

Desk-based assessment
at Unit 5,
St Martin's Gate,
Worcester



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Worcestershire Archaeology
Archive and Archaeology Service
The Hive, Sawmill Walk,
The Butts, Worcester
WR1 3PD

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Authors: Elizabeth Connolly, econnolly1@worcestershire.gov.uk
Simon Woodiwiss, swoodiwiss@worcestershire.gov.uk
Illustrator: Carolyn Hunt
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Desk-based assessment at Unit 5, St Martin's Gate, Worcester

Authors Elizabeth Connolly and Simon Woodiwiss

Summary

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken for the proposed Unit 5, St Martin's Gate, Worcester (NGR SO 8524 5499). It was undertaken on behalf of Carillion Developments, to inform a planning application. This proposes retail redevelopment and is considered by the Curator to have the potential to affect heritage assets with archaeological interest (HER ref WCM 92132 and 98139).

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

The site lies on the corner of City Walls Road and St Martin's Gate to the west of Worcester City centre. Currently it is a bed shop within a building original designed as a car showroom, with a yard and car park. It lies adjacent to a large, recent commercial development complex, St Martin's Gate, which was built on the former Lowesmoor Trading Estate, and included buildings associated with production of porcelain and vinegar. Various stages of archaeological fieldwork were undertaken in advance of and during the construction of this complex.

The site lies to the south of the line of the Roman Road from Worcester to Droitwich. The surface of this road was uncovered and recorded at two locations during fieldwork associated with the St Martin's Gate development. An archaeological excavation of part of the site was undertaken in 2002, prior to the construction of the car showroom and Roman deposits were recorded at a depth of c 1.8m, and included pits and ditches (at least some with substantial quantities of pottery), together with evidence of iron smelting and smithing, structures, and environmental remains. The deposits were mainly dated to between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD and were sealed by a 'dark earth' layer. Archaeological features of Roman date were also recorded in an excavation ahead of the construction of an attenuation tank undertaken immediately to the north of the site as part of the St Martin's Gate development.

The site is located outside the medieval city walls of Worcester, close to the St Martin's Gate entrance to the city in an area likely to have been used for industry in the medieval period. It is close to the former course of the Frog Brook, which was diverted into the town ditch in the medieval period. Documentary evidence indicates that houses in this area were destroyed during the Civil War, at which time a bastion, depicted on contemporary and later maps, was constructed to defend the gate. A section of the ditch surrounding this bastion was exposed and recorded during the excavations of the attenuation tank to the north and the edges of the ditch were recorded during the 2002 excavation.

Buildings are depicted on the frontage of the site on Doharty's map of 1741 and Valentine Green's map of 1795 depicts a vinegar manufactory in the north-eastern area of the site. The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows a tannery occupying the north-eastern part of the site but by 1928, many of the units and houses in the southern section of the site had been demolished. By the early 1960s a garage, car showroom and forecourt had been built which was replaced in 2000 by a Jaguar car showroom.

It is concluded that the site has a high potential for the survival of archaeological features of Roman date which have the potential to contain valuable environmental and industrial evidence and that it is crossed by the Civil War bastion ditch which may be up to 3m deep. The survival of archaeologically significant features will have been compromised by excavations for petrol tanks and basements associated with the use of the site as a garage and the piled foundations of the former car showroom.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken the proposed Unit 5, St Martin's Gate, Worcester (NGR SO 8524 5499). It was undertaken on behalf of Carillion Developments. No brief has been prepared by the Archaeological Officer, Heritage and Design, Worcester City Council (the Curator), but this proposal aims to conform to the generality of briefs (the Brief) which have been previously issued. The desk-based assessment will form part of a planning application to Worcester City Council. This proposes retail redevelopment and is considered by the Curator to have the potential to affect heritage assets with archaeological interest (HER ref WCM 92132 and 98139).

The project conforms to a project proposal (including detailed specification) produced by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA 2012), and *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (WCC 1999).

The event reference for this desk-based assessment, given by the HER is WCM 102013.

1.2 Planning background

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

Worcester City Council also has policies that are relevant and are most directly given in supplementary planning guidance on archaeology and the historic environment http://www.worcester.gov.uk/documents/10499/318130/archaeologyspd_aug09web.pdf/cab5ed92-e5ad-4ccd-8841-3be6aa10a77a.

2 Aims

The general aims of this assessment are to:

- collect relevant information relating to the historic environment potential of the proposed development area;
- assess the potential significance of any heritage assets;
- assess the impact of the proposed development on these heritage assets;
- recommend mitigation measures to the Client, to offset detrimental effects of the development.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The assessment was undertaken by Elizabeth Connolly MA, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 1999. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss MIfA, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1984 and has been in archaeological practice since 1979. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt BSc, PG Cert, MIfA, who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 1985.

3.2 Documentary research

All relevant information on the history of the site and past land-use was collected and assessed. Records of known archaeological sites and monuments were obtained from Worcester Historic Environment Record (HER). Historic maps and other sources were kindly supplied or referenced by Worcester City Council. Other sources were obtained from the client.

The results are mapped on Figure 2 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. Event records have been omitted where this would repeat information in other record types, and would not materially affect the assessment. HER references have been used throughout this assessment (prefixed by WCM).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- BGS 1993 BGS 1993 British Geological Survey, England and Wales sheet 199, Worcester, solid and drift geology, 1:50,000
- First edition Ordnance Survey 1884
- SSEW 1982 Soil Survey of England and Wales, Worcester sheet 85/95, 1:25,000
- Vaughan's map of 1651

Documentary sources

- Baker, N, and Holt, R, 2004 *Urban growth and the medieval church, Gloucester and Worcester*, Ashgate
- Brown, J, 2011, Geo-environmental desk study report for a site on St Martin's Gate, Worcester, DTS Raeburn Ltd, contract no E12247/1, unpublished report, dated 15 February 2011
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- Dalwood, H, and Woodiwiss, S, 2014 *Assessment and Updated Project Design for a programme of archaeological mitigation at St Martin's Quarter, Worcester*, Archive and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report 16 April 2014
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government
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- Dingwall, L, and Ramsey, E, 2002, *An archaeological excavation and watching brief at St. Martin's Gate, Worcester*, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, unpublished report, dated June 2002, ref **720**
- Dingwall, L, and Ramsey, E, 2011 Chapter 2: archaeological fieldwork at St Martin's Gate, in S, Butler and R, Cuttler 2011 *Life and industry in the suburbs of Roman Worcester*, BAR Brit Ser **533**
- English Heritage 2011 *The setting of heritage assets*, English Heritage
- IfA 2012 *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*, Institute for Archaeologists, updated 16 November 2012

- Mountford Pigott 2013 Worcester retail, retail development proposal, unpublished design outline 12 December 2013
- Ragg, J M, Beard, G R, George, H, Heaven, F W, Hollis, J M, Jones, R J A, Palmer, R C, Reeve, M J, Robson, J D, and Whitfield, W A D, 1984 *Soils and their use in midland and western England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales, **12**
- TNL 2002 A geoarchaeological evaluation of deposits from the Lowesmoor Trading Estate, Worcester, Terra Nova Ltd [Appendix 1 in Cherrington and Cuttler 2002]
- WA 2014 *Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological desk-based assessment at the former Jaguar dealership, Unit 5, Lowesmoor, Worcester, Worcestershire* Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 15 May 2014, P4362
- WCC 1999 *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester*, Appendix 3 in Supplementary Planning Guidance Number 8: Archaeology and Development, Worcester City Council, document revised June 1999

3.4 Other methods

A site visit was undertaken on 7 July 2014.

This assessment is limited to consideration of heritage assets and potential assets that are relevant to the application site. A full list of assets registered with the HER is, however, given in Appendix 1.

3.5 Impact assessment criteria

The criteria cited in Table 1 have been used.

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.
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).
Not Significant: Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.
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>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 and size

The study area included the application site (Fig 1), though heritage assets were considered within 150m of the site in order to provide a broader understanding of the local context. The site is 0.25ha in area (Mountford Pigott 2013).

WA is currently engaged in the post-excavation stage of archaeological investigations undertaken in association with the major redevelopment of Lowesmoor Trading Estate (now St Martin's Quarter), between 2009 and 2012 (WA ref P3310).

4.2 Topography, geology and soils

Geological mapping shows the site as entirely lying on alluvium associated with the Frog Brook. To the north and west lies the Second (Worcester) Terrace, and all overlie Mercia Mudstone (BGS 1993). The soils are unsurveyed (SSEW 1982). The name Lowesmoor itself is indicative of badly drained ground (Baker and Holt 2004, 192).

Previous fieldwork, however, associated with the St Martin's Quarter development and former Jaguar dealership did not identify any alluvium. No mention of alluvium is made in Dingwall and Ramsey (cf 2011). No alluvium is described for trenches 2 and 3 closest to the site in Cherrington and Cuttler (2002, 3), and no alluvium was observed (Mike Nicholson and Tim Cornah pers comm) on the excavation associated with an attenuation tank just to the north of the site. Though not described in Dingwall and Ramsey the natural deposits for the site are likely to be sand and gravel.

4.3 Current land-use

The site comprises a parcel of land at the junction of City Walls Road and St Martin's Gate occupied by the former Jaguar car dealership and workshop; built in 2002, renovated in 2007 and now a bed shop; and a yard. Prior to construction of the car dealership premises, the site had been cleared in 1998-1999, and the garage which had stood there was demolished. Clearance included the removal of substantial underground fuel tanks associated with this building (Fig 5).

4.4 Historic land-use and archaeological character

Although prehistoric activity is known from elsewhere in Worcester, there is no evidence for prehistoric occupation within the development area. It is considered unlikely, however, that fieldwork undertaken to date would have been able to identify any such activity (cf Dalwood *et al*, 2008).

Archaeological excavations carried out by Worcestershire Archaeology in 2010 (Dalwood and Woodiwiss 2014, 36) in the area immediately north of the site of the proposed development revealed two broad phases of Roman activity; the first involved drainage in the form of long-lived succession of parallel ditches draining towards lower-lying ground. This phase contained a rich assemblage of pottery including high status imported Samian ware, the base of an unusual glass bowl and the fragments of a complete copper ring. This drainage and a subsequent layer of material that was probably brought in to consolidate moist ground, appear to have effectively reclaimed this hinterland. The next phase was more domestic in nature, including the foundation cuts for timber-framed buildings, and the recording of two ovens. Fragments of amphora were recovered from one, which was surrounded by stake holes suggesting a superstructure, whilst the other was figure-of-eight in shape and in close association with a good pottery assemblage and a brooch.

Romano-British features were recorded during an excavation and watching brief within the site, prior to construction of the Jaguar showroom (Dingwall and Ramsey 2002). Three areas were opened, of which two (Areas 1 and 3) revealed archaeological deposits. Roman features within Area 1 comprised a series of sub-circular pits at a depth of 1.8m below the ground surface, one of which (F3) was 2m in diameter and 0.65m deep. A linear feature possibly a cut for a wall (F6/F20) also crossed the area. Within Area 3 six pits and a posthole were excavated. One of the pits (F10) contained large amounts of amphorae, as well as other Romano-British pottery, a piece of heat-cracked stone, hammerscale, charred cereal grains and other crop processing by-products. Heat-related changes in the subsoil surrounding this feature indicated burning in situ, and large pieces of charcoal with iron working slag still attached were recovered from the fill. The Roman features were sealed by a 'dark earth' layer containing Romano-British pottery including a sherd of Black-burnished ware of late 3rd-4th century indicating that the layer could not have started accumulating until the late 3rd century AD at the earliest. Environmental evidence (Ciaraldi, in Dingwall and Ramsey 2002) suggested that the crop by-products may have been used to fuel industrial processes. Industrial by products comprising hammerscale and slag indicated that smithing and smelting had taken place within, or in the vicinity of the site.

There is no evidence for any immediate post-Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity in the area of the proposed development. The development of a characteristic 'dark earth' over Roman deposits has been noted at the site. Outside of the historic centre, similar dark earths are found to have been re-worked over a very long period, which has pointed to a limited archaeological potential (Macphail 1994, 83-5, cited in Dalwood 2008). However, the potential of these dark earth deposits varies across the area of the Roman settlement, and dark earth should not be disregarded as

insignificant. It is appropriate here to mention that the original "dark earth" was first established in Worcester in the Deansway excavations, but this related to an intra-mural deposit of shallow depth which developed during the post-Roman period, but stopped during the earlier medieval period. This is different to post-Roman extra-mural soil development, which continued into the post-medieval period as this area tended to remain in horticultural use until development in the 19th century. The term "tillage soils" has been applied to these soils as there is a significant difference, though they may themselves contain aspects of research interest.

The site at St Martin's Gate occupies part of the area of the medieval suburb of St Martin's Gate/Silver Street, just outside the St Martin's Gate entrance to the historic city. The medieval St Martin's Gate was the last of the ancient gates of the city to survive the demolition of the 18th century. The area immediately outside the city walls would have been the domain of industrial activities that could not be located within the confines of the city. Much of the city land outside the gate, in the area between Silver Street and the city wall, was still undeveloped in 1630 when 'William Beauchamp rented a "little messuage" there and a meadow adjoining with three racks' (Hughes 1980, 286).

The relative paucity of medieval deposits at the site of the proposed development is attributed (Dingwall and Ramsey 2002) to later activity. However in the north-west corner of the site there was a concentration of post-medieval tiles, which appears to support the documentary evidence for a medieval tiler first mentioned in 1455 and continuing in use until the 17th century (Dingwall and Ramsey 2002, citing Hughes 1980, 285). A brick and tile built structure 17m long was recorded by Worcestershire Archaeology to the north-west of the site of the proposed development; it appears to have been part of a kiln complex, with many phases of building and rebuilding. It is almost certainly the source of overfired and unusable tiles found as backfill in the Civil War ditch (Dalwood and Woodiwiss 2014, 36-7). Layers of lime in the central chambers of the kiln might also suggest the production of quicklime.

Documentary sources indicate that relatively wealthy citizens had houses in the suburb in the first part of the seventeenth century. Sources also indicate that almost all of the houses outside the gate were burnt down and destroyed in the Civil War, although it appears that the building that became the Plough Inn (shown on Fig 3 to the west of the site), demolished in the 1970s, survived the Civil War demolition (Hughes 1980, 286).

Vaughan's Map of Worcester, 1651, depicts a bastion known as St Martin's Sconce (Plate 6; WCM96147) projecting from the walls around the gate. This type of defence would have consisted of a large ditch surrounding a raised and defended earthen platform from which artillery could fire in all directions and defend the line of the wall. Archaeological evaluations in 2000 and 2007 exposed parts of a large ditch in this area surmised as remnant from St Martin's Sconce (see Dingwall and Ramsey 2002; Dingwall and Ramsey 2011, 25). The projected location of the ditch was properly investigated by WA in 2010 (Dalwood and Woodiwiss 2014, 36-7), when the Civil War ditch was revealed, running approximately east-west across the site before turning sharply to the south at the tip of the bastion. Lower fills remained waterlogged and contained organic material such as shoe leather, but remarkably little evidence of debris that could be associated with the battle apart from a sharpened stick which may have been set into the base. The ditch was found to be up to 9m wide and over 3m deep with steep straight edges leading to a flat base. Large postholes on the north side may have supported a further defensive structure, possibly a defensive bank known as a glacis. The same ditch, but measuring roughly 5m wide, and 3m deep, was recorded in plan during the excavations at the site by Dingwall and Ramsey (2002) but only partially excavated.

As well as showing the civil war bastion, Vaughan's map depicts the area immediately outside St Martin's Gate as cultivated fields. Doharty's plan of 1741, a more reliable source, shows buildings all along the street frontages of the site, and these are also shown on Broad's plan of 1768, but no structures further back from the frontages. Young's map of 1779 and Nash's map of 1781 show buildings covering most of the site, and Valentine Green's map of 1795 depicts the buildings in

more detail, marking a vinegar manufactory in the north-eastern area of the site. Stratford's plan of 1835 and Dewhurst and Nichol's plan of 1838 show less detail, but the 1884 first edition Ordnance Survey (Fig 3) shows a tannery occupying the north-eastern part of the site, the vinegar works having shifted to the east. By this time, the rest of the site was occupied by housing, with some open areas retained as courtyards.

The area immediately north of the development site was subject to archaeological evaluation, as part of an archaeological evaluation of the Lowesmoor Trading Estate (Cherrington and Cuttler 2002). One evaluation trench (Trench 3), measuring 5m x 1.5m was excavated in 2002, immediately to the south of the mill and brewhouse. This revealed a backfilled brick-and stone-walled cellar-like structure, over 1.7m deep, dating to the late 19th century. It was suggested that the structure was the base for heavy machinery. This evaluation trench did not reach the base of the structure or reveal any earlier deposits.

By 1928, many of the units and houses in the southern section of the site had been demolished and by 1940, they had been partially replaced by one large unit in the south-western section of the site. The planning records indicate it is probable that this unit was a garage, car showroom and service centre (Brown 2011, 2). By the early 1960s the entire site had been completely redeveloped to comprise a garage and car showroom in the central and north-eastern section, and a petrol forecourt in the southern section. By the late 1970s, the Plough Inn had been demolished to enable the construction of City Walls Road, adjacent the site to the west. Petrol continued to be sold at the site until the mid-1990s, after which the petrol forecourt area was used for car sales. The buildings on the site were demolished in 1999 and the existing building constructed in c2000. It was used as a Jaguar car dealership and repair workshop until approximately 2007 when it was refurbished into the existing bed showroom.

A number of underground petrol and diesel storage tanks have been situated beneath the site between approximately 1950 and 2000 (Fig 5). The majority of these were located in the south-eastern section of the site. It is understood that all but two of the tanks were removed prior to the construction of the Jaguar dealership in 1999/2000. One of the remaining tanks in the south western section of the site was infilled with concrete slurry and left in situ, the status of the other in the western section of the site is unclear.

5 Heritage assets

5.1 Designated heritage assets

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

Conservation areas

The site is in the south-western corner of the Lowesmoor conservation area.

Listed buildings, Grade II* and Grade II

Surviving stretches of Worcester city wall (WCM 96111) are visible from the site to the west (Plate 3).

More distantly, St Martin's Church (Grade II*; WCM 96033) is located north-west of the site.

9 Mealcheapen Street (Reindeer Inn; WCM 96251); 11 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96252); 14 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96253); 15 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96254); 2 Cornmarket (WCM 96258), 5 Cornmarket (WCM 96431); 6-9 Cornmarket (WCM 96432); 12 Cornmarket (WCM 96433); 25 New Street (Pheasant Inn; WCM 96477); 27 New Street (WCM 96478); 28 New Street (Swan with Two Nicks; WCM 96479); 29 New Street (WCM 96480), though none of the frontages are visible from the site.

Hill Evans Vinegar Works, new filling shed (WCM 98327) lies to the north-east of the site but is not visible from it.

5.2 Undesignated heritage assets

The following undesignated heritage assets (registered with the HER) are within or are likely to extend into the proposed development site.

- Remains of St Martin's Sconce (WCM 96147) have been found both immediately north, of and within the site of the proposed development (see above).
- A tannery (WCM 98139) is marked on the OS 1st edition map, within the area of the site of the proposed development.

The following undesignated heritage assets fall outside of the proposed development area and are considered unlikely to be of direct relevance.

- Roman road to Droitwich (WCM 96405).
- Probable pre-medieval ditch, City wall, New Street (WCM9 6394).
- Buried remains of the city wall (WCM 96113), the site of St Martin's Gate (WCM 96112) and the city ditch (WCM 96137) are all located within the study area (150m from the site of the proposed development).
- Evidence of medieval occupation are found in the following within the study area; probable tilery, Silver Street (WCM 96190); Cornmarket (WCM 96303); Silver Street (WCM 96306); Documentary and cartographic evidence of road; Silver Street and Lowesmoor plan unit (WCM 96339).
- An archaeological evaluation at 42 Lowesmoor (former Albany Fine China Works; WCM 98496) found medieval deposits, including slag, and evidence of quarrying. The site dates from medieval to post-medieval.
- Both documentary evidence and deposits relating to the following have been found in the study area; Grainger's porcelain factory – pre 1809 site (WCM 96180); Grainger's Porcelain factory (WCM 96181).
- Cartographic and/or documentary evidence exists for the following post medieval monuments; Clapgate (WCM 96564); Watercourse Alley (WCM 96571); Exchange Street (WCM 96572); Post Office (WCM 98051); St Martin's School (Boys and Girls; WCM 98133); Public Hall, Cornmarket (WCM 98134; now demolished); Tin Works (WCM 98137); School (WCM 98140); Bell foundry, Silver Street (WCM 98212).
- Monuments relating to the Hill Evans Vinegar Works (WCM 98222; WCM 98326; WCM 98329-98367) are all found within the study area.
- TA Headquarters, Silver Street (WCM 98448).

5.3 Potential heritage assets

- There is a high potential for the survival at the site of deposits dating to the Roman period, as demonstrated in the earlier archaeological works (see Dingwall and Ramsey 2002, 26).
- There is no evidence to suggest that the site is likely to contain Anglo-Saxon deposits.
- The site may possibly contain medieval deposits relating to either domestic occupation or industry (such as tile making), though no significant deposits were located during the earlier works (see Dingwall and Ramsey 2002, 27). Should any deposits exist, especially in the western part of the site they may be related to the medieval structure later known as the Plough Inn.
- Aside from the post-medieval deposits already known as described above (Civil War defences and tannery) it is possible that there are the remains of a tilery, mentioned in

documentary evidence and perhaps identified during the earlier works (see Dingwall and Ramsey 2002, 27).

6 Assessment of the significance of heritage assets

6.1 Designated assets

6.1.1 Lowesmoor conservation area

The site does lie within the Lowesmoor conservation area but does not contain any of the key characteristics identified in the designation description, though it is in a prominent location providing the corner to the new St Martin's Quarter and being opposite the medieval city.

6.1.2 Listed buildings

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** effect on the setting of the following listed buildings; St Martin's Church (WCM 96033); 9 Mealcheapen Street (Reindeer Inn; WCM 96251); 11 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96252); 14 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96253); 15 Mealcheapen Street (WCM 96254); 2 Cornmarket (WCM 96258); 5 Cornmarket (WCM 96431); 6-9 Cornmarket (WCM 96432); 12 Cornmarket (WCM 96433); 25 New Street (Pheasant Inn) (WCM 96477); 27 New Street (WCM 96478); 28 New Street (Swan with Two Nicks; WCM 96479); 29 New Street (WCM 96480); Hill Evans Vinegar Works, new filling shed (WCM 98327).

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** effect on the setting of surviving stretches of Worcester City Wall (WCM 96111), given the context with the existing St Martin's Quarter development.

6.2 Undesignated assets

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** effect, either physically, or on the setting of the following undesignated assets; buried remains of the city wall (WCM 96113), the site of St Martin's Gate (WCM 96112) and the city ditch (WCM 96137)

The proposed development is considered to have a **Not Significant** effect, either physically, or on the setting of the following undesignated assets; probable tilery, Silver Street (WCM 96190); Cornmarket (WCM96303); Silver Street (WCM 96306); Silver Street and Lowesmoor plan unit (WCM 96339); Grainger's porcelain factory – pre 1809 site (WCM 96180); Grainger's Porcelain factory (WCM 96181); Clapgate (WCM 96564); Watercourse Alley (WCM96571); Exchange Street (WCM96572); Post Office (WCM 98051); St Martin's School (Boys and Girls) (WCM98133); Public Hall, Cornmarket (WCM98134) (now demolished); Tin Works (WCM 98137); School (WCM98140); Bell foundry, Silver Street (WCM 98212); monuments relating to the Hill Evans Vinegar Works (WCM98222; WCM98326; WCM98329-98367); TA Headquarters, Silver Street (WCM 98448).

6.2.1 Sites of archaeological interest

Nature of the archaeological interest in the site

- Roman will relate to features cut into natural deposits with limited stratigraphy. The deposits are likely to contain significant quantities of artefacts, and environmental evidence relating to industrial activity (eg smithing).
- The tillage soils which seal Roman deposits has been noted at this site.
- Deposits relating to medieval activity may exist at this site; large numbers of tiles have been found on or close to the site, many of them malformed and unusable, and so likely to have been associated with a tilery which was known to have existed at this location.
- The presence of the ditch associated with the Civil War defence, St Martin's Sconce, was proved in the 2000 excavation. The ditch was recorded as c 5.5m wide during this exercise, and c 3m deep which is similar in depth to the Worcestershire Archaeology excavation to the north. Demolition of buildings in the vicinity to create the defensive structure might also be represented at the site (though none were identified in the excavation to the north).

- Other post-medieval deposits are known to include, a cellar which was recorded just north of the site boundary in the 2002 evaluation of the Lowesmoor Trading Estate, and the walls of former buildings, are also potentially present.

Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The 2000 excavation of the site revealed Roman remains, dating mainly between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD (Phase I), were discovered in discrete areas of the site. The remains consisted primarily of a series of pits, the contents of which indicated that iron smelting and smithing had been carried out on, or very close to, the site in the Roman period. The Phase I remains were sealed by a tillage soil layer, deposited during, or after, the late 3rd-4th century AD (phase 2). No intact medieval remains were discovered in the excavated areas, and a ditch of Civil War origin was located, running north to south across the centre of the site.

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

- Roman activity in the Frog Brook valley (RP 3.12).
- Roman iron industry (RP 3.19-3.23).
- Documenting the extents of Roman Worcester (RP 3.30).
- The medieval suburbs (RP 5.1).
- Industry and land-use patterns in the suburbs (RP 5.14).
- Medieval ceramic industries (RP 5.30).
- Other medieval industries (RP 5.31).
- Colonisation of back-plot areas and land in suburbs in the post-medieval period (RP 6.1).
- Analysis of the city defences in the post-medieval period (RP 6.14).
- The landscape of the 1651 battle (RP 6.15).
- Civil War destruction (RP 6.21).

These deposits cannot be considered to be of national importance, but they are important to the understanding of the development of Worcester. The significance of the deposits is, however, compromised by the extent of more recent disturbance (see below).

Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

The 2000 excavation within the site revealed a moderate spread of Roman activity in the central western part of the site, the survival of the defensive ditch associated with St Martin's Sconce and the presence of wells and a cellar. It is very likely that these features extend into the remainder of the site. The Roman features represented in the excavation survived as cut features up to c0.65m deep and the defensive ditch was up to 3m deep in both the 2000 and the adjacent excavation.

From the available documentation it is difficult to precisely locate the depth at which these deposits occur. Roman deposits were said (Dingwall and Ramsey 2002, 3) to exist at a depth of 1.8m from the then present ground surface (likely to be approximately the same as that today), and an Ordnance Datum level of 47.85m was also given. This figure is clearly erroneous but the depths to ground surface do appear to be correct, when compared with later records of the adjacent area and present ground surfaces. Later deposits are likely to exist from a higher level. For the excavation just to the north two levels at which significant deposits were excavated from were used 21.00m OD for significant post-medieval deposits (a well) and 20.50m OD for the top of the Civil War ditch and 19.50m OD for Roman deposits. It seems likely that these levels for significant deposits will be approximately relevant for the proposed development site. For post-medieval

deposits their existence is said to have occurred from a depth of 0.5m below the then present ground surface (Dingwall and Ramsey 2002, 6).

The survival of these features, however, will have been compromised by the previous use of the site as a petrol station and garage workshop. A sketch plan depicting the locations of buried tanks removed prior to development of the site as a car showroom shows a large area to the south and east of the site from which 12 fuel tanks were removed as well as a further four buried fuel tanks and a basement used for oil storage. The projected locations are shown in Figure 5, overlaid onto a plan (also showing detail from Figure 3 from Dingwall and Ramsey) although the actual scaling of the sketch is estimated as the plan included no scale or readily identifiable hard detail. All but two of these tanks were removed during the development. No depths are given for the tanks but they are likely to be deep and in all probability will have affected significant deposits.

Furthermore the 2000 excavation also identified the presence of a cellar wall (F7) at the western end of Area 1 and a brick structure (F1) slightly to the east. The full extent of these features is unknown but it is likely that all buried fuel tanks and cellars will have destroyed archaeological deposits in these areas none of which are in the projected line of the civil war ditch.

The foundations of the current former car showroom building will also have had an impact on the survival of archaeological deposits within the site. Correspondence between Gary Redman of Glanville Consultants and James Dinn, Worcester City Archaeological Officer in 2000 demonstrates that piling was achieved using Dry Vibro Displacement. This method uses a probe of 200mm to 450mm diameter (though the diameter of the void created is not known, and representative section drawings proved indicate a much wider area of impact) and typically 4-5m length (though again the representative section drawings indicate impact to a depth of 2.5m to create a void in the ground into which graded, crushed or natural stone is compacted. A setting out plan shows that these foundations were created along the outside and major internal walls of the current building. The impact on archaeological deposits of this form of foundation is not known to have been documented in the professional literature, but is highly likely to adversely affect the integrity of archaeological deposits, for a zone greater than the actual void created (through displacement of the soils and their compaction outwards). This is also likely to make affected soils unsuitable for investigating soil micromorphology.

7 The impact of the development

None of the heritage assets are designated though some (Roman, medieval, Civil War and, to a lesser extent, other post-medieval deposits), will be important to the understanding of Worcester's historic development.

7.1 Impacts during construction

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

Foundation details, drainage and any other activities involving substantial groundworks relating to the proposed development are not known at present and therefore impacts on known and potential archaeological deposits cannot be assessed in detail. The location of these activities is however, known (see Fig 5). Groundworks the depth of significant archaeological deposits are considered likely to have a **Moderate Adverse** effect on the following; Civil War ditch associated with the Remains of St Martin's Sconce (WCM 96147) and potential Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits. The primary reasons for allocating a moderate adverse impact are because, although these assets are significant a) the limited extent of the proposed works means that the greater extent of any of the assets will not be removed, and b) the impacts from previous works (fuel tanks and foundations) mean that the assets have already been adversely affected.

7.2 Impacts on sustainability

The historic environment is a non-renewable resource and therefore cannot be directly replaced. However, mitigation through recording and investigation also produces an important research

dividend that can be used for the better understanding of the area's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas (cf NPPF, DCLG 2012, section 141).

7.3 Residual impacts

The proposed development will have the following impacts on setting of heritage assets outside of the development area.

The impacts on designated and undesignated assets outside of the development area are considered to be **Not Significant**.

Mitigation in the form of preservation by record could result in a **Minor Beneficial** impact on the setting of both designated and undesignated assets outside of the development area, particularly in concert with an adhesion to identified research frameworks whereby a context is provided in which an asset is understood.

7.4 Unknown impacts

Despite previous archaeological excavation within part of the site and extensive fieldwork in the vicinity certain details are only known from adjacent works, though there seems no reason to doubt that the specifications values expressed above are not useful. It is considered that an informed planning decision may be made at this stage, without the need for further field evaluation.

8 Publication summary

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

A desk-based assessment for the historic environment was undertaken at the former Jaguar dealership, Unit 5, St Martin's Gate, Worcester (NGR SO 8524 5499). It was undertaken on behalf of Carillion Developments, who propose retail redevelopment.

The site lies on the corner of City Walls Road and St Martins Gate to the west of Worcester City Centre. Currently it is a bed shop within a building built as a car showroom with a yard and car park. It lies adjacent to a large, recent commercial development complex, St Martin's Gate, which was built on the former Lowesmoor Trading Estate, and included buildings associated with production of Porcelain and Vinegar. Various stages of archaeological fieldwork were undertaken in advance of and during the construction of this complex.

The site lies to the south of the projected line of the Roman Road from Worcester to Droitwich. The surface of this road was uncovered and recorded at two locations during fieldwork associated with the St Martin's Gate development. An archaeological excavation of part of the site was undertaken in 2002, prior to the construction of the car showroom and Roman deposits were recorded at a depth of c 1.8m, and included pits and ditches (at least some with substantial quantities of pottery), together with evidence of iron smelting and smithing, structures, and environmental remains. The deposits were mainly dated to between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD and were sealed by a 'dark earth' layer. Archaeological features of Roman date were also recorded in an excavation ahead of the construction of an attenuation tank undertaken immediately to the north of the site as part of the St Martin's Gate development.

The site is located outside the medieval city walls of Worcester, close to the St Martin's Gate entrance to the city in an area likely to have been used for industry in the medieval period. It is close to the former course of the Frog Brook, which was diverted in to the town ditch in the medieval period. Documentary evidence indicates that houses in this area were destroyed during the Civil War, at which time a bastion, depicted on contemporary and later maps, was constructed to defend the gate. A section of the ditch surrounding this bastion was exposed and recorded

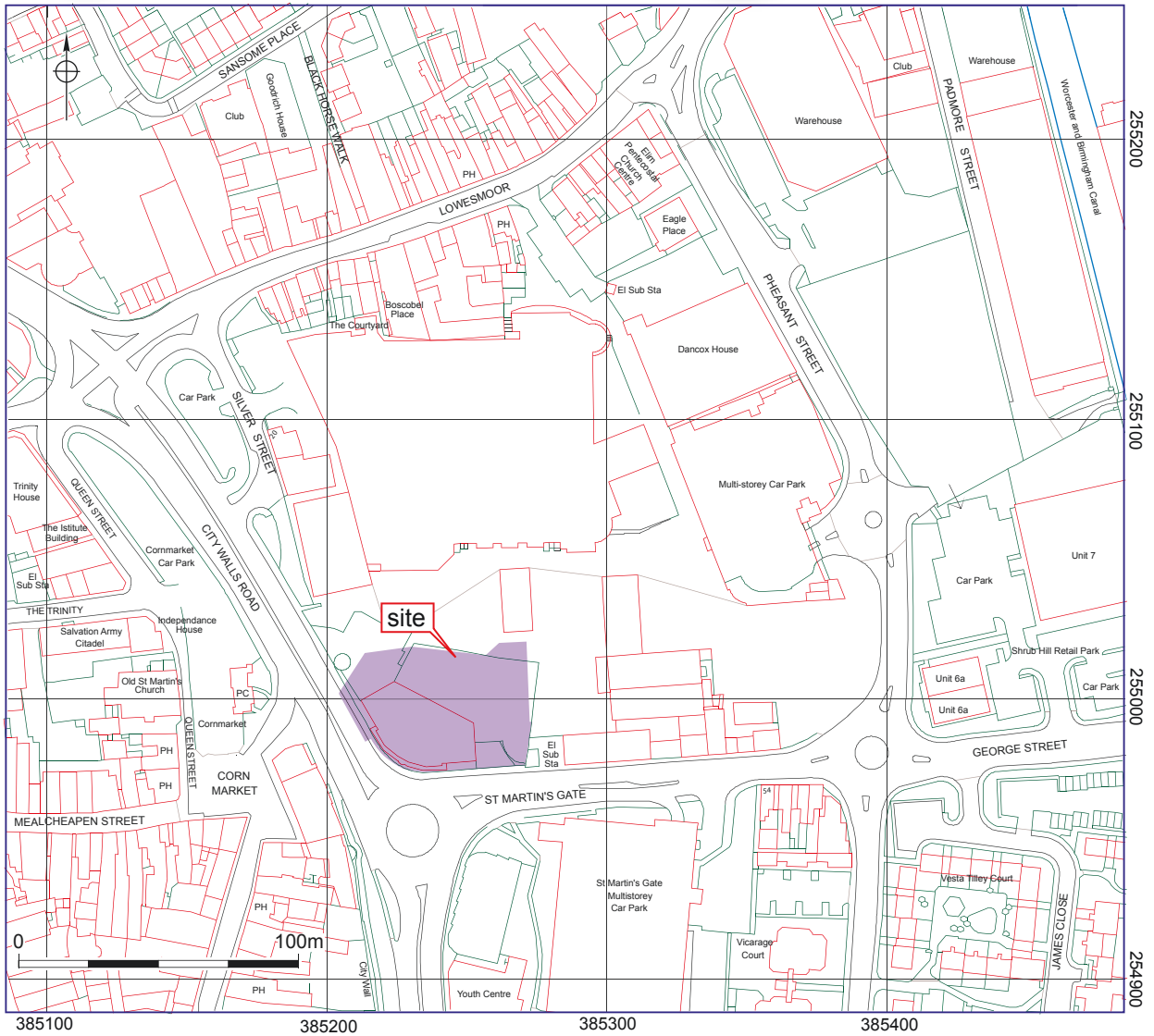
during the excavations of the attenuation tank to the north and the edges of the ditch were recorded during the 2002 excavation but only partially sampled.

Buildings are depicted on the frontage of the site on Doharty's map of 1741 and Valentine Green's map of 1795 depicts a vinegar manufactory in the north-eastern area of the site. The 1884 Ordnance Survey map shows a tannery occupying the north-eastern part of the site but by 1928, many of the units and houses in the southern section of the site had been demolished. By the early 1960s a garage, car showroom and forecourt had been built which was replaced in 2000 by a newer car showroom.

It is concluded that the site has a high potential for the survival of archaeological features of Roman date which have the potential to contain valuable environmental and industrial evidence and that it is crossed by the Civil War bastion ditch which may be up to 3m deep. The survival of archaeologically significant features will have been compromised by excavations for petrol tanks and basements associated with the use of the site as a garage and the piled foundations of the existing former car showroom.

9 Acknowledgements

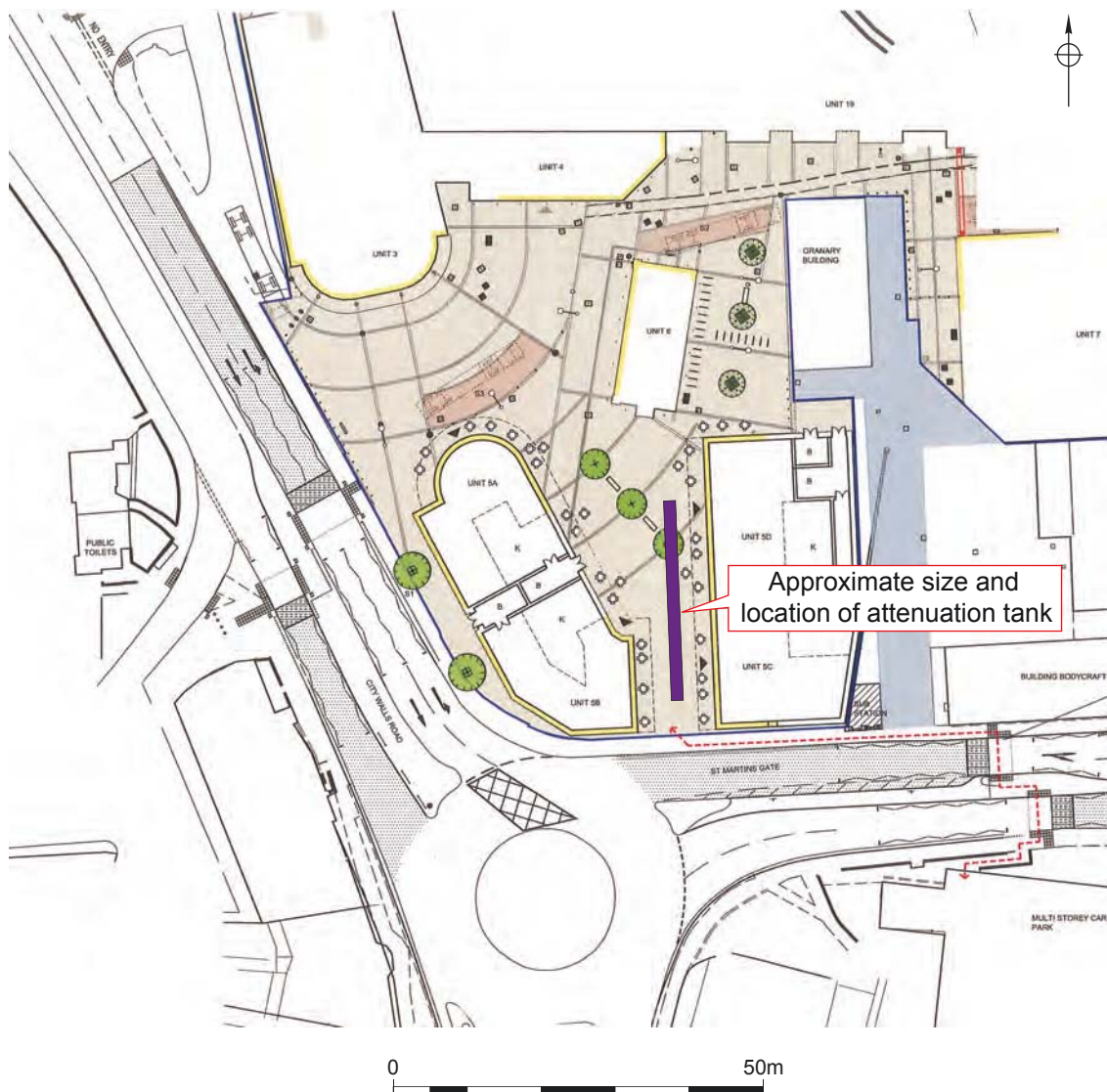
Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Ian Morris, Carillion Developments and James Dinn and Sheena Payne-Lunn, Worcester City Council.



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Location of the site

Figure 1



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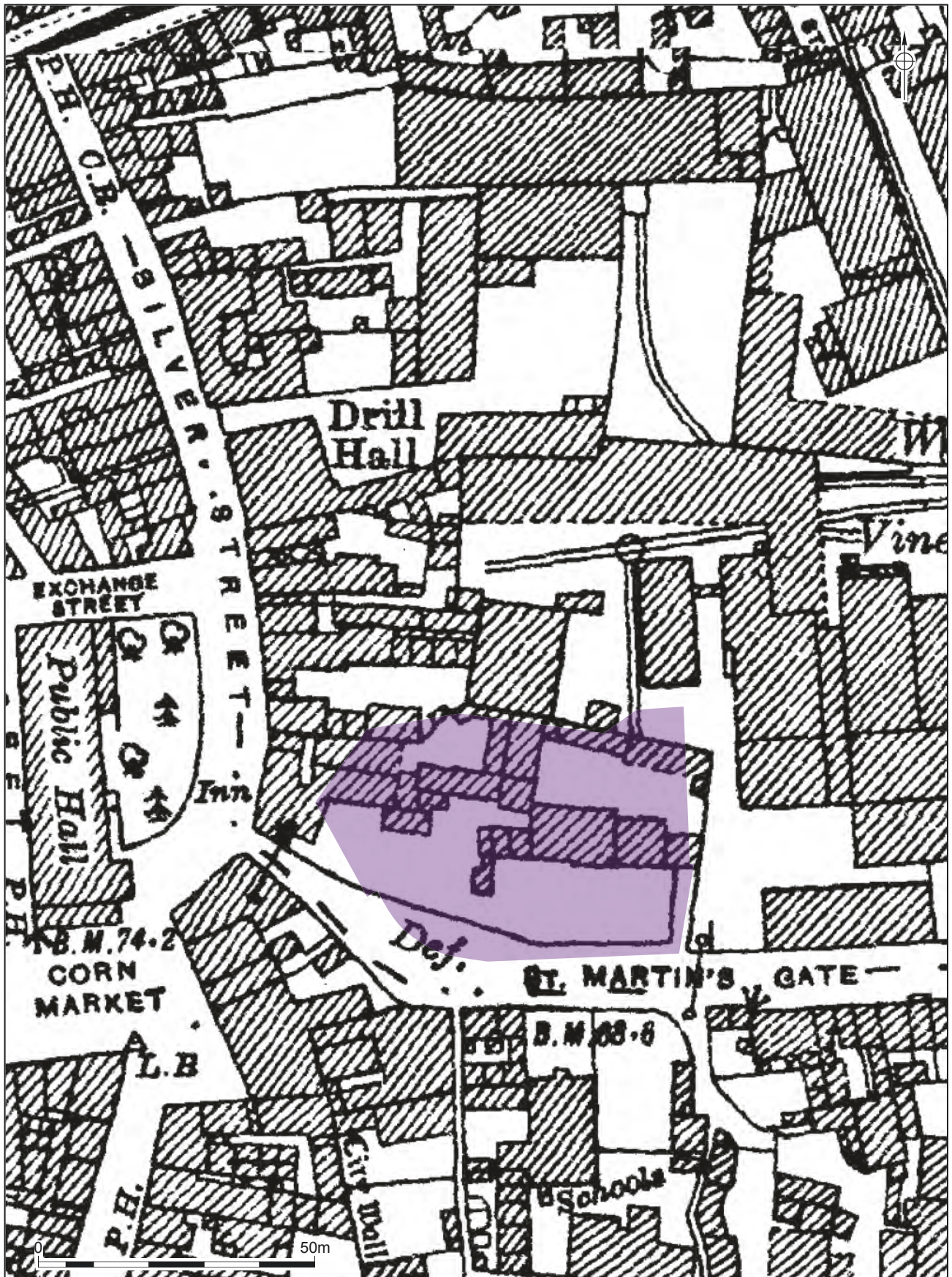
Site plan showing approximate location of attenuation tank
(based upon Moundtford Piggot DRG 0128-PGG-13-A)

Figure 2



Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey

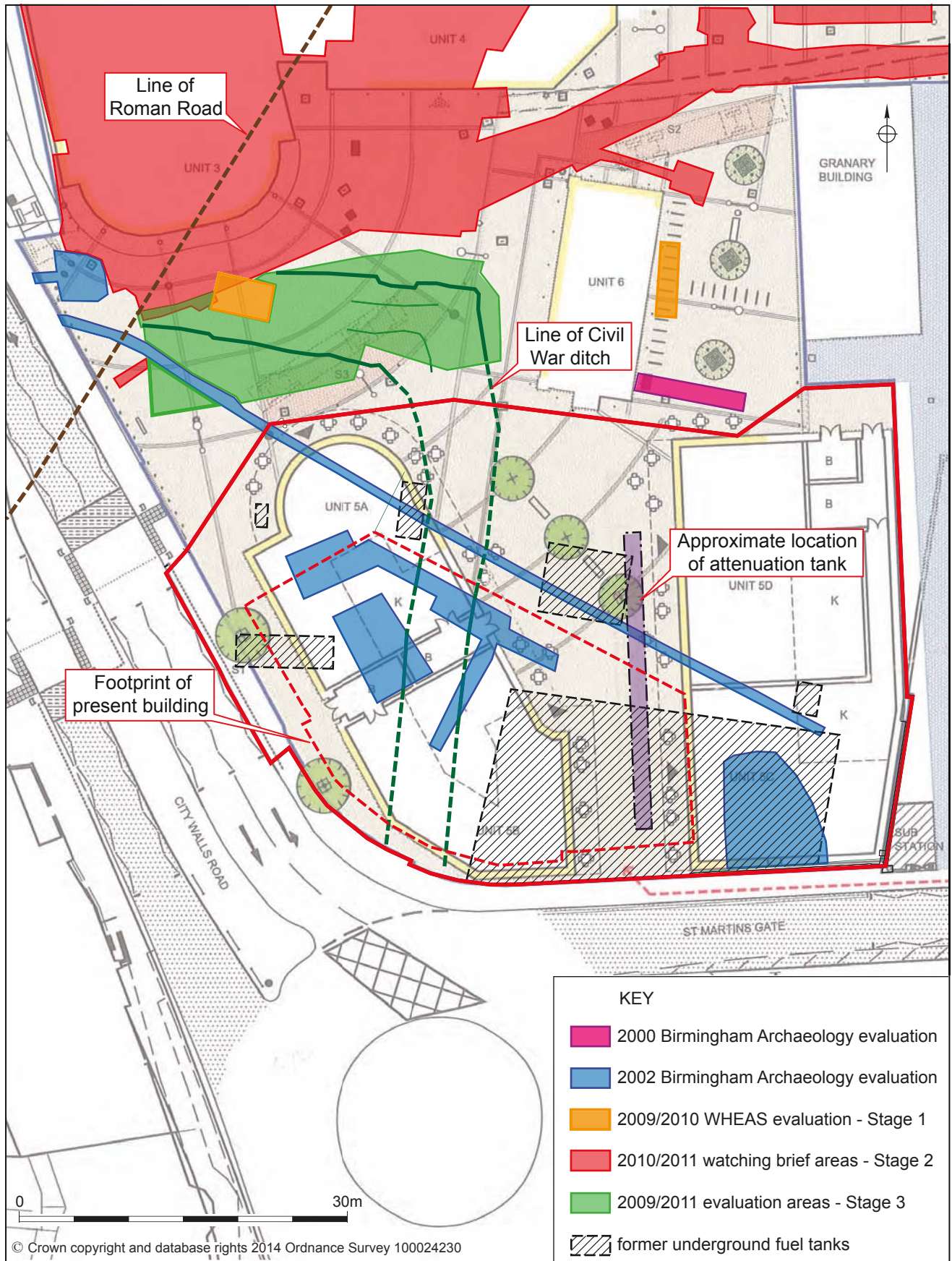
Figure 3



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Extract from 1904 Ordnance Survey

Figure 4



Previous interventions at and in the vicinity of the site
(based upon Mountford Piggot DRG 0128-PGG-13-A)

Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1. The site from the west, looking across City Walls Road.



Plate 2. The car park to the rear of the former car showroom



Plate 3. Looking south from the site along City Walls Road and surviving sections of the city wall.



Plate 4. Looking east from the site towards the site of St Martin's Gate and the city centre



Plate 5 Aerial photograph of Civil War ditch during 2010 excavations from north

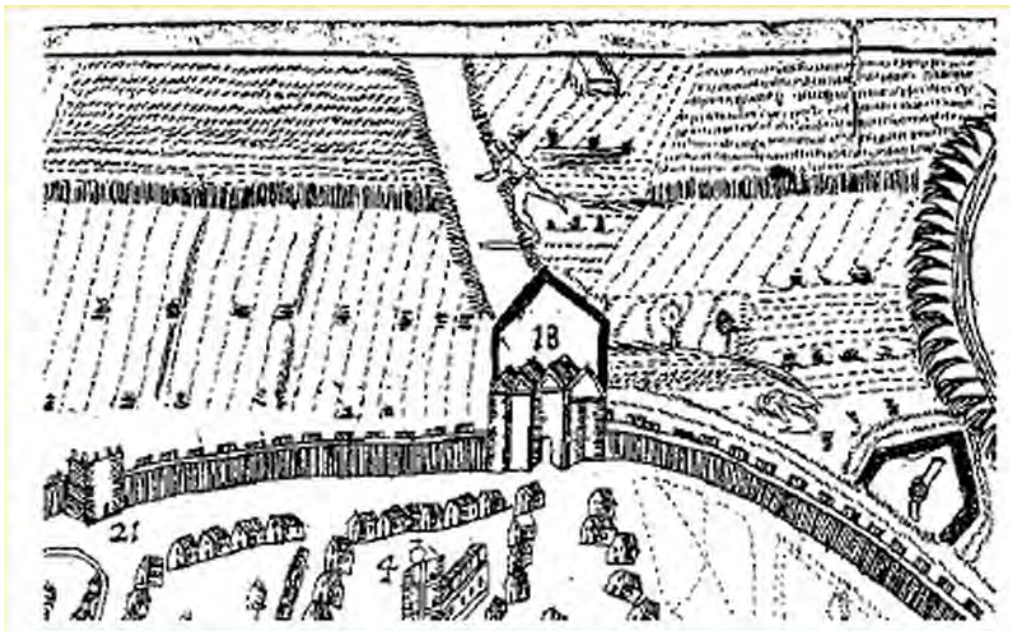


Plate 6 Detail of Vaughan's Pictorial Map of Worcester, 1651, showing St Martin's Sconce

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

HER number (and legal status)	Site name	Record type	Date	Description
WCM 91117	Silver Street car park	Monument	Medieval to post-medieval	Conjectural and cartographic evidence of buildings and back plots existing
WCM91118	Queen Street car park (deposits)	Monument	Medieval	Conjectural evidence that archaeological deposits associated with medieval activity on the east side of Queen Street, including parts of the City Wall and ditch, are likely to be present here
WCM 92060	Silver Street TA Headquarters	Monument	Modern	Brick drill hall and parade ground. Rebuilt in the 1970s
WCM92256	Territorial Army barracks, 16 Silver Street	Monument	Modern	A TA barracks used throughout 20th century until replaced by new drill hall in circa 1980.
WCM 92132	Burnham's Garage, St Martin's Gate (WW2 use)	Monument	Modern	Fire station in former garage used during WW2. Site cleared 1998/1999
WCM 92352	Home Guard HQ, Territorial Army drill hall, 16 Silver Street	Monument	Modern	Documentary evidence of site used has HG Battalion HQ during WW2
WCM92386	Rotol Company, St Martin's Gate (WW2 manufacture)	Monument	Modern	Documentary evidence. Garage built for Burnhams Transport in 1939 was requisitioned at start of WW2 and used by Rotol Airscrews to make aircraft parts.
WCM92472	WW1 military HQ, Public Hall, Cornmarket	Monument	Modern	Documentary evidence. During WW1 the Public Hall was the local HQ for the Army Remount Unit. For WW2 use see WSM (HWCM) 24743
WCM92144	British Restaurant, Public Hall, Cornmarket	Monument	Modern	Documentary evidence. Public Hall used as British Restaurant during WW2. Building demolished in 1966.
WCM92199	Ropers Munitions Factory, St Martins Gate	Monument	Modern	Documentary evidence. Munitions factory presumably making small arms ammunition.

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WCM 96076	City and County Infirmary (1745 site)	Monument	Post-medieval	Hospital known from documentary and cartographic evidence, and standing buildings. 1745-1770. Buildings possibly date from 1663. Re roofed in 20th century. Ironmongers is 1863. 19 th century new doorcase
WCM96014	Hospital of St John of Jerusalem	Monument	Medieval	Documentary evidence. First reference in 1189-99 in a royal grant to the Commandery of Dinmore of the Order of St John. Later reference in Eyre Rolls for 1221 in context of complaint that the hospital prior's tenants were rejecting the authority of the city. In c.1240 in the Miracles of St Wulfstan, an inmate of the hospital was said to have been freed from captivity in the city by the intervention of the saint. The hospital site was acquired by St Wulfstan's Hospital (WCM 96001) by c.1240, and a rent charge paid for it by St Wulfstan's to the cathedral locates it in St Martin's parish. The only substantial property held here by St Wulfstan's lay on the corner of the Corn Cheaping, at junction of Cornmarket and New Street.
WCM96033 Listed Grade II?	St Martin's church	Monument	Medieval, post medieval	Medieval and post-medieval parish church. First recorded by name at the end of the 11th century, when it belonged to the Cathedral Priory, it was almost certainly the church mentioned in a charter of 1003-23 lying just beyond the boundary of the manor of Perry. The present structure was built in 1772 by Anthony Keck, with a later (1855) east window
WCM96034	St Martin's church plot	Monument	Medieval and post medieval	Medieval and post medieval church plot. Shown on first edition O.S. and on George Young's 1779 map in much its present form as an irregular rectilinear parcel of land with its boundaries interlocked with those of the secular properties around it, and the church at its east end on the Corn Market frontage. It has been suggested that the Corn Market was a creation of c.1200, 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
WCM96094	The Tolsey (Cornmarket)	Monument	Post medieval	Post-medieval market house. There is confusion in the corporation accounts between the Tolsey in the Cornmarket, and the Tolsey as an alternative name for the Guildhall (or part of the

				Guildhall) (WCM 96066 and 96067)
WCM96111 Listed building, Grade II	City Wall, south of St Martin's Gate	Monument	Medieval	Section of the medieval city wall, partly surviving above ground. From the bastion (WCM 96110) the city wall masonry continues northwards for c. 19m. The plinth courses remain visible for c. 12 m north of the bastion before they are truncated.
WCM 96112	Site of St Martin's gate	Monument	Medieval	Medieval city gate and bridge, part of the medieval city defences (WCM 96100) The 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
WCM96113	City Wall, St Martin's Gate - Trinity Gate (buried remains)	Monument	Medieval	Medieval city wall, buried remains, between St Martin's Gate (WCM 96112) and Trinity Gate (WCM 96114)
WCM96137	City Ditch, St Martin's Gate – Trinity Gate	Monument	Medieval	City ditch, constituent of medieval city defences WCM 96100.
WCM96147	St Martin's Sconce	Monument	Post medieval	Cartographic and documentary evidence of a Civil War earthwork bastion A feature recorded during work on the N side of St Martins Gate in 2000 has been identified with this bastion: 'The 'dark earth' layer in Area 1 was overlain by a series of post-medieval and modern rubble layers and levelling deposits up to a combined maximum depth of 1.8m in Area 1, and 1m in Area 3. Running through the centre of Area 1, and continuing in the east of Area 3, was a large north-south aligned ditch (F2/F21, F9, F17), approximately 5.5m wide. This feature was not fully excavated for safety reasons, and the upper profile and stratigraphy of the ditch was difficult to define due to later disturbance. Sections excavated through the lower part revealed it to be steep-sided, with a rubble fill (2004/4002, 2008, 3005) containing post-medieval pottery, ranging in date from the seventeenth -nineteenth centuries, including part of a twohandled, blackware cup or mug from the mid-late seventeenth century, and brick, tile and mortar. Sondages excavated through the ditch fill demonstrated that the feature reached a maximum depth of 3m below the modern ground surface and had cut through, and completely removed any earlier deposits. The precise depth of the original feature is difficult to determine due

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				to later disturbance. Demolition rubble sealed both this ditch and a post-medieval cellar wall in the west of Area 1 (F7). The rubble was cut by three sides of a small brick structure (F1), to a depth of 0.7m below the surface, and by a modern disturbance containing concrete piles (F8), which had truncated earlier features.' (Dingwall and Ramsey, 2002)
WCM 96180 WCM 100719	Grainger's porcelain factory – pre 1809 site	Monument	Post-medieval	Documentary evidence of china factory. Established in first decade of 19 th century. Some early pottery found to east of Pheasant Street. Earlier site of WCM 96181 Evaluation (Whitworth and Edwards 2001) identified alluvial deposits with evidence of change in the fluvial regime. Deposits relating to the Grainger works also located
WCM 96181	Grainger's Porcelain factory	Monument	Post-medieval	Built 1809, closed and sold 1902. There is documentary evidence, as well as extant buildings, and buried remains
WCM 96190	Probable tilery, Silver Street	Monument	Medieval	Sub-surface deposit. Includes waster floor tiles and structures
WCM96251 Listed building, Grade II	9 Mealcheapen Street (Reindeer Inn)	Monument	Post medieval	Extant building. Shop and house with stable to rear, then inn, now shops. Mid C16 origins with later additions and alterations including rebuilding to frontage and rear block c1686, additions c1700 and renovations c1980s. Stucco over brick to front facade 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.
WCM96252 Listed building, Grade II	11 Mealcheapen Street	Monument	Post medieval	c1690s with later additions and alterations including range to rear of No.12 (at left) 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.
WCM96253	14 Mealcheapen Street	Monument	Post medieval	House, now shop. Late C18 and later additions and alterations including c1836-99 ground-floor shop front and C20 attic dormer. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with gauged red

Listed building, Grade II				brick arches and plain tile roof.
WCM96254 Listed building, Grade II	15 Mealcheapen Street	Monument	Post medieval	Inn, now shop. 1748 with later additions and alterations including renewed late C20 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.
WCM96258 Listed building Grade II	2 Cornmarket	Monument	Post medieval	
WCM96303	Cornmarket (medieval and later)	Monument	Medieval	Incomplete record
WCM 96306	Silver Street	Monument	Medieval to post-medieval	Documentary and cartographic evidence of road
WCM 96339	Silver Street and Lowesmoor plan unit	Monument	Medieval	Roads and properties of pre-1750 suburb identified by Baker and Holt 2004
WCM 96390	Baptist burial ground, Silver Street	Monument	Post-medieval	Documentary and sub-surface deposits relating to cemetery
WCM96394	Probable pre-medieval ditch, City wall, New Street	Monument	Early medieval	Sub surface deposits, recorded Bennett (see WCM 100499)
WCM 96405	Roman road to Droitwich	Monument	Roman	Evidence is drawn from earthworks in Hindlip and in field boundary alignments, no evidence closer to the city. Burials at 11-12 New Street would be part of cemetery beside it.
WCM96431 Listed building Grade II	5 Cornmarket	Monument	Post medieval	
WCM96432 Listed building Grade II	6-9 Cornmarket	Monument	Medieval, Post medieval	4 houses, now shop.

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WCM96433 Listed building Grade II	12 Cornmarket	Monument	Post medieval	House, now inn. Probably c1600 with later additions and alterations including those c1800, renovated 1994.
WCM96477 Listed building Grade II	25 New Street (Pheasant Inn)	Monument	Post medieval	Large house, now public house (shown as Pheasant Inn on 1886 O.S. map), thought to have first become an inn at end of C18
WCM96478 Listed building, Grade II	27 New Street	Monument	Post medieval	Late C18 with probably earlier origins and later additions and alterations including c1980s shop fronts.
WCM96479 Listed building, Grade II	28 New Street (Swan with Two Nicks)	Monument	Post medieval	House, now inn. Origins of late C16 with early/mid C18 facade and later additions and alteration.
WCM96480 Listed building, Grade II	29 New Street	Monument	Post medieval	Part of merchant's house, built probably as outbuildings to 5 Cornmarket; dated 1577
WCM 96564	Clapgate	Monument		Incomplete entry
WCM96571	Watercourse Alley	Monument	Post-medieval	Street; cartographic evidence
WCM96572	Exchange Street	Monument	Post medieval	Street; cartographic evidence
WCM 98051	Post Office	Monument	Post-medieval	1884 OS 1:500 map
WCM98133	St Martin's School (Boys and Girls)	Monument	Post medieval	Shown on OS 1 st edition
WCM98134	Public Hall, Cornmarket	Monument	Post medieval	1848-9 by Hopkins. Stuccoed in quiet Italianate style, Georgian in spirit. Now demolished

WCM 98137	Tin Works	Monument	Post-medieval	1884 OS 1:500 map
WCM 98139	Tannery	Monument	Post-medieval	1884 OS 1:500 map
WCM98140	School	Monument	Post medieval	Shown on OS 1 st edition
WCM 98212	Bell foundry, Silver Street	Monument	Post-medieval	Documentary evidence of bell foundry. 17 th century
WCM 98222	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, eastern cellars	Monument	Post-medieval Modern	Extant building relating to vinegar works and wine cellar. 19 th century Cellar used as air raid shelter
WCM 98326	Hill Evans Vinegar Works	Monument	Post-medieval	Extant and demolished buildings relating to large complex for the production of vinegar and British wines. Individual parts of the works are registered with other numbers.
WCM 98327 Listed grade II	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, new filling shed	Monument	Post-medieval	Vat hall building, built c1866-9. Re-roofed and altered in 1988
WCM 98329	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, old filling room	Monument	Post-medieval	Building, probably 1857-9, but probably rebuilt 1866-9
WCM 98330	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, scalding shed	Monument	Post-medieval	Building, probably 1857-9, but probably rebuilt 1866-9
WCM 98331	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, cask shed	Monument	Post-medieval	Building, probably 1857-9, but probably rebuilt 1866-9
WCM 98332	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, top shop, cooperage	Monument	Post-medieval	
WCM 98333	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, top shop, cooperage south	Monument	Post-medieval	
WCM 98334	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, vat room	Monument	Post-medieval	Possibly built in two phases, earliest c1860, enlarged in c 1866-9

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WCM 98335	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, wine warehouse	Monument	Post-medieval	Probably 1859
WCM 98336	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, office	Monument	Post-medieval	Dated 1859
WCM 98336	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, cask shed and bay	Monument	Post-medieval	Probably late 1860s
WCM 98338	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, cask shed/loading	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished
WCM 98339	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, laboratory	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished. New building on site pre-1946
WCM 98340	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, brewhouse	Monument	Post-medieval	Only western elevation of c 1859, rest rebuilt
WCM 98341	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, mess room	Monument	Post-medieval	Part of WCM 98342
WCM 98342	Hill Evan Vinegar Works, shed over cellar	Monument	Post-medieval	Probably 1870s. Sandstone wall on north side f cellars may be from medieval structures or a later building using stone from city wall
WCM 98343	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, tank and cask store	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished
WCM 98344	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, bottom cooperage	Monument	Post-medieval	1866-9
WCM 98345	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, cask firing shed	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished, very small
WCM 98346	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, The Granary	Monument	Post-medieval	Pre-1870
WCM 98347	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, paint shop	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished, very small

WCM 98348	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, fitting shop	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished
WCM 98349	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, saw mill	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished
WCM 98350	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, engine house	Monument	Post-medieval	Demolished
WCM 98351	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, brew house	Monument	Post-medieval	
WCM 98352	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, pump room	Monument	Post-medieval	
WCM 98353	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, tun room	Monument	Post-medieval	
WCM 98354	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, mill	Monument	Post-medieval	
WCM 98355	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, mill and boilers	Monument	Post-medieval	Totally rebuilt
WCM98356	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Passage	Monument	Post medieval	This has been enclosed and now forms a single-storey flat roofed building. The arched blue brick entrance is still visible on the southern elevation but it has been bricked up
WCM 98357	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, fermenting room	Monument	Post-medieval	Pre-1870. Bases of cast iron tanks still visible
WCM 98358	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, acidifying room south	Monument	Post-medieval	First buildings to be used by Hill Evans on this site
WCM98359	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Acidifying Room North	Monument	Post medieval	Two-bay building with ventilated roof ridge.
WCM 98360	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, vat room	Monument	Post-medieval	Probably c 1850. Part of the original vinegar works

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WCM 98361	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, "old entrance"	Monument	Post-medieval	Probably c 1850. Part of the original vinegar works
WCM 98362	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, distilling and vat rooms	Monument	Post-medieval	Probably c 1850. Much altered. Part of the original vinegar works
WCM 98363	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, building to south of brewhouse	Monument	Post-medieval	Unknown function
WCM 98364	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, railway	Monument	Post-medieval	Private railway linked to Shrub Hill. In use 1869-1964
WCM98365	Hill, Evans Vinegar Works: Shed	Monument	Post medieval	Probably c1857-9 but probably partly rebuilt 1866-9
WCM 98366	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, toilet block	Monument	Post-medieval	1982, replacement for earlier toilet block
WCM 98367	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, western cellars	Monument	Post-medieval	Cellars rediscovered in 1978
WCM 98448	TA Headquarters, Silver Street	Monument	Post-medieval	New building on site of vinegar brewery building
WCM 98496 WCM 101280 WCM 101282	42 Lowesmoor (former Albany Fine China Works)	Monument	Medieval to post-medieval	Probably mid 19 th century. Has also been cooperage, laundry, sheet metal work and a garage Evaluation and building assessment (MA 2004). Medieval deposits at a depth of 1.2m. Slag, Quarrying
WCM 98359	Hill Evans Vinegar Works, acidifying room north	Monument	Post-medieval	Building
WCM 98410	The Old Bluecoat School	Monument	Post-medieval	School founded 1626 and continued until 19 th century. Had various other occupiers in 18 th and 19 th centuries and used as infirmary from 1740s to 1770
WCM99202	Chapel, Lowesmoor	Monument	Post medieval	A rectangular building marked 'chapel' is depicted on Page 2 of the 1826 City plan books.

WCM99206	The Pheasant Bowling Green	Monument	Post medieval	A Bowling Green associated with the Pheasant Inn, Silver Street is shown on George Young's survey of the city in 1779
WCM 100087	Medieval road (?) Silver Street	Event	Medieval	Watching brief identified pebble surface (at depth of 2m). This is noted as being on the line of a Roman road
WCM 100088	Burials, former Baptist church, Silver Street	Event	Post-medieval	Watching brief during construction of City Wall Road found burials with 18 th century tombstones. No earlier than 1680
WCM 100520	County Furnishing car park, Silver Street	Event	Medieval to post-medieval	Evaluation (Brown 1990). Medieval and later features. Residual Roman pottery and slag. Structural remains. Moulds from bell founding and copper slag. Tile kiln. Borehole survey Edmondson 1991
WCM 100748/9	Former Renault garage, St Martin's Gate	Event	Roman	Excavation and watching brief (Dingwall and Ramsey 2002). 1 st – 3 rd century, iron smelting and smithing. Roman deposits sealed by Dark Earth. Roman ditch running north to south. Roman deposits at depth of c 1.8m. Possible structures. Environmental remains. Possible Civil War ditch 3m deep 5.5m wide, running north to south