

GRATTONS, DARTINGTON HALL, DARTINGTON, DEVON

Centred on NGR SX 79524 62742

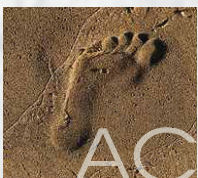
Historic Environment Assessment

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On behalf of:
Dartington Hall Trust

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AC archaeology

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Summary

This report presents the results of historic environment assessment prepared as part of a planning application for a solar array in a field called Grattons, at Dartington Hall, Dartington, Devon (SX7952462742). The original assessment was undertaken by AC archaeology during November 2009 and has been updated in December 2014.

There are no previously recorded heritage assets on the site itself, although its northern boundary is part of a scheduled medieval deer park complex. In the field immediately to the north of the site a prehistoric flint scatter is recorded, while to the south and east are Dartington Hall and Gardens. A manor is recorded there as early as the 9th century AD, but the main house was originally built in the 14th century. Much of the complex now only survives as below ground remains, and these are also a scheduled monument. The present house is a Grade I listed building, while the surrounding park and garden is Grade II.*

The site itself is currently a single agricultural field to the west of the house. It contains a prominent ridge toward the centre of the field, with the ground then sloping down to the west and east, giving commanding views over the surrounding landscape. This topography is generally considered favourable for ancient settlement or for the siting of prehistoric funerary monuments.

The proposed development will not have any impact upon any previously recorded or newly identified heritage assets but, based on the archaeological potential of the general area, there is a possibility that hitherto unrecorded remains could be affected during groundworks. The impact on the setting of the various nearby designated heritage assets will also need to be considered.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of a historic environment assessment for a proposed solar array on land near Dartington Hall, Dartington, Devon (SX 79524 62742). The assessment has been undertaken by AC archaeology during November 2009, and updated in December 2014. It has been prepared on behalf of Dartington Hall Trust, in order to establish the cultural heritage and archaeological implications of the proposal.
- 1.2 The application site lies within a single agricultural field of c. 4.8 hectares located to the west of Dartington Hall (Fig. 1 and Plate 1), and the proposed solar array will cover c. 2 hectares of this area extending up to the ridgeline of the field. The precise layout has not yet been confirmed, but is likely to include: the installation of the solar panels and associated infrastructure including groups of substations (buildings housing electrical equipment), a maintenance track, and inverter stations. In addition, a new trackway, kiosk and AC cable will be located outside Gratton field in the adjacent Reservoir field to the northeast. The land to the southwest and southeast of the reservoirs contains numerous below ground water and electrical service runs, and has already experienced significant ground disturbance in the recent past.
- 1.3 The site is located at around 60m OD, and the underlying solid geology comprises Lower Devonian Slates and Sandstones.

2 LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 Relevant guidance and policies relating to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of heritage assets may be summarised as follows:

National policy

- 2.2 General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained in Chapter 12 of the new *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). Archaeological sites, buildings, parks and gardens, conservation areas, battlefields or other aspects of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are now considered heritage assets under a revised policy system. The relevant policies are listed below:

Paragraph 128

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

Paragraph 132

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss 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, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, Grade I and II listed buildings, Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

Paragraph 135

The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Paragraph 137

Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Paragraph 139

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

Hedgerows

2.3 Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1st June 1997 and any hedgerow, which is defined, at that date, as being of historical or ecological importance may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal. Although afforded protection by statute, historically important hedgerows are not considered to be 'designated' assets within the definition contained in the NPPF.

2.4 Devon County Structure Plan

Policies for the management and protection of the historic environment are contained in the Devon County Structure Plan 2001-2016 which incorporates the principles of PPG16 and PPG15 in Policies CO7 and CO8. They are as follows:

CO7: The quality of Devon's historic environment should be conserved and enhanced. In providing for new development particular care should be taken to conserve the special historic character of settlements, the character and appearance of conservation areas, the historic character of the landscape, listed or other buildings of historic or architectural interest and their settings and parks and gardens of special historic interest and their settings.

CO8: Internationally, nationally and regionally important archaeological sites and their settings, whether Scheduled Monuments or unscheduled, will be preserved. Other important sites and their settings should be preserved wherever possible, and in considering proposals for development which would have an adverse impact on them, the importance and value of the remains will be a determining factor. Where a lack of information precludes the proper assessment of a site or area with archaeological potential, developers will be required to arrange appropriate prior evaluation in advance of any decision to affect the site or area. Where the loss of an archaeological site or area is acceptable, proper provision for archaeological excavation and recording will be required.

Local authority plan and district policies

2.5 Additional policies for the management of archaeology and cultural heritage are set out in the South Hams District Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2006). Those relevant are set out below:

SO20: Conserve and enhance the historic, architectural and archaeological character and features of the district

Policy CS9: Landscape and Historic Environment

3. The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural and historic environment will be conserved and enhanced. Within identified landscape character areas development will conserve, enhance and, where appropriate, restore landscape character. Specific landscape, wildlife and historic features which contribute to local character will be conserved and enhanced.

4. The quality of the historic environment, including archaeological features will be conserved and enhanced.

2.6 The following policies are included within the Adopted South Hams Local Development Framework: Development Policies and Development Plan Document (2010). The relevant policies are set out below:

DP6: Historic Environment

3.62 Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The South Hams currently has 47 Conservation Areas designated in settlements and their boundaries are shown on the Proposals Map at www.southhams.gov.uk. Their designation, however, is part

of a continuous process. The objective for any development proposal within a Conservation Area will be to preserve or enhance the area's special character or appearance, its setting and views into and out of the area. This also applies to development proposals outside Conservation Areas that may have a direct impact on them.

3.64 Listed Buildings are properties of special architectural or historic interest designated by English Heritage on behalf of the Government. They contribute to the character, sense of identity, urban fabric and economy of an area. There are approximately 3,500 Listed Buildings in the South Hams. The objective will be to preserve the building, its setting and any special features of interest it possesses.

3.65 The Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest is compiled by English Heritage. There are currently 8 Historic Parks and Gardens within the district. These are shown on the Proposals Map at www.southhams.gov.uk and Appendix 7.

3.66 Where appropriate, proposals need to demonstrate, in a Design and Access Statement, Listed Building Consent application and/or Conservation Area Appraisal, that there is a good understanding of a site and its relationship with the historic environment.

Applications will only be determined where they provide sufficient information to allow assessment of the effect of the proposal on the special character and appearance of the area. Applications may be referred to the South Hams Design Panel.

3.67 PPG16 Archaeology and Planning sets out the national policy for archaeology. Archaeological remains are finite resources and vulnerable to damage or destruction. The most nationally important archaeological sites are designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There were 414 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the South Hams (as of December 2009) (see Proposal Map and Appendix 7). They are given statutory protection and Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent is required for works that affect them.

3.68 Scheduled Ancient Monuments represent only a small proportion of archaeological remains. There are a vast number of archaeological remains of local, regional and national importance which are recorded in the County Historic Environment Record.

3.69 For those archaeological remains that are not of national importance, there is a need to reconcile the relative importance of the remains with the need for development. Wherever possible, development should be located through careful design, layout and siting to avoid archaeological remains to ensure that they remain preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible, the developer will be required to make appropriate provision for the excavation and recording of the remains before and / or during development. Where a lack of information precludes the proper assessment of a site or area with archaeological potential, developers will be required to arrange appropriate prior evaluation in advance of any decision to affect the site or area.

DP6: Historic Environment

1. Development will preserve or enhance the quality of the historic environment. The design, siting, bulk, height, materials, colours and visual emphasis of proposed new development should take into account local context and in particular the character and appearance of the historic building and its environment.

5. The quality of all archaeological sites and Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be conserved and enhanced. Development that adversely affects the site or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological site will not be permitted. Development should not harm archaeological remains of local importance, except where the benefits of the development are considered to outweigh the value of the remains.

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Data Gathering

- 3.1** The study has consisted of a desk-based assessment, as defined by the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (1994, revised 2011) and the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). Baseline data to assess direct impacts has been gathered from a 1km radius around the location of the proposed development. Data for the assessment of effects caused by the proposed development on the setting and significance of heritage assets has also been obtained and all designated assets within a 2.5km radius of the application area have been evaluated.

- 3.2** The scope of the study has included designated assets (World Heritage sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Battlefield Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens) and non-designated assets (archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, other historic landscape features or locally-designated features, or areas, of cultural heritage significance).
- 3.3** The information derived from the study has been used:
- To assess the significance of the currently recorded historic environment resource of the study area;
 - To assess the potential for the discovery of additional sites of archaeological or cultural heritage interest within the boundaries of the proposed application area;
 - To identify any possible settings impacts of the proposed development within a 2.5km study area, whether adverse or positive.
- 3.4** This assessment has comprised a review of:
- Archaeological records, historic building information, aerial photographs and other relevant cultural heritage data held by the Devon Historic Environment Record (hereafter DHER)
 - Historical cartographic, photographic and documentary information held by the Devon Heritage Centre
 - English Heritage's National Heritage List for England (online database)
 - Heritage Gateway Online HER (online database)
 - British Geological Survey (online Database)
 - Other relevant published or unpublished information.
- 3.5** It is recognised that each source has its own limitations. Aerial photographs are of variable effectiveness depending on geology, land use and weather conditions, while certain types of remains produce no cropmarks or soilmarks. Documentary sources were seldom compiled for archaeological purposes, contain inherent bias, and provide a comprehensive basis of assessment only for the last two hundred years. National and county databases are also limited in that they only provide a record of known archaeological data.

Assessment of significance (value) of heritage assets

- 3.6** In order to assess the significance (value) of heritage assets within and around the development site, it is necessary to define the significance of individual or groups of heritage assets. There is no formal process for assessing the significance of heritage assets other than those with statutory protection (e.g. scheduled monuments, listed buildings), but advice on the criteria to be used is included in the English Heritage guidance '*Conservation Principles – Policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment*' (EH 2008). This guidance states that heritage assets are considered to have significance based on their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. The National Planning Policy Framework also includes the criteria of architectural and artistic value.
- 3.7** The ranking of significance used in this assessment (and summarised in Appendices 1 and 4) considers the EH (2008) criteria, but expresses the results using a scale of significance derived from the *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges*, (DMRB 2 Volume 11, 2009) and from

guidance provided by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS, 2011). The ranking is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Assessment of significance (value) of heritage assets

SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE)	FACTORS FOR ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE (VALUE) OF HERITAGE ASSETS
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of acknowledged international importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Assets with exceptional evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites) Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Undesignated heritage assets of schedulable or exceptional quality and importance Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Assets with high evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that have exceptional qualities or contribute to regional research objectives Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets with moderate evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value
Low	Designated and undesignated heritage assets of local importance Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets with low evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological, architectural or historical interest Assets with minimal evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1** Previously recorded archaeological sites within 500m of Grattons are tabulated in Appendix 1 and shown on Fig. 1.
- 4.2** There are six previously recorded archaeological present in this area, while there are also many more in the locality. The nearest prehistoric site is located in the field immediately north of the site (A3), which comprises a worked flint scatter. Another flint scatter is recorded in a field c. 600m to the northwest (DCCHER ref. 8170), while two scheduled Iron Age earthwork hillslope enclosures are present c. 1km to the northwest (DCCHER refs 8145 and 58478). Investigation of these established that they were probably re-used in the Romano-British period.
- 4.3** Evidence for medieval occupation nearby comprises the buried remains and ruins of Dartington Hall (A6) to the southeast of the site, which was built in the late 14th century on the site of a manor first recorded in the 9th century AD. Excavation and geophysical survey have established that the buried remains of the medieval hall are well preserved and include walls floors and stratified deposits. The site is a scheduled monument (ref. 34872), and included as part of this protection is a holy well immediately to the southwest (A4). In 1995 a medieval silver gilt pin was found to the east of Grattons (A5).

- 4.4 To the north of the site (Plate 2) is the pale of the 14th century Dartington Hall Deerpark. (A2). The park originally covered an area of 90 acres, but was extended subsequently to create a complex of approximately 315 acres. At its greatest extent there were two wooded chases, a semi-wooded coursing park at the east end, and two open pastures. The Deerpark pale, including the northern boundary to the present site, is a scheduled monument (ref. 8134). A scheduled hilltop enclosure at Chacegrove Wood (A1), located further to the north,, was also formerly part of the deerpark complex.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDS

- 5.1 There is a total of eleven historic buildings and structures recorded within the area, most of which lie within the grounds of Dartington Hall to the east of the site (Appendix 1). These include four sites of originally medieval date, comprising the present Dartington Hall itself (B5), the tower of St. Mary's Church (B8). These two buildings (Plates 3 and 4) are Grade I listed. An Elizabethan garden feature (B4) is Grade II*.
- 5.2 Post-medieval sites include a lodge to the Hall (B1) and three headstones (B6, B7 and B9) within the grounds of St. Mary's Church. These are all Grade II listed.
- 5.3 The remaining four sites are of modern date and include a gardener's bothy (B2), a summerhouse (B3), a domestic house of High Cross Hill (B12) and a statue of Christopher Martin (B10). The statue is Grade II* listed, while the remainder are Grade II.

6 REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

- 6.1 The formal and woodland gardens of Dartington Hall are Grade II* in the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest*, and are located immediately to the east of the site (B11 on Fig. 1). Most of the present gardens were laid out in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, but it is thought that a possible medieval tournament ground is located south of the south court (to the southeast of Grattons), and is demarcated by a flat area flanked by parallel tiers of grass banks.

7 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

- 7.1 Grattons lies within the Dartington Hall c. 1,200 acre estate. The house was built between 1388 and 1400 for John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. He was beheaded in 1400, and then it was owned by the Crown until it was acquired in 1559 by Sir Arthur Champernowne, Vice-Admiral of the West under Elizabeth I. The Champernowne family lived in the Hall for nearly 400 years. The hall was bought by Leonard and Dorothy Elmhirst in 1925. They renovated many of the then derelict buildings and in 1935 the Dartington Hall Trust, a registered charity, was set up, which has managed the estate since that time.
- 7.2 The Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of 1803 (Fig. 2) shows the shape of the field and the surrounding landscape much as it is today, which is also the case with the Dartington parish tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 3). The accompanying tithe apportionment names the field as Long

Field, which was owned by Henry Champernowne and occupied by Humphrey Watson. The land-use at this time was arable. The names of many of the surrounding fields indicate the former use of the area as a deerpark, and include Middle Chace, Higher Chace, Inner Rail Field, Flop Park and Higher Cross Park.

- 7.3 Subsequent large-scale 25-inch Ordnance Survey maps of 1886 and 1905 (Figs. 4 and 5) show no changes to the site, nor does a 1946 historic aerial photograph.

8 SITE INSPECTION

- 8.1 The site currently comprises of arable land (recently harvested, Plate 1). For most of the area, the ground gently undulates with several shallow depressions and rises. Towards the eastern edge of site the ground gently rises up, before falling moderately to the west, forming a prominent northeast-southwest aligned ridge which offers commanding views across the landscape. Access into the site is via a trackway which leads off from the main road and into the eastern corner of the field.
- 8.2 The field is bounded by prominent hedgebanks to the north, south and west and a modern fence to the east. The northern and southern boundaries range from between 1-1.5m in height, while the one to the west is less prominent and ranges from 0.20-0.50m in height. Along the northwest edge of site, which forms part of the scheduled deerpark (Site A2), the boundary is approximately 1.3m high on the inner side (Plate 2), although the ground level falls significantly on the other side forming a bank approximately 1.8m in height. All boundaries appear to have a stone core and with hedge and tree lining, although the northeast boundary was particularly overgrown.
- 8.3 No obvious earthwork features within the site were recorded during the site inspection and no surface finds identified.

9 COMMENTS

- 9.1 There are no known archaeological sites recorded within the boundaries of the field, although it does lie in an area where there is extensive evidence for prehistoric and medieval activity. There is a recorded late prehistoric flint scatter in the field immediately to the north and there are two Iron Age hillslope enclosures to the northwest. The general topography of the site (sloping ground either side of a prominent ridge) would be considered a favourable location for ancient settlement or for the siting of prehistoric funerary monuments.
- 9.2 Many of the recorded medieval sites in the vicinity relate to Dartington Hall estate. These include the remains of the medieval hall, the former church and the deerpark. The northern boundary of Grattons coincides with the scheduled deerpark boundary complex and to the north is an ovoid earthwork enclosure, also forming part of the deerpark.
- 9.3 The site forms part of a single agricultural field which is part of the Dartington Hall estate and which has maintained its plan shape and boundaries since at least 1803. Three of the boundaries contain hedges and are depicted on maps dating to c. 1840. The hedges would be

considered to be important hedgerows under criterion 5a of Schedule 1, Part II of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997, as they are *recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Act*. These boundaries are to be retained, however a new access track will be created within the eastern boundary of the site, which will remove approximately 3m of hedgerow.

- 9.4** There are three scheduled monuments, two Grade I listed buildings, one Grade II* statue, eight Grade II listed buildings and a Grade II* historic park and garden all within close proximity to the site. While the solar array will cause no physical damage to these, the impact on their settings will need to be considered as part of the design process and consultation with English Heritage will need to be sought.
- 9.5** The proposed solar array will not have a direct physical impact on any previously recorded heritage assets, however based on the archaeological potential of the general area there remains the possibility that hitherto unrecorded remains might be present. Any groundwork associated with the construction phase has the potential to damage, truncate or destroy previously unknown archaeological features and deposits.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to the staff of the Devon Record Office and Westcountry Studies Library for their help and advice and Marrina Neophytou and Graham Tait of Devon County Historic Environment Service kindly provided the recorded archaeological information. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarah Cottam.

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Aerial photographs

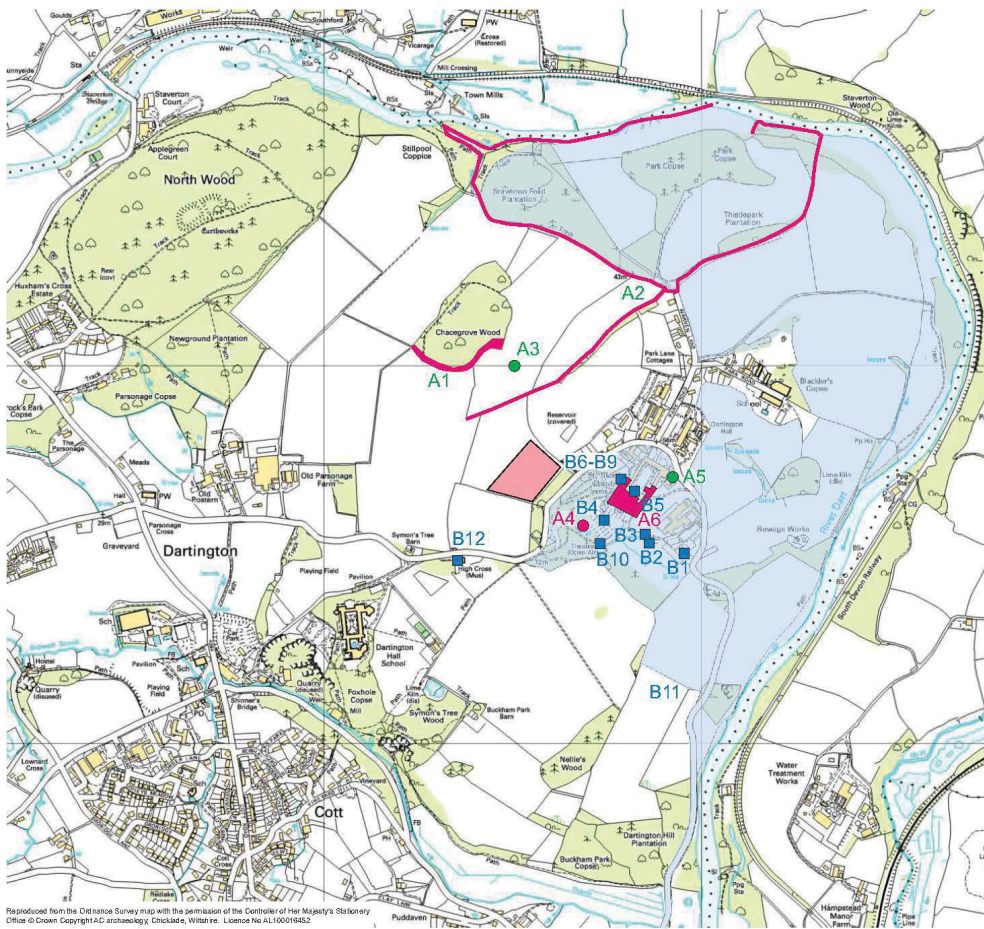
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Historic mapping

DRO Dartington parish tithe map, 1841 and apportionment, 1839

Ordnance Survey Surveyors' Drawing 2-inch sheet, 1803

Ordnance Survey 25-inch Devonshire Sheet 121.1, surveyed 1887, published 1888, revised 1904, published 1905

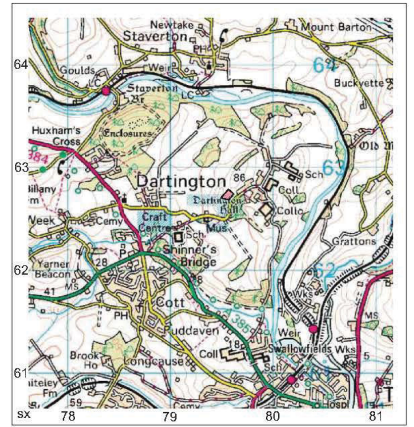


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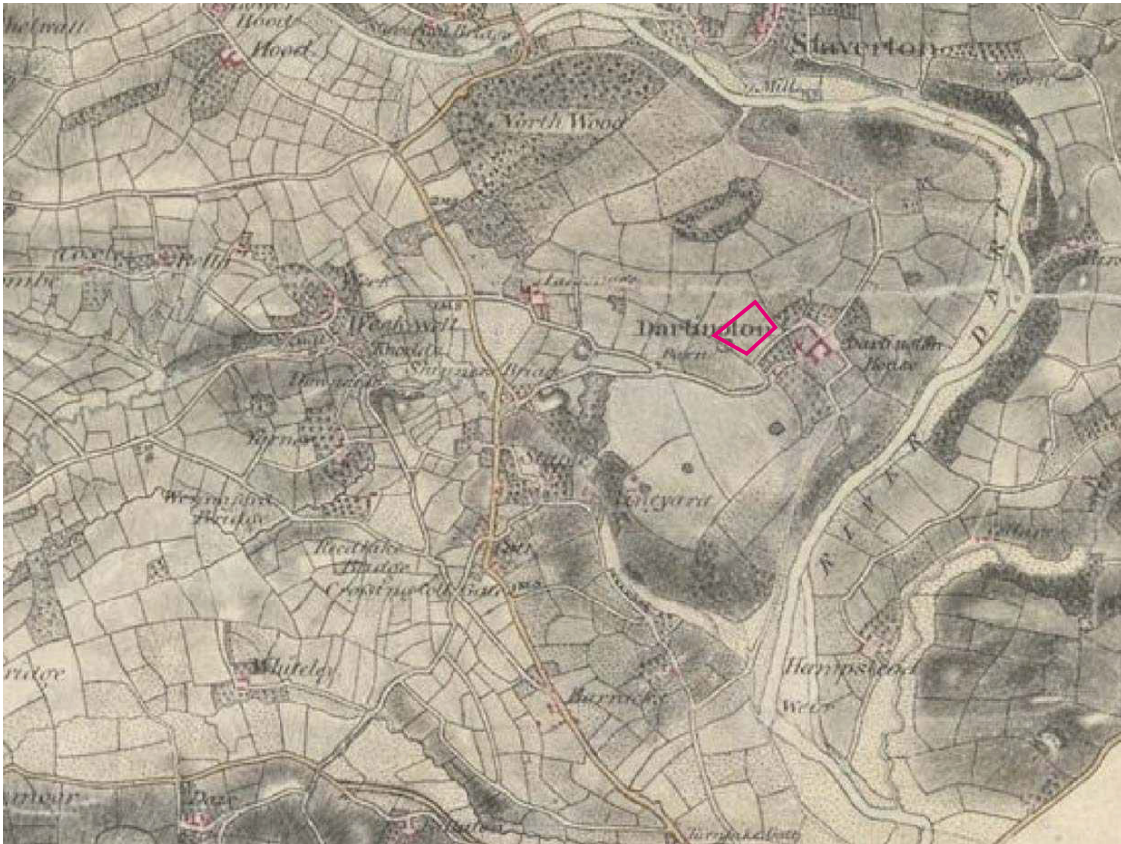


- A3 Recorded archaeological site
- A3 Scheduled monument
- B1 Historic structure
- Registered park and garden
- Development area

PROJECT
Grattons, Dartington Hall

TITLE
Fig. 1: Location of site and recorded archaeological sites and historic structures



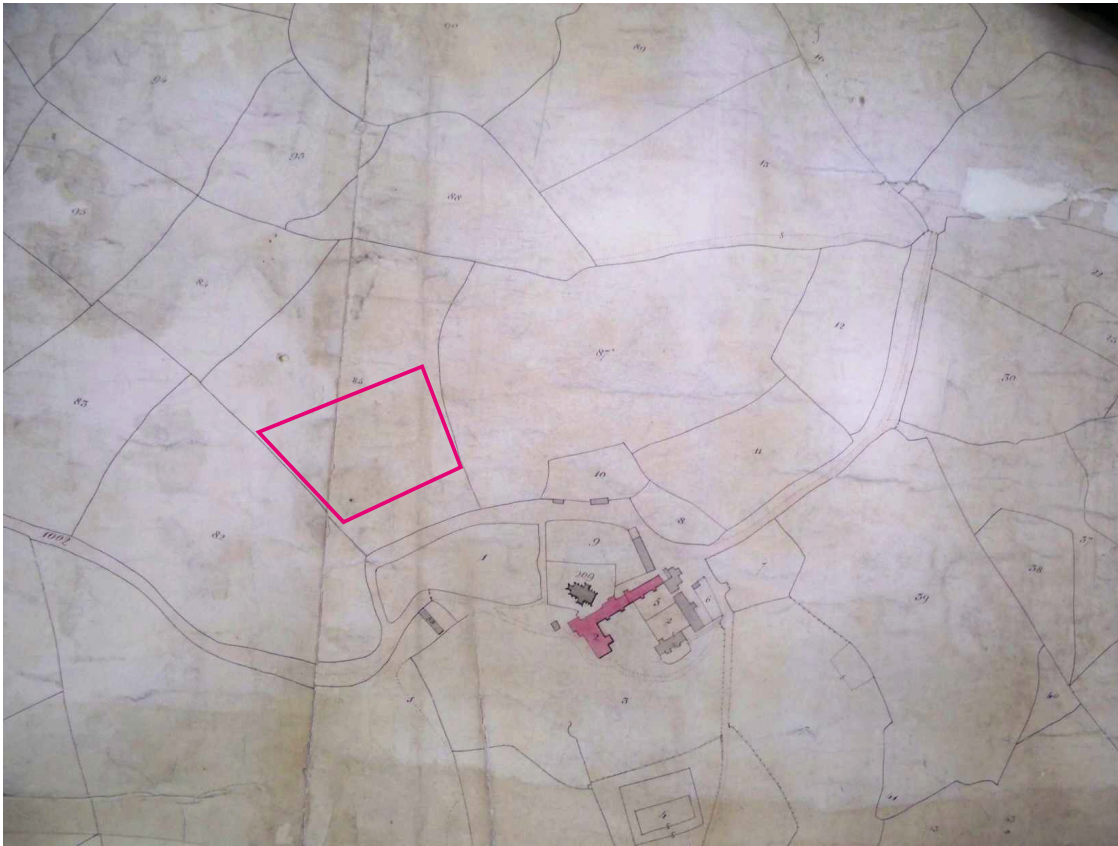


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Grattons, Dartington Hall

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Fig. 2:
Extract from the Ordnance Survey
2-inch Surveyor's Drawing, 1803



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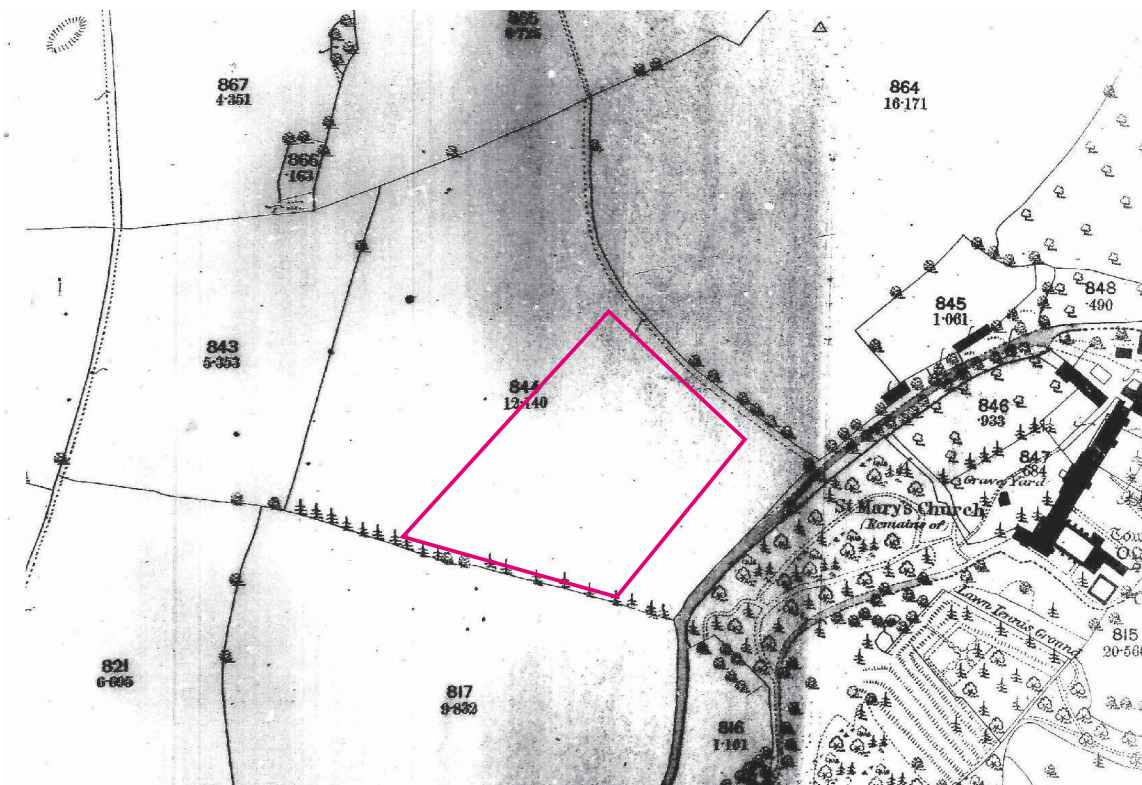
Grattons, Dartington Hall

TITLE

Fig. 3:
Extract from the Dartington tithe
map, 1841



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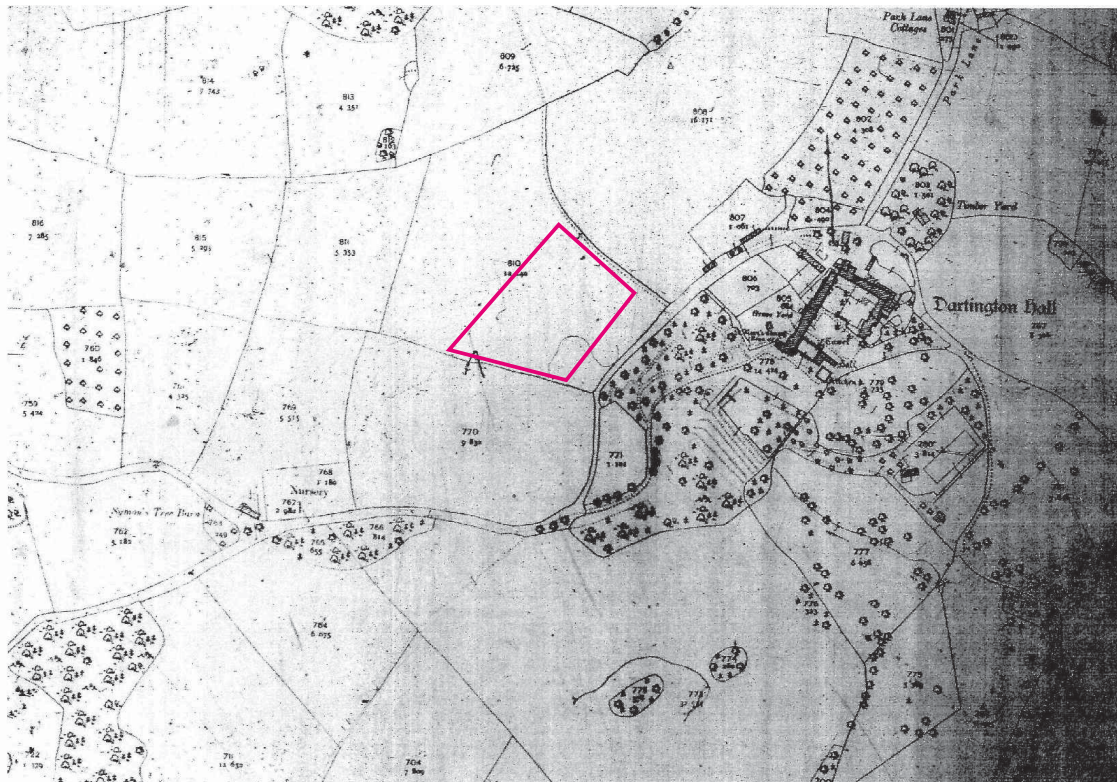
Grattons, Dartington Hall

TITLE

Fig. 4:
Extract from the Ordnance Survey
first edition 25-inch map,
published 1888



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Grattons, Dartington Hall

TITLE
Fig. 5:
Extract from the Ordnance Survey
second edition 25-inch map,
published 1905





Plate 1: General view of site, looking to west



Plate 2: Deerpark boundary (site A2) to the north of the site, view to southwest



Plate 3: Dartington Hall (site B5), view to southwest



Plate 4: Church tower (site B8), view to southwest

APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures

Archaeological sites							
SITE NO.	HER REF.	NGR	TYPE	STATUS	DATE	FORM	DESCRIPTION
A1	64825	SX79386299	Enclosure	SM33786	Medieval	Extant	Flattened Earthwork, 22x6m, low internal bank, no traces of outer ditch survive, part of medieval Dartington deerpark.
A2	15496	SX79506290	Deer park	SM3785	Medieval	Extant	Part of the medieval deerpark for Dartington Hall, which was enclosed and stocked by 1325 and extended to encompass an area of approximately 315 acres.
A3	14580	SX795-630-	Artefact Scatter	-	Prehistoric	Find	Over twenty flints including scrapers found.
A4	45812	SX79706257	Well	SM34872	Medieval	Site of	Site of well, covered by a limestone rubble building in northwest corner of recreation ground.
A5	58134	SX799-627-	Ornament	-	Medieval	Find	A 15th-16th century silver-gilt pin found at Dartington Hall in 1995.
A6	14384	SX79826270	Building	SM43872	Medieval	Ruins and buried remains	Ruins and buried remains of medieval Dartington Hall. Built in the 14th century on site of 9th century manor. Buried remains include well-preserved walls floors and stratigraphy.

Historic buildings & structures							
BUILDING NO.	HER REF.	NGR	TYPE	LISTED BUILDING REF.	GRADE	DATE	DESCRIPTION
B1	-	SX7995662500	Lodge	101047	II	Post medieval	Lodge c. 1860-70 with 20th century rear additions. Built of local grey limestone with steeply pitched slate roof with gabled ends.
B2	-	SX7986262538	Building	101048	II	Modern	Gardener's bothy, built 1929. Two storey building with thatched roof.
B3	-	SX7986162567	Building	101049	II	Modern	Summerhouse, built 1929. Timber and local limestone building with conical thatched roof.
B4	14386	SX79766260	Recreation Ground	-	II*	Medieval	Possibly an ornamental Elizabethan (or later) garden feature. Flat area flanked by tiers of grass banks to the south of the great hall at Dartington. Forms part of garden B11.
B5	-	SX7982062668	House	101033	I	Medieval	Medieval mansion built in 1388-1399 by John Holland, altered in 1560-1, during the 17th century and 1740. Restored 1926-36.
B6	-	SX7978062708	Headstone	10135	II	Post medieval	Small slate headstone dated 1749, inscribed 'In memory of Mr Henry Adams of Tigley'
B7	-	SX7976762705	Headstone	10136	II	Post medieval	Portland stone, c. late 18th century.
B8	8141	SX79776269	Church	101034	I	Medieval	Remains of St Mary's Church consist of 14th century tower, with rest of church demolished 1878 and material used to build new church to west.
B9	-	SX7977162693	Headstone	101037	II	Post medieval	Headstone inscribed 'In memory of Edward Shaptor who died in 1788 and his wife Mary who died in 1782'
B10	-	SX7972062536	Memorial	101059	II*	Modern	Reclining figure of Christopher Martin, built 1945-6 by Henry Moore.
B11	32486	SX797626	Garden	-	II*	Medieval/ Modern	20th Century formal and woodland garden of about 4 hectares mainly to the southwest of the great hall. Western part of the grounds are mainly wooded, with lawn to southwest of hall and 14th century arches beyond, giving onto Bowling Green, with terrace and columnar yews - the twelve apostles. Terraces partly enclose ground, with extended flights of steps and fine mature trees of the 19th century. Includes B4.
B12	44114	SX79366249	House	101051	II*	Modern	High Cross Hill house built 1932. Whitewash rendered brick.

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