

CASTLERING ARCHAEOLOGY

REPORT NO.502

LAND WEST OF BATTLEFIELD ROAD

SHREWSBURY

SJ 5135 1655

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

JULY 2015

**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF LAND WEST OF BATTLEFIELD ROAD
HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

**CONTRACTED BY
BALFOURS LTD**

ON BEHALF OF THEIR CLIENT, SUNDORNE ESTATE

Every effort has been made to provide accurate information within this report.
However Castling Archaeology cannot be held responsible for any errors and inaccuracies contained therein.

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SYNOPSIS

This heritage assessment has been undertaken to accompany a planning application for development on land south of the A5124 Northern By-Pass (Battlefield Way); east of the mainline railway and west of property fronting the A5112, Battlefield Road, on the northern extents of the town of Shrewsbury.

The Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan, submitted by Shropshire Council to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 1 August 2014, set out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development in Shropshire as a whole. The SAMDev Plan outlines the application site as an area for the potential development of 100 houses (SHREW095/115). The site comprises approximately 7.5 acres of fairly level arable land at approximately 71m AOD, 100m north of the Battlefield Brook.

This assessment has highlighted the fact that the application site is of significant historic interest, relating primarily to the lands associated with the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 and the extensive estate developed by the Corbets since 1638.

The Registered Battlefield site is located approximately 30m to the west and northwest of the site. The extent of the Battlefield was determined in 1995 English Heritage using documentary and fieldname evidence together with physical evidence. However at this date, the A5124 Northern By-Pass had yet to be constructed.

Although the Battle is believed to have focussed on the site of the present Battlefield Church, the true extent of the battle is unknown. The field known as *King's Croft* that forms part of the application site, as recorded by a Corbet estate map dated 1777, is no longer recognised as the *King's Croft* where the King's troops are believed to have been placed in 1403. However the fieldname is recorded as part of the application site in 1777 adjacent to *Trooper's Piece* and *Roushill*, which have battle connotations. Other than the fieldname, there is no evidence to suggest the application site was part of the battle site. Although no finds have been recorded within the application site and it is not known whether the site has been subjected to metal detecting in the past, the possibility of recovering finds associated with the 1403 Battle cannot be totally discounted.

The assessment concludes that, allowing for a mitigation strategy to allow for a professional metal detector survey to be undertaken under strict archaeological supervision prior to any site disturbance and an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the initial stages of topsoil stripping on the site, as conditions of planning consent, development on the application site will have negligible to no permanent adverse residual impact on the archaeological resource.

An assessment of views from the public footpaths and permissive paths within the Registered Battlefield site has shown that the rooftops of some of the three-storey housing at Mayfield Close are partially visible in the distant landscape beyond the A5124 and the railway, from three aspects along the paths. The housing at Mayfield Close adjoins the north end of the east boundary of the site.

However, the site visit has confirmed the modern development that has already taken place in and around the Registered Battlefield site, in particular the A5124 Link Road, the overhead powerlines and the new ERF plant. This assessment concludes that in view of the above, and providing that the height of any proposed new build does not exceed that of the adjacent housing at Mayfield Close and the existing tree cover on the northern boundary of the site is maintained, development on the application site will not have any additional adverse visual impact on the Registered Battlefield site.

The assessment concludes that, allowing for appropriate mitigation, the proposed development will have an overall negligible to no permanent adverse residual impact on the heritage resource of the application site and its environs.

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ABBREVIATIONS:

AD	Anno Domini
<i>aka</i>	also known as
<i>c.</i>	<i>circa</i>
EH	English Heritage
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
LB	Listed Building
MCIfA	Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
m	metre
mAOD	metre above Ordnance Datum
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
SA	Shropshire Archives

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This heritage assessment has been undertaken to accompany a planning application for development on land south of the A5124 Northern By-Pass (Battlefield Way); east of the mainline railway and west of property fronting the A5112, Battlefield Road, on the northern extents of the town of Shrewsbury, as seen in Figs 1-2 *following*.

SAMDev Plan

1.2 The Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan, submitted by Shropshire Council to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 1 August 2014, set out proposals for the use of land and policies to guide future development in Shropshire as a whole. The SAMDev Plan outlines the application site as an area for the potential development of 100 houses (SHREW095/115) and the land to the south side as an area for potential employment use (ELR006), as indicated on Fig. 1 *overleaf* (subject to the construction of a new access).

1.3 The application site comprises approximately 7.5 acres of fairly level arable land at approximately 71m AOD, 100m north of the Battlefield Brook as seen in Fig. 2 *following*. The solid geology of the application site comprises Triassic sandstones overlain by glacial sands and gravels. The southern boundary is formed by the potential employment land, which falls south towards the Brook.

The Assessment

1.4 This assessment comprises a desk-based study and site inspection of the potential housing development site (SHREW095/115; hereinafter ‘the application site’) and its immediate environs. The assessment discusses the baseline information in respect of the heritage resource, with the objective of evaluating the potential impact of the development on the said resource.

1.5 The heritage resource comprises designated and undesignated heritage assets, above and below ground archaeological remains, the historic landscape and the built heritage. The term includes Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and nationally protected landscapes such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

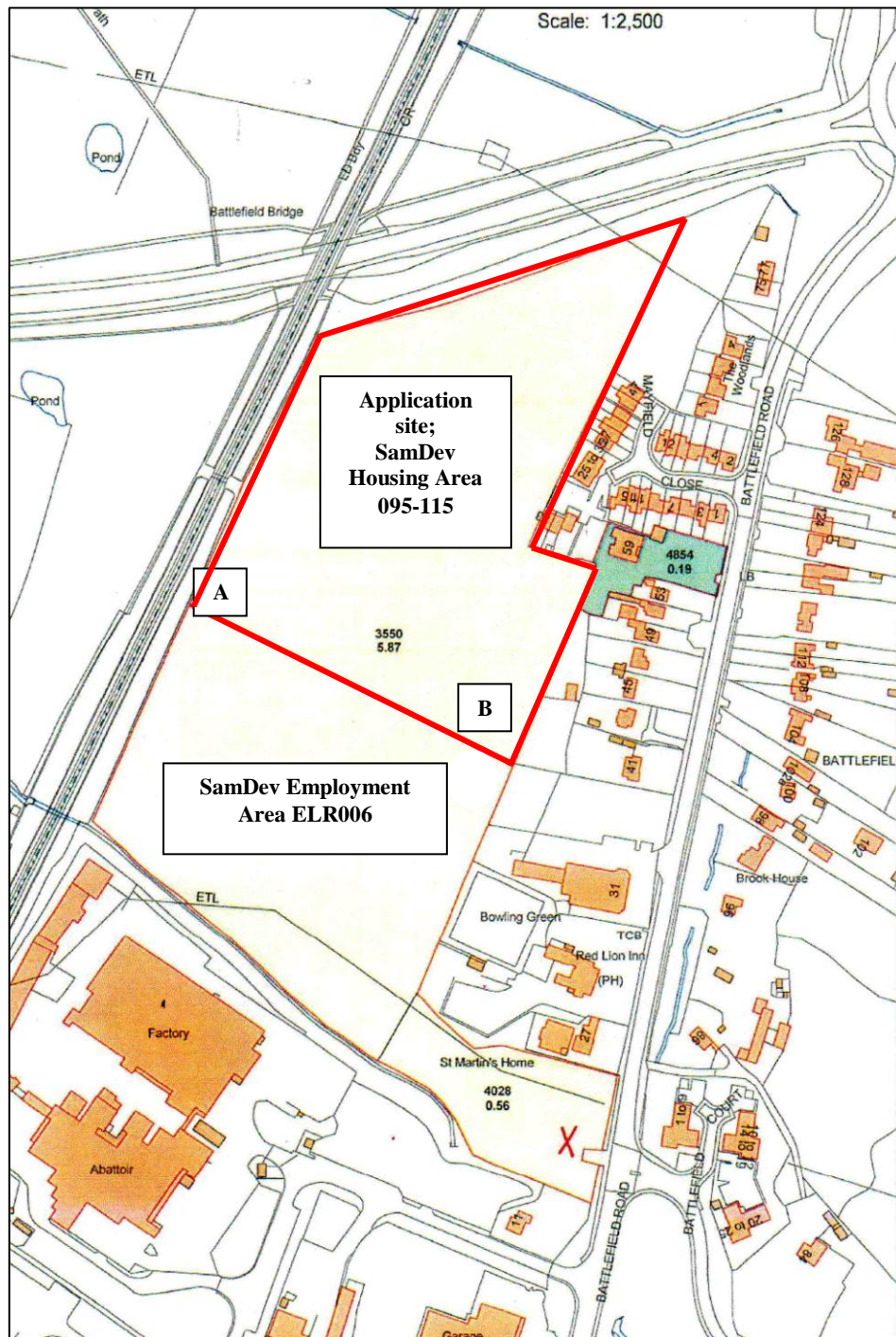


Fig. 1 Application Site Location (North of points A & B)



Fig. 2 Application Site Location & Landuse - aerial view from the south

(google-earth imagery date 13/05/2008)

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 The role of planning authorities in respect of the heritage resource is defined by legislation at both national and local level, as follows.

National Planning Policy Framework

2.2 National planning policy guidance in respect of heritage is contained in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) which sets out the Government's requirements for conserving and enhancing the historic environment, namely designated and undesignated heritage assets, above and below ground archaeological remains, the historic landscape and the built heritage.

2.3 Paragraph 129 of the NPPF calls for local planning authorities to:

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

2.4 Paragraph 128 states that:

the level of the document should be proportionate to the (heritage) asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposals on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary.

Shropshire LDF Adopted Core Strategy

2.5 Shropshire Council's local guidance in respect of the historic environment is contained in Key Policy 11 of Shropshire Local Development Framework's Adopted Core Strategy (March 2011), which complies with national planning policy guidance in respect of protecting the historic environment.

Historic England Guidance

2.6 Historic England's recent *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Notes 1- 3* (March 2015) have been published to provide information to assist in the implementation of the NPPF. The good practice guides are published to support the NPPF, however, they do not constitute a statement of Government policy.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979

2.7 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act refers primarily to Scheduled Monuments and to Areas of Archaeological Importance, which have statutory protection under Section 61 (12). Scheduled Monuments (SM) comprise buildings, structures and above or below-ground earthworks which in the opinion of the Secretary of State are considered to be of national importance due to their historic, architectural or archaeological interest. The Act enables the identification, protection, conservation and recording of nationally important archaeological sites.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

2.8 Section 1 of the Act protects the architectural / historic character and setting of Listed Buildings / Structures. While the Act protects the character of the Listed Buildings / Structures itself, it also requires local authorities to assess the visual impact that any specific proposals may have on a listed building or structure and, where appropriate, to advise on measures of mitigation to minimise any adverse visual impact.

Register of Historic Battlefields

2.9 The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act of 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of 'gardens and other land' situated in England and appearing to them to be of special historic interest. The 'other land' referred to allows for a Register of Historic Battlefields to be made, of which there are currently 43. Like registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF. Therefore as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/pgb>).

3. AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT

3.1 This assessment fulfils Paragraph 128 of the NPPF, which requires the preparation of a document identifying the potential impact that the application may have on the heritage resource.

3.2 The principle aims of the assessment are to:

- identify and evaluate the heritage resource, including archaeological features, standing buildings, structures, earthworks and / or find scatters, within or in close proximity to the application site;
- determine the potential for any negative / positive impact on the heritage resource as a result of the proposed development;
- inform further works and any subsequent mitigation strategy in order to eliminate and / or minimise any adverse repercussions that application works may have on the heritage resource.

4. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

4.1 For the purpose of this report, the application site is considered as the main study area. However, the historical and archaeological potential of the area immediately surrounding the site is also considered in order to place the site in its historical context and assess any visual impact.

4.2 This assessment has been undertaken following the guidelines contained in:

- the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Codes of Conduct* (CIfA, 2014a)
- the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard & Guidance for Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA, 2014b)
- Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1 - The Historic Environment in Local Plans* (March 2015)
- Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking* (March 2015)
- Historic England's *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets* (March 2015), which replaces English Heritage *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2011)
- Historic England's *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes* (English Heritage 2007)
- Historic England's *Seeing the History in the View* (English Heritage 2011).

4.3 In order to build a chronology of the past land use on the site, a desk-based study has been undertaken, complemented by a site visit. The desk-based study consulted relevant readily available records held by the following sources:

- English Heritage (EH)
- Shropshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Shropshire Archives (SA)
- online data

4.4 The study was complemented by a non-intrusive site visit in order to:

- assess the current land-use and topography
- assess the inter-visibility of the application site in respect of heritage assets
- identify the presence / absence of earthworks and / or structures on the site
- assess the potential for buried archaeological deposits
- relate the existing landscape to the results of the desk-based assessment

5. KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS

5.1 Interrogation of Shropshire HER and Historic England's database in respect of the application site has produced 16 known sites (or groups of sites) of heritage interest within a 1km radius of the site centre. The sites are listed in Table 1 below and shown on Fig. 3 following.

HER. No	SITE NAME	DISTANCE FROM APPLICATION SITE
00981	Church of St Mary Magdalene & Battlefield College	Approximately 580m northwest
01614	Findspot: Post medieval coin hoard	Approximately 230m to northeast
01615	Site of Battle of Shrewsbury	Registered Battlefield site listed by English Heritage 1994; boundary approximately 30m to west / northwest
02493	Earthwork enclosure c.140m SW of Battlefield Farm	Approximately 650m to north
02595	Findspot: Battlefield Bronze Age Hoard	Approximately 700m to north
02603	Earthworks of St Mary Magdalene, Battlefield	Approximately 580m northwest
03397	Findspot: a buckler / small shield	Approximately 400m to north
04471	Area of ridge and furrow at Battlefield	Approximately 300m to west
04648	Find Spot: Medieval Coin	Approximately 720m to north
06780	Engineering Works	Approximately 400m southwest
05501	London & North Western Railway	Adjoining west boundary
15407	Site of a former Toll House/Toll Bar	Approximately 600m to south
08725	Battlefield Farm, Battlefield	Approximately 700m to north
26995	Godfrey Hall	Approximately 300m to southeast
30989	Church Cottage, Battlefield	Approximately 470m to northwest
31010	Boundary Stone on Battlefield site footpath	Approximately 350m to northwest

Table 1 List of Known Heritage Assets

5.2 Table 1 comprises

- one Scheduled Monument, namely the Earthworks at St Mary Magdalene, Battlefield (02603)
- one Scheduled Monument & Grade II* Listed building, namely the Church of St Mary Magdalene (00981)
- one Registered Battlefield site, namely the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403
- four Findspots (01614; 02595; 03397 & 04648)
- one earthwork enclosure of probable medieval date (02493)
- one area of ridge and furrow of probable medieval date (04471)
- one former boundary stone (31010)
- the adjacent London & North Western Railway (05501)
- the site of a former Toll House/Toll Bar (15407)
- a modern engineering works (06780)
- one cottage recently modernised (30989)
- two farms identified by farmstead surveys (08725 & 26995)

5.3 The list serves to shed some light on the past and present history of the application site and its immediate environs.

5.4 Clearly the significant archaeological interest lies in the proximity to the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 (01615). The traditional site of the battle lies to the north of Shrewsbury in the area surrounding the commemorative Battlefield Church (00981), based on the mass burial recorded there and Charters which state that the church is built on the site of the battle, and the land on which it stands was acquired in 1406, only three years after the Battle.

5.5 The extent of the Battlefield site has been determined using documentary and fieldname evidence together with physical evidence (English Heritage Battlefield Report 1995 & Fig. 4 *following*).

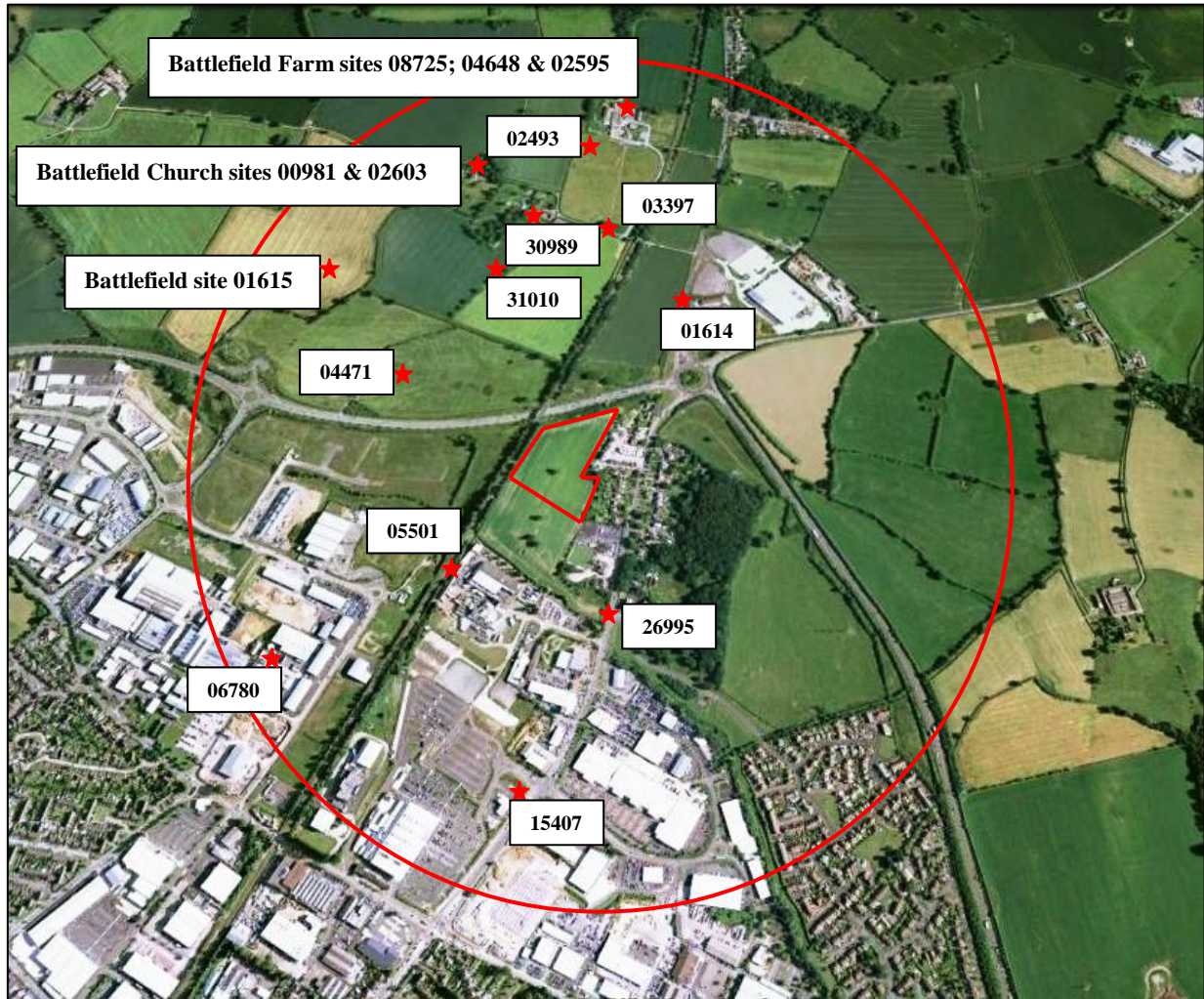


Fig. 3 Aerial view of the 1km search area showing sites of heritage interest listed in Table 1

View from the south

(google-earth imagery date 13/05/2008)

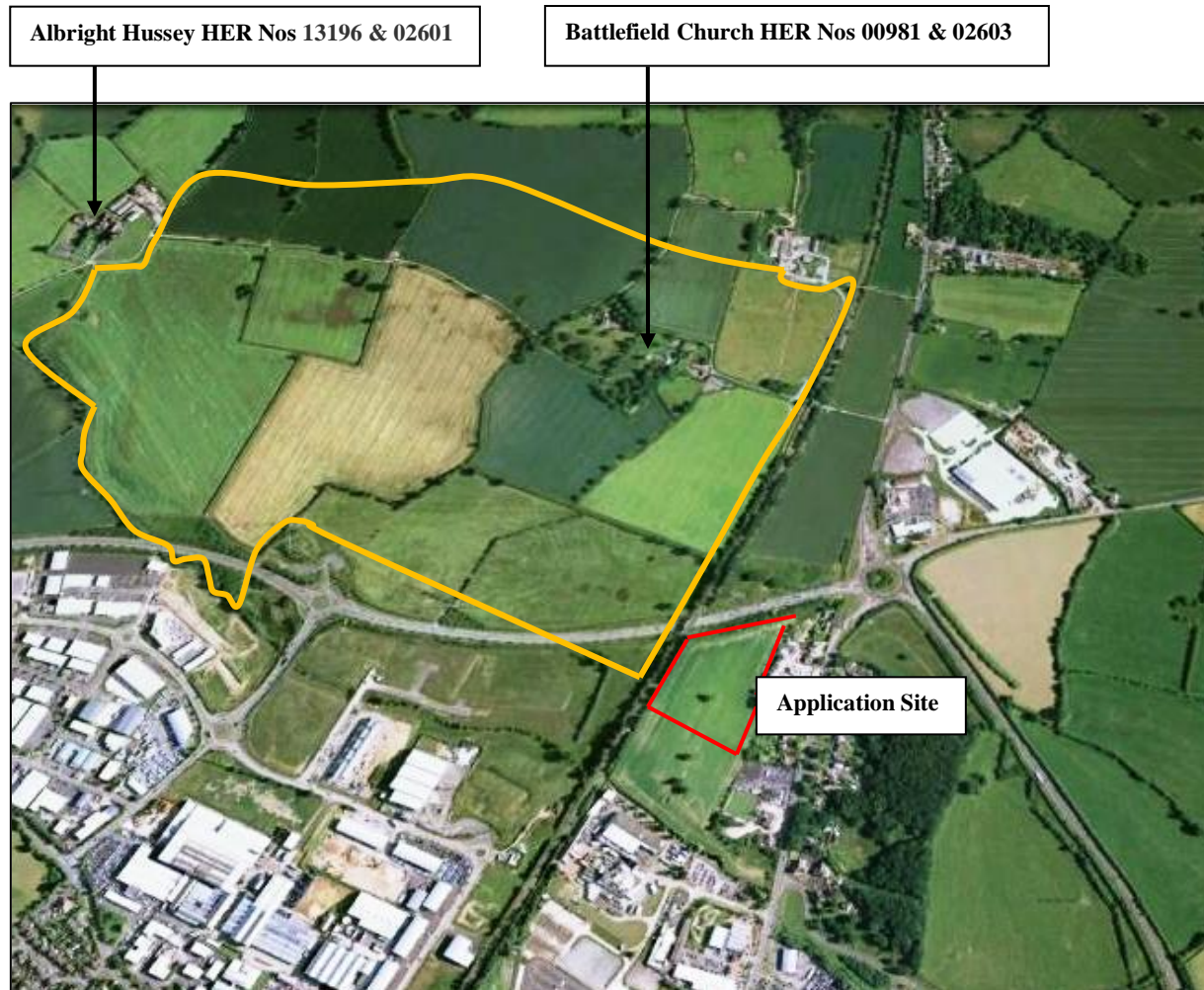


Fig. 4 Aerial view showing the approximate extent of the site of Battle of Shrewsbury, 1406; based on Historic England Battlefield List Entry No. 1000033

View from the south

(google-earth imagery date 13/05/2008)

6. BACKGROUND HISTORY

6.1 Although the focus of the assessment comprises the application site itself, this report provides a broad overview of the immediate environs to place the site in its landscape and historical context.

6.2 There is little evidence for early prehistoric activity in the environs of the site, although the somewhat dubious find of ‘a Bronze Age Hoard’ found as a result of ploughing in the area of Battlefield Farm in 1862 has been recorded. The record states that most of the objects were melted down by a local scrap dealer, but a few were saved and presented to Shrewsbury Museum. Following examination of the ‘hoard’ in 1943, Chitty reported that it was of ‘mixed content-association’ and doubtful (HER No. 02595; Chitty 1943, 150-1).

6.3 Although the wider landscape bears evidence of Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity, the primary interest in the application site lies in the medieval to post-medieval period.

6.4 The medieval landscape generally comprised an open-field system divided for cultivation but generally unfenced. An area of ridge and furrow, believed to be of medieval date and still visible as an earthwork feature, has been recorded by aerial photography south of Battlefield Farm; upstanding ridge and furrow was recorded by fieldwork in the area of Battlefield Church and similar earthworks were visible over the Harlescott area, prior to the construction of the modern industrial estate (HER No. 04471). In 1998 a topographical survey, carried out in advance of the construction of the A5124 Battlefield link road, recorded the pattern of ridge and furrow in the fields recorded as *Trooper’s Piece* and *Roushill* in the 18th century, which are believed to have been part of the common fields held by the Manor of Albright Hussey (Hannaford & Phillpotts 1994 & 1996). Part of the ridge and furrow in *Trooper’s Piece* and *Roushill* were cut through by the railway in 1853 and again by the construction of the Link Road in the late 1990s (Hannaford & Phillpotts 1994 & 1996 & Williams 1998). The fields lay immediately west of the application site, as seen in Fig. 7 following.

6.5 The Manor of Albright Hussey included the township of Harlescott (and later Battlefield). Albright Hussey is a medieval moated site approximately 1.4km northwest of the application site (HER No. 02601). The house and Harlescott Grange moated site (HER No. 00114) to the south both played key roles in the Battle of Shrewsbury.

Battle of Shrewsbury 1403

6.6 In 1403, during an uprising against Henry IV a battle was fought at Battlefield, north of the town. The origins of the battle lay in Henry IV (Henry Bolingbroke) taking the throne from Richard II in 1399. Henry was heavily supported by the Percy Family, the Earls of Northumberland. At the beginning of the 15th century the Percys were made Wardens of the Marches, an office that made them responsible for the security of the border between England and Scotland. These offices provided the Percys with power, wealth and the ability to raise troops in peacetime at the expense of the King.

6.7 However by 1403, the Percys’ relationship with the King had broken down. The Percys claimed that they had not been fully compensated for their military expenditure on behalf of the King and perhaps sought more political power. Whatever the reason, they planned a scheme to divide the country in an alliance with Edmund Mortimer and the Welsh patriot Owain Glyndŵr. Mortimer had a claim to the crown through his maternal side. However both Edmund and his brother-in-law, Henry ‘Hotspur’ Percy, fought for Henry IV against Owain Glyndŵr at the Battle of Bryn Glas in 1402. Mortimer was defeated, allegedly because some of his Welsh forces defected, and was taken prisoner. King Henry suspected that Mortimer had willingly fallen into captivity and he began seizing Mortimer’s estates etc. Mortimer thereupon transferred his allegiance to Glyndŵr.

6.8 Thus on Saturday 21st July 1403 the army of King Henry IV and that of Henry ‘Hotspur’ Percy met in battle to the north of the town of Shrewsbury; Hotspur approaching from the north and Henry from the east. Glyndwr it seems was unaware of Hotspur’s plans and never reached the battlefield. In brief Hotspur was killed; the King’s son, Harry was struck in the face by an arrow but survived and the King’s troops won the day.

6.9 As stated previously, the traditional site of the battle lies to the north of Shrewsbury in the area surrounding Battlefield Church, although no precise battlefield location has been documented (English Heritage 1995, 2). The victorious King Henry funded a memorial chapel to be built on the grave site in Battlefield and the Chapel was replaced by a church in 1460. When the church was rebuilt in 1862, the grave pit was said to have been partially uncovered.

6.10 English Heritage's Battlefield Report (1995, 2) refers to several written records which may shed light on where the battle actually took place. For example the view of Adam of Usk

... in the field of Berwick (where the king afterwards founded a hospice for the souls of those who there fell) two miles from Shrewsbury.

6.11 The hospice mentioned is the College of St Mary Magdalene, Battlefield (HER No. 981), and since the land was purchased as a memorial site only 3 years after the battle, it seems to pinpoint the centre of the fighting with some certainty. Although the church is considered to be the centre of the fighting, the precise extent of the fighting can only be conjectured. The fighting was on foot and appears to have spanned a large area; both sides armed with archers.

6.12 English Heritage's Battlefield Report also states that the orientation of the armies during the battle is not clear from surviving documentary evidence. Traditionally it has been assumed by historians that the rival forces deployed facing each other north and south, with Hotspur starting the battle to the north of the church and Henry to the south. From the point of view of terrain Hotspur would have occupied a shallow ridge position able to see the King's troops approach from the south-east, perhaps partially obscured by the valley of the Battlefield Brook.

6.13 The Battlefield Report states that the boundary of the battlefield, as seen in Fig. 4 *previous*, defines the outer reasonable limit of the battle, taking into account the positions of the combatants at the outset of fighting and the focal area of the battle itself. It does not include areas over which fighting took place subsequent to the main battle. Wherever possible, the boundary has been drawn so that it is easily appreciated on the ground. The railway embankment that forms the west boundary of the application site was used as the eastern margin of the battlefield and the southern boundary was defined by the crest of the valley of the Battlefield Brook (English Heritage 1995, 2). However when the area was defined in 1995, the link road had yet to be constructed. Battlefield Link Road now cuts through the southeast corner of the Registered Battlefield site (HER No. 1615) and the road passes 300m south of the scheduled area of Battlefield Church and the College of St Mary Magdalene (HER No. 981).

King's Croft

6.14 The position of the King's troops on their approach from the southeast in 1403 is believed to be perpetuated in the fieldname *King's Croft*. The *King's Croft* referred to is believed to have been immediately southeast of the Battlefield Church, in the position recorded by OS map since the late 19th century (Figs 8 & 9 *following*). The 18th century estate maps (Figs 5-7 *following*) record *King's Croft* as part of the current and east of *Trooper's Piece* and *Roushill*, which also have battle connotations. The 18th century estate maps record the late 19th century and present day site of *King's Croft* as *Widows Pieces*, an appropriate name for a field associated with the many who died in the battle.

Albright Hussey & Harlescott Grange

6.15 At the time of the Battle, Albright Hussey was held by Richard Hussey. However by the 17th century, the manor had passed by marriage to the Corbet family, in whose hands it remained until it was sold in 1919. Harlescott Grange (HER No. 00114), a second moated site, lies approximately 1km southwest of the application site, now surrounded by the large scale housing that developed since the late 1950s. It seems likely that a moat house stood on the site at the time of the Battle of Shrewsbury. A document dated 1417 states that the body of Sir John Massey, killed in the Battle, had lain at Harlescott. Massey had joined the forces of the losing side under Percy. The moat house was presumably the nearest safe house to the Battle site, unlikely to be owned by the Husseys or any Royalist family at this time. By the 18th century that part of the Manor of Harlescott owned by the Hussey family had also passed to the Corbets.

The Corbets & Sundorne Estate

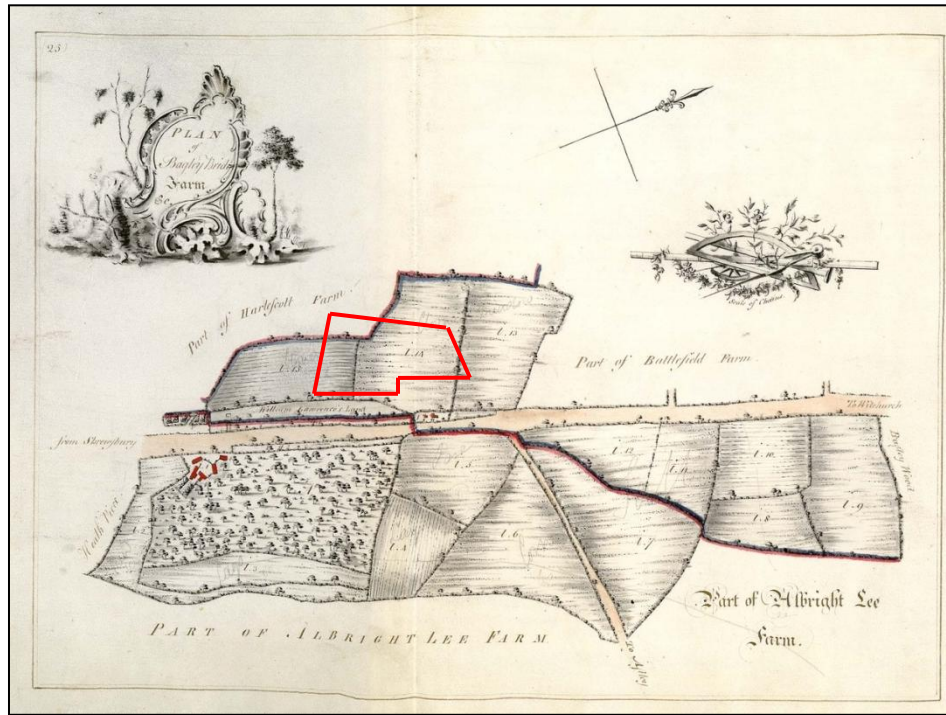
6.16 The Corbets settled in Shropshire after the Norman Conquest and the Domesday Survey of 1086 records Roger FitzCorbet and his brother Robert among the most important tenants-in-chief of the king and also of the powerful Marcher Lord, Roger de Montgomerie. From the medieval Baronry of Caus, the family grew to become one of the most important land-holders in Shropshire.

6.17 The application site lies approximately 3km northwest of the ruins of the former Augustinian Abbey founded in 1130, now known as Haughmond Abbey (HER No. 00116) and 1.9m northwest of the site of Sundorne Castle, the principle 18th century home of the Corbets in this area.

6.18 The Sundorne Estate came into the possession of the Corbets in 1638 when Sir Andrew Corbet succeeded to the estate as an heir to the Kynaston family. The first house on the site appears to have been built for John Corbet (1751-1817), following his inheritance of the estates of Sundorne, Legh and Albright Hussey in 1740 after the death of his brother Andrew Corbet. In John Corbet's time, the Sundorne Estate had expanded to include most of Haughmond Hill, the ruins of Haughmond Abbey and the township of Uffington in the east and southeast; Albright Hussey in the west; lands at Moreton Corbet and Shawbury to the north; Battlefield immediately to the north of the application site and lands belonging to Bagley Bridge Farm, including the application site.

6.19 The 1777 Survey of Sundorne Estates includes a plan of Bagley Bridge Farm (Fig. 5 *overleaf*), which appears to have taken its name from John Bagley, the farmer. The full digitised copy of the estate document can be viewed on <http://www.uptonmagna.com>. The plan *below* shows the application site extending north as far as Field 13 (Wet Meadow) with Fields 14 (Kings Croft) and 15 (Yelds) to the south. A written note states that they are all clover meadows. The strip of land that fronts the present Battlefield Road is recorded as William Lawrence's land. The accompanying survey records the size of each field, landuse and notes the geology as seen *overleaf*, listing gravelly clay under marl for Wet Meadow and Kings Croft, which are part arable and part pasture, and thin soils recommended for pasture at Yelds.

6.20 The fields are recorded on Fig. 6 *following* within their 18th century landscape and by the same names on Foxall's interpretation based on the 1777 estate survey of Battlefield Parish and Harlescott Township Tithe map of 1849 (Fig. 7 *overleaf*). Both maps give some idea of the extent of the Corbet estates in the Battlefield and Harlescott area in 1777, together with documenting the landuse. Any surviving remnants of medieval strip fields were presumably incorporated into the enclosed field system when the lands came into the ownership of the Corbets.



13	Mel. meadow	8	1	06	Cool, flat land ^{in a} gravelly clay under	} 11 1/4 ...
14	Kings Croft	9	1	30	wealthy is a Mart. part. Arable & p. Pasture.	
15	Fields	6	...	22	Cool thin soil, should be laid down for Pasture.	

John Bagley Bagley Leas Farm.

NUM	Name of Fields	Quantity	Quality	Value		
1	Manse, Garden &c	2	10	Two Old Houfe & Building	2	
2	Little meadow	3	2	10	Good & Meadow	3
3	Long English	4	2	30	In Old Road made Improvement	2
4	Appleton Drove	7
5	Coppy meadow	6	1	40	Temperate soil, Meadow of p. very good	15
6	Mel. meadow	8	3	20	Cool soil - Arable	9
7	Small meadow piece	11	2	20	Temperate & Arable	8
8	Barley Field	3	1	...	Barley Pasture	6
9	Coppy Field	9	1	16	Cool, Arable	6
10	Barley Field	4	3	20	Temperate, Arable, very good	3
11	Kingscroft Field	4	3	32	...	3
12	...	5	2	30	Cool Pasture	2
13	Mel. meadow	8	1	06	Cool, flat land ^{in a} gravelly clay under	} 11 1/4 ...
14	Kings Croft	9	1	30	wealthy is a Mart. part. Arable & p. Pasture.	
15	Fields	6	...	22	Cool thin soil, should be laid down for Pasture.	
		101	2	46		73

Tho. Farmer

1 Part of a Garden 1 20

Fig. 5
Extract from the 1777 Survey of Sundorne Estate
<http://www.uptonmagna.com>

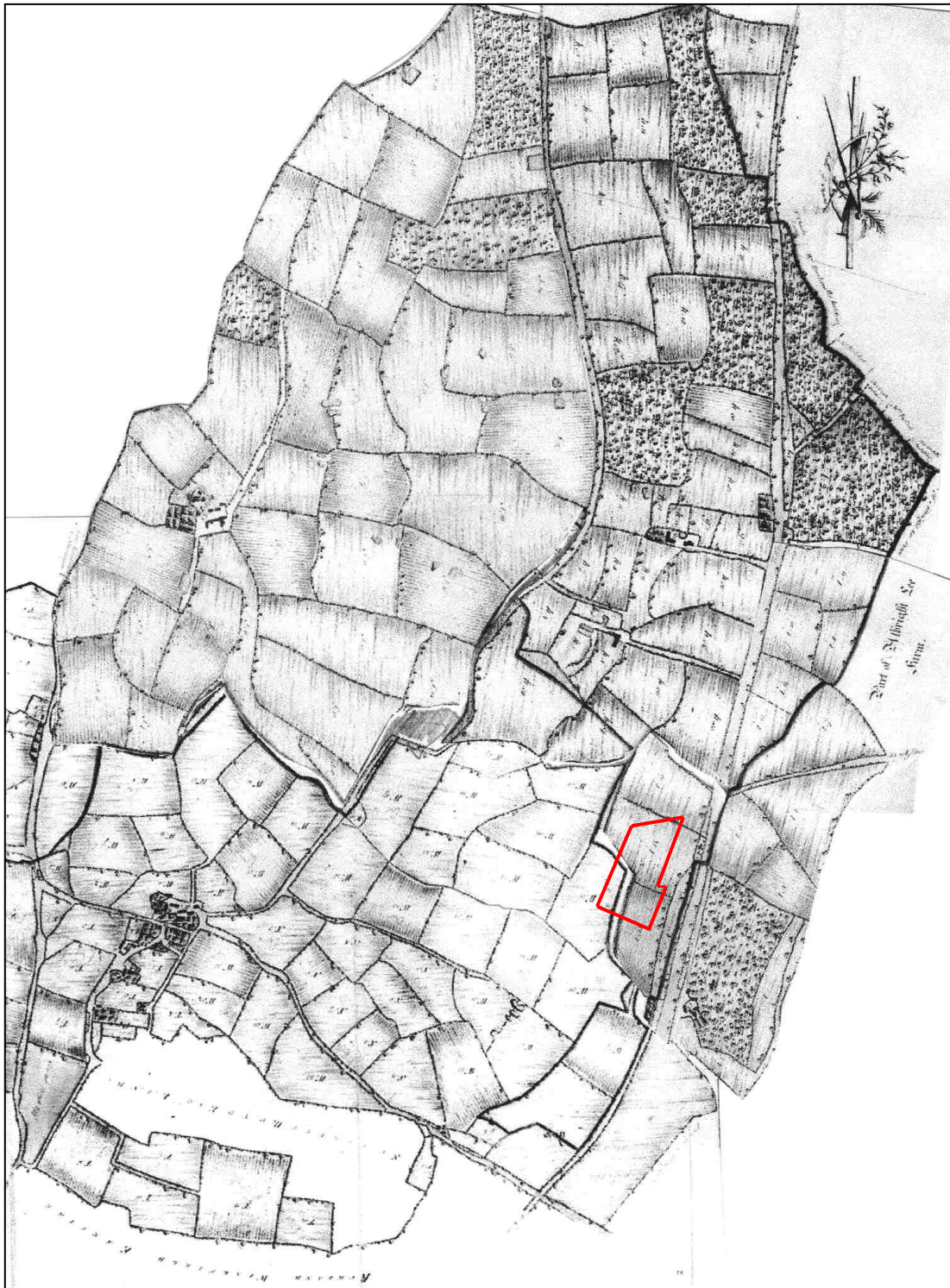


Fig. 6 Extract from the 1777 Survey of Sundorne Estate

(<http://www.uptonmagna.com>)

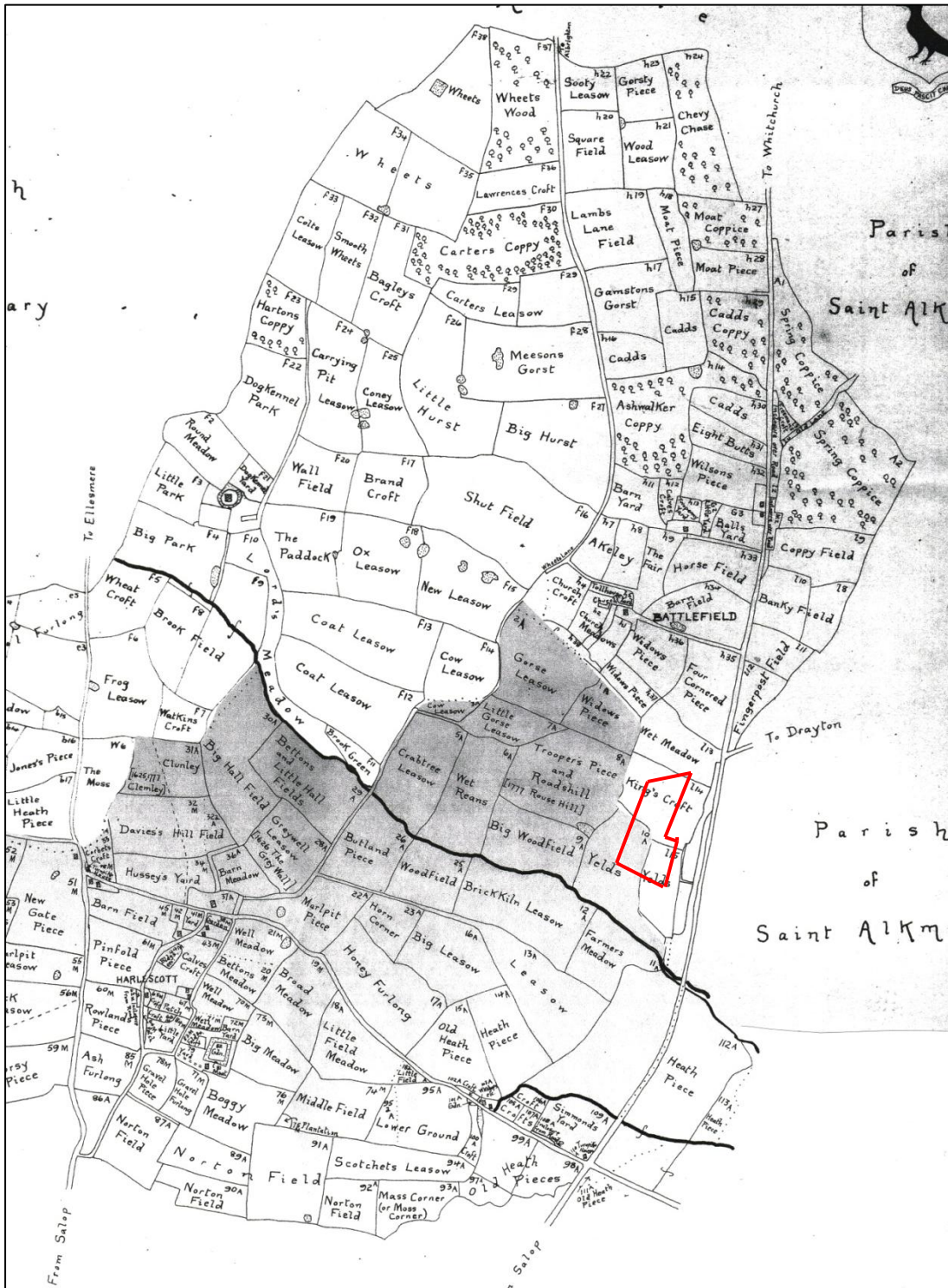


Fig. 7 Foxall's interpretation of the 1777 Survey & lands which were part Harlescott Township in 1849

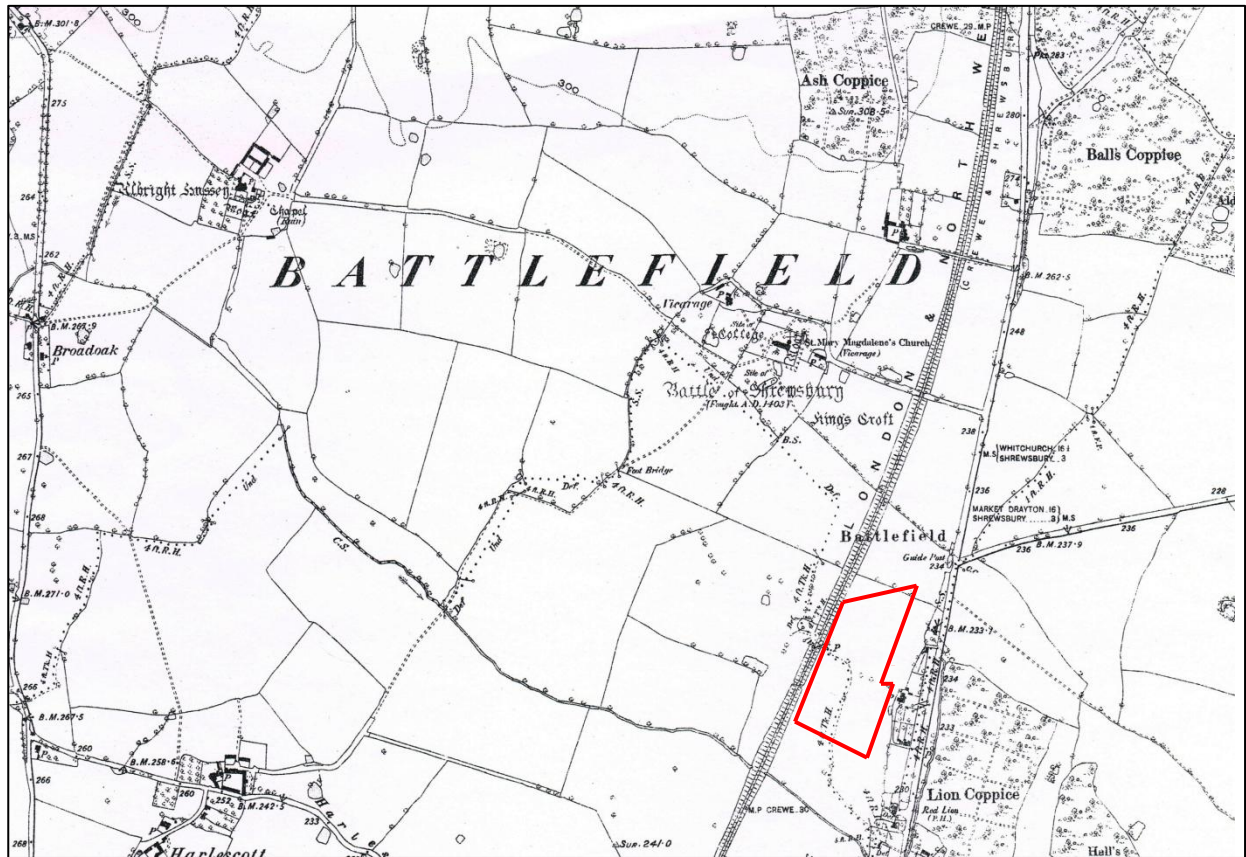


Fig. 8 1889 OS 6" map

6.21 The 1889 OS map *above* shows how many of the small field boundaries recorded in 1777 had survived a period of over 200 years. To the east of the application site, the road from Shrewsbury to Whitchurch was turnpiked in the 18th century. The Toll House, now demolished, was sited approximately 600m to the south of the application site (HER No. 15407). The map records the site of the roadside mileposts, milestones and boundary markers (including HER No. 21074) and the field and parish boundary stones that existed in the landscape (including HER No. 31010). A major change in the landscape came in the mid-19th century with the construction of the Shrewsbury to Crewe railway line in 1853, which now forms the west boundary of the application site (HER No. 05501).

6.22 The 1889 map shows that the late 19th century landscape still comprised a pattern of irregular-shaped fields and scattered farmsteads, including Battlefield Farm (HER No. 08725) and Godfrey Hall (HER No. 26995) sited within the 1km search area.

6.23 The 1954 OS map (Fig. 9 *following*) shows the landscape surrounding the application site prior to the major changes that took place in the second half of the 20th century. Industrial development in the area had begun as early as the 1920s when Hall Engineering of Lancashire relocated their Chatwood Safe Company to Harlescott in May 1924, purchasing the 315 acre site at Harlescott Farm (HER No. 06780), approximately 400m southwest of the application site. The site has subsequently been encompassed into the much larger Battlefield Enterprise Park, which has grown since the 1990s to the west of the railway line and south of the A5124 Link Road.

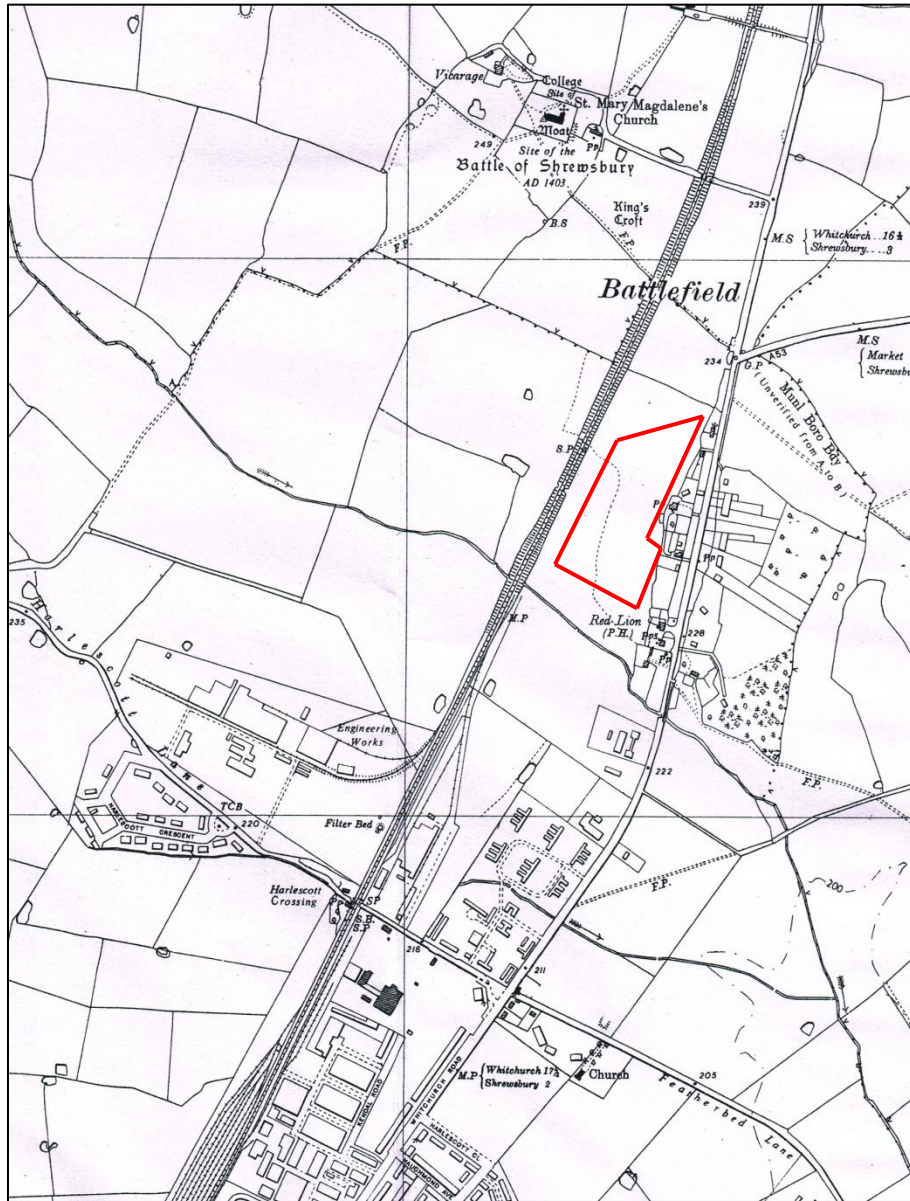


Fig. 9 1954 OS 1:10560 map

6.24 In addition to the new Link Road, a new livestock market, small hotel, service station etc have been built, approximately 200m northeast of the application site. To the south, beyond the area outlined for potential employment use (ELR006), Tesco's superstore was built on the former livestock market site; a Park and Ride laid out, a public house, restaurant and light industry established. Within the last decade, the modern housing at Mayfield Close was built adjoining part of the east boundary of the application site and adding to the continuous ribbon development along the west side of Battlefield Road, as seen in Fig. 1 previous.

7. THE APPLICATION SITE

7.1 Site visits were undertaken on July 8th and 10th 2015 to assess the area of fairly flat arable land, as defined in Fig. 1 *previous*. The walkover survey was somewhat restricted due to the maturing crop; however no archaeological features were identified and surface finds appear to comprise entirely post-medieval ceramics and building materials.

7.2 The site visits confirmed that, in view of the present topography; the construction of the A5124 Northern By-Pass (Battlefield Link Road) and associated planting, only the top of the pinnacles of Battlefield Church tower could be seen from the application site.

7.3 To the west, the railway embankment forms a physical and visual barrier between the application site and any undeveloped land to the west. The most dominant feature to the southwest of the application site is the recently constructed Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) incinerator built on the recycling plant at Vanguard Way, as seen in Plate 3 *following*.

7.4 To the east, the site adjoins the modern housing development at Mayfield Close and properties fronting Battlefield Road (Plates 1-3 *following*). There are no longer any open views to or from the east.

7.5 To the south, the site boundary is formed by the area outlined for potential employment use (ELR006), which if developed will form a barrier with the APB Ltd. abattoir building and factory.

7.6 The east side of the site is traversed by the power cables supported by single wooden poles with single cross-arm beams, as seen in Plate 1 *below*. The much taller steel towers carrying the tiered four-circuit overhead electric power transmission, which traverse the Registered Battlefield site, can be seen in the background.

7.7 On July 10th, the site was viewed from within the wider landscape in order to assess the potential intervisibility between the application site and the intervisibility of the proposed development and existing heritage assets within the 1km search area; in particular the Registered Battlefield Site as defined in Fig. 4 *previous*. Views towards the application site were assessed by using permissive and public footpaths within the area outlined in Fig. 3 *previous* to include the Registered Battlefield (HER No. 01615); Battlefield Church sites (HER No. 00981 & 02603) and Battlefield Farm (HER No. 08725).

7.8 There are no direct views towards the application site from the modern viewing mound constructed on the north side of the A5124, as the preferred prospect of the 1403 Battlefield. The preferred viewpoint looks north away from the Link Road and modern industrial and housing developments to the south. The public are encouraged to experience views over the Battlefield from this viewpoint and from the footpaths that follow existing field boundaries. The application site will not interrupt the open views towards the Battlefield from either the mound or these footpaths.

7.9 The assessment of views from the public footpaths and permissive paths within the area of the Battlefield has shown that the rooftops of some of the three-storey housing at Mayfield Close are partially visible in the distant landscape beyond the A5124 and the railway, from three aspects along the paths. It is therefore possible that, dependent on the construction heights, the northernmost part of development on the application site might also be seen in the distant landscape. However, in view of the intervening overhead electric power transmission and the existing backdrop to the Battlefield area on the south side, particularly the ERF incinerator referred to in 7.3 *above*, any addition to the distant views by development on the site would be negligible.

7.10 Plates 4-6 *following* show the views across the area of the Battlefield towards the roof-tops of the three-storey housing at Mayfield Close; the intervening overhead electric power transmission; the railway and the ERF incinerator. Plate 6 shows how a passing train blocks the views towards the rooftops at Mayfield Close and any potential development on the application site of similar height.

7.11 The viewpoints are recorded on Fig. 10 *following*.



railway embankment

Plate 1: Views from the south across the application site towards the tree-lined boundary with the A5124 Battlefield Link Road;
the railway embankment *to the left* & housing at Mayfield Close, *top right*



Plate 2: Views from the west across the application site towards Mayfield Close.

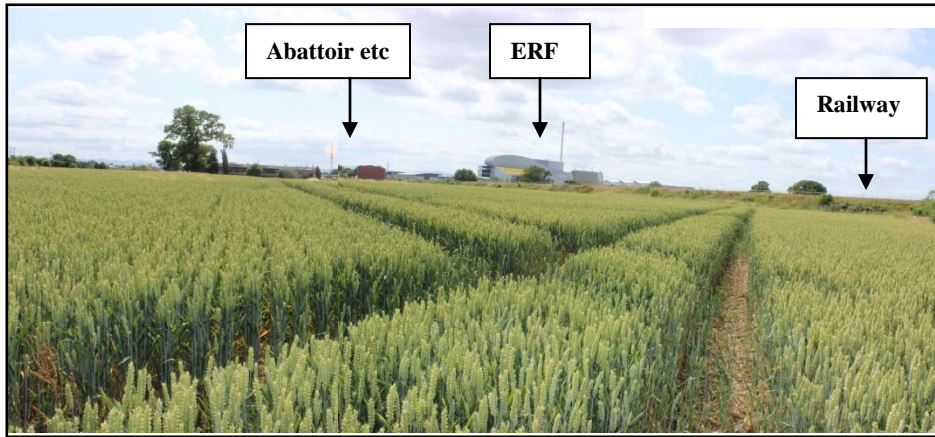


Plate 3: Views from the northeast across the application site towards the railway embankment; the ERF plant and the Abattoir.

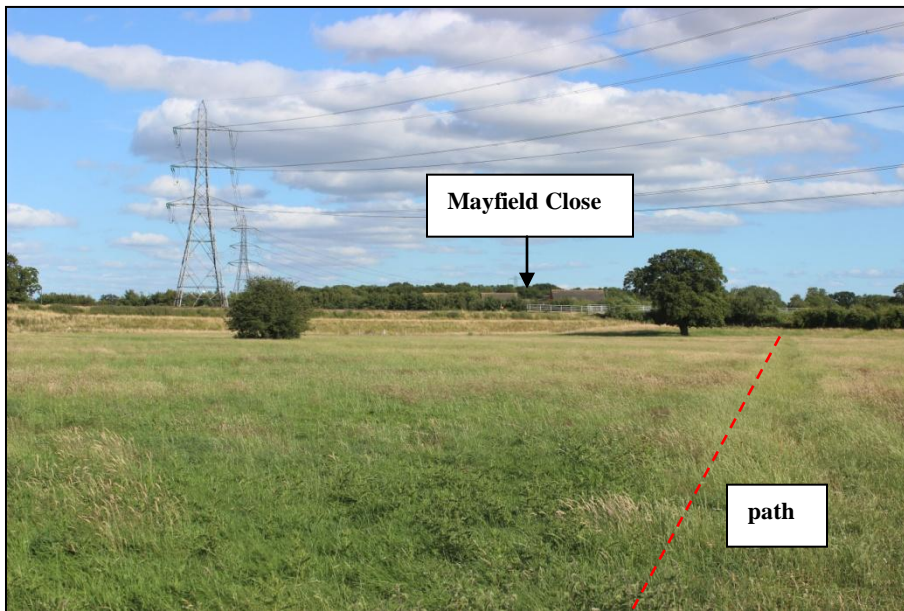


Plate 4: View from the northwest across the southeast corner of the Registered Battlefield site, taken from the public footpath that runs from Battlefield Church towards the railway embankment & the A5124.

The roofs of the three-storey housing at Mayfield Close can be seen in the distant views

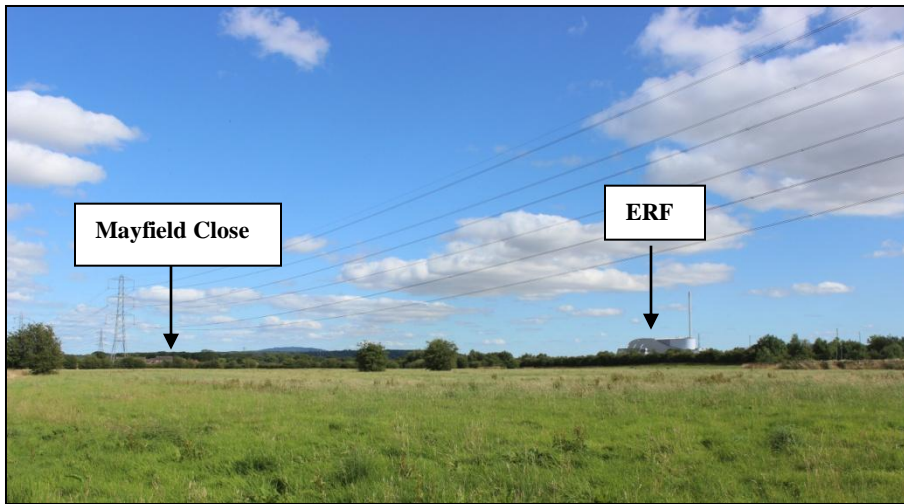


Plate 5: View from the west-northwest across the Registered Battlefield site, towards the railway embankment; the A5124 & rooftops of Mayfield Close with the ERF plant in the background *right*.



Plate 6: View from the west-northwest across the Registered Battlefield site towards the railway embankment with a passing train, which hides the rooftops of Mayfield Close. ERF plant in the background *right*.

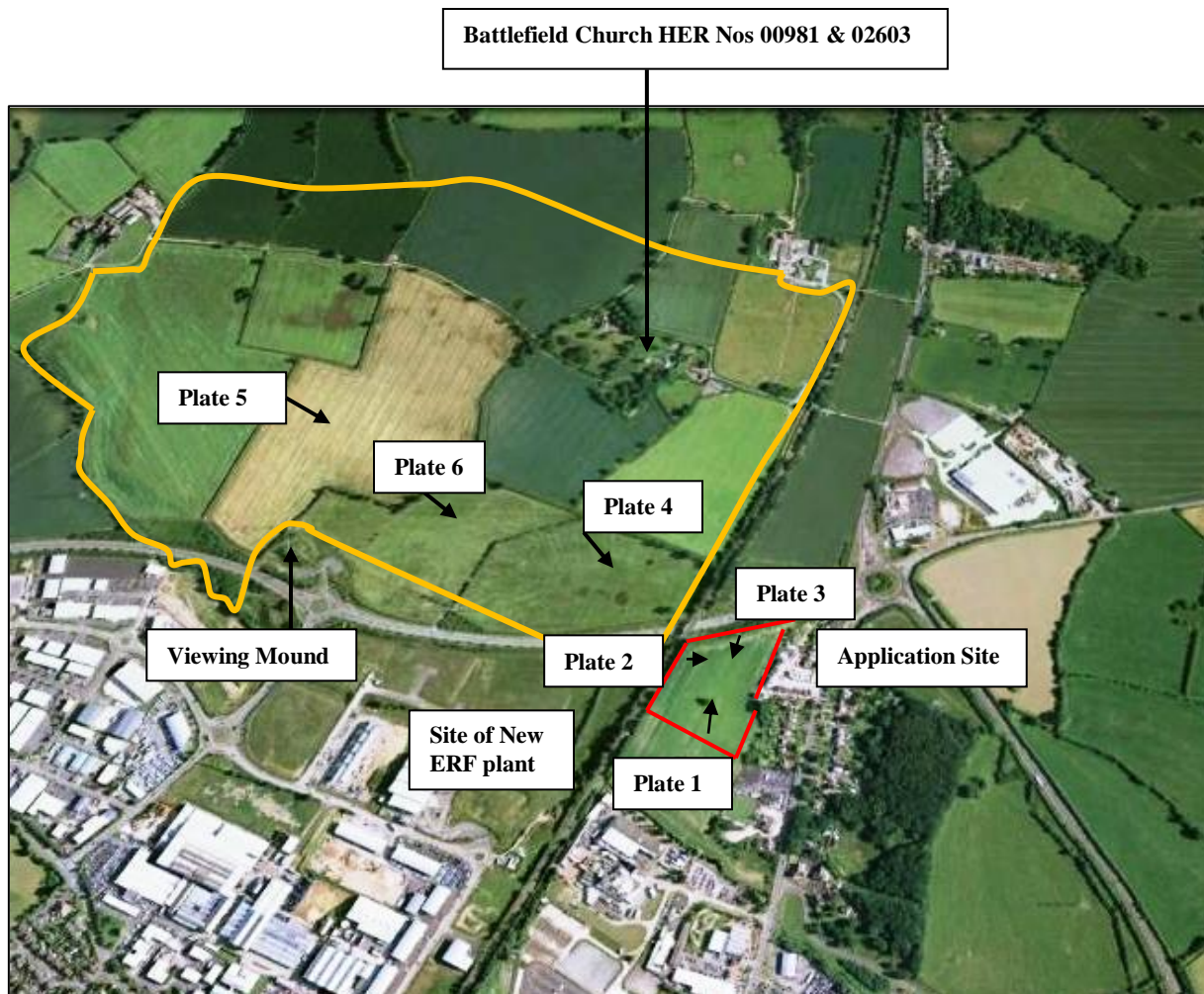


Fig. 10 Location of the viewing mound north of the A5124 and the location of Plates 1-6.

View from the south

(google-earth imagery date 13/05/2008)

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 The combined results of the assessment have helped to identify the likely potential impact of the construction of the proposed development on the heritage resource.

8.2 Development in general can have both a negative and a positive impact on the heritage resource.

Potential negative impacts to be considered are as follows:

- primary impact resulting from physical change to the heritage resource as a result of temporary or permanent changes such as ground disturbance;
- secondary impact resulting in permanent and / or temporary changes to the setting and aspect of the cultural heritage.

Potential positive impacts to be considered include:

- the potential for an increase in knowledge arising from the opportunity to research, investigate, record and interpret the heritage resource as a result of construction work.

8.3 The sites of heritage interest listed in Table 1 comprise:

- 3 sites associated with the battle of Shrewsbury; namely the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 (HER No. 01615); Battlefield Church, the chapel and adjoining earthworks (HER Nos 00981 & 02603). These sites are considered to be of key heritage interest in respect of the proposed application;
- four findspots (HER Nos 01614; 02595; 03397 & 04648), which shed light on the potential of the area as a whole;
- one earthwork enclosure and one area of ridge and furrow probable medieval date (HER Nos 02493 & 04471), which shed light on past landuse;
- three sites associated with infrastructure; namely the former boundary stone; the site of a former Toll House and the adjacent London & North Western Railway (HER Nos 31010; 15407 & 05501);
- four buildings; namely Church Cottage; a modern engineering works and two farms identified by farmstead surveys (HER Nos 30989; 06780; 08725 & 26995).

Archaeological Potential

8.4 This assessment has highlighted the fact that the application site is of significant historic interest, relating primarily to the lands associated with the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 and the extensive estate developed by the Corbets since 1638.

Finds

8.5 Although finds have been recovered from within the 1km search area in the past, no finds have been recorded within the application site itself. It is unknown whether the site has been subjected to metal detecting in the past. A metal detector survey undertaken along the corridor route of the A5124 Battlefield Link Road in February and March 1998 recovered only a collection of 'worthless objects' (Williams 1998; Appendix 2 Event ID No ESA5078). The Battlefield

site had been considered to be a location where concentrations of arrowheads and other battlefield debris might have been recovered in the topsoil. Thus the results were disappointing. It was conjectured that the route may have been detected previously and the 'worthless objects' discarded. The watching brief carried out along the route in 1998 also recovered nothing of archaeological significance. However the potential for recovery of finds within the application site cannot be totally discounted.

Earthworks

8.6 Although an extensive system of medieval ridge and furrow agriculture had existed across much of the landscape between the Ellesmere and Whitchurch Roads, by the mid 1990s, prior to the construction of the Link Road, only a very small proportion of the ridge and furrow survived. The site visit confirmed that there is no above ground evidence of past agricultural regimes within the application site. Any evidence, should it have existed, would not have survived modern agricultural regimes.

8.7 Modern aerial photography has recorded no potential sub-surface archaeological features within the application site.

Potential Visual Impact

8.8 The potential visual impact of development on the application has been assessed by visiting the site itself and viewing the site from publicly accessible areas.

8.9 The site visit has established the built environment that surrounds the application site and the large-scale nature of nearby construction that has taken place to the west in the form of the railway; to the north in the form of the Battlefield Link Road and to the south in the form of modern industry and retail areas. To the east, the modern 3-storey housing at Mayfield Close has added to the linear development recorded fronting Whitchurch Road since the 19th century.

8.10 The site visit confirmed that there are no direct views towards the heritage assets listed in Table 1, other than the top of the pinnacle of Battlefield Church Tower.

Battlefield Sites

8.11 In assessing the intervisibility of heritage assets, clearly the sites associated with the Battle of Shrewsbury; namely the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 (HER No. 01615), Battlefield Church, the chapel and adjoining earthworks (HER Nos 00981 & 02603), are considered to be of key heritage interest in respect of the proposed application.

8.12 The northern expansion of the town since the 1970s culminated in the construction of the A5124 Battlefield Link Road in the late 1990s. The Link Road now forms a physical barrier between the undeveloped area of the Battle of Shrewsbury and the extensive industrial and housing developments to the south of the road.

8.13 The viewing mound on the north side of A5124 is the preferred prospect of the 1403 Battlefield looking north away from the Link Road and modern industrial and housing developments. The site visit has confirmed that there is no intervisibility between the application site and the viewing mound.

8.14 The potential views towards development on the northern part of the application site from the permissive and public footpaths within the area of the Battlefield have been identified in Plates 4-6 and Fig. 10 *previous*. It is possible that roof-tops of a similar height to the three-storey housing at Mayfield Close might be partially visible from some sections of the footpaths, and these views may increase in winter months. However, Plate 6 has shown how a passing train can totally block out these partial views. The assessment of these views has led to the conclusion that, taking into account the existing topography, the intervening road and rail system together with the modern industrial development that can be seen in the backdrop of the Battlefield site, any development on the application site will have a negligible visible impact on the Registered Battlefield site, providing the height of any development does not exceed that of the adjacent Mayfield Close.

Battlefield Church

8.15 The site visit elicited that the top of pinnacles of Battlefield Church tower can be seen in distant views above the intervening planting along the south side of the Link Road. It is therefore possible that development on the application site could be visible from the upper stages of the tower when leaf cover is reduced. There was no access to the tower to further assess visibility. However there is no potential intervisibility at ground level or in the areas surrounding the church.

8.16 The archaeological desk-based assessment carried out in advance of the proposed Battlefield Link Road by Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service (Event No ESA2156), led to the conclusion that the road would 'not seriously affect the setting of Battlefield Church'. The Link Road forms the northern boundary of the application site, and development on the application site is therefore also assessed to have no adverse visual impact on the setting of the Church.

King's Croft fieldname

8.17 The field known as *King's Croft* that forms part of the application site, as recorded in 1777, is no longer recognised as the *King's Croft* where the King's troops are believed to have been placed in 1403. However the fieldname is recorded as part of the application site in 1777 adjacent to *Trooper's Piece* and *Roushill*, which have battle connotations. Other than the fieldname, there is no evidence to suggest the application site was part of the battle site. Although no finds have been recorded within the application site and it is not known whether the site has been subjected to metal detecting in the past, the possibility of recovering finds associated with the 1403 Battle cannot be totally discounted, as stated in 8.5 *previous*.

Unidentified Archaeological Potential

8.18 The site visit has confirmed that there is no indication of buried archaeological features or deposits within the application area and surface finds noted during a walk-over of the arable field were entirely post-medieval in date. The desk-based study has revealed that, apart from the *King's Croft* fieldname and the adjacent *Trooper's Piece* and *Roushill* fieldname, there is no evidence to suggest the application site was part of the 1403 Battle site.

8.19 However the proximity of the Registered Battlefield site and the unknown extent of the fighting raises the archaeological potential of the site, in respect of the recovery of finds.

8.20 Without positive evidence, it is not possible to fully assess the impact of any proposed development on unidentified buried archaeological remains. Without mitigation, potential negative impacts would come from the construction phase, during which the physical impact on the potential remains would be permanent and irreversible.

9. MITIGATION

Potential buried archaeological remains / artefactual evidence

9.1 Archaeology is a non-renewable resource and the impact of construction works on any archaeology that may exist below ground would be considered to be permanent and adverse. This assessment can only be used as a guide to the potential for buried archaeological deposits and their survival, nature, extent and significance will only be established through ground disturbing works.

9.2 While the potential to uncover buried archaeological features in this part of the town would generally be considered to be low, the close proximity of the Registered Battlefield raises the archaeological potential of the site.

9.3 In view of

- the undeveloped nature of the site
- the close proximity of the Registered 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury site as defined by English Heritage, based on documentary and fieldname evidence together with pre-1995 topography
- the unknown spatial extent of the Battle in 1403

the potential for the recovery of finds which may shed some light on the true extent of the Battle cannot be discounted.

9.4 In view of the above and the information contained within this assessment, a mitigation strategy to allow for a professional metal detector survey to be undertaken under strict archaeological supervision prior to any site disturbance and an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the initial stages of topsoil stripping on the site, as conditions of planning consent, are considered to be appropriate responses to development proposals.

9.5 The details of mitigation will be better advised in consultation with the Historic Environment Manager, Shropshire Council, in accordance with NNPF (2012).

Visual Impact

9.6 Providing the heights of any proposed new build does not exceed that of the adjacent housing at Mayfield Close, and the existing tree cover on the northern boundary of the site is maintained, no other mitigation is recommended. While there may be partial distant views towards the rooftops of the northern part of development on the application site, from the Registered Battlefield site, these views would have a negligible impact its the historic significance.

9.7 In view of the modern development that has already taken place in and around the Registered Battlefield site, in particular the A5124 Link Road, the overhead powerlines and the new ERF plant, it is considered that proposed new development on the application site will not have any additional adverse impact.

9.8 The current topography and landscape indicate that will be no visual impact on the setting of the remaining designated or undesignated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the site, as a result of development within the application site.

10. CONCLUSION

10.1 This assessment has highlighted the fact that the application site is of significant historic interest, relating primarily to the lands associated with the Battle of Shrewsbury in 1403 and the extensive estate developed by the Corbets since 1638.

10.2 The assessment concludes that, allowing for a mitigation strategy to allow for a professional metal detector survey to be undertaken under strict archaeological supervision prior to any site disturbance and an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken during the initial stages of topsoil stripping on the site, as conditions of planning consent, development on the application site will have negligible to no permanent adverse residual impact on the archaeological resource.

10.3 In assessing the intervisibility of the application site and heritage assets within the 1km search area, it has been established that although there is intervisibility at ground level between the Registered Battlefield and the application site, the tops of the housing at Mayfield Close on the east boundary of the application site could be seen in three distant views.

10.4 The site visit has confirmed the modern development that has already taken place in and around the Registered Battlefield site, in particular the A5124 Link Road, the overhead powerlines and the new ERF plant.

10.5 This assessment concludes that in view of the above, and providing that the height of any proposed new build does not exceed that of the adjacent housing at Mayfield Close and the existing tree cover on the northern boundary of the site is maintained, development on the application site will not have any additional adverse visual impact on the Registered Battlefield.

10.6 The assessment concludes that, allowing for appropriate mitigation, the proposed development will have an overall negligible to no permanent adverse residual impact on the heritage resource of the application site and its environs.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Castlering Archaeology would like to thank Balfours Ltd. for contracting the assessment on behalf of their client Sundorne Estate and Les Stephan Planning for the provision of site plans and further information in respect of the site.

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<http://www.historicengland.org.uk> [http:// www.uptonmagna.com](http://www.uptonmagna.com) <http://www.battlefieldstrust.com>

APPENDIX 1 – SITES OF HERITAGE INTEREST REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT

HER No.	SITE NAME	NGR	SHORT DESCRIPTION
00981	Church of St Mary Magdalene & Battlefield College	SJ 5123 1722	Scheduled Monument National Heritage List ref. 1003717 & Grade II* Listed Building National Heritage List ref. 1246192. The buildings of the medieval church complex, funded by the King & set up by the Lord of Albright Hussey Manor in the years following the Battle of Shrewsbury of 1403, as a memorial to its many victims. Became Parish Church of Albright Hussey in 1545. Now maintained by Historic Churches Trust.
00114	Harlescott Grange moated site	SJ 50134 16019	Scheduled Monument National Heritage List ref. 1019297. Monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of a medieval moated site.
01614	Findspot: Post medieval coin hoard	SJ 516 169	A bag of old guineas found in 1865 in the ditch bank near the modern Two Henry's Pub, Battlefield.
01615	Site of Battle of Shrewsbury	SJ 509 172	Site of Battle of Shrewsbury which took place 21st July 1403 between the armies of Henry IV and Harry Percy, Duke of Northumberland (aka Hotspur). Percy was killed and the army routed. The site is protected as a Registered Battlefield. No ground features related to the battle are evident.
02493	Earthwork enclosure c.140m SW of Battlefield Farm	SJ 5141 1739	Rectangular ditched earthwork enclosure recorded by aerial photography c.140m SW of Battlefield Farm. Possibly site of an annual fair every 22nd of July; a privilege granted to Battlefield College.
02595	1862 find - The Battlefield Hoard	SJ 52 18	Bronze Age hoard found in 1862 at Battlefield as a result of ploughing. Most of the objects were melted down by a local scrap dealer, but a few were saved and presented to Shrewsbury Museum. Chitty (1943) reported finds of mixed content-association thought doubtful. Ref: Chitty Lily F. 1943. Article in the Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society. TSAHS, 51,150-151
02603	Earthworks of St Mary Magdalene, Battlefield	SJ 5123 1722	Scheduled Monument National Heritage List ref. 1003717 The earthwork remains of the medieval church complex set up by the King in the years following the Battle of Shrewsbury as a memorial to its many victims. Comprising interconnecting fishponds & the large rectangular moat surrounding Battlefield Church, centred at SJ 51 21. They are partly marsh, in poor condition and largely filled in.
03397	Findspot	SJ 514 171	A Buckler (a small hand shield, useful to deflect a blow in hand to hand combat) found sometime before 1880 on the battlefield site.
02601	Albright Hussey Moated Site	SJ 5022 1758	Moat, retaining wall and bridge, approximately 10m S of Albright Hussey Hotel. Grade II Listed building National Heritage List ref. 1174846. The estate of Albright Hussey is mentioned in 1086, and was held by the Hussey family from the 12th to 17thC. Course of moat can be still traced.
04648	Medieval Coin Findspot	SJ 516 176	Coin of King John (1199-1216) discovered in the garden of Battlefield Farm sometime before 1994
04471	Area of ridge and furrow at Battlefield	SJ 5103 1686	Area of ridge and furrow still upstanding as earthwork features of medieval date; photographed from the air in June 1990. Field also know as Trooper's Field and Roushill.
06780	Engineering Works	SJ 508 161	In the mid 1920s, Hall Engineering of Lancashire relocated their Chatwood Safe Company to Harlescott. In May 1924 the company purchased the 315 acre at Harlescott Farm, planning to develop 50 acres for a factory and a village for the workers. Latterly STADCO site.

05501	London & North Western Railway (Shrewsbury to Crewe Branch)	SJ 5144 2862	The LNWR's proposed Shrewsbury to Crewe Branch opened in 1858. By 1862 the line was doing well and had been doubled to cope with increased traffic. Ref. Morris 1991
13196	Albright Hussey	SJ 5021 1759	Grade II* Listed building dated 1524, now a hotel. National Heritage List ref. 1295586. The house stands within moated site HER No. 02601.
15407	Site of a former Toll House/Toll Bar	SJ 5115 1567	Site of a former Whitchurch Road Toll House. Demolished. 2nd Edition OS indicates location may be SJ 51197 15678.
08725	Battlefield Farm, Battlefield	SJ 5149 1750	Farmstead comprising a mid to late 19th century farmhouse with associated cattle shed, barn and stables, constructed using model farm principles.
21074	Site of a former Milepost	SJ 5109 1554	A late 18th/early 19th century metal milepost. Superscription: "WHITCHURCH / 17 1/2 / SHREWSBURY / 2 "
26995	Godfrey Hall	SJ 5142 1628	Godfrey Hall, a farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project, 2008 – 2010.
30989	Church Cottage, Battlefield	SJ 51330 17228	Brick built cottage of 18th century date, recently renovated. Recorded on 1777 Sundorne Estate survey. Recorded & evaluated by Hannaford in 2000.
31010	Boundary Stone on Battlefield site footpath	SJ 5124 1706	Unmarked Rectangular sandstone pillar. Recorded on 1845 Map of Harlescott (SRO 1049/4833) Marked on OS 6" XXVIII SE (1889)

**APPENDIX 2 – EVENTS RECORDED BY SHROPSHIRE HER,
REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT**

EVENT NO	NGR	SHORT DESCRIPTION
ESA2156	SJ 506 168	1994 evaluation in advance of construction of Battlefield Link Road by SCCAS
ESA3369	c.SJ 5115 1675	1992 field observation by SCC recorded traces of earthwork ridge and furrow found to extend to west and south over virtually the whole of the Harlescott Smallholding Estate, from the railway line to the A 528 (Haigh 1992).
ESA3370	c.SJ 5108 1702	Survey of ridge and furrow carried out by J. Britnell history group.
ESA4737; ESA4787; ESA6513	c.SJ 52 13	1976-90 A5 Shrewsbury Bypass Archaeology. Refs: Ellis et al 1994, Excavations in the Wroxeter Hinterland 1988-1990: The Archaeology of the A5/A49 Shrewsbury By-pass; Hannaford Hugh R. & Phillpotts C., 1994, A49 -A528 Battlefield Link, Shrewsbury (Preferred Route): an archaeological evaluation (Watching brief report) Hannaford Hugh R. & Phillpotts C., 1996, A49-A528 Battlefield Link, Shrewsbury (Option D): an archaeological evaluation (Archaeological fieldwork report) Hannaford Hugh R., 2000, An Archaeological Evaluation at Church Cottage, Battlefield, Shrewsbury. Shropshire Archaeology Service Report Number 183. Shropshire County Council

ESA4742	c.SJ 5252 1320	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in June 2000 on the site of a proposed development at Church Cottage, Battlefield. Ref: H. R. Hannaford, 2000, An Archaeological Evaluation at Church Cottage, Battlefield, Shrewsbury. Shropshire Archaeology Service Report Number 183.
ESA5078	c.SJ 5056 1675	1998 a metal detecting survey, topographical survey and watching brief carried out in advance and during the construction of the A5124 Battlefield Link Road. Ref: Williams Paul, 1998, A Watching Brief on the A5124 Battlefield Link Road, Shrewsbury. Shropshire County Council Archaeology Service Report Number 149
ESA6179	SJ 5154 1734	2007 Metal detector survey at Shrewsbury Battlefield Visitor Centre, Shrewsbury, in advance of the construction of the new access road to the farm. During the investigation only four modern metal objects were recovered along the proposed corridor. No finds which could be associated with the 15th century battle were found. The survey has proved largely inconclusive. If anything the negative results only serve to show that the battle is likely to have occurred further to the west.
ESA6621	SJ 5178 1628	Desk-based assessment & walkover survey carried out at Shillingston Drive, Battlefield in 2011 by Wardell Armstrong, as part of development application. The assessment concluded that a systematic metal detector survey should be carried out, given the proximity of the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury c.260m to the west, together with a watching brief on subsequent groundworks.
ESA6905	SJ 50723 16521	Desk-based assessment & site visit undertaken on land off Vanguard Way, Battlefield Enterprise Park, in association with development proposals. Ref: Richards G., 2012. An archaeological heritage assessment. Vanguard Way, Battlefield Enterprise Park, Shrewsbury Shropshire. ABRs rep. 2012-VWBS
ESA6966	SJ 51063 1641	2007 DBA and walkover survey at Energy Waste Facility, Battlefield Enterprise Park by Scott Wilson.
ESA7018- ESA7019	SJ 51062 1641	A programme of archaeological work, comprising a metal detector survey (ESA 7018) and a watching brief undertaken in 2012-2013 on land at Battlefield Enterprise Park, Shrewsbury, by Archaeology Wales. Undertaken by local volunteers, and volunteers from metal detecting clubs under the supervision of Chris E. Smith. Ref: Smith C. E., 2013, Battlefield Enterprise Park, Shrewsbury, Shropshire: watching brief. Archaeology Wales
ESA7351	SJ 51808 1620	2014 Metal detector survey at Shillingston Drive, Battlefield. Recovered medieval, post-medieval and modern artefacts. Medieval artefacts included horseshoes, a potential shield boss component, farming implements and items of personal adornment. Farming implements, included a billhook, axehead and pitchfork head, may have been used as weapons and could have been used in a conflict. The recovery of the potential medieval shield boss / harness fitting may indicate that military activity took place on the site, although no definitive conclusion can be drawn from this that this was the site of the Battle of Shrewsbury. Post-medieval and modern artefacts recovered during the metal-detector survey include buckles, coins, tools, horseshoes and weights. Ref: Dawson, C., 2014, Shillingston Drive, Shrewsbury, Shropshire: metal-detector survey report. Wardell Armstrong