

**The Church of Holy Fathers (Formerly St John's),
Sutton, Shrewsbury**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

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Table of Contents

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1 Introduction	1
1.2 Report Structure	2
2 The Development Proposal	2
2.1 Current Site Location and Description of Development Proposal	2
2.2 Topography and Geology	3
3 Aims, Objectives and Methodology	4
3.1 Objectives	4
3.2 Methodology	4
4 National and Local Planning Procedures	5
4.1 Statutory and Non-Protected Archaeology	5
4.2 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS): Planning for the Historic Environment	6
4.3 Shrewsbury and Atcham Local Borough Plan 2001, revised 2007	9
5 Historic and Archaeological Background	13
5.1 HER records and published sources	13
5.2 Historic Mapping	18
5.2 Photographs	19
5.3 Site Walk Over	19
5.4 Geophysical Survey	21
5.5 Identified and/or Anticipated Archaeological and Historical Remains	23
6 Impact Assessment	24
6.1 Past Impacts	24
6.2 Potential Direct Development Impacts	25
6.3 Impact Assessment and Statement of Significance	25
7 Mitigation	27
8 Conclusions and Recommendations	29
9 Bibliography	32
9.1 Published Sources	33
9.2 Unpublished Sources	33
9.3 Internet Sources	33
9.4 Aerial Photographs mentioned in Text	33
9.8 Potentially Relevant Sources Not Consulted	33
Appendix One	34

Figure List

1: Site Location	37
2: HER Distribution Map	38
3: Sutton Parish 1807: Based on a survey of the second Lord Berwick.	39
4: A. Hitchcock, Land Surveyor, Map of Shrewsbury, 1832	40
5: First Edition OS Map 1882	41
6: Second Edition OS Map 1902	42
7: 1927 OS Map	43
8: 1970 OS Map	44
Plates	
Plate 1: 18 th century Water Colour by John Holmes Smith	45
Plate 2: A Modern View of the Same Façade	46

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Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Greek Orthodox Church of Holy Fathers of Nicea (formerly, and from hereon in to be referred to as, St John the Baptist) at Sutton has commissioned an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land surrounding the church, in advance of an application for planning permission. Emily Edwards has been commissioned to carry out this assessment: this report will discuss the results of the assessment and will form part of the documentation submitted with the planning application.

1.1.2 This document has been prepared using the advice stipulated in Planning Policy Statement 5 (henceforth PPS5) issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2010 (TSO 2010). Paragraph HE6.1 of PPs5 states:

“Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.”

1.1.3 PPs5 Planning Guidance defines two stages of pre-planning investigation:

Desk Based assessment: “Desk-based assessment is an assessment only of existing information, such as that contained in the main national and local records; topographic, cartographic, and other historical sources; site-specific information e.g. existing soil engineers' reports of ground conditions and contamination reports; geophysical and geotechnical surveys; and existing and proposed site plans...The aim is to assemble the available information about the architectural, historic, artistic and/or archaeological interest of the site and to assess what, if any, further expert investigation and on-site evaluation may be needed.”

On-site Evaluation: Where a desk-based assessment does not provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of the proposal, it may be necessary

to establish the extent, nature and importance of the asset's significance through on-site evaluation. This may be achieved through a number of techniques, some of which may potentially be harmful to the asset and will need careful consideration. These include ground-penetrating radar, trial-trenching, test-pitting, field-walking, x-ray and other forms of remote-sensing, geo-archaeological borehole investigation, opening-up and building analysis and recording."

- 1.1.4 Archaeology is a material consideration within the planning process and, as such, the relevant planning documents are laid out in Chapter 4.
- 1.1.5 This report includes a description of the baseline conditions; identifies the potential direct and indirect impact of the proposed development arising from the construction activities and formulates a mitigation strategy required to prevent, reduce or offset negative impacts.

1.2 Report Structure

- 1.2.1 The report introduction provides a brief description of the study area and description of the development proposal. This is followed by an outline assessment methodology; consultations undertaken and an explanation of the policy context. The results of the assessment are presented and appropriate mitigation proposals described, both incorporating appropriate plans and illustrations.
- 1.2.2 The report ends with a brief summary of the assessment findings and conclusions that relate back to planning policy requirements.

2 The Development Proposal

2.1 Current Site Location and Description of Development Proposal

- 2.1.1 This desk based assessment discusses a study area surrounding the Holy Fathers of St John the Baptist's. Figure 1 shows the location of the church and area of proposed development, which is sited on the old A5, to the south west of Shrewsbury. Figure 2 shows the Study Area and all known sites, monuments and finds spots (as provided by the Shropshire HER) within it.
- 2.1.2 The Proposed Site of Development lies to the south, east and west of the Grade II* Listed church. This church sits in a field that extends to the north and west, probably containing the Deserted Medieval Village of Sutton. This site (known to its excavators as Sharpstones Site D) is known to comprise Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval remains. Sutton House (Grade II listed) sits to the north of the boundary wall surrounding the east and north of the church and has been the subject of a recent historic building assessment (RMA 2010). The immediate area is also surrounded by Prehistoric and Roman settlements and burials (see Section 5). The potential for buried remains within the study area, therefore, is High. A below ground survey was commissioned as part of this study this pinpointed small areas of high potential (see Section * and Figure *), these are likely to be largely areas of structural debris that

are presumed to be related to the church.

- 2.1.3 The development proposal will entail an extension to the existing church towards the west to allow it to remain in use as a place of worship by a growing congregation. The construction of a parish hall to the immediate east of the church is also planned; this would sit in what is currently a vegetable garden of the adjacent house. The locations of the proposed buildings have been decided but, at present, detailed plans have not been yet developed. It is intended that the archaeology will inform not only the aesthetics of the buildings but also the design of their foundations and services etc.
- 2.1.4 As well as the buildings it is intended to provide parking places on either side of the listed boundary wall which runs through the site and an access road leading to the hall. The parking places will be designed so as to have no impact on any buried archaeological remains. The boundary wall will be consolidated using appropriate mortars and techniques and will form a key part of the development.

2.2 Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 The church and site sits above the Rea Brook Valley, which meanders roughly from east to west forming the parish boundary between Shrewsbury and Sutton. The church is sited on the northern side of Sharpstones Hill but, despite a drop to the north, the site itself is largely flat.
- 2.2.2 The site is bounded to the east and south by areas of Post-War housing and to the immediate north lies Sutton House (a former farmhouse). The land to the west and north-west of the site is in agricultural use and is used for arable crops and occasional grazing; this land has only recently been ploughed for the first time in recent memory (Father Stephen Maxfield Pers. Comm.). This is bounded by a mixture of hedges, modern fences and the remains of smaller field boundaries, which can be traced as low banks. To the north the land drops away and there is an area of filled ponds, low earthworks and disused trackways that are largely covered by scrub or immature trees.
- 2.2.3 The site now belongs to the modern Parish Ward of Sutton and Rea Brook; formerly the site was part of the ancient parish of Sutton.
- 2.2.4 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50, 000, the superficial geology at the site is Glaciofluvial Deposits and Devensian Sand and Gravels, whilst the solid geology is the Halesowen Formation mudstones, siltstones and sandstones.

3 Aims, Objectives and Methodology

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1. PPS5 emphasises that early consultation on the results of archaeological assessment and consideration of the implications of a development proposals are the key to inform reasonable planning decisions. The aim of this report is to facilitate that process.

In accordance with the IFA Standard definition of a Desk-based Assessment (IFA 2008), the objectives of this report is to:

- · Identify and assess the known and potential archaeological resource within a specified area (the site), collating existing written and graphic information and taking full account of the likely nature and extent of previous impacts on the site, in order to identify the likely character, extent, quantity and worth of that resource in a regional and national context as appropriate.
- · To define and comment on the likely impact of works (e.g. site clearance/reduction, construction, infrastructure etc) resulting from the proposed scheme on the surviving archaeological resource.
- · Devise appropriate responses, which may consist of one or more of the following:
 - ▪ -The formulation of a strategy to ensure that the recording, preservation or management of the resource
 - ▪ -The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised
 - ▪ -The formulation of a project design for further archaeological investigation within a programme of research

3.1.2 In accordance with PPS5, the desk-based assessment forms the first stage in the planning process. If the archaeological potential warrants, this may lead to evaluation by fieldwork within the defined development area.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 The assessment will be carried out in accordance with a brief produced by Mike Watson, Planning Archaeologist for Shrewsbury County Council, and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Desk-based Assessment (2008). It will also be undertaken with regard to relevant statutory requirements, national

planning policies and local planning legislation including the Shrewsbury and Atcham Local Borough Plan and relevant English Heritage guidelines on historic buildings.

3.2.3 Sources were consulted for this report, included:

- A 1 km radius search of the Shropshire Heritage and Environment Record (HER) database and the National Sites and Monuments Record (NMR), for archaeological sites and monuments. The NMR and HER records are all identical and Heritage Assets were not, in this incidence, discovered by any other means; only the HER records, therefore, are mentioned in the text, accompanied by their relevant unique HER numbers (either in bold, forming the heading of the paragraph, or in brackets within the text). These are described in the gazetteer (Appendix 1) and illustrated in the distribution plan (Fig. 3), where they have been given unique numbers (EE*) to facilitate ease of reading.
- Aerial photographs, held at the National Monuments Record (Swindon) and at the Shropshire HER
- Readily available topographical evidence;
- BGS geological information
- Historic and modern Cartographic evidence for the proposed development site;
- Historical and documentary evidence held by Shropshire Archives, in Shrewsbury
- Published sources, which are listed in the Bibliography.

4 National and Local Planning Procedures

4.1 Statutory and Non-Protected Archaeology

4.1.1 The site does not contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments and is not in a Conservation Area. Excavations and Buildings surveys have been carried out. At its centre is a Grade II* Listed Building and to the north east of the boundary is a Grade II listed Farmhouse. It has been suggested that the upstanding building is the nave of a larger church or at least that structural remains may exist below ground. The site is adjacent to several other Listed Buildings and areas of potential; there are 44 HER

records within a 1km radius of the site. The extent of some of the closer below ground sites are not known and it may be possible that these encroach into the area in question. This possibility will affect below ground potential.

- 4.1.2 The following section describes the relevant archaeological planning policy context for the application site.

4.2 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS): Planning for the Historic Environment

- 4.2.1 The Department of Communities and Local Government published its Planning Policy Statement in March 2010, which supersedes cancelled Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15, 1994) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16, 1990). This sets out the Government's national policies on different aspects of spatial planning in England and on the conservation of the historic environment in England. The key points of PPS5 can be presented as follows:

POLICY HE6: INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS¹⁰

HE6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.¹¹

HE6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

HE6.3 Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected cannot adequately be understood from the application and supporting documents.

POLICY HE8: ADDITIONAL POLICY PRINCIPLE GUIDING THE CONSIDERATION

Of APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO HERITAGE ASSETS THAT ARE NOT COVERED BY POLICY HE9

HE8.1 The effect of an application on the significance of such a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application. When identifying such heritage assets during the planning process, a local planning authority should be clear that the asset meets the heritage asset criteria set out in Annex 2. Where a development proposal is subject to detailed pre-application discussions (including, where appropriate, archaeological evaluation (see HE6.1)) with the local planning authority, there is a general presumption that identification of any previously unidentified heritage assets will take place during this pre-application stage. Otherwise the local planning authority should assist applicants in identifying such assets at the earliest opportunity.

POLICY HE9: ADDITIONAL POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

HE9.1 There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments,¹⁴ protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

HE9.2 Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance local planning authorities should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that:

- (i) the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss; or
- (ii) (a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation; and
- (c) conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and
- (d) the harm to or loss of the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use.

HE9.3 To be confident that no appropriate and viable use of the heritage asset can be found under policy HE9.2(ii) local planning authorities should require the

applicant to provide evidence that other potential owners or users of the site have been sought through appropriate marketing and that reasonable endeavours have been made to seek grant funding for the heritage asset's conservation and to find charitable or public authorities willing to take on the heritage asset.

HE9.4 Where a proposal has a harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset which is less than substantial harm, in all cases local planning authorities should:

- (i) weigh the public benefit of the proposal (for example, that it helps to secure the optimum viable use of the heritage asset in the interests of its long-term conservation) against the harm; and
- (ii) recognise that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss.

HE9.5 Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. The policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10 apply to those elements that do contribute to the significance. When considering proposals, local planning authorities should take into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the World Heritage Site or Conservation Area as a whole. Where an element does not positively contribute to its significance, local planning authorities should take into account the desirability of enhancing or better revealing the significance of the World Heritage Site or Conservation Area, including, where appropriate, through development of that element. This should be seen as part of the process of place-shaping.

HE9.6 There are many heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include heritage assets:

- that have yet to be formally assessed for designation
- that have been assessed as being designatable, but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; or
- that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered subject to the policies in HE9.1 to HE9.4 and HE10.15

POLICY HE12: POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE RECORDING OF INFORMATION RELATED TO HERITAGE ASSETS

HE12.1 A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset, and therefore the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether a proposal that would result in a heritage asset's destruction should be given consent.

HE12.2 The process of investigating the significance of the historic environment, as part of plan-making or development management, should add to the evidence base for future planning and further the understanding of our past. Local planning authorities should make this information publicly available, including through the relevant historic environment record.

HE12.3 Where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, local planning authorities should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, using planning conditions or obligations as appropriate. The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance. Developers should publish this evidence and deposit copies of the reports with the relevant historic environment record. Local planning authorities should require any archive generated to be deposited with a local museum or other public depository willing to receive it.¹⁷ Local planning authorities should impose planning conditions or obligations to ensure such work is carried out in a timely manner and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.

4.3 Shrewsbury and Atcham Local Borough Plan 2001, revised 2007

HE2 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS THE COUNCIL WILL PROTECT SITES OF KNOWN OR SUSPECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AND WHERE DEVELOPMENT IS PROPOSED WILL REQUIRE THAT:

- (i) The archaeological impact and implications of proposals are assessed by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant at an early stage and this assessment is submitted as part of the planning application;
- (ii) Important archaeological remains and their settings are permanently preserved in situ and displayed to the public where possible;
- (iii) Where in situ preservation is neither feasible nor warranted, applicants must secure the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation, including provision for on-site excavation and recording, post excavation work, and publication and curation of the archive, before any works take place on site;
- (iv) Where a programme of on-site excavation and recording, leading to post-excavation work, publication and curation of the archive is deemed necessary, applicants will be encouraged to enter into voluntary management agreements which will provide for appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of remains.

6.17 The Borough Council will consult the County Sites and Monuments Record

(SMR), held by Shropshire County Council, and will also seek advice, when appropriate, from the County Archaeologist and from archaeologists at English Heritage to ensure that archaeological evidence both above ground and below ground is properly identified, recorded and protected.

6.18 Archaeological remains are irreplaceable evidence of our society's past development, which are valuable not only for their own sake, but also for their role in education, leisure and tourism. Remains are a finite, non-renewable resource, vulnerable to damage and destruction and great care is needed to ensure their survival. Government advice contained in PPG16 advises that preservation in situ of important archaeological remains is always to be preferred.

6.20 The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss preliminary plans for development with the Planning Authority at an early stage. The first step will be to contact the holder of the SMR, who can provide information about locations where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist, enabling assessment of the archaeological sensitivity of a site.

HE4 DEMOLITION OF LISTED BUILDINGS

PLANNING PERMISSION OR LISTED BUILDING CONSENT WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH INVOLVES DEMOLITION OF A LISTED BUILDING, UNLESS THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE SATISFIED:-

- (i) that exhaustive efforts, over a sustained period of time, have been made to find an alternative use for the building, or
- (ii) that the present use cannot continue, or
- (iii) that a proven case has been made that the building is beyond economic repair, or
- (iv) that in exceptional circumstances, the re-development of the site following demolition will bring substantial benefits to the community when tested against the presumption in favour of preservation.

APPLICATIONS FOR DEMOLITION MUST CONTAIN FULL JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSALS AND PROVIDE ALL INFORMATION NECESSARY TO JUDGE THE APPLICATION AGAINST THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA, INCLUDING DETAILED PLANS FOR ANY REDEVELOPMENT:

- (i) Planning permission or listed building consent has been granted and there is evidence that a contract has been let for the full implementation of the redevelopment proposals submitted in support of the application for demolition;
- (ii) The condition of the building and the cost of repairing and maintaining it in relation to its importance;
- (iii) The adequacy of efforts made to retain the building in use; or find a viable new use and demonstrate that preservation in some form of charitable or community use is not possible or suitable;
- (iv) That the merits of alternative proposals for the site would decisively outweigh

the loss resulting from demolition and that redevelopment would produce sustained benefits to the community.

CONSENTS MUST BE SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS TO ENSURE THAT: -

- (i) Planning permission or listed building consent has been granted and there is evidence that a contract has been let for the full implementation of the redevelopment proposals submitted in support of the application for demolition; and
- (ii) Provision is made for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments for England to record the building.

6.36 Partial demolition of a Listed Building, for example behind the front 'facade', will be treated in the same way as total demolition. Listing protects the whole of a building, it is just the exterior elevations which are subject to listed building control. In Shrewsbury, it is not unusual for a late brick facade to conceal a fine mediaeval or part mediaeval timber frame.

HE5 ALTERATIONS TO LISTED BUILDINGS

PROPOSALS FOR THE EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL ALTERATIONS TO A LISTED BUILDING OR FOR THEIR EXTENSION, WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED PROVIDED ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE MET:-

- (i) the proposals do not adversely affect its architectural or historic character;
- (ii) applications for such alterations are accompanied by the full information necessary to assess the impact of the proposals on the building;
- (iii) works are of a high standard of design in terms of form, scale, detailing and materials;

6.40 Before granting consent for alterations to Listed Buildings, the Council will need to be satisfied that all aspects of the proposal are justified and that the overall effect of the proposal is not detrimental to the architectural or historic character of the building. The Council will also need to be satisfied that the work can be carried out without danger to the fabric and structure of the building or to adjoining historic structures.

6.41 The implications of complying with other statutory requirements for example, Building and Fire regulations, will be taken into account in determining each application.

6.42 Plan forms should be retained where they are an integral part of the architectural layout of the building and so far as possible, all original features should be retained. Where this is not possible, careful attention must be given to the details of any replacements.

6.43 Applicants for Listed Building Consent must be able to justify the proposals.

Full plans and elevations showing the proposed development together with details of adjoining properties and particulars of design, external appearance, materials and proposed landscaping will be required. This will allow a proper assessment of the likely impact of the proposal on the special architectural or historic character of the building. The guidance on alterations to Listed Buildings in Annex C of PPG15 should be referred to in drawing up proposals. Applicants are advised to contact the Planning Department at an early stage so that they may be advised of any special requirements or problems.

HE6 NEW USES FOR LISTED BUILDINGS

CHANGE OF USE OF A LISTED BUILDING WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED IF THE APPLICANT CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT THE USE PROPOSED AND ANY CONSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL NOT BE DETRIMENTAL TO THE STRUCTURE, CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE OR SETTING OF THE BUILDING.

HE7 DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING THE SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL ONLY BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH PRESERVES THE SETTING AND IMPORTANT VIEWS OF LISTED BUILDINGS.

6.48 Listed Buildings make an important contribution to their surroundings and are in turn affected by them. The Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires local authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of Listed Buildings when considering development proposals which affect a Listed Building or its setting.

6.51 The setting of a Listed Building is more extensive than its curtilage. The setting could be its garden, grounds, open space or the general street scene and, in the case of a particularly prominent building such as a church with a tower, may cover an extensive area. In such cases, the siting of buildings, even at some distance, may need careful consideration in order to protect important views. Under Article 5 of the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO), directions under Article 4, bringing certain categories of permitted development within planning control, can be made to bring under control unlisted buildings within the curtilage of a Listed Building, this is especially important when dealing with groups of farm buildings.

6.52 It is essential to consider the impact of development and other proposals in the vicinity of Listed Buildings. Development proposals will be given careful appraisal to ensure that the harmony produced by particular groupings of buildings and the quality of the spaces and views between them is not adversely affected. The preservation of nearby trees and landscape features and close control over the

quality of design of new development in close proximity to a Listed Building will be essential to protect its setting.

5 Historical and Archaeological Background

5.1 HER records and published sources

5.1.1 There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the search area, but there are three listed buildings and 44 sites and monuments on the HER. A total of 32 archaeological events are also listed on the HER. Within the text below, those items discussed in detail are those on the HER which are considered relevant to the below ground potential within the site of proposed development.

5.1.1 *Palaeolithic and Mesolithic*

No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic sites or events are identified in the HER.

5.1.2 *Neolithic*

HER00084: A site to the north-east of the church (Sharpstones/Weeping Cross Site B) was excavated during 1965, revealing a Neolithic pit and ditch. Neolithic pottery was recovered. Mortlake style Peterborough Ware was recovered from a pit complex here; the pottery was subsequently radiocarbon dated to 4570 ± 85 BC, thus contributing towards the understanding of Peterborough Ware chronology (Gibson 1997).

5.1.3 **HER00085:** A site to the east of the church, (Sharpstones/Weeping Cross Site A) was excavated revealing a largely Bronze Age and Iron Age site. One residual sherd of Neolithic pottery was identified and was presumed to belong to an unidentified phase.

5.1.4 **HER00087:** During the 1968 excavation of the Sutton deserted medieval village, Neolithic pottery was found, in addition to a possibly Neolithic causewayed ditch.

5.1.5 *Bronze Age*

5.1.7 **HER00084:** During the excavation of Sharpstones/Weeping Cross Site B a Bronze Age Ring Ditch and cremation site was identified. Inhumations, cremations and pottery were recovered.

5.1.8 **HER00085:** During the excavation of Sharpstones/Weeping Cross Site A, two Bronze Age ring ditches were excavated, which contained cremations. Two or three scattered un-urned cremations were also located, pointing at the existence of a wider dispersal of burials, possibly of a different date. Burials and pottery were recovered. A late Bronze Age/early Iron Age area of activity was also identified, which included

pits, postholes, ditches (possibly field boundaries) and a 'boiling pit'. Evidence for both a large building and a circular house was also identified.

5.1.9 **HER2208:** A ring ditch and a cremation cemetery were identified at Meole Brace, during excavations in 1990 (Cooper and Leach 1990).

5.1.10 **HER04157 and HER04162:** Ring Ditches are also known to be situated north of the Rea Brook at SJ 4979 1108 (HER04157) and at the Weeping Cross Roundabout (HER 04162).

5.1.11 *Iron Age*

5.1.12 **HER00015:** An Iron Age/Roman enclosure site and associated field system is situated at Meole Brace (Sharpstones E, HER 00015). Identified by aerial photographs in 1964, it is a bivallate, square, inner ditch with simple entrance set mid-way along the western leg. The outer ditch is smaller and has an out turned entrance. During 1968-9 it was excavated, in advance of proposals to build a golf course. This did not go ahead but excavations showed that deep ploughing had destroyed all of the occupation layers. Buildings were identified and site phases were established, with the use of stratified deposits of pottery.

5.1.13 **HER00085:** The Sharpstones Site A (00085) Iron Age phase comprised a ditched enclosure containing a round building.

5.1.14 **HER02496:** an early Iron Age to Roman enclosure is situated at SJ 5040 1058.

5.1.14 *Roman*

5.1.15 **HER00015:** Excavations at Sharpstones E (HER 00015) in 2004-5 revealed late Iron Age drip gullies and a double ditched enclosure with an entry gap on its south-eastern side. Pottery dating to the 1st-2nd century AD was found in ditch recuts, showing that after a period of abandonment and backfilling, the ditches were in use again at this date. Some field boundary terminals were also given a Roman date.

5.1.15 **HER00057 and HER00098:** The location of a Roman Road, to the south west of Shrewsbury, has long been discussed. Three locations for Roman Roads have been suggested. Two of these are attempts to pin point the Wroxeter to Moel y Gaer route. The northern most of these, (HER 00057), is sited north of Meole Brace and runs south west of Sutton, down to Sutton Hall and on to Betton Strange. It is suggested that it probably joins Watling St West. As part of the excavations that took place along the A5, in the late 1980s, sections of this route were examined and no physical proof found. Another location of the Roman road from Wroxeter to Forden Gaer has been suggested; this runs from east to west, just over Sharpstones Hill (HER 00098). This location is also much debated, although the archaeological investigations did prove the existence of the stretch situated to the east of the Rea Brook (see Fig. 3).

5.1.16 The third of these postulated stretches of Roman Road runs between London Road and Belle Vue in Shrewsbury (**HER 08159**), from north east to north west of Sutton.

This is based on documentary evidence only, the road being indicated on the second edition Ordnance Survey Map.

- 5.1.17 The settlement at Sharpstones A (**HER 00085**) may well have been used into the Roman period, although evidence seems to support a abandonment after the second century.
- 5.1.18 **HER00087**: During the 1968 excavations at Sharpstones D (the Sutton Deserted Medieval Village), Roman pottery was recovered in association with an uneven cobbled floor and a lynch pin (Jenks 1978).
- 5.1.19 A postulated trackway (**HER 01268**) runs between Sutton and Bayston Hill. This has not been located or investigated.
- 5.1.20 An enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date (**HER 02496**) is situated in Sutton (SJ 5040 1058), in the general area of Hexham Way, 250m north east of Sutton Farm.
- 5.1.21 A discovery of a burial, purportedly of Roman date, was reported in 1906 (**HER 04636**) during work at the Salop Steam Laundry (SJ 504 114), and has not been directly confirmed or disproved.
- 5.1.23 **Saxon**
- 5.1.24 It may be the case that a church has stood either on or near the present one at Sutton, since the Saxon period. It has been frequently asserted that the Manor of Sutton was gifted to the Abbey of St Milburgha's, in Much Wenlock, during the 7th century (Morris 1915). In the Domesday Book, the Abbey is indeed recorded as holding the manor.
- 5.1.25 During the excavations of part of the Deserted Medieval Settlement (**HER 00087**), by Ernie Jenks in the late 1960s, some features were identified as having possibly been Saxon. Eight ovens (or kilns?) of either Saxon or Medieval date were closely arranged in a group: one of these was enclosed within an open sided shed. This site was situated immediately to the south east of the church, over the area of Melrose Drive.
- 5.1.26 The Mill Race and leat is of late Saxon date to post medieval date (**HER 62653**). In the Domesday Book, the Abbey within the Foregate is noted as having received a substantial income from three mills, which are currently believed to have been situated along this Race. It is suggested that the Mill Race and mills were part of the Saxon estate.
- 5.1.27 Following on from the previous paragraph, it is postulated that one of the three Saxon mills situated on the mill race, may have been sited at the latterly named Burnt Mill (**HER 08147**), currently site of Salop Steam laundry. This is not supported by any direct evidence but has been based on the established history of the mill.

5.1.28 The Rea Brook is on the HER (**HER 80153**) and it is this brook that powered the mills discussed above.

5.1.29 *Medieval*

5.1.30 **HER 10580: Former Church of St John, Hexham Way, Shrewsbury. Grade II* Listed Building.**

Only 4% of Listed Buildings are designated Grade II*; these are particularly important buildings of more than special interest. The church of St John is first mentioned in documentary sources in an Inquisition of 1278. This documentary evidence tallies with the 13th century physical evidence (see Site Walk Over, 5.3) embodied by the medieval wall painting, the masonry and the lancet windows. The church has suffered more than one episode of repair and disrepair during its long history: Its life as a parish church finally ceased in 1887, when the living became attached to Meole Brace. Although it was repaired in 1887, it was again derelict and described so several times during the early twentieth century. Up until this point, parishioners had continued to be buried both within the church walls and outside, in the little burial ground situated against the south elevation. The red brick wall on the western elevation is testament to the fact that the church footprint has been reduced during its history. It is not known, for certain, to what extent the church has shrunk but the survey results (see section 5.4) and the excavations carried out by Hannaford (1993 and 1996) support the hypothesis that the church was only one bay longer, to the west. It remains possible, however, that the footprints of a larger building exist to the west of the extant structure. Excavations carried out in 1993 and 1996, around the external walls of the church, revealed stratified medieval deposits (including medieval pottery), on both sides of the building. The shallow brick foundations of the western elevation were observed to be built over earlier, intact deposits and walls belonging to the nave were revealed. These walls, the author has observed, are not along the same alignment as those of the existing north and south walls. A trench for a storm drain, excavated to the south of the church, recovered human bones belonging to one child and to one adult.

5.1.31 **HER 01596: Sutton House Farmhouse, Hexham Way, Shrewsbury. Grade II Listed Building.**

It is believed that Sutton House farmhouse (HER 01596), which is situated close to the church, is the site of the medieval hall, of which no known traces exist. In the case that it is, remains of the Hall and related structures may well lie underneath the farmyard.

5.1.32 **Sutton Deserted Medieval Village (and Sharpstones Site D: HER 00087)**

Sutton Village is mentioned firstly in the Domesday book as having 8 freemen and villeins, with four ploughs (Williams and Martin 2002, 690); the Abbey at Much Wenlock held Sutton, although there is no direct reference to a settlement. In an Inquisition dated to 1278, the size of the settlement can be ascertained from the list of inhabitants: referring to the 'vill' or 'town' of Sutton, it makes the first historic reference to the church and glebe of 24 acres. It states that there are eight villeins, or

half-virgaters (ploughing about 15 acres each), whilst also mentioning that the Abbey held 3 carucates (nominally 120 acres); one acre of meadow and one mill. In 1833, John Gorton (Gorton 1833) described Sutton as having a population of 71. In 1848, Samuel Lewis (Lewis 1848) described the village as having 60 inhabitants and Benjamin Clarke (Clarke 1852) counted 14 houses. Joseph Morris (Morris 1848) in 1848, described a small church, a mill and five farms, with cottages. Despite the fact that some of these authors describe a 'village', none is in evidence on the historic maps. The HER entry states that faint earthworks have been observed within North Chapel Yard (Fig 2), which also contained a large pond until recently, which are attributed to the village. The excavations that took place in 1968 (Jenks 1978), which have never been published, revealed a great number of features that cannot be clearly interpreted. These included a closely arranged group of eight structures identified as medieval 'ovens' (structures dug deep into the gravel and thickly lined with clay, also possibly grain storage?); a "cigar-shaped" house (bow sided structure) a complex system of dams and gullies; a 'pallisade' (which seems, from its description of widely spaced posts, not be of defensive purpose); gullies containing early medieval pottery and many pits and postholes. Bow sided buildings such as the one described by Jenks could be of early medieval date but ostensibly are more likely to be Neolithic; similar bow sided buildings were found at Dyffryn Lane Henge (Powis).

5.1.33 The layout of lanes, field boundaries and garden walls to the south of the church, do appear to link part of the old Oteley Road route with Sutton Road (Fig. 3-6). It may have been that a road did run along this route; such a road would have cut through the medieval village.

5.1.34 There are nine other sites within the study area, many of which pertain to the nearby complex of Mill Races and mills on the Rea Brook. These are entabulated within Appendix 1:

- **08147:** Late Saxon or Medieval Mill at Burnt Mill. SJ 504 114. Possible site of late Saxon or medieval mill at Burnt Mill
- **01548:** Medieval to Post Medieval. SJ 5031 1075. Medieval to Post Medieval Corn Mill and Watermill, Forge (16th to Post Med) and Mill House (16th century to Post Med)
- **04584:** Medieval. SJ 5027 1104. Possible boundary stone found at the Mill Race, Sutton
- **08150:** Medieval to Post Medieval. SJ 5033 1078. Old course of Rea Brook/ mill race for Sutton Lower Mill
- **08151:** Medieval to Post Medieval. SJ 4987 1088. Mill race for Old Sutton Mill
- **08152:** Medieval to Post Medieval. SJ 5025 1104. Weir at southern end of the Abbey Mill Race
- **08153:** Medieval to Post Medieval. The Rea Brook (mill brook)
- **08492:** Medieval to Post Medieval. SJ 5200 0657. Ridge and furrow in Berrington parish
- **62653:** Late Saxon to Post Medieval. SJ 5009 1169. The Mill Race, Shrewsbury

5.1.35 *Post Medieval*

HER 01596: Sutton House Farmhouse, Hexham Way, Shrewsbury. Grade II Listed Building.

The farmhouse is listed as being an eighteenth century building, although Morris (2009) demonstrates that there are substantial remains of a timber-framed building,

that probably dates to the early 17th century.

5.1.36 There are four other records on the HER within the 1km search area. These are entabulated within Appendix 1:

- **06777:** Post Medieval, Sutton Coal Pits and Coal Pit Houses and Old Shaft.
- **15621:** Post Medieval, Old Sutton Mill
- **08619:** Post Medieval, Former field boundaries in Shrewsbury
- **01547:** Post Medieval Mill, Post medieval mill complex at Burnt Mill, Laundry Lane, Shrewsbury. 16th Century to late 19th century Corn Mill, Watermill and Cow House, early 9th century Hemp Mill and Snuff Mill

5.1.37 *Modern*

There are 15 records on the HER, which are also entabulated in Appendix 1:

- **10678:** 18th century, Grade II listed Building, Sutton Spa, HEXHAM WAY, Shrewsbury
- **00073:** 18th to 19th century. Coal Workings at Meole Brace
- **06738:** 19th century and later. Saw Mill
- **10424:** 19th century, Grade II Listed Building, Sutton Hall OTELEY ROAD, Sutton, Shrewsbury. 19th Century farmhouse, only named Sutton Hall during last century
- **05407:** 19th century. Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway
- **08148:** 19th century. Weir at Burnt Mills
- **20330:** 19th century. The Old Mill building at Burnt Mills, Shrewsbury
- **27594:** 19th century. Sutton Hall Farm
- **27741:** 19th century. Site of Sutton Buildings at Sutton Farm
- **27742:** 19th century. Sutton Grange
- **20331:** 19th to 20th century. Caretakers Cottage at Burnt Mill, Shrewsbury
- **08149:** 19th to 20th century. Salop Steam Laundry
- **08453:** 19th to 20th century. Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway (the Potts Railway)
- **02207:** 20th century. Sutton Lane Sewage settling tanks
- **06024:** 20th century. Severn Valley Railway

5.2 Historic Mapping

5.2.1 Readily available historic mapping was consulted at the Shropshire Archives. Efforts were made to consult all known existant early maps; it is possible, however that other mapping may exist in private or distant archives.

5.2.2 Historic Mapping Summary

Table 1: Historic Mapping

Title	Fig. No.	Scale	Comment
Sutton Parish 1807: Based on a survey of the second	3	Six inches to One Mile	The church is shown standing in 'North Chapel Yard', It's graveyard is marked, as is a pond, the farm and the strip

Lord Berwick			of land bounded by the eighteenth century wall, to the south of the church. The field to the south-east, now covered with modern estates, is given the name 'South Chapel Yard'. A scattering of houses is distributed across the parish.
A. Hitchcock, Land Surveyor, Map of Shrewsbury, 1832	4	Six inches to One Mile	The Chapel is shown with associated burial ground. The pond is still there and all of the field boundaries and roads are the same.
First Edition OS map 1882	5		No change.
Second Edition OS map 1902	6		No change
1927 OS map	7		A small building is shown against the boundary wall, to the south of the church.
1970 OS map	8		Two buildings are built up against the boundary wall. These have fences around them. The little building shown in the previous map has gone. No other change has occurred within the area immediately surrounding the church. A newly built estate encloses the fields to the south and east.

5.2 Photographs

5.2.1 Aerial photographs at the National Monuments Record (NMR) Swindon were examined. No military oblique photographs were available but the NMR keeps three, that date from 1967, 1995 and 1999. Only the 1995 example, a colour photograph, was available and this, whilst showing no notable details within the site of proposed development, does show the enclosure at Meole Brace. Vertical runs from 1948 through to 1996 were examined. Although these were of a clear quality, the scale was too small for useful details to be discerned.

5.2.2 Photographs kept by the National Buildings Record are largely of the building immediately prior to being restored by the Orthodox community who now use it; these document the state of dereliction from which the church suffered and record various internal and external details.

5.2.3 Photographs held at the HER included copies of those seen at the NMR.

5.3 Site Walk Over

5.3.1 The site was visited, in May and June 2010 by Emily Edwards and Edmund Simons (Mouchel Heritage, who knows the site well). The church is still surrounded, to the north and west, by the same open landscape of meadows and fields that is seen on historic mapping.

The views to the east and east and south, however, have changed considerably since the 1960s and have been extensively developed with modern housing and streets that have all but obliterated the earlier agricultural landscape. Similarly further to the south the bypass has substantially altered the historic Setting. The church, however has largely survived: It faces away from the later developments and, shielded by its large boundary walls, it retains something of the setting it has enjoyed

since the loss of the village.

- 5.3.2 The church sits to one side of a large, open field, bounded on the south side by an impressive brick wall and hedge; on the east by the church and the farmhouse; and on the west by a hedge and low bank. To the north the ground drops away towards the brook, but a low earthwork shows that a bank once sat along the edge of this crest and was the northern limit of this field. The limits of the land historically owned by St John's, in the 19th century, and possibly thereby the church graveyard, were once marked out by an iron fence (shown on the historic mapping) which was removed, after sale to the Greek Orthodox Church, by persons unknown (Father Stephen Maxfield, Pers. Comm.). It is possible that the entire field defined by its bank and wall were once the churchyard, rather than the tiny plot seen on later mapping (see North and South Chapel Yard, Fig. 3).
- 5.3.3 The field itself is rather featureless; the field contains large amounts of building material and domestic waste. Two fragments of 16th century stoneware and a fragment of medieval pottery were found during the site visit. On the small grassed area to the west and south of the church, it is possible to identify low undulations in the ground. These undulations tally with areas of disturbance identified in the geophysical survey.
- 5.3.4 The southern part of the field is bounded by a very impressive, mostly single phase, brick wall. This is buttressed along its length and has a small arched opening near the eastern end. The wall is made of narrow handmade bricks that are probably of 17th or early 18th century date? The wall is somewhat dilapidated and requires some consolidation but is otherwise sound. The presence of such a large and tall wall in this location is unusual. If the wall belonged to a walled garden of a substantial house, it would not be that unusual, It may represent an unfinished project or be related to a period of improvement at Sutton farm?
- 5.3.5 Behind the wall (on its south side) is a long narrow plot that will form part of the parking area of the proposed development. This now houses an extension of the vegetable garden and a number of modern sheds and structures associated with the garden. No features of archaeological significance were noted.
- 5.3.6 To the east of the church is the main vegetable garden and the site of the proposed parish hall. The boundary wall of this area is joined to, but later than, the main east-west boundary wall. No features of archaeological interest were noted.
- 5.3.7 To the immediate north of the church lies Sutton House. This has recently been the subject of a detailed assessment by Richard Morris Associates, which establishes a somewhat earlier origin that was previously suspected. The larger (western) part of the house is 19th century in origin and does not appear on a number of historic views (ref).
- 5.3.8 The church itself is a small rectangular (c. 10.70m x7.50m) one cell building which

is clearly missing the earlier western elevation. The main part of the church is 13th century and has tall pointed lancets on the north, east and west elevations. Most of the walling is made up of roughly coursed local red sandstones although some yellow Grinshill sandstone is also present. The interior is plastered and the remains of wall paintings may be seen in the splays of the lancets. These paintings are mostly 13th-14th century vegetal motifs with sinuous tendrils supporting stencilled flowers. On the north wall an early 15th century wall painting shows the martyrdom of Saint Thomas à Becket. This has one of the earliest clear depictions in Europe of riveted brigandines (flexible armoured jackets).

- 5.3.9 The main part of the fabric of the church therefore is 13th century, the plain tub font may be the only above ground survivor of any earlier church. What is clear, however, is that the church underwent a major rebuilding in the later 16th century. A late Tudor truss and roof covers the entire church and it is clear that the upper parts of the walls have also been rebuilt. The west gable is entirely rebuilt in 18th century brick but a sawn-through tie may suggest that this replaced a half-timbered gable? These later alterations show reuse of a ruinous or semi-ruinous medieval church. The late buttressing and presence of patress plates and tie rods show that the church has structurally suffered in the past and required extensive remedial work.
- 5.3.10 Much of the wider study area was inaccessible during the site visit as it is on private land or lies under modern housing and landscaping. Although outside the development area it was noted that there are a number of low earthworks and possibly suggestive features to the north and northwest of the site. It is tempting to ascribe these to some association with the lost village and this should be borne in mind in any future development of this area.

5.4 Geophysical Survey

5.4.1 Introduction

Stratascan Ltd was commissioned to undertake geophysical surveys to inform the proposed development. A full report has been provided independently and should be consulted for more detailed results. Within this assessment, the results will be summarised so that their significance can be understood within the context of the archaeological and historical background of the site of proposed development.

Three surveys (a gradiometer survey, an earth resistance survey and a ground penetrating radar survey) were carried out on the areas to the east, south and west of the church, during June 2010.

5.4.2 Summary Results

The gradiometer data identified a linear feature, possibly a ditch and five features which may be interpretable as pits. These are all situated between 10 and 35 metres away from the western brick elevation of the Church.

- 5.4.3 The earth resistivity survey identified four high resistance areas which may be

associated with structural debris. These are large areas, situated from 10 to 45 metres to the north and west of the church and they correspond with the ditch and pits identified in the gradiometer survey.

- 5.4.4 This survey also identified five medium strength, high resistance areas which accompanied the stronger results and which may also be associated with structural debris.
- 5.4.5 Five low resistance areas were identified, situated to the east, northeast and south, with moderately low resistance areas bounding the high resistance areas to the west and north of the church. These may indicate infilled hollows or ditches.
- 5.4.6 The ground penetrating radar identified both the presence of possible structural remains, and possible burials, to the west and south east of the church. Those structural remains to the west of the church almost certainly pick out an earlier footprint for the church building. Those to the southeast, which also suggest structural debris, are of less certain origin but these could possibly be related to the same medieval and prehistoric remains that were excavated by Jenks in the late 1960s (00087). There were also planar anomalies to the southwest, possibly indicating a buried surface.

5.4.7 **Conclusion**

The survey results show disturbance to the immediate south of the church. Although the nature of the disturbance cannot be established, this is an area that is known to have been used as a burial ground until the mid-nineteenth century. It is tempting to think that the considerable below-ground disturbance in this area relates to historic burials. Part of the disturbance (immediately adjoining the church and below the large surviving block of masonry re-used as a buttress) may relate to the porch of a now vanished south door.

The most impressive results came from the radar scanning around the west end of the church. This clearly shows that the earlier west wall survives below ground and was far nearer the later west wall than suspected. The plan of the wall is clearly visible on the scan and even appears to include low pilaster like buttresses. The north door (a jamb of which survives above ground) and the south door with its putative porch may also be partially discerned.

To the west and north of the church are large areas of disturbance. If these results do represent archaeological features, there is a possibility they may be rubble associated with lost buildings and must pre-date the 1807 mapping. The archaeological significance is, of course, unknown but they may relate to the settlement of Sutton?

Two other features of possible significance were noted; firstly that the possible ditch seen in the gradiometer data corresponds with the boundary between two areas of high and of low resistivity, and secondly that the wide areas of low resistivity

surround the areas of high resistivity. It could be postulated that these results suggest the remains of the medieval village or that the low resistivity areas suggest the original boundary to the churchyard?

5.5 Identified and/or Anticipated Archaeological and Historical Remains

5.5.1 The table below outlines each component of the archaeological and historical background, as discussed in 5.1 and, for each, suggests the degree of probability to which remains may be found within the area of proposed development.

5.5.2 The probability of Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern remains varies within the site of proposed development, as each area has a slightly different history. The southern most area is, for example, the old burial ground and is also very close to the Sharpstones site D (00087); it is **Certain** that post medieval burials remain within the church yard. The western most area is that most likely to be associated with structural remains relating to the church, but also may contain evidence of the extent of the medieval settlement; there is a **High** probability that structural remains, ditches, pits and burials exist within this area and it is **Certain** that church remains exist within the area against the western elevation. The areas to the east and south, whilst having been bound by a wall since the late 17th/early 18th century, may harbour evidence associated with use of the land and there is a **Medium to High** chance that there may also be remains associated with the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon period.

5.5.3 Whilst crude generalisations must be avoided, it is often the case that gravel terraces (which are free draining) are rich in certain types of archaeological remains, just as it is often the case that remains underneath protective layers of alluvial deposits, in river valleys, are both difficult to detect and rich in evidence once excavated. There is evidence to support the idea that the area now known as Sutton Parish constituted a large Prehistoric landscape of settlement, burials and land management features. This cannot be expected to respect more recent land divisions and the likelihood that such evidence may be present within the site of proposed development is high.

Table 2: Identified or anticipated remains

SITE	COMPONENT	DATE OF IDENTIFIED FEATURE	PROBABILITY
Land to the west, east and south of the church	Unidentified evidence of use of land and/or settlement. In form of artefact scatters, discreet features, deposits, preserved palaeo-environmental evidence. Within close proximity of the church, Neolithic ditches, early Bronze Age burials and Iron Age settlements have been excavated or identified in more than one location.	Palaeolithic through to Iron Age	Medium to High
	Unidentified evidence of use of land and/or settlement. In form of artefact	Roman	Medium to High

	scatters, discreet features, deposits, preserved palaeo-environmental evidence. Locally, Roman settlements have been identified and excavated. Within close proximity of the church, Roman settlement evidence has been located and excavated in three separate locations.		
	Unidentified evidence of use of land and/or settlement. In form of artefact scatters, discreet features, deposits, preserved palaeo-environmental evidence. Saxon remains have been identified during excavations within close proximity of the church. The church is also reputed to have Saxon origins.	Saxon	Medium to High
	The possible medieval settlement of Sutton; medieval structural remains associated with the church; medieval burials and land boundaries associated with the church; medieval field systems. Associated with these, may be ecofacts, artefacts, deposits and discreet features.	Medieval	High
	To the west of the church, very little is likely to be of post-medieval date. To the south, remains would include burials and to the east, features associated with Sutton House. Unidentified evidence would include burials, land use, occupation, activity associated with structures, land boundaries, ecofacts, and artefacts.	Post Medieval	High to the south of the church, Medium to Low to the east and Low to the west of the site.
	Agricultural usage of land to the west of the church. Burials up to the mid-19 th Century, to the immediate south.	Modern	High to the south of the church and Low to the west and east.
Environmental Data	Buried soil horizons, alluvial deposits etc, which may contain material culture	~	Low
Church	Grade II* Listed Medieval Building	Medieval	Certain

6 Impact Assessment

The following information ascertains to what degree the development may have a direct or indirect impact on any potential remains or upstanding built heritage. Phases of the development, such as the operational phase, that will have no impact (direct or indirect) will not be discussed.

6.1 Past Impacts

6.1.1 Past construction, on site, of boundary walls (and of the west elevation of the church), is likely to have had a potential direct impact on:

- The medieval standing and buried fabric of the church.

- Any buried remains within the footprint of the wall
- 6.1.2 Any deep ploughing is likely to have had an impact on preserved, buried remains of any date.
- 6.1.3 Any destruction and reuse of Medieval buildings (either ecclesiastic or domestic) is likely to have had a direct affect on buried remains associated with either the church or the village.

6.2 Potential Direct Development Impacts

6.2.1 Construction Phase

- 6.2.3 The construction phase of the proposed development is likely to have a potential direct impact on:
- Buried remains of any date, within the footprint of planned buildings
 - Buried remains of any date, close to the surface, within the area to be covered by a car park.
 - The western elevation of the church.

6.3 Impact Assessment and Statement of Significance

- 6.3.1 Paragraphs 6.1.1 and 6.2.1 outline both what heritage assets maybe impacted by the development and also which phases of development will cause the predicted impact. The table in this section entabulates an examination of the likely cultural value of these assets, the significance of the impacts and the potential magnitude of each of these.
- 6.3.2 It is outside of the scope of this report to produce a full statement of significance but the significance/ Likely Cultural Value in the table below is based on designations, potential and the assessments above. The listed buildings are (by default) of national importance. Below ground remains are of national or unknown significance, depending on whether or not they relate directly to the church. If buried remains are recovered that mirror the calibre of those found during previous local archaeological, they may well be of regional significance.
- 6.3.3 Section 5 of this report outlines the full known potential of the study area surrounding St John's, as this information can and often does highlight important archaeological potential within a study area. This table is specific only to the area of proposed development surrounding the Church and, as is explained in section 5.5, the potential for prehistoric remains is **High**, due to the number of known nearby sites.
- 6.3.4 There is almost certainly a strong link between the standing remains of the church and the buried remains that may surround it. It is posited, therefore, that any potential ecclesiastical medieval remains would be of national significance. The impact upon these remains would potentially be **Moderate** to **Major** within areas affected by the footprint of the extension whereas the car park and road will have **Minor** to **Neutral** impact. The design of the extension will be fully informed by the

results of this report so that these impacts can be reduced.

- 6.3.5 A great deal of uncertainty is evident, as firstly, the extent or nature of the buried archaeological resource is as yet unproven and, secondly, as the building techniques are not yet determined.

Table 3: Potential Direct Effect of Impacts on Identified or Anticipated Historic Remains.

Site	Component	Likely Cultural Value	Significance Of impact	Potential Magnitude of Impact
Below Ground Remains	Unidentified evidence of use of prehistoric land and/or settlement. In form of artefact scatters, discreet features, deposits, settlement sites, burial sites, 'ceremonial' sites, preserved palaeo-environmental evidence.	Unknown	Uncertain	Uncertain
	Unidentified Roman Occupation/settlement evidence such as roads, post holes, trackways, ditches, boundaries, buildings etc.	Unknown	Uncertain	Uncertain
	Unidentified Saxon occupation or other use of the land, such as roads, trackways, fences, fields, buildings.	Unknown	Uncertain	Uncertain
	Medieval occupation and/or evidence of use of land. In form of remains of church foundations, evidence associated with Sutton settlement	National	Small to Medium	Major to Moderate
	Post-Medieval occupation and/or evidence of use of land. In form of discreet features, cobbled surfaces, tree throws relating to orchards, ecofacts, land boundaries.	Unknown	Uncertain	Uncertain
	Discreet features associated with domestic and agricultural use of land.	Unknown	Uncertain	Uncertain
Environmental Data	Buried soil horizons, alluvial deposits etc, which may contain material culture	Unknown	Uncertain	Uncertain
Built Heritage: Church	Grade II* Listed Building	National	Small to Medium	Moderate to Major

- 6.3.6 At the time of writing the development proposal is in early stages and the final designs for extension of the church will be informed by any below ground archaeology. The design of the proposed church extension is not yet drawn up but it is understood that there will be as little physical effect on standing fabric as possible. The development will, however have direct impacts on the setting of both the church and the adjacent listed house and garden wall.

- 6.3.7 The church is Grade II* listed and is therefore (in it's entirety) of national importance. In light of PPS5, however it is appropriate to view different elements of the building as having different levels of significance. Clearly the medieval fabric is of considerable significance as a survival of a small 13th century parish church. The 16th century fabric is also of considerable significance and represents an unusual renovation of a seemingly dilapidated (if not semi-ruinous) earlier building. The 18th

century west wall is of lesser significance but its large gothic timber window is somewhat unusual as is the simple but elegant doorcase. It is this wall which is likely to undergo any intrusive work in the proposed extension and such work should carefully designed to minimise any impacts. The attractive early door surviving on this elevation is not present on an early 18th century watercolor (a six panel door is shown) and must have been moved from elsewhere.

- 6.3.7 The modern additions belonging to the Orthodox use of the church, including gallery and icon screen are (despite their recent origin) of significance and represent a significant phase in the buildings history. It is proposed that the significances of the building and any impacts upon them are explored further in a heritage statement which would be produced in the design phase.

7 Mitigation and Excavation Strategy

- 7.1.1 This section includes a table which offers advice on possible further archaeological requirements, as a means of mitigating any impact on potential or on known remains. Suggestions as to how these impacts may be avoided are also included. A great deal of uncertainty is evident, as firstly, the extent or nature of the buried archaeological resource is as yet unproven and, secondly, as the building techniques are not yet determined.
- 7.1.2 Planning policy guidelines note that physical in situ preservation of archaeological remains is generally preferred.
- 7.1.3 Planning policy also accepts, however, that a degree of flexibility may be appropriate, especially where a scheme offers a wide range of potential benefits that weigh positively in favour of development. Whilst the objectives of the proposed redevelopment should be to minimise impact, through foundation designs that preserve the most significant remains, in such circumstances arrangements for the evaluation, excavation and recording of less significant archaeological remains is an acceptable alternative.
- 7.1.4 Appropriate mitigation works could be secured by means of a planning condition.
- 7.1.5 The primary advantage of this form of integrated mitigation strategy is an improved understanding of the local historic environment, which can provide a range of benefits in terms of advancing academic research and supporting more sensitive historic environment site management practices. Therefore, based on undertaking the works suggested the residual effect of works would be Major Beneficial, where related to the church. The residual effect on buried remains is currently unknown.
- 7.1.6 Further mitigation measures, such as excavation and more detailed buildings recording, can be programmed into the development design to fully mitigate development impacts, should they be deemed necessary. It is clear that, within the

areas to be affected by the new buildings, small open area excavation and recording would be within such small areas as to be entirely uninformative. The results of the excavations would inform an understanding of the local historic environment and would need to be fully published, following a program of post-excavation research and analysis.

Table 4: Mitigation of Impacts on Identified/Anticipated Archaeological and Historical Remains.

Site	Component	Potential Magnitude of Impact	Mitigation	Residual effects
Below Ground Remains	Unidentified evidence of use of land and/or settlement, dating to the prehistoric period.	Uncertain	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place.	Uncertain
	Unidentified Roman occupation/settlement evidence.	Uncertain	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place.	Uncertain
	Evidence of activity associated with the possible Saxon settlement evidence identified to the south east of the site. Evidence of buried remains associated with the church.	Uncertain	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place. Excavation within the area identified, outside of the western door, where the planned extension will be.	Uncertain
	Medieval occupation and/or evidence of use of land. In form of remains of church foundations, evidence associated with Sutton settlement	Uncertain; regarding buried church fabric, likely to be Large	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place. Excavation within the area identified, outside of the western door, where the planned extension will be.	Uncertain; Major Beneficial (with regards to buried remains relating to church)
	Post-Medieval occupation and/or evidence of use of land. In form of discreet features, cobbled surfaces, tree throws relating to orchards, ecofacts, land boundaries.	Uncertain	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place. Excavation within the area identified, outside of the western door, where the planned extension will be.	Uncertain
	Modern wall foundations, discreet features associated with domestic and agricultural use of land.	Uncertain	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place. Excavation within the area identified, outside of the western	Uncertain

			door, where the planned extension will be.	
Environmental Data	Unidentified evidence of use of land and/or settlement. In form of artefact scatters, discreet features, deposits, preserved palaeo-environmental evidence.	Uncertain	Avoid impact through design of car park, access routes and other planned works to the west and south of the church. Excavation to the east of the church, where footings of buildings will be put in place. Excavation within the area identified, outside of the western door, where the planned extension will be.	Uncertain
Built Heritage	Grade II* Listed Church	Uncertain	Design to mitigate impact on structure. Design to be sympathetic and built in a style which is appropriate.	Moderate to Major Beneficial

8 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 8.1.1 The Greek Orthodox Church of Holy Fathers of Nicea and St John the Baptist at Sutton has commissioned an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land surrounding the church, in advance of an application for planning permission. Emily Edwards has been commissioned to carry out this assessment: this report will discuss the results of the assessment and will form part of the documentation submitted with the planning application. The Proposed Site of Development lies to the east and west of the Grade II* Listed church.
- 8.1.2 The site does not contain any Scheduled Ancient Monuments and is not in a Conservation Area. A Grade II* Listed Building sits at the centre of the site and a Grade II Listed house sits on the northwest boundary. It has been suggested that the upstanding building is the nave of a larger church or at least that structural remains may exist below ground. The site is adjacent to several other Listed Buildings and areas of potential; there are 44 HER records within a 1km radius of the site. The extent of some of the closer below ground sites are not known and it may be possible that these encroach into the area in question. This possibility will affect below ground potential.
- 8.1.3 This church (Grade II* Listed) sits in a field that extends to the north and west, probably containing the Deserted Medieval Village of Sutton. This site (known to its excavators as Sharpstones Site D) is known to comprise Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval remains. Sutton House (Grade II listed) sits to the north of the boundary wall surrounding the east and north of the church and has been the subject of a recent historic building assessment (RMA 2010). The immediate area is also surrounded by Prehistoric and Roman settlements and burials (see Section 5). The potential for buried remains within the study area, therefore, is High. A geophysical survey was commissioned as part of this study; this pinpointed small areas of high potential (see Section 5.4), these are likely to be largely areas of structural debris that are presumed to be related to the church.

- 8.1.4 The probability of Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern remains varies within the site of proposed development, as each area has a slightly different history. The southern most area is, for example, the old burial ground and is also very close to the Sharpstones site D (00087); it is **Certain** that post medieval burials remain within the church yard. The western most area is that most likely to be associated with structural remains relating to the church, but also may contain evidence of the extent of the medieval settlement; there is a **High** probability that structural remains, ditches, pits and burials exist within this area and it is **Certain** that church remains exist within the area against the western elevation. The area to the east and south, whilst having been bound by a wall since the late 17th/early 18th century, may harbour evidence associated with use of the land and there is a **Medium to High** chance that there may also be remains associated with the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon period.
- 8.1.5 At the time of writing, it is understood that the proposed extension to the church will be larger than the small bay that extended from the western elevation. The most likely scenario, with regards to below ground remains, is that remains relating to either the church (structural and/or burials) will be identified during the extension to the church and complete excavation seems the most appropriate approach, not just of the remains identified in the geophysics but of the footprint of the proposed extension.
- 8.1.6 Whether or not the larger identified areas of high resistance are also structural remains, is not currently known and it is strongly suggested that the design of the car parking and roadways makes no impact on potential below ground remains. A general approach as to avoidance of any serious impact on either the built or the buried heritage, would be one of sympathetic design and construction, minimising any impacts on historic fabric.
- 8.1.7 A general approach as to mitigation of impact upon archaeological remains may involve:
- An archaeological field evaluation within site areas where deposits may be truncated may be necessary. This would determine the level of archaeological preservation and will be most instructive within the intended location of the car park and to the east of the church, where the extent, preservation and character of remains are unknown. It is strongly recommended that the car park should not truncate the remains, although it has also been established that remains may lie only half a meter below the surface careful design may avoid any impact or need for evaluation.
 - Within the western area of the intended extension, it is **Certain** that structural remains exist. Excavation of the entire area of the planned extension is recommended
 - Excavation of the footprint of the proposed church hall
 - A Heritage Statement of the Grade II* Listed church concentrating on those areas that

will be impacted.

- 8.1.8 Further mitigation measures can be programmed into the development design to fully mitigate development impacts, should they be deemed necessary. There is potential for archaeological remains across the site and these should be left in situ. Archaeological intervention is only recommended in those areas where below ground disturbance is inevitable.
- 8.1.9 The church sits in an area which appears to be rich in archaeology, unfortunately the real significance of much of this asset is difficult to define as only the barest details of the most significant excavations has been published in any form. What is clear, however is that the area to the east of the church in particular contains an important prehistoric and later landscape. There is the potential that sites of similar significance may lie in the proposed development area, fortunately the areas which will be directly impacted are comparatively small and geophysical survey has successfully allowed us to predict something of the extent, nature and probable significance of the below ground remains. The assessment also established that some of the remains in the immediate area may relate to the medieval village of Sutton, although this author remains sceptical as to whether a nucleated medieval settlement ever existed.
- 8.1.10 The Assessment has established that there is also considerable potential for archaeological remains immediately outside the development area. It is disappointing that a recent Desk Based Assessment of this area did not identify any such potential remains (but did, however, give a very thorough assessment of the house).
- 8.1.11 This study has established that it is probable that the medieval church was smaller than first suspected. The new evidence does tally with the hypothesis that the church was in a very poor state prior to re-roofing in the 16th century. The west end may have been semi-ruinous and was simply back to more solid masonry and a new west wall built (possibly timber-framed and the replaced by brick in the 18th century). This somewhat surprising result will mean that a proposed extension may have less impact on buried remains of the medieval church than at first suspected.

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9.4 Aerial Photographs mentioned in Text

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9.8 Potentially Relevant Sources Not Consulted

Ernie Jenks

Appendix One

Table: HER Records for 1km radius around site of proposed development. See also Figure 3.

HERID	HER NUMBER	DATE	DESIGNATION	GRID REFERENCE	EVENTS	SUMMARY
1.	00084	Prehistoric		SJ 5071 1068	ESA4271 excavation	Sharpstones/ Weeping Cross Site B. Hollow Way?; Cremation Cemetery; Ring ditch; find spot; linear feature; pit; pottery vessel.
2.	02208	Prehistoric		SJ4929 1037	ESA2536 excavation	Two ring ditches at Meole Brace
3.	04157	Prehistoric		SJ4979 1108		Possible Bronze Age ring ditch
4.	04162	Prehistoric		SJ 5124 1053		Ring ditch c 100m N of Weeping Cross Roundabout
5.	00085	Prehistoric and Roman		SJ 5085 1042	ESA4272	Sharpstones / Weeping Cross Site A. Enclosed settlement; field system; cremation cemetery; ring ditch; settlement; Burial Urns and other sherds of pottery.
6.	00015	Iron Age to Roman		SJ 4952 1022	ESA4190 Excavation; ESA5567 Evaluation; ESA5569 geophysical survey; ESA5931 and ESA6247 evaluation	A double ditched, rectangular enclosure site at Meole Brace (Sharpstones E) and possible field system. Eves drip gullies. Roman pottery. Site had suffered enormously from deep ploughing.
7.	02496	Iron Age to Roman Date		SJ 5040 1058		Sutton. Early Iron Age to Roman enclosure.
8.	00087	Prehistoric, Roman, early Medieval		SJ 5032 1043	ESA4274 excavation	Sharpstones Site D (Sutton DMV). Vessel (early or middle Neolithic?); Roman lynch pin; Roman sherd; deserted medieval settlement; medieval house; enclosure; find spot; oven? Early Saxon to Medieval; Roman floor.
9.	00057	Roman	In a Conservation Area	SJ 5038 0983	ESA4742 evaluation; ESA4744 Small excavations; ESA4746 and ESA4747 Negative Obs; ESA4748 observation; ESA6379 DBA, site visit and building survey	Postulated (but largely rejected) alignment of Roman Wroxeter - Forden Gaer road north of Meole Brace
10.	04636	Roman		SJ 504114	ESA2088 evaluation; ESA4987 WB	Alleged Roman burial site at Salop Laundry
11.	00098	Roman		SJ 4141 0518	11 events, including ESA4184 excavation	Roman Road from Wroxeter to Forden Gaer
12.	08159	Roman		SJ 5054 1109		Postulated stretch of Roman road between London Road and Belle Vue, Shrewsbury

The Church of Holy Fathers of Nicea (formerly St John's), Sutton, Shrewsbury
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

13.	<u>08147</u>	<u>Late Saxon or Medieval Mill at Burnt Mill</u>		<u>SJ 504 114</u>	<u>ESA2088 evaluation; ESA4983 building survey; ESA4987 WB</u>	Possible site of late Saxon or medieval mill at Burnt Mill
14.	<u>62653</u>	<u>Late Saxon to Post Medieval</u>	<u>Conservation Area</u>	<u>SJ 5009 1169</u>	<u>ESA2088 evaluation; ESA3411 watching brief; ESA3918 excavation; ESA6204 WB.</u>	The Mill Race, Shrewsbury
15.	<u>01548</u>	<u>Medieval to Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ 5031 1075</u>	<u>ESA2089 field obs; ESA excavation; ESA6379 DBA site visit</u>	Sutton Lower Mill. Medieval to Post Medieval Corn Mill and Watermill, Forge (16th to Post Med) and Mill House (16th century to Post Med)
16.	<u>10580</u>	<u>Medieval</u>	<u>Grade II* Listed Building</u>	<u>SJ 5026 1047</u>	<u>ESA5588 WB; ESA5662 test pits; ESA5663 Building Survey; ESA6379 DBA.</u>	Former Church of St John, HEXHAM WAY, Sutton, Shrewsbury
17.	<u>04584</u>	<u>Medieval?</u>		<u>SJ 5027 1104</u>	<u>ESA3411 Watching Brief</u>	Possible boundary stone found at the Mill Race, Sutton
18.	<u>08150</u>	<u>Medieval to Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ 5033 1078</u>		Old course of Rea Brook/ mill race for Sutton Lower Mill
19.	<u>08151</u>	<u>Medieval to Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ 4987 1088</u>	<u>ESA6379</u>	Mill race for Old Sutton Mill
20.	<u>08152</u>	<u>Medieval to Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ 5025 1104</u>		Weir at southern end of the Abbey Mill Race
21.	<u>08153</u>	<u>Medieval to Post Medieval</u>			<u>ESA6204 and ESA6231</u>	The Rea Brook (mill brook)
22.	<u>08492</u>	<u>Medieval to Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ 5200 0657</u>	<u>ESA5817 assessment</u>	Ridge and furrow in Berrington parish
23.	<u>01596</u>	<u>Post Med</u>	<u>Grade II listed</u>	<u>SJ 5028 1051</u>	<u>ESA2143 field obs; ESA6379 DBA site visit</u>	Sutton House Farmhouse, HEXHAM WAY, Shrewsbury. Although current build appears to be 28th century on the outside, there remains, inside, the frame of an early 17th century building. There may have been a Medieval Manor House on this site.
24.	<u>06777</u>	<u>Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ4964 1031</u>	<u>ESA5931 evaluation</u>	Sutton Coal Pits and Coal Pit Houses and Old Shaft.
25.	<u>15621</u>	<u>Post Medieval</u>		<u>SJ 4982 1085</u>	<u>ESA6379 DBA</u>	Old Sutton Mill
26.	<u>08619</u>	<u>Post Medieval</u>				Former field boundaries at the New Meadow site in Meole Brace

The Church of Holy Fathers of Nicea (formerly St John's), Sutton, Shrewsbury
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

27.	<u>01547</u>	<u>Post Medieval Mill</u>		<u>SJ 5041 1137</u>	<u>ESA2087, field obs; ESA2088 evaluation; ESA4629 buildings assessment; ESA4983 1997 building and historical survey; ESA4987 1998 WB.</u>	Post medieval mill complex at Burnt Mill, Laundry Lane, Shrewsbury. 16th Century to late 19th century Corn Mill, Watermill and Cow House, early 9th century Hemp Mill and Snuff Mill
28.	<u>10678</u>	<u>18th century</u>	<u>Grade II listed Building</u>	<u>SJ 5034 1067</u>	<u>ESA6379 DBA site visit</u>	Sutton Spa, HEXHAM WAY, Shrewsbury
29.	<u>00073</u>	<u>18th to 19th century</u>		<u>SJ 4923 1030</u>		Coal Workings at Meole Brace
30.	<u>06738</u>	<u>19th century and later</u>		<u>SJ 4956 1115</u>		Saw Mill
31.	<u>10424</u>	<u>19th century</u>	<u>Grade II Listed Building</u>	<u>SJ 50251002</u>		Sutton Hall OTELEY ROAD, Sutton, Shrewsbury. 19th Century farmhouse, only named Sutton Hall during last century
32.	<u>05407</u>	<u>19th century</u>		<u>SO 4469 8884</u>	<u>ESA6251 DBA</u>	Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway
33.	<u>08148</u>	<u>19th century</u>		<u>SJ 5040 1135</u>	<u>ESA2088 evaluation</u>	Weir at Burnt Mills
34.	<u>20330</u>	<u>19th century</u>		<u>SJ 5042 1137</u>	<u>Five events including ESA2088 evaluation</u>	The Old Mill building at Burnt Mills, Shrewsbury
35.	<u>27594</u>	<u>19th century</u>		<u>SJ 5025 0999</u>		Sutton Hall Farm
36.	<u>27741</u>	<u>19th century</u>		<u>SJ 5056 1079</u>		Site of Sutton Buildings at Sutton Farm
37.	<u>27742</u>	<u>19th century</u>		<u>SJ 4992 1060</u>		Sutton Grange
38.	<u>20331</u>	<u>19th to 20th century</u>		<u>SJ 5043 1136</u>	<u>Four events</u>	Caretakers Cottage at Burnt Mill, Shrewsbury
39.	<u>08149</u>	<u>19th to 20th century</u>		<u>SJ 5041 1138</u>	<u>Five events</u>	Salop Steam Laundry
40.	<u>08453</u>	<u>19th to 20th century</u>		<u>SJ 3918 1558</u>		Potteries, Shrewsbury & North Wales Railway (the Potts Railway)
41.	<u>02207</u>	<u>20th century</u>		<u>SJ 4975 1090</u>		Sutton Lane Sewage settling tanks
42.	<u>06024</u>	<u>20th century</u>		<u>SO 7150 9290</u>		Severn Valley Railway
43.	<u>00086</u>	<u>Building of unknown date</u>		<u>SJ 5080 1045</u>	<u>ESA4273 excavation</u>	Sharpstones/ Weeping Cross Site C. Rectangular dwelling - two linear ditches and shallow pit filled with burnt branches. Romano-British pottery in the ditches.

The Church of Holy Fathers of Nicea (formerly St John's), Sutton, Shrewsbury
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

44.	<u>01268</u>	<u>Unknown</u>		<u>SJ 478 068</u>	<u>ES4744 small excavation;</u> <u>ESA4762 DBA.</u>	Track way between Bayston Hill and Sutton
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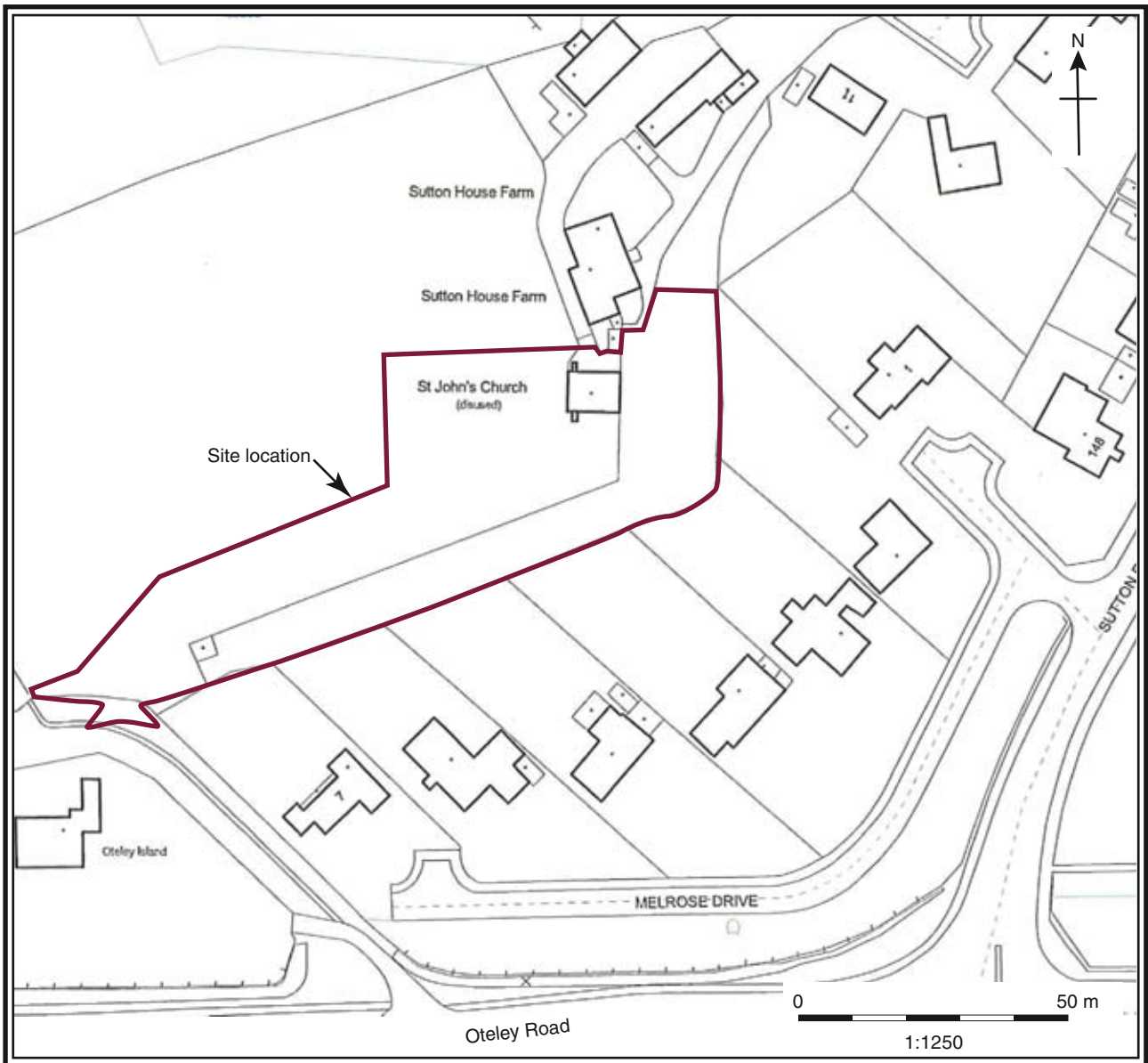
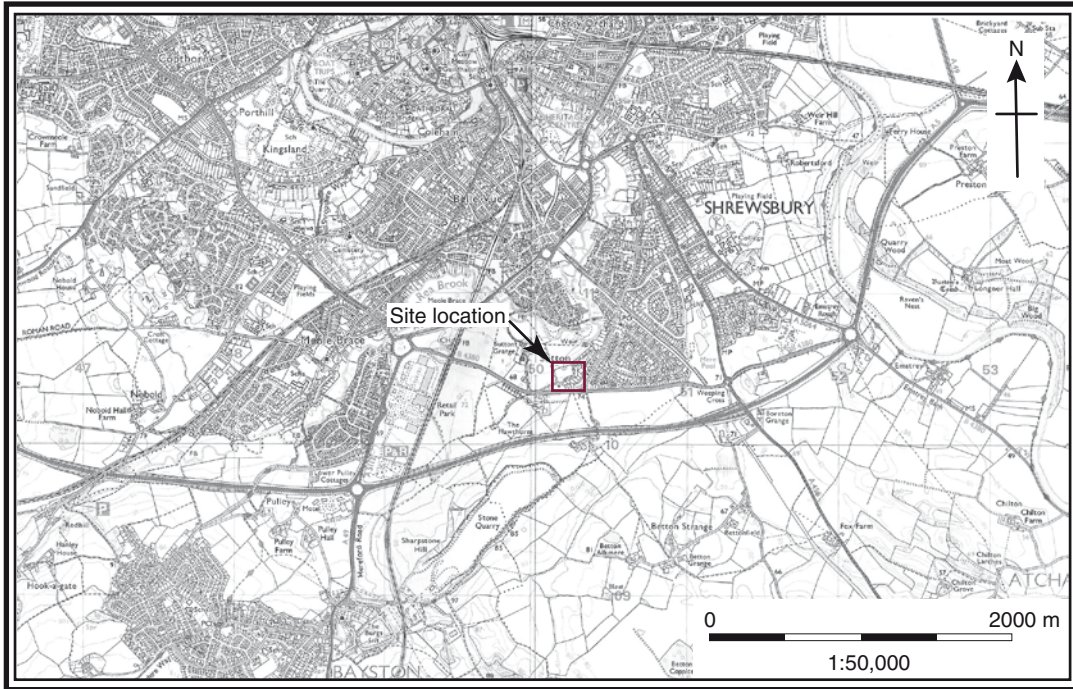


Figure 1: Site location

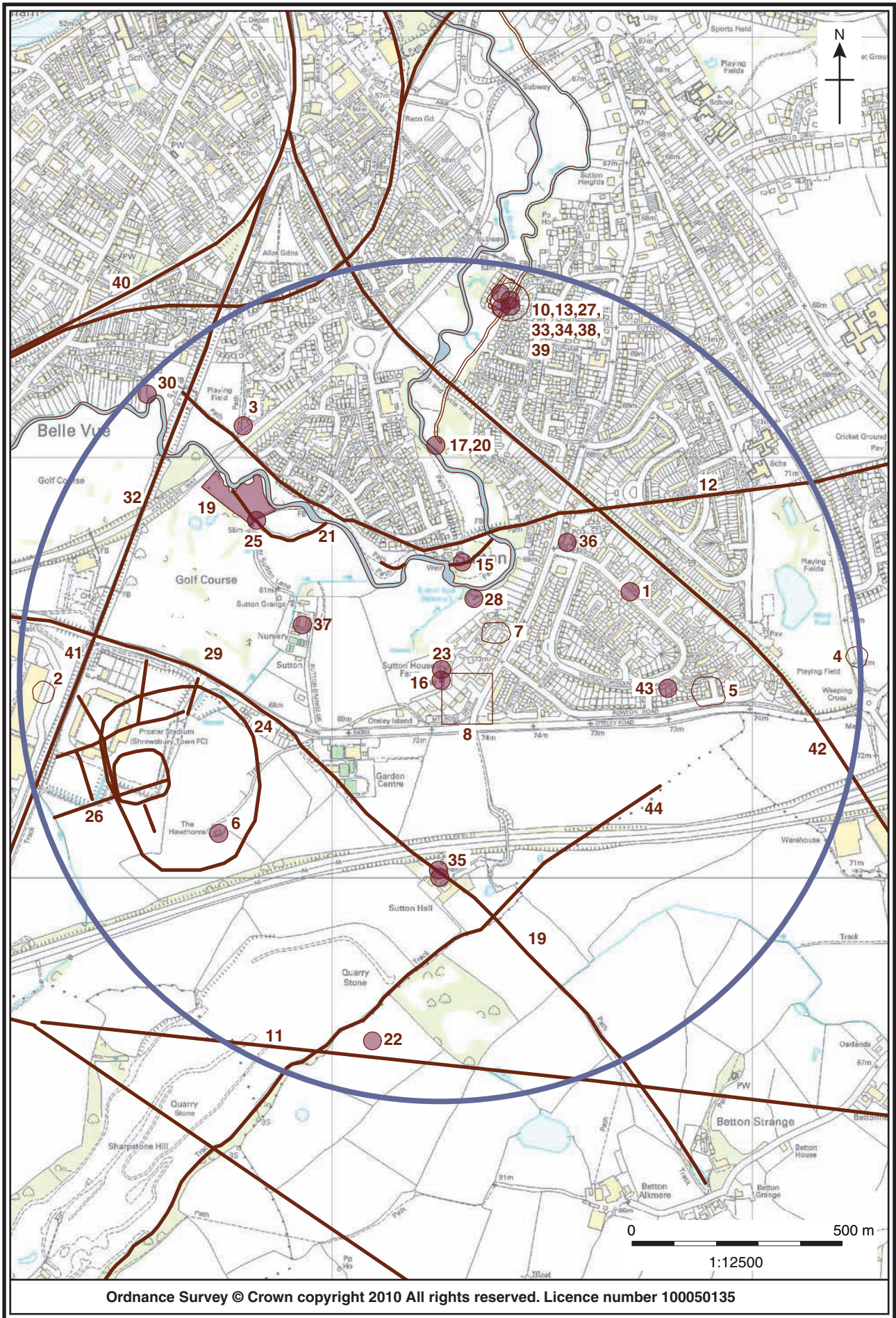


Figure 2: HER distribution map



Not to scale

Figure 3: 1807 Field Map

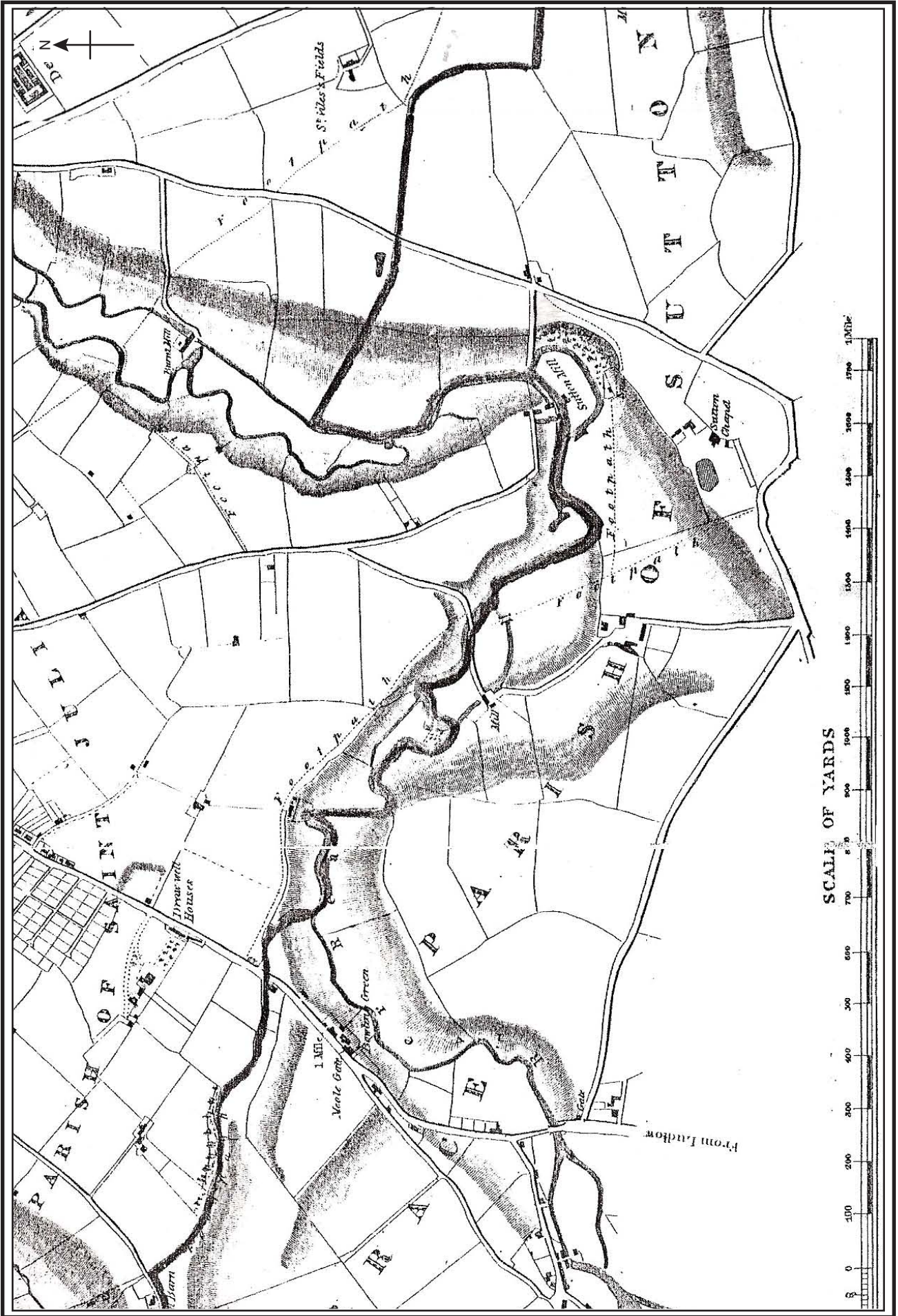
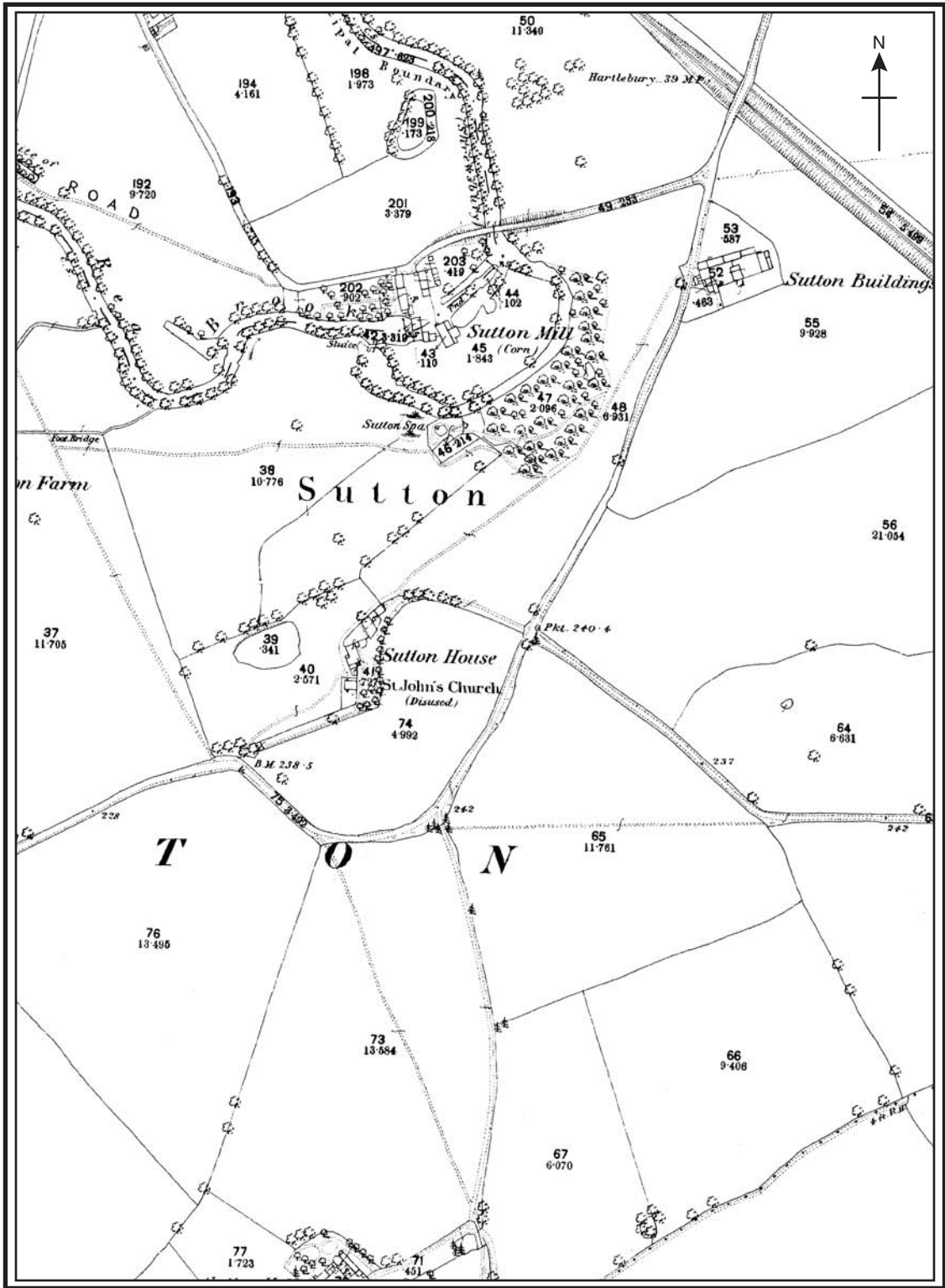
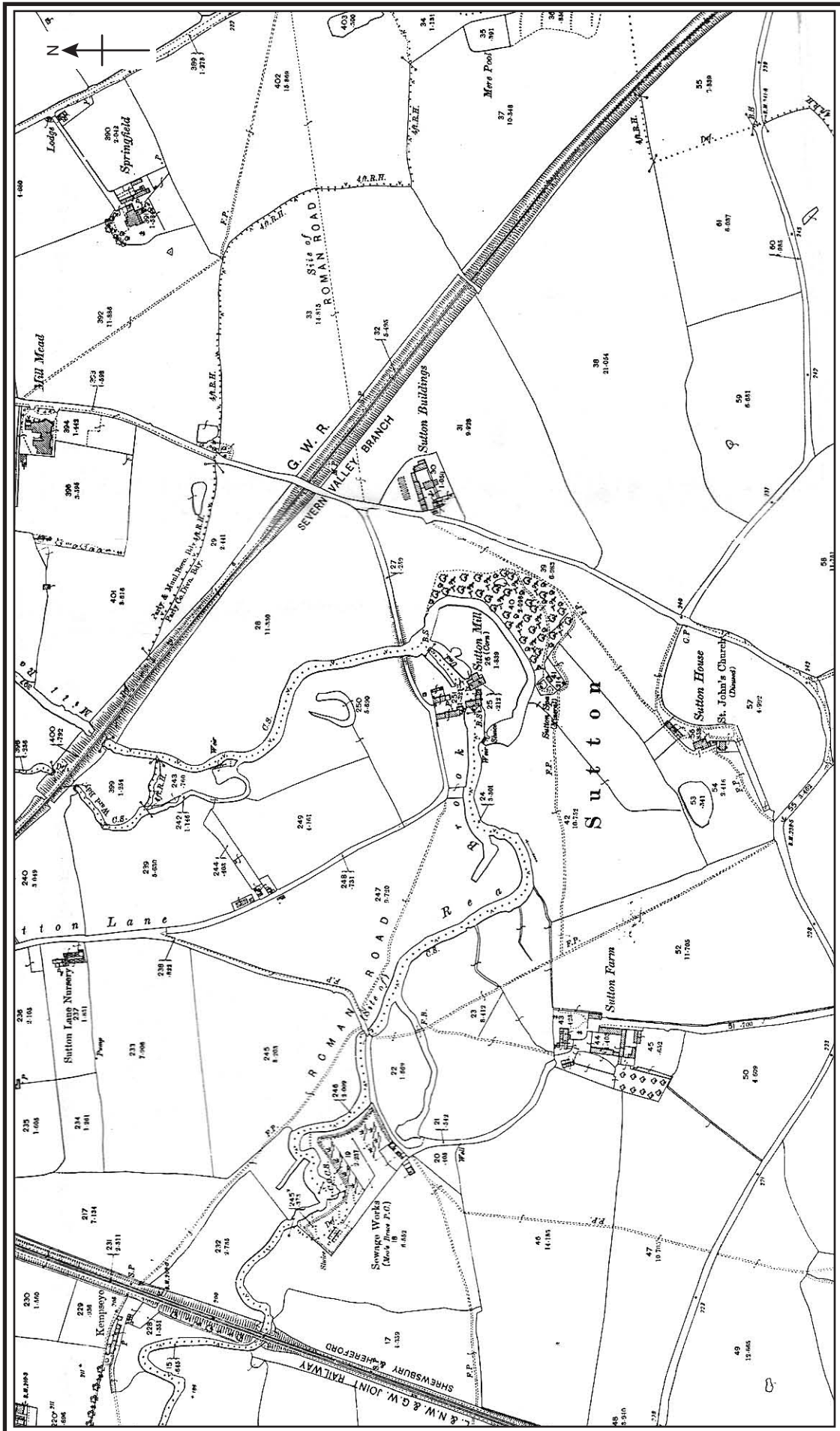


Figure 4: 1832 Hitchcock map



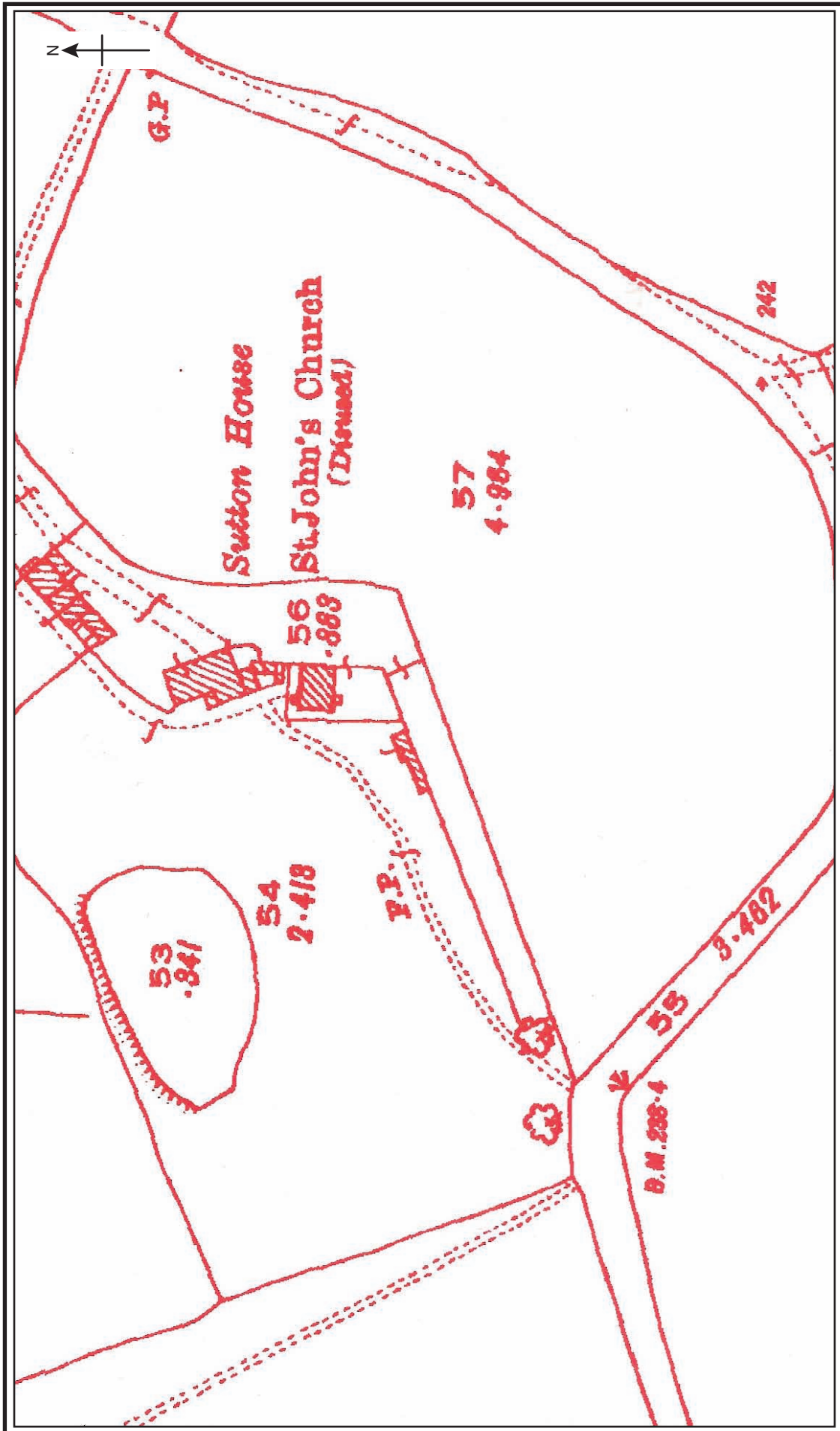
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Figure 5: 1882 1st edition map



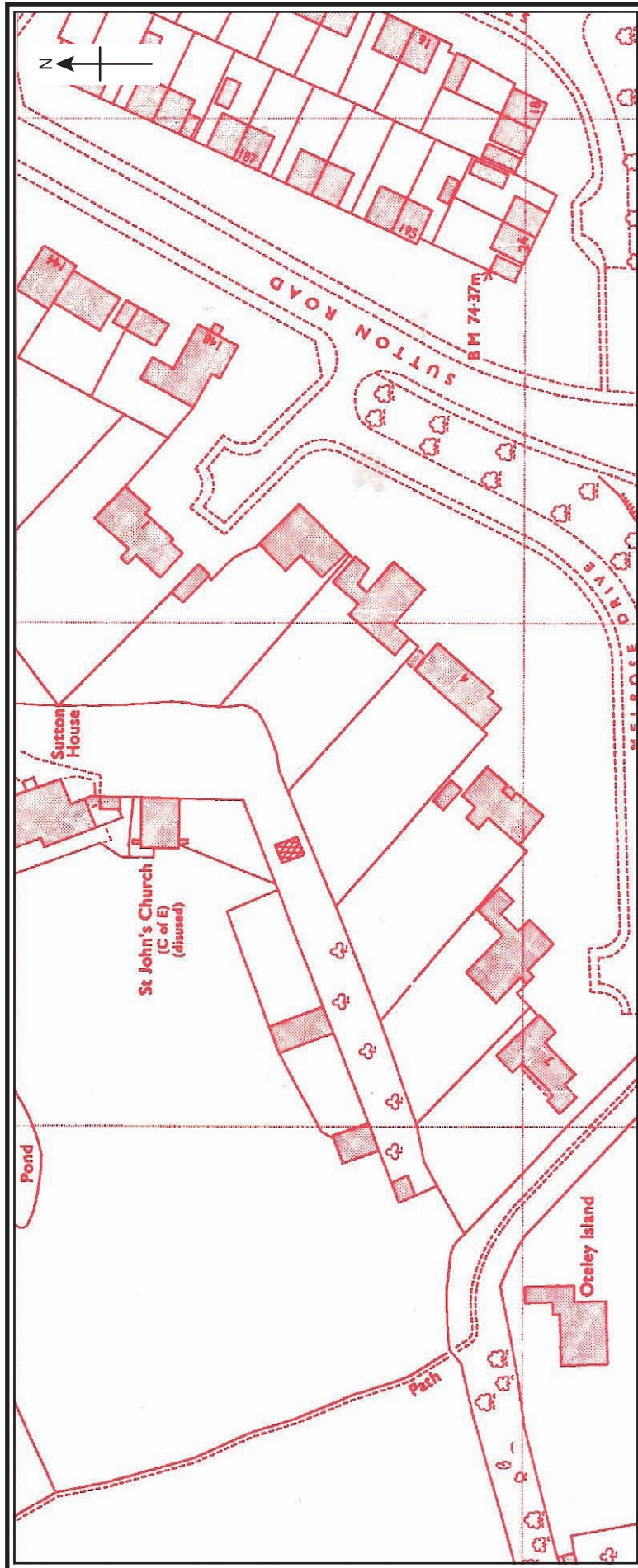
Scale

Figure 6: 1902 2nd Edition OS map



Scale

Figure 7: 1927 OS map



Scale

Figure 8: 1970 OS map



Plate 1: 18th century watercolour by John Holmes Smith.



Plate 2: A modern view of the same facade.