

*An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment
of a Development on the*
**Abbey Car Park,
Shrewsbury, 2014**

by
H R Hannaford

Archaeology Service



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF A DEVELOPMENT
ON THE ABBEY CAR PARK, SHREWSBURY, 2014**

by

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Photo 1: The development site, looking northeast from Old Potts Way

Photo 2: The development site, looking south from the Abbey church

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SUMMARY

There is currently a proposal to develop a site at the Abbey Car Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. The proposed development site lies within land occupied in the medieval period by fishponds belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey; in the later post medieval period the land was occupied by the remnant of these pools, a partly culverted mill race belonging to the Abbey Mill, and by yards forming part of the Midland Railway Carriage and Wagon Works and the Abbey Station. 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. English Heritage should be consulted on their views regarding the effect of the proposed development on the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Buildings of Shrewsbury Abbey.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is a proposal to construct student accommodation on the Abbey Car Park on the south side of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury (NGR SJ 4987 1232). 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. (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 (National Heritage List Entry No. [LE] 1003718 "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 proposed development site on the Abbey Car Park lies 20 metres to the south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of the former Shrewsbury Abbey precinct, in an area that was occupied by the Abbey Pools since the medieval period. It is possible therefore that archaeological remains or deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of this part of the town survive within the study area.

1.3 There has been no previous archaeological work on the proposed development site itself, although there have been a number of archaeological interventions on the site of the western court of Shrewsbury Abbey immediately to the north (Baker, 2002). The proposed development site 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, Shropshire Council, have commissioned the Archaeology Service 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 Historic Environment Manager, 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). Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled “Conserving and enhancing the historic environment” provides policy regarding the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.

2.2 The advice given in paragraphs 128 and 129 of the NPPF states that:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

2.3 English Heritage have also provided a commentary on the NPPF as it concerns the historic environment: “English Heritage Commentary on the National Planning Policy Framework, 27th March 2012”

2.4 Shropshire Local Development Framework: Adopted Core Strategy, March 2011 Core Strategy Development Plan Document

2.4.1 The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) is the principal document of the Shropshire Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is a set of documents setting out policies relating to the use and development of land in Shropshire. The Core Strategy sets out the Council’s vision, strategic objectives and the broad spatial strategy to guide future development and growth in Shropshire during the period to 2026.

2.4.2 CS17 Environmental Networks Section CS17 of the Core Strategy concerns the environment, including the historic environment. It states that:

“Development will identify, protect, enhance, expand and connect Shropshire’s environmental assets, to create a multifunctional network of natural and historic resources.”

Measures to achieve this will include ensuring that all development:

- Protects and enhances the diversity, high quality and local character of Shropshire’s natural, built and historic environment, and does not adversely affect the visual, ecological, geological, heritage or recreational values and functions of these assets, their immediate surroundings or their connecting corridors;
- Does not have a significant adverse impact on Shropshire’s environmental assets and does not create barriers or sever links between dependant sites;

(Shropshire Core Strategy 2006-26, CS17, p108-110)

2.4.3 Shropshire Council’s Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan

Shropshire Council’s Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan sets out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development in Shropshire up to 2026. It is intended to sit alongside the Core Strategy, contributing to the Shropshire Local Development Framework. It covers the whole of the administrative area of Shropshire Council.

2.5 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 development on the southern half of the Abbey Car Park.

2.6 The objectives are:

- 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 development site is located in the southern part of the Abbey Car Park on the south side of Abbey Foregate. It is envisaged that the proposed development will comprise one or more blocks of student accommodation occupying an area up to 110m long NE/SW by 60m wide. The Rea Brook will form the southeastern boundary of the development site, the A458 Old Potts Way will form the southwest boundary, and the northeast boundary will be marked by the edge of the car park. 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 Coleham Head, to the north by Abbey Foregate, to the east by The Dun Cow public house and yards to the rear of the Kwikfit garage on Abbey Foregate, and to the south by the ASDA superstore. 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. A wider informal study area of 500m has been used to identify designated heritage assets (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings) whose setting may be affected by the development. English Heritage should be consulted on their views as regards the setting of those designated heritage assets identified in this study.

3.4 The desk-based assessment has identified the likely factors that will be relevant in assessing the impact of the proposed development on the setting of the various heritage assets in the study area (see section 5.2.4 below). Design details of the proposed development were not available for this assessment, but guidance was given that the assessment should consider a development of three storey units of approximately 10m height.

3.5 A site visit was also undertaken on 21 October 2014 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 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 (July 2014) are situated within the study area or its vicinity. There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) situated within the study area, that is the precinct of Shrewsbury Abbey (National Heritage List Entry [LE] No. 1003718, "Shrewsbury Abbey, including pulpit") (Fig. 2; site 1). The SAM has 40 HER entries which form components of the overall monument (these are individually listed in section 7.2.1 of this report). These HER records comprise known and suspected structures within the Abbey complex, but also refer to episodes of archaeological intervention in the monument. Although excluded from the Scheduled area, the Abbey Church itself (site 2) is a Grade I Listed Building (Abbey Church of the Holy Cross, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246392) and it lies just within the northern edge of the study area. The refectory pulpit (site 3) is also Grade I Listed (Refectory Pulpit approximately 40 metres south of Abbey House, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246393) but also forms part of the SAM, as does the Abbey Guest House (the Old Infirmary, site 4) which is a Grade II* Listed Building (LE 1246394).

4.1.2 There is one SAM, Shrewsbury Castle (LE 1003706), that lies just outside the wider informal study area, and there are also three Grade I and eleven Grade II* Listed Buildings in this wider study area (see section 7.2.2 for a list of these sites). These have been included in this study for an assessment of possible affects by the development on their setting.

4.1.3 There are five Grade II Listed Buildings in the study area, all of which lie on Abbey Foregate in the northeastern part of the study area (these are listed individually in section 7.2.1 of this report).

4.1.4 Non-designated heritage assets (summary) (Non-designated heritage assets are listed individually in section 7.2.1 of this report).

The development site itself lies on four non-designated archaeological sites (The Abbey Pool, HER 03947 (site 5); the former alignment of the Rea Brook, HER 08153 (site 6); the Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway, HER 08453 (site 7); and the Shrewsbury Abbey railway terminus, HER 08465 (site 8)). There are 15 (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).

4.1.5 The study area lies within the Shrewsbury Conservation Area.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Work

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

4.2.2 The study area lies within the area covered by the Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Database and Assessment (Baker, 2010). There have been numerous archaeological interventions and observations around the Shrewsbury Abbey precinct, 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. These various interventions have been collated and synthesised in Baker's 2002 monograph on Shrewsbury Abbey (Baker, 2002). In 1963, medieval pottery was recovered from a pit underlying a cobble surface revealed during the construction of a supermarket on the site of 172 Abbey Foregate at the northeast corner of the study area (Barker, 1966). When the supermarket was rebuilt in 2001, archaeological recommendations for archaeological evaluation were not implemented, and a watching brief was arranged after construction work had started – little was seen during the watching brief, though sandstone blocks were noted by construction workers in the northern part of the site (Dodd & Walker, 2001). In 2010 a watching brief was carried out on construction work at the rear of 187 Abbey Foregate but no significant archaeological features or deposits were seen (Hannaford, 2010).

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, 2014; Toghill, 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, 2014; Toghill, 1990, p162-180)

4.3.3 A general description of the geomorphology of the study area, including geological cross sections of the study area itself based on borehole data associated with commercial and highway developments in the late 1980s has been published in Baker's Shrewsbury Abbey monograph. The Abbey Foregate suburb was built up on a gravel spur which drops down from the east towards the River Severn. This gravel layer lies on the eroded surface of glacial clay at a height of between 40m – 45m above sea level (AOD). This gravel layer is up to 2m thick, but is also cut by a series of abraded river channels formed by the River Severn and the Rea Brook and now filled with grey organic mud. These deposits are overlain by up to 2m of brown silty 'overbank' deposits bringing the natural deposits up to a level of about 49m – 50m AOD. Man-made deposits have then raised the surface to over 51m AOD. (Pannett in Baker, 2002, pp19-21)

4.3.4 A former channel (HER 08254) of the River Severn once ran through the northwestern corner of the study area (site 9). The channel which is now silted up and culverted, originally flowed under the site of the present day English Bridge Gyratory, thus making an island at Coleham Head and giving Shrewsbury Abbey direct river access. The Abbey was sited at the confluence of the Rea Brook and the River Severn, where gravels deposited by the Rea Brook had created an area of shallow braided channels ideal for river crossing. This eastern river channel was badly silted but still navigable in winter in the 1540s, but continued to disappear over the following centuries. The last remnants were culverted in the 1930s. The main channel also became narrower over the same period (Baker 2002 & 2010)

4.3.5 The proposed development site lies on the north bank of the Rea Brook, a tributary of the River Severn. The Rea Brook (HER 08153) runs from Marton Pool, about 24km southwest of Shrewsbury. It joins the Severn close to the English Bridge, by the site of the

Abbey. The name “Rea” derives from the Old English word for a stream; in the early 16th century, Leland referred to the stream as the “Mele broke”, and it was still referred to as the “Meole Brook” in the 19th century. The Rea brook was a reliable source of power for mills along much of its length. The most important mills were those on its lower section, approaching and within Shrewsbury. Considering the importance of late Saxon Shrewsbury, it is possible that there were mills on the brook prior to the Norman Conquest. When the abbey was founded shortly after the Conquest it was granted three mills in the lower Rea Brook valley (HER 08153)

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 A background of Roman material found within or just outside the study area indicates probable Roman settlement in the Abbey Foregate area. Three sherds of Roman pottery and at least three fragments of Roman ceramic roof tile were recovered from medieval contexts in the 1986 Abbey excavations (Bryant in Baker, 2002, pp89 & 136). In 1888 a Roman coin (HER 01604) was found in Abbey Foregate in the vicinity of the study area, although the precise find spot is unknown. The coin was of Maximinus II (305-13), also known as Maximinus Daia or Galerius (Anon., 1888; Chitty, 1953, pp137-141).

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

4.6.1 The Saxon settlement. 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).

4.6.2 Shrewsbury Abbey

(i) The Abbey and its precinct. 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. A full account of the development of the Abbey based on historical research and the results of the numerous archaeological interventions in and around the precinct has been published by the Shropshire Archaeological & Historical Society (Baker, 2002). The Abbey precinct lay mainly on the south side of the church, in the northern part of the present study area, beneath Abbey Foregate road and the northern part of the Abbey Car Park. The arrangement and layout of the Abbey buildings within the monastic precinct were suggested by Owen (1808) and Owen and Blakeway (1825), and have been reviewed and updated by Baker in the light of recent archaeological interventions and research (Baker, 2002, pp 197-200).

The Abbey Church (site 2) is a Grade I Listed Building (LE 1246392), the Abbey Guest House (or Old Infirmary) is a Grade II* Listed Building (LE 1246394) (site 4), and the Abbey Refectory Pulpit (HER 01093, site 3) is a Grade I Listed Building (LE 1246393) and also forms part of the SAM of Shrewsbury Abbey (site 1).

(ii) The Abbey Pool. The area to the south and southwest of the Abbey precinct formed part of the eastern channel of the River Severn (site 9) and the confluence of this channel with the Rea Brook (HER 08254, site 6). Excavations on the southern edge of the precinct in 1986-7 revealed a sequence of precinct walls and a kitchen block (site 10) built on the edge of the floodplain. The nature of the landform to south of the precinct in the medieval period is uncertain, but by the mid-18th century it was occupied by a pond, The Abbey Pool (HER 03947, site 5). Although the pool is not shown on Speed's somewhat sketchy map of 1610, it is shown for the first time on Rocque's map of 1746, where it is shown as two parallel rectangular ponds (Figs. 3a & 3b). The pool may indeed be of medieval date, and was possibly a result of the reclamation work by the Abbey of the water courses and wet marginal land on the south side of the precinct. A piscarium is mentioned in early grant (Owen & Blakeway, 1825, vol 2. p95), and an early post-Dissolution rental describes '2 fair pools' with 'goodly banks to walk on containing one rod and being paled about' demonstrating that, as might be expected, the pools were embanked against floodwater and enclosed against poachers. Excavations by Birmingham Archaeology in 2004 revealed a possible fish trap foundation and part of a possible fish trap on the northern edge of the fish pond area (Hancox, 2011). An examination of borehole records for the area was unable to distinguish with certainty the pool from its floodplain background (Baker, 2010, p63). The development site lies on the site of this pool as shown on Owen and Blakeway's 1825 plan of the Abbey (Fig. 4a).

(iii) The monastic cemetery. Human remains have been encountered on the south side Abbey Foregate, suggesting that this area formed part of the medieval monastic cemetery (Baker, 2002, pp43-5). In July 1866 workmen excavating for the foundations of the new railway station on Abbey Foregate in the northeast part of the study area found c.30 skeletons 'buried without clothes or coffins, upright stones being placed between each body' (HER No 60362, site 11). In December 1878 excavations for a new sewer down Abbey Foregate found a grave 'rudely constructed' of 'flat pieces of freestone' at a depth of c.6 feet. It contained a skeleton and skull 'with teeth quite sound' (HER 60367, site 12). A few yards east of the entrance to the railway station 'about the site of the abbey cloisters' several more skeletons were found afterwards (HER No 60363, site13). And in 1979 three skeletons were found at the rear of no.189 Abbey Foregate in a foundation trench for a new extension (site 14). Two were aligned E-W, heads to west, the other N-S, head to south. The trenches were 2.06m deep but the depth of the burials is not recorded (HER 60370). These findings indicate that the monastic cemetery lay to the southeast of the present Abbey Church, beneath Abbey Foregate road, the northern part of the present car park to the east of the refectory pulpit, and beneath the houses and gardens of 183 to 192 Abbey Foregate.

4.6.3 Abbey Foregate suburb. The focus of the Saxon manor and early medieval suburb 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 (site 15), the Mill Race (HER 62653), which is likely to be of late Saxon date. The leat survives as an earthwork feature for much of its length forming the southern boundary of the tenement plots on the south side of Abbey Foregate; the line of the mill leat runs through the study area just to the north of the proposed development site. Medieval occupation of the suburb in the north part of the study area (HER 03432) outside the Abbey precinct was confirmed by the discovery in 1963 (during the digging of the foundations for a Safeways supermarket) of a pit sealed by a layer of cobbles (site 16). The pit contained 3 vessels which were dated to the first half of the 13th century (Barker, 1966).

4.6.4 Suburb of Coleham

Coleham (HER 08387) was one of medieval Shrewsbury's five suburbs. It grew up on a north facing peninsula bounded by the Severn and the Rad Brook to the west and the Rea floodplain to the east. It includes both Coleham Island and the properties shown along the two roads labelled by Rocque as Coleham. There are references to the medieval suburb of Coleham as early c. 1200 AD, and Haughmond Abbey charters show that the approaches to Coleham Bridge were lined with occupied tenements, many of them supporting trades associated with the building industry. Because the area is low lying and subject to occasional flooding, the conditions are right for the formation of substantial depths of archaeological deposits, possibly including reclamation deposits, along the bank of the River Severn. (Baker 2010, pp 61 & 64)

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

4.7.1 The Post-Dissolution Abbey

(i) Following the Dissolution, the Abbey precinct was first leased by the crown then sold on to speculators in monastic properties, who immediately resold it to William Langley, a Shrewsbury tailor. Many of the buildings were stripped of their assets and some were demolished, though others were retained, and were set in a “market garden locally famous for strawberries and horseradish” (Carr, 1994, 147). The nave of the church survived to serve as the parish church for the suburb. The west claustral range and parts of the Old Infirmary also survived and continued in use for domestic occupation. Langley kept parts of the Abbots Lodgings, including the “Guesten Hall” for his own use, and later in the 16th century these were incorporated into the Abbey Mansion (HER 62634, site 17). The mansion is shown in early illustrations as an ornate timber-framed building (Fig. 5b). The house was demolished in 1866.

(ii) On the southern edge of the precinct, the site of the medieval guest kitchen (site 10) was re-used as a tannery early in the post-medieval period. The tannery was probably owned by Richard Langley, the son of the Abbey's first post-Dissolution lay owner. The remains of tanning pits were discovered during the 1986 excavations in the rear garden of the Queen Anne House (193 Abbey Foregate). The tanning pits and associated deposits lay at a height of between 49m and 50m AOD. (Baker, 2002, pp83-5)

(iii) 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.

4.7.2 The Abbey Mill

There is evidence for an Abbey mill on the edge of the monastic precinct in the medieval period (Owen & Blakeway, 1825, II p 508) and a water mill is shown on the earliest map of Shrewsbury showing the Abbey Foregate area (Speed, 1610). Speed's map is not detailed enough to provide a clear location for this mill, but John Rocque's map of the mid-18th century not only locates the mill adjacent to the southwest corner of the "Old Infirmary" building but also shows the mill stream and the channels of the Rea Brook and River Severn. Excavations in 1987-8 showed that the mill (site 18) dated to the end of the 17th century, and traced its development through the 18th and 19th centuries until its demolition in 1906 following a fire (Hannaford in Baker, 2002, pp179-190). The original post-medieval mill was of stone and timber-framed construction, but was replaced by a new brick building in c. 1800. The mill was in use as a corn mill and in the first half of the 19th century was owned and operated by the Hiles family. The Hiles family also owned and occupied the Queen Anne House (193 Abbey Foregate) and the land on the south side of the Rea Brook (Wood, 1838). In 1851 James Hiles, the owner of the mill, was found dead under the water wheel of the mill. The construction of the Rea Brook viaduct of the Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway (see below, 4.7.5) led to the culverting of the mill stream and the tail race. In 1856 the mill was operated by Charles Hazeldine (Slater, 1856), and in 1877 by Richard Owen, miller (Mercer & Crocker, 1877). It seems that shortly after this it ceased operation as a corn mill and for the last quarter of the 19th century it operated as a saw mill, probably by Edward George, builder, and occupier of 193 Abbey Foregate. Following the fire of 1906, the mill was demolished and the site became part of a builder's yard, and was in use as such throughout the 20th century until the 1987-8 excavations prior to the construction of the Old Potts Road in c. 1990.

4.7.3 The post-medieval suburb

(i) The earliest surviving secular buildings in the study area date to the later 16th century. John Speed's map of c. 1610 (Fig. 3a), shows most of the study area as relatively undeveloped; it does not show the Abbey Pool, and it only shows some of the monastic buildings that are thought to have survived the Dissolution. Nevertheless it does show development along Brook Road in the northeastern part of the study area. John Rocque's map of 1746 (Fig. 3b) is rather more detailed, showing the Abbey Pools, and the Abbey Mansion (marked "The Abby") and gives an idea of the layout of development, including gardens and yards, on the north side of the Mill Stream. 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). John Wood's map of 1838 provides a detailed and relatively accurate plan of the study area in the early 19th century (Fig. 4b).

(ii) The post medieval housing and commercial premises on Abbey Foregate within the study area include 6 Listed Buildings. On the north side of Abbey Foregate, Nos. 46-49, Abbey Foregate (HER 10030, site 19) are a terrace of four Grade II Listed brick houses (LE 1271483) of c. 1800 date, and Nos 50 & 51, Abbey Foregate (HER 10031, site 20) are a pair of brick houses, also Grade II Listed (LE 1271418) of c. 1860. On the south side of the road Nos. 178-182, Abbey Foregate (inc. 21 Brook Road) (HER 10071, 10117, 62137, 62138) comprise a row late 16th century timber-framed, Grade II Listed (LE 1246389) houses, now also used as shops (site 21). These are survivors of a street-scene of 16th and 17th century timber framed houses and shops that extended east from here and had remained largely intact up until the 1960s. Cold Bath Court, to the rear of 182, was in the 17th and 18th centuries a public wash place (Trumper, 1995, p18). Continuing west along

the south side of the street, Nos. 183-187, Abbey Foregate (HER 10072, site 22) are a terrace of 5 brick dwellings of c. 1830 date (Grade II Listed, LE 1246331), and Nos. 188-192, Abbey Foregate (HER 10073, site 23) are a terrace of 5 brick houses of c. 1840 (also Grade II Listed, LE 1246391). No. 193, Abbey Foregate (HER 10075, site 24), sometimes known as The Queen Anne House, is a brick-built town house of early 18th century date and is Grade II Listed (LE 1271369). The house is sited some 40m back from the frontage on the south side of Abbey Foregate. It lies within the area of the Shrewsbury Abbey SAM, and is currently part of the headquarters and administration for the Shropshire Wildlife Trust.

4.7.4 The Potts

Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway (HER 08453, site 7) had its terminus at the Abbey Station (HER 08465, site 8) in the northeastern part of the study area. The Abbey terminus was opened in 1866 by the Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway (The Potts), as companies already using the main Shrewsbury railway station were obstructing its attempt to gain access rights there. The Potts was never a success, suffering various periods of closures and relaunching. The line had become completely dormant by 1890, but was reopened in 1911 by Colonel Holman Stephens who formed the Shropshire and Montgomeryshire Light Railway Company in 1907. The line closed again in 1933, was briefly revived in 1941 when the War Department requisitioned it during World War II to service an ammunition depot at Kinnerley. After the war, the line was eventually returned by the Army to passenger use by British Rail until it was closed in 1960; the track was lifted in 1962, apart from a small section which continued to serve an oil depot on Abbey Foregate. (Morriss, 1991; Frost, 2006; & Trumper, 2012, pp84-5).

4.7.5 The Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway and Coleham Carriage & Wagon Works

The Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway (HER 05407, site 25) opened in 1852-3; the line is still open and runs through the western side of the study area on a viaduct (HER 20391). The construction of the viaduct was probably causal in the culverting of the mill stream and tail race from the Abbey Mill (Hannaford in Baker, 2002.) The yards to the south of the Abbey Mill were raised and surfaced in cobbles around the mill, and gravel elsewhere. On the south side of the Rea Brook lay the Midland Railway Carriage and Wagon Works (HER 06736, site 26). The railway works were originally the Coleham repair depot of the Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway (SHR). When the Great Western (GWR) and London & North Western (LNWR) jointly leased the SHR in 1862, they divided up the Coleham depot. The GWR had other depots at Coton Hill, Benbow Place and Underdale Road, but it eventually closed these and built a new depot at Coleham, alongside the LNWR works. The Potts Railway also had its works, known as the Abbey Works on this extended Coleham site, but this was eventually taken over by the Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Works of Birmingham (OS 1882, see Fig. 6). The Coleham sheds were shut down in 1970 and subsequently demolished.

4.8 Modern 20th – 21st centuries

(i) By 1902, the Abbey Pool had been reduced in size to a pool about 50m long N/S to 15m wide on the western side of the present car park (OS 1902, see Fig. 7). The northwestern corner of the proposed development site sits on the southern half of this reduced pool. Sidings ran north from the Coleham Wagon and Carriage works along the eastern side of the railway viaduct up to Abbey Foregate. A rectangular structure and a circular pond or tank are shown on the OS map within the southwestern corner of the

proposed development site (site 27). In 1925-7 the site of the Abbey Station was used as a yard to store and catalogue stone from the English Bridge, which was being re-built at that time (Carr, 1994, 143)

(ii) The Abbey Mill, in the northwest corner of the study area, burnt down in 1906 (Carr, 1994, 153) and was not rebuilt. During World War I the yards of the Midlands Railway Carriage and Wagon Works south of the Rea Brook were used as a prisoner of war camp (Carr, 1994, 154 & 155).

(iii) In the last quarter of the 20th century, the site of the former Abbot's House in the northern part of the study area was occupied by an oil storage and distribution depot; the depot was supplied by a siding running along the Potts railway. The site of the former Abbey Station was used as a builder's yard again until the early 1990s. The site of the abbey curia, the Old Infirmary, and the former Abbey Mill sites were also in use as builder's yards until the 1990s, when the "Quest Centre" tourist attraction was established here. The centre is now the headquarters of the Shropshire Wildlife Trust.

5 IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

5.1 Direct impact of the proposed development on heritage assets

5.1.1 Significance of recorded archaeological features This assessment has identified that the proposed development site was occupied by a former pond or ponds, The Abbey Pool, from the medieval period through to the mid 19th century. From about 1855, the pool was progressively in-filled and the land surface raised to create working yards. The southern part of the former Abbey Terminus of the Potts railway lies on the eastern part of the proposed development site. There have been no archaeological finds or observations from the proposed development site itself.

5.1.2 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 potential for significant archaeological deposits of medieval to post-medieval date being present. These remains are likely to take the form of silts within the former Abbey Pool, containing artefactual and ecofactual remains. The possibility of structural remains associated with water management should not be discounted. Where present, these silt deposits are likely to survive at depth within the proposed development site. There is also a low potential for deposits associated with the former Potts railway and Abbey Terminus to be affected by the development.

5.1.3 Survival of archaeological remains The potential survival of archaeological remains, particularly archaeo-environmental deposits, within the development site is considered to be moderate to high. Field evaluation would be required in order to determine the extent, nature, quality, and condition of any such remains.

5.1.4 Potential impact of the proposed development The proposed development would be likely to compromise any archaeological deposits within the former Abbey Pool. Associated works for drainage and services would be likely to have a high adverse impact on archaeological features and deposits within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Shrewsbury Abbey if these services were routed northwards from the development site. If services were routed to the west from the proposed development site towards Old Potts Way then their likely impact on the archaeological would be low to negligible.

5.2 Indirect impact of the proposed development on heritage assets

5.2.1 The indirect physical and non-physical (visual) impacts of the proposed development on the designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area have been assessed as required under paragraph 128 of the NPPF based upon the standards and guidance issued by English Heritage (English Heritage 2011a & 2011b). An assessment has been made of the importance of the setting for each designated and non-designated heritage asset within the defined study area, ranked from very high, through high, medium, low, and none/negligible. The levels of impact were assessed and the significance of the effect was determined from the importance of the resource and the magnitude of the impact upon it. Details of the proposed development are not yet known, but for the purpose of this assessment the client has indicated that the proposed development is likely to comprise three-storey apartment block(s) within the development footprint.

5.2.2 Setting. PPS5 defined 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).

5.2.3 Heritage assets and their settings.

A number of heritage assets will be affected indirectly by the proposed development in that the development may impact upon elements of the setting of these assets. These heritage assets comprise the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Shrewsbury Abbey (LE 1003718) and its components, the Grade I Listed Buildings of the Abbey Church (LE 1246392), the Grade II Listed Buildings 188-192 Abbey Foregate (LE 1246391) and 193 Abbey Foregate (LE 1271369), and a number of non-designated heritage assets.

5.2.4 The attributes of the proposed development that are considered likely to contribute to the effects on the setting of these heritage assets have been identified as, though not strictly limited to, the following:

- Proximity to the heritage assets
- Position in relation to key views
- Prominence and conspicuousness
- Dimensions, scaling and massing
- Change to built surroundings and spaces
- Change to skyline

The overall indirect impact of the development on the heritage assets has been assessed using the methodology detailed in: “The Settings of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance” English Heritage 2011, and “Seeing the History in the View” English Heritage 2011. The results of this assessment are set out below in section 5.2.5.

5.2.5 Visual impact – views from and towards the designated heritage assets – see

Table 1 The following discussion regarding the visual impact of the proposed development on heritage assets within the study area relate to a development of three storey units of approximately 10m height (see section 3.4 above).

Table 1 (i): The proposed development will be visible from the SAM of Shrewsbury Abbey (including pulpit) and the Grade I LB of the Abbey church when looking south from the heritage assets. These views are considered to be of low value, and in addition the development will be partially screened from the Abbey church at ground level by the Abbey Car Park. The overall significance of the effect of the proposed development on the views looking south from these heritage assets is expected to be minor.

Table 1 (ii): The proposed development will obscure some views from the south and southwest towards the SAM of Shrewsbury Abbey (including pulpit) and the Grade I LB of the Abbey Church. However these views of the heritage assets look across the existing Abbey Car Park and are considered to be of medium value. The overall significance of the effect on the views looking north across this heritage asset is expected to be moderate.

	Designated Heritage Assets	Importance of assets	Element	Value of view(s)	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
(i)	Shrewsbury Abbey (including pulpit), LE 1003718 Abbey Church of the Holy Cross, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246392 188-192, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246391 193, Abbey Foregate, LE 1271369	High High Medium Medium	Views south from the SAM and Listed Buildings towards the proposed development site	Low Low Low Low	Medium adverse	Minor Minor Minor Minor
(ii)	Shrewsbury Abbey (including pulpit) LE 1003718 Abbey Church of the Holy Cross, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246392 188-192, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246391 193, Abbey Foregate, LE 1271369 Shrewsbury Abbey railway terminus, HER 08465	High High Medium Medium Low	Views from the SW and SE past the development site towards the SAM, Listed Buildings, and non-designated heritage asset	Medium Medium Low Medium Low	Medium adverse	Moderate Moderate Minor Moderate Minor
(iii)	Rea Brook viaduct, Abbey Foregate, HER 20391	Low	View W across the proposed development site towards the non-designated heritage asset	Low	Low adverse	Negligible
(iv)	Shrewsbury Castle, LE 1003706	High	View from Shrewsbury Castle towards Shrewsbury Abbey	Low	Low adverse	Negligible

Table 1: Visual impact assessment of heritage assets in the study area

Table 1 (iii): The proposed development is likely to be included in some views from the east looking west towards the Rea Brook viaduct (HER 20391). However these views of the heritage asset look across the existing Abbey Car Park and are considered to be of low value. It is considered that the proposed development will have a low adverse impact on this view element. The significance of the effect of the proposed development on this aspect of the setting of this heritage asset is expected to be negligible.

Table 1 (iv): The proposed development site will be visible in the view from the top of the motte of Shrewsbury Castle towards Shrewsbury Abbey. The proposed development will mask the green space of the Rea Brook which currently forms a backdrop behind the Abbey. However this view is already compromised by a lattice radio mast, therefore this view is considered to be of low value. It is considered that the proposed development will have a low adverse impact on this view element. The significance of the effect of the proposed development on this aspect of the setting of this heritage asset is expected to be negligible.

5.2.6 Although it lies within the 100m study area, the Grade II* Listed Building of the Abbey Guest House (the Old Infirmary) (LE 1246394) is screened from the proposed development by the Queen Anne House complex and will not be indirectly affected by the proposed development. Likewise, the Grade II Listed Buildings 46-49, Abbey Foregate (LE 1271483), 50 & 51, Abbey Foregate (LE 1271418), 178-182, Abbey Foregate (LE 1246389), and 183-187, Abbey Foregate (LE 1246331) will be screened from the proposed development by existing buildings and mature trees.

5.2.7 There are a number of non-designated heritage assets within the study area but which fall outside both the footprint of the development site and the SAM of Shrewsbury Abbey. These non-designated heritage assets will not be affected indirectly by the proposed development. These heritage assets comprise: the medieval occupation remains on former Safeway site, Abbey Foregate (HER 03432), the Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway (HER 05407), the site of the Coleham Railway Carriage and Wagon Works (HER 06736), the Suburb of Abbey Foregate (HER 08103), the former course of the Rea Brook (HER 08153), the former eastern river channel at English Bridge (HER 08254), the Suburb of Coleham (HER 08387), a section of sandstone wall on the north bank of the Rea Brook at Coleham Head (HER 30657), an inhumation of medieval date (HER 60370), the Mill Stream south of the Abbey precinct (HER 62642), and the Mill Race (HER 62653)

5.2.8 A number of Designated Heritage Assets lie within the informal wider study area of 500m around the proposed development site. These heritage assets are listed in section 7.2.2 below. It is considered that the proposed development will not have any effect on the setting of these heritage assets and that they will not be indirectly affected by the proposed development.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 There is a potential for the survival within the development site of below-ground archaeological remains relating to the development and occupation of the medieval Shrewsbury Abbey and the development and occupation of the post-medieval suburb of Abbey Foregate. These remains are likely to take the form of silts within the former Abbey Pool, containing artefactual and ecofactual remains. The possibility of structural remains associated with water management should not be discounted. It is recommended that limited trial excavation be undertaken in order to determine the extent of any such deposits.

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.

6.4 The proposed development would impact on the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Shrewsbury Abbey, the Grade I Listed Building of the Abbey Church and the Grade II* Listed Building of the Abbey Guest House (the Old Infirmary). This assessment has provisionally suggested that the significance of the effect of this impact would be moderate to minor. English Heritage's views should be sought on the impact of the proposed development on the setting of these Designated Heritage Assets.

6.5 Should the proposed development require service and/or drainage provision to run to or from Abbey Foregate, then these services will cut across the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Shrewsbury Abbey, and run through an area of intensive medieval and post-medieval occupation. Scheduled Monument Consent would need to be obtained for any works here. If given such Consent would almost certainly be conditional on a full programme of archaeological work being implemented before and during construction work.

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).

7.2 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:

7.2.1 The study area (100m)

Scheduled Ancient Monuments:

HER 00983 Shrewsbury Abbey (including pulpit) LE 1003718. The SAM includes:

- HER 01093, Refectory Pulpit approximately 40 metres south of Abbey House, Abbey Foregate, (Grade I LB), LE 1246393
- HER 10076, Remains of Abbey guest house (The Old Infirmary), Abbey Foregate, (Grade II* LB) LE 1246394
- HER 10075, 193, Abbey Foregate, (Grade II LB) LE 1271369

- HER 03969, Abbey Mill
- HER 60357, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1816 observation
- HER 60360, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1836 observation
- HER 60362, Shrewsbury Abbey: Inhumations found under domestic ranges at Shrewsbury Abbey
- HER 60363, Shrewsbury Abbey: human remains of probable late Saxon to medieval date.
- HER 60367, Shrewsbury Abbey Chapter House site
- HER 60371, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1985 watching brief
- HER 60372, Shrewsbury Abbey/ BUFAU 1985 Trench A
- HER 60373, Shrewsbury Abbey, former station site
- HER 60374, Shrewsbury Abbey, Queen Anne House Site (AS85)
- HER 60375, Shrewsbury Abbey, the Abbey Mill Site
- HER 60378, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1991 watching brief
- HER 60380, Shrewsbury Abbey, Leach 1992 area B
- HER 60381, Shrewsbury Abbey, Leach 1992, area C
- HER 60395, Shrewsbury Abbey, Litherland 1993 trench F
- HER 60396, Shrewsbury Abbey, Litherland 1993 trench G
- HER 60397, Shrewsbury Abbey, Litherland 1993 trench H
- HER 60398, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1993 building elevation survey
- HER 60399, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1994 building recording
- HER 60401, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1994 excavation
- HER 60402, Shrewsbury Abbey: 1994 excavation
- HER 60405, Shrewsbury Abbey, refectory pulpit/ the Abbey House
- HER 60406, Shrewsbury Abbey, Abbey Church
- HER 60408, Shrewsbury Abbey, the Abbey Church
- HER 62625, Shrewsbury Abbey, Abbey Church, eastern arm and transepts
- HER 62626, Shrewsbury Abbey, former cloisters
- HER 62627, Shrewsbury Abbey, west cloister range (The Dormitory)
- HER 62628, Shrewsbury Abbey, Refectory
- HER 62630, Shrewsbury Abbey, Chapter House
- HER 62631, Shrewsbury Abbey, precinct wall, northeast sector
- HER 62632, Shrewsbury Abbey, domestic ranges

HER 62633, Shrewsbury Abbey, the Guesten Hall
HER 62634, Shrewsbury Abbey, the Abbey Mansion
HER 62637, Shrewsbury Abbey, precinct wall, southwest sector
HER 62638, Shrewsbury Abbey, excavated kitchen building
HER 62643, Shrewsbury Abbey, water channel south of the precinct
HER 62660, The Conduit

Grade I Listed Buildings:

Abbey Church of the Holy Cross, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246392, HER 62624

Grade II Listed Buildings:

46-49, Abbey Foregate, LE 1271483, HER 10030
50 & 51, Abbey Foregate, LE 1271418, HER 10031
178-182, Abbey Foregate (inc. 21 Brook Road), LE 1246389, HER 10071, 10117, 62137, 62138
183-187, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246331, HER 10072
188-192, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246391, HER 10073

Non-designated sites:

HER 03432, Medieval occupation remains on former Safeway site, Abbey Foregate
HER 03947, Abbey Pool
HER 05407, Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway
HER 06736, Coleham Railway Carriage and Wagon Works
HER 08103, Suburb of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury
HER 08153, The Rea Brook (mill brook)
HER 08254, Former eastern braided river channel at English Bridge, Shrewsbury
HER 08387, Suburb of Coleham
HER 08453, Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway (the Potts Railway)
HER 08465, Shrewsbury Abbey railway terminus (Potts Railway)
HER 20391, Rea Brook viaduct, Abbey Foregate
HER 30657, Section of sandstone wall, north bank of Rea Brook, Coleham Head
HER 60370, Shrewsbury Abbey: an inhumation of medieval date
HER 62642, Shrewsbury Abbey, the Mill Stream south of the precinct
HER 62653, The Mill Race, Shrewsbury

7.2.2 The wider study area (500m)

SAMs in the wider study area:

Shrewsbury Castle (LE 1003706), HER 01097

Grade I Listed Buildings in the wider study area:

The Trotting Horse Building, 1 & 2, Barracks Passage, LE 1246462
Nos. 71, 72 & 73, Wyle Cop, LE 1255124
The Lion Hotel, Wyle Cop, LE 1255164

Grade II* Listed Buildings in the wider study area:

English Bridge at SJ 496 123, LE 1271479;
Abbey Guest House, remains, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246394;
Abbey House, Abbey Foregate, LE 1271372
Railings and gates to Abbey House, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246395
Park Social Club, Abbey Foregate, LE 1246399
The Old House, 20, Dogpole, LE 1247171
The Guildhall, Dogpole, LE 1270999
Whitehall, Monkmoor Road, LE 1254660
Whitehall Gatehouse, Monkmoor Road, LE 1254671

Sandford House, 37, St Julian's Friars, LE 1344962
65-69, Wyle Cop, LE 1270460

7.3 Shropshire Archives

7.3.1 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 Nos. XXXIV.11.6, 7, 11 & 12

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

Trade directories

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society

7.4 Web resources

DSH: Discovering Shropshire's History <http://www.shropshirehistory.org.uk>

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>

7.5 Other sources and bibliography

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- 1842 Tithe Apportionment and Map, SA PF250/1/1
- 1855 Auction Prospectus Plan
- 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

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

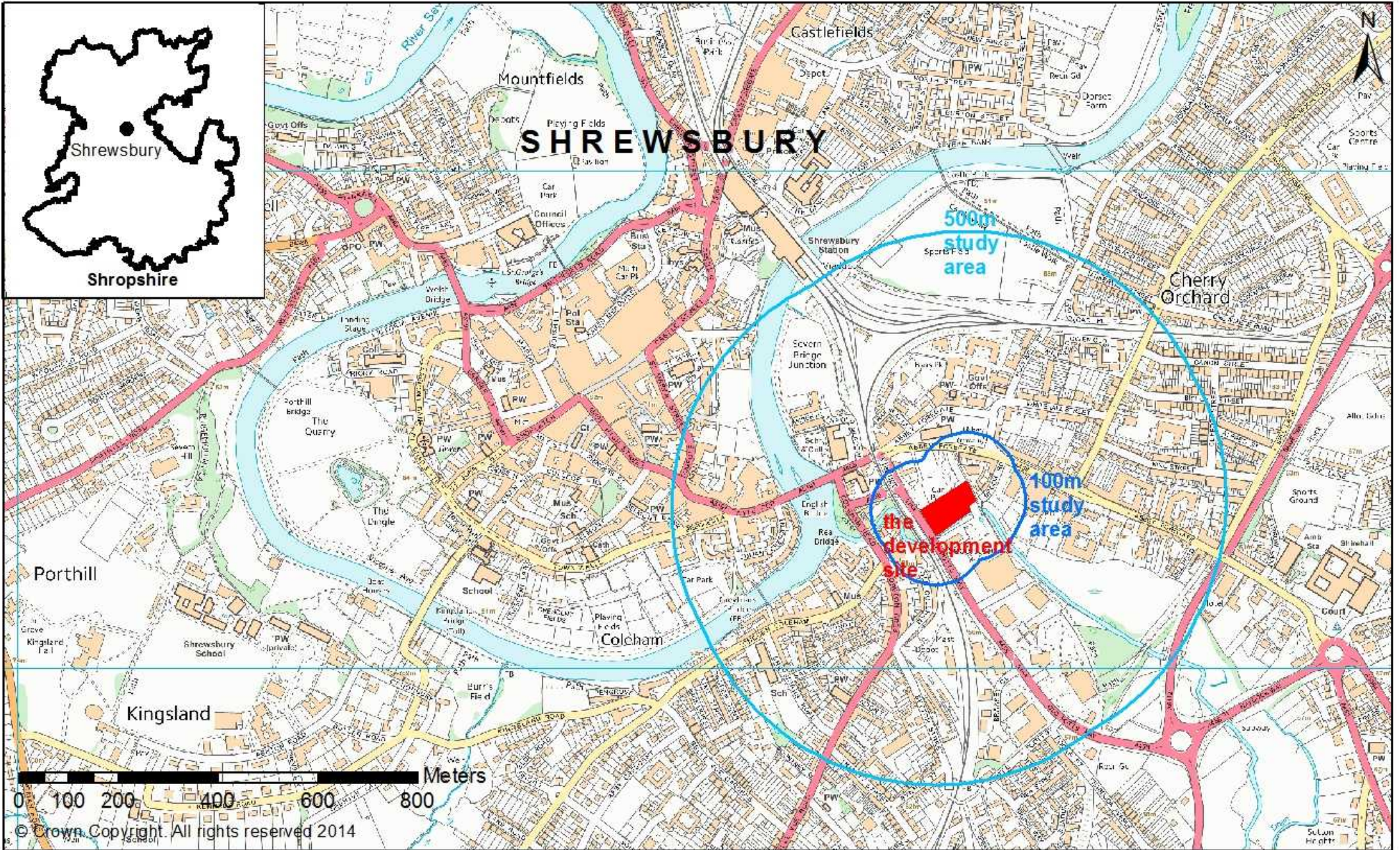
SA Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury

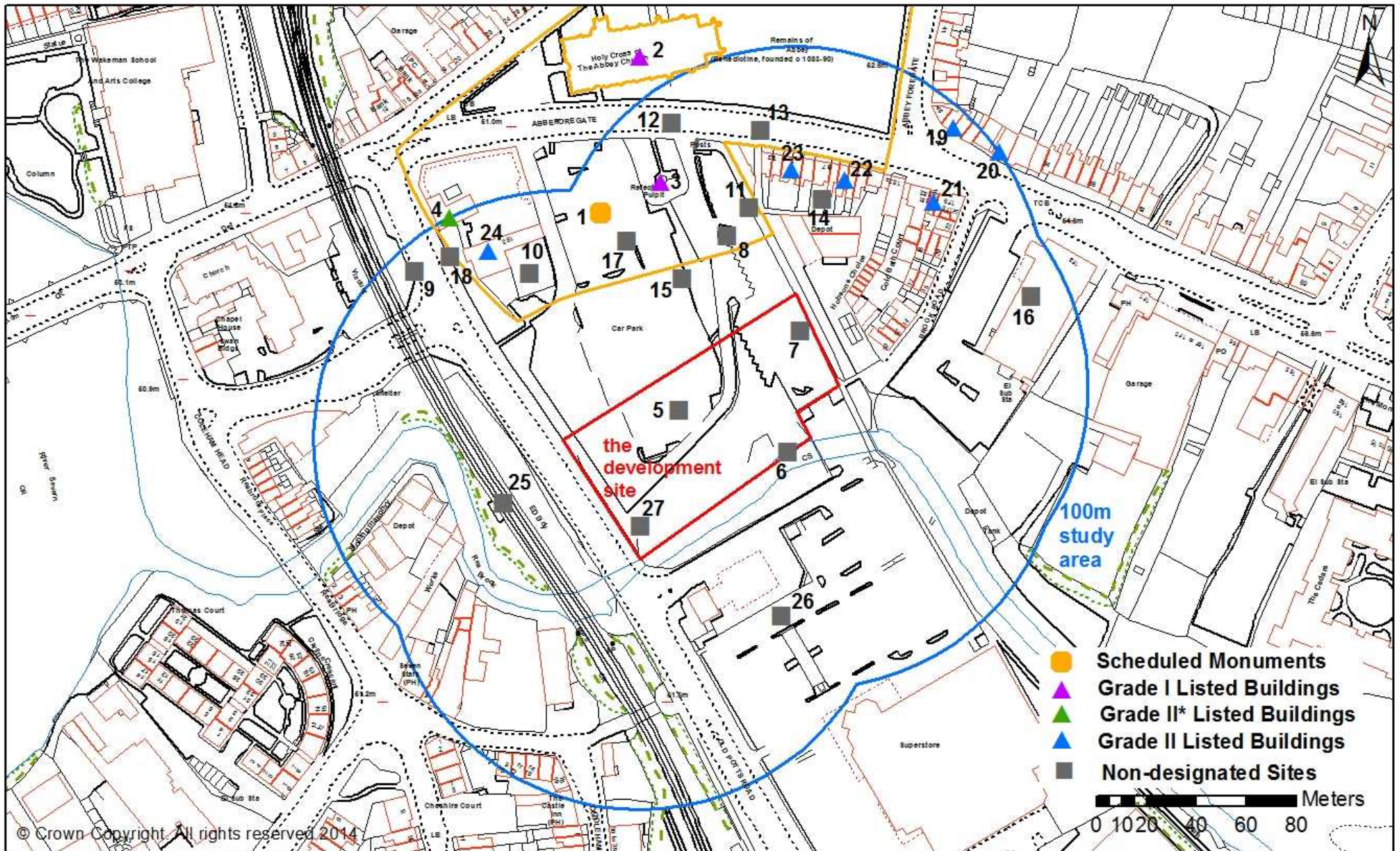
SAS Shropshire Archaeological Society

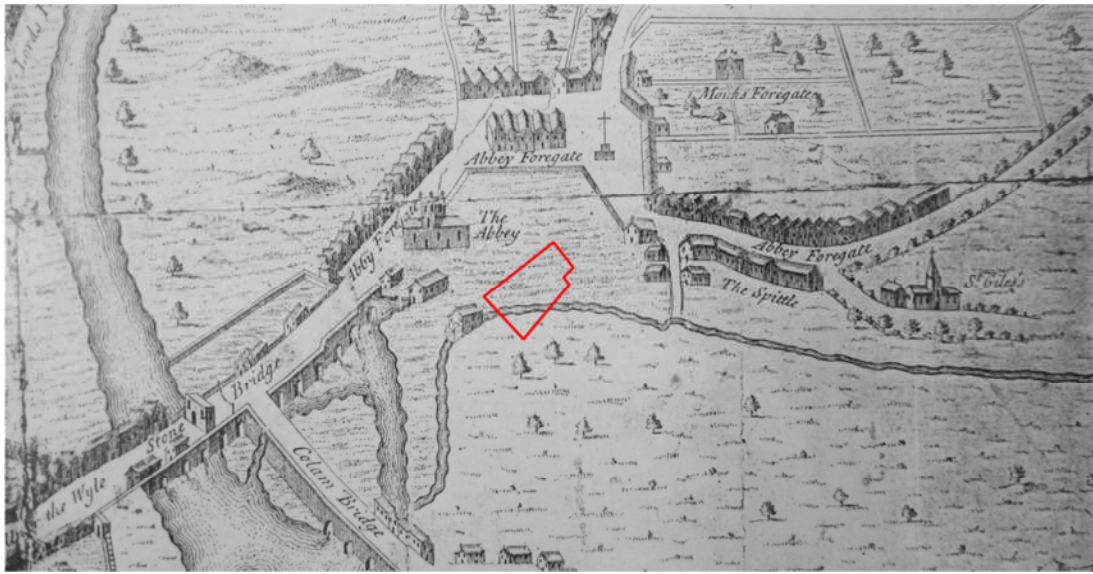
SNS Shropshire News Sheet, Shropshire Archaeological Society

TSAHS Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society

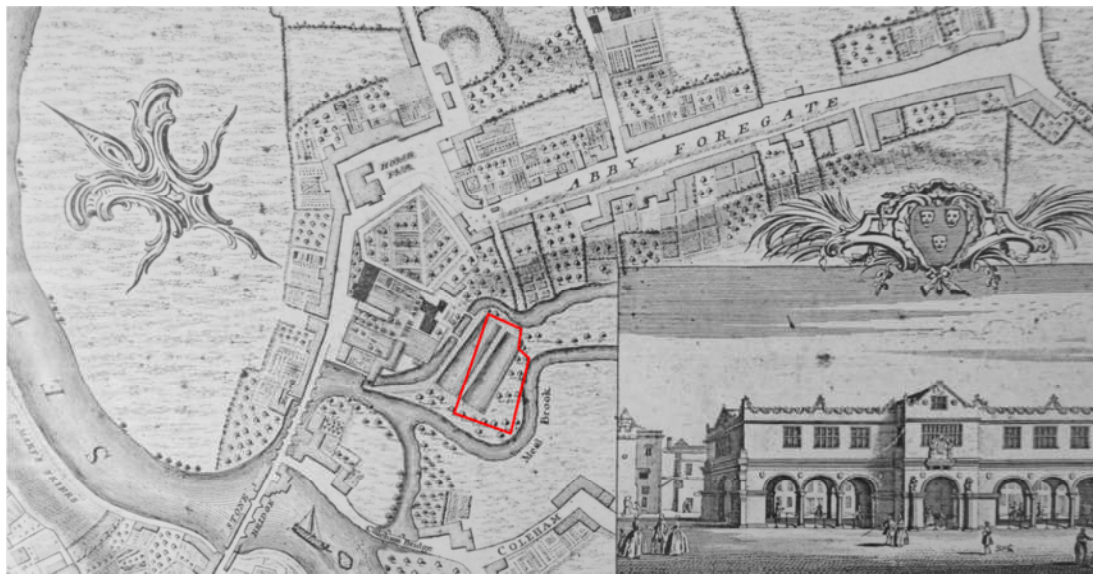
TSAS Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society







a)



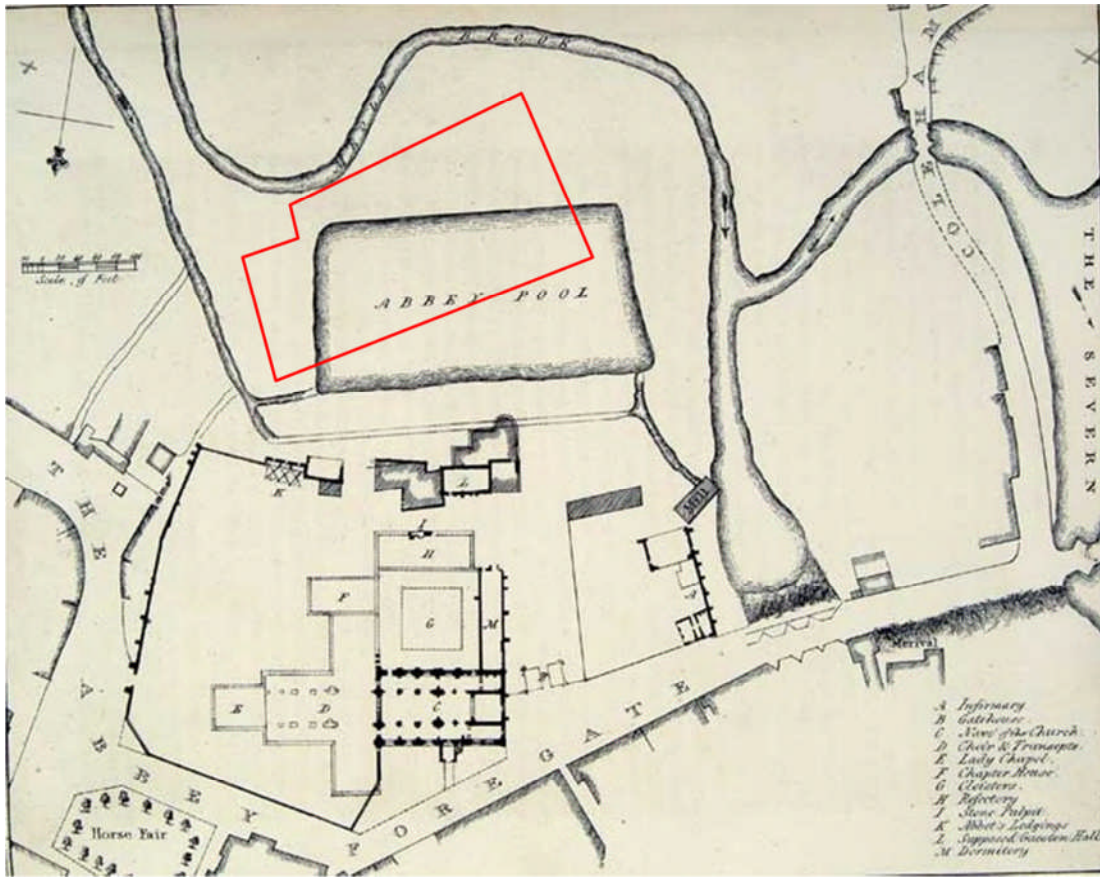
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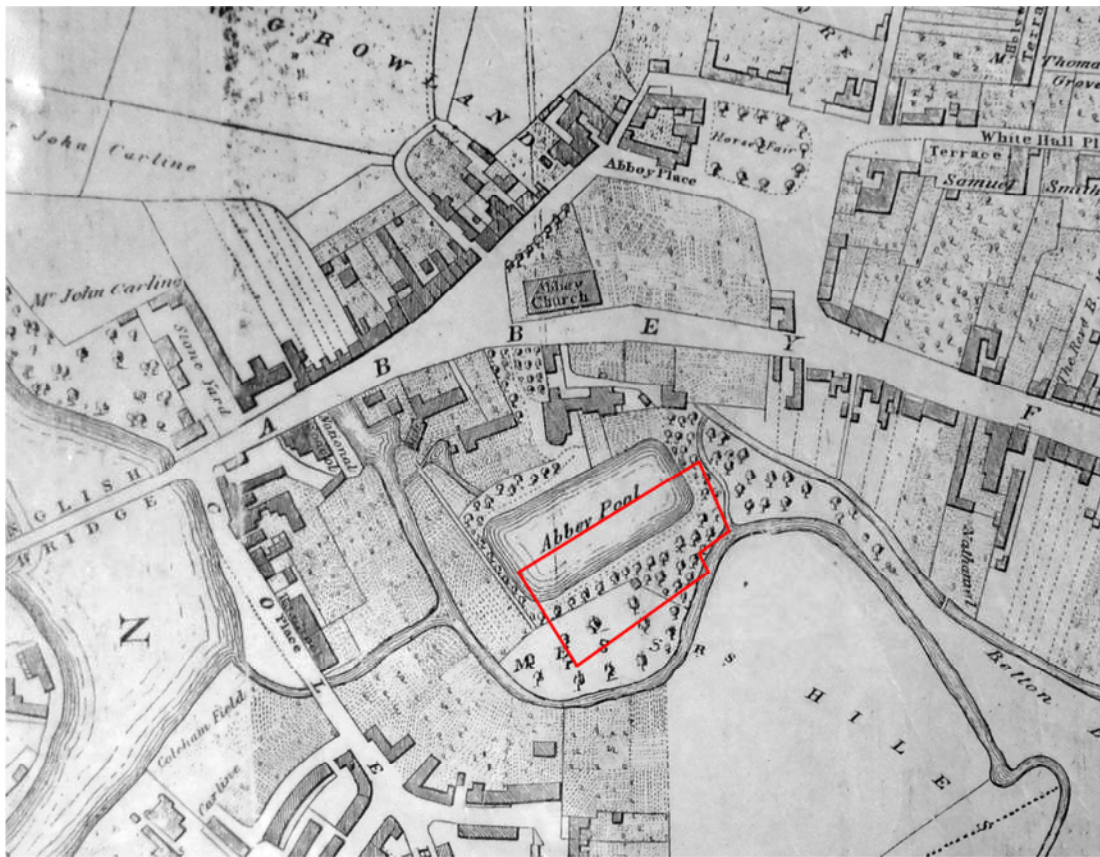
c)

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Figure 3: Extracts from (a) Speed, 1610, & (b) Rocque, 1746, showing the approximate location of the proposed development site in red (© Shropshire Archives); (c) extract from an engraving by Henry Burn, c. 1840 showing the study area from the east (© Shrewsbury Museum Service)



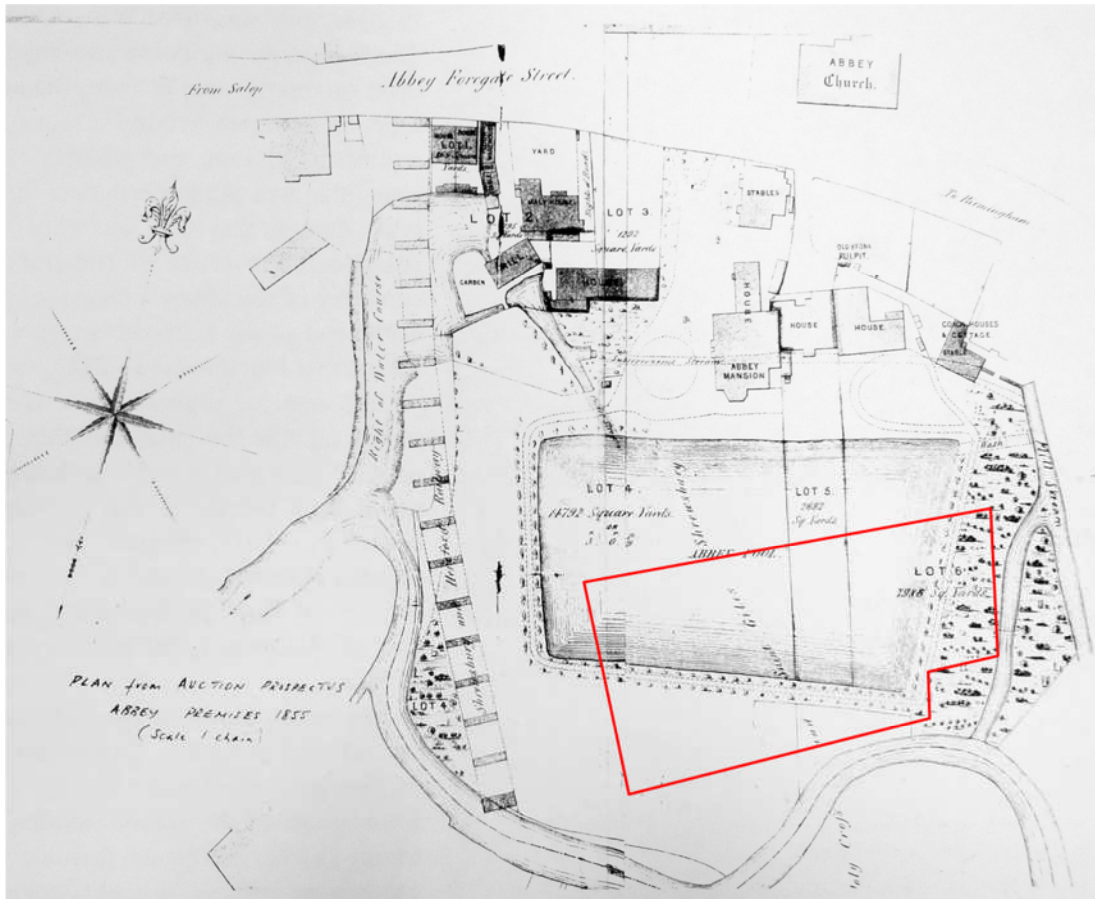
a)



b)

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Figure 4: Extract from (a) Owen and Blakeway, 1825 (note north is to the bottom of the map) and (b) Wood, 1838, showing the approximate location of the proposed development site in red (© Shropshire Archives)



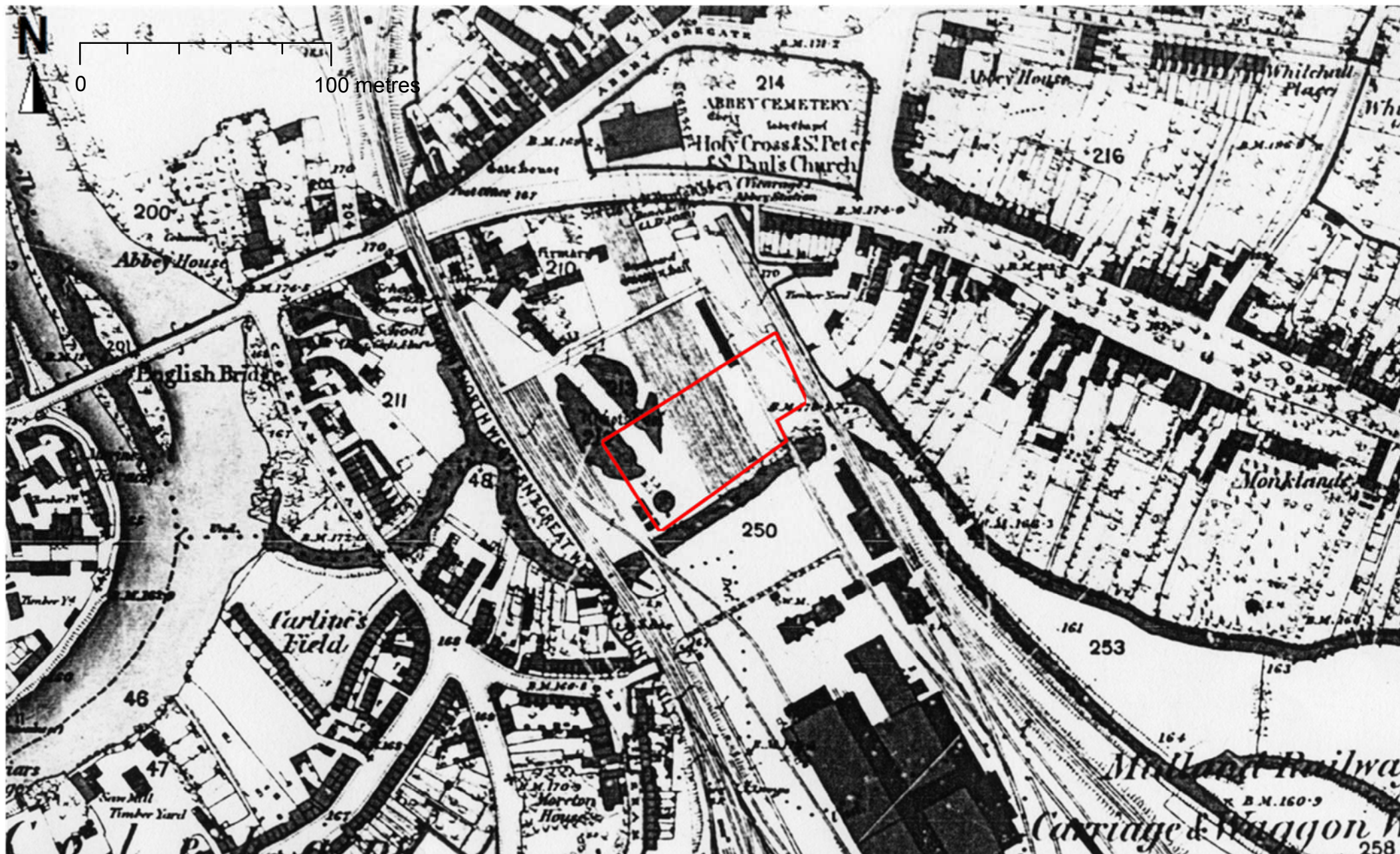
a)



b)

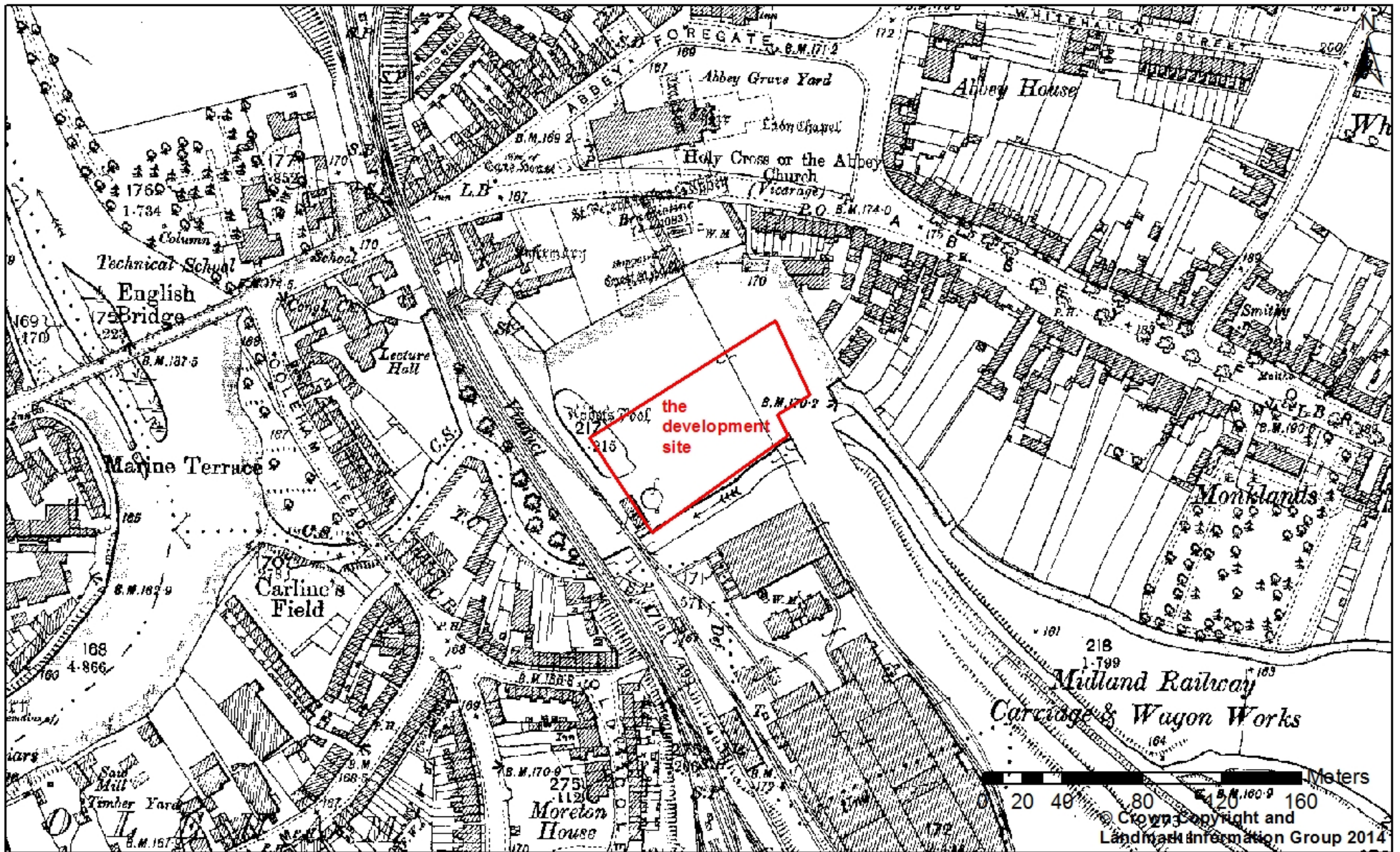
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Figure 5: Extract from (a) an auction prospectus plan of c. 1855, showing the approximate location of the proposed development site in red (© Shropshire Archives), and (b) a watercolour by W.W. Gill showing the Abbey Mansion from the southeast across the Abbey Pool, with the Abbey church in the background (© Shrewsbury Museum Service)



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Figure 6: Extract from the OS 25" (1:2500) map, 1st Ed., 1882, Sheet no XXXIV.11, showing the proposed development site in red (© Shropshire Archives)



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Figure 7: Extract from the OS 25" (1:2500) map, 2nd Ed., 1902, showing the proposed development site



Photo 1: The development site, looking northeast from Old Potts Way



Photo 2: The development site, looking south from the Abbey church



Photo 3: View of the study area from the motte of Shrewsbury Castle

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