

Ambrey Archaeology

Archaeological
Building Recording
(Level 3) at Stable to
the rear of Sidney
House, Worcester
Road, Great Malvern
WSM78247

Summary

A historic building recording exercise was carried out at Sidney House, 40 Worcester Road, Malvern, Worcestershire (SO 77542 46334). A planning application has been made for the erection of a single storey extension to a former stable to the rear of the house, associated works and change of use to independent residential dwelling. The site was visited and the building recorded in May 2022.

Following the development of wells to take Malvern water as a cure Great Malvern developed as a spa town in the early 19th century when large houses were built at the base of the Malvern Hills and developed on sizeable individual plots. The popularity of the town with visitors meant that a boom in the building of hotels and lodging houses took place and Sidney House was built as part of this in about 1827. It is depicted on a map of 1831 as one of a line of substantial buildings in large plots facing onto the Worcester Road at the foot of North Hill.

A narrow, rectangular building, oriented east-west is marked on the 1831 map in the location of the former stable. On later 19th century maps a building is marked in this location with a division suggesting northern and southern components.

The narrow building marked on the 1831 map is likely to be the northern part of the building as it currently stands. Differences in building styles in the northern and southern parts and the asymmetry of the building in general suggest that an existing building was later extended to create the stable. Features including wooden lintels with decorative brick adhesions are survivals of the earliest phase.

The extension of the building to incorporate a stable took place before the end of the 19th century. Elements of stabling provision for two horses remain, including a decorative partition which still survives.

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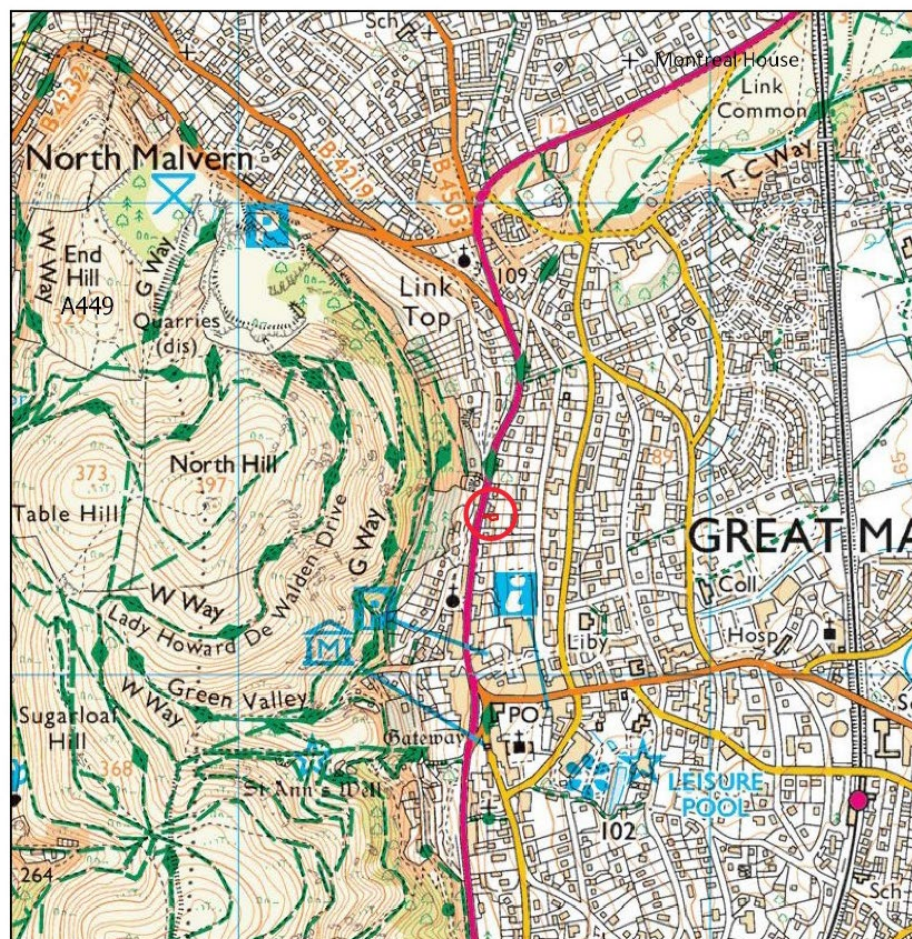
Appendix 1

1. Background

A historic building recording exercise was carried out of a former stable to the rear of Sidney House, Worcester Road, Great Malvern, Worcestershire (SO 77542 46334; Figure 1). The project was commissioned by Adonis Kalogeras who proposes the erection of a single storey extension, associated works and change of use to independent residential dwelling. A planning application for the project has been made to Malvern Hills District Council (planning ref. M/22/000369/FUL; M/22/00397/LB).

Correspondence with Aidan Smyth, Archaeological Advisor to Malvern Hills District Council (dated 17th May 2022) states that the proposed development may affect heritage assets of known archaeological significance (WSM22331).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project was produced (AA 2022) and the site was visited and recorded in May 2022.



 Site location

Figure 1 Site location

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2. Aims

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines the aims of building recording as 'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building' (CIfA 2014, updated 2019).

Historic England's guidance describes a Level 3 historic building recording as an analytical record which will contain a systematic account of the building's origins, heritage and use and will include drawn and photographic records to support an historical analysis. (Understanding Historic Buildings, Historic England, 2016).

3. Methods

The building recording was carried out by Elizabeth Connolly MA ACIfA.

Prior to fieldwork a Written Scheme of Investigation was submitted (AA 2022) and approved by Aidan Smyth, Archaeological Advisor to Malvern Hills District Council. Archives and local historical publication were consulted at Worcestershire Archives.

A HER search of 250m radius from the centre of the site was ordered from Worcestershire County Council (Event No. WSM78247).

The field survey was undertaken on 24 May 2022.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the building and analysis of its development and use. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot where possible. The photographic survey was carried out with a Nikon D3200 digital SLR camera with additional aerial photographs taken using a Mavic Mini UAV. Annotation of existing ground plans complemented the photographic record. The results with photograph locations are shown in Figure 7. Individual plans of the first and ground floor are shown in Figures 8 and 9. Elevations are shown in Figures 10-13.

Provision has been made to upload the digital archive of the project via OASIS (OASIS Id: ambreyar2-507342). The project conformed to the specification for a level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (HE 2016).

3.1 Site location and topography

The building recorded is a former stable to the rear of Sidney House, a Grade II listed house of early 19th century date. A line of houses which are mostly Grade II listed faces onto the A449 Worcester Road, which runs along a contour of North Hill on the western edge of Great Malvern. It is understood that the stable is curtilage listed with Sidney House.

Bedrock at the site is mudstone of the Sidmouth Formation with superficial Head deposits also mapped (BGS 2022).

3.2 Historic context

The historic core of Great Malvern is focused on development surrounding the 12th Century abbey. The conjectural area of the Medieval village of Malvern as outlined on the Worcestershire HER (WSM44031), extends to about 80m to the south of Sidney House. An area called Malvern Field is indicated in the region of Sidney House in a map of 1842 reproduced in (Smith 1978) which suggests

that the site may have been located close to one of the medieval village's common fields. Back Lane, which runs to the east of the site, may have been a route to Malvern Field.

In the 16th century, Great Malvern became a coaching stop when the Unicorn Public House in the centre of the village was built. The town developed as a spa town in the early 19th century due to the popularity of local mineral springs for health benefits. Large houses were built at the base of the Malvern Hills and developed on sizeable individual plots (MHDC 2008).

Sidney House is located within the Great Malvern Conservation Area, with the character of the area stemming from the large plots of land and the individuality of building designs throughout the area (MHDC 2008).

The 1812 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Fig 2) shows a cluster of buildings around the junction to the south of the site but with the beginnings of linear development moving northwards on the Worcester Road depicted. Many of the new buildings were built as lodging houses or small hotels.



Figure 2: OS Drawing, 1814, with approximate site location outlined in red

Sidney House is said to have been built c 1827 (Brooks & Pevsner 2007, 470). On an 1831 map of the lands of E. T. Foley in Malvern (Fig 3) Sidney House is shown in the west of a long plot in a line of

similar properties facing onto the Worcester Road (indicated as a Turnpike). Sidney House is irregular in plan and a narrow rectangular building connects the larger house in the south of the plot to a building to the north, described in Brooks and Pevsner as a carriage house (Brooks & Pevsner 2007, 470). To the east of the carriage house, beyond a garden boundary, a narrow rectangular building is shown, in the location of the building being recorded, oriented east-west.

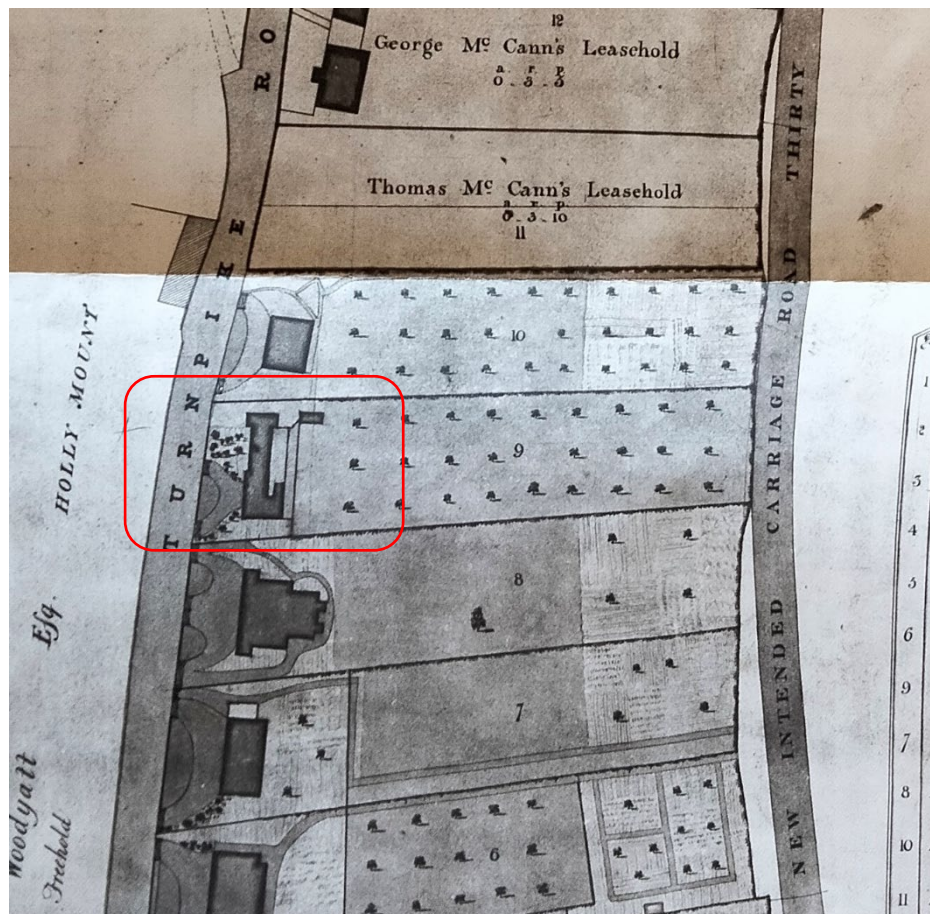


Figure 3 Extract of an 1831 map of the lands of E.T. Foley

The map is accompanied by a list of premises and leaseholders. The leaseholder of Sidney House is James Key, who also holds the lease on Coburg House.

On the tithe map of 1841 (Fig 4) the plan of the house appears to be more schematic, with no link shown between the carriage house and the main house. The building to the rear of the range fronting onto Worcester Road is not shown. The plot (no. 176) is identified as 'House & Garden', owned by Sarah Key and occupied by Joseph Matthews and others. A roughly square building is depicted in the location of Sidney House in the south-west of a long rectangular plot to the east of the Worcester Road. In the north-west of the plot, the carriage house (Brooks & Pevsner 2007, 470), a smaller rectangular building, is shown, oriented east-west. In the 1841 census, Sarah 'Kay', age 60, is registered in the parish of Great Malvern. An Elizabeth Brook is next in the listing, both are of

independent means. Although some other lodging houses on Worcester Road are mentioned in this census, Sidney House is not specifically mentioned.

Several listed buildings in the vicinity date from the early 19th century and are similar in character to Sidney House, many of them having been built as lodging-houses to take advantage of the fashion for taking the waters at Malvern. Details of the buildings as well as listing descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.

Sidney House (NHLE 1224318) is described as

Early 19th century. Two storeys in stucco with slate roof and wide eaves. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars, the centre window in shallow round-headed recess, the outer in cambered-headed recesses, plain band at floor level. Central round-headed doorway with reeded architrave surround, round-arched fanlight, later glazed door. Flat-topped wood portico with moulded cornice on 2 columns, half-columns to wall.



Figure 4: 1841 tithe map of Great Malvern, with site location outlined in red

Slater's Directory of 1850 stated that: 'Lodging houses of the most respectable class, are numerous, and are let furnished or unfurnished, either in separate apartments or altogether, as may be desired by visitors; they are mostly in a chaste decorative style of architecture, situated in pleasant gardens, interspersed with shrubs and trees, and commanding beautiful and extensive landscape scenery'.

Some references to Sidney House and its occupants can be found in census entries and local directories from the mid to late 19th century, with evidence suggesting that it was run by the same family from the mid-to late 19th century.

In Slaters Directory of 1850, Sidney House is listed as a lodging house under the management of John Key. On the 1851 census, John Key, age 64, is listed at Sidney Cottage, and his occupation is given as Proprietor of houses. His niece also lives at Sidney Cottage.

In the same year, Sidney House is listed in the census as occupied by George Rees, a landed proprietor, along with his wife, son and two servants, a cook and housemaid.

By 1861, John Key is listed in the census of that year as resident of Sidney House, and his occupation is given as Gentleman. Mary Key, his wife, age 56, is listed as Lodging housekeeper.

T. J. Brook, a draper, was listed on the census as a visitor. In later entries it is apparent that TJ Brook is the brother of Mary Key. Also listed are Sarah Smith and Eliza Hill a 15-year-old servant and 17-year-old servant respectively and Susanna Parker and Francis Parker, a lodger and her son (a scholar).

An 1872 map of Malvern (Fig 5) shows Sidney House with a smaller building rectangular in plan in the same plot, immediately to the north of the larger house.

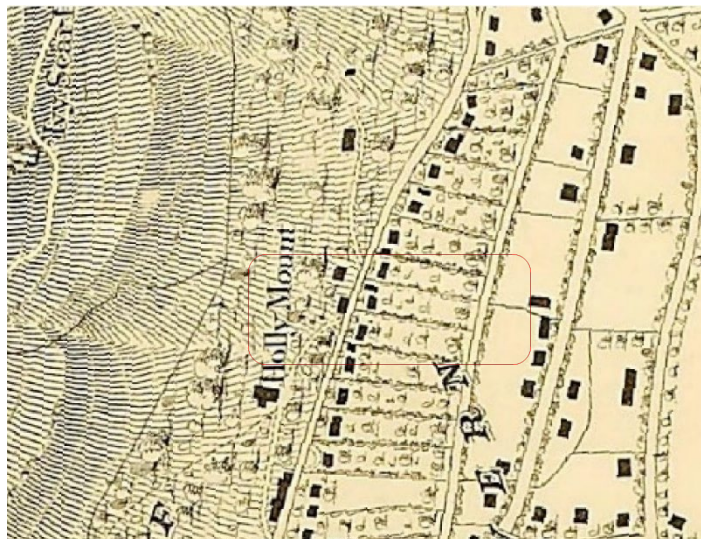


Figure 5: 1872 map of Great Malvern, with site location outlined in red

Both Kelly's Directory and Littlebury's Directory in the 1870s, advertise Mrs Mary Key as a Lodging House proprietor. By the 1881 census, Mary Key is a widow and is still a lodging house keeper, and Thomas Brook, now identified as her brother, has retired as a draper. A housekeeper and general servant are also listed as are lodgers who appear to be an accountant and a scholar, born in Agra and Madras in the 'East Indies'.

By the late 1880s it appears that the Brook-Key family no longer have an interest in Sidney House, and the property appears to change hands. Mrs Mary Burlingham is advertised as the proprietor of in the 1888 edition of Kelly's Directory. It was not possible to locate Mary Burlingham in the census for this year, but she is listed in the 1881 census as living in Mount Pleasant, immediately south-west of nearby Belle Vue Terrace, with the occupation given of Boarding House proprietress.

The Ordnance Survey First Edition of 1895 (Fig 6) shows Sidney House and its associated buildings in more detail than previous maps. A sub-rectangular building, oriented east-west, is shown in the north-west of the plot and is likely to be the same building depicted in this location on the tithe map. Sidney House appears to have been extended to the south and now runs to the southern boundary of the plot. A rectangular building (Sidney Cottage) connects the two. A semi-circular driveway is depicted accessing the front porch of the main house. A path leads to another entrance in the south-western corner of the house and there is direct access from the Worcester Road to the building in the north of the plot.

The stables building is shown (outlined in green on Fig 6) to the east of the other buildings in the north of the plot, with another building to the east. Garden boundaries or walls separate the stable and the other buildings in the east from the buildings to the west and they appear to be accessed from Back Lane, which runs parallel to Worcester Road.

By 1891 Eliza Bird is listed as Lodging Housekeeper of Sidney House, while the head of the household is her husband George, a plumber.

In 1901 Edmond Antrobus, a Medical practitioner is the head of the household. He is listed as occupying Sidney House with his sister, and a coachman, housekeeper and cook are also listed.

The most recent census available lists Caroline Henderson as the boarding Housekeeper at Sidney House.

Sidney House was run until recently as a small hotel.

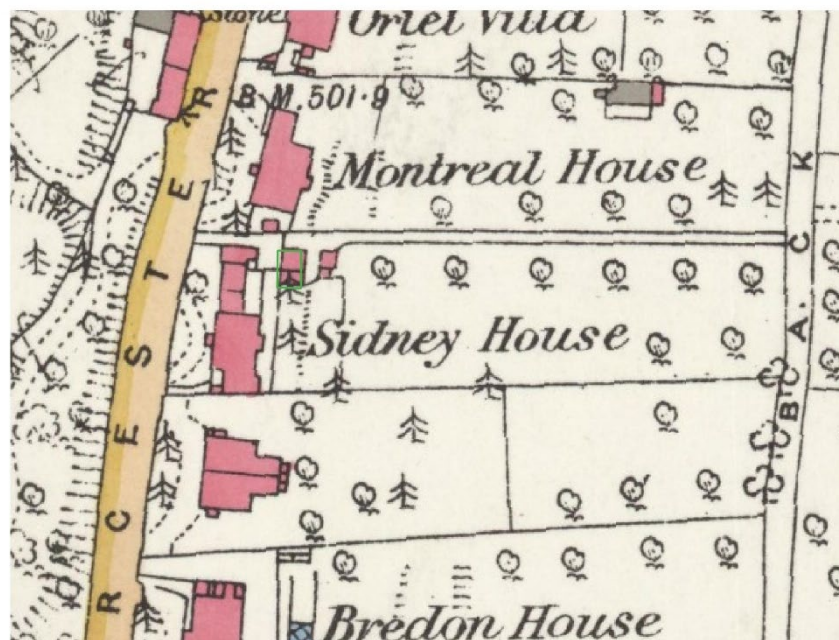


Figure 6: 1895 OS map (surveyed 1884/5) with recorded building outlined in green

4. The building

The recorded building is a former stable located in gardens to the rear of Sidney House.

Immediately adjacent to the north of Sidney House, alongside the Worcester Road, is Sidney Cottage, which is no longer in the same land holding as Sidney House. This building was built slightly downslope from Worcester Road and to a lower height than Sidney House, so is only visible from Worcester Road as a brick wall containing a doorway (Plate 1). The cottage may have been built as servants quarters. To the north of the cottage, and adjacent to a track leading steeply eastwards is a brick building which is described in Brooks and Pevsner as a carriage-house. The building is built into the slope with wide double doors facing onto the road (Plate 2), and a two-storey building which probably contained accommodation for grooms and/or coach drivers and possibly other servants, to the rear (visible in Plate 12).

The former stable is a brick building, with a slate roof in poor condition (Plate 3). The ridgeline of the roof is covered with lead. The building is built into a steep eastward slope. The slope is steep enough that although the building is of two storeys, each floor can be accessed from ground level, the eastern-facing doors open into the ground floor of the building, while the first floor is accessed from the west.

The building is divided north-south with doors accessing each division on each floor.

Part of another building depicted on the Ordnance Survey maps immediately to the south of the stable survives at the site as well as a curving garden wall which connects the buildings (Plate 4).

4.1 Exterior

East Elevation (Fig 10; Plate 5)

The northern part of the east elevation is constructed in a stretcher bond with an irregular line of headers. The bricks used are slightly irregular in size and colour.

A clear joint is visible in the wall between the north and south part of the building in this elevation. The joint runs vertically along much of the elevation, to twelve courses below the apex of the roof. At this point the nature of the brickwork is more aligned with that across the rest of the building. The bricks are more regular in colour and size and are laid in a stretcher bond.

The elevation is asymmetrical, as is the placement of windows and doors and the roof is of an uneven pitch. The area of roof to the south is greater than that to the north. This asymmetry is more noticeable in the east elevation than the west.

The door to the ground floor shed has a wooden lintel, and two wooden joints are interspersed with the brickwork to the north of the door (Plate 6).

Five rectangular indentations are set into the lintel at regular intervals in this lintel, (there are similar indentations on a lintel in the northern elevation) and the remnants of bricks in these indentations suggest that broken bricks or snapped headers had at one time been affixed. It is possible that the indentations are redundant mortices on reused timbers and the brick fragments were incorporated into the features to provide decoration.

The brickwork is in poor condition in this location and it appears in places that another joint may be visible between the corner of the wall and the door (Plate 7).

There is a square window opening with a wooden frame and later internal glass on the first floor. The window has a flat arch of headers.

The brickwork on the southern part of the eastern elevation is in poorer condition across most of the face, with many of the bricks loose and/or heavily weathered.

On the ground floor a door and window opening are located close together in the elevation. The door opening with no arch, the doorway is framed by a wooden frame. Within this opening is a wooden-plank stable door (Plate 8). The window opening with a segmental arch of headers is immediately beside the doorway occupied by a metal window of 28 glass panes with metal glazing bars and rounded head (Plate 9).

A square window opening to the first floor, also with no arch, contains a wooden frame and the remnants of mesh in the opening.

Above the course of bricks over the doorframe, a small, rectangular opening with a wooden frame may have provided ventilation.

Northern Elevation (Fig 11)

This elevation contains a bricked-up doorway and an opening that may have once been a window which is almost at ground level to the exterior.

A wooden lintel over the doorway joins the lintel described in the east elevation at the corner (Plates 10 & 11). A similar arrangement of brick header fragments used as decoration have been used on this lintel. Perhaps due to a more sheltered aspect, the fragments have survived better on this face. Beneath the lintel, the bricked-up doorway has a flat arch of brick headers. The ground has risen significantly and is embanked against this face of the building and the doorway is now partially below ground level on the exterior.

A rectangular opening almost at current ground level to the exterior of the building (Plate 12) may be a former window as it measures above head-height in the interior (see Plate15).

Western Elevation (Fig 12, Plate 13)

Two doorways in this elevation lead into two first floor rooms, accessible from a pathway which now runs towards the rear of the house. Both doorways in this elevation have segmental arches of brick headers filled with wooden plank doors with cambered heads. The southern door is set slightly lower in the elevation than the northern door.

The asymmetry in this elevation is partly masked by the placement of a garden wall close to the point where the slope of the roof meets the ground.

The Southern Elevation (Fig 13, Plates 14 & 15)

The brickwork on this elevation is in very poor condition. No features were noted in the brickwork of this face.

4.2 Interior

The building is currently used for storage on both levels giving limited access to the interior.

Room No. 1, accessed from the east, is being used for storage and was photographed from the doorway (see Plate 16) on the lower level. It was possible to make out the window opening above head height close to the rear corner on the north wall. The brickwork of a blocked-up doorway was also evident from the interior. The similarity in the lintels suggest that the doorways are contemporary.

Room No. 2 has been used as a stable, with surviving partitions and wooden mangers fixed to the wall, suggesting that this would have provided stabling for two horses in loose boxes, one to the left and one to the right (Plate 17). The stable partition is decorative as well as functional; composed of joined vertical wooden planks in a curving profile with the top covered by metal. The terminus of the partition as it faces the door is provided by an iron post capped with a decorative metal ball. A tether ring is fitted to the post, and one is visible also in the rear of the loose box on the left.

The ceiling to the stable may be a later insertion, as it appears to be low relative to the partitions. There is no evidence of pitching holes for hay from a loft above the mangers which further suggests either that the ceiling has been replaced, or that hay for the horses was stored elsewhere.

Much of the floor was not visible, but it was possible in places to see that the flooring material is brick set in a circular pattern.

A woodwork shutter over the doorway probably provided ventilation (Plate 18).

Room No. 3 on the First Floor (Fig 9) is being used for storage and was photographed from the doorway (Plate 19). Wooden wall panelling above the window in the east wall was noted. The timber in the roof truss appears to be machined softwood.

Room No. 4 is being used for storage and was photographed from the doorway (Plate 20).

5. Discussion and phasing

The building recorded to the rear of Sidney House appears to have been built in at least two phases (highlighted in Figs 8 & 9):-

Phase 1 – late 18th to early 19th century

Phase 2 – mid to late 19th century

Sidney House and carriage house are evident on maps dating to 1831 and were built in around 1827, when a building boom associated with the development of Malvern as a spa town was taking place. The building which joins the house and former carriage house was said to have been built as a service wing and became Sidney Cottage (Adonis Kalogeras 2022 *pers comm*) which is listed as such on several census entries from the mid-19th century.

A narrow building marked on the 1831 map is likely to be the northern part of the building as it currently stands. The difference in the type of brick and brick bonds used in the north and south of the building and the asymmetry of the building in general suggest that an existing building was later extended to create the stable.

The wooden lintels in the corners of the north and east elevations appear to be of a different style to the rest of the building and it is possible that walls may survive from a building that stood on the site prior to the building of Sidney House and carriage house. The flat arch in the small upstairs window in the north part of the east elevation is similar in style to the arch of the carriage house facing onto

Worcester Road and suggests that an original building may have been heightened or embellished. However, as Sidney House was built at a time in which the architectural aesthetic tended towards the picturesque and pastoral, it may have been a deliberate choice to create a new building at the site that was suggestive of a rural environment in which case the northern part of the building may be contemporary with Sidney House and the Carriage House.

The extension of the building to incorporate a stable took place before the end of the 19th century, at a time when aesthetics were no longer such a consideration as regards the working parts of the establishment. The provision of a carriage was a service which may have been provided to lodgers who came to Malvern for their health but also for the busy social life.

The principal elevations of the House and Carriage House are directed to the Worcester Road. The recorded building, however, is in a distinct part of the property which was functional. The western elevation of the building is more sedate in character than the eastern and the long, low pitch of the roof to the south may have created an effective barrier between the parts of the garden associated with leisure and those which were more utilitarian in function.

The necessity of overhauling the building coupled with the challenges of building into a slope resulted in extensions which altered the character and purpose of the building significantly. The original purpose is not known, it may have functioned as a smaller stable or barn, with the placement of the doors in the north-east corners being necessary to manage the steep slope on which the building was constructed.

The trappings with which the later stable was outfitted suggest that it was an important part of the establishment showing the centrality of the provision for horses and probable provision of a carriage for lodgers was in the running of a Lodging House of this period

6. Sources Consulted

6.1 Cartographic sources

1812 Ordnance Survey Drawing of Great Malvern (OSD 216) , draughtsman Robert Dawson, accessed at Wikimedia Commons [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Great_Malvern,_Worcestershire_\(OSD_216\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ordnance_Survey_Drawings_-_Great_Malvern,_Worcestershire_(OSD_216).jpg) [June 2022]

1841 Tithe map of Great Malvern. Provided by Historic Environment record

Ordnance Survey 1895 of Worcestershire, Sheet XXXIX.12, Scale 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1905 of Worcestershire, Sheet XXXIX.12, Scale 1:2500

Ordnance Survey 1927 of Worcestershire, Sheet XXXIX.12, Scale 1:2500

BGS 2022, Geindex Onshore

https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geindex/home.html?_ga=2.192989677.1521818918.1654862780-344885690.1654862780 [Accessed May 2022]

6.2 Bibliography

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Historic England, 2016, *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*

MHDC 2008 Great Malvern Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Strategy

Smith, B, 1978 *A History of Malvern* (first published 1964) Alan Sutton and The Malvern Bookshop, Malvern

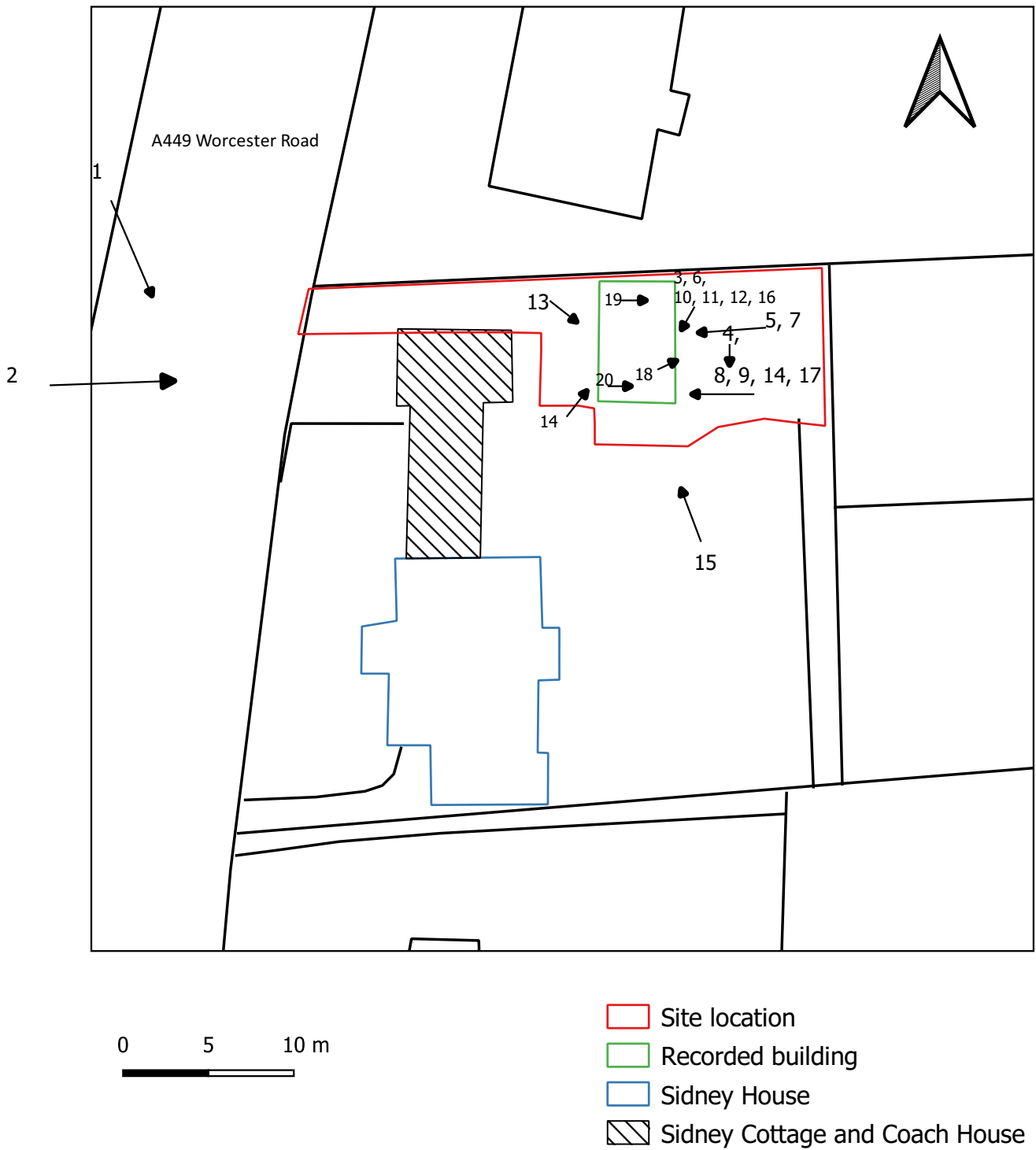


Figure 7: Plan of recorded building with photo locations

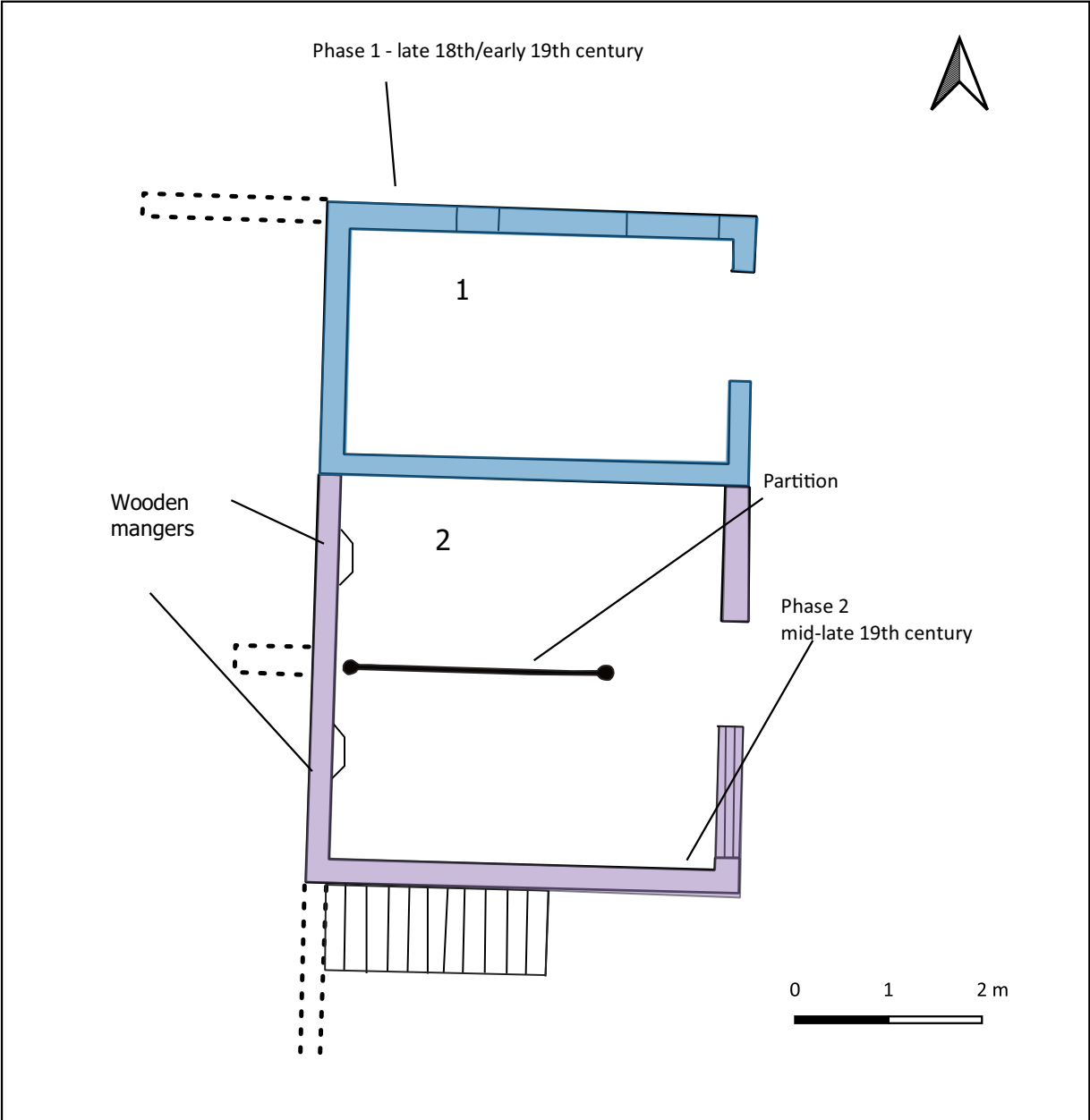


Figure 8: Ground floor plan of building

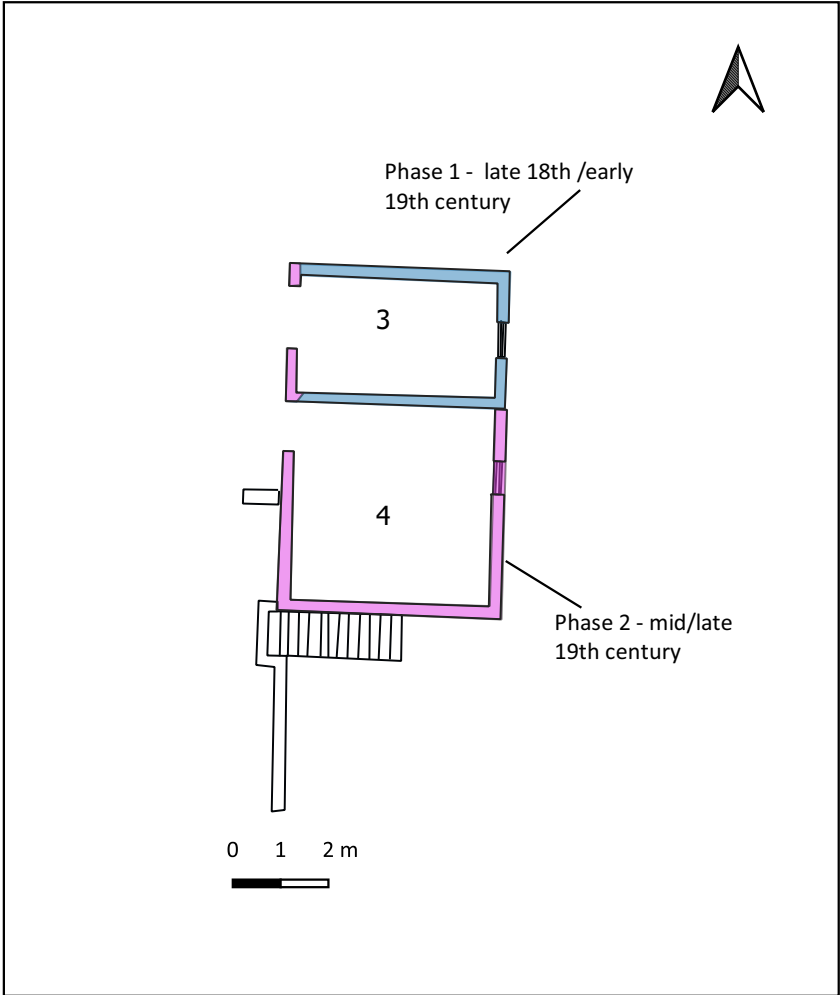


Figure 9: Plan of the first floor

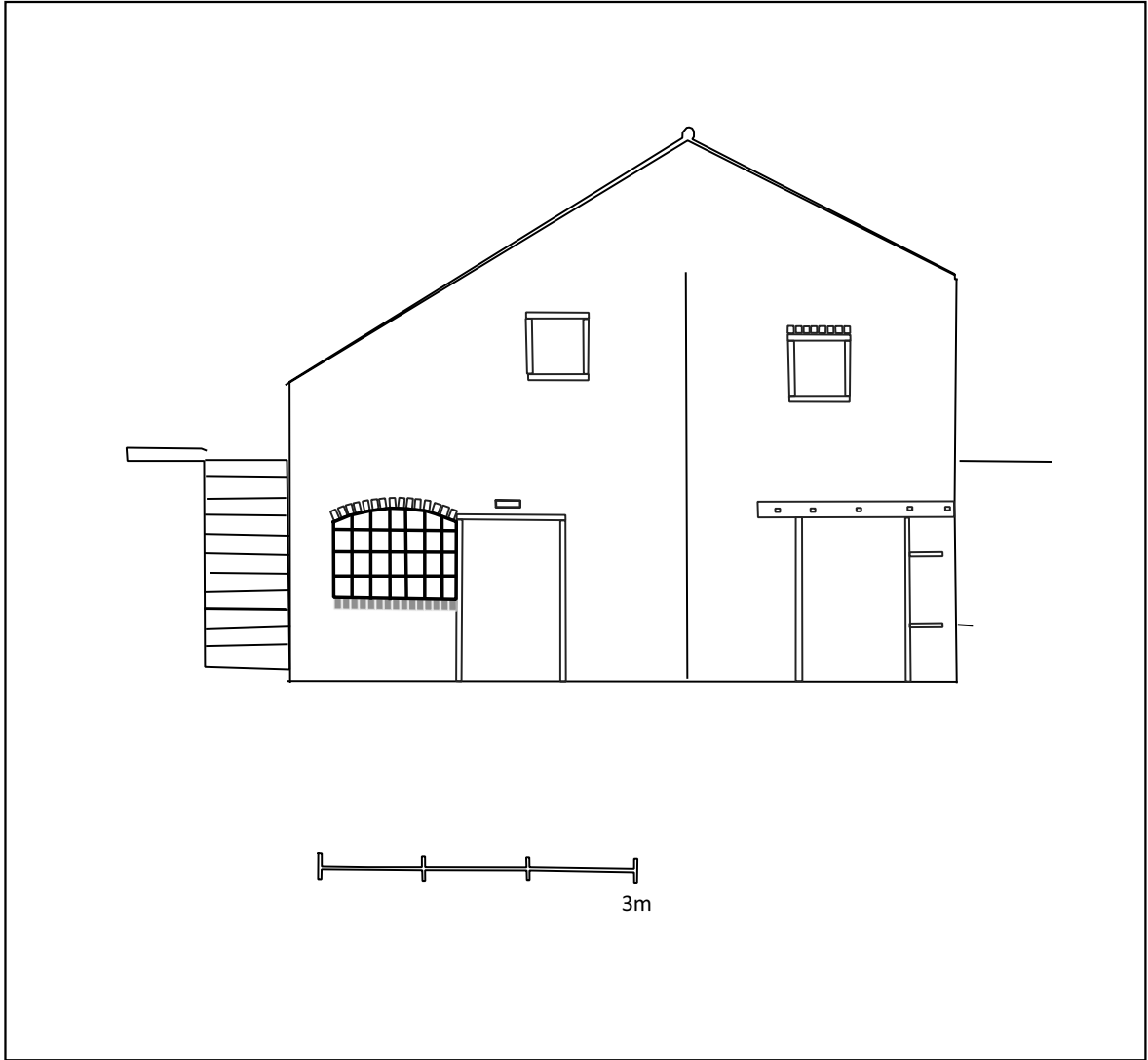


Figure 10: East elevation

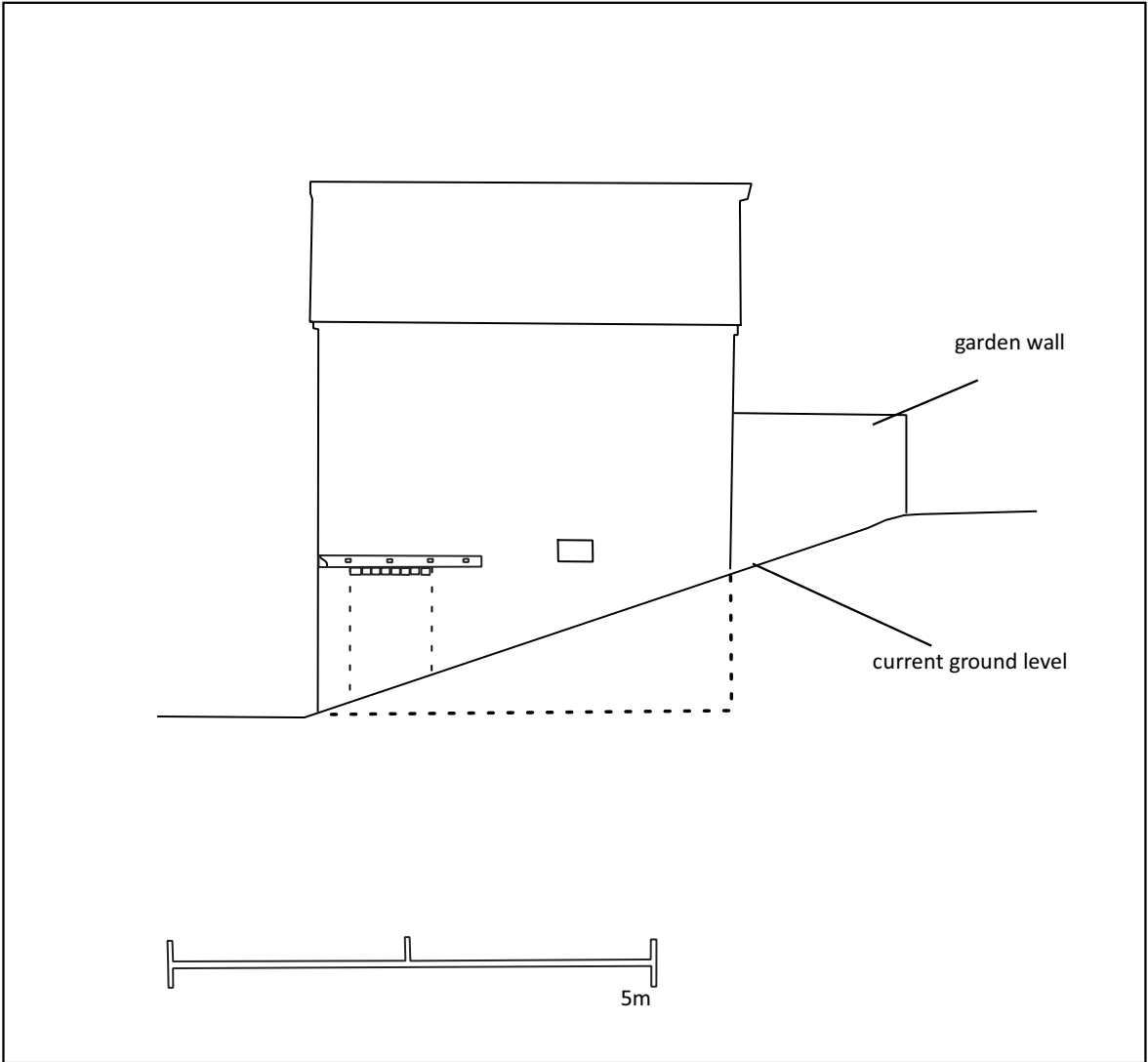


Figure 11: North elevation

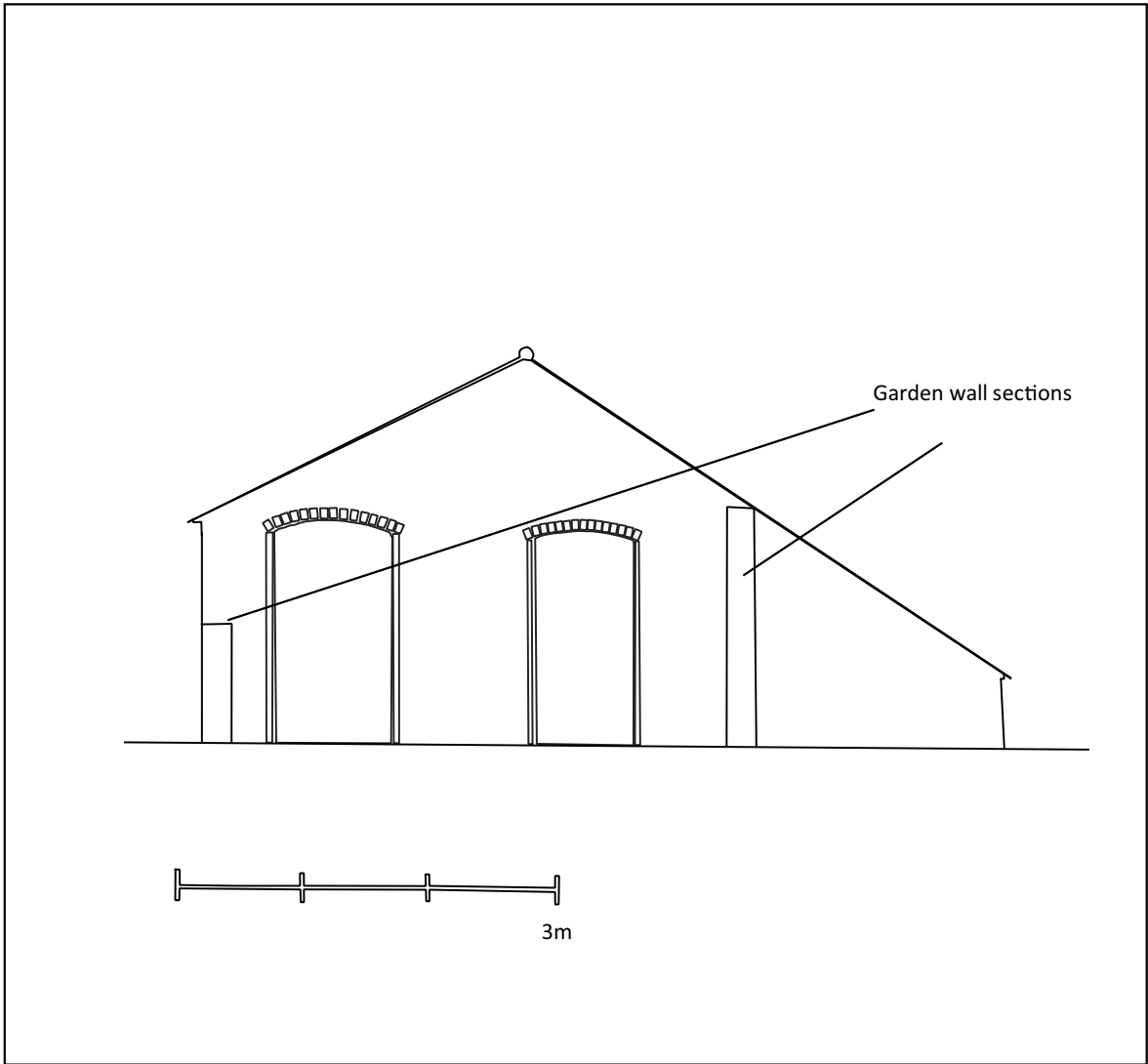


Figure 12: West elevation

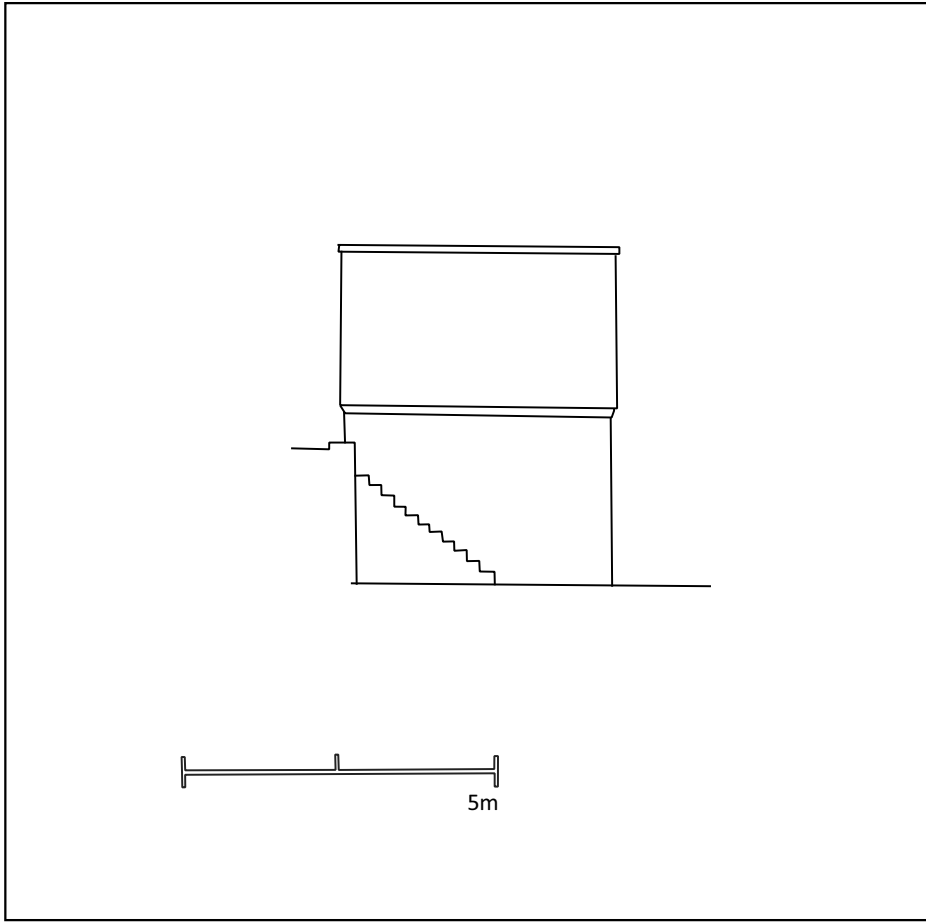


Figure 13: South elevation



Plate 1: Oblique of Sidney House from Worcester Rd



Plate 2: Coach House, Worcester Road from west



Plate 3: Oblique view south-west of recorded building



Plate 4: View west of surviving wall of former building and curved garden wall



Plate 5: Montage of aerial views west of building



Plate 6: View south-west of north-eastern corner of building

Plate 7: Detail of woodwork in east elevation in north-eastern corner of building



Plate 8: Boarded door to stable (1)

*Plate 9: Metal
window in east
elevation*



Plate 10: Wooden
lintel in north
elevation



Plate 11: Joint between lintels on east and north elevations



Plate 12: Possible window opening in north elevation



Plate 13 View south-east of west elevation



Plate 14: Oblique view north-east of south elevation



Plate 15: View north-west to stable, with Sidney Cottage and coach house/grooms accommodation building in background in left half of plate



Plate 16: View west to Interior of Room 1. Note the possible window opening in north wall to rear



Plate 17: View west to interior of stable



Plate 18: Possible ventilation hatch over door in stable



Plate 19: View east in Room 3, First Floor



Plate 20: View east in Room 4, first floor

Appendix 1 Listed Buildings and Conservation Area within 250m from the recorded building

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No. on plan*	NHLE ref	HER ref	Name	Grade	Listing description
1	1349440	WSM20360	Sidmouth House	II	Early-mid 19th century. Three storeys in stucco with hipped slate roof, wide eaves. Frontage divided into 3 bays by plain pilasters with wreath-ornamented capitals, plain 1st floor cill band. Three windows, hung sashes in reveals, glazing bars, ground floor windows in cambered-headed shallow recesses. Central later door under portico with entablature on 2 unfluted Doric columns. Plinth.
2	1082726	WSM37889	Abberley House	II	Early-mid 19th century. Three storeys and basement, stuccoed, ground floor has channelled rustication. Moulded eaves cornice. Four windows on 2 storeys, the windows to the 1st floor shortened, and modern round windows to the centre on 2 storeys. Moulded string between storeys. Four windows to ground floor and round-headed inset door with glazed fanlight.
3	1266886	WSM20539	Aucot House	II	Early-mid 19th century. Three storeys in stucco with hipped slate roof, wide eaves. Ground floor rusticated. First and 2 nd floors divided into 3 bays by fluted pilasters, bands at floor levels. Three casement windows to 2nd floor, sashes in architraves, glazing bars to 1st floor, French windows in cambered-headed shallow recesses to ground floor. Central elliptical headed doorway with fanlight, wrought-iron trellis porch.

No. on plan*	NHLE ref	HER ref	Name	Grade	Listing description
4	1349439	WSM37890	52 Worcester Road	II	Early-mid 19th century. Two storeys in stucco with hipped slate roof. Ends and centre break forward slightly with grooved pilasters with acanthus capitals. Band between storeys. Two windows, moulded surrounds with small cornice. Ground floor rusticated with one window and door and glazed sun porch on cast-iron columns with spandrels. Glazed gabled porch to right and 2 windows in wing of one storey, penticed.
5	1266877	WSM20358	Worfield House	II	Early 19th century. Two storeys in stucco with moulded cornice and blocking course raised at ends. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars, in reveals. Wide elliptical-headed doorway with panelled door, side lights and fanlight. Stone portico with entablature with moulded cornice and blocking course on 2 outer square columns and 2 inner Doric columns. Moulded cill bands to both floors.
6	1082725	WSM20357	46 Worcester Road	II	Early 19th century, in the Gothic manner. Two storeys in stucco, battlemented, with angle pilasters with trefoiled panels, crockets and finials. Three windows, 3-light mullion and transom casements with 4-centred lights and rectangular drip moulds. Centre breaks forward slightly and has angle pilasters with trefoiled panels. Moulded pointed-arch doorway, traceried panelling to door, ogee-arched drip mould with crockets and finial.
7	1082724	WSM23835	44 Worcester Road	II	Grade II Listed. Early 19th century house, now apartments. Two storeys in stucco, slate roof with four-end

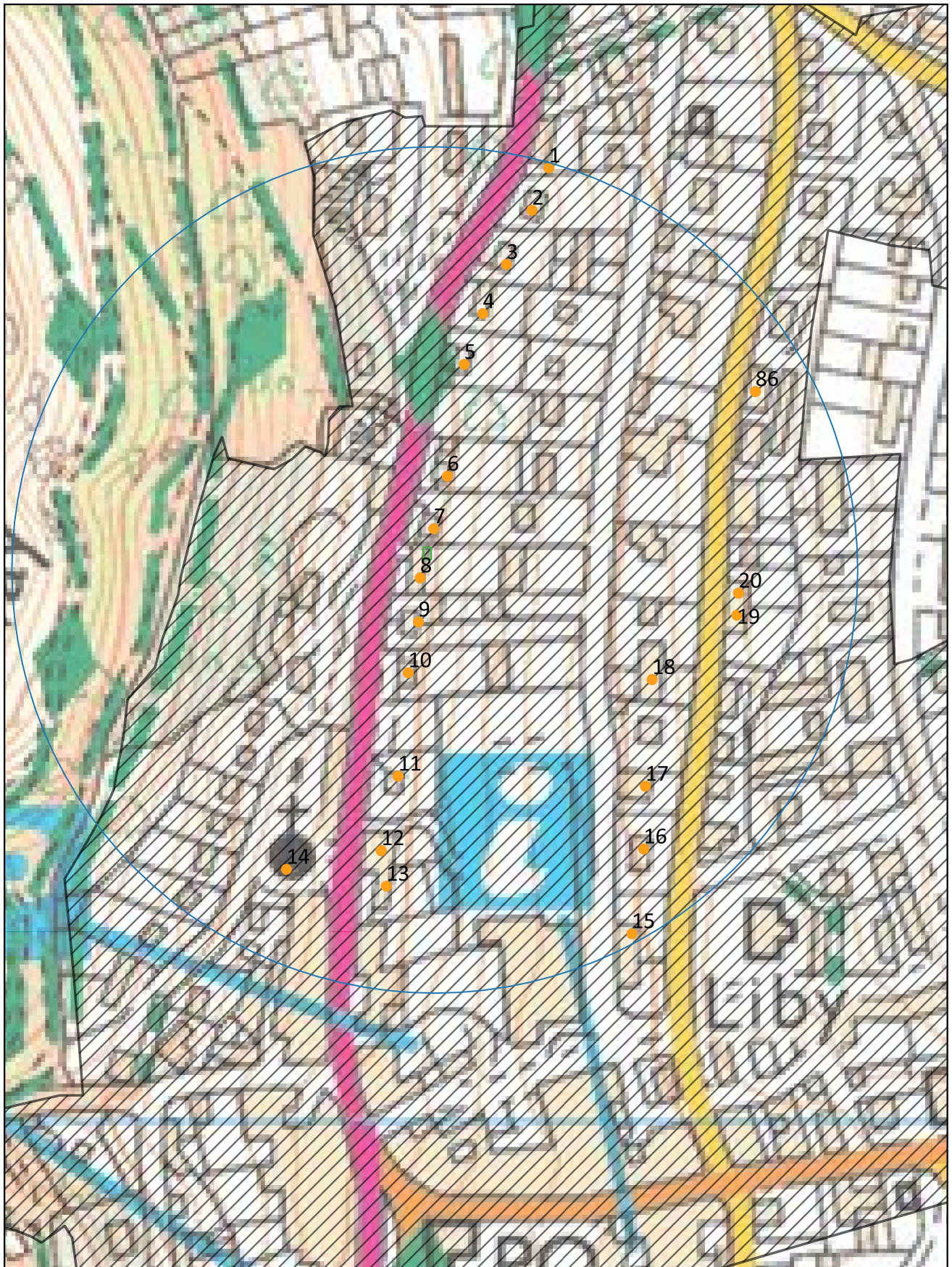
No. on plan*	NHLE ref	HER ref	Name	Grade	Listing description
					stacks, moulded eaves cornice. Reeded pilasters at ends, and to the gable ends, each pair enclosing the rounded corner. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars, rectangular drip moulds, the outer windows longer with carved bands below, the outer windows, the centre window and the door being separated by grooved pilasters. Plain windows to ground floor and altered doorway with rectangular fanlight and flanking lights
8	1224318	WSM22331	Sidney House Hotel	II	Early 19th century. Two storeys in stucco with slate roof and wide eaves. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars, the centre window in shallow round-headed recess, the outer in cambered-headed recesses, plain band at floor level. Central round-headed doorway with reeded architrave surround, round-arched fanlight, later glazed door. Flat-topped wood portico with moulded cornice on 2 columns, half-columns to wall.
9	1349438	WSM22541	Branksome and Ivy Crest	II	Early 19th century. Two storeys in stucco with hipped slate roof. 2 centre stacks and deep eaves band with scallop ornamentation. Paired narrow brackets at eaves. Two windows, 3-light sashes with glazing bars, in full-height square-headed recesses. Lattice porch at each side.
10	1082723		Bright Earth Buddhist Temple	II	Circa 1824. Two storeys in stucco. Called Bredon House in 1884. [3] Three-unit frontage. The 2-window centre unit has dentilled cornice and parapet, hung sashes with glazing

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					bars, 1st floor windows in square-headed recesses, cambered-headed recesses of full height to ground floor. Band between storeys. Central porch with flat entablature and blocking course on paired pilasters, panelled outer doors in cambered-headed opening. Side units are set back slightly. Two storeys. Hipped slate roofs. One hung sash window to 1 st floor only. Door to right.
11	1266874	WSM37891	32 Worcester Road	II	Built circa 1810. Two storeys in stucco with a slate roof with end stacks. Cornice parapet with coping hung sashes with glazing bars with hipped roofs to right and left central elliptical headed doorway with door of 5 panels and round headed fanlight. Portico with flat entablature on 4 fluted Doric columns.
12	1349437	WSM20352	Charlbury House	II	Early-mid 19th century. Two storeys in stucco with hipped slate roof and rusticated quoins. Centre portion with door and window breaks forward slightly. Three windows, outer ones having later 3-light hung sashes in wide openings with moulded architraves and thin cornice hoods, centre window having hung single sash and moulded pediment. Central door, rectangular fanlight. Doorcase with frieze and cornice on plain pilasters. Plain sill band
13	1082722	WSM33405	Foley House and Foley Cottage	II	Early-mid 19th century. Two storeys, rendered, with slate roof with coped gable ends with kneelers and chimney stacks. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars, stucco band at sills. Three windows to ground floor

No. on plan*	NHLE ref	HER ref	Name	Grade	Listing description
					probably restored, as is doorway with plain pilasters and open pediment, large radiating fanlight, reeded cornice. Modern door. Plinth.
14	1476983		Former United Reformed Church	II	
15	1156523	WSM20396	19 Graham Rd	II	Circa 1830. Two storeys, stucco with slate roof, cornice and blocking course. Small dentil frieze. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars and louvred outside shutters. Round-headed central door in shallow recess ; round-arched fanlight; halfglazed door; 'tent' canopy hood on thin fluted supports. Steps up. Canted full-height bay section to right, hung sashes with glazing bars. One-storey extension to left.
16	1082803	WSM23838	The Montrose	II	Grade II Listed. Mid 19th century hotel. Three storeys in stucco with hipped slate roof. Five windows in moulded surrounds, hung sashes with glazing bars, in architraves with pilasters and pediments to 1st floor, cornices to ground floor. Moulded strings. Porch with plain columns and piers, glazed side lights, fanlight and doors, with gabled glazed sun balcony above.
17	1268453	WSM23842	Uplands, 25 Graham Rd and The Lodge Back Lane incl railings	II	House, divided into two dwellings. Built 1854. Cradley stone rubble with Bathstone dressings, granite rubble rear wing. Plain tile roof with ornate pierced bargeboards to the gables and crested ridge tiles. Axial and gable-end stacks, the tall brick shafts with battered bases and corbelled at top.

No. on plan*	NHLE ref	HER ref	Name	Grade	Listing description
					<p>Plan: Main range has principal rooms on the front and entrance on the right-hand corner to an axial stairhall and with a service and stable wing at the rear converted into a separate dwelling,</p> <p>Uplands Cottage. Victorian Gothic style. Exterior: Two storeys. Asymmetrical four-window east front. Two large gables to left and smaller gable and ungabled bay to right. Two and three-light stone mullion-transom windows, first floor right small twolight window with cusped pointed arches, large stone bay window on ground floor left with cusped lights, ventilation slits in gables and double-chamfered pointed arch doorway to right with ornate cast-iron railings to the steps; large raking buttress between centre ground floor windows. Gabled north elevation, service wing to right with louvred bellcote.</p>
18	1082760	WSM23839	Clanmere Nursing and rest home	II	<p>Circa 1850, formerly a pair of houses. Three storeys, stucco, hipped slate roofs, brackets at eaves. Three windows, hung sashes with glazing bars and moulded architraves to 2nd floor, French windows in architraves to 1st floor, moulded strings. Casements to rusticated ground floor. Plinth. Central round-headed doorway with side lights, portico with flat entablature and blocking course on fluted Ionic columns. Ornamental cast-iron balconies to 1st floor windows.</p>

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19	1082761	WSM37894	68 Graham Rd	II	Early-mid 19th century. Two storeys in stucco. Three windows in moulded surrounds hung sashes with glazing bars. String at cills. Plinth. Two windows to ground floor and rectangular porch.
20	1349454	WSM37893	70 Graham Rd	II	Early-mid 19th century. Two storeys hung sashes with glazing bars. Two windows to ground floor and square porch with cornice and half glazed door plinth.
	1082762	WSM37892	86 Graham Rd	II	Plain early-mid 19th century villa. Three storeys in stucco with slate roof and wide eaves. Six window cills, hung sashes with glazing bars, moulded architraves, string at cills. Double doors in carved wood surround, and 4 windows to ground floor.



- HER Search Area
- Recorded building
- Listed Buildings
- Part of Great Malvern Conservation Area

