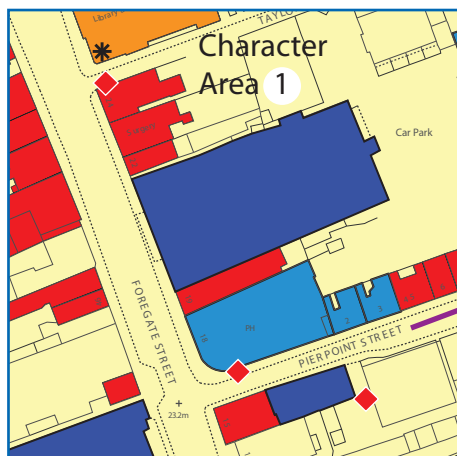
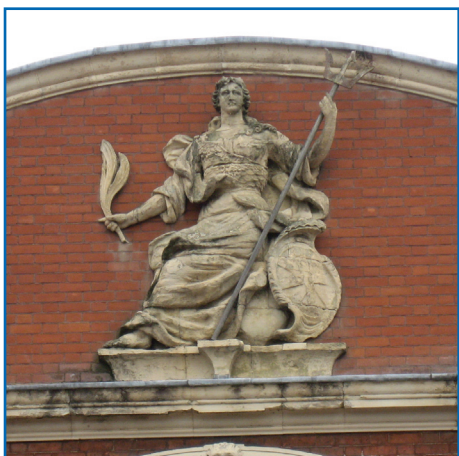


# Foregate Street and The Tything

## Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Proposals



Adopted April 2011

Heritage and Design Team  
Tel: 01905 722501  
[www.worcester.gov.uk](http://www.worcester.gov.uk)



<b>1</b>	<b>Conservation Area Appraisal</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	Summary of special interest	5
1.3	Location and setting	6
1.4	Historical development and archaeology	7
1.5	Spatial analysis	11
1.6	Elements of special significance in the conservation area	14
1.7	Principal issues	27
1.8	Character appraisal map	28
1.9	Historic Ordnance Survey map (1886)	30
<b>2</b>	<b>Conservation Area Management Proposals</b>	<b>33</b>
2.1	Purpose of the management proposals	33
2.2	Legislative background	33
2.3	Management proposals	35
<b>3</b>	<b>Conservation Area Other Information</b>	<b>41</b>
3.1	Public consultation	41
3.2	Sources of Information	44
3.3	Useful addresses	45
3.4	Listed buildings descriptions	46
3.5	Tree Preservation Orders	119
3.6	Surviving small historic features	120



# 1 Conservation Area Appraisal

## 1.1 Introduction

### Purpose of the appraisal

This appraisal records and analyses the various features which give the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area, its special architectural and historic significance or interest. Significant buildings and spaces are noted and described, and marked on the Conservation Area Appraisal Map along with listed buildings, key unlisted buildings, significant trees and spaces, and important views into and out of the conservation area. There is a presumption that all of these features, as well as other elements of character, should be “preserved or enhanced” as required by the legislation, when building work is proposed.

This appraisal builds upon national policy, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) - Planning for the Historic Environment, and local policy (see below). It provides a firm basis on which applications for development within the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area can be assessed in the processes of development control.

The document is intended to be used by architects, local authority planning staff, developers and landowners to ensure that the special character of the conservation area is not eroded, but rather enhanced or at least preserved through development activity. While the descriptions go into some detail, **a reader should not assume that the omission of any building, feature or space from this appraisal means that it is not of interest**; if in doubt, please contact the heritage and design staff at Worcester City Council.

The initial document was prepared by The Conservation Studio, a private consultancy, in 2006. The consultation processes were held early in 2007 and some subsequent

redrafting, to take account of the comments and to update the text, was carried out by council staff in 2011.

### The planning policy context

Conservation areas are designated under the provisions of Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the Act). A conservation area is defined as “*an area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance*”. It is the quality and interest of an area, rather than that of individual buildings, which is the prime consideration in identifying a conservation area.

Section 72 of the same Act specifies that, in making a decision on an application for development in a conservation area, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

The Government has said, in its Statement on the Historic Environment 2010, that it considers the historic environment to be “an asset of enormous cultural, social, economic and environmental value”. That does not imply an automatic presumption against development within conservation areas, however, as that document also recognises the inevitability of change, calling for it to be intelligently managed.

This appraisal should be read in conjunction with national planning policy guidance, particularly PPS5, where there is a presumption in favour of conserving heritage assets. These assets, such as conservation areas, are seen as ensuring the continued sustainability of an area and promoting a sense of place. When considering applications for development which could affect the character or local distinctiveness of a conservation area, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are required to treat favourably those which preserve the elements which make a positive contribution. Applications which have a

negative impact would need strong justification on the grounds of the other benefits they may provide.

Published alongside PPS5, the Planning Practice Guide expands on the policies. It draws attention to the need, not only to understand the nature of the significance of all the elements of the character of an area, but for applicants to be able to assess the importance of these elements. Applications need to show this understanding and how the proposed development responds to it. This appraisal document sets out to provide appropriate information for the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area.

The layout and content of this document follows guidance published in 2006 by English Heritage, which also recommends LPAs to publish proposals for the on-going management of the special interest of the conservation area in response to the identification and recording of its significance.

### Local planning policy

Local Plan policies have been developed by the City Council and explained in the City of Worcester Local Plan, 1996-2011. Many of these original policies were saved when new planning procedures were introduced. In general, they are intended to ensure that the character of a conservation area is preserved or enhanced by any development actions.

The Local Development Framework for Worcester incorporates the South Worcestershire Development Plan (WSWDP). When adopted, these documents will replace existing Local Plan policies and provide appropriate policies for the city within the context of South Worcestershire.

Conservation area character appraisals, such as this, are considered to be integral with the spatial planning approach of the council. While they are seen as background

documents, they support, affirm and in some instances amplify the Development Plan Documents within the Framework.



## 1.2 Summary of special interest

The Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area was designated in 1980

The special interest that justifies designation of the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area derives from the following features:

- Current street pattern and layout based upon extra-mural medieval suburb composed of narrow burgage plots and rear access lanes;
- Site of 12<sup>th</sup> century St Oswald's Hospital and the Priory of Whistones, a Cistercian Nunnery the remains of which have been incorporated into buildings at the Royal Grammar School (now RGS Worcester);
- The architectural and historic interest of the area's historic buildings, 75 of which are listed buildings including 5 grade II\* listed buildings;
- No.2 Barbourne Road, one of the area's few remaining 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings;
- Distinctive and cohesive 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural character especially along the west side of Foregate Street;
- Predominant 18<sup>th</sup> century appearance with 19<sup>th</sup> century, and later, infill in The Tything;
- Large historic purpose-built institutional buildings on east side of Foregate Street;
- Buildings of the RGS, formerly the Alice Ottley School and the Royal Grammar School Worcester;
- Ensemble of key historic buildings in Foregate Street: The Shire Hall and Judges' Lodgings, City Museum and Art Gallery, Victoria Institute;
- Good collection of historic buildings in Pierpoint Street;
- Taylor's Lane, a narrow, enclosed medieval lane containing a tablet from the 1620 Inglethorpe's Almshouses and a historic brick wall on the south side;
- Traditional 'back lanes' of Farrier Street (much altered), Britannia Road and Back Walk;
- Gate lodges, railings and forecourt in front of the Shire Hall with statue of Queen Victoria;
- Views to spires of St Mary's Church, St Nicholas' Church and Worcester Baptist Church;
- Good eastward view along Pierpoint Street to façade of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century house in Sansome Walk;
- Foregate Street railway bridge which forms an important gateway to the conservation area;
- Nos.12-20 (even) Barbourne Road, a row of late 18<sup>th</sup> century dwellings at the northern gateway to the city;
- Historic shopfronts, or shopfront details, including a complete 1880s shopfront at Nos.5 and 6 the Tything;
- Prevalence of red brick and painted stucco;
- Ornate door surrounds, iron balconies and other 18<sup>th</sup> century details;
- St Oswald's Almshouses and Queen Elizabeth Almshouses and their secluded courtyards;
- The grounds to the rear of St Oswald's Chapel with many trees;
- Open space and trees in the school grounds on the east side;
- Trees close to roadside and in school grounds of RGS Worcester;
- Animated and varied roofscapes;
- Local details that collectively and individually give the conservation area a distinctive identity, e.g. decorative cast-iron balconies, foot-scrappers, pavement grills, iron bollards and street name signs.



TAYLOR'S LANE

### 1.3 Location and setting

#### Location and context

The Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area is located immediately to the north of Worcester city-centre separated from it by the east-west route of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century railway. The north-south spine of this linear conservation area is the main northern entry to the city centre. The conservation area has a wholly urban setting surrounded mainly by areas of late 19<sup>th</sup> century housing and, to the west, the site of the Royal Infirmary. To the north-west lies the Britannia Square Conservation Area. The Shrubbery Avenue Conservation Area is contiguous with the northern boundary and The Historic City Conservation Area is contiguous with the southern boundary.

#### Settlement pattern: the effect of historical development on plan form

Foregate Street and The Tything was the medieval city's most extensive suburb, a linear settlement along the principal approach road from the north and east, extending about 600 m from the north gate which was located in the vicinity of The Hopmarket.

The suburb can be divided into four areas. The west side of the street is characterised by short rectilinear plots backing onto a rear access lane about 30 m to the west. Most longitudinal plots run straight through from the frontage to the rear lane, where secondary development has taken place on the plot-tails. By 1741 the southernmost plots had almost doubled in depth, taking over land beyond the rear access lane and encroaching over it resulting in the 'dog-leg' bend in Farrier Street.

The east side of the street is different, many of the plots ending at back-fence lines about 40 m behind the frontage, with some longitudinal boundaries running through to Sansome Walk, an access lane about 110 m to the rear. Between Sansome Walk and the frontage-plots were larger rectangular

parcels of ground that probably represent contemporary garden crofts. In the modern period the more extensive plots available on the eastern side of the street attracted institutional and larger commercial occupants, the 19<sup>th</sup> century Shire Hall and the Public Library for example, in contrast to the west side where smaller scale commercial premises still predominate.

The plot pattern recorded in 1886, and still largely intact, shows that The Tything, beyond the city boundary (Castle Street), was characterised by more intensively subdivided plots, occupied by smaller buildings than the area within. This is particularly obvious on the west side of the street, but to a lesser extent also applies to the east side.

Much of the suburb was razed in the Civil War, at least the inner part while the rest was badly damaged. Such an event would be likely to have left the framework of streets and lanes intact but may well have resulted in the re-organisation of cleared plots and the loss of any original regulated system of land division.

Of the side roads off the east side, Pierpoint Street dates from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (it appears on Crisp's map of 1832) and St Mary's Street dates from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Taylor's Lane (once the site of almshouses bequeathed by Richard Inglethorpe (1560-1618)) and St Oswald's Road (formerly Hospital Walk, referring to St Oswald's Hospice) most likely date from the layout of the medieval burgage plots. Until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century there was another ancient side lane off Upper Tything leading eastwards from a point just north of Priory House alongside the medieval Priory; this is no longer in public use. (Two street names, White Ladies Walk and White Ladies Close, to the east of the conservation area are reminders of this old pathway).

At the northern-most point of the conservation area, between Nos.20 and 22 Barbourne Road, is an access road which is the vestige of the southern entrance to a

wide crescent-shaped driveway to a large Victorian house, The Shrubbery (demolished c1890).

Castle Street is the only major western access to the north-south spine of Foregate Street and The Tything, leading up from the Severn. It was formerly named Salt Lane, presumably a reference to salt trade with nearby Droitwich.

#### **Landscape setting: topography, geology and relationship to surroundings**

The medieval and modern city of Worcester lies on the east bank of the River Severn, on a gravel terrace overlying Keuper marl at a point where the river, meandering within the 500-metre-wide flood plain, cuts into the terrace, making its banks directly accessible from the high, well-drained ground. The city site itself is a south-facing promontory defined by the river to the west. The medieval (and earlier) High Street and Foregate Street follow the north-south spine of this promontory.



## **1.4 Historical development and archaeology**

### **Archaeological significance and potential**

Worcester's origins lie in the late prehistoric and Roman periods, the initial settlement being within the present city centre area. By the mid-Roman period this settlement had acquired an industrial character, and expanded considerably to the north towards Britannia Square.

Roman remains have been found along the west side of the conservation area as far north as Britannia Square, though little actually within the conservation area itself, and it seems that the focus of Roman activity was along a route-way to the west of, and parallel with, the present main road. Excavations in Britannia Square, in 1829, found a circular masonry foundation and coins suggesting that it may have been a temple. More recent finds have included fragments of mosaic and a length of masonry walling.

The Foregate Street part of the medieval suburb was within the City boundary, whereas The Tything lay outside it in the parish of Claines. The suburb is thought to have been laid out on behalf of the Bishop of Worcester in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, though no archaeological evidence has yet been found for Norman occupation in the area. Only limited archaeological fieldwork has in fact taken place within the conservation area. The results of this indicate that the medieval suburb had a strong industrial character, with evidence for a 15<sup>th</sup> century tiliary and early post-medieval tile-making and pottery manufacture. Although the area was set out with regular plots, it seems that many of these may have been unoccupied or lightly occupied until the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Comparatively little is known of the two major precincts of Whiteladies and St Oswald's, though there has been some excavation at both. Part of the Whiteladies



chapel survives within later buildings, but that at St Oswald's was demolished, and is now known only from buried remains.



**Part of Whiteladies Nunnery chapel; surviving fragments are built into later houses.**

Much of the inner suburb was levelled during the 1640s as part of the defence of Worcester in the Civil War, though there are standing building remains from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards northwards from St Oswald's. The whole conservation area is within the City's Archaeological Sensitive Area (ASA) No.18 – Historic Core of the Roman and Medieval City.



**Nos. 2-4 Barbourne Road date from the 17th century.**

### **Pre-Norman origins**

There was a Roman settlement in Worcester from about 50 AD. It stood beside the Roman road from Wroxeter to Gloucester. Trade and commerce would have been a feature of the settlement although the community was initially engaged in agriculture. By the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century there was an iron industry in the town and in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the settlement had become a bustling industrial town and an important redistribution centre for local products. It was much more extensive than its medieval successor, probably covering an area not exceeded again until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Excavations have found debris of Romano-British occupation extending in a wide corridor well to the north of the medieval city, west of the medieval suburb of The Tything.

Archbishop Theodore created the see of Worcester in 680. The earliest surviving Old English name for Worcester, Weorgornaceaster, dates from 691. The name derives from 'Weorgoran', meaning people of the winding river, and 'Caster', the Saxon word for a Roman settlement. In the late 9th century a Saxon charter (dated to between 890 and 901) established Worcester as a fortified burgh which led to the construction of a line of defences that established the structure around which the later medieval town developed. Bishop Oswald established Worcester Cathedral in 983, but the building was partially destroyed in 1041.

### **Historic development - Medieval**

In 1084 Bishop Wulfstan (one of the few English bishops remaining in office much after 1066) began a great rebuilding of the cathedral; much of the footprint and parts of the structure of the present cathedral and cloister are his work. The large planned suburb which is now The Foregate and Foregate Street, laid out in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, extended from the area just outside

the old Saxon north gate as far as the Tything thus covering most of the present conservation area.

By the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, at the far end of this suburb stood two institutions, the hospital of St Oswald, a 12<sup>th</sup> century foundation possibly contemporary with the establishment of the suburb and, next door, the nunnery of Whiteladies, founded between 1237 and 1255. The former lies on the site of today's St Oswald's Almshouses (1873), the latter on the site of the Royal Grammar School, given a charter by Queen Elizabeth in 1561.

In 1566 Leland described Foregate Street as "a long fayre suburbe by Northe without the Fore-gate". He wrote: "The welthe of the towne stands the most on draping, and noe towne of England at this present tyme, makes so many cloathes yearly." In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the population of Worcester was about 8,000.

### Historic Development - Stuart and Georgian

Worcester was the site of several engagements during the English Civil War of 1639-1645 and the Battle of Worcester in 1651. In 1645, when the Civil War was at its height, the city was garrisoned by a Royalist force who pulled down many of the houses just outside the walls to improve the defensive fortifications. It seems the same houses had given cover to the enemy during fighting in 1642 and had interfered seriously with the defenders' field of gun and artillery fire. Among the properties destroyed were Inglethorpe's Almshouses in Taylor's Lane. Written records from the time speak of the buildings being "burned down for the preservation of the city". Damage inflicted during this period required repairs to the cathedral and a major rebuilding of the inner city and the suburbs.

The 18<sup>th</sup> century reconstruction of Foregate Street and The Tything after the destruction of the Civil War, accounts for the absence of significant 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier buildings

in the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area. Instead, the conservation area is notable for its many Georgian buildings. The former Headmistress' House at Alice Ottley School c.1725, described by Pevsner as "the most ambitious private house in Worcester", is a testament to the quality of building in this, northern, part of the city in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



**Britannia House, The Tything, an "ambitious" private house of about 1725.**

The 18<sup>th</sup> century was a period of plenty for Worcester. In 1702 the Fore-gate (the north gate of the medieval walls) was demolished as it impeded the flow of traffic. An infirmary was built in Worcester in 1746 and the first bank in Worcester opened in 1765. The nearby Royal Infirmary, much grander than the previous building, dates from 1767. A new bridge over the Severn was built in 1781. A park was developed between Sansome Street, Merriman's Hill and Rainbow Hill which was known as Sansome Fields, later Arboretum Gardens. (The site was sold for development in the 1840s and 60s). Foregate Street was the location of a number of prestigious dwellings and coaching inns whilst The Tything seems to have gained an unfortunate reputation for its prostitutes.

Early prints of Foregate Street illustrate a genteel street lined with prestigious buildings. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century Foregate Street was known as 'the mall', and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes "the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air, seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade." The town's prosperity was reflected in its four 18<sup>th</sup> century churches, all begun between 1730 and 1770 (none are in this conservation area).

### Historic development - nineteenth century

Valentine Green's map of 1808 shows that the frontages of Foregate Street and The Tything were built up as far as the junctions with St. Oswald's and Britannia Road (then known as Back Lane and, in effect, the rear access and boundary of the medieval burghages).

Development of the area northward continued through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Britannia Square, an area of large houses around a square built on open space north of the Foregate/Tything medieval suburb, was being developed from 1811, stimulating the development on the west side of Upper Tything. Further changes followed as the Royal Grammar School expanded over the site of the Cistercian Nunnery incorporating some of its fabric within a 19<sup>th</sup> century building.

The Shire Hall in Foregate Street was built in 1835. The railway reached Worcester in 1850 slicing through the southern end of Foregate Street and thereby divorcing a short southern section of the medieval suburb, between the railway line and the town walls, from the main body. The part of the street south of the railway bridge now has the character of the city centre and lies within the Historic City Conservation Area. From 1880 horse drawn trams ran in the streets.

### Recent development

From the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Alice Ottley School and the Royal Grammar School continued to grow, while several large buildings were built on the east side of Foregate Street: City Museum and Library (1896), Victoria Institute (1896) and No.23 The Tything (1907), Kay & Co's Nos.9 & 10 The Tything (1938) and the former telephone exchange (1958) (now the Postal Order). Two cinemas followed in the post-war period, necessitating the demolition of earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings.



The Odeon Cinema, Foregate Street adds to the diversity of uses.

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century Worcester's manufacturing industry declined and the service industries became more important. Thanks to the proximity of Foregate Street Railway Station and the presence of large public institutions, Foregate Street kept its role as part of the city centre. As Worcester became a regional shopping centre focused on purpose-built shopping precincts (the Lychgate Centre opened in 1968, Reindeer Court followed in 1990 and the Crowngate Centre opened in 1992), shopping activity in the suburbs declined but Foregate Street, The Tything and Upper Tything have remained as a thriving secondary shopping area. Today the population of Worcester is 93,000.

The Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area, and Worcester in general, today retains few of its medieval buildings, and no structures are visible which

pre-date the late Saxon period. The medieval street pattern and vestiges of burgage plots are still clearly visible and the remains of the 13<sup>th</sup> century chapel of the Cistercian Nunnery are incorporated into Priory House at the RGS. The built environment of today is dominated by Georgian and Victorian architecture, with more recent structures enhancing or despoiling the earlier townscape.



## 1.5 Spatial analysis

### The character of spaces within the area

The core of the conservation area is the north-south route of Foregate Street, the Tything and Upper Tything. The width of the road varies. It markedly widens in the Tything and, to a lesser extent, Upper Tything.



The curves of The Tything and Upper Tything.

There is a strong feeling of enclosure along the southern length of the spine, between the railway bridge and St Oswald's Road, broken only by the open front courtyard of the Shire Hall and the wide Castle Street junction (and, to a lesser extent the junctions with Pierpoint Street, Taylor's Lane and St Mary's Street). The Castle Street junction makes a marked impact on this sense of enclosure, breaking the architectural continuity of the spine because Castle Street is so wide (wider than the Tything at this point). On the east side, north of St Oswald's Road there is a less enclosed feel because of the set-back of school buildings but continuity in the spine's frontage buildings, lower in height than the southern length, progresses to the northern tip of the conservation area.

Railings in front of the Shire Hall and Alice Ottley School also give the effect of partial enclosure.

To the rear, development on the west side of the north-south spine of the conservation area is almost continuous and closely knit with little open space whilst, to the east, there is a more spacious ambience arising from the garden of St Oswald's Almshouses and the open grounds of the two schools. This difference in spaciousness reflects the nature of the original medieval layout of the area (see the earlier section on settlement pattern).

### Green spaces, trees and other natural elements

There is no dedicated public open space in the conservation area. Prominent in public view, the front courtyards of the Shire Hall and Alice Ottley School relieve an otherwise continuously built-up frontage but are mainly used for parking. Green areas are few. The biggest area of open green space is the grounds to the rear of the schools in the conservation area's north-eastern quarter. Other green areas of note include the inner courtyards of Queen Elizabeth and St Oswald's Almshouses, the garden to the rear of St Oswald's Almshouses and the private gardens on No.46 Britannia Square and Nos.12-20 Barbourne Road.



The gardens behind St Oswalds make an important green open space.

There are few trees within this tightly-knit urban conservation area. In full public view are three standard trees in the pavement in front of St Oswald's Almshouses, two trees in front of the Shire Hall and a group in the vicinity of Priory House. Other notable trees

are located in the schools' grounds and the rear garden of St Oswald's Almshouses and a few, mostly hidden from public view, in the gardens of No.46 Britannia Square and to the rear of Nos.12 -20 Barbourne Road.

These, and other significant trees or tree groups, are marked on the Conservation Area Appraisal Map. Lack of a specific reference does not imply that a tree or group is not of value.

### Key views and vistas

While there are several landmark spires just outside the conservation area, only three fall within it: the southern turret of the City Museum (1896), a smaller spire on the School of Art and Science building in Sansome Walk, marking the opposite corner of the site, and the lantern of Eld Hall at the RGS, Upper Tything. The Gothic spires of St Mary's Church (1876) and the Baptist Church (1863) on Sansome Walk appear in eastward views across the forecourt of the Shire Hall and down Taylor's Lane and St Mary's Street. The Baroque tiered and cupola-topped tower of St Nicholas' Church (1730-35) is prominent in southward views along Foregate Street, rising above the painted railway bridge (c1850) which is itself a low-lying local landmark that creates a visual barrier and significant gateway into and out of the conservation area. Looking west along Castle Street, it is the tapering tower of Austin House (1939) that attracts the eye.



The view south in Foregate street towards St Nicholas' church and the railway bridge

Within this essentially linear conservation area, views are restricted by roadside development but an obvious marked bend in The Tything, and an increase in road width, affords pleasant oblique views of the attractive and mainly Georgian buildings further along the same road. From the rear, east and west, there are good views of the haphazard change in storey height and variation in building depth that is characteristic of buildings developed within medieval burgages, especially as viewed from Farrier Street and Britannia Road.

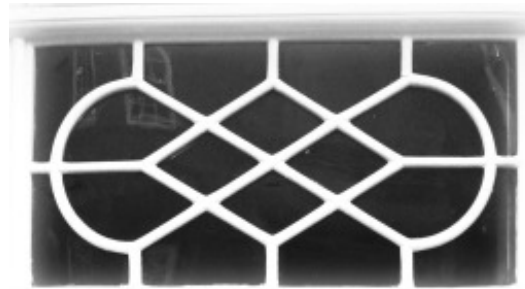
The Shire Hall and Britannia House, RGS, being set back from the road behind railings, each have a fine setting with public views from the street.

Notable views into the conservation area are to be found looking eastwards along Castle Street (where the pleasing red brick façade of Nos.29 and 30 Foregate Street stops the view), looking southwards down Barbourne Road (where the elevated brick frontage of Nos.12 to 20 Barbourne Road announce the largely Georgian character of the conservation area's architecture that will follow) and looking northwards from The Cross where the railway bridge interrupts the view while allowing a keyhole view through.



Entering the conservation area from the north, the Georgian character is quickly announced

The northern end of the spine road i.e. the southern end of Barbourne Road is an important point of arrival, or gateway, to the historic conservation area and to the outer limits of the city's shopping area. Foregate Street Railway Bridge is an important gateway in a southern approach to the conservation area.



## 1.6 Elements of special significance in the conservation area

### Activities/uses

The conservation area contains a mix of uses notably retail, office, residential and educational while, in the southern quarter and closest to the city centre, institutional and recreational uses are found in single large buildings such as the Shire Hall, the City Museum, Library and Art Gallery, Odeon Cinema and Gala Bingo (built as the Gaumont Cinema). There is no industry or manufacturing.

The conservation area hosts part of Worcester's secondary shopping area with a mix of specialist shops and services. There are a significant number of pubs, restaurants and take-aways and the former telephone exchange has been converted to a branded pub/restaurant (The Postal Order). Among the shop fronts there is a high proportion of local financial and business services outlets, while almost all of the retailers are small independents.



In The Tything most retailers are small independents.

Residential use is to be found at the two almshouses, living-over-the-shop and increasingly in modern developments, either new-build (e.g. in Taylor's Lane and Pierpoint Street) or in large converted buildings (e.g. Victoria Institute and Kay's).

Two large schools, The Alice Ottley and The Royal Grammar, now combined together to comprise RGS Worcester, occupy much of the north-eastern quarter of the conservation area.

The spine of the conservation area is one of the main northern routes into the city and consequently suffers from the noise and pollution of heavy traffic presenting difficulty for pedestrians trying to cross the road. On the other hand, the conservation area has good pedestrian and bus links to the city centre.

### Plan form and building types

The effect of historic development on plan form has been discussed above. Foregate Street, the Tything, Upper Tything and Barbourne Road comprise a series of linear sequences diminishing in scale with increased distance from the city centre. Within the conservation area there is, broadly speaking, a mix of roadside development with a continuous frontage and large institutional or educational buildings.

The roadside development conforms to a back-of-pavement building line but there are occasional projections forward or back (e.g. No.1 The Tything). The steps to some buildings project into the pavement. Most buildings are either two or three bays in width with the notable exception of the large institutional buildings. Building height ranges from two to four storeys with the taller buildings being located closer to the city centre. There is a marked drop in height north of St Oswald's Road.



**No.1 The Tything is set back from the street, unlike most of the buildings**

Whilst most buildings in the conservation area are houses and shops dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, there are also good examples of other buildings types, notably: a prestigious, high quality 18<sup>th</sup> century house (Britannia House, RGS), two 19<sup>th</sup> century almshouses (Queen Elizabeth Almshouses and St Oswald's Almshouses), an outstanding example of 19<sup>th</sup> century government architecture (The Shire Hall and Judge's Lodgings), a school hall and chapel (RGS), City Museum and the School of Art and Science (both referred to as the Victoria Institute), purpose built 20<sup>th</sup> century offices for Kay & Co. (The Tything), two 20<sup>th</sup> century entertainment buildings (Odeon and Gala) and a telephone exchange of 1958.

### Architectural and historic character

Despite the medieval origins of Foregate Street and The Tything, very little remains (and certainly very little is visible) of any pre-18<sup>th</sup> century building. Nos.2 and 4 Barbourne Road have an exposed timber frame (partly renewed) on the south and east elevations while No.48 the Tything, for example, retains some exposed internal beams and a fine 17<sup>th</sup> century staircase. Behind the rather ornate 'Palladian' front block of No.43 Foregate Street (1761) is part

of a late 17<sup>th</sup> century inn, the Green Dragon. This and other survivals can be seen from Farrier Street and other back lanes.



**The east side of Foregate Street shows 'houses' of Georgian character along with public buildings.**

Most of the buildings in Foregate Street and The Tything were built, rebuilt or re-fronted in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Generally speaking, earlier properties are located closer to the city centre. Foregate Street, in particular, has a Georgian character, derived from the use of well proportioned brick elevations with gauged brick arches and multi-paned sash windows. The Tything has a similar, but less cohesive, 18<sup>th</sup> century appearance being interspersed with early 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings and dominated by the presence of former Kay's offices at Nos.9 & 10 (1938) and No.23 (1907).



**Upper Tything, the west side has a mix of 19<sup>th</sup> Century buildings, most of townscape merit.**



Proceeding northwards, architectural quality declines as shown by the absence of any listed buildings on the west side of Upper Tything and Barbourne Road. However, the west side of Upper Tything is made up of a long and varied row of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings most of which contribute to the lively townscape. The row contains one building which has a negative effect on the conservation area's character and appearance (Machine Mart, No.48a Upper Tything) and another, (No.51), where its colour and proportions clash with the general character and only the recent mural makes a positive contribution.

The overall architectural character of the conservation area is enhanced by a number of very good examples of particular building types. Five of these are grade II\* listed buildings:

- Britannia House, RGS, dates from c. 1720 and is described by the architectural historian Nikolaus Pevsner in *Buildings of England – Worcestershire* as “the most ambitious private house in Worcester”.
- The Shire Hall 1834-5 by Charles Day and Henry Rowe is described by Pevsner as “an impeccably Grecian design in the Smirke taste, of fine ashlar stone”.
- Judge's Lodgings c1834-5 is an excellent example of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century villa designed to compliment the Shire Hall. It contains original joinery, plasterwork and marble fireplaces.
- The City Museum and Art Gallery 1896 by J.W.Simpson and Milner Allen is an outstanding example of late 19<sup>th</sup> century municipal architecture of this type. Pevsner calls it “a resourceful and animated, totally asymmetrical composition in a mixed Tudor and Baroque style.”

- Whiteladies House (part of RGS) dates from c.1720 but also incorporates the remains of the 13<sup>th</sup> century chapel of the Cistercian Nunnery of Whiteladies which formerly occupied the site.



**The Judges' Lodgings of 1834-5 - listed grade 2\*.**

In addition, there are a further 70 grade II listed buildings in the conservation area ranging from early 18<sup>th</sup> century town houses to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century former main premises of Kay's, 1907 by J.W.Simpson and Maxwell Ayrton, described by Pevsner as “the best building at Worcester by far of that date...made true architecture by the fenestration and the gables”.



**The Kay's company headquarters building of at No.23 The Tything**

Whilst the majority of the area's listed buildings are 18<sup>th</sup> century town houses or 19<sup>th</sup> century commercial and residential developments, other listed buildings of note are the Foregate Street Railway Bridge, the Statue of Queen Victoria, St Oswald's Hospital of 1873-4 by H.Rowe (including a chapel the size of a small church) and Queen Elizabeth Almshouses, an early work by Sir Aston Webb, 1876-7 and the School of Art and Science, on Sansome Walk of 1896, with a close relationship with the City Museum.



School of Art and Science, Sansome Walk, a grade II listed building.

### Building methods, materials and local details

The most prevalent building material is red brick, locally available and popular with the style of 18<sup>th</sup> century house-building. Stucco is also apparent, sometimes ruled to give the appearance of ashlar. The Shire Hall, built in fine-jointed ashlar, is the only stone building in the conservation area though stone dressings can be seen on high quality 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings such as Britannia House and No.43 Foregate Street.

Terracotta is employed to good decorative effect on the Victoria Institute, and can also be found on less imposing buildings such as No.3 Barbourne Road, No.36 Foregate Street and Nos.55/56 The Tything.



Stone and terracotta embellishments, Nos.55 and 56 The Tything.



A terrace of stucco-fronted houses with contrasting colours, in The Tything.

Windows and doors of 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier buildings were almost exclusively timber but some, particularly in unlisted buildings, have been replaced with uPVC and aluminium.

Roofs are mostly covered with red clay tiles but Welsh slate is also common on late 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings especially in Upper Tything. The area has a lively roof-scape as a result of the variation in building height

together with a mix of gables, pediments, parapets, chimney stacks and pots, clay tile and slate roofs. The roof-scape is enhanced by key features such as the turrets on the City Museum and the RGS, and the interesting multi-flued stacks of St Oswald's Almshouses.



Gables, pinnacles and turrets, such as at the RGS, enliven the skyline.

### Key unlisted buildings - buildings of townscape merit and Buildings of Local Significance

Marked on the Conservation Area Appraisal Map for the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area are a number of unlisted buildings which have been judged as making a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area.

The buildings are considered to be good, relatively unaltered examples of their type where original materials and details have survived, together with the basic historic form of the building. Where buildings have been adversely affected by modern changes, and restoration is either impractical or, indeed, not possible, they are excluded. There is a general presumption in favour of retaining all such buildings of townscape merit, which are seen as valued components of the historic environment and therefore as heritage assets (see PPS5).

There are seven buildings within this conservation area which are on the Council's Inventory of Buildings of Local Significance (local list). They are: The Talbot Inn, Barbourne Road; No.36 Foregate Street; the Odeon Cinema and the Gaumont Cinema (now Gala Bingo) in Foregate Street and Foregate Street Station; No.14 Pierpoint Street; No.9/10 the Tything.



Locally listed, No.36 Foregate Street has white terracotta decoration and metal windows, stylish features of the 1920s.

### Public realm: floor-scape, street lighting and street furniture

The streets are paved with a poorly co-ordinated mix of modern artificial materials. There is little significant historic floor-scape in the public realm, apart from short lengths of re-laid setts in some gullies in Foregate Street and survivals in Back Walk, and few examples of historic street furniture. Lighting is provided by tall late twentieth century columns, some of which spoil the view of listed buildings.

A statue of Queen Victoria (1887 by Thomas Brock) is a noteworthy piece of public sculpture, listed grade II. There are a number of modern finger posts in a corporate City of Worcester design.

## Shopfronts, advertisements and signs

Shopfronts, advertisements and signs are a feature of all commercial areas. There are a number of whole or partly altered historic shopfronts and some good examples of modern replicas.



A good example of shop-fronts from the 1880s at Nos.5 and 6 The Tything.

However, many shopfronts have been altered or are completely modern and these often display a variety of poorly designed details. The most common problems are:-

- Over-deep fascias, hiding original features such as string courses, windows, and window cills;
- Use of garish colours;
- Use of plastic lettering and over-dominant lighting;
- Plastic advertising banners.

Road signs and traffic lights, though necessary to control traffic and pedestrian movement, are sometimes poorly sited in relation to listed buildings and contribute to a distracting visual clutter especially in the vicinity of the Castle Street junction.

## Local details and features

The distinctive local identity of the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area is enhanced by a number of features and historic elements that cumulatively help to give the conservation area a sense of place. They include, for instance, the stone tablet (dated 1648) from the former 1620

Inglethorpe's Almshouses in Taylor's Lane, the iron bollards at the east end of Taylor's Lane and in the forecourt of the Shire Hall, a coal-hole opening in the pavement outside Nos.12-20 Barbourne Road, modern finger-posts, old iron street name signs, foot-scrapers and pavement grilles.



Local feature - stone tablet from Inglethorpe's Almshouses.



Local feature - three bollards in Taylor's Lane.

The area is especially notable for decorative ironwork. There are particularly well crafted modern railings around the Shire Hall and the Alice Ottley part of RGS and ornate decorative ironwork at St Oswald's Almshouses and K1, the former Kay's building at No.23 The Tything. Modern edge-of-highway railings outside Nos.16-20 Barbourne Road and RGS also enhance the conservation area. Cast-iron balconies enliven the first floor of some 18<sup>th</sup> century properties e.g. No.58 The Tything, No.24 Foregate Street and No.39 Foregate Street.



Decorative ironwork, St Oswald's Road, said to commemorate the coronation of King George V in 1910.



Cast iron balcony front, No.39 Foregate Street

Section 3.6 of this document has a list of many of these features prepared by a group of volunteers.

### General condition of buildings

Buildings in the conservation area are generally in good condition in part as a result of the council's recent campaign or regeneration and repair with grant aid in partnership with English Heritage. The railway bridge is poorly maintained, looking shabby and designated as 'at risk' in the City's register. Two buildings No.13 and No.42 in The Tything had been considered to be at risk of serious decay and these are now fully repaired but No.13 remains

unoccupied. No.28 The Tything was in a similar state but is now repaired and in use, though other risks could arise as it is in multiple-occupation. Some usually vacant upper floors, especially No.11 The Tything and several in Upper Tything, are in need of routine maintenance and repair.

### Historical associations

A blue plaque on the wall of Hastings House, No.43 Foregate Street commemorates that the house was once the residence of Dr John Wall (1708-1776), who built the house to his own designs, and another recalls Sir Charles Hastings (1794-1866).



Hastings House in Foregate Street has two blue plaques.

Dr John Wall was a medical man, artist and the entrepreneur who established porcelain-making in Worcester. He was also noted for promoting the water cure in Malvern. Dr Wall and his, mainly Whig, partners founded the Worcester Porcelain Works adjacent to the waterfront on Warmstry Slip in 1751. Together with Bishop Isaac Maddox, Dr Wall helped to form the city's first infirmary in a building on Silver Street in 1743.

Sir Charles Hastings was a medical professional who launched The Provincial Medical and Surgical Association in 1832, later to become the British Medical Association, in the Royal Infirmary in Castle Street. He also founded Worcester's first natural history museum in 1833 in Angel

Street. The museum moved to larger premises in Foregate Street in 1836 before it became part of the City Museum in the Victoria Institute in 1896. Charles Hastings was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1850 for his outstanding services to the nation's medical profession.

Kay's was a major employer in Worcester since W. Kilbourne Kay formed the company from Skarratt the jewellers in 1886. Skarratts was started in St Swithuns Street (then Goose Lane) in the city centre nearly a century earlier in 1794, before moving to Broad Street . Under Kay's leadership it moved first to No.4 Foregate Street and later (1893) to Shrub Hill Road, occupying the old Engine Works. Expansion continued and in 1907 the company opened their new purpose-designed premises at No.23 The Tything, only to add a substantial rear extension three years later, doubling its length along St Oswalds Road. The office and warehouse complex was considered an example of the most modern in the country with an internal telephone system, air conditioning and electric lifts. The Kay's company was bought by Great Universal Stores in 1937, though the name was still used. A new show-room was opened at Nos.9-10 The Tything in 1938, only for the frontage to be reduced to a brick screen wall after a catastrophic fire destroyed the rest of the building three years later. In the post-war period the company went on to occupy further premises in Barbourne, an office block in Shrub Hill and vast purpose-built warehouses in Bransford Road. By the time the business had been sold on to other operators and trading in Worcester had ceased, early in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there could be few people living in the city who had not at some time had one of their relatives working for Kay's in some capacity or another.



**Nos.9-10 The Tything, built as a showroom for Kay's.**

### Character areas

The Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area's can be roughly divided into three separate linear character areas each with its own characteristics defined by date of historic form and layout, and current and past uses and activities. These three character areas are:

- Area 1 – Foregate Street;
- Area 2 – The Tything;
- Area 3 – Upper Tything and Barbourne Road.

#### Area 1 – Foregate Street:

This character area is comprised of Foregate Street from the railway bridge to the St Mary's Street junction. The area contains a mix of uses, primarily business, institutional and, increasingly, residential, and includes the City Museum and Art Gallery, the Crown Court, a large cinema and a large bingo club.

Foregate Street is straight, with a formality which contrasts with the gentle curves in the road beyond. Its west side has a distinctively 18<sup>th</sup> century appearance. Nos.33 to 46 Foregate Street is an almost uninterrupted row of 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings with a 'Georgian' character, derived from the use of brick elevations with gauged brick arches and multi-paned sash windows. Buildings are generally three storeys in height (No.42 has four storeys) and there is

a strong horizontal emphasis arising from a near uniformity of the line of eaves, string courses and window levels despite the survival of each distinct property with differing details. Parapets are common and the strong eaves line is broken only by two triangular pediments which highlight two of the best buildings i.e. No.37 and No.43 Foregate Street. This side of the street also has a regular vertical rhythm as a result of buildings' well proportioned division into two, three or five bays.



**The City Museum and Art Gallery, part of a civic group in Foregate Street.**



**Foregate Street - Georgian character with regular vertical rhythm and proportion to facades, generally with parapets.**

Red brick is prevalent, laid in Flemish bond (headers interspersed in every course), but there are also instances of stucco and

painted brick. Ridged roofs of clay tiles are the norm, hidden behind a parapet, with brick stacks with clay pots.

Whilst there are similar 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings on the opposite side of the street (notably Nos.22 to 24 and Nos.27 to 30 Foregate Street), the east side is much less architecturally cohesive, exhibiting instead a number of large purpose-built single-use buildings i.e. the Shire Hall, City Museum and Art Gallery, Gala Bingo and The Postal Order. The frontage of the street is broken by the deep set-back of the Shire Hall and entrances to Pierpoint Street and Taylor's Lane.

To the rear of Foregate Street, Sansome Walk is notable for views of the grouping of the Judge's Lodgings and the Victoria Institute with a modern insertion between. Development at the rear of Farrier Street displays a varied street frontage, united by the use of red brick. Heights and details are also varied, though generally the street line is reinforced, and there are very interesting views through to the backs of the mixture of older properties along Foregate Street.



**From Farrier Street, there are glimpses of the older and grander properties on the Foregate Street Frontage.**



Said to be the remains of a 17th century coaching inn, this is to the rear of Hastings House.

### *Key assets and characteristics:*

- Formal straight street with distinctive and cohesive 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural character, particularly on west side of Foregate Street;
- Large historic purpose-built institutional buildings on east side of Foregate Street;
- Ensemble of key historic buildings: The Shire Hall and Judges' Lodgings, City Museum and Art Gallery/ Victoria Institute;
- Good collection of historic buildings in Pierpoint Street;
- Forecourt in front of the Shire Hall with statue of Queen Victoria;
- Views to spires of St Mary's Church, St Nicholas's Church and Worcester Baptist Church;
- Good eastward view along Pierpoint Street to façade of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century house in Sansome Walk;
- Foregate Street railway bridge forms an important gateway to the conservation area;
- Wide junction with Castle Street, the main western entry point to the conservation area;
- Historic shopfronts or shopfront details;
- Taylor's Lane, a narrow, enclosed medieval lane containing a tablet from the 1620 Inglethorpe's Almshouses and a historic brick wall on south side;
- Prevalence of red brick on west side;

- Ornate door surrounds, iron balconies and other 18<sup>th</sup> century details;
- Iron bollards in Taylor's Lane and forecourt of the Shire Hall;



Taylor's Lane is narrow and enclosed, a contrasting space.

### *Negatives:*

- Design of some 20<sup>th</sup> century development fails to preserve the area's predominantly 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural character e.g. Nos.14 and 48 Foregate Street and No.10 Pierpoint Street;
- Dilapidated decorative condition of Foregate Street railway bridge;
- Recessed side exit from Foregate Street Station is unwelcoming;
- Poor quality pavements;
- Visual clutter of road signs and traffic lights;
- Potentially intimidating alley (Cheshire Cheese Entry);
- Former garage and car park in Sansome Walk is out of keeping with the conservation area;
- Garish shop signage which spoils historic facades;
- Visually weak building at corner of Castle Street and Foregate Street (No.31 Foregate Street);
- Castle Street junction and modern development at Nos.31 and 32



- Foregate Street spoil the continuity of the west side of Foregate Street;
- Painting or rendering of brickwork especially at first floor level has spoiled historic brickwork;
- Loss of architectural details such as original windows, chimneys and doors;
- Blank aspect of the featureless rendered gable of No.30 Foregate Street;
- Unadorned bulk of the back of Gala Bingo club dominates Sansome Walk between Pierpoint Street and Taylor's Lane;
- View of wide carriageway and modern developments in Castle Street erodes historic character;
- Traffic noise and air pollution in Foregate Street.

#### Area 2 – The Tything:

This character area comprises the whole of The Tything and Britannia Road. One of the key characteristics of the area comes from the marked bends in the road. There is a greater curve along the west side of the street such that there is a notable widening in the middle, perhaps the site of a market. Almost every building in The Tything is listed and even the unlisted buildings are considered to make a positive contribution to the townscape.



The Tything has buildings of varied character.

Buildings in The Tything predominantly date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Its architectural character and appearance is less cohesive than that of Foregate Street. Building materials are more varied, there are fewer parapets and the building height varies between four and two storeys. There is a marked drop in scale proceeding northwards into Upper Tything. Dormers are common and window glazing patterns are made up with fewer panes of glass. Red brick is common but stucco and painted brick, sometimes painted in bright pastel colours, are also present. Most of The Tything's shops are located on the west side and the widening of the street at its mid-point affords good views of the lively, colourful streetscape from either end.

Britannia Road is a traditional 'back lane' between Castle Street and Britannia Square. Many of the properties address both Britannia Road and The Tything, and there is a row of attached workshops mostly surviving from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There are views of the asymmetrical plan form and variations in building height of the rear of the mainly 18<sup>th</sup> century properties facing The Tything.



Britannia Road, a 'back lane' with surviving small workshops and informal character.

*Key assets and characteristics:*

- Slight bends, widening then narrowing of the road;
- Continuous row of historic development on both sides of the street;
- All frontage buildings are either listed or 'Buildings of Townscape Merit';
- Varied roofline and chimney stacks;
- Predominant 18<sup>th</sup> century appearance with 19<sup>th</sup> century infill;
- Two large office buildings, formerly Kay's premises at Nos.9/10 and No.23 The Tything, now known as K1 and K2;
- No.1 The Tything is set back from the eastern building line;
- Historic shopfronts and surviving details, including a complete 1880s shopfront at Nos.5 and 6 the Tything;
- Prevalence of red brick and painted stucco;
- Ornate door surrounds, iron balconies and other 18<sup>th</sup> century details;
- Newman's Passage, the vestiges of an early footpath, which adds to the permeability of the area;
- Britannia Road, a traditional 'back lane' with a variety of service and industrial buildings with surviving details, of historical/social significance;
- Modern development in St Mary's Street (Crown Green Court);
- Eastward view along St Mary's Street includes spire of St Mary's church and a row of mature roadside plane trees.

*Negatives:*

- Some 20<sup>th</sup> century development fails to preserve the area's architectural character e.g. No.6, Britannia Road
- Vacant shops such as at Nos.13 The Tything (long term empty);
- Buildings at risk due to evident dilapidation such as at Nos.11;
- Garish shopfront signage clashes with historic buildings;
- Poor quality pavements;
- Potentially intimidating alley (Newman's Passage);

- Painting or rendering of brickwork has spoiled historic detail;
- Loss of architectural details such as original windows, chimneys and doors;
- Modern walls, fences and doors in Britannia Road have eroded historic character;
- Traffic noise and air pollution in The Tything.

Area 3 – Upper Tything and Barbourne Road.

This character area covers Upper Tything and the south end of Barbourne Road. The almshouses, chapel and grounds of St Oswald's Close are included within this character area because of its historic links with the site of the Cistercian Nunnery and because it marks a significant drop in scale of development, to two storeys as compared with the predominantly three storey scale of The Tything.

The character area has a mix of retail, residential and educational uses. There are no shops on the east side of the street which contains, in the main, the school buildings of the RGS. The west side of Upper Tything is predominantly three storeys or less. It comprises an almost continuous row of 19<sup>th</sup> century development, interrupted only by the entrance to Back Walk. The east side which contains many buildings set back from the road, has a less uniform appearance and a more spacious character than the thin strip of continuous development on the west side. However, the streetscape is softened by some roadside trees (three in the pavement outside St Oswald's Close) but dulled by a long brick wall in front of a part of the RGS.



**Barbourne Road has a row of 19th century houses/shops.**

This character area is less economically active than Foregate Street and The Tything and there is evidence of poorly maintained buildings, especially above ground floor. Trees, particularly in the school grounds, are a feature of this character area. Back Walk is a narrow traditional back lane with a strong sense of enclosure and a variety of frontage development.

*Key assets and characteristics:*

- St Oswald's including chapel and courtyard;
- Open space with good trees in grounds to the rear of St Oswald's;
- Buildings of RGS Worcester;
- Tertiary shopping area;
- Historic shopfronts or shopfront details;
- Good row of Georgian brick-built houses at Nos.12- 20 Barbourne Road
- Site of medieval Cistercian Nunnery and St Oswald's Hospital;
- Open space and trees in the school grounds on the east side;
- Long brick boundary wall with blue brick coping on west side of Tennis Walk;
- Queen Elizabeth Almshouses and secluded courtyard.



**The entrance to Queen Elizabeth Almshouses allows a view through to the courtyard garden.**

- Narrow depth of almost continuous development on west side;
- Trees close to roadside and in school grounds;
- Open space of private gardens to rear of Nos.12-20 Barbourne Road and No.46 Britannia Square;
- Important northern gateway to the city at a pinch-point in Barbourne Road with view of the turret of the RGS's Eld Hall;
- Timber-framed Nos.2 and 4 Barbourne Road, the conservation area's most distinguishable 17<sup>th</sup> century building;
- Raised walkway with railings in front of Nos.12-20 Barbourne Road;
- Single storey shops and shopfronts at Nos.40a/40b/41 and 42 Upper Tything;
- Back Walk, a traditional 'back lane'.



**Back Walk services the houses of Britannia Square and the businesses of The Tything, some granite paving setts survive.**

*Negatives:*

- No.48a (Machine Mart) Upper Tything detracts from the special historic character of the conservation area in scale, details and signage;
- Loss of historic streetscape in the Little London area;
- Some upper floors in need of routine maintenance and repair;
- Poor quality surface of pavements;
- Sense of insecurity in Back Walk;
- Garish shop signage and advertising spoils historic ambience;
- Painting of brickwork has obscured historic detail;
- Loss of original detail e.g. windows, doors, chimneys and roof material;
- Modern car exhaust depot on west side of Barbourne Road (outside the conservation area) detracts from the historic gateway;
- Inappropriate galvanised steel railings in front of Nos.12-14 Barbourne Road;
- Traffic noise and air pollution.

## 1.7 Principal issues

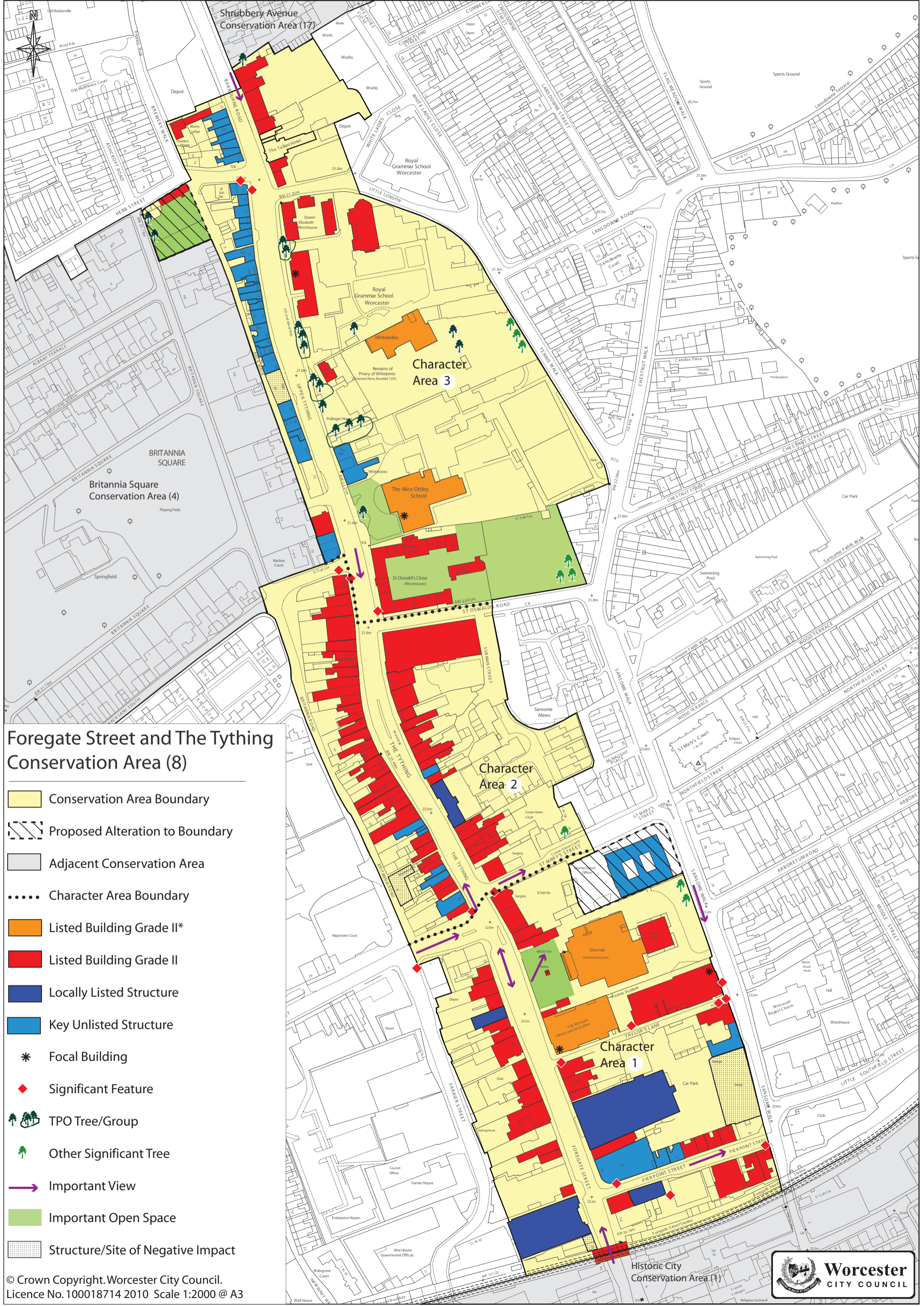
In the light of the above appraisal and the identification of the negative factors in each character area, the following issues have been identified as being most relevant to consideration of the continuing preservation of the special historic character and appearance of the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area.

- Changes to conservation area boundary;
- Loss of original architectural details;
- Tree management;
- Setting, views and gateways;
- Shopfront design;
- Historic shopfronts;
- Advertisement control;
- Building maintenance and repair;
- Personal security in side alleys;
- Back lanes;
- Design of new development;
- Traffic noise and air pollution;
- Traffic signs;
- Quality of pavement surface.

The issues are discussed and action recommended in Part 2 of this document: 'Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area Management Proposals'.



**1.8 Character appraisal map**

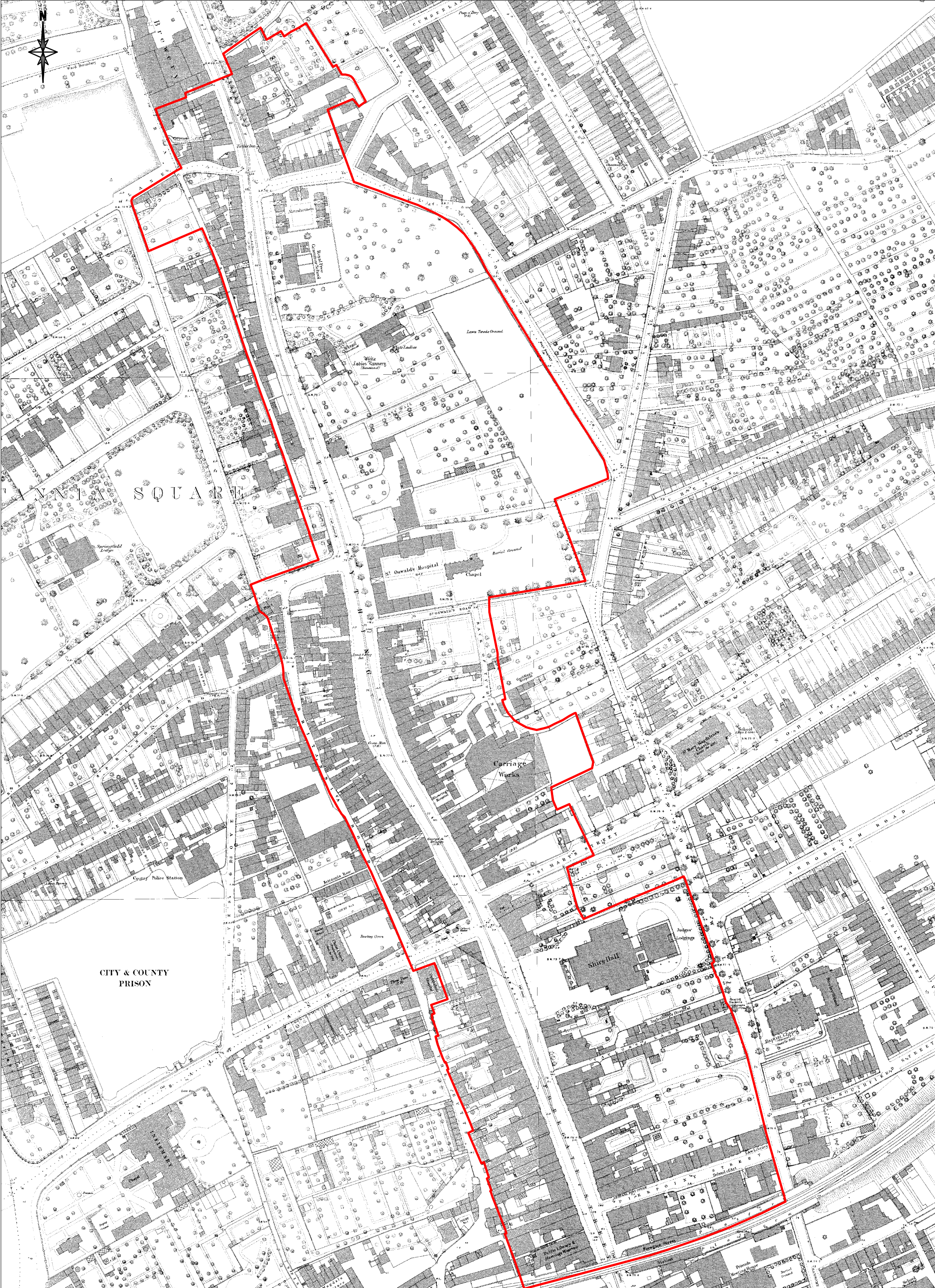


**Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area (8)**

- Conservation Area Boundary
- Proposed Alteration to Boundary
- Adjacent Conservation Area
- Character Area Boundary
- Listed Building Grade II\*
- Listed Building Grade II
- Locally Listed Structure
- Key Unlisted Structure
- Focal Building
- Significant Feature
- TPO Tree/Group
- Other Significant Tree
- Important View
- Important Open Space
- Structure/Site of Negative Impact

**1.9 Historic Ordnance Survey  
map (1886)**

# Part of 1886 OS Map showing Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area







## 2 Conservation Area Management Proposals

### 2.1 Purpose of the management proposals

The purpose of this part of the document is to present proposals to achieve the preservation and enhancement of the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area's special historic character and appearance, and to consult the local community about these proposals.

The special qualities of the conservation area have been identified in the first part of this document. These management proposals draw upon the themes identified in the 'Principal Issues' section.

The proposals are written in the awareness that, in managing the city's conservation areas, resources are limited and therefore need to be prioritised. Financial constraints on the Council mean that proposals for which it is responsible may take longer than is desirable to implement. However, the Council will continue to encourage improvements to the conservation area in co-operation with property owners, groups and local businesses.

The structure and scope of this document is based on the suggested framework published by English Heritage in 'Guidance on the management of conservation areas' (2006). Both the conservation area appraisal and the management proposals will be subject to monitoring and reviews on a regular basis.



THE TYTHING

### 2.2 Legislative background

This document satisfies the statutory requirement of section 71(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 namely:

*"It shall be the duty of the local planning authority from time to time to formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are conservation areas."*

#### Conservation staff and advice

A team of staff, with skills in building conservation, work within the City Council's Heritage and Design Team. Overall their duties, in respect of the city's historic assets, are summarised as identification, protection, preservation and enhancement. Their daily role in respect of conservation areas is to provide specialist advice to planning officers in preparing recommendations on applications for Planning or Conservation Area consent and to offer advice to owners and occupiers of properties within conservation areas when they contemplate making changes. They are sometimes able to help with lists of names of trades-people whose craft skills have been evident elsewhere in the city.

The specialist conservation staff also monitor the changes in conservation areas and may administer grants schemes for repairs and reinstatements (see below). When work is being implemented they may visit sites to inspect the work to see that it conforms with the consent, and to give on-going advice about appropriate materials and methods.

#### Consultation and decision-making

Any building work which is larger than the limits of volume and height for permitted development needs Planning Permission. Also, any demolition that is above the limits of permitted development requires Conservation Area Consent. Any work to alter, partially demolish or extend a listed

building needs Listed Building Consent. In these situations building owners or developers need to submit appropriate applications to the LPA. Applications are advertised by a notice fixed to the site, and neighbours are invited by letter to comment on the proposals. Further consultation is carried out within the council, to consider the archaeological, highway and servicing impact.

The City's Conservation Areas Advisory Committee is asked to comment. This is made up of individuals with specialist knowledge or interest in such areas as building design, historic buildings and archaeology, local history and landscape design. It meets regularly to review applications for consent in relation to listed buildings and conservation areas. The comments are reported to the council's Planning Committee when each application is being determined.

### Monitoring change

Each conservation area is reviewed on a five-yearly cycle to monitor the changes that have occurred through the continuous processes of development and through individual changes of use. This review also looks at the boundaries, where the pace of change is perhaps more rapid. The purpose is to re-evaluate the special character of a conservation area, to reach decisions about whether the area still warrants designation, and to check that the boundaries are sufficiently clear in response to changes in character. Sometimes an enlargement of the boundary may be justified as related areas are recognised as sharing some of the special characteristics of the conservation area.

It is intended that a photographic record is made of each area at the time of the publication of the Appraisal or the time of its reissue following a review, so that changes can be monitored visually.

### Enforcement strategy

If a listed building or a building within a conservation area is found to have been subject to change, without the consent of the City Council, enforcement action will normally be taken. This will require the owner to return the building to its previous state or to take other actions to alleviate the effects of the unauthorised works. The city has an Enforcement Concordat (2003) which identifies the principles of legality and fairness under which the actions will be taken.



## 2.3 Management proposals

### 1. Changes to conservation area boundary

As part of the appraisal process, the existing conservation area boundary was inspected. It was found that the boundary generally followed a logical line and that adjacent areas of historic interest are already within a conservation area - either the Britannia Square Conservation Area, the Shrubbery Avenue Conservation Area or the Historic City Conservation Area. However, an alteration of the boundary to include the ex-County Council offices buildings, designed as part of the Shire Hall campus on the corner of St Mary's Street and Sansome Walk, is recommended. This large 1920s century building merits inclusion in the conservation area as a further good example of an institutional building on the east side of Foregate Street, making a positive contribution to the existing group of institutional buildings. The consultation process identified that No.46 Britannia Square would be better incorporated in the Britannia Square Conservation Area; this change is proposed to coincide with the proposed enlargement of that conservation area to include Hebb Street, Leicester Street and Ashcroft Road. The proposed alterations to the boundary are identified on the Conservation Area Appraisal Map.



Once an office building for the County Council, this neo-Georgian block is proposed for inclusion in the conservation area.

*ACTION: The Council will seek to implement the changes to the designated area as recommended above and thereafter continue to review the boundary of the conservation area in accordance with best practice and guidance on the management of the historic environment.*

### 2. Loss of original architectural details

Many of the unlisted, and some of the listed, buildings in the conservation have been adversely affected by the use of inappropriate modern materials or details such as the replacement of original timber sash windows with uPVC or aluminium, the alteration to original glazing pattern, the loss of original timber front doors, the painting of historic brickwork and the replacement of clay tile or Welsh slate roofs with concrete tiles.

The appraisal identified that the following alterations pose a particular threat to the special character of the area:

- Loss of original timber windows and doors;
- Alterations to window/door openings;
- Removal of “redundant” chimney stacks;
- Painting of brickwork or application of render;

*ACTION: The Council will seek to consider the need for Article 4 directions on a case by case basis, to ensure that the special qualities of all Buildings of Local Significance and Buildings of Townscape Merit are protected.*

### 3. Tree management

Whilst trees are not a major feature of this urban conservation area, the few trees that are present make an important contribution to the softening of the very urban townscape and enhancing the setting of historic buildings. Some trees, especially in school grounds, are subject to Tree Preservation

Orders. Some are young, others are mature. All, especially in this urban environment, will need monitoring and management.



The only street trees are outside St Oswald's Close in Upper Tything.

*ACTION: Many of the more mature trees are approaching the end of their life and will need to be replaced in due course. The Council will seek to prepare a Tree Management Programme, identifying all mature trees within the conservation area (privately as well as publicly owned) and ensuring that priorities are agreed and funding set aside for the costs involved in remedial works or replacement.*

#### 4. Setting, views and gateways

The setting of the conservation area is very important and development which impacts in a detrimental way upon the immediate setting and longer views into and from the conservation area will detract from its special character. The important views are identified on the townscape analysis map in the character appraisal.



Foregate Street railway bridge is the threshold to the conservation area.

There are two strongly identifiable arrival points or 'gateways' to the south and north of the conservation area. At the southern end, the gateway is marked by the Foregate Street Railway Bridge which is painted and decorated with crests and a coat of arms. At the northern end, the gateway is marked by historic development on either side of Barbourne Road. (Nos.12-20 [even] Barbourne Road on the east side are listed grade II; on the west side, Nos.3-17 [odd] Barbourne Road are noted as 'buildings of townscape merit'). However, the former brewery site on the west side, where development is likely to occur, is outside the conservation area.

*ACTION: The Council will seek to ensure that all development respects the setting of the conservation area and important views within, into and from the conservation area, as identified in the appraisal. The Council will seek to ensure that these remain protected from inappropriate forms of development and that due regard is paid to these views in the formulation of public realm works or enhancement schemes.*

#### 5. Shopfront design

The Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area contains a large number of shops. Some of these are good examples of whole, or partially altered, historic shopfronts dating mainly from c1860-1910. In other cases, poorly designed shopfronts,

with little regard for the host building and the street scene, spoil the historic character and appearance of a building or street.



**A prime example of historic shopfronts in The Tything.**

*ACTIONS: The Council will seek to ensure the retention of historic shopfronts and notable elements of historic shopfront design. When considering the replacement of other shopfronts, the following guidelines should normally be followed:*

- *New shopfronts should be built from timber and painted appropriately;*
- *New shopfronts should follow the traditional relationship of pilaster, fascia, and moulded cornice above a stallriser and glass window;*
- *The use of uPVC or other modern materials should be avoided.*

*With regard to a proposal for 'living over the shop', where a shared access exists, its removal will be resisted. If required, a new or additional access will be sought by negotiation.*

*Occasionally, a simple modern shopfront may be more appropriate than a reproduction 19<sup>th</sup> century design, However, these should still follow the basic principles governing the historic relationship between*

*the fascia, glazing, pilasters and stallriser, as well as the use of colour, materials, signage and illumination.*

*Advice on new shopfronts is given in the Council's 'A Guide to the Design of Replica Shopfronts' and Supplementary Planning Guidance Number 6 – 'Shopfronts' (1998).*

## **6. Advertisement control**

Outdoor advertisements affect the appearance of the building or neighbourhood where they are displayed. The visual appearance of the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area suffers from some garish advertisements including plastic banners and A-boards which may not be authorised.

*ACTION: The Council will ensure that all proposed advertisements accord with policy BE39 of the City of Worcester Local Plan 1996-2011.*

## **7. Building maintenance and repair**

Buildings in the conservation area are generally in good condition, but there is evidence of the neglect of routine maintenance and repair of some buildings, especially above ground floor and where spaces are unoccupied. Neglect is most visible in Upper Tything. Despite recent repair work, No.13 The Tything remains unoccupied and so at risk, while there is decay still in No.28 The Tything.

*ACTION: The Council will seek to monitor the condition of all historic buildings and, through the Heritage at Risk Register, will report findings and advise action, as necessary. Where the condition of a building gives cause for concern, appropriate steps will be sought to secure the future of the building, including the use of statutory powers. A Historic Building Repair Grant Scheme might be available to assist owners of selected buildings with part of the cost of eligible repair work.*

### 8. Personal security and anti-social behaviour in side alleys

There are two alleys in the conservation area, Cheshire Cheese Entry and Newman's Passage, which, because they are narrow, dark and mostly hidden from public view, are intimidating and the site of anti-social behaviour. Back Walk, being long, narrow and enclosed on both sides has a similar atmosphere though to a lesser degree. Irregularities in pavings can cause the retention of blown litter.

*ACTION: The Council will continue to work with relevant bodies and organisations to ensure that a programme of surveillance and/or regular cleaning of the alleys is carried out.*

### 9. Back lanes

Property owners whose premises back onto Farrier Street and Britannia Road evidently have concerns about security. Some security measures and certain car parking measures, because of their design or materials, are insensitive to the special interest of these typical 'back lanes'.

*ACTION: The Council has produced a Conservation Practice Note, "The back-lanes of Worcester" and will seek to ensure that all development affecting back lanes accords with the advice given therein.*

### 10. Design of new development

The design of some 20<sup>th</sup> century developments (e.g. No.14 Foregate Street) fails to preserve the predominantly 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century appearance of the conservation area. There are few obvious opportunities for new development within the conservation area, with the exception of replacement building, but any proposed development must be very carefully sited and detailed.

*ACTION: The Council will use available policies to improve the quality of the built environment of the conservation area by ensuring that new development is sensitive and responsive to its neighbourhood and*

*site context. Where a building or site has been identified as having a negative effect on the conservation area, the Council will seek to enhance that building or site.*

### 11. Traffic noise and air pollution

Castle Street and the Foregate Street/ The Tything/ Upper Tything spine of the conservation area are well used by cars and buses, particularly in the rush-hour periods. Noise and air pollution detracts from visitors' experience of this special historic area.

*ACTION: The Council will seek to improve the public realm in terms of noise and pollution by whatever means possible. The introduction of Park & Ride and dedicated cycle ways confirms the Council's commitment to improving air quality.*

### 12. Traffic signs

The spine of the conservation area is an important arterial road into the city centre with a dedicated bus lane. There are nine side roads off this northern route, the most significant of which is Castle Street. Signs and notices spoil the visual attractiveness of the place. Whilst traffic signs are obviously necessary, many are ill-sited and there may be an over provision.

*ACTION: The Council will seek to compile an audit of all road signage and street furniture in the conservation area with a view to bringing about a simplified and better co-ordinated approach in line with the principles set out in English Heritage's latest 'Streets For All' publication. This may involve volunteer groups.*

### 13. Quality of pavement surface

Paving and surface materials throughout the area are generally modern, uncoordinated and poor quality. In almost all cases they fail to enhance or reinforce the historic identity of the conservation area. Poor detailing results in litter retention.

*ACTION: The council will seek to review design and materials of paving/streetscape throughout the area with a view to publication of a streetscape manual setting out principles for public space design. In particular, existing areas of historic floorscape should be retained where possible and proposed new areas of floorscape kept appropriate to the historic environment in which they are set.*

- Public consultation on the review findings, any proposed changes and input into the final review;
- Publication of an updated edition of the management proposals.

## 14. Buildings or sites of negative impact

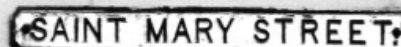
The Character Appraisal Map indicates some buildings and areas of negative impact, for example No.48a Upper Tything, No.6 Britannia Road and the open land at No.11 Sansome Walk. Such buildings or sites are visually disturbing to the character or appearance of the conservation area.

*ACTION: The council will encourage the redevelopment of sites or buildings which make a negative contribution to ensure that the character and appearance of the conservation area is enhanced.*

## 15. Monitoring and review

*ACTION: The Council will seek to review this document every five years taking into account Government policy. It is intended that the review will include the following:*

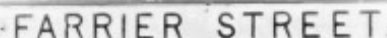
- A survey of the conservation area and boundaries;
- An updated 'Heritage Count' comprising a comprehensive photographic building record;
- An assessment of whether the management proposals detailed in this document have been acted upon, including proposed enhancements;
- A 'Heritage at Risk' survey to identify any buildings whose condition poses a threat to their integrity;
- The production of a short report detailing the findings of the survey and proposed actions and amendments;



SAINT MARY STREET



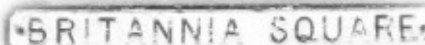
BACK WALK



FARRIER STREET



NEWMAN'S PASSAGE



BRITANNIA SQUARE



UPPER TYTHING



HEBB STREET





## 3 Conservation Area Other Information

### 3.1 Public consultation

#### Introduction

Current advice for local councils about how to care for conservation areas is contained within two booklets, *Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals* and *Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas*, both published in 2006 by English Heritage and the government. These make it plain that the success of a conservation area depends on the extent to which it is 'owned' by the local community, and so local planning authorities are encouraged to work with residents' groups and others. As one booklet says "Heritage is what people value".

A character appraisal for the Foregate Street and The Tything Conservation Area was completed in draft form and, in accordance with the above recommendations, a consultation process was implemented. This took place in February and March 2007, together with those for several other areas.

#### Consultation processes

The following approaches were used:-

1. Each draft appraisal document was:-
  - placed on the Council's website with a feedback questionnaire, which could be down-loaded for return by post;
  - displayed in the customer service area of the council's office in Orchard House with copies of the questionnaire and a posting box;
  - passed to a member of the City's Conservation Areas Advisory Committee, who made comments using the questionnaire form and a letter;
  - issued to relevant ward Councillors with a letter inviting comments;
  - displayed in public libraries with copies of the questionnaire and a posting box.
2. Letters were sent to residents and local businesses on the Council's database. These included a leaflet summarising the appraisal and the full questionnaire form. The letter invited people to respond by post or on the website and also drew attention to the exhibition.
3. An exhibition was held in the Guildhall over a day, allowing informal discussions with a conservation officer and the opportunity to return a questionnaire there.

#### Consultation findings

The letters were sent to people living both within the conservation area and close to it, and also to local businesses. Further letters were sent to other Worcester residents who had expressed an interest. Fifty eight questionnaire returns were received, one being amplified by a letter. Overall the responses were extremely positive, and some suggestions were made to draw the council's attention to additional features. The following paragraphs identify the significant issues.

**Q.2** There was strong affirmation of the area's suitability for recognition as a conservation area (98%). However, the support for the boundaries was a little less at (86%), in **Qs.3** and **3.1**. The proposed extension to include the ex-County Council office building on the corner of Sansome Walk and St Marys Street was supported.

Other changes to boundaries were suggested as follows:-

- Extensions to include the east side of Sansome Walk and the remainder (north side) of St Marys Street, to include St Mary's church and the Baptist church;
- Move the contiguous boundary with the Britannia Square CA on Hebb Street so that No.46 Britannia Square is included in Britannia Square CA.

**Q.4** There was strong support (98%) for the identification of the character of the conservation area and for the definitions of the different character areas. Two detailed comments indicated concern that some shop-fronts are inappropriate. It was suggested that car parking be reduced and street trees planted to enhance Foregate Street.

**Qs.5 and 6** There was similar support (93% and 98%) for the descriptions of the special character of the public spaces and buildings. One correspondent sought more emphasis on the few trees that were within the area. Another drew attention to the significance of the house formerly occupied by Sir Charles Hastings, which was felt to be under-appreciated in city publicity.

**Q.7** Many suggestions were received in answer to the question about elements of character that were at risk, in order of frequency they were:-

- Shops not in use nor well maintained;
- Inappropriate modernisation of shop-fronts, loss of character;
- Shop advertisements not suited to character of the area;
- Upper floors often not maintained, perhaps not occupied;
- Appraisal should include small ironwork features which contribute to local character;
- Heavy traffic, leads to air pollution and soiling of building fabric;
- Loss of mature trees without replacement;
- Roof-scapes at risk;
- Upper Tything (west side) has less protection because the buildings are not listed.

**Q.8** This question asked if the appraisal had identified all the areas for enhancement and there was 70% support. Suggestions for additional items were as follows:-

- Exercise control over shop colours;
- Promote incentives to bring upper floors into use;
- Impose further restrictions on traffic in Foregate Street, widen pavements on both sides, provide a central reservation to ease pedestrian permeability, while still giving priority to buses travelling south.

Several of the suggestions in response to questions 7 and 8 duplicated the issues that were listed in the appraisal.

**Q.9** In response to the Management Proposals there was also support. Respondents drew attention to the perception that the city had not exercised sufficient control over shop fronts in the past, that the Proposals seemed rather 'general', and that there was little likelihood of the council acting on its Proposals in the present economic climate.

**Q.10** The final question asked for other comments. Under this heading it was pointed out that a number of properties in Foregate Street had timber framing, surviving behind their brick facades and this needed to be recorded and protected. It was also pointed out that the appraisal had not mentioned the historic location of the city pound, which was within the area, where the Tything is joined by Back Lane South.

### Responses to consultation

Suggested corrections to the text have generally been incorporated in the final draft and the map.

The public support for the proposed boundary alteration to include the old County Council office building is noted. The suggestion that the boundary should be further altered, so that No.46 Britannia Square becomes incorporated in the Britannia Square Conservation Area, is supported and the text changed; it is intended that this be proposed to the council at the same time as an enlargement of that conservation area is proposed to include Hebb Street, Leicester Street and Ashcroft Road. The suggestion to include the east side of Sansome Walk, thus including St Mary's church and the Baptist church, and the remainder (north side) of St Marys Street is recognised as a possible measure to extend some protection to the properties there, but overall the very different character of the properties makes it seem less appropriate, so this is not supported at this time.

In the years since the consultation was carried out a programme of improvements has been implemented with the incentive of grant aid, so that many shop-fronts have been improved, signs altered and colour schemes changed. This has received widespread acclamation and it is recognised that many of the negative elements are now much improved. As the scheme sought repairs to roofs and chimneys it is no longer considered that the roof-scape is at risk.

The consultation returns identified that some problems resulted from the widespread under-use of upper floors, whether for residential or commercial uses. The current scheme of grant incentives to support residential uses of upper floors will go some way to reduce this problem.



### 3.2 Sources of Information

Urban growth and the medieval church: Gloucester and Worcester, *N. Baker & R. Holt*, Ashgate, 2004.

The Victoria history of the counties of England: the history of the county of Worcester. Vol. IV, The city of Worcester, *J.W. Willis Bund*, St Catherine Press, 1924.

A Brief History of Worcester, *Tim Lambert*, ([www.localhistories.org/worcester.html](http://www.localhistories.org/worcester.html)).

The Book of Worcester, *D. Whitehead*. Barracuda Books, 1976

Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester, *D. Whitehead*, Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Publications #5, 1989

Worcester – A Pictorial History, *T. Bridges & C. Mundy*, Phillimore, 1996.

The Changing Face of Worcester, *Haynes and Adlam*.

Worcester Within The Walls, *Clive Haynes*, Osborne, 1996.

Buildings of England: Worcestershire, *Alan Brooks and N. Pevsner*, Yale UP 2007.

Churches of Worcestershire *Tim Bridges*, Logaston 2005

The Civil War in Worcestershire, *Malcolm Atkin*, Sutton 1995

National Heritage list for England, (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>).

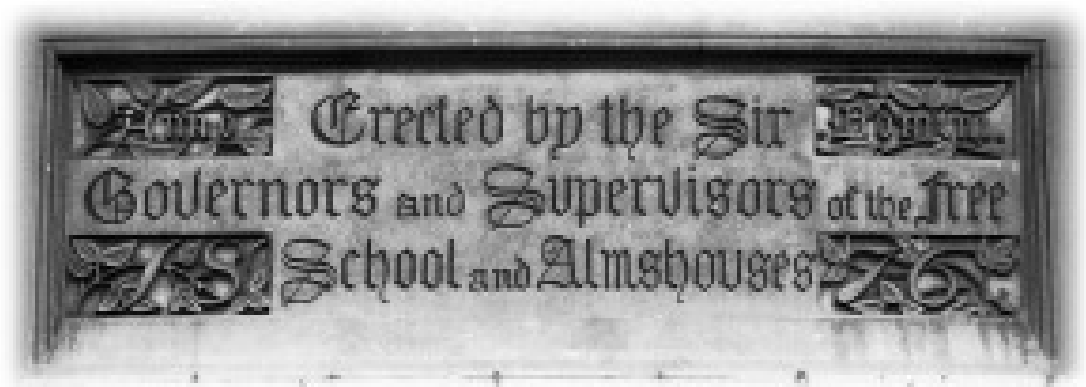
'Inventory of Buildings of Local Significance', *Worcester City Council* 2011.

Speed's Map of Worcester 1610.

Doharty's Plan of the City of Worcester 1741.

Crisp's Map of the city and suburbs of Worcester 1832.

O.S. First Edition 1886, and then 1902, 1928, 1940.



### 3.3 Useful addresses

**For information on listed buildings, trees preservation and conservation areas in Worcester:**

Heritage and Design Team,  
Development Management Service  
Orchard House, Farrier Street  
Worcester WR1 3BB  
Tel: 01905 722501

**For further information relating to listed buildings and conservation areas:**

English Heritage  
1 Waterhouse Square, 138-142 Holborn  
LONDON EC1N 2ST  
Tel: 020 7973 3000

English Heritage – West Midlands Region  
The Axis, 10 Holliday Street  
Birmingham B1 1TG  
Tel: 0121 625 6820

**For an excellent range of technical advice leaflets:**

**The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB)**

37 Spital Square  
London E1 6DY  
Tel: 020 7377 1644

**The Georgian Group**

6 Fitzroy Square  
London  
W1T 5DX  
Tel: 020 7529 8920

**The Victorian Society**

1 Priory Gardens  
London W4 1TT  
Tel: 020 8994 1019

**The Twentieth Century Society**

70 Cowcross Street  
London EC1M 6EJ  
Tel: 020 7250 3857

**Civic Voice**

Unit 101, 82 Wood Street,  
The Tea Factory  
Liverpool L1 4DQ  
Telephone: 0151 708 9920

### 3.4 Listed buildings descriptions

1	SO8455NE 620-1/8/26  08/3/74  II (GV)	<b>BARBOURNE ROAD (East side) Nos.2 AND 4</b>
<p>House(s) now shop. C17 with later additions and alterations. Timber frame, rendered infill, and painted brick, with a plain clay tile roof; tiled dormers; large truncated brick stack to centre of rear wall. Single-storey and attic, partial cellar. Front (west) elevation is brick with dentilled eaves. 2 gabled full-dormer windows with 2-light paired casements. C19/early C20 canted multi-pane oriel window to left of each house with part-glazed door to right; each door has simple open-pediment on console brackets. Right (south) return elevation: square-framing with brick infill, framing missing from left half of elevation. 2-light paired casements off-centre right in attic gable; C20 shop window to left ground-floor. Rear elevation: square-framing, 3-panels high, rendered infill.</p> <p>INTERIOR: exposed bridging beams and timber-frame; roof not seen.</p>		

2	SO8455NE 620-1/8/27  08/3/74  II (GV)	<b>BARBOURNE ROAD (East side) No.6</b>
<p>House, now shop on ground floor. Mid C18 with later additions and alterations including C19 shop front with further alterations c1976-90. Painted brick with plain clay tiles to main roof and rear dormer; front dormers have lead flat-roofs. Stack to rear left with oversailing detail and pots. Timber shopfront.</p> <p>Single-depth, L-shaped plan, hall and staircase in wing to rear left.</p> <p>2-storeys and attic. 3 first-floor windows; 12/12 horned sashes, flush with brick sills and header courses over. Altered shopfront; part fluted, part flush-beaded pilasters, console brackets, cornice and fascia, sliding plate glass windows, entrance at right. 2 dormers with 2-pane paired casements. Rear entrance: fluted timber doorcase with open pediment, 6-panel door.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		



3	SO8455NE 620-1/8/28  22/5/54  II	<b>BARBOURNE ROAD (East side) No.12</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: BARBOURNE ROAD (East side) Nos.12 AND 14)</b>
<p>House, part of terrace. c1770 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with hand-made plain clay-tiles.</p> <p>Gable-end stacks to rear roof slope. Lead roof and sides to box dormers. Timber doorcase. Stone sills and keystones to windows. Simple rendered plinth. Cast-iron boot scraper.</p> <p>Double-depth plan with central entrance and hallway.</p> <p>Symmetrical facade. 2-storeys with cellars and attics. 5 first-floor windows. Dentilled eaves. All sashes are 6/6 with flush, exposed boxes; flat gauged-brick arches with projecting moulded and capped keystones; sills have projecting moulded top-face. 2 full-dormers with 6-pane paired casements.</p> <p>Doric-style doorcase with engaged part-fluted columns on plinths, frieze and cornice; 5 panel door, upper panels raised and fielded, bottom panel flush-beaded with inscribed elliptical motif; panelled reveals; overlight with lozenge-and-square glazing bar pattern. Floor-mounted boot scraper to right of door. Similar to Nos 14 and 16 (qv) Barbourne Road.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 334).</p>		

4	SO8455 620-1/8/29  22/5/54  II (GV)	<p><b>NE BARBOURNE ROAD (East side)</b> <b>Nos.14 AND 16</b></p> <p><b>(Formerly Listed as: BARBOURNE ROAD (East side)</b> <b>Nos.12 AND 14)</b> <b>(Formerly Listed as: BARBOURNE ROAD (East side)</b> <b>No.16 (Paradise Row))</b></p>
<p>2 houses, now flats, part of terrace. c1770 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with plain clay tile roof. End and party-wall stacks to rear roof slope have oversailing details and string course in blue and yellow bricks; pots. Lead roof and sides to box dormers. Painted stone sills and keystones to window openings. Simple rendered plinth. Timber doorcase.</p> <p>Double-depth plan with central entrance and hallway.</p> <p>Symmetrical facade. 2-storeys with cellars and attics. 5 first-floor windows. Dentilled eaves. All sashes are horned 1/1 with flush, exposed boxes; flat gauged brick arches with projecting capped, moulded keystones; sills have projecting moulded top face. 3 full-dormers have horned 2/2 sashes. Plain doorcase with fluted console brackets and open pediment; left-hand house has 8-panel door, all raised and fielded; right-hand house has 6-panel door; both have radial pattern fanlights. A similar design to No.12 (qv) Barbourne Road.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Note: No.16 listed 5/4/71.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 334).</p>		

5	SO8455NE 620-1/8/30  22/5/54  II (GV)	<b>BARBOURNE ROAD (East side) Nos.18 AND 20</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: BARBOURNE ROAD (East side) Nos.18 AND 20 College House (No.20))</b>
<p>2 houses, now flats, part of terrace. c1800 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with hipped slate roof to left-hand house, plain clay tile roof to right-hand. Stack to rear roof slope of left-house with oversailing details and string courses in contrasting blue and yellow brick. Lead roofs and side cheeks to box dormers. Painted stone sills; stone steps. Timber door cases.</p> <p>Double-depth plan with adjacent entrances and hallways.</p> <p>Asymmetrical facade, left-hand house 3-storey, right-house 2-storeys with attics, both with cellars. 4 first-floor windows. Plat band between ground- and first-floor windows. Yellow brick eaves courses to left, dentilled eaves to right-hand house. 1/1 sashes to left house, 6/6 to right, all in plain reveals with segmental brick arches and sills. 2 full-dormers to right-hand house with 3-pane paired casements. Doric-style doorcases with engaged part-fluted columns on plinths, fluted frieze with carved rosette to each end and leaf motif to centre, cornice.</p> <p>2 steps to each entrance; 6-panel door to left, all raised and fielded; matching panelled reveals; radial pattern fanlight with segmental margin glazing; right-hand entrance similar but door is 5-panel, bottom pair of panels flush-double-beaded, otherwise raised and fielded. Fire-insurance plaque to left front-elevation. Return elevation to left-house has pair of canted bays with 6/6:8/8:6/6 sashes. Further 6/6 sashes.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 334).</p>		

6	SO8455NE 620-1/8/65  08/3/74  II (GV)	<b>BREWERY WALK (East side) Albany Lodge</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: BREWERY WALK Paradise House. Albany Lodge.)</b>
<p>House. Early C19 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with plain clay tile roof. Parapet to front and rear. Right gable-end stack with oversailing detail and pots. Slate steps with stucco flank walls to entrance; timber doorcase.</p> <p>Single-depth plan with central hallway and staircase.</p> <p>3-storeys and semi-basement. 3 first-floor windows, that to centre has lower sill; all 6/6 sashes, some with horns; all in plain reveals with sills; flat gauged brick arches except second floor which are segmental. Entrance: 9 roll-edged steps to C20 part-glazed door; radial fanlight; flank walls of steps form plinths to abbreviated fluted pilasters of open pediment doorcase. Steps down to semi-basement with C20 glazed door and fenestration Adjoins rear wing of Paradise House, Brewery Walk, (qv).</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

7	SO8455NE 620-1/8/67  08/3/74  II (GV)	<b>BREWERY WALK (East side) Paradise House</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: BREWERY WALK Paradise House. Albany Lodge)</b>
<p>House, now sub-divided into flats. c1820 with later additions and alterations. Dark-red brick with plain clay tile roof, parapet to front rear and left return. Altered external stack to each gable-end. Timber doorcase. Iron balustrade to external rear steps.</p> <p>Plan: Single-depth plan. Central hallway and entrance. L-shaped with wing to rear left which adjoins Albany Lodge (qv).</p> <p>3-storeys and cellar. 3 first-floor windows. Renewed sashes throughout, 6/6 except ground floor which are 8/8; all in plain reveals with cambered gauged brick arches and sills. Tuscan-style doorcase with fluted pilasters; 6-panel door; altered overlight.</p> <p>Rear wing: flight of 11 rebuilt steps to C20 rear door; 2-pane overlight with margin glazing; steps retain original handrail with stick balusters. Rear fenestration includes 8/8, 8/4, 6/6 and 2/2 sashes.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

8	SO8455NE 620-1/8/102  26/03/75  II	<p><b>BRITANNIA SQUARE (East side)</b>  <b>Nos.46 AND 46A Rothesay House and Rothesay Lodge</b>  <b>with attached boundary wall and gate piers</b></p> <p><b>(Formerly Listed as: BRITANNIA SQUARE (East side)</b>  <b>Nos.46 AND 46A Rothesay House)</b></p>
<p>Formerly known as: Nos.46 AND 46A Rothesay House HEBB STREET. House, now 2 houses, with attached boundary wall and gate piers. c1820 with later additions and alterations. Brick with hipped slate roof, brick parapet to south and return elevations with stucco cornice and coping. Painted stucco sills. 3 chimney stacks to rear (north) wall, all with oversailing detail and pots. Tile-hung, slate-roofed extension to first-floor supported on cast-iron columns.</p> <p>Single-depth plan.</p> <p>Asymmetric facade with entrance hall and staircase to Rothesay House off-centre right. Left-hand bay of main block and further wing to left (west) is Rothesay Lodge.</p> <p>Main House: 3-storeys and cellar. 4 (1:3) first-floor windows; all 8/8 sashes except above entrance which are 6/6; all in plain reveals with sills and flat gauged brick arches. Entrance: 6-panel door, upper 4 raised and fielded, bottom pair flush-beaded; radial pattern fanlight; late C19 extension over entrance forms open porch. Right (east) return elevation has 6/6 sash to first-floor and 3/6 to second.</p> <p>West wing: 3-storeys, concealed roof, 1 first-floor window, 4/8 sash; 3/6 to second floor; C20 multi-pane window to ground-floor; all in plain reveals with segmental arches and sills.</p> <p>Further single-storey range to left contains entrance to Rothesay Lodge.</p> <p>SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Adjoining stone-coped brick boundary wall to east. Adjoining brick boundary wall and gate piers to west.</p> <p>All the listed buildings in Britannia Square (qv) form a unified group, started in 1820 and planned around a large green in which the main house is placed ('Springfield', qv). Compares with similar although smaller developments in Worcester such as Lansdowne Crescent, Lark Hill, and Rainbow Hill Terrace (qqv).</p>		

9	SO8455SE 620-1/12/272  19/08/99  II	<b>FOREGATE STREET Railway bridge</b>
<p>Railway bridge. c1860 with later additions and alterations including those of 1904-07 when trussed main girders were replaced, and those of c1960s to west abutment. For the West Midland Railway Company, with alterations for the Great Western Railway Company. Ashlar with brick retaining walls, with steel and wrought-iron girders and cast-iron balustrade. Single-span bridge with cambered arch, raised and fielded panels in spandrels interrupted by armorial shields.</p> <p>Balustrade has panels to ends surmounted by segmental pediments and with central pierced and arched balustrade. Wide pilasters clasp outer walls to front and rear at east side, the south-west pilaster is visible between a later wall; continuous dentil cornices.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: The Worcester and Hereford Railway became part of the West Midland Railway in 1860; this was absorbed by the Great Western Railway in 1863. The original bridge is assumed to have been constructed from cast and wrought-iron. The side panels of the new bridge are thought to be cast-iron and fabricated by local founders Hardy and Padmore. However, these panels probably do not have any structural function, all loads being taken by the steel/wrought-iron elements of the bridge.</p> <p>The City Council has a copy of a drawing of the new bridge annotated as being from the Engineers' Office, Paddington and dated 1907.</p> <p>(Potts, C.R.: An Historical Survey of Selected Great Western Stations).</p>		

10	SO8455SE 620-1/12/245  08/3/74  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) No.15</b>
<p>House, now building society and offices. Late C18 with later additions and alterations including those c1970s to ground-floor. Pinkish-red brick in Flemish bond with stucco decoration and stucco over brick to left return; timber eaves; plain tile, double pitch roof and end stacks, that to left in pinkish-brown brick, that to left is stuccoed with cornice. 3 storeys, 4 first-floor windows. Quoins to angles. 6/1 windows throughout with flat arches of gauged brick and stucco keystones, plain reveals and sills. Plain eaves.</p> <p>Ground floor mainly renewed, with plate-glass window; at left a fluted Doric column in antis. Left return to Pierpoint Street: ground floor has horizontal rustication. Entrance to left: 6-raised-and-fielded-panel double doors with overlight. 6/6 sash. First-floor sill band with two 6/1 sashes and 6/6 round-arched staircase sash with gothic glazing bars to head. Second floor has two 6/6 sashes with sills. All windows in plain reveals.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: during the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'</p> <p>The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, Nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49, Foregate Street (qqv) form a good group.</p> <p>(Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12; Tymbs: Worcester Guide: Worcester: 1802-: 60).</p>		



11	SO8455SE 620-1/12/246  22/05/54  II	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) No.19</b>
<p>House, now office. Mid C18 with later additions and alterations. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with plain tile roof, rear left brick stacks with oversailing courses and pots. 3 storeys with attic, 3 first-floor windows. First floor has 6/6 sashes; second floor has 3/3 sashes; all in near-flush-frames and with flat arches of gauged brick and sills. Three-course, second-floor band. Crowning low, coped parapet. Attic roof dormer has 3/3 sash.</p> <p>Ground floor: step to entrance at right a 6-raised-and-fielded-panel door with divided overlight in eared architrave with pulvinated frieze and pediment. To left a wide, plate-glass window in fluted surround.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

12	SO8455SE 620-1/12/247  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) No.22</b>
<p>House, now shop with flats over. c1770, with later additions and alterations including c1970s ground-floor shop front and dormer. Red brick in Flemish bond with stucco to ground floor, stone bands and cornice; hipped slate roof and truncated left end brick stack with pot. 3 storeys and attic, 3 first-floor windows. First and second floors have 6/6 near-flush sashes with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Second-floor band.</p> <p>Frieze and cornice over second floor. Raised parapet with frieze and copings. Flat-topped roof dormer has 3/3 sash.</p> <p>Ground floor retains entrance a 4-panel door (upper panels glazed, otherwise flush beaded, fanlight with margin-lights, pilastered surround with scrolled corbels and open pediment. Otherwise glazed shop front. Lead rainwater head and fallpipe. Rear retains two tripartite windows with 6/6 between 2/2 sashes in cambered-arched opening; gabled attic dormer with casement windows.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: during the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'</p> <p>The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, Nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49 Foregate Street (qqv) form a good group.</p> <p>(Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12; Tymbs: Worcester Guide: Worcester: 1802-: 60).</p>		

13	SO8455SE 620-1/12/248  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) No.23</b>
<p>House, now offices. Built for Rufus James in 1792, with later alterations including those of mid C19. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with stuccoed plinth, stone steps, sills and architrave; slate roof, truncated brick end stacks with oversailing course and pots. 3 storeys, 4 first-floor windows. Plinth. Renewed 1/1 sashes throughout in plain reveals and with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Off-centre left entrance: 2 roll-edged steps to 4-panel part-glazed door, the upper panes have decorative cast-iron grids, lower panels fluted, fanlight with Gothick glazing bars. Architrave has Doric frieze and open dentil pediment. Renewed cyma moulded cornice. Rear retains two first-floor tripartite windows with 6/6 between 2/2 sashes, 6/6 and 3/3 sashes.</p> <p>INTERIOR: retains many original features including plasterwork and joinery. Inner 6-panel door with renewed stained glass and with fanlight with radial glazing bars. Minton tile floor to hall. Panelled shutters to several windows; mainly 6-panel doors with raised and fielded panels. Main narrow-openwell staircase to full height has stick balusters, ramped and wreathed mahogany handrail and carved tread ends; lightwell. Dog-leg service staircase has stick balusters. Embellished cornices to ground-floor rooms at front and to hall; modillions to rear, ground-floor room; embellished first floor cornices. Grey marble Regency-style fireplace to front, right room with Art Nouveau brass grate. Large fireplace to rear kitchen. First floor retains white marble fireplace with fleurons; a further Regency-style white marble fireplace. Attics have 2 fireplaces. Cellar has wine stores.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: during the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'</p> <p>The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, Nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49 Foregate Street (qqv) form a good group.</p> <p>Information on date and original owner provided by present occupants and taken from deeds.</p> <p>(Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12).</p>		

14	SO8455SE 620-1/12/249  08/3/74  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) No.24</b>
<p>House, now offices. c1830 with later additions and alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond with stucco to ground floor; stone architraves and cornice, slate roof and truncated brick left end and rear stacks with pot at left; cast-iron balcony. Single depth plan with rear stairhall and rear range to left. 3 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes horizontal rustication to ground floor. Ground floor has two 6/1 sashes. Entrance at right a 6-raised-and-fielded-panel door with overlight and panelled reveals (with lower flush panels). First floor has 6-pane French windows and divided overlights in plain reveals and with tooled architraves with cornices on console brackets. Continuous balcony with double-scrolled balusters. Second floor has 3/6 sashes in tooled architraves and with sills. Double ovolo and step moulded cornice. Left return: end entrance a 4-panel door with Doric pilasters, entablature and cornice. 4/4 sashes in plain reveals and with sills.</p> <p>INTERIOR: entrance hall has moulded cornice with acanthus modillions and fleurons with frieze, ceiling rose. Openwell staircase has carved tread ends and wreathed handrail with turned balusters. First floor has marble fireplace to front room, cornice has fleurons; 4-panel doors.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: during the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'</p> <p>The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49, Foregate Street (qqv) form a good group.</p> <p>(Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12; Tymbs: Worcester Guide: Worcester: 1802-: 60).</p>		

15	SO8455SE 620-1/12/270  05/04/71  II* (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) City Museum and Library with gates</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: FOREGATE STREET (East side) City Museum and Library (Formerly Victoria Institute))</b>
<p>Museum and library with gates. 1896, by JW Simpson and Milner Allen at a cost of around ,25,000. Red brick in Flemish bond with moulded terracotta tiles and plain tile roof; brick left end stack, banded and with cornice; cast-iron gates and balustrade. Free Renaissance style. Irregular plan. 2- and 3 storeys with attic, 3 bays plus tower: from left are 2 tall storeys, 2 bays with 3-lower-storey bay at right with attic in gable set back, then corner octagonal 5-stage tower. Central gable contains clock in elaborate cartouche. 'Victoria Regina' on cartouches; 'THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE' to central frieze; 'Library and Museum' over entrance.</p> <p>FACADE: the central, entrance bay breaks forward and has quoins to angles; flight of steps to cambered-arched opening and chamfered jambs with hollow- and roll-moulding to head, with three-quarter engaged Ionic columns and dentil pediment broken by elaborate royal arms in high relief. Double entrance gates have 'VR' motif and crown, 2 levels of bars and scrolled crest. Within are 2 sets of double, part-glazed and panelled doors. Windows are leaded lights in metal frame casements throughout. To either side of entrance are 2-light mullion windows with moulded, eared surrounds and scroll pediments. To left bay on ground floor a wide 'Elizabethan' mullion and transom window in quoined surround with 3:3:3 lights, the middle lights have semi-circular light over containing scroll pediment, and with scrolled central apron. Above entrance at first floor a large 2:4:2 window and to left bay are two large 4-light windows, all with mullions and transoms and segmental-arched lights and on continuous egg and dart sill band; quoined surrounds and composite pilasters between windows embellished with 'VR' motto. Continuous modillion frieze, and pediment to gabled entrance bay with crown at apex surmounted by figure of Victory. Arcaded balustrade with urns at left.</p> <p>Right bay: plinth with moulded band surmounted to ground floor by 5-light mullion window with cornice. To first floor are two 2-segmental-arched-light mullion windows in eared surrounds and with central segment. Second floor: three 2-light mullion windows in tooled surround with egg and dart sill band continuing from first floor of left and centre bays; banded pilasters between windows rise to moulded cornice. Recessed and gabled attic storey has 3-light mullion window with tooled surround and central pediment. Tower: on wine-glass stem has inscription plaques to lower stage (see below) then three single-light transom windows in scrolled cartouche surrounds; to third and fourth stages a single light; fourth stage surmounted by decorative band with swags and cherub heads. Upper stage has 2-light mullion windows with semi-circular lights over in pilastered surrounds and with swags over, three-quarter-engaged Doric columns between and ovolo cornice. Broached spire with cupola surmounted by cornice and weather vane. Right return to Taylor's Lane has similar, but less elaborate treatment. 5 unequal bays, 2 and 3 storeys. First bay of 2 storeys has to first floor a large, 5-light mullion and transom window with 2 levels of transoms. Then a gabled bay breaks forward and has entrance: double 6-panel doors in quoined surround, the shaped hood acts as a balcony to 2-light mullion and transom window with stick balustrade and further 2-light window; 2 segmental arches over on pilasters; gable has 5-light mullion window. Third bay has five 2-light mullion and transom windows with pilaster strips to upper band. Fourth bay similar to second bay. Fifth bay</p>		

with further entrance and mainly 3-light mullion windows. Left return: 5 unequal bays, 3 with gables, 2 storeys and attics to gables. Ground floor has mullion and transom windows of 2 and 5 lights. First stage has three oculi to first bay, 2:3:2 light mullion and transom window to third bay and two 3-light windows to fourth bay. Second bay is blind; fifth bay has 2 small 2-light mullion windows. Gables have 2-light mullion windows, except at right in ornate, broken pedimented surrounds and with aprons. Open arcaded balustrade and finials to gables.

INTERIOR: main feature a 2-storey entrance hall with square pillars and Doric frieze at first floor with balustrade around square well; Ionic pillars to first floor and compartmentalised ceiling with dentil frieze and modillion cornice. Stone cantilevered dogleg staircase at right has squat, squared balusters and wide, shaped handrail. Renaissance motifs continue to stairs. Mosaic floor.

HISTORICAL NOTE: datestone to right at base of tower inscribed, 'The Lady Mary Lygon Mayoress opened this building October 1 1896 The Rt Hon Earl Beauchamp Mayor.' During the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'

Pevsner: describes this as 'a resourceful and animated, totally asymmetrical composition in a mixed Tudor and Baroque style'. Simpson and Allen had, earlier in the decade, won the competition for the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum. This is an outstanding example of late C19 municipal architecture of this type, in its eclectic use of style redolent of the municipal libraries of H.T. Hare, such as Wolverhampton (1902).

The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library, and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, Nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49, Foregate Street (qqv) form a significant group. The City Museum and Library also forms a complimentary group with Worcester College, Sansome Walk (qv).

(The Buildings of England: Pevsner: N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 324; Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12; Tymbs: Worcester Guide: Worcester: 1802-: 60).

16	SO8455SE 620-1/12/273  22/05/54  II* (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side)</b> <b>Shire Hall</b>
<p>Shire Hall. c1834-5 with later additions and alterations including those c1895 and c1995. Architects, Charles Day, County Surveyor, and Henry Rowe of Worcester. Ashlar over brick with stucco scored in imitation of ashlar over brick to additions; concealed roof. Entrance lobby with full-width great hall and 2 rear courts with stairwell between. Greek Revival. Single tall storey, 3 bays with single-storey, single-bay outer ranges. Centre projects with 4 steps to hexastyle portico with giant fluted Ionic columns and Doric pilasters supporting dentil entablature with pediment. Outer bays have giant Doric pilasters on continuous plinth to ends with continuous entablature and coped parapet. Central entrance, tall panelled double doors and panelled overlight in tooled entablature. Returns of centre block, and end bays have stained glass windows in tooled surrounds with cornices and continuous sill band. Further entrance to left return: double 4-panel doors with sidelights and divided overlight.</p> <p>INTERIOR: great hall rises through 2 storeys and has oak panelling to lower part with surmounting cornice; double, panelled doors with blind lunettes over, those giving access to courts have Art Nouveau masks representing Justice; gallery at rear on console brackets has cast-iron balusters; barrel-vaulted ceiling with coffering; lateral windows have stained glass with coats of arms within architraves with Doric pilasters and shallow central pediments. Staircase has narrow well and cast-iron balusters with wreathed oak handrail. Court One is largely original and has panelling to lower stage with flush beading; gallery to 3 sides with ornate cast-iron balusters, to rear wall a blind arcade of Doric pilasters; judges' bench has canopy on scrolled corbels; benches.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: by the early C19 it was realised that the Guildhall (qv) was too small to contain all that it did, particularly when the County Court Assizes were being held. In 1829 the County sought legal advice to see if it would be possible to extend the courts belonging to the City; this was not permitted but instead a special act of parliament was granted to enable the County to purchase land in Foregate Street on which the new Shire Hall and Judges Lodgings (qv) were built at a cost of £32,000.</p> <p>An outstanding example of early C19 government architecture. Pevsner, describes this as 'This is an impeccable Grecian design, in the Smirke taste, of fine ashlar stone ... with ... excellent Schinkelish detail.'</p> <p>Abuts Judges' Lodgings, Sansome Walk (qv).</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 323; Old Worcester - People and Places: Gwilliam H W: Old Worcester - People and Places: Worcester: 1977-: 85).</p>		

17	SO8455SE 620-1/12/271  5/04/71  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET North Wing Pavilion at Shire Hall</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: North Wing Pavilion, South Wing Pavilion, Statue of Queen Victoria and Judges' Lodgings at Shire Hall)</b>
<p>Gate lodge. Probably c1834-5, by Charles Day and Henry Rowe. Ashlar over brick with concealed roof. Single storey, single bay with 4-bay return. Plinth, Doric pilasters to ends and between bays surmounted by crowning entablature and blocking course. 6/6 sashes throughout in plain reveals and with tooled architraves, some blind boxes. Entrances to returns: 4-panel door and part-glazed door with overlights in plain reveals and with tooled architraves.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Forms an important part of the setting of Shire Hall (qv).</p>		



18	SO8455SE 620-1/12/274  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET</b> <b>South Wing Pavilion at Shire Hall</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: FOREGATE STREET N Wing Pavilion, S Wing Pavilion, Statue of Queen Victoria, Judges' Lodgings...)</b>
<p>Gate lodge. Probably c1834-5, by Charles Day and Henry Rowe. Ashlar over brick with concealed roof. Single storey, single bay with 4-bay return. Plinth surmounted by Doric pilasters to ends and between bays, with crowning entablature and blocking course. 6/6 sashes in plain reveals and with sills and tooled architraves. Entrance to left return: 4-panel door in plain reveals and with tooled architrave and cornice.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Forms an integral part of the setting of Shire Hall (qv).</p>		

19	SO8455SE 620-1/12/275  05/04/71  II (GV)	<p><b>FOREGATE STREET (East side)</b>  <b>Statue of Queen Victoria approximately 15 metres to west of Shire Hall</b></p> <p><b>(Formerly Listed as: FOREGATE STREET (East side) N Wing Pavilion, S Wing Pavilion, Statue of Queen Victoria, Judges' Lodgings...)</b></p>
<p>Statue of Queen Victoria on plinth. 1887. Signed to rear right angle of plinth: T BROCK SCULP RA LONDON. Grey granite plinth and white marble statue. Stepped base to plinth surmounted by statue of Queen, standing, in robes of state and carrying orb and sceptre. Inscribed on plinth: This statue of / Queen Victoria / was erected / by her loyal subjects / of the county of Worcester / in commemoration of / the completion of 50 years / of Her Majesty's happy reign / 1887.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: Thomas Brock was one of the leading sculptors of public statues of the period and as responsible for the Victoria Memorial, The Mall, London (1901-24). During the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'</p> <p>The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, Nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49, Foregate Street (qqv) form a significant group.</p> <p>(Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12; Tymbs: Worcester Guide: Worcester: 1802-: 60).</p>		

20	SO8455SE 620-1/12/250  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) No.28</b>
<p>House, now offices. Late C18 with later alterations. Reddish-orange brick in Flemish bond with stone sills, cornice and doorcase; concealed roof with left end brick stack with oversailing course and pots; lead hopper and cast-iron boot-scraper. 3 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Moulded plinth. 6/6 sashes throughout in plain reveals and with flat arches of gauged brick and sills. Entrance at right: 6-raised-and-fielded-panel door has fanlight with decorative petal glazing bars in doorcase with three-quarter-engaged Doric columns and open pediment with guttae. boot-scraper to left of entrance. Crowning frieze and moulded cornice; coped parapet. Rain-hopper to left and fall pipe.</p> <p>INTERIOR: noted as retaining original joinery and plasterwork.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: during the C18 Foregate Street was known as 'the mall' and Tymbs' Worcester Guide of 1802 notes, 'the Foregate Street itself, by being well paved and sufficiently broad to admit a full circulation of air seems to be generally resorted to as a fashionable promenade.'</p> <p>The Shire Hall, Statue of Queen Victoria, City Museum and Library, and Nos 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 28, Nos 33-46 (consecutive) and No.49, Foregate Street (qqv) form a significant group.</p> <p>(Worcestershire Historical Society Occasional: Papers: Whitehead D: Urban Renewal and Suburban Growth: The Shaping of Georgian Worcester: 1989-: 12; Tymbs: Worcester Guide: Worcester: 1802-: 60).</p>		

21	SO8455SE 620-1/12/251  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>FOREGATE STREET (East side) Nos.29 AND 30</b>
<p>Terraced house(s), now offices. Late C18 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with stone dressings, part stuccoed. Slate roof partially concealed behind pediment and parapets, curvilinear to left gable with integral stuccoed stack, further brick stacks, all with oversailing detail and pots.</p> <p>Double-depth plan.</p> <p>Almost symmetrical facade to left with shallow break-forward below pediment, composition unbalanced by 2 window range to right. 3 storeys plus cellar and attic. 9 (2:3:2:2) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes coping to parapet and pediment, eaves cornice, sills, plinth, ground-floor sill band, plain band between ground- and first-floor windows, doorcases. Right two-thirds of ground-floor is stucco, lined to represent ashlar. Mainly 6/6 sashes except to second-floor which are 3/3 and 3/6, all under flat gauged-brick arches with sills; ground-floor right window is tripartite, 2/2:6/6:2/2. Lunette window to main pediment. Left doorcase is Gibbs type surround with cornice, 8-panel door, 4-pane overlight; right doorcase has open pediment on console brackets, 6-panel door, all raised and fielded with matching panels to reveals, traceried fanlight.</p> <p>Note: Building damaged by fire early in 1996. Much of the roof and part of the second-floor was destroyed. When the property was visited for this review (November 1996) the building was under repair on the basis of 'like-for-like' replacement.</p>		

22	SO8455SE 620-1/12/471  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (North side) Nos.4 AND 5</b>
<p>Pair of houses. c1830 with later additions and alterations. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with late roof and brick party-wall stack with oversailing course and pots; stone steps where original.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 3 storeys on half-basement and with attic at left, 1+1 first-floor windows. Ground floor: outer entrances, roll-edged steps where original, at right to 4-panel door, the upper panels raised and fielded, the lower panels flush-beaded and renewed at left, both in panelled reveals with fanlights with radial glazing bars in doorcase with fluted pilasters and open pediment on corbels. Ground-floor has plate-glass windows in original wide, cambered-arched openings. First floor has canted timber oriels with central 6/1 between 1/1 sashes. Second floor has 3/3 sashes. Attic has flat-roofed dormer and casement windows.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Nos 4-8 (consecutive) and Nos 11, 12, 12A and 13 Pierpoint Street (qqv) form a group with Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv).</p>		

23	SO8455SE 620-1/12/472  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (North side) No.6</b>
<p>House, now office. c1830 with later additions and alterations. Pinkish-red brick in Flemish bond, partly rendered to door surround, plinth and parapet with concealed roof and brick left stack with oversailing course and pot. 2 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Chamfered plinth. Renewed 1/1 sashes throughout in plain reveals and with flat arches of gauged brick; sills to ground floor, first-floor sill band with roll-moulding. Central entrance a renewed door with overlight.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Nos 4-8 (consecutive) and Nos 11, 12, 12A and 13 Pierpoint Street (qqv) form a group with Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv).</p>		

24	SO8455SE 620-1/12/473  5/04/71  II (GV)	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (North side) No.7</b>
<p>House, now office. c1830 with later additions and alterations. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with concealed roof and brick end stacks with bands, oversailing courses and pots.</p> <p>Single depth plan with central hall.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 2 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Central entrance, 2 roll-edged steps to renewed 4-panel door with original reeded frieze, fanlight with radial glazing bars, renewed pilasters and pediment. Two C20 windows in wider openings but retaining gauged brick flat arches. First floor: central horned 2/2 sash with flat arch with glazing bars and sill between outer oriel bays with 2/2 between 1/1 horned sashes. Second floor has 2/2 horned sashes with sills.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Nos 4-8 (consecutive) and Nos 11, 12, 12A and 13 Pierpoint Street (qqv) form a group with Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv).</p>		

25	SO8455SE 620-1/12/474  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (North side) No.8</b>
<p>House, now offices. c1830 with later additions and alterations including c1936-75 range to rear. Pinkish-brown brick in Flemish bond with slate roof, end stacks with oversailing courses and pots.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Central entrance, steps to 4-panel door with fanlight with radial glazing bars, beaded frieze and round-arched beaded surround. Ground and first floors have outer 8/8 sashes where original and, to first floor, a central 6/6 sash, all in plain reveals and with sills, all under flat arches of gauged brick. Second floor has outer 4/4 sashes with central 3/3 sash, all in plain reveals and with sills. Eaves band. Rear retains 8/8 and 6/6 sashes under cambered arches where original.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>An almost identical design to No.11 Pierpoint Street (qv). Nos 4-8 (consecutive) (qqv) and Nos 11, 12, 12A, and 13 (qqv) Pierpoint Street form a group with Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv).</p>		



26	SO8555SW 620-1/13/475  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (South side) No.11</b>
<p>House, now offices. Early C19 with later additions and alterations. Reddish-brown brick in Flemish bond with hipped slate roof; 2 left end and one right end tall brick stacks with oversailing courses and pots.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3 first-floor windows; full-height range at rear. Ground and first floors have outer 8/8 sashes; first floor has 6/6 sash to centre and outer 8/8 sashes; second floor has 3/3 sash to centre and outer 4/4 sashes; all in plain reveals and with sills and with flat arches of gauged brick. Central entrance, 3 steps to 4-panel door, the lower panels flush-beaded, fanlight has Gothick glazing bars, in plain reveals and with tooled, round-arched surround. Rear has 6/6, 6/6, 3/3 and 3/6 sashes. Entrance a 4-panel door, the lower panels flush beaded and upper panels glazed.</p> <p>INTERIOR: dogleg staircases at front and rear with turned balusters, that to rear has lion-paw foot. Head stop to arch in rear lobby and panelled reveals. Some marble fireplaces.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: it would seem that what is now the rear of the house was originally the front. The original Westmorland slate chimney pot is preserved in the house. Apparently shown in Nash's Worcestershire of 1781.</p> <p>Nos 11, 12, 12A and 13 Pierpoint Street and Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv) form a group.</p>		

27	SO8555SW 620-1/13/476  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (South side) Nos.12 AND 12A</b>
<p>House, now dance studio. Probably late C18 with mid C19 refronting and later additions and alterations. Stucco over brick to front facade and pinkish-brown brick to sides, concealed roof.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 3 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Stucco detail includes first-floor band surmounted by pilasters to full height to ends and between windows, crowning frieze and cornice with coped parapet. All original openings to first and second floors with replacement casement windows, in plain reveals and with sills. Ground floor altered. End entrances with C20 doors. 3 plate-glass windows, the outer 2 have sills on feet.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Nos 4-8 (consecutive) and Nos 11, 12, 12A and 13 Pierpoint Street form a group together with Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv).</p>		

28	SO8455SE 620-1/12/477  05/04/71  II (GV )	<b>PIERPOINT STREET (South side) No.13</b>
<p>Purpose-built as City and County Library c1839, became School of Art c1876, now offices. Stucco over brick with hipped slate roof and brick stacks: tall right end stack with oversailing course and pots and tall rear stack.</p> <p>Central hallway plan with rear range off-set to right.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 2 storeys on half basement, 4 first-floor windows (5 bays). Moulded plinth surmounted by Doric pilasters to ends and between bays, mutilated entablature and crowning coped parapet. Central breakforward has 2 raised pilasters to parapet. Ground floor has 1/1 horned sashes; first floor has 3/6 sashes, all in plain reveals and with sills. Steps to central entrance: double 8-panel, flush-beaded doors with overlight between pilasters with disc moulding, scrolled and fluted corbel brackets surmounted by frieze with 3 wreaths and shallow pediment. Above entrance a raised 'pedimented' panel on 3 feet.</p> <p>INTERIOR: noted as retaining original plasterwork and joinery including panelled shutters to windows.</p> <p>Nos 4-8 (consecutive) (qqv) and Nos 11, 12, 12A and 13 Pierpoint Street (qqv) form a group with Nos 4 and 6 Sansome Walk (qqv).</p>		

29	SO8455SE 620-1/12/501  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>SANSOME WALK (West side) No.15</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: SANSOME WALK (West side) No.15)</b>
<p>Includes: Oak Apple Kitchens TAYLOR'S LANE. House, now house and shops. Early C18 with later additions and alterations including those of C19 and including re-roofing of c1876-1935. Red brick with tile roof and tall right side stack with decorative oversailing courses and pots; cast-iron balcony.</p> <p>Double-depth plan with range to rear at right extending along Taylor's Lane.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic, 5 first-floor windows. 3-course first-floor band and 3-course band over first floor; stepped modillion eaves band. First floor has four outer 6/6 near-flush-frame sashes with flat arches of gauged brick and central near-flush French casement with similar flat arch, on to balcony with stylized foliate balusters which surmounts hood of entrance. Central entrance a renewed 6-panel door with divided overlight; ground-floor windows have C20 glazing in wide, cambered-arched surrounds. Central full attic dormer has casement window. Roof tiles are laid in rows of half-round and plain. Right return has 6 first-floor windows. First floor has, from left: rectangular oriel with casements, tripartite window with /6 between 2/2 sash in near-flush frame and with cambered arch over, then sashes with margin-lights in plain reveals and with elliptical arches. Ground floor has 2 elliptically-arched openings with keystones, and 3 further elliptically-arched openings, all now with plate glass windows. Off-centre right and right end entrances have 6-panel doors. Cogged eaves. 3 attic dormers have casement windows.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected but noted as having panelled room to left of entrance.</p>		

30	SO8455SE 620-1/12/505  05/04/71  II* (GV)	<p><b>SANSOME WALK</b>  <b>Judges Lodgings and attached railings</b></p> <p><b>(Formerly Listed as: FOREGATE STREET (East side) North Wing Pavilion)</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: FOREGATE STREET (East side) South Wing Pavilion)</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: FOREGATE STREET (East side) Judges' Lodgings at Shire Hall)</b></p>
<p>Judges' lodgings and attached railings, now offices. c1834-35 with later alterations. By Charles Day and Henry Rowe. Pinkish-red brick with flat arches of red gauged brick; ashlar porch, cornice, sills and copings; concealed roof; cast-iron railings.</p> <p>PLAN: central hallway plan.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: 3 storeys on basement, 3 bays with 1:1:1 first-floor windows. Outer bays project. Central single-story distyle Roman Doric portico in antis surmounted by renewed balustrade. Flight of steps to double, 4-panel doors with sidelights and divided overlight. Tripartite windows throughout with 6/6 between 2/2 sashes, those to third storey are smaller, all in plain reveals and with flat arches of gauged brick, those to ground and first floors have sills. Frieze and moulded cornice over first floor with continuous third-floor sill band over. Crowning cornice and coped parapet. Returns are 3-windows deep with similar fenestration.</p> <p>INTERIOR: retains original joinery, plasterwork and marble fireplaces. Hall has imperial staircase with cast-iron balusters and wreathed handrail; oval skylight; upper landing has paired Doric pilasters to front recess; dentil cornice and 4-panel doors. Openwell service staircase to rear with ramped and wreathed oak handrail and cast-iron balusters to full height. Library has picture rails and moulded cornice, marble fireplace. Dining room has marble fireplace; ceiling rose and dentil cornice. Some shutters to ground-floor windows.</p> <p>SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: railings abutt sides of steps and have x-motif to panels with surmounting anthaemeons, otherwise renewed.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: An outstanding example of early C19 villa architecture in severe Grecian style, designed to complement the Shire Hall, Foregate Street, by the same architect.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 323).</p>		

31	SO8455SE 620-1/12/506  05/04/71  II	<b>SANSOME WALK (West side)</b> <b>Victoria Institute with attached wall, piers and gates</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: SANSOME WALK (West side)</b> <b>Technical College)</b>
<p>Formerly known as: School of Art and Science SANSOME WALK. Formerly known as: Secondary School for Girls SANSOME WALK.</p> <p>School, now vacant and attached wall, piers and gates. c1896 with later additions and alterations including the former Girls School to the rear of c1909. Girls School believed to be by City Architect, Mr Parker, School of Art and Science probably by J W Simpson and Milner Allen. Red brick in Flemish bond with terracotta dressings; plain tile roof; cast-iron gates.</p> <p>STYLE: free Renaissance.</p> <p>EXTERIOR: irregular facade of 3 storeys with attics and 4 storeys, 4 bays. Facade surmounted by irregular gables with attic dormer to second bay and with embattled octagonal turret at right with weather vane. 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-light mullion windows, in tooled and quoined terracotta surrounds and with cornices, some with shaped cornices. Flight of steps to off-centre entrance inscribed 'Art and Science' in metal lettering, double part-glazed doors with fanlight, within glazed 2-storey porch. Left return: 3 storeys, 5 irregular bays, which break forwards an are set back. Off-centre left entrance, double, panelled doors with fanlight with decorative glazing bars in pilastered surround with round-arched hood on scrolled brackets, above this a terracotta panel with 2 girls and in raised lettering, 'SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS'. Mainly 2-light mullion and mullion-and-transom windows in tooled surrounds, some with cornices. Parapet with cartouche over centre and gable to right bay.</p> <p>INTERIOR: retains staircase with cast-iron balusters.</p> <p>SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: wall and gates to left return, wall has terracotta band and copings, similar piers, square on plan and with shaped caps.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: The 1905 O.S. map shows the City Museum, Foregate Street (qv) and the School of Art and Science, Sansome Walk with just a narrow link between the two; the 1928 map shows the link replaced by the Girls School.</p> <p>Pevsner: 'In the same style and no doubt by the same architect as the Victoria Institute. (now Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Foregate Street (qv)) The facade is in its own way as successful.'</p> <p>Forms an integral group with the Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Foregate Street (qv). (Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 324).</p>		

32	SO8455SE 620-1/12/615  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.1</b>
<p>House, now offices. Late C18 with later alterations. Brick, colourwashed, with concealed roof. 3 storeys, 4 first-floor windows. Right part set back slightly. 6/6 near-flush-frame ashes throughout with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Central entrance a 6-panel door with fanlight and open pediment on corbels. Crowning low, coped parapet, raised to centre.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Occupies an important position at the junction of The Tything, Foregate Street, St Mary's Street and Castle Street. No.1 and Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) form a group with Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 (qqv). This group forms a visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p>		

33	SO8455SE 620-1/12/616  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING(East side)</b> <b>No.4 Saracen's Head Public House</b>
<p>House, now inn. c1800 encasing of an earlier buildings. Reddish brick in Flemish bond, painted to ground floor; plain tile roof hipped to front; left end brick stack with pots. 3 storeys, 1 first-floor window. Plinth. Ground and first floors each have tripartite window, that to ground floor has 6/6 sash between 2/2 sashes, that to first floor has 8/8 sash between 2/2 sashes, both with cambered arches over. Second floor has 8/8 sash with cambered arch. Cogged eaves band. Entrance to right return.</p> <p>INTERIOR: exposed ceiling beam to front room indicative of former timber-frame; cased beams to rear wing.</p> <p>No.1 and Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) form a group with Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 The Tything (qqv). This group forms a visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p>		



34	SO8455SE 620-1/12/617  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) Nos.5, 5A, 6 AND 6A</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (East side) Nos.5 AND 6)</b>
<p>2 houses, now shops. c1730 with later additions and alterations including shop fronts of c1880. Reddish brick, painted with probably artificial stone shop fronts and plain tile roof. 2 storeys with attics, 6 first-floor windows (3:3) and with outer rear ranges. First floor has 6/6 near-flush-frame sashes with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Brickwork breaks forward over windows to form frieze, modillion eaves band. Attic has 4 box dormers, those two to right with casements, otherwise unglazed. Ground floor has continuous shop frontage with end and 2 off-centre pilasters with ornamented friezes, 'gothic' caps and gablets over, continuous moulded frieze and brattishing. Outer glazed shop windows retain 'overlights' with glazing bars; lower aprons; three central entrances have 6-panel door between glazed doors, overlights.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>No.1 and Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) form a group with Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 The Tything (qqv). The group forms a visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p>		

35	SO8455SE 620-1/12/618  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) Nos.7 AND 8</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (East side) No.7 (including former No.8))</b>
<p>2 houses, now 2 shops. c1800 with later additions and alterations including shop fronts c1980s. Reddish brick in Flemish bond with stone sills and copings, concealed roof, tall right end brick stack with oversailing course and pots and truncated left end stack with pots. 3 storeys, 1 + 2 first-floor windows. First floor: at left an 8/8 flush sash, then two 6/6 sashes in plain reveals; second floor: at left a 4/8 flush sash, then two 3/3 sashes in plain reveals; all with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Low coped parapet. Ground floor: renewed Victorian style glazed shop fronts, off-centre left entrances.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>No.1, Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) form a group with Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 The Tything (qqv). This group forms a visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p>		

36	SO8455NE 620-1/8/619  05/04/71  III (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.11</b>
<p>Terraced house now restaurant. Late C18 with later additions and alterations. Painted brick with stucco dressings. Hipped plain clay tile roof. Altered stack with pots to right. Timber shopfront.</p> <p>PLAN: Narrow burgage plot, principal axis at right-angles to street.</p> <p>Asymmetric facade. 3 storeys and cellar. 2 first-floor windows. Detailing includes projecting eaves courses, stucco sills and panel below oriel window. Inserted oriel window to left first-floor has 8/8 sash with fixed 8-pane to return; 2/2 sash to right; 6/6 sashes to second-floor; all in near-flush frames with sills and segmental arches over openings. Simple early C20 shopfront to right with plate-glass window and glazed door to right. Former doorway to left of facade now glazed.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

37	SO8455NE 620-1/8/620  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.13</b>
<p>Terraced house now shop. c1820 with later additions and alterations. Painted stucco. Concealed roof. Rebuilt stack to left with oversailing detail and pots. Stucco and timber shopfront.</p> <p>PLAN: Narrow burgage plot, principal axis at right-angles to street.</p> <p>3 storeys, 1 first-floor window. Stucco detailing includes moulded cornice and blocking course to parapet; second-floor window sill; central arched recess to first-floor; pilasters, fascia and cornice to shopfront. 8/12 sash in first-floor recess; 8/8 sash to second-floor; both in plain reveals. Mid-C20 timber and plate-glass shopfront within earlier stucco details; recessed entrance to right.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

38	SO8455NE 620-1/8/621  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) Nos.14 AND 15</b>
<p>2 terraced houses, now offices. c1770 refronting of earlier property with later additions and alterations. Painted stucco over brick. Plain clay tile roof with hip to right, partially concealed behind coped parapet. Rebuilt brick stacks with oversailing detail and pots to rear left and to right. Timber doorcases.</p> <p>PLAN: Narrow burgage plot with principal axis at right-angles to road.</p> <p>3 storeys and attics. 5 (2:3) first-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes sills and plinth. 1/1 and 2/2 sashes to left house; 6/6 sashes to right-hand house except ground-floor which are 8/8; all with near-flush frames. Entrances to right and left with coupled Tuscan-style pilaster doorcases; 6-panel doors, upper panels raised and fielded, lower flush-triple-beaded; radial pattern fanlights. Box dormers, 3-light casement to left, 2-light to right.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

39	SO8455NE 620-1/8/622  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.16</b>
<p>Terraced house, now offices. c1770 with later additions and alterations. Painted stucco over brick with plain clay tile roof. Rebuilt stack with oversailing detail and pots to right. Timber doorcase. Gable wall to rear wing is timber-framed.</p> <p>PLAN: Central entrance. L- shaped with wing to rear left. Wider plot than adjoining properties (Nos 15 and 17 qv).</p> <p>Symmetrical facade. 3 storeys and cellar. 5 first-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes continuous band above ground-floor windows and first-floor windows; sills. 6/6 sashes throughout, some renewed; all in shallow plain reveals with sills. 2 roll-edged stone steps to 6-panel entrance door. Doric-style doorcase with engaged columns.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

40	SO8455NE 620-1/8/623  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.17</b>
<p>Terraced house. Mid/late C18 with later additions and iterations. Painted stucco over brick. Plain clay tile roof. Stack with pots to left end. Timber shop-front.</p> <p>PLAN: Narrow burgage plot with principal axis at right-angles to the road.</p> <p>3 storeys. 3 first-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes continuous band above first-floor windows and second-floor windows; sills. Windows all 1/1 sashes, near-flush frames and with sills. C19 shop-front; panelled pilasters, fluted console brackets, cornice and blind-box; margin-glazed door in recess to right.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

41	SO8455NE 620-1/8/625  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) Nos.20 AND 21</b>
<p>2 terraced houses, now offices. c 1810-20 refronting of earlier property, with later additions and alterations. Red brick with painted stone dressings. Hipped plain tile roof partially concealed behind parapet. Central stack with oversailing detail and pots. Wooden lining to doorcases.</p> <p>PLAN: Narrow burgage plots with principal-axis at right-angles to street.</p> <p>Originally symmetrical facade. 3 storeys and cellar. 4 (2:2) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes doorcases, cornice, coping to arapet and sills. 6/6 sashes throughout except to second-floor which are 3/6; all in flush-frames with sills and gauged flat brick arches. Pair of first-floor windows to left are displaced to the left and enlarged. Entrances to left and right with 3 steps to left and 2 steps to right. 6-panel doors; upper panels raised and fielded with bolection moulding, lower pair of panels flush-beaded. Open pedimented doorcases with console brackets. Radial pattern fanlights with segmental margin-glazing.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		



42	SO8455NE 620-1/8/626  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.22</b>
<p>Large terraced house, now offices. Late C18 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with painted stone dressings. Plain clay tile roof partially concealed behind parapet; coped parapet to gables. Stack to left.</p> <p>Double-depth plan with central hallway.</p> <p>Symmetrical facade. 3 storeys and cellar. 5 first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes doorcase, cornice, copings to parapets, sills and keystones to windows heads. 6/6 sashes throughout, all in plain reveals with sills and gauged flat brick arches with capped keystones. 4 stone steps to entrance; Doric-style open pediment doorcase with triglyphs; 6-panel door, upper panel raised and fielded, bottom pair flush-beaded; radial-pattern fanlight with timber and metal glazing bars.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

43	SO8455NE 620-1/8/627  11/02/87  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side) No.23</b>
<p>Offices and warehouse, now offices. 1907 by J.W.Simpson and Maxwell Ayrton with later additions and alterations. Red brick with cream-coloured stone dressings. Partially concealed slate roof to right with coped parapet to end-gable. Stacks to left and right with stone bands and cap. Main roofs are concealed behind parapets. Steel window frames. Wrought-iron railings to basement windows.</p> <p>PLAN: Although occupying several burgage plots, the main axis runs at right angles to the street. Central entrance.</p> <p>Principal (west) elevation: Subtly assymmetric facade in a style reminiscent of Mackintosh; central gabled entrance bay with parapeted wings; wing to right breaks forward; diminishing pilaster buttresses flank central bay and wings. 2 storeys with semi-basement; attic storey to centre and right. 5 first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes window surrounds with continuous sill, head, and intermediate bands; copings to parapets; door surround and carved panel to balcony above; apex of central gable with cartouche and date, row of 3 blind-windows dividing fenestration below. Mullion and transom window to centre bay has semi-circular arched head and extends through from first-floor to attic floor; 3-lights to both floors: This is flanked at first-floor level by a canted oriel window with a further 4-light mullion window to the left-wing and a 5-light mullion window to the right. The fenestration to the elevated ground-floor is similar although the windows are taller; 2-light mullion windows flank the entrance, a corbel bracket at their heads carrying the oriels above. The shorter windows to the basement align with those above and are protected by simple square-section railings surmounted by a scroll. All the windows are multi-pane with narrow glazing bars.</p> <p>10 steps to recessed entrance; carved door-surround with spiral motif to bracket at internal angles; corbelled balcony panel above is inscribed 'KAY &amp; Co' with lozenge to each side. Ashlar-lined vestibule with later plate-glass screen and doors to rear. Large, canted, flat roof dormer with dentilled eaves to centre of right wing, paired side-hung casements to each face; further linked pair of small box dormers to left; all partially concealed by parapet.</p> <p>Left (north) return: Very long elevation with 5 shallow projecting bays each surmounted by a gable and with a semi-circular headed window to the upper-floor. Roof concealed by parapet. Similar banded decoration, pilaster buttresses, and fenestration to main elevation.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>In its use of materials, abstracted detail and compositional form, this is a fine example of Edwardian factory architecture.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 333; Worcester's Memory Lane.: Grundy M: Worcester: 1987-: 44).</p>		

44	SO8455NE 620-1/8/628  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.24 AND 25</b>
<p>House, end of terrace, now divided into shop and offices. Mid C18 refronting of earlier property, with later additions and alterations. Red brick with stone dressings, stucco to return; plain clay tile roof behind parapet; large brick stack to rear left with oversailing courses and pots. Timber doorcase.</p> <p>Single-depth plan with central entrance.</p> <p>3 storeys. 5 (2:1:2) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes plain frieze, moulded cornice, and blocking course; capped keystones and sills to windows; steps to entrance. 6/6 sashes to first-floor, 3/3 to second-floor, all flush with flat gauged brick arches over. 2 steps to renewed 6-panel door; Gothic-style tracery to fanlight; open pediment doorcase. To left of centre is a late C19 timber shopfront with recessed entrance at right; to right of centre is further C19 timber shopfront with pilasters, console brackets, fascia, cornice and turned mullions; corner entrance, canted and set back behind cast-iron column. Right return is stucco under assymetric roof pitch; 2-storey rear wing. 2 first-floor windows, both 6/6 flush-fitted. Shopfront continues from facade with further matching shop window to right. Further wing to rear left.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

45	SO8455NE 620-1/8/629  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.26 AND 27</b>
<p>Matching pair of houses, part of terrace, now restaurant, offices, and residential. Early C19 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with painted stone detailing. Hipped slate roof partially concealed by parapet.</p> <p>Double-depth plan with entrances at left and right.</p> <p>4 storeys. 6 (3:3) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes plain frieze, moulded cornice, blocking course; capped keystones and sills to windows; steps to entrances, doorcases; plinth. 6/6 sashes throughout except to third-floor which are 3/3, all in plain reveals with sills and gauged flat brick arches.</p> <p>6-panel entrance doors, upper four panels raised and fielded, bottom pair flush-beaded; open pediment doorcases, plain reveals, left-hand door more deeply recessed than that to right; petal pattern fanlights. Left-hand ground-floor is painted render terminated beneath first-floor sill-level by plain band.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

46	SO8455NE 620-1/8/630  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.28 AND 28A</b>
<p>House, now with shop on ground-floor, part of terrace. Late C18 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with stone details. Plain clay tile roof, hipped to left.</p> <p>Single-depth plan originally with central hallway and entrance.</p> <p>5 (2:1:2) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes sills and incised, capped keystones to window openings. Brick detailing includes dentilled eaves. Late C19 canted oriels (1:1/1:1) to either side of centre first-floor window, otherwise all 1/1 in flush frames under flat, gauged brick arches. Late C20 timber shopfront. Single window range to left is later infill in matching style.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

47	SO8455NE 620-1/8/631  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) No.29</b>
<p>House, now offices, part of terrace. c1820. Red brick with stone detailing. 2-span hipped slate roof with ridges running at right-angles to street, concealed by high rebuilt parapet wall. Rebuilt chimney stack with oversailing detail to left. Cast-iron brackets and wrought-iron balustrade to balcony.</p> <p>Narrow burgage plot with entrance to right.</p> <p>3 storeys. 3 first-floor windows. tone detailing includes plain frieze and moulded cornice; sills and wedge lintels with capped projecting keystones to window openings; entrance steps and doorcase. Tall 6/6 sashes to first-floor access full-width balcony; balustrade incorporates anthemion and scroll decoration. 3/6 sashes to second-floor, all upper floor windows in plain reveals.</p> <p>2 steps to 6-panel door; radial pattern fanlight; Tuscan-style doorcase with open pediment. Brickwork to ground-floor and window to left of entrance date from second-half of C20.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

48	SO8455NE 620-1/8/632  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.30 AND 31 Lamb and Flag Inn (30)</b>
<p>House, now shop on ground-floor, and public house; part of terrace. C18 refronting of earlier property, with later additions and alterations. Painted brick with plain clay tile roof. Tall stack to ridge at right, further stack to rear roof slope at left; both with oversailing details, pots to left stack. Timber doorcase.</p> <p>Central through-passage.</p> <p>3 (2:1) first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes dentilled eaves. Upper-floor windows to Lamb and Flag have raised sills relative to left house; first-floor windows are 1/1 except that to right which is larger and 4/8; second-floor are 3/3; all in near-flush frames with sills; flat gauged brick arches. 4-panel door, all flush-beaded; doorcase with console brackets and pediment; to left is C20 shopfront with central entrance; to right is 1/1 sash with margin-glazing.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

49	SO8455NE 620-1/8/633  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) No.32</b>
<p>House, now offices, part of terrace. c1760-80 with later additions and alterations. Painted brick with plain clay tile roof. Moulded cornice. Apex of right-gable clad in horizontal boarding. 3 storeys and attic. 3 first-floor windows, 6/9 sashes; second-floor 6/6; all in near-flush frames with sills; flat gauged brick arches. Full dormer with cambered lead roof to left and right, 6-pane casement window. 6-panel door with overlight; C20 doorcase as is shopfront to right.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		



50	SO8455NE 620-1/8/634  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.33, 34 AND 35 St. John's House (34)</b>
<p>3 houses, now shops and offices, part of terrace. 1776-79 with later additions and alterations including c1870 window surround to No.34 to centre. Red brick with stucco detailing. Parapetted roof with plain clay tiles to right-hand house, concrete tile and asbestos sheet to other houses. Party-wall stacks; that to left has oversailing detail and pots, right-hand stack has been lowered and capped. Timber doorcase. 6 (2:2:2) first-floor windows.</p> <p>Stucco detailing includes frieze, cornice and blocking course; sills; elliptical arched heads to all 6 windows of centre house, arches are panelled and rise from capped springer blocks and incorporate protruding capped keystones. 1/1 arch-headed sashes to these windows otherwise 6/6 sashes to first-floor; replacement side-hung casements to second-floor of left-hand house, 3/3 sashes to right-hand house. Flat gauged brick arches to windows of flanking houses, all windows in plain reveals. Ionic-style doorcase, open pediment with mutules to right of centre, 5-panel door, bottom pair flush-beaded, centre panel raised and fielded, glazed upper panels with semi-circular rched heads; fanlight with Gothic-style tracery. C20 shopfronts to left and right.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: Cast-iron window boxes to 2 centre first-floor windows.</p> <p>HISTORICAL NOTE: Photographs from 1951 and 1955 show a balcony to the right-hand house accessed by French windows at first-floor level. There are signs of local rebuilding of the brickwork in this area. This building also had a matching doorcase to the centre house.</p>		

51	SO8455NE 620-1/8/635  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.36 AND 37</b>
<p>2 houses, now shops and offices, part of terrace. c1770-90 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with painted stucco details; plain clay tile roof; party wall stack to rear roof slope has oversailing detail and pots.</p> <p>4 (2:2) first-floor windows; 5 (2:3) second-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes ouled and dentilled eaves cornice to right-hand house and ills. 6/6 sashes to first-floor with flat gauged brick arches; 3/6 to second-floor with arched tops under segmental arches; all near-flush fitted and with sills. Mid C20 shopfront to left house; C19 timber shopfront to right-hand house, pilasters, fluted console brackets and moulded cornice; recessed shop entrance to left, 6-panel door with plain fanlight to right.</p> <p>INTERIOR: ground-floor has neo-classical plasterwork to ceiling with Father Time to centrepiece.</p>		

52	SO8455NE 620-1/8/636  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) No.38</b>
<p>House, now with restaurant on ground-floor, part of terrace. Late C18 with later additions and alterations. Red brick with inted stucco to ground-floor and details. Plain clay tile roof. Tall stack to left gable-end with oversailing detail and pots. Timber doorcase. 3 storeys. 2 first-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes plain frieze to dentilled eaves; keystones, capped to ground- and first-floors, and sills to window openings. 3/3 sashes to second floor, otherwise 6/6; all in near-flush frames. 6-panel door with petal-pattern fanlight; doorcase has pilasters, console brackets, and open pediment.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

53	SO8455NE 620-1/8/637  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) No.39</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) No.39)</b> <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.40 &amp; 41 Green Man)</b>
<p>House, now shop, part of terrace. Early C19 with later additions and alterations. Painted brick with slate roof.</p> <p>Central stack to rear roof slope with oversailing detail and pots.</p> <p>2 storeys. 2 first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes 2 projecting courses at eaves. 6/6 sashes to first-floor, 3/6 to second; in plain reveals with sills and flat gauged brick arches. Timber shopfront with recessed central entrance, glazed brick stall risers, internal cast-iron supporting columns. Entrance to upper floors to left.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

54	SO8455NE 620-1/8/638  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.40 AND 41 The Greenman (No. 40)</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) No.39)</b> <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.40 &amp; 41 Green Man)</b>
<p>2 houses, now shop and public house, part of terrace. Mid/late C18 refronting of earlier property, with later additions and alterations. Painted brick, plain clay tile roof. Tiles to roofs of dormers. Party-wall stack with oversailing detail and pots.</p> <p>2 storeys and attics. 4 (2:2) first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes dentilled eaves; plain band below eaves to left house only. 6/6 sashes to first-floor and left ground-floor of 'The Green Man', all in near-flush frames under segmental arches. Timber shopfront to left-house with pilasters, console brackets, and cornice; central recessed entrance. 6-panel entrance door to 'Green Man', overlight, plain doorcase with simple canopy on corbel brackets. 2 gable-dormers to left, 1 to right house; pair of 2-pane side-hung casements to each.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

55	SO8455NE 620-1/8/639  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.41A, 42A AND 42</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) No.41A) (Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.42 &amp; 42A) (Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.43 &amp; 44)</b>
<p>3 houses, now shops, part of terrace. c1820 with later additions and alterations. Left-house painted, otherwise red brick with stone detailing. Plain clay tile roof with parapeted curvilinear gable to right (north). Roof and dormers partially hidden by high parapet to facade. Off-centre left and gable-end stacks, all with oversailing details and pots. 3 storeys and attics. 6 (2:2:2) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes plain frieze and moulded cornice, copings to parapets, sills. 6/6 sashes throughout, all in plain reveals with flat gauged brick arches. Timber shopfronts; that to right has part-fluted pilasters, console brackets and cornice; step to 4-panel entrance door with overlight; turned mullion to shop window. 3 box-dormers.</p> <p>INTERIOR: No. 42 retains very little of its interior apart from the open-well staircase with square balusters and ramped handrail. Nos. 41A and 42A not inspected.</p>		

56	SO8455NE 620-1/8/640  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.43 AND 44</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) No.41A) (Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.42 &amp; 42A) (Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.43 &amp; 44)</b>
<p>2 houses, now shops, part of terrace. Early C19 refronting of earlier property, with later additions and alterations. Brick with stone details. 2-span hipped roof with ridges running at right-angles to street; concealed behind tall parapet. Party-wall stack with oversailing courses and pots.</p> <p>3 storeys and attics. 3 first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes coping to parapet, sills, canted oriel of c1870 to first-floor of right-hand house. Left-hand house has 6/6 sashes to first- and second floors; replacement side-hung casements to attic floor; all in plain reveals with flat gauged brick arches and sills. House to right has canted oriel window of c1870 to first-floor with sidelights; transoms to fixed sidelights and to oriel returns; unequal 1/1 sash to oriel front; stepped and radiused upper corners to each light; surround formed of part-fluted pilasters with bases and entablature in Doric-style. Second-floor has tripartite window (2/2:8/8:2/2) under flat gauged brick arch. Diocletion window (1:4:1) to attic floor under brick arch; both in plain reveals with sills. C20 shopfront to left. Timber shopfront to right has double consoles with fluted decoration.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

57	SO8455NE 620-1/8/641  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) Nos.45 TO 47 (Consecutive)</b>
<p>3 houses, now restaurant and shops, part of terrace. C18 refronting of earlier properties, with later additions and alterations. Painted stucco, red-brick and painted brick; plain clay tiles with higher ridge line to left house. Stacks to ridge and rear roof slope at right party-wall, both with oversailing details and pots.</p> <p>2 storeys and attics. 5 (2:1:2) first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes dentilled eaves. Windows to left are 2/2 sashes in plain reveals, those to centre and right are 6/6 in near-flush frames; cambered arch to centre window; sills to right pair of windows. 3 box-dormers, 3/3 sash to centre, pair of side-hung casements to left and right dormers. Altered timber shopfront to left-house; timber shopfront to centre has tiled stall risers and tiled panels inset in the pilasters, some of the tiles depict game birds; console brackets and cornice with blind-box over; shopfront to right-hand property is in stucco and has 3 plain pilasters, frieze and moulded cornice.</p> <p>INTERIOR: No. 45 retains staircase on upper floors with heavy section handrail and slender turned balusters, cast-iron bedroom fireplace and wide floorboards. Nos. 46 and 47 not inspected.</p>		



58	SO8455NE 620-1/8/642  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.48 AND 49</b>
<p>2 houses, now shops, part of terrace. C17, re-fronted mid C18 with later additions and alterations. Painted brick with stone details; plain clay tile roof, that to right raised and hipped; tiles to dormer.</p> <p>Left-house of 2-storeys and attics, right-house 3-storeys. 5 (3:2) first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes dentilled eaves; projecting plain band below eaves to left-hand house only. Stone detailing includes incised capped keystones to right-pair of first-floor windows; sills. All windows in near-flush frames, 3 to left are 1/1 under segmental brick arches, pair to right are 6/6 under flat gauged brick arches; second-floor window is 8/8. Central dormer with 1/1 sash to left house. Timber shopfronts to ground-floor inserted c1987.</p> <p>INTERIOR: No. 48 retains some exposed beams and fine C17 staircase on upper floors with bulbous turned balusters, heavy section handrail and newel posts with ball finials. No. 49 not inspected.</p>		

59	SO8455SE 620-1/12/643  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side) No.51 The Dragon Inn</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) No.51 George and Dragon Public House)</b>
<p>Inn. Early C19 with later additions and alterations. Reddish brick in Flemish bond with stucco to ground floor and stuccoed sills, cornices and parapet; concealed roof and end brick stacks with oversailing courses and pots. 3 storeys, 3 first-floor windows. Stucco detailing includes horizontal rustication to ground floor. First floor has 6/6 sashes, second floor has 3/6 sashes, all in plain reveals and with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Ground floor: central entrance a panel door with divided overhead; renewed, wide window at left; to right a pair of plank carriage doors; continuous frieze and modillion cornice over ground floor; crowning frieze, moulded cornice and low, coped parapet.</p> <p>INTERIOR: ground-floor has early C19 stick-baluster staircase with wreathed handrail.</p> <p>Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 form a group with No.1 and Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) The Tything (qqv); the group forms a visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p>		

60	SO8455SE 620-1/12/645  08/03/74  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.53 AND 54</b>
<p>Pair of houses, now shops with offices over. Numbered right to left, described left to right. C18 refronting of earlier property, with later additions and alterations including shop fronts c1836-99 and renovations c1980s at right. Brick, painted, with plain tile roofs; brownish-red brick rear party-wall stack. 2 storeys with attics, 2 + 1 first-floor windows. Crowning modillion cornice. First floor has two 1/1 flush sashes with sills and in cambered arched surrounds; at right a replacement multi-pane tripartite window with wide cambered arch over. Attics: skylight at left and gabled roof dormer at right with casement window. Ground floor has glazed shop fronts with slender mullions on aprons; at left canted in to off-centre left entrance a renewed glazed door, fascia and cornice, black and white tiling in entry; at right the entrance s to left: part-glazed double doors, fascia on corbel brackets.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 form a group with No.1 and Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) The Tything (qqv); the group forms a visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p>		

61	SO8455SE 620-1/12/646  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Nos.57 AND 58</b>
<p>Pair of houses, now shops with offices over. Numbered right to left, described left to right. Probably c1720 with later additions and alterations including first-floor windows and balcony Early C19 and ground-floor shop fronts mid C19. Reddish brick in Flemish bond with ashlar quoins, sills, keystones, frieze, cornice and copings; concealed roof with truncated left side and party-wall stacks; wrought- and cast-iron balcony; timber shop front. 4 storeys, 4 first-floor windows. Quoins from first floor to full height; plain frieze and moulded cornice; low coped parapet. First floor has tall 6/9 sashes in plain reveals and continuous balcony with embellished rods and upper and lower frieze with circle and star motif; second floor has 6/6 flush sashes with sills, third floor has 3/3 flush sashes with sills; all with flat arches of gauged brick and keystones. Ground floor has two similar shop fronts: plate-glass windows with cylindrical mullions, on aprons canted into end entrances, renewed glazed doors; outer and pair of central panelled pilasters on plinths embellished with diamond motifs and 'caps', with continuous fascia and cornice.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>No.1 and Nos 4 to 7 (consecutive) form a group with Nos 51 to 54 (consecutive) and Nos 57 and 58 The Tything (qqv) and form part of the visual approach to listed buildings in Foregate Street (qqv).</p> <p>(The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 333).</p>		

62	SO8455SE 620-1/12/647  01/02/99  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING No.61</b>
<p>House, now shop. Late C18 with later alterations including ground floor shop front c1900. Pinkish-red brick with concealed roof and left end brick stack with oversailing course and pot. 4 storeys, 2 first-floor windows. First floor has 6/6 sashes; second floor has 3/6 sashes; third floor has 3/3 sashes; all in plain reveals and with sills and flat arches of gauged brick. Low, coped parapet. Ground floor shop front has outer glazed windows on plinths canted into central entrance, a part-glazed door with overlight; continuous overlight and fascia with cornice on scrolled brackets.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>Occupies a prominent corner site.</p>		

63	SO8455NE 620-1/8/649  05/04/71  II (GV)	<b>THE TYTHING (East side)</b> <b>St Oswald's Hospital (Almshouses and Chaplain's House)</b>
<p>Almshouses. 1873 by Henry Rowe (City Architect). Red brick with stone dressings. Plain clay tile, 2-span roof with parapets to eaves and gables. Multi-shafted brick stacks with stone dressings and pots to main ridges. Stone bellcote to rear of gatehouse roof.</p> <p>PLAN: Double-depth ranges arranged along 3 sides (W, N and S) of a lawned courtyard, the Chapel of St Oswald's (qv) partially enclosing the east side. The courtyard is accessed via a central gatehouse in the west range with the Chaplain's house forming part of the range to the north.</p> <p>Victorian Gothic style with paired gables.</p> <p>West (entrance) elevation: 2-storeys, 16 first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes parapets, copings, window and door surrounds, moulded string courses and plinth, statue of St. Oswald. First-floor windows are mainly double and staggered-triple lancet style with fixed and side-hung 3-pane metal casements. Ground-floor has mainly 2 and 3-light square-head mullioned windows, metal frames to glazing. Some small single-light windows to both floors. Gatehouse entrance has pointed arch with pair of framed and lattice-braced planked doors with ornate wrought-iron strap-hinges. Above the entrance is an ornamented staggered-triple lancet window, each arch surmounted by a gable with pinnacles and decorated with crockets; the centre-light is blind and contains a statue of St. Oswald. Street elevation to south is similar but with more single-light windows. The extension of this wing to the east is c1990. The courtyard elevations correspond closely to those facing west but access to each dwelling is from the courtyard only via planked doors with Caernarvon arch style heads; 3-pane overlight with egmental-arched head. Clock under gabled hood-moulding in apex of gatehouse gable; bellcote with bell over.</p> <p>Chaplain's House is in matching style but taller and more ornate. Symmetrical composition. 3 first-floor windows of staggered triple lancet style with gables over. Central entrance; planked door as per other houses but with 1/1 sidelights. Entrance flanked by 4-light stone bays; Caernarvon-arch heads to each light.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 334).</p>		

64	SO8455NE 620-1/8/653  22/05/54  II* (GV)	<b>UPPER TYTHING (East side)</b> <b>Britannia House (Alice Otley School)</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side)</b> <b>Britannia House (Alice Otley School))</b>
<p>Large house, became school in 1883 and continues as such. 1730-50 with later additions and alterations. Reputed to be designed by Thomas White, a local stone carver also associated with the Guildhall (qv). Red brick with stone dressings. Partially concealed hipped roof with plain clay tiles. Double-depth, central hall plan with later range to rear. Symmetrical facade divided into 3 unequal bays by pair of chamfered rusticated pilasters. Quoins and pilasters are full-height interrupted by moulded cornice. Pair of recessed rectangular panels to parapet of each flanking wing; segmental arched pediment to centre bay with carving of Britannia; moulded coping over all. 2 storeys. 5 (2:1:2) first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes quoin strips and pilasters; cornice and coping to parapet; plinth capping; entrance steps; surround to door and window above; keystones, sills and aprons to all windows; bas-relief carving to typanum. Centre first-floor window is 12/12 sash, moulded sill and architrave with putto keystone; carved drops to sides, carved apron. The remaining windows are 9/9, under gauged brick segmental arches with incised keystones, moulded sills and scalloped aprons. All the windows are in near-flush frames with arched heads. 2 roll-edged, semi-circular steps to door of 8 raised and fielded panels; fluted pilasters to doorcase surmounted by segmental-arched cornice; foliate frieze with putti, further putto at door-head.</p> <p>INTERIOR: retains original features including plasterwork and joinery: Open-well mahogany staircase with carved decoration to tread ends; 3 balusters per tread, rod between barley twist, all on carved vase and square knops; columnar newel; shaped and ramped handrail. Raised and fielded panelled dado to staircase; black and white diamond-pattern marble floor to hall.</p> <p>Ground-floor rooms to left and right of staircase have 2 levels of panelling with dado between; inserted Victorian marble fireplaces; modillion cornices. Timber screen to kitchen is c1895 reputed to be made up of balustrading from the former attic stairs and pieces of furniture. Landing retains some panelling; modillion cornice.</p> <p>First-floor: room to right has similar panelling to ground-floor with dado and shutters. Similar panelled room to left with marble fireplace concealed behind bookcase. Range to rear has moulded cornices; ornamental neo-classical pine fireplace with swags and masks. Raised and fielded 6-panel doors throughout; most have panelled reveals; some have L-hinges.</p> <p>Adjoining to the left and forward of the C18 house is a larger replica wing, opened in 1893. 2-storeys with 9 first-floor windows, (3:3:3), it echoes all the architectural detailing of the original with the exception of the carving of Britannia, but the fenestration is 1/1 sashes. Of the same date are the ranges to the rear which contained the main hall, art studio, gymnasium, and science room. These retain many of their original internal joinery and plasterwork details. There are several late C19 fireplaces and panelled ceilings to some rooms. The art room has a pseudo hammer beam roof and panelling to the walls. The hall has exposed trusses with arched spandrel braces.</p>		

NOTE: Britannia House incorporates many of the features that typify the finest Georgian buildings of Worcester. In particular, comparisons should be drawn with the Guildhall (qv), 15 College Green (qv), Berkeley's Hospital The Foregate (qv), 6-9 Cornmarket (qv), and 2 The Cross (qv).

(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 334;  
Colvin H: A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840: London: 1978-: 885;  
Noake V: History of the Alice Ottley School Worcester: Worcester and London: 1952-:  
11-21).



65	SO8455NE 620-1/8/654  19/01/89  II (GV)	<b>UPPER TYTHING (East side)</b> <b>Perrin's Hall at Worcester Royal Grammar School</b>
<p>School hall and former library. 1913-15 by Alfred Hill Parker for Mr. C W Dyson Perrins; builder J &amp; A Brazier of Bromsgrove. Red brick with stone dressings. Plain clay tile roof with parapets to eaves and gables. 6-sided projecting stack with moulded stone cap to left of centre of front and rear elevation. Jacobethan style with ornamental shaped-gables.</p> <p>West (principal) elevation: 2 storeys. 5 first-floor windows; 4 to left are 2-light with mullion and double transoms; to right is projecting full-height gable with tall 5-light semi-circular oriel staircase window with mullions and double transoms. Stone detailing includes quoins, window surrounds, plinth and string courses, copings to parapets, brackets and finials to gables, open lattice balustrading to flat roof of apse, entrance loggia and steps, carved plaque incorporating corbelled base to oriel window. Central entrances accessed via 4 steps and through 3 semi-circular headed open archways of loggia. Single-storey, parapeted flat-roofed block to left with pair of 2-light mullioned windows. Small single-light window to each side of plaque below oriel window.</p> <p>Left-return: polygonal apse with small 2-light mullion window flanking central buttress; cartouche.</p> <p>Right-return: Full-height break-forward to centre with tall 3-light mullioned window with double transoms to first-floor; incorporates some stained glass. Four 2-light mullioned windows to ground-floor. Cartouche to apex of gable. To right is later block.</p> <p>Rear-elevation: Four 2-light mullioned windows with double transoms as per principal elevation.</p> <p>The windows to all elevations have ornamental leaded glazing.</p> <p>Basement purpose-built (and still used) as a rifle-range for the Officer Training Corps.</p> <p>INTERIOR: Gallery to S end of hall. Elaborate plasterwork ceiling with segmental-arched vault supported on scrolled brackets. Moulded and carved panelling to sill height. Lozenge motif to doors, repeated on gallery balustrade and plasterwork. Fireplace has inlaid marble panels, wooden surround with double pilasters, curved pediment and carved overmantel with festoons and Royal arms. Staircase has wrought-iron balustrade and oak handrail.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 325; Anon: A Short History of the Royal Grammar School Worcester: 1985-).</p>		

66	SO8455NE 620-1/8/655  22/05/54  II (GV)	<b>UPPER TYTHING (East side)</b> <b>Priory House at Worcester Royal Grammar School</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) Priory House)</b>
<p>House, now part of Worcester Royal Grammar School. c1730 with later additions and alterations; incorporates the remains of the C13 chapel of the Cistercian Nunnery of Whiteladies which formerly occupied the site. Ref. also Whiteladies House (qv). Red brick with stone detailing; plain clay tile roof.</p> <p>Timber doorcase, canopy and brackets. 2 storeys with cellar and attics. 5 first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes plinth and plain eaves band surmounted by dentils. Stone detailing includes fluted keystones with moulded caps to window heads; sills. Windows are all 6/6 sashes, near-flush frames under gauged brick flat arches. 6-panel entrance door with 3-light overlight; simple doorcase and flat canopy on shaped brackets. 3 cambered-roof dormers with curved head 3/3 sashes.</p> <p>INTERIOR: retains staircase with wreathed handrail with unusual 'S'-curved ramps, slender turned balusters with knops. Some 2-panel doors on upper floors.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 325).</p>		

67	SO8455NE 620-1/8/656  19/01/89  II (GV)	<p><b>UPPER TYTHING (East side) Queen Elizabeth Almshouses and adjoining boundary walls and gates</b></p> <p><b>(Formerly Listed as: UPPER TYTHING (East side) Almshouses, blocks 1 and 2)</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: UPPER TYTHING (East side) Almshouses, block 3)</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: UPPER TYTHING (East side) Almshouses, blocks 4 and 5)</b></p>
<p>Almshouses. 1876-77, with later alterations, by Aston Webb. Red brick with limestone dressings. Half-hipped, plain clay tile roof with finials; parapeted, coped end-gables terminated by rectangular brick stacks with heavily corbelled tops, all with pots. Timber balustrade with diagonal bracing above to centre first-floor window. Small decorative terracotta panels to gables of bay windows. Inscribed plaques to Upper Tything elevation in stucco within wooden frame and stone.</p> <p>PLAN: Double-depth, central hall houses arranged around 3-sides of a lawned courtyard. Similar plan form and elevations throughout; one block (Block No.3) to the north, two (Nos 4 and 5) to the east, and two (Nos 1 and 2) to the west with central entrance bay accessing courtyard.</p> <p>Each block has the same symmetrical facade with a central doorway flanked by full-height bays surmounted by gables. The principal elevation of Blocks 1 and 2 faces out onto Upper Tything whereas Blocks 3, 4 and 5 face inwards to the courtyard. 2 storeys. 3 first-floor windows. Stone detailing includes continuous sill and head bands to windows on both floors, that to the head of the ground-floor windows incorporating a projecting string course; gable copings; finials to apex of bay gables; voussoirs to arch to courtyard on Block 1 and 2.</p> <p>3-light mullion windows with ovolo-moulded frame throughout, those to the ground-floor with transom; each centre light is a side-hung casement; with night-vent over on ground-floor. Centre first-floor window has a dropped sill and is slightly recessed behind a low balustrade with turned balusters; diagonal braces to upper corners of window recess. Dwarf walls approx. 0.6m. high with copings partially enclose area of blue-brick paving to bolection moulded 6-panel entrance door; overlight and sidelights down to level of sill-band; leaded panes to overlight and some transom lights.</p> <p>Blocks 1 and 2 onto Upper Tything are linked by a slightly recessed entrance bay giving access via a wide, open-archway to the courtyard. Voussoirs to arch with plaque above inscribed 'Erected by the Six Governors and Supervisors of the Free School and Almshouses' and dated 1878. Above this is a coving of 4 stucco panels within a moulded frame; the outer panels carry in relief the ancient (Quartered shield with castle) and modern (Shield with a fess and 3 black pears) Coat of Arms of the City; the centre pair of panels bear the date 1561 and the inscription 'Semper fidelis mutare sperno.' The corresponding area of wall above the arch on the rear elevation is in diagonal basket-weave pattern brickwork. Shallow single- and 2-storey wings to all rear elevations under plain clay tile roofs; C20 fenestration.</p> <p>INTERIOR: not inspected.</p>		

**SUBSIDIARY FEATURES:** Wrought-iron gate and boundary wall of red brick with triangular blue brick coping to north; pair of wrought-iron gates and red brick gate piers with stone details to the west. To the north approximately 8 metres of 1.5 metre high wall links Block 1 and 2 with Block 3; pierced by pedestrian gate of simple design; a further length of wall runs due east from Block 3 for approx. 15m. To the west a pair of ornamental scrolled gates are hung on brick piers with roll-moulded arrises; stone plinth and pyramidal cap with dentilled frieze; The gates and piers have been relocated; this and the later low coped wall and railings to either side probably relate to the widening of the road in the first-half of the C20.

**HISTORICAL NOTE:** 1561 is the date of the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth I which refounded what became the Royal Grammar School. It also provided for the appointment of the Six Masters to be Governors and supervisors of the 'Free School and Almose houses of the Cittie of Worcester.' Pevsner (B.o.E.) gives the architect as Gibbons of a local partnership, Lord and Parker. Research done at Birmingham University by Richard Lockett indicates the Almshouses to be an example of the early work of Aston Webb.

(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 334).

68	SO4555NE 620-1/8/657  19/01/89  II (GV)	<b>UPPER TYTHING (East side)</b> <b>Worcester Royal Grammar School Eld Hall, Main Building, attached gates and gate piers</b>
<p>Worcester Royal Grammar School. Eld Hall to left (north) is 1868 by A.E. Perkins, the attached wing to the south is 1895 by A. Hill Parker, architect of Worcester, (ref. also Perrins Hall (qv) and buildings for the King's School). Red brick with stone dressings. Plain clay tile roofs. Lantern of timber and lead to ridge of Eld Hall.</p> <p>Eld Hall: formerly open hall, first-floor inserted c1981 (prior to listing in 1989). 3-window range. Stone dressings include quoins, plinth and sill band, window surrounds, cornice, copings with urns to curvilinear gables, plaque with niche above containing statue to central gable of facade; coat-of-arms over door. Windows are 3-light mullion and transom to full height, curved head to each light, lattice glazing; all the windows are surmounted by curvilinear gables, those to the left and right having slit windows; a niche in the central gable contains a statue of Elizabeth I attributed to Perkins and executed by Boulton. The centre window and gable break forward slightly, defined by quoins. Octagonal lantern with diamond leaded lights surmounted by spirelet with ornate finial to centre of main ridge. Large 5-light perpendicular-style window to right-return; rectangular louvered opening above. The left-return is similar but is partially concealed by a set-back, single-storey entrance range with gabled porch of matching design to the gables over the hall windows. Arch-headed, 15-panel, double-leaf doors; carved Royal coat-of-arms above; 3-light window to left. Southern Wing: Attached to the Eld Hall by a set-back link containing entrance and in similar style and materials.</p> <p>Longitudinal axis of building runs at right-angles to the street. 2 storeys. 1 first-floor window. Stone detailing includes plinth capping; window surrounds; head band to ground-floor window and sill-band to first-floor window and 3 carved shields between; copings and 2 bands to gable. 3-light mullion and transom window with sidelights to each floor; centre ground-floor window forms shallow bay, brickwork to either side continues up to form 2 piers with their upper sections in stone; each light to the first-floor windows have pointed arch heads, segmental pointed arch over the centre 3 lights; horizontal glazing bars.</p> <p>Polygonal-ended stair turret to left with small 2-light mullion window on ground-floor and tall, 2-light mullion and transom window above. Rising sills to 3-light mullion and transom window to left-return echo staircase within. Right-return has central full-height bay capped by a large parapeted gable. Extensions to the rear of both buildings are later.</p> <p>INTERIOR: The Eld Hall retains some original features including a fireplace, panelling and exposed hammer-beam roof.</p> <p>SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: To the extreme left of the group are a pair of ornate wrought-iron gates hung on polygonal stone piers terminated by a moulded cornice, domed caps and finials; linked to the entrance range of the Eld Hall by 2m. length of 2m. high brick wall with stone coping. The gates and piers have been relocated from their original location in front of the entrance probably as a result of road widening in the first half of the C20.</p>		

NOTE: The Eld Hall is so named as a tribute to Reverend F.J. Eld, headmaster from 1860-92.

(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 325; Anon.: A Short History of the Royal Grammar School: 1985-).

69	SO8455NE 620-1/8/658  22/05/54  GV II*	<b>UPPER TYTHING (East side)</b> <b>Whiteladies House at Worcester Royal Grammar School</b>  <b>(Formerly Listed as: THE TYTHING (West side) Whiteladies House (Royal Grammar School))</b>
<p>House, now part of Worcester Royal Grammar School. c1720 with later additions and alterations; also incorporates the remains of the C13 chapel of the Cistercian Nunnery of Whiteladies which formerly occupied the site. Ref. also Priory House (qv). Red brick with plain clay tile roof. Stacks to rear roof slope with oversailing detail and pots. Stone sills and doorcase. Early C18 stairhall plan, with mid C20 extension to rear. 2 storeys. 11 first-floor windows. Brick detailing includes plinth; bands above ground and first-floor windows; dentilled eaves; contrasting headers to segmental arches of window openings. Sashes are 4/4 except window to left and 2 windows to right of entrance which are 6/6 with higher sills.</p> <p>Entrance is off-centre right, 6-panel door; late C18 radial pattern traceried fanlight; Ionic-style doorcase with open pediment. 7 gabled dormers have paired side-hung casements each of 3-panes.</p> <p>Remains of C13 chapel abut the right-return, with two lancet windows above smaller recesses.</p> <p>INTERIOR: retains some early features including red and black tiled floor to hall, staircase with heavy section handrail and slender turned balusters, some 2 panel doors and exposed beams. Early C17 reset panelling in rear first-floor room.</p> <p>(Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Worcestershire: Harmondsworth: 1968-1985: 325; Anon: A Short History of the Royal Grammar School: 1985-).</p>		

No 50

### 3.5 Tree Preservation Orders

Location	Position	Description	TPO No. and ref.
Barbourne Road	N of No.20	Yew	189 T1
Britannia Square	Garden of 46/46a 23m SE of 1 Ashcroft Rd	Sumach	14a T1
	Garden of 46 14 m SE of T1	Rowan	14a T3
Upper Tything RGS Worcester	Adjacent Tennis Walk, 55m SE of 'Whiteladies'	Group of 4 Limes, 1 Horse Chestnut	236 G1
	35m SSE of Priory House	3 False Acacias	236 G2
	To front of Priory House	1 Douglas Fir, 2 Yews	236 G3
	Opposite 45-48 Upper Tything	2 Purple Plum trees, 1 Hawthorn	236 G4
	Opposite 39 Upper Tything	3 Silver Birches	236 G5
	10 m E of 'Whiteladies'	Lime	236 T1
	15 m SE of 'Whiteladies'	Lime	236 T2
	20 m NE of Priory House	Atlantic Cedar	236 T3
	16 m S of Priory House	Silver Birch	236 T4
	W of Britannia House	Chestnut	12 T1





### 3.6 Surviving small historic features

*Information compiled by Worcester Industrial Archaeology and Local History Society*

No.	Type	Position	Location	Short Description
F3	Road Name	Gable - high	30 Foregate St	Victorian style cast iron nameplate
F4	Door Bell	Doorcase	30 Foregate St	Set [3] metal bell push escutcheons
F5	Bootscraper	Doorstep	29 Foregate St	W.I . Bootscraper in pavement
F6	Bootscraper	Doorstep	28 Foregate St	W.I . Bootscraper in pavement
F7	Gate Piers	Wall	North lodge of the Shire Hall	Tall stone gate posts & railing bases
F8	Gate Piers	Wall	South lodge of the Shire Hall	Tall stone gate posts & railing bases
F9	Gates	Entrance	City Library	Pair ornamental crested W.I. Curved gates
F10	Plaque	Entrance	City Library	Foundation stone dated 3rd April 1894
F11	Clock	Gable - high	City Library	C.I. Brass and glass clock dial in gable
F12	Plaque	Corner bay	City Library	Terracotta opening commemorative plaque
F13	Railings	Side balcony	City Library	W.I. Railings to canopy over front side door
F14	Window grills	S. Side walls	City Library	W.I. Window and pavement grills to basement windows
F15	Piers & Railings	Side boundary	City Library	W.I. Side railings, brick wall and brick & stone piers along Taylor's Lane
F16	Plaque	Side boundary	City Library	1648 Memorial tablet to Richard Inglethorpe
F17	Sculpture	Doorway	Victoria Institute	Terracotta doorway and ornamental surround, 1909
F18	Coalhole cover	Pavement	Victoria Institute	C.I. Circular coalhole cover in pavement dated March 1854, by Hayward Brothers

No.	Type	Position	Location	Short Description
F19	Railings	Boundary	Victoria Institute	W.I. Railings to basement lightwell
F20	Entrance	Porch	Victoria Institute	Terracotta entrance and ironwork
F21	Plaque	Corner wall	Victoria Institute	Terracotta plaque decorated with motto and crown
F22	GPO marker	Pavement	Victoria Institute	Concrete GPO cable telephone marker
F23	Bracket	Wall -high	13 Sansome Walk	Decorated steel bracket for hanging shop sign, modern
F24	Railings	Palcony	15 Sansome Walk	W.I. Sinuous spurred and plant like form
F25	Manhole	Pavement	15 Sansome Walk	Early C.I. diamond pattern with edge and central fielded decoration
F27	Bollard	Pavement	Taylor's Lane	One Victorian octagonal cast iron bollard
F28	Signs	Side gable	15 Sansome Walk Taylor's Lane	C.I. Street nameplate and H 7ft 3ins alongside
F29	Letter plate	Door	3 Taylor's Lane	C.I. Letter plate in door and oval C.I. Door knocker
F30	GPO marker	Road	Taylor's Lane	Concrete GPO cable telephone marker
F31	Gully	Road	Taylor's Lane	Early C.I. Road gully
F32	Post & gates	Fence	Taylor's Lane	W.I. Gates & railings with C.I. Post
F33	Gully	Road	Taylor's Lane	Early C.I. Road gully
F34	GPO marker	Road	Taylor's Lane	Concrete GPO cable telephone marker
F35	Doorbell	Doorway	Taylor's Lane	Brass 'dish' to right of door for pull [missing]
F36	Street signs	Side gable	24 Foregate St.	Taylor's Lane C.I. Street nameplate

No.	Type	Position	Location	Short Description
F37	Railings	Balcony	24 Foregate St.	C.I. Railings to the first floor balcony
F38	Bootscrapers	Doorway	24 Foregate St.	C.I. Scraper in wall & W.I. Scraper in pavement
F39	Bootscrapers	Doorway	25 Foregate St.	W.I. Scraper in pavement
F40	Doorgrill	Door	25 Foregate St.	Lobby door has pair of upper C.I. Grill panels
F41	Road gutter	Highway	Foregate St.	East 4 lines of granite setts as kerb edge gutter
F42	Plaque	Wall - high	18 Foregate St	Former BT exchange 1958 stone building plaque
F43	Street signs	Side wall -high	18 Foregate St	C.I. "Pierpoint Street" high on wall
F44	Doorway	Wall	Adj. 2 Pierpoint St	Georgian/early victorian door case and door
F45	Grillage	Wall	3 Pierpoint St	C.I. Grillage to basement openings and under steps
F46	Bootscrapers	Doorway	4 Pierpoint St	C.I. Scraper in pavement
F48	C.I. Covers	Pavement	opp 8 Sansome Walk	Two early C.I. Stop tap covers, gas "G" and water?
F49	C.I. Covers	Pavement	opp 4 Sansome Walk	Early C.I. Stop tap cover for water?
F50	Handrails	Doorway	11 Pierpoint St	W.I. Handrails each side of door
F51	Bootscrapers	Doorway	11 Pierpoint St	W.I. Scraper in pavement
F52	Signs	Wall-high	14 Pierpoint St	Small enamelled 'Right-of-Way' notice
F53	Signs	Wall-high	14 Pierpoint St	C.I. GR hydrant maker
F54	Signs	Wall-high	15 Foregate St	Early enamelled street sign
F55	Column	Corner	15 Foregate St	Stone carved feature Doric column
F56	Sign	Wall-high	Foregate St. Bridge	Old GWR brown enamelled "Vehicle Exit" sign

No.	Type	Position	Location	Short Description
F57	Manhole	Pavement	Foregate St. station	Early large water co. stop valve cover
F58	Manhole	Pavement	Foregate St. station	Mid C20th 'British Rail' manhole cover
F59	Bridge	Bridge	Foregate St.	C.I. Bridge with ornamental decoration
F60	Railings	Balcony	49 Foregate St.	Regency W.I. Railings to 1st floor balcony
F61	Road gutter	Highway	Foregate St west	Granite sett [4 lines] gutter from 43 Foregate St. north
F62	Plaque	Wall-high	43 Foregate St	Blue Plaque' to Sir Charles Hastings
F63	Sign	Wall-high	42 Foregate St.	C.I. Hydrant sign "14ft. 4ins"
F64	Grating	Pavement	40 Foregate St.	C.I. Pavement light & basement grill
F65	Fanlight	Doorway	40 Foregate St.	C.I. Ornate semi-circular glazed fanlight
F66	Plaque	Doorway	40 Foregate St.	Ornate carved stone shield of Worcester Coat-of-arms mounted over door
F67	Railings	Balcony	39 Foregate St.	Regency W.I. Railings to 1st floor balcony
F68	Bootscraper	Pavement	39 Foregate St.	W.I. Footscraper with ball finials
F69	Doors	Doorway	37 Foregate St.	Bronze pair of entrance doors
F70	Shopfront	Building	37 Foregate St.	Bronze shopwindow and grills below
F71	Shopfront	Building	36 Foregate St.	1930's entire bronze shopfront, doors & windows in white terracotta surround
F72	Doorway	Building	34A Foregate St.	Bronze door and tall fanlight over
F73	C.I. Cover	Highway	Farrier St	C.I. Early gas stop cover rear Hastings House

No.	Type	Position	Location	Short Description
F74	C.I. Cover	Highway	Farrier St	C.I. Early water stop cover rear 36 Foregate S
T1	Bootscraper	Path	1 The Tything	C.I. Bootscraper to side of door
T2	Shop canopy	Shopfront	8 The Tything	Old type retractable shop canopy with twisted W.I. frame
T3	Lamps	Pavement	9-10 The Tything	Pair ornamental C.I. Lamp standards
T4	Downpipes	Wall	9-10 The Tything	Pair lead ornamented hopper heads and lead downpipes
T5	Door	Doorway	9-10 The Tything	Grand brass door furniture
T6	Shopwindow	Shopfront	12 The Tything	C.I. Window post and door overmantles
T7	Doorbell	Doorway	14 The Tything	Brass bell within doorframe
T8	Doorbell	Doorway	15 The Tything	Brass bell within doorframe
T9	Grating	Wall-low	15 The Tything	C.I. Grill below window
T10	Bootscraper	Pavement	16 The Tything	C.I. Grill below windows
T11	Shopwindow	Shopfront	17 The Tything	C.I. Window frame
T12	Shopwindow	Shopfront	18 The Tything	C.I. Window frame, and doorbell
T13	Door	Doorway	19 The Tything	Victorian Timber door
T14	Bootscraper	Pavement	20 The Tything	C.I. Bootscraper to side of steps
T16	Downpipes	Wall-low	22 The Tything	Lead hopper head and downpipe
T17	Manhole covers	Pavement	23 The Tything	Pair C.I. Manhole named covers
T18	Railings	Boundary	23 The Tything	Ornamental railings
T19	Downpipes	Wall-high	23 The Tything	C.I. Hopper heads and downpipes
T20	Manhole covers	Pavement	23 The Tything	5no. C.I. Manhole named covers

No.	Type	Position	Location	Short Description
T21	Railings	Boundary	23 The Tything	Ornamental railings
T22	Downpipes	Wall-high	23 The Tything	C.I. Hopper heads and downpipes
T23	Sign	Wall-high	23 The Tything	C.I. Road name
T24	Gate Posts	Boundary	St. Oswald's Close	Sets of Stone & Brick with C.I. Railings
T25	Gates	Boundary	St. Oswald's Close	Two ornamental C.I. side gates
T26	Door	Doorway	St. Oswald's Close	W.I. Ornamental hinges
T27	Downpipes	Building	St. Oswald's Close	C.I. Downpipes an 'collinder' gulleys
T28	Sculpture	Doorway	St. Oswald's Close	St. Oswald stone statue over doorway
T29	Marker	Pavement	St. Oswald's Close	Heavy C.I. Hydrant marker "E.R."
T30	Postbox	Pavement	St. Oswald's Close	G.R. Postbox drum



This information is available in large print, Braille, PC, CD-Rom and audio tape on request.  
Call 01905 722 230 or Typetalk (text telephone for people who are hearing impaired): 1800 01905 722233, or Email: [worcestershirehub@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:worcestershirehub@worchester.gov.uk) for your copy.

If you need help communicating in English please contact the Customer Service Centre on 01905 722 233 or at [customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk)

#### Arabic

إذا أنت بحاجة للمساعدة في التخاطب معنا باللغة الإنجليزية،  
يرجى الإتصال بمركز خدمة العملاء على هاتف رقم 01905 722 233  
أو بواسطة البريد الإلكتروني:  
[customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk)

#### Polish

Jeżeli potrzebują Państwo pomocy w porozumiewaniu się w języku angielskim, prosimy o kontakt z Centrum Obsługi Klienta pod numerem 01905 722 233 lub na adres [customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk)

#### Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਦਦ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਸਟਮਰ ਸਰਵਿਸ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਨਾਲ 01905 722 233 'ਤੇ ਜਾਂ [customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk) 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

#### Bengali

যদি ইংরাজীতে কথা আদানপ্রদানের জন্য আপনার সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয় তাহলে অনুগ্রহ করে 01905 722 233 এই নম্বরে অথবা [customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk) এখানে গ্রাহক পরিষেবা কেন্দ্রের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ করুন

#### Portuguese

Se necessitar de ajuda para comunicar em Inglês por favor contacte o Serviço de Apoio a Clientes através do 01905 722 233 ou através do e-mail [customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk)

#### Urdu

اگر انگریزی میں گفتگو کرنے میں آپ کو مدد کی ضرورت ہے تو براہ کرم 01905 722 233 پر یا [customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:customerservicecentre@worchester.gov.uk) پر کسٹمر سروس سے رابطہ کریں

## Heritage and Design Team

Tel: 01905 722501

[www.worcester.gov.uk](http://www.worcester.gov.uk)

Email: [claire.williams@worchester.gov.uk](mailto:claire.williams@worchester.gov.uk)

Worcester City Council, Orchard House, Farrier Street, Worcester WR1 3BB

Typetalk: 1800101905722233

DX: 716287