

**COLEHAM HEAD FAS PHASE II  
WAKEMAN SCHOOL  
SHREWSBURY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

*For*

**THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**


CA PROJECT: 2940  
CA REPORT: 09174

JANUARY 2010

COLEHAM HEAD FAS PHASE II  
WAKEMAN SCHOOL  
SHREWSBURY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

CA PROJECT: 2940  
CA REPORT: 09174

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date	11 December 2009
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date	25 January 2010
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date	
issue	01

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Coleham Head FAS Phase II  
**Location:** Wakeman School, Shrewsbury  
**NGR:** SJ 4967 1245  
**Type:** Watching Brief  
**Date:** 26-27 August and 1-3 September 2009  
**Location of Archive:** Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery  
**Site Code:** WSS 09

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the improvement of flood defences at the Coleham Head Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) Phase II, Wakeman School, Shrewsbury.

Wall foundations, floors and other structures representing the remains of buildings dating to the 18th to 20th centuries were identified during the groundworks. No artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August and September 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for the Environment Agency at Coleham Head FAS (Flood Alleviation Scheme) Phase II, Wakeman School, Shrewsbury (centred on NGR: SJ 4967 1245; Fig. 1). The watching brief was undertaken to conform to advice given to the Environment Agency by Mr Mike Watson, Historic Environment Officer, Shropshire County Council. The objective of the watching brief was to record all archaeological remains exposed during the development.
- 1.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Mr Mike Watson, Historic Environment Officer, Shropshire County Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (EH 2006).

### ***The Site***

- 1.3 The site is bounded to the west by the buildings of Wakeman School, to the north by Gay Meadow former football ground, to the east by the embankment for the railway line (Shrewsbury to Hereford) and to the south by Abbey Foregate. The site is flat and lies at approximately 52m AOD.
- 1.4 The site comprised an access road and an area of car parking and enclosed an area of c. 0.1ha
- 1.5 The underlying solid geology of the area is mapped as Pleistocene Boulder Clay overlain by fluvial sands and gravels (BGS 1974). The natural substrate was not identified during the watching brief.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.6 Archaeological interest in the site arises from its location between the English Bridge and Shrewsbury Abbey and therefore within one of Shrewsbury's historic suburbs. It is identified as a 'Key Site' (area of infilled river channel, probable deep deposits) within *The Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Strategy* (Shrewsbury and Atcham

Borough Council, Shropshire County Council and English Heritage 2000, Fig. 5, Key Site 16).

- 1.5 Coleham Head is the eastern bridgehead of English Bridge and was originally an island formed by the confluence of the River Severn and branches of the River Rea. The area is known historically to have been a suburb which must have grown up both around the bridgehead and Shrewsbury Abbey. Early references show a suburb here by c. 1200. (Shropshire HER 08387). A second bridge (Monks' Bridge) crossed the River Rea to complete the link across the river. The creek separating Coleham Head from the east bank was silting up by the 1540s and the island probably ceased to be such during the following century (Shropshire HER 08254 and 08387 and Fig. 11).
- 1.6 The current English Bridge was built in the 1770s and widened, re-using the stone elevations, in the 1930s. Possible elements of the approach to the medieval bridge were seen 'some years' before 1878 in Coleham Head immediately to the south of the site (HER 60364). It is clear that there has been dumping of material within the site and its vicinity to raise the levels against flooding and to match the 18th-century bridge levels and that the present topography and ground levels have changed considerably over the years since the suburb was founded (HER 08387).

### **Methodology**

- 1.7 The fieldwork closely followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2009). An archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks. These primarily comprised the removal of the existing low boundary wall of the car park and the excavation of the foundation trench for a new flood resistant boundary wall on the same alignment (Trench 1 (south and east)). A number of Test Pits (1-7) were also excavated to investigate the location of underground services (Figs 2-3).
- 1.8 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.9 The archive from the watching brief is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. The archive will be deposited with Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered on to the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 3-10)

- 2.1 The foundation trench (Trench 1 (south and east)) for the new flood resistant boundary wall was between 1m to 1.75m in width and c. 0.75m below present ground level (bpgl) in depth. Excavation revealed that the existing eastern boundary wall was of a recent date but that it largely reused the lower portions of an earlier brick wall as its foundation throughout the southern part of Trench 1 (east). A number of other brick walls, floor surfaces and other deposits were also identified. A number of these features were also investigated during the excavation of Test Pits 1 and 3-6. Test Pits 2 and 7 were excavated within the fills of modern service trenches and no features of archaeological significance were identified.

### ***Trench 1 (south, Fig. 3)***

- 2.2 The earliest deposit identified at the north-eastern end of the trench was sandy silt layer 110. This deposit was identified at a depth of c. 0.75m bpgl and was overlain by a thin mortar bedding layer for two sandstone blocks, 109, clearly *in situ* and with worn upper surfaces (Fig. 4).

### ***Trench 1 (east, Fig 3 and 5-8)***

- 2.3 North/south orientated brick-built wall foundation 139 was identified throughout the southern part of the trench. It comprised 3" (76.2mm) thick red bricks, softer and coarser in finish than the modern wall, in a matrix of lime mortar. The wall was a nominal 9" (0.23m) wide and appeared to be laid either in a stretcher or in an irregular garden wall bond.
- 2.4 In the southern part of the trench wall 139 was abutted by east/west orientated wall 112/114. This wall was 0.45m in width and the northern face was made of shiny red commons whilst the southern face was made of purplish stock bricks with channelled joints in cement mortar. The southern face was the finished or visible face.
- 2.5 Cobbled surface 118 was identified to the north (in the vicinity of Test Pit 4). The surface was located to the east of wall 139 and comprised river worn cobbles set on a bed of brown mortared rubble. The upper cobbles were covered by grey brown silty clay 117, which was deposited during their use.

- 2.6 Wall foundation 123 was orientated east/west and was located immediately to the north of cobbled surface 118 and to the west of wall 108. It was 9" (0.23m) in width and comprised large, frogless, terracotta-colour bricks (laid in English bond) in a pale pinkish cream-coloured lime mortar.
- 2.7 Wall foundation 121 was of a similar character to wall 123 located to the south and abutted the western side of wall 139. At the edge of the trench the wall turned to the south. It extended 0.4m in this direction and may have represented a respond or another corner. The eastern face of this return was plastered and painted green. Small brown, rectangular wall tiles were identified at the southern end of this part of the wall foundation. A brick pavior floor 140/605 was identified to the north of wall foundations 121. Brick pier 141 was constructed at the intersection of wall foundations 121 and 139, above floor 140 (Fig. 6).
- 2.8 Cobbled surface 138 was located to the north (in the vicinity of Test Pit 6) and on the eastern side of wall foundation 139. This surface was of similar character to 118 identified to the south and comprised river worn cobbles set on a bed of brown mortared rubble.
- 2.9 To the north (in the vicinity of Test Pit 7) was east/west orientated wall foundation 128 which was of a similar character to wall foundation 123 and was built entirely in stretcher bond, probably bonded into wall foundation 139. Wall foundation 128 was abutted by parallel wall foundation 127 which was located immediately to the south and was built entirely in English garden wall bond (Fig. 7). Wall foundation 127 comprised red bricks (which had been made in a metal mould) set in a soft pink mortar with a slate damp course and it abutted wall foundation 139. Walls 128 and 139 were abutted by concrete floor 129 which was identified at a depth of 0.48m bpgl.
- 2.10 The remains of a crushed brick bedding layer, 132, and brick-built floor 136 were identified to the north of wall foundation 128 (the latter at a depth of 0.3m bpgl).

***Test pit 1 (Figs 3 and 9)***

- 2.11 The earliest deposit identified within Test Pit 1 was clay silt layer 107. This deposit was identified at c. 0.75m bpgl and was overlain by brick-built wall foundation 108 which was orientated north-east/south-west. Wall foundation 108 comprised 3" (76.2mm) thick red bricks, softer and coarser in finish than the modern wall, in a

matrix of lime mortar possibly in Flemish or Flemish Garden Wall bond. Wall foundation 108 was overlain by stone gate pier 137 (Fig. 9) which appeared to be of late Georgian or Victorian date.

### ***Test Pits 3, 4 and 5 (Figs 3 and 10)***

- 2.12 Wall foundation 139/305 was identified in Test Pit 3. The earliest deposit identified in Test Pit 4 comprised rounded cobbles in grey silty clay matrix 406. This deposit appeared to represent a continuation of cobbled surface 118 identified immediately to the south. It was covered by what appeared to be a construction drip of lime mortar, 405, which was recorded at the base of the test pit sloping away from wall foundation 404/139 located to the east. Seven courses of wall foundation 404/139 survived in this location. The fill of the modern service trench identified within Test Pit 4 also contained fragments of 18th-century building material. The same stratigraphic sequence was identified in Test Pit 5

### ***Test Pit 6 (Fig.3)***

- 2.13 Wall foundation 604/139 was identified and found to be abutted on its western side by ash bedding layer 606 (at a depth of 0.55m bpgl) for a floor comprising paviers (specialised flooring bricks), 605. This appeared to represent a northward continuation of surface 140 identified to the south.

## **3. DISCUSSION**

### ***18th or early 19th century***

- 3.1 Wall foundation 108 was identified within Test Pit 1 and at the western end of Trench 1 (south). It was of similar construction and dimensions to wall foundation 139 and both followed the pre-20th century building line. It is probable that wall foundation 139 represented the eastern side of the properties defined to the south by wall foundation 108 and the gate pier 137.
- 3.2 Wall foundations 108/139 (the latter later reused to found the 20th-century boundary wall) were of a traditional build, with a brick size and type, and mortar, similar to that used in 18th and 19th-century buildings elsewhere in Shrewsbury. The large size of the bricks may suggest a response to the brick tax, although Midland bricks do tend to a 3" (76.2mm) height in this period (Brunskill 1990, 156). However, the bricks

comprising wall foundation 139 were of more varied dimensions suggesting various builds and/or brick re-cycling.

- 3.3 Wall foundations 108/139 appeared to represent the frontage of a number of buildings depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 fronting Abbey Foregate and the lane leading to the north (Fig. 11). Stone slabs 109 probably represented the door step of a building located at this intersection. This building was surrounded to the east and north by a garden or open space. The date of this building is unknown, but the bricks and mortar in wall foundation 108/139 could be of late 18th-century date or later.
- 3.4 East/west orientated wall foundations 123 and 128 were located to the west of wall foundation 139 and were probably contemporary with it. East/west orientated wall foundations 121 and 128 appeared to have been added during the currency of traditional building methods, and probably date to the mid 19th century. It is not clear from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 11) whether the enclosed areas are yards or buildings, although the former seems more probable, as all except the most northern are marked as in one occupation (the sigma mark across boundaries, and as parcel 191). The second boundary to the north of the corner appeared to correspond to wall foundation 121.
- 3.5 Gate pier 137, identified in Test Pit 1, at the western end of Trench 1 (south), is in one build with the wall foundation 108, and is presumably the gate pier of the entrance into the garden of Abbey House which is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and which was demolished to build Wakeman School after the Second World War. The gate pier is very plain but not inconsistent stylistically with a late 18th or early 19th-century date.
- 3.6 The cobbled surfaces, 118, 138, 406 and 506 identified to the east of wall foundation 139 probably represent the surface of the lane leading north from Abbey Foregate.

#### ***19th to early 20th century***

- 3.7 Later development within the plots fronting the lane was also identified. This is represented by brick floors 136 and 140/605 and brick pier 141. Wall foundation 127 and concrete floor 129 may also date to this period.

- 3.8 The present Wakeman School, dates to the mid 20th century. Both Abbey House and the buildings fronting the lane leading north from Abbey Foregate were demolished prior to its construction. However, the eastern boundary wall of the school effectively preserved the earlier property boundaries. A number of service trenches and other deposits associated with the construction of the school were also identified.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Davenport, who wrote the report. The illustrations were prepared by Peter Moore. The archive has been compiled by Peter Davenport, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor and Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

#### 5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1974 Shrewsbury, solid and drift, Sheet 152. 1:50,000

Brunskill, R. W. 1990 *Brick Building in Britain* (London)

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2007 *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 *Coleman Head FAS Phase II, Wakeman School, Shrewsbury: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

Parry, C. 1998 Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Strategy

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2000 *The Shrewsbury Urban Archaeological Strategy*

Shropshire HER Shropshire Historic Environment Record  
<http://www.shropshire.gov.uk/environment.nsf/open/B967DD6D6991C18F8025755A00696694> (Accessed 13th November 2009)

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
001	Layer	Concrete paving slabs			0.07
002	Layer	Sharp sand bedding			0.20
003	Layer	Cohesive sandy clay			0.20
004	Layer	Gravelly cohesive sandy clay			0.30
101	Layer	Stone scalpins	all of S run		0.08 to 0.15
102	Layer	Broken brick	1.4		0 to 0.10
103	Layer	Dark brown crumbly silty clay	all of S run		0.17
104	Layer	Dark sandy clay silt	0.66		0.14
105	Layer	Orange red sand	1.5		0.09
106	Layer	Mixed dump of soil and debris			
107	Layer	Grey brown clayey silt			<0.10
108	structure	Brick footing of pier and wall	unknown	0.5m & 0.23m	<0.7
109	Layer	Stone slabs (doorstep)	1.23	0.36	0.15
110	Layer	Reddish ochre clay (equiv 107)			<0.08
111	Layer	Very dark grey clay silt			unknown
112	structure	Dark purplish red brick wall		0.44	<0.60 (h)
113	Layer	Demolished building debris			0.4
114	Layer	Red brick wall part of 112		0.44	<0.38
115	Layer	Dark silty clay soil			0.4
116	Layer	Clean grey clay make up			0.05
117	Layer	grey brown silty clays over 118	As 118	As 118	0.005m-0.02m
118	Layer	Cobbles	1.8	0.3	0.1
119	Layer	Gritty dark grey soil			0.18
120	Layer	Dark grey brown silt, building debris			0.2
121	Structure	Red brick wall. Bricks measured 9¼" x 4¼" x 3"	1.04	0.23	0.6
122	Layer	Bricks and mortar debris			<0.28
123	Structure	Red brick wall. Bricks measured 9½" x 4¾" x 3¼"	0.4	Unknown	<0.24
124	Layer	Concrete blinding		<0.5	0.3
125	Layer	Rectangular void of post hole		0.25 diameter	0.6
126	Layer	Mid grey clayey silt/frags of debris	unknown	unknown	<0.60
127	Structure	Red brick wall. Bricks measured 9" x 4" x 3"		0.23	<0.50
128	Structure	Red brick wall		0.24	<0.50
129	Layer	Concrete floor slab	<12		<0.15
130	Layer	Brick and mortar debris	<12		0.3
131	Layer	Dk grey brown silt dump	1.3		0.18
132	Layer	crushed brick and soil	1.6		>0.14
133	Layer	Brick and mortar building debris	6.8		<0.30
134	Layer	Brick frags, mortar and clay	6.8		0.1
135	Layer	Grey cinders	3.5		0.1
136	Layer	Brick floor	3.3		0.11
137	Structure	Gate pier and foundation	0.5m and 0.6m	0.5m and 0.6m	2m and 0.5m
138	Layer	Cobbled surface identical to 118	1.0m	0.3m	0.1m

139	Structure	Wall	>41m	0.23m	>0.95m
140	Structure	Brick floor as 605	>7.75m	As trench	57mm
141	Structure	Brick pier	0.23m	0.23m	0.28m

**Trench 2**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
201	Layer	Concrete paving slabs			0.07
202	Layer	Sharp sand make up			0.20
203	Cut	Service trench fill, mixed soil			>0.40

**Trench 3**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Concrete paving slabs			0.07
302	Layer	Sharp sand make up			0.15-0.20
303	Fill	Service trench fill, mixed soil			>0.40
304	Structure	Line of bricks (base of pipe trench)		0.102	0.076
305	Structure	Brick playground wall		0.23	0.27
306	Structure	Red brick wall in lime mortar under 5		unknown	<0.24

**Trench 4**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
401	Layer	Tarmac over concrete (playground)			0.2
402	Layer	Tarmac (pavement)			0.1
403	Fill	Service trench fill, mixed soil			0.65
404	Structure	Red brick wall in lime mortar		0.102	0.23
405	Layer	Thin lens of mortar (construction drip)			0.01
406	Structure	Clay with cobbles in			unknown

**Trench 5**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
501	Layer	Tarmac over concrete (playground)			0.2
502	Layer	Tarmac (pavement)			0.1
503	Fill	Service trench fill, mixed soil			0.65
504	Structure	Red brick wall in lime mortar		0.102	0.23
505	Layer	Thin lens of mortar (construction drip)			0.01
506	Structure	Clay with cobbles in			unknown

**Trench 6**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
601	Layer	Playground tarmac			0.20
602	Layer	Playground concrete slab			0.60
603	Layer	Building debris/service trench fill			0.55
604	Structure	Red brick wall in lime mortar		0.23	0.27
605	Layer	Floor in pavior bricks. Paviers measured 9" x 4½" x 2¼"			0.057
606	Layer	Soft earth bedding for 5			>0.1
607	Structure	Concrete (poss same as Tr 1, 124)			0.43

**Trench 7**

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
701	Layer	Playground tarmac			0.12
702	Layer	Playground make up			<0.20
703	Layer	Building debris/service trench fill			0.70
704	Structure	Ceramic telecom conduit		0.20	0.20

**APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Coleham Head FAS Phase II, Wakeman School Shrewsbury	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the improvement of flood defences at the Coleham Head Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) Phase II, Wakeman School, Shrewsbury.</p> <p>Wall foundations, floors and other structures representing the remains of buildings dating to the 18th to 20th centuries were identified during groundworks. No artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.</p>	
Project dates	26-27 August and 1-3 September 2009	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	No previous work on site	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	N/A	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Wakeman School, Coleham Head, Shrewsbury	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.1ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SJ 4967 1245	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	n/a	n/a
Paper	Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, Trench sheets, plans & sections, notes, B/W photos
Digital	Shrewsbury Museum and Art Gallery	digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>Coleham Head FAS Phase II, Wakeman School, Shrewsbury: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report <b>09174</b></p>		



**COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE

**Coleham Head FAS Phase II  
Wakeham School, Shrewsbury**

FIGURE TITLE

**Site location plan**

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**PJM**

SCALE

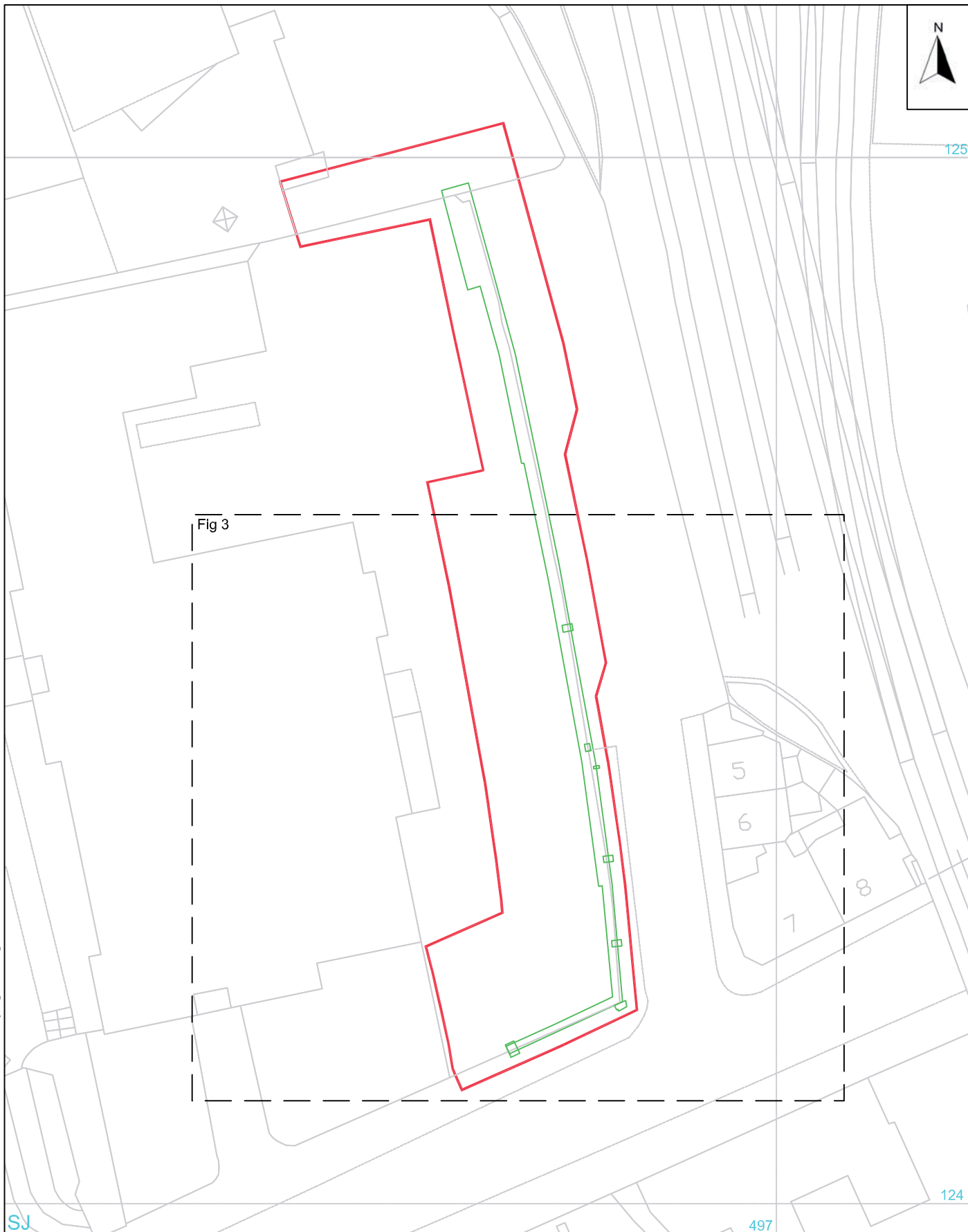
**1:25,000@A4**

PROJECT NO.

**2940**

FIGURE NO.

**1**



- site
- observed groundworks



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Coleham Head FAS Phase II  
Wakeman School, Shrewsbury

FIGURE TITLE

**The site, showing location of  
observed groundworks**

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SCALE

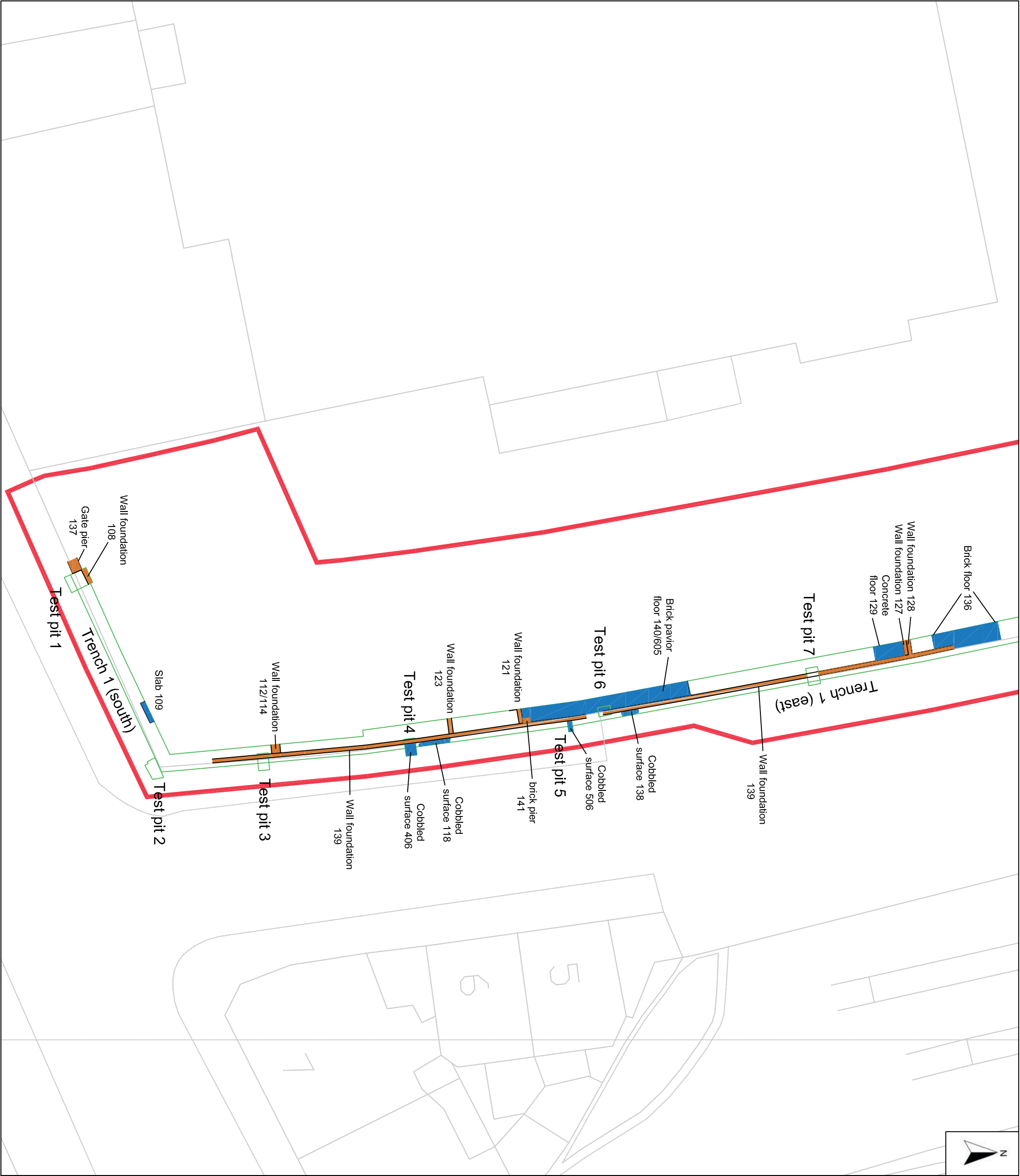
1:500@A4

PROJECT NO.

2940


FIGURE NO.

**2**



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Digital mapping with the permission of  
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- site
- observed groundworks
- archaeological feature (wall foundation/structure)
- achaeological feature (surface)

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE			
Coleham Head FAS Phase II Wakenham School, Shrewsbury			
FIGURE TITLE			
The southern part of the site, showing archaeological features			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:200@A3	2940	3



4



5

4 Trench 1 (south); stone slab 109, looking north

5 Trench 1 (east); cobbled surface 118, looking east



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Coleham Head FAS, Wakeham  
School, Shrewsbury, Phase II

FIGURE TITLE

**Photographs**

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SCALE

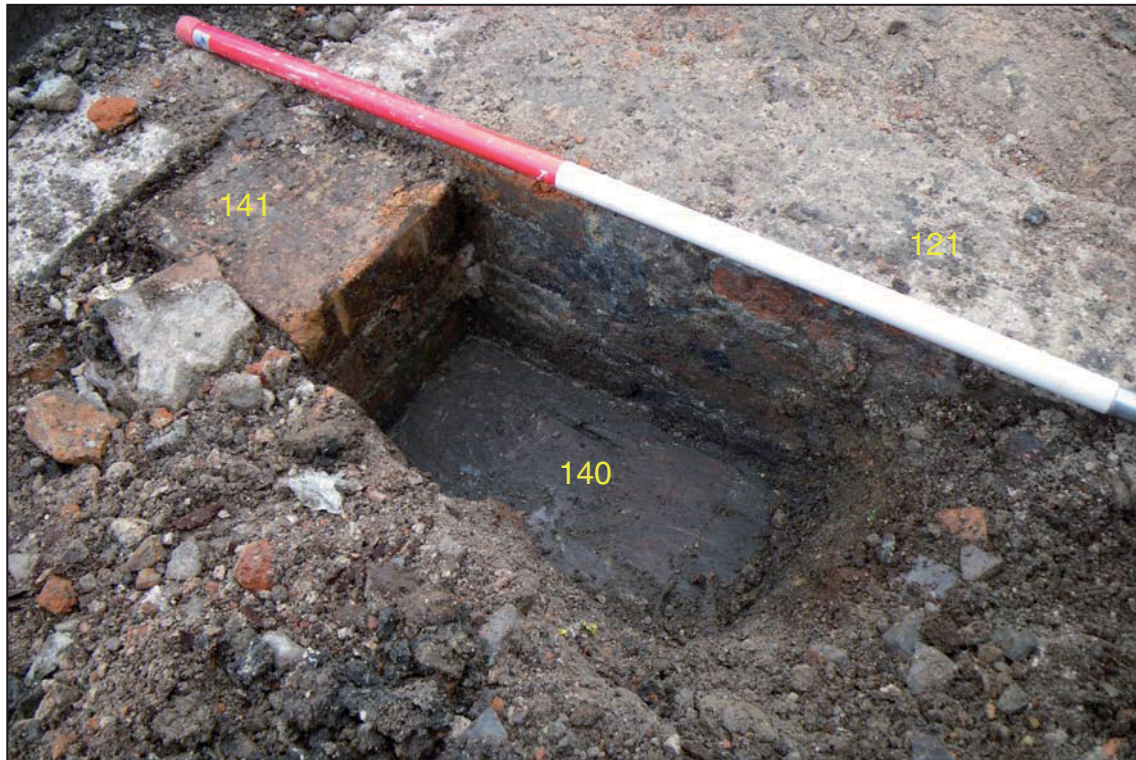
n/a

PROJECT NO.

2940

FIGURE NO.

**4 & 5**



6



7

- 6 Trench 1 (east); wall foundation 121, brick pavior surface 140 and brick pier 141, looking south-west**
- 7 Trench 1 (east); wall foundations 127 and 128 and concrete floor 129, looking north-west**



**COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE

**Coleham Head FAS Phase II  
Wakeham School, Shrewsbury**

FIGURE TITLE

**Photographs**

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**PJM**

SCALE

**n/a**

PROJECT NO.


**2940**

FIGURE NO.

**6 & 7**



8

8 Trench 1 (east); wall foundation 112, looking north	 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
	PROJECT TITLE Coleham Head FAS Phase II Wakeham School, Shrewsbury			
	FIGURE TITLE <b>Photograph</b>			
	DRAWN BY PJM	SCALE n/a	PROJECT NO. 2940	FIGURE NO. <b>8</b>



9

**9 Test pit 1; wall foundation 108 gate pier 137, looking west**



**COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE

**Coleham Head FAS Phase II  
Wakeman School, Shrewsbury**

FIGURE TITLE

**Photograph**

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SCALE

**n/a**

PROJECT NO.


**2940**

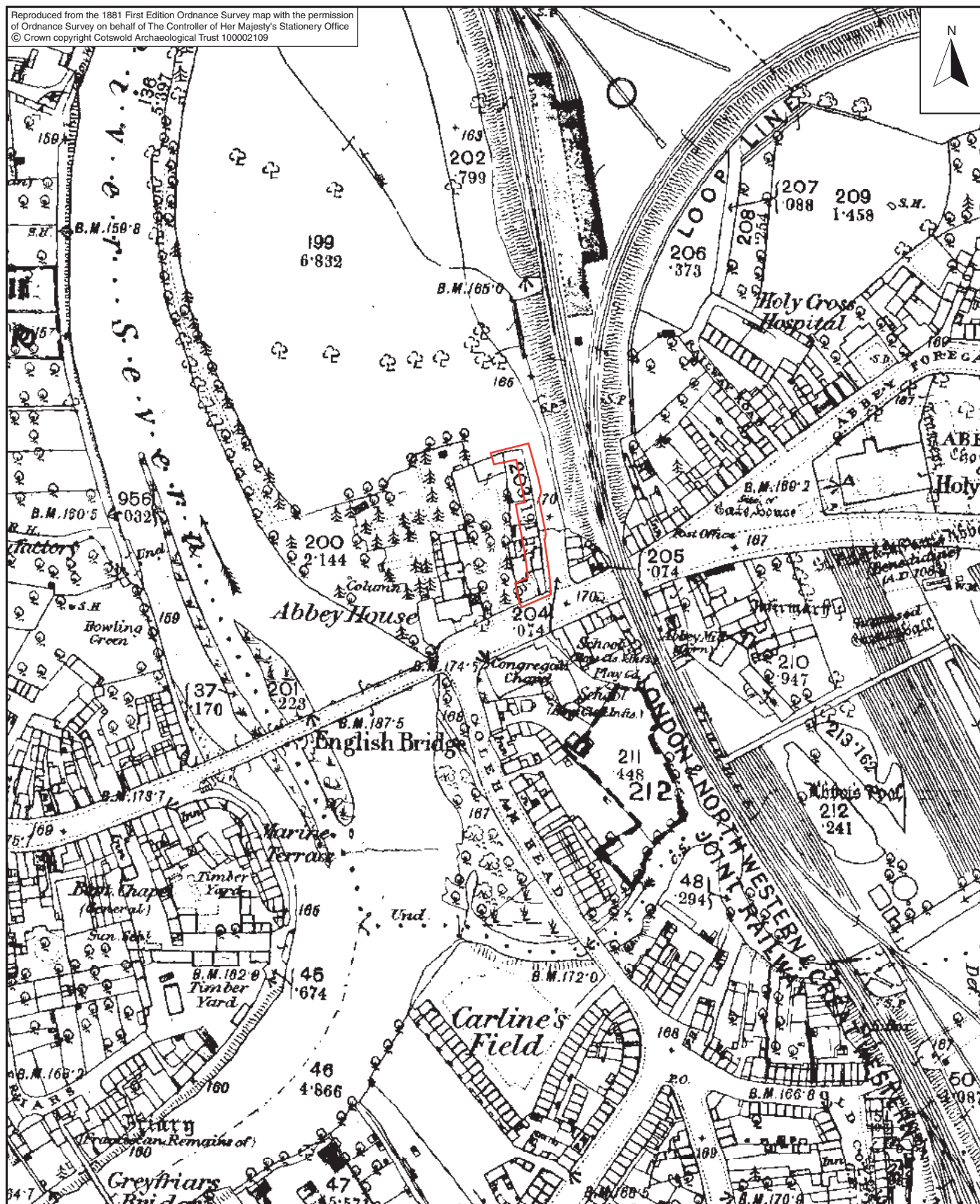
FIGURE NO.

**9**



10

10 Test pit 4; wall foundation 139/404, looking west	 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
	PROJECT TITLE Coleham Head FAS Phase II Wakeham School, Shrewsbury			
	FIGURE TITLE <b>Photograph</b>			
	DRAWN BY PJM	SCALE n/a	PROJECT NO. 2940	FIGURE NO. <b>10</b>



 site



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Coleham Head FAS Phase II  
Wakeham School, Shrewsbury

FIGURE TITLE

Extract from the First Edition  
Ordnance Survey map of 1881

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SCALE

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PROJECT NO.

2940

FIGURE NO.

11