

An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of
**Heath's Houses, Abbey Foregate,
Shrewsbury, 2013**

by
H R Hannaford

Archaeology Service



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF
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by

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A report for

SEVERNSIDE HOUSING

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Archaeology Service

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Photo 1: Heath's Houses, looking NW

Photo 2: Heath's Houses, looking NE

Photo 3: Courtyard and gardens, Heath's Houses, looking SW

SUMMARY

There is currently a proposal to redevelop a site at Heath's Houses, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. The proposed development site has probably been occupied since the medieval period, and lies within one of Shrewsbury's medieval and post medieval suburbs. Because of the potential historical and archaeological significance of the site, an archaeological desk-based assessment has been carried out of the proposed development site. This assessment suggests that archaeological features and deposits dating back to the medieval period may survive on part of the site, and has recommended that further field evaluation in the form of trial excavation be carried out in order to assess the survival, nature, and significance of these remains and to formulate any mitigation strategy.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is a proposal to demolish existing residential buildings at Heath's Houses, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury (NGR SJ 5023 1236) and to erect 41 new residential units on the site. Abbey Foregate is a suburb on the eastern side of Shrewsbury, Shropshire. The suburb is separated from the historic town centre by the River Severn. The main approach to the town from the east runs through the suburb along Abbey Foregate road. Heaths Houses lies centrally on Abbey Foregate on the north side of the street. (Fig. 1)

1.2 The suburb of Abbey Foregate (Historic Environment Record [HER] no. 08103) has been occupied since the Saxon period. Immediately before the Norman Conquest it was the site of the manor of one of the county's leading thegns, Earl Siward. After the Conquest, the manor was acquired by Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who founded an abbey there site in c.1083. The main part of the former abbey precinct (HER 00983) is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (County No. Salop 359 "Shrewsbury Abbey (including pulpit)". The medieval core of the suburb lay at its western end, with decreasing density of occupation towards its eastern end. Archaeological interventions at the eastern end in the mid-1970s have shown that by the early post medieval period the street had been developed along most of its length. The site at Heath's Houses lies 250 metres to the east of the scheduled area of the former abbey precinct, in an area that has been shown to have occupied since the late medieval period. It is possible therefore that archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of this part of the town survives within the study area.

1.3 There has been no previous archaeological work on the proposed development site itself. The study area lies within the area covered by the Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Database and Assessment (Baker, 2010, p123-5).

1.4 Because of the potential archaeological significance of the proposed development site, the site owners, Severnside Housing, have commissioned the Archaeology Service, Shropshire Council, to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the scheme. This is intended to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, consider the likely impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets with archaeological interest, and present recommendations for any further investigation or mitigation.

1.5 The scope of this desk-based assessment was agreed with the Principal Archaeologist, Shropshire Council. This assessment includes the proposed development site itself (the site) and an area of archaeological assessment around the site (the study area, see Figs. 1 and 2).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 National policy for archaeology is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework [NPPF] paras. 126-141 (Department for Communities and Local Government, March 2012). Paragraph 128 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should require an applicant for a development to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by a development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.

2.2 The aim of this archaeological desk-based assessment is to provide information that will enable an informed and reasonable decision to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the area affected by the proposed redevelopment of Heath's Houses, Abbey Foregate.

2.3 The objectives were:

- a) To locate any known archaeological features and deposits within the study area.
- b) To assess the likely survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features, deposits and structures.
- c) To assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area (as defined in 1.3 above).
- d) To identify and recommend options for the management of the archaeological resource, including any further archaeological provision where necessary.
- e) To recommend a strategy for further archaeological field evaluation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The methodology for this assessment is based on requirements agreed with the Principal Archaeologist of the Historic Environment Team, Shropshire Council.

3.2 This desk-based assessment aims to examine and assess all appropriate sources. These have included: archaeological databases, historic documents (including cartographic and pictorial documents), aerial photographs, geotechnical information, and secondary and statutory sources. The assessment includes an outline history of the development and land use of the study area, supported by copies of relevant historic maps and documents.

3.3 The study area for this desk-based assessment comprises the proposed development site and an area of 100m around the edges of the development site (Figs. 1 & 2). This study area is bounded to the west by the properties on the west side of Monkmoor Road, to the north by the Whitehall complex, to the east by No 108 Abbey Foregate, and to the south by the rear boundary of the properties on the south side of Abbey Foregate. The size of the study area has been chosen to ensure that the documentary and cartographic sources provide sufficient information about the proposed development site and its setting to enable an assessment of the potential impacts on the heritage resource. All known heritage assets identified within and immediately adjacent to the boundary of this study area have been considered in this assessment.

3.4 A site visit was also undertaken on 10th May 2013 in order to identify any potential archaeological features not recorded by the documentary or cartographic sources, and to assess possible factors and their effect on the survival or condition of the archaeological resource.

4 THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Designated sites and non-designated sites

4.1.1 Designated sites (Designated assets are individually listed in section 7.1.1 of this report).

No World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites (January 2012) are situated within the study area or its vicinity.

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments situated within the study area, although the development site does lie 250m to the east of the precinct of Shrewsbury Abbey (Fig. 2; site 1), which is scheduled (County No. Salop 359, Shrewsbury Abbey, including pulpit). The Abbey Church itself is a Grade I Listed Building (Abbey Church of the Holy Cross, Abbey Foregate, Nat. Ref. 455052, HER 62624 & 62625) and lies 333m to the west of the proposed development site. There are two Grade II* Listed Buildings in the study area ("Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury", Nat Ref 260645, HER 10399, site 2, and "Whitehall Gatehouse, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury", Nat Ref 260645, HER 10400, site 3). The study area lies within the Shrewsbury Conservation Area.

There are 22 Grade II Listed Buildings (see Fig. 2, sites 4-25) within the study area around the development site (see sections 4.7.1-4 & 7.1.1 below).

4.1.2 Non-designated heritage assets (summary) (Non-designated heritage assets are individually listed in section 7.1.1 of this report).

The development site lies on the site of two non-designated archaeological sites. There are 9 (non-designated) heritage assets (including these) recorded on the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER) within or immediately adjacent to the study area (see Fig.2).

4.2 Previous Archaeological Work

4.2.1 The study area lies within the area covered by the Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Database and Assessment (Baker, 2010). There is a single record from the late 19th century of the finding of a Roman coin being made in Abbey Foregate (Anon, 1888; Chitty, 1953, p137). Archaeological interventions, in the form of salvage recordings in 1975 and a watching brief in 2005, have demonstrated the survival of features and deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval occupation of Abbey Foregate (Anon, 1975; Wykes, 2005). In addition there have been archaeological assessments and an evaluation of the Whitehall complex on the northern side of the study area (Doggett, 2004; Wainwright, 2005) (see section 7.1.2 below). There have been numerous archaeological interventions and observations around the Shrewsbury Abbey precinct (to the west of the study area), and in particular the western court of the precinct was the scene of major archaeological excavations in 1986-8 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (Baker, 2002).

4.2.2 There has been no previous archaeological work on, or finds recovered from, the proposed development site itself.

4.3 Geology and topography

4.3.1 The Abbey Foregate area of Shrewsbury lies on bedrock that comprises sedimentary rock of the Salop Formation of mudstone, sandstone and conglomerate

formed approximately 256 to 308 million years ago in the Carboniferous and Permian Periods. (BGS, 2012; Toghil, 1990, p 130-1).

4.3.2 The superficial geology comprises river terrace deposits of the Devensian phase of the Quaternary Period, formed from c. 80,000 years ago to c. 10,000 years ago. (BGS, 2012; Toghil, 1990, p162-180)

4.3.3 The Abbey Foregate suburb was built up on a gravel spur which drops down from the east towards the River Severn. The study area lies between 59.4m above sea level to the east and 56.9 above sea level to the west.

4.4 Prehistoric (pre-43AD)

4.4.1 There are no known prehistoric period sites or findspots within the study area.

4.5 Roman (43AD – 410AD)

4.5.1 In 1888 a Roman coin (HER 01604) was found in Abbey Foregate in the vicinity of the study area, although the precise findspot is unknown (site 26). The coin was of Maximinus II (305-13), also known as Maximinus Daia or Galerius. The find was mentioned in the "Salopian Shreds and Patches" for 13th June 1888. (Anon., 1888; Chitty, 1953, pp137-141).

4.6 Early medieval (5th century - 1066AD) and Medieval (1066 – 1540)

4.6.1 Abbey Foregate is first mentioned in the late 11th or early 12th century when it was referred to as "the road next to the church...known as Biforiet" (Baker, 2002, p206). The area around the western end of Abbey Foregate is known to have been occupied since Saxon times, and the Domesday Book records a prosperous manor and parish here (Thorn & Thorn, 1986, 3b 1 and notes). The suburb before Domesday had belonged to Siward, son of Aethelgar, a great-nephew of Edward the Confessor and the principal Saxon thegn in Shropshire. As well as Siward's manor house, the settlement included mill(s) and a wooden church – St Peter's – built by Siward. After the Norman Conquest, Siward exchanged the manor with Roger of Montgomery, the first Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, in return for his former landholdings at Cheney Longville (near Craven Arms). In about 1083 AD Earl Roger founded an abbey (HER 00983) in Abbey Foregate for the Benedictine Order. Earl Roger granted 39 burgesses to the new abbey (presumably these were the householders of the Abbey Foregate suburb). (Baker, 2002, p207). The abbey was dissolved in 1540, though the nave of the abbey church was retained as a parish church.

The focus of the Saxon manor and early medieval suburb (Fig. 2; site 27) is thought to be at the western end of the road, with later medieval development spreading eastwards along either side of Abbey Foregate (HER 08103). It has been suggested, from the sinuous nature of some of the plot boundaries, that this development was an encroachment into former fields on either side of the road. The Abbey also derived a considerable income from milling and possessed three mills along the Rea Brook valley. The mills were fed by a leat, the Mill Race (HER 62653), which is likely to be of late Saxon date (site 28). The leat survives as an earthwork feature for much of its length and runs past the southern edge of the study area forming the southern boundary of the tenement plots on the south side of Abbey Foregate.

4.7 Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1800 – present)

4.7.1 Although both sides of Abbey Foregate within the study area are thought to have been developed in the medieval period, the earliest surviving buildings in the study area date to the later 16th century. The area is shown as fully developed on John Speed's map of c. 1610 (Fig. 3a), and on John Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig. 3b). A fire on 1st April (Good Friday) 1774 caused considerable damage to properties in Abbey Foregate, destroying 47 houses, 16 barns, 15 stables and 4 shops, and badly damaging a further 5 houses (Owen and Blakeway, 1825 p583-4). The scene of the fire is not known precisely, but it may have affected parts of the study area. The 19th century also saw further developments on Abbey Foregate. The main claustral buildings on the south side of the Abbey church had survived until 1836, when they were demolished by Thomas Telford for his improvements to Abbey Foregate road. Further demolitions and landscape change took place with the construction of a railway station to the southeast of the Abbey in 1866. John Wood's map of 1838 provides a detailed and relatively accurate plan of the study area in the early 19th century (Fig. 3c).

4.7.2 Abbey Foregate (north side) There are 11 Listed Buildings and 4 non-designated sites of post-medieval date on the north side of Abbey Foregate within the study area. On the west side of the junction of Abbey Foregate and Monkmoor Road, Nos. 66 and 67 Abbey Foregate (LB Nat Ref 454664, HER 10037) and No. 68 (Nat Ref 454665 HER 10038) are mid-19th century brick houses (sites 4 & 5). No. 69 (Nat Ref 454932 HER 10039) is an early 18th century brick house, once The Angel Inn (site 6). Trade directories show that the inn was occupied in 1828 by Robert Powis, and in 1851 by William Mansell. The inn is shown on a photo of c. 1940 (Trumper, 1995, p19).

The site of No 70 Abbey Foregate (HER 10040) lies beneath the Monkmoor Road junction. The building was an 18th century brick house, and was demolished in the 1960s for the widening of the Monkmoor Road junction (site 29). In 1891 this house was occupied by a butcher, Mrs Mary Gittens, who also occupied No 76 (below) (Kelly's, 1891). A smithy is shown here on the 1st and 2nd edition OS 25" plans (Ordnance Survey, 1882 & 1902, and on a photo of c 1935 (Trumper, 1995, p19). In the early 19th century the smithy was operated by Nathaniel Fannell (Pigott, 1828; SA 6001/1628) and in the mid to late 19th century by William Price, blacksmith (Bagshaw, 1851; Kelly's, 1891). On the east side of the present junction, Nos. 71 and 72 (LB Nat Ref 454933, HER 10041) are a pair of late 18th century brick houses (site 7), No. 73a (LB Nat Ref 454934, HER 10042) is a mid-19th century brick house (site 8), and Nos. 74 and 75 (Nat Ref 454935 HER 10043) are a pair of early 19th century brick houses (site 9). No. 76 (Nat Ref 454936 HER 10044) is a mid-19th century stucco house with an earlier core indicated by a timber roof truss exposed in the west gable wall and an 18th century brick chimney stack (site 10).

Next along the street are Heath's Houses, the proposed development site, which were built in the third quarter of the 20th century (see section 4.7.5 below). To the east of Heath's Houses is No 94, a public house, The Bricklayers Arms (currently The Brick), a late 19th or 20th century brick building on the site of a pub of that name first recorded in the late 18th century; next door No. 95 is a late 20th century brick shop currently occupied by an undertaker's business. Nos. 96-101 Abbey Foregate (HER 10045) were a range of simple one storey 18th century red brick cottages which were demolished in 1975 (site 30). Salvage recording by the Medieval Research Group located the remains of 16th or 17th century cottages (HER 60412) beneath the remains of the 18th century houses. The houses are shown in a photo of c. 1940 (Trumper, 1995, p20). Nos. 102 and 103 (Nat Ref

454937 HER 20101) are a pair of mid-19th century brick houses (site 11). No. 105 (Nat Ref 454938 HER 10046) is a late 17th century cottage of brick on a stone plinth, possibly encasing a timber-frame (site 12). Nos. 106 and 107 (Nat Ref 454939 HER 10047) are a pair of early 19th century brick houses (site 13), and No. 108 (Nat Ref 454940, HER 10048) is a mid-19th century brick house (site 14) set back a little from the street frontage.

4.7.3 Abbey Foregate (south side) There are 8 Listed Buildings and one non-designated site of post-medieval date on the south side of Abbey Foregate within the study area. At the western end, Nos 164-6 (Nat Ref 454958, HER 10069) are a row of late 16th or early 17th century timber-framed houses (site 22) and these are the earliest buildings on the part of Abbey Foregate within the study area. The cottages to the east, Nos 160-1 (HER 17517), were of similar date, and were also timber framed but were demolished in 1968 (site 31). The Monklands, (Nat Ref 460429 HER 10067) is a large 18th and early 19th century brick house (site 20). The Monklands was originally known as New Hall and is said to have been first built in 1709 by Sir John Astley. The front entrance of The Monklands is almost identical to Quarry Place House in Shrewsbury which is ascribed to the architect and builder Samuel Scoltock. It is possible that he may have had a hand in altering the building in the later eighteenth century (Wykes, 2005). The Monklands' boundary wall and gate piers are listed separately (Nat Ref 455068 HER 10068). Caradoc House, No 155, (Nat Ref 454957 HER 10066), is an early 19th century brick house (site 19). Nos. 146-149 (Nat Ref 454956, HER 10065) are a group of four 19th century brick dwellings (site 18). The Old Bush Inn (Nat Ref 455072 HER 10064) is a mid-18th century brick-built public house, possibly with an earlier core (site 17). No. 140 (Nat Ref 454955 HER 10063) and No. 139 (Nat Ref 454954 HER 10062) are later 18th century houses (sites 16 & 15).

4.7.4 The Whitehall complex Somewhere in this area, in 1535, Shrewsbury Abbey had leased out 'the grange or capital messuage called the 'monk more", belonging to the kitchener's office. It is probable that the grange also included the 'Abbot's Barn' (also known as the 'Great Barn') as in 1534 Robert Fraunce inherited the leasehold of a tenement beside the 'Great Barn' that became the site of the Whitehall complex (HER 62114, site 33). Richard Prynne, a prominent lawyer in mid-16th century Shrewsbury, then acquired the Whitehall site, including the use of half the barn, and began work on the red sandstone house (HER 10399, site 2) that became Prynne's Place in 1578-82. The house acquired the alternative name "Whitehall" in the early in the 19th century as a result of being whitewashed (Doggett, 2004, p2). The house passed by descent from the Prince family to the Tankervilles in the 18th century. According to a rental (with plan) of 1820, the Tankerville estate included a number of properties in the study area, including two within the proposed development site itself (see section 4.7.5, below). The Whitehall complex was sold in 1835 to Samuel Butler, headmaster of Shrewsbury School and later Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; in turn it was bought in 1858 by his nephew, Archdeacon Lloyd. The house was in private ownership in the first part of the 20th century, before becoming a residential club and a hotel and restaurant. In 1957 it was acquired by the Ministry of Works, who built a large office block and car park in the grounds, becoming offices for the DHSS. The house is a Grade II* Listed Building (Nat Ref 457691), and the complex includes a red sandstone gatehouse on Monkmoor Road, also Grade II* Listed (Nat Ref 457694, HER 10400, site 3) with an adjoining Grade II Listed boundary wall (Nat Ref 457695, HER 10403, site 25), a Grade II Listed dovecote (Nat Ref 457692, HER 10401, site 23) and an outbuilding, again Grade II Listed (Nat Ref 457693, HER 10402, site 24).

4.7.5 The proposed development site The proposed development site, Heath's Houses, formerly comprised three blocks of cottages, Nos. 77-82, Nos. 83-90, and Nos. 91-93 Abbey Foregate. Nos. 77-81 Abbey Foregate (HER 17468) were brick cottages of late 18th century or earlier date (Fig. 2; site 32). These houses, at the southwestern corner of the proposed development site, in the early 19th century were part of the Tankerville's Whitehall estate, and are marked on a rental and plan of 1820 (plots 136-138) as a house and garden held by a John Stokes and a house held by Eleanor Richards (SA 6001/1628). The 1882 OS Town Plan and the 1st and 2nd edition OS 25" maps (OS 1882 & 1902) show the street frontage here fully developed (Figs. 4 and 5). A number of these properties have extensions to the rear which extend beyond the current footprint of the frontage ranges of the present Heath's Houses. There also appear to be terraces of small cottages extending back from the street frontage from the southwest corner of the site and along either side of what is now the central entranceway into the Heaths' Houses complex. The northeastern corner of the Heath's Houses complex is shown on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS 25" maps as a "Drying Ground" an area that would have been used by the local community for the drying of laundry (particularly sheets and blankets). In the 1960s Nos. 77-81 Abbey Foregate were subject to compulsory purchase orders and in spite of their Grade II Listing, the cottages were demolished, as were the other houses on the site (Nos. 82-93). The layout of the properties in the early 1960s is shown on 1:500 drawings prepared as part of the Borough of Shrewsbury's Compulsory Purchase Order for the site (SA Ref DA5/632/2/18/1-4 and DA5/632/2/19/1-3). Unlike the site of Nos. 96-101 Abbey Foregate, there was no archaeological recording or investigation here. The site was subsequently re-developed for the present Heath's Houses residential complex in two phases, in 1967 and in 1988. It is unlikely that remains of earlier structures survive beneath the current blocks of buildings within the Heath's Houses complex. Nevertheless, the site visit has confirmed that there are a number of areas of undeveloped space behind the frontage block where archaeological remains relating to the post-medieval and possibly the medieval occupation of this part of Abbey Foregate may survive below ground.

5 IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

5.1 Impact on the Setting of Designated Heritage Assets

5.1.1 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) defines the setting of a heritage asset as “the surroundings in which (the asset) is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.” (English Heritage, 2011, p3). This definition remains unchanged for the current National Planning Policy Framework (*English Heritage Commentary on the National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012)

5.1.2 Designated Heritage Assets

The designated heritage assets within and immediately adjacent to the study area are listed in section 4.1.1 above and section 7.1.1 below. The Abbey Foregate street frontage of the proposed development site is just visible from the eastern edge of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Shrewsbury Abbey (County No. Salop 359). It is not visible at street level from the Grade II* Listed components of the Whitehall complex.

5.1.3 It is considered that the proposed development has the potential to have a positive impact on the setting of the designated heritage assets on Abbey Foregate, by replacing the present brick frontage buildings of Heath's Houses with a frontage design that is more in sympathy with the immediate built environment. The proposed development would have a neutral effect on the setting of the designated heritage assets of the Whitehall complex to the rear, being largely screened by the 20th century development of King Street.

5.2 Impact on the Non-designated Heritage Assets

5.2.1 Significance of recorded archaeological features This assessment has identified that a single find of a Roman coin was made within the study area in the 19th century. This find is considered to be of low significance in the context of the study area or the wider Abbey Foregate suburb. Medieval pottery and the remains of early post-medieval buildings were found in 1975 within the study area to the east of the proposed development site when 18th-century cottages were demolished. There have been no archaeological finds or observations from the proposed development site itself.

5.2.2 Potential for archaeological remains This desk-based assessment has identified that there is a low to nil probability of prehistoric or Roman remains being present on the proposed development site. There is a moderate to high potential for significant archaeological deposits of medieval to post-medieval date surviving within parts of the proposed development site.

5.2.3 Survival of archaeological remains The potential survival of archaeological remains in parts of the development site to the rear of the present street frontage buildings is considered to be moderate to high. Previous archaeological investigations in the study area on a site 40m to the east of Heath's Houses demonstrated that archaeological deposits of late medieval to early post-medieval date survived beneath 18th century development. Field evaluation would be required in order to determine the extent, nature, quality, and condition of any such remains.

5.2.4 Potential impact of the proposed development The proposed redevelopment of the Heath's Houses complex would be likely to remove any surviving archaeological deposits within the footprint of the new build and associated works for drainage and services.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 There is a potential for the survival within parts of the of the development site of below-ground archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval development and occupation on this section of Abbey Foregate. It is recommended that limited trial excavation be undertaken in order to determine whether this is the case.

6.2 The aim of any trial excavation would be to assess the survival, quality, condition and relative significance of any archaeological features and deposits within the study area behind the present frontage building and within the central courtyard area.

6.3 Depending on the results of this evaluation, further archaeological provision may be required in mitigation of any loss to the archaeological resource from the proposed development.

7 REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED

7.1 Sources

The repositories and sources consulted for the desk-based assessment included the Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Shropshire Archives (SA).

7.1.1 Shropshire Historic Environment Record

Aerial Photography:

Digital Aerial photographs provided by UKPerspectives and GetMapping held as part of Shropshire Council's GIS database

HER computer files for Primary Record Numbers (PRNs) within the study area:

Grade II* Listed Buildings:

HER 10399, Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 457691, (site 2)
HER 10400, Whitehall Gatehouse, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 457694, (site 3)

Grade II Listed Buildings:

HER 10037, No 66 and 67 and attached railings, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454664, (site 4)
HER 10038, No 68 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454665, (site 5)
HER 10039, No 69 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454932, (site 6)
HER 10041, Nos 71 and 72 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454933, (site 7)
HER 10042, No 73a Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454934, (site 8)
HER 10043, Nos 74 and 75 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454935, (site 9)
HER 10044, No 76 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454936, (site 10)
HER 20101, Nos 102 and 103 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454937, (site 11)
HER 10046, No 105 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454938, (site 12)
HER 10047, Nos 106 and 107 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454939, (site 13)
HER 10048, No 108 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454940, (site 14)
HER 10062, No 139 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454954, (site 15)
HER 10063, No 140 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454955, (site 16)
HER 10064, The Old Bush Inn, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 455072, (site 17)
HER 10065, No 146-149 (consecutive) Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454956, (site 18)
HER 10066, Caradoc House, No 155 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454957, (site 19)
HER 10067, Monklands, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 460429, (site 20)
HER 10068, Boundary wall and gate piers at Monklands, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 455068, (site 21)
HER 10069 Nos 164, 165 and 166 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 454958, (site 22)
HER 10401, Dovecote to rear of Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 457692, (site 23)
HER 10402, Outbuilding to NE of Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 457693, (site 24)
HER 10403, Boundary wall to Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury, Nat Ref 457695, (site 25)

Non-designated buildings:

HER 10040, No 70 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, (site 29)
HER 10045, Site of 96 to 101 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, (site 30)
HER 17157, The site of 160 and 161 Abbey Foregate, (site 31)
HER 17468, The site of Nos 77 to 81 Abbey Foregate, (site 32)

Non-designated sites:

HER 01604 Findspot in 1888 of Roman coin from Abbey Foregate, (site 26)

HER 08103, Suburb of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, (site 27)
HER 60412, Site of 16th-17th century buildings, 96 to 101 Abbey Foregate, (site 30)
HER 62114, Prynces Place/Whitehall Complex, (site 33)
HER 62653 The Mill Race, Shrewsbury, (site 28)

HER files for events:

ESA 2147, 1960 field observation by the Ordnance Survey
ESA 3915, 1975 excavation by the Medieval Research Group at 96-101 Abbey Foregate
(Anon. 1976, p4)
ESA 3916, 1975 excavation by the Medieval Research Group at 148 Abbey Foregate (Anon.
1976, p4)
ESA 3917 1888 observation (Anon, 1888; Chitty, 1953, p137)
ESA 4792, 2002 Evaluation of Whitehall by Marches Archaeology (Wainwright, 2002)
ESA 6001, 2005 Photographic survey of building Conversion at Monklands, Shrewsbury by
SABC
ESA 6031, 2005 Watching brief on groundworks at Monklands, Abbey Foregate by Marches
Archaeology (Wykes, 2005)
ESA 6335, 2003 Historic building survey of Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury by
CgMs Consulting (Doggett, 2004)

7.1.2 Shropshire Archives:

Among the various sources consulted at Shropshire Archives, the following proved the most productive sources of information for the particular requirements of this assessment of the study area:

Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Shrewsbury 1880 1:500 Shropshire Sheet No. XXXIV.11.7
Ordnance Survey 1882, 1902 & 1927 1:2500 (25") Shropshire Sheet No. XXXIV.11
Field-name maps by H D G Foxall from the Tithe Apportionment and maps
SA Ref DA5/632/2/18/1-4, 1961: Borough of Shrewsbury, Housing Act 1957 Part III, Abbey Foregate and Heath's Houses, Compulsory Purchase Order, DWG Nos 2/1/61 & 2/2/61
SA Ref DA5/632/2/19/1, 1964: Borough of Shrewsbury, Abbey Foregate and Heath's Houses, Proposed Clearance Area, DWG No 5223/1
SA Ref DA5/632/2/19/2, 1964: Borough of Shrewsbury, 84-90 Abbey Foregate, Compulsory Purchase Order 1964, DWG No 5223/3
SA Ref DA5/632/2/19/3, 1964: Borough of Shrewsbury, 91-93 Abbey Foregate, Proposed Clearance Area, DWG No 5223/2

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society

7.1.3 Web resources:

DSH: Discovering Shropshire's History
<http://www.shropshirehistory.org.uk/html/search/verb/GetRecord/resource:20060901135143>
British Geological Survey: *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
Darwin Country: <http://www.darwincountry.org>
Google Books: <http://books.google.co.uk/books>

7.2 Other sources and bibliography

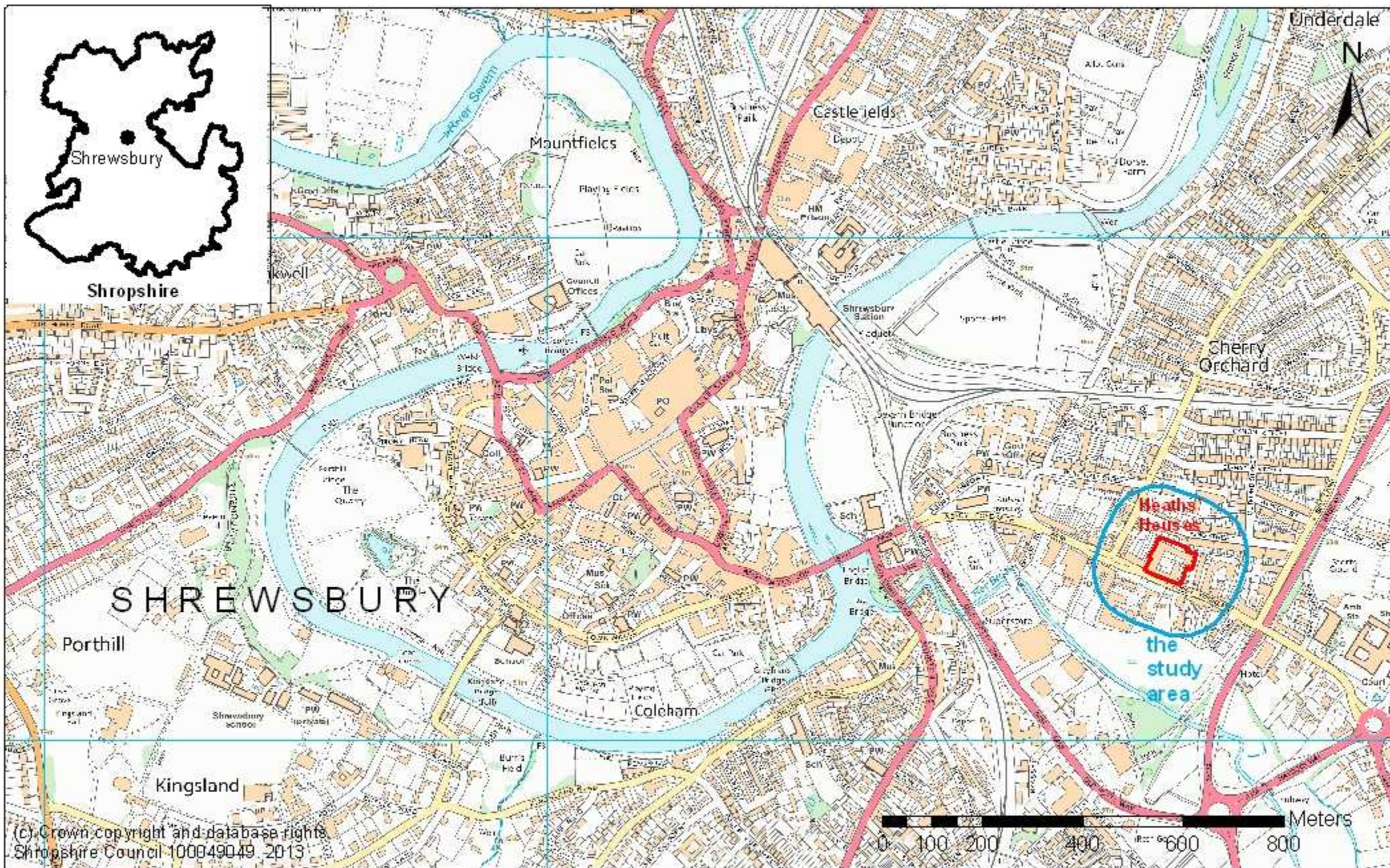
- Anon., 1975: *Excavations and Fieldwork, the Medieval Period*, Shropshire News Sheet, **SAS**, p 4
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- Carver, M O H**, 1978: *Early Shrewsbury: An Archaeological Definition in 1975*, **TSAS**, Vol. LIX Part III, 1973/74
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- Foxall, H D G**, 1973: Field-name map based on Tithe Map and Apportionment for Holy Cross and St Giles Parish 1842 6" to 1 mile
- Hobbs, J L**, 1954: *Shrewsbury Street Names*, Shrewsbury
- Kelly's**, 1891: *Kelly's Directory of Shropshire*
- Owen, H**, 1808: *Some Account of the Ancient and Present State of Shrewsbury*, Shrewsbury
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- Thorn, F and Thorn, C (eds)**, 1986: *Domesday Book: Shropshire*, Chichester
- Trumper, D**, 1995: *Shrewsbury, a Second Selection*, Stroud
- Wainwright, J**, 2002: *Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. A report on an archaeological assessment and evaluation*, *Marches Archaeology Series 241*
- Wykes, R**, 2005: *Monklands, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. A report on an archaeological watching brief*, *Marches Archaeology Series 415*

Cartographic sources

- 1610 **Speed, J**, 1610: map of Shrewsbury in *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*
- 1746 **Rocque, J**, 1746: Plan of Shrewsbury
- 1752 **Rocque, J**, 1752: *Actual Survey of the County of Salop*
- 1820 Rental of Tankerville Properties in Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, 1820 (inc. plan), SA 6001/1628
- 1827 **Greenwood, C**, 1827: Map of the County of Salop
- 1832 **Hitchcock, A**, 1832: map of Shrewsbury
- 1838 **Wood, J**, 1838 Plan of Shrewsbury, SA 3551/3
- 1842 Tithe Apportionment and Map, SA PF250/1/1
- 1882 **OS** Town Plan of Shrewsbury 1st Edition 1:500 Sheet Nos XXXIV.11.7, 1882
- 1882 **OS** 1882 25" (1:2,500) 1st edition, Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.11
- 1901 **OS** 1902 25" (1:2,500) 2nd edition, Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.11
- 1927 **OS** 1927 1:2500 3rd edition Shropshire Sheet No XXXIV.11
- 1961 Borough of Shrewsbury Compulsory Purchase Order plans, SA Ref DA5/632/2/18/1-4
- 1964 Borough of Shrewsbury Proposed clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order plans, SA Ref DA5/632/2/19/1-3
- 1999 **UK Perspectives**, 1999 (digital aerial photography)
- 2013 **GetMapping**, 2013 (digital aerial photography)

ABBREVIATIONS

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
DSH	Discovering Shropshire's History website, http://www.shropshirehistory.org.uk
HER	County Historic Environment Record, Shirehall, Shrewsbury
OS	Ordnance Survey
SA	Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury
SAS	Shropshire Archaeological Society
SNS	Shropshire News Sheet, Shropshire Archaeological Society
TSAHS	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society
TSAS	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society



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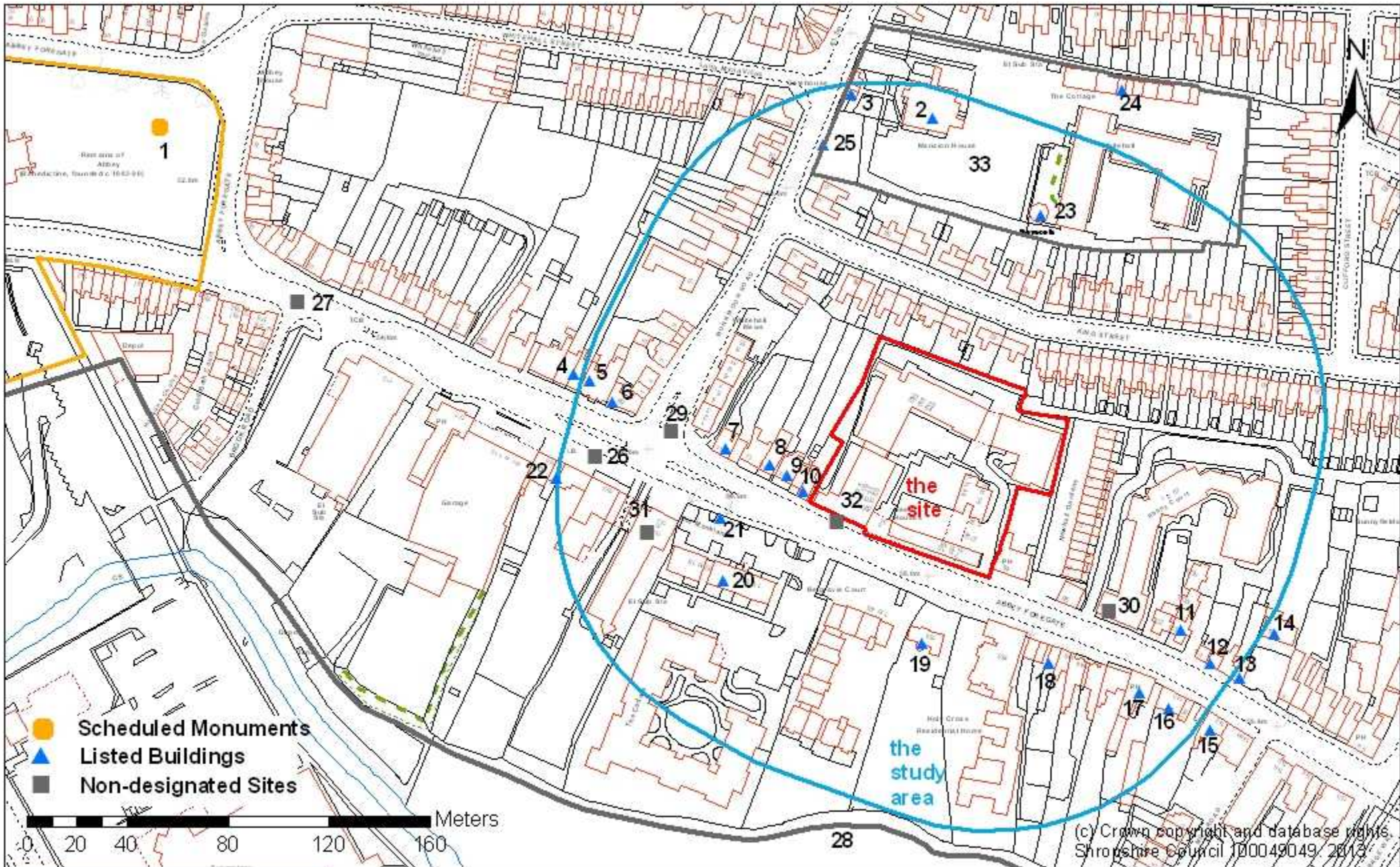
HEATHS HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013

Figure 1: The location of the study area

Archaeology Service

Shropshire Council
Historic Environment Team, Business Growth & Prosperity,
Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND

1:10,000

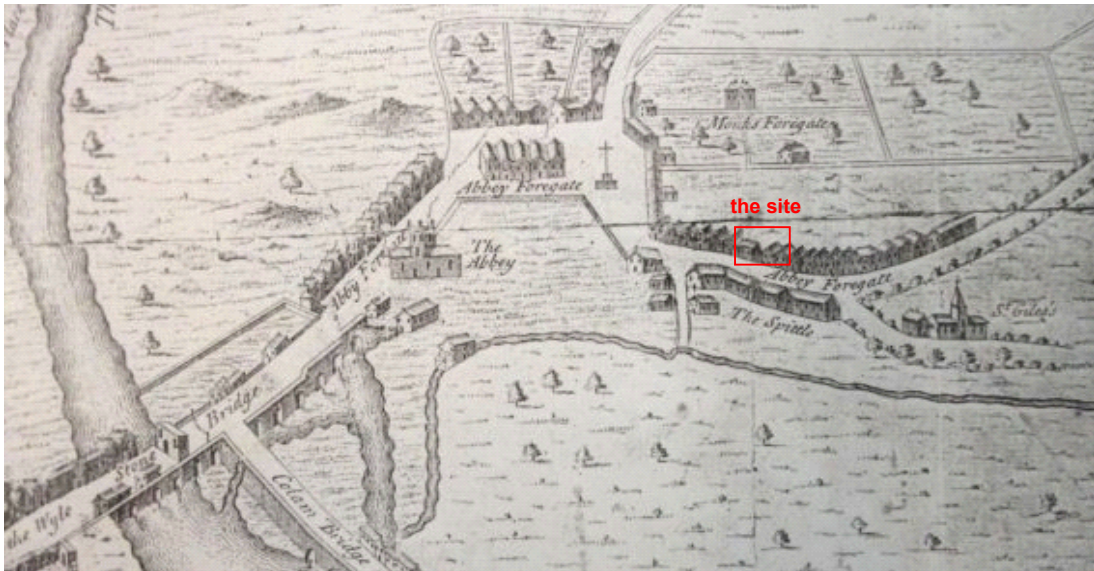


HEATHS HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013

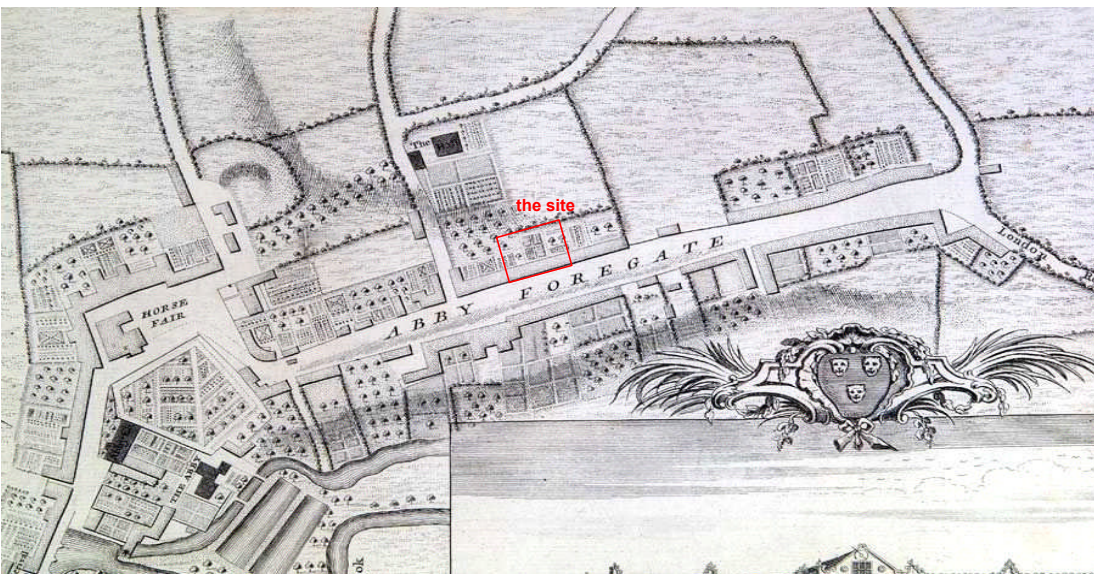
Figure 2: The study area showing sites referred to in the text

Archaeology Service

Shropshire Council
 Historic Environment Team, Business Growth & Prosperity,
 Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND
 12,000



a)



b)



c)

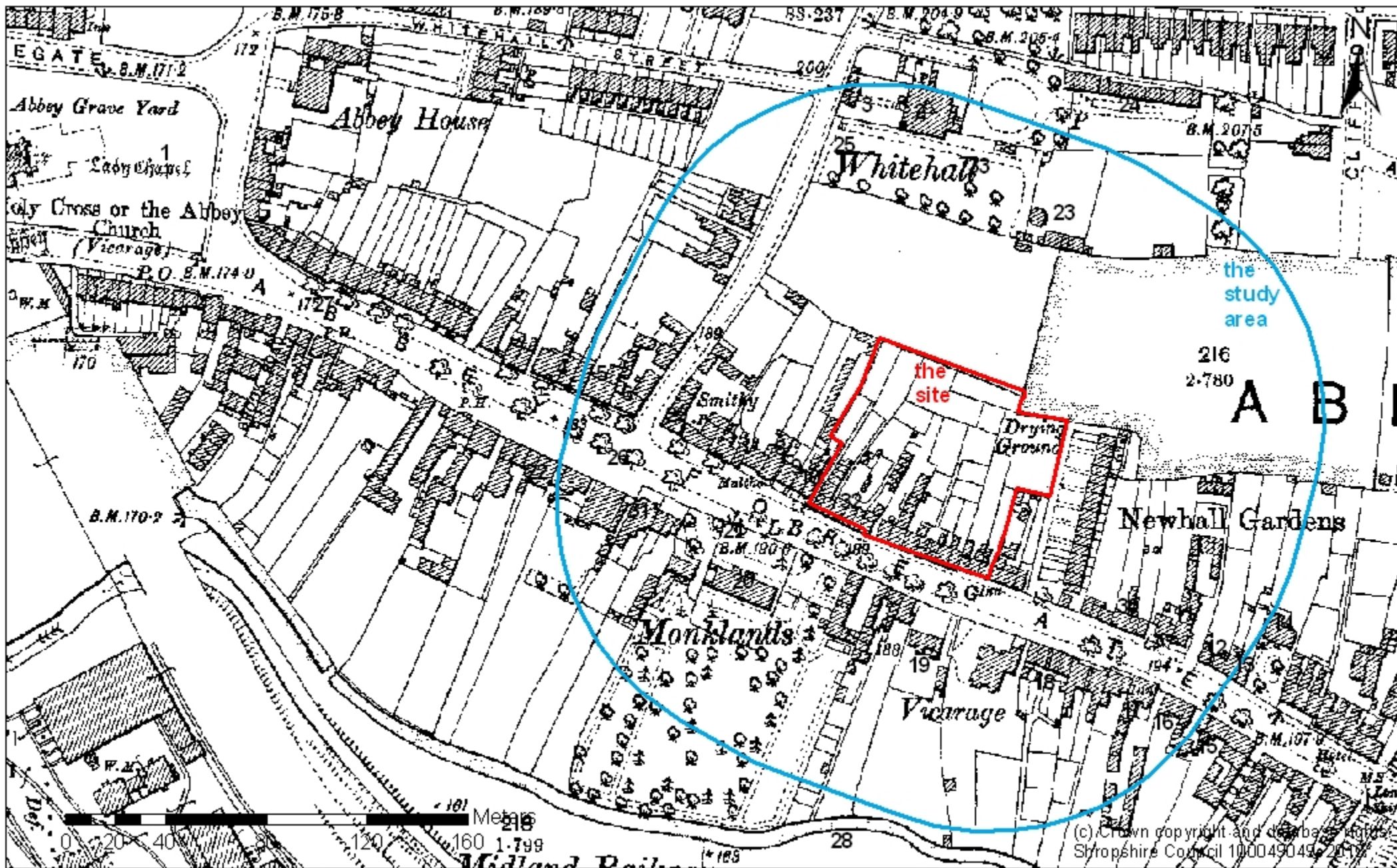
HEATH'S HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013

Figure 3: Extract from (a) Speed, 1610, (b) Rocque, 1746, & (c) Wood, 1838, showing the proposed development site



HEATH'S HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013

Figure 4: Extract from the 1882 OS 1:500 Town Plan, Sheet XXXIV.11.7, showing the proposed development site (not to scale)

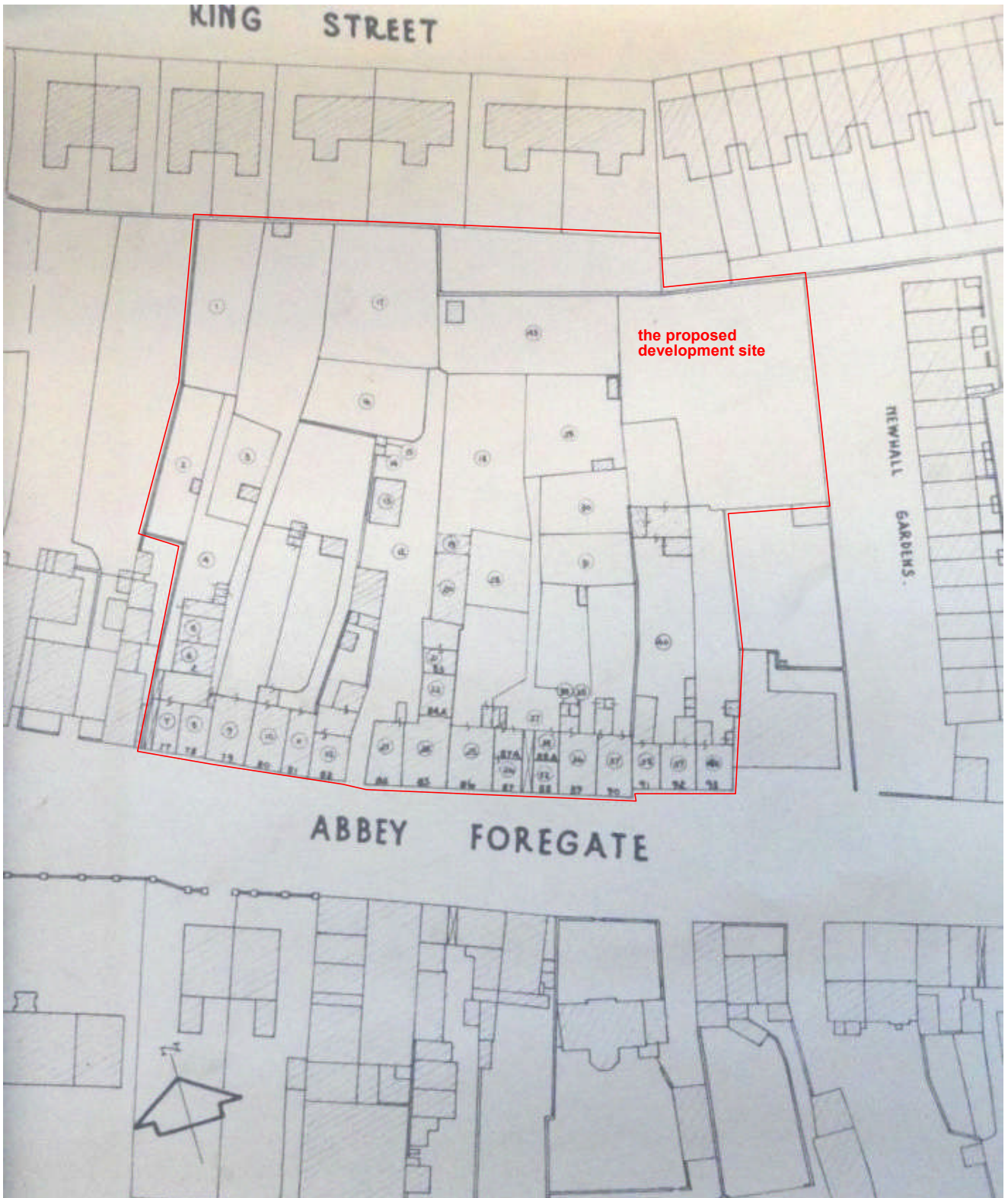


HEATH'S HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013

Figure 5: Extract from the OS 25" map, 2nd ed. (1902), Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.11, showing the study area

Archaeology Service

Shropshire Council
 Historic Environment Team, Business Growth & Prosperity,
 Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND
 12.000



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HEATH'S HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013

Figure 6: Extract from SA Ref DA5/632/2/18/2 Borough of Shrewsbury Compulsory Purchase Order Abbey Foregate & Heath's Houses, DWG No. 2/2/61 (not to scale)



Photo 1: Heath's Houses, looking NW



Photo 2: Heath's Houses, looking NE



Photo 3: Courtyard and gardens, Heath's Houses, looking SW

HEATH'S HOUSES, SHREWSBURY 2013