

Archaeological Evaluation Report

CONDOVER HALL

For JCA Adventure based at Condover Hall

By Rebecca Jones MA ACIfA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

CONDOVER HALL

Client:	JCA Adventure based at Condoover Hall
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Local Authority:	Shropshire Council
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NGR:	349485,305830
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Planning App:	14/03875/FUL & 16/02534/FUL
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Author(s):	R. Jones
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Site Code:	LPI713M
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Date:	November 17
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A trading name of L - P : Heritage LLP.

33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire | CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | chester@lparchaeology.com

www.lparchaeology.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Figures

Table of Plates

Table of Appendices

Abstract

1. Introduction
2. Site Background
3. Archaeology and History
4. Aims
5. Methodology
6. Results
7. Finds
8. Summary and Conclusions
9. Archive

Sources Consulted

Figures

Appendices

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location - General

Figure 2 - Site Detail and Trench Plan

Figure 3 - Trench 1

Figure 4 - Trench 2

Figure 5 - Trench 3

TABLE OF PLATES

Plate 1 - Shot of southeast facing section of Trench 1, showing (102), with 1m scale

Plate 2 - Post excavation shot of Trench 2, looking northwest with 2 x 1m scales

Plate 3 - Shot of northeast facing section of Trench 2, with 2 x 1m scales

Plate 4 - Post excavation shot of Trench 3, looking southwest with 2 x 1m scales

Plate 5 - Shot of east facing section of Trench 3, with 1m scale

Plate 6 - Pre-excavation shot of ditch [303], exposed 1.6m below ground level, with 1m scale

TABLE OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Oasis Record

Abstract

An archaeological Evaluation was carried out on land at Condover Hall, Condover, Shropshire. The Evaluation was implemented because of the potential for archaeological remains on the site, as identified by previous archaeological investigation and a Heritage Statement. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Rebecca Jones of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of JCA Adventure based at Condover Hall.

The Hall is Grade I Listed and many of the associated features are Grade II Listed, including the terraced gardens, walls and park to the south. The church just outside the northwest boundary of the Hall is Grade II* Listed. The historic core of the village, which includes the Hall and church, is a designated Conservation Area.

Three trenches were excavated on the site at predefined locations to evaluate the area of the proposed games court and the footprint of the proposed accommodation block.

A single archaeological feature was identified during this trial trenching exercise. A northwest to southeast aligned ditch was exposed at 1.6m below ground level in Trench 3.

The finds assemblage comprised residual Post Medieval material culture.

The Evaluation concludes that the archaeological resource of the site is minimal and of low significance.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This archaeological Evaluation report has been prepared by Rebecca Jones of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of JCA Adventure based at Condover Hall.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Rebecca Jones and George Lacey of L - P : Archaeology on the 19th and 20th of October 2017.
- 1.3. The site is located on land at Condover Hall, Condover, Shropshire, SY5 7BD (FIGURE 1). The site is centred on Nation Grid Reference (NGR) (SJ) 349485,305830 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.4. The site code allocated by L - P : Archaeology is LP1713M.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Benjamin Sleep and Rebecca Jones of L - P : Archaeology (SLEEP & JONES 2016).

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

2.1.1. The games court is the subject of planning application ref. 16/02534/FUL. The proposed dormitory block is subject of an application for non-material amendment to planning consent ref. 14/03875/FUL. Both proposed developments are associated with an established Residential, Education and Activity Centre.

2.1.2. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPS5. Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

2.1.3. The NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.

2.1.4. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority is Shropshire Council (SC), who take advice from Shropshire Council Archaeology.

2.1.5. SC must also consider the relevant policies within the Shropshire Local Plan, these are CS6 and CS17 in the Core Strategy (SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL 2011) and MD13 in the Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMDev) Plan (SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL 2015):

POLICY CS6 The council will ensure all development protects, restores, conserves and enhances the natural, built and historic environment and is appropriate in scale, density, pattern and design taking into account the local context and character, and those features which contribute to local character, having regard to national and local design guidance, landscape character assessments and ecological strategies where appropriate.

POLICY CS17 Development will identify, protect, enhance, expand and connect Shropshire's environmental assets, to create a multifunctional network of natural and

historic resources. This will be achieved by ensuring that all development: Protects and enhances the diversity, high quality and local character of Shropshire's natural, built and historic environment, and does not adversely affect the visual, ecological, geological, heritage or recreational values and functions of these assets, their immediate surroundings or their connecting corridors; Contributes to local distinctiveness, having regard to the quality of Shropshire's environment, including landscape, biodiversity and heritage assets, such as the Shropshire Hills AONB, the Meres and Mosses and the World Heritage Sites at Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal and Ironbridge Gorge; Does not have a significant adverse impact on Shropshire's environmental assets and does not create barriers or sever links between dependant sites; Secures financial contributions, in accordance with Policies CS8 and CS9, towards the creation of new, and improvement to existing, environmental sites and corridors, the removal of barriers between sites, and provision for long term management and maintenance. Sites and corridors are identified in the LDF evidence base and will be regularly monitored and updated.

POLICY MD13 In accordance with Policies CS6 and CS17 and through applying the guidance in the Historic Environment SPD, Shropshire's heritage assets will be protected, conserved, sympathetically enhanced and restored by: 1. Ensuring that wherever possible, proposals avoid harm or loss of significance to designated or non-designated heritage assets, including their settings. 2. Ensuring that proposals which are likely to affect the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset, including its setting, are accompanied by a Heritage Assessment, including a qualitative visual assessment where appropriate. 3. Ensuring that proposals which are likely to have an adverse effect on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, including its setting, will only be permitted if it can be clearly demonstrated that the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the adverse effect. In making this assessment, the degree of harm or loss of significance to the asset including its setting, the importance of the asset and any potential beneficial use will be taken into account. Where such proposals are permitted, measures to mitigate and record the loss of significance to the asset including its setting and to advance understanding in a manner proportionate to the asset's importance and the level of impact, will be required. 4. Encouraging development which delivers positive benefits to heritage assets, as identified within the Place Plans. Support will be given in particular, to proposals which appropriately conserve, manage or enhance the significance of a heritage asset including its setting, especially where these improve the condition of those assets which are recognised as being at risk or in poor condition.

2.1.6. These policies and their explanations are further supporting by the Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for the Historic Environment (SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL 2016) which provides step-by-step guidance through

planning conditions and consent in relation to the Historic Environment in Shropshire.

2.1.7. The site is located within the Condover Conservation Area, this is a Shropshire Council level designation.

2.1.8. Condition 3 appended to the planning consent granted for the dormitory block in 2014 (14/03875/FUL) is noted below. This document has been prepared primarily in support of the planning application for the netball court with a view to avoiding similar pre-start being appended to the consent if granted.

Condition 3

No development approved by this permission shall commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI).

This written scheme shall be approved in writing by the Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works. Reason: The site is known to hold archaeological interest.

2.1.9. Within 1km of the site the area contains numerous Listed Buildings, many of them contained within the limits of the Condover Conservation Area.

2.1.10. The gardens and estate park of Condover Hall is a designated Grade II Listed Park and Garden.

2.1.11. JCA Adventure based at Condover Hall and SC agreed the methodology for these works with the Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation (SLEEP & JONES 2016).

2.1.12. The objective of this report is to detail the results of the archaeological works and clarify the status and location of the archive.

2.2. GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on bedrock geology of Salop Formation, with superficial deposits of alluvium and river terrace gravel deposits associated with the River Cound (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2017).

2.2.2. This data is at relatively low resolution and does not give site specific data.

2.3.LOCATION & LANDSCAPE

- 2.3.1. The proposed site is on the southeast side of the village of Condover in the grounds of Condover Hall c.6.5km south of Shrewsbury Town centre (FIGURE 1).
- 2.3.2. The site is bounded by the grounds of St. Andrew and St. Mary Church to the north, Church Street to the east and the Cound Brook to the south and west (FIGURE 2).
- 2.3.3. The landscape is undulating and rises to the northwest of the site to Lyth Hill, and to the south to Radmore Ridge and Burriwood. The Cound Brook runs through the site from the southwest to the northeast. The site lies at an average height of c.85m OD.

2.4.SITE CONDITIONS

- 2.4.1. The general land use in the vicinity is agricultural with scattered villages and farms. There are various pockets of plantation woodland which generally occur along the river and to the south of the site. There is a small plantation woodland on the north side of the church.
- 2.4.2. The Hall and surrounding land to the south is recorded in the SHLC as 'Ornamental, Recreational and Parkland' which derives from the Hall, although the parkland is now pasture and agricultural fields. The proposed site is recorded as post 1880s settlement, it is now woodland and dormitories for the Hall.
- 2.4.3. Within the grounds the Hall itself remains the dominant feature as it over looks the surrounding gardens. However, the tall trees to the south of the make it a less imposing landscape feature from the south. North of the Hall the narrow, winding and verdant roads of Condover mean that the Hall is imperceptible from the village.
- 2.4.4. The roots from the dense trees in the site area may have disturbed below ground deposits. There will also have been impact from landscaping associated with the tennis court and dormitories.

3. Archaeology and History

3.1.A Heritage Statement was undertaken for this site by L - P : Archaeology (SLEEP 2016), a summary of which is given below. For a more detailed background discussion please refer to section 5 of the Heritage Statement.

3.2.PREHISTORIC

3.2.1. No Prehistoric remains or findspots have been recorded on site. There are several records for Bronze Age and later Prehistoric Activity within the search area, including a potential unexcavated burnt mound 1.1km to the southwest of site (PRN04719) and 2 Bronze Age pots recovered during excavations for a reservoir in 1923 c990m south of site (PRN02694).

3.3.IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH

3.3.1. A recent Watching Brief was undertaken by L - P : Archaeology during the construction of the artificial wildlife and leisure lake (MATTHEW WILLIAMS 2016), around 330m south of the current site on the south bank of the River Cound. The work discovered evidence for a small to medium sized early 2nd to mid 3rd century Romano-British rural settlement, with a number of nearby enclosure ditches of unknown date.

3.3.2. Another recent Watching Brief conducted for the Ropes Course (M WILLIAMS 2016), around 130m southwest of the current site on the north bank of the River Cound, encountered no Roman-British remains.

3.3.3. This may suggest any concentration of Romano-British activity lies further to the south and does not extend to the area of the current proposed site.

3.4.EARLY MEDIEVAL

3.4.1. Condoover is mentioned in the Domesday Book and therefore was certainly settled in the later Early Medieval period. However there are no recorded heritage assets dating to the period in the study area and any settlement within the village is likely to have been impacted by Medieval and later development.

3.5.MEDIEVAL

3.5.1. The church and numerous listed buildings in Condoval attest to the villages growth during the Medieval period. To the south of the Hall, across the Cound Brook, various earthworks, including holloways, banks and platforms, may be evident of a shifted Medieval settlement (PRN00958).

3.5.2. The northern part of the park is recorded as being enclosed from Ley field and common land and therefore, if there is a deserted settlement in this area, it would have disappeared by the time the park was established. The proposed site is adjacent to the church and historic core of the village and may have been developed.

3.6.POST MEDIEVAL

3.6.1. Given the proximity of the historic village it is possible that the site was developed during this period. The Watching Brief undertaken on works to establish the Ropes Course, 130m southwest of the current site, encountered a 19th century culvert.

4. Aims

4.1. The general aims of the archaeological Evaluation were to:

- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◆ To assess the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site. The results will include a comment on the quality and significance of the remains.
- ◆ To assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on site.
- ◆ To assess the anticipated impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeological remains.

4.2. The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- ◆ To record any archaeological deposit or artefacts relating to the Romano-British periods, in particular relation to the recorded works to the south of the site.
- ◆ To record any archaeological deposits or artefacts which may attest to former Medieval settlement.

5. Methodology

- 5.1. For a full description of the Archaeological Evaluation methodology please refer to section 4 of the Specification for works (SLEEP & JONES 2016).
- 5.2. Three trenches were excavated on the site at predefined locations to evaluate the area of the proposed netball court and the footprint of the proposed accommodation block (FIGURE 2) and were accurately surveyed with a Leica NetRover GPS and related to the National Grid.
- 5.3. The trenches were excavated using a JCB excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All overburden deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or natural drift geology, whichever arose first.
- 5.4. All plan and section surfaces were examined for archaeological deposits and features, with each deposit being allocated a three or four digit identifier (context number) and recorded on standard L - P : Archaeology recording sheets.
- 5.5. Drawings were made of plan and section surfaces at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.6. Digital photography played an integral part in the recording of this site with specific shots taken of archaeological deposits and features and general shots taken to show overall works.
- 5.7. All works were carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the CIfA (CIfA 2014A) and CIfA's Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014B).

6. Results

6.1. Results are detailed below trench by trench. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets].

6.2. The stratigraphic sequence predominantly remained consistent across the site.

6.3. TRENCH 1 (FIGURE 3)

6.3.1. Trench 1, measuring 16.5m long x 1.6m wide in plan, was excavated in the area of the proposed new netball court, excavated in a northeast to southwest orientation and to a maximum depth of 1.8m.

6.3.2. The 0.60m thick compact and friable dark brown sandy silt topsoil (100) was removed to expose two dump deposits; a 0.40m thick layer of moderately loose demolition material (102) including bricks, glass and broken ceramics extended along 6m of the trench (PLATE 1), the topsoil also sealed a 0.1m thick moderately loose mid brownish-red coarse sand deposit (103).



Plate 1 - Shot of southeast facing section of Trench 1, showing (102), with 1m scale

6.3.3. The topsoil contained fragments of Post Medieval ceramics dating from the 17th to 20th centuries.

6.3.4. The demolition material (102) yielded an assemblage of Post Medieval finds

including salt glazed bottles and plant pots dating from the 19th and 20th centuries.

6.3.5. The two dump deposits sealed a 1.2m thick compact mid greyish-brown clayey silt deposit with sand and gravel inclusions, interpreted as a relic ploughsoil (101).

6.3.6. The relic ploughsoil (101) sealed the compact mid orange-red sandy clay natural subsoil (104).

6.3.7. No archaeological features were exposed in this trench, a variation in the natural was excavated and proven to be root action at 1.4m below ground level.

6.4.TRENCH 2 (FIGURE 4)

6.4.1. Trench 2 was excavated in the southern extent of the proposed new accommodation building. The trench was excavated in an southeast to northwest orientation, 18.5m long x 1.6m wide, to a maximum of 1.8m deep (PLATE 2).



Plate 2 - Post excavation shot of Trench 2, looking northwest with 2 x 1m scales

6.4.2. The trench was excavated through a modern 0.23m thick tarmac path [202] which curved in a southeasterly direction from the existing accommodation buildings around the manicured garden. Underlying the tarmac path was a

0.23m thick, moderately loose, deposit of rubble mixed with sand and ballast (200).

6.4.3. Both the tarmac path [202] and the deposit of rubble (200) sat within a landscaping cut which extended for 4.6m into the trench from the eastern end, a cut which would have allowed for levelling of the manicured lawn area.

6.4.4. Landscaping activity has truncated into the 0.28 to 0.51m thick moderately compact and friable mid brown sandy silt topsoil (203).

6.4.5. The topsoil overlies a 0.36m thick compact mid reddish-orange coarse sand deposit (204) interpreted as re-deposited natural. The re-deposited sand sealed a 0.52m thick moderately compact and friable mid greyish-brown clayey silt (205), interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon. (205) in turn sealed a 0.24m thick moderately compact mid yellowish-brown sandy clayey silt (206) which overlay the compact mid reddish-orange sandy clay natural subsoil (207) (PLATE 3).



Plate 3 - Shot of northeast facing section of Trench 2, with 2 x 1m scales

6.5. TRENCH 3 (FIGURE 5)

6.5.1. Trench 3 was excavated in the northern extent of the proposed new accommodation building. The trench was excavated in a north-northeast to south-southwest orientation, 14m long x 1.6m wide and to a maximum depth

of 1.6m deep (PLATE 4).



Plate 4 - Post excavation shot of Trench 3, looking southwest with 2 x 1m scales

6.5.2. Excavation of Trench 3 revealed a 0.98m to 1.38m thick moderately loose mid greyish brown silt topsoil (300) overlying a 0.12m thick compact mid yellowish-brown sandy silt deposit (301) (PLATE 5).



Plate 5 - Shot of east facing section of Trench 3, with 1m scale

6.5.3. Following removal of (300) and (301) a ditch was exposed cutting the compact mid reddish-yellow sand natural subsoil (302).

6.5.4. Ditch [303] was exposed at 1.6m below modern ground level. The ditch was

2.1m wide and extended beyond the 1.6m width of the trench (PLATE 6).



Plate 6 - Pre-excavation shot of ditch [303], exposed 1.6m below ground level, with 1m scale

6.5.5. Extensive root action meant that the sides of the trench were not stable enough to allow for hand excavation and confines of the trench area meant that further excavation to step the trench could not occur. As such a small machine slot to 0.2m in depth was excavated into the compact dark brownish grey silt fill (304) of the ditch.

6.5.6. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from the sample excavation.

7. Finds

7.1. A small assemblage of artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. The objects recovered are summarised below:

7.2. *Pottery:*

7.2.1. A total of 19 sherds of Post-medieval pottery weighing 1.778 kilograms were recovered from the evaluation. The sherds are described by context:

7.2.2. Context (100) produced 6 sherds weighing 182 grams: one base sherd from a Mottled ware tankard dated to c.1680+; a base sherd from a White salt-glazed stoneware cup dated c.1720+; a body sherd from a White salt-glazed stoneware dish dated c.1720+; a body sherd of tin-glazed earthenware dating to the 17th/18th century; a base sherd from an unglazed red earthenware vessel; and a body sherd from an unglazed slipware vessel. The pottery from this context was generally of early/mid 18th century date.

7.2.3. Context (102) produced 12 sherds of pearlware weighing 1.557 kilograms; 6 sherds were base and rim sherds from unglazed red earthenware vessels which represent garden plant pots; 4 sherds were from Pearl-glazed earthenware dishes decorated with blue transfer printed designs; 1 body sherd was from a brown stoneware jar; and one sherd was a complete brown stoneware bottle with no stamps or marks present. The pottery from this context was generally of 19th or early 20th century date.

7.2.4. Context (300) produced 1 sherd weighing 39 grams which was a body sherd of unglazed red earthenware probably derived from a plant pot of 18th/19th century date.

7.3. *Clay Tobacco Pipe:*

7.3.1. Two stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe weighing 9 grams was recovered from contexts (100) and (102). The fragment from context (100) had a partial border stamp 'LEGG/BROS' which is probably an 18th century Broseley maker. The stem fragment from context (102) was neither marked nor showed signs of modification; the bore diameter would suggest the pipe fragment was of 19th century date.

7.4. Glass:

7.4.1. A total of 2 glass artefacts weighing 519 grams were recovered from the evaluation. Both were recovered from context (102) and are associated with pottery of 19th/20th century date. One fragment is the base from a green glass bottle; the second fragment is the top and neck to a clear mould-blown bottle. Both fragments were of later 19th/20th century date.

7.5. Ceramic Building Material:

7.5.1. A total of 3 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from context (100) weighing 454 grams. Two fragments were from handmade bricks; one of which had measurable dimensions of thickness 68mm and width 104mm. The third fragment was from a flat roof tile with a thickness of 11mm. The CBM was associated with pottery of early/mid 18th century date.

8. Summary and Conclusions

- 8.1.A proposal for development on land at Condoover Hall has been submitted. The games court is the subject of planning application ref. 16/02534/FUL. The proposed dormitory block is subject of an application for non-material amendment to planning consent ref. 14/03875/FUL. Both proposed developments are associated with an established Residential, Education and Activity Centre.
- 8.2.A previously conducted Heritage Statement and other archaeological schemes of works on site had highlighted the potential of archaeological remains on site, particularly of Roman and Medieval date.
- 8.3.The trenches were pre-located to investigate the areas to be developed.
- 8.4.The stratigraphic soil sequence across the trenches records the differing activity which has occurred in the Post Medieval Period.
- 8.5.Excavation of Trench 1 exposed a demolition deposit attesting to the demolition of outbuildings and ground clearance and the lens of sand exposed in the northern extent of the trench is representative of up-cast natural sand subsoil from the construction of the current netball court to the north of the proposed new court.
- 8.6.A single archaeological feature was identified during this trial trenching exercise. A northwest to southwest aligned ditch was exposed at 1.6m below ground level in Trench 3.
- 8.7FOUNDATIONS for the new accommodation building will extend for 1165mm from finished ground level, the ditch being a robust feature and lying at a lower elevation than the finished foundations, will survive *in situ*.
- 8.8.The Evaluation concludes that the archaeological resource of the site is minimal and of low significance.

9. Archive

9.1.The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 3 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 3 x Trench Recording Sheets

9.2.The finds archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x box artefacts as described in Section 7 (all materials).

9.3.The archive is to be deposited with the Shropshire Museum Service.

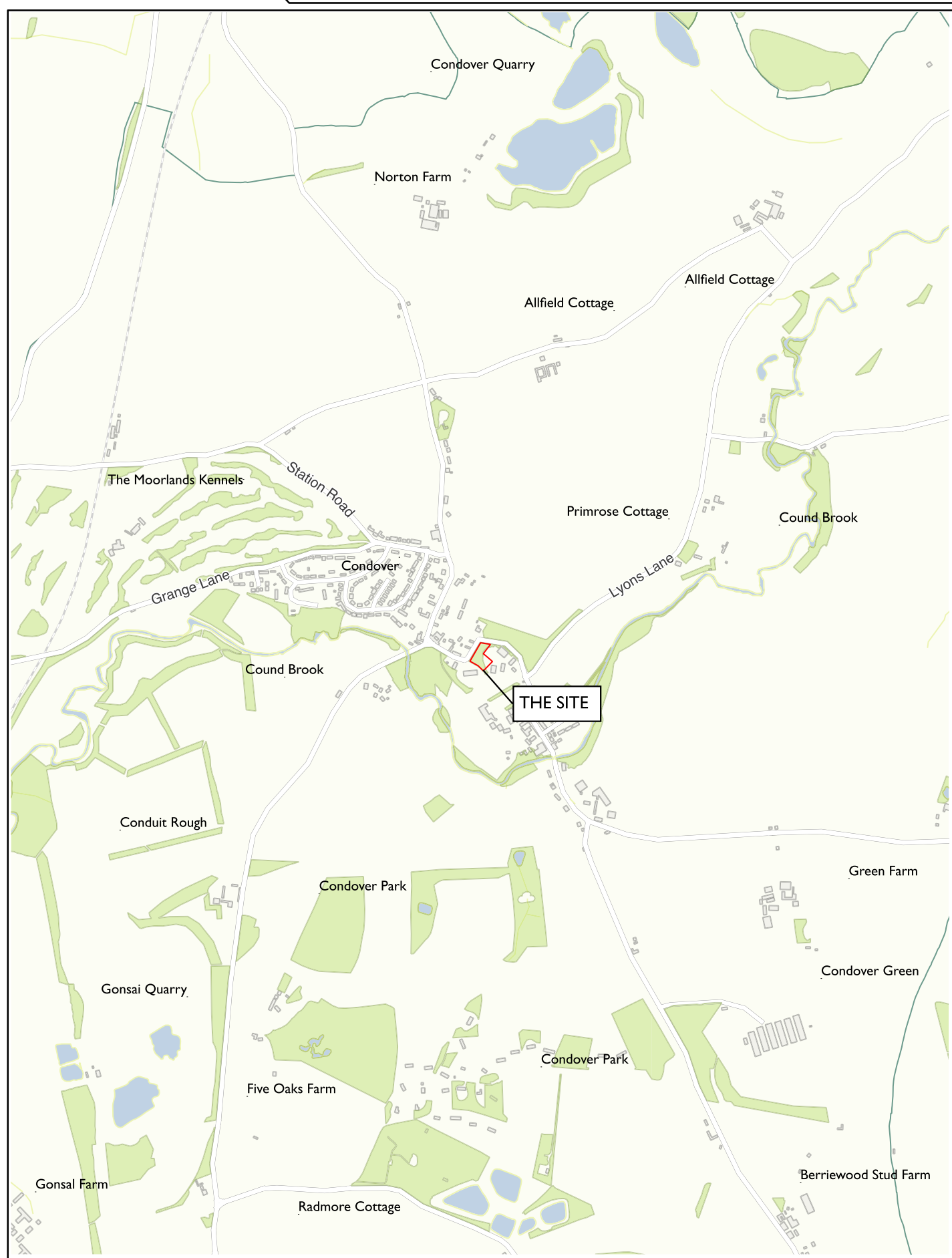
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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



0 500 m



PROJECT // 1713M - Condover Hall

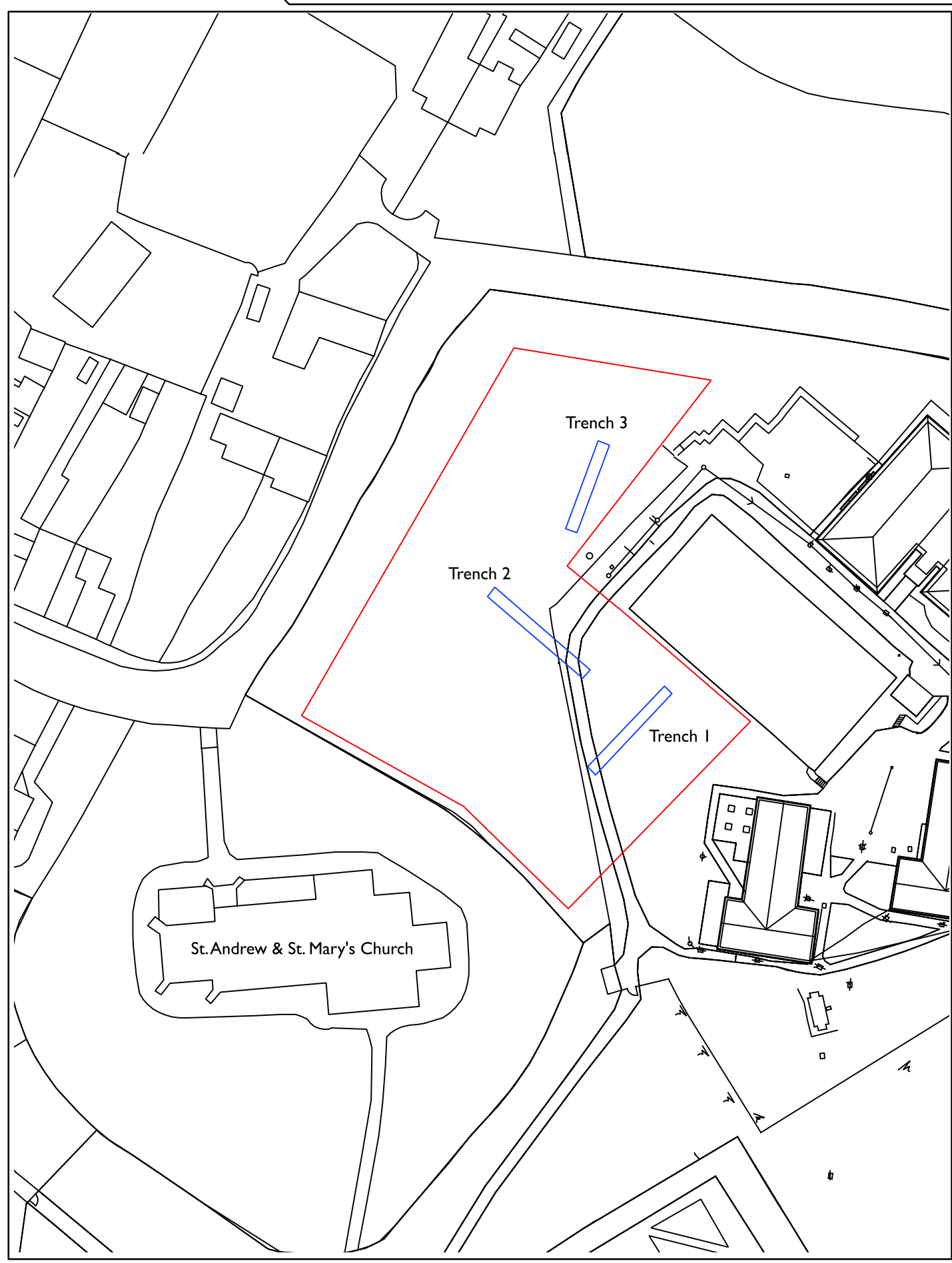
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP1713M-AER-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Site Detail and Trench Plan



0 25 m



PROJECT // 1713M - Conover Hall

DESCRIPTION // Site Detail and Trench Plan

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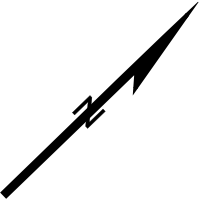
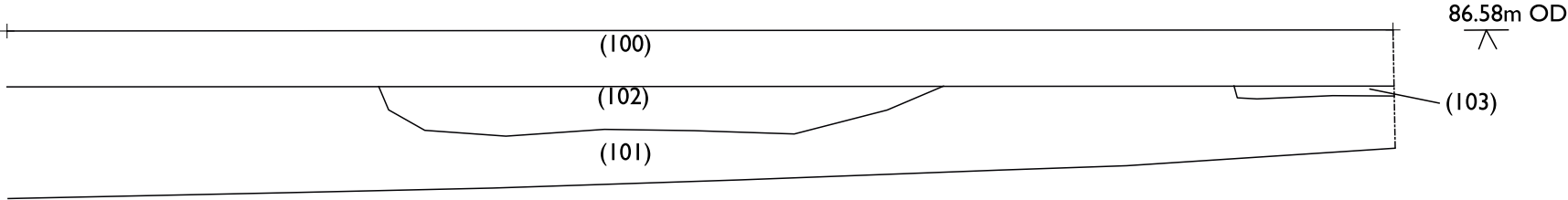
DOC REF: LPI713M-AER-v1

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FIGURE 3 // Trench I



Southeast facing representative section of Trench I



PROJECT // 1713M - Condoer Hall

DESCRIPTION // Trench I

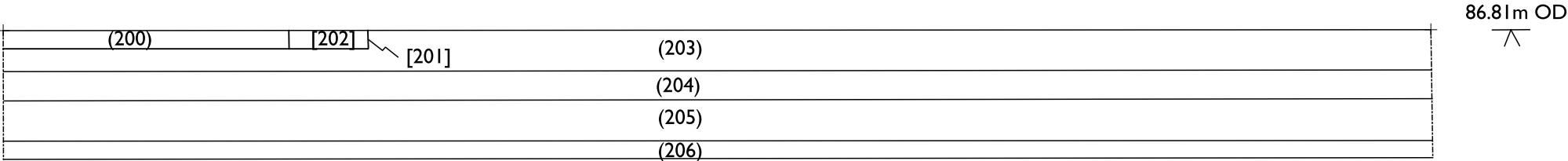
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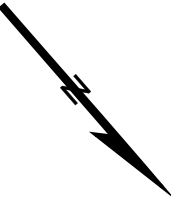
FIGURE 4 // Trench 2



Northeast facing section of Trench 2



0 5 m



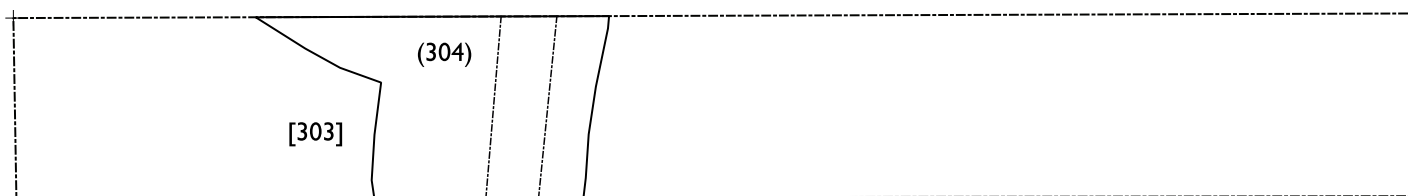
PROJECT // 1713M - Condo Hall

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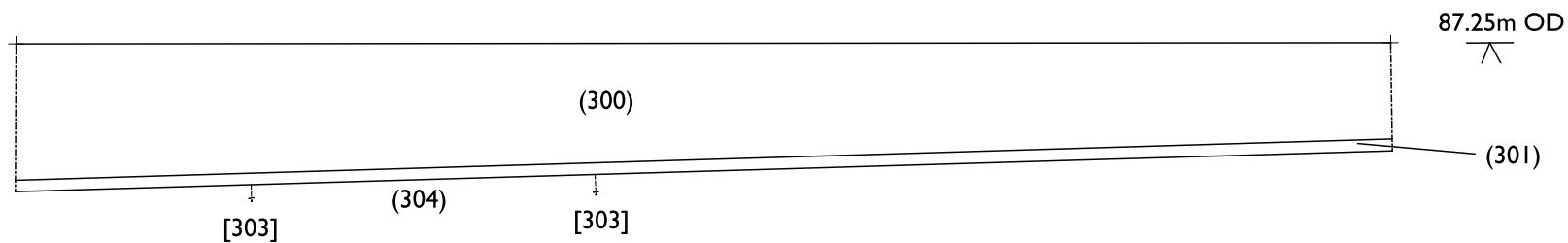
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FIGURE 5 // Trench 3



Southeast facing section of Trench 3



0

5 m



PROJECT // 1713M - Conover Hall

DESCRIPTION // Trench 3

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OASIS FORM

APPENDIX I

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

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OASIS ID: lparchae1-299735

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation, Land at Condover Hall
Short description of the project	An archaeological Evaluation was carried out on land at Condover Hall, Condover, Shropshire. The Evaluation was implemented because of the potential for archaeological remains on the site, as identified by previous archaeological mitigation and a Heritage Statement. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Rebecca Jones of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Morris Properties. The Hall is Grade I Listed and many of the associated features are Grade II Listed, including the terraced gardens, walls and park to the south. The church just outside the northwest boundary of the Hall is Grade II* Listed. The historic core of the village, which includes the Hall and church, is a designated Conservation Area. Three trenches were excavated on the site at predefined locations to evaluate the area of the proposed netball court and the footprint of the proposed accommodation block. A single archaeological feature was identified during this trial trenching exercise. A northwest to southeast aligned ditch was exposed at 1.6m below ground level in Trench 3. The finds assemblage comprised residual Post Medieval material culture. The Evaluation concludes that the archaeological resource of the site is minimal and of low significance.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2017 End: 30-11-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1713M - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	NA None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent

Position in the planning process After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country England

Site location SHROPSHIRE SHREWSBURY AND ATCHAM CONDOVER Land at Condover Hall, Condover

Postcode SY5 7BD

Study area 72.8 Square metres

Site coordinates SJ 349490 305845 52.8684771446 -2.966485107294 52 52 06 N 002 57 59 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 85.8m Max: 87.55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation L - P : Archaeology

Project brief originator JCA Adventure based at Condover Hall

Project design originator L - P : Archaeology

Project director/manager Blair Poole

Project supervisor Rebecca Jones

Project supervisor George Lacey

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Shropshire Museum Service

Physical Archive ID LP1713M

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Shropshire Museum Service

Digital Archive ID LP1713M

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Shropshire Museum Service

Paper Archive ID LP1713M

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Drawing","Report"

available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evauation Report Condover Hall
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, R.
Other bibliographic details	LP1713M-AER-v1.2
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology LLP
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	A4 spinal bound volume
Entered by	Rebecca Jones (chester@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	1 November 2017

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