

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
THE CATHEDRAL BUILDING,
WORCESTER COLLEGE OF
TECHNOLOGY, DEANSWAY,
WORCESTER

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Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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Report 1301
WCM 101311

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Desk-based assessment of the Cathedral Building, Worcester College of Technology, Deansway, Worcester

Tom Vaughan and Simon Woodiwiss

Part 1 Project summary

A desk-based assessment was undertaken of the Cathedral Building, Worcester College of Technology, Deansway, Worcester (SO 8492 5468). It was undertaken on behalf of the College, who intend to construct a first-floor extension and new lift for which a planning application has been submitted.

The Cathedral Building lies in the historic core of Worcester and surrounding fieldwork indicates that deposits dating from the Roman period onwards are very likely to exist. Construction of the present building has however affected a significant proportion of the upper levels. A mitigation strategy has been recommended.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

A desk-based assessment was undertaken at the Cathedral Building, Worcester College of Technology, Deansway, Worcester (SO 8492 5468). It was undertaken on behalf of the College, who intend to construct a first-floor extension and new lift, for which a planning application has submitted to Worcester City Council (but not yet registered), who consider that a site of archaeological interest may be affected (WCM 94546).

1.2 Project parameters

The project conforms to the *General standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester City* (WCMAS nd), *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (IFA 1999), Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' and relevant EIA guidance and legislation.

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Service (WCMAS 2004) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2004).

1.3 Aims

The aims of this assessment were to summarise the known character and extent of any identified features of the historic environment, indicate their significance, the impact of the proposed development and identify mitigation measures, where appropriate.

More specifically the brief identifies a number of research questions, which the site presents an opportunity to investigate (WCMAS 2004, 3):

- The Iron Age enclosure or 'central place'
- The distribution of 1st century AD settlement
- The area immediately within the Roman defences
- Investigation of the central areas of the late Roman settlement
- Analysis of dark earth
- Patterning of occupation and other activity within the burh
- Sampling of medieval back-plot areas

1.4 The proposed development

The proposed development is for addition of a first-floor extension and lift pit to the existing Cathedral Building. This will involve the excavation of piles, pile cops and beams, a lift shaft and services.

At present it is anticipated that construction will commence in January 2005 and be completed by September 2005.

2. Methods

2.1 Study area

The study area included the site (Fig 1), although the surrounding historic environment within a c 100m radius was also considered.

2.2 Documentary search

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of the Historic Environment Record (HER) held by Worcester City Council. The event reference given by the HER is WCM 101311. The following sources are relevant to the study area.

Cartographic sources

- 1779, George Young, A Plan of the City and Suburbs of Worcester
- 1795, Valentine Green, A Plan of the City and Suburbs of Worcester
- 1888, 1st edition, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:500
- 1904, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500
- 1924, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500
- 1940, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2500

Documentary sources

- Baker, N, and Holt, R, 2004 *Urban growth and the medieval church, Gloucester and Worcester*, Ashgate
- Barker, P 1970 The Origins of Worcester, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc, Third Ser 2*, 1968-69
- Bridges, T, and Mundy, C, 1996 *Worcester, a pictorial history*, Phillimore
- Dalwood, H, 2004a Archaeological and historical context, in Dalwood, H, and Edwards, R, 2004 *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*, Council for British Archaeology Res Rep **139**, 9-25
- Dalwood, H, 2004b Conclusions, in Dalwood, H, and Edwards, R, 2004 *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*, Council for British Archaeology Res Rep **139**, 111-114
- Gelling, P 1958 Excavations by Little Fish Street, Worcester, *Trans Worcestershire Archaeol Soc, New Ser 35*, pp 67-70
- Goad, J 2004 *Archaeological watching brief at Worcester College of Technology, Worcester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1229**
- Ground Investigation & Piling Ltd 2004 *Ground investigation and test report for an extension at Worcester College of Technology in the City of Worcester*, unpublished document dated 2nd September 2004, **CJA/13155**

- Richardson, L and Ewence, P F 1961 City of Worcester College for Further Education: its geology and archaeology, *Trans Worcestershire Naturalists Club*, vol. **11** part 4
- Vaughan, T M forthcoming *Archaeological watching brief (Phase II) at Worcester College of Technology, Deansway, Worcester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1264**

The following sources have also been cited in this assessment:

- DoE, 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)*, Department of the Environment
- IFA 1999 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*, Institute of Field Archaeologists
- HEAS, 2004 *Proposal for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Worcester College of Technology*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 2nd November 2004, **P2665**
- Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*
- WCC 2001 *A list of the scheduled ancient monuments in the City of Worcester*, Worcester City Council, July 2001
- WCMAS nd *General standards and practices appropriate for archaeological fieldwork in Worcester City*, Worcester City Museum Archaeology Service, unpublished document
- WCMAS, 2004 *Brief for an archaeological desk-based assessment, Worcester College of Technology (Cathedral Building), Worcester*, Worcester City Museum Archaeology Service, unpublished document dated 21st October 2004

The following sources were not considered relevant to this project:

- Aerial photographs (as the site is within an urban area)

2.3 **Other methods**

A site visit was undertaken on 12 November 2004.

Consultation has been undertaken with the James Dinn (Worcester City Council Archaeological Officer) to establish the key issues likely to be of importance in determining the planning application.

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2004).

2.4 **Results**

The results of the HER search are given in Figures 8 and 9 and the details of individual features of the historic environment are given in Appendix 1. HER references have been used throughout this assessment.

2.5 **The methods in retrospect**

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

3. **Archaeological and historical context**

3.1 **Topography**

The site lies on the east bank of the River Severn on the upper western edge of the Worcester terrace, the general ground level sloping down towards the river from the eastern portion of the Cathedral Building.

3.2 **Geology**

The site lies in an undefined urban area for soils. However to the north and also on the western bank of the river, the predominant soils are of the Wharfe soil association (561a) comprising deep stoneless permeable fine loamy soils, variably affected by groundwater, on flatland with a risk of flooding, over river alluvium (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Site lies on the Worcester Terrace comprising gravel and sand, overlying Mercian Mudstone.

3.3 **Historic environment**

3.3.1 **Prehistoric and Roman**

There is very little evidence of Iron Age activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, though a coin has been found at the Old Palace (WCM 100059). Its provenance is, however, uncertain and little inference can be drawn from this. Evidence for prehistoric settlement within Worcester generally is slight with late Bronze Age artefacts from Lich Street (Barker 1969), though most evidence dates to the late Iron Age as suggested by Carver (1980 cited in Dalwood 2004a, 13) and supported by the results from Deansway (Dalwood 2004b, 111).

The Cathedral Building is within the Roman small town at Worcester and within the defended area that covered a small portion at the southern end of the settlement area. The northern ditch (WCM 100341, 100343) of these defences has been located on the campus just to the north of St Albans (*c* 20m to the north of the Cathedral Building). Roman artefacts and occasional features have also been found in the Old Palace (WCM 100058-61). Deposits, identified to be of Roman date have been located at 15/19 Fish Street (*c* 30m to the east of the Cathedral Building; WCM 100877). The closest substantial area of excavated Roman deposits is at Deansway (Dalwood and Edwards 2004) and here the survival of well preserved deposits, capable of detailed interpretation has been demonstrated.

3.3.2 **Post-Roman to medieval**

Post-Roman evidence at Deansway is slight and the area was not occupied, but rather was pasture fields thought to lie close to a small settlement between the 5th and 8th century (Dalwood 2004b, 111). It is believed that this settlement lay further to the south, within the Romano-British defensive circuit, perhaps including the site of the Cathedral Building, as St Alban's (immediately to the north of the Cathedral Building) is suggested to have a 5th century foundation (Bassett 1989, cited in Dalwood 2004a, 20).

The Cathedral Building lies within the 9th century burh (Anglo-Saxon defended settlement), and again Deansway demonstrates that well preserved deposits exist. This also true for the early to later medieval periods. At 15/19 Fish Street (WSM 100877) well preserved medieval deposits also existed (albeit seen in a very small area) with even straw and animal hair surviving (which is very rare). The Cathedral Building lies on the western border of one (Copenhagen Street) of the town plan components (WCM 96333) identified by Baker and Holt (2004, fig 6.8), and is separated from the Bishop's Palace (Old Palace) boundary by Palace Yard (the access route running to the south of the building). Medieval structures and deposits have also been identified in smaller pieces of fieldwork in the vicinity (the closest

being at Copenhagen Street, WCM 100176 and at the St Andrew's Building, WCM 101273). The tiny church plot (WCM 96032) of St Alban's lies just to the north of the Cathedral Building. The extent of the earlier church plot and any early burials (if any) is, however, unknown.

3.3.3 **Post-medieval**

The present Cathedral Building exhibits a remarkable correlation to two historic boundaries (as exemplified by the 1888 first edition, Fig 2), excepting its boundary with Deansway, which was constructed across historic boundaries in the 1920s, and the western wing, which cuts across the north to south aligned part of the former Palace Yard. The north wall of the Cathedral Building correlates to the building frontage of the historic western end of Fish Street and the southern wall with the building frontages and property boundaries of Palace Yard.

The earliest map of Worcester is Speed's dated to 1610 (reproduced in Bridges and Mundy 1996, 4) and though it does appear to place St Alban's on the south side of Fish Street, rather than the north, it does indicate buildings along the street frontages in the area of the Cathedral Building. Young's 1779 map (reproduced in Baker and Holt 2004, plate 13) gives more detail. This shows building frontages correlating with the northern part of the present building and others running through the present western wing. This is essentially the pattern for all later maps up to 1940, with buildings fronting Fish Street and the north to south aligned section of Palace Yard and properties backing onto the east to west aligned portion of Palace Yard. As may be expected, however, later maps exhibit greater encroachment on open areas.

3.3.4 **Modern**

There are a number of sites associated with the Second World War in the vicinity of the Cathedral Building (WCM 92215, 92378, 92392, 92403, 92484), though none appear to relate directly to it.

Architect's drawings of the present Cathedral Buildings (held by Worcester College of Technology) would indicate a date of 1963 or after for construction.

3.4 **Statutory and other designations**

Ancient monuments scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 lie just to the north (St Alban's), west (Copenhagen Street carpark) and south (Cathedral, including The Old Palace).

The Cathedral Building is within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area and a Conservation Area as defined by Worcester City Council (WCMAS 2004) and is registered on the Worcester City Historic Environment Record as WCM 94546.

3.5 **Significance**

Any reasonably preserved deposits of medieval or earlier date will be of considerable significance and, in particular, any that relate to the earlier church of St Alban's, and Roman to medieval settlement can be associated with the adjacent scheduled monuments of national importance.

Post-medieval deposits are likely to relate to occupation of the present footprint of the Cathedral Building. From the most detailed map (Ordnance Survey 1888 1:500) this would appear to be domestic in character with a formal garden to a large house fronting Fish Street and a pump presumably serving small houses in the north-west corner. The pattern contrasts

to the area to the west, which is industrial (glove making and distilling) in character. It may be anticipated that post-medieval deposits have a more local significance.

3.6 **Survival (Figs 6 and 7)**

Gelling's (1957, fig 3) section through the Roman ditch indicates that there has been considerable later disturbance, of what may be implied to be medieval deposits existing above Roman deposits, in the form of large concrete foundations. Richardson and Ewence (1961) also note a distinct difference in preservation to either side of the former Warmstry Slip, the construction of the St Andrew's Building having truncated almost all archaeological deposits to the south.

The observation of boreholes immediately to the north and south of the Cathedral Building indicate modern deposits to a depth of 0.20-0.35m (23.36-23.99m OD) and then undated deposits (presumably post-medieval and earlier) of between 1.85-3.00m thick, before the sands and gravels of the terrace were located at between 21.51-20.99m OD (Vaughan forthcoming). This conforms to the results of an investigation by auger within the southern part of the Cathedral Building which again identified dark brown and grey sandy deposits between 24.11-21.11m OD (Goad 2004, 3).

In neither of the two boreholes was ground water encountered indicating that any archaeological deposits will not have enhanced conditions for the preservation of organic material. The Roman ditch under the St Andrew's building (Gelling 1957; Richardson and Ewence 1961) did contain well preserved organic materials but this ditch was cut through the terrace gravels and into the less permeable Mercian Mudstone which increased the water content.

The present Cathedral Building is founded on concrete piles, pads and ground beams (for which the structural engineers for the present scheme expect notional dimensions of 1.5x1.5m and less than 1m deep for the existing pile caps) and has a reinforced concrete floor with a depth of 300mm (Goad 2004, 3). Drawings for the construction of the Cathedral Building (Richard Sheppard Robson and Partners no 280/8 and 9) show drainage for the roof, runs internally to the building, with drain runs from north and south to the centre of the building block, exiting to the west. The main drain (running east to west, deepest in west) invert levels are indicated to be between 0.91-1.37m (22.91-22.45m OD) the north to south aligned drain runs feeding this will be shallower in depth. These drawings also appear to show the main vertical structural supports of which there are 55. If the area of the existing single storey part of the building is *c* 1240m² then it may be expected that the existing pile caps have already affected *c* 10% of the upper archaeological deposits.

4. **Potential impacts**

Details of groundworks design were not available at the time this report was prepared and the following details are based on conversations with Associated Architects and Shire Consulting, though, had details been available further variation may be anticipated due the actual circumstances encountered during construction. There will be additional supports for the first floor extension with 3-4 piles (*c* 200-250mm diameter) supporting each new cap (*c* 0.90x0.90x0.9m). There will also be a lift pit (*c* 2.2x2.4m to a depth of *c* 1.70m from final floor level) and a new toilet block, which will require connection to existing services.

It may be anticipated that the earlier deposits will generally be at a greater depth and being deepest the lift pit is most likely to encounter earlier deposits. Associated Architects drawings indicate 19 new vertical supports, this will entail a further disturbance to the upper archaeological levels of 15.4m² or 2% of the *c* 760m² of the new first floor extension. Details of piling were not available though it may be anticipated that this will be less in terms of percentage area disturbed, than the pile caps. The observation and recording of pile excavation is not usually productive of useful archaeological information.

5. **Mitigation**

In order to mitigate the impacts identified above, the following actions are recommended.

- Watching brief on all groundworks below 300mm in depth (pile caps, ground beams and services).
- Especial care to be exercised with the watching brief on the lift pit, with an appropriate period (possibly 1-2 days) built-in to the construction programme to allow for more detailed recording by an archaeologist.
- Archaeological recording may focus on deposits of medieval and earlier date. Post-medieval deposits may aim to locate structural remains and record any obvious indicators of activities.

The scope and specification of mitigation works will be agreed with Worcester City Council, though the research items given in the brief (WCMAS 2004, 3) provide an excellent framework. The scope of the proposed groundworks is, however, limited and within the small areas exposed it is envisaged that results will not extend much beyond the dating of observed sequences and assessment of their nature (in terms of broad deposit type, artefactual and environmental potential). This information will however be of value for the future management of the area, much as the results of fieldwork in the vicinity (eg 15/19 Fish Street – WCM 100079, Fish Street – WCM 100820, St Andrew's Building – WCM 100341, 100343, 101273) , which has tended to be limited in scope, yet does contribute to knowledge of the area.

Any site investigation works or watching briefs required, would be concluded by production of an archaeological report (and appropriate publication) to be deposited for public consultation with the HER and a project archive to be deposited at Worcester City Museum.

6. **Residual effects**

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

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 county's history and contribute to local and regional research agendas.

7. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service 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 was undertaken of the Cathedral Building, Worcester College of Technology, Deansway, St Andrew's, Worcester (SO 8492 5468), on behalf of the College. The Cathedral Building lies in the historic core of Worcester and surrounding fieldwork indicates that deposits dating from the Roman period onwards are very likely to exist. Construction of the present building has however affected a significant proportion of the upper levels. A mitigation strategy has been recommended.

8. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Clive Baker (Worcester College of Technology Estates Manager), Paul Lister, Graham Hall and Nick Austin (Associated Architects), James Dinn and Sheena Payne (Worcester City Council).

9. **Personnel**

The assessment was undertaken by Tom Vaughan and Simon Woodiwiss. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Simon Woodiwiss. Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt.

Appendix 1 Features (monuments) of the historic environment registered with the HER (those within the site are indicated in bold)

Reference number and status	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
WCM 90015	Gun positions, Deanery Gardens	SO 8490 5460	Documentary evidence	Modern WWII	In schedule of defences, gardens listed for rifles and grenades using natural cover
WCM 92378	Dent Alcroft and Co, Warmstrey Slip	SO 8486 5466	Documentary evidence	Modern WWII	Factory produced electrically heated gloves for aircraft
WCM 92392	Copenhagen Street	SO 84942 54741	Building	Modern pre-1939	Fire Station built just prior to war, became part of NFS during WWII
WCM 92403 SAM 343a	Bishops Palace, Deansway	SO 8491 5463	Building	Modern WWII	Used as County HQ for War Agriculture Committee
WCM 92484	Ministry of Food, 5 Deansway	SO 84992 54635	Building	Modern WWII	Requisitioned for war work
WCM 96015 SAM 343a	Bishops Palace	SO 84913 54630	Extant building	Medieval Post-medieval	
WCM 96016 SAM 343a	Bishops Palace enclosure	SO 84935 54604	Cartographic evidence	Medieval Post-medieval	Land within the cartilage of the Bishops Palace
WCM 96031 SAM 331	St Alban's	SO 84917 54707	Cartographic evidence Extant building	Early medieval Medieval	Possibly a pre-Conquest church. Current structure is 12 th century onwards
WCM 96032	St Alban's church plot	SO 84919 54701	Conjectural evidence	Medieval	Small triangular

	church plot	54701	evidence Documentary evidence Sub-surface deposit Structure	Post-medieval	area to south, used for burial until at least 1630s
WCM 96035	St Helen's	SO 85010 54707	Conjectural evidence Documentary evidence Extant building	Roman to post-medieval	Most structure is late medieval which has been heavily restored in the 19 th century
WCM 96036	St Helen's Church plot	SO 84991 54704	Conjectural evidence Documentary evidence Sub-surface deposit Structure	Early medieval to post-medieval	Burials cease by 1853
WCM 96055	St Andrew's Church plot	SO 84869 54794	Documentary evidence Cartographic evidence Sub-surface deposit	Medieval Post-medieval	Churchyard
WCM 96056	St Margaret's	SO 84869 54702	Documentary evidence	Early medieval Post-medieval	Precise location uncertain
WCM 90692	Bishop's Palace gatehouse	SO 84981 54622	Documentary evidence Cartographic evidence	Medieval	Demolished before 1741
WCM 96128	City wall, Warmstry Slip – Bishop's Palace	SO 84847 54667	Ruined structure Cartographic evidence	Medieval Post-medieval	
WCM 96199	The Earl's Post, 92-4 High Street	SO 85014 54749	Extant building	Medieval	Undercroft

	High Street				
WCM 96215 Listed Building II	106 High Street	SO 85019 54629	Extant building	Post-medieval c1700 and later	House, now building society and offices
WCM 96216 Listed Building	105 High Street	SO 85019 54639			
WCM 96217 Listed Building II	104 and 104a High Street	SO 85017 54647	Extant building	Medieval Post-medieval	17 th century origins and later alterations
WCM 96218 Listed Building II	103 High Street	SO 85017 54654	Extant building	Post-medieval	Late 18 th century and later alterations
WCM 96219 Listed Building II	102 High Street	SO 85020 54659	Extant building	Post-medieval	Mid 18 th century, possibly earlier, later alterations
WCM 96279	Copenhagen Street	SO 84985 54762	Conjectural evidence Documentary evidence Sub-surface deposit Cartographic evidence	Early medieval to post-medieval	Road
WCM 96280	Fish Street	SO 84985 54691	Conjectural evidence Documentary evidence Sub-surface deposit Cartographic evidence	Early medieval to post-medieval	Road
WCM 96322	Deansway	SO 84961 54660	Documentary evidence Cartographic evidence	Modern	Road

WCM 96331	Birdport plan-unit		Conjectural evidence	Medieval	
WCM 96333	Copenhagen Street plan-unit		Conjectural evidence	Early medieval Medieval	
WCM 96427 Listed Building SAM 343a	7 College Yard	SO 84970 54574	Extant building	Post-medieval	
WCM 96430 Listed Building	7 Copenhagen Street	SO 84995 54749	Extant building	Post-medieval	
WCM 96443 Listed Building	Farriers Arms, 9 Fish Street	SO 84995 54683	Extant building	Post-medieval	
WCM 96444 Listed Building	21 Fish Street	SO 84967 54683	Extant building	Post-medieval	
WCM 96445 Listed Building	Plough Inn, 23 Fish Street	SO 84961 54686	Extant building	Post-medieval	
WCM 98106	Worcester Distillery	SO 8487 5466	Cartographic evidence	Post-medieval	Shown on OS 1:500
WCM 98107	Glove manufactory	SO 84867 54684	Cartographic evidence	Post-medieval	Shown on OS 1:500
WCM 98108	Jarvis's Almshouses	SO 8452 54714	Documentary evidence Cartographic evidence	Post-medieval	Founded 1722
WCM 98150	Hair cloth manufactory	SO 8494 5478	Cartographic evidence	Post-medieval	Shown on OS 1:500
WCM 98151	Police Station	SO 8498 5477	Cartographic evidence	Post-medieval	Shown on OS 1:500
WCM 98433	Worcester Jewry/possible synagogue	SO 848 547	Documentary evidence	Medieval	

Appendix 2 Features (events) of the historic environment registered with the HER (those within the site are indicated in bold)

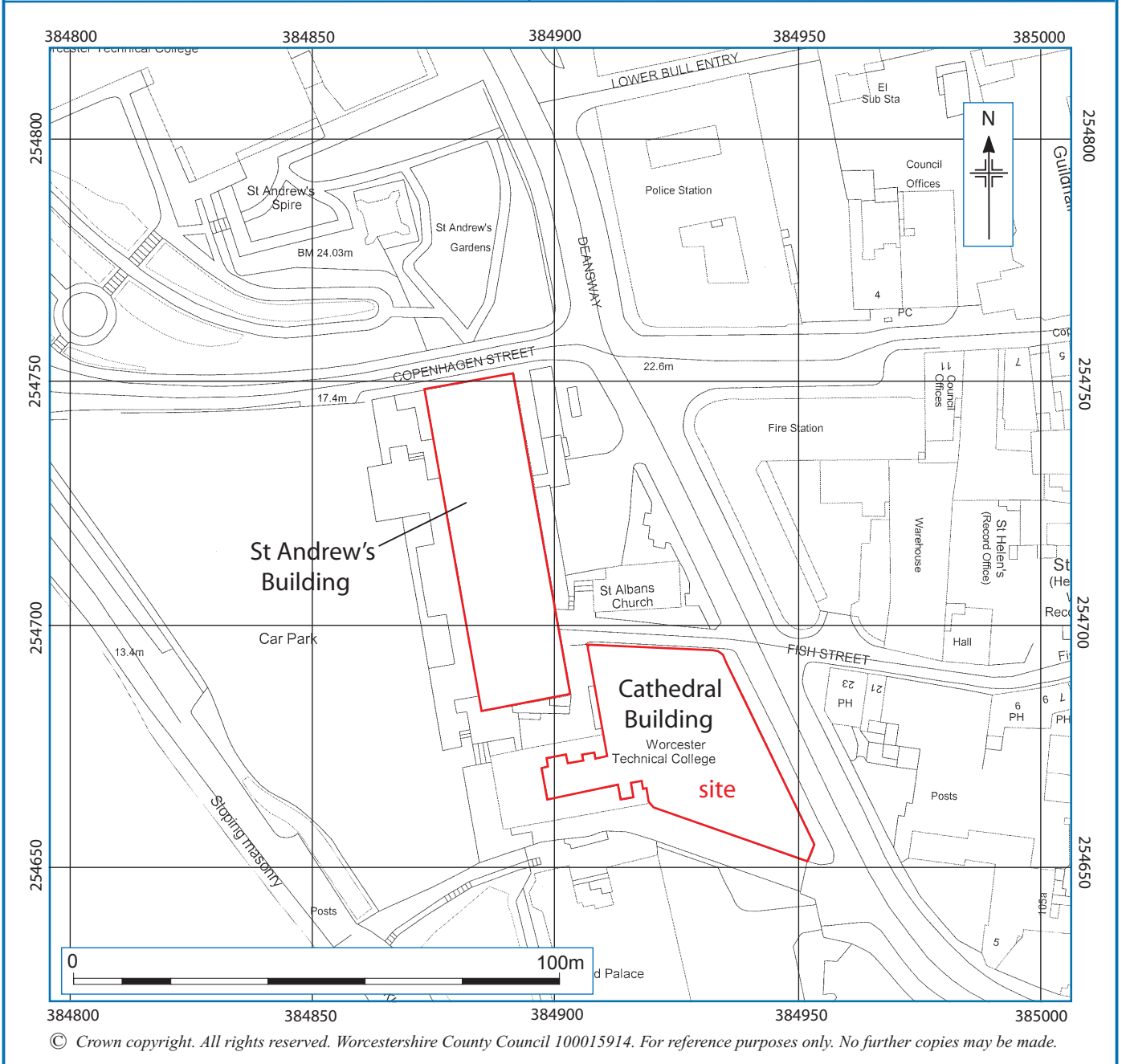
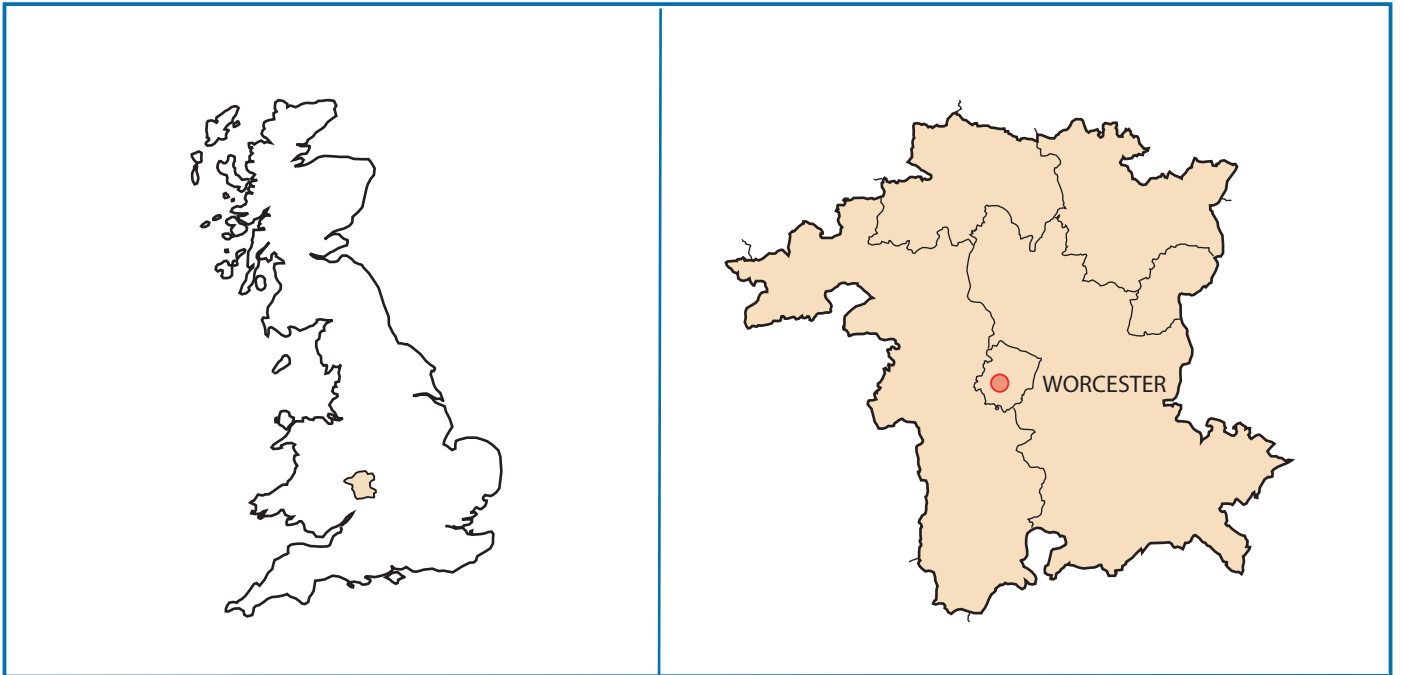
Reference number	Site name	Grid reference	Record type	Date	Description
WCM 100020	97 High Street	SO 38501 25472	Personal observation	C1984	?Late medieval fireplace
WCM 100058	Bishop's Palace	SO 38491 25463	Excavation	1983	Small trench with Roman and later features and artefacts.
WCM 100059	Lodge Flat, Old Palace	SO 38491 25463	Excavation	1958	Iron Age coin, Roman and medieval finds and features
WCM 100060	Lodge Flat, Old Palace	SO 38491 25463	Excavation	1960?	Metalled surface
WCM 100061	Lodge Flat, Old Palace	SO 38491 25463	Excavation	1957	Norman building, Roman deposits
WCM 100062	Lodge Flat, Old Palace	SO 28491 25463	Excavation	1960	Roman and medieval deposits and artefacts
WCM 100063	Lodge Flat, Old Palace	SO 38491 25463	Excavation	1960?	Human burial.
WCM 100064	5 Deansway	SO 38499 25464	Watching brief	1980s?	Post-medieval
WCM 100068	St Alban's Church	SO 38491 25470	Building survey	1988	Records during 1988 repair and conversion
WCM 100079	15/19 Fish Street	SO 38497 25468	Evaluation	1987	Early structures, organic remains. Medieval and post-medieval finds
WCM 100176	Copenhagen Street carpark	SO 38485 25473	Evaluation	1989	Natural, medieval and post-medieval

					deposits. Cellar
WCM 100189	City Wall, Dents Glove Factory	SO 28487 25469	Excavation	1959	Concrete over natural
WCM 100207	Earls Post, 92-4 High Street	SO 38501 25474	Building survey	1963	5 small house of 14 th century. Undercroft, Survey prior to demolition
WCM 100209	Copenhagen Street carpark	SO 38485 25470	Excavation	1968	Early pottery manufacturin g
WCM 100211	Copenhagen Street carpark	SO 38485 25469	Excavation	1977	Medieval city wall, early pottery manufacturin g waste
WCM 100212	Copenhagen Street carpark	SO 38484 25469	Excavation	1978	18 th to 19 th century pottery manufacturin g waste
WCM 100213	Copenhagen Street carpark	SO 38485 25473	Watching brief	1984	Medieval city wall, 18 th century pottery manufacturin g waste
WCM 100214	St Andrew' Gardens	SO 38488 25478	Watching brief		No information
WCM 100224	84-5 High Street	SO 38498 25485	Watching brief	1991	Medieval, undercroft
WCM 100227	7 Copenhagen Street	SO 38499 25474	Building survey	1982	Drawing submitted for proposed works
WCM 100275	99-102 High Street	SO 38502 25466	Borehole	1960s	Dark soil to great depth
WCM 100299	5a College Yard	SO 38497 25459	Excavation	1992-3	No information
WCM 100302	7 College Yard	SO 38497 25457	Building survey	1993	No information
WCM 100340	Technical College	SO 38489 25472	Watching brief	1957	No archaeological

		25472	brief		archaeological deposits
WCM 100341	Technical College, Little Fish St	SO 38491 25472	Excavation	1957	Organic deposits. Large Roman ditch
WCM 100343	Technical College construction,	SO 38489 25471	Watching brief	1959	No deposits in south half of site. Large Roman ditch, organic deposits
WCM 100360	MEB cable trench, Deansway	SO 38492 25474	Personal observation	1998	No information
WCM 100361	Cable trench, Copenhagen Street	SO 38487 25475	Personal observation	1998	No information
WCM 100393	Copenhagen Street	SO 38494 25475	Stray finds	1857	Roman bronze fibula from new sewer
WCM 100438	97 High Street	SO 38501 25472	Watching brief	1984	Exposure of lower courses of St Helen's wall
WCM 100449	103 High Street	SO 38502 25465	Building survey		?14 th century (P Hughes). FWB Charles survey
WCM 100494	Gas main repair trenches	SO 38496 25474	Watching brief	1998	No information
WCM 100510	Farriers Arms	SO 38499 25467	Watching brief	1998	19-20 th century wall
WCM 100533	Sewer trench, Old Palace Garden	SO 38489 25462	Watching brief	1999	No information
WCM 100568	Coach House, Old Palace	SO 38496 25459	Building survey	1986	18 th century
WCM 100588	Old Bishops Palace	SO 38491 25463	Building survey	1815	Drawings in Cathedral Library 1815-1826
WCM 100595	6 College Yard	SO 38497 25458	Observation	1984	Human burials
WCM 100671	Farriers Arms	SO 38499 25467	Watching brief	1995	Late deposits

		25467	brief		
WCM 100746	105-6 High Street	SO 38500 25463	Watching brief	2000	No information
WCM 100791	15/19 Fish Street	SO 38497 25468	Site investigation	2001	No information
WCM 100794	St Alban's gas pipe	SO 38491 25471	Watching brief	2000	No information
WCM 100803	St Helen's vault	SO 38501 25470	Personal observation	1987	No information
WCM 100804	St Helen's deep hole	SO 38500 25469	Watching brief	1990s	No information
WCM 100820	Fish Street resurfacing	SO 38499 25469	Watching brief	2001	Medieval deposits, residual Roman finds. Organic remains
WCM 100826	Copenhagen Street carpark, CCTV trench	SO 38486 25474	Watching brief	2000	Post-medieval walls and cellar
WCM 100831	Copenhagen Street CCTV trench	SO 38488 25475	Watching brief	2000	Modern deposits directly over natural
WCM 100832	Copenhagen Street carpark, CCTV trench	SO 38482 25470	Watching brief	2000	Modern deposits
WCM 100833	Deansway/Cathedra l roundabout CCTV trench	SO 38501 25461	Watching brief	2000	Modern deposits
WCM 100850	St Helen's Church	SO 38501 25470	Building survey	C1878	Records during restoration (unlocated)
WCM 100877	15/19 Fish Street	SO 38497 25468	Watching brief	2002	Organic remains, Medieval deposits and artefacts
WCM 100913	Copenhagen Street, CCTV phase 8	SO 38484 25474	Watching brief	2002	Good preservation of deposits to north

WCM 100919	Deansway, CCTV phase 8	SO 38493 25471	Watching brief	2002	19-20 th century deposits
WCM 101193	7 Copenhagen Street	SO 38499 55474	Building survey	1982	1525-75 original timber-framing
WCM 101232	Old Palace, east wall of Great Hall	SO 38491 55464		?2000	?Drawings and photographs of wall
WCM 101272	Old Palace	SO 38491 55463			No information
WCM 101273	Worcester Technical College, lift shaft and boreholes	SO 38493 55467		2004	No information



Location of the site.

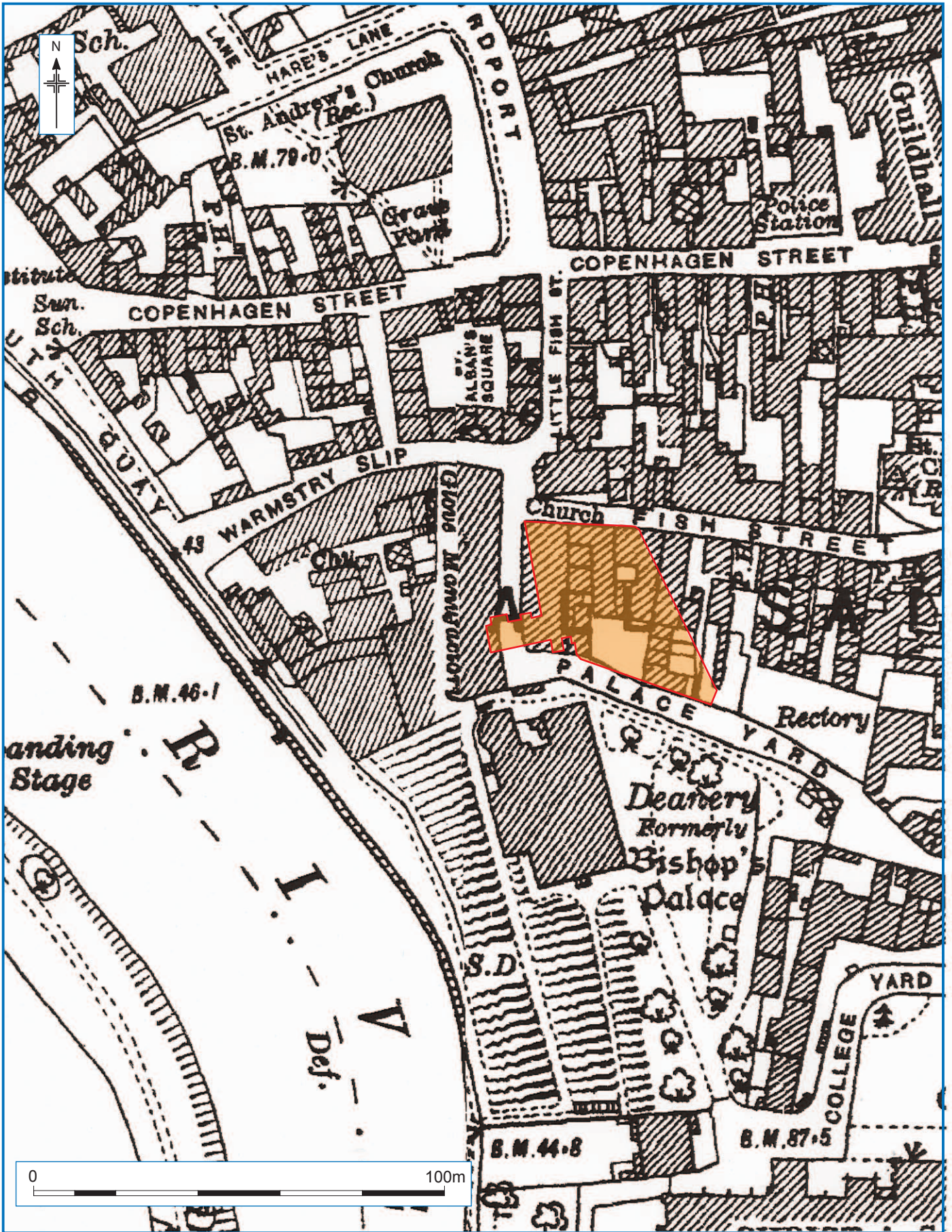
Figure 1



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Extract from 1st edition 1:500 Ordnance Survey map with modern OS data overlay.

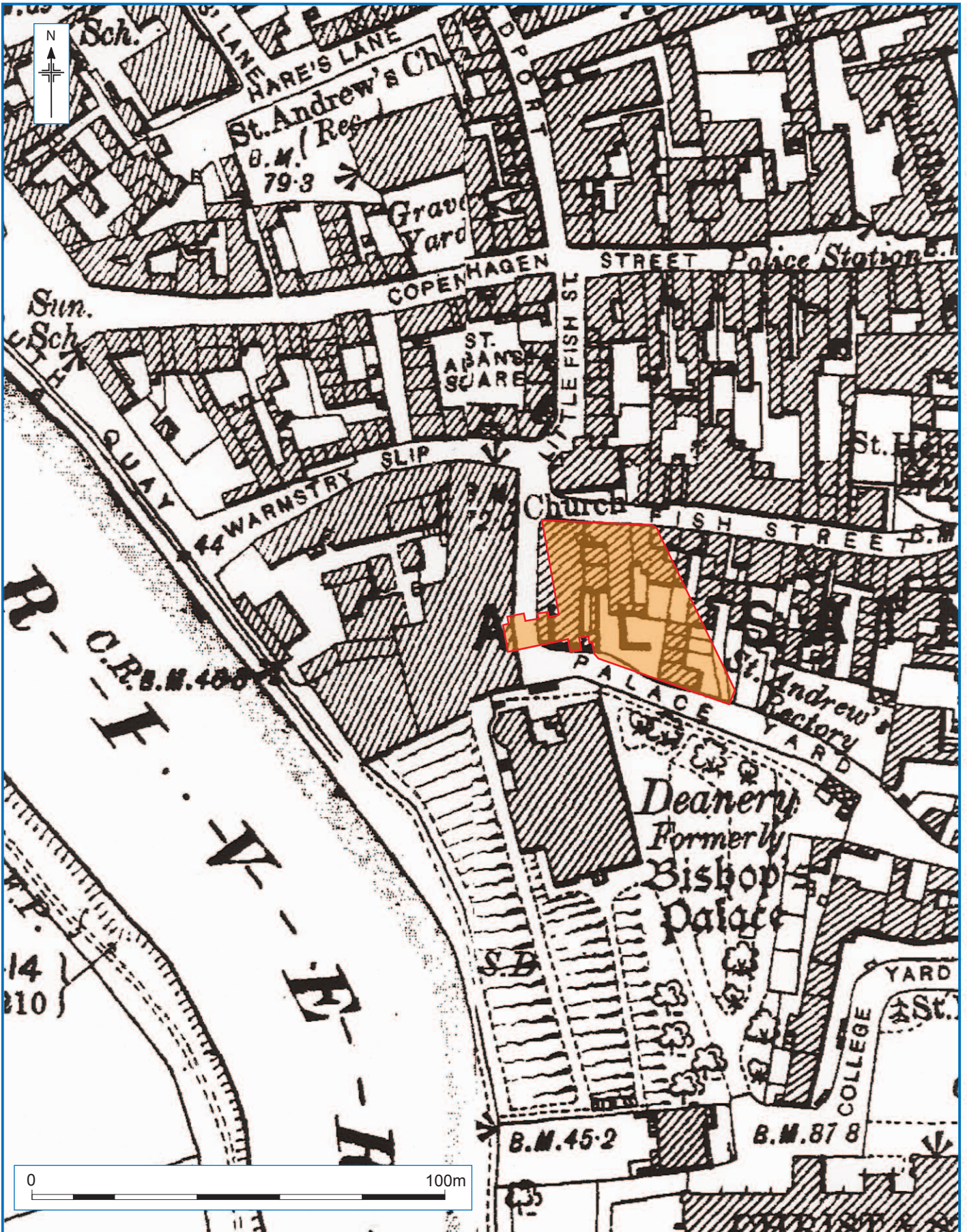
Figure 2



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Extract for 1904 Ordnance Survey map.

Figure 3



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Extract for 1928 Ordnance Survey map.

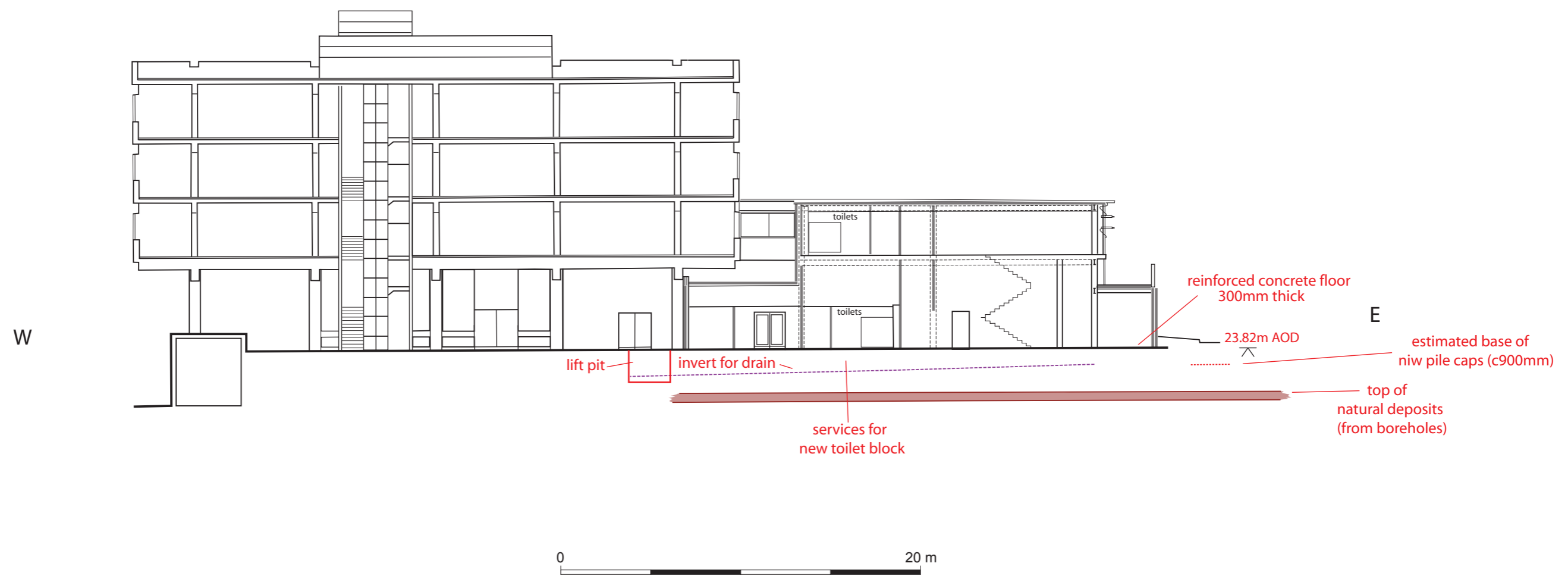
Figure 4



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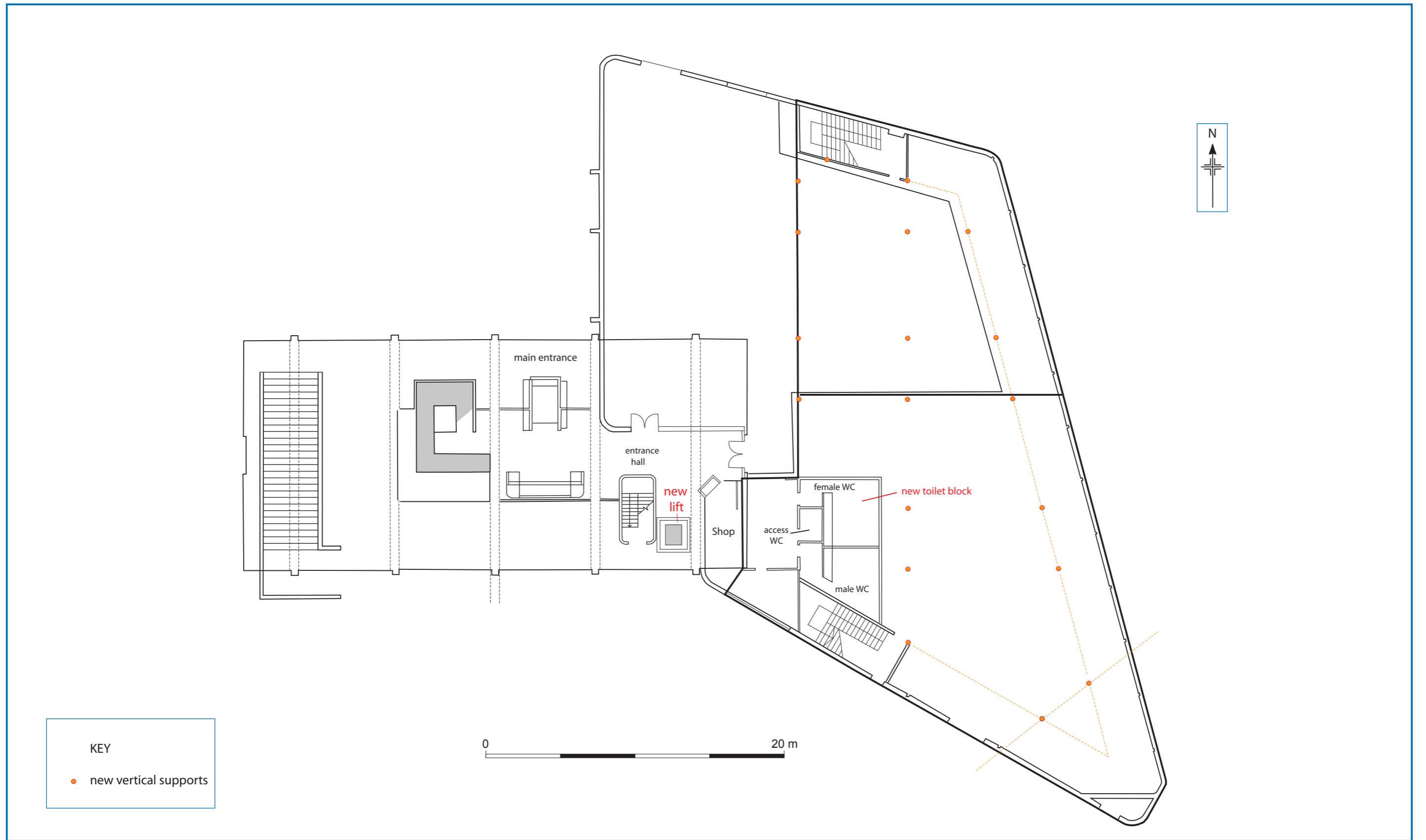
Extract for 1940 Ordnance Survey map.

Figure 5



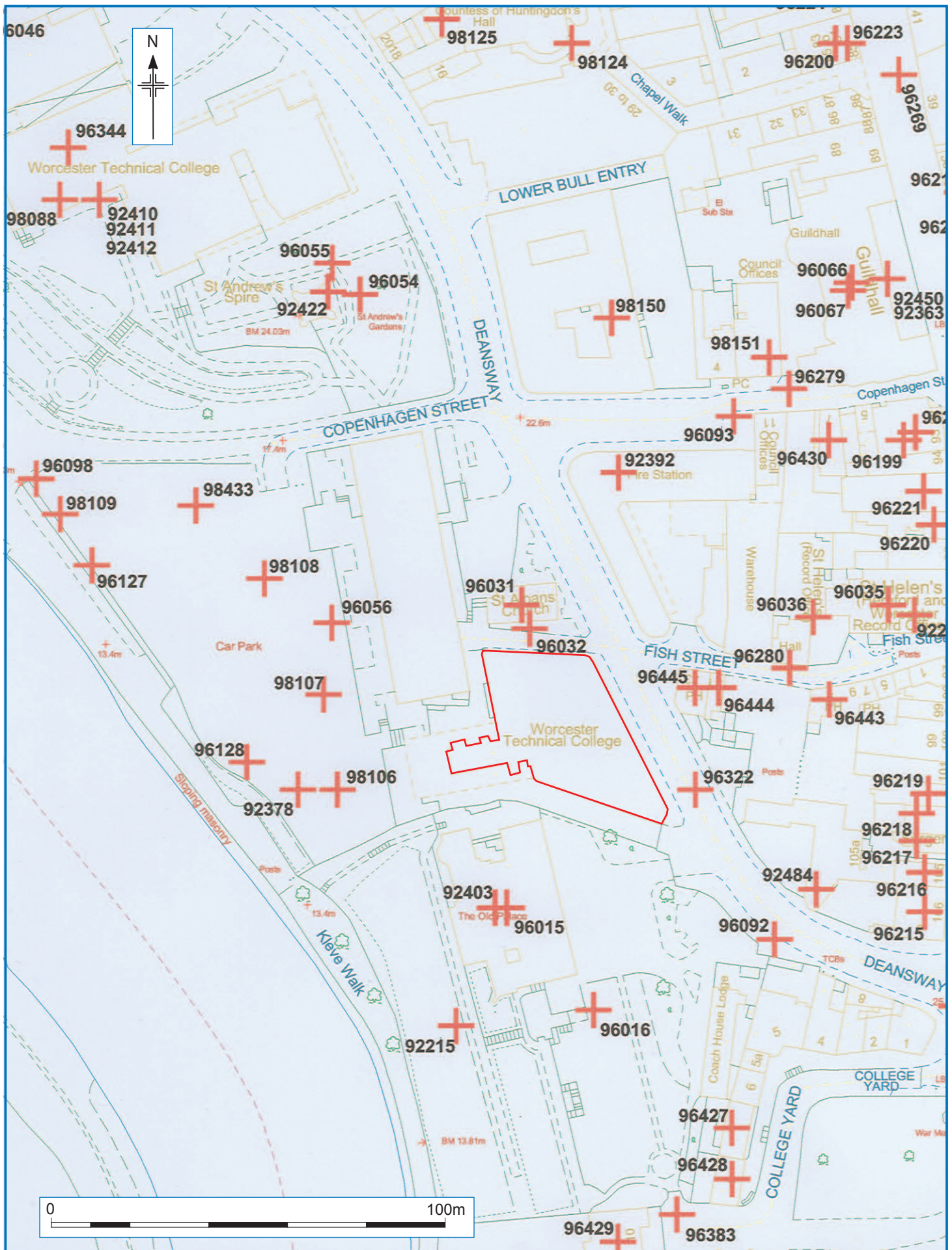
Cathedral Building: section (based upon drawing by Associated Architects with archaeological additions).

Figure 6



Cathedral Building: plan (based upon drawing by Associated Architects with archaeological additions).

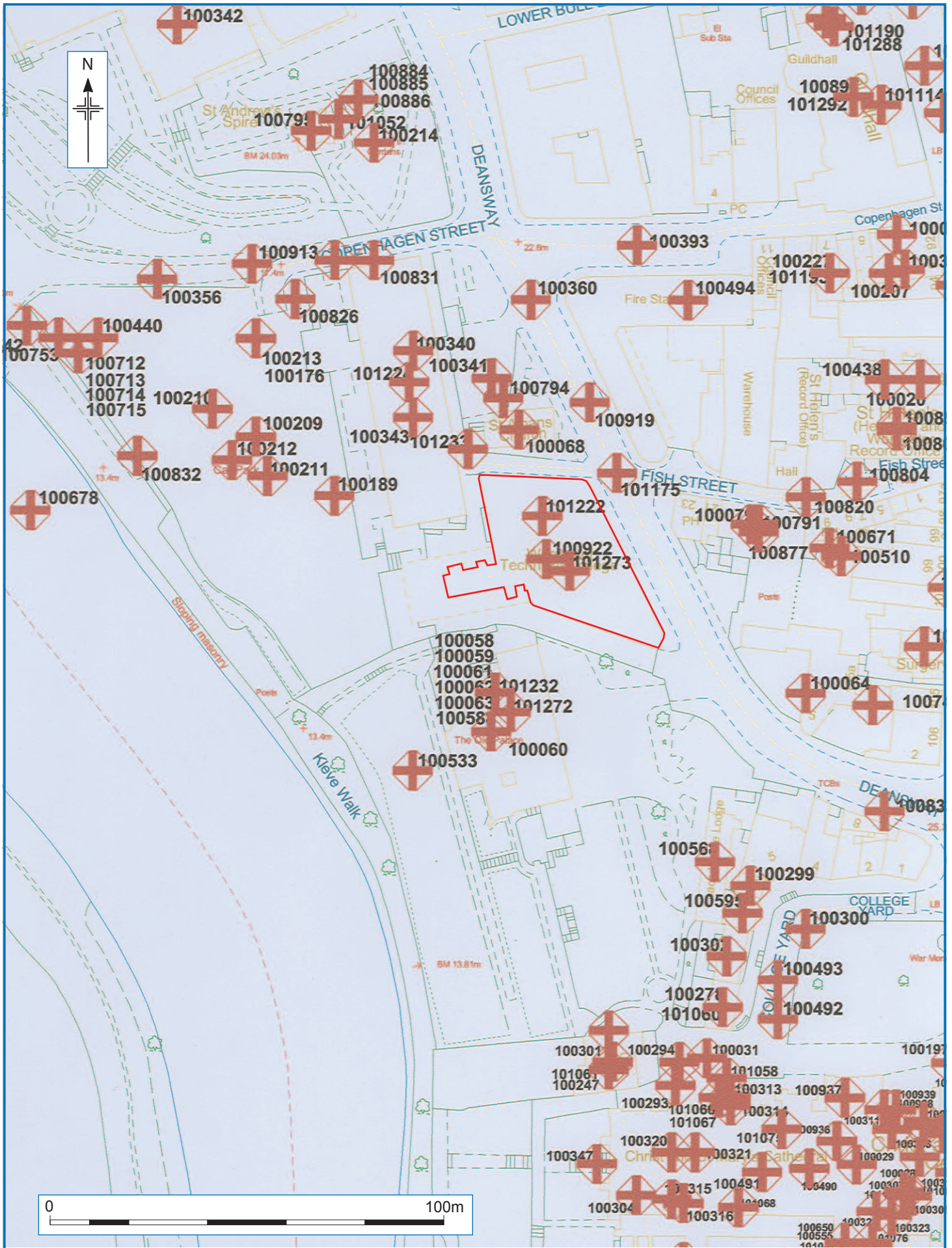
Figure 7



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Monuments in the vicinity.

Figure 8



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Events in the vicinity.

Figure 9