Weir Hill, Shrewsbury
Analytical earthwork survey of land west of Robertsford House

Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes
June 2017

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Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Scope of Work

This Earthwork Survey report has been prepared by Dr Tudor Skinner, Consultant Archaeologist, WYG, on behalf of Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes in relation to a proposal for a residential development on land at Weir Hill, Shrewsbury. Shropshire County Council Archaeological Service have requested measured survey (to Level 3) of "the ridge and furrow and associated earthworks immediately to the west of Robertsford Farm".

This report, its accompanying plans and digital archive are intended to fulfil these requirements. The recording work has been carried out in accordance with guidance issued by Historic England – detailed below.

1.2 Site Location

The survey area encompasses an irregularly-shaped field of rough pasture immediately west of Robertsford House, covering an area of approximately 5.5 hectares and centred on NGR (SJ 51486 11863). Robertsford House itself occupies the central eastern edge of the survey area, accompanied by a number of ancillary buildings. A former field boundary dividing the field into eastern and western portions is demarcated by a line of mature trees. The field is presently divided by an asphalt road facilitating access between Robertsford House and Preston Street to the north-west. This road is further defined by barbed wire, reflected in the two survey areas of the present study.

The survey area slopes down gently to the south, from approximately 75m to 72m, exacerbated by a pronounced ridge running across the northern part of the area. It is adjacent to further pasture to the east, fields under arable to the north and south, school playing fields to the north-west and south-west and a residential zone of Shrewsbury immediately to the west. It is located in gently undulating lowland east of the historic core of Shrewsbury and within the watershed of the River Severn.

The bedrock comprises sedimentary mudstones, sandstones and conglomerate material of the Salop Formation, reflective of an earlier riverine environment (British Geological Society 2017). The British Geological Society does not record any drift geology for the survey area itself, indicating instead that it occupies a rise amid wider glaciofluvial sands and gravels. The land

surface is capped by freely draining loamy soils, as found elsewhere in Shrewsbury and its surrounds (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2017).

2.0 Methodology

Within the irregularly-shaped field to the immediate west side of Robertsford House, a systematic walkover survey was undertaken to Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* Level 3 Standard (Ainsworth et al. 2007) and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014). This level of survey provides an enhanced description, interpretation, graphical depiction and analysis of the monuments in question.

- The location and extent of earthwork remains within the survey area have been recorded with a Leica Viva GS14 SmartRover 20, a survey-grade differential GPS (geographical positioning system) with RTK (real time kinematic) correction This facilitated measurements with a typical locational resolution of between 3-5mm. The survey data has been compared against a 2009 LIDAR (light detection and ranging) survey undertaken by the Environment Agency.

- This data has been used to produce a large-scale plan of extant earthworks, depicting their location, form and extent, on a plan at a scale of 1:1,250. The morphology of artificial slopes will be indicated by hachures. Dashed lines indicate the course and extent of ridge and furrow.

- Digital photographs detailing the location, form and extent of the earthwork remains have also been taken. All photographs were taken using a Nikon D3200 24.2 megapixel digital SLR camera. The photographs contain a graduated photographic scale (where appropriate).

- A written description and analysis of the extant earthwork remains has also been produced. This again concerns the location, form and extent of the earthwork remains while also considering function, the developmental sequence and past land-use. It also seeks to contextualise the remains within the wider historic landscape.

3.0 Archaeological and Historic Background

A desk-based assessment was previously undertaken on approximately 88 hectares of land between London Road and the railway line connecting Shrewsbury with Wellington – an

assessment that included the present survey area (CSa Environmental Planning 2009). This included extracts of historic maps covering the site area, along with an account of the site's development. The assessment concluded that the study area was of very high archaeological potential. The results of this assessment are summarised by period below. The reader is referred to this prior assessment for map extracts and more detailed information on the wider area and its chronological development (CSa Environmental Planning 2009).

In January 2016 AB Heritage conducted a geophysical survey on two areas of land within the study area of the previous desk-based assessment (AB Heritage 2016). One area was located immediately to the south of present earthwork survey area and the other was located immediately north, partly overlapping with the north-west edge of the present survey. The surveyors concluded that their study area had low archaeological potential. A number of small linear anomalies in the north-west of the earthwork survey area were thought to represent modern activity, disturbance or former field boundaries.

In February 2016 Earthworks Archaeology conducted a programme of archaeological trial trenching in an evaluation area that targeted the fields surrounding Robertsford House, including the present earthwork survey area (Earthworks Archaeology 2016). Of the fourteen trenches, three targeted land inside the present earthwork survey area, although no archaeological deposits or features were identified in any of the three. Residual Romano-British and later medieval pottery was identified in unstratified topsoil contexts from a number of the trenches during the wider evaluation programme, but the only cut features encountered were identified as land drain trenches and former field boundaries.

3.1 Prehistoric (to 43 AD) and Romano-British (AD43 to AD410)

No prehistoric or Romano-British monuments are recorded within the study area. A mid to late Iron Age farmstead has been recorded some distance to the east of the site. The cropmark of a banjo enclosure, representing probable Iron Age occupation, has also been identified to the south. Further occupation activity dating to either the late Iron Age or Romano-British period has been identified approximately half a kilometre east of the earthwork survey area. The only definitively Romano-British archaeological material in close proximity to the present study area is a Roman marching camp situated to the north in Uffington on a terrace at a bend in the River Severn. A cropmark complex located immediately south of the study area has been suggested as the site of a Roman villa although this cropmark was not identified on any aerial

photographs consulted during the preparation of the desk-based assessment (CSa Environmental Planning 2009).

3.2 Early Medieval (AD410 to 1066) and Medieval (1066-1540 AD)

No early medieval archaeological material has been identified in or near the earthwork study area. Elements of later medieval industry and agriculture are known immediately east and north of the site, including a fish weir recorded on the Severn in 1086 and elements of extant ridge and furrow earthworks in and around Weir Hill Farm, adjacent to the study area. In addition, aerial photography and LIDAR survey makes clear that ridge and furrow characterises the majority of the survey area itself. In the wider area, more evidence of ridge and furrow earthworks are known to the north-west and south-east of Weir Hill Farm.

3.3 Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern (1540-present)

It is evident that the study area has long been situated on the north-eastern, predominantly agricultural, periphery of Shrewsbury. Post-medieval features and activity recorded in close proximity comprise a former ferry crossing over the River Severn east of the site, and the present course of the Shrewsbury to Wellington railway, constructed in 1849. However, more detail has been extracted from historic mapping by the preceding desk-based assessment (CSa Environmental Planning 2009). Please consult this document for reproductions of the historic maps.

Hitchcock's 1832 Map of the Borough of Shrewsbury depicts the two fields west of Robertsford House in much the same pattern they presently maintain. A group of buildings based around a central enclosure have been depicted on the current location of Robertsford House (the present house is early 20th century in date). In the north-west corner of the western field it is probable, though not certain, that a mound has been depicted. It also depicts a now-lapsed field boundary running north/south on the west side of the survey area. The tithe map for the parishes of Holy Cross and St Giles, produced ten years later in 1842, provides further detail, naming the western field as 'Windmill Field' and the eastern field as 'Brindleys Field'. The lapsed western field boundary is depicted in 1842 as a line of trees. The 1881 6-inch Ordnance Survey depicts a small pond in the centre of Windmill Field and a larger pond immediately north of the group of buildings in the eastern field, noted for the first time as Robertsford,

with an orchard immediately to the east. The present shape and boundaries of the field are first depicted by the Ordnance Survey in 1903, though these represent only minor changes from earlier iterations. Subsequent mapping depicts encroaching residential development moving east from the historic core of Shrewsbury

4.0 Results of the earthwork survey

The earthwork survey was undertaken on the 24th May 2017 by Dr Tudor Skinner, Consultant Archaeologist, and Joe Turner, Graduate Archaeological Consultant, WYG. A location plan is provided in Appendix A, as is LIDAR data, aerial photography and interpretative plans of the earthworks derived from the earthwork survey itself. These should be consulted in conjunction with the descriptions below. The earthwork have been labelled alphabetically on Figure 4 in Appendix A and these are cross-referenced in the text below. It should be noted that at the time of the survey the field was partially overgrown. This has partly obscured the aspect of the extant earthworks in the accompanying photographic record.

A selection of photographs is provided throughout the following text for illustrative purposes. The full photographic archive will be deposited, alongside this report, with Shropshire Museums Service. The photographic register, detailing the location and direction of each archive photograph, is provided as Appendix B.

4.1 Ridge and furrow

Extant ridge and furrow surviving to varying degrees covers over 95% of the surveyed area. Within this array of furlongs four distinct patterns can be identified; two adjacent groups of broadly north/south orientated ridge and furrow covering the south-western and eastern parts of the survey area; one group of north-east/south-west ridge and furrow in the north-west part of the survey area; and one small group of north/south orientated ridge and furrow in the very north-west corner. The two groups of north/south aligned ridge and furrow on the south side of the survey area are divided by a more prominent furrow which corresponds with a former field boundary marked on early 19th-century maps.

The most consistent array of ridge and furrow is located in the central and eastern part of the survey area, surrounding the complex of buildings at Robertsford House and extending a short distance to the west of the line of trees that divides the survey area (e.g. Photographs 1-4, 37, 39). The earthworks extend to the edges of the survey area apart from the western edge, which is adjacent to the second group of ridge and furrow and the north-western edge, where

it lies adjacent to a natural ridge that forms the boundary with the third group of ridge and furrow earthworks. The first group comprises an array of gently curving ridge and furrow, orientated approximately north/south and covering an area of approximately three hectares. The curving ridges form a regular array, with a span varying from 6.5m to 8.5m between each crown. Where not obstructed, the ridges and furrows extended for a length of c. 150 metres within the survey area. The best preserved of the ridges rises to a height of c. 0.3m and are most pronounced on the north-east and south-east edges of the survey area. Elsewhere, where identified, they rose to a height of approximately 0.1m. The wide spacing between each ridge suggests a later medieval origin, reinforced by the gentle reverse 'S-shape' of the ridge and furrow, more precisely termed the aratral curve characteristic of the ox-drawn plough.

The second array of ridge and furrow is located in the south-west of the survey area, defined by the survey extent, a natural ridge on its northern boundary and the first group of ridge and furrow to the east (e.g. Photographs 28 & 30). It is characterised by slightly curving ridge and furrow, irregularly spaced and aligned north/south, covering an area of approximately 1.6 hectares. On the eastern side of this second group, the earthworks are noted for their broad and flat ridges, with 12.5 to 14 metres between the trough of each associated furrow (no crowns could be identified). The ridge and furrow in the western part of this second group is much narrower and, spaced at around 8 metres apart from crown and crown, adopts much the same character as the first group of ridge and furrow. There also appear to be smaller sub-furrows cut into both the wider and narrower ridges on the southern side of this second group of ridge and furrow, effecting a crown spacing of between 4 to 8 metres. While they follow the same alignment, the irregular spacing and limited extent are suggestive of an intrusive later pattern on broader, earlier ridge and furrow. The broader eastern ridge and furrow extends for a length of approximately 135m, the narrower western ridge and furrow extends for up to 175m (in some cases crossing the northern ridge); and the intrusive sub-furrows extend for up to 115m north of the southern perimeter of the survey area. The broader eastern ridges rise to a height of approximately 0.5m, while the narrower western ridges rise to a height of approximately 0.2m, as do the sub-furrows. All ridges are more pronounced to the south – it is presumed that colluvial processes and track construction have partly obscured the patterning of ridge and furrow to the north. The wide spacing of the ridge and furrow again suggests a later medieval origin although this group lacks the distinctive aratral curve of the first group. In this instance a later medieval identification relies in part on the character of the adjacent first group of ridge and furrow. The origin and functioning of the apparent sub-furrows remains unclear.

In the north-west of the survey area a small number of broad-spaced ridge and furrow has been identified, aligned approximately north-east/south-west and covering an area of approximately 0.4 hectares (e.g. Photographs 48-51). It is visible in an area between the fenced road, the northern ridge, the survey extent and the fourth group of ridge and furrow in the very north-west of the survey area. The distance between each ridge varies from 10 to 12 metres from crown to crown. Where apparent the ridge and furrow extends for a length of c. 110 metres. There is slight evidence for the continuation of the ridge and furrow to the south-west of the fenced road, where the ridge of a later farm track has likely obscured the earthworks. However, for the time being this must remain an object of speculation. This group of ridge and furrow is likely to be later medieval in date, owing to the broad spacing of the earthworks and close relationship to similar groups of ridge and furrow immediately to the south and south-east.

The fourth and final group of ridge and furrow is located in the very north-west edge of the survey area. It consists of three short furrows in parallel extending for approximately 15 metres. They are aligned north/south and cover an area of 0.03 hectares. The two identified ridge crowns are spaced 5.6 metres apart. Given their sparse extent, little can be ventured about their origin or functioning, beyond the intimation that a regime of ridge and furrow continued to the north of the present survey area.

4.2 Sub-square platform

In the south-west side of the survey area a sub-square platform has been constructed on top of former ridge and furrow (a; Photographs 22-25). This has been effected by two transverse linear cuts in parallel across the ridge and furrow, accompanied by levelling of the area in-between. Slight undulations observable within the platform indicate the one-time presence of ridge and furrow. The platform itself measures 16.7 metres by 18.5 metres and stands at a height of 0.15 metres. Beyond the levelling it does not appear to have been disturbed, so is unlikely to have formed the foundation for a substantial building. The platform may represent a former pen or other small enclosure.

4.3 Sub-rectangular platform and well

In the south-west side of the survey area a sub-square platform has been constructed on top of former ridge and furrow (b; Photographs 5-7). This has been effected by two transverse linear cuts in parallel across the ridge and furrow, accompanied by levelling of the area in-between. Slight undulations observable within the platform indicate the one-time presence of ridge and furrow. The platform itself measures 16.7 metres by 18.5 metres and stands at a

height of 0.15 metres. Beyond the levelling it does not appear to have been disturbed, so is unlikely to have formed the foundation for a substantial building. The platform may represent a former pen or other small enclosure.

4.4 Trackways

The course of a former track was identified during the survey, connecting the current north-west entrance to the fields with a farm gate on the central southern boundary of the field. This was evidenced by three linear ridges observing a north-west/south-east alignment, a linear disruption of the ridge and furrow on the same alignment and two amorphous rises of presumed up-cast immediately north-west of the southern boundary gate itself. It is unlikely to be a coincidence that the ramp (d) is positioned at the intersection between several arrays of ridge and furrow. It is likely that this junction point represented a former focus of access.

The first ridge, positioned north-west of the natural ridge running across the north-west part of the survey area, is 42 metres in length, 5 metres and width and possesses a gently rounded profile, 0.2 metres above the surrounding ground surface (c; Photograph 32). The trackway continues as a ramp constructed against the southern side of the natural ridge. 29.5m in length and 12.5 metres in width, which is somewhat wider and has a flat-topped profile (d; Photographs 29 & 31). It is flush with the ridge and rises c. 0.4 metres above the base of said ridge. This is continued by a flat linear area extending for a length of 101 metres. The LIDAR data indicates that slight undulations are present to mark the course of this feature but it is best demonstrated during the present survey by the interruption it poses to the earlier ridge and furrow earthworks. The trackway then continues as a slight, linear, rounded ridge once more, 37 metres in length, 4.4 metres in width and approximately 0.2 metres in height (e; Photographs 13 & 14). This terminates 12.9 metres north-west of the southern farm gate. Between this ridge and the farm gate are two amorphous rises of presumed up-cast, measuring 3.0 metres and 3.9 metres in diameter, rising to a height of c. 0.2 metres (Photograph 12). It is also possible that these represent former gate-posts, suggesting that the current tree-lined division in the survey area was once reinforced with a fence.

A number of linear depressions can be identified on the 2009 Environment Agency LIDAR survey, although only two could be identified during the current earthwork survey. One linear depression is located in the south-west of the survey area (f; Photographs 17 & 20). It is aligned north-west/south-east and is 52 metres in length. Another linear depression is 82 metres in length and follows the southern field boundary, linking the southern boundary gate with a further access point in the south-east corner of the field (Photograph 8). This was

considered to be a recent cattle track and was not surveyed. It is likely that linear depression (f) also represents a recent cattle track.

4.5 Field boundary

In the very north-west edge of the survey area there is a short linear ridge aligned north-east/south-west, in parallel with the third group of ridge and furrow discussed above (g; Photographs 51 & 52). It is 22.5 metres in length and 6.3 metres in width, with a shallow flat-topped profile rising to a height of c. 0.2m. The trajectory of this earthwork appears to clash with the course of the fourth group of ridge and furrow and it does not accord with any earlier field boundaries identified in the preceding desk-based assessment. It may relate to the change in course of the adjacent western boundary but otherwise it is presumed to be a late temporary addition that post-dates the observed ridge and furrow in the survey area.

4.6 Small depression

A small circular depression is located in the central southern part of the survey area, immediately north of a linear depression (h). It is 3.5 metres in diameter and is set within the base of a furrow. The chronological relationship between the two features remains unclear.

5.0 Summary Conclusion

The earthwork survey of land west of Robertsford House, Weir Hill, Shrewsbury has provided a record of the extant earthworks and has considered their form, functioning and chronological development within the context of the wider historic landscape.

The survey has ascertained that almost the entirety of the study area is characterised by later medieval ridge and furrow, in places well-evidenced by broad ridges adopting the characteristic aratral curve associated with ox-drawn ploughing regimes. The ridge and furrow is divided into several different arrays that only partly observe present field boundaries. Other former boundaries are evident. The natural ridge that crosses the north of the site on an east/west alignment is one such – another appears to be located south of the ridge, on a north/south alignment west of the present tree-lined division in the survey area. The intersecting point

between these former boundaries has been obscured by an earthwork ramp, discussed below. The areas of ridge and furrow represent the earliest extant earthworks within the survey area.

Two rectilinear features are present in the southern corners of the survey area. A sub-square platform in the south-west corner has been cut into the existing ridge and furrow and levelled off. The presence of trace undulations of ridge and furrow within the platform indicate that no substantial structure was present – clearly it functioned as a small enclosure or as a foundation for an ephemeral structure. A later medieval or (most likely) post-medieval date is proposed for this feature. A sub-rectangular earthwork in the south-east corner, again built over the ridge and furrow, almost certainly relates to the exposed brick-vaulted reservoir located immediately south of the earthwork. This area is also marked as a well on the earliest Ordnance Survey 25-inch and 6-inch maps (consult the preceding desk-based assessment for further detail; CSa Environmental Planning 2009). It is likely 19th-century in date, although it may have replaced an earlier well-head.

Aside from these features, several ridges and a ramp mark an earlier track leading between current field access points on the north-west and southern edges of the survey. It is significant that the course of this track (at the top of the ramp) intersects with the meeting-point of three areas of ridge and furrow. This must represent an earlier access point between lapsed field boundaries, indicating that this trackway was constructed prior to Hitchcock's 1832 Map of the Borough of Shrewsbury (see CSa Environmental Planning 2009). A probable post-medieval date is assigned to this feature.

Other than these features, a possible field boundary has been identified in the north-west corner of the survey area. In this case too little was observed to be able to pass further comment. Two amorphous rises on the southern edge of the survey area relate either to up-cast from the aforementioned track or to former gateposts in the tree-lined boundary that divides the survey area on a north/south alignment. The remaining potential earthworks within the survey area have been interpreted as cattle tracks.

6.0 Bibliography

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Other sources

Google Earth imagery of east Shrewsbury 13th May 2008 (© Infoterra Ltd and Bluesky)

LIDAR DTM Time Stamped Tiles 2009 1m (© Environment Agency 2015). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Appendices

Appendix A: Map and Plans

0 30 60 120 180 240 300

Metres

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Project: Analytical earthwork survey
Robertsford House, Weir Hill,
Shrewsbury

ATS	MB	June 2017	V1
Created:	Checked:	Date:	Version:

Title: Site Location Plan

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	A103899	1

Legend

Edge of survey

0 10 20 40 60 80 100

Metres

ATS	MB	June 2017	V1
Created:	Checked:	Date:	Version:

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Sheet Size: A3 Scale of Original: 1:1,500

Client: Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes

Project: Analytical earthwork survey, Robertsford House, Weir Hill, Shrewsbury

Title: Google Earth image of the survey area in 2008 © Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky 2017

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	A103899	2

Legend

Edge of survey

0 10 20 40 60 80 100

Metres

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Client:
Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes

Project:
Analytical earthwork survey,
Robertsford House, Weir Hill,
Shrewsbury

Title:
LIDAR airborne mapping of the survey area in 2009 (1m resolution) © Environment Agency 2015

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	A103899	3

Legend

- Furrows
- Interpreted furrow boundaries
- Hachures
- Edge of survey
- Well

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

Metres

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Sheet Size: A3 Scale of Original: 1:1,250

Client: Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes

Project: Analytical earthwork survey, Robertsford House, Weir Hill, Shrewsbury

Title: Interpretative plan of the earthworks

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	A103899	4

Legend

- Furrows
- Interpreted furrow boundaries
- Hachures
- Edge of survey
- Well

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

Metres

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Project:
Analytical earthwork survey,
Robertsford House, Weir Hill,
Shrewsbury

Title:
Interpretative plan of the earthworks overlaid on the 2009 LIDAR Survey (© Environment Agency 2015)

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	A103899	5

Appendix B: Photographic Register, Plan and Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD INDEX	

SITE	Weir Hill, Shrewsbury WHS17	Film No. 1 of 1

PHOTOGRAPH TYPE	Digital	

PHOTO No.	FRAME ID	FACING	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	DSC_0003	SE	24/03/2017	South-east corner of survey area
2	DSC_0005	S	24/03/2017	Furrow in south-east corner of survey area
3	DSC_0007	SE	24/03/2017	Furrows in south-east corner of survey area
4	DSC_0008	W	24/03/2017	South side of survey area
5	DSC_0011	S	24/03/2017	Sub-rectangular platform in south-east survey area
6	DSC_0012	E	24/03/2017	Exposed well in south-east survey area
7	DSC_0015	N	24/03/2017	Sub-rectangular platform in south-east survey area
8	DSC_0019	E	24/03/2017	Cattle walk in south-east survey area
9	DSC_0020	NW	24/03/2017	Tree-lined boundary in south survey area
10	DSC_0022	E	24/03/2017	South-east corner of survey area
11	DSC_0025	W	24/03/2017	South side of survey area - some ridges visible
12	DSC_0029	S	24/03/2017	Up-cast/former gateposts next to south field gate
13	DSC_0030	NW	24/03/2017	Ridge of track running north-west/south-east
14	DSC_0033	SE	24/03/2017	Ridge of track running north-west/south-east
15	DSC_0034	SW	24/03/2017	Furrow in south-west survey area
16	DSC_0036	N	24/03/2017	Tree-lined boundary in south survey area
17	DSC_0037	W	24/03/2017	Cattle walk in south-west survey area
18	DSC_0039	SE	24/03/2017	Furrows in south-west survey area
19	DSC_0041	E	24/03/2017	Cattle walk in south-west survey area
20	DSC_0043	W	24/03/2017	Cattle walk in south-west survey area
21	DSC_0044	S	24/03/2017	Furrow in south-west survey area
22	DSC_0045	W	24/03/2017	Rectilinear feature in south-west survey area
23	DSC_0048	NW	24/03/2017	Rectilinear feature in south-west survey area
24	DSC_0050	E	24/03/2017	Rectilinear feature in south-west survey area
25	DSC_0054	W	24/03/2017	South-west corner of survey area
26	DSC_0055	E	24/03/2017	South side of survey area
27	DSC_0056	NW	24/03/2017	West side of survey area
28	DSC_0057	S	24/03/2017	Furrows in south side of survey area
29	DSC_0059	NE	24/03/2017	Earthwork ramp in north-west survey area
30	DSC_0062	S	24/03/2017	Furrows in south side of survey area
31	DSC_0063	N	24/03/2017	Earthwork ramp in north-west survey area
32	DSC_0068	NW	24/03/2017	Ridge of track running north-west/south-east
33	DSC_0071	S	24/03/2017	West side of survey area
34	DSC_0073	E	24/03/2017	North side of survey area
35	DSC_0076	NW	24/03/2017	North side of survey area
36	DSC_0078	S	24/03/2017	South side of survey area
37	DSC_0082	N	24/03/2017	Tree-lined boundary in north survey area
38	DSC_0084	NE	24/03/2017	Furrows in north-east survey area
39	DSC_0088	S	24/03/2017	Tree-lined boundary in north survey area
40	DSC_0089	W	24/03/2017	North side of survey area

41	DSC_0090	NW	24/03/2017	North side of survey area
42	DSC_0093	S	24/03/2017	North-east survey area
43	DSC_0095	E	24/03/2017	North-east survey area
44	DSC_0096	E	24/03/2017	North-east survey area
45	DSC_0097	W	24/03/2017	North side of survey area
46	DSC_0098	S	24/03/2017	North-east survey area
47	DSC_0102	W	24/03/2017	North side of survey area
48	DSC_0106	W	24/03/2017	North side of survey area
49	DSC_0108	E	24/03/2017	Ridge, north side of survey area
50	DSC_0110	E	24/03/2017	Furrows, north side of survey area
51	DSC_0112	W	24/03/2017	Field boundary, north-west survey area
52	DSC_0114	W	24/03/2017	Field boundary, north-west survey area
53	DSC_0116	E	24/03/2017	Furrows, north-west survey area

Legend

- Photo points
- Furrows
- Interpreted furrow boundaries
- Hachures
- Edge of survey
- Well

0 5 10 20 30 40 50

Metres

ATS	MB	June 2017	V1
Created:	Checked:	Date:	Version:

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Sheet Size: A3 Scale of Original: 1:1,250

Client: Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes

Project: Analytical earthwork survey, Robertsford House, Weir Hill, Shrewsbury

Title: Photographic plan

Office:	Project No:	Figure No:
4154	A103899	6

Photograph 1: South-east corner of the survey area, facing east

Photograph 2: Furrow in south-east corner of the survey area, facing south

Photograph 3: Furrows in south-east corner of survey area, facing south-east

Photograph 4: South side of survey area, facing west

Photograph 5: Sub-rectangular platform in south-east survey area, facing south

Photograph 6: Exposed well in south-east survey area, facing east

Photograph 7: Sub-rectangular platform in south-east survey area, facing north

Photograph 8: Cattle walk in south-east survey area, facing east

Photograph 9: Tree-lined boundary in south survey area, facing north-west

Photograph 10: South-east corner of survey area, facing east

Photograph 11: South side of survey area – some ridges visible, facing west

Photograph 12: Up-cast/former gateposts next to south field gate, facing south

Photograph 13: Ridge of track running north-west/south-east, facing north-west

Photograph 14: Ridge of track running north-west/south-east, facing south-east

Photograph 15: Furrow in south-west survey area, facing south-west

Photograph 16: Tree-lined boundary in south survey area, facing north

Photograph 17: Cattle walk in south-west survey area, facing west

Photograph 18: Furrows in south-west survey area, facing south-east

Photograph 19: Cattle walk in south-west survey area, facing east

Photograph 20: Cattle walk in south-west survey area, facing west

Photograph 21: Furrow in south-west survey area, facing south

Photograph 22: Rectilinear feature in south-west survey area, facing west

Photograph 23: Rectilinear feature in south-west survey area, facing north-west

Photograph 24: Rectilinear feature in south-west survey area, facing east

Photograph 25: South-west corner of survey area

Photograph 26: South side of survey area

Photograph 27: West side of survey area

Photograph 28: Furrows in south side of survey area, facing south

Photograph 29: Earthwork ramp in north-west survey area, facing north-east

Photograph 30: Furrows in south side of survey area

Photograph 31: Earthwork ramp in north-west survey area, facing north

Photograph 32: Ridge of track running north-west/south-east, facing north-west

Photograph 33: West side of survey area, facing south

Photograph 34: North side of survey area, facing east

Photograph 35: North side of survey area, facing north-west

Photograph 36: South side of survey area, facing south

Photograph 37: Tree-lined boundary in north survey area, facing north

Photograph 38: Furrows in north-east survey area, facing north-east

Photograph 39: Tree-lined boundary in north survey area, facing south

Photograph 40: North side of survey area, facing west

Photograph 41: North side of survey area, facing north-west

Photograph 42: North side of survey area, facing south

Photograph 43: North-east survey area, facing east

Photograph 44: North-east survey area, facing east

Photograph 45: North side of survey area, facing west

Photograph 46: North-east survey area, facing south

Photograph 47: North side of survey area, facing west

Photograph 48: North side of survey area, facing west

Photograph 49: Ridge, north side of survey area, facing east

Photograph 50: Furrows, north side of survey area, facing east

Photograph 51: Field boundary, north-west survey area, facing west

Photograph 52: Field boundary, north-west survey area, facing west

Photograph 53: Furrows, north-west survey area, facing east

Appendix C: Report Conditions

Analytical Earthwork Survey: Robertsford House, Weir Hill, Shrewsbury

This report is produced solely for the benefit of Taylor Wimpey and Persimmon Homes and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

June 2017

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.