

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit

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**An Archaeological Evaluation
at Owen Owen, Shrewsbury**

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An Archaeological Evaluation at Owen Owen, Shrewsbury, 1991

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Introduction

In April 1991 Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by the Scottish Provident Institution (through Hunter and Partners Architects Ltd.) to undertake an archaeological evaluation inside the former Owen Owen department store, sited within the angle formed by the junction of High Street and Pride Hill, Shrewsbury (Figure 1). The store plot, formed by a policy of piecemeal incorporation, is bounded to the north by Butchers Row, to the south by the High Street, to the west by Pride Hill and to the east by the western property boundary of No. 21 High Street. A preliminary study, utilising primary and secondary documentation and building inspection, was prepared in December 1989/January 1990, and proposed a model for the historical development of the site (Litherland 1990), a model designed to be flexible enough to be tested by the incorporation of further data as the redevelopment of the store proceeded. Structural engineers' test pits inside the store were inspected in November 1990 and further test pits examined and recorded in April 1991; the results of this work, where relevant, will be summarised below.

In tandem with the archaeological evaluation of April 1991 went a programme of building recording, concentrating on those areas newly-exposed by the first phase of soft-stripping; this work is reported upon elsewhere (Litherland and Richardson 1991).

The Evaluation

(For location of pits and trial-trenches see Figures 2-4)

Observation of Contractors Test-Pits (TP)

These were all roughly 1m square and dug to a depth of 1m, unless otherwise stated.

TP4

At a depth of 0.20m a horizon of compact clay with pebbles (possibly natural) was cut by a series of intercutting pits, one clay-lined and containing animal bone, another filled with charcoal and building rubble. No dating evidence was recovered.

TP5

A depth of 1m of mixed deposits of 19th-century material was encountered but not fully removed. Earlier deposits may lie at a greater depth than 1m.

TP6

A gravelly clay, revealed beneath 19th-century levels, was cut by a ?trench, backfilled with loamy clay which probably formed a foundation trench for a now-truncated brick wall.

TP7

This was the most important area of activity encountered. A clay and gravel make-up layer (the same as in TT1-3?) was cut by a ?pit, containing quantities of medieval pottery of 14th/15th-century date, the feature being seen to extend beneath a party wall.

TP8

This trench was dug into a backfilled cellar. Recleaning in April 1991 revealed the cut for a pit, largely truncated by the insertion of the cellar. The pit (F700) was approximately 2m in diameter, cutting the subsoil. It was backfilled with a dirty, mixed silt (7001).

TP12

Removal of a layer of hardcore beneath the stone floor revealed part of the cut for a massive pit (F1200). This was excavated to a depth of c.2m below the floor level before work was halted for safety reasons. Medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered from the pit fills (1201-1204).

Evaluation Trial-Trenches (TT1-TT14)

TT1 (Level 1, Room 7)

Directly under the floorboards was a 0.15–0.25m-thick deposit of loose mortar and brick rubble (1000) overlying a layer of green-grey clay silt (1003) which, upon further investigation, was identified as a natural deposit. This natural horizon was also encountered at the same level in TT3, and TT5–TT7.

The natural was cut away on the western side of TT1, the fill of the cut containing 19th/20th-century building debris. In the east the natural was cut by a north–south-aligned linear feature (F450), 0.46m wide and 0.62m deep, backfilled with a dirty brown mixed silt (4500) containing sherds of medieval pottery, tile, smithing slag and animal bone. Overlying the backfilled trench F450 was a 19th/20th-century brick wall (F451).

TT2 (Level 1, Room 7)

Removal of the floorboards revealed that below was a large, 19th/20th-century cellar.

TT3 (Level 1, Room 7)

The same sequence as recorded in TT1, that is a levelled rubble spread overlying a natural clay silt, was encountered in this trench. The natural was cut by an east–west-aligned linear feature or trench (F301), 0.65m wide and 0.24m deep, backfilled with a mixed, grey-green silt (3002) overlain by a compact deposit of dirty, dark grey loamy silt with inclusions of brick and tile (3001). Fill 3002 contained two almost-complete pots of an early-16th-century date. Partially overlying trench F301, was set a wall (F300), built of faced blocks of grey sandstone in a mortar bonding, only two courses of which survived. Along the line of, and on top of, the levelled sandstone wall was built a nine-course brick wall (F302) which acted as a support for the floor.

TT4 (Level 1, Room 9)

On removal of the flooring in this area there was revealed a flight of stairs leading to a cellar beneath Room 9.

TT5 (Level 1, Room 7) (Figure 5)

As in TT1 and TT3 a levelled horizon of building rubble overlay the natural subsoil. In the north the natural was cut by an east–west-aligned linear trench (F600), similar to F450 in TT1 and F301 in TT3, and backfilled with a

mixed, dirty silt (6001). The natural was also cut by two large, intercutting rubbish pits (F604, F605). The later of these pits (F604) was c.2m in diameter and c.2m in depth and was backfilled with a complex series of deposits which suggested that, after initial silting (6017), the feature was possibly used as a cess-pit (6010), and then as a rubbish pit (6003, 6008, 6012, 6013, 6014, 6015, 6016), mainly for the disposal of animal bone, with rubbish-rich deposits alternating with tips of redeposited, red burnt clays with charcoal flecking. Pottery recovered from the feature included some residual material but otherwise provides a *terminus* in the 14th/15th centuries. The earlier pit (F605), c.1m deep, lay only partly within the trial trench and was partially truncated by the cut of F604. It was backfilled with a dark silt deposit (6019), overlain by a thin, ?washed-in layer of redeposited natural, overlain by a thin strip of rotted wood (6009), which, in turn, lay under a 0.40m-thick dump of compacted cobbles and bone fragments (6007). The feature was then topped-off with a thin spread of clean charcoal (6006), overlain by a compact buff clay (6005).

TT6 (Level 1, Room 9)

Beneath the shop floor was, once more, a levelling deposit of modern builders' rubble, beneath which was initially exposed a possible floor surface (8501), composed of compact red clay and pebbles and, to the south, a distinct, small patch of burnt clay and stones (8503) forming the surround of a two-course-high, brick-built hearth (F850) bonded with clay and covered with a deposit of ash (8500).

Surface 8501 overlay another possible floor surface, composed of a dirty clay with mortar fragments (8502), in turn overlying a compact spread of dirty yellow clay (8505), which itself overlay the natural subsoil. Cut into the mortary clay 8502 was a small, shallow scoop (F860) and ?pit (F851) – both backfilled with an identical, dark, charcoally loam (8504) – and a substantial rubbish pit (F857) which lay partially outside the confines of the trial trench. This pit was excavated to a depth of c.2m, at which level excavation ceased for safety reasons; the backfill consisted of a single deposit of loose, dirty black, silty loam (8506) and contained sherds of 14th/15th-century pottery.

TT7 (Level 1, Room 7)

The concrete raft for the stone floor was reinforced in this area and could not be removed by the contractors.

TT8 (Level 2, Room 4)

With the removal of a levelled spread of builders' rubble there was revealed a portion of an east-west-aligned brick wall (F800), to the north of which was the cut for a cellar, infilled with dumps of loose earth, brick and rubble (8002) containing quantities of modern finds. The cellar was excavated to a depth of c.1.50m, at which depth excavation was ceased for safety reasons. A possible cellar may also have existed on the south side of wall F800, though here the rubble fill could only be removed to a depth of c.0.90m. The lower parts of two brick supports or corbels (F801, F802) abutted the south face of wall F800 and may have formed part of the support for a vaulted roof.

TT9 (Level 2, Room 4)

Once more, the uppermost horizon encountered was a spread of modern rubble, sealing the levelled remnant of an east-west-aligned brick wall (F900), set into an irregularly-cut foundation trench (F904) backfilled with compacted, brick hardcore (9004), mortar and red sandstone chunks (9003). Bonded into the west end of the wall were a number of rough sandstone blocks (F902) which might be the remnant of an earlier wall. A large, 0.30m-square-sectioned wooden beam (F903), upon which were set three courses of brickwork, again bonded into the fabric of wall F900, may mark the position of a doorway; however, it was not possible to trace this beam further.

The insertion of wall F900 had greatly disturbed earlier deposits and features here but it was possible, from an examination of the sections, to reconstruct the vertical sequence to some extent. Overlain by the modern rubble spread, and cut by foundation trench F904, was a distinct horizon, 0.80m-thick, of loose, mixed rubble (9000) containing fragments of brick and tile in a mortar-and-charcoal matrix, which overlay a deposit of compact, dirty red clay with charcoal flecking (9006), in turn overlying a mixed, 0.30m-thick, spread of dirty brown, silty loam with tile,

pebbles, brick and charcoal (9007), itself over a thin skim of pure charcoal (9008). The charcoal overlay a feature (F906) formed by several large red sandstone blocks bonded with a clean red clay; this might be the remnant of a wall but the feature was too truncated, and seen in too restricted an area, to be certain of this interpretation. This overlay a deposit of buff sand (9017), which is unlikely to be a natural deposit, encountered at a depth of c.1.50m below the stone floor level.

A number of negative features, again greatly disturbed and truncated, pre-dated the activity associated with the insertion of wall F900. The latest of these was a large, steep-sided pit (F905), c.1.30m deep, backfilled with a single deposit of loose, dirty, mixed grey silty clay (9005) with inclusions of tile, mortar and charcoal, and containing quantities of animal bone and sherds of medieval pottery. Two smaller pits (F907, F908) lay only partially within the area of the trial trench. F907 was seen in section only, cutting into the layer 9017, its backfill being identical to that of pit F908, which lay in the south-east corner of the trial trench and had been partially cut away by the foundation of F900. The backfill (9012) of pit F908 was a single deposit of friable, brown-green sandy silt and contained a small number of sherds of medieval pottery.

TT10 (Level 2, Room 4)

With the removal of the generalised spread of levelled builders' rubble there was exposed an east-west-aligned wall (F401) constructed of irregular blocks of red sandstone, bonded with mortar and sitting on a sandstone rubble foundation bonded with red clay. This was left *in situ* and excavation proceeded on either side of the wall. To the north of F401 was set a hearth (F403) constructed from mortar-bonded bricks, the hearth being built against a north-south-aligned brick wall (F400). These features cut into the upper surface of a c.1m-thick deposit of mixed, compacted brick, tile, and sandstone rubble mixed with mortar, pebbles and charcoal (4001). This dump overlay a skim of dirty silt loam (4008) sealing a 0.70m deep deposit of clean orange sand (4009). Cut into layer 4008 was a small pit (F406), 0.60m in diameter,

backfilled with a mixed, brown silty loam (4007). Beneath the clean sand 4009 was a 0.50m-deep sequence of virtually horizontal layers: a mixed silt (4010), clean red clay (4011), clean sand (4012), clean silt gravel (4013), dark brown silt clay (4014) and a clean brown gravel (4015) containing pot sherds of the 16th century. Excavation ceased at this level for safety reasons.

TT11 (Level 2, Room 3) (Figures 7 and 8)

Again, the uppermost surface beneath the stone floor was a levelling spread of builders' rubble, overlying a patchy deposit of dirty red clay (identical to 9006 in TT9) and a thick spread of dark silt loam with brick and mortar (5003). Set into the top of deposit 5003 was a roughly-built wall (F500), aligned east-west, constructed of irregular, red sandstone blocks bonded with clay, and surviving only as a single foundation course. Cutting the west end of wall F500 was a small pit (F501), 0.60m in diameter and c.0.27m deep, backfilled with a mixed silty loam (5002). Two other pits (F502, F503) were cut at this level, but lie largely outside the trench and are probably contemporary with F501; while another small pit (F506), cutting deposit 5003, was partially sealed by wall F500. Pottery of the late medieval/early post-medieval period was recovered from these features.

Underlying layer 5003 was a 0.20m-thick deposit of patchy and thin spreads of material, including buff silt (5004), and mixed clay with charcoal (5005), containing later medieval pottery. With the removal of 5005 there was exposed along the eastern section of the trench the western edge of a roughly north-south-aligned wall (F505), constructed of well-cut, regular, faced, mortared red sandstone blocks. This was later seen to survive to a height of c.1m, being five courses of horizontally-laid stones. A series of deposits butted up against the western face of the wall (there being no sign of any cut-line marking the insertion of the wall through these deposits, and thus post-dated its construction). These deposits include an upper horizon of dark brown silt with pebbles (5009), overlying a c.0.35m-thick deposit of rammed pebbles or gravel (5011), probably a floor or yard surface, overlying in turn a spread of clean, red-brown

sand (5012). These deposits, and a minor layer (5010) within the sequence, contained pottery of the 14th/15th centuries.

The sequence of deposits butted up against wall F505 was cut away to the west by a large pit (F507), a minimum of 1.4m in diameter and at least 1.20m deep, backfilled with a clean, red sandy silt with pebbles (5008) overlain by a banded and mottled deposit of dirty, mixed red brown sandy silt with pebbles (5007) containing quantities of medieval pottery and animal bone.

The basal course of wall F505, and layer 5012, overlay a deposit of dirty grey silt (5013) that the excavator thought might be the fill of a shallow scoop or pit; however, this may simply be a dished layer, overlying a layer of dirty orange gravel (5015) which, in turn, overlay a charcoal-rich, dark sandy silt (5014), and that, in turn, overlay a clean buff sand (5016), cut on its eastern side by an irregular, shallow pit or scoop (F509) backfilled with a compact, light brown sandy silt (5017).

Excavation ceased at this level, 2.60m below the stone floor, for safety reasons.

TT12 (Thomas Cook, Room 1)

The thickness of the reinforced concrete flooring here meant that no excavation could take place. However, excavation then concentrated on a nearby test pit where the natural subsoil lay immediately beneath a thin spread of modern builders' rubble. No features cut into the natural were present.

TT13 (Level 1, Room 1)

On removal of the levelling spread of builders' rubble the natural subsoil was exposed, into which was cut a large pit (F101), only part of which lay within the area of excavation. It was c.0.40m deep and was backfilled with a deposit of brown-green clay silt (1002); there was some evidence for the pit once having been lined with clay, a few remnants of this clay (1004) remaining *in situ*. Pottery of the 13th/14th century was recovered from the fill of the pit.

Pit F101 was cut by a linear foundation trench (F100), aligned north-south, and a narrower trench (F102) forming the foundation trench for a brick support under the floor.

TT14 (Level 1, Room 4) (Figure 6)

A layer of builders' rubble here overlay the natural subsoil into which were cut a number of intercutting pits (F200, F202, F201). The earliest of these, pit F200, was 1.40m in diameter and c.1.50m deep, and was backfilled with a single deposit of sticky, green mixed silt (2000) containing large quantities of animal bone. This feature was partially truncated by the cut of a second pit (F202), 1.30m in diameter and c.1m deep, with a flat base and almost-vertical sides. Its lowest fill (2006), a friable, charcoal-rich, dark silt clay, contained, again, quantities of animal bone, and was overlain by a deposit formed by the rotting of timber or wood staves (2005) which, in turn, was overlain by a mixed

green silt (2002) containing animal bones and several sherds of a large 12th-century cooking pot.

Both pits F200 and F202 were cut by the third pit (F201), 0.80m in diameter and 0.48m deep. The nature of the backfill of pit F201 suggests that it served a different function to the other two pits, which were probably dug as either cess-pits or for the disposal of rubbish. At its base was a thin deposit formed of a timber decayed *in situ* (2009), overlain by a skim of buff ashy silt (2008), set into which were four heavily-burned blocks of red sandstone (2007), overlain by another patch of decayed wood (2004), charcoal (2003), and a mixed dark silt containing chunks of sandstone (2001).

Discussion

The archaeological evaluation at Owen Owen has provided a substantial body of data from which interim conclusions can be drawn about the history of the site and which can be contextualised into the overall history of the town, albeit only in an interim and summary manner at this time.

The considerable slope of Pride Hill, with an approximate difference in height between the High Street (e.g. 62.27m AOD) and Butchers Row (e.g. 69.10m AOD) of *c.*7m, is reflected in the different floor levels within the Owen Owen premises, the differing grades of survival of archaeological features and deposits probably reflecting the effects of terracing. While in those test-pits and trial-trenches excavated on Level 1 within the store the natural subsoil was contacted at a depth of only 0.10–0.20m below the floor level, the natural was not contacted on Level 2 despite a depth of excavation in, for instance, TT11 of *c.*2.60m below stone floor level.

On Level 1, in TP7, TT5, TT6, TT13 and TT14, was recorded evidence of intensive activity in the later medieval period, reflected in the digging of pits, mainly for the disposal of rubbish though one or two of the features may have been cess-pits. These pits were located in what were obviously, in the 13th/14th century, tenement back-plots or yards — the presence of some earlier pot sherds in residual contexts (that is, late-Saxon pottery in TT5 and TT6, and 12th-century cooking pot in TT14) providing tantalising glimpses of activity in periods not otherwise represented in the form of layers, features or structures. A number of linear features, possibly representing property boundaries, building lines, or divisions, was also encountered in TT1, TT3, and TT5. The most interesting of these was in TT3, where a trench whose backfill contained 16th-century pottery was partially overlain by the foundation of a sandstone wall, though not on the same alignment, in turn overlain by a brick wall. In TT6 two cobbled floor or yard surfaces were encountered, the latest being associated with a brick-built hearth.

On Level 2 the results were far more significant, and indeed could be said to have altered many previously-held assumptions about the

archaeology of Shrewsbury (c.f. Carver 1978). In TT11 was encountered a substantial, well-built sandstone wall, on a north–south alignment, which is undoubtedly of a medieval date. The purpose of this wall, whether it was a terrace retaining-wall, a property boundary, part of a building, or fulfilled any combination of these three functions, must remain uncertain due to the limited length of the wall examined. There has previously been a great deal of speculation about the existence of a 12th-century town wall in this area (TCSVFC 1909–1912, 184–185) but there is no conclusive evidence to support this hypothesis and it is likely that it has arisen from the mistaken identification of isolated stretches of structural walls or terrace walls as part of this ‘third town wall’. To the west of the wall, and butted up against its western face, was a series of levelling deposits containing substantial quantities of pottery. Layers and features pre-dating the wall were also examined in a small area, excavation ceasing in TT11 at a depth of *c.*2.60m without the natural subsoil having been encountered. Sherds of late-Saxon pottery were recovered from residual contexts in this trench, and perhaps could indicate the possibility of archaeological strata of this period surviving at a lower level in this area, albeit in a truncated or disturbed form. Such pottery is comparatively rare in Shrewsbury, Stafford Ware having been found in pits at St. Alkmunds Place and Pride Hill Chambers (Carver 1978, 250) and at Shrewsbury Abbey (Buteux, forthcoming, 4); and Stamford Ware at Riggs Hall and the Abbey (Buteux, forthcoming, 4). The significance of the finding of a considerable depth of intact medieval stratigraphy in central Shrewsbury, with the possibility of underlying Saxon deposits, cannot be over-stressed. There was also found a sequence of some interest in TT9 with layers and pits producing medieval pottery, mainly of the 14th/15th centuries, though once more the restricted nature of the excavation meant that the sequence could not be fully investigated.

Remains of sandstone walling, probably belonging to the same building, were exposed in both TT10 and TT11. While it was not possible to date this building, beyond categorising it as post-medieval, it could be seen to have been

demolished and replaced by brick-built structures, probably of the 18th/19th century, with brick walling being located in TT8 and TT9 and a brick hearth in TT10. Part of this later building was cellared, as was demonstrated by the excavation in TT8. The sandstone and brick walls can doubtless be related to pre-store tenement plots, boundaries and buildings, though this will not be attempted in the present report.

In summary, therefore, the archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that there exists beneath the former Owen Owen building a rich store of data capable of elucidating many aspects of the history of this area in particular and of Shrewsbury in general. There may survive, on Level 2, deeply-stratified deposits of the late-Saxon period which is otherwise a *lacuna* in the town's history, a demonstrable sequence of later-medieval deposits and features, and evidence for post-medieval and pre-Victorian structures. On Level 1 the surviving archaeology is less complex but still of interest, with intensive pit-digging in the later-medieval and early-post-medieval periods providing evidence of the town's life and economy, with the processing of soil samples from these pits demonstrating the potential of these deposits for yielding macro-environmental data of a kind so far lacking from central Shrewsbury.

It has recently been discussed how the north-east side of Pride Hill, on which part of the Owen Owen store lies, differed in character in the medieval period from the north-west side (Baker, forthcoming) with its concentration of high-status, stone buildings and its distinctive layout of regularised plots. Although the south-east side of the street has not received such intensive study, it is still likely that though there might well have been stone buildings here, and in the High Street, the documentary references to the division of this area into twenty butchers stalls (Litherland 1990, 38) suggest that most of the structures here would have been of a lower status. Many of the outstanding questions surrounding the apparently diametric opposition in status between the two sides of Pride Hill and the overall development of the area in the medieval period could be answered by the now-demonstrated data base

comprising the intact archaeological sequences under the Owen Owen store.

Implications and Recommendations

The results of the evaluation have implications for the proposed development. The nature of these implications cannot at present be gauged without knowledge of the precise details of the location and depth of all planned below-ground interventions, either for services or for foundations; the trial-trenches were excavated along the lines of those areas provisionally earmarked for carrying the services, foundations etc. The evaluation has shown where archaeology is present but such is the ubiquity of that presence that the information cannot be used to predict where archaeology may be absent, at least on a spatial level. The crucial debate concerns depth, both the depth of the archaeology below present ground level and the overall total depth of the archaeological sequence. On Level 1 the natural subsoil is almost immediately beneath the store floor and there is an almost total absence of vertical archaeological stratigraphy; the archaeology here consists mainly of features cutting into the natural. On Level 2 archaeological horizons were contacted almost immediately under the stone floor, beneath a ubiquitous 0.15–0.30m-depth of modern rubble, and while this archaeology is in places truncated by cellars and disturbances, and ranges in date from the 18th/19th century back to the 14th/15th century, it nevertheless represents a significant sequence of at least 2.60m in depth. Excavation ceased before the full depth of the sequence could be elucidated and natural subsoil contacted; it is possible that the sequence could extend back to the later-Saxon period, as perhaps suggested by the finding of residual sherds of Stafford Ware and Stamford Ware.

It is therefore recommended that, should building design options to preserve some or all of the archaeology *in situ* not be either feasible or applicable in this case, a programme of excavation of those threatened archaeological features and deposits ahead of development should be formulated in consultation with the County Archaeological Officer and the Borough Council.

I. Ferris and J. Sterenberg 9th May 1991

The Finds

Pottery (by Lynne Bevan, with identifications by Victoria Buteux)

A total of 467 sherds of pottery was recovered, the majority being later medieval in date though with a number of interesting earlier sherds being found in residual contexts, amongst which were a sherd of Roman pottery of a Severn Valley type ware, three definite sherds and one possible sherd of late-Saxon Stafford Ware, and a sherd of late-Saxon Stamford Ware. Malvernian cooking vessels and glazed, tripod pitchers, which can be broadly dated to the late 12th century onwards, appeared in a number of contexts. However, the majority of the medieval wares was of a 14th/15th-century date and constitute a representative sample of the general wares in use in Shropshire at the time, as gauged through work on the assemblages from excavations at Shrewsbury Abbey and Haughmond Abbey, though the ratio of cooking pots to other vessel types is rather less than would be expected on a site with domestic functions.

Two almost complete 'Cistercian'-style jugs can be dated to the 16th century, while sherds of ceramic bottles may be 15th century in date. Considering the degree of disturbance in some areas there are surprisingly few post-medieval sherds, a total of 79 sherds of this period having been recovered, the majority of these coming from Trial Trench 10.

The late-Saxon pottery was recovered from the following contexts: 6014 (TT5), 8506 (TT6), 5006 (TT11), 5009 (TT11), 5016 (TT11).

Tile (by Hilary White)

Fragments of six medieval floor tiles were recovered, with four decorative designs represented. Design 1 can be paralleled at Pride Hill, Shrewsbury and Sheinton Farm, Cressage; Design 2 at Sheinton Farm; and Design 3 at Pride Hill and Shrewsbury Abbey. All are probably 14th century in date with the exception of Design 3, which is probably 15th century.

Faunal Remains (by Russell Heath)

A total of 623 identifiable animal bone fragments was recovered, representing the remains of cattle, sheep, pig, deer (probably two species), birds, and dog. Cattle bones make up the majority of the assemblage, followed by sheep, as would be expected from a predominantly medieval urban site. Much of the bone displays signs of butchery. Some fish bones were recovered from the processing of soil samples.

Soil Samples (by Russell Heath)

Test-processing of a small number of soil samples, from pits in TT5 and TT11, indicated that soil conditions are favourable for the preservation of carbonised organic materials and that small mammal bones and fish bones are present.

Acknowledgements

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reported on by Hilary White, and the animal bone and soil samples processed and reported on by Russell Heath. The figures were drawn by Mark Breedon, the text typed by Ann Humphries and the report prepared by Liz Hooper. Thanks to Nigel Baker for his advice, and for allowing reference to be made to his unpublished work on Pride Hill.

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OWEN OWEN

Shrewsbury 1991

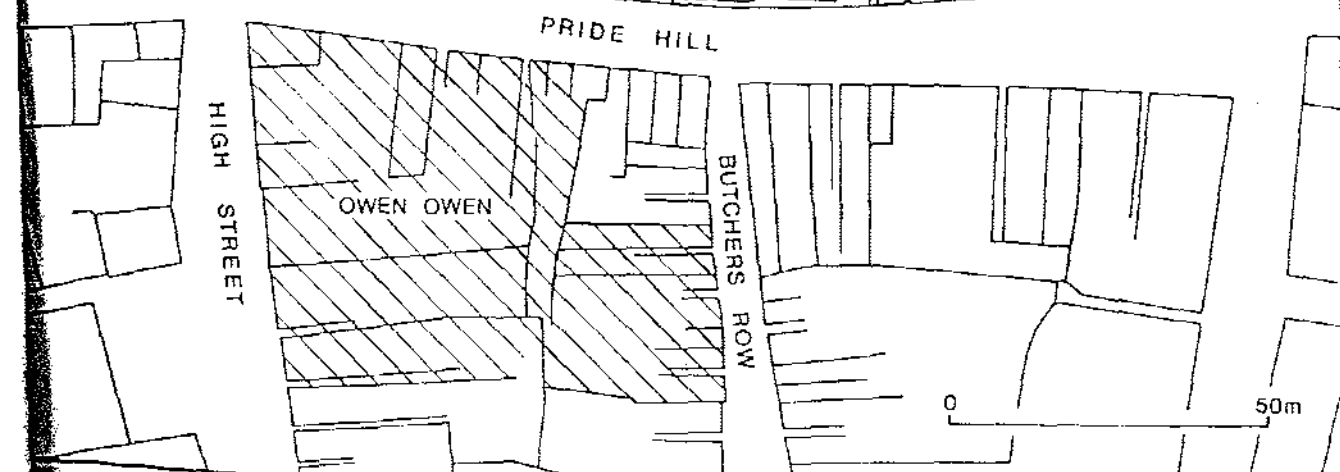
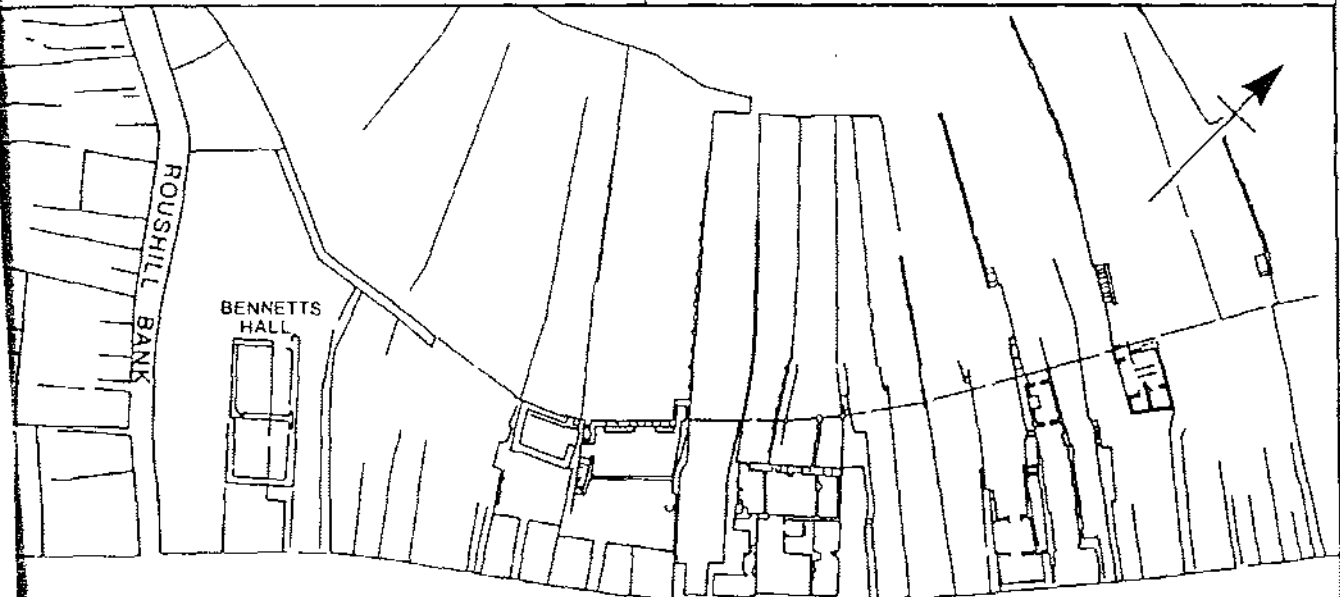
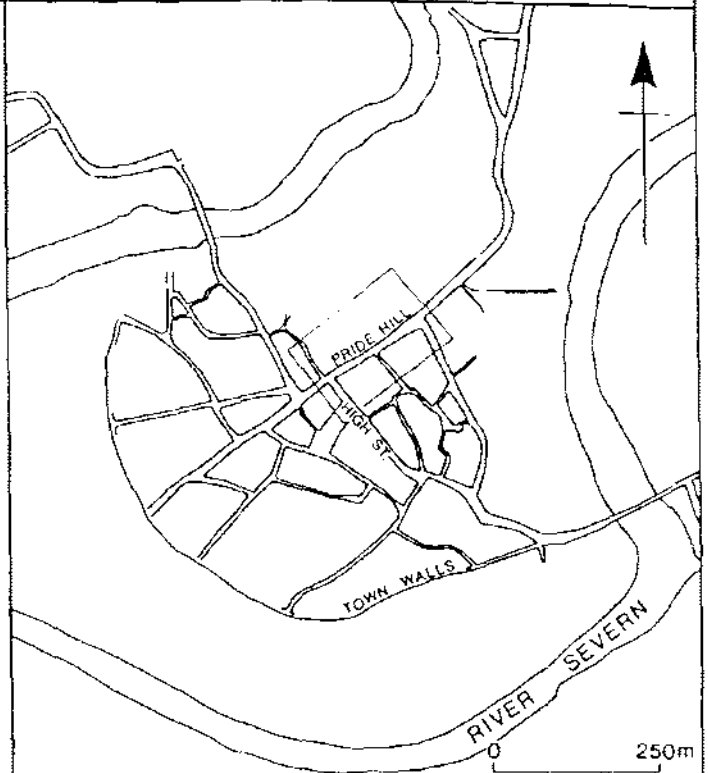


Figure 1

OWEN OWEN Shrewsbury 1991

LEVEL 1

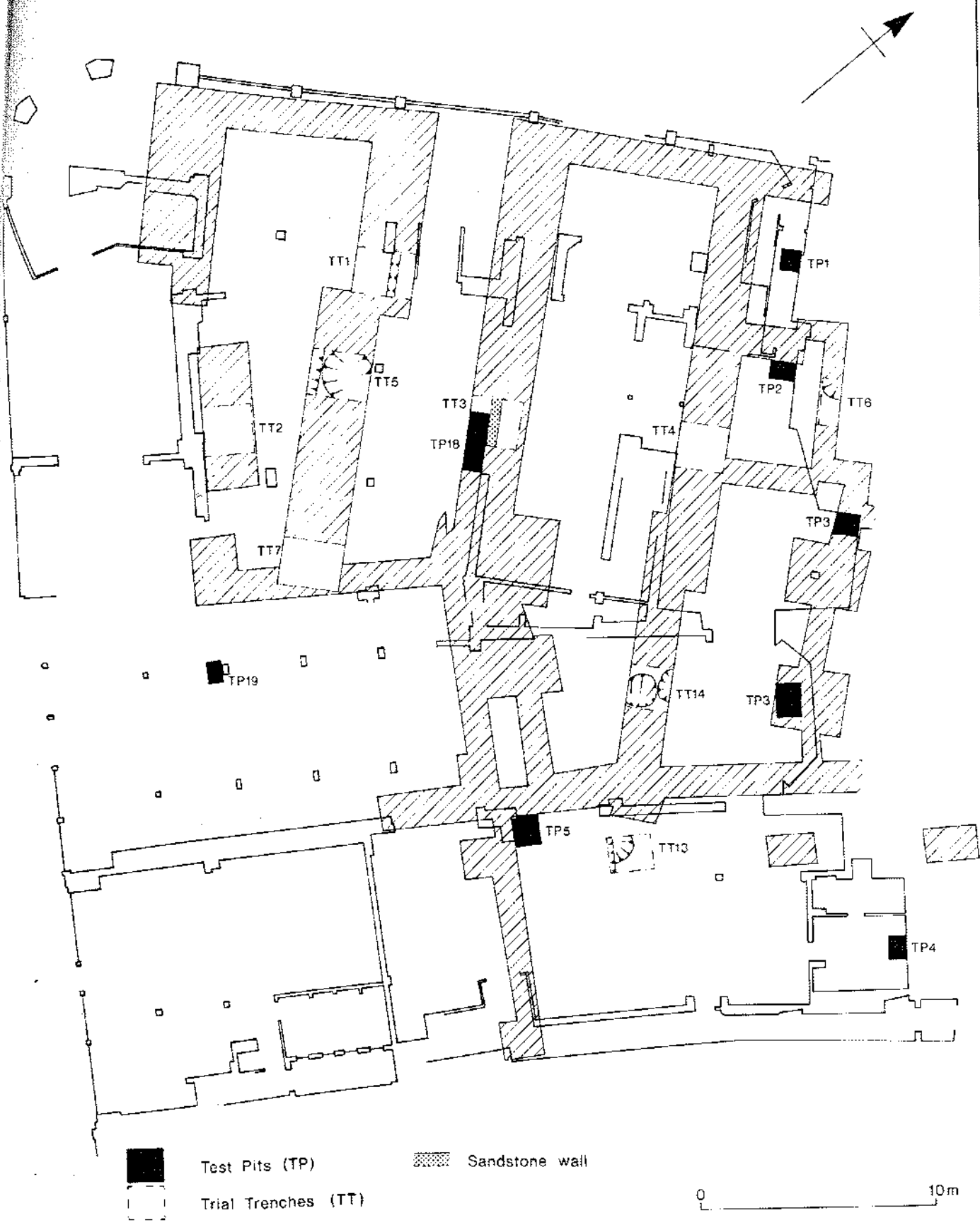


Figure 2

OWEN OWEN Shrewsbury 1991

LEVEL 1/ THOMAS COOK

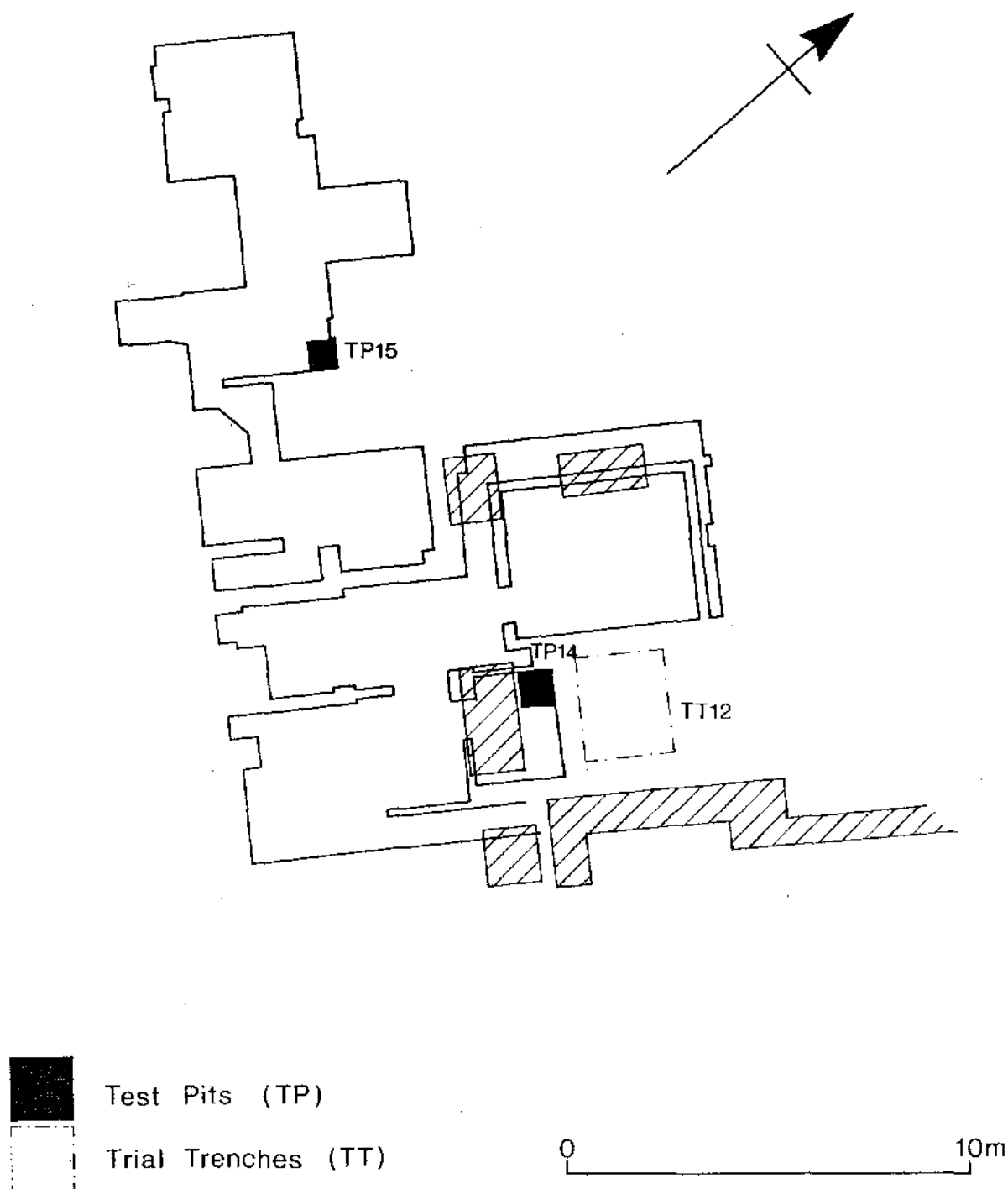


Figure 3

OWEN OWEN Shrewsbury 1991

LEVEL 2

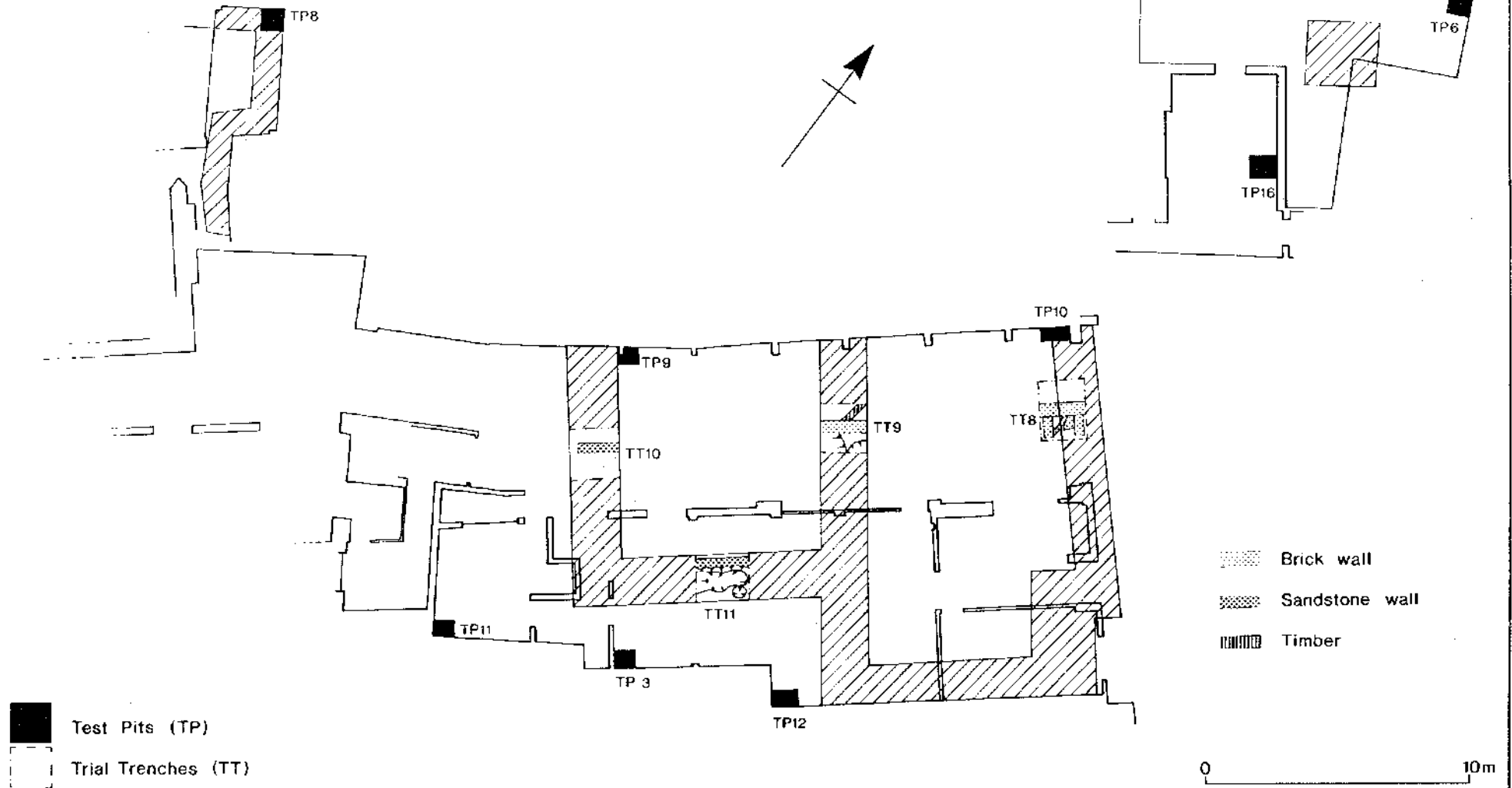


Figure 4

OWEN OWEN

Shrewsbury 1991

Trench 5

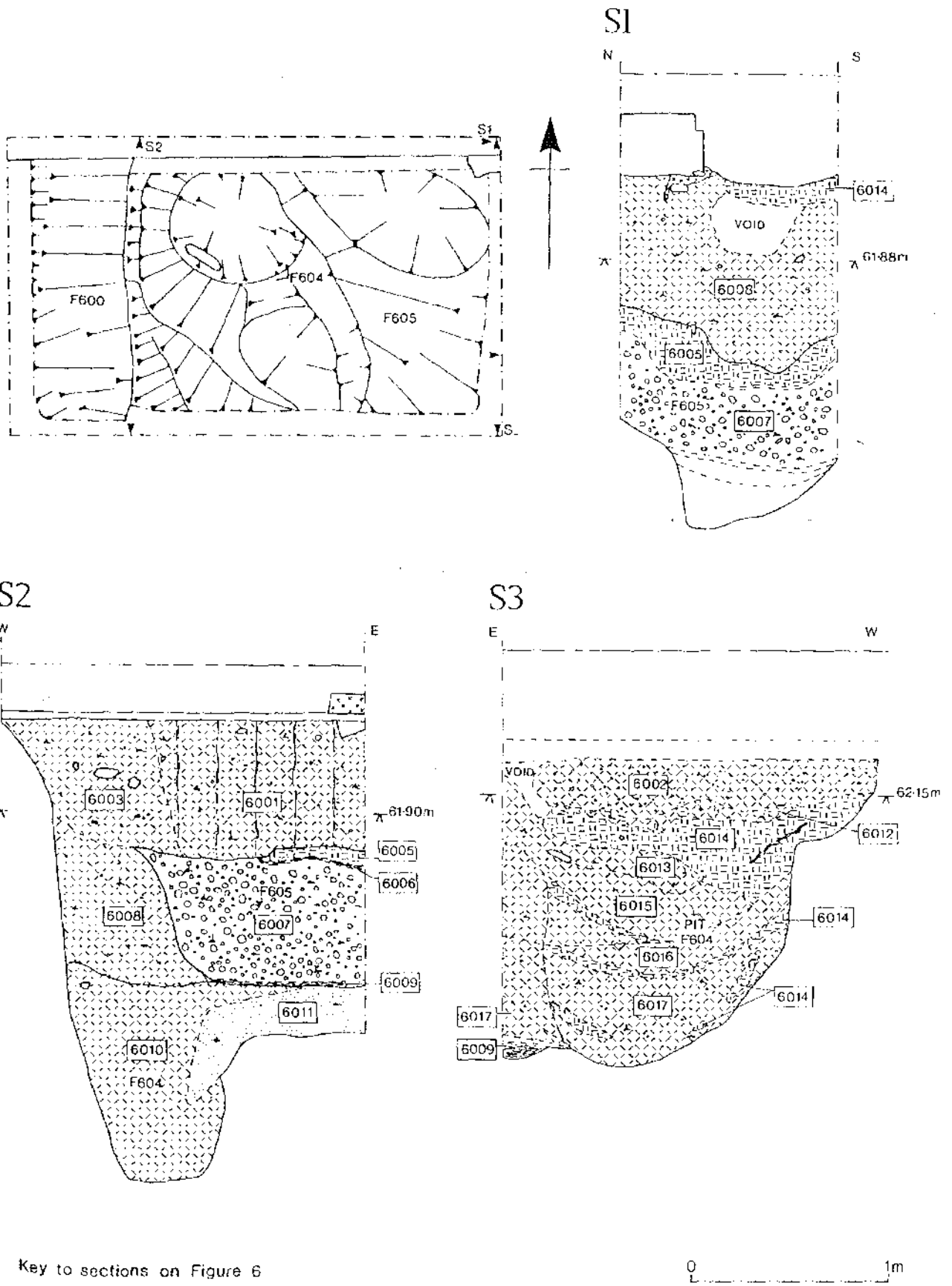


Figure 5

OWEN OWEN Shrewsbury 1991

Trench 14

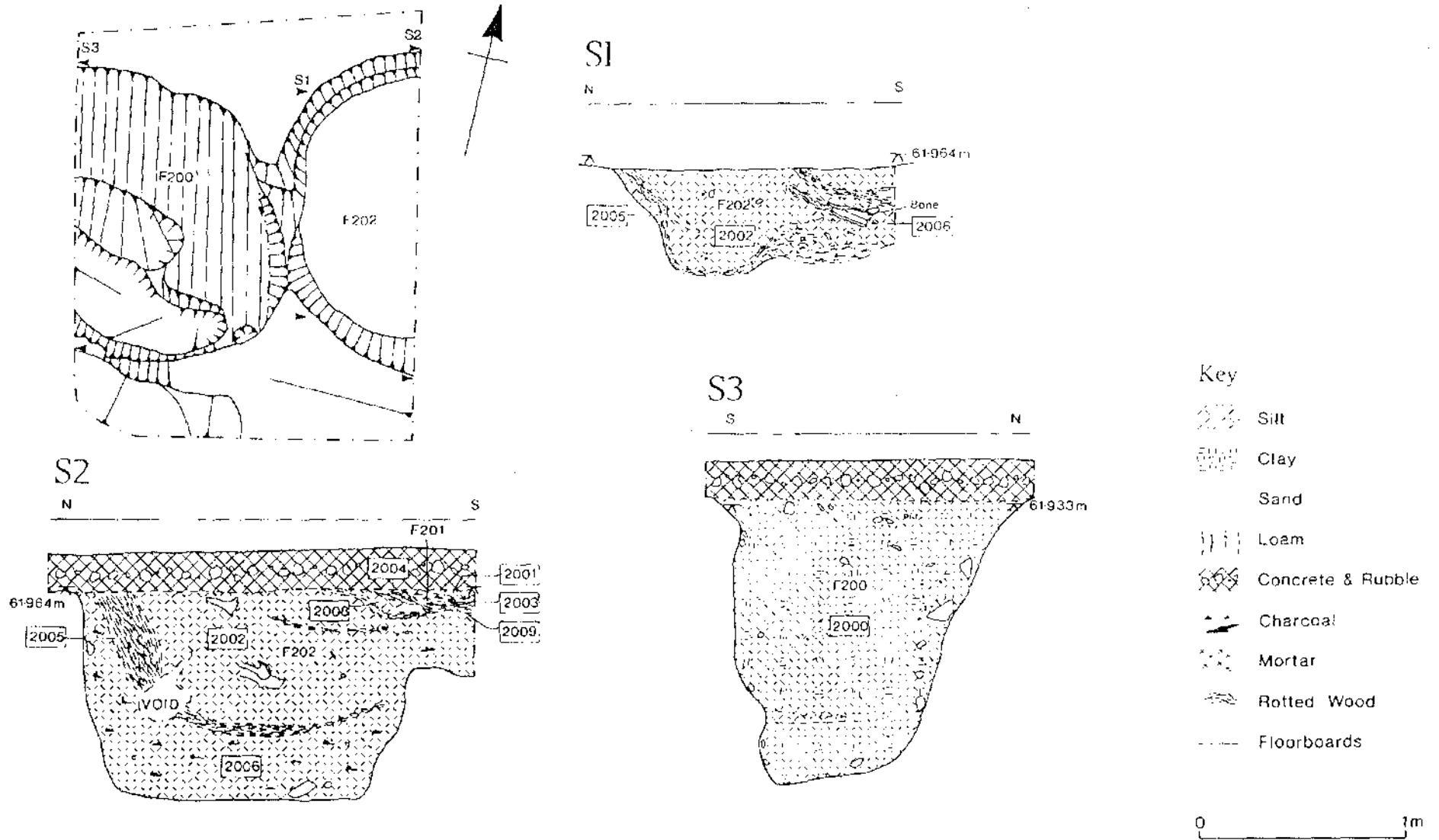


Figure 6

OWEN OWEN Shrewsbury 1991

Trench II

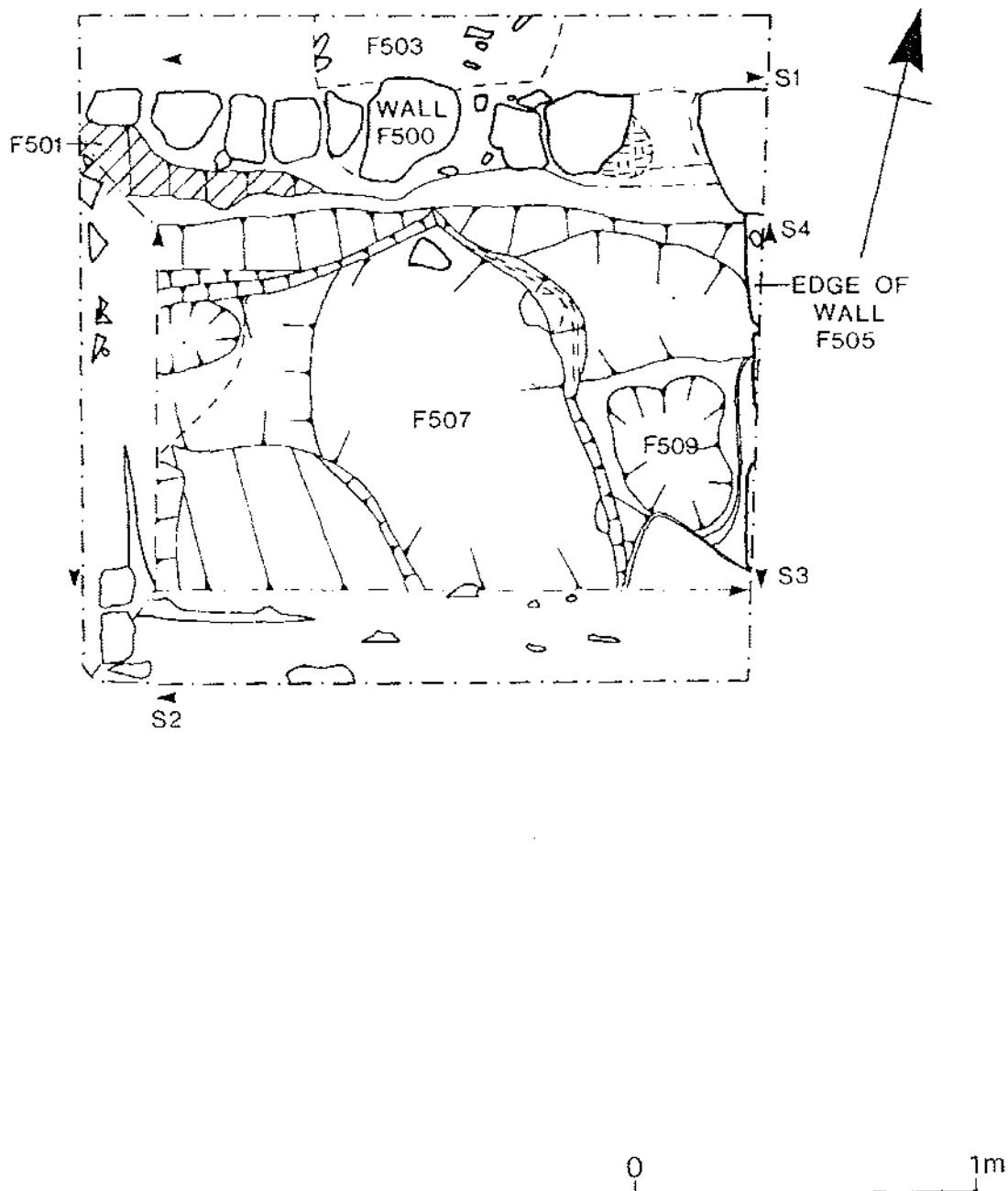


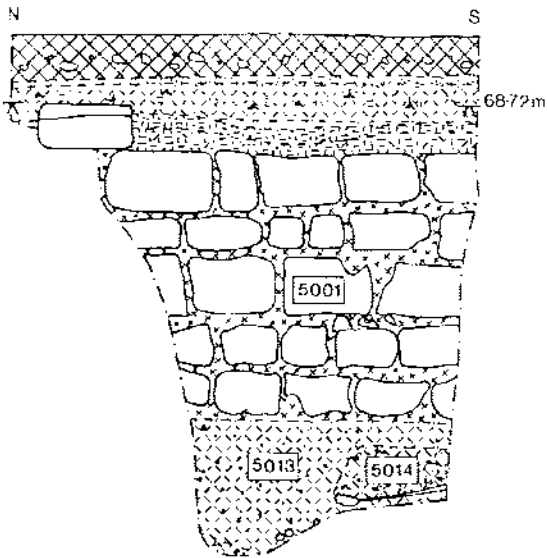
Figure 7

OWEN OWEN

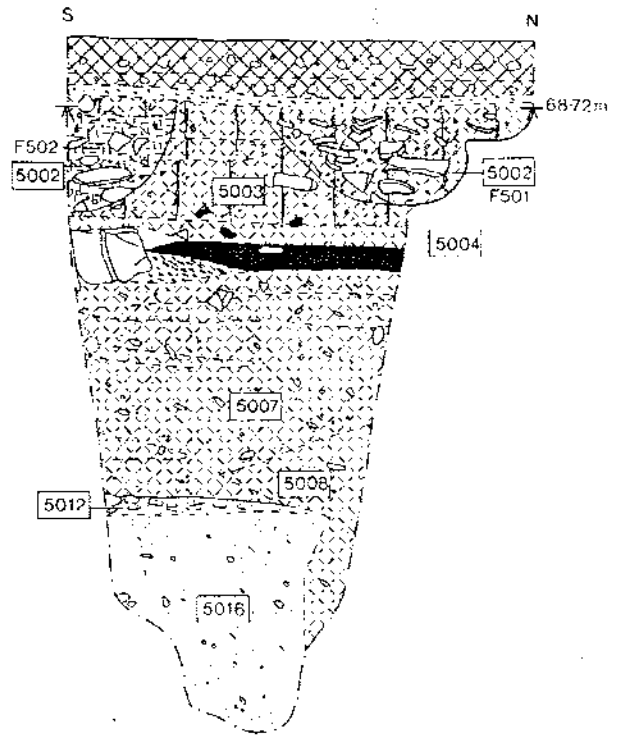
Shrewsbury 1991

Trench II

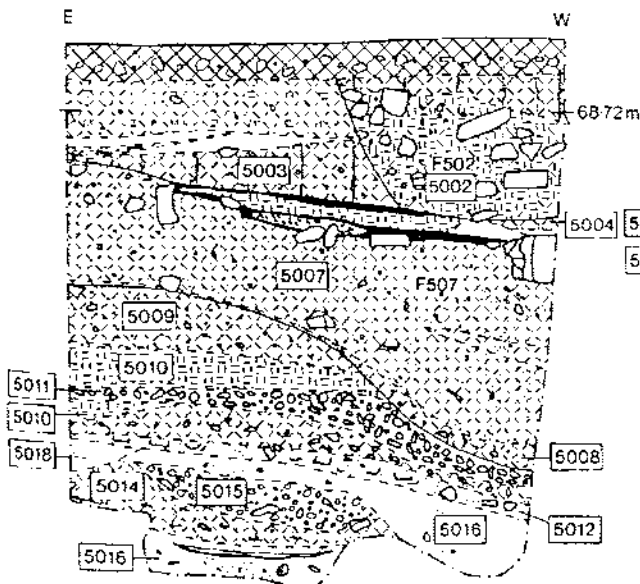
S1



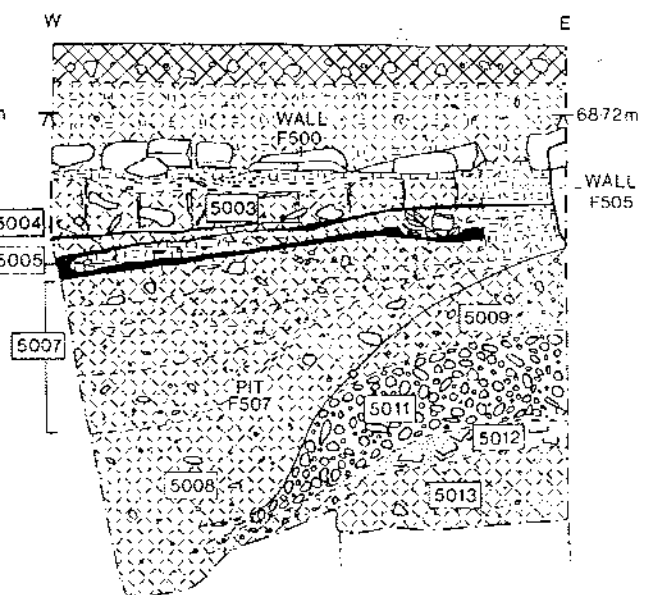
S2



S3



S4



Key to sections on Figure 6

0 1m

Figure 8