

**Building recording at
Goldness House,
Torton,
Worcestershire**
Worcestershire Archaeology
for RPS Consulting

February 2023



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GOLDNESS HOUSE, TORTON, WORCESTERSHIRE

Building recording report



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SITE INFORMATION

Site name: Goldness House, Torton, Worcestershire
Local planning authority: Wychavon District Council
Planning reference: 22/01772/FUL
Central NGR: SO 84506 72040
Commissioning client: RPS Consulting
WA project number: P6248
WA report number: 3093
HER reference: WSM 78543
Oasis reference: fieldsec1-512722

DOCUMENT CONTROL PANEL

Version	Date	Author	Details	Approved by
1	03/02/2023	Tim Cornah	Draft for comment	Tom Vaughan
2	06/02/2023	Tim Cornah	Client's comments incorporated	Tom Vaughan

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Building recording at Goldness House, Torton, Worcestershire

By Tim Cornah

Summary

Building recording was undertaken at Goldness House, Torton, Worcestershire (NGR SO 84506 72040). It was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of their client, in advance of proposed change of use and extension to the existing building. A planning application has been approved, subject to a programme of archaeological works.

Goldness house was constructed initially between 1815 and 1838. The mapped building relates closely to an element of the present standing structure. This is a substantial square plan brick-built house with the entrance on the eastern side and a low pitch slate roof. Internally it is split over four floors with a central cruciform corridor on each. Four main rooms are present on each floor, with some variation in smaller divisions, and the largest of the rooms on the eastern side of the house. Noticeable within the building is a high level of preservation of details such as coving, with the level of detailing decreasing in some areas of the house. This does not reflect survival, but rather the occupation and use by both the household and service staff. These divisions are most noticeable on the basement and second floors where detailing is sparse, the only direct link between these being a service staircase. The main staircase of the house links the living rooms and bedrooms on the ground and first floors, where investment in detailing is highest.

Further elements were added to the house between 1838 and 1884, leaving a broad building plan which persisted until the late 20th century. These form ground floor elements including a porch on the south of the building and an extension to one of the living rooms to the west. On the northern side, further service rooms probably consisted of additional kitchen space and cold storage. Other elements of this date previously existed on the northern side of the building, but were removed between 1994 and 1999. In all, the building's individual phases and detailing remain largely intact, with relatively few changes in the 20th century.

Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the project

Building recording was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) in January 2023 at Goldness House, Torton, Worcestershire (NGR SO 84506 72040). The project was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of their client, in advance of proposed change of use and extension to the existing building. A planning application has been approved by Wychavon District Council (planning reference 22/01772/FUL), subject to a programme of archaeological works.

The building is a designated heritage asset, within the terms used by the National Planning Policy Framework. It is grade 2 listed (Historic England NHLE 1287992) and registered on Worcestershire Historic Environment Record (HER ref. WSM06848).

No brief was provided but the project conforms to the generality of briefs which have been previously issued, and the Archaeology and Planning Advisor's requirements in the Heritage Consultation Response – Archaeology, dated 18 November 2022. A written scheme of investigation was prepared (WA 2023) and approved by the Archaeology and Planning Advisor of Wychavon District Council. The building recording also conforms to the industry guidelines and standards set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA 2014a)*, as well as *Standards and guidelines for archaeological projects in Worcestershire (WCC 2019)*.

The building recording was undertaken concurrently with trial trench evaluation, also by WA (Lovett, 2023; HER ref. WSM78541).

2 Project Aims

The 2006 edition of the English Heritage publication *Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice* identified historic buildings as 'a living record of our social, economic and artistic history, as well as being powerful contributors to our sense of place and to feelings of local, regional and national identity'.

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 2014a).

The aims and scope of the building recording project are to generate a Level 3 record, as defined in Historic England guidance (2016).

3 Project methodology

3.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2023). Fieldwork was undertaken between 23 and 24 January 2023. The site reference number used by the Historic Environment Record to record archaeological "events", and site code used in the archive is WSM78543.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development, annotation of existing survey drawings and measured survey. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot. The photographic survey was carried out with a Canon EOS 200D digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans and elevations complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (2016). This level of survey is described as ‘an analytical record’ comprising of ‘an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use’.

This required the following elements of survey:

Survey and drawings

- Plans of all main floors and elevations as existing (provided by client).
- Measured drawings showing the form of any architectural or functional detail not more readily captured by photography.

Photography

- Overall appearance of rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.
- Any detail, structural or decorative, relevant to the building's design, development and use, which does not show on general photographs.

3.2 Building analysis

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record and annotated drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the building (Figures 2-5).

4 Site context

4.1 Site location, topography and geology

The site is located within the southern extent of the village of Torton, c 1km north-east of Hartlebury, c 3km east of Stourport-on-Severn and c 4.5km south of Kidderminster. The site is bounded to the north and east by the A449 Worcester Road, which runs between Worcester and Kidderminster, with farmland to the west. To the south is a former railway line.

The site is located at a height of c 49m AOD. There is a slight rise in the landscape, dropping most steeply to the A449, with a more gradual decline to the south and west.

The underlying geology comprises bedrock of Helsby Sandstone Formation - Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 247.1 and 241.5 million years ago during the Triassic period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2023).

4.2 Historic and archaeological background

The background to the site is presented in a built heritage statement (RPS 2022a) and a desk-based assessment (RPS 2022b), both prepared by the client. These reference the following cartographic sources:

- 1772 Taylor Map of Worcestershire
- 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing
- 1838 Hartlebury Parish Tithe Map
- 1884 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1927 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1994 Ordnance Survey Map

The following is extracted from the desk-based assessment (RPS 2022b, Section 4, pp9-11), unless otherwise stated.

There are no early medieval estates recorded within immediate proximity of the site in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The nearest is located at Hartlebury over 1km to the south (Open Domesday 2023). That estate was owned by the Bishop of Worcester in both 1066 and 1086, and was comprised of 43 households. Its associated lands were generally of an arable nature with areas of woodland and two mills also recorded. It is likely that the estate was focused at the present day Hartlebury Castle located c 1km to the south-west of the site, which is recorded as a former medieval moated occupation site with associated fish ponds on the Historic Environment Record (HER ref. WSM07074). The manor was surrounded by a deer park for leisure hunting by the occupants and now comprising a Registered Park.

The route of Worcester Road to the north-east of the site is recorded as a probable medieval hollow way (HER refs. WSM30255, WSM30270). A field name "Green Lane Field" is recorded to the immediate south of the site which has been suggested on the HER as indicative of a possible earlier trackway (HER ref. WSM31170).

The Historic England National Heritage List describes the Grade II listed Goldness House as of early 19th century construction, although part of an earlier 17th century farmstead (NHLE ref. 1287992; see also HER refs. WSM05848, WSM54029, WSM61679). A 17th century former barn is also recorded to the immediate north-west of the site (HER ref. WSM46141).

The earliest cartographic source in the DBA is the 1772 Taylor Map of Worcestershire, which depicts the site in open land adjacent to the existing Worcester Road. Settlement is shown at Torton to the north-east, and Goldness Farm is labelled as *Goodness* to the north. The Stambrook is shown to the immediate south of the site, whilst Hartlebury Park is shown further to the south.

The 1815 Ordnance Survey Drawing shows the site in a similar situation. A cluster of buildings is shown fronting onto the road to the north, potentially at the north-west part of the site, although the exact location is unclear. It is likely that these represent extant buildings that are thought to be of 17th century date.

The 1838 Hartlebury Parish Tithe Map is the first detailed survey of the site and shows the existing *Goodness House* and associated immediate "pleasure grounds" and gardens at the northern part of the site, with the 17th century barn to the immediate north-west. The central area of the site comprises an area of orchard and meadow whilst the southern area is arable land. A pond is shown at the eastern site boundary. The landowner is documented as "Charles Augustus Helm, Francis Roberts Executors under the Will of the late Jeremiah Styles". The occupier was Reverend Rawlin Mallock.

Works started on the construction of the southern section of the Severn Valley Railway in 1858 to form the southern site boundary, with the line opened in 1862 (HER ref. WSM12004). The Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway is located within c 60m to the north-east of the site and was opened initially in 1850 (HER ref. WSM31664).

The site is shown with an increased level of tree cover by 1884 on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, with a potential further orchard plantation at the southern part of the site. There have also been various internal boundary changes although the character of the northern part of the site appears to remain associated with the house.

A 1945 aerial photograph confirms the character of the site at that time, including the house to the north, more dense woodland to the north-east and east, and a series of open areas and plantation across the central and southern areas. Internal boundary changes are the only changes shown by 1994. Southern and central areas of the site had been cleared of tree plantation by 1999.

5 The building

5.1 Building description

The building (Plate 1 to Plate 5) currently comprises a brick structure with low pitch slate covered roof of square plan with multi pitched roof extensions to the west and north, all brick built. The main facade of the house with entrance faces onto the drive to the east.

5.2 Historic information

Some further assessment of the map evidence is useful in terms of understanding the absolute dating of certain elements of the phasing as below.

The map of 1838 shows a single broadly square structure with the position of the house which corresponds closely with Phase 1 as outlined below. It also shows the drive on the eastern side of the building, as remaining.

By the map of 1884, the building was as existing at the end of Phase 3 as outlined below and on Figure 2, with the element identified within the evaluation trenching (Lovett 2023) illustrated as standing also. This plan form remained the same up until aerial imaging in 1994, but by some aerial imaging of 1999, the element identified within the trenching had been removed. This suggests a 5 year range for its demolition.

5.3 Building development

Five phases were identified during the investigation of the building, which are described as follows:

- Phase 1: 1815 to 1838
- Phase 2a: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 2b: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 3: Late 19th to early 20th century
- Phase 4: later 20th century

5.3.1 Phase 1: 1815 to 1838

The first phase of the building consists of a brick, square structure with its porticoed entrance facing east (Plate 6). The entrance is flanked by 16 pane sash windows with three further at first floor level. These all have rubbed brick lintels. On the second floor, the sashes are reduced in height and with eight panes. The same pattern was originally present on the southern elevation though with one removed by a later bay window. The pattern to the west was probably similar originally, though is unclear due to later alterations. Its difference was in having a tall central window lighting the staircase internally over the ground and first floor. There were certainly also windows at first and second floor level, blocked after the insertion of the later chimney.

At **ground floor** level, corridor G1 (Plate 7 to Plate 9) contains a significant amount of original detailing such as coving, a survival rate replicated through much of the building. This cruciform corridor leads into G9 to the south (Plate 10 and Plate 11) and the staircase to first floor and basement to the north as would have been used primarily by service members of the household (Plate 12 and Plate 13). To the west is the main staircase leading to the first floor (Plate 14 and Plate 15).

The main rooms of the ground floor, and all other floors, are split around the cruciform central corridor. Rooms G2 (Plate 16 to Plate 18) and G8 (Plate 19 to Plate 22) are the largest rooms with a highest level of detailing, though it is possible that the architrave details are Phase 2, as they continue through the bay window of that phase. These form the main living rooms of the house, with G8 likely to have been a dining room. Room G3 (Plate 25 to Plate 27) is plainer in its detailing, with simpler moulded architraves, suggesting a slightly more intimate function for the household than the more

decorative reception rooms G2 and G8. Part of the central corridor is partitioned off to form room G9 with a stud wall, whether this was an original wall or slightly later addition it was not possible to ascertain. Room G4 (Plate 23 and Plate 24) retains minimal original detailing, and possibly never had any as an original function as a kitchen is likely. This interpretation is supported by its wide fireplace and position in the north-west of the building associated with the service staircase.

The service stairs lead down into the **basement** and corridor B2 (Plate 28 to Plate 30), which originally ran through room B7 (Plate 31). Behind the staircase is a probable small rectangular former well (Plate 32). Room B (Plate 33 and Plate 34) probably also contained a fireplace with a service function such as a washroom, also with a blocked window on the western wall. No other fireplaces remain in rooms B1 (Plate 35 and Plate 36), B6 (Plate 37 and Plate 38), B4 (Plate 39 and Plate 40), B5 (Plate 41) and it is likely that these were used for varying forms of cold storage and lit by windows from the east and west respectively. Room B4 is also accessed by an external door in its southern side, though it is possible that this was a secondary insertion. Room B1 has a blocking of a scale indicative of a door in its external northern wall.

On the **first floor**, which is accessed from both the main staircase and the service staircase, the building repeats its cruciform central corridor F1. This again contains original detail, albeit simpler than on the ground floor (Plate 42 to Plate 45). As on the floor below, room F6 (Plate 46 to Plate 47) and F5 (Plate 48 and Plate 49) form the main bedroom spaces, with F6 leading into F7 (Plate 50). This latter most likely formed a dressing room or boudoir originally. Rooms F2 (Plate 51 and Plate 52) and F8 (Plate 53) were smaller but like F5 and F6 are heated by fireplaces so again were probably bedrooms.

The smaller staircase only leads to the **second floor**, suggesting only an original service function for the whole floor. This is supported by an increasing level of simplicity in terms of detailing. The broad layout stays the same, around cruciform corridor S1 (Plate 54 to Plate 56) with rooms S2 (Plate 57 and Plate 58), S4 (Plate 59 and Plate 60), S6 (Plate 61 and Plate 62) and S7 (Plate 63), which again all contain fireplaces. These were again likely to have been bedrooms originally, though in this case for staff rather than the household. Rooms S3 (Plate 64) and S5 (Plate 65), have no fireplaces and are likely to have been for storage.

In terms of broad structure and material, the brick is of Flemish bond coursing with ruled jointed lime mortar. Rubbed bricks have been used for lintels and, where visible, the structural timbers are of oak. These are noticeable in the roof space, where the King post trusses can be seen (Plate 66 and Plate 67). Noticeable within these is the extent of reused timber, with empty mortices at many points, as well as wattle stave holes and more. Further reused timber can also be seen in the door structures of the basement (Plate 68). The staircases are largely of oak, though the original floorboards where visible are of elm (Plate 69).

5.3.2 Phase 2a: 1838 to 1884

This phase consists largely of two elements, a flat roofed entrance porch added to the south side of room G2 (Plate 2 and Plate 70) and a single pitch slate roof extension to room G3 (Plate 3 and Plate 71), though this was originally a separate room, combined into a single room later on. Broadly, these additions retain the character of the Phase 1 building, using a Flemish bond, slate roof for the western extension and rubbed brick lintels. One variation is on the porch where sandstone string courses are present.

Internally, the detailing continues the earlier phase, with the architraving being copied through into the porch. Similar architrave details also broadly follow that as pre-existing within G3 (Plate 27). It is worth noting that this room had a fireplace, with its chimney crossing Phase 1 windows on the exterior of the building.

5.3.3 Phase 2b: 1838 to 1884

Clearly defining the difference between this and Phase 2a, if any, was not possible because they were not linked at any point and both phases first appear on the mapping of 1884.

This extension is again in brick, though of a more variable bond pattern. Its rubbed brick window lintels are of lower height on the rear of the building to the west, with 12 pane sash windows, where not later replaced. The structure has two external doors, though only that on the north side is original (Plate 1, Plate 4 and Plate 5). Internally, a door was inserted to join corridors G1 and G10 (Plate 72 and Plate 73) with a large room G5 (Plate 74 and Plate 75) to the west connected to G4 with a new doorway. This connection to the Phase 1 kitchen again suggests a service function. Above this room F3 was a likely further bedroom (Plate 76).

To the east of corridor G10, room G7 (Plate 78) has a former corner fireplace, with no known heating in room G6 (Plate 77). This lack of heating would suggest cold storage.

On the northern elevation of this building (Plate 4) the double roofline of at least one further building was present in the form of a wear pattern. It is possible that one of the remaining sash windows was altered to be made thinner at this time. The remains of this building were also seen in the evaluation trenching (Lovett 2023).

5.3.4 Phase 3: Later 19th to early 20th century

The only structural change was the addition of a small brick extension to the Phase 2a extension (Plate 5). This would have created a room on the ground floor originally though this was later removed. Two small rooms were created on the first and second floors, rooms F9 and S8 (Plate 79 and Plate 80).

None of the fireplace surrounds can be clearly assigned to Phase 1 or 2, with some of early 20th century character (Plate 81 to Plate 83). That in room G2 is an even later 20th century addition (Plate 84).

5.3.5 Phase 4: Later 20th century onwards

The only significant structural changes of this time was the creation of room G3 as a single space, and the remodelling of room G5. The western ground floor wall of the latter was demolished and replaced with concrete pillars, and some also inserted into the eastern wall (Plate 5) as well as below the Phase 3 addition. Numerous small changes such as the boxing for wiring and piping date to this time, along with electrical fittings.

6 Discussion

Goldness House was constructed initially between 1815 and 1838. The mapped building relates closely to an element of the extant standing structure. This is a substantial square plan brick-built house with the entrance on the eastern side and a low pitch slate roof. Internally it is split over four floors with a central cruciform corridor on each. Four main rooms are present on each, with some variation in smaller divisions, and the largest of the rooms on the eastern side of the house. Noticeable within the building is a high level of preservation of details such as coving, with the level of detailing decreasing in some areas of the house. This does not reflect survival, but rather the occupation and use by both the household and service staff. These divisions are most noticeable on the basement and second floors where detailing is sparse, the only direct link between these being a service staircase. The main staircase of the house links the living rooms and bedrooms on the ground and first floors, where investment in detailing is highest.

Further elements were added to the house between 1838 and 1884, leaving a broad building plan which persisted until the late 20th century. These form ground floor elements including a porch on the south of the building and extension to one of the living rooms to the west. On the northern side, further service rooms probably consisted of additional kitchen space and cold storage. Other

elements of this date previously existed on the northern side of the building, but were removed between 1994 and 1999. In all, the building's individual phases and detailing remain largely intact, with relatively few changes of the 20th century.

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved though as always covering and changes can obscure a full understanding of the building.

7 Project personnel

The fieldwork was led by Tim Cornah, ACIfA, assisted by Jesse Wheeler, ACIfA. The project was managed by Tom Vaughan, MCIIfA. The report was produced and collated by Tim Cornah.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for the successful completion of the project: Chris Clarke (Senior Associate Director, RPS Consulting), James Archer (Associate Director, RPS Consulting), and Aidan Smyth (Archaeology and Planning Advisor, Wychavon District Council).

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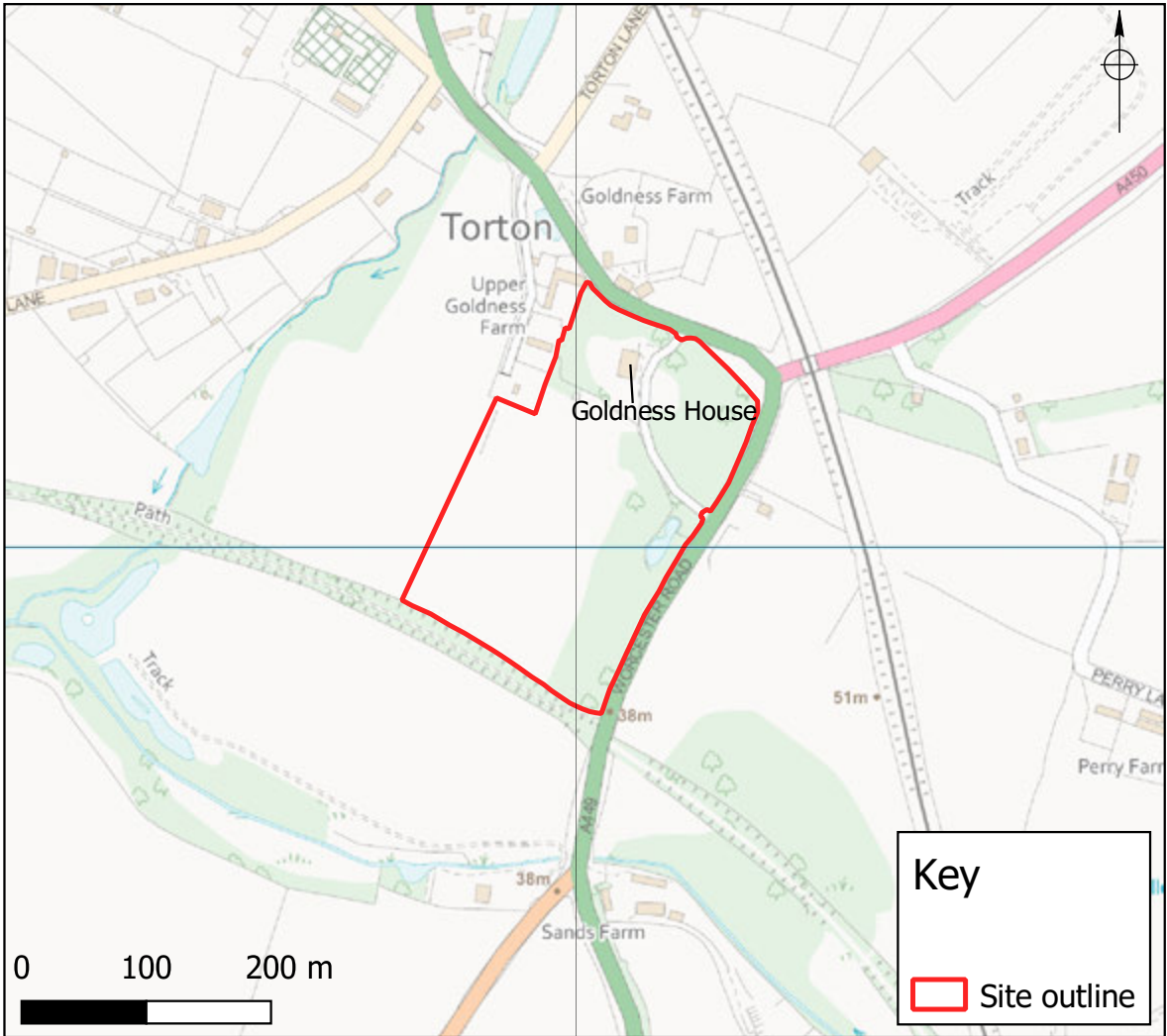
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Figures



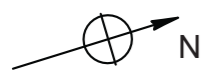
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Location of the site

Figure 1

Key

- Phase 1: c1800 to 1838
- Phase 2a: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 2b: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 3: Late 19th to early 20th C
- Phase 4: Later 20th C onwards

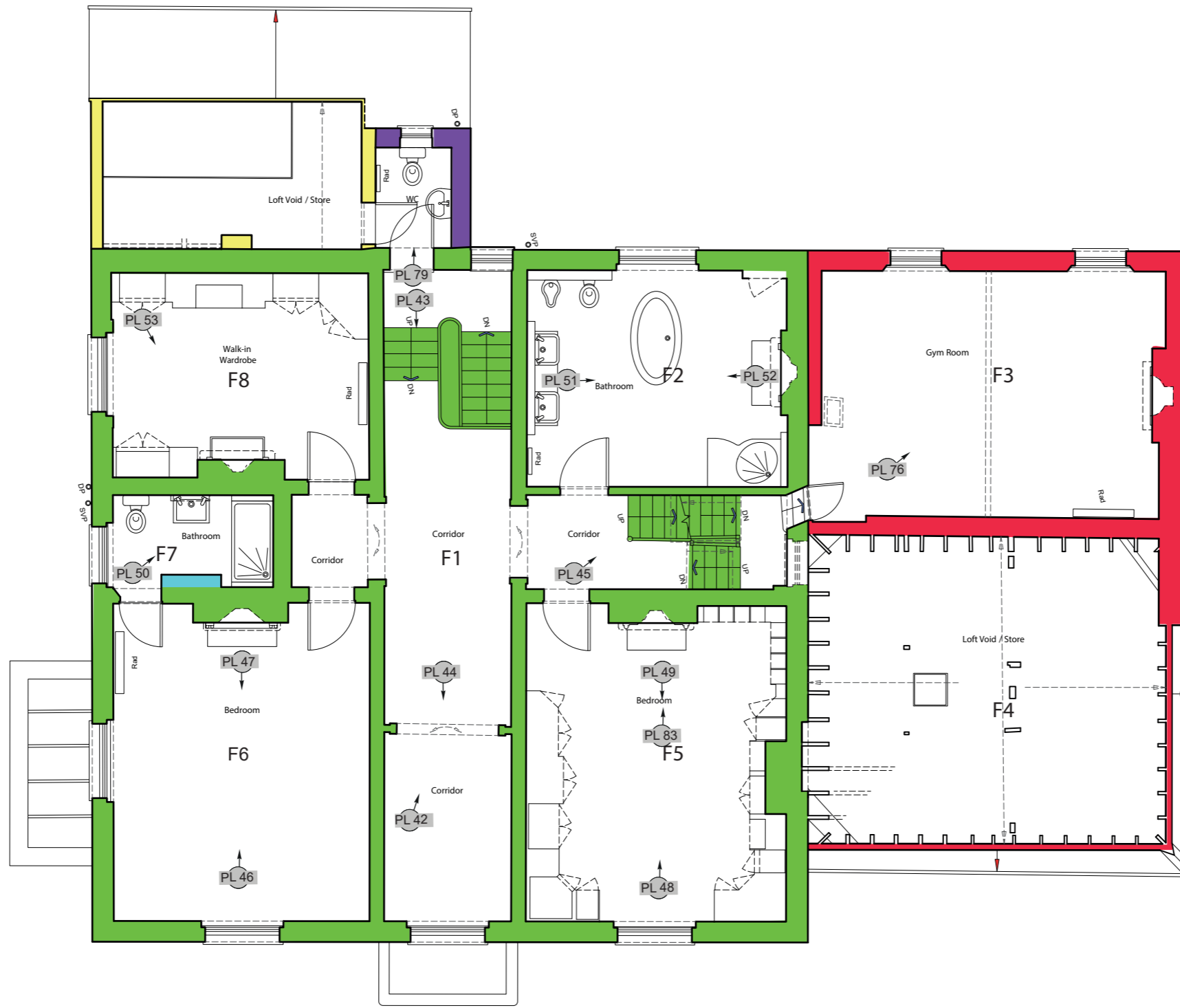
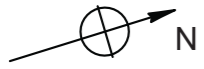


Groundfloor plan (After e-gg Job No. 078, Dwg No. P-003)

Figure 2

Key

- Phase 1: c1800 to 1838
- Phase 2a: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 2b: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 3: Late 19th to early 20th C
- Phase 4: Later 20th C onwards



1:100@A3

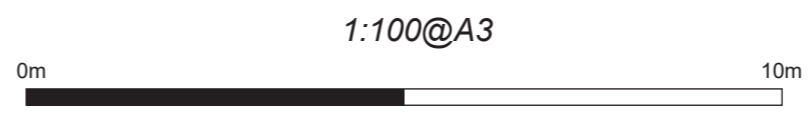
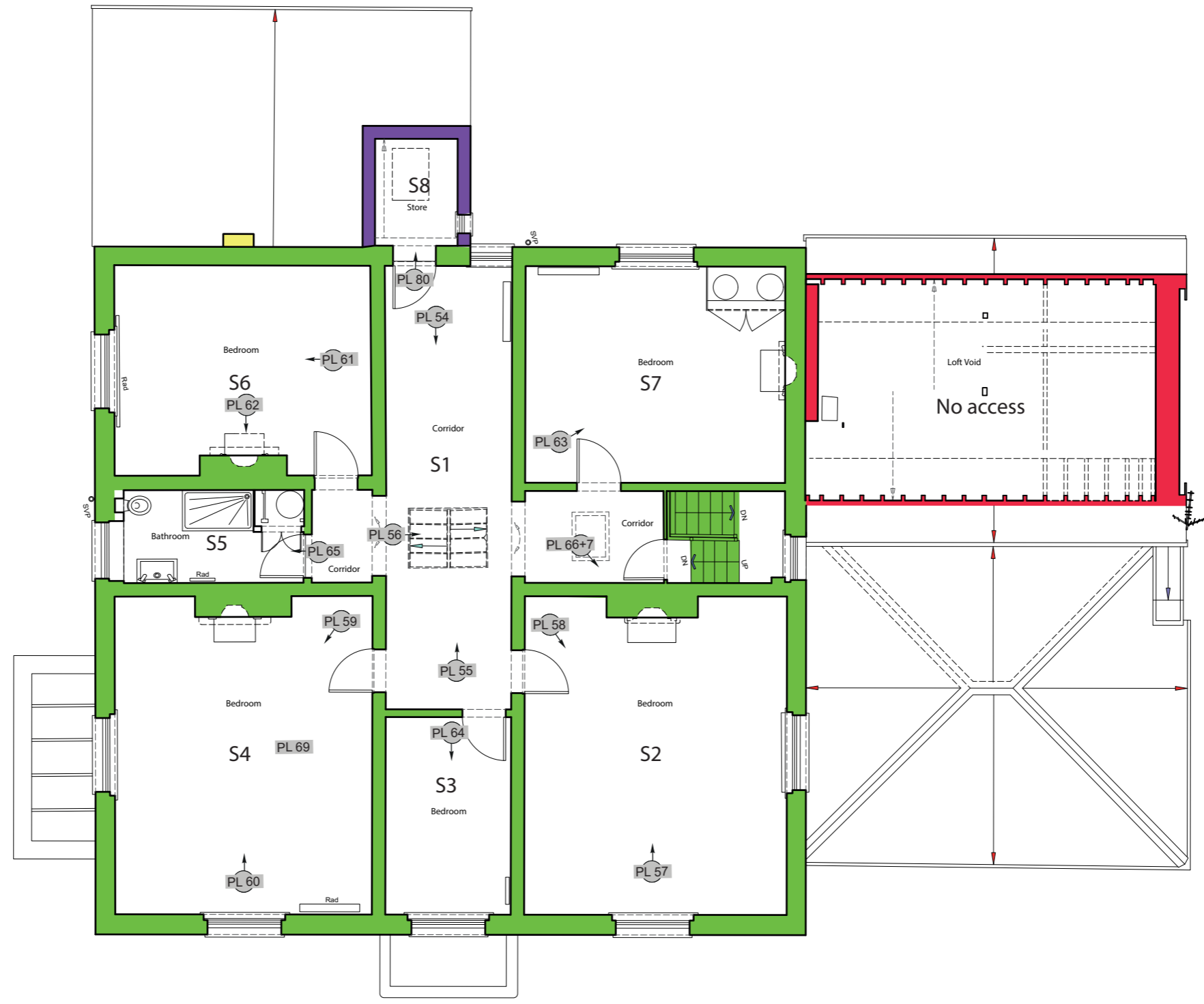
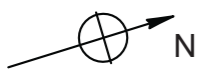


First floor plan (After e-gg Job No. 078, Dwg No. P-003)

Figure 3

Key

- Phase 1: c1800 to 1838
- Phase 2a: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 2b: 1838 to 1884
- Phase 3: Late 19th to early 20th C
- Phase 4: Later 20th C onwards



Second floor plan (After e-gg Job No. 078, Dwg No. P-003)

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1 External, looking south-west, 1m scale



Plate 2 External, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 3 External, looking north-east, 1m scale



Plate 4 External, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 5 External, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 6 External, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 7 Room G1, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 8 Room G1, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 9 Room G1, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 10 Room G9, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 11 Room G9, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 12 Room G1, looking north, 1m scale

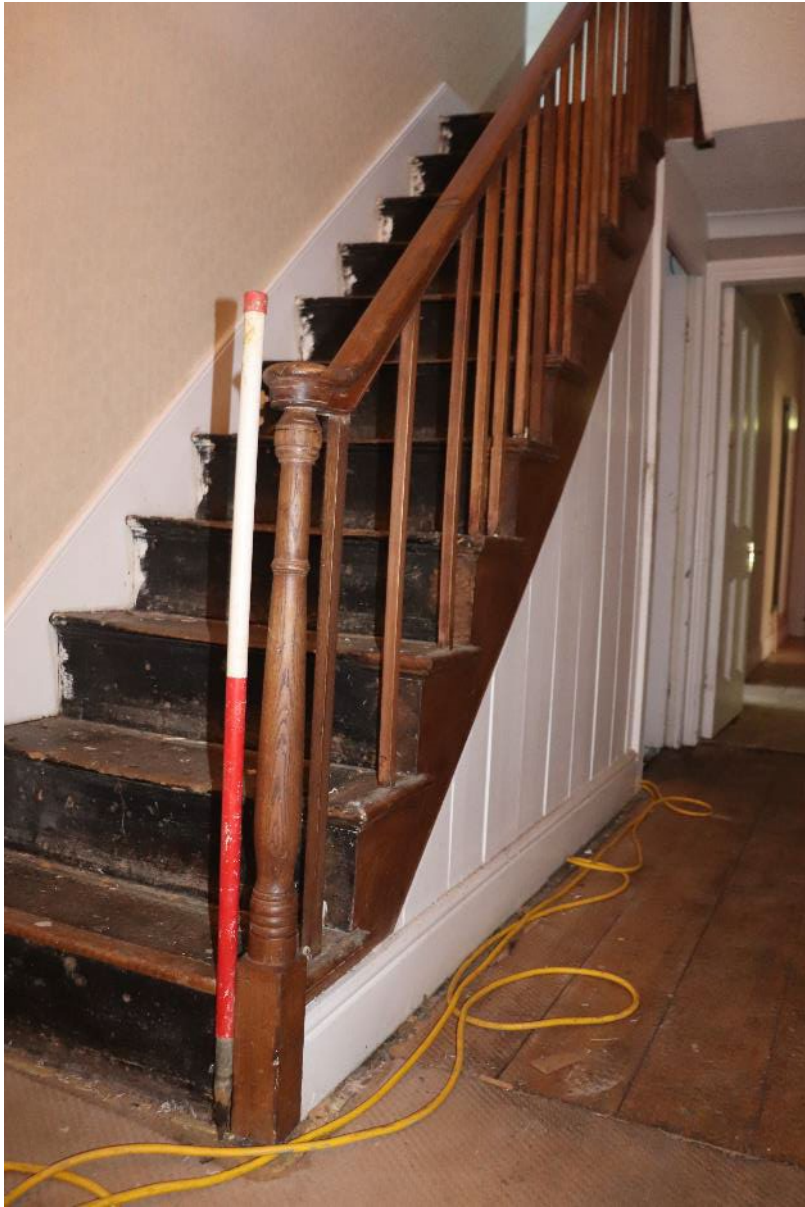


Plate 13 Room G1, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 14 Room G1, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 15 Room G1, looking north, 0.2m scale



Plate 16 Room G2, looking south-east, 1m scale



Plate 17 Room G2, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 18 Room G2, looking north



Plate 19 Room G8, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 20 Room G8, looking south-east, 1m scale



Plate 21 Room G8, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 22 Room G8, looking west



Plate 23 Room G4, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 24 Room G4, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 25 Room G3, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 26 Room G3, looking south-east, 1m scale



Plate 27 Room G3, looking north



Plate 28 Room B2, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 29 Room B2, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 30 Room B2, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 31 Room B7, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 32 Room B2, looking north



Plate 33 Room B3, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 34 Room B3, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 35 Room B1, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 36 Room B1, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 37 Room B6, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 38 Room B6, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 39 Room B4, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 40 Room B4, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 41 Room B5, looking south



Plate 42 Room F1, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 43 Room F1, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 44 Room F1, looking east



Plate 45 Room F1, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 46 Room F6, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 47 Room F6, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 48 Room F5, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 49 F5, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 50 Room F7, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 51 Room F2, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 52 Room F2, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 53 Room F8, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 54 Room S1, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 55 Room S1, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 56 Room S1, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 57 Room S2, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 58 Room S2, looking north-east, 1m scale



Plate 59 Room S4, looking south-east, 1m scale



Plate 60 Room S4, looking west, 1m scale



Plate Room 61 S6, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 62 Room S6, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 63 Room S7, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 64 Room S3, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 65 Room S5, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 66 Roof space above Room S1, looking north-east



Plate 67 Roof space above Room S1, looking north-east

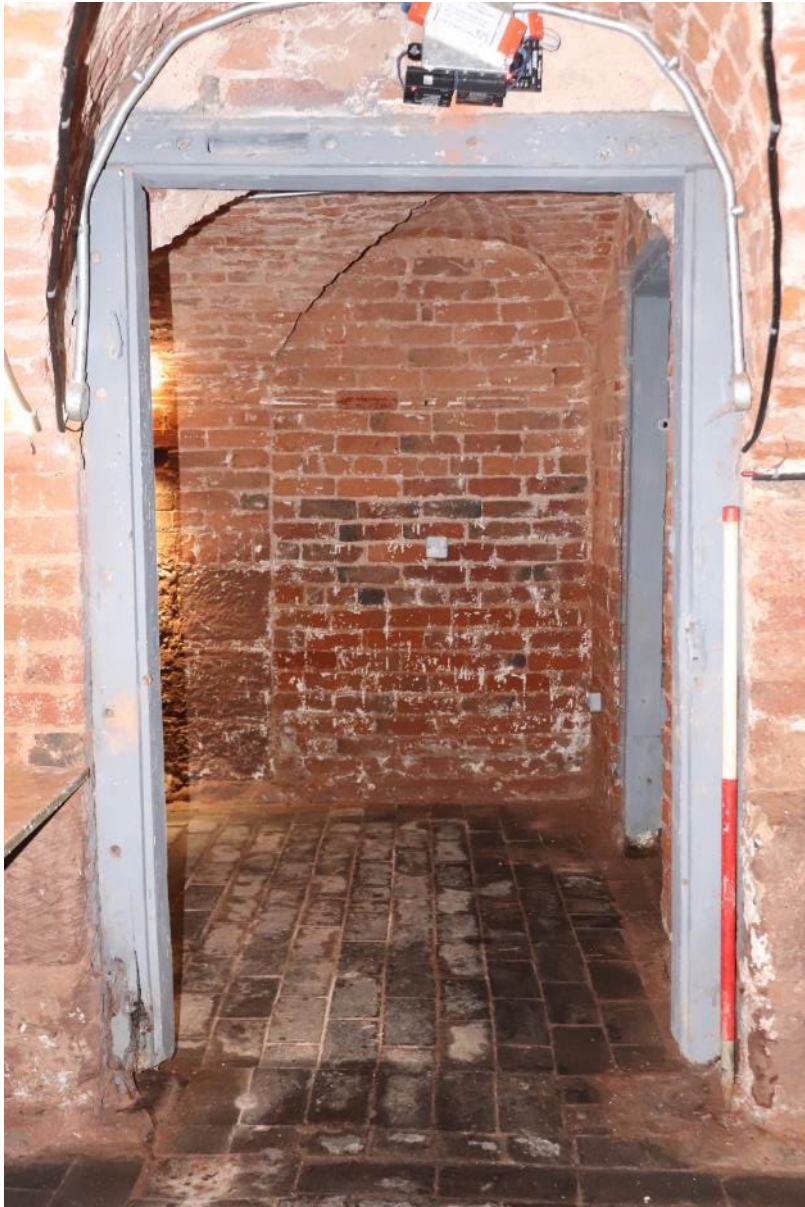


Plate 68 Room B6, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 69 Elm floor boards room S4, 0.4m scale



Plate 70 Room G2, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 71 Room G3, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 72 Room G10, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 73 Room G10 service bells, looking north-west, 1m scale



Plate 74 Room G5, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 75 Room G5, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 76 Room F3, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 77 Room G6, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 78 Room G7, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 79 Room F9, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 80 Room S8, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 81 Room G3, looking east, 1m scale



Plate 82 Room G8, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 83 Room F5, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 84 Room G2, looking west, 1m scale

Appendix 1: Summary of project archive (WSM78543)

TYPE	DETAILS*
Paper	Drawing, Photograph register
Digital	Images raster/digital photography, Text, Report

**OASIS terminology*

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Worcestershire Archaeology. Subject to the agreement of the landowner it is anticipated that it will be deposited at Worcestershire County Museum.