

Tenbury Workhouse, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire: Historic Building Record

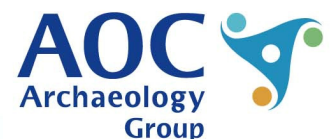
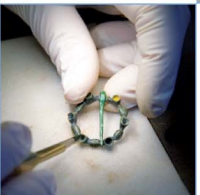
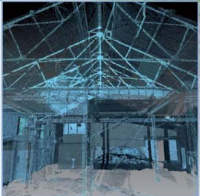
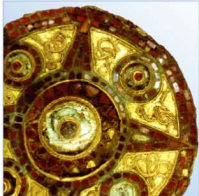
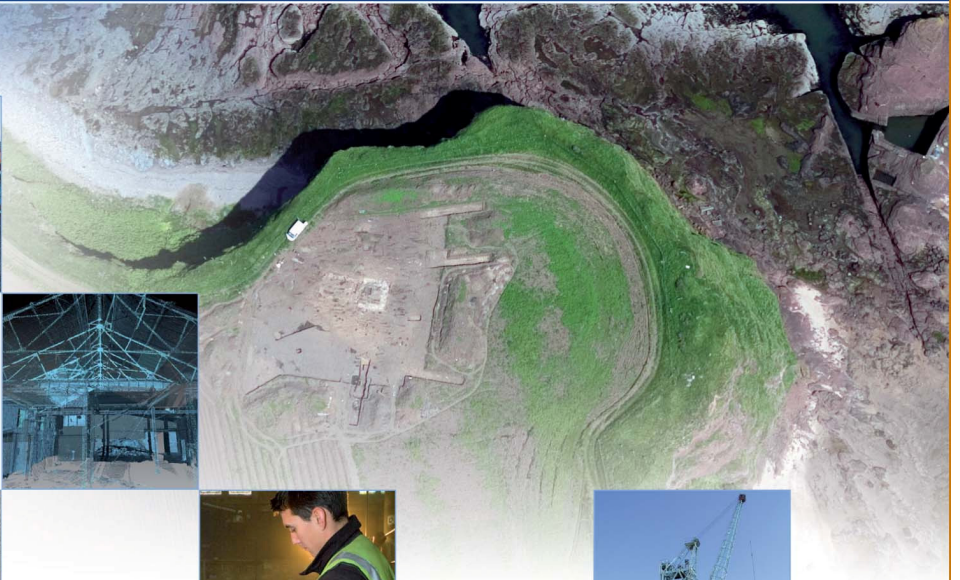
Planning Application Refs: MH/11/0887/FUL and MH/11/01466/CON

National Grid Reference Number: SO 5965 6853

AOC Project No: 32426

HER No and Site Code: WSM41669

Date: September 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Tenbury Workhouse, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire: Historic Building Record

On Behalf of: **Tesco Property Services**
Tesco Stores Limited
Cirrus B
Welwyn Garden City
Hertfordshire
AL7 1AB

National Grid Reference (NGR): **SO 5965 6853**

AOC Project No: **32426**

Date of Fieldwork: **29th – 30th August 2013**

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Date: **September 2013**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Contents

	Page
List of Illustrations	iii
List of Plates	iii
Summary	iv
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Project Background	1
3. Geology and Topography	3
4. Archaeological and Historical Background	3
5. Strategy	8
6. Historic Building Record	9
7. Conclusions	22
8 Archive Deposition and Publication	24
9 Bibliography.....	24
Appendix A – 1881 Census Data.....	36
Appendix B – Written Scheme of Investigation.....	38
Appendix C – OASIS Form	61

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Detailed Site Location
- Figure 3: Workhouse Building: Ground and First Floor Plans
- Figure 4: Workhouse Elevations and Profiles
- Figure 5: Male Tramps Ward: Plan and Elevation
- Figure 6: Infirmary: Ground and First Floor Plans
- Figure 7: Infirmary Elevations
- Figure 8: Infirmary Elevation and Profile
- Figure 9: Plan showing Buildings found on the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Plan of Tenbury Workhouse (from Higginbotham 2013)
- Plate 2: View of Workhouse, Looking West from Infirmary
- Plate 3: View of Infirmary, Looking East from Workhouse
- Plate 4: Extract from 1885 Ordnance Survey Map.
- Plate 5: Workhouse West Elevation.
- Plate 6: South End of Workhouse, Looking Northwest
- Plate 7: Room 2 Looking East
- Plate 8: Room 1 Looking West
- Plate 9: Room 5 Looking North
- Plate 10: Room 6 Looking Southwest
- Plate 11: Detail of Window Furniture
- Plate 12: Tramps Ward.
- Plate 13: Infirmary West Elevation
- Plate 14: South End of Infirmary
- Plate 15: Doorway between Porch (Room 1) and Hall (Room 17)
- Plate 16: Panelling Around Staircase
- Plate 17: Detail of Window Case
- Plate 18: Room 2 Looking Northwest
- Plate 19: Room 9 From Stairway
- Plate 20: Nurses' Station
- Plate 21: Room 13, Ward
- Plate 22: Fencing and Gate

Summary

A programme of Historic Building Recording at buildings that were part of Tenbury Workhouse, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire (National Grid Reference SO 5965 6853), was undertaken in advance of demolition to enable a new retail development. The record corresponds to Level 3 of the English Heritage Guidelines. The main Workhouse building at the front of the site onto Teme Street is listed, but the associated infirmary block and remnant wall of a separate Tramps' Ward are not included in the listing. That part of the workhouse within the site has undergone modifications when used as a fire station, but the infirmary is largely intact. The Tramp Ward is represented by a 10m long section of one outer wall, the rest of the ward has been demolished in the past.

The Workhouse was constructed in 1837 to a design by George Wilkinson, a major architect of workhouses in the 19th century. The associated infirmary is more recent, dating from 1871, and is of notably different style, with larger windows and sturdy stone dressings. Both buildings were constructed in response to laws passed in the 19th century: The Poor Law Act (1834) and the Metropolitan Poor Bill (1871).

Following the end of its use as a Workhouse in 1932 around 40% of the workhouse complex has been lost, including 40% of the southern end subject of this report, 95% of the tramps ward; the infirmary lacks any fittings that reveal the original operation of the building.

No further building recording is recommended for this property. The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website and copies of the report available at the local studies library.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a programme of Historic Building Recording carried out to Level 3 standard of three buildings associated with Tenbury Workhouse (NGR) SO 5965 6853. These are the south end of the workhouse later converted to a Fire Engine Station, the remains of a Tramps Ward, and the infirmary. Those are located at the north end of Teme Road, adjacent to the River Teme (Figure 1). The site covers 8,857.8 square metres.
- 1.2 The Workhouse was a double-courtyard plan, and is well documented with drawings surviving of the function of each room (Plate 1), and the inmates listed on census returns (Appendix A). The double courtyard is a rare form of a workhouse, and almost resembles a community of cottages. Much of it survives later alterations and partial demolition. The later infirmary is a more robust building, with elements common to workhouse infirmaries of the later 19th century. The Tramps' ward lay between the two, and only part of one wall survives (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The planning application is for demolition of the buildings, to be replaced by a food store.

2. Project Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Malvern Hills District Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer for Worcestershire County Council.
- 2.2 The Tenbury workhouse is a Grade II listed building and is situated within Tenbury Wells Conservation Area, as designated by Malvern Hill District Council. The Listing reads: *Union workhouse, later Tenbury RDC offices, now police, fire station and local authority offices. Dated 1837 and altered 1937. Brick with ashlar dressings, slate roof, gable-end parapets with kneelers and shaped finials to front, brick ridge stacks and two diagonally (sic) set brick stacks to rear. Part two storeys, part single-storey and attic with dormers. Main west elevation articulated a:b:c:b:a. Outer bays have two ground floor 2-light casements and two gabled dormers with 2-light casements. The two dormers at the left end have scalloped bargeboards. The two right end bays have had the ground floor windows replaced by a large C20 doorway to provide access for the fire engine and a small single-storey wing added. The adjacent inner bays have full-height projecting gabled wings with 3-light first floor casements, blind loopholes in the apex of each gable and doorways with Tudor-arched heads and studded C20 doors. There are 2-light ground floor windows in the angles. The central bay is also gabled and has a 3-light casement in both main floors; the first floor window is flanked by single-light casements. Above the ground floor window is a plaque inscribed "TENBURY RURAL/ DISTRICT COUNCIL/ REMODELLED 1937". The the (sic) gable above is a datestone recessed within a square ashlar border inscribed "UNION/ WORKHOUSE/ ERECTED/ 1837". The rear elevation appears to be largely unaltered*" (English Heritage 2013).
- 2.3 The Appraisal and Management Strategy for Tenbury Wells (Malvern Hills District Council 2008) states (Section 6.4.3) that *"the Council will not normally permit the demolition of historic buildings in Tenbury Wells Conservation Area, unless the building can be shown to have a negative effect on the character or appearance of the conservation area."* The site is earmarked in the plan as an 'Opportunity site', in order to regenerate the setting of the listed building. The infirmary building is not considered in the plan as contributing to the character of the conservation area.
- 2.4 Planning approval has been granted, (Planning Application Ref: MH/11/0887/FUL), for the construction of a Class A1 food store, associated car parking, open space and landscaping and access improvement works. This will involve the demolition of the infirmary and remnant of the tramp Ward, but the listed Workhouse building is shown on development plans as being retained. The planning application (MH/11/0887/FUL) was granted with an archaeological condition for an historic

building record (condition 39). Proof of archive deposition with the Worcestershire County Museum will be required prior to discharging the planning condition (Glyde 2013). The condition states:

No development shall take place until a programme of historic building recording, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a) *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b) *The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c) *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d) *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e) *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f) *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To enable expert investigation of cultural remains at this site of archaeological interest in accordance with Policy QL14 of the Malvern Hills District Local Plan and Policies CTC16 and CTC17 of the Worcestershire County Structure Plan.

- 2.5 An archaeological brief was provided by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer for Worcestershire County Council, and the works carried complied with the brief (Glyde 2013).
- 2.6 In response to the brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work was prepared by AOC (AOC Archaeology 2013). This defined the methodology for recording and was approved by Mike Glyde, as advisor to Malvern Hills Borough Council. The WSI is included here as Appendix B.
- 2.7 This report also addresses a similar condition relating to conservation area consent (planning reference MH/11/01466/CON). Condition 4 reads:

No demolition shall take place until a programme of historic building recording, including a Written Scheme of Investigation, has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a) *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b) *The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c) *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d) *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e) *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f) *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Reason: To enable expert investigation of cultural remains at this site of archaeological interest in accordance with Policy QL14 of the Malvern Hills District Local Plan and Policies CTC16 and CTC17 of the Worcestershire County Structure Plan.

2.8 The WSI conformed to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG 2012). The methodology was also designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice (EH 2006).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 2010).
- Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures (IfA 2008a).
- Worcestershire County Council – Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Worcestershire (WCC 2010).

3. Geology and Topography

3.1 The British Geological Survey maps the bedrock geology of the site as Raglan Mudstone Formation, comprised of siltstone and mudstone. The sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 417 to 419 million years ago in the Silurian Period by rivers depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits (BGS 2013).

3.2 There are no superficial deposits recorded.

3.3 The site is located immediately south of the River Teme, on relatively flat land at a height between 54 and 55m AOD.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

4.1 There are no recorded monuments or findspots dating to the prehistoric period within close proximity of the site. The closest prehistoric activity can be identified over 7km southeast of the site, in the form of an Iron Age hillfort at Garmsley Camp (Malvern Hills District Council 2008).

Roman (c. AD43 – 410)

4.2 There are no recorded monuments or findspots dating to the Roman period within close proximity of the site.

Medieval (AD 410 – 1538).

4.3 Tenbury is a medieval market town, located in the most northwest corner of Worcester, bound by the River Teme (BHO 2013).

4.4 The earliest physical evidence of medieval activity in Tenbury Wells can be found c.130m west of the site, on Church Street. The Church of St Mary was initially constructed in the mid 12th century, with alterations and extensions being made in the 14th century, and then in the 18th -20th centuries (WSM05307). The church is constructed from ashlar and coursed rubble with a slate roof and is Grade II listed. The associated churchyard also dates to the late 11th century with continued use into

the post medieval period (WSM19827). Documentary evidence suggests that the church may have had a minister before the Norman Conquest, although the west tower has been dated as later Norman (Pevesner 1968 and BHO 2013). There is also documented evidence recording the presence of a priest at Tenbury (Wells) in the *Domesday Survey*, entered under the 'half hide of St Mary Church of Corneilles' (Thorn 1982).

- 4.5 Physical evidence of medieval activity has been excavated in the form of pits and ditches on Church Street (1110175). The small amount of medieval pottery and lack of structures suggests that the original urban centre went into decline with the arrival of the new market on Teme Street, located so to coincide with the construction of a bridge over the River Teme in the 14th century (HWCM19833). The bridge itself was located where the modern bridge stands. This was confirmed with geotechnical investigation, involving core samples determining the medieval bridge remains survived within the concrete façade (Heritage Gateway 2013). Tenbury Bridge has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 4.6 The development of the new market place from the 14th century can be observed with the recorded tenement plots situated on the east side of Teme Street, c.130m south of the proposed site, evident on the Tithe Map of 1843 (WSM19831). Other medieval settlement on Teme Street is represented at The Vaults, c.240m southwest of the site, where archaeological evaluation has revealed medieval structures and a stock enclosure (HWCM15210).
- 4.7 Approximately 250m northwest of the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Castle Tump, a medieval motte castle and causeway. There are theories suggesting that this was constructed to guard the Tenbury Bridge (Malvern Hills District Council 2008).

Post-medieval (1485 – modern)

- 4.8 Post medieval development on Tenbury is represented by listed buildings and archaeological finds. There is a public house called The Crow, of 17th century date, located c.310m south of the site on Teme Street (WSM45418). The two storey gabled structure is constructed with a timber frame and brick infill.
- 4.9 A Grade II listed 19th century warehouse and hop kiln is located on Church Street, c.130m west of the site (1349578). There are also examples of kilns located on the periphery of Tenbury Wells, including the square hop kilns located at Lower Town Farm, just over 3km to the west (WSM32798). These were constructed in 1860 and 1890. A 19th century brick kiln was located on The Oaklands, c.1.4km south of the site (WSM40278).
- 4.10 Much of Tenbury's 19th century wealth was attracted by the discovery of mineral springs in 1839. The town was subsequently renamed Tenbury Wells (Page and Willis-Bund, 1924).
- 4.11 The Grade II listed workhouse is the earliest of the buildings on site, and a short stretch of wall represents the remnants of a Tramp's Ward. This was constructed in 1837 to a design by George Wilkinson FRIBA. Wilkinson had a long and respected career. Aged just 21 (in 1835), he won a competition to design a workhouse for the Thame Poor Law Union and in the next few years, designed similar buildings at Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold and Woodstock, which are H-shaped in plan. Tenbury is his only double courtyarded design. In 1839 Wilkinson moved to Ireland, as architect for the Poor Law Commission (Brodie et al 2001).
- 4.12 The need for a workhouse was a response to the formation of Tenbury Poor Law Union in 1836 serving 26 parishes. After consideration by the Poor Law Guardians, the site next to the bridge on Teme Street was chosen for Tenbury Workhouse, the land gifted by George Rushout Bowles, later MP for Evesham. The building cost £1,200 to build and £165 to fit out. It had capacity for 70 inmates.

This was funded by public subscription and loans (Trouteaud and Bevis, 1993). The layout (Plate 1) shows that the central range had a kitchen and scullery, with a boardroom facing Teme Street. Girls and 'females' rooms were around the north courtyard, with boys and 'males' on the south side (Plate 1). That part of the workhouse subject to this report comprised a 'Males Day Room', and two receiving wards and a bath on the ground floor for tramps (Higginbotham 2013). The Tramps wards are planned as a slightly separate unit to the main structure. The other principal building on site, and subject to this record is a two-storey brick building, purpose built as an infirmary in 1871. This lies c.70m east of Teme Street (Plate 3), and was most recently occupied by Russell, Baldwin and Bright.



Plate 1: Plan of Tenbury Workhouse (from Higginbotham 2013). North is to the left.



Plate 2: View of Workhouse, Looking West from Infirmary



Plate 3: View of Infirmary, Looking East from Workhouse

- 4.13 The addition of an infirmary followed the Metropolitan Poor Bill, passed in 1871, which defined the need for separate infirmaries to try and isolate sick inmates and prevent the spread of infectious disease (Richardson 1998). The most common diseases were cholera, smallpox and fevers. The form and layout of a good infirmary was urged by Florence Nightingale, who expounded that *"no ward is in any sense a good ward in which the sick are not at all times supplied with pure air, light and a due temperature. These are the results to be obtained from hospital architecture"* (ibid). The fullest extent of the workhouse buildings are shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 4).

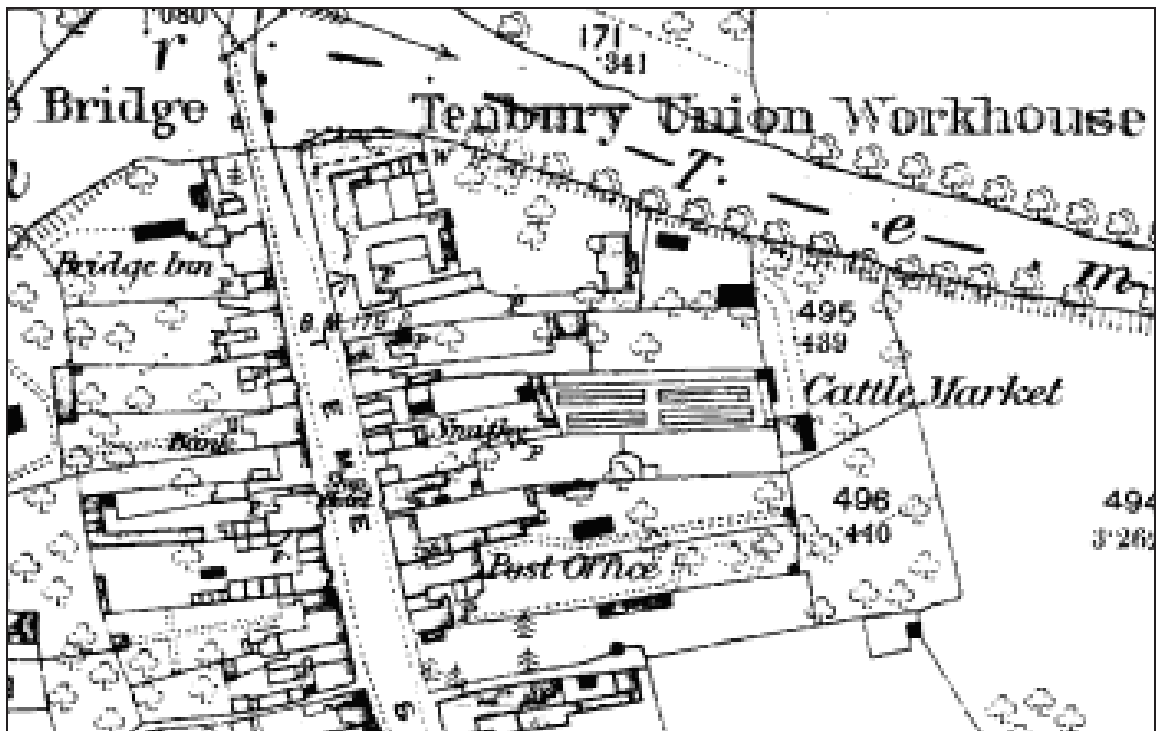


Plate 4: Extract from 1885 Ordnance Survey Map.

- 4.14 Higginbotham (2013) records that the men were employed to break up Clee Hill stone for roads, and sawing up sleepers for firewood. The rules and regulations of workhouses were strict, with segregation on sexes and rules defining permitted activities. There are no remaining inscribed strictures at Tenbury, but a typical verse from II Thessalonians 3:10 is present on a workhouse in Amersham, Buckinghamshire. This reads "*If any would not work, neither shall he eat*", and many workhouses had similar edifying aphorisms.
- 4.15 The Poor Law and workhouses were subject to parliamentary and civil service scrutiny, and regular reports were made on the conditions within workhouses as well as registers of births and deaths across the country. Thus, there are records such as 'Annual Report of the Registrar-General' (Grey 1863), which registers 33 special inmates and eight deaths: five men, three women.
- 4.16 Much data on workhouses is available from censuses, and the 1881 census has been researched by Higginbotham (2013). This names the staff and inmates at the workhouse: the Master of Tenbury was George Penrose, and the Matron his wife Mary Ann. They resided there with their daughter and a servant. A study of the census details shows that most inmates are local. This shows 55 inmates, comprising 23 females; 3 girls aged 2 or less, 6 girls under 14 classed as scholars, 3 under 16 as servants in training, and 11 women over 16. There are 32 males; 9 boy scholars, one other boy, and one of six months, plus 21 adult men. Of these, four of the men are classified as vagrant. Three of the women and one man are classified as imbeciles: that is with a mental age of 5-7 years.
- 4.17 The general occupations for men are labourers, with only occasional craftsmen such as shoemaker and a moulder. Many of the younger women's occupations are servants and servants-in-training. The three eldest inmates are widows aged 75. Of note are two family groups. One of these is the Andrews family, of Hereford, comprising John Andrews and Ann, a labourer and a laundress respectively, with five daughters and two sons ranging in age from 2 to 22. A second family is the Watkins, from Shropshire, Edward and Elizabeth being a labourer and servant with three children including a newborn. In the workhouse, these family groups are split, with no indoor contact between the sexes. The rules of the workhouse in which these families are fed and housed were strict, and entry to a workhouse was though necessity rather than desire. It is also interesting to note an unmarried mother, Eliza Dyke, and her daughter, are inmates. There are also three pairs of siblings, whose parents are not in the workhouse. The full 1881 list is given in Appendix A.
- 4.18 A 1910 document by the Royal Commission on Poor Laws and relief of distress (Hamilton and Kay, 1910), reports that "*children in the Tenbury Workhouse from 1884 to 1907, which tends to show that the 'workhouse taint' is imaginary and no disqualification in after-life, and that children brought up in the workhouse have done far better than those boarded-out, notwithstanding the care taken by the Guardians to select the most suitable cottages*".
- 4.19 Workhouses were officially abolished by the Local Government Act 1929 (Crowther 1982), and between 1929–1930 Poor Law Guardians, the "workhouse test" and the term "pauper" disappeared. By 1936 only 13% of people were still receiving poor relief in some form of institution. Tenbury Workhouse closed in 1932, and was mostly used as office space, while the infirmary was left vacant (Malvern Hills District Council 2008).
- 4.20 On 2nd November 1936, the Fire Brigade Committee accepted an offer of a new Fire Station. This was made by converting part of the old workhouse buildings in Teme Street. The improved facilities provided for an appliance room, muster room, locker room, recreation room bathroom and hose drying tower. Previously, the hose had to be dried in The Square, suspended on ropes and pulleys. The hose drying tower is still extant. The fire brigade left their station in 1987 (Tenbury Wells Forestation 2013).

- 4.21 More recent buildings are also listed. The nearest listed 20th century building to the site is at 47-49 Teme Street, c.60m to the south: the Grade II listed Regal Cinema (1385092). The cinema was constructed in 1937 by Ernest S Roberts, who was a specialist architect designing appropriately scaled cinemas for small market towns (Heritage Gateway 2013).

5. Strategy

Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1. The aims of the Historic Building Recording were defined as being:
- To determine the buildings' development and use.
 - A written account of the buildings form, function, date and sequence of development.
 - To photograph the exterior of the buildings to create a permanent archive record.
 - To photograph all internal rooms and circulation areas.
 - To create measured and sketched plans and sections, as appropriate, in line with Level 3 standards.
 - To make a Level 3 drawing of any pieces of architectural decorations, structural features and details, with supplementary photographs.
 - To conduct background research on the site to place the building within its historical context.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the historic building record were defined as being:
- To contribute to the understanding of the social, economic and architectural development of the workhouse.
 - Provide a descriptive account and interpretation of the building, including discussion of its local, regional and national significance.
 - To record any elements of earlier activity that maybe present.
- 5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

Methodology

- 5.4 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2013). All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2008a-c, IfA 2000).
- 5.4 The historic building record conformed to published guidelines (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.5 Prior to commencing work, HER number, **WSM41669**, was assigned by Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service and was be used as the site identifier for all records produced. An OASIS online form was also initiated (Appendix B).
- 5.6 The archaeological work was carried out on August 29th-30th, 2013.
- 5.7 The site work was supervised by Les Capon, Project Officer, under the management of Tony Walsh, Project Manager. The site works were monitored by Mike Glyde, Historic Environment Planning Officer for Worcestershire County Council, on behalf of Malvern Hills District Council..

6. Historic Building Record

Introduction

- 6.1 The site contains part of the 1837 Workhouse, a remnant of the Tramps Ward, and the 1871 infirmary. The majority of the workhouse lies beyond the site boundaries, and is not described in detail. Of the workhouse as depicted on the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map (Plate 1), almost 40% has been lost, including the western range, part of the northern range and most of the tramps block. Despite this, it retains much of its character, and has an aspect not dissimilar to alms houses.
- 6.2 The setting of the workhouse is not as forbidding as common public perceptions of workhouse buildings suppose. It is located on the south bank of the River Teme, with a decorative iron railing, and the building is just two storeys high, built in red brick and dressed with fine-grained oolitic limestone. The form of the building, designed by George Wilkinson provides an aspect that is not austere or prison-like, yet not delicate enough to be considered over-generous to the poor. An equal consideration is not using too-expensive materials that may offend the public subscribers and loaners.
- 6.3 The infirmary is a typical workhouse infirmary building, built with a sturdier, stronger aspect, with larger rooms and higher ceilings. It stands back from the street front by 70m, and has some decorative elements not present in the workhouse.
- 6.4 The use of the workhouse rooms by the fire brigade have resulted in some significant alterations and rearrangement of accesses, but this may be considered to be an evolution of the building as it was modified to suit its use. The principle alteration is the addition of a tower with internal hoist for drying hoses.



Plate 5: Workhouse West Elevation.

Workhouse, 1837

- 6.5 The workhouse block comprises the southern two bays of the workhouse building, and is a two-storey block, originally with an L-shape plan (Figures 3 and 4). Two extensions have altered the footprint of the building: one to the west and another to the east, and a short tower was added under the aegis of the fire brigade. The building is constructed of red brick (9¼" by 4½" by 3") laid in

Flemish bond. There is a base course of ashlar limestone blocks on the front face and part of the south wall. The quoins are also dressed with ashlar limestone blocks spanning three courses of brick. The front face of the block, facing Teme Street, has finer decorative detail than the sides and rear, and is common with the rest of the surviving frontage of the Workhouse, yet not as grand as the central bays which housed the administration areas: this part of the workhouse was for male inmates (Plate 5).

- 6.6 The front face of the workhouse has been altered by the insertion of a set of sliding doors on a rail across the north part of the ground floor, and by a modern brick addition to the end bay. These additions have removed ground floor windows. The opening for the doors is 3.05m wide, and spanned by a steel I-beam. This door allowed the fire station appliance to be garaged. The room behind was extended eastwards, with the back wall of the workhouse also removed, the upper floor supported by another I-beam. The new doors for the fire station slide around curved iron runners to lie against the south side of the room behind. The newer extension is a single storey with a flat roof and fixed high-level windows on the north side.
- 6.7 The first floor of the block has two original casement windows with original furniture; these have stone sills and flat-arched lintels. They lie within gabled dormers. The pitched roof above is a purlin roof, with brick chimneystacks rising 1.9m above the ridge, surmounted by ceramic chimney pots.
- 6.8 The south wall comprises a door and window on the ground floor, and just one first floor window. The southern of two chimneystacks projects 0.12m from the wall and has a block of dressed stone half way up. The purlins and wall plates of the roof project under the eaves in the gable end. There is also an undecorated bargeboard. The windows in this face differ from the front, having segmental arched brick lintels, but the sills are still stone. The southeast corner of this block as it turns and runs eastward on the ground floor has been fully rebuilt in modern brick, with no openings. The rebuild continues across a window to a back door to the property; the window has been rebuilt. A window above, on the first floor is a fixed window with central glazing bar. The pitched slate roof has a shallower slope than the front range, the ridge 1.10m lower. There is also a window on the first floor of the north face of this part, and one other first floor window on the rear of the front range, facing east. The ground floor is obscured by a flat-roofed extension of the fire appliance garage space.



Plate 6: South End of Workhouse, Looking Northwest

- 6.9 There is a square tower on the rear range of the block, with a hipped roof (Plate 6). The north and south sides are fitted with three panels of horizontal wooden slats, while the east and west faces are hung with slates. The roof is surmounted by a low square lead cap. This tower was used to hang fire-hoses up to dry.
- 6.10 Internally, there is a notable paucity of evidence for the function of the building as a workhouse, and few clues of its use as a fire station. There is no plaster on any internal wall: all have painted brickwork. The principal access to the building is the door in the south wall, and although the opening is original, the door more recent. The doorway has a segmental arched brick lintel, in common with the windows. The door has a high threshold, possibly to guard against flooding. The first room beyond the door (**Room 2**) is rectangular in plan with a wooden stair rising to the first floor (Plate 7). There is a blocked fireplace in the south wall, a drainage grill in the floor, and two other rooms. The floor is concrete. The room has no decorative touches: there is no skirting nor picture rail or cornice. A built-in cupboard is most likely to be an addition from the fire brigade's occupancy. The back of a chimneystack in the north wall is associated with fireplaces in rooms to the north. The plan of the workhouse (Higginbotham 2013, Plate 1) shows this to have been one of two receiving wards, and that it contained a bath. It was separate from the rooms of the workhouse to the north. Its proximity to the tramps wards suggests that this was a tramps receiving ward, with the bath a necessary feature to wash off the dirt from the road. The grill is probably an original feature; enabling swabbing down of the ward after the tramps had been processed. The grill has simple diagonally-set square piercing with no decorative scheme. The stairs are not an original feature. They are a quarter-turn stair with a landing, but are notably clean wood, with new supporting struts. The banister is plain, with no turned features. There is storage space beneath the stairs, which is panelled with plain boards. The door to the space has strap hinges contemporary with the stairs. The built-in cupboards have two large upper doors and two small lower doors, simply formed of boards. The top of the cupboard frame has a convex moulding to a square stop.



Plate 7: Room 2 Looking East

- 6.11 The door in the east wall leads to a second room (**Room 4**); originally this was a second tramps receiving room; more recently the base of the hose tower. The room has a fireplace standing 0.41m into the room, now blocked. There is no evidence for its associated chimneystack, but the exterior wall has been rebuilt at this location. The only other features in the room are a door and window in the east wall. The window has been rebuilt, but the doorway is largely original. The door would have led towards the tramps ward to the east. The window has no original sill, nor door original frame. These two rooms are 2.65m high.
- 6.12 The second door from Room 2 leads north into the enlarged room used for the fire appliance (**Room 1**). This room is 7.90m long and 4.75m wide. The floor has been excavated down a further 0.42m from its original floor level, and is concrete. This is part of the conversion to being an appliance garage from its original use as a Males Day Room when a workhouse. These changes also include the loss of the east and west walls, both now spanned by steel I-beams. The west wall has a five-part sliding door on a pair of curving runners (Plate 8). The east wall is now open to an expansion with a casement window that spans almost the whole width of the room. A ledge around the edge of the room represents the stepped-out foundations of the block. Two fittings in the room date to the firestation: a thermometer manufactured by GEC and a bracket formed of a pair of angle-irons. The only original structural elements are the sidewalls and a principal joist supporting the floor above.



Plate 8: Room 1 Looking West

- 6.13 West of Room 2, an opening leads into the rectangular modern addition (**Room 3**). This has windows at high level on the north wall and a concrete floor. The extension has a flat roof.
- 6.14 The stairs lead upwards to an open area (**Room 5**), with the stairwell guarded by the same plain banisters used on the stairs (Plate 9). The room is well lit by a window in the south wall, which is a metal casement, a later addition to the original opening. Three doors lead from the room, two are boards with three rails and strap hinges, the other, leading west, is a panelled door and therefore more recent. The floorboards are 5" boards, laid east-west over common joists orientated north-south. In the south wall is a blocked fireplace, fully bricked up. This would have heated the room, and suggests that Room 5 and Room 7, currently beyond a partition to the west, was originally one space. Skirting around the room has a slight stepped roll mould.



Plate 9: Room 5 Looking North

- 6.15 The largest room on the first floor lies in the north of the block (**Room 6**) (Plate 10), measuring 5.15m by 4.75m, lit by a window in each side. The windows are metal casements with a wooden central post. The window overlooking Teme Street has its original furnishings: the window swings open onto a curved quadrant stay, sprung so that the window wedges open (Plate 11). The window is furnished with a spiral handle and the fastener has a wide flanged catch. The room is almost bare of detail: the fireplace has been removed and bricked up: only the skirting remains, which has a lightly moulded stepped roll mould. The ceiling has been constructed at collar beam level, with the lower parts of the principal rafters visible. The roof is a laid-on purlin roof, with the common rafters over the purlins. This room was part of the male accommodation in the years of the workhouse, and may have been a recreation room for the fire brigade staff.



Plate 10: Room 6 Looking Southwest



Plate 11: Detail of Window Furniture

- 6.16 The room to the west of the landing area is formed by a studwork partition with lath and plaster, so is not a modern addition. It may have been used as an office during the fire brigade years (**Room 7**). The skirting in the adjacent Room 5 continues into this room.
- 6.17 The east door from the landing leads to a small antechamber and then to a small toilet (**Room 8**) and the upper floor of the hose-drying tower (**Room 9**). This was all originally one room, with the partition to the toilet formed of boards. The door to the toilet is set in a frame built half way across the window in the north wall. Room 9 is lit by a window in the east wall. Its principal feature is the hose-drying tower, which is supported on 4" square posts. The floor has a blocked access measuring 1.85m square, and the four posts of the tower rise from the corners of this opening. The four posts are spanned by four tie-beams at 2.28m from the floor, and each side of the tower is supported by wind-braces for its further 1.5m to the bottom of the eaves. The top of the tower is a pyramid, and the wall plates beneath the eaves carry a pair of cross beams that have four hooks screwed in: these are presumed to have held the pulleys that enabled hanging up the firefighters' hoses to dry.

Tramps Ward, 1837

- 6.18 The tramps ward exists now as a length of red brick wall measuring 11m east-west and standing 2.85m high, just a single brick wide (0.23m) (Figure 5 and Plate 12). The bricks measure 9 or 9¼" by 4½" by 2¾" and are generally laid in Flemish bond. A plinth of three courses are stretcher bond, and are stepped out slightly before two courses of headers provide the base for the rest of the wall. The top of the remaining wall is finished with a row of stretchers that projects slightly with a row of headers laid on edge above. Modern bricks above this form a gentle pitch sloping down westwards. This wall is the only surviving part of the Tramps block, and was its north wall.



Plate 12: Tramps Ward.

- 6.19 The north side of the wall is now an internal wall of a pair of storage sheds of modern date with corrugated iron roofs. It is supported by two brick buttresses each 0.59m wide that project 0.1m from the wall, and are structural supports for the tramps ward. The wall also features one and a half blocked window reveals. Each has a segmental arched lintel over the window formed of two courses of headers. All window furniture has been removed and no sills remain.
- 6.20 It cannot be proved whether the Tramps Ward was one or two storeys, but the plan of room uses (Higginbotham 2013) indicates that this is the edge of a passage along the edge of the Male Tramps Ward. An example of a Tramps Ward at Ripon workhouse, now a museum, has individual cells not much bigger than a bed, off the passage.

Infirmary 1871

- 6.21 The infirmary building stands 70m east of the workhouse, and is a tall two-storey building with three bays oriented north to south (Figures 6-8). It is designed with external symmetry with a central projecting bay on each side. The layout of each half and on each floor is closely mirrored, barring the central staircase bay. There is a twin entrance in the west side, now obscured by a modern lean-to porch (**Room 1**) (Plate 13). The building is constructed in red brick (9¼" x 4" x 2¾") laid in English Bond. A stepped chimneystack rises at each end with acute moulded brick projections, and there is a third stack in the centre of the rear wall. The roof is tiled, with quite a steep pitch, with wall plates purlins protecting beyond the wall line to the eaves.



Plate 13: Infirmary West Elevation

- 6.22 Each window is dressed with stone. The sills are carved with a 70° pitch, whilst the reveals rise square to a triangular stop, then up at 45° to a second stop. The lintel has a central carved rebate. The stone sides are ashlar blocks providing an alternating pattern. A horizontal band of pale buff bricks forms a dentil course beneath the first floor windows. The windows themselves are sash windows, where original, with slender glazing bars, which maximise natural daylight to the wards. The central bay on each side has windows with curved relieving arches built into the brickwork. This structural support aids the integrity of the gable above.



Plate 14 : South End of Infirmary

- 6.23 The end walls are mostly blind, except for a later window inserted into the south wall on the ground floor (Plate 14). Five windows in the east-projecting bay on the ground floor have been bricked up. The central of each side has a gable end. In the west-facing gable is a stone lined narrow slit window with an upper cusped foil.

- 6.24 The external walls are 0.38m thick, and the internal typically 0.28m thick. Later partitions are generally lightweight and cheaply constructed plasterboard over studwork.
- 6.25 The new entrance porch on the west front of the infirmary (**Room 1**) is constructed on low brick walls with two fully glazed sides and a pair of doors on the south face. It has a lean-to roof and is hung with tiles under the eaves. The floor is tiled with dull red 5" tiles. This is the latest part of the building.



Plate 15: Doorway between Porch (Room 1) and Hall (Room 17)



Plate 16: Panelling Around Staircase

- 6.26 There are two arched openings in the wall of the main building next to the new porch, and these represent two original doorways into the building. That to the south is boarded over but otherwise complete; the northern has been modified, leaving only a fanlight in the arch (Plate 15). The original elements indicate a doorway 1m wide with a panelled and semi-glazed outer register. The panelling is wood, and comprises a single rectangular panel with stopped rebates; one on each side. A narrow window spans the space between the panel and a rail that divides the door from the fanlight. The outer register continues around the edge of the arch, with three curved glass sections, whilst the centre of the fanlight is a single pane with a slight lancet effect. The southern doorway leads to a hall running east (**Room 6**) that also contains stairs to the first floor. The space under the stairs would

have been used for storage. The side of the stairway are enclosed with panelling identical to that used in the doorway (Plate 16). The northern doorway leads to another, parallel hall (**Room 17**). The hall has a skirting board with only a slight chamfer to the top edge, and this is present in most rooms.

- 6.27 Three steps rise from the doorway to the hall. This is a functional requirement of having a mid stair landing above it. Two doors and one opening lead off the hall. The opening connects the two halls. A door in the south wall leads to one previously large ward, now partitioned into two rooms (**Rooms 7 and 8**) with a short lobby holding two new doors. The partition runs north-south to the fireplace, which has been blocked and its mantelpiece removed. Heat to the room was more recently provided by radiators. A new window in **Room 7** is a casement window with a concrete lintel. The other window cases have stopped chamfered edges, common to the building's original form (Plate 17). The room is boarded east-west with 5" boards. Damage to the boards reveals an underfloor cavity of 0.9m.



Plate 17: Detail of Window Case

- 6.28 A door at the eastern end of this hall is an iron security door, which as a later addition to the building. This door has a plate indicating manufacture by 'Giles' of Brooks Wharf, Upper Thames Street, London EC4. This leads into a room in the eastern central bay (**Room 5**). The floor is concrete, which may have been added in order to help secure the room for its more recent use. The walls are plastered, and there is no evidence for the blocked windows apparent on the external elevation, although there is a stepped recess in the east wall. The main feature of the room is a corner-set chimneystack. In common with the rest of the building, the fireplace is blocked. This is the only non-ward room which had a fireplace in the whole of the building. It is therefore likely to have been the Medical Officer's room. No other features remain: no skirting, picture rail or cornice, for example.
- 6.29 The secondary hall (**Room 17**) leads to the northern half of the building, and has two doorways and an open plan arrangement to the north where a wall has been taken down.
- 6.30 To the north is a former ward with a blocked up fireplace, now divided into two rooms (**Rooms 2 and 3**) (Plate 18). The skirting and the windowsills have a concave mould on the underside. Apart from this, the rooms are plain. The south wall of one of the rooms (Room 2) has been almost fully removed, leaving it open plan from the hall. The eastern room has a serving hatch cut through its south wall. The new partition is semi-glazed at high level.



Plate 18: Room 2 Looking Northwest

- 6.31 At the eastern end of the north hall is a small room, accessed through a panelled door and down three steps. The room (**Room 4**) is now boiler room, with two blocked windows. This may have once been the coal store for the infirmary, but no contains only the disused boiler for the radiators.
- 6.32 The stairs to the first floor have a half turn with a landing, and have some decorative elements. The bottom step has rounded corners, and the steps have quite wide treads of 0.28m. The skirting board from the hall continues up the stairs. The balusters of the banister have square profile, cut to form a stopped octagonal profile. The octagonal motif continues on the newel posts, which have spherical finials and incised roundels on the post. The bases of the newels also have an eight-sided decorative finial, with a bulb and a point (Plate 19).



Plate 19: Room 9 From Stairway

- 6.33 The stairs land on a generously lit landing (**Room 9**), with wards to the north and south, washing and toilet facilities to the east and a nurses station behind a semi-glazed wooden partition next to the stairs. The banisters from the ground floor continue around the stairwell, and across the front edge of

the nurse's station, and are all part of the original fittings. Skirting around the room has a simple 80° chamfer at the top.

- 6.34 The northern end of the first floor originally held a single large room, now split into two (**Rooms 10 and 11**) by a modern lightweight partition with a small antechamber beyond the original doorway. This would have been a ward for multiple occupancy. The ward measures almost 6m by 5m, with a chimneystack rising in the south wall, although the fireplace has been removed and bricked up. Two sash windows in ether side, all give light to the room. The underside of the internal windowsill has a narrow concave mould, and a picture rail with chamfered profile runs around the outside walls. The principal rafters rise from slightly below the line of the ceiling, allowing space for common rafters laid on purlins to be jointed to a secondary wall plate. The typical skirting of the building is present here. The door has been removed but the original frame with a 45° chamfer and stops on each corner and lintel remains. This decoration is common to all original doorways and windows of the building.
- 6.35 The room next to the staircase in the central west bay (**Room 12**) has an external window, and an inner wall constructed of vertical boards with a six-pane window erected over a stud frame which is additional to the build (Plate 20). The original space appears to have been an open, more approachable room, partitioned from the landing by a simple extension of the banisters and rail. There is no heating in this room, or signs that this was ever present. The only detail in the room is the skirting. The interpretation of this as a nurse's station is a deduction from similar hospital layouts found, including West Middlesex Hospital, High Wood Hospital Brentwood, and the form and function of the pavilion wards that developed out of the style of workhouse infirmaries. The door is boarded with four rails and strap hinges.



Plate 20: Nurses' Station

- 6.36 The northern end of the first floor comprises a single large room (**Room 13**), which was clearly a patients ward (Plate 21). The ward measures almost 6m by 5m, with a chimneystack rising in the north wall: the fireplace is long gone and bricked up. The room is lit by two windows in each side, all four being large sash windows, which are remarkably efficient windows for air circulation. The underside of the internal windowsill has a narrow concave mould. The principal rafters rise from

slightly below the line of the ceiling, allowing space for common rafters laid on purlins to be jointed to a secondary wall plate. The typical skirting of the building is present here. The door is panelled, and the frame has a 45° chamfer with stops on each corner and lintel. This is common to all original doorways on the first floor.



Plate 21: Room 13, Ward

- 6.37 The eastern end of the central bay has a pair of toilets with associated washbasin room (**Rooms 15 and 16**) The duplication may indicate that the first floor was divided for male and female patients. The southern suite has an outer chamber (**Room 14**) with a partition wall formed of vertical boards and a boarded door of four rails hanging on strap hinges. The floor is tiled, and may have been a bathroom when the infirmary was in operation. There is no corresponding partition for the northern suite, but it is likely that the boarding around the nurse's station opposite once enclosed a secondary bathroom. Each toilet cubicle has two small windows, each basin room a single small sash window.

Fencing

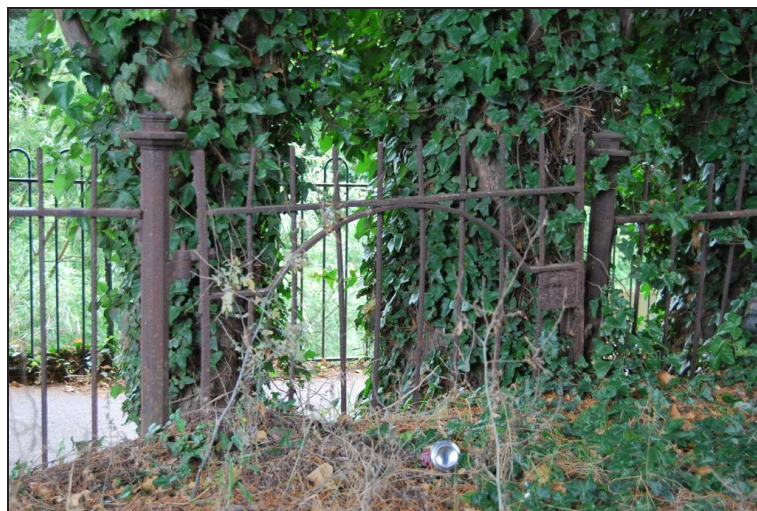


Plate 22: Fencing and Gate

- 6.38 One possible original feature is an iron fence along the northern edge of the workhouse grounds, next to a footpath adjacent to the River Teme. This survives in varied condition. The fencing is formed of panels between upright posts. The posts have an octagonal profile with a flaring cap and a

moulded capital. The railings are plain. One gate has a semicircular brace and a lock plate (Plate 22).

- 6.39 The iron fencing at the street front is in better repair, and of different style. These have spear-headed rail finials. The posts have an octagonal profile, and the top has a subtly stepped capital with a low peak above.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The group of buildings that are part of Tenbury Workhouse are in fairly good condition, and are examples of buildings constructed to a specific use and tailored in later years as the needs of the local community and the practicalities of keeping the properties usable. The buildings subject to the record are the south wing of the workhouse later converted to use as a fire station, the surviving element of the Tramps ward, and the infirmary. Two of the buildings have features of note, but only a short section of one wall of the Tramps ward survived. The historic value of the other two buildings has been reduced by more recent alterations.
- 7.2 The south wing of the workhouse building has lost over 40% of its original fabric. These losses are principally the front and rear walls on the ground floor, when the appliance room was extended and sliding doors attached. A second major loss is at the southeast corner, which has been rebuilt. The addition of hose-drying tower and the western extension has resulted in a building that looks considerably different to Wilkinson's original design. Internally, the floor of the appliance room has been altered, there is anew staircase, and all fireplaces have been removed and blocked.
- 7.3 The fabric of the original structure was not so fine as to cause worries to the subscribers and contributors, nor mean enough to result in a poorly-built workhouse, but what is notable from the internal details is a lack of architectural detail. The door frames are plain, the skirting, where present, is limited to a minor moulding only. One small detail that remains is a window catch on the first floor, where a sprung curving quadrant stay is an original feature. The function of the ground floor rooms when built is known through historic plans reproduced by Higginbotham (Plate 1) (Higginbotham 2013). There is no surviving physical evidence for the original function of the rooms: the fireplaces are gone, any fittings are gone; the inmates had all gone by 1932.
- 7.4 Over 40% of the original workhouse complex has also been removed: most of the north and east ranges are no longer standing, and the Tramps ward which formed most of the south range exists only has a short section of wall with 1½ blocked windows (Figure 9). That which remains comprises well-proportioned buildings, and has an aspect not dissimilar to almshouses. External features include the fine stonework of the principal entrances, the courtyards, and smaller features such as a bell, which hangs on the south wall of the remaining central range.
- 7.5 The infirmary is a good example of a functional building which provided for the requirements of health care for the poor in the 19th century. In common with the Workhouse buildings, there are few internal attractive details or proof of the activities being carried out in the infirmary, but it may be deduced that common mid-late 19th century nursing practices were followed. This would involve coping with the most common illnesses of cholera, smallpox and 'fever', infectious diseases that required sufferers to be isolated from other inmates of the workhouse. The evidence from the building itself and from interpretive sources (Richardson 1998) shows a building with open plan wards on both floors, either side of administration areas. It may be assumed that one of the ground floor entrances was for male patients and one for females. Thus, it may be assumed that each end of the infirmary had these 'Nightingale Wards' and was segregated. The wards have large sash windows, high ceilings and a large fireplace. This follows Florence Nightingale's advice (quoted in

Richardson 1998) that, "*no ward is in any sense a good ward in which the sick are not at all times supplied with pure air, light and a due temperature*".

- 7.6 It was noted that the only other room in the infirmary with a fireplace is centrally located in the east side, and this is likely to have been the medical officers room. There may not have been a permanent medical officer: it is perfectly feasible that visits only every other day were carried out. Also of interest in the room above the entrance on the west side, which has been now enclosed, but was formerly open. This is likely to have been the nurses' station for the first floor, since both wards could be monitored from this central position. Opposite the nurses' station are two groups of bathroom facilities. Only one retains its partition: the other has been re-erected to enclose the former nurses station.
- 7.7 Tenbury Workhouse is the regional workhouse of Tenbury Poor Law Union. It constituted 26 parishes across Worcestershire, Salop and Herefordshire. Of the surrounding Poor Law Union Workhouses, Worcester and Kidderminster are largely demolished, and Evesham just retains its chapel and infirmary. Cleobury Mortimer, Droitwich and Martley are fully demolished, King's Norton and Ludlow are now parts of hospitals, and Leominster is used as council offices. All of these hospitals, erected after the 1834 poor Law, had infirmaries added during the 1880s. Those parts of Tenbury that are still standing are therefore rare survivals in Worcestershire and the near parts of adjoining counties.
- 7.8 The location of the workhouse on a principal street by the crossing of the River Tee is typical of infrastructural development in the mid 19th century, which witnessed building up of backplots with land around the built up area was used for public works such as infirmaries, or for leisure uses. Tenbury had become a spa town in the early 19th century. The construction of the workhouse actually predates the discovery of mineral water in 1839, which inevitably expanded the village as a middle class settlement. The character of the workhouse as designed by Wilkinson is not out of keeping with a village style; the blocks are neither of overbearing or industrial character, but fit in well with the use of local building materials.
- 7.9 The type of work that of the impoverished working families of Worcestershire outside of the big population centres is typical of an agricultural community (Appendix A). The census of 1881 shows that work carried out by the 24 working adult poor comprises nine agricultural labourers, five domestic servants, three general labourers, a groom, a roadman, a laundress, a surveyor, a shoemaker, a moulder and an iron worker. There are, additionally, four former workers, three imbeciles and one patient.
- 7.10 Dinn (2007) notes that a study of government sites, judicial systems, social control apparatus and semi-public services merits further study. The record of the Tenbury Workhouse buildings prior to demolition contributes to the enhancement of the Historic Environment Record.
- 7.11 The Tenbury Workhouse buildings, within the area subject to planning consent, have been recorded to Level 3 of the published guidelines (EH 2006), with additional drawings recording the form of limited architectural detail. These record skirting and picture rails, and cross sections have been made to show the differing levels of the building. These records will be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum along with all records, under the identifying accession number **WSM 41669**.

Further Work

- 7.12 No further work on the fabric of these three elements of Tenbury Workhouse is recommended in regards to the archaeological planning condition.

8 Archive Deposition and Publication

Archive

- 8.1 On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with Worcestershire County Museum. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the archive. The building archive will be security copied and a copy deposited with the National Archaeological Record (NAR).
- 8.2 The full photographic record will be deposited with the archive.
- 8.3 The site archive will comprise all environmental samples and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007).

Publication

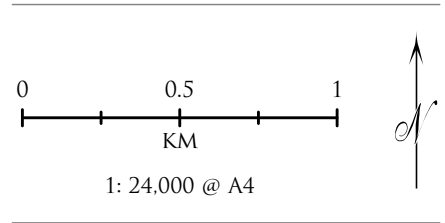
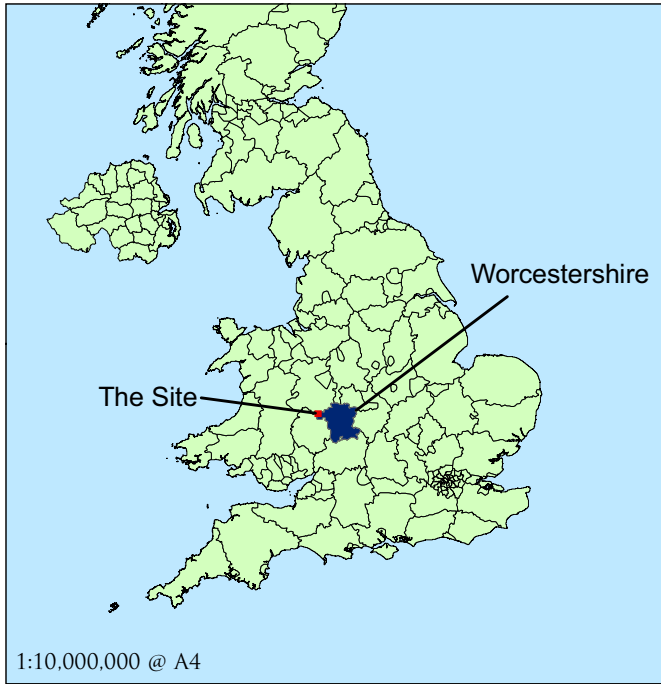
- 8.4 Copies of the report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the client, and Worcestershire County Museum on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public document.
- 8.5 The OASIS form (Appendix C) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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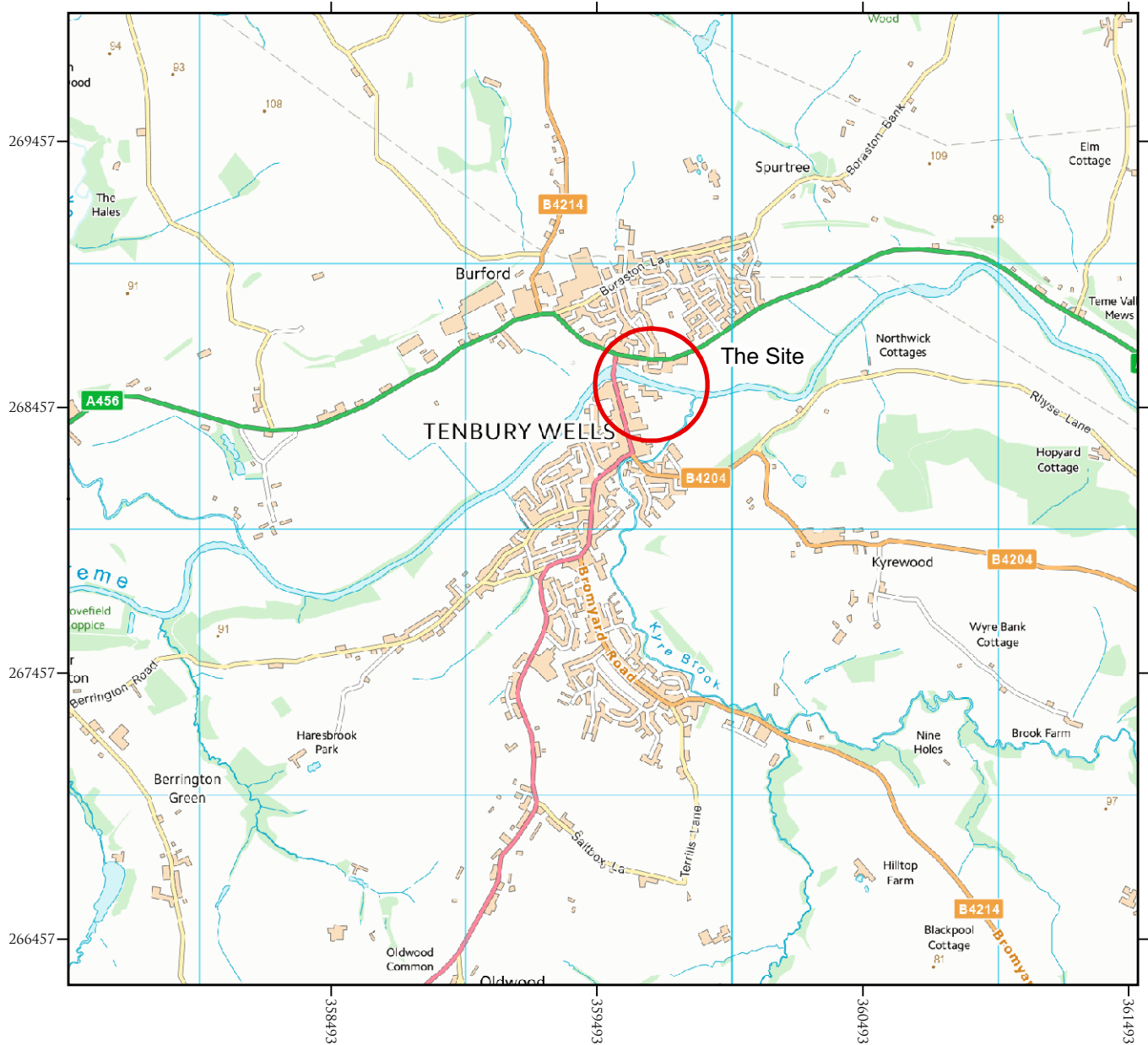
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Figure 1: Site Location



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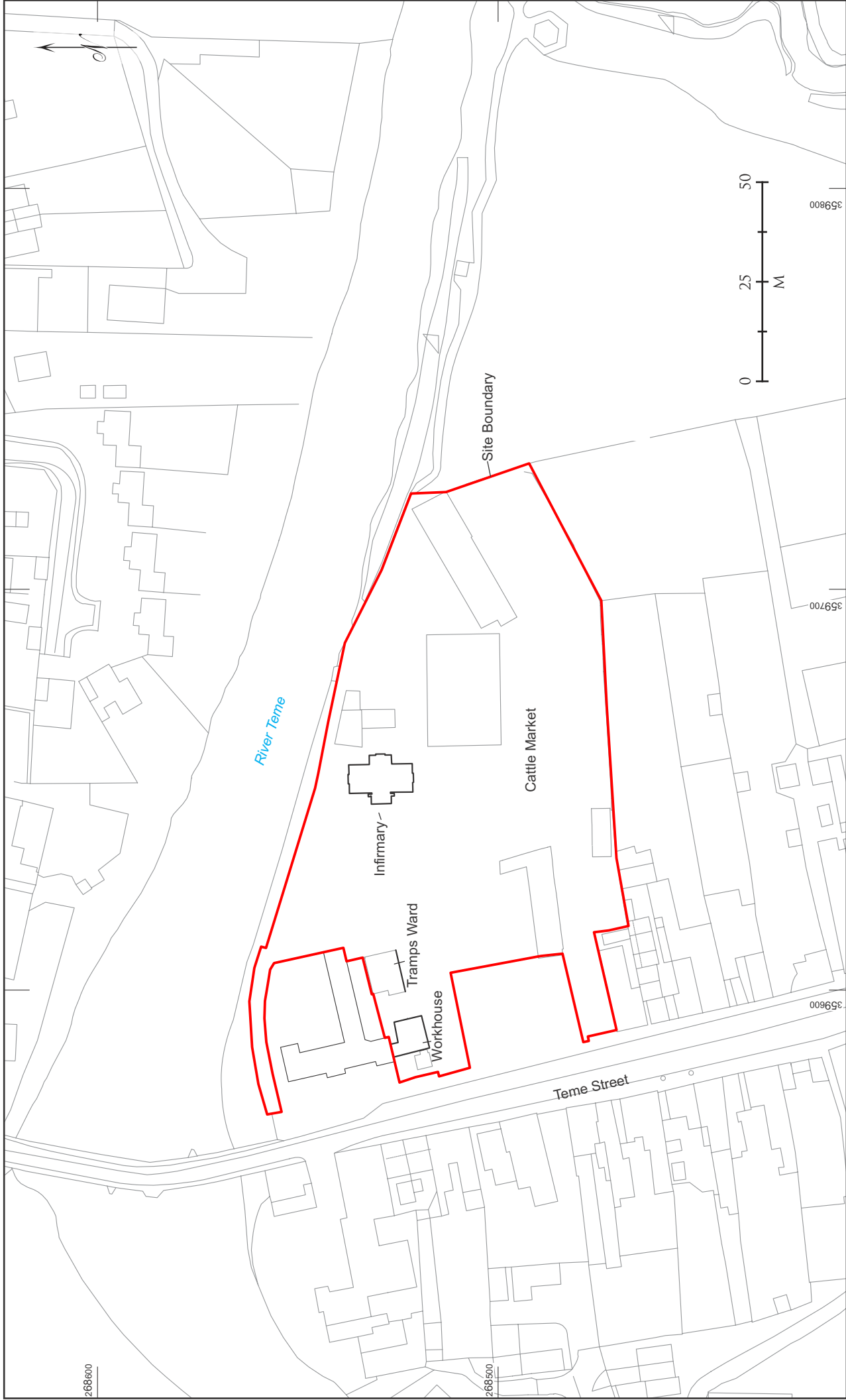


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

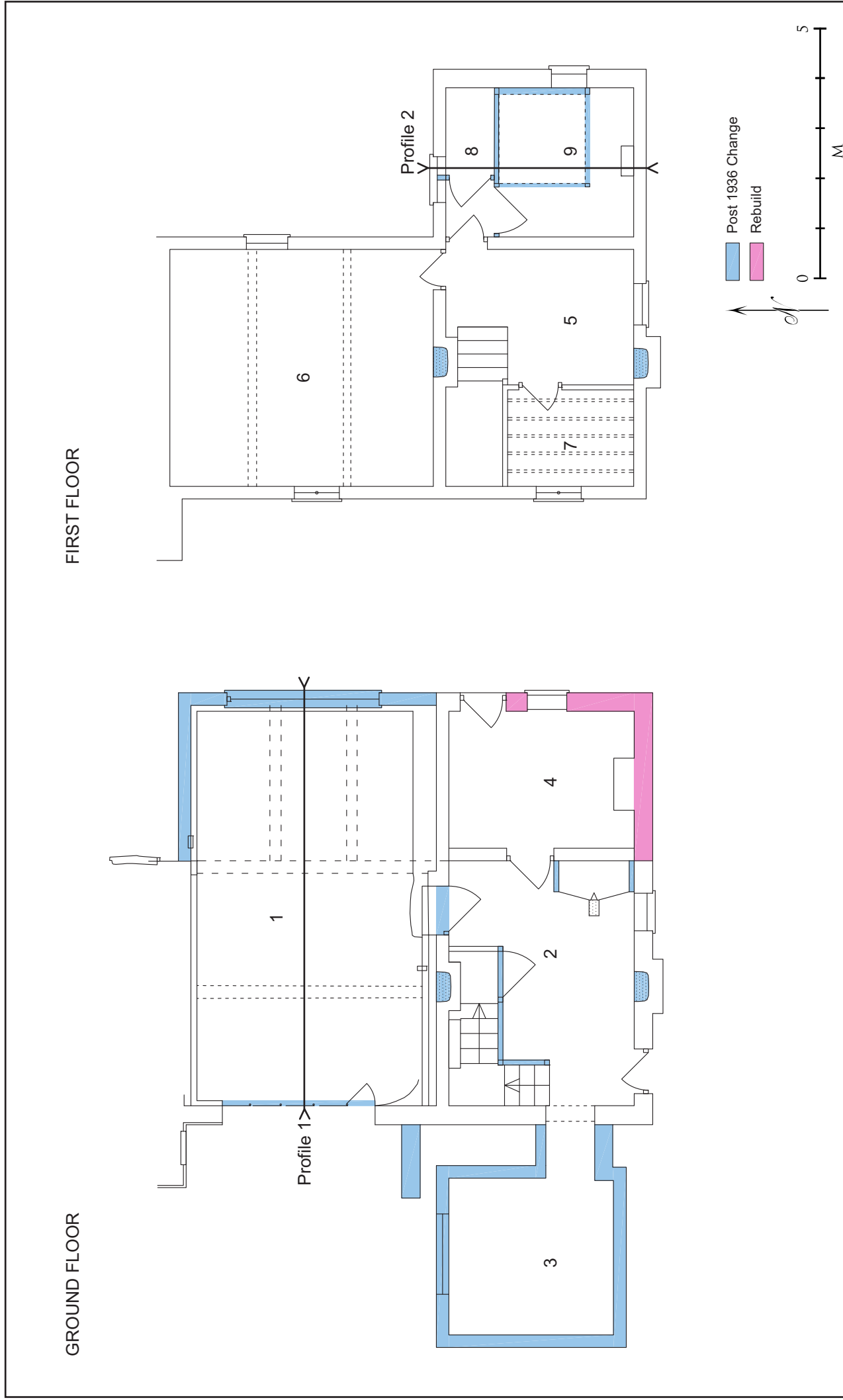
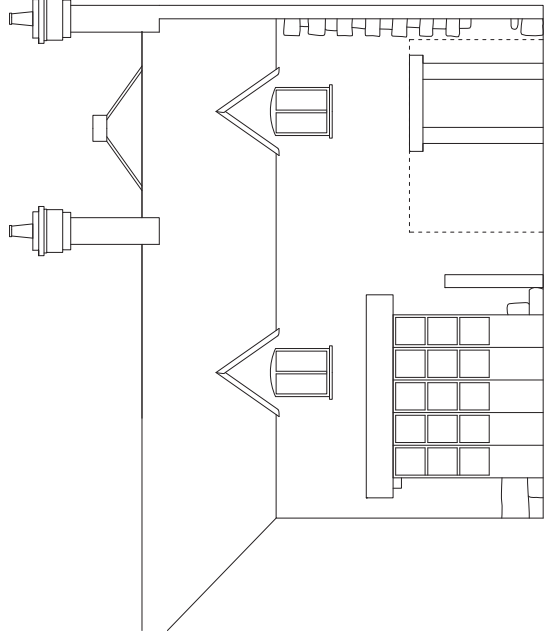
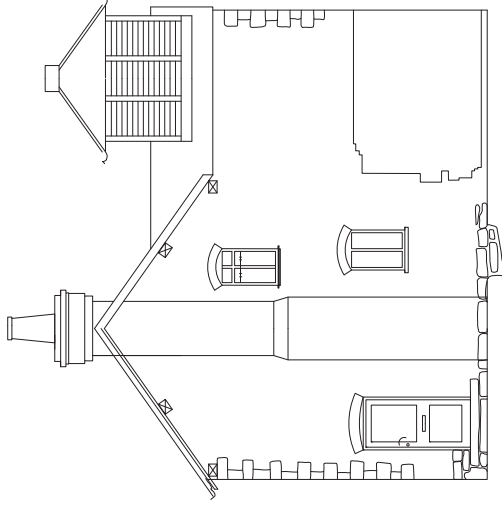


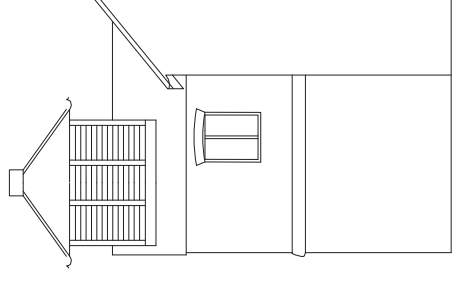
Figure 3: Workhouse Building: Ground and First Floor Plans



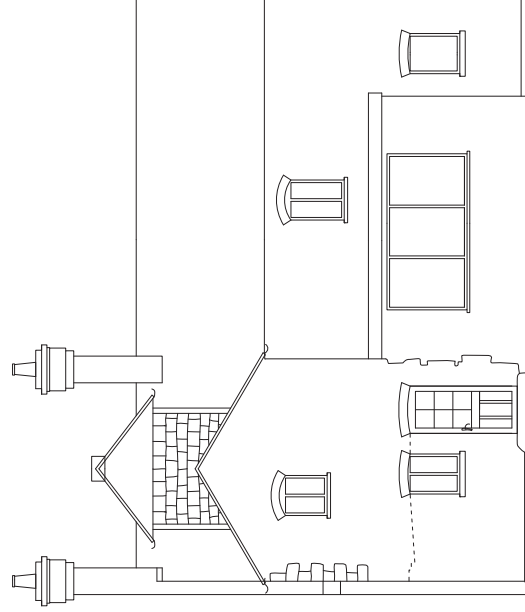
WEST FACING ELEVATION



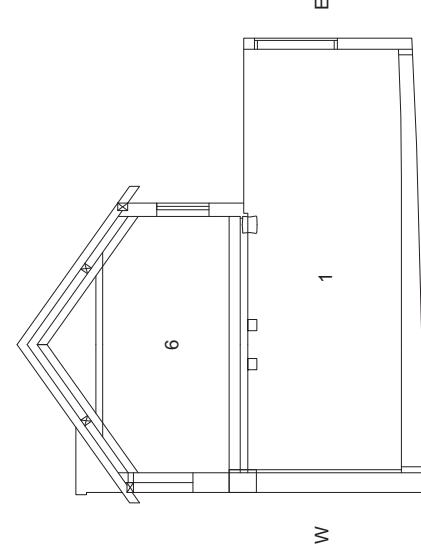
EAST FACING ELEVATION



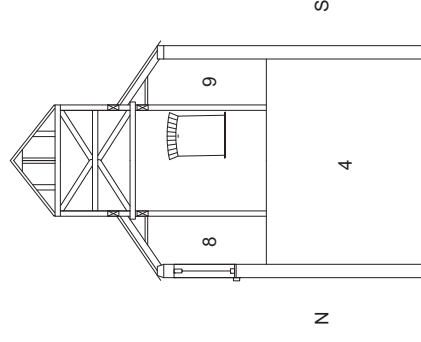
NORTH FACING ELEVATION



EAST FACING ELEVATION



PROFILE 1



PROFILE 2

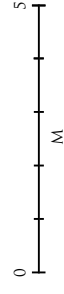


Figure 4: Workhouse Elevations and Profiles

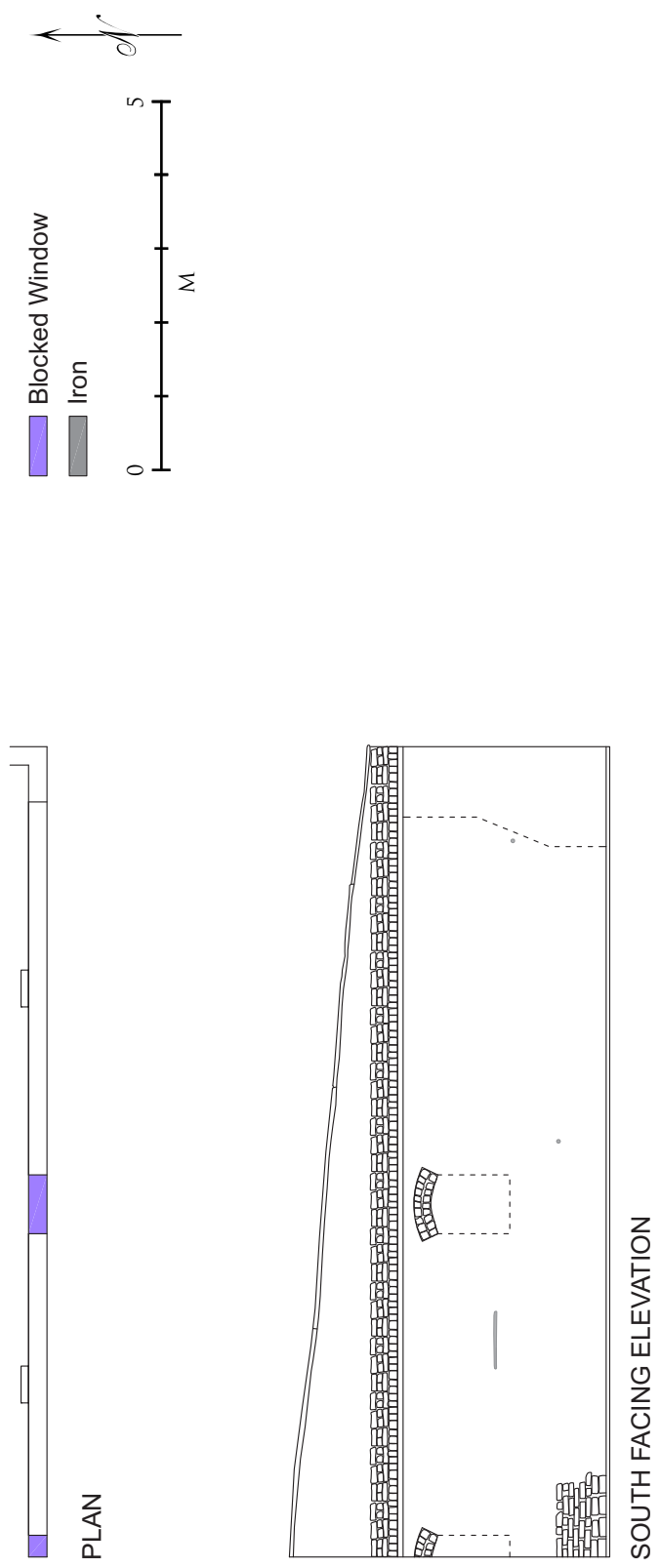


Figure 5: Male Tramps Ward: Plan and Elevation

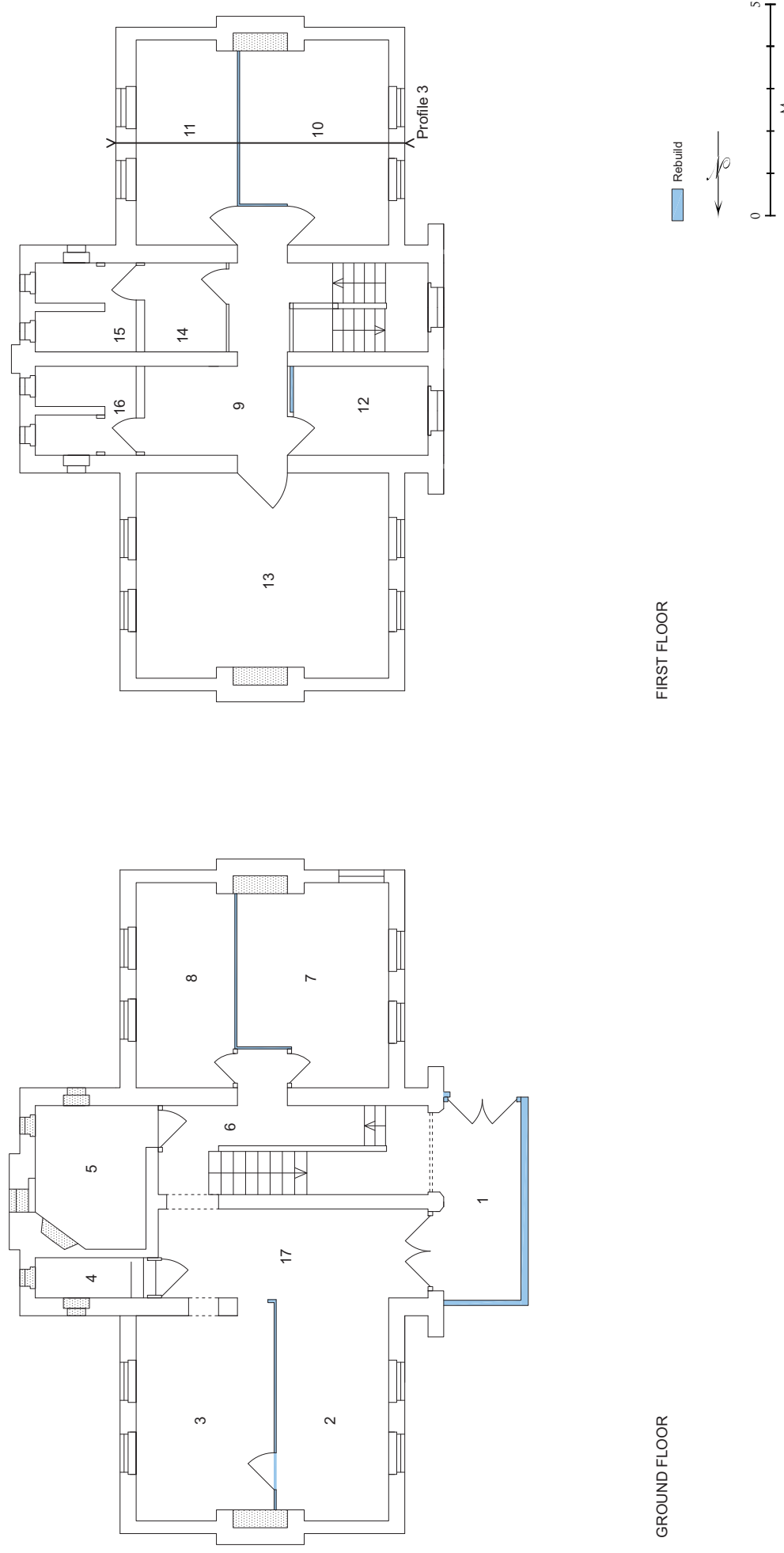


Figure 6: Infirmary: Ground and First Floor Plans



WEST FACING ELEVATION



EAST FACING ELEVATION

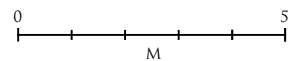
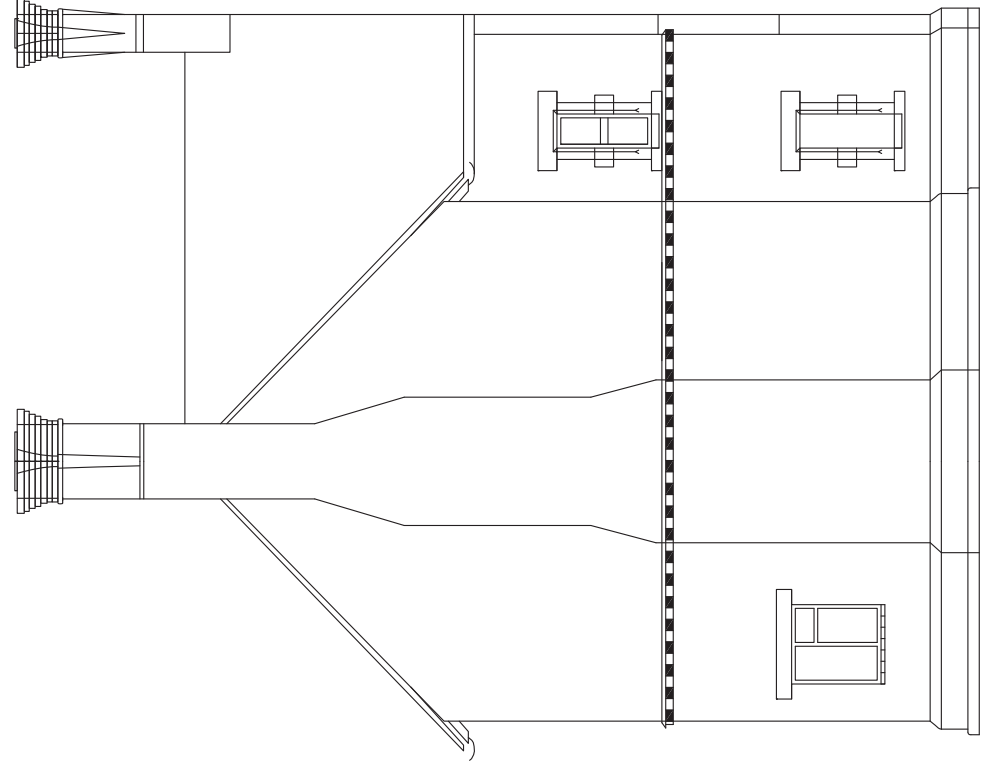
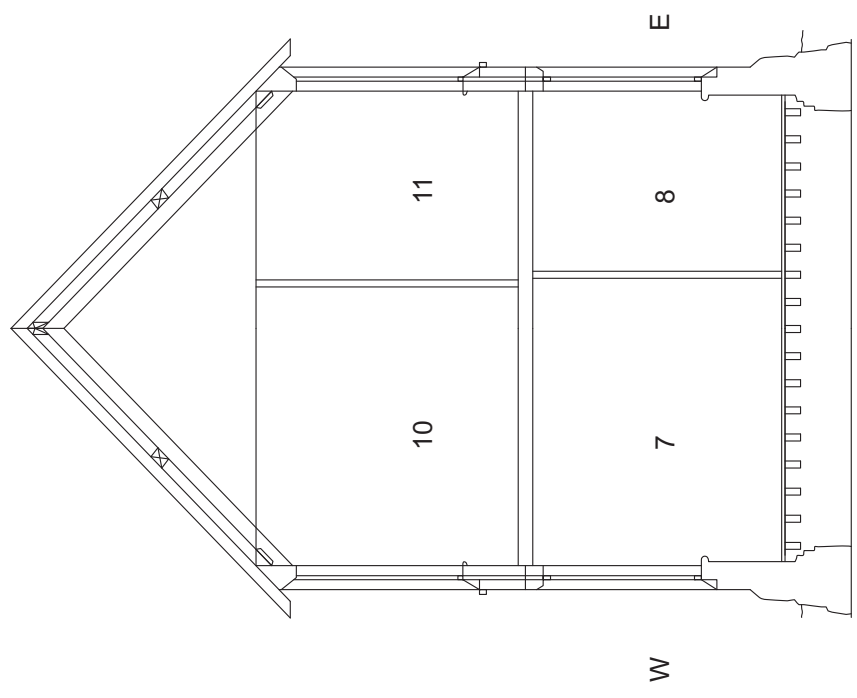


Figure 7: Infirmary Elevations



SOUTH FACING ELEVATION



PROFILE 3

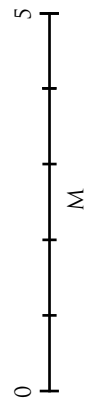


Figure 8: Infirmary Elevation and Profile



Figure 9: Plan showing Buildings found on the 1885 Ordnance Survey Map

Appendices

Appendix A – 1881 Census Data

Surname	Name	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Handicap	Birthplace
Amyss	George	U	16	M	Vagrant	General Lab		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	John	M	59	M	Inmate	General Lab		Little Hereford, Hereford
Andrews	Ann	M	43	F	Inmate	Laundress		Rochford W, Hereford
Andrews	Mary Ann	U	22	F	Inmate	Domestic Serv		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	Eliza		15	F	Inmate	Serv In Training		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	Charles		12	M	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	Alfred		10	M	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	Emma		8	F	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	Louisa		4	F	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Andrews	Ellen		2	F	Inmate			Burford, Shropshire
Barrell	William		14	M	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Bishop	Henry	W	60	M	Inmate	Shoemaker		Tenbury, Worcester
Booton	Edmund	U	52	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Knighton On Teme, Worcester
Collier	Emma	M	51	F	Patient	Formerly Dom Serv		Collington, Hereford
Counley	George		14	M	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Counley	Hannah		13	F	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Davies	William	W	75	M	Patient	Sawyer		Lindridge, Worcester
Dyke	Eliza	U	27	F	Inmate	Domestic Serv		Rochford, Hereford
Dyke	Eliza		6m	F	Inmate			Tenbury, Worcester
Evans	Francis	U	42	M	Vagrant	Lab In Ironworks		Donanshorpe, Leicester
Fox	John	U	34	M	Vagrant	Land Serveyor		Dundee, Scotland
Griffiths	Harriett	U	51	F	Inmate	Domestic Serv		Tenbury, Worcester
Hartford	James	U	38	M	Vagrant	Moulder		Halifax, York
Hasher	Mary	U	53	F	Inmate	Inmate 44 Years	Imbecile	Little Hereford, Hereford
Hayes	William	U	62	M	Inmate	Groom		Rochford, Hereford
Holt	William	W	70	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Collington, Hereford
Holt	Louisa		14	F	Inmate	Serv In Training		Boraston, Shropshire
Holt	Martha		11	F	Inmate	Scholar		Boraston, Shropshire
Hopkins	Edward	W	71	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Backleton, Worcester
Jones	Richard	M	61	M	Inmate	...	Imbecile	

TENBURY WORKHOUSE, TEME STREET, TENBURY WELLS, WORCESTERSHIRE:
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

Surname	Name	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Handicap	Birthplace
Kinnersley	James	U	48	M	Inmate	General Lab		Tenbury, Worcester
Marks	Sarah		13	F	Inmate	Scholar		Eastham, Worcester
Merrick	William	U	51	M	Inmate	Formerl Asst		Tenbury, Worcester
Monks	Stephen		12	M	Inmate	Scholar		Eastham, Worcester
Pafrey	John	W	75	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Salopope Bagot
Pafrey	Alice	U	61	F	Inmate	Formerly Dom Serv	Imbecile	Brimfield, Hereford
Page	Harriett	U	17	F	Inmate	Domestic Serv		Tenbury, Worcester
Palmer	Emily Ross	M	31	F	Inmate	Formerly Manageress Of Hotel		Leominster, Hereford
Palmer	William		4m	M	Inmate			Brimfield, Hereford
Pitts	Martha	U	27	F	Inmate	Nil	Imbecile	Tenbury, Worcester
Pound	Edward	W	65	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Lindridge, Worcester
Price	William	W	50	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Yarhole, Hereford
Reynolds	William	W	75	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Knighton On Teme, Worcester
Serjiant	Thomas	U	66	M	Inmate	Roadman		Hanley William, Worcester
Shephard	Joseph	U	62	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Hanley William, Worcester
Shutt	George		11	M	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Shutt	Stephen		9	M	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Vale	Amy		14	F	Inmate	Serv In Training		Kingston
Vale	William		8	M	Inmate			Tenbury, Worcester
Watkins	Edward	M	49	M	Inmate	Ag Lab		Lyonshall, Hereford
Watkins	Elizabeth	M	32	F	Inmate	Domestic Serv		Pembridge, Hereford
Whittall	John		11	M	Inmate	Scholar		Rochford, Worcester
Watkins	Henry		7	M	Inmate	Scholar		Boraston, Shropshire
Watkins	Emily		4	F	Inmate	Scholar		Tenbury, Worcester
Watkins	Wilhelmina		>M	F	Inmate			Burford, Shropshire



Appendix B – Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix C – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-154032

Project details

Project name	Former Cattle Site, Tenbury Wells
Short description of the project	Level 3 HBR of Tenbury workhouse 1837 and associated hospital building 1871.
Project dates	Start: 29-08-2013 End: 30-08-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	32426 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WSM49643 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WSM41666 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	WORKHOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	INFIRMARY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WORCESTERSHIRE MALVERN HILLS TENBURY Former Cattle Site, Teme Street
Postcode	WR15 8
Study area	9000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 5965 6853 52 -2 52 18 46 N 002 35 31 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Worcestershire County Council
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Tony Walsh
Project supervisor	Les Capon
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tesco Property Services

Project archives

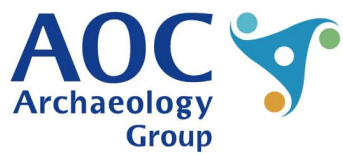
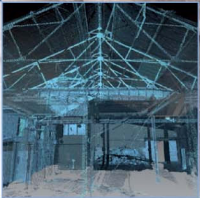
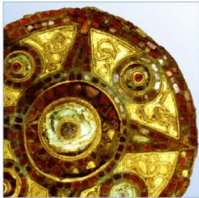
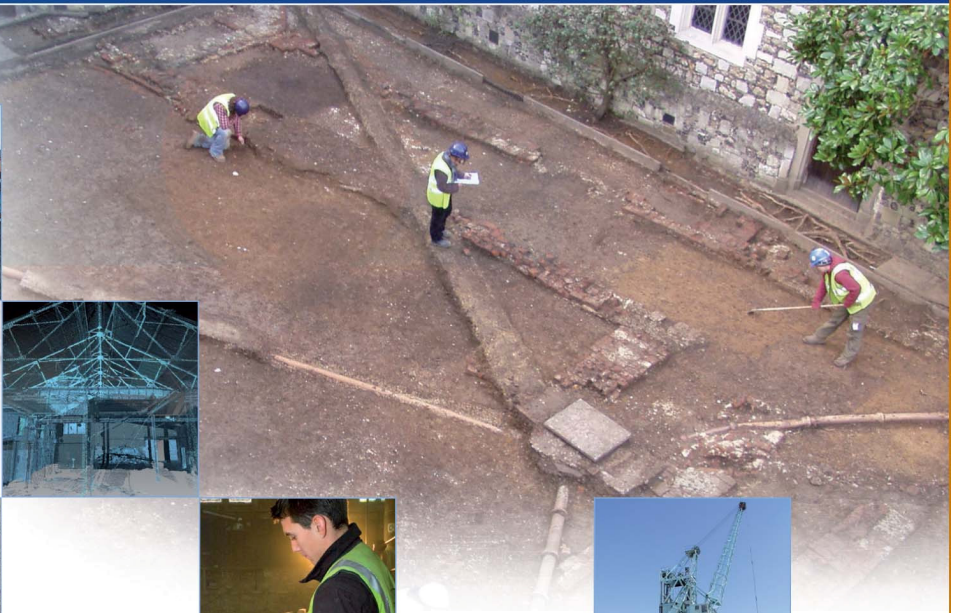
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Digital Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum Service
Digital Archive ID	WSM 41669

Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Digital Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer
Paper Archive recipient	Worcestershire County Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	WSM 41669
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Microfilm", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Paper Archive notes	held at AOC until transfer

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Tenbury Workhouse, Teme Street, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire: A Historic Building Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Capon, L.
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	70 pages A4, including 9 figures, 22 colour plates and the written scheme of investigation as an Appendix

Entered by	les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	17 September 2013



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