

Archaeological Watching Brief Report at

# **SUTTON GRANGE SHREWSBURY**

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For Orion Heritage

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L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report at

# SUTTON GRANGE SHREWSBURY

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Client: Orion Heritage

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Local Authority: Shropshire Council

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NGR: 349928,310605

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Planning App: 13/00893/FUL

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## L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

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# Abstract

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out at Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. A Photographic record was made of the extant buildings and an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out during the demolition of six structures. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Rachael Matthews of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Orion Heritage. The site works was carried out by Michael Castle between April and June 2019.

The site does not lie within any conservation area, there are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings. The site lies to the south of Shrewsbury, identified as a working farm from the early 1832 historic mapping. The site underwent development in the early 1900s with new structures built. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century two of the structures were converted into domestic dwellings.

The objectives of the photographic survey and Watching Brief were to record the exterior and interior of the buildings and record any historic fabric exposed during the demolition of the structures.

The Watching Brief recorded the historic fabric and demolition of the 19<sup>th</sup> century structures, which were roughly constructed farm buildings and generally retained their historic footprints. Evidence of repairs and modifications were identified as inserted/blocked up windows and doors, replaced wooden roof trussed and stabilised slate and tile roofs. Two of the structures had been converted into dwellings and undergone major renovations internally, however, the exteriors retained much of their original character.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report details the results of the photographic surveys and Archaeological Watching Brief at Sutton Grange on behalf of Orion Heritage. It forms an element of the planning consent (13/00893/FUL) granted for the development of the site.
- 1.2. The local authority is Shropshire Council.
- 1.3. The site is located in at Sutton Grange, SY2 6QL, within Shrewsbury, Shropshire (FIGURE 1). The NGR is 349928, 310605.
- 1.4. The fieldwork was carried out by Michael Castle of L – P : Archaeology between April and June 2019. This report was written and prepared by Rachael Matthews of L - P : Archaeology.
- 1.5. The site code allocated by L – P : Archaeology is LP3030C.
- 1.6. The work was carried out to the standards laid out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Cifa) Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (CIFA 2014A), standards laid out in Historic England’s Understanding Historic Buildings (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016), and the Cifa standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIFA 2014B). As well as, in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology (POOLE, B 2018).

## 2. Planning Background

2.1. In February 2019 the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government (HCLG) issued the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Chapter 16 of this document sets out policies for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment (HCLG 2019).

2.2. In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority, Shropshire Council, is bound by the policy MD13 within the SAMDev Plan (2015). On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment Shropshire Council Archaeological Planning Advisor is Dr Andy Wigley.

2.3. Planning consent has been granted for a mixed residential development of 291 dwellings, with associated drainage and road infrastructure including areas of public open space and play area, and demolition of existing farm buildings. The application reference is 13/00893/FUL.

2.4. A condition of planning consent was that an Archaeological Watching Brief was required during demolition of the barns of Sutton Grange, as well as the rear farmhouse brick wall of Sutton Grange House.

2.5. Condition 28 of the planning conditions attached to the development states:

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.

2.6. The site does not lie within any Conservation Areas, Registered Park and gardens or Battlefields. There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed buildings or other noted heritage assets within the site.

## **3. Site Background**

### **3.1.GEOLOGY**

3.1.1. The bedrock geology is of Halesowen Formation: mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The superficial deposits consist of river terrace sands and gravels (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2019).

### **3.2.LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY**

3.2.1. The site is an irregular polygon covering 4.379ha of land with extant converted red brick barn building used as housing and open farm buildings (FIGURE 2). The site was accessed down a small track which had recently been widened to accommodate the ongoing construction of a housing development to the immediate south and east of the site. A small public footpath lay along the road and extended from the northern end past a house towards Shrewsbury.

3.2.2. The site was relatively flat at an average of 196mOD, sloping up towards Oteley Road at 221mOD. It contained multiple extant buildings, with Sutton Grange Farmhouse to the immediate north of the site.

### **3.3.SITE CONDITIONS**

3.3.1. The site was located down a busy lane, which had private vehicular access to domestic buildings, as well as, large plant entering the fields to the immediate south and east of the site which were under development.

3.3.2. A public footpath also had right of way along the lane and through the north of the site towards Shrewsbury.

3.3.3. Several of the structures had nesting birds and evidence of bats, which had to be monitored by a specialist; this resulted in a constantly adapting schedule of works.

## 4. Aims

4.1. The specific aims of the Watching Brief were:

- ◆ To make a photographic record of the external elevations of the standing buildings prior to demolition,
- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of previously obscured historic fabric or features,
- ◆ To record the character, form and location of any features,
- ◆ To make a formal record of the process and submit a report on the results of the monitoring.



## 5. Methodology

- 5.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section 4 of the Written Scheme of investigation (POOLE, B 2018).
- 5.2. Access was limited to some areas of the structures due to their instability and unsafe nature.

## 6. Archaeological & Historic Background

### TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT

PERIOD	FROM	TO
<b>PREHISTORIC</b>		
PALAEOLITHIC	450,000	12,000 BC
MESOLITHIC	12,000	4,000 BC
NEOLITHIC	4,000	1,800 BC
BRONZE AGE	1,800	600 BC
IRON AGE	600	43 AD
<b>HISTORIC</b>		
ROMAN	43	410 AD
EARLY MEDIEVAL	410	1066 AD
MEDIEVAL	1066	1485 AD
POST MEDIEVAL	1485	PRESENT

6.1. This section does not represent a complete account of the history of Sutton, but a summary of the historic development of the site. Cartographic records, the Historic Environment Record (HER) and various published and unpublished sources have been consulted for this examination.

6.2. There is no evidence of early Prehistoric activity in the local vicinity. However, in the mid twentieth century some later Prehistoric evidence was discovered east of the site, including a Neolithic pit, ditches and pottery and Bronze Age ditch, urn and cremation cemetery (SMITH, C 2012, JOSEPHS, A 2012, P14). In addition, at 'Weeping Cross' (approximately 1km east of the site), a potentially Neolithic causewayed ditch was located (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P14).

6.3. Before the Roman invasion, it is presumed that the area was occupied by the Cornovii, with their main centre 24km east of the site at Wrekin (MORRISS, R 2009, P9). There is no Roman evidence from the site, however the Wroxeter to Wales Roman road is thought to have passed close to Sutton, near the present day Oteley Road, south of Sutton Grange (MARGARY 1967, P344).

6.4. In the Early Medieval period, Sutton was in the Hundred of Shrewsbury and was part

of Wenlock Priory. The name 'Sutton' derives from a Saxon term 'sup-tun', meaning the southern settlement (MORRISS, R 2009, P9).

- 6.5. During the Medieval period Sutton was known as 'Sudtone', although there is no evidence from the site area dating from this time. Less than 500m to the east of Sutton Grange is the former church of St John (457293) a Grade II\* listed building with Medieval in origins dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century; with later Post Medieval alterations (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P12). Excavations at the settlement of Weeping Cross further east uncovered 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century ovens, structures and pottery (SMITH, C 2012).
- 6.6. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Sutton was requisitioned by the state and the area used for small scale coal mining, which continued into the Post Medieval period (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P16-17).
- 6.7. Sutton was a small parish, peaking at 75 people in 1861. At its heart was Sutton House a Grade II listed building east of Sutton Grange (457297), which sat close to the former church of St John (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P18).
- 6.8. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century Sutton Grange was known as 'Lower Sutton Farm' or 'Sutton Farm' and formed part of the Attingham Hall estate, which was purchased by Thomas Hill in 1775 (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P19).
- 6.9. None of the buildings within the site are listed and date between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. The southern barn may have a potentially earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, assumed by its timber core (SHROPSHIRE COUNCIL 2013).

## **HISTORIC MAPPING**

- 6.10. The earliest detailed map of the site is the 1832 Hitchcock map (FIGURE 3), which shows Sutton Grange as a small collection of buildings including Sutton Grange House to the north and buildings to the south (the barn) and east (the cart shed) which still stand today. Sutton Grange House appears to be a single rectangular building with two small extensions on its northern side; to the south of the house is a square building. It is in the same plot of land as the house, but on its southern boundary. Attached or immediately next to the square building is the rectangular cart shed which is located in a second field on its western boundary. This occupies the location of structure G on FIGURE 2. This cart shed was built of red hand-made

bricks, with *'two cart openings on the west side with timber frames and arcade post beneath flattish elliptical relieving arches...'*. There was also a granary above the cart shed (MORRISS, R 2009, P72). South of these buildings and in a third plot of land is the long rectangular barn, in the location of structure E on FIGURE 2, stretching east to west. This barn is eighteenth century with *'a blocked doorway under elliptical... arched head on the north side serving a central threshing floor...'* (MORRISS, R 2009, P72). In the same field, northwest of the barn is a rectangular building perpendicular to the barn. This is immediately east of the pond also seen on later maps (FIGURE 4).

6.11. In 1851, records indicate the farm was approximately 200 acres and owned by John Beamond; reducing by 1971 to 168 acres and owned by a John Bazeley. From 1981 to the late twentieth century, the farm was in the hands of the Jones/Rowland family before being sold (MORRISS, R 2009, P70).

6.12. The 1884 Shropshire XXXIV.5E OS Map (FIGURE 4) shows the site as drastically altered and named 'Sutton Farm'. The house to the north still exists but has been extended to the west. It now appears as an irregular polygon, with the two extensions to the north and a small extension to the south (possibly a porch). The extension to the west is larger but the whole house remains within one plot of land. The barn (E) to the south on the 1832 map has been extended to the north on both sides to form a 'U' shaped building plan (structures B and D). It is unclear whether the building that sat directly east of the pond is part of this new U-shape building, or if it has been demolished and replaced. The west building in the U-shape is longer than its eastern counterpart, and in the middle seems to be a courtyard. These new extensions were single storey and thought to be initially used as cow sheds (MORRISS, R 2009, P72).

6.13. Though the cart shed (G) remains to the east, the attached building that appeared in the 1832 map has been demolished. Furthermore, more buildings have been constructed to the south (F). West of the main house are two small rectangular buildings with a small space between them. This collection of buildings was a piggery (MORRISS, R 2009, P72). These are immediately north of the pond and are both northeast, southwest aligned. On the south bank of the pond is a thin east, west aligned building which runs almost the entire width of the pond.

- 6.14. On the 1902 Shropshire XXXIV.15 OS Map (FIGURE 5), we can see the site in more detail. The main house appears to be made up of several connected buildings. There is the main rectangular building with the small rectangular western extension. To the back of the house appear to be four small extensions which run the length of the house and double its size. Immediately to the northwest corner of the house is a small outbuilding. To the front of the house is what looks like a porch. To the west of the house, immediately north of the pond, the two small buildings on the 1884 map have been altered. They now appear to be northwest, southeast aligned and the western building is slightly larger than the attached eastern one.
- 6.15. The cart shed (G) is unchanged, except for a small extension to the south. Similarly, the U-shaped barn and attached buildings appear to be unchanged with the exception of a small rectangular extension (H) to the west side of the barn (E). The building on the south bank of the pond has been demolished, and the two buildings south of the barn, including F have, been altered. The most eastern building south of the barn has doubled in size and appears to be two attached and parallel rectangular buildings (east to west). The building to the west of this has had its western half demolished, leaving a small L-shaped structure. There is a wooded area at the southwest part of the site by this time. The map still labels the site as 'Sutton Farm'.
- 6.16. The 1927 Shropshire XXXIV.15 Map depicts some subtle changes to the site area. Namely, a further building has been constructed to the south of all the buildings. This building is a large rectangular structure, which is east, west aligned. The site is still named 'Sutton Farm'.
- 6.17. No change is noted on the 1929 Shropshire XXXIV.SE, 1949 Shropshire XXXIV.15 and 1954 SJ41SE OS Map (FIGURE 6).
- 6.18. Alterations to the buildings have been noted. For example, the house has been 'raised and re-fronted' at some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MORRISS, R 2009, P72). This is confirmed by the observation of changing brick colour and size at different points of around the house (HAYFIELD, C 2012). The cart shed was also altered, with the historical demolition of two of its four bays (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P34). The more modern 'U' shaped buildings attached to the barn were built in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century as cow sheds, and are now converted bungalows. The barn has a timber framed core

that is potentially 17<sup>th</sup> century in origin, and therefore the oldest part of Sutton Grange. Part of this still stands, but the rest of the building has been altered (JOSEPHS, A 2012, P34).

6.19. During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century a further bungalow (A) was added to the site, to the west of the main house. The areas of Sutton Grange and Sutton House have been studied over the last ten years due to planning constraints. Within this time, numerous events have occurred such as a Cultural Heritage Assessment (JOSEPHS, A 2012), an Archaeological Evaluation (SMITH, C 2012) and an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (MORRISS, R 2009).

## 7. Results

7.1. The results of the Watching Brief and photographic survey are recorded below. Each of the buildings are discussed both internally and externally; they have been lettered A to H (FIGURE 2) for ease of discussion and has no other value associated with it.

### 7.2. BUILDING A

7.2.1. Building A in the northwest corner of the site was monitored during demolition, however, this was a late 20<sup>th</sup> century bungalow (PLATE 1) and no earlier evidence was identified below the footing.



Plate 1 - Building A

### 7.3. BUILDING B

7.3.1. Building B was located to the west of the site, 31.6m in length, 5.6m wide and had a height to the base of the roof of 2.25m. Constructed of red brick with white lime mortar, with a timber framed and slate roof. There was a modern extension on the southern end of the building used as a garage and kitchen/toilet area.

7.3.2. The south elevation was the gable end of a later garage extension which faced building E. On the west facing elevation there was a large garage door, with single door and window within the extension (PLATE 2). This joined onto the original building which had evidence of multiple windows and an original



doorway. The doorway had an archway above it and curved brick detail down either side of the entrance. Three large sandstone blocks were located on these sides with original iron door fixtures still attached (PLATE 3). Evidence of a secondary door which had been converted into a window was identified in this elevation, however, this doorway did not have the same curved brick detail or keystones.



Plate 2- Building B, west elevation. Facing northeast.



Plate 3- Building B, Door in west elevation. 1m scale

7.3.3. The northern elevation contained a further larger door, with curved brick detail



which had been partially blocked up and converted into a window (PLATE 4). A second window was located within this wall. In the apex of this elevation were dove holes, the remains of its former use as barn, they were blocked up with glass tiles creating an interesting structural feature.



Plate 4- Building B, north elevation. Facing east.



Plate 5- Building B, east elevation. Facing northwest, 1m scale.

7.3.4. The east facing elevation contained three more feature doors, which had been semi blocked up and converted into windows; with five further standard windows (PLATE 5). This facade faced into a grassed central area and building D.

7.3.5. Internally the building was divided into multiple areas, the south end was accessed via the extension, into a large space with wooden exposed beams; a mezzanine level was on the south wall (PLATE 6) and a large chimney breast on the north brick wall. Though a door to the left of the chimney the space was divided into smaller rooms by partition walls (which had primarily been removed during the soft strip of the building), to the west was a wooden staircase leading to an upper level with bedrooms and a bathroom (PLATE 7). On the upper floor wooden beams were visible throughout, the beams appeared to vary in age, with some noticeable newer than others (PLATE 8, PLATE 10). The main bedroom at the northern end, revealed the dove hole feature wall (PLATE 9), with further evidence of original iron fitting noted on both the upper and ground floor levels (PLATE 11).



Plate 6- Building B, internal southern area, looking south to mezzanine area and doorway to extension.



Plate 7- Building B, looking north at staircase. 1m scale



Plate 8- Building B, upper level looking south.

7.3.6. Originally a barn, this building had undergone extensive modification to convert the space into a liveable building. Many of the brick walls had been painted or plaster boarded over -revealed through the soft strip- with new windows and doors replacing or inserted in a sympathetic way. Most of the wooden beams had been left exposed, though many appeared to be modern replacements (PLATE 8).



Plate 9- Building B, interior of north elevation, detail of dove holes. Facing north, 1m scale



Plate 10- Building B, timber joins in the roof of the upper floor.





Plate 11- Building B, original iron fixtures, seen on the staircase.

#### 7.4. BUILDING C

- 7.4.1. Building C was a modern late 20<sup>th</sup> – early 21<sup>st</sup> century brick building located to the north of the site between buildings B and D. It was functioning as a double doored single storey garage, with slate tiled roof.
- 7.4.2. The east facing frontage had two wooden double doors, constructed in a modern red-orange brick and adjoining a modern boundary wall which ran east to west to the north of the site (PLATE 12).
- 7.4.3. In the south facing gable elevation was a single wooden door and window; the west and north facing elevations were of solid brick (PLATE 13).
- 7.4.4. The internal space was a single open room 5.72m by 6m in plan and with a height of 2.4m to the base of the roof.



Plate 12- Building C, east facing elevation. Facing west, 1m scale



Plate 13- Building C, south facing elevation. Facing north, 1m scale.

## 7.5. BUILDING D

7.5.1. Building D was located to the eastern part of the site, parallel to building B. It was 26m in length, 6.5m wide and a 2.36m height to the base of the roof. It was constructed of red brick with a white mortar bonding, timber frame and slate tile roof. This building had been converted into a Domer bungalow, with an upper floor in the northern end of the structure.

7.5.2. The south facing elevation was not visible as it was abutting the north facade of building E (PLATE 14). The east elevation had two historic doorways, detailed with sandstone key stones, an archway and curved brick detail either side of the door (PLATE 15). The windows at either end of the building also had curved arches, with two in the middle inserted into wooden cladding. This wooden cladding is thought to be a later addition, blocking up a possible open area or archway, internally this section of the wall had been constructed with modern concrete blocks (PLATE 16).

7.5.3. The north facing elevation showed evidence of a previous single large doorway, which had since been semi blocked up with wooden cladding and converted into a window. It had a brick archway, rounded side and sandstone key-stones mimicking the east and west elevations (PLATE 17).

7.5.4. The west facing elevation faced building B, with original doors and windows of the same structural details of archways and rounded brick (PLATE 18). The exception was seen in one set of french double doors, which was a later addition. Velux windows had also been inserted in to this side of the slate roof.



Plate 14- Building D, southern gable end joining building E. Facing southwest, 1m scale.





Plate 17- Building D, north elevation. Facing south.



Plate 18- Building D, west elevation with building E. Facing southeast.

7.5.5. Internally the central area was an open plan room with later chimney breast inserted in the northern brick dividing wall (PLATE 19), to the south and north of this area the building had both a ground and upper floors. These were accessed by wooden staircases to landing areas and bedrooms. The wooden A frame roof beams were visible throughout the upper floors (PLATE 20).





Plate 19- Building D, central open area with inserted chimney. Facing north, 1m scale.



Plate 20- Building D, Upper floor timber beams. Facing north, 1m scale.

7.5.6. This building was similar to building B, originally a barn converted into a modern living space. Many of the brick walls had been painted or plaster boarded over, with evidence of 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete block modifications to the east elevation and a newly inserted chimney. Most of the wooden beams had been left exposed, though many appeared to be modern replacements.



Plate 21- Building D, timber roof beam in the central open area. Facing southwest.

## 7.6. BUILDING E

7.6.1. Building E was a large timber framed and brick built structure, with four internal chambers and a slate roof, attached to the southern end of building D towards the south of the site (PLATE 14). Building H was attached to the west end of this barn (PLATE 46).

7.6.2. The south facing elevation (PLATE 22) was divided with brick and timber framed to the west and a modern concrete block rebuild to the east. The red brick and white lime mortar western end contained two single wooden doors with a larger wooden double door towards the centre of the structure. These double doors had a curved brick detail (seen also in buildings B and D) with a large wooden beam lintel above the door. To the east of this was a newly inserted window, which matched those in the modern eastern end. The lower 0.8m of the eastern half was constructed of red brick, with modern concrete blocks above and three windows. The red brick foundation is thought to be a later phase as the bond of the bricks did not match up with the adjoining wall to the west (PLATE 23).

7.6.3. The west facing gable end was constructed of red brick, with small rectangular window in the apex. Building H was built against the exterior of this wall

(PLATE 46, PLATE 49). The north facing elevations showed several areas of varying brickwork which appeared to correlate with the internal divisions (PLATE 25). A bricked up doorway way was present, with curved arch and four key stone sandstone blocks, similar to those seen in the doorways of buildings B and D.



Plate 22- Building E, south and east facing elevations. Facing northwest.



Plate 23- Building E, brick and concrete detail. Facing north, 1m scale.

7.6.4. The eastern end of the structure appeared to be built into the southern end of building D (PLATE 14), the north elevation had wooden cladding (PLATE 24),



with the south and east elevations constructed of concrete blocks (PLATE 26).



Plate 24- Building E, north facing Elevation. Facing southeast.



Plate 25- Building E, north facing Elevation. Facing south.

7.6.5. Internally the building was divided into four spaces. Moving from east to west, the eastern room one, was 9m in length and 5.7m in width, with concrete walls and four windows. The space had a partial upper level, which could not be accessed, with a wooden floor which was seen from below (PLATE 27). The floor was a mix of concrete and roughly laid brick (PLATE 28). Room two was accessed from room one and the set of double doors on the south frontage of

the building. It was 9.1m in length and 5.7m in width, an open space with a brick and concrete floor (PLATE 29).



Plate 26- Building E, room 1 the internal facade of the east elevation. Facing east.



Plate 27- Building E, room 1 facing west.





Plate 28- Building E, room 1 concrete and brick floor.



Plate 29- Building E, room 2 facing east.

7.6.6. Room three was accessed through a single door in the south elevation, the room was 4.6m long by 5.7m wide. Separating rooms two and three was a large wooden A-framed truss with added wooden upright beams; corrugated iron sheets and wooden boards were used to create a wall (PLATE 30), wooden animal troughs were present in this room (PLATE 32). The division between room three and four was constructed of red brick with a concrete support lintel replacing the wooden beam (PLATE 31). This wall had areas of repair and a

bricked up doorway. Room four was accessed by an external wooden door, 6.2m long and 5.7m wide. Modern breeze block divisions had been built to create animal stalls and wooden troughs were seen against the northern wall. A large elevated animal feeder was attached to the east dividing wall (PLATE 33) and evidence of the bricked -up door was seen from this room.



Plate 30- Building E, room 3 exposed wooden beam division, facing east.



Plate 31- Building E, room 3 brick wall division with blocked up door. Facing west.





Plate 32- Building E, room 3 wooden animal troughs. Facing northwest.



Plate 33- Building E, room 4 with breeze block stalls and animal feeder. Facing north.





Plate 34- Building E, room 4 internal facade of west external wall. Facing west.

7.6.7. The eastern concrete side of the building is likely a repair or rebuild of the original building, using old brick and new blocks. The phases of brickwork seen internally and on the northern exterior wall suggests the structure had undergone several phases of repairs, rebuilds and modifications (PLATE 35). It is unclear whether these occurred over an extended period of time or as a single event.



Plate 35- Building E, multiple phases and materials of construction seen during demolition. Facing northwest.

7.6.8. This structure had retained its use as a working farm building, with evidence of animal feeders and store, with a workshop area and dates from the 1832 historic map.

## 7.7. BUILDING F

7.7.1. Building F was a single storey L-Shaped building (PLATE 36) constructed of timber frame and red brick, with a ceramic tile roof. The western end of the structure had a roughly built red brick and concrete block lean to (PLATE 40).



Plate 36- Building F, looking west. 1m scale.

7.7.2. The north facing side of the building was open fronted, with red brick walls to the east, south and west, bonded with a white lime mortar. The open fronted side was supported by iron girders which had been put in place for safety (PLATE 38). A single timber door was located in the centre of the southern facade (PLATE 37) and a chimney flue had been inserted into the southeast corner of the building, though no associated grate was evidenced on the inside.

7.7.3. The interior of the building was white washed and likely covered any evidence for the disused chimney, it was not possible to confirm this during demolition.

7.7.4. The east facing facade of the dog-leg of the building was constructed of a timber frame and cladding (PLATE 36), the roof through-out was a wooden A-frame truss (PLATE 39).

7.7.5. The interior space was 13m x 7m with a height to the base of the roof of 2m.



Plate 37- Building F, west and south elevations. Facing northeast.



Plate 38- Building F, north open facade. Facing south, 1m scale.





Plate 39- Building F, Dog leg of the building facing north.

7.7.6. The lean-to was built onto the west facing facade of the building. The southing facing wall was constructed of large concrete blocks, with the western wall of rough red brick with a white lime mortar bonding and partial timber cladding. The structure had a timber frame with timber uprights supporting the weight of the roof, which was corrugated iron sheeting. The covered space of the lean-to was 8.6m x 7m.

7.7.7. This building appeared to be used as a barn and storage area, with the lean-to thought to be a later addition or possibly replacing an earlier structure.



Plate 40- Building F, corrugated iron and concrete lean-to to the west of the structure. Facing south, 1m scale.

## 7.8. BUILDING G

- 7.8.1. Building G was a two storey high open red brick building with ceramic roof tiles located to the northeast of the site. It was constructed of a timber frame and handmade bricks with a white lime mortar bonding. The building was in a semi derelict state, with the northern part of the structure semi collapsed (PLATE 41). To the south a later brick extension had been constructed.
- 7.8.2. The front west facing facade was dominated by a large opening, with timber beam supports and two brick arches. The timber supports are most likely a later addition to aid in shoring the structure, which showed evidence of movement and would probably have originally been a brick support column (PLATE 42).
- 7.8.3. The north facing facade was only partially accessible due to safety constraints. A wooden interior style door was seen on the first floor of the structure, suggesting that the building and collapsed adjoining area, would have had a first floor level which was easily accessible from both sides (PLATE 43).



Plate 41- Building G, facing northeast.

7.8.4. The south facing gable end had a small window in the apex, with a single storey red brick extension built against this end (PLATE 41).



Plate 42- Building G, west facing open frontage. Facing northeast.





Plate 43- Building G, north facing elevation.

7.8.5. The east elevation was not accessible, as access lay within a neighbouring development, which was an active building site.

7.8.6. The main room was an open space 5.4m by 5m in plan and a height of 2.9m floor to ceiling. The southern extension was the depth of the building and 2.92m wide, with a height of 2.2m to the base of the roof.

7.8.7. No new historic fabric was identified during the demolition of this building (PLATE 44).



Plate 44- Building G, eastern back wall seen during demolition. Facing east.

## 7.9. BUILDING H

- 7.9.1. Building H, was a small roughly built single storey red brick structure with Ridley corrugated tin sheet roofing, built against the western end of building E. The building had three exterior walls, two of red brick and the third of corrugated iron.
- 7.9.2. The north facing facade was constructed of red brick, two stretcher bricks wide with a white mortar bonding; constructed of both header and stretchers. Small timber cladding boards were fixed above the brickwork filled the void to the roof. To the east end of the wall was a roughly constructed plywood door and in the central area was evidence of a later bricked up open space. This was likely to have been a set doorway or opening as small brick buttresses were identified either side of the opening (PLATE 45).
- 7.9.3. The west facing facade was constructed of red brick and wooden cladding, a broken wooden framed window was located in the apex of this elevation. A small brick buttress extended one brick length west from the northwest corner of the building, thought to be for support rather than evidence of a previous wall (PLATE 46).
- 7.9.4. The south facing facade was constructed out of a timber frame and corrugated iron sheets, with two large wooden doorways (PLATE 47).





Plate 45- Building H, north facing elevation. Facing south, 1m scale.



Plate 46- Building H west facing elevation with building E behind. Facing southeast, 1m scale.



Plate 47- Building H, south elevation. Facing north, 1m scale.

7.9.5. This structure had previously been used as a farm building/barn and was a single open room with concrete floor and wooden A-frame roof truss. Three metal sinks were fixed to the interior of the northern wall (PLATE 48).



Plate 48- Building H, internal view. Facing west, 1m scale.

7.9.6. No new historic fabric was identified during the demolition of this building (PLATE 49).



Plate 49- Demolition of building H. Facing east.

## 8. Conclusions

- 8.1. An archaeological watching brief and photographic survey was carried out at Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury in April 2019 by Michael Castle of L – P : Archaeology, on behalf of Orion Heritage. It forms an element of the planning consent (13/00893/FUL). The works were carried out as part of planning consent (13/00893/FUL) granted for the development of the site.
- 8.2. The site was formed of four farm buildings and two converted domestic buildings, dating from the early to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - 8.2.1. Building A was a 1970s brick bungalow and held no historic material.
  - 8.2.2. Building B originally thought to be a cow shed had been converted into a domestic dwelling, first identified on the 1884 Shropshire OS map (FIGURE 4). The structure showed evidence of external modification to the windows, doors and roof. Internally, modern partition walls, an upper floor and stairs had all be installed. Many of the wooden roof beams and trusses had been replaced. On both the exterior and interior original iron fixtures were identified associated with the buildings form life as a barn. The 1902 OS shows an extension on the southern end of the building, however, the extant extension was a later 20<sup>th</sup> century phase of construction.
  - 8.2.3. Building C was a modern 20<sup>th</sup> century garage, likely built to facilitate the two domestic dwellings. It held no historic fabric.
  - 8.2.4. Building D was also thought to be a converted cow shed into a domestic dwelling, identified like building B on the 1884 Shropshire OS map (FIGURE 4). There was evidence of external modification to the windows, doors and roof, as well as, internally was modern partition walls, an upper floor and stairs. Many of the wooden roof beams and trusses had been replaced, with original iron fixtures identified externally.
  - 8.2.5. Building E is potentially one of the oldest of the surviving structures, identified on the 1832 Hitchcock map of the site (FIGURE 3). Still used as a farm building with animal troughs and stalls. There was evidence of multiple phases of repairs, with the eastern part of the structure completely rebuilt in brick and



concrete. Building H built onto the western gable end was first identified on the 1902 OS map (FIGURE 5); there was evidence of modifications in the northern elevation with a modern floor and fixtures internally.

8.2.6. Building F first appeared on the historic mapping in 1884, a large structure which filled the current footprint including the associated lean-to to the west. This western structure had gone by 1902, with only the western wall surviving which joined to building H, it was later rebuilt post 1950s using concrete blocks.

8.2.7. Building G in the northeast corner is likely the same structure as seen in the earlier 1832 Hitchcock map. Seen in semi-collapsed state with a modern small extension on the southern end. The upper floor no-longer survived and the wooden support beams likely replaced an earlier brick column.

8.3. The watching brief recorded the extant structures and the 19<sup>th</sup> century historic fabric. The structures were roughly constructed farm building which mostly retained their historic footprints, with evidence of repairs and modifications. This was noted as inserted and blocked up windows and doors, replaced wooden roof trussed and stabilised slate and tile roofs. Two of the structures had been converted into dwellings and undergone major renovations internally, however, the exteriors retained much of their original character.

8.4. During the monitored demolition works, no new historic fabric was exposed.

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# FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

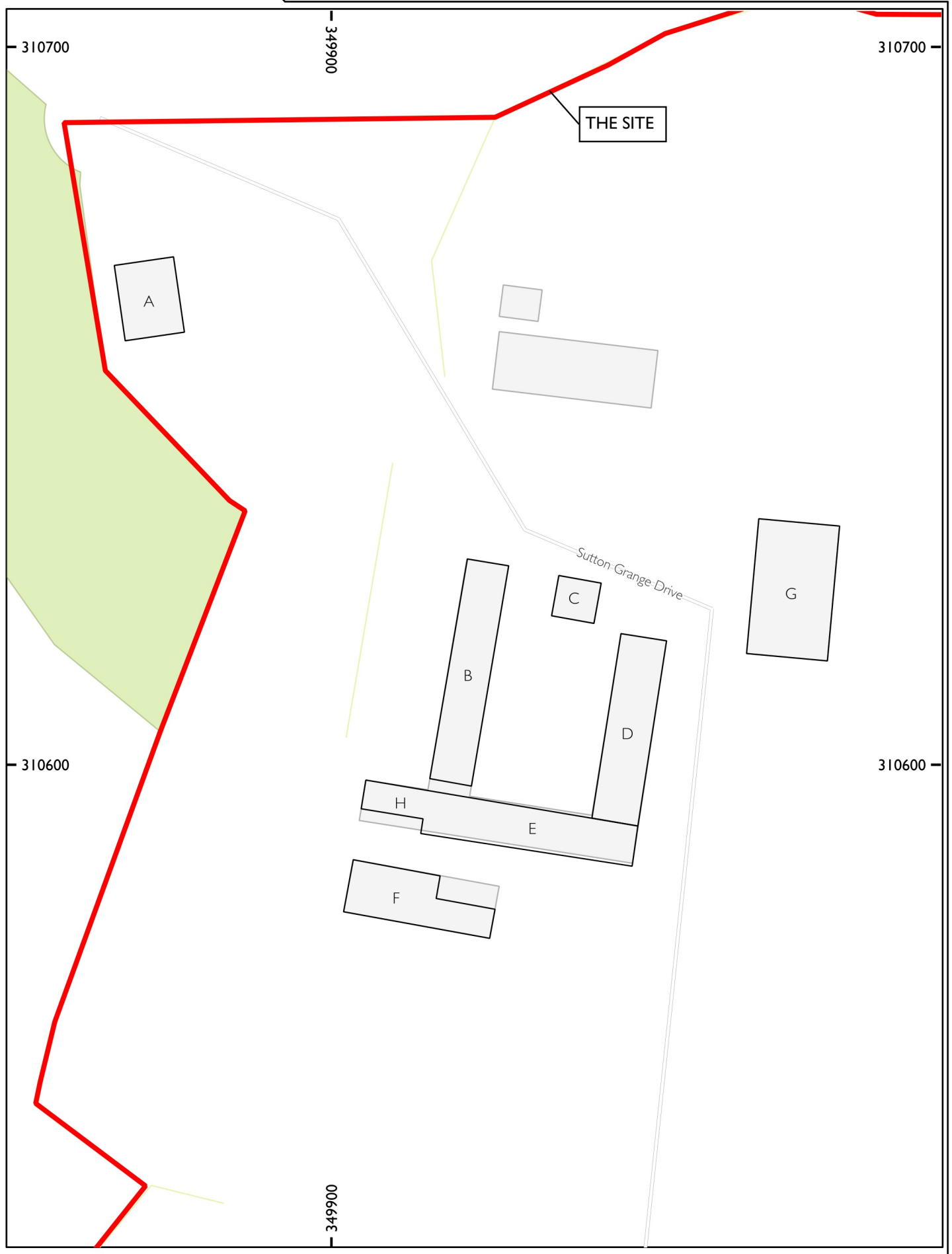
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail and Plan



THE SITE

A

[Building B]

C

B

D

G

Sutton Grange Drive

H

E

F

310600

310600

310700

310700

349900

006490



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail and Plan

DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 3 // 1832 Hitchcock map



0 50 m



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

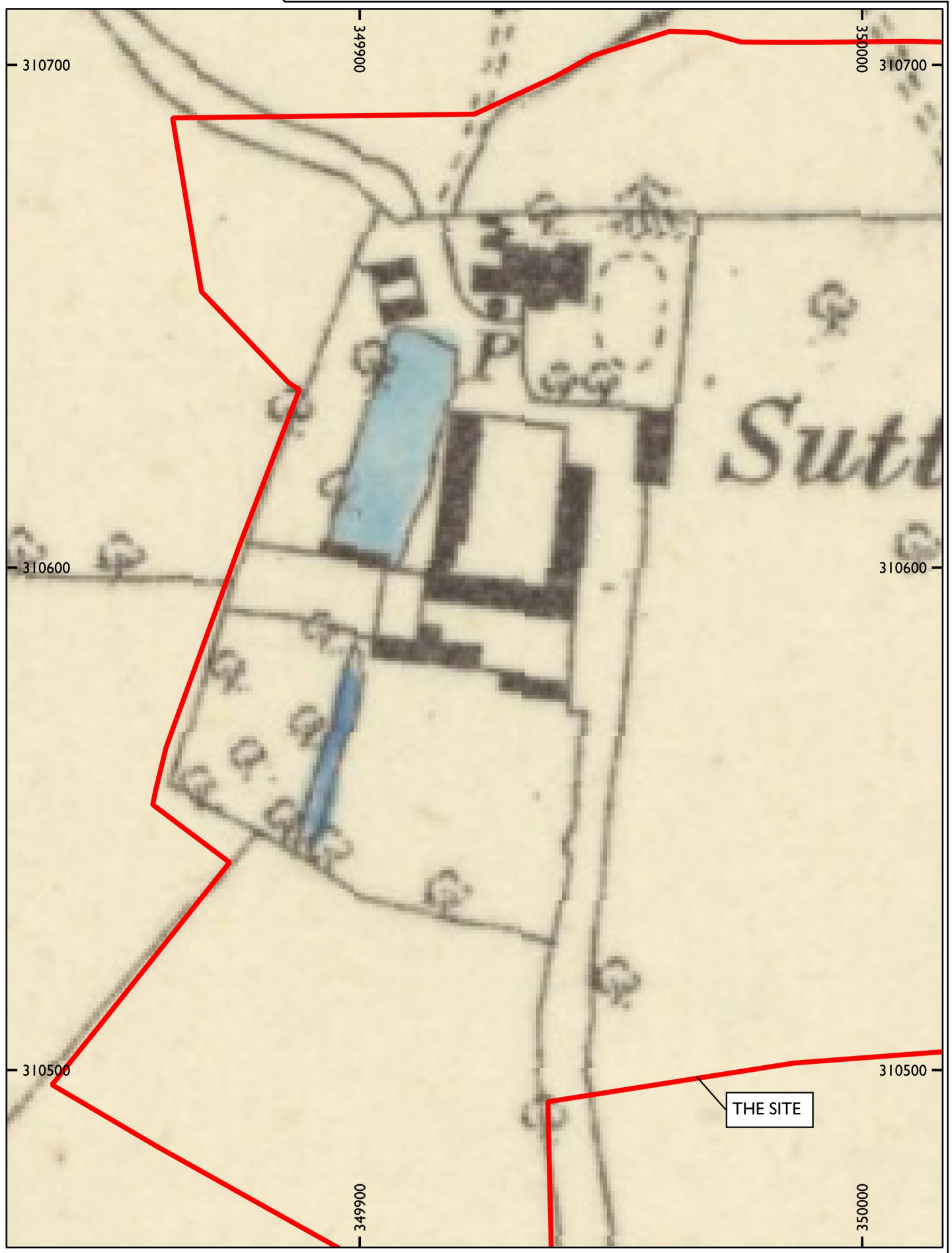
DESCRIPTION // 1832 Hitchcock map overlying modern mapping

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DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L~P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // 1884 Shropshire XXXIV.SE



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

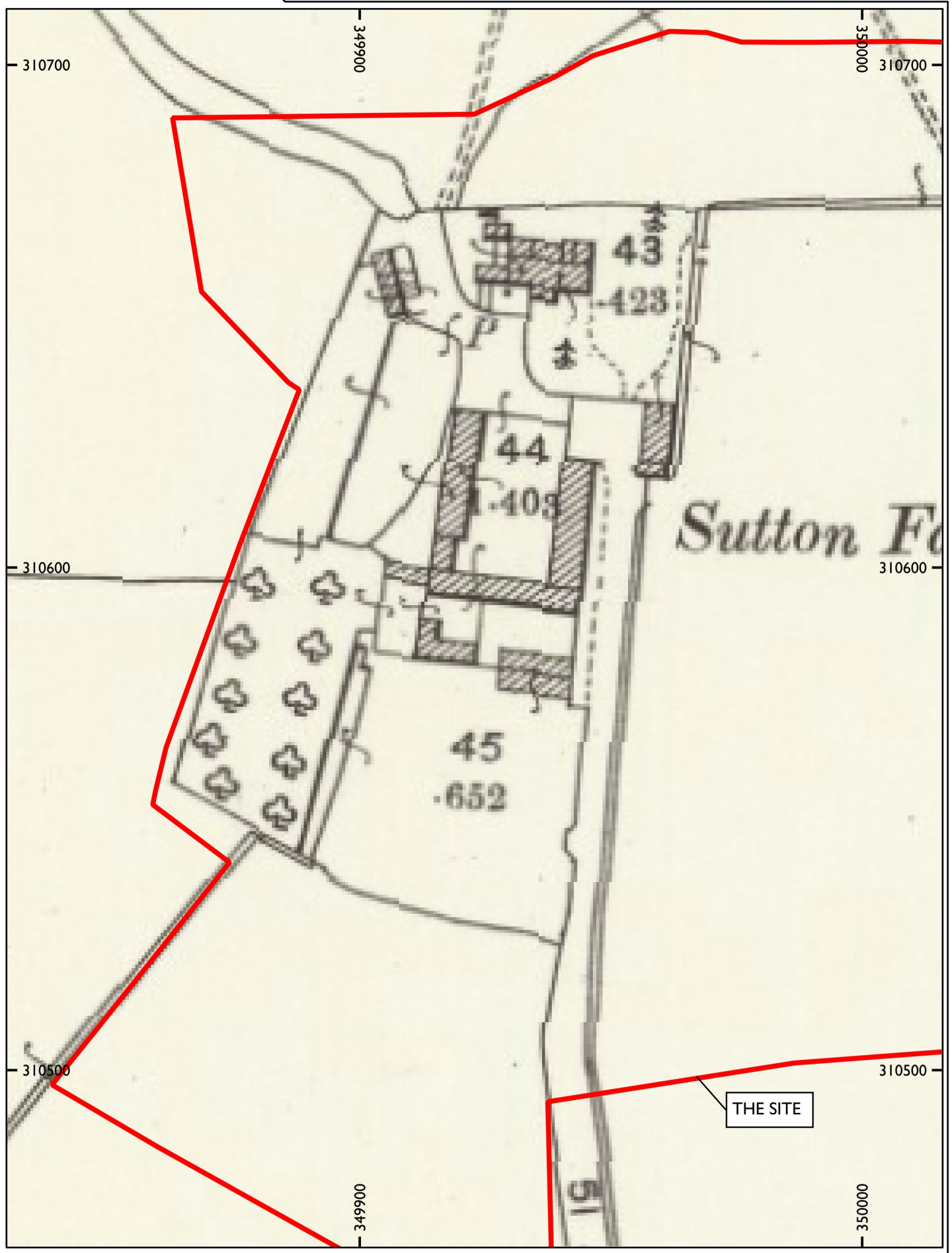
DESCRIPTION // 1884 Shropshire XXXIV.SE

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DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 5 // 1902 Shropshire XXXIV.15



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

DESCRIPTION // 1902 Shropshire XXXIV.15

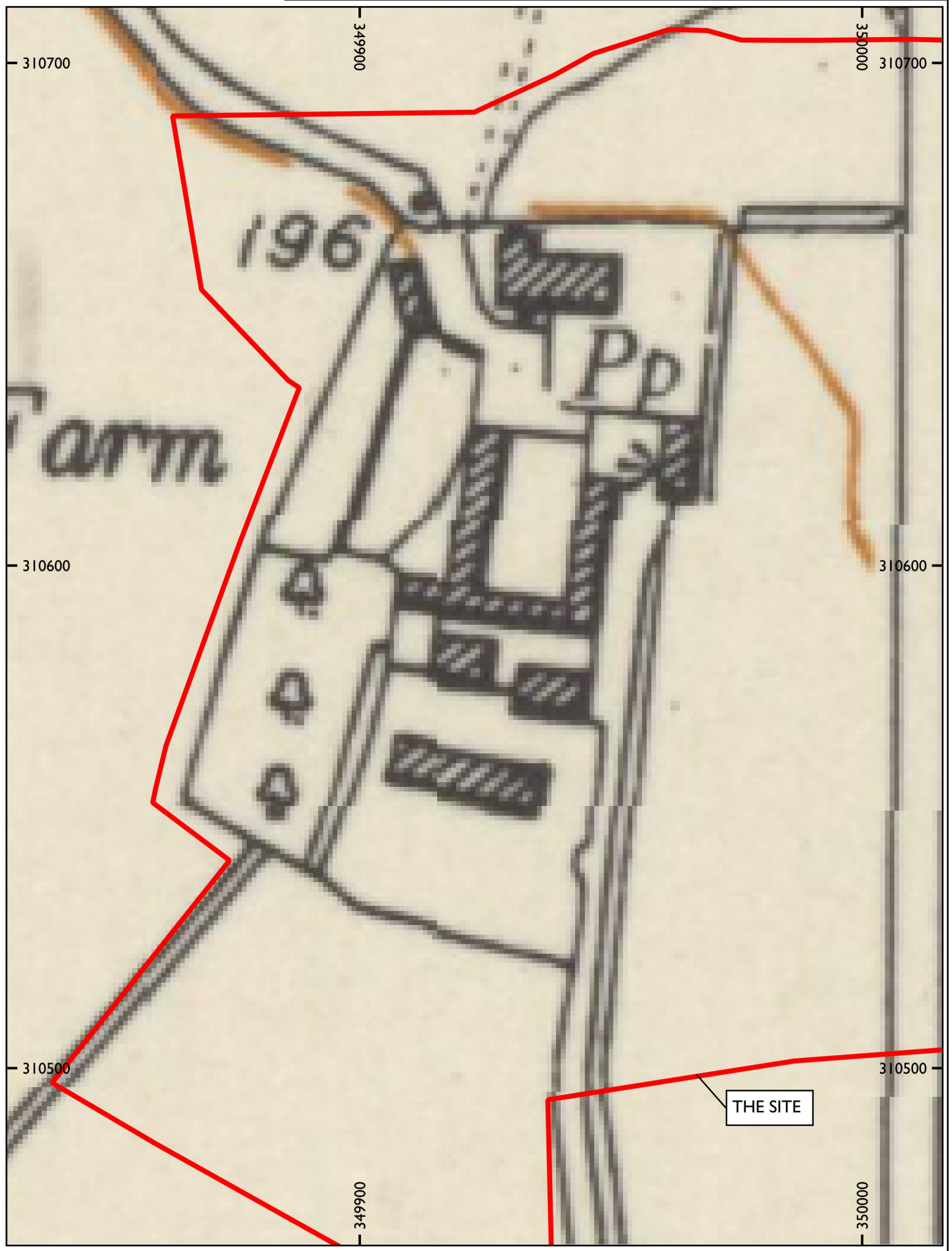
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DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 6 // 1954 SJ41SE



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

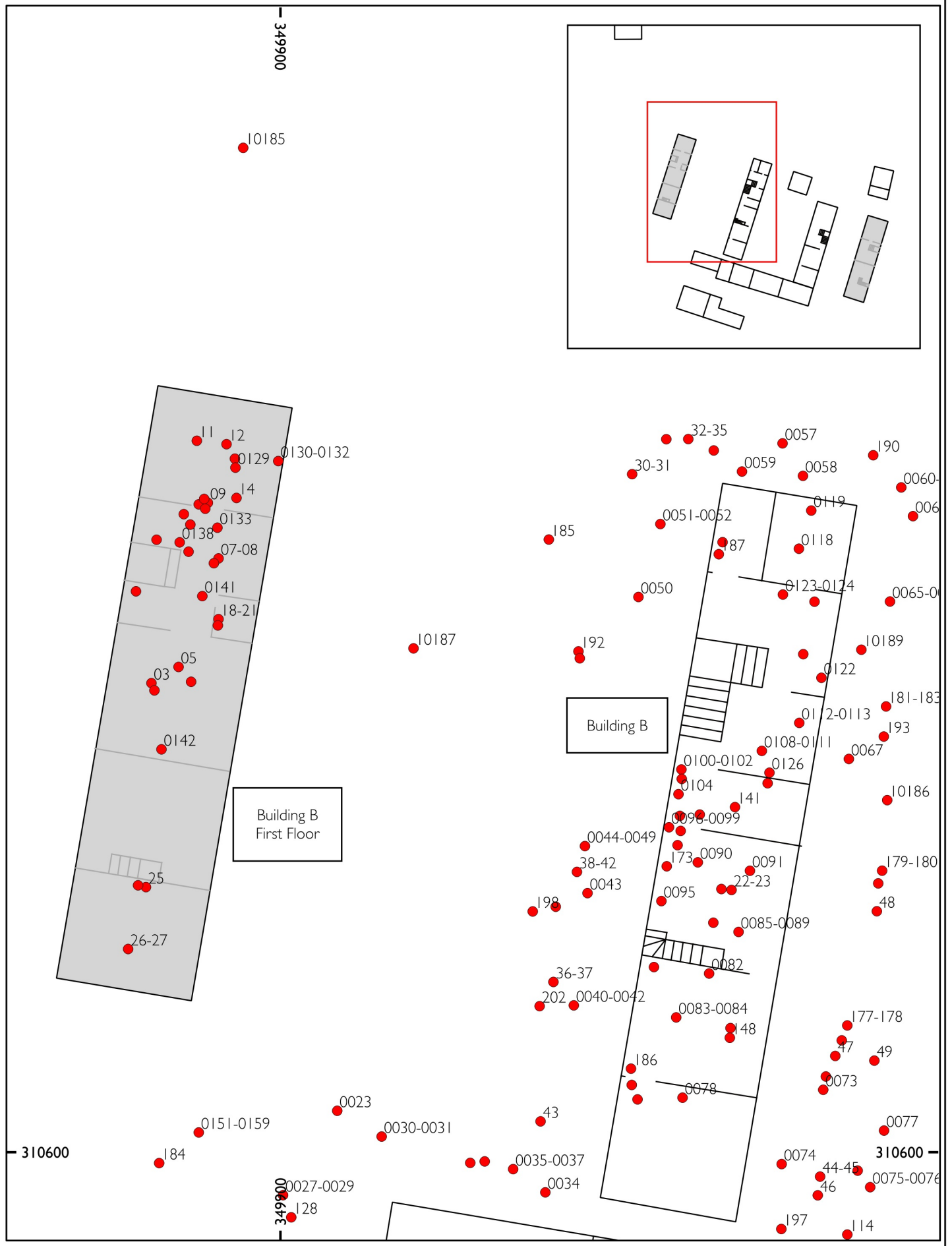
DESCRIPTION // 1954 SJ41SE

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DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 7 // Photos Building B



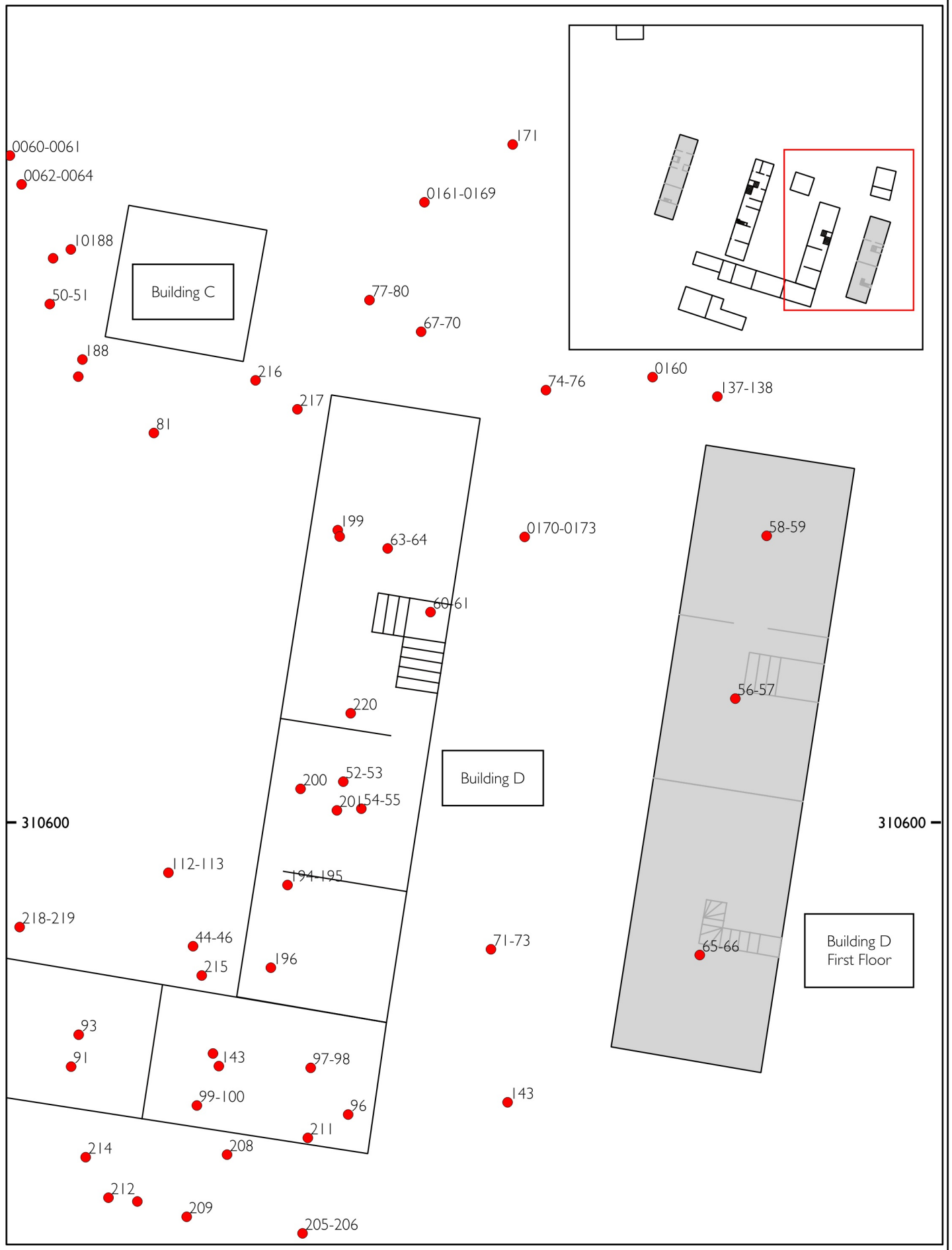
PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

DESCRIPTION // Photos Building B

DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 8 // Photos Building C & D



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

DESCRIPTION // Photos Buildings C & D

DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY



FIGURE 9 // Photos Buildings, E, F & H

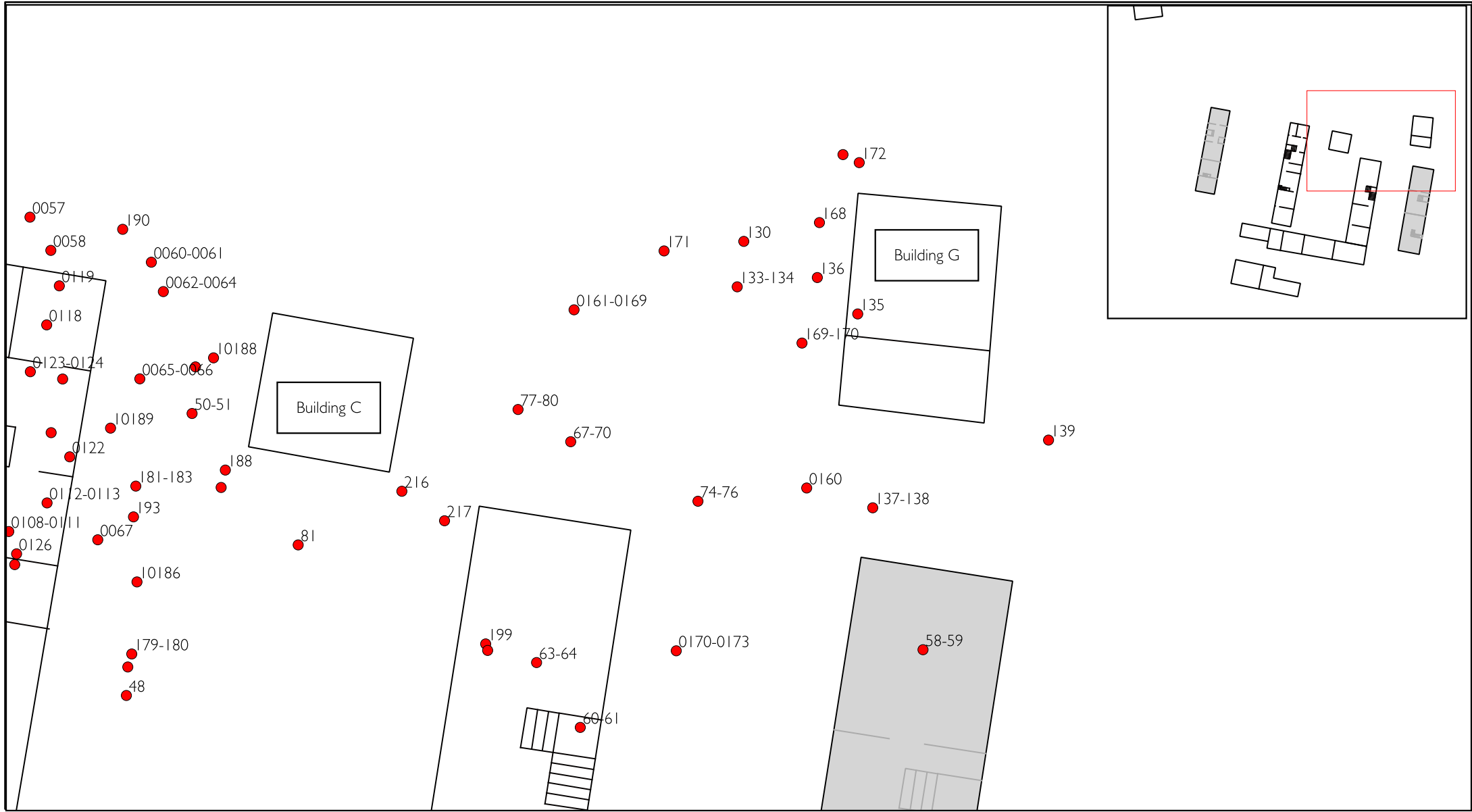


0 5 m

A scale bar showing 0 to 5 meters and a north arrow pointing upwards.

PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury  
DESCRIPTION // Photos Buildings E, F & H  
DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1  
L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

FIGURE 10 // Photos Building G



0 5 m



PROJECT // 3030C - Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury

DESCRIPTION // Photos Building G

DOC REF: LP3030C-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

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# PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

## APPENDIX I

3030C Photo Gazetteer

Photo Number	Building	Direction	Internal/External
01-02	B	South	Internal
03	B	west	Internal
04	B	Southwest	Internal
05	B	South	Internal
06	B	Southeast	Internal
07-08	B	South	Internal
09	B	South	Internal
10	B	North	Internal
11	B	Northwest	Internal
12	B	Northeast	Internal
13	B	East	Internal
14	B	Northeast	Internal
15-17	B	South	Internal
18-21	B	North	Internal
22-23	B	Northeast	Internal
24	B	Southwest	Internal
25	B	North	Internal
26-27	B	North	Internal
28-29	B	North	Internal
30-31	B	Southeast	External
32-35	B	Southeast	External
36-37	B	East	External
38-42	B	East	External
43	B	East	External
44-45	B	Northwest	External
46	B	West	External
47	B	West	External
48	B	West	External
49	B	West	External
50-51	D	Southeast	External
52-53	D	North	Internal
54-55	D	Southwest	Internal
56-57	D	Northeast	Internal
58-59	D	West	Internal
60-61	D	south	Internal
62	D	Northeast	Internal
63-64	D	Southwest	Internal
65-66	D	South	Internal
67-70	D	South	External
71-73	D	Southwest	External
74-76	D	South	External
77-80	C	West	External
81	C	North	External
82	H	North	External
83	H	Northeast	External
84	H	West	Internal
85	H	North	Internal
86	H	Northwest	Internal
87	H	South	Internal
88-89	H	North	Internal
90	E	Northwest	Internal
91	E	West	Internal

### 3030C Photo Gazetteer

92	E	Northwest	Internal
93	E	East	Internal
94	E	East	Internal
95	E	East	Internal
96	E	Southwest	Internal
97-98	E	Southeast	Internal
99-100	E	Northwest	Internal
101	E	West	Internal
102-103	E	Northeast	Internal
104	E	West	Internal
105	E	East	Internal
106	E	North	Internal
107-108	E	Northeast	External
109	E	North	External
110	E	Northwest	External
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112-113	E	South	External
114	E	West	External
115	F	Southwest	External
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117-118	F	N/A	N/AL
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120	F	Northeast	Internal
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127	F	southeast	External
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129	F	North	External
130	G	East	External
131-132	G	Southeast	External
133-134	G	East	External
135	G	East	Internal
136	G	East	External
137-138	G	North	External
139	G	Northwest	External
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143	E	West	Internal
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149-150	F	Southwest	External
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152	F	South	External
153	E	West	Internal
154	F	South	External
155-156	F	South	External
157	F	West	External



### 3030C Photo Gazetteer

159	E	N/A	Internal
161-163	F	South	External
164-167	F	North	External
168	G	Southeast	External
169-170	G	West	External
171	G	East	External
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179-180	B	West	External
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217	D	South	External
218-219	D	Northeast	External
220	D	North	Internal
221-226	E	Northwest	External
227-228	E	East	External
229	F	South	External
230	F	Southeast	External
0023	B	Northeast	External
0024-0026	F	North	External
0027-0029	H	East	External

### 3030C Photo Gazetteer

0030-0031	H	Southeast	External
0032-0033	H	South	External
0034	E	East	External
0035-0037	B	East	External
0038-0039	H	South	External
0040-0042	B	East	External
0043	B	east	External
0044-0049	B	East	External
0050	B	East	External
0051-0052	B	East	External
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0123-0124	B	Northeast	Internal
0125	B	West	Internal
0126	B	East	Internal
0127	B	North	Internal
0128	B	South	Internal
0129	B	East	Internal

### 3030C Photo Gazetteer

0130-0132	D	Southeast	External
0133	B	Southeast	Internal
0134-0136	B	Southwest	Internal
0137	B	West	Internal
0138	B	Southwest	Internal
0139	B	Southeast	Internal
0140	B	Northeast	Internal
0141	B	South	Internal
0142	B	North	Internal
0143-0146	B	South	Internal
0147-0148	B	Northeast	Internal
0149-0150	H	Northeast	External
0151-0159	H	West	External
0160	G	Northeast	External
0161-0169	G	East	External
0170-0173	G	Northeast	External
10182	B	Northeast	External
10183-84	B	Southeast	External
10185	A	Northwest	External
10186	B	North	External
10187	B	East	External
10188	B	West	External
10189	B	Southwest	External

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# OASIS FORM

## APPENDIX II

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: Iparchae1-357124**

### Project details

Project name	Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury
Short description of the project	A Photographic record was implemented to the extant buildings and an Archaeological Watching Brief during the demolition of six historic structures. The site does not lie within any conservation area, there are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings. The site lies to the south of Shrewsbury, identified as a working farm from the early 1832 historic mapping. The site underwent development in the early 1900s with new structures built and during the 20th century two of the structures were converted into domestic dwellings.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2019 End: 01-07-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LP3030C - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SHROPSHIRE SHREWSBURY AND ATCHAM SHREWSBURY Sutton Grange, Shrewsbury
Postcode	SY2 6QL
Study area	4.38 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 349928 310605 52.872761268946 -2.965929506571 52 52 21 N 002 57 57 W Point



Lat/Long Datum      Unknown  
 Height OD /         Min: 196m Max: 221m  
 Depth

### Project creators

Name of Organisation      L - P : Archaeology  
 Project brief originator      Orion Heritage  
 Project design originator      L - P : Archaeology  
 Project director/manager      Blair Poole  
 Project supervisor      Blair Poole  
 Type of sponsor/funding body      Client  
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### Project archives

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 Digital Contents      "none"  
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Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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