

Desk-based archaeological assessment of Goodrich House, Sansome Place, Worcester



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Desk-based archaeological assessment at Goodrich House, Worcester, Worcestershire

Author Pete Lovett

Summary

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Goodrich House, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR SO 85187 55201). It was undertaken on behalf of Lett and Sweetland Architects, whose client intends to construct six apartments for which a planning application has been submitted.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The site lies to the south of Sansome Walk on the eastern side of the historic centre of Worcester. It is currently occupied by Goodrich House, a building constructed in the 1960s, and an associated car park.

The historic street of Lowesmoor which runs to the south of the site, represents the north-eastern route into the medieval city of Worcester, and was one of the earliest extra-mural suburbs to develop. Known to have existed from at least the 13th century, it potentially began as early as the 11th century. The burgage plots that divided the land during this early development have been maintained throughout much of its existence, being reinstated following the purported razing of the suburb during the Civil War.

The proposed development site spans the backplot of houses fronting Lowesmoor and the land beyond the boundary. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the land remained open fields until the Holy Trinity School for girls was built in 1834. The school house still stands on land to the west of the development site, which was itself a yard area and outbuildings. The school closed in 1938, after it had fallen in to financial difficulties, and was sold to become Heenan and Froude Social Club.

It is concluded that the site has the potential for buried medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits to survive, with particular emphasis for possible medieval tile industry, and structures associated with the school. Archaeological evaluation of the site is recommended prior to development works.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at Goodrich House, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR SO 85187 55201). It was undertaken on behalf of Lett and Sweetland Architects, whose client intends to construct six apartments for which a planning application has been submitted to Worcester City Council (reference PD 15 D0437) (Figure 2).

The proposed development site is considered to have the potential to affect heritage assets (WCM 98048) and it is considered appropriate that a desk-based assessment of the site should accompany the application.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (ClfA 2014), relevant EIA guidance and Legislation, *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (Worcester City Council 1999).

1.2 Planning background

Present government planning policy is contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This is supplemented by detailed guidance which had related to earlier government policy but which is at least partially still relevant to the present policy (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010).

Worcester City Council has further relevant planning policies, which can be referred to here <http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/47612/Worcester+Research+Framework+v2.51-reduced.pdf/bc7e8fb8-f6fc-4061-b483-f22dabae323c>

2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- establish the nature and extent of the heritage assets;
- assesses the significance of the heritage assets within the application site and affected by the proposed development;
- assess the impact of the application on the heritage assets.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Pete Lovett (BSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2012 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers ((BA (hons.); MSc)). Illustrations were prepared by Laura Templeton.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Worcester Historic Environment Record (HER), as were historic maps and published sources. Archives were consulted at The Hive, Worcester. Other sources were obtained from the client.

The results are mapped on Figure 9 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Ordnance Survey 1930
- Ordnance Survey 1904
- First edition Ordnance Survey 1886
- Board of Health 1870
- Claines Tithe 1843
- Bentley 1840
- Webb 1839
- Crisp 1832
- Hall 1829
- Nash 1781/1799
- Green 1795
- Young 1779
- Doharty 1742
- Vaughan 1660
- Speed 1610

Documentary sources

- BGS 2015 Geology of Britain Viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> , British Geological Survey, accessed 23 November 2015
- Bridges, T and Mundy, C, 1996 *Worcester: A Pictorial History*, Phillimore, Chichester
- ClfA 2014 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated December 2014
- Connolly, E, 2014 *Desk-based Assessment at Unit 5, St Martin's Gate, Worcester*, Worcester Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, internal report **2132**
- Cornah, T and Walsh, A, 2014 *Archaeological evaluation and building recording at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Place, Worcester*, Worcester Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, internal report **2085**
- Dalwood, H and Woodiwiss, S, 2014 *Assessment and Updated Project Design for a programme of archaeological mitigation at St Martin's Quarter, Worcester*, Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report 16 April 2014
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
- DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010 *PPS5 Planning for the historic environment: historic environment planning practice guide*, Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Culture, Media and Sport/English Heritage
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage

- Miller, D, 2001 *Desk-based Assessment of Land Adjoining St George's RC Church, Worcester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, internal report **898**
- WCC 2008 *Lowesmoor Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals: draft 3 for consultation, Worcester City Council*
- Webster, J, 2015 *Archaeological watching brief at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Walk, Worcester*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, internal report **2158**

3.4 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 1 December 2015.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site.

3.5 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used in the impact assessment.

<p>Major Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area's significance.</p>
<p>Beneficial: Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).</p>
<p>Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.</p>
<p>Minor Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Moderate Adverse: Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>

<p>Major Adverse: Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
<p>Severe Adverse: Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of archaeological interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p>
<p>Unknown: Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

Table 1: Impact assessment criteria for heritage assets

4 The application site

4.1 Location and size

The study area included the application site (Fig 1), though heritage assets were considered within 150m of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. The site is 689 m² in area.

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

The site lies on level ground, between Sansome Place and Lowesmoor, at a height of approximately 22m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Geologically the land is on the border between two superficial deposits; Worcester Member sand and gravel to the north, and alluvium to the south. Both sit upon Sidmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2015). Previous archaeological excavations (Cornah and Walsh 2014, Webster 2015) on land immediately adjacent on the north-western side of the site encountered only reddish orange sands, confirming at least that the alluvium does not extend so far north as to cover the whole site.

4.3 Current land-use

The site is a long, thin, rectangular plot extending southwards from Sansome Walk towards the street of Lowesmoor (Plates 3-4). The northern half of the land is currently partially covered by tarmac and used as a car park, whilst Goodrich House stands in the southern half of the site (Plates 5-7). To the immediate east, a right of way known as Black Horse Walk connects Sansome Walk to Lowesmoor.

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

- **Prehistoric**

There is currently no evidence for prehistoric occupation in or near the development area. However, some prehistoric remains have been recovered from the wider Worcester area; mainly of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age date (Miller 2001). The geology of the study area is conducive to prehistoric settlement, being at least partially on a gravel terrace.

- **Roman**

The Roman road to Droitwich (WSM 96405) has long been conjectured to run north-east to south-west through what is now the Lowesmoor Trading Estate just to the south of the development site. Excavations in advance of that development defined the route of the road across the area (Dalwood and Woodiwiss 2014) (Figure 9).

The excavations at Lowesmoor have provided a greater understanding of the nature of the Roman landscape. Two phases of activity were proposed; an initial period of drainage via the construction of ditches running to lower ground, followed by consolidation and reclamation. Secondly, a more domestic phase, with evidence for timber-framed buildings and ovens. Both phases contained rich pottery assemblages.

Whilst the recent work outlined above has helped to define activity to the south of Lowesmoor, the northern side remains less well understood. An evaluation undertaken approximately 70m north-east of the proposed site (WSM 100522) suggested the area had been subject to low level agricultural activity during the Roman period. This interpretation is backed up by the results of a watching brief conducted to the rear of No 29 Lowesmoor, which yielded a small number of residual pottery sherds (WSM 100995). As yet, excavation work has, perhaps, not had the scope to accurately map the extent of Roman activity on the north side of the street.

- **Anglo-Saxon**

No Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded within the development area. The formation of post-Roman 'dark earth' has been recorded at Lowesmoor, though due to its extra-mural location, it is likely to have been reworked over a very long period of time, possibly up to the redevelopment of the nineteenth century (Connolly 2014).

The limits of the Saxon burgh were further to the west, with the settlement centred on the Cathedral and the defences extending only up to Broad Street in the north, and certainly no further than the late medieval walls in the east (Bridges and Mundy 1996). The development site would likely have lain within the agricultural hinterland of the Saxon town.

- **Medieval**

The site lies outside the line of the medieval city walls, construction of which is thought to have been started during the 12th century, and completed by the early 13th (Bridges and Mundy 1996, p. xxii). The road of Lowesmoor was the north-eastern route into Worcester, and entered the city through the postern Trinity Gate. By the 14^h century, Lowesmoor was a flourishing extra-mural suburb of burgage plots laid out along existing roads (*ibid*, p. xxiv). Speed's map of 1610 (Figure 8) shows houses lining both sides of the road out of the Trinity Gate.

A number of archaeological investigations along Lowesmoor have revealed evidence for various industries; a tile kiln at 45 Lowesmoor (WCM 101269), and lime burning, bell founding, glove making and clay pipe manufacturing also present (WCC 2013, 5-6).

Excavations at 29 Lowesmoor (WCM 100995) in 2002 revealed two large irregular pits, containing artefacts of 11^h-14th century date which may suggest that the origins of the suburb lay in the late 11^h or early 12th century.

Cartographic evidence suggests that the burgage plots continued into the post-medieval period, despite the complete razing of the street during the Civil War, as depicted on Burnford's map of 1651. This destruction was to deny cover to the approaching Parliamentary army, and provide clear lines of fire to the Royalists within the city.

Excavations immediately to the west of the development site, at the former Heenan and Froude Social Club (Cornah and Walsh 2014, Webster 2015) revealed evidence for the possible northern extent of the burgage plots (Figure 9). A series of ditches and a final, modern wall on the same alignment, suggests a continuation of land division over many centuries (Plate 10). The earliest ditch dated to the 13th to 15th centuries, with the latest containing 18th to 20th century artefacts in its disturbed upper fills (Cornah and Walsh 2014). These boundaries were present in the middle of the site, running roughly parallel to the road. A tile with a makers stamp upon it, dating to the 15th century, was recovered, along with a quantity of roof tile.

- **Post-medieval**

Speed's map of 1610 (Figure 8) shows a row of buildings lining both sides of Lowesmoor as it stretches to the north-east. As discussed above, these were presumably all demolished during the Civil War, to provide clear lines of fire during the Siege (Burnford's map of 1651). Young's map of 1779 and Nash's of 1781 (Figure 7) show houses once again lining the sides of the road, with a clear boundary marked at the rear of the properties on the north side. The land adjacent to the north is a field, whilst the eastern end of Lowesmoor is given over to a carpet works.

This layout was unchanged by the time Valentine Green penned his map in 1795. By 1829, Hall shows the carpet works as having gone, whilst Sansome Place has been constructed upon the field to the north. The land between the back of the Lowesmoor plots and the new Sansome Place remained empty of buildings, though Crisp's 1832 (Figure 6) map shows the original northern boundary still in place.

The majority of the buildings on Lowesmoor are listed. The earliest dates to the mid to late 18th century, whilst the majority are early 19th century. It is not clear whether the buildings were re-fronted during this period, or newly built; certainly there are suggestions in the archaeological record of earlier post-medieval structural deposits being truncated by the extant buildings (WCM 100995).

A further aspect of the excavations at 29 Lowesmoor (WCM 100995) was a probable post-medieval yard surface sealing earlier structures, and a brick built cellar and other evidence of 18th to 19th century tenements. Further evidence for such tenement buildings was discovered during excavations at 33-35 Lowesmoor (WCM 101055). A large ditch with a stone drain was excavated during the archaeological evaluation at the Heenan and Froude Social Club, which may continue into the northern end of the development site (Plate 9).

By 1886, the date of the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, houses 29-35 Lowesmoor are depicted on the southern half of the proposed site, with a series of outbuildings forming Court No 1 at the rear of the plot (Figure 4). The northern boundary line appears to have been maintained. To the north of this line, was what appears to be the yard area associated with Holy Trinity School for girls (later to become the Heenan and Froude Social Club). The school house was the subject of an archaeological building recording exercise (Cornah and Walsh 2014), in which it was established that it had been built in 1834 in the Gothic style. It first appears, in the cartographic record, in 1839 on James Webb's map of the Sansome Fields Estate (Figure 5). It was leased to Heenan and Froude Ltd in 1938 after it fell into financial difficulty (*ibid.* p.6). The yard is defined by a series of rectangles, which change size and orientation on the subsequent OS maps (1901, 1928, 1940 (Figure 3)). A number of small outbuildings in the south-east corner and the northern edge of the yard are also consistently represented on these maps.

The outbuildings marked as Court No 1 were also extant up to the 1940 OS map, but were demolished at some point before 1967, when an application for the construction of what

became Goodrich House was made to the City Council (http://planning.worcester.gov.uk/OcellaWeb/viewDocument?file=dv_hs_files%5C71_1250%5C71-1250_DecisionNotice_10489.pdf&module=hs). Since then, Goodrich house has remained, and the land immediately north has been covered with a tarmac surface and used as a car park.

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage assets

The development area lies within the Lowesmoor Conservation Area, and meets the following key characteristics contained with the designation document (from WCC 2008):

- Extramural suburb of the city, (settled outside the city wall), developed along a principal east-west route to the city (St Martin's Gate);
- Survival of the pattern of medieval streets and plots, including alleys and back courts.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, parks, battlefields, or wrecks within the study area (150m from the site of the proposed development).

Listed buildings, Grade II, Grade II*

There are no listed buildings within the development area; the following are within the study area:

- The City and County Infirmary (WCM 96076), is to the south of the development site.
- 37 St Nicholas Street (WCM 96489) and 39 & 39A St Nicholas Street (WCM 96645) lie to the south-west of the site.
- St George's Roman Catholic Church (WCM 98193) (Grade II*) is to be found due west of Goodrich House.
- 1 Sansome Place (WCM 98218), 2 Sansome Place (WCM 99368), 3 Sansome Place (WCM 99369), 4 Sansome Place (WCM 98220), 5 Sansome Place (WCM 99370), 6 Sansome Place (WCM 98221), 7 Sansome Place (WCM 99372), , 8 Sansome Place (WCM 99373), 9 Sansome Place (WCM 98515), 10 Sansome Place (WCM 99374), 11 Sansome Place (WCM 99375), 12 Sansome Place (WCM 99376), 13 Sansome Place (WCM 98516), 14 Sansome Place (WCM 99377), and Lamp Standards, Sansome Place (WCM 98524) are all north-west of the proposal area.
- 24-26 Lowesmoor (WCM 96649), 28-30 Lowesmoor (WCM 99358), 32, 34, 34A Lowesmoor (WCM 96471), 54 Lowesmoor (WCM 98485), 64 Lowesmoor (WCM 98487), and Elim Pentecostal Church, Lowesmoor (WCM 98488) form the southern side of Lowesmoor.
- 13-15 Lowesmoor (WCM 96647), 17 Lowesmoor (WCM 99371), 21 Lowesmoor (WCM 96648), 23 Lowesmoor (WCM 99350), 31 Lowesmoor (WCM 96650), 33 Lowesmoor (WCM 99352), 35 Lowesmoor (WCM 99353), 37 Lowesmoor (WCM 98481), 43 Lowesmoor (WCM 98482), 45 Lowesmoor (WCM 99354), 47 Lowesmoor (WCM 98483), , 49 Lowesmoor (WCM 99355), 51a & b Lowesmoor (WCM 98484), Pig & Drum, 53 Lowesmoor (WCM 99356), 55 Lowesmoor (WCM 98486), and 57 Lowesmoor (WCM 99357) form the northern side of Lowesmoor, running from the west to the east. Numbers 31 to 35 are immediately adjacent to the southern edge of the development area.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

Holy Trinity School (WCM 98048) and Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Place (WCM 99178) (the same building) are immediately adjacent to the development site and locally listed

(Plate 7). Whilst they are associated with potential heritage assets on the proposed site, they do not fall within that area.

The following undesignated heritage assets (registered with the HER) lie outside the development area.

- The railway line from Worcester to Hereford (WSM 31668).
- Evidence for medieval buildings and backplots on the west side of Silver Street (WCM 91117), and a Baptist burial ground (WCM 96390).
- Potential buried remains of buildings associated with the Lowesmoor Basin; (WCM 98282, WCM 98265, WCM 98266, WCM 98278, WCM 98279, WCM 98280) and extant buildings associated with the same (WCM 98264, WCM 98270, WCM 98274, WCM 98275, WCM 98276, WCM 98277).
- The Territorial Army drill hall, 16 Silver Street (WCM 92532), TA Headquarters (WCM 98448), the Old Bluecoat School, Silver Street (WCM 98410), and Land Army quarters at 27-29 Sansome Street.
- Locally listed buildings at 35 St Nicholas Street (WCM 99177), 25 Lowesmoor (WCM 98669), 66 Lowesmoor (WCM 98670), 69-71 Lowesmoor (WCM 98671), 2 Sansome Walk (WCM 99075), 41 St Nicholas Street (WCM 99310), and unlisted post-medieval buildings at 42 Lowesmoor (WCM 98496), and 46-48 Lowesmoor (WCM 98162). Also, a factory to the rear of 13-17 Lowesmoor (WCM 98623), and an industrial building at 22 Sansome Place (WCM 98651).
- Documentary evidence for a medieval cross at Lowesmoor (WCM 96085) and a carpet factory on Lowesmoor (WCM 98802).
- Cartographic and documentary evidence for the Trinity Gate entrance into the north-east of the City Wall (WCM 96114), the City Ditch at St Martin's Gate (WCM 96137), and the post-medieval road Watercourse Alley (WCM 96571).
- Cartographic evidence for a Civil War bastion (WCM 96146) and a post-medieval brewery (WCM 98045) on Sansome Street, a school on Sansome Place (WCM 98047). Also a post office (WCM 98051) and a chapel on the south side of Lowesmoor (WCM 99202).
- Archaeological evidence for a tilery on Silver Street (WCM 96190).
- The Roman road to Droitwich (WCM 96405) is conjectured to run to the south of the development site, and archaeological evidence has corroborated that.
- Archaeological remains of a possibly medieval tile kiln discovered at 45 Lowesmoor (WCM 96646 WCM 99803), and a 17th-18th century clay pipe kiln on Sansome Street (WCM 98627).
- Cartographic evidence and extant buildings on the Vinegar Works site (WCM 98137, WCM 98335, WCM 98338, WCM 98339, WCM 98340, WCM 98341, WCM 98342, WCM 98367).

5.3 Potential heritage assets

Given the long established building plots along Lowesmoor, and the number of small scale archaeological investigations along the road, the potential for heritage assets can be discussed with some degree of confidence.

- There is **no evidence** to suggest that the site is likely to contain either prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon deposits.
- There is a **low** potential for the survival of Roman deposits, with none currently recorded on the northern side of Lowesmoor. The site probably lay to the east of the Roman town but

remains recovered from the Lowesmoor Trading Estate (Dalwood and Woodiwiss 2014), and the presence of the Roman road to Droitwich shows that there was activity in this area. However, excavations at the adjacent plot to the development site revealed no in situ Roman material (Cornah and Walsh 2014).

- The potential for medieval deposits is **moderate**; the historic burgage boundary, seen in excavations on the adjacent plot to the west, would run underneath Goodrich House itself, and is unlikely to be observable. There is a potential for 'backplot' activity undertaken within the burgage plot to have extended into land to the north of the boundary. In particular, there is a potential for the survival of buried remains associated with tile manufacturing, as recorded at 45 Lowesmoor or other activities including lime burning, bell founding, glove making and clay pipe manufacturing recorded in other parts of the suburb. However, it may be that the land was given over to agriculture throughout this period.
- There should be considered to be a **high** potential for post-medieval deposits. These are likely to be associated with the Holy Trinity School for girls, and be related to whatever was the function of the yard area. A culverted stone drain within the base of a large ditch is likely to cross the northern half of the site, entering from the Heenan and Froude Social Club to the west (Cornah and Walsh 2014).

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Lowesmoor Conservation Area

The site lies within the Lowesmoor Conservation Area, and meets the following key characteristics contained within the designation document (from WCC 2008):

- Extramural suburb of the city, (settled outside the city wall), developed along a principal east-west route to the city (St Martin's Gate);
- Survival of the pattern of medieval streets and plots, including alleys and back courts.

The main part of the development area lies just beyond the northern burgage boundary, so the back court associated with 31-37 Lowesmoor is not expected to be infringed upon. The siting of Goodrich House on the boundary line in the late 1960s has already had a deleterious effect upon the pattern of medieval plots.

6.1.2 Listed buildings

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** effect on the following listed buildings;

- The City and County Infirmary (WCM 96076), is to the south of the development site.
- 37 St Nicholas Street (WCM 96489) and 39 & 39A St Nicholas Street (WCM 96645) lie to the south-west of the site.
- St George's Roman Catholic Church (WCM 98193) (Grade II*) is to be found due west of Goodrich House.
- 1 Sansome Place (WCM 98218), 2 Sansome Place (WCM 99368), 3 Sansome Place (WCM 99369), 4 Sansome Place (WCM 98220), 5 Sansome Place (WCM 99370), 6 Sansome Place (WCM 98221), 7 Sansome Place (WCM 99372), , 8 Sansome Place (WCM 99373), 9 Sansome Place (WCM 98515), 10 Sansome Place (WCM 99374), 11 Sansome Place (WCM 99375), 12 Sansome Place (WCM 99376), 13 Sansome Place (WCM 98516), 14 Sansome Place (WCM 99377), and Lamp Standards, Sansome Place (WCM 98524) are all north-west of the proposal area.

- 24-26 Lowesmoor (WCM 96649), 28-30 Lowesmoor (WCM 99358), 32, 34, 34A Lowesmoor (WCM 96471), 54 Lowesmoor (WCM 98485), 64 Lowesmoor (WCM 98487), and Elim Pentecostal Church, Lowesmoor (WCM 98488) form the southern side of Lowesmoor.
- 13-15 Lowesmoor (WCM 96647), 17 Lowesmoor (WCM 99371), 21 Lowesmoor (WCM 96648), 23 Lowesmoor (WCM 99350), 31 Lowesmoor (WCM 96650), 33 Lowesmoor (WCM 99352), 35 Lowesmoor (WCM 99353), 37 Lowesmoor (WCM 98481), 43 Lowesmoor (WCM 98482), 45 Lowesmoor (WCM 99354), 47 Lowesmoor (WCM 98483), 49 Lowesmoor (WCM 99355), 51a & b Lowesmoor (WCM 98484), Pig & Drum, 53 Lowesmoor (WCM 99356), 55 Lowesmoor (WCM 98486), and 57 Lowesmoor (WCM 99357) form the northern side of Lowesmoor, running from the west to the east.

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Historic buildings

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** effect on the setting of the following undesignated assets;

- Holy Trinity School (WCM 98048) and Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Place (WCM 99178) immediately adjacent to the development site.
- The railway line from Worcester to Hereford (WSM 31668).
- Evidence for medieval buildings and backplots on the west side of Silver Street (WCM 91117), and a Baptist burial ground (WCM 96390).
- Potential buried remains of buildings associated with the Lowesmoor Basin; (WCM 98282, WCM 98265, WCM 98266, WCM 98278, WCM 98279, WCM 98280) and extant buildings associated with the same (WCM 98264, WCM 98270, WCM 98274, WCM 98275, WCM 98276, WCM 98277).
- The Territorial Army drill hall, 16 Silver Street (WCM 92532), TA Headquarters (WCM 98448), the Old Bluecoat School, Silver Street (WCM 98410), and Land Army quarters at 27-29 Sansome Street.
- Locally listed buildings at 35 St Nicholas Street (WCM 99177), 25 Lowesmoor (WCM 98669), 66 Lowesmoor (WCM 98670), 69-71 Lowesmoor (WCM 98671), 2 Sansome Walk (WCM 99075), 41 St Nicholas Street (WCM 99310), and unlisted post-medieval buildings at 42 Lowesmoor (WCM 98496), and 46-48 Lowesmoor (WCM 98162). Also, a factory to the rear of 13-17 Lowesmoor (WCM 98623), and an industrial building at 22 Sansome Place (WCM 98651).
- Documentary evidence for a medieval cross at Lowesmoor (WCM 96085) and a carpet factory on Lowesmoor (WCM 98802).
- Cartographic and documentary evidence for the Trinity Gate entrance into the north-east of the City Wall (WCM 96114), the City Ditch at St Martin's Gate (WCM 96137), and the post-medieval road Watercourse Alley (WCM 96571).
- Cartographic evidence for a Civil War bastion (WCM 96146) and a post-medieval brewery (WCM 98045) on Sansome Street, a school on Sansome Place (WCM 98047). Also a post office (WCM 98051) and a chapel on the south side of Lowesmoor (WCM 99202).
- Archaeological evidence for a tilery on Silver Street (WCM 96190).
- The Roman road to Droitwich (WCM 96405) is conjectured to run to the south of the development site, and archaeological evidence has corroborated that.

- Archaeological remains of a possibly medieval tile kiln discovered at 45 Lowesmoor (WCM 96646 WCM 99803), and a 17th-18th century clay pipe kiln on Sansome Street (WCM 98627).
- Cartographic evidence and extant buildings on the Vinegar Works site (WCM 98137, WCM 98335, WCM 98338, WCM 98339, WCM 98340, WCM 98341, WCM 98342, WCM 98367).

6.2.2 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

Medieval

The presence of medieval tile kilns in nearby burgage plots suggests that this industry may extend into the development site. The evaluation at the Heenan and Froude Club adjacent produced over 70 roof tiles, including one with a maker's stamp.

Post-medieval

Cartographic evidence suggests that the land north of the burgage boundary remained empty until the construction of the Holy Trinity School for girls in 1834, at which point the land became a yard area with outbuildings.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The site has the potential to address the following research priorities identified in the Worcester City Urban Archaeological Strategy (WCC 2007):

- RP5.1 The medieval suburbs
- RP5.27 Medieval boundaries and land divisions
- RP5.12 Sampling of medieval backplot areas
- RP5.28 Trade and imports-raw materials and finished goods
- RP5.14 Industry and land-use patterns in the suburbs
- RP5.30 Medieval ceramic industries
- RP6.1 Colonisation of backplot areas and land in suburbs in the post-medieval period
- RP6.21 Civil War destruction

Whilst none of the deposits discussed are likely to be regarded as of national importance, they nonetheless have the potential to be important in understanding the development of Worcester.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

There is little certainty about the extent or depth of potential archaeological deposits. Potential yard surfaces associated with the school may lie just beneath the existing tarmac car park, or they may have been removed. Outbuildings associated with the school yard may survive better if their foundations are substantial. The culvert and ditch revealed in the excavations in 2014 to the west were 0.55m below the current ground surface. The medieval burgage boundary features were reached at c. 0.8m depth (though these are likely to run under Goodrich House). If present, buried remains associated with the tile kilns could be reasonably expected to survive.

7 The impact of the development

7.1 Impacts during construction

During the construction phase there will be particular impacts, such as the effect the digging of foundations and service trenches will have upon buried archaeological deposits; they are considered to have a potential **minor adverse** effect on any potential archaeological remains.

7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The NPPF emphasises the importance of sustainability (DCLG 2012, section 131).

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

7.3 Residual impacts

The buildings in Sansome Walk, in the vicinity of the site, largely comprise relatively modern brick-built terraced houses. It is not considered that the proposed development will substantially alter the street scene and may be argued to improve the streetscape by filling what is currently a gap.

It is therefore considered that the development will have a **not significant** impact on the setting of the former Holy Trinity School for Girls (WCM99178).

8 Recommendations

The assessment has identified the potential for buried archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date that would help to answer a series of research questions for those periods of Worcester's history. Such heritage assets would be adversely impacted upon by the proposed development.

In order to mitigate the impacts identified above, the following action is recommended;

An archaeological evaluation to assess the potential for buried deposits should be undertaken in advance of any construction work.

The scope and specification of mitigation works will be agreed with James Dinn, Worcester City Archaeologist.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) and a project archive to be deposited at a local museum.

9 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Goodrich House, Worcester, Worcestershire (NGR SO 85187 55201). It was undertaken on behalf of Lett and Sweetland Architects, whose client intends to construct six apartments for which a planning application has been submitted.

This report describes and assesses the significance of the heritage assets (and potential heritage assets) that are potentially affected by the application. The setting of heritage assets is considered. The potential impact of the application, and the need for further on-site evaluation, is assessed.

The site lies to the south of Sansome Walk on the eastern side of the historic centre of Worcester. It is currently occupied by Goodrich House, a building constructed in the 1960s, and an associated car park.

The historic street of Lowesmoor which runs to the south of the site, represents the north-eastern route into the medieval city of Worcester, and was one of the earliest extra-mural suburbs to develop. Known to have existed from at least the 13th century, it potentially began as early as the

11th century. The burgage plots that divided the land during this early development have been maintained throughout much of its existence, being reinstated following the purported razing of the suburb during the Civil War.

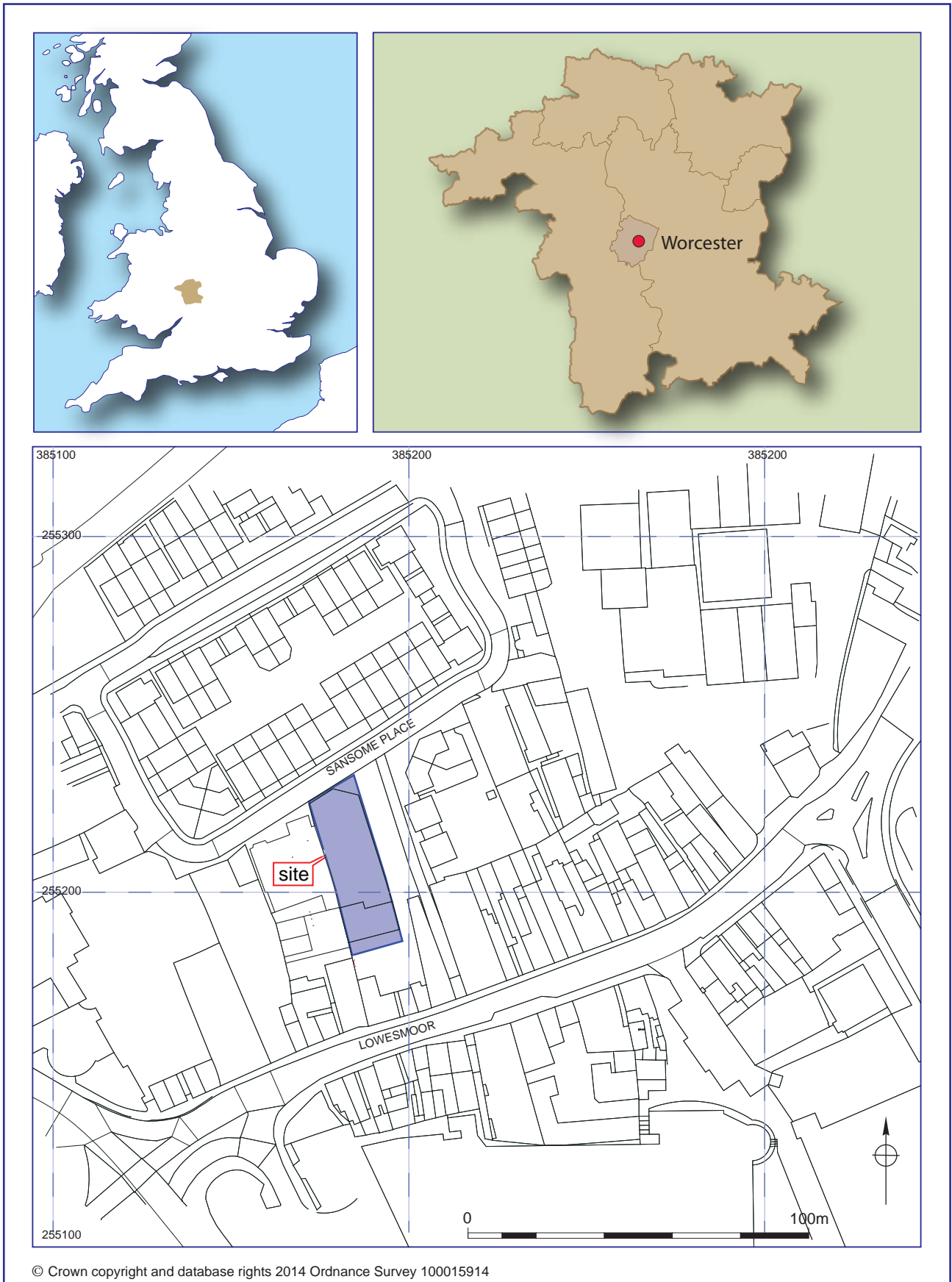
The proposed development site spans the backplot of houses fronting Lowesmoor and the land beyond the boundary. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the land remained open fields until the Holy Trinity School for girls was built in 1834. The school house still stands on land to the west of the development site, which was itself a yard area and outbuildings.. The school closed in 1938, after it had fallen in to financial difficulties, and was sold to become Heenan and Froude Social Club.

It is concluded that the site has the potential for buried medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits to survive, with particular emphasis for possible medieval tile industry, and structures associated with the school. Archaeological evaluation of the site is recommended prior to development works.

10 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, P J Sweetland of Lett and Sweetland Architects, and Sheena Payne-Lunn at Worcester City Council.

Figures



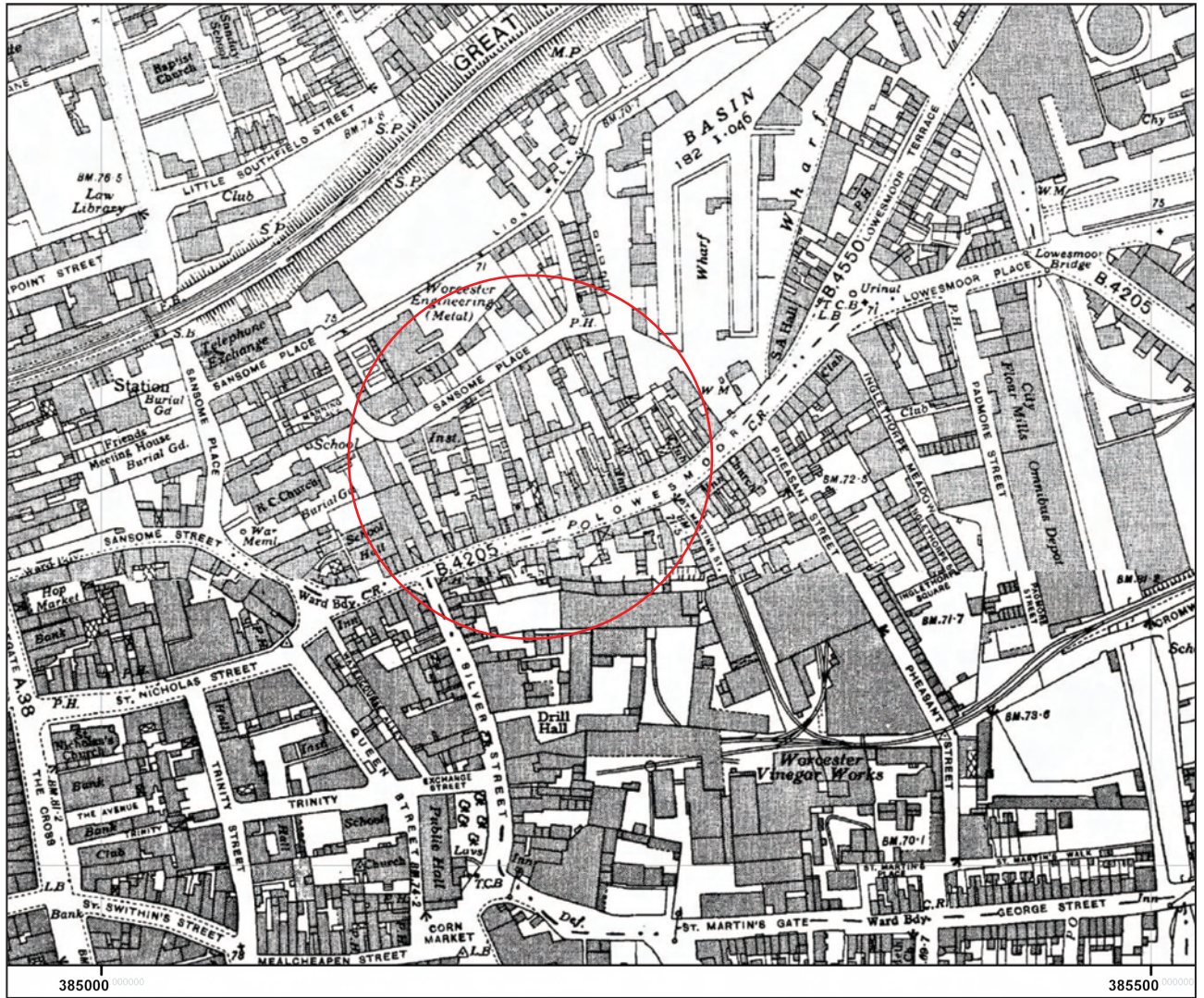
Location of the site

Figure 1



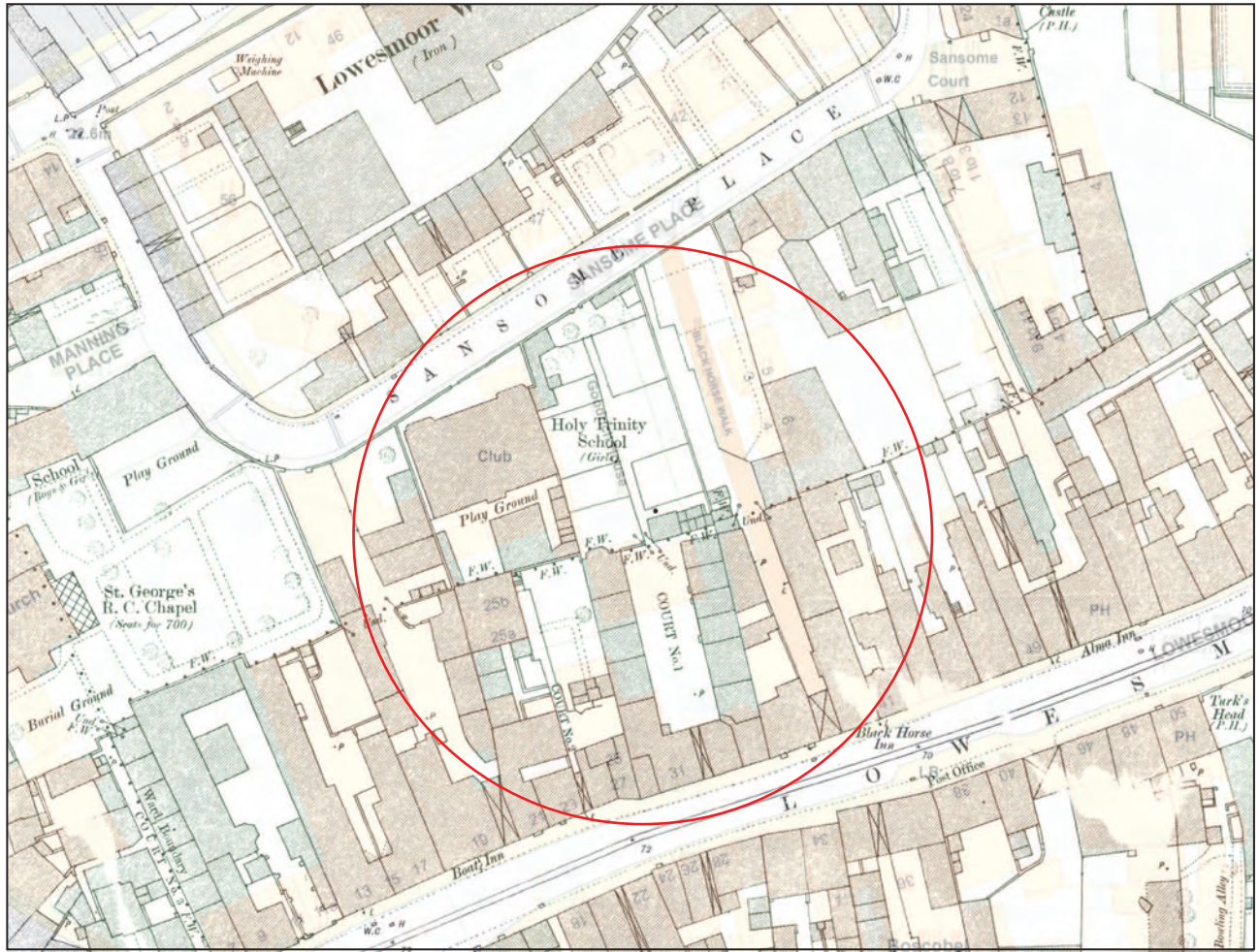
Proposed development

Figure 2



Ordnance Survey 1940

Figure 3



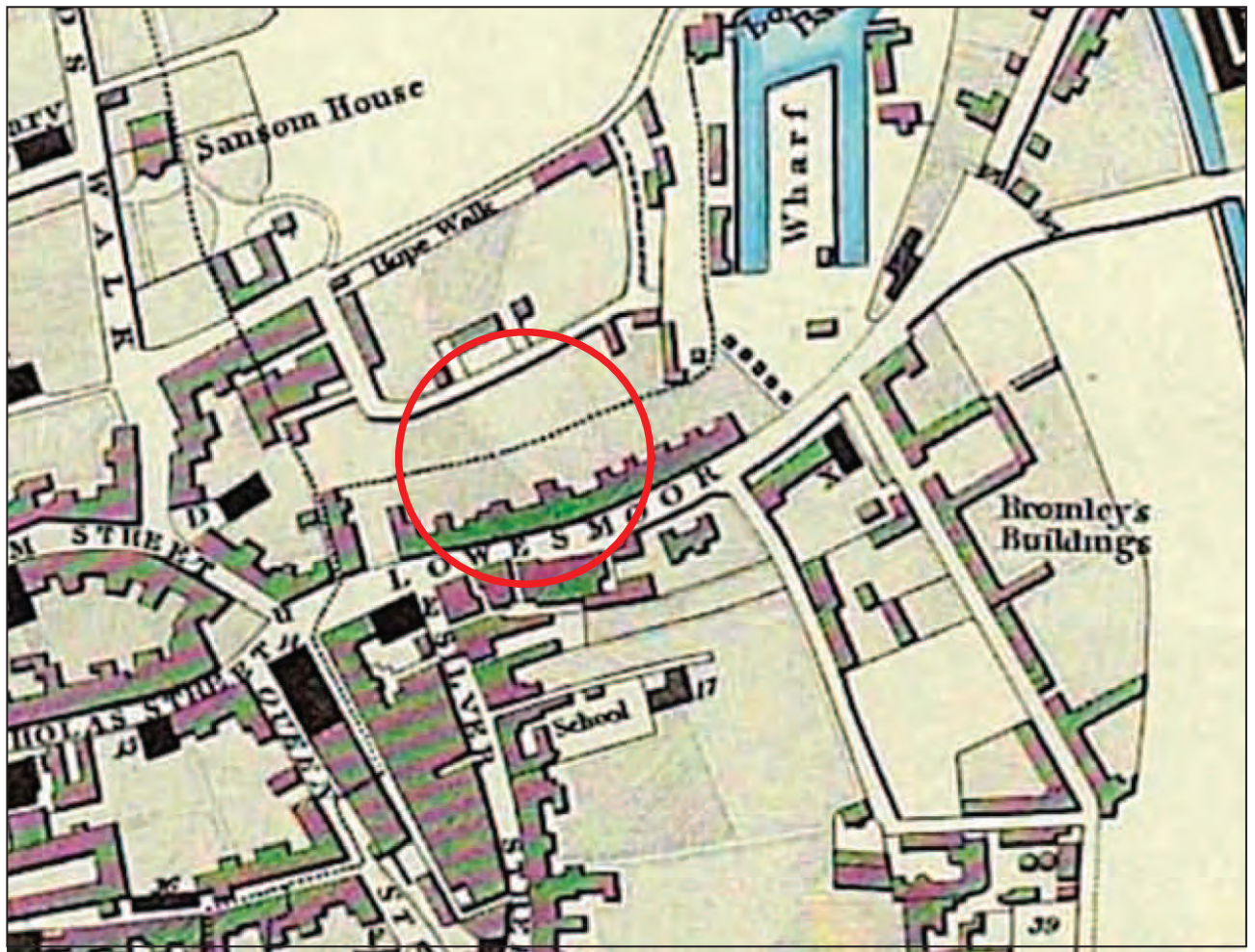
Ordnance Survey 1886

Figure 4



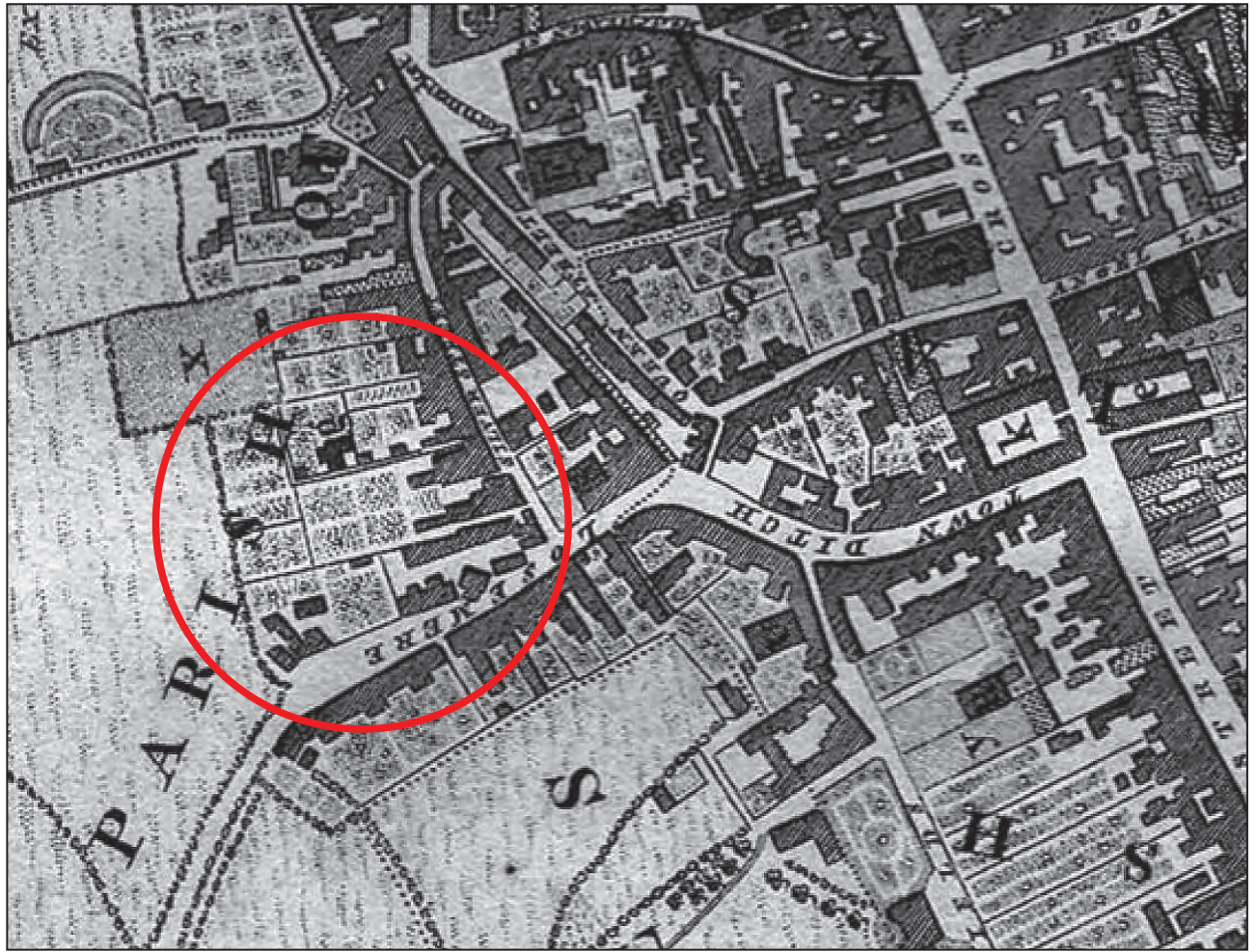
Sansome Fields Estate, James Webb 1839

Figure 5



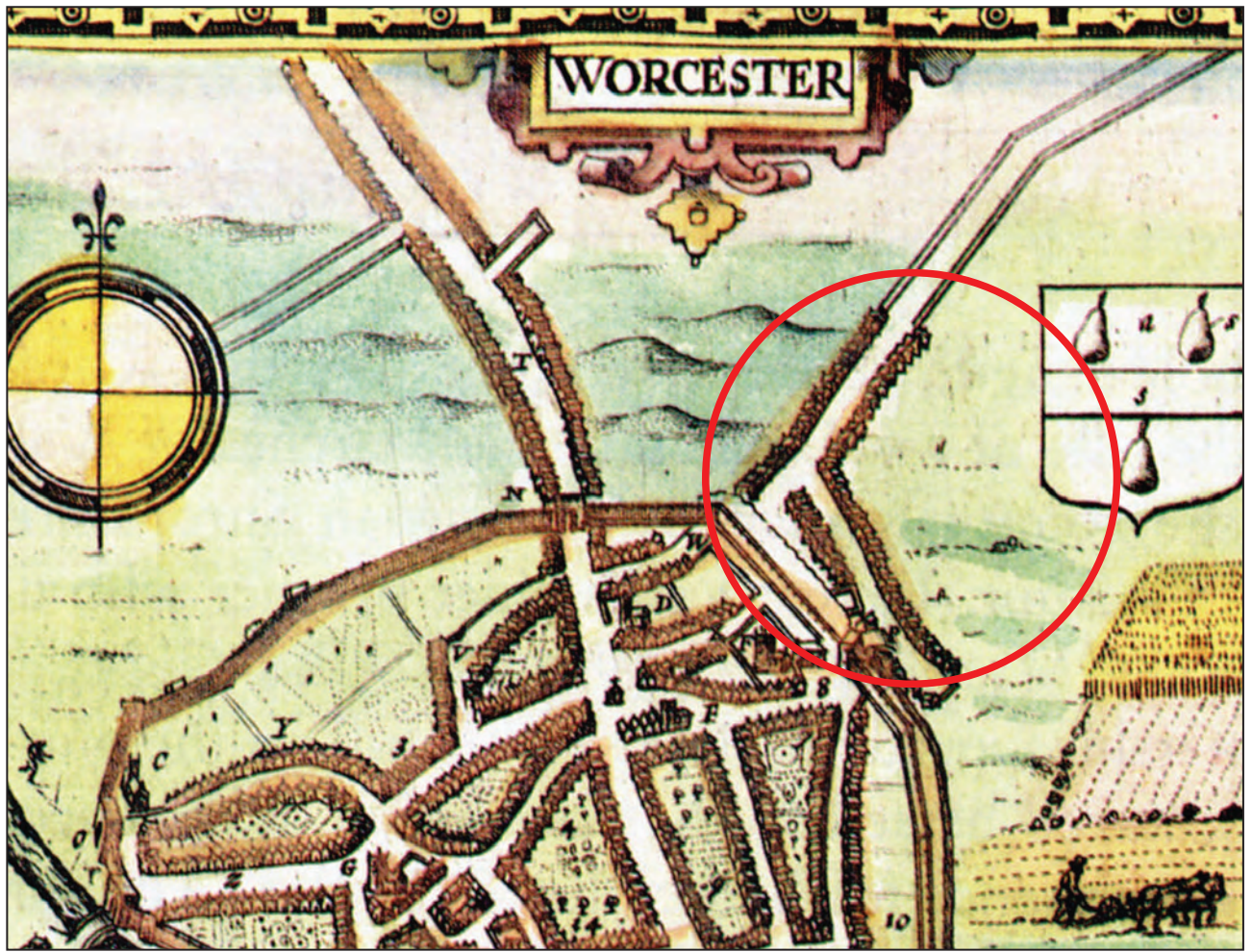
Crisp, 1832

Figure 6



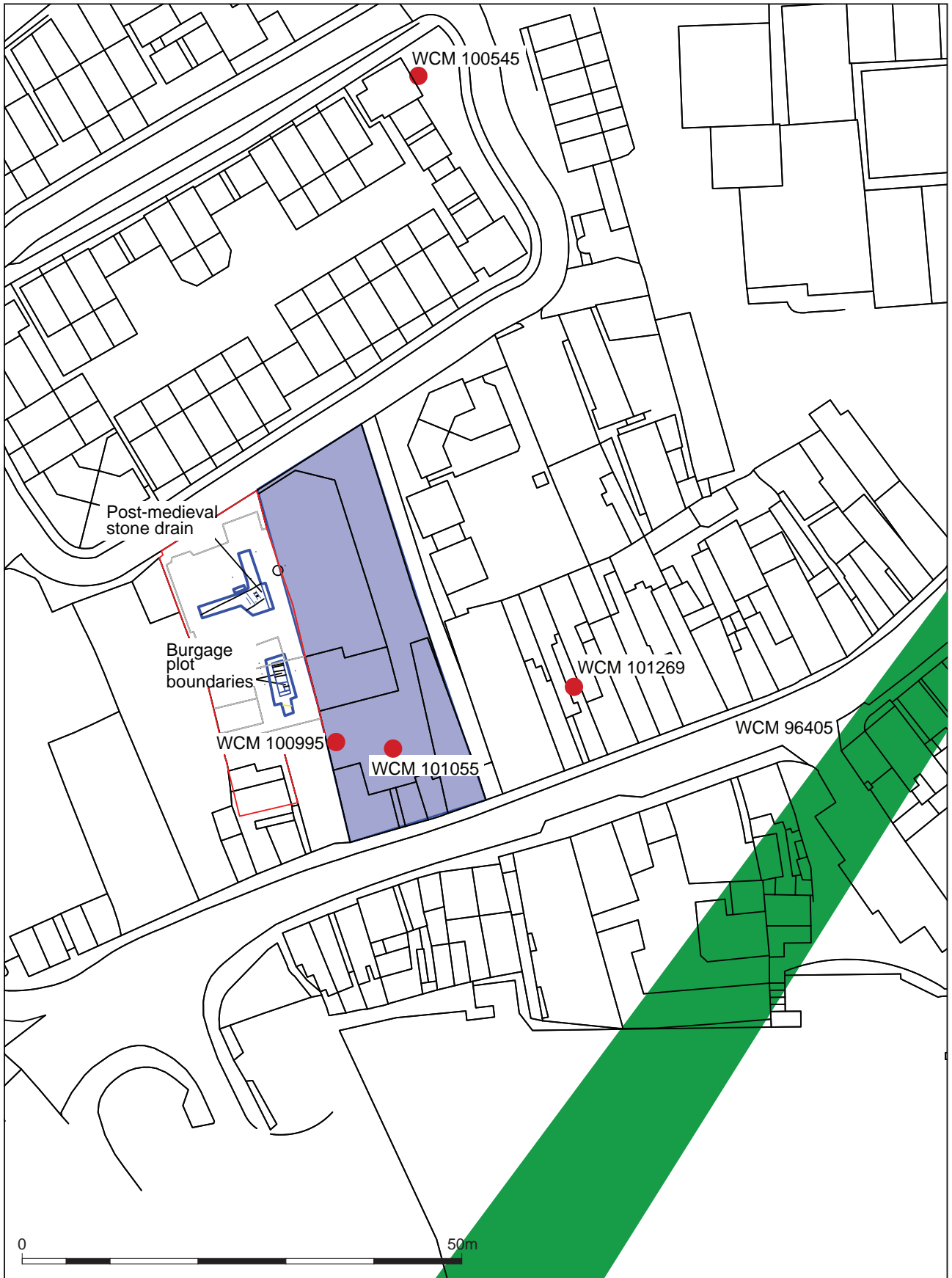
Nash, 1781

Figure 7



Speed, 1610

Figure 8



Known archaeological sites in the area

Figure 9

Plates



Plate 1 31-39 Lowesmoor, looking north-west



Plate 2 North side of Lowesmoor, looking north-east



Plate 3 Black Horse Walk, looking north



Plate 4 Black Horse Walk, looking south



Plate 5 Goodrich House, looking south



Plate 6 Goodrich House, looking south-west



Plate 7 Former Holy Trinity School-Heenan and Froude Club, with Goodrich House in background, looking south-west



Plate 8 Proposed development area, with former Holy Trinity School house to left, looking north



Plate 9 Post-medieval ditch and stone drain from Heenan and Froude site to west of development area. 1m scales, looking east.



Plate 10 Possible burgage plot ditches from Heenan and Froude evaluation. 1m and 2m scales, looking east

Appendix 1 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

HER Number	Grid Reference	Site Name	Monument Type	Period From	Period To
WSM31668	SO 8057 5048	Railway Line from Worcester to Hereford - Record Under Development	RAILWAY	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM91117	SO 85158 55101	Silver St car park (deposits)	BUILDING, SITE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM91118	SO 85145 55051	Queen Street car park (deposits)	SITE	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM92060	SO 85239 55062	Silver Street TA Headquarters	DRILL HALL	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM92352	SO 85200 55070	Home Guard HQ, Territorial Army drill hall, 16 Silver St	OFFICE	MODERN	MODERN
WCM92379	SO 85089 55153	Land Army quarters, YWCA, 27-29 Sansome Street	WORKERS HOSTEL	MODERN	MODERN
WCM99177	SO 85075 55109	35 St Nicholas Street	HOTEL	MODERN	MODERN
WCM99178	SO 85165 55208	Heenan and Froude Social Club, Sansome Place	SCHOOL, SOCIAL CLUB	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM96076	SO 85191 55086	The City and County Infirmary (1745 site)	HOSPITAL	19TH CENTURY AD	19TH CENTURY AD
WCM96085	SO 852 551	Lowesmoor Cross	CROSS	20TH CENTURY AD	20TH CENTURY AD
WCM96114	SO 85088 55103	Trinity Gate	TOWN GATE, TOWN GATE	18TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM96115	SO 85043 55139	City Wall, Trinity Gate - North Gate	TOWN WALL, TOWN WALL	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96137	SO 85133 55073	City Ditch, St Martin's Gate – Trinity Gate	TOWN DITCH, TOWN DITCH	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96138	SO 85041 55147	City Ditch, Trinity Gate – North Gate	TOWN DITCH, TOWN DITCH	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96146	SO 850 551	Civil War bastion, Sansome Street	SCONCE	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96190	SO 852 551	Probable tilery, Silver Street	TILE WORKS	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96301	SO 85033 55162	Sansome Street (medieval and later)	ROAD, ROAD	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96306	SO 85177 55086	Silver Street (medieval and later)	ROAD, ROAD	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL

WCM96307	SO 85246 55179	Lowesmoor (medieval and later)	ROAD, ROAD	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96339	SO 85200 55100	Silver Street and Lowesmoor Plan-unit	Town Plan Unit	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM99202	SO 852 551	Chapel, Lowesmoor	CHAPEL	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96390	SO 851 551	Baptist burial ground, Silver Street	CEMETER Y	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96405	SO 859 562	Roman road to Droitwich	ROAD, ROAD	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96471	SO 85211 55155	32, 34, 34A Lowesmoor	FARMHO USE, HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96489	SO 85081 55111	37 St Nicholas Street	HOUSE	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96571	SO 85129 55079	Watercourse Alley	ROAD	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96645	SO 85086 55114	39 & 39A St Nicholas Street	HOUSE	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96646	SO 85228 55189	Tile kiln, 45 Lowesmoor	TILE KILN	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96647	SO 85151 55154	13-15 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM96648	SO 85174 55161	21 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96649	SO 85193 55150	24-26 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM96650	SO 85195 55167	31 Lowesmoor	SHOP		
WCM98045	SO 8504 5518	Brewery	BREWERY	ROMAN	ROMAN
WCM98047	SO 85116 55215	School, Sansome Place	SCHOOL	17TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM98048	SO 8517 5521	Holy Trinity School	SCHOOL	17TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM98051	SO 8523 5515	Post Office	POST OFFICE	17TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM98137	SO 85230 55100	Tin Works	TIN WORKS	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98162	SO 85253 55164	46-48 Lowesmoor	SHOP	18TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM98192	SO 850 551	St George's RC church (1765 church)	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM98193	SO 85092 55180	St George's RC church (1829 church)	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	18TH CENTURY AD	18TH CENTURY AD
WCM98194	SO 85109 55180	St George's RC church plot and burial ground	CHURCHY ARD	18TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM98218	SO 85070 55185	1 Sansome Place	PRIESTS HOUSE, TOWN HOUSE	18TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98220	SO 85080	4 Sansome Place	TOWN	19TH	21ST

	55215		HOUSE, TERRACE D HOUSE	CENTURY AD	CENTURY AD
WCM98221	SO 85060 55218	6 Sansome Place	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98264	SO 8530 5524	Lowesmoor Basin: Portmaster House: aka 73 & 75 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98265	SO 8529 5523	Lowesmoor Basin: Weighing Machine	WEIGHING MACHINE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98270	SO 8525 5524	Lowesmoor Basin: SW Warehouse	WAREHO SE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98274	SO 8528 5523	Lowesmoor Basin: Mission Room	MISSION HALL	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98275	SO 8523 5533	Lowesmoor Basin: NW Warehouse (Viking Afloat)	WAREHO SE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98276	SO 8523 5532	Lowesmoor Basin: Square Warehouse	WAREHO SE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98277	SO 8523 5531	Lowesmoor Basin: Warehouse	WAREHO SE	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM98278	SO 8523 5530	Lowesmoor Basin: Row of 6	BUILDING	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98279	SO 8525 5528	Lowesmoor Basin: West Basin Warehouse (Square)	WAREHO SE	19TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98335	SO 8530 5512	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Wine Warehouse	WAREHO SE, VINEGAR BREWERY	19TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98338	SO 8528 5509	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Cask shed/loading	STOREHO USE, VINEGAR BREWERY	18TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98340	SO 8529 5511	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Brewhouse	BREWHOU SE	18TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98341	SO 8528 5512	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Mess Room	CANTEEN	18TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98342	SO 8527 5512	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Shed over new cellar	SHED	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98367	SO 85245 55120	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: western cellars	WINE CELLAR	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98410	SO 8520 5508	The Old Bluecoat School, Silver Street	SCHOOL HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98448	SO 85200 55055	TA Headquarters, Silver Street	VINEGAR BREWERY	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98481	SO 85207 55171	37 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98482	SO 85227 55179	43 Lowesmoor	SHOP, HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98483	SO 85236 55182	47 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98484	SO 85244 55187	51a & b Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98485	SO 85285	54 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST	POST

	55182			MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL
WCM98486	SO 85257 55190	55 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98487	SO 85310 55204	64 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98488	SO 85309 55195	Elim Pentecostal Church, Lowesmoor	CHURCH	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98496	SO 85250 55133	42 Lowesmoor (former Albany Fine China Works)	WORKS	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98515	SO 85075 55230	9 Sansome Place		POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98516	SO 85100 55244	13 Sansome Place		POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98524	SO 8507 5516	Lamp Standards, Sansome Place		POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98623	SO 85133 55195	Factory to rear of 13-17 Lowesmoor	NORTH LIGHT FACTORY	19TH CENTURY AD	20TH CENTURY AD
WCM98627	SO 8506 5513	Probable clay tobacco pipe kiln, Sansome Street	CLAY PIPE KILN	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98651	SO 85243 55229	Industrial building, 22 Sansome Place		POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM98669	SO 85184 55163	25 Lowesmoor: aka 'Fletcher's Chippy'	SHOP, HOUSE	18TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98670	SO 85315 55206	66 Lowesmoor	SHOP, HOUSE	20TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM98671	SO 85290 55212	69 & 71 Lowesmoor	SHOP, OFFICE	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99075	SO 85066 55254	2 Sansome Walk (former GPO sorting office)	SORTING OFFICE	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99106	SO 8503 5520	The Society of Friends, burial ground		19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99307		J & F Hall, Ironmongers workshop, Queen Street	METAL WORKERS WORKSHO P	18TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99310	SO 8508 5512	Funeral parlour, 41 St Nicholas Street	FUNERAL DIRECTOR S	18TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99350	SO 8517 5516	23 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99352	SO 8519 5517	33 Lowesmoor	SHOP	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99353	SO 8520 5517	35 Lowesmoor	SHOP	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM99354	SO 8523 5518	45 Lowesmoor	SHOP, HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM99355	SO 8524 5518	49, Lowesmoor	HOUSE	17TH CENTURY AD	18TH CENTURY AD
WCM99356	SO 8524 5518	Pig & Drum Public	HOUSE	19TH	21ST

Goodrich House, Worcester, Worcestershire

		House, 53 Lowesmoor		CENTURY AD	CENTURY AD
WCM99357	SO 8526 5519	57 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	19TH CENTURY AD	19TH CENTURY AD
WCM99358	SO 8520 5515	28-30 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM99368	SO 8506 5519	2 Sansome Place	PRIESTS HOUSE, TOWN HOUSE	POST MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL
WCM99369	SO 8508 5520	3, Sansome Place	TOWN HOUSE, TERRACE D HOUSE	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99370	SO 8507 5521	5 Sansome Place	TOWN HOUSE, TERRACE D HOUSE	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99371	SO 8515 5515	17 Lowesmoor	HOUSE	20TH CENTURY AD	World War Two
WCM99372		7 Sansome Place		19TH CENTURY AD	19TH CENTURY AD
WCM99373	SO 8506 5522	8 Sansome Place		20TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM99374	SO 8508 5523	10 Sansome Place		18TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99375	SO 8508 5523	11 Sansome Place		19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99376	SO 8509 5524	12 Sansome Place		19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99377	SO 8510 5524	14 Sansome Place		20TH CENTURY AD	Unknown
WCM99802	SO 8523 5519	Carpet Factory, Lowesmoor	CARPET FACTORY	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99803	SO 8522 5518	Possible 2nd Tile kiln, 45 Lowesmoor	TILE KILN	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WCM99829	SO 8509 5517	WW1 memorial, St George's RC Church	WAR MEMORIAL	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD
WSM31668	SO 8057 5048	Railway Line from Worcester to Hereford - Record Under Development	RAILWAY	19TH CENTURY AD	21ST CENTURY AD