

*A Desk-based Heritage Assessment of the*  
***Dana Footpath Extension,***  
***Shrewsbury, 2017***

by  
H R Hannaford



Archaeology Service



**A DESK-BASED HERITAGE ASSESSMENT OF  
THE DANA FOOTPATH EXTENSION  
SHREWSBURY, 2017**

by

H R HANNAFORD MCIFA

A report for

**Strategic Asset Services, Shropshire Council**

## **CONTENTS**

	<b>Page No</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3 METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1 Designated sites and non-designated sites	5
4.2 Previous archaeological work	6
4.3 Geology and topography	6
4.4 Prehistoric (pre-43AD) and Roman (43AD – 410AD)	7
4.5 Early medieval (5th century - 1066AD)	7
4.6 Medieval (1066 – 1540)	8
4.7 Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)	9
4.8 Modern (1900 – present)	10
<b>5 IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE</b>	<b>11</b>
5.1 Direct impact of the proposed development on heritage assets	11
5.2 Indirect impact of the proposed development on heritage assets	12
<b>6 RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>7 REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED</b>	<b>14</b>
7.1 Sources	14
7.2 Shropshire Historic Environment Record	14
7.3 Shropshire Archives	14
7.4 Other sources and bibliography	15

## **ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1: The location of the study area

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

Figure 3: Extract from the 2<sup>nd</sup> ed OS 25" map showing former houses and outbuildings in the study area

## **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photo 1: The study area, looking NE

Photo 2: Shrewsbury Castle inner bailey curtain walls (site 2) and gate (site 3) looking N

Photo 3: Castle Gates House (site 5) and the former Church of St Nicholas (site 7), looking S

Photo 4: The railings on the retaining wall to the castle gardens (site 6) looking NW

Photo 5: Shrewsbury Castle outer bailey wall/town wall (site 4) looking NE

Photo 6: The location of the proposed new opening in the brick section of the outer bailey wall, looking SE

Photo 7: The location of the proposed new opening in the brick section of the outer bailey wall, looking NW

Photo 8: The course of the proposed path alongside the inner bailey curtain wall, looking E

Photo 9: The inner bailey gate and barbican (site 3), looking N

Photo 10: The location of the entrance to the 20th century air raid shelter (site 12) on Castle Gates, looking E

## **SUMMARY**

*There is currently a proposal to create a new level footpath from the top of the Dana Steps, Shrewsbury through the Shrewsbury Castle gardens up to Castle Street, Shrewsbury. The proposed development site lies within the core of Shrewsbury's historic town centre within the former extent of Shrewsbury Castle. Because of the potential historical and archaeological significance of the site, a desk-based heritage assessment has been carried out of the proposed development site. This assessment suggests that there are likely to be only slight to negligible direct and indirect impacts on the heritage assets in the study area. It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work accompany the development.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

**1.1** There is currently a proposal to create a new level footpath from the top of the Dana Steps, Shrewsbury through the Shrewsbury Castle gardens up to Castle Street, Shrewsbury (NGR SJ 4943 1280). The proposal includes inserting an entrance through an existing brick wall on the Dana and the creation of approximately 30m length of new pathway alongside the south side of the Shrewsbury Castle inner bailey curtain wall (Planning Ref: 15/02663/FUL). The proposed development site lies within the core of Shrewsbury's historic town centre within the former extent of Shrewsbury Castle. (Fig. 1)

**1.2** Shrewsbury Castle was probably built shortly after the Norman Conquest, possibly as early as 1067. It was strategically located at the northern end of the town immediately above the neck in the river loop which surrounded the early town. Orderic Vitalis mentions the presence of a castle or royal stronghold (*praesidium regis*) at Shrewsbury shortly after the Conquest, describing how in 1069 the Welsh, aided by the men of Chester, native citizens, and Edric the Wild besieged the castle and burnt the town, retiring before reinforcements could be sent from King William's army. The castle originally comprised a large motte with an inner bailey to the northwest and an outer bailey to the southwest. The Domesday Survey of 1086 also records how the construction of the castle had taken over 51 dwellings in the town (Thorn & Thorn, 1986, C14).

**1.3** Shrewsbury Castle is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (National List Entry No. 1003706). Scheduled Monument Consent for the proposed works has been applied for and granted. It is a condition of the Consent that a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England accompany the development.

**1.4** Because of the potential archaeological significance of the proposed development site, the Archaeology Service has been commissioned by Strategic Asset Services, Shropshire Council, to carry out a Heritage Assessment for this proposal. This is intended to provide an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, consider the likely impact of the proposed work on any heritage assets with archaeological interest, and to present recommendations for any further investigation or mitigation.

**1.5** The scope of this desk-based assessment was agreed with the Historic Environment

Manager and the Senior Conservation Officer, 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** Historic England (formerly English Heritage) provide 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 heritage assessment is to provide information that will enable an informed and reasonable decision to be taken regarding the provision for the built heritage and the archaeological resource of the area affected by the proposed new footpath.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

**3.1** The methodology for this assessment is based on requirements agreed with the Historic Environment Manager and the Senior Conservation Officer 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 centre of the medieval town of Shrewsbury, within the grounds of Shrewsbury Castle. The study area for this desk-based assessment the area of the former outer bailey of Shrewsbury Castle (now the castle gardens) and part of the adjacent Dana footpath (Figs. 1 & 2). 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, including impacts on setting, 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** 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).

**3.5** A site visit was also undertaken on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2017 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**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>HER PRN</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>NHLE</b>
<b>1</b>	Shrewsbury Castle	01097	SAM, LB I	1003706
<b>2</b>	Shrewsbury Castle, inner bailey curtain walls	62508		
<b>3</b>	Shrewsbury Castle, inner bailey gate, barbican	62511		
<b>4</b>	Shrewsbury Castle Outer Bailey Wall/ Town Wall (Section: Castle Gates)	62513		
<b>5</b>	Castle Gates House, Castle Gates	10130	LB II*	1246555
<b>6</b>	Retaining wall and railings to castle gardens, Castle Gates	20123	LB II	1246558
<b>7</b>	Former Church of St Nicholas, Castle Street	16745	LB II	1271120
<b>8</b>	Outer Bailey, Shrewsbury Castle	62499	Non-designated	
<b>9</b>	Castle Street	62538	Non-designated	
<b>10</b>	Castle Gates	62542	Non-designated	
<b>11</b>	Former house on Castle Gates		Non-designated	
<b>12</b>	Former house on the Dana and Castle Gates		Non-designated	
<b>13</b>	Former outbuilding behind Castle Gates		Non-designated	
<b>14</b>	WWII air raid shelter		Non-designated	

**Table 1:** Sites identified in the study area (see Fig. 2 for locations)

**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) within and adjacent to the study area, Shrewsbury Castle (National List Entry [NHLE] No. 1003706; Fig. 2, site 1). Some components of the castle within the Scheduled part of the study area have individual HER entries: the inner bailey curtain walls (HER 62508, site 2), the inner bailey barbican gate (HER 62511, site 3) and the outer bailey wall/town wall (HER 62513, site 4). The castle is also a Grade I Listed Building, and some features that lie outside the Scheduled area of the castle can nevertheless be considered to form part of the curtilage of the Grade I Listed Building.

**4.1.2** There is one Grade II\* Listed Building - Castle Gates House, Castle Gates (NHLE 1246555) within the study area. The development will not have any direct impact on this heritage asset. (Fig. 2; site 5)

**4.1.3** There are two Grade II Listed Buildings in the study area, the retaining wall and railings to castle gardens, Castle Gates NHLE 1246558, and the Former Church of St Nicholas, Castle Street NHLE 1271120. The development will not have any direct impact on these heritage assets. (Fig. 2, sites 6 & 7)

**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 within the former outer bailey (site 8) of Shrewsbury Castle; part of the outer bailey lies within the Scheduled extent of the castle, and all lies within the curtilage of the Grade I Listed Building. There are in total 3 non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Shropshire Council Historic Environment Record (HER) within or immediately adjacent to the study area (Fig. 3; sites 8-10).

**4.1.5** The study area lies within the Shrewsbury Conservation Area.

## **4.2 Previous Archaeological Work**

**4.2.1** The study area lies within the area covered by the Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Assessment (Baker, 2010). This identified the principal components of the medieval and post-medieval town. In the 20 years since the compilation of the survey there have been a number of further archaeological interventions and observations within the historic core of the town.

**4.2.2** The excavation of a tree planting hole for a millennium tree was monitored by Jo Barnes of SABC, presumably in 1999. This only encountered garden and landscaping deposits associated with the importing of soil in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to create the current gardens and flower beds outside the Castle's inner bailey. The imported material sealed an earlier buried soil horizon probably associated with the demolition of the nineteenth century property, which fronted onto Castle Gates (Barnes, 2000).

**4.2.3** A single small evaluation trench was excavated along the western edge of the castle gardens. No deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were recorded, with extensive post-medieval build up and landscaping identified. There was minimal desk-based study with this evaluation, which appears to confuse the former house on the Castle Gates frontage, demolished c. 1938, with Castle Gates House. (Wellicome, 2009).

## **4.3 Geology and topography**

**4.3.1** The study area lies on superficial deposits comprising river terrace deposits of sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary Period. The underlying solid geology comprises sedimentary siltstone and sandstone with subordinate mudstone of the Warwickshire Group, formed approximately 271 to 312 million years ago in the Permian and Carboniferous Periods (BGS, 2010)



**4.3.2** A detailed description of the topography of Shrewsbury within the river loop has been published by Baker. In essence, the town occupies a low hill with two summits, separated by the High Street, within a loop in the River Severn. There is a single overland access point through the neck of the loop on the north side of the town, overlooked by the castle. The settlement's location and topography provided a degree of natural defence, enhanced during the medieval period by the construction of the castle and town walls. The standing remains of Shrewsbury Castle still dominate the northern approaches to the town, despite modern development. (Baker, 2010, p26-38).

**4.3.3** The Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Assessment defined a series of deposit zones as part of a predictive model for the survival of archaeological deposits within the town. The study area falls within the Castle (outer bailey) Deposit Zone (Deposit Zone II). This is a generally flat area defined by the castle defences but bisected by Castle Gates street. Saxon occupation of this area is evidenced by the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is likely to have concentrated on the Castle Gates and Castle Street frontages. Below ground remains may survive within the open ground on either side of Castle Gates, though the street itself was lowered in places in 1825. (Baker, 2010, pp41-2)

#### **4.4 Prehistoric (pre-43AD) and Roman (43AD – 410AD)**

**4.4.1** There are no known prehistoric period or Roman period sites or find spots within the study area, although L F Chitty referred to a record in the Salopian Journal for 12<sup>th</sup> April 1826 stating that 'a Roman copper coin was found in the garden of Colonel Knyvett Leighton, Quarry Place, amongst some soil brought thither from Castle Gates' (HER 01440).

#### **4.5 Early medieval (5<sup>th</sup> century - 1066AD)**

**4.5.1** Shrewsbury is first mentioned in a royal charter of 901 AD, as the place in which that charter was issued by Athelred and Aethelflaed of Mercia. Coins were minted in the town during the reign of Aethelstan (925-39 AD), and at that time the minting of coins could only take place in a "port" or one of a number of "burghs" or fortified places, thereby implying that Shrewsbury was a fortified settlement (Baker, 2010, p89). The need for defences for the town may have been raised by the presence of Vikings in the area in c. 850 AD; Vikings also overwintered at Quatbridge near present-day Bridgnorth in 895-6 AD. While Saxon defences have not been found or examined archaeologically, it has been suggested that these early defences are likely to have comprised a ditch and rampart across the neck of the river loop that contained the medieval town, somewhere in the area of Meadow Place (to the northwest of the study area) today. Baker also makes the link between the town defences and the bridging or fording points across the river, and suggests that it is unlikely that the river crossings would have been undefended. (Baker, 2010, p96-7). Late Saxon occupation of the area of the castle is attested by the Domesday Survey of 1086 which records how the construction of the castle had taken over 51 dwellings in the town (Thorn & Thorn, 1986, C14).

## **4.6 Medieval (1066 – 1540)**

**4.6.1 The castle** Shrewsbury Castle (site 1) was probably built shortly after the Norman Conquest, possibly as early as 1067. It was strategically located at the northern end of the town immediately above the neck in the river loop and on the eastern end of the line of the Meadow Place defences. Orderic Vitalis mentions the presence of a castle or royal stronghold (*praesidium regis*) at Shrewsbury shortly after the Conquest, describing how in 1069 the Welsh, aided by the men of Chester, native citizens, and Edric the Wild besieged the castle and burnt the town, retiring before reinforcements could be sent from King William's army.

**4.6.2 Shrewsbury Castle, Inner Bailey Curtain Wall** This wall (site 2) separating the inner and outer baileys of the castle is probably of 12<sup>th</sup> century origin but has been much rebuilt and the wall is clearly of several periods. (Baker, 2001; Morriss. 2001)

**4.6.3 Barbican gate** The barbican (site 3) projects forward (south) each side of the main gate to the castle's inner bailey. The barbican consists of sandstone walls built of mixed sandstone types (Keele Beds, Grinshill, and unidentified Triassic), terminating with a pair of projecting guard-rooms. According to Morriss, this barbican is of the Civil War period (Morriss, 2001).

**4.6.4 The Outer Bailey** The outer bailey (site 8) of Shrewsbury Castle originally extended west across Castle Street and nearly as far south as St Mary's Water Lane. It was created by clearance of part of the Saxon town and protected by large ramparts in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, but it had been largely incorporated into the growing medieval town by the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. There is documentary evidence for the sale or grant of properties in the outer bailey in the 12<sup>th</sup> century (Blakeway, 1905), and an Inquisition of 1278 found that there were then 14 burgages in the bailey (Hobbs, 1954). Excavations at Rigg's Hall (HER 60247) found an earth dump, interpreted as a rampart (HER 62501), stratified between late Saxon pits and the 13<sup>th</sup>-century town wall (HER 62515). It contained two sherds of probable 12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and a quantity of residual late Saxon material (Baker, 1983). It seems likely that the outer bailey, or at least a cleared area of similar extent, was a feature of the 11<sup>th</sup> century castle, from which the 51 tenements recorded in Domesday were cleared.

**4.6.5 Shrewsbury Castle Outer Bailey Wall/ Town Wall** The remains of the north west outer bailey wall (site 4) which linked the inner curtain walls to the Upper Castle Gate (HER 01442), runs southwest from the south side of the inner bailey curtain wall (HER 62508). Its course was cut by the construction of the Dana footpath, c.1790, or the building of an outbuilding to the former house on Castle Gates (site 8, below). The regular coursing of the wall, parallel with the assumed natural slope down to the south-west, and the squarish proportions of most of the masonry suggest that this wall was part of, or built contemporaneously with, the 13<sup>th</sup> century town walls and resembles what is probably the primary town wall fabric on Meadow Place (HER 62523).

#### **4.6.6 The medieval streets**

**(a)** Castle Street (site 9; HER 62538) extends from the High Cross (HER 62488) at the enlarged north-east end of Pride Hill, to Castle Gates (Upper Gate, HER 62520). According to Hobbs it was formerly divided into two sections, the High Pavement, nearest the High Cross, and Bailey Street or the Bailey, which presumably originally referred to the area of the Outer Bailey and indirectly to the street running through it. Was also known variously as Sheep Market and Raven Street in the 18th century. Hobbs maintains it was also known as the Altus Vicus or Alto Foro (13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries) which, if correct, suggests that there was little distinction made with Pride Hill to which these names were definitely attached. (Hobbs, 1954, p23-24; Lawson, in Baker, 1993, p7). Morphologically it is a section of a primary through- or main-traffic street and as a routeway is undateable, possibly prehistoric. Its present morphology owes something to the former presence of the outer bailey, its gate (HER 62503) and the encroachment of properties up to the gate. A watching brief in 1998/99 observed natural sand in two places at a depth of about 1m below the modern road surface (Hannaford, 2001, p9)

**(b)** The street Castle Gates (site 10; HER 62542) (also known as “between the Castle Gates”) was crossed by the town and castle defences at the Upper and Lower Castle Gates (HER 62520 & HER 62521). The street represents the northernmost intramural section of the Pride Hill-Castle Street axial routeway and as such its origins are undateable. Whether or not its course was diverted as a consequence of building the castle in the 1060s is not known, though the route it follows is naturally adapted to the topography. The Burghley Map of c.1575 shows the street flanked by side walls running between the upper and lower gates, to form a barbican.

#### **4.7 Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)**

**4.7.1** The Burghley map of 1575 shows the study area as part green space, part access to the castle inner bailey. Though the actual buildings depicted are likely to be mainly schematic, there is no indication on the Burghley map that by 1575 the study area still formed part of the castle. John Rocque’s map of 1746 which is more detailed, shows the study area occupied by buildings with an access to the castle along its eastern edge. The gardens to the east of the study area are shown as a bowling green. Rocque’s map also shows The Dana curving round the northwest side of the castle opening onto a back lane behind the properties on the east side of Castle Foregate. John Wood’s map of 1838 also shows these features in a little more detail, and in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the Ordnance Survey produced detailed plans at 1: 500 and 25” (1:2,500) scales.

**4.7.2** Castle Gates street between Shrewsbury School (now Shrewsbury Public Library) and the study area was lowered in 1825 (HER 60251) (see also section 4.4.1 above).

**4.7.3 Castle Gates House** Castle Gates House (site 5) is a late 16<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house with later modifications including major restoration in c.1912. The house

was originally built on Dogpole, and was moved to its present position c.1702 by the Earl of Bradford, its original site being developed with what is now the Guildhall. (Moran, 2003, p.276). Castle Gates House is a Grade II\* Listed Building (National Ref. 1246555).

**4.7.4 Former Church of St Nicholas** The former Church of St Nicholas (site 7) was a nonconformist chapel, now an entertainment venue, built in 1870 to designs by Robert C. Bennett of Weymouth. The church closed in 1975 and the congregation joined with the United Reformed Church in Abbey Foregate. (Cox, 1997, pp.52-97 & pp.89-91). The former Church of St Nicholas is a Grade II Listed Building (National Ref. 1271120).

**4.7.5 Former buildings on Castle Gates** The northwestern part of the study area was formerly occupied by a substantial house on Castle Gates of three storeys (site 11), another house of two-three storeys and attics (site 12) on the corner of the Dana and Castle Gates, and an outbuilding (site 13) – possibly a garden store – built against the inner bailey wall. These were possibly of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date (they are shown in block on John Rocque's map of 1746, and on the later OS mapping. Early photographs of these buildings (e.g. Shropshire Archives ref LP062) suggest the yards or gardens between them were on several levels. These buildings were demolished in c. 1938.

**4.7.6 Retaining Wall And Railings To Castle Gardens** The wall along the western edge of the study area along Castle Gates is a coursed and squared sandstone wall with a projecting cornice band and cast-iron railings (site 6). There are worn octagonal stone terminating piers at each end of the stonework. The wall continues in brick north to the Dana steps. The wall is a Grade II Listed Building (National Ref. 1246558); the listing description suggests it is of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, but its association with the former house on Castle Gates and Castle Gates House might suggest an 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **4.8 Modern 20<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> centuries**

**4.8.1 Air raid shelter.** An air raid shelter (site 14) with a capacity for 200 people is believed to exist within the western part of the study area, beneath the castle gardens. An entrance in 20<sup>th</sup> century brick with a thick concrete lintel, and later brick blocking exists within the 18<sup>th</sup> century brick wall on the Castle Gates frontage. The entrance way is located in the approximate location of a small courtyard belonging to the former houses on Castle Gates. It is possible that the shelter also utilised the former basement of either or both of these houses. However, the nature of the structure behind the street frontage and its contents or backfills (if any) are unknown.

## 5 IMPACT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

### 5.1 Direct impact of the proposed development on heritage assets

**5.1.1 The proposed works** The creation of the proposed path will require excavation of a strip 4m long by 2.5m wide through a small triangle of raised ground between the existing Dana footpath and the boundary wall of the castle gardens. A new opening will be created in the brick wall separating the southeast side of the Dana footpath from the castle outer bailey. The path through the castle gardens adjacent to the inner bailey curtain wall will require excavation to a depth of 0.15m over an area 33m long by 2.1m wide. The first section of the path will run NE adjacent to a section of the outer bailey or Town Wall in an area of current planting where recent ground disturbance can be expected to have occurred. The path will then turn E to run alongside the inner bailey curtain wall where there is an existing modern stone flag pathway and where recent ground disturbance can be expected to have occurred. This overlies the location of a structure, probably an outbuilding associated with the former house on Castle Gates, shown on the historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

**5.1.2 Significance of recorded archaeological features** The nature of the raised ground outside the outer bailey/town wall is unknown but it appears to have been in place since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and may contain archaeological deposits. The brick wall continuing the line of the outer bailey wall is not Scheduled but can be considered to be curtilage listed as part of the Grade I Shrewsbury Castle. The bricks are of 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date but the wall may have been rebuilt following the demolition of the former house on Castle Gates and its outbuildings. The line of the new path through the castle gardens falls within the Scheduled part of the outer bailey. However previous archaeological observations in the castle gardens suggest that significant archaeological deposits will not be encountered at the depths of the excavation for the new path

**5.1.3 Potential for archaeological remains** This desk-based assessment has identified that there is a low to negligible possibility of prehistoric or Roman remains being present on the proposed development site. There is a high potential for significant archaeological deposits of medieval and post-medieval date associated with Shrewsbury Castle being present.

**5.1.4 Survival of archaeological remains** The survival of medieval and post-medieval deposits and features within the development site is considered to be good.

### 5.1.5 Potential impact of the proposed development

	Heritage Assets	Status	Value of asset	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
(i)	Outer Bailey, Shrewsbury Castle NHLE 1003706, HER 62513	SAM, LBI	High	Negligible	Neutral
(ii)	Outer Bailey Wall/ Town Wall	LBI	Medium	Minor	Slight

**Table 2: Direct impact on heritage assets in the study area**

**(a)** Table 2 (i): It is considered that there is likely to be a negligible impact on the buried archaeological resource with a slight to neutral significance of impact. The proposed mitigation – which is conditioned as part of the Scheduled Monument Consent for the works – should ensure that the overall significance of direct impact is neutral.

**(b)** Table 2 (ii): The brick section of the Outer Bailey Wall/ Town Wall will have a new opening inserted into it. This section of wall is not Scheduled but can be considered to form part of the curtilage of the Grade I Listed Shrewsbury Castle. There will thus be a minor impact to this section of wall and the significance of the impact is expected to be neutral.

## **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 Historic England (Historic England, 2015). 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.

**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** The attribute of the proposed development that is considered likely to contribute to effects on the setting of the heritage assets in and around the study area has been identified as, though not strictly limited to, its position in relation to key views.

**5.2.4** The overall indirect impact of the development on these heritage assets has been assessed using the methodology detailed in: “The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3” Historic England, 2015.

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

	<b>Designated Heritage Assets</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Value of view(s)</b>	<b>Magnitude of impact</b>	<b>Significance of effect</b>
(i)	Shrewsbury Castle NHLE 1003706	Various views around the castle gardens within the former outer bailey	High	Negligible	Slight
(ii)	Castle Gates House NHLE 1246555	View from Castle Gates House NW across castle	High	Negligible	Slight

		gardens			
(iii)	Former Church of St Nicholas, NHLE 1271120	View from former Church of St Nicholas NW across castle gardens	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/Slight
(iv)	Retaining wall and railings to castle gardens, Castle Gates, NHLE 1246558	Views of the railings along the western edge of castle gardens	Medium	No change	Neutral

**Table 3: Visual impact assessment of heritage assets in the study area**

**(a)** Table 3 (i-iii): The proposed development will be visible within the castle gardens, and will include views to and from Scheduled parts of the Castle, the Grade II\* Castle Gates House and the Grade II Listed former Church of St Nicholas. The views from and to these assets are considered to be of medium value, but the magnitude of the impact is considered to be negligible. The overall significance of the effect of the proposed development on the views looking south from these heritage assets is expected to be slight to neutral.

**(b)** Table 3 (iv): Only the railings of the Grade II Listed Retaining wall and railings to castle gardens will be included in views from the new path. The views to this asset are considered to be of medium value. There will be no change to these views and the overall significance of the effect is expected to be neutral.

**5.2.6** The proposed development will be visible in various views from and around the castle gardens within the former outer bailey of Shrewsbury Castle. Whilst these views are considered to be of high value, because of the relatively minor nature of the development within these views, the overall significance of the effect of the proposed development on these views is expected to be slight to neutral.

## **6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

**6.1** It is recommended that a programme of archaeological work in the form of an archaeological watching brief should accompany all groundworks associated with the creation of the new footpath.

**6.2** A photographic record should be made of the section of the brick outer bailey wall to be pierced for the new opening prior to the commencement of the 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**

#### **Scheduled Ancient Monuments:**

Shrewsbury Castle, NHLE 1003706, HER 01097

#### **Grade II\* Listed Buildings:**

Castle Gates House, Castle Gates, NHLE 1246555, HER 10130

#### **Grade II Listed Buildings:**

Retaining wall and railings to castle gardens, Castle Gates, NHLE 1246558, HER 20123  
Former Church of St Nicholas, Castle Street, NHLE 1271120, HER 16745

#### **Non-designated sites:**

HER 01097, Shrewsbury Castle  
HER 62508, Shrewsbury Castle, inner bailey curtain walls  
HER 62511, Shrewsbury Castle, inner bailey gate, barbican  
HER 62513, Shrewsbury Castle Outer Bailey Wall/ Town Wall (Section: Castle Gates)  
HER 62499, Outer Bailey, Shrewsbury Castle  
HER 62538, Castle Street  
HER 62542, Castle Gates

### **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  
Local history publications



## 7.4 Other sources and bibliography

- Baker, N J**, 1983: *Riggs Hall: the Pre-Building Phases*, in **Carver, M O H**, *Two Town Houses in Medieval Shrewsbury*, **TSAS** Vol. 41, p66-67
- Baker, N J et al.**, 1993: *Further Work on Pride Hill*, **TSAHS** Vol. 68. p1-64
- Baker, N J**, 2001: *The Archaeology of Shrewsbury Castle*
- Baker N J**, 2001: *The Earthwork Castle and the Buried Archaeology*
- Baker, N J**, 2010: *Shrewsbury, An archaeological assessment of an English border town*, Oxbow Books
- Barnes, J**, 2000: *Archaeological report: Shrewsbury Castle - Millennium Tree*, SABC
- Blakeway, J B**, 1905, *The Topographical History of Shrewsbury*, **TSAS** Series 3, Vol. V (=Vol 28), Pt 2, p253-278
- British Geological Survey** 2010: *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> viewed 1<sup>st</sup> February 2017
- Cox, J**, 1997: '*Simplicity without meanness, commodiousness without extravagance*'; *the nonconformist chapels and meeting houses of Shrewsbury in the nineteenth century*, **TSAHS** Vol. 72, pp.52-97 & pp.89-91
- Hannaford, H R**, 2001: *An Archaeological Watching Brief on the Shrewsbury South Central (Phase 2) Water Main Renewal*, SCCAS Report No. 193, p9, Fig 9
- Historic England**, 2015: *The Setting of Heritage Assets, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3*
- Hobbs, J L**, 1954: *Street Names of Shrewsbury*, p23-24
- Moran, M**, 2003: *Vernacular Buildings of Shropshire*, p.276
- Morriss, R K**, 2001: *Shrewsbury Castle, Shrewsbury, Shropshire: an archaeological and architectural analysis*, Mercian Heritage Series 140
- S T Walker & Duckham**, 2001: *The Castle: Shrewsbury - Phase 6: Conservation Plan*
- Thorn, F and Thorn, C (eds)**, 1986: *Domesday Book: Shropshire*, Chichester
- Wellicome, T**, 2009: *Archaeological evaluation: Shrewsbury Castle*, Border Archaeology Report No. BA0904SC.

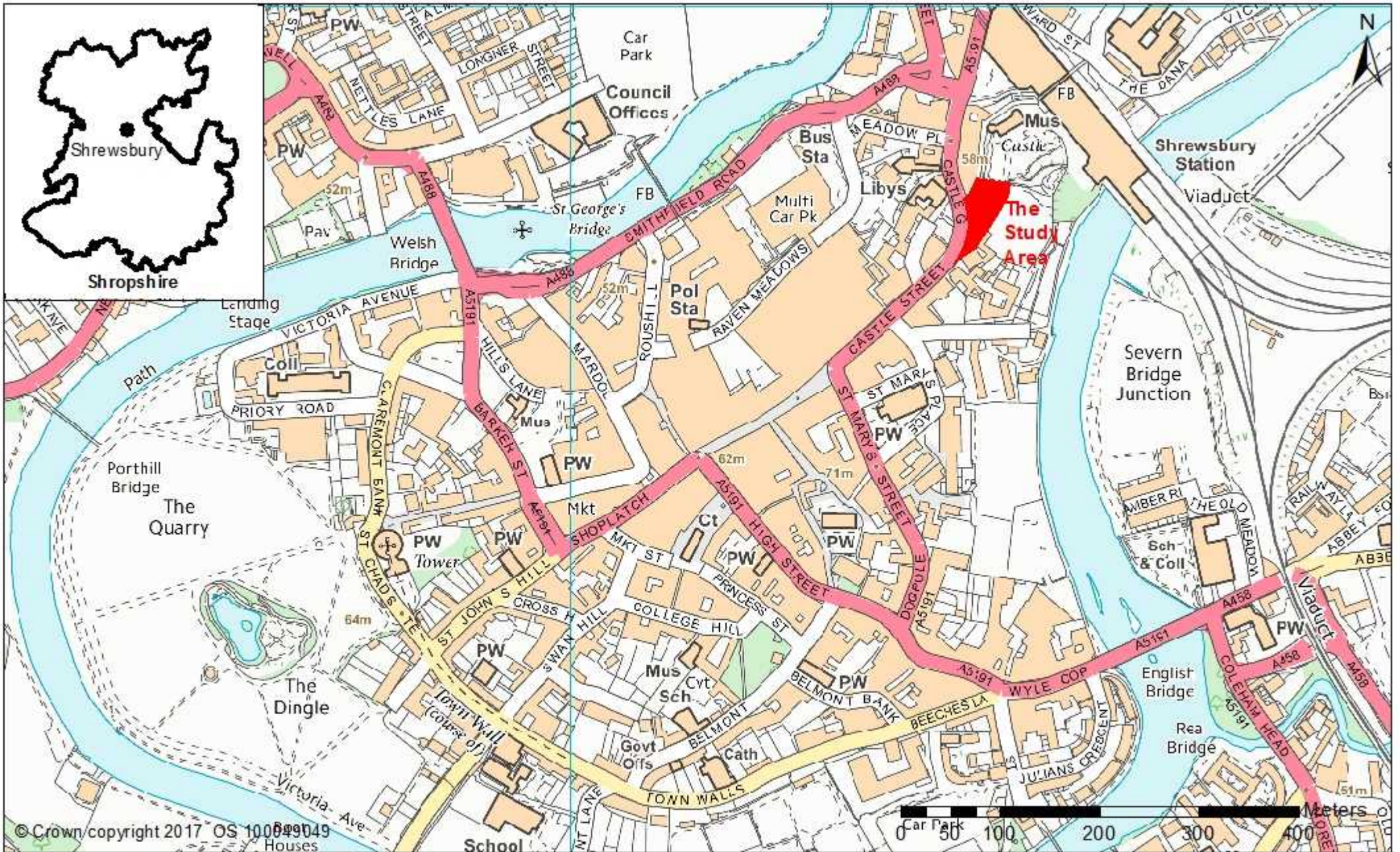
### Cartographic sources

- 1746 **Rocque, J**, 1746: Plan of Shrewsbury
- 1882 **OS** 1882 1:500 Town Plan of Shrewsbury 1st Edition 1:500, Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.11.1
- 1882 **OS** 1882 25" (1:2,500) 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.11
- 1902 **OS** 1902 25" (1:2,500) 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Shropshire Sheet XXXIV.11
- 1999 **UK Perspectives**, 1999 (digital aerial photography)
- 2013 **GetMapping**, 2013 (digital aerial photography)

### ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BGS</b>	British Geological Survey
<b>HER</b>	County Historic Environment Record, Shirehall, Shrewsbury
<b>OS</b>	Ordnance Survey
<b>SA</b>	Shropshire Archives, Castle Gates, Shrewsbury
<b>SABC</b>	Shrewsbury & Atcham Borough Council
<b>SNL</b>	Shropshire News Letter, Shropshire Archaeological Society
<b>TSAHS</b>	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society
<b>TSAS</b>	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society





© Crown/copyright 2017 OS 100049049 Houses



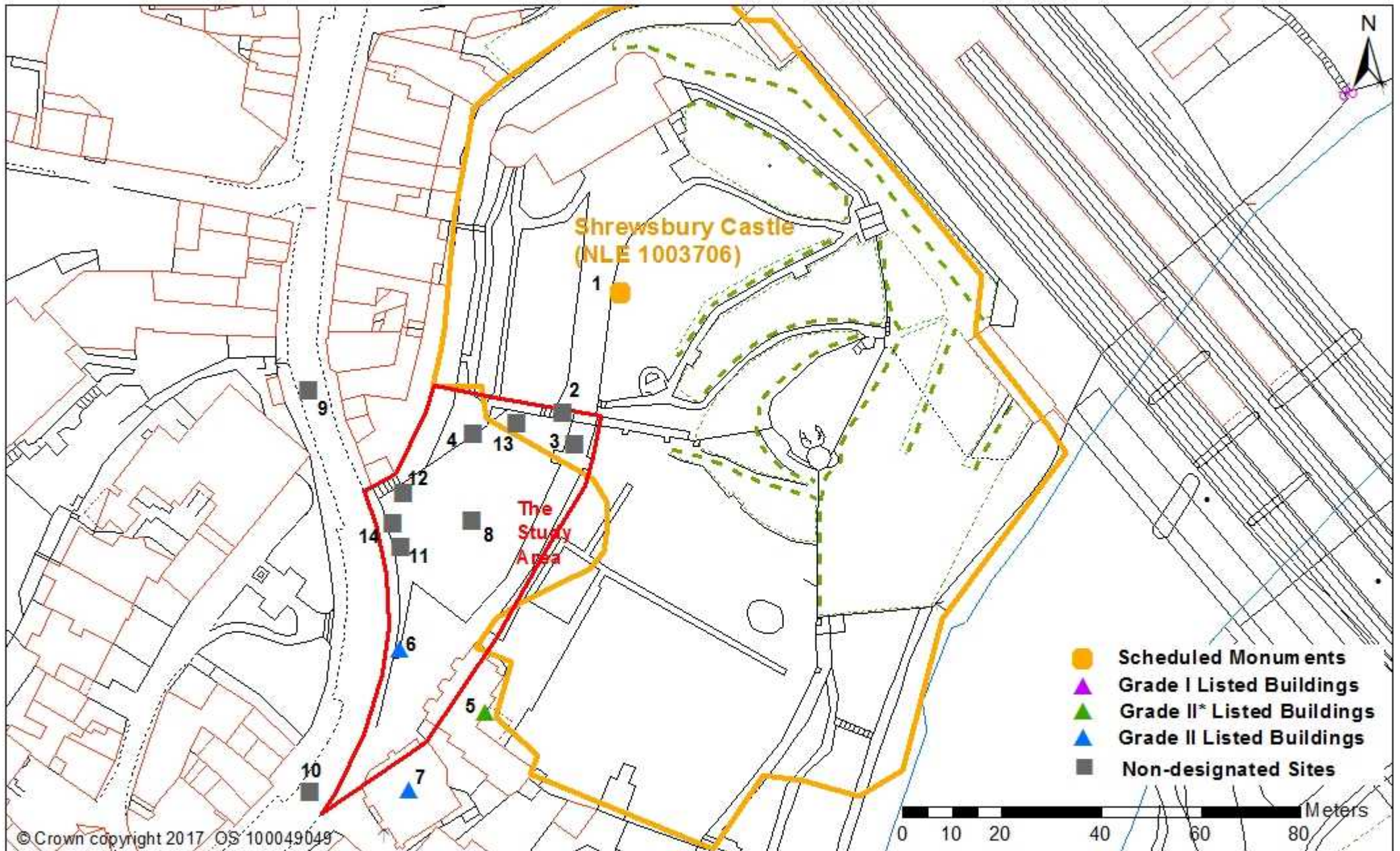
**DANA FOOTPATH EXTENSION 2017**

Figure 1: The location of the study area

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

Scale: 1:5,001





© Crown copyright 2017 OS 100049049



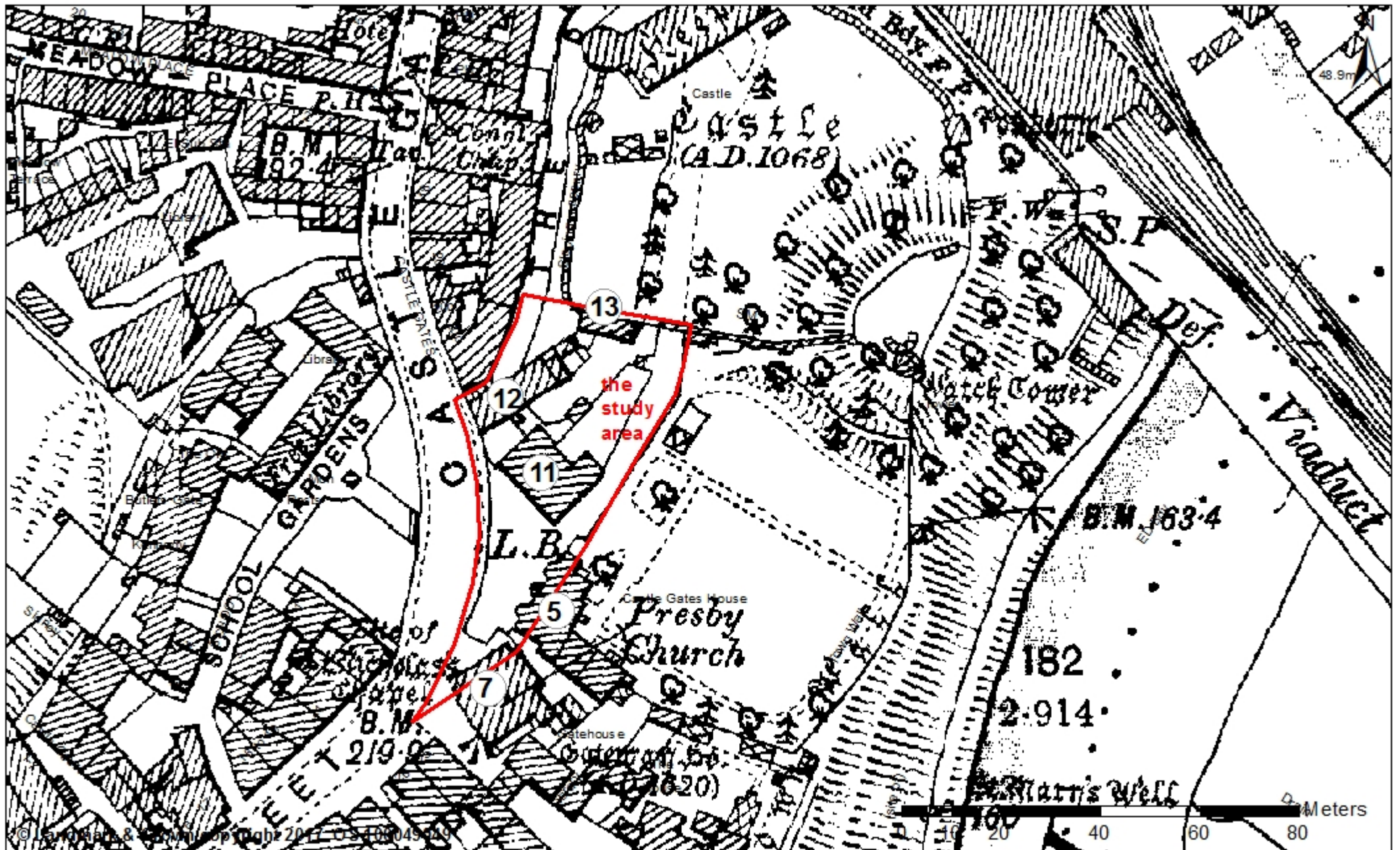
**DANA FOOTPATH EXTENSION 2017**

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, Shropshire, SY2 6ND

Scale: 1:1,000





**THE DANA FOOTPATH EXTENSION 2017**

Figure 3: Extract from the 2nd ed OS 25" map showing former houses and outbuildings in the study area





Photo 1: The study area, looking NE



Photo 2: Shrewsbury Castle inner bailey curtain walls (site 2) and gate (site 3) looking N



Photo 3: Castle Gates House (site 5) and the former Church of St Nicholas (site 7), looking S





Photo 4: The railings on the retaining wall to the castle gardens (site 6) looking NW



Photo 5: Shrewsbury Castle outer bailey wall/town wall (site 4) looking NE



Photo 6: The location of the proposed new opening in the brick section of the outer bailey wall, looking SE



Photo 7: The location of the proposed new opening in the brick section of the outer bailey wall, looking NW

## **DANA FOOTPATH EXTENSION, SHREWSBURY 2017**



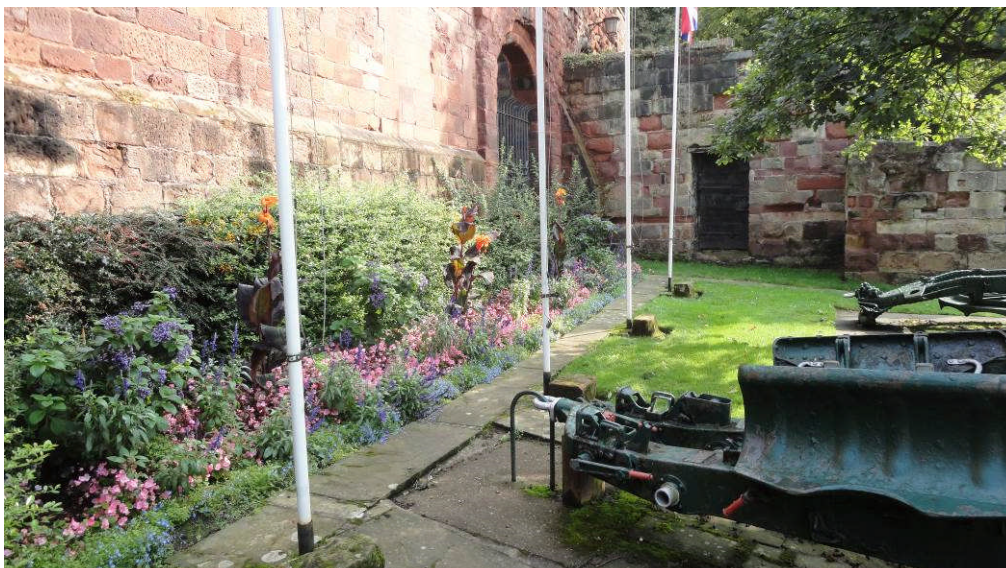


Photo 8: The course of the proposed path alongside the inner bailey curtain wall, looking E



Photo 9: The inner bailey gate and barbican (site 3), looking N



Photo 10: The location of the entrance to the 20<sup>th</sup> century air raid shelter (site 12) on Castle Gates, looking E