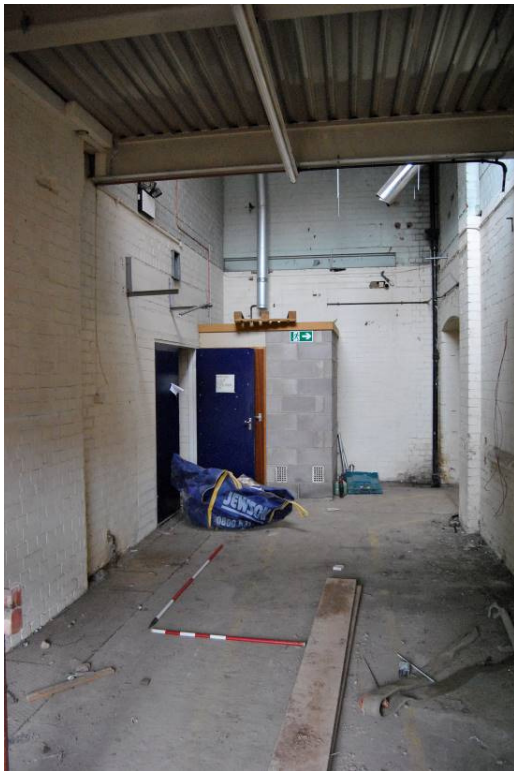


Plate 72: Covered yard looking west.



Plate 73: Covered yard between Bldgs. P and Q/R.



Plate 74: Roof over western covered yard continuous with that over infill block R.



Plate 75: Skylight lighting west section of covered yard.

APPENDIX A: 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_0039		Bldg. O , Bays 5/6 (roller door)	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0040		Bldg. O , Bays 5/6 (roller door)	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0041*	3	Bldg. O , street elevation (oblique)	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0042		Bldg. O , street elevation/west elevation (oblique)	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0043*	11	Bldg. O , west elevation (oblique)	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0044		Bldg. O , west elevation, eaves band	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0045*	4	Bldg. O , street elevation (oblique)	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0046*	5 (crop)	Bldg. O , Bays 1-3	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0047		Bldg. O , Bays 1/2	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0048*	9	Bldg. O , Bays ½ (GF); inserted door	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0049*	7	Bldg. O , representative GF window	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0050*	6/8 (crop)	Bldg. O , representative 1F window	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0051		Bldg. O , representative 1F window (Bay 1)	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0052		Bldg. O , detail of eaves band / frieze	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0053*	10	Bldg. O , Bays 5/6 (roller door)	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0054		Bldg. O , Bays 5/6; rebuilt pier in blue-brick	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0055		Bldg. O , long view along Severn Street	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0056		Bldg. O , temporarily removed Bay of adjacent Bldg. G	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0057		Bldg. O , temporarily removed Bay of adjacent Bldg. G	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0058		Bldg. O , representative GF window	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0059		Bldg. O , Loading Bay at Bays 5/6	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0060*	23	Original doorway from Bldg. O (Bays 5/6) to Bldg. P	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0061		Bldg. O , east elevation (portrait)	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0062*	12	Bldg. O , east elevation (landscape)	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0063		Bldg. O , east elevation, blocked doors	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0064		Bldg. O , oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0066		Bldg. O , oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0067		Bldgs. O/Q , oblique view looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0068		Bldg. O , south elevation visible above flat roof over yard	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0069*	13	Bldg. O , south elevation visible above flat roof over yard	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0070*	50	Bldg. Q , east elevation	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0071*	56	Bldg. Q , oblique view looking south-west	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0072		Bldg. Q , blocked window of east elevation	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0073*	51	Bldg. Q , blocked window with inserted door (blocked)	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0074*	55	Bldg. Q , south gable end (oblique)	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0075		Bldg. Q , south gable end (oblique)	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0076*	2	General view of Bldgs. O/P/Q/R looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0077		Bldg. Q , detail of eaves band	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0078		Bldgs. P/R , south elevation (oblique)	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0079		Bldg. Q , loading door and vent to south gable	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0080		Bldg. Q , inserted ground floor door to south gable end	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0081		Bldg. Q , loading door and vent to south gable	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0082*	64	Bldg. R , south elevation	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0083		Bldg. R , inserted GF door to south elevation	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0084*	65	Bldg. R , former window arches above inserted door lintel	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0085		Bldgs. R/Q , south elevation (oblique)	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0086*	53	Bldg. Q , blocked door at south end of west wall	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0087		SJ between Bldgs. P/R , south elevation	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0088*	36	SJ between Bldgs. P/R , south elevation	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0089*	34	Bldg. P , south elevation	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0090*	33	Bldg. P , west elevation (oblique)	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0091		Bldg. P , south elevation – inserted ground floor door	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0093*	35	Bldg. P , south elevation; inserted 1F opening for 1940/41 link bridge	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0094		Corresponding opening for south end of link bridge	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0095		Corresponding opening for south end of link bridge	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler

DSC_0096*	72	Covered yard area between Bldgs. O (N) and R/Q (S)	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0097*	73	Covered yard area between Bldgs. O (N) and R/Q (S); interior	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0099*	74	Skylight serving covered yard	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0100		Covered yard area between Bldgs. O (N) and R/Q (S); interior	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0101		Skylight serving covered yard	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0102*	15	Blocked window at Bldg. O , Bay 3(S)	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0104*	14	Original doorway at Bldg. O , Bay 4 (S)	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0105		Bldg. P , east wall, Bay 1 looking west	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0106		Bldg. P , room [P.G1] looking south-east	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0107*	39	Bldg. P , room [P.G1] looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0108*	44	Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; blocked (secondary) door at Bay 4(E)	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0110*	42	Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; Fe column of former arcade embedded within secondary infill brickwork	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0111		Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; door within inserted wall at Bay 1/2	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0112		Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; column base at inserted wall at Bay 1/2	↓	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0113		Bldg. P , Fe column of former arcade embedded within secondary brick partition at Bay 1/2	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0114		Bldg. P , window at Bay 1 (W); room [P.G1a]	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0115*	40	Bldg. P , window at Bay 3 (W); room [P.G1]	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0116		Bldg. P , window at Bay 3 (W); room [P.G1]	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0117*	45	Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; former ceiling void at SW corner	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0118		Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; chamfered brick 'cornice'	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0120		Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; blue-brick floor	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0121		Bldg. P , room [P.G1] ; base of Fe column	↓	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0122*	43	Bldg. P , Bay 1 (room [P.G1a]) looking east with blocked door	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0123*	41	Bldg. P , Bay 1 (room [P.G1a]) looking west	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0124*	16	Bldg. O room [O.G1] looking north-east	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0125		Bldg. O room [O.G1] looking south-west	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0126*	17	Bldg. O room [O.G1] looking west	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0127		Bldg. O room [O.G1] ; blocked (secondary) door to east wall	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0128*	19	Bldg. O room [O.G1] ; internal plinth to north wall	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0129*	20	Bldg. O room [O.G1] ; bull-nosed brick pier to west wall	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0130*	21	Bldg. O room [O.G2] , looking north	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0131		Bldg. O room [O.G3a] ; original door at Bay 4 (S)	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0132		Bldg. O room [O.G3] (S); Bays 5/6 looking west	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0133		Bldg. O room [O.G3] (S); Bays 5/6 looking north-west towards reduced loading bay	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0134		Bldg. O room [O.G3] looking towards [O.G3a]	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0135*	25	Bldg. O room [O.G3] looking towards [O.G3a]	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0136		Bldg. O room [O.G3] looking north-east	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0137*	66	Bldg. R , room [R.G1] looking south	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0138*	68	Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; stair rising to inserted first floor	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0139		Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; inserted door to south elevation	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0140*	52	Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; blocked door in west wall of Bldg. Q	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0141		Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; blocked door in west wall of Bldg. P	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0142*	67	Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; inserted 1F on hangers	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0144		Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; inserted 1F on hangers	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0145		Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; bracket to west wall Bldg. Q	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0146*	54	Bldg. R , room [R.G1] ; bracket to west wall Bldg. Q	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0148*	69	Bldg. R , room [R.F1] looking south	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0149*	70	Bldg. R , room [R.F1] looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0150		Bldg. R , room [R.F1] ; head of inserted stair	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0151*	71	Bldg. R , room [R.F1] ; heads of former windows to south wall	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0152		Bldg. R , room [R.F1] ; heads of former windows to south wall	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0153*	38	Bldg. R , room [R.F1] ; RSJ forming head of former GF open arcade (Bldg. P , east elevation)	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0154		Bldg. R , room [R.F1] ; detail of RSJ – bolt retaining head of Fe column	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0155*	57	Bldg. Q , original door to north elevation	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0156		Bldg. Q room [Q.G1] looking south	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0157*	59	Bldg. Q room [Q.G1] looking south	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0158		Bldg. Q room [Q.G1] ; herring-bone strutting to 1F structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0159		Bldg. Q room [Q.G1] ; blocked window to east wall (Bay 1)	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler

DSC_0160		Bldg. Q room [Q.G1]; blocked window to east wall (Bay 1)	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0162		Bldg. Q , original door to north elevation (with internal roller door)	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0163*	60	Bldg. Q room [Q.G1]; ladder access to SE corner	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0164*	61	Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; head of ladder access	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0165		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1] looking NW	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0166		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1] looking NE	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0167		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of interrupted-tie truss	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0168		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of interrupted-tie truss	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0169		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; roof truss – upper king-bolt and raking struts	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0170		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; blocked circular vent to gable epex	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0171*	62	Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; loading door to south gable end	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0172		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; side purlin sits on wooden block let in to brickwork at south gable end	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0174		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of tie rod/principal	detail	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0175		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of sling brace	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0176		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of sling brace	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0177		Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of roof truss	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0178*	63	Bldg. Q room [Q.F1]; detail of roof truss	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0180*	58	Bldg. Q ; blocked vent to north gable apex	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0181*	75	Bldg. R ; mono-pitch roof from flat roof over yard	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0182*	26	Bldg. O , room [O.F1] looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0183		Bldg. O , room [O.F1] looking south-west	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0184*	27	Bldg. O , room [O.F1] looking south-east	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0185		Bldg. O , room [O.F1] looking north-east	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0186		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; doorway to Bldg. P	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0187*	31	Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; doorway to Bldg. P	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0188		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; doorway to Bldg. P	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0189		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; doorway to Bldg. P , detail of cornice	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0190		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; detail of lath and plaster ceiling	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0191		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0192*	32	Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0193		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0194		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0195		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0196		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0197		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0198		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0199*	30	Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; east wall with blocked doorways	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0200		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; blocked doors to south side of east wall	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0201		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; blocked doors to south side of east wall	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0202		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; blocked door to north side of east wall	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0203		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; steel frame window to Bay 2 (N)	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0204*	28	Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; steel frame window to Bay 2 (N)	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0205*	29	Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; timber frame window to Bay 3 (N)	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0206		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; timber frame window to Bay 3 (N)	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0207		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; detail of cornice	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0208		Bldg. O , room [O.F1] looking east (comparative view to 1897 photo)	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0209		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; door to Bldg. P (Bay 5/6 (S))	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0210		Bldg. P , room [P.F1] looking south	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0211		Bldg. P , room [P.F1] looking south-east	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0212*	46	Bldg. P , room [P.F1] looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0213*	47	Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; wide door to Bldg. O	→ N	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0214		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; wide door to Bldg. O detail of cornice	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0217*	48	Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; detail of window to west wall	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0218		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0219		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0220		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0221*	49	Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0222		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0223		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0224		Bldg. P , room [P.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0229		Bldg. O , room [O.F1]; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler

DSC_0230		Bldg. O , room [O.F1] ; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0231		Bldg. O , room [O.F1] ; roof structure	↑	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0232		Bldg. R , mono-pitch roof seen from flat roof over covered yard	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0233*	37	Bldg. P , upper east wall and eaves band seen from flat roof over covered yard	→ W	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0234		Bldg. O , south wall seen from flat roof over covered yard	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0235		Bldg. R , mono-pitch roof seen from flat roof over covered yard	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0236*	22	Bldg. O ; loading bay at Bays 5/6 with reduced floor level	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0237		Bldg. O , room [O.G3] ; floor level differential at loading bay	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0238*	24	Bldg. O , room [O.G3] ; floor level differential at loading bay	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0240		Covered yard; inserted boiler room to SW corner	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0241		Bldg. O ; room [O.G1a] looking south-west – blocked windows to south wall (Bays 2/3)	→ SW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0242		Bldg. O ; room [O.G1a] looking north-west	→ NW	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0243*	18	Bldg. O ; room [O.G1a] looking north-east	→ NE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0244		Bldg. O ; room [O.G1a] looking south-east	→ SE	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0245		Bldg. O ; room [O.G1a] detail of blocked window to south wall	→ S	27.09.17	R Tyler
DSC_0246		Bldg. O ; room [O.G1a] , blocked primary door to east wall	→ E	27.09.17	R Tyler