

Building recording at The Granary, St Martins Quarter, Worcester



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Worcestershire Archaeology
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Building recording at The Granary, St Martins Quarter, Worcester

Tim Cornah

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

Building recording was required to meet a planning condition relating to the redevelopment of The Granary, St Martins Quarter, Worcester.

The planning condition specified that the building should be recorded and to specified standards. This required photographing the exterior and interior of the building and annotating existing survey drawings. This produced an archive of The Granary before any changes were made to the building.

An element of historical research and synthesis was also a condition planning approval. Original records relating to The Granary were studied at Worcestershire Archives along with historic maps. Digitised historic mapping and aerial photographs along with other online sources were used.

Analysis of the building was based upon the recorded fabric and documentary research. The development of the building was reconstructed and illustrated on phased ground plans and elevations. These have been reproduced at the end of the report along with relevant photographs.

The Granary at is a brick built structure, thought to have been constructed in the 1860s as part of Hill Evans vinegar works. Its original phase remains remarkably unchanged and consisted of a brick built structure with regular segmental arch headed windows all around and a hipped roof. The northern end which originally had a hoist extending over the first, second and third floors with a central ground floor door below. Raised walkway exited from the north-east corner of the third floor and some evidence for machinery was located close to this. The internal floors also had numerous holes and chutes for the purpose of processing and sorting grain.

The building remained largely unchanged until the vinegar works was sold in the 1960s. The internal floors were largely cleared of the earlier column supports by the insertion of steel joists. The building was also partially split into offices, with the ground floor being used as a garage.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

Recording of a historic building was undertaken at The Granary, St Martins Quarter, Worcester (NGR SO 85273 55036). It was commissioned by Dan Stiff of BB Architecture and Planning Ltd (the Client), whose client intends the conversion of the building to a mixed use including a shop, café, business premises and a non-residential institution for which a planning application has been submitted to Worcester City Council (reference P16D0205).

The building is an undesignated heritage asset, within the terms used by the *National Planning Policy Framework*. It is locally listed within the Buildings of Local Significance in Worcester (WCC 2012). The building is also registered with the Worcester City Historic Environment Record (HER; WCM98346).

No brief has been prepared by the Curator but this project aims to conform to the generality of briefs which have been previously issued. The building recording was specified to conform to a Full Record as defined within the *Requirements for archaeological building recording* (WCC Undated). A detailed specification was produced (WA 2016).

The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014), *Statement of standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester* (WCC 1999).

The event reference for this project, given by the HER is WCM102201.

2 Aims

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines the aims of building recording as 'a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building' (*Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, ClfA 2014a).

The aims and scope of the project are as consistent with a Full record as defined within the *Requirements for archaeological building recording* (WCC Undated). A Full record will

- provide a comprehensive, though not fully detailed, record of a building or structure. It applies principally to buildings of local interest before demolition, or to listed or locally registered buildings before alterations

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was undertaken by Timothy Cornah (BA (hons.), MSc); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2006. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA (hons.); MSc). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc (hons.); PG Cert; MClfA).

3.2 Documentary research

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1870 Board of Health map
- 1886 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560

- 1905 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560
- 1930 Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2016).

Fieldwork was undertaken on 5 May 2016. The site reference number and site code is WCM98346.

Building recording consisted of a photographic survey of the interior and exterior of the buildings, analysis of their development, annotation of existing survey drawings and measured survey. All photographs were taken with photographic scales visible in each shot where possible. The photographic survey was carried out with a Sony α350 digital SLR camera. All photographs were recorded on a pro-forma Photographic Record Sheet. Annotation of existing ground plans, and completion of pro-forma Building Record, complemented the photographic record.

The project conformed to the specification for a Full Record as defined within the *Requirements for archaeological building recording* (WCC Undated). This level of survey is required to provide a comprehensive, though not fully detailed, record of a building or structure. It applies principally to buildings of local interest before demolition, or to listed or locally registered buildings before alterations. The following elements of survey were required.

Survey and drawings

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

Photography

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

3.5 Building analysis

Analysis of the building was based on the study of the photographic record, building recording forms, annotated drawings and measured drawings. It was also informed by the documentary sources listed above. This allowed plans to be drawn up showing the structural development of the building.

The building as recorded is depicted in Plates 1-32. Ground plans and phase plans have been reproduced as Figures 1-5.

3.6 Statement of confidence in the methods and results

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4 Context

The Granary building is located within an area known broadly as Lowesmoor, though to the north of St Martins Gate and to the east of City Walls Road. This is within the eastern half of the city of

Worcester, which is itself split by the River Severn. The geology of the area is Sidmouth Mudstone Formation overlain by alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravels (BGS 2016).

The following details are taken from the Worcester City Historic Environment Record data, unless stated otherwise. The HER was searched over an area broadly bounded by City Walls road, Lowesmoor, Pheasant Street and St Martins Gate, though select other features from outside of this were included, particularly to the east and south.

This area of the city is known to have been used in the Roman era, and is thought to have been crossed by the road which led from the city centre to Droitwich (WCM96405). Remains of settlement and industry of this period were recovered during excavations to the south-west of the Granary (WCM100749) along with later excavations undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WCC2016). Little known activity existed in the area until around the 12th to 13th century when Lowesmoor and Silver Street are thought to have developed. One exception to this was pit dated to between c850 to 1050 circa 10m west of The Granary, recorded as part of an evaluation (Miller 2010).

Towards the end of the medieval, the suburbs of the south west of the area appear to have had an increasingly industrial uses, with tile kilns being present to their rear (WCM96190, WCC 2016), though an area of the centre of the wider area appeared to remain waterlogged, as suggested by a number of drainage features (Miller 2010).

The medieval tile kilns probably remained in use into the post-medieval era, with one of them being cut by a Civil War defensive ditch (WCC 2016) which flanked the city walls at St Martins Gate (WCM96112 and WCM96113). The suburbs to the east of the walls are thought to have been levelled as part of the Civil War defences, though were quickly re-established. For instance, a bell foundry of 17th century date existed to the north-west of The Granary (WCM98212) with many pieces of bell casting material being found close to newly rebuilt housing to its north (WCC 2016).

Various other industries moved into the area, notably the Graingers porcelain works to the east of The Granary (WCM96180 and WCM96181) which were established in around 1800 and were sold in 1902. A tannery (WCM98139) existed close to The Granary on the 1886 mapping and a possible tin works (WCM98137) in the former infirmary (WCM96076) to the north-east.

Monuments listed as relating to the Hill and Evans Vinegar Works are shown in the table below.

HER Reference	Site Name	Grid reference	Description
WCM98222	Hill Evans Works, Eastern Cellars	SO 8529 5509	Eastern Cellars, built after 1854
WCM98327	Hill Evans Works, New Filling Shed	SO 8534 5511	New Filling Shed, built between c1866-9
WCM98328	Hill Evans Works, Store Vats Room	SO 8537 5511	Store Vats Room, probably c1857-9
WCM98329	Hill Evans Works, Old Filling Room	SO 8536 5507	Old Filling Room, probably c1857-9
WCM98330	Hill Evans Works, Scalding Shed	SO 8536 5510	Scalding Shed, probably c1857-9
WCM98331	Hill Evans Works, Cask Shed	SO 8535 5509	Cask Shed, probably c1857-9
WCM98332	Hill Evans Works, Top Shop-Cooperage	SO 8534 5510	Top Shop-Cooperage
WCM98333	Hill Evans Works, Top Shop-Cooperage South	SO 8533 5509	Top Shop-Cooperage South
WCM98334	Hill Evans Works, Vat Room	SO 8533 5508	Vat Room, built c1860

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HER Reference	Site Name	Grid reference	Description
WCM98335	Hill Evans Works, Wine Warehouse	SO 8530 5512	Wine Warehouse, Probably c1859
WCM98336	Hill Evans Works, Counting House	SO 8531 5509	Counting House, Dated 1859
WCM98337	Hill Evans Works, Cask Shed and Bay	SO 8530 5507	Cask Shed and Bay, dates from the late 1860s
WCM98338	Hill Evans Works, Cask Shed/loading	SO 8528 5509	Cask Shed/loading, now demolished
WCM98339	Hill Evans Works, Laboratory	SO 8529 5510	Laboratory, now demolished
WCM98340	Hill Evans Works, Brewhouse	SO 8529 5511	Brewhouse, Probably c1859
WCM98341	Hill Evans Works, Mess Room	SO 8528 5512	Mess Room, Dates from c.1870
WCM98342	Hill Evans Works, Shed over new cellar	SO 8527 5512	Shed over new cellar, built after 1854
WCM98343	Hill Evans Works, Tank and cast store	SO 8527 5506	Tank and cast store, now demolished
WCM98344	Hill Evans Works, Bottom Cooperage	SO 8524 5503	Bottom Cooperage, built between c1866-9
WCM98345	Hill Evans Works, Cask firing shed	SO 8525 5502	Cask firing shed, now demolished
WCM98346	Hill Evans Works, The Granary	SO85275503	Granary Structure, built between c1866-9
WCM98347	Hill Evans Works, Paint Shop	SO85285500	Paint Shop, now demolished
WCM98348	Hill Evans Works, Fitting Shop	SO85285499	Fitting Shop, now demolished
WCM98349	Hill Evans Works, Saw Mill	SO85295509	Saw Mill, now demolished
WCM98350	Hill Evans Works, Engine House	SO85295501	Engine House, now demolished
WCM98351	Hill Evans Works, Brew House	SO85305502	Brew House, now demolished
WCM98352	Hill Evans Works, Pump room	SO 8529 5503	Pump room
WCM98353	Hill Evans Works, Tun room	SO 8528 5503	Tun room
WCM98354	Hill Evans Works, Mill	SO 8528 5504	Mill
WCM98355	Hill Evans Works, Mill and Boilers	SO 8529 5504	Mill and Boilers
WCM98356	Hill Evans Works, Passage	SO 8530 5501	Passage
WCM98357	Hill Evans Works, Fermenting room	SO 8530 5504	Fermenting room, built between c1866-9
WCM98359	Hill Evans Works, Acidifying room north	SO 8532 5504	Acidifying room north
WCM98360	Hill Evans Works, Vat room	SO 8532 5505	Vat room, Probably c1850

HER Reference	Site Name	Grid reference	Description
WCM98361	Hill Evans Works, Old entrance	SO 8534 5505	Old entrance, Probably c1850
WCM98362	Hill Evans Works, Distilling and vat rooms	SO 8536 5505	Distilling and vat rooms, Probably c1850
WCM98363	Hill Evans Works, Building to south of Brewhouse	SO 8531 5500	Building to south of Brewhouse, built 1876
WCM98364	Hill Evans Works, Railway	SO 8532 5506	Railway, built soon after 1869
WCM98365	Hill Evans Works, Shed	SO 8539 5507	Shed, Probably c1857-9
WCM98366	Hill Evans Works, Toilet block	SO 8525 5504	Toilet block
WCM98367	Hill Evans Works, Western cellars	SO 85245 55120	Western cellars, built after 1854

A number of events are listed for the area, including subsurface archaeological interventions, desk-based assessments and building recording. Those most pertinent to this project are a building recording project of a number of the Hill Evans buildings, including The Granary in 2015 (WCM102147), a historical study of the Lowesmoor Trading Estate (WCM101752), a report on the Vinegar Works dated to 1992 (WCM100412), a survey of the Vinegar Hall in 1986 (WCM100581), a survey of the buildings of the Lowesmoor Trading Estate (WCM101171), a desk-based assessment of the Lowesmoor Trading Estate (WCM101486) and a desk-based assessment of the St Martins Gate Hotel Site (WCM101674).

5 The building

5.1 Historical information

The historical background for the broader Vinegar Works site has been covered in extensive detail elsewhere (Hughes 2010, WCM101752) as well as specifically for this building (Tyler 2015, WCM102147). Relevant details only are repeated in summary here.

Vinegar production is thought to have started in an area to the south of Pheasant Street from c1800. It was not until 1830 that Hill Evans took over the site, with the earliest buildings located to the east of the Granary. Production clearly grew as in the middle of the century, as wine cellars, a warehouse, cask shed and counting house were added, an extensive filling shed along with a scalding shed, for cleaning the barrels (Hughes 2010).

These buildings appear to have been inadequate for the needs of the company, and a series of new structures were added. These were located within the vicinity of the Granary on, what was up until that point, largely gardens. The exact date of these buildings is unknown but certainly dated to between the land being bought in 1861 and 1867 when the buildings are described by a visitor (Hughes 2010). The Granary was described as follows.

We cross a yard where the new brick buildings rise storey above storey like dock warehouses, and are taken to the granary floors, of which beside the basement, there are three, together capable of containing some 8000 quarters of the grain from which the vinegar is composed. To the topmost room the grain is first hoisted by means of a crane, and through traps in the boards, is afterwards shot into the floors where heaps of Barley and sacks of malt lie in all directions ready for un numbered brewings (Strauss et al 1867).

The processes were further described with the grain being milled, brewed and fermented. A cooling tank was described, from where the liquid passed to filling rooms and a cooperage. In 1873, a rail system was added throughout the complex that linked to Shrub Hill station. An engraving which post-dated this showed the granary and associated buildings with a hoist structure or lucam built onto its front and the railway, also to its front (Hughes 2010).

The cartographic evidence supports the historical information to a large degree. The building is visible on a Board of Health map of 1870, and again on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886 which shows a structure in a position which is likely to be the raised walkway in the north-east corner of the building. This is shown extending towards the building to its east. The railway is only shown on the latter of these, with a turning circle visible on its north-west corner. No clear changes to the building are visible on later mapping.

Very few buildings were added to the site owned by Hill Evans throughout the late 19th and first half of the 20th century. It would appear that the building programme which included the construction of the Granary, anticipated the future needs of the company to some degree. Hill Evans was taken over by Holbrooks in 1960 and production ceased at the site in 1966 (Hughes 2010).

5.2 Building development

5.2.1 Phase 1: 1861 to 1867

The Granary building was a rectangular brick built structure, had a hipped roof and was built with four floors, as clearly visible from the windows externally (Plate 1 and Plate 2). The brickwork was of English bond with purple engineering bricks used for the both the low foundation sill wall and the segmental arch heads of the windows. A small amount of stone was used within the building of the window sills and stones set into the walls internally used to support the end of structural timbers such as tie beams.

The fenestration was regular around the building, apart from the north elevation which had a central section of replaced brickwork (Plate 3). This is known to have had a wooden structure for hoisting materials. A further such hoist position also existed on the third floor (Plate 4) and was also later blocked. On the northern elevation was a central original door at ground floor level (Plate 5). A further door existed on the north-east corner (Plate 6). The majority of original windows remained and were iron framed with small panes and a centrally opening panel (Plate 7).

The north-west door led to a staircase which ran the full height of the building (Plate 8). Each floor was supported by two rows of cast iron cruciform posts aligned along the building and in turn supporting beams upon which the floor joists sat (Plate 9 and Plate 10). Many of the cruciform posts were removed within later phases.

The roof was supported upon five trusses, with the two end trusses having two further longitudinal beams under the hips. The trusses had a central iron tie rod taking the place of a king post and raking queen struts (Plate 11). This truss type was also seen in the Bottom Cooperage, which is thought to have been built at broadly the same time.

All of the timbers present within the building were of softwood. They had all been converted using a mechanical circular saw (Plate 12), though some timbers showed evidence of being hand hewn. This is likely to have taken place at or before the port of origin, as shown by marks upon the timbers which are widely considered to have been cut onto Baltic softwood before it was shipped (Plate 13).

Some clear evidence of the use of the building remained. On the third floor was the setting for an axle in the wall, with the stain of oil running from below it, though most of that visible internally resulted from pigeons using it as a roost (Plate 14). This stain was also visible externally on the north-west corner and clearly showed its position next to a former entrance (Plate 15). The historic mapping would suggest that this was a former raised walkway. On the tie beam of the closest roof truss there was evidence for the former position of a machine or part of a mechanism (Plate 16). This was central and aligned with the former hoist position on the northern side. Above the blocked hoist entrance was a cross beam with two further beams mortised into it (Plate 17). These were clearly part of the removed hoist structure and were also seen on lower floors.

Also on the third floor, a few hatches were visible within the floors (Plate 18 and Plate 19). They were more clearly visible from their underside and are located on (Figure 5). One of these (Plate 20) was marked with the word "barley" in paint. Other paint marks are present but are not

decipherable. A closer view (Plate 21) shows words in pencil. The word appears to be "October" and the last characters of the line make the number 91. The third line clearly says "130 sacks of oats". Further writing was visible on other such hatches, though none were clear (Plate 22 and Plate 23). There were in total 10 such hatches with a slightly larger one next to the hoist position.

The first and second floors also had holes in them. These were not clearly visible from above as they had been covered over or patch repaired later, but the underside of many of them had small rectangular structures below, complete with a metal plate in order to control the flow of that passing through (Plate 24). The function of the bars and wooden hooks was not obvious, but may have related to bagging the crop as it came through. There were at least 20 such features through the second floor and at least 18 through the first floor. Some may have been removed by later alterations. A larger hole or chute was visible on both the first and second floors, but the boards had been replaced above them so little could be said of their function.

It seems likely that the raw materials such as barley and oat sacks were lifted to the top floor through the access on the north side. The axle position close this point suggests an engine in the vicinity for this purpose. The sacks were presumably sorted in to areas on the top floor and then passed through the hatches down to the second floor. It is likely the grain was then placed into individual bins or areas as the chutes of the floor below were only large enough to pass through the grain alone. The flow of the material was controlled by operatives below by opening and closing the metal plates. The same type of holes through the first floor may have been for further mixing the materials to suit their given purpose. The grain could be taken out at any stage of this process through the timber hoist structure which previously existed on the northern elevation.

5.2.2 Phase 2 1867 to 1966

It is remarkable about this phase that very little can be attributed to it. Either the original function of the building remained through this period to the point that no real changes were required, or that the building was not used. Given that the company was not disbanded until 1966, the latter seems unlikely.

The building was certainly used in 1960 as seen by the inscription of "T.Wells miller 1960" (Plate 25) with a further date of 1962 visible next to it.

5.2.3 Phase 3 1966 onwards

One major change soon into this phase was the clearing of many of the cruciform post on the first and second floors in order to create a less interrupted space. This was achieved by the insertion of new steel joists across the building. To this end, eight holes were cut through the western elevation (Plate 26) and the joists passed through, presumably by crane. The joists rested in the walls at these positions on these sides and the holes blocked. Some graffiti on these joists confirms they were in place by the 1970s.

Early within this phase a goods lift was added internally at the southern end of the building (Plate 27) and the earlier hoists presumably removed. A fire escape was added on the south-east corner of the building, with the former windows being cut through for doors. Various internal divisions were erected for offices, work spaces, toilets and storage (Plate 28 to Plate 31), as well as a space separating off the stairs through the full height of the building. On the ground floor, a wide garage doorway was added on the eastern side (Plate 2) and a vehicle inspection pit added (Plate 32).

6 Discussion

The area in which The Granary is located is known to have produced vinegar from at least c1800. The site was taken over by Hill Evans in 1830 it developed and expanded through the middle of the century. A notable period of construction was in the 1860s and included the erection of The Granary between 1861 and 1867.

The remaining building fits very closely the processes described as taking place in 1867. Clear evidence for a hoist to its floor was present, along with subsequent floor traps and chutes. Some

markings upon these trap doors showed the types of grain being used. The building is similar to the whole of the Hill Evans site throughout the late 19th and 20th century in that there was remarkably little change or development. The building was clearly sufficiently well designed to be used for a century without significant change.

The company became part of Holbrooks in 1960, with some of its workers signing a beam at this date. Vinegar stopped being produced at the site in 1966. The building was subsequently developed as office and warehousing spaces, with a garage on the ground floor.

6.1 Research frameworks

The results of this work cannot be closely tied into the research objectives of the West Midlands. Within the city, the need to research and investigate sites associated with the production of vinegar has been identified (WCC 2007, Research Priority 6.12).

7 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.

Building recording was undertaken on behalf of Dan Stiff of BB Architecture and Planning Ltd at The Granary, St Martins Quarter, Worcester (NGR SO 85273 55036, HER ref WCM98346).

The Granary at is a brick built structure, thought to have been constructed in the 1860s as part of Hill Evans vinegar works. Its original phase remained remarkably unchanged and consisted of a brick built structure with regular segmental arch headed windows all around and a hipped roof. The northern end which originally had a hoist extending over the first, second and third floors with a central ground floor door below. Raised walkway exited from the north-east corner of the third floor and some evidence for machinery was located close to this. The internal floors also had numerous holes and chutes for the purpose of processing and sorting grain.

The building remained largely unchanged until the vinegar works was sold in the 1960s. The internal floors were largely cleared of the earlier column supports by the insertion of steel joists. The building was also partially split into offices, with the ground floor being used as a garage.

8 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Dan Stiff, BB Architecture and Planning Ltd and James Dinn, Worcester City Council Archaeological Officer

9 Bibliography

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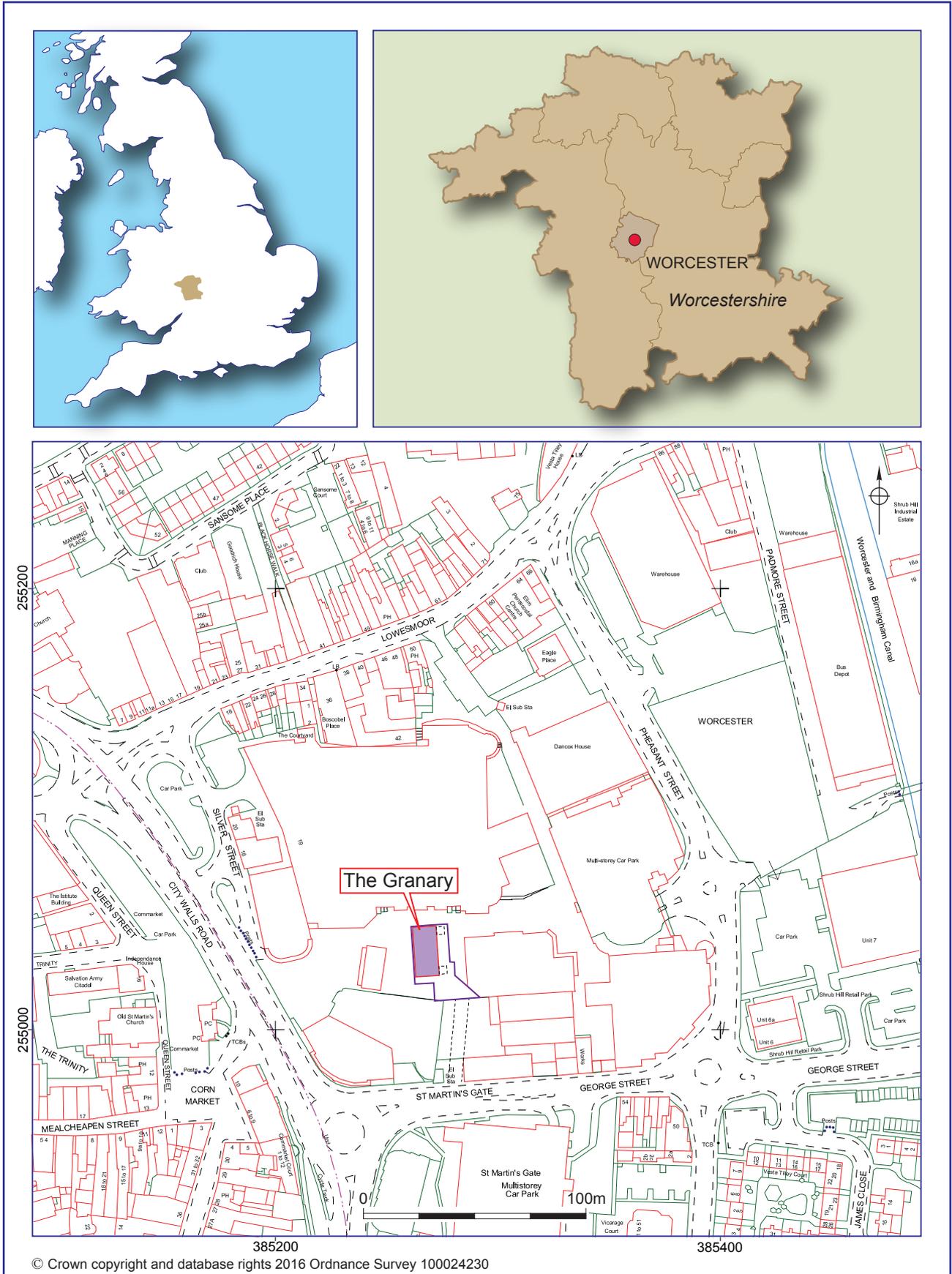
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Figures



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Location of the site

Figure 1



Ground floor plan with phasing and photolocations
(based upon BB Architecture + Planning Dwg. No.011)

Figure 2

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



First floor plan with phasing and photolocations
(based upon BB Architecture + Planning Dwg. No.011)

Figure 3

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Second floor plan with phasing and photolocations
 (based upon BB Architecture + Planning Dwg. No.011)

Figure 4



Figure 5

Plates



Plate 1 The Granary, looking south-east



Plate 2 The Granary, looking north-west



Plate 3 The Granary with former central hoist position, looking south-west



Plate 4 Former hoist position, looking west



Plate 5 Central doorway, looking south



Plate 6 Side door, looking west



Plate 7 Window example, looking east



Plate 8 Staircase, looking north-east



Plate 9 Cruciform posts remaining on the first floor, looking north-east



Plate 10 Cruciform posts and joints details with run out chamfers visible on the beams., looking east



Plate 11 Roof truss with tie beam, raking queen struts and central tie rod visible, looking north-east



Plate 12 Evidence of timber conversion by circular saw, looking north



Plate 13 Evidence of timber conversion by hewing and Baltic timber marks, looking north

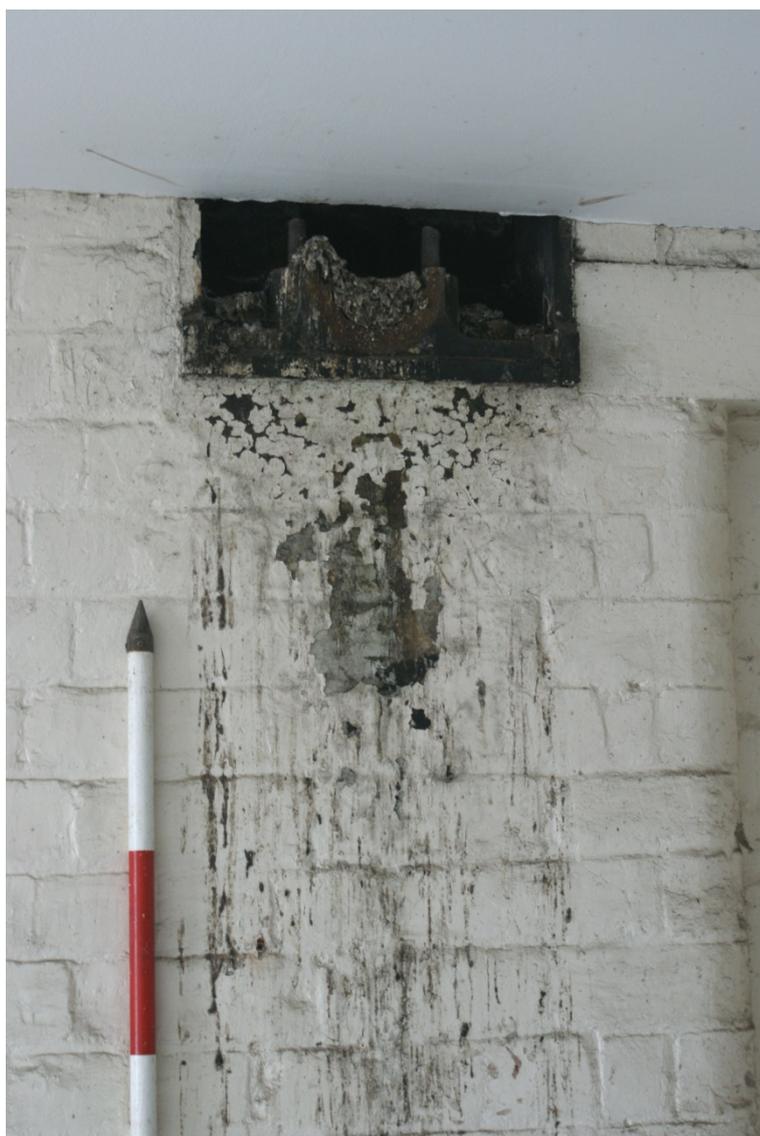


Plate 14 Former machine axle position, looking east



Plate 15 External oil stain from former axle position, looking west



Plate 16 Evidence of a former machine position on the tie beam, looking north



Plate 17 Jointing for the former hoist, looking north-east



Plate 18 Floor hatch, looking east



Plate 19 Floor hatch, looking south



Plate 20 Floor hatch, looking vertically



Plate 21 Writing detail on the floor hatch, looking vertically



Plate 22 Floor hatch possibly with the word Malt written on the right, looking vertically



Plate 23 Floor hatch, looking vertically



Plate 24 Example of a former chute as seen on the bottom of the ground and 1st floors, looking north-west



Plate 25 Graffiti on a Phase 1 beam, looking east



Plate 26 Holes for the insertion of joists visible on the western elevation, looking north-east



Plate 27 Inserted goods elevator, looking south



Plate 28 Office space on the third floor, looking east



Plate 29 Office space on the first floor, looking east



Plate 30 Oil storage structure on the ground floor, looking north-west



Plate 31 Work room on the ground floor, looking south



Plate 32 Vehicle inspection pit in the ground floor, looking south-east

Appendix 1 Technical information

The archive (site code: WCM 102201)

The archive consists of:

- 1 Field progress reports AS2
- 3 Photographic records AS3
- 242 Digital photographs
- 1 Building record form
- 1 CD-Rom/DVDs
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum
Foregate Street,
Worcester,
WR1 1DT
Phone: 01905 25371