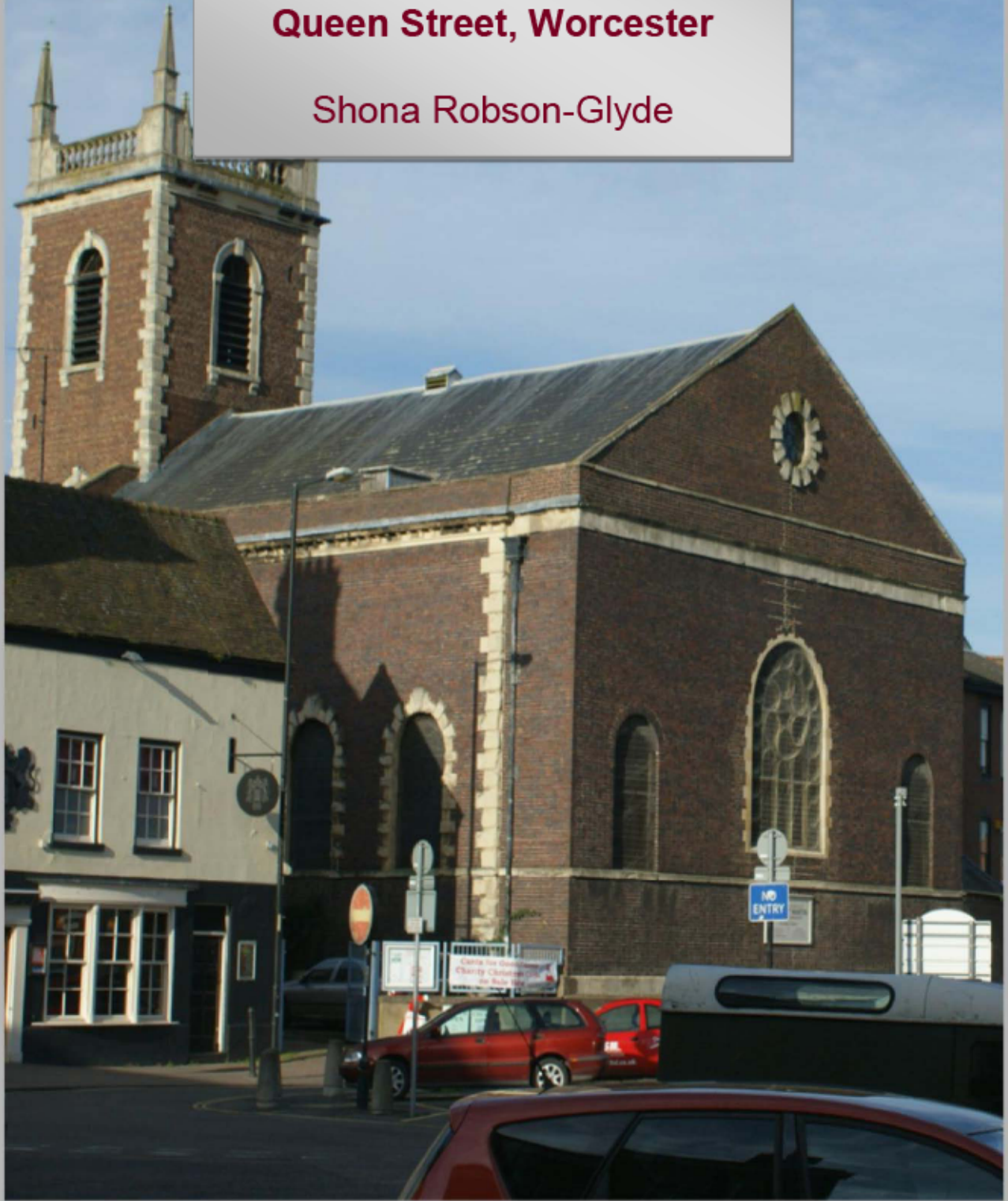


DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**Old St Martin's Church,
Queen Street, Worcester**

Shona Robson-Glyde





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Worcestershire Archaeology
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Desk-based assessment at Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester

Shona Robson-Glyde

Summary

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester (NGR SO 85137 55000). It was undertaken on behalf of the Church in order to assist in the development of plans to create a garden to the rear of the Church and to restore and enhance the amenities of the Church.

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 comprises a roughly rectangular plot running west from the Cornmarket. It includes Old St Martin's Church, the Parish Rooms and the churchyard. Old St Martin's Church was founded in the early 11th century and has always been associated with the St Martin of Tours. This Anglo-Saxon/early medieval church was replaced by a 14th century building that included a timber-framed porch. The building was drawn in the mid 18th century by Valentine Green, prior to it being demolished and replaced around 1770 with a brick building containing an extensively decorated interior.

There have been no archaeological investigations on the site prior to the desk-based assessment, although a number of evaluations, watching briefs and building recording have taken place in the vicinity revealing, in particular, remains of the medieval period associated with the Worcester City defences. It is considered highly likely that remains associated with the earlier medieval churches on the site may be present on the site. Therefore it has been recommended that evaluation, watching brief and building recording be undertaken to assess and record the remains, prior to and during the development.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester (NGR SO 85137 55000). It was undertaken on behalf of the Church in order to assist in the development of plans to create a garden to the rear of the Church and to restore and enhance the amenities of the Church.

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application (WCM 96033 and WCM 96034).

The Church has produced a draft brief detailing the elements required for the garden (OSM nd). This allowed a project proposal (including detailed specification) to be produced (WA 2013).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA 2012).

The event reference for this project, given by the Historic Environment Record (HER) is WCM 101979.

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).

Currently, there is no planning application associated with the proposed development of the garden and amenities at Old St Martin's Church however this desk-based assessment is intended to assist in the preparation of an application and will be submitted with that.

2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- collect relevant information relating to the historic environment potential of the church;
- assess the potential significance of any heritage assets;

The following aims have also been identified:

- gain an understanding of the church and its fabric;
- gain an understanding of the early church and its crypt;
- discuss the church's relationship to adjacent areas of Worcester, the churchyard walls, the parish rooms and outbuildings, former school and former public hall.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Shona Robson-Glyde (BA; Post-Grad Dip Arch); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1998 and has been practicing archaeology since 1996. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (MA, AIFA) who joined WA in 2001 and has been practicing archaeology since 1991. Illustrations were prepared by Shona Robson-Glyde.

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 City Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps, photographs and primary records were consulted at Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service and published sources were consulted at The Hive, Worcester. Online records were accessed and researched, such as the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and trade directories.

Designated heritage assets within the area of the site are mapped on Figure 2 and their individual details are given in Appendix 1. The HER search results are mapped on Figure 3 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 2. Relevant entries from the trade directories are included in Appendix 3. A 'Statement of Significance' has been produced and has been included as Appendix 4.

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- Geology maps (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) accessed in October 2013
- Ordnance Survey, 1886, scale 1:500
- Ordnance Survey, 1887-88, scale 1:2500
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Documentary sources

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- 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
- Duigan, W H, 1905 *Worcestershire place names*, London

- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- Green, V, 1764 *A survey of the city of Worcester*, Worcester
- Green, V, 1796 *The history of antiquities of the city and suburbs of Worcester*, London
- IfA 2012 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists, updated 16 November 2012
- Hemming, (ed T Hearne), 1723 *Chartularium Ecclesiae Wigorniensis*
- OSM, no date *St Martin in the Cornmarket: Development Project: Draft brief for Churchyard Garden design*, unpublished document
- Vickers, J, Davidge, P and Pedley, R, 2013 *Old St Martin's Statement of Significance*, unpublished document (Appendix 5)
- WA 2013 *Proposal for desk-based assessment at Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 2nd July 2013, P4141
- Willis Bund, J W (ed), 1920 *Diary of Henry Townsend of Elmley Lovett 1640-1663*, Worcestershire Historical Society
- WCC 2001 *Conservation Area Designation Report: Historic City – No. 1*, Worcester City Council, unpublished document dated June 2001
- WCC 2007 *An outline resource assessment and research framework for the archaeology of Worcester*, Worcester Urban Archaeological Strategy, Worcester City Council

3.4 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken in November 2013.

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 the below table, Table 1, have been used.

<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 asset

4 The application site

4.1 Location

Old St Martin's Church is located within the Cornmarket area of south east Worcester city centre (Fig 1). The east elevation of the church is on Queen Street. This area is raised above the River Severn that runs to the west of the city and on the terrace that lies below the raised ground of the Tolladine Road and Lowesmoor area to the east.

The site includes the Church and its churchyard (Fig 1). This study was centred on the site although heritage assets were considered within 100m of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context.

4.2 Geology

The superficial geology of the area around Old St Martin's Church consists of Worcester Member sand and gravels overlying bedrock of Mudstone of the Sidmouth Mudstone Formation part of the Mercian Mudstone Group (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed October 2013).

4.3 Current land-use

The site (Fig 1) consists predominantly of Old St Martin's Church (Plate 1) which sits on the east and central part of the plot. To the south west of the church building itself is the parish room (Plate 2) and to the west of the church is the churchyard (Plate 3).

The church of Old St Martin's, constructed in 1768-72, is built with vitrified brick, purplish in colour, coursed in Flemish Bond (Plate 4) and on a chamfered plinth (Plate 5). It is five bays long with a tower at the west end (Plate 6). It has stone quoins at its angles (Plate 7) and surrounding the round-arched windows (Plate 8). There is also a stone cill band (Plate 9) and cornice (Plate 10). Internally it has unfluted Ionic colonnades (Plate 11) dividing the space into nave and aisles. The chancel has a tall semi-circular arch on square pillars (Plate 12). The building is grade II* listed and has been described as 'one of an important group of four churches in Worcester' (NHLE 2013).

The parish room is constructed of brick and lies at the same level as the church. It was built in 1881 and was designed by Henry Rowe.

The churchyard, to the west, lies at a height of a metre above the level of the church. Its boundary walls (Plate 13) are of brick and were constructed from 1796 onwards. The grave stones have been cleared from the site and around 30 of these still survive propped against the boundary walls and the tower.

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

4.4.1 Old St Martin's Church

The current Old St Martin's Church is only 18th century in date; however there has been a church on the site since the 11th century. Hemming's *Chartularium* first records the church by name and shows that it was the property of the Cathedral priory in the late 11th century (Hemming 1723, 290). An earlier charter of 1016-23 records a church lying just outside the bounds of the manor of Perry, which became part of St Martin's parish, and it is virtually certain that this is St Martin's Church (Baker 1980,30; Baker and Holt 2004, 211). It is therefore likely that the church had been constructed by the early 11th century.

The location of the church was outside the early medieval *burh* defences (Clarke and Dyer 1969, 30). The church was at the back of a plot that fronted onto Mealcheapen Street and was in existence before the city wall was constructed in the 13th century. As it is now believed that the creation of the Cornmarket was contemporary with the construction of the city wall (Baker and Holt 2004, 170), the landscape around the early St Martin's church was considerably different to that of the present day building.

The dedication of the church has always been to St Martin of Tours who was a 4th century Roman cavalry officer. Martin wished to be baptised into the Christian church but Roman law required that sons of military veterans were obliged to serve and at the age of 15 he was forced to take the military oath. Martin was assigned to duty in France and when he was on duty at Amiens in the winter he rode through the gates and came across a beggar wearing few clothes. Martin took off his cloak, cut it in two with his sword, handed half of it to the beggar and wrapped himself in the remainder. That night Martin dreamed of Jesus wearing the beggar's half of the cloak and saying to the angels around him 'See this is the cloak that Martin, not yet baptised, gave me'. Martin,

refused to fight any more in the Roman military, was baptized and entered the church. He eventually became Bishop of Tours and founded the Marmoutier monastery. The dedication of this church to St Martin is unusual for a settlement in central England, with St Martin being more common in France and Ireland.

The form and appearance of the early church is unknown but it had certainly been rebuilt by the 14th century, as can be seen from the architectural features shown on the drawing produced by Valentine Green in 1764 (Green 1764, opp 223; Fig 4). The drawing shows a structure with the nave and aisles having gables over each bay. It had a *'Perpendicular west tower with Georgian urns and a balustrade, and an aisled nave and chancel with gabled Perpendicular windows to the south and east side ... The timber-frame porch was two storeyed with an upper chamber'* (Bridges 2000, 236). Habingdon, writing in the 16th century, describes the parish and mentions that *'In the wyndowes of thys church weare the memoryes of auntient benefactors, but they are defaced'* (Amphlett 1899, 421). Green describes this church as *'an antique structure, affording nothing more worthy remark than its sett of six bells'* (Green 1764, 223).

A leaflet produced in 1972 included some of the history of this 14th century church. It was *'founded about AD 1350 by William Rowulf. This was certainly an uneven and irregular edifice, constructed principally of timber with three gabled aisles to the south. At this end was an open south porch, reminiscent of a village inn, which had an open balustrade and corner urns'* (Baker 1972, 3). No other description of the church exists and whilst it is believed there was a crypt associated with the church, there is no evidence of one existing.

An extension to the north aisle was built in 1616 and paid for by Sir Robert Berkeley who also paid for some of the bells (Green 1796, footnote 61). During the Civil War, St Martin's Church survived very well despite suffering from bombardment. Henry Townshend's diary records that on 17th June 1646 it was *'Quiet all day until 12 at night, then the enemy shot off 13 canon, playing chiefly against St Martin's Church, the Cross Inn, and Houses near, did hurt no person but shattered houses, especially the Cross Inn, and one shot into the window of St Martin's Church and so broke some seats'* (Willis Bund 1920, 127-128).

It seems that over time, the old church grew into greater disrepair with much of the exposed timbers having to be repeatedly repaired and patched up. It was described in 1767 as *'in a ruinous condition and unsafe for parishioners to attend Divine Service'* (Baker 1972, 4). The church was demolished in 1767 by William Bowen (*ibid*).

The current church of Old St Martin's was constructed between 1768 and 1772. The architect was Anthony Keck, who also built Worcester Infirmary, although it is likely that he followed the design of Henry Keene who, in 1765, had been asked to prepare a design for the church (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 713). On June 8th 1768 a message was given out to the workmen of the city asking for people to build the new church: *'Notice is hereby given to masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, tylers and plasterers, that a meeting will be held at the Reindeer Inn in Mealcheapen Street on Monday July 4th at 10 o'clock, and proposals for re-building the church of St Martin in this city will then be delivered to such workmen as shall be inclined to undertake the same. Signed Anthony Keck'* (*ibid*, 5). It was going to take four years to construct the building at a cost of £2,215. By August of 1768 a three foot stone foundation had been laid as a base for the church and to also *'prevent the disturbance of coffins already interred'* (*ibid*, 5). It was reported in the Worcestershire Journal in August of 1768 that the men digging the foundations near those of the old church *'met with a coffin much decayed; which, upon their endeavouring to remove, broke asunder: where-upon they discovered within it, some old fashioned tobacco pipes, a small three handled black earthen cup, and a pewter chamber-pot, all entire. It is generally conjectured, that this coffin contained, besides, the corpse of some jolly old toper, who desired that the above apparatus might be deposited with him'* (Green 1796, footnote 60). From this description the burial appears to be 17th century in date.

The church was opened for service on October 11th 1772 after taking four years to build. Internally the church shows that Anthony Keck was influenced by the work of James Gibbs at St Martin in the Field, London, from the 1720s and externally the church is similar to Gibbs work at St Peter's, Vere

Street, also from the 1720s. Valentine Green, in 1796, produced a drawing of the new church (Green 1796, opp 62, Fig 4) and described it: *'It is a brick edifice, on a foundation of white stone, rising three feet above the surface of the ground, with rustic corners, door, and window-cases, a pediment, and denticulated cornice, of the same. The ascent into it is by a square flight of stone steps ... It is lighted by twelve semicircular arched windows, four on each and two at each end. Those at the east end light the baptistery on one hand, and the vestry on the other. Between these is the chancel, elevated about a foot and a half above the floor of the church, to which it opens under a wide, lofty, and elegant panelled arch ... the screen behind the communion-table is of cedar ... and supported by plain pilasters, corresponding with the stone-work of the window above it, which is in the Venetian stile ... The walls are wainscoted four feet high with oak, and the area uniformly pewed with the same in four equal divisions ... The ceiling and roof are supported by eight very elegant Ionic columns, and four pilasters, 23 feet high, with the same number of brackets, corresponding in the decorations with the entablature of the opposite columns. The middle space of the ceiling is flat, with a plain moulding: the side iles [sic] are coved transversely towards the tops of the windows ... The whole may be characterised as "simplex munditiis" [simple elegance]' (Green 1796, 62).*

In the years immediately following the opening of the new church a number of changes were made. In 1780 the tower (Plate 14), which had only been built to its second stage, was completed with the construction of the upper two stages in red brick and stone with a balustrade and four pinnacles of white stone. It is 'strengthened and ornamented with rustic corners and windows' (Green 1796, 62). It seems that initially the tower was designed to hold only a single bell and had to be re-designed to hold the ring of six. It is recorded that the tower incorporates some of the stone fabric from the earlier medieval church (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 713).

The churchyard wall was constructed in 1796 (Plate 13) and had an access gateway to the rectory and the tithe barn. A gallery was also added to the interior of the church in 1811 (Plate 15) at the west end to provide additional seating although it was rebuilt in 1836-7 (Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 713) and galleries were also added over the aisles. A porch was added to the south elevation of the church in 1827 (Plate 16; Vickers *et al* 2013, 3.2; Appendix 4). In the mid 19th century restoration was carried out on the church by W J Hopkins. This involved the removal of the east end Venetian window and the inserting of a large round-arched window 'with rather silly Gothic tracery' (Plates 17 and 18; Brooks and Pevsner 2007, 713). The sanctuary was re-ordered, the aisle galleries removed and the pews were replaced. The original pews can now be seen as a dado in the west gallery (*ibid*). In the 1880s the small parish room (Plate 19) was constructed to the south west of the church. It was 'originally designed as a Mission and School Room for the boatmen and their families, working on the river and canal [It was] a place of outreach and social focus for displaced working men separated from their families' (Vickers *et al* 2013, 7.2; Appendix 4).

Throughout the 19th century, the trade directories detailed changes to the church, in particular the rectors (Appendix 3). By the end of the 19th century, however, the church was seen as too small and a new church of St Martin's was erected in the London Road and was consecrated in April 1911. The old church was joined with the parish of St Swithin's and was intended to be closed. However this did not happen, it is now one of only two churches still being used within the City and it still retains a large amount of Georgian detail intact.

4.4.2 Archaeological character (Appendix 2 and Figure 3)

Roman

The settlement of the land now occupied by Worcester City can be traced back to pre-Roman times with a village surrounded by defensive ramparts founded on the east bank of the River Severn. Roman occupation began in the 1st century AD and was centred on the Cathedral area of the City but with suburbs that spread to the north. It was a thriving trading and manufacturing centre that dwindled in size with the withdrawal of the Romans around 400.

Roman remains in the area of Old St Martin's have been few which backs up the belief that the centre of the Roman settlement was around the present Cathedral. Having said this, Roman coins of Hadrian and Nero were discovered in the Cornmarket in the 1850s (WCM 100476). During an evaluation and watching brief at the former garage on the corner of St Martin's Gate Roman remains of the 1st-3rd centuries were uncovered with 'dark earth' of late 3rd to 4th centuries (WCM

100748 and WCM 100749). A desk-based assessment of the Queen Street and Silver Street area revealed that the whole area had the potential to produce remains of a Roman date. These discoveries show that whilst the focus of the Roman settlement was centred on the Cathedral area of Worcester, other areas of the city were also being used, whether for industry or other activities is not fully known.

Anglo-Saxon/early medieval

By the 7th century, the settlement had grown and is documented as *'Wigorna ceastre'* or *'Weogorna ceaster'* (Duigan 1905, 182) at the time of the founding of the Episcopal See and the construction of the minster of St Peter near the site of the current Cathedral in the late 7th century. The city became a *burh* in the late 9th century which included the construction of defences, probably ditches and banks. Street patterns were developed which formed the basis of the medieval town. The late 10th century saw the construction of the minster of St Mary's on the site of the present Cathedral and continued along with the earlier St Peter's. The present Cathedral was begun by Wulfstan in 1084, the building of which involved the demolition of the two minsters.

The early medieval settlement in Worcester was still focused on the Cathedral and the immediate land to the north, however the founding of St Martin's Church in the 11th century shows that the town had expanded beyond the bounds of the 9th century *burh*. Silver Street (WCM 96306) and Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96291) had been founded by this time with St Martin's Church being built at the rear of a plot on Mealcheapen Street. It is likely that St Swithin's Street and Mealcheapen Street were part of a street plan that included High Street and The Cross (WCM 96329). The name of Mealcheapen shows that the street was used a corn market. It is possible that remains of early medieval settlement have survived within the area but the continued occupation of the streets may have destroyed any evidence. The cobbled surface possibly of the original Silver Street was revealed in a watching brief (WCM 100087) under what is now City Walls Road. The Clapgate was also a medieval road (WCM 96564) the remains of which may also survive beneath City Walls Road.

The remains of the earliest church on the St Martin's site have not been uncovered but they are believed to lie beneath the current 18th century church. It is also possible that they lie somewhere else on the churchyard plot known to belong to St Martin's (WCM 96034). The exact size of the plot is unknown but was likely to extend further to the north than the current boundary.

Medieval

The size of the town had increased by the early 13th century with the *burh* defences being taken over by a series of gates and banks gradually replaced with walls through the next 200 years. The outer face of the wall was strengthened with occasional bastions and protected by a wide ditch full of water. Between the 13th and 14th centuries the Greyfriars, Blackfriars, Franciscans and Dominicans settled in houses within the town showing the importance of Worcester at this time.

A large number of medieval deposits have been revealed in the area of Old St Martin's Church. A number of these relate to the defences of the city. An evaluation carried out at 4-5 Cornmarket revealed a rampart pre-dating the 13th century city wall. A bastion of the wall was cut through the rampart (WCM 101049). The external face of this bastion was uncovered and recorded during a watching brief (WCM 100950) on the St Martin's Gate side of the wall. Excavations along Queen Street revealed some of the 13th century wall and the line of the city ditch (WCM 96113, WCM 96137, WCM 100233, WCM 100234, WCM 100236). The city wall itself was recorded in the cellar of 10 Cornmarket (WCM 100926). The record of the wall to the rear of 4-5 Cornmarket (WCM 101121) showed that a large amount of the original fabric survives at this point, along with 18th-20th century repairs. Also to the rear of 4-5 Cornmarket a watching brief revealed that the internal face of the bastion had been robbed out (WCM 101122).

Other medieval deposits have been uncovered in the area. At 15 Mealcheapen Street a single sherd of medieval pottery was revealed during the excavation of wall foundation (WCM 100009). A

sequence of ceramics dating from the 13th century was uncovered in soil at the former Co-op site at the north end of Trinity Street (WCM 100459).

Documentary research has revealed sites that have the potential for medieval remains to be uncovered. A desk-based assessment of the former St Martin's School site (WCM 100616) revealed the likelihood of medieval remains existing on the site. It is possible that these could relate to the St Martin's tithe barn (WCM 96099) that stood close to the site of the school and was demolished in 1915. There may also be deposits relating to St Martin's church as the school was built on part of the original churchyard (WCM 96034). The car park on Queen Street has also been identified as an area of archaeological potential (WCM 91118) for deposits associated with the city wall and city ditch. The remains of the medieval St Martin's Gate are likely to survive beneath the eastern edge of the Cornmarket (WCM 96112). This gate was only demolished in the 1780s. At the corner of the Cornmarket and New Street a hospital of St John of Jerusalem existed (WCM 96014) from at least the 12th century. The medieval market place of the Cornmarket (WCM 96303) existed from the 13th century and it is possible that there may be deposits relating to this surviving beneath the existing Cornmarket.

At St Swithin's Church (WCM 96051) the medieval church has been predominantly replaced, with the exception of the 15th century tower, however the remains of the earlier church are likely to exist beneath the current building. The same applies to St Martin's Church (WCM 96033) which has a small amount of medieval stonework incorporated into its tower but otherwise all medieval fabric has been lost. A drawing of the mid 18th century (Green 1764, opp 223) suggests that the building replaced by the current church was 14th century in date.

Late medieval/post-medieval

The late medieval prosperity of the town depended on a great variety of trades, but cloth-making was dominant by the 15th century. The Civil Wars in the mid 17th century exacerbated the decline that began in the late 16th century but by the late 17th century Worcester was again flourishing. The surviving architecture of the town shows that in the 18th century the town was affluent. Four central city churches were rebuilt in the 18th century. The town's industries at this time were glove-making, carpet-making and china.

Archaeological fieldwork has revealed a large amount of information about the area around Old St Martin's Church in the 15th to 18th centuries. Building recording showed that 18-20 Silver Street was built as two houses in 1663 (WCM 100178). A survey of the roof of Queen Elizabeth House showed that building dated to the late 16th century (WCM 100178). Recording of 16 Mealcheapen Street, The Shades, showed that the building is mid 18th century in date (WCM 100436) and also that this building had replaced a timber-framed earlier structure (WCM 98539). 4 Mealcheapen Street has also been recorded revealing a building with a late medieval raised cruck roof and a brick façade of c1800 (WCM 100483). 2 Mealcheapen Street is a largely intact brick built 17th century house (WCM 101877). 2-3 Cornmarket is also 17th century but is timber framed (WCM 101582).

Excavation on Queen Street revealed 18th and 19th century cellars (WCM 100235). Watching briefs at the former garage on the corner of St Martin's Gate revealed part of a Civil War ditch (WCM 100748 and WCM 100749). This may have been part of the St Martin's Gate sconce (WCM 96147) which was an angular earthwork projecting in front of St Martin's Gate. Documentary evidence shows that archaeological remains may still exist in The Cornmarket. The Cornmarket Tolsey (WCM 96094) was a market house that was also used for a monthly weighing-out session.

There are also a number of upstanding buildings in the area around the church (Section 5 below). The most important and impressive of these are St Swithin's (WCM 96051) and Old St Martin's (WCM 96033) churches. Both were constructed in the 18th century with St Swithin's being built in the 1730s followed by St Martin's in the 1770s.

The large number of archaeological records shows that the area around the Cornmarket and Old St Martin's Church had developed in the 17th and 18th centuries, either by replacing the earlier

medieval buildings or brand new construction, and markets and industries expanded the areas of occupation.

19th/20th centuries

The 19th century saw no great expansion but the coming of the canals and the railways caused the industrial area of the city to move to the east into the area of Lowesmoor and Shrub Hill. 20th century Worcester survived the ups and downs of industry and affluence of the two World Wars but was devastated by the destructive schemes of regeneration of the 1960s which saw the city being divided from its Cathedral by the demolition of medieval streets and the construction of a fast-traffic road, Deansway, College Street and City Walls Road.

A number of trenches have been excavated in the area of the Cornmarket as part of the CCTV and sewer replacement schemes (WCM 100827, WCM 100834, WCM 101090, WCM 101140 and WCM 101144). These have revealed 19th and 20th century deposits, including surfaces and cellar walls, showing that the area of the Cornmarket was formerly more built up than it is at present. The car park contained a large Public Hall (WCM 98134) that was originally the corn exchange. It was built in the 1840s and demolished in 1966. This structure also housed the Army Remount Unit in World War I (WCM 92472) and the British Restaurant in World War II (WCM 92144). Also in World War II the hall above the former Co-op on Trinity Street was used for troop entertainment (WCM 92393). 16 Silver Street was used as a Territorial Army (WCM 92256) barracks throughout the 20th century until a new structure was built for them in the 1980s.

To the north of St Martin's Church were St Martin's School (WCM 98133) and Bishop Lloyd's School (WCM 98132). Both structures were 19th century in date, shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, demolished in the 20th century and will almost certainly have remains surviving underground. On the corner of Queen Street and The Trinity was the Old Peacock Inn (WCM 98499). This 19th century building was closed in 1912 and demolished and replaced by another structure in the 1920s.

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage assets (Appendix 1 and Figure 2)

Designated heritage assets are defined as World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or Conservation Areas (DCLG 2012, 51).

In the search area around St Martin's Church there were no World Heritage Sites, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens or registered battlefields.

5.1.1 Scheduled monuments

There is only one scheduled monument within the area of Old St Martin's Church. This is a section of the City Walls (Plate 20) and it is recorded on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) as number 1005281. This section of City Wall is a 30m length under the walls of 2-5 No 1 Court, New Street and is described as a 14th century wall of red dressed sandstone.

5.1.2 Listed buildings

There are 26 Listed Buildings within the area of Old St Martin's Church.

Grade 1

There is only one Grade I building which is St Swithin's Church and attached railings. It is recorded as NHLE number 1063801 (WCM 96051) and described as a redundant parish church of 1734-36 with a 15th century tower.

*Grade II**

There are four Grade II* buildings one of which is Old St Martin's Church itself. It is recorded as NHLE number 1389755 (WCM 96033). To the west of the church is Queen Elizabeth House, also Grade II* listed, and recorded as NHLE number 1390238 (WSM 96095). This building is timber-framed of early-mid 16th century date. 4 and 5 Cornmarket and 30 New Street (Plate 21) are recorded as NHLE number 1389751 (WCM 96431, WCM 98927). This Grade II* building is called King Charles House and was originally built in 1577 of timber-frame with brick. Adjoining this building is 29 New Street which is also called King Charles House and is Grade II* listed. The building is recorded as NHLE number 1390020 (WCM 96095). It is also timber-framed with brick of 1577 and was outbuildings to 4 and 5 Cornmarket.

Grade II

There are 21 Grade II listed buildings around Old St Martin's Church (Figure 2). The closest of these are located in the Cornmarket. 1, 2 and 3 Cornmarket (Plate 22) date to c1700 and are constructed of brick. They are recorded as NHLE number 1389750 (WCM 96258, WCM 99614 and WCM 99615). 6-9 Cornmarket (Plate 23) have 16th century origins with brick frontages of c1735. They are recorded as NHLE number 1389752 (WCM 96432). 10 Cornmarket (Plate 24) is brick built in the 1760s and is recorded as NHLE number 1389753 (WCM 98799). 12 Cornmarket, Bar12 (Plate 25), dates to around 1600 but has alterations of c1800. It is recorded as NHLE number 1389754 (WCM 96433). 13 Mealcheapen Street, Exchange (Plate 26), is a public house of c1890. It is brick built and has a glazed tile ground floor and frieze. It is recorded as NHLE number 1390001 (WCM 98920). Around the corner from Cornmarket on City Walls Road is a section of 14th century city wall that is also Grade II listed. It is recorded as NHLE number 1063805 and is dressed red sandstone with a chamfered plinth and semi-circular bastion (Plate 27).

There are 15 other Grade II listed buildings in the area of the site including the majority of the buildings on Mealcheapen Street. These buildings are listed below with more details given in Appendix 1 and locations on Figure 2.

1, 2 and 3 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1389995; WCM 96249, WCM 99616 and WCM 99617);
 4 and 5 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1389996; WCM 96472 and WCM 99618);
 6 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1389997; WCM 98922);
 7 and 8 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1389998; WCM 96250 and WCM 99619);
 9 Mealcheapen Street, Reindeer Court (NHLE no. 1389999; WCM 96251);
 11 and 12 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1390000; WCM 96252 and WCM 99621);
 14 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1390002; WCM 96253);
 15 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1390003; WCM 96254);
 16 Mealcheapen Street, formerly The Shades (NHLE 1390004; WCM 98921)
 20 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1390005; WCM 96473)
 21 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1390006; WCM 96255)
 23 Mealcheapen Street (NHLE no. 1390007; WCM 96257)
 27 New Street (NHLE no. 1390018; WCM 96478)
 28 New Street, Swan with Two Nicks (NHLE no. 1390019; WCM 96479)
 18 and 20 Silver Street (NHLE no; WCM 96076)

5.1.3 Conservation Area

The Old St Martin's Church site is within the Historic Core Conservation Area 1 of Worcester City (WCC 2001; Fig 2). This Conservation Area was originally designated in 1969 and covers a large area of Worcester City. It stretches from Portland Walk, Diglis in the south to the Foregate Street railway viaduct in the north and the River Severn in the west to City Walls Road in the east. Old St Martin's Church lies in the north east of the Conservation Area close to its eastern boundary with City Walls Road.

The Conservation Area constitutes the historic core of the city formed of three main components:

- the Cathedral and its environs,
- the remaining medieval street pattern dominated by Friar Street, New Street and Mealcheapen Street,

- the linear sequence of the High Street, The Cross and The Foregate.

For the Old St Martin's site the component of greatest importance is the medieval street pattern.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets (Appendix 2 and Figure 3)

Undesignated assets are those that do not have a legal designation but have been identified as being of importance for archaeological or architectural reasons. The assets are included on the Historic Environment Record or a local list.

Most of the undesignated assets in the area of the church have already been discussed above in Section 4.4.2. This detailed the archaeological character of the church site and its surrounding area. In addition to these there are two further undesignated heritage assets that have not been discussed. 22 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96256) is a late 19th century brick building with a 20th century ground floor shop window. The brickwork of the upper floors has been moulded and includes string bands, lintel cornices, pilasters and a shaped gable. The former Weights and Measures Office on the corner of The Trinity and Queen Street (WCM 98500) is a 1920s single storey brick building with large windows separated by rusticated pilasters. It has a limestone cornice with a plain parapet above.

6 Assessment of significance of the relevant heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Scheduled monument

By definition scheduled monuments are of the greatest importance at a national level. The single scheduled monument close to the site of Old St Martin's Church is a section of 14th century city wall (NHLE no. 1005281).

The medieval defences of Worcester were larger than the earlier Anglo-Saxon *burh* defences and changed the situation of the medieval St Martin's Church. Before the medieval defences were constructed St Martin's lay outside the *burh* ditches and was at the back of one of the Mealcheapen Street plots. When the medieval defences were created, so was the Cornmarket and therefore St Martin's was no longer a hidden church but now faced onto the market area.

6.1.2 Listed buildings

Grade I listed buildings are of the greatest importance at a national level. The single Grade I listed building close to the site of Old St Martin's Church is St Swithin's Church and attached railings (NHLE no. 1063801).

St Swithin's Church, along with St Martin's, is integral to the historic nature of this part of the city and forms a group with the listed buildings of St Swithin's Street, Mealcheapen Street and Cornmarket.

Grade II* listed buildings are of lesser importance at a national level. There are three Grade II* buildings around the site of St Martin's and the church itself is also Grade II* listed (NHLE no. 1389755). St Martin's is an integral part of this area of the city and forms part of the historic nature of the Cornmarket. The setting of the building has been compromised by the construction of the City Walls Road and public toilets opposite its east elevation. The 1980s brick building adjacent to the church to the north detracts from the historic church and, to an extent, hides its northern elevation (Plate 28).

There are a large number of Grade II listed buildings within the area of Old St Martin's Church. These include the majority of the buildings on Mealcheapen Street and Cornmarket. This gives a group value to these listed buildings and shows the importance of this historic part of the city.

6.1.3 Conservation Area

Old St Martin's Church lies within the Historic Core Conservation Area 1 of Worcester City. The Conservation Area has been broken down into three main components. For the site, the component of greatest relevance is *'the remaining medieval street pattern dominated by Friar Street, New Street and Mealcheapen Street'* (WCC 2001, 4). The especial historic significance of this component of the Conservation Area has been described as follows: *'Although this has been obscured to a certain extent by successive redevelopment, sufficient evidence still exists of the city's medieval street pattern and it remains the determining factor in the city form. The streets and spaces formed by the buildings following this pattern are recognisable elements of Worcester. The Cornmarket is an important element, having the layout of a medieval square despite the loss of one side'* (WCC 2001, 4).

6.2 Undesignated assets

6.2.1 Historic buildings

The important historic buildings in the area of the site are listed buildings and therefore are designated assets.

6.2.2 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

St Martin's Church has been in existence since the early 11th century and it is believed that there have been three churches on the site. The current church was built around 1770, replacing an earlier church of probable 14th century date which itself replaced the 11th century structure. The portion of land which the church sits on was a medieval plot fronting Mealcheapen Street of 11th century or earlier date. The churchyard has been used for burials and by the late 18th century was full (Vickers *et al* 2013, 5.2; Appendix 4). Burials have been recorded although their actual location is not known due to the removal of the grave stones.

Medieval remains are also known to exist around the site with both the 13th century city ditch and 14th century city wall running to the east of the building and the 14th century St Martin's Gate to the south east. To the north of the church was the medieval tithe barn.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

St Martin's Church is one of the earliest churches within Worcester, along with St Helen's and St Alban's. As such any excavation within the footprint of the church and its churchyard, having the potential to reveal early medieval remains, would be of great importance to the understanding of St Martin's Church and of potentially the early ecclesiastical settlement within Worcester.

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The archaeological remains on the site of St Martin's Church have not been tested. Their existence is conjectural based on the known and documented history of the site which includes two medieval churches and associated graveyards. Burials were encountered on the site during the construction of the current church but their location and depth were not recorded.

7 Potential heritage assets

As has been discussed above, the area of the site and its surroundings have the potential to hold buried heritage assets of a number of periods.

7.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric Worcester almost entirely comes from stray finds. Even the few documented remains are at some distance from the site of Old St Martin's Church. It is now believed that any earlier prehistoric activity in the city centre has been so fragmented by intensive Roman and later activity that 'very few interpretable remains survive' (WCC 2007, 16).

The potential for buried prehistoric remains surviving at the site is therefore **very low**.

7.2 Roman

The Roman settlement was concentrated around the Cathedral and south High Street with further areas of activity to the north at Deansway, Farrier Street, The Butts and Castle Street. There are also outlying areas of activity at Britannia Square and around Lowesmoor Road. Whilst evidence of occupation and settlement has been uncovered across a lot of Worcester the area around Old St Martin's Church has only yielded coins from the Cornmarket and pits containing iron smelting evidence from the corner of St Martin's Gate and City Walls Road.

The potential for buried Roman remains surviving at the site is therefore **low**.

7.3 Anglo-Saxon and early medieval

The settlement at Worcester shrank with the collapse of Roman Empire but did not disappear entirely and was still focused on the Cathedral area and land to the immediate north. The settlement held enough importance to allow the foundation of an Episcopal See at the end of the 7th century and for the creation of the *burh* in the late 9th century. Anglo-Saxon remains have yet to be uncovered in the area of Old St Martin's Church. However the church itself, situated outside the *burh* defences, had been constructed by the early 11th century. Upstanding remains of this early church have been lost with subsequent church buildings on the site. Whilst it is possible that buried remains of early fabric may be revealed it is also possible that the subsequent churches on the site have removed any evidence.

The potential for late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval remains surviving at the site is therefore **high**.

7.4 Medieval

The medieval settlement of Worcester was much greater in size than that of the earlier settlement. The area of Old St Martin's has produced a large number of medieval deposits and documentary evidence has further increased the potential for further archaeological deposits in the area. The city gate constructed within the city walls in the 13th century here took its name from the church. The mid 18th century drawing of the church shows a building that appears to be a 14th century structure. It is possible that buried remains of the 14th century church may be revealed although it is also possible that construction of the 18th century has removed any evidence.

The potential for medieval remains surviving at the site is therefore **high**.

7.5 Late medieval and post-medieval

'The post-medieval archaeology of Worcester is probably the least well developed of any period, save for the prehistoric. In large part this is a function of the application of resources elsewhere (ie to earlier periods) and has little to do with the lack of preservation of deposits of this period' (WCC 2007, 80). Whilst the buried archaeological evidence for this period is least known and documented, upstanding buildings from this period form the greatest part of the historic fabric of the city. There are surviving buildings from the 16th century onwards in the area of Old St Martin's Church and in particular on Mealcheapen Street and the Cornmarket. The church itself was built at the end of this period in the late 18th century and during the construction of the building a grave 17th century date was uncovered.

The potential for late medieval/post-medieval remains surviving at the site is therefore **high**.

7.6 19th century and 20th century

19th and 20th century Worcester saw the settlement changing with new industrial areas being created and the building of new structures and demolition of others. The area of the Cornmarket saw the Public Hall being constructed as a corn exchange in the 1840s and then being demolished in the 1960s. School buildings were also constructed to the north of the church and later demolished. The biggest change to area happened with the construction of the City Walls Road and saw demolition of parts of Silver Street, Watercourse Alley and the houses on Queen Street. The site of Old St Martin's Church had little change, except to the structure itself, in the 19th and 20th century. However, it is documented that 'already by the late 18th century, the Rector was

requesting those seeking burial to find alternative sites within the city, as the plots were full' (Vickers *et al* 2013, 5.2; Appendix 4). Burials apparently ceased in the middle of the 19th century when the City Cemetery was opened, with the exception of special cases for the burial of ashes.

The potential for 19th remains surviving at the site is therefore **high** but the potential for 20th century remains surviving is **low**.

8 The impact of the development

The development at Old St Martin's Church will involve six elements of restoration or development to the church and its grounds. These are elements are plotted on Fig 5 and described below.

1. West End Project: Re-ordering of base of tower; Pew removal; Provision of new catering facilities
2. North End Project: Extension of sacristy; New heating; New toilet facilities; New counselling room
3. External Amenities Project: Renew and extend covered walkways; New ramps for disabled access; New external toilet facilities
4. Parish Room and Kitchen Upgrade Project: Refurbish and repair parish room; Modernise, repair and refurbish kitchen
5. Entrance and South Porch Project: New courtyard surface, graded to create ramp, and footpath; Victorian porch removed and stone entrance surround recreated; Draught lobby created; Stone steps rebuilt; Removal of railings, gates and plinths; New gates and railings; New lighting
6. Garden in the City Project: Creation of community garden for peace; New gateway and ramp for disabled access

8.1 Impacts during construction

The proposed development will affect heritage assets and the impact has been categorised as described in Table 1.

8.1.1 Individual impacts

West End Project

In order for the West End Project to be completed a number of trenches would need to be excavated within the footprint of the church and the tower. This would have a **minor adverse** impact on the buried archaeological remains likely to exist beneath the tower and church. Historic fabric from the interior of the church would also have to be removed for this element of the development to take place. This would have a **moderate adverse** impact on the historic fabric of Grade II* listed building.

These impacts could be mitigated by carrying out recording before or during the construction phases.

North End Project

In order for the North End project to be completed the west wall of the vestry would have to be demolished. This would have a **moderate adverse** impact on the historic fabric of Grade II* listed building. A number of trenches would also need to be excavated in order to dig the foundations of the new sacristy and boiler room and to insert a new toilet within the current vestry.

The North End Project would involve demolition of the existing west wall of the vestry; excavation for and construction of extension to sacristy including boiler room; creation of new toilet including water and drainage supplies. This would have a **minor adverse** impact on the buried archaeological remains likely to exist in this area to the north of the church.

These impacts could be mitigated by carrying out recording before or during the construction phases.

External Amenities Project

In order for the External Amenities Project to be completed a number of trenches would need to be excavated within the historic plot of the church to provide for the creation of three new toilets. This would have a **minor adverse** impact on the buried archaeological remains likely to exist in this area to the south west of the church.

These impacts could be mitigated by carrying out recording before or during the construction phases.

Parish Room and Kitchen Upgrade Project

In order for the Parish Room and Kitchen Upgrade Project to be completed changes to and possible removals of the historic fabric of the 1880s structure would need to be carried out. This would have a **minor adverse** impact on the historic fabric of this building.

These impacts could be mitigated by carrying out recording before or during the construction phases.

Entrance and South Porch Project

In order for the Entrance and South Porch Project to be completed an amount of demolition and reconstruction work would need to be carried out. The demolition of the porch and rebuilding of the steps would have a **moderate adverse** impact on the historic fabric of Grade II* listed building. Removal of the existing railings, gates and plinths and the affixing of new railings and gates will have a **minor adverse** impact on the historic fabric of the Grade II* listed church.

The regrading of the courtyard and construction of a ramp and footpath may involve excavation into the buried archaeological layers and would therefore have a **minor adverse** impact upon those deposits.

These impacts could be mitigated by carrying out recording before or during the construction phases.

Garden in the City Project

Details of the Garden in the City Project are not currently available with the exception of the works to the north side of the church. In order for this element to be completed a new gate will have to be inserted in the external churchyard wall and a new ramp is to be constructed. This will have a **minor adverse** impact on the historic fabric of the church and the buried archaeological remains.

It is believed that further works will also take place to restore the garden and make it more publicly accessible. These works will also have a **minor adverse** impact on the buried archaeological remains.

These impacts could be mitigated by carrying out recording before or during the construction phases.

8.1.2 Overall impacts

The restoration of the garden, parish rooms and accesses will have a **beneficial** impact on the setting of the historic church by providing more pleasing and publicly accessible surroundings and grounds.

Overall, the below ground elements of the proposals will have a **minor adverse** impact on the buried archaeological remains.

Overall, the proposed changes to the church building will have a **major adverse** impact on the historic fabric of the Grade II* listed building.

8.2 Impacts on sustainability

The National Planning Policy Framework 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).

The recording of potential archaeological features and deposits at the site could enhance the knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource associated with Old St Martin's Church and the surrounding area. The documentary evidence for the early church of Old St Martin's has not been tested with any form of archaeological intervention. Whilst there have been numerous small excavations within the area of the Cornmarket, the archaeological remains within the area are not greatly understood. Any form of archaeological excavation within the area of St Martin's could assist with this understanding.

8.3 Residual impacts

The site is located in the vicinity of a number of listed buildings. The proposed development and restoration plans for Old St Martin's Church would have a not significant or minor beneficial effect on the setting of the assets with a sightline to the site, in particular Bar 12 (12 Cornmarket) adjacent to the south.

Implementation of mitigation should ensure that there are no residual effects on the historic environment and archaeological resource from the proposed development. Mitigation should ensure that adverse impacts are restricted in scope to **not significant**.

9 Recommendations

The assessment has identified the potential for the survival of Anglo-Saxon and medieval deposits and 18th century historic fabric which could be vulnerable to works associated with development. Therefore, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012, 128), it is recommended that the following archaeological work is undertaken to mitigate the impacts identified above.

The below ground elements of the proposals could be mitigated with these archaeological works:

- **Evaluation** of the site prior to the commencement of the proposed development to allow appropriate assessment of the archaeological resource. Further work may be required by the Curator, depending on the results of the evaluation, in the form of mitigation or watching brief of the ground works associated with the development
- **Watching brief** on those areas not possible to evaluation, foundation walls following demolitions, to allow for a fuller record of deposits to be produced

The proposed changes to the church building could be mitigated with these archaeological works:

- **Building recording** of the church, parish rooms and churchyard walls prior to the commencement of the proposed development to allow appropriate recording of the historic fabric of the Grade II* listed church and its associated structures
- **Building recording** during the proposed development to allow newly revealed elements of historic fabric to be recorded, eg following demolition of the 1820s porch

The scope and specification of mitigation works would be agreed with the Archaeology Officer who provides archaeological planning advice to Worcester City Council.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the Historic Environment Record (HER) and a project archive to be deposited at a local museum.

10 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 on behalf of Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester (NGR ref SO 85137 55000; HER ref 101979).

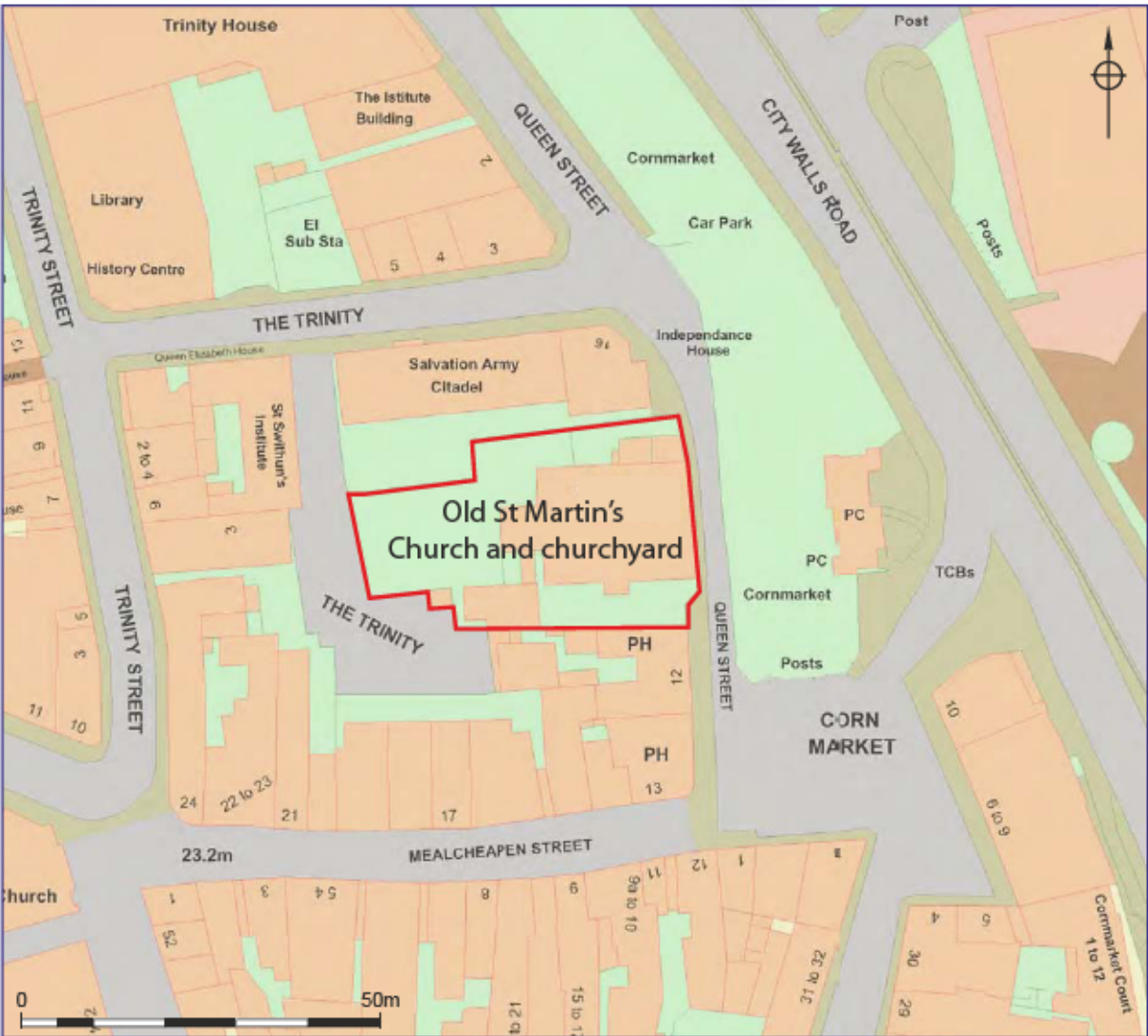
The site comprised a roughly rectangular plot running west from the Cornmarket. It includes Old St Martin's Church, the Parish Rooms and the churchyard. Old St Martin's Church was founded in the early 11th century and has always been associated with the St Martin of Tours. This Anglo-Saxon/early medieval church was replaced by a 14th century building that included a timber-framed porch. The building was drawn in the mid 18th century by Valentine Green, prior to it being demolished and replaced around 1770 with a brick building containing a extensively decorated interior.

There have been no archaeological investigations on the site prior to the desk-based assessment although a number of evaluations, watching briefs and building recording have taken place in the vicinity revealing, in particular, remains of the medieval period associated with the Worcester City defences. It is considered highly likely that remains associated with the earlier medieval churches on the site may be present on the site. Therefore it has been recommended that evaluation, watching brief and building recording be undertaken to assess and record the remains, prior to and during the development.

11 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Jane Chamberlain and David Sale (Caroe Ledbury); the volunteers at Old St Martin's Church; Victoria Bryant (Diocesan Advisory Committee) and James Dinn, (Archaeological Officer, Worcester City Council) and Sheena Payne-Lunn (HER Officer, Worcester City Council) .

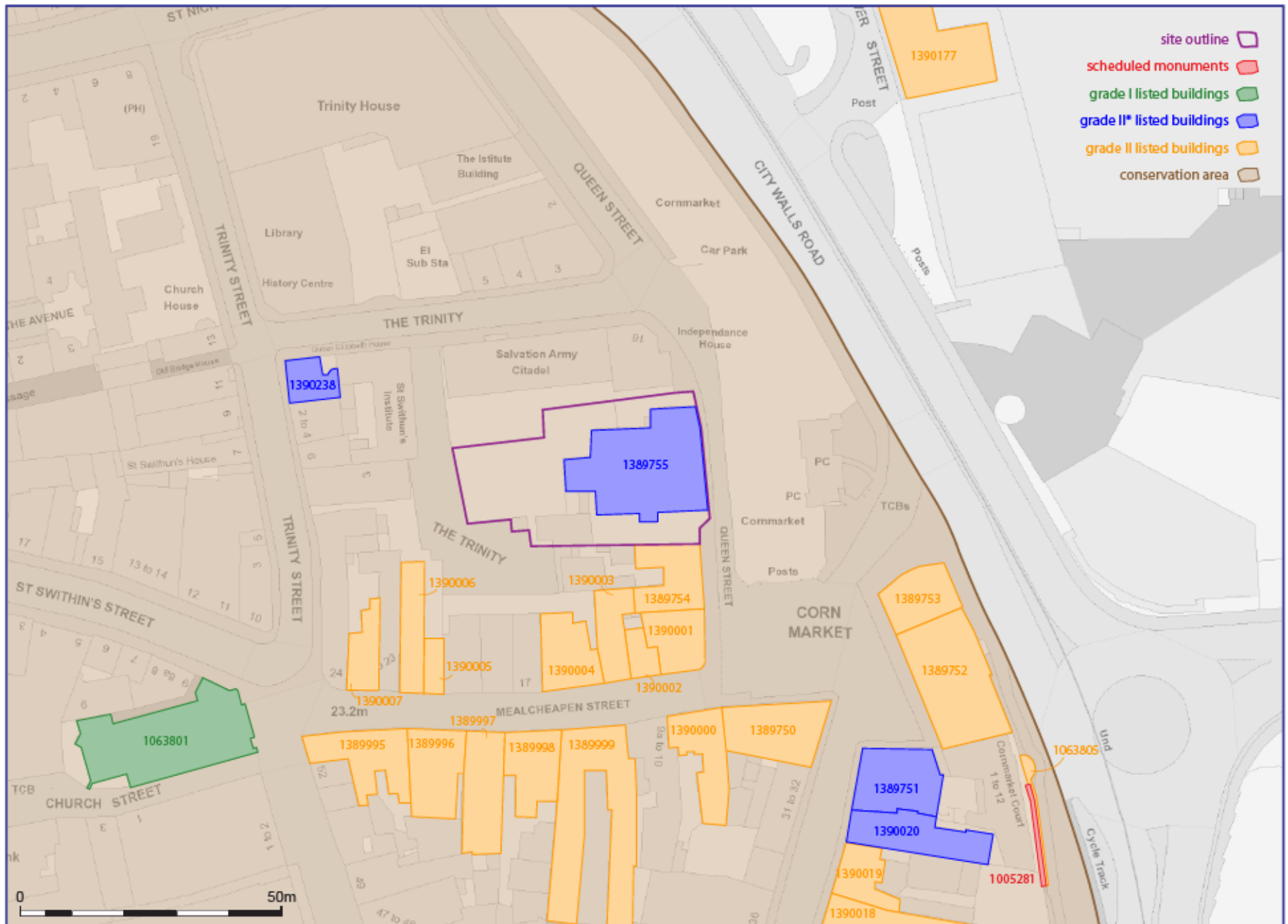
Figures



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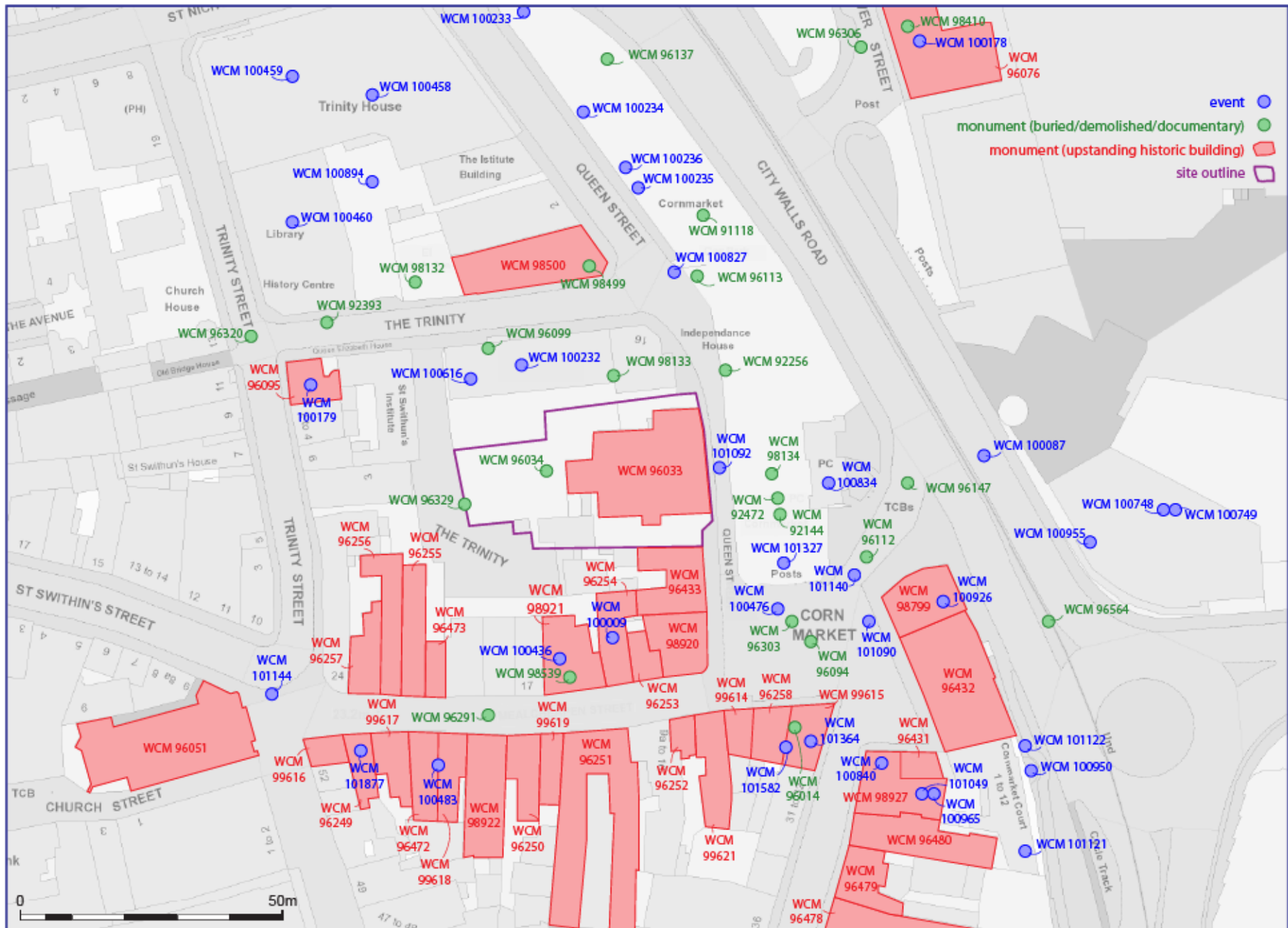
Location of the site

Figure 1



Designated heritage assets

Figure 2

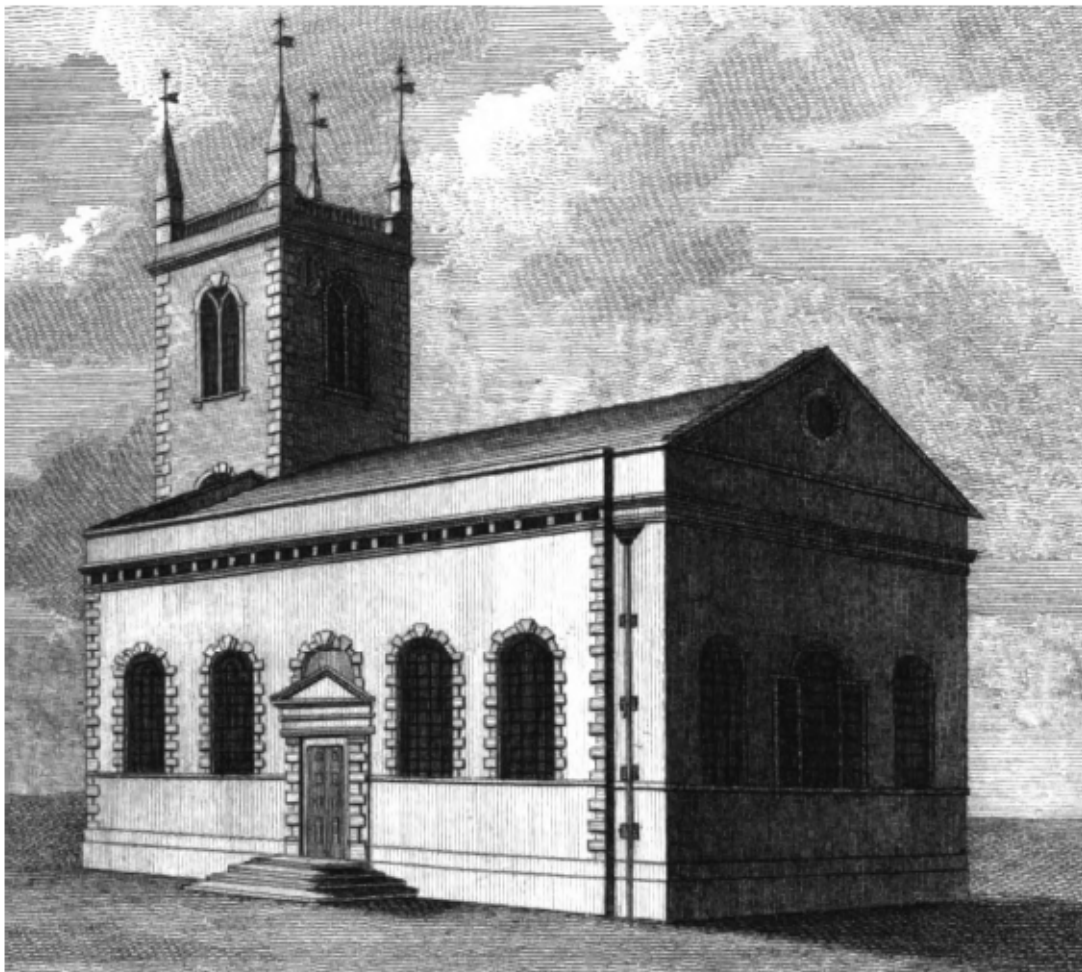


Historic Environment Record information

Figure 3









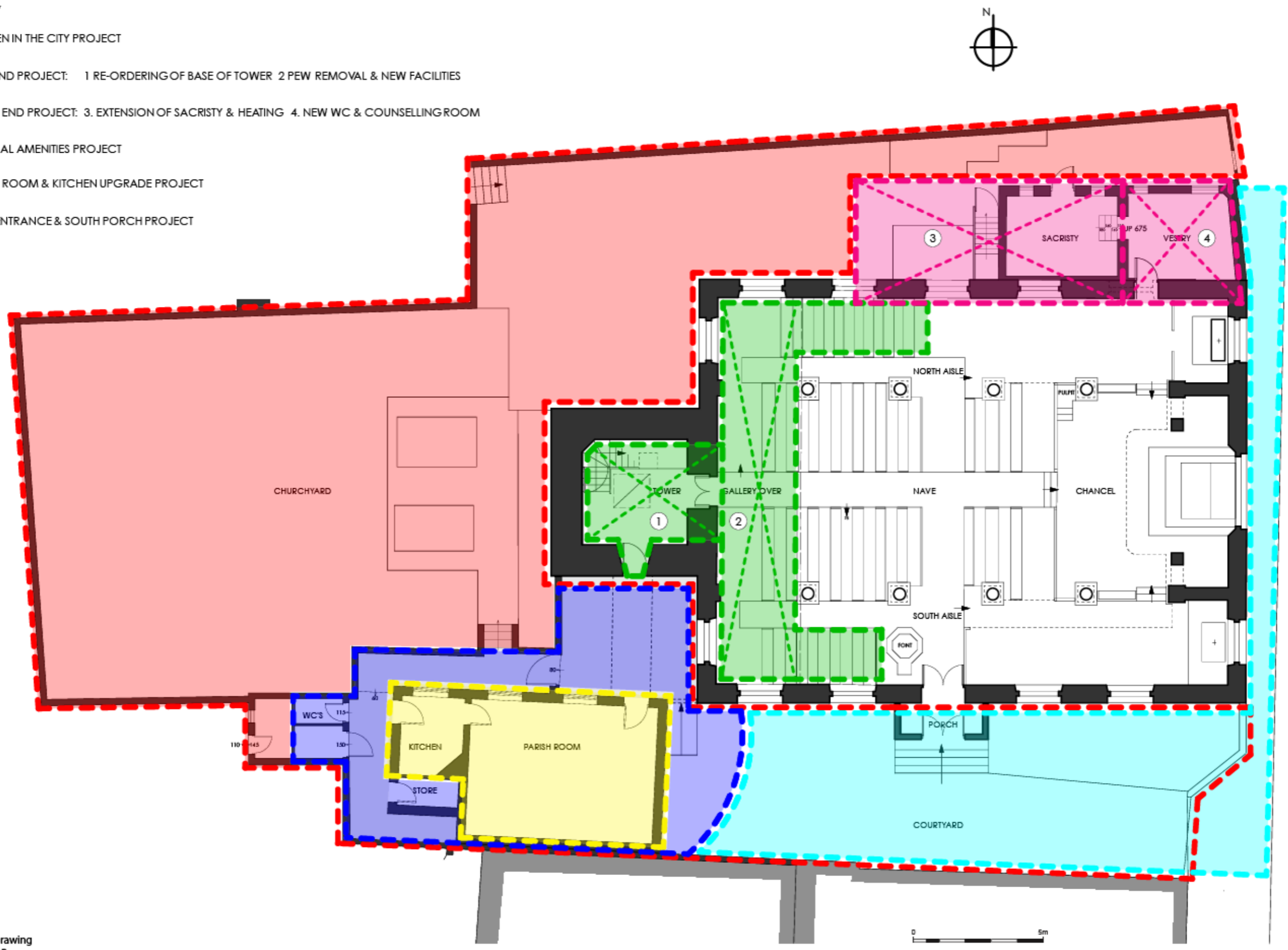
St Martin's Church from Valentine Green 1764



St Martin's Church from Valentine Green 1796

PROJECT KEY

-  GARDEN IN THE CITY PROJECT
-  WEST END PROJECT: 1 RE-ORDERING OF BASE OF TOWER 2 PEW REMOVAL & NEW FACILITIES
-  NORTH END PROJECT: 3. EXTENSION OF SACRISTY & HEATING 4. NEW WC & COUNSELLING ROOM
-  EXTERNAL AMENITIES PROJECT
-  PARISH ROOM & KITCHEN UPGRADE PROJECT
-  MAIN ENTRANCE & SOUTH PORCH PROJECT



Based upon architects drawing number 2306/3/01B

Development proposals

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1: Old St Martin's Church from the north east



Plate 2: The parish rooms from the east



Plate 3: The churchyard from the north east



Plate 4: Old St Martin's Church showing brickwork



Plate 5: Old St Martin's Church showing plinth, from the east



Plate 6: Old St Martin's Church showing five bays and tower



Plate 7: Stone quoins, from the north west



Plate 8: Semi-circular windows and surrounds, from the south east



Plate 9: Cill band, from the south east



Plate 10: Cornice, from the south east



Plate 11: North colonnade, from the west



Plate 12: Sanctuary arch, from the south west



Plate 13: Churchyard walls, from the east



Plate 14: Tower showing different brickwork of top two stages



Plate 15: Gallery from the north east



Plate 16: 1820s porch from the south west

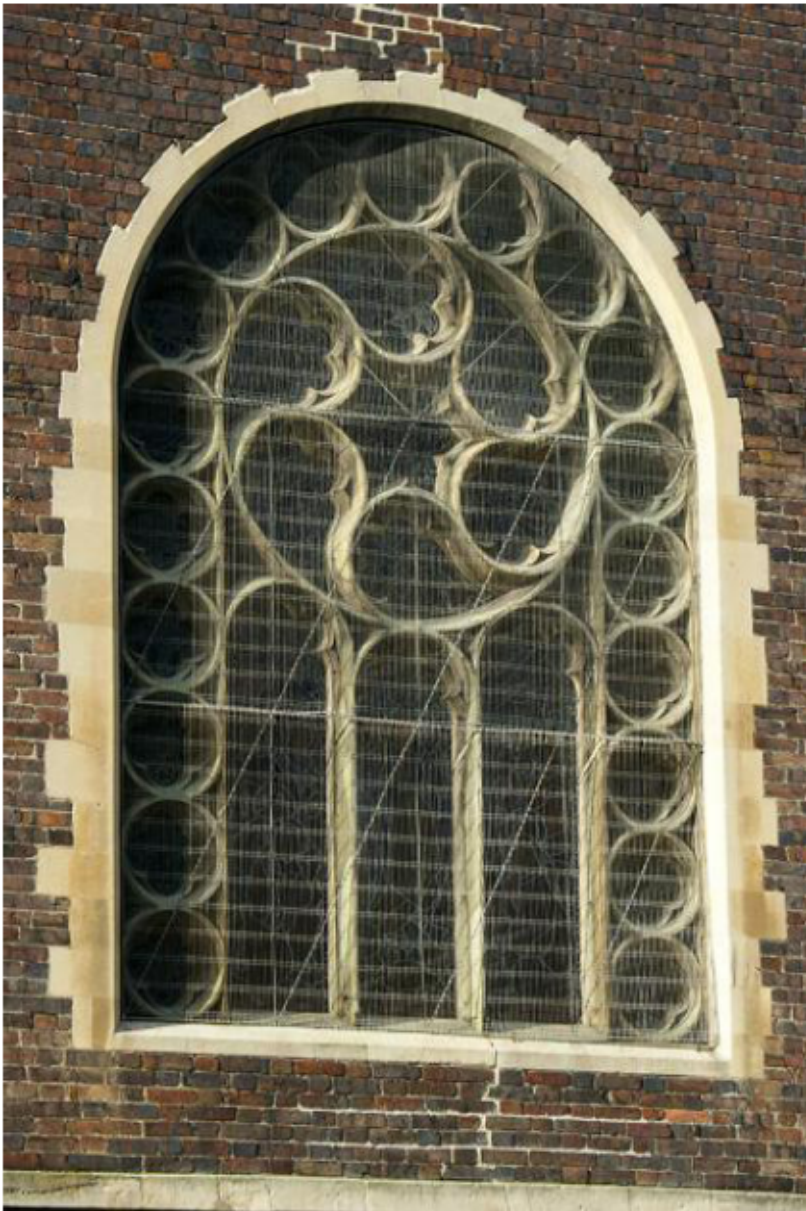


Plate 17: 1850s east end window, from the east



Plate 18: 1850s east end window, from the west



Plate 19: Parish rooms from the west



Plate 20: City wall, scheduled monument, from the north



Plate 21: King Charles House, 4 and 5 Cornmarket (left) and 30 New Street (right) from the north



Plate 22: 1-3 Cornmarket from the north



Plate 23: 6-9 Cornmarket from the west



Plate 24: 10 Cornmarket, from the south west



Plate 25: Bar 12, 12 Cornmarket from the north east



Plate 26: Exchange, 13 Mealcheapen Street from the east



Plate 27: Listed City Wall and bastion from the south



Plate 28: Old St Martin's Church and 1980s building to north (right)

Appendix 1 Designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the site

Use with Figure 2 (assets within the application site are indicated in bold)

NHLE No (& WSM No)	Name	Designation	Grid Reference	Date	Description
1005281	City walls: section extending 90ft (30m) under the E walls of Nos 2-5, No 1 Court, New Street	Scheduled Monument	SO8554NW	Medieval	City wall. C14. Dressed red sandstone.
1063801 (WCM 96051)	Church of St Swithins and attached railings	Listed building Grade I	SO8554NW	15 th century 1734-6	Redundant parish church and attached railings. 1734-6 with earlier origins, including 15 th century tower (refaced 1734-6). Architects: Thomas and Edward Woodward of Chipping Camden. Limestone ashlar over brick with concealed roof and cast-iron railings. Classical style with Gothic details.
1063805	City wall extending north from junction of Windsor Row with City Walls Road	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	14 th century	City wall. C14. Dressed red sandstone. Extends for approx. 95m from E end of Windsor Row to E side of Nos. 6-9 Cornmarket. Chamfered plinth exposed in part, and semi-circular bastion at N end.
1389750 (WCM 96258, WCM 99614, WCM 99615)	1, 2 and 3 Cornmarket	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	1700	Three houses, now three shops. c1700 with later additions and alterations including mid 19 th shop fronts. Painted brick, stuccoed at right with plain tile roof, hipped at left. Two storeys.
1389751 (WCM 96431, WCM 98927)	King Charles House, 30 New Street, 4 and 5 Cornmarket	Listed building Grade II*	SO8554NW	1570s	House with shop, now shops. Two main stages of build. 1577 for Richard Durant and William Blagden; jettied upper storey added when annexe (29 New Street) was built in the 1670s, with further rebuilding c1801 to ground floor and to range to right and right return (No 4); restored 1956. Timber frame with brick and plaster infill and pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with flat arches of red gauged brick and stone sills; slate roofs where original, hipped at right angle and brick left end and rear stacks. The house is traditionally associated with the escape of Charles I after the Battle of Worcester (1651).
1389752 (WCM 96432)	6-9 Cornmarket	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	16 th century 1730s	Four houses, now shop. 16 th century origins with later additions and alterations including frontage c1735 to right part and early 20 th century front. Probable reproduction of front façade to left part. Pinkish-red brick to left part with pinkish-brown brick to right part, all in Flemish bond
1389753 (WCM 98799)	10 Cornmarket	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	1760s	House, now shop with offices over. c1760 with later additions and alterations including later additions and alterations including

					shop front of c1900 with late 20 th century attic to rear. Pinkish-red brick in Flemish bond with painted and stuccoed quoins and lintels with stone sills, cornice and copings; concealed roof. Three storeys.
1389754 (WCM 96433)	12 Cornmarket, Bar 12, (formerly Slug and Lettuce)	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	c1600	House, now inn. Probably c1600 with later additions and alterations including of c1800 renovated 1994. Stucco over brick with plain tile roof and tall left rear brick stack to right of rear range. Range to rear at left has raised roofline. U-plan with ground-floor infill. Two storeys
1389755 (WCM 96033)	Church of St Martin, Cornmarket	Listed building Grade II*	SO8555SW	Late 18 th century	Parish church. 1768-1772, architect Anthony Keck; with later alterations including east window of 1855-62 by Hopkins. Purple brick in Flemish bond with ashlar quoins, bands, architraves and cornice; stuccoed porch; slate roof. Rectangular preaching box of single tall storey and five bays with three-stage west tower. Single-storey, single bay vestry to south-east. Quoins to angles. Chamfered plinth. Continuous sill band.
1389995 (WCM 96249, WCM 99616, WCM 99617)	1, 2 and 3 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Early 17 th century Late 17 th century	2/3 houses, now shops. Origins c1610 with rebuilding c1688-99 for Anne Beddoes. Mid 18 th century façade and later additions and alterations including stuccoing to right; ground-floor shop front to left Early 19 th century; shop front to right c1836-39; and shop front to centre of c1970s. Pinkish-red brick to left part, painted brick to centre and stucco over brick at right, with plain tile roof. Three storeys
1389996 (WCM 96472, WCM 99618)	4 and 5 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Mid 17 th century	Two terraced houses, now shops with offices. c1656 with façade c1765 and later additions and alterations including c1980s ground-floor shop fronts. Purplish-red brick in Flemish bond with rubbed red brick flat arches and stone sills and keystones, timber cornice, plain tile roof with party-wall and right end red brick stack with oversailing course. Three storeys plus attics to left.
1389997 (WCM 98922)	6 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	1760s	House, now shop. 1767 for William Stokes with later additions and alterations including c1980s ground-floor shop front. Purplish-red brick in Flemish bond with rubbed red brick flat arches and stone sills and keystones; timber cornice; plain tile roof with left end brick stack. Three storeys plus

					attic.
1389998 (WCM 96250, WCM 99619)	7 and 8 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	1760s	Formerly known as Red Lion Inn. Inn, now shops. 1765 with later additions and alterations including c1980s shop fronts. Reddish-brown brick in Flemish bond with brick eaves, stone sills and keystones; plain tile roof; probably timber framed. Three storeys plus attics. Flat window arches of gauged brick and central raised keystones, sills. Crowning modillion eaves band.
1389999 (WCM 96251)	9 Mealcheapen Street, Reindeer Court	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Mid 16 th century Late 17 th century	Shop and house with stable to rear, then inn, now shops. Mid 16 th century origins with later additions and alterations including rebuilding to frontage and rear block c1686, additions c1700 and renovations c1980s. Stucco over brick to front façade with pinkish-brown brick to facades of inner court; former stable has timber-frame; roof to front part concealed, rear ranges have plain tile roofs. U-plan. Three storeys. Ovolo-moulded cornice and coped parapet. Ground floor has two outer shop fronts and central carriage entrance.
1390000 (WCM 96252, WCM 99621)	11 and 12 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Late 17 th century	House/shop, now two shops. c1690s with later additions and alterations including range to rear of No.12 c1768 and shop front to left of c1870's. Built for Francis and Mary Moule. Brick, painted to left, rendered and painted to right, with plain tile roof, hipped at left, red end brick stack. Two storeys with attics to rear.
1390001 (WCM 98920)	13 Mealcheapen Street, Exchange	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Late 19 th century	Public house. c1890 with later alterations. Stucco over brick with glazed tiles to ground floor; slate roof, hipped to left and with rounded angle. Four storeys. Angle of the building is curved on plan. Stucco detailing: first floor has horizontal rustication, second and third floors are scored in imitation of ashlar; pilaster strips from first floor to full height to left end and between second and third windows. Plinth, shaped sills, three wide plate-glass windows with stained glass to cambered overlights, with bulbous pilaster strips between; scrolled keystones over windows and tiled frieze.
1390002 (WCM 96253)	14 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Late 18 th century	House, now shop. Late 18 th century and later additions and alterations including c1836-99 ground-floor shop front and 20 th century attic dormer. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with gauged red brick arches and plain tile roof. Three storeys with attic.

1390003 (WCM 96254)	15 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	1740s	Inn, now shop. 1748 with later additions and alterations including renewed late 20 th century ground floor and shop front, and attics. Pinkish-red brick in Flemish bond with renewed timber cornice and plain tile roof, probably with timber frame. 2 storeys with attics. Flat window arches of gauged brick and with outer triangular and central segmental baseless pediments of rubbed brick. Dentil cornice. Hipped roof dormers.
1390004 (WCM 98921)	16 Mealcheapen Street (formerly The Shades Tavern)	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	1740s	Inn, now shop. Formerly known as The Prince's Arms. 1748 with later additions and alterations including c1980s ground-floor shop front. Reddish-brown brick in Flemish bond with ashlar quoins, sills, architraves, cornice and copings; concealed roof, probably with timber frame. Three storeys. Quoins to angles; crowning elaborately moulded cornice with parapet and ovolo-moulded copings.
1390005 (WCM 96473)	20 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Early-mid 16 th century Early 18 th century	Probably shop and house. c1500-1550 with later additions and alterations including brick encasing of early 18 th century for William Cave and 1970s restorations by FWB Charles and shop front. Timber frame; red brick casing with rubbed brick arch and plain tile roof. Two-bay frame with gable end to street. Two storeys.
1390006 (WCM 96255)	21 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	17 th century	House and cardmaker's shop now shop. 1635-9 for William Bradley with later additions and alterations including re-fronting and rear range c1674-8 and stucco to front facade; c1970s ground-floor shop front. Timber frame with façade of stucco over brick and concealed roof.
1390007 (WCM 96257)	23 Mealcheapen Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW		Shop and house. Early 19 th century probably with earlier origins and later additions and alterations including c1970/80s ground-floor shop front. For William Thompson, grocer. Three storeys. Reddish-brown brick in Flemish bond with rubbed red brick flat arches; hipped plain tile roof, partly-rebuilt tall right side stack with oversailing course; cast-iron balconettes and timber cornice. Crowning modillion cornice.
1390018 (WCM 96478)	27 New Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Late 18 th century	House, now shops. Late 18 th century with probably earlier origins and later additions and alterations including c1980s shop fronts. Reddish-brown brick in

					Flemish bond with flat arches of red gauged brick; ashlar sills and cornice; concealed roof and left side brick stack with oversailing course and pots; cast-iron rainwaterheads and fallpipes. L-plan, range at rear. Three storeys with attic.
1390019 (WCM 96479)	28 New Street, Swan with Two Nicks	Listed building Grade II	SO8554NW	Late 16 th century Early-mid 18 th century	House, now inn. Origins of late 16 th century with early/mid 18 th century facade and later additions and alteration. Timber frame; painted brick façade with ashlar copings and sills, concealed roof; cast-iron rainwaterhead and fallpipe.
1390020 (WCM 96480)	29 New Street, King Charles House	Listed building Grade II*	SO8554NW	1570s 1670s	Part of merchant's house, built probably as outbuildings to 5 Cornmarket. Dated 1577; front bay rebuilt c1670 as annexe to Nos 4 and 5 Cornmarket; jettied upper storey added to both buildings at the same time; rear bays built separately in late 17 th century; later restorations including the upper storey by FWB Charles in 1986. For William Blagden and Richard Durant. Timber-frame with rendered infill except bottom row of panels which are painted brick; renewed plain clay tile roof. Long and narrow in plan with longitudinal axis at right-angles to street. Three-storeys and cellar.
1390177 (WCM 96076)	18 and 20 Silver Street	Listed building Grade II	SO8555SW	1740s	Former Worcester Infirmary and attached building, now shop and attached building. 1745 with later additions and alterations including stuccoing of front facade and shop front of late 19 th century, mid C20 re-roofing, and renovations to shop front c1980s. Stucco over brick to front façade and pinkish-red brick to left return; corrugated asbestos roof; rear range of pinkish-red brick with some timber-framing and plain tile roof. Truncated U-plan with infill at rear.
1390238 (WCM 96095)	Queen Elizabeth House, Trinity Street	Listed building Grade II*	SO8555SW	Early-mid 16 th century	House, now offices. Early/mid 16 th century with later additions and alterations. Comprehensive external repairs in 1995. Timber-framed with painted rendered infill panels, some wattle and daub. Plain clay tile roof with paired projecting gables over gallery. Lead-lined timber gutters. Rectangular plan of two bays. Part of southern ground-floor bay was a through walkway. External jettied gallery to first-floor of west elevation. Two storeys. Jacked up and moved to the present location in 1891.

Appendix 2 Heritage assets registered with the Historic Environment Record

Use with Figure 3 (those within the application site are indicated in bold)

Number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
Events					
WCM 100009	15 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85129 54971	Watching Brief	Medieval	Carried out in 1990 on excavation of wall foundation during renovation of building. Sherd of medieval pottery recovered also bones and nutshells found beneath floor boards.
WCM 100087	Former Silver Street	SO 8520 5500	Watching Brief	Medieval	Cobbled surface revealed during excavation in 1976. Identified as medieval street.
WCM 100178	18-20 Silver Street	SO 85188 55085	Building recording	Late 17 th century	Carried out in 1991. Revealed building was built as two houses in 1663.
WCM 100179	Queen Elizabeth House	SO 85072 55019	Building recording	Late 16 th century	Carried out in 1995. Survey and assessment of the roof structure prior to repairs. Showed roof to be substantially intact and that building was originally longer to the south.
WCM 100232	Salvation Army site, The Trinity	SO 85113 55023	Desk-based assessment	Unknown	No information given.
WCM 100233	Queen Street	SO 85114 55087	Excavation	Medieval	Carried out in 1973. Trench I of city wall excavations. Revealed wall survived only as footings of 18 th cellar wall. City ditch had been truncated.
WCM 100234	Queen Street	SO 85125 55069	Excavation	Medieval	Carried out in 1973. Trench II of city wall excavations. Revealed only bottom courses of wall survived. City ditch also revealed as 5m wide flat-bottomed feature.
WCM 100235	Queen Street	SO 8513 5505	Excavation	Post medieval	Carried out in 1973. Trench III of city wall excavations. Revealed 18 th and 19 th cellars had destroyed all evidence of medieval defences.
WCM 100236	Queen Street	SO 85133 55058	Excavation	Medieval	Carried out in 1973. Trench IV of city wall excavations. Revealed wall survived to within 15cms of 1970s ground level. City ditch had not survived.
WCM 100436	16 Mealcheapen Street, The Shades	SO 85120 54966	Building recording	Mid 18 th century	Carried out in 1971. Measured plan, schematic section and elevations of three trusses.
WCM 100458	Former Co-op	SO 850 550	Field observation	Unknown	Carried out in 1957. Two feet of made ground over natural sand and gravel.
WCM 100459	Former Co-op	SO 850 550	Field observation	Medieval Post	Carried out in 1960. Revealed 2ft of dark soil over

Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester

				medieval	9ft of lighter soil over natural sand. Sequence of ceramics found in lighter soil dating from 13 th century to c1720.
WCM 100460	Former Co-op	SO 8506 5504	Field observation	Unknown	Carried out in 1961 on site of Co-op's new shop. Around 7ft of made ground over natural sand.
WCM 100476	Cornmarket	SO 8516 5497	Findspot	Roman	In 1847 Roman coins of Hadrian and Nero discovered whilst gas pipes were laid.
WCM 100483	4 Mealcheapen Street	SO 8509 5494	Building recording	Post medieval	External and internal recording of three-storey building showed it had brick façade of c1800 with a raised cruck roof.
WCM 100616	Former St Martin's School	SO 8510 5502	Desk based assessment	Medieval Post medieval	Carried out in 1984. Documentary investigation of development site.
WCM 100748	Former Renault Garage, St Martin's Gate	SO 85235 54997	Watching brief	Roman Post medieval	Carried out in 2000. During construction of new car-show room. Roman remains of 1 st -3 rd centuries survived with 'dark earth' of late 3 rd -4 th centuries. Civil War ditch also recorded.
WCM 100749	Former Renault Garage, St Martin's Gate	SO 85235 54997	Evaluation	Roman Post medieval	Carried out in 2000. During construction of new car-show room. Roman remains of 1 st -3 rd centuries survived with 'dark earth' of late 3 rd -4 th centuries. Civil War ditch also recorded.
WCM 100827	Queen Street car park	SO 8514 5504	Watching brief	19 th century	Carried out in 2000. Part of City Centre CCTV scheme. Revealed corner of wall of a cellar and foundations of former Public Hall.
WCM 100834	Cornmarket	SO 8517 5500	Watching brief	19 th / 20 th century	Carried out in 2000. Part of City Centre CCTV scheme. Revealed cobble surface.
WCM 100840	4-5 Cornmarket	SO 8518 5494	Desk based assessment	Unknown	No information given.
WCM 100894	Former Co-op, The Trinity	SO 8508 5505	Watching brief	Unknown	No information given.
WCM 100926	City wall, 10 Cornmarket	SO 85191 54979	Observation	Medieval	Site visit to cellar in 2001.
WCM 100950	New Street	SO 85209 54946	Watching brief	13 th -14 th centuries	Medieval bastion uncovered in 1970s.
WCM 100955	Cornmarket	SO 8522 5499	Field observation	Unknown	Carried out in 1950s. Former Burnham's Garage built on 16 feet of sand.
WCM 100965	King Charles House, New Street	SO 8519 5494	Findspot	Unknown	Reported in 1902. Gold coins found and often coins of very small size.
WCM 101049	4-5 Cornmarket	SO 8519 5494	Evaluation	12 th -13 th century	Carried out in 2003. Revealed rampart of city defences pre dating the 13 th century city wall, Bastion from city wall revealed

					cutting into rampart.
WCM 101090	Commarket	SO 85177 54972	Watching brief	Unknown	Carried out in 2003. Part of Worcester Central Sewer Rehabilitation Scheme. Borehole revealed archaeological deposits, surfaces and levelling layers.
WCM 101092	Worcester	SO 8515 5500	Watching brief	Roman 19 th century 20 th century	Carried out in 2003. Worcester Central Sewer Rehabilitation Scheme. Trenches across centre of Worcester revealed range of deposits and artefacts.
WCM 101121	4-5 Cornmarket (rear)	SO 8520 5495	Building recording	13 th century	Carried out in 2003. Recording of section of medieval wall showed large amount of original fabric and areas of repair of late 18 th -20 th centuries.
WCM 101122	4-5 Cornmarket (rear)	SO 8520 5495	Watching brief	13 th century	Carried out in 2003. Ground works indicated internal face of city wall has been robbed out in area of bastion.
WCM 101140	Commarket	SO 8517 5498	Watching brief	Modern	Carried out in 2003. Part of Worcester Central Sewer Rehabilitation Scheme. Trenches revealed modern road surface, modern services and levelling layers.
WCM 101144	Mealcheapen Street	SO 85062 54960	Watching brief	Modern	Carried out in 2003. Part of Worcester Central Sewer Rehabilitation Scheme. Trench revealed modern road surface, modern manhole well.
WCM 101327	Queen Street/ Silver Street	SO 85160 54985	Desk based assessment	Roman Medieval Post medieval	Carried out in 1987. Report ahead of development that didn't take place. Revealed potential of Queen Street/Silver Street area for deposits of all periods.
WCM 101364	3 Cornmarket	SO 85166 54952	Building recording	Unknown	Photographic survey carried out in 2003.
WCM 101582	2-3 Cornmarket	SO 85162 54952	Building recording	Early-mid 17 th century	Carried out in 2007. Recording in advance of conversion. Revealed elements of timber framing of early 17 th century and re-used 16 th century timber. Earliest building probably part of Green Dragon Inn.
WCM 101877	2 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85081 54949	Building recording	Late 17 th century	Carried out in 2011 in advance of repairs and refurbishment. Largely intact late 17 th century brick built house with surviving doors and door furniture.
Monument (buried/demolished/documentary)					
WCM 91118	Queen Street car park	SO 85145 55051	Deposits	Medieval	Archaeological deposits of medieval activity likely to be here including City Wall and ditch
WCM 92256	16 Silver Street	SO 8515 5502	Drill hall	Modern	Territorial Army barracks

					throughout 20 th century until new drill hall constructed c1980
WCM 92144	British Restaurant, Cornmarket	SO 85160 54995	Restaurant	1939-45	Public Hall used as British Restaurant during World War II. Demolished in 1966.
WCM 92393	Co-op Hall, Trinity Street	SO 8508 5503	Services Club	1939-45	Hall above former Co-op shop used for entertaining troops during World War II.
WCM 92472	Public Hall, Cornmarket	SO 85160 54993	Military Headquarters	1914-18	Public Hall was the local HQ for the Army Remount Unit during World War I.
WCM 96014	Corner of Cornmarket and New Street	SO 851 549	Hospital	Medieval	Hospital of St John of Jerusalem First reference in 1189-99 in a royal grant to the Commandery of Dinmore of the Order of St John. Hospital acquired by St Wulfstan's Hospital c1240.
WCM 96034	St Martin's Church	SO 85115 755030	Churchyard	Medieval Post medieval	Medieval and post-medieval church plot. Shown on first edition OS map and on George Young's 1779 map in much its present form. It has been suggested that the Corn Market was a creation of c1200, post-dating the foundation of the church, and that the original church plot was part of the back of a secular tenement facing south onto Mealcheapen Street
WCM 96094	Cornmarket Tolsey	SO 8516 8497	Market house	Post medieval	Market house called The Tolsey. Sometimes confused with the Tolsey as an alternative name for the Guildhall. The mayor and aldermen attended a weighing-out and regulation session once or twice a month at the Tolsey in the Cornmarket for the regulation of the city bakers.
WCM 96099	St Martin's tithe barn, The Trinity	SO 85100 55025	Tithe barn	Medieval	Medieval tithe barn associated with St Martin's Church. Demolished 1915.
WSM 96112	St Martin's Gate	SO 8517 5498	Town gate	Medieval Post medieval	Gate and bridge, part of medieval city defences. Earliest reference is in a land grant of the reign of Henry II (1154-89). A lease of 1698 suggests it was then a two-storey building, though from rents paid in the 1550s it could then have been either 2- or 3-storey. In 1623 it was divided between four tenements. It was repaired and given a new gate after the Civil War, in 1660-62.

					Demolished 1787.
WCM 96113	City Wall, Queen Street	SO 85145 55038	Town wall	Medieval Post medieval	Buried remains of medieval city wall between St Martin's Gate and Trinity Gate. Examined in series of trenches in 1973 (WCM 100233, 100234, 100235 and 100236).
WCM 96137	City Ditch, Queen Street	SO 85133 55073	Town ditch	Medieval Post medieval	Buried remains of medieval city ditch between St Martin's Gate and Trinity Gate. shown as a conventionalised watercourse at the rear of housing on Silver Street on Speed's map of 1610. Examined in trench of 1973 (WCM 100233).
WCM 96147	St Martin's Sconce	SO 85185 54995	Sconce	Post medieval	Civil War earthwork bastion built between 1643 and 1646, when it featured in the siege of 1646. Represented on the 1651 map as a single angular earthwork bastion projecting out in front of St Martin's Gate
WCM 96291	Mealcheapen Street	SO 85109 54958	Market place Road	Early medieval Medieval Post medieval	No information given.
WCM 96303	Cornmarket	SO 85167 54970	Market place	Medieval Post medieval	No information given.
WCM 96306	Silver Street	SO 85177 55086	Road	Medieval Post medieval	No information given.
WCM 96320	Trinity Street	SO 85059 55029	Road	Post medieval	No information given.
WCM 96329	Mealcheapen Street Plan	SO 85100 55000	Town plan unit	Early medieval Medieval	Landscape unit that contains St Swithin's Street and Mealcheapen Street connecting the High Street at the Cross with St Martin's Gate and the Cornmarket.
WCM 96564	Clapgate	SO 85211 54976	Road	Medieval	No information given.
WCM 98132	Bishop Lloyd's School, The Trinity	SO 8509 5504	School	Post medieval	Shown on 1 st edition OS.
WCM 98133	St Martin's School, Queen Street	SO 85130 55020	School	Post medieval	Shown on 1 st edition OS.
WCM 98134	Public Hall, Cornmarket	SO 85160 55000	Corn Exchange	Post medieval	Built 1848-9 to design by Hopkins. Stuccoed in Italianate style, Georgian in spirit. Now demolished.
WCM 98499	Old Peacock Inn, Queen Street	SO 85120 55040	Public House	Post medieval	On corner of Queen Street and The Trinity. Closed in 1912. Replaced with Weights and Measures Office in late 1920s.
WCM 98539	The Shades,	SO 85120	Town House	Medieval	Late 18 th century fronted

	Mealcheapen Street	54966	Public House	Post medieval	building with late medieval/early post medieval timber-frame behind. Now demolished.
Monument (upstanding historic building)					
WCM 96033	St Martin's Church	SO 85135 55003	Parish church	Medieval Post medieval	First recorded by name at the end of the 11th century. The present structure was built in 1772 by Anthony Keck, with a later (1855) east window. Bells: five out of six are older than the present church. The oldest (no.3) has a Latin dedication to St Martin, and is thought to be of early 14th-century date, cast in Lichfield.
WCM 96051	St Swithin's Church	SO 85046 54950	Parish Church	Medieval Post medieval	First recorded 1125-49 but probably built earlier. The church is now mainly 18th-century, having been rebuilt by the Woodwards of Chipping Camden in the 1730s. It retains its 18th-century interior. Tower of 15 th century.
WCM 96095	Queen Elizabeth House	SO 85072 55018	Timber framed building	Late medieval	Early to mid 16 th century timber-framed house with painted and rendered infill panels. Moved to present location in 1891 by being jacked-up and moved 10m south.
WCM 96249	2 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85082 54949	House	17 th century	Three houses now shops. Origins of c1610 with rebuilding c1688-99 for Anne Beddoes. Mid 18 th century façade and early 19 th century shop front to left.
WCM 96250	7 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85115 54949	Inn	Late 18 th century	Two buildings formerly the Red Lion Inn, now shops. Built 1765 with later additions including 1980s shop fronts.
WCM 96251	9 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85129 54949	House Stable Shop Inn	16 th century	Shop and house with stable to rear then the Reindeer Inn. Mid 16 th century origins with later additions and alterations of c1686 and c1700.
WCM 96252	11 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85144 54951	Shop House	Late 16 th century	House and shop now two shops. Built c1690 for Francis and Mary Moule. Later additions and alterations of c1768 and 1870s.
WCM 96253	14 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85135 54966	House	Late 18 th century	House now shop. Rebuilding of earlier house in late 18 th century. Later additions and alterations including c1836-99 ground floor shop front.

WCM 96254	15 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85129 54965	Inn	Mid 18 th century	Inn now shop. Built 1748 and known as The Shades. Rebuilding of 17 th century structure. Later additions and alterations including 20 th century shop front.
WCM 96255	21 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85091 54965	Timber framed house Shop	17 th century	House and cardmaker's shop, now shop. Built 1635-9 for William Bradley, rebuilding of earlier structure. Small square panels and evidence of three jetties. Re-fronting and rear range of c1674-8.
WCM 96256	22 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85085 54964	Building	Post medieval	No information given.
WCM 96257	23 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85082 54934	House Shop	Post medieval Early 19 th century	Shop and house, now shop. Built in early 19 th century for William Thompson, grocer. Probably has earlier origins. Later additions and alteration including 1970s plate glass shop front.
WCM 96258	2 Cornmarket	SO 85159 54952	House Timber framed house	17 th century	Three houses now three shops. 17 th century building with later additions and alterations of mid 17 th century, c1700 and mid 19 th century shops. 17 th century structure probably part of the Green Dragon Inn established in 1608.
WCM 96431	5 Cornmarket, King Charles House	SO 85183 54946	House	Post medieval	House with shop, now three shops. Built in 1577 for Richard Durant and William Blagden. Timber frame with plaster infill. Extensions added in 1670s, rebuilding after fire c1801, restored 1956. Inscription of window 'LOVE GOD WB 1577 RD HONOUR YE KING'.
WCM 96432	6-9 Cornmarket	SO 85193 54962	House	Medieval Post medieval	Four houses now shop. 16 th century origins with later additions and alterations of c1735 and early 20 th century shop front. Adjoins part of 14 th century City Wall.
WCM 96433	12 Cornmarket	SO 85142 54981	House Inn	16 th century Post medieval	House now inn. Built c1600 with later additions and alterations of c1800. Was an inn, The Sheaf, by 1659. c1700 it was occupied by a maltster. In 1778 it was known as the The Rodney. It was a coffee and liquor shop between 1810 and 1815. Other names include The Tubs, The King Charles, The Barrels.
WCM 96472	4 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85096 54948	House	17 th century	Two houses now shops. Built c1656 with façade of c1765. Alterations include 1980s shop fronts.

Old St Martin's Church, Queen Street, Worcester

WCM 96473	20 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85096 54963	Shop House	16 th century	Shop and house now shop. Built 1500-1550 with later additions and alterations. Timber-frame. Brick encasing of early 18 th century for William Cave. Restored in 1970s.
WCM 96478	27 New Street	SO 85172 54917	House	Late 18 th century	House now shops. Late 18 th century with probably earlier origins and later additions and alterations including c1980s shop fronts.
WCM 96479	28 New Street, Swan with Two Nicks	SO 85175 54925	House Inn	16 th century	House now inn. Timber-frame building of c1550 with early-mid 18 th century façade. It was a tavern by 1764, known partly as The Swan in 1771 and The Little Swan in 1780. By 1830 it had its current name.
WCM 96480	29 New Street, (King Charles House)	SO 85177 54935	House	Post medieval	House with shop, now three shops. Built in 1577 for Richard Durant and William Blagden. Timber frame with plaster infill. Extensions added in 1670s, rebuilding after fire c1801, restored 1956. Inscription of window 'LOVE GOD WB 1577 RD HONOUR YE KING'.
WCM 98500	Former Weights and Measures Office, The Trinity	SO 85120 55040	Office	1920s	Corner of Queen Street and The Trinity. Built in late 1920s.
WCM 98799	10 Commarket	SO 85185 54974	House	18 th century	House now shop. Built c1760 with later additions of c1900 and late 20 th century.
WCM 98920	13 Mealcheapen Street (Exchange)	SO 85142 54967	Public House	1890s	Public house built c1890. Stucco over brick with glazed tiles to ground floor.
WCM 98921	16 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85122 54962	Inn	Mid 18 th century	Inn now shop. Built 1748 and known as The Shades. Rebuilding of 17 th century structure. Later additions and alterations including 20 th century shop front.
WCM 98922	6 Mealcheapen Street	SO 85106 54949	House	Late 18 th century	House now shop. Built in 1767 for William Stokes. Rebuilding of 17 th century house destroyed by fire. Later additions and alterations including 20 th century shop front.
WCM 98927	30 New Street and 4 Commarket, (King Charles House)	SO 85182 54944	House	Post medieval	House with shop, now three shops. Built in 1577 for Richard Durant and William Blagden. Timber frame with plaster infill. Extensions added in 1670s, rebuilding after fire c1801, restored 1956. Inscription of window 'LOVE GOD WB 1577 RD HONOUR YE KING'.

WCM 99614	1 Commarket	SO 8515 5495	House Timber framed house	17 th century	Three houses now three shops. 17 th century building with later additions and alterations of mid 17 th century, c1700 and mid 19 th century shops. 17 th century structure probably part of the Green Dragon Inn established in 1608.
WSM 99615	3 Commarket	SO 8516 5495	House Timber framed house	17 th century	Three houses now three shops. 17 th century building with later additions and alterations of mid 17 th century, c1700 and mid 19 th century shops. 17 th century structure probably part of the Green Dragon Inn established in 1608.
WSM 99616	1 Mealcheapen Street	SO 8507 5494	House	17 th century	Three houses now shops. Origins of c1610 with rebuilding c1688-99 for Anne Beddoes. Mid 18 th century façade and early 19 th century shop front to left.
WSM 99617	3 Mealcheapen Street	SO 8508 5494	House	17 th century	Three houses now shops. Origins of c1610 with rebuilding c1688-99 for Anne Beddoes. Mid 18 th century façade and early 19 th century shop front to left.
WSM 99618	5 Mealcheapen Street	SO 8509 5495	House	17 th century	Two houses now shops. Built c1656 with façade of c1765. Alterations include 1980s shop fronts.
WSM 99619	8 Mealcheapen Street	SO 8511 5494	Inn	Late 18 th century	Two buildings formerly the Red Lion Inn, now shops. Built 1765 with later additions including 1980s shop fronts.
WSM 99621	12 Mealcheapen Street	SO 8514 5495	Shop House	Late 16 th century	House and shop now two shops. Built c1690 for Francis and Mary Moule. Later additions and alterations of c1768 and 1870s.

Appendix 3 Trade directories

G. St. Martin's, situate at the North West angle of the Corn Market, a Rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

Worcestershire general and commercial directory, Lewis 1820, page 19

Rev. Thomas Shirley; St. Martin's, the Rev. Digby Smith; and St. Clement's, the Rev. John Davis,

National commercial directory, Pigot 1828-9, page 882

St. Swithin's, the Rev. Thomas Shirley; St. Martin's, the Rev. Godfrey Faussett; and St. Clement's, the

National commercial directory, Pigot 1835, page 668

This church is a rectory in the presentation of the Dean and Chapter. The old church, which was principally constructed of timber, and of a very irregular form, was in the patronage of the prior and convent of St. Mary's monastery, of whom Eudo, Dean in the time of Bishop Simon, held it. This Eudo, however, afterwards took the habit of the convent, and returned the patronage to the monks again.*

The first incumbent was named Richard, instituted in the year 1219.

The present church, which stands at the north-west corner of the Corn-Market, was commenced in the year 1768, and opened for divine service October 11th, 1772. It is a neat and commodious edifice, built of brick, as is also the tower, which contains a set of six bells. The expense of building this church amounted to £2215.

including the old materials. The interior is well pewed and lighted, and exhibits several monumental inscriptions. There is also a painted east window, which represents Our Saviour on the Cross. Over the south door is the following inscription:—

"Mr. Thomas Moore and his Wife Ann founded an hospital in this parish, for the relief and education of 10 poor children of this parish and City, and endowed it with houses and lands in this parish and City worth above £40 per ann. She at her death appointed £150 for charitable uses; which was disposed of by Sir Robert Berkely as followeth, viz. a rent charge of inheritance of £9 3s. 4d. per ann. was purchased, and is to be paid to the Churchwardens of this parish at Christmas and Midsummer, by equal portions, and by them to be distributed as follows, viz. upon every New-years Day, for ever, 50s. amongst 50 poor people of this parish: upon every Saturday in the year 3s. 6d. to the Governor of the said Hospital, for the better relief of the 10 poor children: and every Christmas Eve 3s. 4d. to the Governor of the said Hospital, to make some extraordinary provision for the 10 poor children's dinner on Christmas Day."

Guide and directory to the city and suburbs of Worcester, Stratford 1837, page 48-9

33. **ST. MARTIN'S** parish church, situated at the N.W. corner of the Corn Market, is a substantial brick edifice, completed in 1772, and cost £2,215; its square tower is 70 feet high, and contains six bells. The old church is supposed to have been founded a little prior to 1219, that being the year when the first Incumbent was appointed. The roof is supported by 8 handsome pillars; there are 3 small galleries, an organ, and on the walls several monuments; and the E. window contains an impressive picture of the crucifixion, in stained glass. The living is a Rectory in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and Incumbency of the Rev. Allen Wheeler, B.D.; the number of seats is 540, service commences every Sunday morning at 11, and in the evening at 6; William Hickman is Clerk, marriages take place there, and the Sunday School is in Factory-walk.

History, gazetteer and directory of Worcestershire, Vol II, Part VI, Bentley 1840, page 24

Swithin's, the Rev. Thomas Howard Shirley; **St. Martin's**, the Rev. Allen Wheeler; **St. Clement's**, the Rev.

Royal National and commercial directory of Worcestershire, Pigot 1842, page 46

James Lloyd; organist, Henry Shelton. **St. Martin's** is at the north-west corner of the corn-market; it was built in 1772, at an outlay of £2,215; it is a brick building on a foundation of white stone, having a brick tower 70 ft high, with 6 bells; the inside is neatly fitted up; there are three galleries and an organ, and the roof is supported by eight handsome pillars; the east window is of stained glass, representing the Crucifixion. The living is a rectory, worth £978, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; incumbent, the Rev. Allen Wheeler, M.A.; curate, Rev. George Elton; clerk, Wm. Rose. **St. Swithin's**, at the east end

Post-office directory of Birmingham with Staffordshire and Worcestershire, Kelly 1850, page 486

SAINT MARTIN'S, Corn market—Rev. Allen Wheeler, D.D. rector; Rev. George Elton, curate.

Royal national and commercial directory of Worcestershire, Slater 1850, page 75

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH is situated in the north-west corner of the Corn Market, the present building was commenced in the year 1768, and opened for Divine Service Oct. 11th, 1772, the body as well as the lower end are of brick. The interior of the church has a very light and pleasing appearance, and on the eastern window is a painting of the crucifixion, the work of the late Mr. Cotterill, of this city. There are several monuments in the church, amongst which is one to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Joyce Johnson (1718), who left a freehold estate to the poor, with the stipulation that the grave in which she and her husband are interred "be not opened nor any other person buried therein, otherwise the devise to cease and the estate to devolve to her right heirs for ever." Two other ladies named Grismand left a sum of money on the same condition. The living which is a rectory is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Rector, Rev. Allen Wheeler; clerk, Mr. W. H. Millage; organist, Mr. Turbutt. Time of service, 11 a.m., 6.30 p.m.

Directory and gazetteer of the city of Worcester and neighbourhood, Lascelles 1851, page 22

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, situate in the north-west corner of the Old Corn Market, is a brick building, with tower, containing a peal of six bells. It was begun in the year 1768, and opened for service October 11th, 1772. The interior is well pewed and lighted; the roof is supported by eight handsome pillars. The east window is a painted one, representing the Crucifixion. There are several monuments in this church, among which may be noticed one to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Joyce Johnson, who died in 1718, and left a freehold estate to the poor, with the stipulation that the grave in which she and her husband are interred "be not opened, nor any other person buried therein; otherwise the devise to cease, and the estate to devolve to her right heirs for ever." Two ladies of the name of Grismund also left 25s. per annum to the poor on the same condition. We find the following, among other interesting circumstances in connection with this parish:—In the year 1538 John Wilkinson, the parson, licensed one Thomas Heywood to eat flesh during Lent, he being very sick in body; and in 1656, we find that numerous instances occurred of marriages having been solemnised by Justices of the Peace, after being "publickly proclaimed 3 severall dayes, in 3 severall weekes, in ye market place of ye said cittie, according to ye acct of Parliament." The living is a Rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter. Rev. Thomas L. Wheeler, Vicar; Rev. Thomas Richards, Curate; Mr. H. Redgrave, Organist; Mr. William H. Millage, Clerk. Service—11 a.m. and 6 30 p.m.; Wednesday, 7 p.m.; Friday, 11 a.m.

Directory and gazetteer of the County of Worcester, Billing 1855, page 20

worth £260. St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the corn market, was built in 1772 at an outlay of £2,215; it is a brick building on a foundation of white stone, having a brick tower 70 feet high, with six bells; the inside is neatly fitted up; there are three galleries and an organ, and the roof is supported by eight handsome pillars; the east window is of stained glass, representing the crucifixion. The living is a rectory, worth £378, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; curate, Rev. Henry S. Wright. St. Swithin's, at the east end of St. Swithin's street,

Directory of Worcestershire, Cassey 1860, page 335

St. Martin's is at the north-west corner of the Corn Market; it was built in 1772 at an outlay of £2,215; it is a brick building on a foundation of white stone, having a brick tower 70 feet high, with 6 bells; the inside is nearly fitted up; there are three galleries and an organ, and the roof is supported by eight handsome pillars; the east window is of stained glass, representing the Crucifixion. The living is a rectory, worth £378, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; incumbent, the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, M.A.

Post-office directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1860, page 1265

ST. MARTIN'S, Corn Market—Rev. Thomas Lyttelton Wheeler, rector; Rev. Augustus Williams and Rev. Thomas Lyttelton Wheeler, jun. curates

Directory of Worcestershire, Slater 1861-2, page 101

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1772, at an outlay of £2,215: it is a brick building on a foundation of stone, having a tower 70 feet high with 6 bells: it was entirely redecorated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up: there is a gallery at the west end and an organ at the east end of the north aisle, and the roof is supported by eight handsome Ionic pillars: the east window is of stained glass, representing The Ascension; there are also five others, representing The Resurrection, Christ blessing Little Children, and The Transfiguration. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £373, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. Thomas L. Wheeler, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

Post-office directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1868, page 1382

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1772, at an outlay of £2,215: it is a brick building on a foundation of stone, having a tower 70 feet high with 6 bells: it was entirely redecorated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up: there is a gallery at the west end and an organ at the east end of the north aisle, and the roof is supported by eight handsome Ionic pillars: the east window is of stained glass, representing The Ascension; there are also five others, representing The Resurrection, Christ blessing Little Children, and The Transfiguration. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £373, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. Thomas L. Wheeler, M.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

Post-office directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1870, page 1382

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1772, at an outlay of £2,215: it is a brick building on a foundation of stone, having a tower 70 feet high with 6 bells: it was re-seated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up: there is a gallery at the west end, and an organ at the east end of the north aisle, and the roof is supported by eight handsome Ionic pillars: the east window is of stained glass, representing the Ascension; there are also five others, representing The Resurrection, Christ Blessing Little Children, and The Transfiguration. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £373, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. Robert Hugh Blair, M.A., F.R.A.S., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Post-office directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1872, page 1527

St. Martin's stands at the N.W. angle of the old Corn-market, nearly on the site of the old irregularly-shaped timber structure. It is a brick building on a stone foundation, with a tower 70 feet high, containing 6 bells. It is in the Anglo-Ionic style of architecture, having been erected between 1768 and 1772, at a cost of £2,215. The interior consists of chancel, nave with aisles, and gallery at the west end; the nave is separated from the aisles by eight handsome pillars. There are 560 sittings of which 320 are free and unappropriated. In 1856 the interior of the church was re-arranged with much taste, with the addition of a Gothic east window of stained glass representing the Ascension. There are also memorial windows representing Christ blessing little children, the Resurrection, and the Transfiguration. The organ is at the east end of the north aisle. There are several monuments in this church. The earliest register is dated 1538. The living is a rectory, value £326; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; rector, Rev. Robert Hugh Blair, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin. Part of St. Martin's parish lies without the boundary of the city.

Directory and gazetteer of the County of Worcester, Littlebury 1873, page 792-3

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1772, at an outlay of £2,215: it is a brick building on a foundation of stone, having a tower 70 feet high with 6 bells: it was re-seated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up: there is a gallery at the west end, and an organ at the east end of the north aisle, and the roof is supported by eight handsome Ionic pillars: the east window is stained, representing The Ascension; there are also five others, representing The Resurrection, Christ Blessing Little Children, and The Transfiguration. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £373, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. Robert Hugh Blair, M.A., F.R.A.S., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Post-office directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1876, page 1072

St. Martin's stands at the north-west angle of the old Corn market, nearly on the site of the old irregularly-shaped timber structure. It is a brick building on a stone foundation, with a tower 70 feet high, containing six bells. It is in the Anglo-Ionic style of architecture, having been erected between 1768 and 1772, at a cost of £2215. The interior consists of chancel, nave with aisles, and gallery at the west end; the nave is separated from the aisles by eight handsome pillars. There are 560 sittings, of which about 200 are free and unappropriated. In 1856 the interior of the church was rearranged with much taste, with the addition of a Gothic east window of stained glass representing the Ascension. There are also memorial windows representing Christ blessing little children, the Resurrection, the Transfiguration, Christ walking on the sea, &c. The organ is at the east end of the north aisle. There are several monuments in this church. The earliest register is dated 1538. The living is a rectory, value £326; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; rector, Rev. Robert Hugh Blair, M.A., F.R.A.S., Trinity College, Dublin, who was instituted in 1872. Part of *St. Martin's* parish lies without the boundary of the city.

Directory and gazetteer of the County of Worcester, Littlebury, 1879, page 34

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1772, at an outlay of £2,215: it is a brick building on a foundation of stone, consisting of chancel, nave and aisles, with a tower 70 feet high containing 6 bells: it was re-seated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up: there is a gallery at the west end, and an organ at the east end of the north aisle, and the roof is supported by eight handsome Ionic pillars: the east window is stained, representing The Ascension; there are also five others, representing The Resurrection, Christ Blessing Little Children, and The Transfiguration. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, yearly value £373, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held by the Rev. Robert Hugh Blair M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin F.R.A.S.

Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire, Kelly 1880, page 1196

Blair Rev. Robert Hugh, M.A.,
(rector of *St. Martin's*), High-land villa, Cole hill

General, topographical and historical directory of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, Part I, Owen 1880, page 165

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1768-72, at an outlay of £2,215, from the designs of Mr. Anthony Keck; it is a building of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order, consisting of chancel, nave with western gallery, aisles and a tower 70 feet high, containing 6 bells; the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was re-seated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up under the direction of Mr. Hopkins, the pulpit and pews being lowered, the eastern galleries removed and seats arranged for the choir at the east end of the nave: in 1861 the reredos was adorned with subjects in low relief by Bolton: there are six memorial windows, erected respectively to the Rev. Allen Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, the Rev. J. Colville, Mr. Hyla Holden, Mrs. Loscombe and Martha Maude Holland: one in the north aisle was presented by the Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end. There are 560 sittings, of which 200 are free. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, tithe rent-charge £326, net yearly value £321, including the glebe, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1872 by the Rev. Robert Hugh Blair M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, F.R.A.S.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1884, page 1213

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1768-72, at a cost of £2,215, from the designs of Mr. Anthony Keck; it is an edifice of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order and consists of chancel, nave with western gallery, aisles, west porch and a western tower 70 feet high, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and 6 bells; the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was reseated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, the pulpit and pews being lowered, the eastern galleries removed and seats arranged for the choir at the east end of the nave: in 1861 the reredos was adorned with subjects in low relief by Bolton: there are six memorial windows, erected respectively to the Rev. Allen Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, the Rev. J. Colville, Mr. Hyla Holden, Mrs. Loscombe and Martha Maude Holland: one in the north aisle was presented by the late Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end: there are 560 sittings, of which 200 are free. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, tithe rent-charge £326, net yearly value £290, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1886 by the Rev. George Carroll M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, and minor canon of Worcester.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1888, page 217

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1768-72, at a cost of £2,215, from the designs of Mr. Anthony Keck; it is an edifice of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order, and consists of chancel, nave with western gallery, aisles, west porch, and a western tower 70 feet high, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and 6 bells; the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was reseated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, the pulpit and pews being lowered, the eastern galleries removed and seats arranged for the choir at the east end of the nave: in 1861 the reredos was adorned with subjects in low relief by Bolton: there are six memorial windows, erected respectively to the Rev. Allen Wheeler B.D. rector from 1837, Miss Wheeler, the Rev. J. Colville, Mr. Hyla Holden, Mrs. Loscombe and Martha Maude Holland: one in the north aisle was presented by the late Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end: the church affords 560 sittings, of which 200 are free. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, tithe rent-charge £326, net yearly value £290, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1891 by the Rev. Robert Wylde M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1892, page 229

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1768-72, at a cost of £2,215, from the designs of Mr. Anthony Keck; it is an edifice of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order, and consists of sanctuary, nave with western gallery, aisles, west porch, and a western tower 70 feet high, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and 6 bells: the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was reseated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, the pulpit and pews being lowered, the eastern galleries removed and seats arranged for the choir at the east end of the nave: in 1861 the reredos was adorned with subjects in low relief by Boulton: there are six memorial windows, erected respectively to the Rev. Allen Wheeler B.D. rector from 1837, Miss Wheeler, the Rev. J. Colville, Mr. Hyla Holden, Mrs. Loscombe and Martha Maude Holland: one in the north aisle was presented by the late Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end: the church affords 560 sittings, of which 200 are free. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, tithe rent-charge £326, average £248, net yearly value £321, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1891 by the Rev. Robert Wylde M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1896, page 260

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1768-72, at a cost of £2,215, from the designs of Mr. Anthony Keck; it is an edifice of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order, and consists of sanctuary, nave with western gallery, aisles, west porch, and a western tower 70 feet high, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and 6 bells: the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was reseated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, the pulpit and pews being lowered, the eastern galleries removed and seats arranged for the choir at the east end of the nave: in 1861 the reredos was adorned with subjects in low relief by Boulton: there are six memorial windows, erected respectively to the Rev. Allen Wheeler B.D. rector from 1837, Miss Wheeler, the Rev. J. Colville, Mr. Hyla Holden, Mrs. Loscombe and Martha Maude Holland: one in the north aisle was presented by the late Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end: the church affords 500 sittings, all of which are free. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, net yearly value £256, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1897 by the Rev. Robert Raikes Needham, who is also chaplain of H. M. Prison.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1900, page 265

St. Martin's, at the north-west corner of the Corn Market, was built in 1768-72, at a cost of £2,215, from the designs of Mr. Anthony Keck; it is an edifice of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order, and consists of sanctuary, nave with western gallery, aisles, west porch, and a western tower 70 feet high, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and 6 bells: the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was reseated in 1856, and beautifully fitted up, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, the pulpit and pews being lowered, the eastern galleries removed and seats arranged for the choir at the east end of the nave: in 1861 the reredos was adorned with subjects in low relief by Boulton: there are six memorial windows, erected respectively to the Rev. Allen Wheeler B.D. rector from 1837, Miss Wheeler, the Rev. J. Colville, Mr. Hyla Holden, Mrs. Loscombe and Martha Maude Holland: one in the north aisle was presented by the late Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end: the church affords 500 sittings, all of which are free. The register dates from the year 1538. The living is a rectory, net yearly value £256, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1897 by the Rev. Robert Raikes Needham, who is also chaplain of H. M. Prison.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1904, page 276

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1908, page 288

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1912, page 291

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1916, page 283

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1916, page 283

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1924, page 299

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1928, page 292

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1932, page 290

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Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1936, page 293

St. Martin's, a chapel of ease to St. Swithun's, at the north-west corner of the Corn market, was built in 1763-72, at a cost of £2,215; it is an edifice of brick on a foundation of stone in the Classic style, with features of the Ionic order, and consists of sanctuary, nave with western gallery, aisles, west porch and a western tower 70 feet high, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and 6 bells: the roof is supported by eight Ionic columns: the church was resented in 1856, and the eastern galleries removed: there are ten memorial windows: the window in the north aisle was presented by the 1st Earl of Dudley, and there are two circular stained windows at the west end: the church affords 500 sittings: it has since 1912 been used as a chapel of ease to St. Swithun's. St. Martin's church, erected in London road in 1911, at a cost of about £13,000, is now the parish church: it consists of chancel, nave of five bays, Lady chapel, north and south transepts, south aisle and porch, vestry and bell turret containing one bell, and has 750 sittings. The register, which formerly belonged to the old church, dates from 1538. The living is a rectory, joint net yearly value £430, with residence, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and held since 1930 by the Rev. Howard Charles Woods M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford. The chapelry of Whittington is attached to the parish.

Directory of Worcestershire, Kelly 1940, page 292

Appendix 4 Statement of Significance

**OLD SAINT MARTIN'S IN THE
CORNMARKET
WORCESTER**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

27th September 2013

OLD SAINT MARTIN'S IN THE CORNMARKE WORCESTER

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1.0 Areas of significance

There are four important areas of significance to which we need to draw attention within the history and site of Old St. Martin's in the Cornmarket.

- 1.1 The Church Garden
- 1.2 North Side Entrance
- 1.3 West End Under-Gallery
- 1.4 The Parish Room

2.0 Table of Basic Facts

- 2.1 Parish : Old St. Martin's with St. Swithun's and St. Paul's
- 2.2 Dedication : St. Martin of Tours
- 2.3 Address : Parish Office, St. Swithun's Institute, The Trinity, Worcester
WR1 2PN
- 2.4 Diocese : Worcester (Church of England)
- 2.5 Planning Authority : City of Worcester
- 2.6 County : Worcestershire
- 2.7 Statutory Listing : Grade II*
- 2.8 Statutory designation of structures and objects within churchyard :
None
- 2.9 Conservation Area : Historic City Conservation Area
- 2.10 Tree Preservations : None
- 2.11 Protected species : None

Document Contents

- 3.0 Introduction and Background
- 4.0 The Church in its urban setting and environment
- 5.0 The Church and its Garden
- 6.0 The Space below the West End Gallery and the Tower
- 7.0 The Mission Room and Parish Hall
- 8.0 North Side Entrance
- 9.0 Conclusion

At the end of this document will be found a list of photographs and maps relevant to the text.

3.0 Introduction and Background: The Church's Dedication, Architecture and Interior

- 3.1 Tradition has it that there has been a church on this site since before Norman times. It is mentioned in Hemming's *'Cartulary'* of the late 11th century, where it occurs in a list of property in the city. The dedication to St. Martin of Tours is interesting. He was a Hungarian soldier of the 4th century, who lived most of his adult life in France. The story goes that whilst he was asleep one night, he experienced a vision: as he was approaching the gates of the city of Amiens, he met a scantily-clad beggar. Impulsively, he cut his military cloak in half to share with the man. The following night, Martin dreamed of Jesus wearing the half-cloak he had given away. Not surprisingly, he is the patron saint of beggars and infantrymen. His emblem in English art is that of a goose. By the early 9th century, respect for St. Martin was well established in Ireland, and it may be that Celtic missionaries brought his legend, influence and veneration to these shores. He is regarded in France as a spiritual bridge across Europe.
- 3.2 The present St. Martin's Church is Georgian (1768-72) and was built by Anthony Keck (1726-97), also architect of The Royal Infirmary, to the designs of Henry Keene, and shows the influence of James Gibbs' work, half a century earlier, at St. Martin-in-the-Field, London. It is the third church to stand on this site, its construction being necessary because of the ruinous and dangerous condition into which the previous church had been allowed to lapse. Plain and of fairly austere appearance on the outside, and built of Bewdley blue brick with limestone dressings to quoins and rusticated window surrounds, the interior, however, is of great beauty and design, with classical proportions and features, virtually unchanged since the 18th century. The former Venetian east window was converted into a Gothic-style one during the restoration by W. J. Hopkins in the mid 19th century. The south doorway is now protected by a porch, which was added in 1827.
- 3.3 The Church is of considerable regional importance and significance. First, it is the only city church which is kept open virtually every day by a team of welcomers, and offers daily prayer and the celebration of Holy Communion throughout the week. Secondly, it houses an unrivalled collection of priceless vestments used and worn by, amongst others, the Revd. Geoffrey Studdert-Kennedy, Chaplain to the Armed Forces in World War I, and Father William Beattie Monahan. In total the collection of vestments runs to 69 items, and along with veils, burses, maniples and stoles takes the tally to well over one hundred and fifty. Thirdly, it has become the repository of some important and rare 'Oxford Movement' acquisitions, including candlesticks, statues, crucifixes and furnishing; in particular, a fine painted high altar of 'Arts & Crafts' design, installed in the 1860s. There are almost 40 items of silver, the earliest dating from the 17th century, and a further 50 items

of brass, mainly Victorian. Fourthly, it offers and continues a high standard and tradition of Anglo-Catholic worship and ritual, complemented by a Choral Mass setting once a month and on Major Festivals. Fifthly, there is an impressive display of nearly 70 burial monuments, both in stone and on brass, dating from 1776 to 1838. Included among them is a fine 19th century stone monument to Mr. Samuel Swan, decorated with Masonic insignia. Two further highly impressive stone monuments, dated 1711 and 1726 (from the reigns of Queen Anne and George I, respectively), survive from the previous church and are to be seen either side of the St. John the Baptist window, which was given by the Earl and Countess of Dudley in the late 19th century. Finally, the Tower houses, not only the original set of six bells, the earliest of which is dated 1320, but has been re-hung with a newly-cast set of ten. [More information about this appears in Section 6]

- 3.4 Three important benefactors of the church are also commemorated: Revd. Benjamin Lane, who bequeathed £300 for the completion of the Tower in 1780; Revd. James Colville, who is remembered by his pupils in the important and very striking 'Transfiguration' window by Frederick Preedy in the Lady Chapel (see further information below: 3.5); and Revd. Thomas L. Wheeler, whose 21-year period at the Church resulted in the re-ordering of the Sanctuary area and, crucially, brought St. Martin's into the Anglo-Catholic 'Oxford Movement'. His inspiration and generosity are enshrined in the East Window, depicting Our Lord's Ascension, surrounded by angels, prophets and emblems. The inscription above the Chancel arch, 'Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness', added during this same period, links the church to the reforming Catholic zeal of Charles I and Archbishop William Laud of the 17th century.
- 3.5 Significant improvements throughout the 19th century saw a fine collection of nine stained glass windows inserted, the most striking of which is the East Window, mentioned above. Six of the remaining eight were designed to fit existing Georgian round-headed openings in the North and South Aisles, between 1856 and 1881. These windows were created by two of the leading stained glass designers and manufacturers of the Gothic Revival period, John Hardman of Birmingham, and Frederick Preedy, an important local architect, whose commissions included church architecture and restoration, and the Quire Vault decoration at Worcester Cathedral.
- 3.6 Further research on the windows has brought to light an important and, potentially, very significant discovery. It emerges that St. Martin's contains, possibly, the only complete set in the country of stained glass windows, designed and made by Hardman-Powell for a Georgian church, to fit the original and unaltered round-headed window openings. Importantly, Hardman-Powell, through marriage, was related to A.W. Pugin, the pioneer of the Victorian Gothic Revival. Because he was designing for non-Gothic, tracery-free spaces at St. Martin's, his

imagination and ideas were less constrained and, as a result, the way the subjects are treated is much bolder and more striking in colour and composition than almost anything else he did in the course of his long and very successful career. Let it not be overlooked here that this is the same man who designed and made the windows for The House of Commons. This is a discovery of, potentially, national significance, both ecclesiastically and within the wider context of 'The Oxford Movement' and 'The Gothic Revival'.

- 3.7 The Church's long association with Freemasonry should be recorded. On the day of its consecration in 1790, the members of The Worcester Lodge processed from their meeting in the nearby Reindeer Inn to St. Martin's Church for a service to commemorate the occasion. The Lodge is one of the oldest in the country. In 1972, they again assembled in St. Martin's, this time to celebrate the bi-centenary of the Church. Several Rectors have been members of the Lodge.

4.0 The Church in its urban setting and environment: Historical and Present-Day

- 4.1 The Parish Church of Old St. Martin's in the Cornmarket lies in the south-east quadrant of Worcester city centre, on the 'east-west axis' between the newly-opened St. Martin's Quarter shopping area and the much older area of Mealcheapen Street, New Street, Queen Street, The Shambles and The Trinity, which are mainly retail, though with an increasing residential population. Formerly, Old St. Martin's dominated the Cornmarket, near to the St. Martin's Gate in the City Wall, at the very centre of the commercial and manufacturing heart of the city. The area immediately surrounding the church was a densely-populated and closely-knit community of family businesses and working people. Today, the church looks out onto a rather bleak and unsightly car park and public lavatory block. Beyond that the City Walls Road, the inner city artery, creates the feeling that the Church does not belong to its modern urban setting and environment. Hundreds of people, every day, walk within a few yards of the Church, as they make their way from car parks to shops, and back again, up and down Mealcheapen Street, without noticing that the church is there. They even cross the road where the ancient St. Martin's Gate stood.

- 4.2 The churches which have stood on this site have witnessed many different prospects, but the name of the church is forever linked with The Cornmarket. This is just one of the clues to the historic importance of this part of Worcester, the other one being The City Walls Road. The original Corn Market was built in 1849, and became the Public Hall, but was demolished in 1966. It actually overshadowed the church and blocked the view of the east end. Nevertheless, it drew huge audiences to hear and enjoy both orchestras and entertainers, as well as Charles Dickens, - on two occasions - and to see Elgar, Dvorak and Sousa conduct and perform their own works. Jenny Lind also

performed in the Hall many times. These facts are an important reminder of how vibrant and central this area was to the social and community life of the city.

- 4.3 The Cornmarket also contained a small garden, as maps of the period show. The faculty, granted in 1914, to turn the graveyard of St. Andrew's Church, now on Deansway, 'into a public garden, an open space for parishioners and others', is an interesting and relevant precedent for our proposals at Old St. Martin's.
- 4.4. Beyond the market square, the ancient city walls were more or less exactly where the road is today. They were demolished towards the end of the 17th century. The mediaeval Gate of St. Martin, leading east out of the city, was taken down in 1787. The area, previously, had been the traditional place of public floggings and pillories, weddings and fairs. Today, the annual '*Victorian Fayre*' in the first week of December is, perhaps, the only reminder of how vibrant, lively and diverse this part of Worcester was. A photograph from the 1930s shows Fairground elephants right outside the gates of St. Martin's Church. This was a densely-populated and closely-knit community, as the Minutes of the Vestry Meetings confirm. Seating in the Church had to be increased, galleries added and a Sunday School built. It is almost unbelievable for us to imagine that on a Sunday morning in the early part of the 19th century, there was standing room only for those wanting to worship.
- 4.5 Today, as part of our outreach and vision, we are trying to restore that sense of community by continuing the tradition of making the Cornmarket a focus of culture and enjoyment, as outlined in paragraph 4.2. We are currently pursuing a programme of events which open our doors to the city and community in new and imaginative ways. Over the past eighteen months, ten events, as diverse as organ recitals, concerts, poetry readings and exhibitions, have provided further opportunities to welcome visitors to an alternative venue, which, by its interior and appearance, greatly enhances an appreciation of music and art. All these events have been advertised in the local paper, and posters are put up around the city to attract interest and support. We are working in collaboration with a number of organisations and institutions, including The Elgar School of Music here in Worcester, to offer a most attractive recital venue, which is acoustically very pleasing, both to performers and audiences alike. Groups and choirs from as far afield as Cambridge and St. Petersburg have been welcomed and hosted here. A magnificent exhibition of our Vestments was staged two years ago, and we have recently hosted an exhibition of Icons, both having been enhanced by floral displays of the highest quality. We participate fully in the '*Worcester Festival Week*' and '*The Three Choirs Festival*', and something in the region of one thousand visitors have come through the doors to look and enjoy, to listen and support. These events also provide us with additional income. We have a very dedicated and hard-working Social Events Committee, and plans are

already in hand for 2014. We can say with confidence that Old St. Martin's is now firmly on the cultural trail for visitors and residents alike.

5.0 The Church and its Garden: A Community Garden for Peace

5.1 Almost hidden behind the Church is a small piece of land approximately 30 metres by 25 metres, which is our graveyard. Lying to the west of the Tower and to the north of the Parish Room, it is raised up above the rest of the church site and passageway by about 1 metre. There can be no doubt that this small parcel of land contains thousands of burials from the Mediaeval and Georgian periods. Approximately 30 head-stones remain, though not *in situ*, mostly propped up against the Tower, West and North walls. They are all almost totally illegible. The graveyard was walled in at the time of the building of the Georgian Church. Although the present brick walls date from 1796, and later, it is quite clear from maps of the period that, at times, the burial ground extended further to the north and west. It is likely that both The St Swithun's Institute and Salvation Army Citadel were built on land which the Church acquired for its graveyard as the number of burials increased.

5.2 Already in the late 18th century, the Rector was requesting those seeking burial to find alternative sites within the city, as the plots were full. We know that burials here ceased in the middle of the 19th century, when the City Cemetery was provided. It should be noted that one or two private internment of ashes in the garden have occurred in recent years, but the graveyard is no longer open to the public.

5.3 So far as we are aware, there has been no Nature/Environmental Study undertaken regarding the bio-diversity of the garden and its use by urban wild life, such as foxes, badgers, hedgehogs etc. It is clearly, potentially, an important habitat for insects, birds, bats, butterflies and other insects, and we would welcome any offer of help - first, to try to establish whether or not this green space in the heart of the city would attract funding and grants; and secondly, for its appropriate development and design in the future to meet any of those environmental needs for wild life and to create a wonderful natural haven. This would be a real opportunity to create a 'Garden of Peace' for the city and would be our '**Gift to the Community**'.

6.0 Space below the West End Gallery and the Tower

6.1 The arguments put forward for the development of the Under-Gallery appear in The Statement of Need. The space at the back is of no great significance, except for the presence there of brass burial plaques, 'Stations of the Cross' and 18th century panelling, all of which could be moved or incorporated into new designs. Catering facilities under the Gallery would enormously support and strengthen our programme of

future events, and would provide an alternative facility to the Parish Room, which, if it has been booked by an outside group, can still enable us to cater for ourselves within the Church, thus enabling Church and Community to exist side by side.

- 6.2 The Tower, which may be accessed through doors under the Gallery, as well as from outside, occupies the traditional west end of the Church and overlooks the garden. It was completed some eight or so years after the main church building, and is topped by four pinnacles and a balustrade.
- 6.3 It incorporates some mediaeval stone-work, namely, part of the north wall, which can be seen through an open niche in the ground floor Tower Room, and is laid with encaustic tiles of the period. Its upper staircase, connecting first-floor bell ringing chamber to the second-floor bell chamber, is also from the mediaeval church, but quite why this typically screw-shaped stone staircase was not demolished with the rest of the previous church is not known.
- 6.4 Of regional importance and of great significance for the City and County, the bells of St. Martin's - 'you owe me five farthings' - can be heard once again, after a hundred years of silence, thanks to the determination and dedication of Mark Regan, the Worcester Cathedral Tower Captain, and donations and grants amounting to £150,000. The ring of ten newly-cast bells, which have been light-weight cast and are designed for young learners, hangs below the original six, which are 'dead-hung'. Set within a steel and timber frame, their ringing no longer affects the structural stability of the Tower. Already, after only two years, they have attracted bell-ringers from all over the country, and are regularly being rung by Mark Regan's team and by scholars from The King's School. The educational potential is enormous, and has opened up the possibility of St. Martin's becoming a significant learning venue again for Secondary School students and novice bell-ringers alike. The refurbishment of The Parish Room and Toilet facilities would clinch the potential and put us firmly on the bell-ringing trail.
- 6.5 Hanging above these ten new bells, in the same chamber, are the original six. The majority were cast in Leicester, but quite why is puzzling, as there was a famous Bell Foundry in Worcester, in Silver Street, in the Parish, belonging to a Mr. John Martin. Five of them pre-date the present Church, the earliest having been cast in 1320 and carries the inscription, '*Sancte Martine Hora pro Nobis*'. Three other bells come from the first half of the 17th century, including the Sanctus bell, which is dated 1621. The donor of the Tenor Bell was Sir Robert Berkeley, a Judge of the King's Bench, born in 1584. It was rung nightly, at his expense, and also in the weeks running up to Christmas. As a result it became known as the 'Plum Pudding Bell'! Research into the Vestry Meeting Minutes reveals the details of a will, dated 1617, from the Powick Vineyard Estate, in which provision was made for two

extra bells and a clock, by Mr. Richard Durant, whose name appears on three of the bells. The history, therefore, of this part of the Church and the survival of so much that is hugely interesting and educational immediately commends itself and the venue to anyone concerned with Heritage and Lottery Funding. The Saint Martin's chime, which once more rings the quarter hours and resounds over the city, is absolutely unique and so distinctive. [Note: The Berkeley House - part of which remains - was used by Charles II during his escape from the city.]

7.0 Mission Room and Parish Hall

- 7.1 Built in 1881 and designed by Henry Rowe at a cost of £72, the Parish Room has the potential to be a most attractive hall, available for hire by groups and societies in the community. It is currently in a poor state of repair, with extensive damp problems, decaying plaster and side walls which are bowing out at the top, due to the weight and pressure from the roof. The kitchen, at the far end, is in a very poor state. There is one outside lavatory, which really does not meet modern-day health standards and requirements. There is partial disabled access.
- 7.2 It was originally designed as a Mission and School Room for the Boatmen and their families, working on the river and canal, as a place of outreach and social focus for displaced working men separated from their families. It has continued since that time as both a Sunday School Room and as a 'Robing Room' for male adult servers at services, going back to the early part of the 20th century. It is currently used for coffee and refreshments after services and other events. It is also used for a Friday Lunch, open to visitors, and during The Victorian Fayre, for afternoon tea. It has attracted some bookings in the past, but, currently, it compares rather unfavourably with other venues available for hire in Worcester.
- 7.3 In terms of size and location, it could offer unrivalled potential for small groups and meetings. It is quiet and benefits from uninterrupted views of the Church garden. It is connected by a covered and paved open 'corridor' to the Church's Tower Room and rear entrance. There is also a vehicular approach to the Parish Room, alongside the Church's southern side, and a ramp has been installed, though access is not ideal.
- 7.4 Period features are to be seen inside the room, including pine floorboards, cupboards along one wall, panelling, coving, a blocked-up fireplace, ceiling air vents and in the east wall, three impressive Gothic-style lancet windows in stone. The rear door is also period and leads out to a back passage, store-shed and outside W.C.
- 7.5 The Parish Room now requires a complete refurbishment, including heating and lighting, a new kitchen, as well as a new lavatory block, disabled access, all of which is set out in the architect's plans and proposals.

- 7.6 It could then work, either in its own right as a meeting place and centre of creativity, outreach and entertainment, or in conjunction with the Church and the Garden. Its availability to groups of bell-ringers, for example, is immediately and evidently obvious, both for refreshments and for educational purposes. It looks out onto one of the few green spaces in the city, and provides an area which is safe and secure - so important if we can develop the educational potential of the site.

8.0 North Side Entrance

- 8.1 It is probably fair to say that the North Side of the Church Yard has seen the greatest change of appearance over the course of the centuries. 18th century maps show that it was originally open to the Cornmarket and provided an entrance into the graveyard. In the course of time, houses were built and the site became hemmed in. These 'tenements', as they are called, were later bought by the church to enlarge the burial ground. Later still, towards the end of the 19th century, the land on the north side was given for the building of St. Martin's School. The Salvation Army Citadel occupies that site today.
- 8.2 The North Side of the Church building has also seen the addition of two vestries (1805 & 1936) and a boiler house. Currently this side of the Church is a rather gloomy and dismal place, but it would offer an attractive entrance and vista into the garden, which the south side entrance cannot, because the view will always be blocked by the Parish Room. The north entrance was used for the delivery of coke and coal to the boiler-house before it was converted to oil in 1962, and was presumably blocked up around that time.
- 8.3 The south side entrance can continue as the regular entrance to the Church and Parish Room, the North Side as the unhindered garden entrance, with a slightly different, more open feel and a greener, more relaxing and intriguing prospect in sight.

9.0 Conclusion

- 9.1 The parishioners of Old St. Martin's are very clear and determined in their commitment and hope that the Church and its facilities could move forward, that we should continue to offer - and improve - the present plant of buildings and garden to the wider community and city of Worcester. They are aware of its strategic importance and potential, but we all feel that the prospect is visually blighted and spoiled by the lamentably disappointing immediate environment of the car park and the way the site feels tight and encroached upon by the Queen Street traffic, which has probably caused damage to the church's foundations. The extremely narrow and uneven pavement, running alongside the Church's east wall, is most unsatisfactory.

- 9.2 Whatever the rights and wrongs of pulling down the old Public Hall and the encroachment of the motor car, and the disappointments we all feel about the sweeping away of history associated with the site, here is a wonderful and most challenging opportunity to create, in the heart of Worcester, a co-ordinated focus for respite and calm, as well as culture, worship and revitalisation amidst all the clamour and frenetic activity of a busy modern city. We would like to see the City Councillors on board with this project and proposal, so that the end result is a Cornmarket Piazza: the area of the car park immediately outside the east wall of the Church carefully thought through and designed, thereby enabling visitors to see the Church in a new light and perspective, to bring the entire Cornmarket area into a co-ordinated and pleasing whole. The Church building then will look altogether more as though it belongs and, with the developments suggested here, Old St. Martin's becomes, once again, the Church in the Cornmarket, a venue on the city map, a place to rest and visit, a landmark of unbroken history and worship. And with the Parish Room refurbished and available for bookings - with all modern conveniences and amenities - the offer of hospitality and stillness, both within the Church and the garden, is tangible and assured.
- 9.3 St. Martin of Tours met a beggar at the city gate and gave him half his cloak. We wish not to say, this is our bit and that is yours, but to meet the needs of today's world without any sense of division; with a real vision of belonging and working together in harmony and in response to those changing needs, supporting each other, regardless of background and circumstances; offering what we can as a truly selfless and generous contribution, appropriate to who and what we are. In our hearts, we would like St. Martin's - perhaps the word 'Old' is off-putting - to be a place to which people are drawn because we show understanding and offer a warm and unforgettable welcome - and give a sense of something which they might have forgotten, lost, or have not been aware of at all. It's a Development Project of the greatest significance and importance for the future of the Parish and the City.

We commend it to you for your attention and support.

Statement of Significance Committee Members

John Vickers (Chairman and Co-ordinator)

Pat Davidge (Church Warden)

Richard Pedley

September 2013

Maps and Photographs (available to accompany the document)

- A 1 : Engraving by Burney showing the previous mediaeval church and porch**
- A 2 : Engraving from Valentine Green (1796) showing the newly-completed Georgian Church**
- B : Recent photograph showing Sanctuary area, East Window, Chancel, Altars**
- C : Recent photograph taken from the City Walls Road, showing car park and lavatory block**
- D : An 18th or 19th century map of The Cornmarket**
- E : A mid-20th century map showing the extent of the Parish lying eastwards and indicating the manufacturing and industrial districts of Lowesmoor**
- F : Map showing extent of graveyard in 18th or 19th century**
- G : View of Tower from The Salvation Army Citadel**
- H 1 : Photograph of the original six Bells now *in situ***
- H 2 : Further photograph of the original six Bells from above**
- I : Photograph of nine of the ten newly-cast bells, complete with dedications and inscriptions, sitting at the back of the Church on platforms, prior to being hoisted into position in 2011.**
- J : Recent photograph of St. Martin's at night from the car park, showing bricked-up north entrance and pyramidal vestry roof (Right-hand side opposite space between parked cars)**
- K : Photograph of Church in 2008 from car park, showing Gates & Railings, Porch and Parish Room (extreme left)**
- L : Photograph of the West End showing Gallery and Organ**