Devon County Council Historic Environment Record

Civil Parish:	National Grid Reference		Number: (Leave blank)	
Loddiswell	SX 7105	58 46908		
Subject: Higher Hatch Farm, Venn Road to Lower Hatch Farm, Loddiswell, Devon: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording			:	Plan/Photo attached? YES
Planning Application no: 2826/18/FUL		Recipient museum: No archive		
OASIS ID: contexto1-349745		Museum Accession no: N/A		
Contractor's reference code:		Dates fieldwork undertaken:		
C1/AMR/19/HLD		16/06/20		

Introduction:

Context One Heritage and Archaeology (C1) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording as a condition of granting planning permission for the reinstatement of a historic threshing barn and associated works to permit conversion to a single dwelling with parking and garden at Higher Hatch Farm (**Figure 1**). The project was commissioned by Mr & Mrs S Llewellyn. The monitoring and recording was requested by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), South Hams District Council (SHDC) on the advice of the Devon Historic Environment Service (HES). In a reply to an email consultation request from Ms Kate Cantwell (Case Officer, SHDC) on 9 October 2018, Mr Bill Horner, County Archaeologist, Devon County Council (DCC) stated:

"The proposed development is in an area of archaeological and historic interest relating to the medieval manor house of Hatch. The manor house complex is recorded as being of high significance in terms of the evolution of medieval manor houses in South Devon. Groundworks associated with the development, including services, may therefore disturb and destroy archaeological deposits."

The project commenced with a desk-based appraisal of archaeological and historical data recorded within a 500m radius of the Site. This showed that there was some potential for the survival of below ground remains relating to the 19th century horse engine adjacent to the threshing barn, and possibly the 17th century or earlier 'high barn' that is thought to have occupied the barn footprint. The desk-based appraisal formed part of a Written Scheme of Investigation (McConnell and Fairclough 2019) which set out the project strategy and this was approved by Mr Horner on 21 May 2019.

Results:

The works comprised the excavation of slinky trenches measuring 1.20m wide and 1.20m deep (**Figure 1**).

A single profile was logged during the monitoring of groundworks which showed a deposit sequence of four layers. This comprised a 0.25m deep modern make-up deposit for a previous concrete surface, comprising reddish brown (5YR 4/4) silty clay (100) with abundant small (0.02-0.10m) angular stones and slate fragments. This overlay a further 0.14m deep layer of modern made ground, consisting of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay (101) containing common small (<0.05m) fragments of slate and angular stones, which in turn covered a reddish brown (5YR 4/3) silty clay subsoil (102) measuring 0.20m deep, with frequent small (<0.02m) sub-angular slate fragments and larger slates. This covered the natural (103), a reddish brown (5YR 5/3) silty clay interwoven with abundant slate and siltstone.

Archaeological monitoring did not encounter any archaeological features or deposits and no finds were observed or collected. It is possible that any archaeological remains that may have previously existed on the Site have been lost as a result of modern landscaping relating to the previous yard.

Recorder: Cheryl Green, Context One Heritage and Archaeology Date sent to HER: 18/08/20

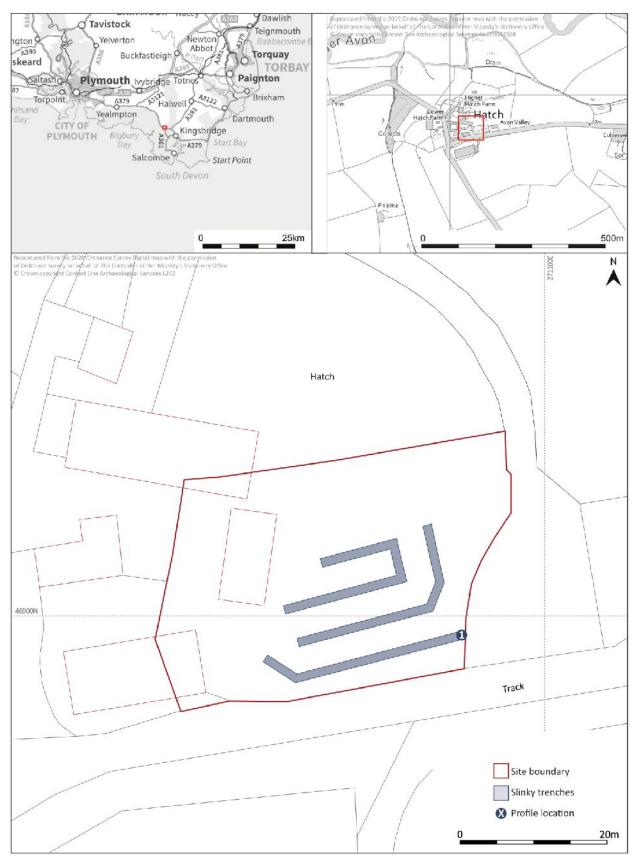


Figure 1. Site setting showing slinky trenches & profile location



Figure 2. Working shot during trench excavations (facing W)



Figure 3. Representative profile (facing E)

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