

**Webbery Barton, Alverdiscott, Devon**

**Cultural Heritage Desk-Based  
Assessment of a Proposed Wind  
Energy Development**



The proposed development site looking towards Alverdiscott

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*In advance of the submission of a planning application for the construction of a wind energy development at Webbery Barton, Alverdiscott, Devon, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) have been commissioned by Webbery Barton Wind Energy Ltd, to undertake a desk-based Assessment (DBA) of the site and the surrounding area.*

*The study area for the DBA was defined as a 5km diameter circle centred on the proposed development site. Due to the abundance of aerial photographic coverage in the area and their previous high level of interpretation within the wider study area, only those features located within 1km of the proposed development site have been re-identified, transcribed and interpreted as part of this DBA.*

*The baseline assessment demonstrated that no designated heritage assets will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development area. In addition, no known non-designated heritage assets will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. However, aerial photograph analysis undertaken as part of this assessment has noted a number of fields within the southern half of the proposed development site containing truncated remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.*

*Despite the lack of known activity within the study area, the more-extensive evidence of settlement and activity in the wider development area suggests there is the potential for truncated, below ground, archaeological features to survive. The presence of cropmark enclosures in the wider study area indicates the potential for later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity, whilst a scattering of known finds suggests the potential for earlier prehistoric activity. Overall the potential of the proposed development area to host truncated, below ground level, archaeological remains, particularly of a Prehistoric date, is considered to be medium.*

*Due to the lack of known heritage assets within the proposed development area, and the truncation of any so far undetected remains that could survive, it is considered unlikely that it hosts archaeological remains of high or national significance. Due to the lack of investigative archaeological work in the immediate vicinity, it is difficult to assess the significance from the baseline data available. Aerial photographs show that the proposed extraction area has been agricultural land and moorland since the 1940s. Any observed ridge and furrow remains are of low significance. All the Listed Buildings whose setting provides a positive contribution to their significance are of Grade II Listed designation which is the lowest form of designation. Other notable heritage assets near the proposed development area, such as late prehistoric and Romano-British cropmark sites, are buried archaeological sites observed from the air, which do not experience a physical impact on their setting as they are not visible on the ground.*

*Within the proposed development area, the proposed development has the potential to cause direct and indirect impacts to known narrow ridge and furrow cultivation, potential former field boundaries removed during and after enclosure, and any currently unknown truncated heritage assets. Within the wider study area the proposed development can cause only indirect impacts to the significance of heritage assets through impact upon their setting.*

*Whether heritage assets are impacted upon will depend on the turbine micro-siting of the masts within the proposed development area. Direct impacts upon heritage assets are considered to be a low-medium risk to the development. In relation to setting, a number of designated (Grade II Listed) and non-designated heritage assets have views to and from the proposed development area and there will, therefore, be an effect upon the setting of these assets. The aesthetic value of wind energy developments is a subjective and personal judgement and so cannot be deemed to have an overall negative or positive impact on setting. The proposed development is also considered to be a temporary impact with a short working life, especially in relation to the historic environment, as heritage assets will continue to exist in their current state until*



*directly impacted upon. It is considered that the overall impact upon the setting of heritage assets by the proposed development is neutral.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

In advance of the submission of a planning application for the construction of a wind energy development at Webbery Barton, Alverdiscott, Devon, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) have been commissioned by Webbery Barton Wind Energy Ltd to undertake a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site and the surrounding area (see Figure 1).

Pre-application advice from Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (DCCHEs), acting for Torridge Borough Council, indicated that the proposed development site lies in an area of some archaeological potential. DCCHEs therefore considered it likely that archaeological remains would be impacted upon by the proposed development.

DCCHEs have advised that an Environmental Impact Assessment for the site should consider the physical impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological resource by means of a full archaeological desk-based assessment. DCCHEs also considered that the site should be the subject of a walkover survey to determine whether remains of interest survive above ground. The results of these surveys, presented in this document, are intended to determine whether an archaeological evaluation of the site is necessary *prior* to the submission of any planning application, or whether it will be appropriate to implement a programme of works to record any heritage assets impacted upon by the proposed development.

No previous desk-based assessment (DBA) has been undertaken in the immediate environs of the site. However, within the wider environs of the study area six DBA's have previously been undertaken in relation to different developments. This work has already highlighted the potential within the study area (see section 4.6 below).

### 1.2 Location and Land-Use

The proposed development site lies roughly 5km east-south-east of Bideford in the North Devon district of Torridge. Bideford is located on the estuary of the River Torridge, and the west coast is located a further 3km west of Bideford. The wider study area encompasses a number of modern administrative Civil Parishes (see Appendix 1).

The proposed development site covers an area of land approximately 0.4km<sup>2</sup> in size, with the north-east corner of the proposed site 700m west of the present-day village of Alverdiscott. The proposed site is centred on SS 2508 1249 and is presently entirely agricultural land (rough pasture, marginal moor and arable) at an elevation of between c.90m AOD and 130m AOD. This represents a topography and ecosystem that contrasts strongly with the coastal tract only 5km to the west. There are a number of changes of slope within the proposed site, and these are described in relation to current and historic land-use in Section 6 below.

The nearest watercourse to the site is an unnamed stream that rises as a spring c. 200m north of the northern extent of the proposed development site, draining north through Webbery Wood before turning west to join the Torridge estuary 1km to the east of the

proposed site. Similarly a further three small streams spring-up c. 300m south of the proposed site, running south through Guscott and Huntshaw towards the River Torridge. As this pattern of watercourses suggests, the proposed development site represents a land parcel incorporating a local watershed. This point is reinforced by the fact that a number of minor and unidentified springs (both north and south draining) must be present in the area of the proposed site as much of the land is waterlogged moor (see Section 6 for further description).

The nearest settlements to the proposed development are (clockwise from the north) Webbery (1km from site), Stony Cross (600m), Alverdiscott (700m), Hadacott (500m), and Guscott (600m). With the exception of Alverdiscott (which is nucleated) these settlements are all loosely nucleated farmsteads/hamlets and there are also individual farmsteads dispersed away from these foci.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Aims and Objectives**

This report sets out the results of the desk-based assessment, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential of the area, an assessment of the impact of the proposed development and recommendations for further work. This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Gareth Davies, Archaeological Research Services Ltd. As advised by both DCCHEs and Webbery Barton Wind Energy Ltd, the assessment includes:

- An identification and description of sites of heritage assets within the proposed site and within a radius of 5km from the centre of the site, in order to establish the baseline conditions. This will include the historical and archaeological background to the area.
- Assess the significance of any archaeological remains and the built heritage.
- Assess the impact of the proposed development on these archaeological remains and the built heritage.
- Recommend appropriate further evaluation, where it is considered that desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, as outlined in PPS5, HE6.1 (CLG 2010, 6).

The following activities have therefore been undertaken as part of this assessment:

- Desk-based survey, including a search of both published and unpublished records to collate known archaeological information and to identify any previously unknown heritage assets.
- A field inspection (walkover survey) to determine both the survival of the above ground remains of sites recorded during the desk-based survey and also to identify any hitherto unrecorded heritage assets.
- Visits to the local Historic Environment Record (HER) office, the County Record office and the Local Studies Library as appropriate
- Consultation with English Heritage, the National Monument Record, the Devon HER, and the County Archaeologist as appropriate.
- Identification of the relevant planning policies and of any other factors which have a bearing on the cultural heritage of the site and surrounding area.

### **2.2 Study Area**

The study area is defined as a 5km diameter circle centred on the proposed development site (SS 2508 1249). Due to the abundance of aerial photographic coverage in the area, and their previous high level of interpretation within the wider study area (see section 4.4 and Appendix 1) only those features located within 1km of the proposed development site have been re-identified, transcribed and interpreted as part of this DBA.

## 2.3 Scheme of work

The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the relevant English Heritage and Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance (EH 2006; IfA 2008; IfA 2009). The scope of the historic environment and cultural heritage interests included in the desk-based assessment are as follows:

- The Devon County Historic Environment Record (incorporating designated and non-designated archaeological sites and finds, events, Portable Antiquities, Listed Buildings) within 1500m of the proposed development site.
- Historic landscape features and character areas.
- Aerial photography of the study site.
- Historic mapping.

### 2.3.1 *Historic Environment Record (HER)*

The HER held at Devon County Council was consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all non-designated heritage assets including findspots and monuments. During the collation of this information, information on designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments (SAMs), and Listed Buildings was also obtained. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix 2. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations (Events) within or close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area (see Appendix 3). The Devon HER also provided GIS-compatible data on the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation.

### 2.3.2 *Archives Service*

The Devon Record Office and West Country Studies Library, both in Exeter, were consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the proposed extraction area. Historic maps of the area (including Tithe Apportionment, Parish maps and Estate maps) were studied along with local history publications relating to the use and

### 2.3.3 *National Monuments Record (NMR)*

The NMR located at Swindon was consulted in order to obtain information on designated and non-designated heritage assets within the development area. The results are discussed in the section 4.6 below. An aerial photographic cover search was conducted and the results of NMP (National Mapping Programme) were consulted.

### 2.3.4 *Web sources*

The web sources listed in the specification were consulted for this investigation:

- [www.britishhistoryonline.com](http://www.britishhistoryonline.com)
- [www.vision.port.ac.uk](http://www.vision.port.ac.uk)
- [www.heritagegateway.co.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.co.uk)
- [www.pastscape.co.uk](http://www.pastscape.co.uk)

### 2.3.5 *Site Visit*

A site visit was undertaken as part of this assessment on Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2011 to establish ground conditions and gather information relating to current land use and any other factors which might affect the nature and survival of the archaeological resource. Photographs were taken and the site was visually examined to locate unrecorded

earthworks or other potential unknown heritage assets. Topography was also considered, as were issues of setting (see Section 6 below).

### 3. POLICY AND GUIDANCE

#### 3.1 National

##### 3.1.1 *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). Planning for the Historic Environment*

PPS5 (CLG 2010) is the policy statement which provides the overarching framework for conservation of the historic environment within the planning system and enshrines the historic environment as a material consideration within the planning process. This policy document draws together all historic considerations under a single unified policy and sets out the areas of responsibility for all stakeholders within the planning process. PPS5 Policy HE6.1 requires an applicant to provide a description of the significance of any heritage assets affected and the contribution of setting to that significance. Where an application site is known to include, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, then applicants will be required to submit a desk-based assessment (this document), and where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the significance and potential significance of any heritage assets, then this information should be gained through field evaluation (CLG 2010, 6).

##### 3.1.2 *PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide*

This document provides guidance on the practical implementation of PPS 5 and is consequently a much more in-depth document than the policy statement itself. This practice guide “supports the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy” (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 6). This document has been presented by English Heritage as a 'live' document and is therefore intended to be subject to future changes as techniques and practice develop.

##### 3.1.3 *Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*

This guidance (IfA 2008) is non-statutory guidance representing industry best practice. It is commonly stipulated by local planning authorities that archaeological work is undertaken to IfA standards. The IfA also operates an accreditation scheme of Registered Archaeological Organisations in order to monitor the application of standards across the industry.

##### 3.1.4 *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment, English Heritage (2008a)*

The *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* (2008a) document's core message is that planning policies on land-based renewable energy generation in England are set out in *Planning Policy Statement 22:Renewable Energy* (PPS 22). This document recognizes that renewable energy developments may have an adverse effect on both the historic and natural environment. It therefore stipulates that applications affecting World Heritage Sites should only be granted after an assessment has shown that the integrity of the site would not be adversely affected. It also specifies that planning permission for renewable energy projects which affect Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, and sites on the *Register of Historic Battlefields* and the *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England* should be granted only where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development, or where any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the development's environmental, social and economic benefits.

*Wind Energy and the Historic Environment, English Heritage* (2008a) also recognizes that all historic sites are a finite resource which cannot be replaced once damaged or destroyed and that the historic character of the landscape should therefore be considered alongside other aspects of character and visual and aesthetic issues when framing planning policies or determining individual applications (EH, 2005, 9).

In general terms, English Heritage have also advised at a pre-scoping stage that a number of considerations will need to be taken into account when proposals are being considered:

- The potential impact upon the landscape, especially if a site falls within an area of historic landscape;
- Direct impacts upon historic sites and areas, whether statutorily protected or not. All grades of listed buildings should be identified;
- Indirect impacts, particularly the setting of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas etc. including long views;
- The potential for buried archaeology
- Effects on landscape amenity
- Cumulative impacts

## 3.2 Local

### 3.1.1 *Devon Structure Plan to 2016.*

This plan (adopted 2004) outlines the county council's statutory policies regarding the historic environment and archaeology. Policy CO7 states:

- 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.

Policy CO8 states:

- 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.*

### 3.1.2 *Torridge District Council Local Plan 1997-2011.*

The Torridge District Local Plan (adopted 2004) sets out the statutory policies of the local district council for guiding and controlling the way that buildings and land are used and developed. The Local Plan was intended to serve up to the end of 2011 however, the



majority of the policies have now been 'saved' under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and will remain in place until they are replaced by policies in the Local Development Framework.

Within this document, the historic environment and archaeology are dealt with by the following policies, backed up by an extensive practice guide (not reiterated here):

Policy ENV1: Conservation Interest states:

- (1) Development will be expected to effect the following:
  - (a) to protect or enhance the distinctive architectural, historical, archaeological, geophysical, landscape, geological, ecological, and hydrological attributes, characteristics, and features of the area; and
  - (b) to incorporate conservation and where possible enhancement measures within the overall scheme design, layout, and phasing where an appropriate assessment establishes conservation priorities; and
  - (c) to maintain or where possible enhance biodiversity, the richness of wildlife habitats, and the variety of natural interest.
- (2) Where the benefits of development outweigh the conservation interest, built and /or natural environmental loss and disturbance shall be minimised and any mitigation measures required to offset such effects may be secured by a planning condition or by a planning obligation.

Policy ENV2: Development affecting Historic Buildings and Structures states:

- (1) Development proposals, including works that affect a Listed Building or its setting will be determined having regard to the desirability of preserving the building, its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses.
- (2) Development affecting a building of local importance will be permissible provided that the general architectural or historic character will not be harmed and the removal of features that contribute to the character, appearance, and architectural or historic interest will be avoided.

Policy ENV3: Development affecting Conservation Areas states:

- (1) Development within a Conservation Area, or affecting its setting or views into or out of the area, will be permissible where:
  - (a) it preserves or enhances the special character or appearance of the Conservation Area; and
  - (b) important features are retained and enhancements are incorporated where agreed; and
  - (c) it does not involve demolition of important buildings or structures unless it is demonstrated clearly that they cannot be preserved intact and that there is no scope for beneficial use.
- (2) Development involving demolition within a Conservation Area will be permitted only where appropriate redevelopment proposals have been agreed and implementation secured within an agreed timescale.

Policy ENV4: Archaeological Preservation states:

- (1) Development will be permissible provided that:
  - (a) nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are not affected adversely; and

- (b) archaeological remains of local importance are preserved in situ with appropriate restoration or enhancement; and /or
  - (c) where physical preservation cannot be achieved and the case for the development outweighs the case for preservation, appropriate arrangements are made for the examination, recording, and reporting of the remains prior to and during development.
- (2) Where archaeological potential is suspected, a planning condition will be imposed to require that adequate provision shall be made for assessment, recording, and reporting of archaeological remains discovered during development, and for their physical preservation where appropriate.

## 4. BASELINE DATA

### 4.1 Geoarchaeological Assessment

#### 4.1.1 Introduction

Desk-based geoarchaeological assessment represents a mapping of the underlying geomorphological landforms and identification of any key archaeological and palaeoenvironmental associations with those landforms. This can then be used as a driver for applying the most effective archaeological and palaeoenvironmental techniques in a targeted programme of works, as a part of both any pre-determination evaluation works, and also any post-permission off-setting works. Geoarchaeological assessment is a preliminary form of geomorphological mapping as defined in *Minerals Extraction and Archaeology: A Practice Guide* (MHEF 2008). The following geoarchaeological assessment (Figure 2) presents the results of a preliminary evaluation of landform settings and potential archaeological associations in the Webbery Barton area. The evaluation is based on a desktop analysis of (i) bedrock and superficial geology maps published by the BGS and accompanying memoirs, (ii) Ordnance Survey map coverages at 1:10,000 and 1:25,000, (iii) Ordnance Survey historic maps (1<sup>st</sup> Edition County Series), (iv) colour aerial photograph coverage available from various on-line sources.

#### 4.1.2 Geology and Quaternary history

The principal geological deposits dictating the specific potential archaeological and palaeoenvironmental associations of this immediate area are Bideford Formation – Sandstone (north of the site) and Bude Formation interleaved with Bude Formation Mudstone and siltstone ([www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer)). The bedrock and superficial geology is overlain by. At the northern extent of the proposed site, and further north where Alverdiscott is situated, the soil coverage is transformed to more freely draining floodplain soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes>).

#### 4.1.3 Landform elements

A classification of landform elements has been undertaken (Figure 2), derived from BGS geology interpretations, along with ground observation and photographic analysis. Within the immediate environs of the proposed development area, the following distinct landform elements have been identified (see Figure 2):

- 1a – Siltstones and mudstones of the Bude and Bideford Formations with a shallow discontinuous drift coverage.
- 1a – Interbedded sandstones of the Bude and Bideford Formations with a shallow discontinuous drift coverage.
- 3a – Alluvium and alluvial deposits.

The whole of the proposed development area is underlain by landforms 1a and 1b. Together these represent interbedded siltstones, mudstones and sandstones of the Bude and Bideford Formations, and they are covered with a shallow discontinuous drift cover of soils that owe much of their character to the parent bedrock, and localised topographic setting. The landscape hosts a mixture of slowly permeable, wet, acid upland soils with a peaty surface creating a habitat of grass moorland and some heather moorland with flush and bog communities in wetter parts, and slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils creating a habitat of seasonally wet pastures and woodlands. In respect of the proposed development site, a single homogenous landform does not allow for differentiation of archaeological techniques dictated by

varying landform associations. It should be stated, however, that waterlogged areas can have the potential for palaeoenvironmental assessment and sampling if this could provide complimentary evidence relating to archaeological remains and past settlement in the local vicinity.

## 4.2 Known Heritage Assets within the development area

The following assessment results are mainly based on Historic Environment Record (HER) data and on the primary documents noted in section 2.3, most notably maps held within Devon Record Office and the West Country Studies Library. A full descriptive list of the data identified by this assessment is given in Appendices 2-3.

### 4.2.1 *Designated Heritage Assets*

No designated heritage assets will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development.

### 4.2.2 *Non-designated Heritage Assets*

No non-designated heritage assets will be directly impacted upon by the proposed development. However, the aerial photograph analysis (Section 4.4.3) undertaken as part of this assessment has noted that a number of fields within the proposed development site contain post medieval narrow ridge and furrow, with elements of possible medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow. These remains are visible both across the study area and within a 1km buffer zone. Few elements of the ridge and furrow remain extant and none were observed during the walkover survey (Section 6.1). In addition, immediately north-west of the proposed development site part of a probable Iron Age/Roman settlement was observed on aerial photography, comprising fragmentary ditched enclosures and pits (see Section 4.4.3).

## 4.3 Known Heritage Assets beyond the development area

Please note that in the baseline assessment below a small number of sites (e.g. HER entries) feature more than one period of activity (as detailed in Appendix 1-2). Because of this, the cumulative number of sites by period or type is greater than the number of spatially disparate sites listed in Appendices 2-3 and depicted on Figures 3-5.

### 4.3.1 *Designated Heritage Assets*

Eleven designated heritage assets are located in the study area beyond the proposed development area. These sites, summarised in Appendix 3 and depicted on Figure 5, comprise eight Prehistoric sites, one Roman site, one post-medieval site and one modern site.

The Prehistoric sites are:

- *DHER356 Bowl Barrow*: The western of two adjoining bowl barrows forming part of a Prehistoric barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Bronze Age.
- *DHER358 Bowl Barrow*: Bowl barrow to south-west of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Partially excavated in 19th century. Early Bronze Age/ Late Neolithic.

- *DHER359 Bowl Barrow*: Bowl barrow to west of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Cut through on north side by boundary ditch. Early Bronze Age/ Late Neolithic.
- *DHER360 Bowl Barrow*: Bowl barrow to north of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Bisected by road, with greater part lying to the west. Early Bronze Age/ Late Neolithic.
- *DHER361 Bowl Barrow*: Bowl barrow to north-west of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor.
- *DHER14663 Bowl Barrow*: Eastern of two Prehistoric bowl barrows on Darracott Moor. Early Bronze Age/ Late Neolithic.

These six scheduled monuments form part of a group of scheduled barrows on Darracott Moor around 4km south of the proposed development site. Bowl Barrows are a distinctive form of burial mound and formed important foci in the prehistoric landscape.

With the exception of antiquarian excavation, the monuments have not been explored archaeologically. However, in 1998 an assessment and an evaluation took place on a pipeline adjacent to the B3232 at Torridge, involving the excavation of six trenches and a trial pit. A concentration of lithic finds recovered from the surface by fieldwalking, comprising 39 pieces of struck flint, suggested an Early Bronze Age manufacturing tradition contemporary with the barrow cemetery (DHER67696), and perhaps indicating an occupation/settlement, as opposed to an exclusively funerary landscape.

- *5627 Hillfort*: Berry Castle Camp the remains of an Iron Age hillfort in Huntshaw Wood. Iron Age

The Scheduled Hillfort lies 3.75km south-west of the proposed development site.

- *11758 Enclosure*: A triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure adjacent to a Roman marching camp.

The triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure lies 1.3km west north-west of the western extent of the proposed development. Two other Iron Age enclosures (DHER 65545 and DHER 44258) observed as cropmarks suggest that the Iron Age landscape may have been reasonably well settled. This is supported by the presence of a late prehistoric enclosure noted on aerial photography (see section 4.4. below)

The Roman site is:

- *DHER 4457 Fort*: Roman marching camp of unusual layout, contiguous with a triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure.

The Roman temporary camp (marching camp) lies 1.3km west north-west of the western extent of the proposed development site. The fact that it overlies an Iron Age site is a feature of Roman military installations noted elsewhere in the country, reflecting both a Roman desire to dominate the indigenous population, but also that prestigious Iron Age sites also commanded the same strategic positions and communication routes required by the Roman military.

The post-medieval site is:

- *DHER 18351 Pound at St.Giles in the wood*: A stone and brick built animal pound. A rare survival.

The modern Site is:

- *DHER 526 Limekiln*: Lime kiln on the west bank of the River Torridge at Hallsannery. It has two wells, and a slipway with iron rails leading to remains of a small quay.

#### 4.3.2 *Non-designated Heritage Assets*

The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record (NMR) and consultation of published and unpublished sources showed that within the 5km diameter study area around the proposed extraction site there are a total of 654 Historic Environment Sites (see Figure 3), incorporating ten Scheduled Ancient Monuments (see Figure 5, discussed in 4.3.1 above) and 135 Listed Buildings (see Figure 4 and Appendix 1).

These sites can be broken down by record type to give a broad impression of the historic environment in relation to the proposed development area as a whole.

The 654 HER sites comprise:

- findspots sites
- subsurface deposit/excavated site
- earthwork sites
- cropmark sites
- buildings
- Listed Buildings
- 'sites' alluded to in documents
- sites depicted on historic mapping
- place names
- extant, visible or attested-to sites

These sites will be discussed by period below.

In addition to the 654 HER sites there are 15 HER events (Appendix 3 and 4.6. below) which include two historic building surveys, six desk-based assessments, four watching briefs, two evaluations and one survey of fish weirs.

The study area lies outside of the area mapped by the National Mapping Programme (NMP), however there is extensive aerial photographic coverage of the study area (Appendix 3) and a number of key images have been considered in Section 4.4 below.

There are 643 non-designated Historic Environment Records and 135 Listed Buildings (Appendix 1) within the wider 5km study area. Some sites feature past activity from more than one phase.

The sites can be split by period into:

- Modern (Post AD1801) - 264 sites
- Post-medieval (AD1540-1800) - 67 sites
- Medieval (AD1066-1540) - 110 sites
- Roman (AD43-410) – 3 sites
- Prehistoric (before AD43) - 40 sites.
- Unknown date – 140 sites
- Multi Period (considered under main period of activity below) - 18

The 41 Prehistoric sites within the study area comprise 21 findspot sites, 4 earthwork sites, 14 cropmark sites and 2 place-name sites. Each site is summarised in detail in Appendix 1. It should be noted that a further eight prehistoric sites, not discussed in this section, are Scheduled Monuments discussed above (see 4.3.1 above).

The findspot sites depicted on Figure 3 are:

- Mesolithic Artefact Scatters (DHER 535, DHER537, DHER538, DHER544, 11849)
- Eight Mesolithic celts (axes) (DHER20924)
- Mesolithic tool (DHER11764)
  
- Mesolithic/Neolithic Artefact Scatters (DHER 533, DHER536, DHER11770)
  
- Neolithic Artefact Scatter (DHER 534)
- Neolithic/Bronze Age Artefact Scatter (DHER11980, DHER547)
  
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Flint Flakes (DHER63838, DHER63841)
  
- Early Bronze Age Artefact Scatter (DHER 76312)
- Bronze Age Artefact Scatter (DHER 67696)
- Bronze Age Lithic Working Site (DHER11844)
- Bronze Age Socketed Axe (DHER11979)
- Bronze Age Palstave Axes (DHER14590 and DHER30175)
- Bronze Age Edged Weapon (DHER42338)
  
- Bronze Age/ Mesolithic/Neolithic Artefact Scatter (DHER 44259)
  
- Prehistoric artefact scatter (DHER11768, DHER43947, DHER60196)
- Prehistoric struck flint (DHER63840, DHER63842)
- Prehistoric flint Axe findspot (DHER11771)

The earthwork sites, depicted on Figure 3 are:

- Site of possible Prehistoric Barrow, Darracott Moor (DHER12459)
- Site of possible Prehistoric Barrow, Cranford Moor (DHER30175)
- Rectangular Prehistoric earthwork (DHER29731).
- Site of Prehistoric Barrow (DHER60169)

The cropmark sites, generally ‘Prehistoric’ unless stated, depicted on Figure 3 are:

- Bronze Age Ring Ditch (DHER37451)
- Iron Age Elliptical Enclosure (DHER65545)
  
- Double ditched rectangular enclosure (DHER355)
- Dark mark on aerial photograph and ‘round’ field name (DHER11772).
- Double ditched enclosure (DHER 16673, DHER63447).
- Rectilinear enclosure and other cropmarks (DHER16674)
- Squarish double-ditched enclosure (DHER 17624)
- Curvilinear enclosure (DHER 29730)
- Ring Ditches (DHER43941, DHER43942)
- Subcircular enclosure (DHER44256)
- Oval feature within rectilinear boundaries (DHER44258)
- Circular enclosure with concentric inner ditches (DHER51509)
- Two possible Barrows (DHER65550)

The place name sites, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Two ‘Berry’ field names suggestive of Barrows (DHER 327).
- ‘Castle’ Field (DHER 11842)

The Prehistoric heritage assets tend to comprise surface artefact finds representing an uncertain level of past human activity. A number of artefact scatters might indicate more concentrated activity at different times. This is supported by recent finds made during archaeological work (e.g. DHER63842, DHER63841, DHER63840), including Early Bronze Age artefacts contemporary with the barrow cemeteries (see 4.3.1 above and DHER67696). The presence of aerial photograph sites and earthwork remains on the moors also suggests more concentrated prehistoric activity (relating to both settlements and funerary monuments), although dating is imprecise and sites/monuments might not have been in concurrent use.

The only prehistoric sites that are diagnostic of a particular period are findspot sites and two cropmark sites. The period breakdown of sites is as follows:

- Mesolithic (6 sites, all findspots)
- Mesolithic/Neolithic (3 sites, all findspots)
- Neolithic (2 sites, both findspots)
- Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3 sites, both findspots)
- Bronze Age (8 sites, 7 findspots, 1 cropmark)
- Bronze Age/ Mesolithic/Neolithic (1 site, findspot)
- Iron Age (1 site, cropmark).

Within these findspots both Mesolithic and Bronze Age occupation is well represented and this may reflect a genuine concentration of activity.



The three Romano-British sites within the study area comprise one cropmark site and two findspot sites. Each site is summarised in detail in Appendix 2. It should be noted that one further Roman site is a Scheduled Monument discussed above (see 4.3.1 above).

The findspot sites depicted on Figure 3 are:

- Coin of Vitellius Germanicus (AD69), surface find (DHER11740)
- Coin of Severus Alexander (AD 222-235), surface find (DHER11747)

No further findspots are recorded in the immediate area via the Portable Antiquities Scheme Database.

The cropmark site depicted on Figure 3 is:

- Northern half of a fortlet, possibly a signal station (DHER 29194).

The Roman heritage assets in the study area comprise two stray surface finds and a single aerial photograph site of a fortlet. The existing evidence suggests that the study area was not intensively settled during the Romano-British period.

There are no sites or monuments attributable to the early medieval period within the study area, and the level of human activity at this time is unknown.

The 112 medieval sites within the study area include one cropmark site, 14 findspot sites, 20 extant, visible or attested-to sites, nine earthwork sites, six standing buildings, 37 Listed Buildings (3GI, 6GII\*, 28GII), and 24 'sites' alluded to in documents or on historic mapping (109 definable sites). Each site is summarised in detail in Appendix 2:

The cropmark sites depicted on Figure 3 are:

- Field system (DHER14409, DHER16051)

The findspot sites (often items within churches), depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Rood Screen (DHER331),
- Font (DHER529, DHER543 (C12th), DHER33056, DHER33057 (C15th)),
- Effigies (DHER14503 (C15th), DHER14992 (C14th)),
- Memorial (DHER19051),
- Piscina (DHER33055 (C13th)),
- Pot (unstratified)(DHER38935), Pot (stratified) (DHER65511 (C13<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup>)),
- Bee Bole (DHER63991),
- Carving (DHER67990),
- Floor Tile (DHER67997)

Extant sites, Visible Sites and/or attested settlements of the period (e.g Domesday settlements), depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Cemetery (DHER336),
- Chapel (DHER12457),

- Domesday Farmstead (DHER18456, DHER18919, DHER18925, SHER18927, DHER18944, DHER19049, DHER19050, DHER19055, DHER18926),
- Domesday Settlement (DHER19054, DHER19056, DHER71181, DHER16301),
- Farmhouse (DHER11981),
- Quarry (DHER20202),
- Medieval Settlement Core (DHER49506, DHER62040, DHER18918)

The earthwork sites, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Ridge and furrow (DHER11781),
- ‘Domesday’ settlement (DHER19053),
- Possible Deserted Medieval Village (DHER29051),
- Rectangular Earthwork (DHER35484)
- Palaeochannels (DHER59249)
- Parish Boundary (DHER23348, DHER23349, DHER23350, DHER76313)

The standing buildings, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Pound (DHER18347), Farmhouse (DHER23346), Farmstead (DHER29778), Bridge (DHER49057), Well (DHER64000), Manor House (DHER11742)

In addition, the following buildings are also classified by the Devon HER/English Heritage as Listed Buildings of Medieval date (see Appendix 1). All buildings are Grade II unless labelled otherwise:

- C17th+ Barn (DHER32897)
- C13th+ Church (DHER541),
- C13-C15th Church (DHER330 (GI), DHER 338 (GII\*), DHER1559),
- C15th Church (DHER341),
- C14th-C16th Church (DHER486 (GI)),
- C14th+ Church (DHER15130 (GII\*)),
- C16th+ Church House (DHER32892)
- C17th Cottage (DHER334 (GII\*)),
- C14th-17<sup>th</sup> Farmhouse (DHER20929)
- C15th+ Hall (DHER540 (GI),
- C16th House/Farmhouse (DHER328, DHER32622),
- C16th-17<sup>th</sup> House/Farmhouse (DHER490, DHER29612)
- C16th-C18th Farmhouse (also Post Med) (DHER76024)
- C16th-C17th Manor (DHER337, DHER17985 (GII\*))
- Chapel (DHER40123)
- Farmstead (DHER11753, DHER11754)
- House/Farmhouse (DHER11749 (GII\*), DHER11982, DHER12458, DHER23831, DHER40112, DHER40113, DHER40121, DHER40122, DHER40131, DHER40166, DHER40188, DHER73049, DHER76027),
- Manor (DHER11748 (GII\*)),
- Gatehouse (DHER18805)

The ‘sites’ alluded to in documents, or depicted on historic mapping (no longer extant or investigated) shown on Figure 3, are:

- Holy Well (DHER333), Village Cross (DHER343, DHER348), Manor (DHER11822), Farmouse (DHER11982), Windmill (DHER12460), Chapel (DHER14255, DHER59253), Tollhouse (DHER16847), Almshouse (DHER17121), Hermitage (DHER21556), School (DHER 21584), Mill (DHER34953, DHER54316, DHER54350), Enclosed Cemetery (DHER41902), Limekilns (?Post Medieval) (DHER43286, DHER43287), Mine (DHER54867), Bridge (DHER 55379), Well (DHER56068), Manor (DHER59248), Farmstead (DHER69141), Domesday Fishery (DHER74657).

The medieval heritage assets are notably different in nature to the remains associated with the preceding periods. Whereas cropmark sites and findspots dominate the earlier periods, the medieval period is dominated by earthwork sites and standing buildings (and possible sites of standing buildings).

The pattern of medieval finds suggests that by the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century settlement was generally concentrated around the sites of present-day villages and hamlets, the exceptions being sites such as DHER19053 which were deserted and did not develop into modern settlement foci. The importance of Christianity and also rural wealth is emphasised by the churches that occur within many settlements.

The closest medieval site to the proposed development (within 1km) is the Grade II Listed Church (DHER341) and the proposed location of the Domesday settlement of Alverdiscott (DHER19056), 700m east of the north-east extent of the proposed development. The Domesday settlement of Huntshaw lies 800m south-west of the southern extent of the proposed development site.

The 67 post-medieval sites within the study area comprise, six findspot sites, five extant, visible or attested-to sites, two earthwork sites, nine standing buildings, 36 Listed Buildings (all GII), and eight ‘sites’ alluded to in documents or on historic mapping (one site is discussed in the medieval section above). Each site is summarised in detail in Appendix 2.

The findspot sites (often items within churches), depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Chalice/Church Plate (DHER332, DHER339, DHER488),
- Bench End (DHER542),
- Church Monument (DHER14121),
- Bee Bole (DHER11824),

Extant sites, visible sites and/or attested settlements of the period, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Pottery (now demolished) (DHER15270), (DHER19234)
- Site of potteries (DHER19235, DHER19242),
- C18th Wharf (DHER43277),

The earthwork sites, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Hedgebank (DHER59255),
- Possible Shrunken Settlement (DHER65512),

The standing buildings, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Barn (DHER11833, DHER11834, DHER29001), Farmhouse (DHER11835), Farmhouse C17th (DHER11830, DHER11840), Cottage C17th (DHER11838, DHER11839), House/Cottages (DHER18834),

In addition, the following buildings are also classified by the Devon HER/English Heritage as Listed Buildings of medieval date (see Appendix 1). All buildings are Grade II:

- Artillery Fort (Civil War) (DHER11750)
- Barn (DHER74236, DHER74239)
- Cottage (DHER29610)
- Walled Quaker Cemetery (DHER40118)
- Dairy (DHER32046)
- C16/C17th Cottage (DHER11823, DHER11825, DHER11826)
- C17th Cottage (DHER11837, DHER71176)
- LC16th Farmhouse (DHER32739)
- EC16th+ Farmhouse (DHER40119)
- C16th+ Farmstead (DHER40111)
- C18th Farmhouse (DHER73128)
- Gatehouse (DHER67886)
- Gatepier (DHER71177)
- Granary (DHER71179, DHER74237)
- C17th-C18th Houses (DHER41901)
- C17th House/Farmhouse (DHER11831, DHER23839, DHER40116, DHER40130, DHER71175, DHER71178, DHER74221, DHER76026, DHER76028),
- Inn (DHER14287)
- C17th Manor House (DHER21586),
- Sundial (DHER1560)
- Threshing Barn (DHER74222)
- C18th Tomb (DHER40133, DHER40136)
- Viaduct (DHER32037)
- Vicarage (DHER11829)

The ‘sites’ alluded to in documents, or depicted on historic mapping (no longer extant or investigated) shown on Figure 3, are:

- Shipyard (DHER43284, DHER43283), Quay (DHER55378), Wharf (DHER43285, DHER43290), DHER55377), Tollhouse (DHER16847), Saltworks (DHER59250).

As is usual for post-medieval archaeological remains, the heritage assets within the study area are dominated by standing remains and documentary/historic mapping references to other sites of rural habitation, production and agriculture. The port at Bideford is also thought to contain post-medieval sites such as wharves. Sites cluster around known cores of historic settlement and habitation. In this respect, the post-medieval heritage assets, as with those of the preceding medieval period, represent a dataset that is typical of rural and coastal Devon.

The 264 modern sites (AD 1801 onwards) within the study area consist of four cropmark sites, five findspot sites, 69 extant or visible sites, 31 earthwork sites, 38 standing buildings, 54 Listed Buildings (all GII), 83 'sites' alluded to in documents or on historic mapping, and one subsurface deposit/excavated site (the total number of sites is 275 due to the inclusion of multi period sites). Each site is summarised in detail in Appendix 2:

The cropmark sites, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Enclosures shown on tithe map (DHER15544)
- Farmstead (DHER29050, DHER43951)
- Possible Pits (DHER65515)

The findspot sites (often items within churches), depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Font (DHER344),
- Memorial Stone (DHER56680)
- Scraffito Pottery (DHER72671)
- Statue of Diana (DHER67710)
- Sundial (DHER342 (C19th)),

Extant sites or Visible Sites, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Aqueduct (DHER53225)
- Canal Dock (DHER44378)
- Defensive Site (DHER56233, DHER56234, DHER56236)
- Dock (DHER44379)
- Inn (to be demolished) (DHER485),
- Inclined Plane (Canal feature) (DHER553)
- Limekilns (DHER11775, DHER11777, DHER60890, DHER60891)
- Milestone (DHER32708, DHER32711, DHER34073, DHER55055)
- Mill Pond (DHER34068)
- Mill (DHER34069)
- North Devon Railway (DHER18635, DHER18638, DHER18640),
- Park (DHER64783)
- Pottery (DHER12453)
- Quarry (DHER23345, DHER23956, DHER29613, DHER29622, DHER32863, DHER34067, DHER34071, DHER34076, DHER34102, DHER34103, DHER34104, DHER34105, DHER34116, DHER34117, DHER34118, DHER34119, DHER34120, DHER34122, DHER34123, DHER34125,

DHER65551, DHER67699, DHER67705, DHER67709, DHER69331, DHER69332, DHER69333, DHER69336)

- Quay (DHER51286)
- Linhay (DHER23958, DHER71172)
- Lock (DHER11820)
- Mine (DHER54866, DHER54879)
- Observation Post WW2/Cold War (DHER55065, DHER55066)
- Reservoir (DHER34362)
- Shaft (DHER34064, DHER34065, DHER34066, DHER50851, DHER54234)
- Signpost (DHER73180)
- Toll Road (DHER16474)
- Tramway (DHER54234)
- Wall (DHER11776)

The earthwork sites, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Flood banks (DHER11784, DHER11785)
- Parish Boundary (DHER65516)

The standing buildings, depicted on Figure 3, are:

- Barn (DHER69322, DHER69324)
- Bridge (DHER11819)
- Cart Shed (DHER54734)
- Chapel (DHER1809, DHER34062, DHER34114, DHER29609)
- Cottage (DHER11821, DHER44380, DHER44381, DHER67698, DHER67706, DHER67707, DHER69323)
- Church (DHER32919)
- Engine House (DHER11782, DHER54235)
- Farmstead (DHER65514, DHER67883, DHER69338)
- Gasworks (DHER16848)
- House (DHER23340, DHER34121, DHER49499, DHER54692, DHER67708, DHER69337, DHER77330)
- House (Terraced) (DHER79146)
- Hospital (DHER59262)
- Industrial Building (DHER43294)
- Kennel (DHER34127)
- Lime Kiln (DHER12454)
- Outbuilding (DHER44257)
- School (DHER43281)
- Tollhouse (DHER16473)
- Tunnel (DHER11789)

In addition, the following buildings are also classified by the Devon HER/English Heritage as Listed Buildings of medieval date (see Appendix 1). All buildings are Grade II Listed:

- Barn (DHER32715, DHER40117, DHER40127, DHER71183)
- Blacksmiths Workshop (DHER71174)
- Bridge (DHER531)
- Cottage (DHER29615, DHER32745, DHER40115)
- Coach House (DHER 32716)
- Chapel (DHER40114, DHER75522)
- Effigy (bust) (DHER75543)
- Gate (DHER32893)
- Gate Pier (DHER71177)
- Granary (DHER32896, DHER40128, DHER71179)
- House (DHER14200, DHER15544, DHER71182, DHER75523)
- Iron Gates (DHER35682)
- Lime Kiln (DHER530, DHER532)
- Milestone (DHER34070, DHER73830)
- Public House (DHER43279)
- Shippon (DHER32894)
- Stable (DHER32717, DHER32738, DHER40126, DHER40129)
- Tomb (DHER32738, DHER40132, DHER40134, DHER40135, DHER40137, DHER40138)
- Wall (DHER32895)
- Vicarage (DHER34126)
- Obelisk, Tapeley Park House (DHER32036)
- Viaduct, Tapeley Park House (DHER32037, also Post Medieval)
- Icehouse, Tapeley Park House (DHER32041)
- Outbuilding (Kennels), Tapeley Park House (DHER32039)
- Shell House, Tapeley Park House (DHER32040)
- Wall, Tapeley Park House (DHER32038)
- Garden Structures, , Tapeley Park House (DHER32042)
- Gate Pier, Tapeley Park House (DHER32043)
- Barn, Tapeley Park House (DHER32044)
- Sewer Ventilation Pipes (DHER75574, DHER75575)
- Stable, Tapeley Park House (DHER32045)
- Dairy, Tapeley Park House (DHER32046, also Post Medieval)

The ‘sites’ alluded to in documents, or depicted on historic mapping (no longer extant or investigated) shown on Figure 3, are:

- Barn (DHER65554), Beacon (DHER23957), Boundary Stone (DHER32709, DHER34080, DHER65540, DHER65541, DHER73181), ‘Brickfield’ field name (DHER59251), Building (DHER44382, DHER59252, DHER63847, DHER69335, DHER69339), Cart Shed (DHER74240), Chapel (DHER34357, DHER335, DHER2653, DHER34074, DHER34077), Cottage (DHER67700), Earthwork (DHER340), Field Boundary (DHER68300, DHER68302), Field Names (Honeys Beam (DHER65509), Buckaborough (DHER65548), Black Down (DHER65549)), Forge (DHER34973), Foundry (DHER43288), Garden (DHER43280), House (DHER23337, DHER23338), Horse Engine House

(DHER74271), Hedgebank (DHER63849), Lodge (DHER34972), Milestone (DHER34098), Mill (DHER329, DHER18455, DHER71180), Mine (DHER50850, DHER54232 (Adit), DHER71840), Pottery (DHER19233, DHER34097, DHER43288), Plantation (DHER67695), Quarry earthworks (DHER23345), Quarry (DHER34057, DHER34059, DHER34075, DHER34185, DHER34309, DHER34310, DHER34370, DHER34555, DHER34559, DHER34560, DHER34954, DHER34974, DHER59261, DHER63843, DHER63844, DHER63845, DHER65542), Reservoir (DHER67702), Rifle Range (DHER73354), Routemarker (DHER57961), Shaft (DHER50851, DHER59257, DHER59258, DHER61690, DHER63846), Shippon (DHER74241, DHER74238), Shipyard (DHER14124, DHER18917), Tollhouse (DHER11757), Tramway (DHER59259, DHER59260), Warehouse (DHER43295), Well (DHER57959, DHER57960), Waterworks (DHER67703), Well (DHER74272).

The subsurface deposit/excavated site is:

- Negative Observation (DHER64793)

As with the post-medieval archaeological remains, the modern heritage assets are dominated by standing remains and documentary/historic mapping references to other sites of rural habitation, production and agriculture. Sites concentrate around known cores of historic settlement and habitation but are also dispersed from these cores. A number of Listed Buildings are associated with Taperley House almost 5km north-west of the study (the house itself being outside the study area) In this respect, the modern heritage assets from this assessment, as with the preceding post-medieval period, represent a dataset that is very typical of rural and coastal Devon.

A large number of sites (140) of an unknown date are registered in the HER within 5km of the proposed development area. The sites are described in more detail in Appendix 2. These sites can be broken down by site type:

- seven findspots sites (font x 2, sundial, flint scatter, artefact scatter, cross shaft, saddle quern)
- earthwork sites (including a shrunken village, DHER65513)
- 15 cropmark sites
- two Geophysical Anomalies (linear, circular)
- eight 'sites' alluded to in documents (holy well, weir (Domesday), Blanket Mill, field names suggesting earthworks x 4, field names suggesting quarry x 2)
- 62 sites depicted on historic mapping (hut circle, well x 2, barn 2, ditch, earthwork, quarry x 8, pottery, well x 14, boundary stone x 2, forge x 3, Cottage x 4, mill race x 2, aqueduct, shaft, House, field boundary, building x 4, farmstead x 5, trackway, cattle linhay, structure, farm buildings x 3, engine house)
- 40 extant, visible or attested-to sites (quarry x 3, limekiln x 3, lead mine, boundary stones x 13, reservoir x 2, fishpond x 2, milestone x 3, mill, well, forge, street, ford, extractive pit, wreck x 2, hedge, mill race, trackway/footpath x 2, farmstead, cottage)

The abundance of sites of an 'unknown' date depicted on historic mapping, or still extant, reflects recent HER labeling practice, and a lot of the monuments are likely to be



post-medieval or modern in date. In contrast, the abundance of undated cropmark sites reflects the nature of this resource (i.e. difficult to date in advance of sub-surface exploration), but it might be expected that a good proportion reflect Prehistoric settlement remains, as is suggested for other parts of North Devon in general (Young and Turner, 2005, 23). All the above sites are summarised in detail in Appendix 2.

Undated sites close to the proposed development site (within 1km) include a linear earthwork c.200m west of the western extent of the proposed site (DHER14291), and an undated extractive pit 750 m north of the proposed site (DHER54877).

#### **4.4 Aerial Photograph Analysis**

A search of the NMR and Devon HER has demonstrated that this part of Devon has been well covered by aerial photography (as is also suggested in the baseline survey above). Within the study area alone there are 70 oblique images and 728 vertical shots from a variety of flights with a date range of 1946-1977.

From this dataset, 19 cropmark sites (14 of these attributed a Prehistoric date) have previously been recorded via the HER in the wider 5km study area and have been discussed in 4.3.2 above (see also Appendix 1 for summaries). In addition to the HER data, an additional assessment of the aerial photographs within the study area was undertaken.

##### *4.4.1 Sources*

From the cover search provided by the National Monuments Record (NMR) a systematic choice of photography was ordered to proportionally cover most of the study area by date and grid reference. The aerial photograph study area was defined as a 1km buffer-zone outside the proposed development area. Vertical photography from the Devon HER was also consulted for the project. Photography obtained from the NMR and Devon HER was assessed for the most informative sources including 1940s RAF, 1960s MAL and 1970s and 1990s OS photography. Google Earth™ imagery was also consulted (accessed on 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> April 2011).

- NMR MAL 66058/71 14-OCT-1966
- NMR RAF/106G/UK/1420 4018 15 APR 1946
- NMR OS/92242/17 07 JUL 1992
- NMR RAF CPE/UK/1989 1035 12-ARP-1947
- NMR RAF 106G/UK/1420 4019 15-APR-1946
- Google.Earth.com 2002 imagery

Historic Ordnance Survey mapping was routinely consulted as an aid to interpretation and mapping.

##### *4.4.2 Mapping Methods*

The standards adopted for this air photo interpretation and mapping are those of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) (English Heritage 2005; RCHME 1997). The interpretation was produced by Archaeological Research Services Ltd for this project and does not form a part of the NMP.

Images were scanned and rectified using specialist software (AERIAL 5.29). Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 raster maps were used for control and as a base for mapping in AutoDesk Map 3D 2008. Accuracy for the Ordnance Survey map is in the range of  $\pm 8$ m and rectification of photographs is normally within  $\pm 2$ m. Rectified images were outputted from AERIAL in uncompressed TIF format at a resolution of 400dpi. A World file (.TFW) accompanied each TIFF file and the control information was retained in the AERIAL RDA file (RDA).

The dating of monuments recorded from aerial photographs relied on recognising morphologically characteristic forms and known archaeological and historical data obtained from NMR AMIE Records, HER point data, and Ordnance Survey historic maps to aid interpretation.

#### 4.4.3 *Results* (see Figure 6 and 7)

The recorded archaeology consisted predominantly of post-medieval narrow ridge and furrow, with elements of possible medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow; this is visible across the proposed development area and 1km surrounding buffer zone. Few elements of the ridge and furrow remain extant and visible on 2002 Google Earth imagery.

The only other archaeological features identified are probable Iron Age/Roman fragmentary ditched enclosures and pits (Figure 7). These were visible as cropmarks centred at SS 5051 2536 on the 1940s RAF vertical photography. Elements of this site may well be paralleled by a group of small enclosures at Shobrooke, also North Devon (Young and Turner 2005, 41). These enclosures are associated with a probable open settlement consisting of six round houses, several linear features likely to be the remains of a field system, and a number of pits; a fourth enclosure lies just to the north of these features (ibid.).

The cropmarks of former watercourses and post-medieval narrow ridge and furrow transect the site.

No other forms of significant archaeology were noted.

#### 4.4.4 *Recent and present land use*

The aerial photographs show that the proposed development area has been under similar conditions to those observed during the walkover survey since the 1940s.

## 4.5 **Map Regression Analysis**

As part of the documentary search in the Devon Record Office and West Country Studies library an in-depth assessment of the early maps relating to the proposed development area and its surroundings was undertaken. A cartographic date range of 1765-1976 was obtained.

### 4.5.1 *Donns Map, 1765* (Figure 8)

The earliest map depicting the study area is Benjamin Donn's prize-winning survey of Devon dated 1765. This map depicts main roads only; side roads and tracks were first shown by the Ordnance Survey in the early 1800s. For the site of the proposed development no detail is shown, but the settlements of Alverdiscott, Stony Cross, Webbery and Hunshaw are depicted, including Alverdiscott church. 'Hunshaw Moor'

south of the proposed development site, is labelled which gives a broad indication of the land-use immediately to the south.

#### *4.5.2 Greenwood's Map of Devon, 1827 (Figure 9)*

Greenwood's map is a little more detailed than both the earlier Donn's map and the later Kelly's map. In addition to settlements such as Alverdiscott and Huntshaw, smaller farmsteads like Hadacot are shown. In the area of the proposed development, three path/trackways are shown meeting within the site. One track is north-south orientated and runs from the proposed site to the Stoney Cross-Webbery road, one track is east-west aligned and runs to the Hadacot-Alverdiscott road, whilst the third track is north-east to south-west aligned and runs from the proposed site to Gamaton. These path/trackways no doubt align to features depicted on the Tithe/Ordnance survey maps but due to the scale of the map cannot be attributed to any specific modern routes with confidence.

#### *4.5.3 Tithe Map and Apportionment for Alverdiscott, 1840 and Tithe Map for Huntshaw 1839 (Figure 10)*

In the earliest maps discussed above it can only be assumed that the area of the proposed wind farm is agricultural land because of the lack of detail shown. In contrast, the Tithe maps for Huntshaw and Alverdicott (the proposed site straddles two parishes) are the first detailed representations of the area of the proposed development.

The Tithe maps show most of the fields laid out as agricultural fields, much as they are today. It is clear that the majority of the fields are not moorland as this moor is clearly shown with a stippled legend. However, the key difference between the present field boundaries and those shown on the Tithe maps occurs in Field 9 (see Figure 1 for field numbers). In this area the field is divided into three fields where only one is now present (Plots 486, 485 and 489). Interestingly, the eastern of the three plots (Plot 486) is depicted as moor, much as it was observed during the walkover survey. This might imply that Plots 485 and 489 were abandoned to agriculture post-1840. Plots 446, 442, 445, 444, 423, 473 in Huntshaw have an accessible Apportionment in the Devon Record Office.

#### *4.5.4 Kelly's Map of Devon 1893 (Figure 11)*

Similarly to Donn's Map, Kelly's map depicts main roads only. The settlements of Alverdiscott, Stony Cross, Webbery and Huntshaw are depicted but no detail for the site of the proposed development is shown. 'Huntshaw Moor' is again labelled.

#### *4.5.5 Enclosure Award*

There are no enclosure award maps for Alverdiscott or Huntshaw. It can be assumed that the agricultural land in the study area was therefore enclosed at an early date.

#### *4.5.6 First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, (6" and 25", Figure 12).*

The Ordnance Survey First Edition map depicts the proposed development area as agricultural land/moorland with field boundaries almost identical to the present-day ones. However, in contrast to the Tithe Map, many more of the plots are depicted as moor (see Figure 12) indicating that much more land had been abandoned from agriculture by this date. There is no particular detail contained on the 6" map that enhances our picture of the proposed development over the 25" map (not depicted).

The area to the south of Field 6 is not yet depicted as a pond (the same is the case on the Second Edition map), suggesting that it was constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### 4.5.7 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (25" 1905) and later Ordnance Survey mapping*

The Ordnance Survey Second edition maps and later editions depict the proposed development site much as it is today and do not add any further information to our picture of the development of the proposed site (not depicted).

#### 4.5.8 *Other maps including early estate plans (not depicted)*

A final document, 4163M/E1, held by the Devon Record Office, contains sundry estate plans for parts of Alverdiscott and dates to 1799. West Webbery farm is depicted, but there are no features that can be tied to (or fall within) the study area, in addition many of the estate plans are impossible to accurately geo-reference.

## 4.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

No previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the proposed development site itself, however, 15 previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the wider study area (Figure 4), comprising two historic building surveys, six desk-based assessments, four watching briefs, two evaluations, and one survey of fish weirs. These HER events are summarised in detail in Appendix 3 and incorporated into the baseline assessment above and period synthesis below.

Letters in bold refer to DBA site numbers in Appendix 3.

Previous Historic Building Recordings in the study area have been undertaken on Devon Farmsteads for English Heritage (**I**) and also by North Devon Council assessing the condition of Listed Buildings (**M**). These preliminary surveys highlighted the historical potential of a number of farms in the area, as is demonstrated in 4.3.2.

Previous desk-based assessments in the area have identified a number of sites recorded by the HER. In particular, medieval and post-medieval sites have been emphasised as an important consideration in the wider study area (**A, C, D, K**), Prehistoric sites have also been highlighted (**F, H**). Towards Bideford itself, sites relating to medieval and post-medieval trade and production have been highlighted (**D**).

Previous archaeological evaluations and watching briefs have recovered medieval finds (**B, E, H**), but no deposits or sub-surface features of particular significance. Prehistoric material has also been observed (**G, L**). In particular an important assemblage of Bronze Age flint, indicative of a working site, was found close to a barrow cemetery (**L**, and see 4.3.2 above).

The survey of fish weirs located a number of sites (from medieval date onwards) towards the mouth of the River Torridge and River Taw, emphasising the importance of fish and fishing to the local communities around the study area.

## 4.7 Additional Sources.

### 4.7.1 *Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC).*

An English Heritage-funded Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for Devon has been fully undertaken by Devon County Council. As it is available as an online resource ([http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environment/historic\\_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation/](http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environment/historic_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation/)), figures are not reproduced in this assessment. In addition as a huge amount of detail is available, only those characterisations pertaining directly to the proposed development area are now discussed.

The HLC for Devon distinguishes between modern and post-medieval land-use. However, for both periods of investigation the proposed development site landscape character is interpreted the same:

*Fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10:* Post-medieval enclosures: These are enclosures of post-medieval date. Fields laid out in the C18th and C19th commonly have many surveyed dead-straight field boundaries

*Fields 6, 7, 8 and 9:* These fields are rough ground with earlier fields, comprising rough grazing ground, heathland or moorland that shows signs of earlier historical use as agricultural land.

These characterisations tie in very well with observations made during the walkover survey (see Section 6.1 below).

The Devon HLC has also recorded the percentage of field boundaries that have disappeared between the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the present-day (due to land improvement and changes in agricultural practice). The percentage of boundary removal suggested from the proposed development area is 31%. This is something clearly corroborated by the amount of previously sub-divided fields observed during both the cartographic (Section 4.5) and aerial photographic (Section 4.4) analyses above. These now-removed field boundaries may still exist as sub-surface archaeological features.

## **5. BRIEF PERIOD SYNTHESIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AREA AND 5KM HALO**

Information from primary and secondary sources, including archaeological or historical journals, has been incorporated into this brief period synthesis.

### **5.1 Prehistoric**

No Palaeolithic material has been located within 5km of the proposed development area and the nature of human occupation (if any) at this time remains unknown. However, six Mesolithic sites (all findspots/artefact scatters) are located in the wider study area, which may reflect genuine activity during this period. Mesolithic people may have been attracted to the study area by the wide-ranging resources offered by both the coastal tract (although the exact water levels are not well understood), the elevated areas immediately inland, and, not least, an excellent quality of flint to exploit for tools (Newberry and Pearce, 2005, 5).

The only Neolithic material located within 5km of the proposed development area are three surface artefact scatter sites, confirming occupation at this date but not implying extensive exploitation of the landscape.

Material and sites dating definitively to the Bronze Age within 5km of the proposed development area comprises six barrows, seven findspots sites and one cropmark site. A number of undated earthworks might also be attributable to the period with future investigation. The emphasis on extant monuments may partially be due to the upland nature of much of the study area, with many Bronze Age monuments such as barrows never having been subjected to ploughing. Indeed, it has been suggested that these types of sites are perhaps over-represented in the known archaeological record of the Devon moors (Hoskins 1992, 25). The amount of Bronze Age finds in the study area may reflect a genuine concentration of activity and settlement during this period, although settlements are elusive in comparison to funerary monuments. The presence of bronze axeheads in the study area may hint at the presence of individuals with a degree of status in the area (Pearce, 1983, 534).

In general, and as noted in the baseline study above, the Prehistoric heritage assets tend to comprise surface artefact finds representing an uncertain level of past human activity. A number of artefact scatters might indicate more concentrated activity at different times. This is supported by recent finds made during archaeological work including Early Bronze Age artefacts contemporary with the barrow cemeteries. The presence of aerial photograph sites and earthwork remains on the moors also suggests more concentrated prehistoric activity (relating to both settlements and funerary monuments), although dating is imprecise and sites/monuments might not have been in concurrent use.

### **5.2 Iron Age and Romano-British**

There are only three confirmed Iron Age sites in the study area. However, an absence of Iron Age findspots should not necessarily be taken as a reflection of an absence of past settlement and land-use during this phase, as surface finds are not abundant at this time

(Griffith and Quinell, 1999, 74). Furthermore, the three confirmed Iron Age sites in the study area are a Scheduled hillfort 3.75km south-west of the proposed development site, a triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure 1.3km west north-west of the western extent of the proposed development (DHER 44258), and an elliptical enclosure (DHER 65545) 500m further east. This evidence starts to suggest a reasonable level of occupation at this time.

The aerial photograph analysis carried out as part of this assessment has identified a further probable Iron Age or Romano-British site (see section 4.4. below). Elements of this site are similar to a group of small enclosures at Shobrooke, North Devon (Young and Turner, 2005, 41). The enclosures at Shobrooke are associated with a probable open settlement consisting of six round houses, several linear features likely to be the remains of a field system, and a number of pits; a fourth enclosure lies just to the north of these features (*ibid.*). A lack of associated artefactual evidence means that nothing can be said about the potential status or changing character of the communities that inhabited them.

The Roman heritage assets in the study area comprise two stray surface finds and a fortlet and a marching camp known from aerial photography. The existing evidence suggests that the study area was not an area strongly influenced by Roman settlement. The two diagnostic ‘settlement sites’ and the Scheduled site are both likely military installations. This confirms historical and archaeological syntheses which suggest that the study area was a frontier zone within Roman Britain, with coin evidence suggesting a small amount of economic influence, if not prosperity, in the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD (Griffith and Quinell, 1999, 75).

### **5.3 Early Medieval**

Evidence for early medieval activity in Devon is extremely limited, with the end of the Roman economy meaning a dearth of diagnostic artefacts on all but a small minority of sites (Webster, 171, 2007). Devon was on the frontier between the influence of Anglo-Saxon material culture and society to the east, and a surviving British population to the west. At times this may have led to conflict over territory as is attested to occasionally in historical documents (Hoskins, 1992, 44-45).

There are no sites or monuments attributable to the early medieval period within the study area. Despite this, a number of villages and settlements are noted in Domesday Book. On occasion pre-Domesday landowners are cited in Domesday Book, and whilst this does not provide us with any tangible evidence, it does clearly show that this part of Devon was clearly well-populated, settled, owned and farmed during the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The Devon HER has recorded a number of these Domesday entries (e.g. DHER19056, see below).

### **5.4 Medieval**

By 1086 Alverdiscott was named as *alverdiscota* (Domesday Book). It was held by Erchenbald for Robert, count of Mortain; before the Conquest it was held by an Ordulf.

The pattern of medieval finds in the study area suggests that by the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century settlement was generally concentrated around the sites of present-day villages and hamlets, the exceptions being the sites which were later deserted. The importance of

Christianity, and also rural wealth, is emphasised by the churches that occur within many settlements. The peak of medieval church building in Devon was during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, but Pevsner dates both Alverdiscott and Huntshaw churches to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Pevsner, 1989, 498).

On present evidence it is likely that, during the medieval period, the immediate environs of the proposed development site were already a mixture of agricultural land and moorland, perhaps marginal to the surrounding settlement foci. This is something also indicated by the cartographic evidence (see section 4.5) during the post-medieval and modern periods (see below).

## **5.5 Post-medieval**

As demonstrated in the baseline study, the post-medieval heritage assets from the study area are dominated by standing remains and documentary/historic mapping references to other sites of rural habitation, production and agriculture. The port at Bideford also emerges as a principal centre in the local area during this period, and contains sites such as wharves, emphasising the importance of the coastal economy. Sites cluster around known cores of historic settlement and habitation. In this respect, the post-medieval heritage assets, as with those of the preceding medieval period, represent a dataset that is typical of rural and coastal Devon.

On present evidence it must be assumed that the immediate environs of the proposed wind farm site was a mixture of agricultural land and moorland, perhaps marginal to the surrounding settlement foci, during the Post-Medieval period, as evidenced by the presence of Ridge and Furrow cultivation on aerial photographs (Section 4.4.3). This is something also suggested by the cartographic evidence (see section 4.5).

## **5.6 Modern**

The known modern heritage assets within the study area are dominated by standing remains and documentary/historic mapping references to other sites of rural habitation, production and agriculture. A number of Listed Buildings are associated with Taperley House, almost 5km north-west of the study (the house itself being outside the study area).

On present evidence, the immediate environs of the proposed development site were a mixture of agricultural land and moorland, perhaps marginal to the surrounding settlement foci, during the modern period, as shown by the presence of ridge and furrow cultivation on aerial photographs (Section 4.4.3). This is supported by the cartographic evidence (see section 4.5). The surrounding settlements appear to have been relatively prosperous. For example, White's directory of 1850 states that Alverdiscott in Fremington hundred is a 'pleasant village of 332 souls and 2244 acres of fertile land with a Church and rectory valued at £13.3s'. The hamlets of Bullworth and Stonecross are also mentioned, as is Webbery, which is described as the 'ancient seat of the Webbery family' (White 1850, 744-745). Huntshaw, 'the parish to the south, is a parish of 296 souls and 1962 acres of land mostly belonging to Lord Clinton' (White 1850, 248).



The relatively dispersed nature of the settlement in the area is emphasised in Billing's Directory of Devon, which describes Alverdiscott as a 'small scattered parish' (Billing, 1857, 290).

## 6. SITE VISIT AND SETTING STUDY

### 6.1 Walkover Survey

(See Fig. 1 for field numbers, and Figs 12 and 13 for accompanying photographs).

A site visit was undertaken on the 15<sup>th</sup> of March 2011. The site is divided into ten agricultural fields.

*Field 1:* (Fig. 12) The field is predominantly scrubby moor/rough pasture, with some bog in the western fringes. The field is flattish with a slight slope from a high point in the east to a low point in the west. No extant archaeological features were observed although, in the field immediately to the south, extant east-west cultivation lynchets were apparent.

*Field 2:* (Fig. 12) The field is under arable cultivation with a young crop. The soil was a mid-yellow brown sandy silt. The field was undulating, with a high point in the north-west (overlooking Stonycross and Alverdiscott), and a low point at the eastern extent of the field. In the central portion of the field an east-west aligned, shallow, 'u'-shaped natural 'dry' palaeochannel of unknown date was observed. An initial search of the ground suggested that no surface scatters containing archaeological material of significance were present and associated with this possible palaeochannel. No extant archaeological features were observed.

*Field 3:* (Fig. 12) The field is observed to contain scrub-like arable cultivation, perhaps set-aside. The field is flattish but drops to the east towards an electricity substation, and also to the south beyond a raised 'bund' in the central portion of the field. The north-west corner of the field was particularly stony. No extant archaeological features were observed.

*Field 4:* (Fig. 12) The field is boggy pasture and sloped shallowly from a high point in the east towards an electricity substation west of the field. A north-south aligned raised area at the eastern extent of the field may be a man-made earthwork associated with field improvement or land management, but of no great antiquity.

*Field 5:* (Fig. 12) The field is scrubland/moor with some bog towards all the boundaries. The field was flattish but slopes a little to a low point in the west. No extant archaeological features were observed.

*Field 6:* (Fig. 13) The field is marginal boggy moorland throughout. The low point of the field lies in the north and the ground rises moderately to a high point in the south where an enlarged pond is present. At the north-east extent of the field an east-west aligned feature represents a probable palaeochannel of unknown date.

*Field 7:* (Fig. 13) The field is boggy pasture and scrubland/moor and slopes moderately westwards, rising to a high point in the south-west of the field. An entrance at the south-west of the field may represent an eroded driveway with an elevated bank in the field immediately to the east. This feature is probably reasonably modern and has low to negligible significance.

*Field 8:* (Fig. 13) The field is pasture land and scrubby moor, with some bog towards the west the field. The field slopes to the west with an elevated plateau in the south-east. In

the northern portion of the field a probable east-west aligned palaeochannel was observed, the feature being more pronounced towards the east of the field and ‘fanned-out’ towards the west. This may be the same former watercourse as that observed in Field 6, but obscured by soil movement processes particular to Field 8. No extant archaeological features were observed.

*Field 9:* (Fig. 13) The field is pasture land and scrubby moor. The field contains a broadly flat plateau to the north-west, and then slopes moderately to the south-east commanding views as far as Huntshaw church (see section 6.3). At the north-east extent of the field a possible short stretch of wall or clearance of stones was observed (see Fig. 15 Field 9). The feature is of unknown date and function.

*Field 10:* (Fig. 13) The field is pasture land and scrubby moor. and is broadly flat with a shallow slope to the west. No extant archaeological features were observed.

Although a few natural topographic features of potential interest were observed, as well as two modern earthworks and a possible stretch of wall/field clearance, no archaeological features of significance were observed during the walkover survey. It is interesting that the aerial photographic survey observed a number of areas of ridge and furrow cultivation, and it is likely that these features are no longer extant. Issues relating to impact on setting were most apparent in Fields 2, 3 and 9 (see section 6.3).

## 6.2 Setting Policy and Guidance

### 6.2.1 *Setting Policy: The definition of setting*

As defined in the PPS5 Practice Guide, setting is the surroundings in which an asset is experienced (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 34). In the document, *Conservation Principles: Policy and Guidance* (English Heritage 2008) it is noted that ‘places where significance stems essentially from the coherent expression of their particular cultural heritage values can be harmed by interventions of a radically different nature’ (English Heritage 2008, 58).

The latest statement on Setting is the consultation draft of *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage). This document refers to the practice guide for PPS5 and, in particular, the statement: ‘All heritage assets have a setting, irrespective of the form in which they survive and whether they are designated or not. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral’ (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 34).

### 6.2.2 *Methodology*

Paragraphs 114-117 of the PPS5 practice guide (CLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 34) consider setting extensively. In line with this guidance, criteria by which existing setting *and* change to setting will be judged as making a positive, negative or neutral contribution to the setting of an asset are:

- *View:* the views to and from an asset will play an important part in the way in which we experience an asset.
- *Environmental factors:* setting is influenced by environmental factors such as noise, dust and vibration.
- *Spatial associations and our understanding of the historic relationship between places:* Buildings that are in close proximity but not visible from each other may have a

historic or aesthetic connection that amplifies the experience of the significance of each. They would be considered to be within one another's setting.

Importantly, the perceived extent of a setting may change as an asset and its surroundings evolve or as understanding of the asset improves. Also, the setting of a heritage asset can enhance its significance whether or not it was designed to do so

- *Public appreciation:* Finally, it is stated that the contribution that setting makes to the significance of an asset does not depend on there being public rights or an ability to access or experience that setting. Evaluation of the effect of change within the setting of a heritage asset will usually need to consider the implications, if any, for public appreciation of its significance.

### 6.3 Assessment

As noted in the baseline assessment above, there are 654 HER entries and 136 Listed Buildings within the study area. Of these heritage assets, those closer to the proposed development and with clear lines of sight to the proposed development are the most likely to have their setting impacted upon by the proposed development. Issues relating to impact on setting were most apparent in Fields 2, 3 and 9 (see section 6.3). It may, however, become apparent that other monuments further away from the proposed wind farm also have their setting impacted upon once detailed design specifications for the proposed wind farm are available (i.e. turbine heights and locations).

An initial appraisal of the study area on the ground suggests that (from ground level) significant viewsheds to/from the proposed development site start/end an average of c.1km (Figure 14, top) away from the proposed site, although Huntshaw Church (DHER15130) is visible 2km south of the site. Those heritage assets in closer proximity to the site are identified as:

#### 6.3.1 Prehistoric and Roman:

The closest Prehistoric and Roman sites to the proposed wind farm are a triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure that lies 1.3km west north-west of the western extent of the proposed wind farm (DHER11758). Two other Iron Age enclosures (DHER 65545 to and DHER 44258) observed as cropmarks lie 900m to the west of the western extent of the proposed wind farm. A Prehistoric ring ditch identified by aerial photography is located 1.1km west of the western extent of the proposed wind farm site (DHER37451).

DHER 4457, is a Roman temporary camp that lies 1.3km west-north-west of the western extent of the proposed wind farm.

#### 6.3.2 Medieval Sites

The closest Medieval 'site' to the proposed wind farm (within 1km) is the proposed location of the Domesday settlement of Alverdiscott (DHER19056) 700m east of the northeast extent of the proposed development and its Fifteenth century Church (DHER341) which is a Grade II listed building (Figure 16, bottom).

Similarly, the Domesday settlement of Huntshaw lies 800m southwest of the southern extent of the proposed wind farm site and Webbery (DHER71181) lies 900m north-west of the north-west corner of the proposed wind farm site.

There is also the site of a probably medieval windmill depicted on the Tithe map, over 1.5km east of the proposed site (DHER12460). There are references to a medieval farmstead c.1km north of the proposed site (DHER19049, DHER62040), and Kingdon Farm 900m to the south of the proposed site (DHER18456).

Huntshaw Church (14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> century and restored in the C19<sup>th</sup>) (DHER15130) lies c.2km south of the southern extent of the proposed site (Figure 15, top). Immediately to its west lies a Farmhouse, perhaps with origins as a Manor house Medieval in date this is a Grade II listed building (DHER12458).

#### 6.3.4 *Modern sites*

An unlocated well shown on the OS1905 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition map) c.800m south of the proposed site (DHER34553). Quarries are located c.800 m south of the proposed wind farm site (DHER67709, DHER34370), c.1km west of the proposed site (DHER65542) and c.800m south west of the proposed site. A boundary stone (DHER65541) recorded on OS maps is located 1.2km west of the proposed site, as are a house and farmstead (DHER69337, DHER69338).

#### 6.3.5 *Sites of unknown date*

Undated sites close to the proposed wind farm (within 1km) include a linear earthwork c.200m west of the western extent of the proposed site (DHER14291), and an undated extractive pit and a well 750 m north of the proposed site (DHER54877, DHER34128). An undated enclosure (DHER64602) has been identified as a cropmark 1.4km east of the proposed site, a further undated enclosure has been identified 1.2km north of the proposed site (DHER29585). A linear earthwork is identified c.900m northeast of the northern extent of the proposed site (DHER11978). Undated possible soilmarks that may represent barrows are also identified c.900m northeast of the northern extent of the proposed site (DHER 29586, DHER29587).

1.5km west of the proposed site there are a cluster of possible sites depicted on historic maps around Wear Gifford including a boundary stone (DHER34111), a well (DHER34106), a Forge (DHER 34115), and a Chapel (34114). None of these sites were immediately apparent as remaining extant. (Figure 15, bottom).

Not all designated assets are of equal significance and this is reflected in the grade of Listed Buildings. Within the environs of the proposed development area, the designated assets which may have their setting effected are all Grade II Listed buildings, which is the lowest level of designation, and therefore represents designated protection for those sites of a lower overall significance than Grade II\* Listed Buildings, Grade I Listed buildings, and Scheduled Monuments.

#### 6.4 The contribution of setting to the significance of heritage assets

Heritage Asset	View		Environmental Factors		Spatial Associations		Public Appreciation	
	Existing contribution to setting	Effect of change to setting	Existing contribution to setting	Effect of change to setting	Existing contribution to setting	Effect of change to setting	Existing contribution to setting	Effect of change to setting
Prehistoric and Roman: (DHER11758, DHER 65545, DHER 44258): Iron Age enclosures, (DHER37451): prehistoric ring ditch, (DHER 4457): Roman marching camp.	-	This is a buried archaeological site which has been observed from the air and therefore does not experience a physical impact on its setting as the site itself is not visible on the ground.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medieval: Alverdiscott (DHER19056) and Grade II Listed 15 <sup>th</sup> church (DHER341)	-	Views to and from the proposed development site.	-	-	-	-	Public appreciation contributes positively to significance as the church is a focal point of Alverdiscott.	None
Medieval: Huntshaw (DHER19056), Grade II Listed 15-16 <sup>th</sup> church (DHER341) and Grade II Listed farmhouse (DHER12458)	-	Views to and from the proposed development site from the Grade II Listed church, but the farmhouse is not visible from the proposed development area.	-	-	-	-	Public appreciation contributes positively to significance as the church is a focal point of Huntshaw.	None
Medieval: windmill (DHER12460) and farmsteads (DHER19049, DHER62040, DHER18456)	Actual site location unknown.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modern:	Actual site location	None	-	-	-	-	-	-

well (DHER34553), boundary stone (DHER65541), house (DHER69337) and farmstead (DHER69338)	unknown.							
Modern: Quarries (DHER67709, DHER34370, DHER65542)	-	Views to and from the proposed development site. The historical significance of these sites is low to negligible so the overall impact upon setting is also low to negligible.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown date: Cropmark enclosures (DHER64602, DHER29585, DHER29586, DHER29587)	-	These are buried archaeological sites which has been observed from the air and therefore do not experience a physical impact on their setting as the sites themselves are not visible on the ground.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown date: Linear earthworks (DHER14291, DHER54877, DHER34128, DHER11978)	-	Views to and from the proposed development site. The historical significance of these sites is considered to be low so the overall impact upon setting is low to negligible.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown date: Boundary stone (DHER34111), well (DHER34106), Forge (DHER 34115), Chapel (34114).	Actual site location unknown.	None	-	-	-	-	-	-

## **7. STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

Despite the lack of known activity within the study area, the more-extensive evidence of settlement and activity in the wider development area suggests there is the potential for truncated, below ground, archaeological features to survive. The presence of cropmark enclosures in the wider study area indicates the potential for later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity, whilst a scattering of known finds suggests the potential for earlier prehistoric activity.

During the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods there is an increase in known activity in the wider study area, but the proposed development area may well have been marginal to habitation areas and it is more likely that it was either exploited as agricultural land, as revealed by the known remains of later ridge-and-furrow cultivation, or was left as moor, potentially for grazing animals.

Overall the potential of the proposed development area to host truncated, below ground level, archaeological remains, particularly of a Prehistoric date, is considered to be medium.

## **8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Due to the lack of known heritage assets within the proposed development area, and the truncation of any so far undetected remains that could survive, it is considered unlikely that it hosts archaeological remains of high or national significance. Due to the lack of investigative archaeological work in the immediate vicinity, it is difficult to assess the significance from the baseline data available for this desk-based assessment.

Aerial photographs show that the proposed extraction area has been agricultural land and moorland since the 1940s. Any observed ridge and furrow remains are of low significance.

The positive contribution of setting to the significance of those heritage assets outlined in Table 1 above lies predominantly in the largely undeveloped nature of the surrounding landscape and the public appreciation of the two churches noted (Alverdiscott and Huntshaw). All the Listed Buildings whose setting provides a positive contribution to their significance are of Grade II Listed designation which is the lowest level of building designation. Other notable heritage assets near the proposed development area, such as late prehistoric and Romano-British cropmark sites, are buried archaeological sites observed from the air, which do not experience a physical impact on their setting as they are not visible on the ground.

## **9. POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON SIGNIFICANCE**

Within the proposed development area the proposed development has the potential to cause direct and indirect impacts to known narrow ridge and furrow cultivation, potential former field boundaries removed during and after enclosure, and any currently unknown truncated heritage assets. Within the wider study area the proposed development can



cause only indirect impacts to the significance of heritage assets through impact upon their setting.

Whether heritage assets are impacted upon will depend on the turbine micro-siting of the masts within the proposed development area. Despite the complexities of micro-siting, it is acknowledged within the relevant English Heritage guidance that heritage assets are often small and there can be a satisfactory compromise made: “the average area of a scheduled monument is only 2.5 hectares...Listed buildings and their curtilages generally occupy far smaller areas. It should not, therefore, be particularly onerous to avoid locating potentially damaging windfarm developments within nationally important historic sites” (English Heritage 2008, 7). Direct impacts upon heritage assets are considered to be a low-medium risk to the development.

In relation to setting, a number of designated (Grade II Listed) and non-designated heritage assets have views to and from the proposed development area and there will, therefore, be an effect upon the setting of these assets. The aesthetic value of wind energy developments is a subjective and personal judgement and so cannot be deemed to have an overall negative or positive impact on setting. The proposed development is also considered to be a temporary impact with a short working life, especially in relation to the historic environment, as heritage assets will continue to exist in their current state until directly impacted upon. It is considered that the overall impact upon the setting of heritage assets by the proposed development is neutral.

## **11. STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

### **11.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

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### **11.2 Statement of Indemnity**

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

### **11.3 Acknowledgements**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank Neil Foxall of West Coast Energy, Marina Neophytou, Devon County Council Historic Environment Administration/Technical Support and the staff of the Devon Record office and the West Country Studies Library for their help and advice during the preparation of this report. Sam Bax of ARS Ltd compiled Sections 4.4.1-4.4.3 and is thanked for her contribution.

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### **Cartographic**

- Donns Map, 1765
- Greenwoods Map of Devon, 1827
- Tithe Map and for Alverdiscott, 1840 and Tithe Map for Huntshaw 1839
- Kelly's Map of Devon 1893
- First Edition Ordnance Survey Maps, (6")1885, 1:10,560.

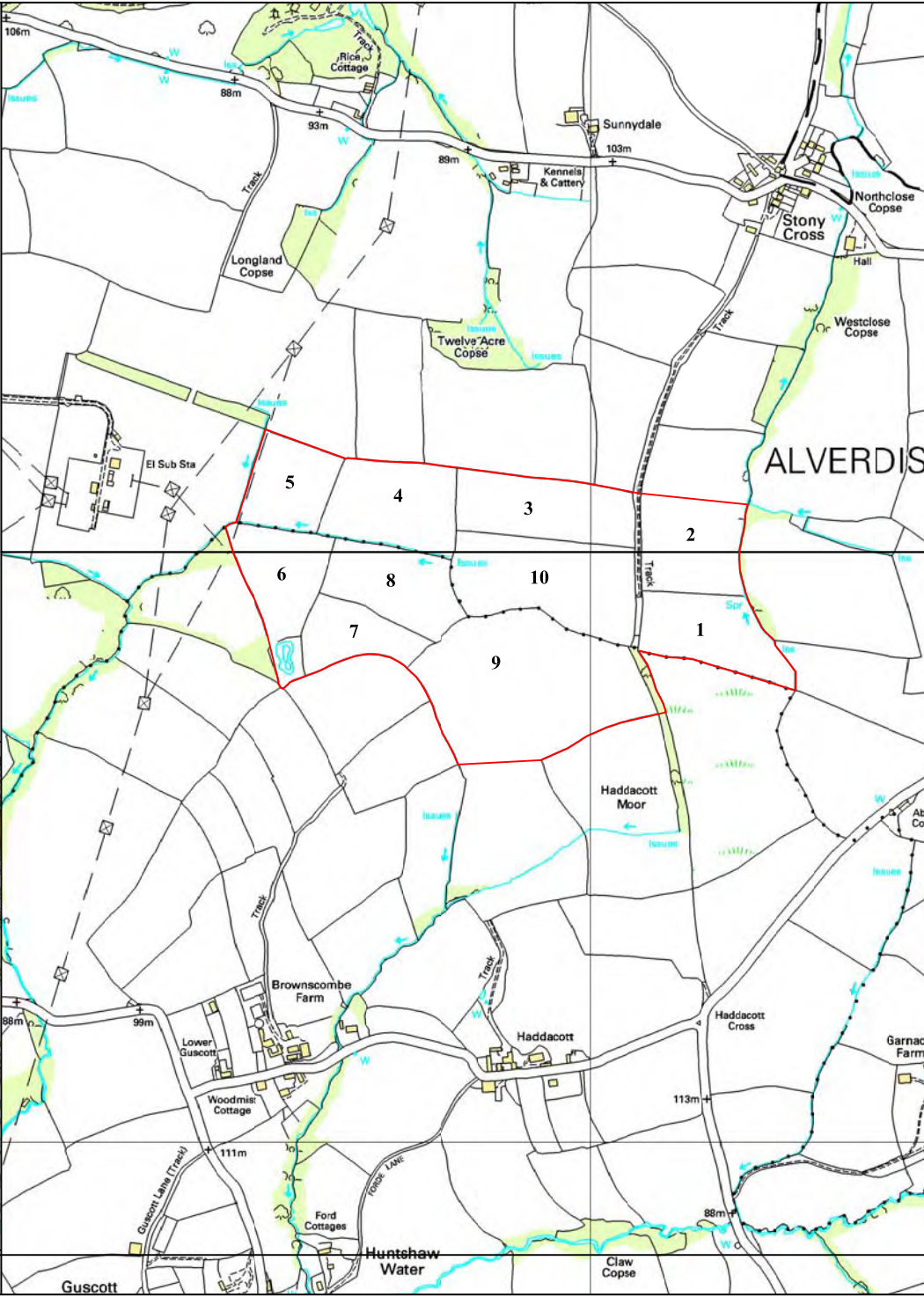
## **APPENDIX 1 FIGURES AND PLATES**



Alverdiscott




Site Location



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 DE45 1HB

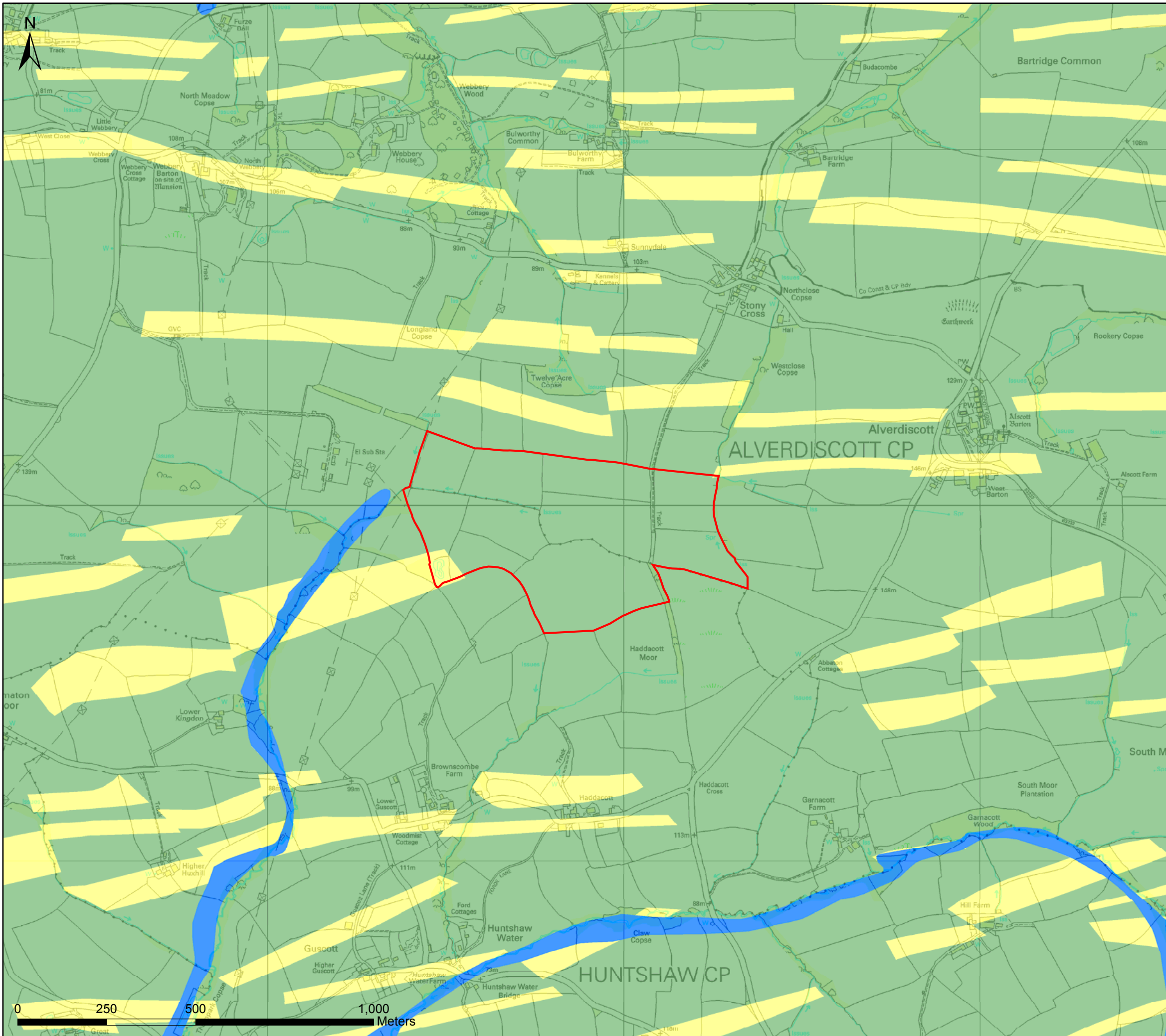
Site Code: CWBeberry  
 Drawing Ref: 1  
 Date: April 2011  
 Drawn: GJD

Title:  
 Figure 1: Site Location and Field Numbers.

Key:  


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Site Code: Webbery  
 Landform  
 Date: April 2011  
 Drawn: GD  
 Scale: As shown

Figure 2

Proposed development area showing  
 landform elements in the immediate  
 environs

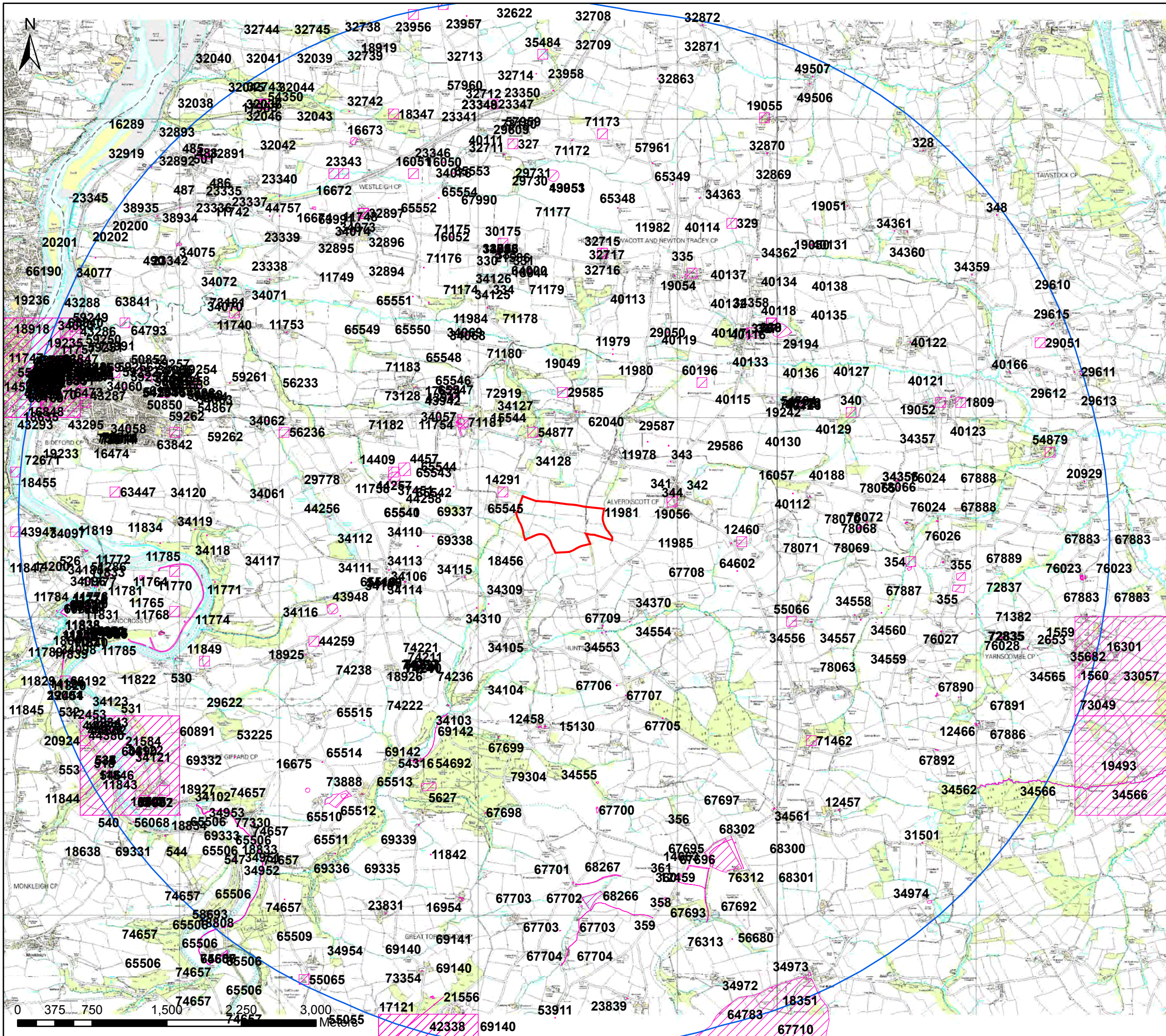
**Key**

- Proposed Development Area
- Landform Elements
- 1a - Mudstone and Siltstone
- 1b - Interbedded Sandstones
- 3a - Alluvium

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Figure 3  
 Historic Environment Information within 5km  
 of the proposed re-development area

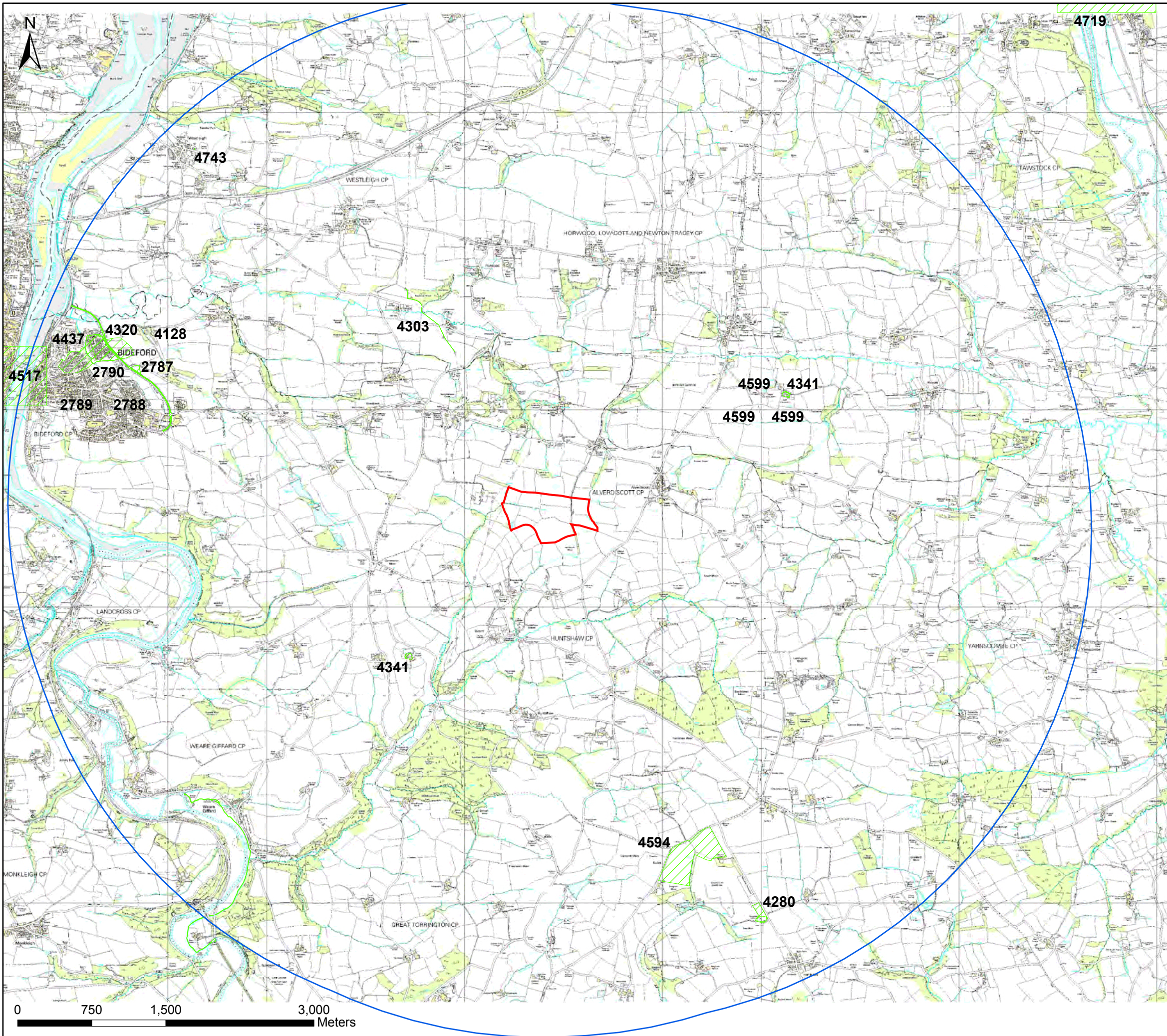
**Key**

- Proposed Development Area
- WEBBERY SITE BOUND 5km buffer
- HER Sites including Listed Buildings

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 HER Events  
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Figure 3  
 HER Events within 5km  
 of the proposed re-development area

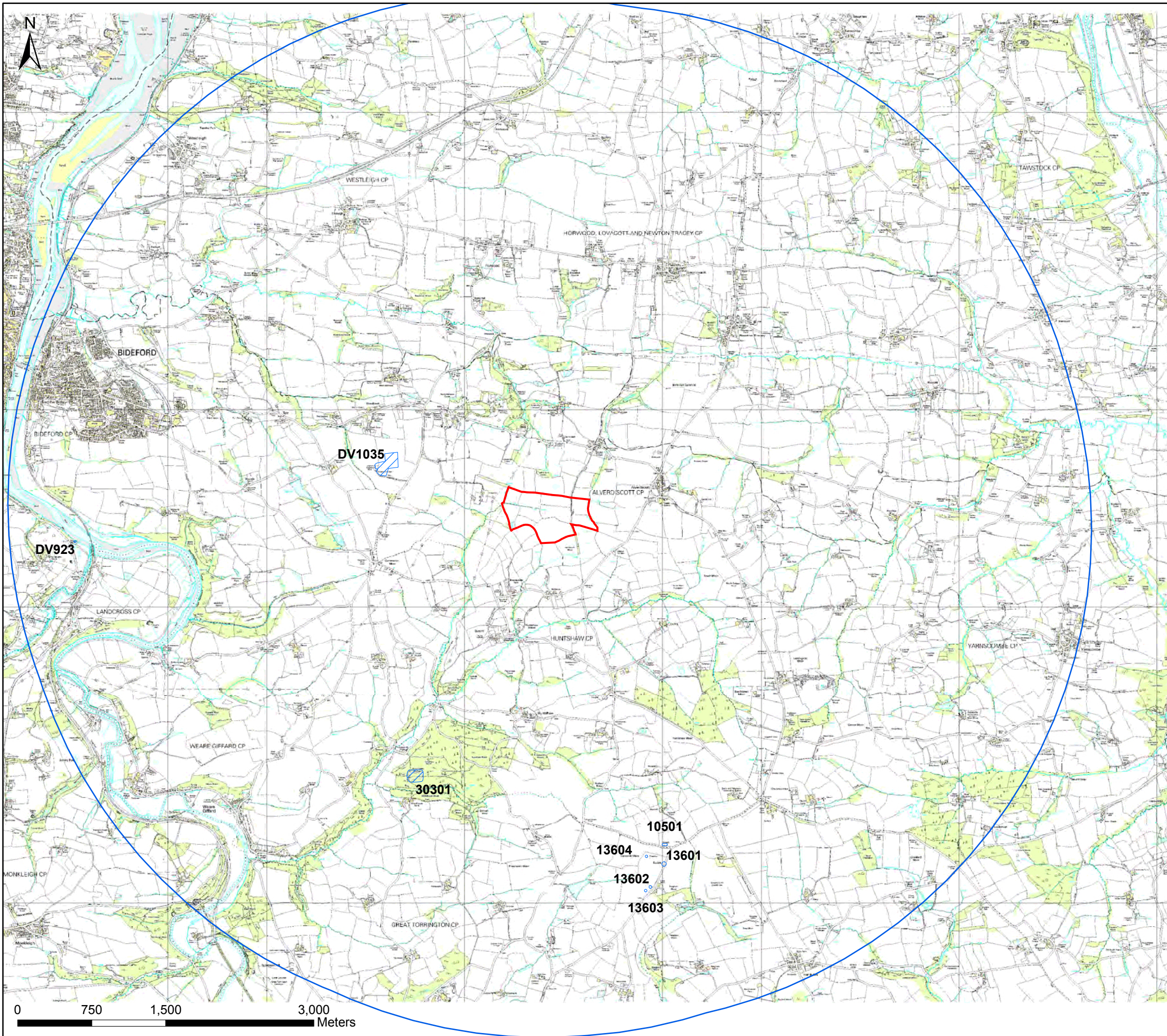
**Key**  
 Proposed Development Area  
 Wider 5km Study Area  
 HER Events

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Figure 5  
 Scheduled Monuments within 5km  
 of the proposed re-development area

- Key**
- Proposed Development Area
  - Wider 5km Study Area
  - Scheduled Monuments

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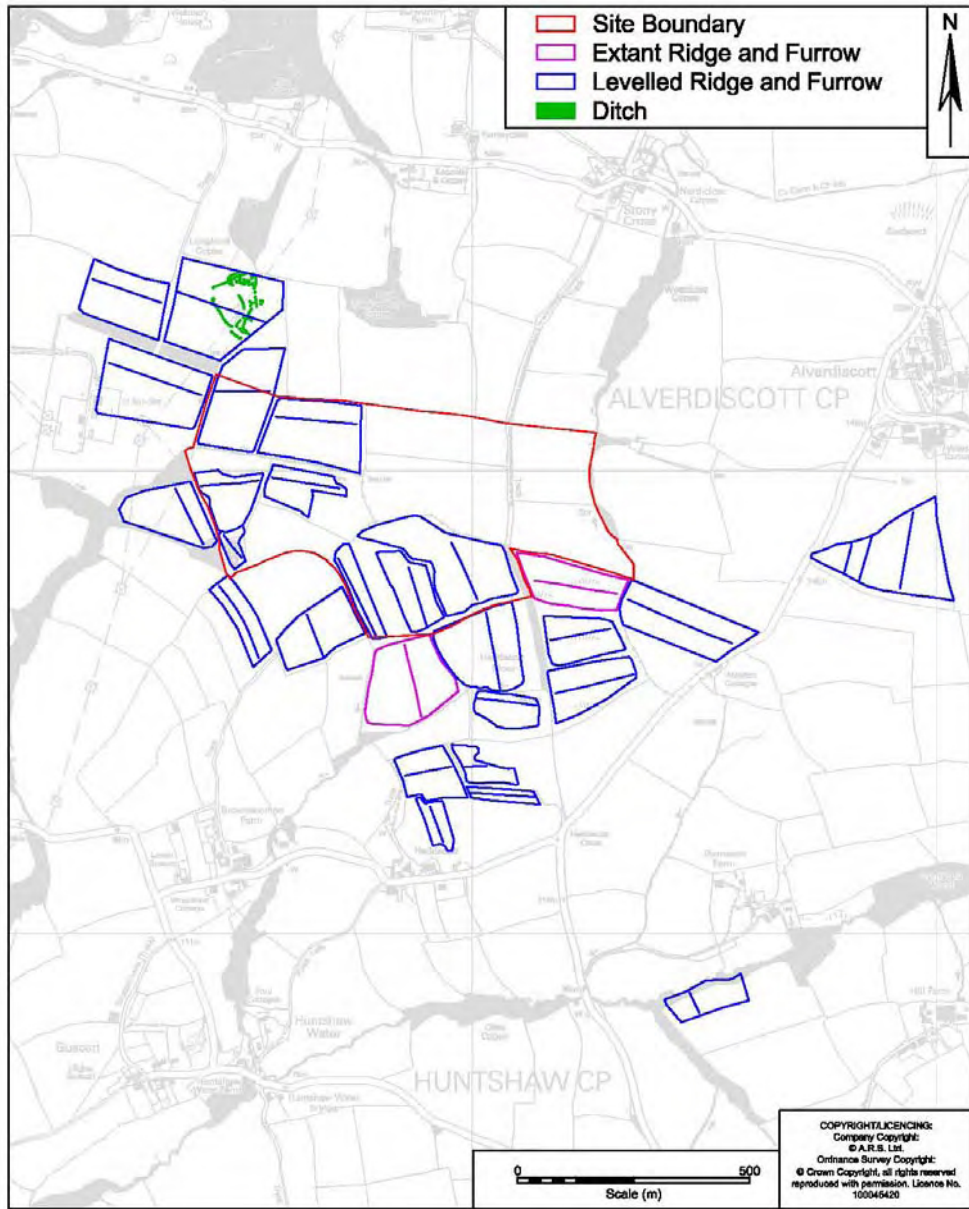


Fig. 6 Distribution of archaeological features across study area

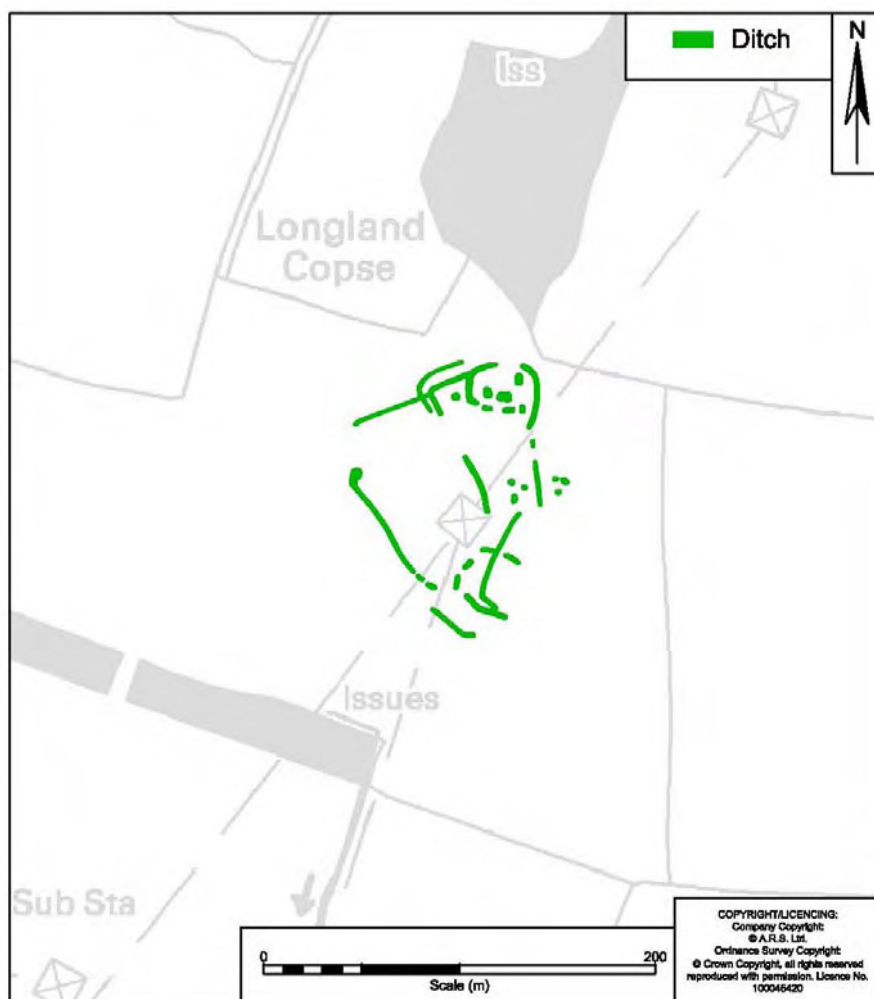



Fig. 7 Probable Iron Age/Roman fragmentary ditched enclosures and pits.



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Figure 8  
 Donn's Map 1765

Key:  
 Approximate  
 Location of  
 proposed  
 development  
 area

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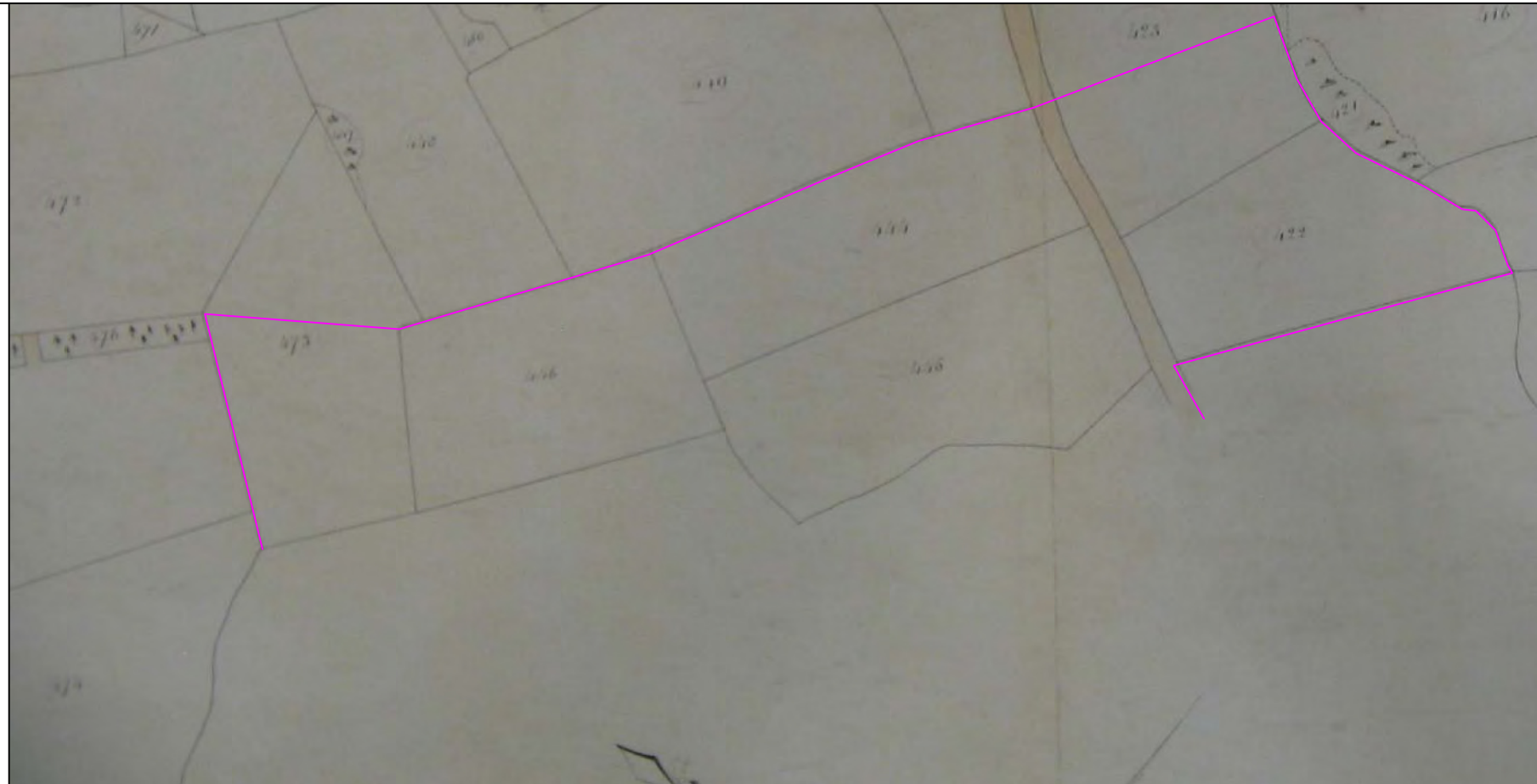
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Figure 9  
 Greenwood's Map

Key:  

 Approximate  
 Location of  
 proposed  
 development  
 area

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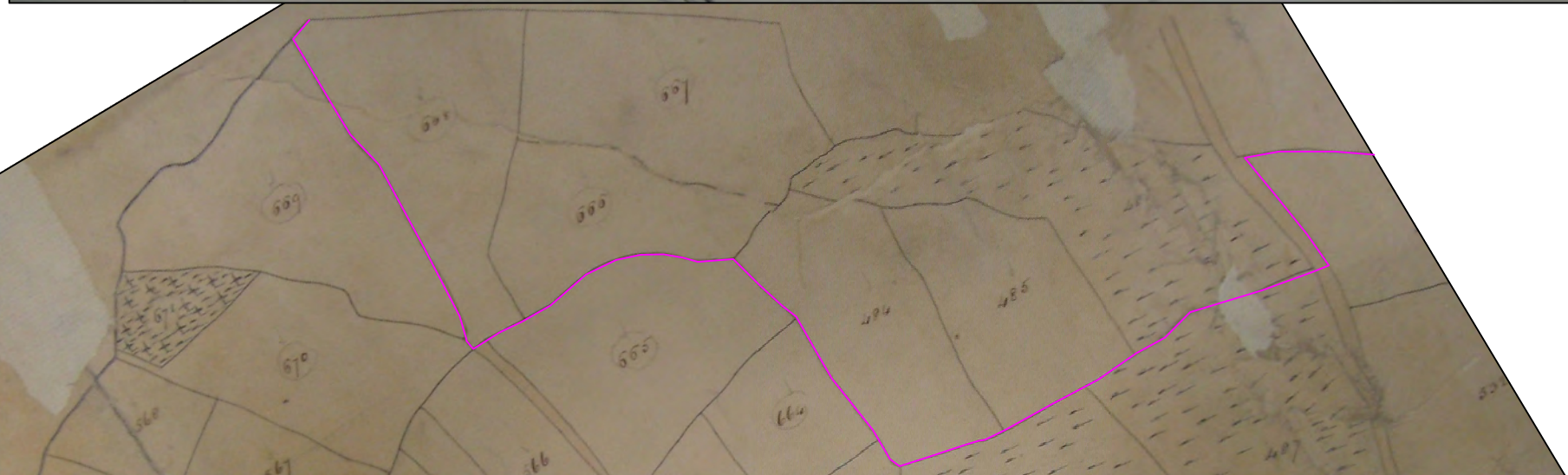


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Figure 10  
Title Maps for Alverdiscott  
(north) and Huntshaw  
(south)

Key:  
 Approximate  
Location of DBA  
site.



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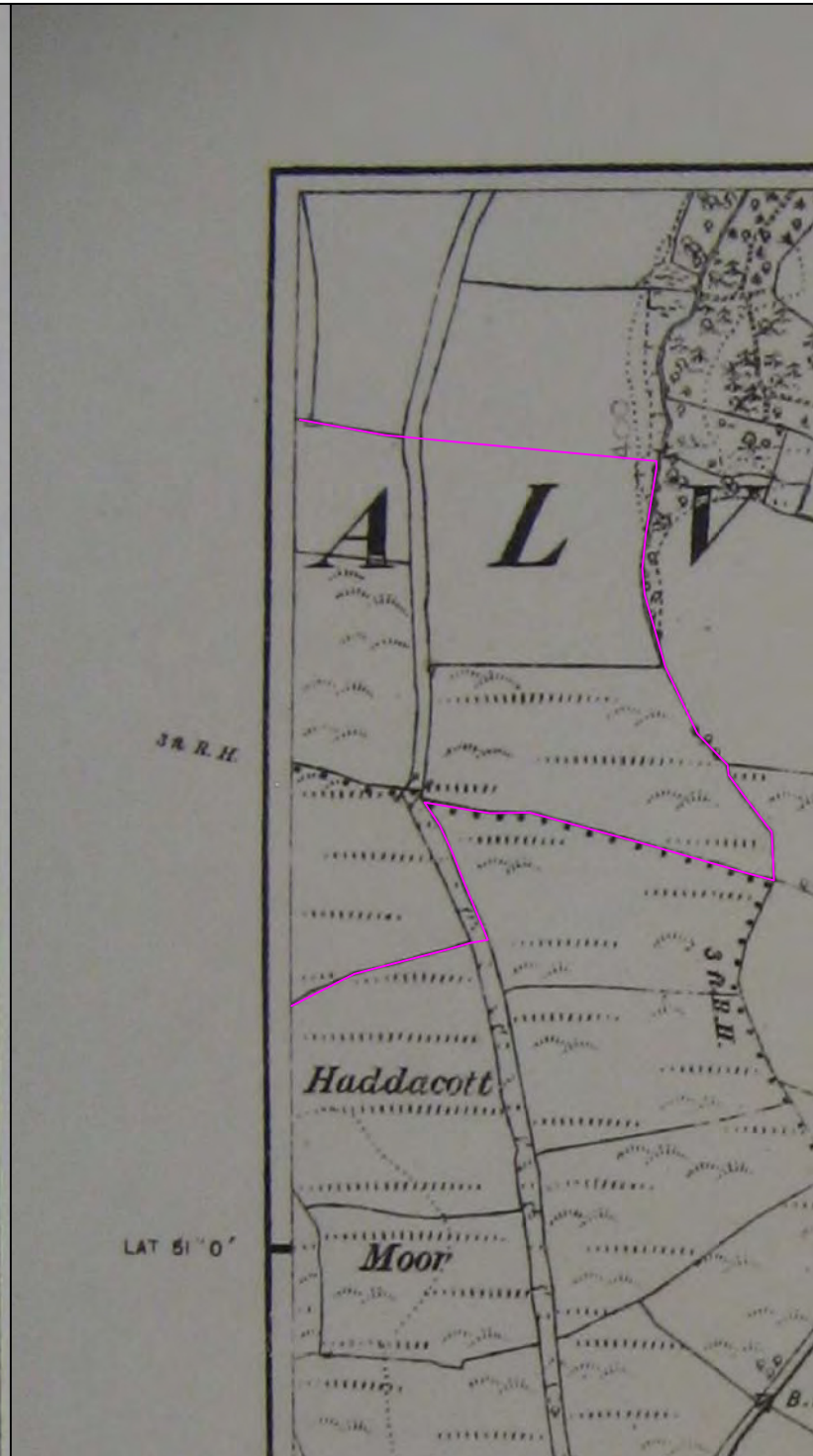
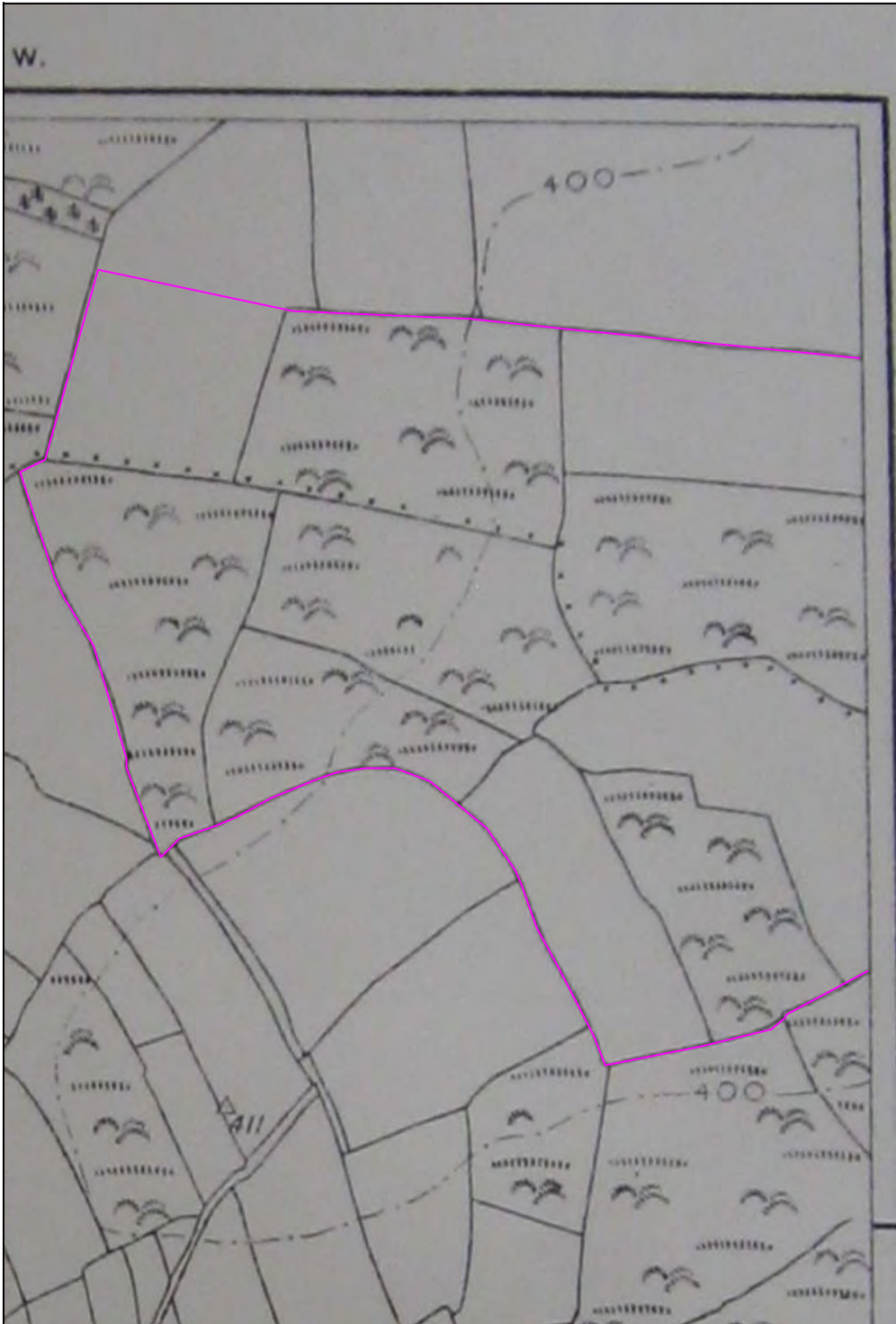
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Figure 11  
Kelly 1893

Key:  
 Approximate  
Location of  
proposed  
development  
area

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Site Code: Webbery Drawing Ref: 10 Date: April 2011 Drawn: GJD
Figure 12 OS 1st Edition 6"
Key:   Approximate Location of proposed development area
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Field 1 Centre, looking S. Showing viewshed



Field 2, looking E showing 'channel' and Alverdiscott Church



Field 2, looking SE showing Garnacott Farm



Field 3, looking West



Field 4, looking West



Field 5, looking West

Fig. 13 Walkover Survey Fields 1-5





Field 6, looking south showing 'channel'



Field 7, looking east-northeast



Field 8, looking east



Field 9, looking S. to Haddacott



Field 9, Wall/clearance feature



Field 10, SE corner looking W

Fig. 14 Site Walkover Fields 6-10



Fig. 15 Setting Study 1: Top: Looking S from Southern extent of proposed wind farm showing viewshed.  
Bottom: View from Huntshaw (immediately east of Church) towards are of proposed site.



Fig. 16 Setting Study 2: Top: Huntshaw Church (C19th). Bottom: Site of 'Forge' 34115



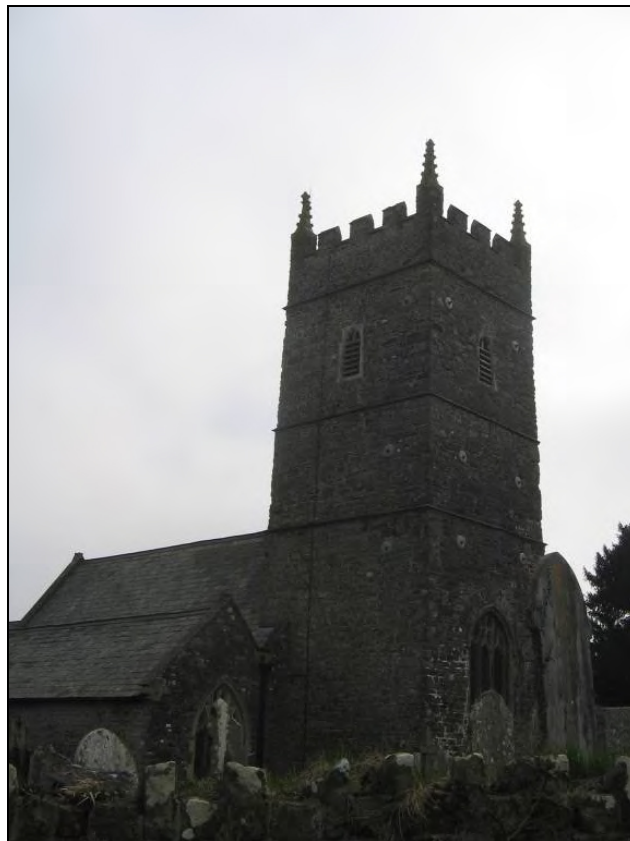


Fig. 17 Setting Study 3: Top: View east towards proposed site form Weare Gifford (HER34115). Bottom: Church in Alverdiscott, within HER19056.



Fig. 18 Setting Study 4: Top: View west towards proposed site from Alverdiscott church. Bottom: Haddacott cottages



Fig. 19 Setting Study 5: Top: View north towards proposed site from Haddacott cottages.



<b>APPENDIX 2: CATALOGUE OF KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS</b>						
<b>INCLUDING LISTED BUILDINGS AND SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS</b>						
<b>HER Record Identifier</b>	<b>RECORD TYPE</b>	<b>STATU S</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>CIVIL PARISH</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>
327	EARTHWORK		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS503-287-	Two 'Berry' field names may indicate the presence of prehistoric barrows. Tithe Map
328	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS54472868	Collabear farm. Modern buildings have replaced the old cowhouse attached to main building. Old house has been converted into a kitchen, traces of the old doors remain. Housed in a projecting wing, the staircase is no longer cramped. Two parlours. All the rooms are entered one from the other. Stairs are not circular; many of the steps are still of oaken baulks; elaborate balustrading. A 16th century building. Grade II
329	MILL		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS525-279-	Lower mill close (tithe no.1718) higher mill (tithe no.1720).
330	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50222769	St Michael's Parish Church in Horwood with 13C fabric remodelled in 15C with medieval floor tiles. Grade I
331	ROOD SCREEN		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50222769	Carved oak fragments of a former screen in St Michael's Parish Church
332	CHURCH PLATE		Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50222769	Elizabethan chalice in St Michael's Parish Church in Horwood
333	HOLY WELL		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50282763	Site of St Michael's Holy Well renowned for its cures & located in a field to the south of the road (OS 1880's 25")
334	BUILDING	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50202763	Hoopers Cottage built c1600 with modern extensions at Horwood. Grade II*

335	CHAPEL		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5205274 0	A field called lovecott chapel (tithe no.1746).
336	CEMETERY		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5285268 9	A quaker meeting-room and burial-ground. In the 18th and 19th centuries a quaker community flourished in newton tracey. Their meeting-room was at what is known now as loverings, being at the left-hand side of the main door of the house.
337	MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5290268 9	16th century former manor house, with probably earlier origins, remodelled and extended in late 16th/early 17th century. May incorporate, or occupy site of a Domesday manor house. Grade II
338	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5294269 0	13th century church with 15th century tower and remodelling. Grade II*
339	CHURCH PLATE		Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5294269 0	Chalice, Paten and Alms Dish of Newton Tracey Parish Church.
340	EARTHWORK		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS537- 260-	Castle orchard (tithe no.1979).
341	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS5195025 257	Fifteenth century church with nineteenth century restoration. Medieval tiles in south porch. Norman font.
342	SUNDIAL		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5195252 4	Sundial in parish church. Dated 1823.
343	CROSS		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS5195252 4	A village cross used to stand 183m on the south side of the churchyard by the side of the open road in plain street. Only the stump of the stone pillar remained for a long time. Its final removal and destruction occurred in the 19th century. Site of medieval cross.
344	FONT		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5195252 4	Incised font on a modern granite shaft, on a limestone plinth.
348	CROSS		Prehistoric (?Late Medieval)	Tawstock	SS5521280 3	Late Medieval. No comments.
354	OPEN CAST MINE		Multi-period	Alverdiscott, Yarnscombe	SS543- 245-	Lead mine in operation in the late 18th century.
355	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Yarnscombe	SS5483224 340	Double-ditched rectangular enclosure shown on aerial photograph to the south of Delley with another possible enclosure to the south (NMR SS5424)

356	BOWL BARROW	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Huntshaw	SS5201621587	The western of two adjoining bowl barrows forming part of a Prehistoric barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Bronze Age.
358	BOWL BARROW	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS5183621124	Bowl barrow to south-west of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Partially excavated in 19th century. Bronze Age/ LNEOEBA.
359	BOWL BARROW	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS5188321161	Bowl barrow to west of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Cut through on north side by boundary ditch. Bronze Age/ LNEOEBA
360	BOWL BARROW	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS5202321394	Bowl barrow to north of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor. Bisected by road, with greater part lying to west. Bronze Age/ LNEOEBA
361	BOWL BARROW	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS5184421472	Bowl barrow to north-west of Three Oaks, forming part of a round barrow cemetery on Darracott Moor.
485	INN		Modern	Westleigh	SS47132870	The new inn, westleigh. Has brew-house with a wide deep open fire-place into which the oven opens on one side; church ales and bread used to be made here. On the upper floor, a big room extended the whole length of the house, the roof being supported by large principals throughout its length. To be demolished.
486	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS47272865	Parish church built about 1300. Aisles added about 1500. Interesting carved bench-ends date from late 15th - early 16th century (hoskins). Grade I
487	SUNDIAL		Unknown	Westleigh	SS47272865	Parish church, sundial. Sundial undated. One of a group centering on torrington which may have been made by same craftsman. An octagon. The gnomon was placed diagonally on the face of the dial to cause its shadow to fall on the noon cipher when the sun was at its height. Motto: umbra sumus
488	CHURCH PLATE		Post Medieval	Westleigh	SS47272865	Church Plate
490	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS46852757	Southcott barton. Frieze of periods 1550-1650. Ceiling with enriched ribs of period two (1600-1650). Scrolled stems with unusually large rosettes.

						Overmantel with armorial bearings (french). A 16th to 17th century e-shaped building with a later west wing. 16th cent internal features described, including plaster ceiling of c.1610 and one with stuart badges (doe 1960).
497	BRIDGE	Listed Building	Multi-period	Bideford	SS4556626428	Bridge of medieval origin, with later extensions and alterations.
500	HOTEL	Listed Building	Multi-period	Bideford	SS4571226398	Late 17th century house, enlarged and converted to an hotel in late 19th century. Includes late 17th century staircase and two very fine paneled rooms with elaborate plaster work ceilings.
501	HOLY WELL		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4724528595	St. Petrock's well.(brown). St. Peters well. Vis=11/12/1953 (os) informed by a well attendant that historic well is administered by north devon water board. Well is about 14 feet deep, and used as a principal water supply by many of the villagers. It is never dry. The well has a stone revetment, and is surmounted by a concrete field cover with a small door. A pump stands nearby (os).
518	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Unknown	Monkleigh	SS46242252	Flints found near torrington by mr. W. Sparks of torrington on the land in which he obtained the flint described in the 39th report of scientific memoranda. Plate xiii shows the flints in actual size; a core tools of weapon points, a fabricator and a genuine gun flint. Plate xiv fig 1 waste chips; fig 2 leaf shaped arrowhead, secondary chipping on both faces, greatest thickness 3.36mm, weight 31 grains length 37.5mm, extreme point lost, comparable to similar head from alto down described by evans. Mottled olive brown flint fig 3. Both sides of a very small barbed and stemmed arrowhead in rich amber flint; secondary chipping on both sides, greatest thickness 4.23mm, weight 13 grains
526	LIME KILN	Scheduled Monument	Modern	Bideford	SS4605824663	Lime kiln on the west bank of the River Torridge at Hallsannery. It has two wells, and a slipway with iron rails leading to remains of a small quay.
527	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Multi-period	Landcross	SS4627523849	Small medieval church with Norman font and 19th century turret.
529	FONT		Medieval	Landcross	SS4627523849	Font inserted into oak panelling placed against the western wall of the church. Of a type more common in Cornwall. Original ornamentation.
530	LIME KILN	Listed Building	Modern	Weare Giffard	SS46952356	Lime kiln
531	BRIDGE	Listed Building	Modern	Monkleigh, Weare Giffard	SS4629022934	Weare Giffard Bridge built in the early 19th century with three elliptical arches above semi-circular cutwaters

532	LIME KILN	Listed Building	Modern	Monkleigh	SS46252280	Lime kiln, annery. These kilns are ruinous and partly covered with ivy. They could be approached by barges both from the river torridge and from the torrington canal. The loading ramp is clearly visible (minchinton).
533	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS46252255	Near weare gifford cross. Grinsell locates this site at ss462228. The sparks collection, in exeter museum, contains a substantial amount of mesolithic and neolithic material
534	ARROWHEAD		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS46252255	2 leaf shaped arrowheads, 1 triangular, one with single barb were among a large collection of flint flakes from the neighbourhood of weare gifford cross. Neolithic
535	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS46252255	Near weare gifford cross. Part of the w. Sparks collection. One card of 39 burins arranged in size down to micro burins in 2 rows, the third row shows three shouldered points; 2 notched flakes. One card of 23 points, large to medium size, several with burin ends and one with concave base. One card of 25 scrapers, large to medium size. In exeter museum. Mesolithic.
536	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS46252255	Near weare gifford. Part of w. Sparks collection. One card of 13 knives and sixteen points of varying size. One card of 34 spear and arrow-head in varying degrees of completion. Also 15 finely worked ones. One card of 15 points and 26 small scrapers; 18 micro burins; seventeen points; thirteen points; three petit tranchet arrowheads; 11 scrapers and 5 petit tranchet arrowheads. One card of 5 varieties of flint. One perspex sheet of neolithic arrow and spear head. Neolithic/Mesolithic.
537	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS46252255	Near weare gifford cross. Part of the w. Sparks collection in exeter museum. One card of seven scrapers; some with points and one with a burin end. One card with 12 scrapers, possibly neolithic. 2 possible gun flints; 8 small round ended scrapers; possible fabricator/borer; scrapers; points; knives; square ended flake and burin. Mesolithic
538	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS46252255	Near weare gifford cross; part of the w. Sparks collection. 13 microliths in plastic bag, finely made. In exeter museum. Mesolithic
540	MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS46662213	Weare Giffard Hall, late 15th century hall with two projecting wings and a courtyard. Hall has a splendid hanner-beam roof. Late 16th century alterations. Windows and some additions of 19th century. Grade I
541	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4672622134	Holy Trinity Parish Church, Wear Giffard. Late 13th century chancel and nave. Restored in the late 19th century. Medieval wall painting of saint and two archers. Grade I
542	BENCH END		Post	Weare Giffard	SS4672221	Post-1510 bench ends with heraldic designs.

			Medieval		3	
543	FONT		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4675221 3	Well preserved font in the style of a 12th century Norman capital with three scallops on each underside.
544	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS4700220 0	On the left bank of the torridge, were found battered back, crescentic and triangular microliths and notched blades and cones on nether down (weare gifford) right bank.(gardner). Mesolithic.
546	INCLINED PLANE		Modern	Monkleigh	SS4630224 0	19th century inclined plane on the Torrington Canal near Weare Gifford
547	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS4755215 5	Between torrington-bideford road and railway immediately before weare gifford turning. Many flint chips found also well marked cores; flakes with marked secondary chipping; one perfect scraper; the remainder probably waste from manufacturing process spread over wide area; flint probably of local origin, brown due to not patinated. Neolithic or early bronze age also found: ogival arrowhead of grey flint, excellent workmanship; borer much used of pale brown flint; a piece of translucent brown flint, too thin for a scraper much secondary chipping on upper and right hand edges thumb scraper in brown flint; possible arrow flint/point; core of translucent buff flint; incomplete scraper of ochrous flint; brown grey flint flake; worked along both faces, too thin for scraper or gun-flint. EBA/NEO.
553	CANAL		Modern	Monkleigh	SS4632225 5	Route of the early 19th century Torrington Canal, also known as Rolle Canal.
1559	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Multi- period	Yarnscombe	SS5616423 604	Probably 13th century in origin, with 15th century south aisle and porch. Restored in 1846, including the addition of the vestry. Refurbished in 1884. Long-term restoration and repair programme in the 1970s and 1980s. Grade II*
1560	SUNDIAL	Listed Building	Multi- period	Yarnscombe	SS5616423 604	A late 18th century slate sundial above south porch.
1809	CHAPEL		Modern	Tawstock	SS548- 261-	Providence chapel, hiscott. Opened 1859. Purchased from the baptists, built 1830.
2653	CHAPEL		Modern	Yarnscombe	SS5576423 765	Wooden tabernacle. Opened 1861, closed 1908. New chapel on new site. For many years a carpenter's shop, now behind a house. OS.
4457	FORT	Schedul ed Monum ent	Roman	Alverdiscott	SS4926225 478	Roman marching camp of unusual layout, contiguous with a triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure.
5627	HILLFORT	Schedul	Prehistoric	Huntshaw	SS4950522	Berry Castle Camp the remains of an Iron Age hillfort in Huntshaw

		ed Monument			287	Wood
11740	COIN		Roman	Bideford, Westleigh	SS475-270-	Roman coin of vitellius germanicus (69 ad) found at pillhead in 1830.
11742	MANOR HOUSE		Medieval	Westleigh	SS47222861	Torr house on site of medieval manor house. Torrville. Private residence. Vis=20/10/1953(os) plaster covered building with no signs of antiquity and occupied as two dwellings known as torr house and torr cottage. Westleigh manor, site of. This was weslega in domesday. It was held by robert de albemarle. Before the conquest it was held by ulward. Early descents of the manor are given (reichel). Vis=the manor westleigh was sold by a descendent of robert de alberule to the courtenays by the 14th century (spear).
11747	COIN		Roman	Bideford, Westleigh	SS455265	A bronze coin, an antoninianus of Severus Alexander, AD 222-235, reverse Athena, was found in a garden in Bideford. Exact findspot unknown.
11748	MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS48812801	Grade II*
11749	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS48872788	Grade II* Eastleigh barton.
11750	ARTILLERY FORT	Listed Building	Multi-period	Bideford	SS4588426374	17th century Civil War fort, erected by parliamentary forces. Restored in 19th century, and now adapted as an ornamental garden in a public park. Grade II
11753	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS48072685	An ancient farmstead belonging to the Challacombe family. Grade II
11754	FARMSTEAD	Listed Building	Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS4982425926	Webbery Barton farmstead, built on the site of an ancient mansion. Grade II. OS 1880's.
11757	TOLL HOUSE		Modern	Bideford	SS45972668	Site of 19C tollhouse belonging to Barnstaple Turnpike Trust which operated from 1835 – 1879. OS 1880's 25".
11758	ENCLOSURE	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS4915725388	A triple-ditched Iron Age enclosure adjacent to a Roman marching camp.
11764	TOOL		Prehistoric	Landcross	SS46702434	Flint pebble with rough trimming of Mesolithic type.
11765	UNENCLOSED HUT CIRCLE		Unknown	Landcross	SS46662413	0.5ha of dark earth in the centre of Higher Blackland, which goes down to a depth of about 0.3m when ploughed. On Tithe Apportionment.

	SETTLEMENT					
11768	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Landcross	SS469-240-	Five struck flints, including scraper, found in field named Sixteen Acres.
11770	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Landcross	SS469-244-	Quantity of flint tools recovered from field named Marsh Close, with central concentration. Adjacent field name (Lower Black Land) suggestive of sttlement. Mesolithic, Neolithic, Prehistoric
11771	AXE		Prehistoric	Landcross	SS46852438	Brown flint axe-head found in field named Marsh Close.
11772	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Landcross	SS4662324384	Possible dark mark on aerial photo of field named Round Meadow. The name is suggestive of an early (prehistoric?) enclosure.
11774	QUARRY		Unknown	Landcross	SS4682123832	Small quarry cut into hillside at Landcross Wood. Stone probably used to build Bideford Bridge.
11775	LIME KILN		Modern	Landcross	SS4609624172	Remains of double kiln. OS 1880s and Tithe.
11776	WALL		Modern	Landcross	SS46102419	Masonry wall built into the hillside on lane leading to Watertown Farm. Horses were tied here in connection with the lime-kiln opposite. OS 1880's.
11777	LIME KILN		Modern	Landcross	SS4619024346	Limekiln visible incorporated into the southwest corner of house built about 1890. Double lime-kiln marked on 1840 Tithe Map.
11779	WELL		Unknown	Landcross	SS4618023842	Well structure which was filled in about 1960. The site of the well is marked on the Tithe Map, the layout of fields on which suggests the former site of a building.
11780	WELL		Unknown	Landcross	SS46102412	Well on NW side of orchard, now covered over with corrugated iron, and still used to supply Watertown Farm and attached cottage. Fed by gravitation. Tithe
11781	RIDGE AND FURROW		Medieval	Landcross	SS46452425	Ridge and furrow running north to south. This field is recorded as being arable in the Tithe Apportionment of 1838.
11782	HORSE ENGINE HOUSE		Modern	Landcross	SS4600824074	Remains of a roundhouse OS 1880's. Now used to house chickens.
11784	BANK (EARTHWORK)		Modern	Landcross	SS4590424079	Flood bank built about 1840 in loop of River Yeo, W of Watertown. Trap doors in the bank allow flood water to escape.
11785	BANK (EARTHWORK)		Modern	Landcross	SS4686224085	Flood bank and reclaimed land. Bank is said to have been built by Napoleonic prisoners of war
11789	TUNNEL		Modern	Landcross	SS4583423557	Railway tunnel built about 1890. Railway now disused for passenger traffic, but goods trains still run.



11819	BRIDGE		Modern	Bideford, Landcross	SS4615424 301	Landcross Bridge, also known as 'Iron Bridge'. Probably built about 1824, before which time there was a packhorse ford.
11820	LOCK		Modern	Landcross	SS4588233 0	Walls of entrance to Rolle Canal, known as Sea Locks, built before 1838.
11821	COTTAGE		Modern	Landcross	SS4609423 740	Site of cottage demolished in 1937.
11822	MANOR HOUSE		Multi- period	Landcross	SS4629523 826	Site of manor house, now occupied by Barton Cottage, Pillmouth Cottage and, Hill View, which may incorporate earlier structure. Tithe 1838
11823	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4629723 838	Part of late 16th/early 17th century house on the site of Landcross Manor House. Converted into two cottages. Grade II
11824	BEE BOLE		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4629723 838	Two bee-boles on south side of stone wall belonging to Hill View Cottage.
11825	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4630423 834	Cob and thatch cottage on the site of Landcross Manor House. Part of late 16th/early 17th century house, converted to two cottages. Grade II
11826	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4629923 822	Originally two cottages on the site of Landcross Manor House. Converted into one house in 1973. Grade II
11829	VICARAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4607023 804	Early 19th century remodelling of an older house. Wall thicknesses suggest that the original house remains in the centre and was extended by the addition of flanking wings. Grade II
11830	FARMHOUSE		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4607241 0	Seventeenth century farmhouse with later additions.
11831	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4630024 417	Early 17th century farmhouse with 19th century alterations.
11833	BARN		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4627244 4	Barn of possible 16th century date. May have been used as a dwelling. Grade II
11834	BARN		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4625243 9	Stone, cob and brick built barn of 17th century style.
11835	FARMHOUSE		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4600237 9	House in existence by 1840. Formerly Grade III Listed.
11836	BARN		Unknown	Landcross	SS4599238 1	Barn in farmyard. Tithe 1840.
11837	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4600423 800	Mid- to late 17th century house. Grade II
11838	COTTAGE		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4602023 912	17th century cob cottage attached to later house, and used as a store. Formerly known as "Hore's". OS 1880's Tithe 1840
11839	COTTAGE		Post	Landcross	SS4590523	Two 17th century cottages, converted to single dwelling. Originally

			Medieval		619	thatched. Previously known as "Sunnyside House" and "Pig Castle". OS 1880's Tithe 1840
11840	FARMHOUSE		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4610237 3	Late 17th century cob building, originally thatched. Tithe 1840
11842	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS4952216 0	Field name castle field. Gaze castle, a simple defensive enclosure, destroyed by cultivation (1905) but about 15 feet still traceable throughcrops. 1953(os) castle field occupies a ridge. Nothing visible in1980 (os). No trace of an earthwork is to be seen at either of the suggested sites on the ground or on ap's. The e-w ridge at ss495215 seems more likely than suggested site at ss488209.
11843	WEIR		Unknown	Monkleigh, Weare Giffard	SS46--22--	Wear gifford takes its name from the weir in the river.(risdon). A fishery at wear gifford (wera) is recorded in domesday book, the only weir on the torridge now is at ss47452059
11844	LITHIC WORKING SITE		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS4624225 2	A large number of flint implements and waste discovered 1932 by w. Sparks. Many scrapers and cores, leaf shaped and triangular tanged arrowheads, many flakes and waste. Site lies between road and railway line. Including barbed and tanged arrowhead found. The material was probably derived from the flint deposit at orleigh court. It was found during the course of cultivation being on the site of a nursery. Bronze Age
11845	LIME KILN		Unknown	Landcross	SS4585232 0	Site of kiln in existence in early 19th century.
11846	LIME KILN		Unknown	Monkleigh	SS4636224 0	Lime Kiln
11847	LIME KILN		Unknown	Bideford	SS4576240 5	Lime Kiln
11849	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Weare Giffard	SS472- 235-	Mesolithic material found on the 50 foot terrace on the right bank of the river torridge near netherdown. Includes eight cores, 39 unretouched blades and flakes and 13 scrapers. Presented to torquay museum. Mesolithic.
11978	LINEAR EARTHWORK		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5193255 5	Earthwork remains between rookery copse and northclose copse (wall) (os) situated a few yards to the north of lowest point of asaddle with land rising gently to north and south and falling gently to east and west. This slightly crescent shaped earthwork consists of an e-wditch with an outer bank on north side. At either end the earthwork fades, and the impression gained is that it was never a complete enclosure.The land is under grass. One fragment of coarse pottery was found in the ditch. No

						other earthwork was found in the vicinity (os). Visible on 1946 raf aps. Site still visible as an earthwork. The ditch and bank fade out at either end. Maximum depth of ditch 0.75m, maximum height of bank 0.5m. The inner edge of the ditch appears to define some kind of platform. Site apparently not ploughed for some time - under pasture. Interpretation obscure: possibly not prehistoric but an unfinished moat or something industrial?.
11979	AXE		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5135266 8	A bronze age socketed axe presented to british museum was found in 1920's, no further information of axe nor of find site. Area now under grass.
11980	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5135266 3	Flint implements. Neolithic and possible bronze age. at least two handful of flint artefacts when the field was ploughed 1947. Described by finder as several leaf shaped arrowheads long scrapers and round scrapers and possibly two or three barbed and tanged arrowheads. Some of dark flint and some white. The field has low east - west ridge and is very uneven but no trace of habitation sites, no surface finds, field now under grass. NEO/BA
11981	FARMHOUSE		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS5200252 0	Alscott barton. Said to be an ancient farmhouse about 500 years old. The house is apparantly part stone part cob and is largely stucco faced. It lacks features of obvious antiquity and has been subjected to some slight modernisation probably during last 75 years.
11982	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5129276 3	East barton remains of medieval barton. East barton, alias east horwood manor, was horewoda in domesday. It was held by ralf de pomeria. Before the conquest it was held by alward. Early descents of the manor are given. Some late medieval and early 17th century fabric to the east wing, the main range rebuilt in late 17th century. White painted brick, flemish bond, some stone rubble also. Slate roofs with gable ends. Roman tiles to rear with carved 19th century bargeboard. Original plan uncertain. The overall plan now is u-shaped on three sides of a front courtyard with the service wing extending to the left. Grade II
11984	HOUSE		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5009271 0	Mutton Hall was known as Horwood Cottage in 19C. OS 1880's.
11985	CROSS		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5198251 0	A round broken cross shaft stood 200 yards s of the churchyard. A resident of stony cross remembers its removal and destruction in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.

12453	POTTERY		Modern	Monkleigh	SS4608230 1	19th century stoneware, brick and tile pottery.
12454	LIME KILN		Modern	Landcross	SS4585232 0	Ruinous limekilns of at least early 19th century date.
12457	CHAPEL		Medieval	Yarnscombe	SS5362220 5	Site of a medieval chapel which preceded the parish church
12458	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Huntshaw	SS5061922 886	Barton farm remains of manor house. Grade II
12459	BARROW		Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS5200213 7	Site of a possible Prehistoric barrow on Darracott Moor
12460	WINDMILL		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS526- 247-	Known site of windmill. A 'windmill house' here is mentioned in a bargain and sale of 20th december 1603 The tithe apportionment shows 'windmill'. Filed names contain windmill also. The cross-roads near the site of the mill is now signposted as 'windmill cross'
12466	MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	Multi- period	Yarnscombe	SS5500422 914	Possible 15th century manor house remodelled in late 16th- or early 17th century. A good quality house with interesting interior features. Grade II
14121	COMMEMORA TIVE MONUMENT		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS4627523 849	Monument dated 1649 in the chancel of Holy Trinity church.
14124	SHIPYARD		Modern	Landcross	SS4586233 2	Site of shipyard where canal boats, coasters and some larger ships were built between approximately 1827 and 1870. 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS 1887.
14200	HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4571245 0	Hallsannery is a large mid-nineteenth century country house. Grade II
14255	CHAPEL		Medieval	Bideford	SS4565526 385	Site of the Chapel of St Mary at the eastern end of Bideford Bridge, shown on 18th century plan.
14287	INN	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Bideford	SS4565426 270	Public House dated 1741. Good 18th century street façade. Twentieth century additions. Grade II
14291	LINEAR EARTHWORK		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS502- 252-	Long 'bank' circa 15-20m wide which may be natural (AC Archaeology Report, The Proposed Alverdiscott to Barnstaple Overhead 132kV Transmission Line).
14409	FIELD SYSTEM		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS491- 254-	Higher or upper kingdon farm. Ap shows cropmarks which relate to the farm. The field divisions and tracks visible on the ap were in use when the tithe map was drawn up. Medieval pottery has been collected from ploughsoil east of the farm buildings (silvester). This pottery was medieval and post-medieval.
14503	EFFIGY		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and	SS5022276 9	White sepulchral effigy of a 15C lady in St Michael's Parish Church in Horwood

				Newton Tracey		
14590	PALSTAVE		Prehistoric	Bideford, Westleigh	SS455265	A palstave with shield-shaped moulding on both sides, from Bideford, is in Bideford Public Library
14663	BOWL BARROW	Scheduled Monument	Prehistoric	Huntshaw	SS5204221587	Eastern of two Prehistoric bowl barrows on Darracott Moor. Bronze Age to Late Neolithic.
14992	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS46752212	Two early fourteenth century effigies.
15130	PARISH CHURCH	Listed Building	Medieval	Huntshaw	SS5067222893	Early 14th century in part, considerably reconstructed in 15th century, and completely restored in 19th century. Grade II*
15270	POTTERY		Post Medieval	Bideford	SS45782622	Pottery established after the 17th century. Still in production in 1906. Site now occupied by housing.
15544	HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Alverdiscott	SS50302599	Webbery House in extensive parkland was built c1820. Grade II
16050	ENCLOSURE		Modern	Westleigh	SS49652856	Cropmark of a complex enclosure, double-ditched in places, visible on cuc air photograph se of barnacott. Part of the cropmarks at least (west half) appear to be enclosures shown on the tithe map (1841).
16051	FIELD SYSTEM		Medieval	Westleigh	SS493-284-	Cropmarks of apparent strip fields running nw/se visible on cuc air photograph sw of barnacott. No strip fields shown on the tithe map
16052	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS49732781	Part of a rectilinear enclosure visible as a cropmark on aerial photograph
16057	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS53162523	Enclosure, double ditched at least in places, with another ditch showing to west, visible as cropmark on cuc air photograph. Traces of other cropmarks in same field. No earthworks visible.
16289	QUARRY		Unknown	Westleigh	SS46712851	Disused quarry near westleigh, one of several disused quarries in the area. Limestone from this area was much used in Exeter.
16301	SETTLEMENT		Multi-period	Yarnscombe	SS56--23--	The Domesday settlement of Herlescombe.
16473	TOLL HOUSE		Modern	Bideford	SS460-262-	Tollhouse on torrington lane, bideford, sold off in 1879 when the barnstaple turnpike trust closed down. Porch later removed. One of the tollhouses on the turnpike running from bideford to great Torrington.
16474	ROAD		Modern	Bideford	SS460-261-	Turnpike road running from bideford bridge, through weare giffard and huntshaw to great torrington, known to be in use in 1828. Operated by

						the barnstaple turnpike trust which closed down in 1879
16672	CROPMARK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS485-284-	A collection of disparate cropmarks show on cuc air photograph on either side of a stream. Identity and contemporaneity uncertain, and no elements are identifiable.
16673	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Westleigh	SS4875428778	A double-ditched enclosure is visible as a strong cropmark on cuc air photograph. Immediately west of treyhill: three sides of the inner enclosure are visible and two sides of the outer - a third side may coincide with the road) site not visible on ground. Occupies a hilltop with steep slopes to n and s, moderate slopes to e and w, and good view to the torridge estuary. From ap the inner enclosure is c.45m diam, and the outer c.80m.
16674	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Westleigh	SS48352800	Rectilinear enclosure and other cropmarks visible on cuc air photographs. Enclosure is large - very approximately 80m by 30m - with possible entrance on south side. There are additional vagrant cropmarks field under grazed grass. Section dug through ditch south of the field bank appeared sterile and the enclosures not visible on the ground. Slight bank was visible parallel to and c.10m south of the field bank. Site appears to straddle hill/ridge top slightly below summit.
16675	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4828722253	A near circular enclosure, c 45m diameter, is visible as cropmark on cuc air photograph. No visible entrance.
16847	TOLL HOUSE		Multi-period	Bideford	SS4564526385	Tollhouse at east end of Bideford Bridge, shown in book of plans of properties owned by the Bridge Trust, dated 1745.
16848	GAS WORKS		Modern	Bideford	SS4565426052	Gasworks established in 1835 on land leased from the Bideford Bridge trustees.
16954	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Great Torrington	SS49832116	Early 18th century house, said to be the former parsonage for Great Torrington. Grade II
17121	ALMSHOUSE		Medieval	Great Torrington	SS495195	Ref to Almshouse founded before 1400 in Great Torrington
17624	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS49642626	Squarish prehistoric double ditched enclosure shown as a cropmark on aerial photographs
17985	MANSION	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS47802911	Tapeley. A plain georgian mansion with 19th and 20th century alterations. One storey porch with a pediment above. Interiors mostly 20 <sup>th</sup> century, but one late 17th and several early 19th century ceilings. Grade II*
18347	POUND		Medieval	Westleigh	SS491-290-	Northam pound between 56 and 60 cross street. Rectangular in plan with 2.5m high walls of local stone. The long side to the street is rendered. Entrance closed by tall wooden gate. Roofed extension to west with

						circular pillar at entrance. Hughes reports that pound was demolished c.1978 to make way for new house. Pound was recorded prior to demolition.
18351	POUND	Scheduled Monument	Post Medieval	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5343020216	Stone and brick built animal pound. Grade not given.
18455	MILL		Modern	Bideford	SS453-254-	Near hallsannery, bideford, on the banks of the torridge, a 'salt mill' is shown on the 1809 OS map. It may have been a tidemill.
18456	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Huntshaw	SS49862439	Lower kingdon farm. This is a survival of kingdon manor a small estate held by frithelstock priory. Higher kingdon in alverdiscott (ss42ne/63) was also part of this manor.
18635	RAILWAY		Modern	Bideford	SS45602600	North devon railway. Exeter-barnstaple-bideford line extended to torrington in 1872. Now closed for passenger use.
18638	RAILWAY		Modern	Monkleigh	SS46532193	North devon railway. Exeter-barnstaple-bideford line extended to torrington in 1872. Now closed for passenger use.
18640	RAILWAY		Modern	Landcross	SS45902375	North devon railway. Exeter-barnstaple-bideford line extended to torrington in 1872. Now closed for passenger use.
18805	GATEHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS46682213	Gatehouse at Weare Giffard Hall. Stone castellated gatehouse. Built by Martin Fortescue in 1472. C15th Grade I
18808	AQUEDUCT	Listed Building	Modern	Great Torrington, Monkleigh	SS4736820919	Beam Aqueduct built in 1824 to carry the Torrington Canal over the River Torridge Grade II
18833	BLANKET MILL		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS47802165	BLANKET MILL
18834	HOUSE		Post Medieval	Monkleigh	SS47092189	Yeo cott(ages?), nos.1 and 2, originally known as yeo farm.
18917	SHIPYARD		Modern	Bideford	SS457-264-	Clarence Wharf, OS
18918	SETTLEMENT		Multi-period	Bideford, Westleigh	SS455265	Ref. Bideford was Bediforda in Domesday, before the Conquest it had belonged to Brictric. Borough status was granted in the late 12th or early 13th century.
18919	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Instow	SS4900297	Ref. Higher huish, alias torridge huish or huish beaupel. In domesday this

					1	was torseuuis. It was held by drogo, son of malger, of the bishop of coutances. Before the conquest it was held by alveva. Early descents given
18925	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4826236 1	Ref. Little were barton was litelwera in domesday. It was held by odo, son of gamelin. Before the conquest it was held by brictricef.
18926	FARMSTEAD		Multi-period	Weare Giffard	SS4943823 496	Ref. Great Huxhill part of the manor of Hochesila at the time of the Domesday Survey.
18927	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS468- 222-	Ref. Weare giffard was wera in domesday. It was held by ruald adobed. Before the conquest it was held by ordulf. In the 12th century it passed to the giffard family. Early descents of the manor given.
18944	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5045274 5	REF. The settlement at West Horwood was known as Horewda in Domesday.
19049	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS5098260 5	Ref. Bulworthy, previously known as bodeworth, was included in the manor of bideford in domesday. Some medieval descents given
19050	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Tawstock	SS5335277 3	Ref. Tennacott was tunecote in domesday. It was included in the manor of tawstock (tauestocha). This was a county land held by the king. Before the conquest it belonged to harold (
19051	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Tawstock	SS5371281 2	Memorial to the wrecked ship "Dragon", in Malborough churchyard.
19052	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Tawstock	SS546- 261-	Ref. Hiscott, previously heyscote, was one virgate of land in domesday. Then it was included in torrington (toritona). It was held by ansgar. Some early descents given
19053	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5089283 0	'Penhorwood' mentioned in Domesday with farmstead still visible as a cropmark in 1984
19054	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS521- 274-	Ref. Lower lovacott, alias lovecote, was included in the manor of horwood (horwoda) in domesday. It was held by ralf de pomeria. Before the conquest it was held by alward. Some medieval descents given



19055	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Tawstock	SS5287829 011	Ref. Rushcott was part of the Manor of Tawstock in Domesday & was mentioned in 13th & 14th centuries
19056	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS519- 251-	Ref. Alverdiscott was alverdiscota in domesday. It was held by erchenbald of robert, count of mortain. Before the conquest it was held by ordulf. Early descents of the manor are given
19233	POTTERY		Modern	Bideford	SS456- 261-	Field south-west of Torrington Lane pottery is marked as Pottery field on Tithe Map of 1839. Area now developed for residential use.
19234	POTTERY		Multi- period	Bideford	SS4575265 5	Pottery near Ship-on-Launch pub, Barnstaple Street. In existence in 17th century.
19235	POTTERY		Post Medieval	Bideford	SS458- 267-	In 1832 a pottery existed on the north side of Old Barnstaple Road, where Salterns terrace now stands.
19236	POTTERY		Post Medieval	Bideford, Westleigh	SS459- 269-	Pottery on noth-west side of Braunton Road.
19242	FARMSTEAD		Multi- period	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5325426 144	At the time of the 1841 Tithe Map, Kennacott Farm comprised a farmhouse, barns and shippens around a roughly oblong yard with additional buildings to the west. A granary was subsequently built in the centre and the northern end of the yard completely rebuilt. Part of the manor of Newton Tracey at the time of the Domesday Survey.
19493	MINE		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS56--22--	Lead mine near Court Barton. Date unknown.
20200	EARTHWORK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4650279 2	Field name on 1840 tithe map: hornaburrow. Occupies hill slope. No features visible from nearby.
20201	EARTHWORK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4615276 0	Field name on 1840 tithe map: stone burrow.
20202	QUARRY		Medieval	Westleigh	SS4677280 2	QUARRY
20924	AXE		Prehistoric	Monkleigh	SS460- 227-	8 small mesolithic celts or axes. Mesolithic
20929	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS5609253 5	Hollick. Documented in 1339, Cob cottage, projecting chimney. Thatched roof. Two storeys. Date 1680 on overmantel. Grade II
21556	HERMITAGE		Medieval	Great Torrington	SS495195	Site of a 14th to 15th century anchorite cell at Great Torrington
21584	SCHOOL		Medieval	Monkleigh, Weare Giffard	SS46--22--	Weare giffard charity school was founded in 1671 by mr john loving, The school has never been located. Weare giffard school which is now disused shows no traces of antiquity.
21586	MANOR HOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and	SS5034276 0	17C Horwood House with evidence of earlier origins & later extensions & alterations

				Newton Tracey		
23335	DITCH		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4744282 7	Field called 'red ditch' on early 19th century map. Field no 482 on tithe map. The western half of the field was built upon by westleigh house between 1840 + 1888.
23336	EARTHWORK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4734281 0	Field at this ngr called long burrough mead, and one immediately south, lower burrough on early 19th century map (dro). Long burrough mead is field no 484 on tithe map. Longaboro' meadow (tithe map). Long burrough under short grass. No surface indication of any features. On line of barnstaple by-pass.
23337	HOUSE		Modern	Westleigh	SS4770281 6	Tithe map shows two buildings. On line of barnstaple bypass. Not shown on os map of 1888.
23338	HOUSE		Modern	Westleigh	SS4790280 2	Tithe map. One building shown here and another (possibly a barn) on the opposite side of a cart track. The houses appear to have had no name and may have been attached to bradavin farm. Houses, but not the ?barn shown on os map of 1938.
23339	QUARRY		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4800280 2	Tithe map. Field no 513: quarry close.
23340	HOUSE		Modern	Westleigh	SS4800282 2	HOUSE
23341	QUARRY		Modern	Westleigh	SS4981290 2	Field called pittmoor on early 19th century map. Also circular feature, possibly a quarry, drawn at this grid reference.
23342	HOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS4690275 7	Southcott house.17th century cob house with plaster ceiling in dining room.19th century wing. Grade II
23343	EARTHWORKS		Modern	Westleigh	SS486- 284-	A number (at least 6) of circular hollow features, with small banks of upcast material around their perimeter, they are probably either small quarry pits or something to do with the wood shown here on an early 19th century map.
23345	QUARRY		Modern	Westleigh	SS4644282 0	QUARRY
23346	FARMHOUSE		Medieval	Westleigh	SS4954286 5	FARMHOUSE
23347	QUARRY		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS501- 291-	Tithe map field no 1571: quarry close.(tithe map). No surface indication of quarry. Field under grass. On line of barnstaple bypass.
23348	PARISH BOUNDARY		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5001291 4	Westleigh/fremington parish boundary. Earthen bank, somewhat obscured by vegetation, c 1.3m high and 1.2m wide. Ditch on east. On line of barnstaple bypass.

23349	PARISH BOUNDARY		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50012914	Fremington/westleigh parish boundary.
23350	PARISH BOUNDARY		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey, Instow	SS50442926	Substantial earthwork hedgebank with traces of a ditch forming the boundary between Fremington & Instow parishes
23831	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Great Torrington	SS49072101	Furze farmhouse. Probably c18 altered. Grade II
23839	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Great Torrington	SS51502016	Bakers Farmhouse at Moortown built in the early 17th century with later alterations and additions. Grade II
23956	QUARRY		Modern	Instow	SS493-300-	QUARRY
23957	BEACON		Modern	Fremington, Instow	SS496-301-	Tithe map, field no 656: beacon park.
23958	LINHAY		Modern	Instow	SS50582945	LINHAY
29001	BARN		Post Medieval	Landcross	SS45842320	Stone barn in existence by 1840.
29050	FARMSTEAD		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51902685	Marsh farm. Linear cropmarks to north + east, possibly recent desertion.
29051	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Tawstock	SS556-267-	Sw of harracott. Field boundaries suggest possible deserted medieval settlement site.
29194	FORTLET		Roman	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5305826874	Cropmark site of northern half of fortlet, on summit of hill immediately east of Newton Tracey. Wide spaced concentric circular ditches. Possibly a Roman signal station. Other linear features in same field.
29585	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS508-262-	Scarp seen from distance suggests eroded earthwork enclosure around hilltop
29586	SOILMARK		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51912571	Circular dark mark visible on 1946 raf ap. Possibly a barrow in course of destruction? Soilmark observed in 1986.
29587	SOILMARK		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51702575	Circular dark mark visible on 1946 raf ap. Possibly a barrow in course of destruction?
29609	CHAPEL		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and	SS50332889	Hope Chapel opened in 1843 to the west of Holmacott village

				Newton Tracey		
29610	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Tawstock	SS55772694	Signpost cottage. Cottage, 18th century rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof with gable ends. Two lateral rear brick stacks. Two-room plan. Former outbuilding now converted to form part of dwelling. L-shaped plan. Thatched roof and 20th century extension to rear. It has an 18 <sup>th</sup> century roof structure with waney common rafters and pegged trusses. Grade II
29611	CHURCH	Listed Building	Modern	Tawstock	SS56052646	Grade II
29612	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS56052643	Ensis farmhouse 17th century in date built of stone and cob. Grade II.
29613	QUARRY		Modern	Tawstock	SS55992645	QUARRY
29615	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Modern	Tawstock	SS55762693	The forge. Cottage dating from circa 18th century and extended in the late 19th century. Rendered stone and cob. Hipped thatch roof. Lateral rendered stack to rear left side enclosed by outshut. Built on corner of crossroads. Grade II
29622	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS47052270	Quarry - disused
29730	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5075728432	Curvilinear cropmark enclosure c150m north of Penhorwood with a second multi-ditched enclosure.
29731	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50552845	Rectangular prehistoric earthwork recorded as a cropmark at Penhorwood
29778	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS49112537	FARMSTEAD
30175	PALSTAVE		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS502-277-	Early plain palstave, no loop, straight stop, shield type depression on faces. Bronze Age.
31501	BARROW		Prehistoric	Yarnscombe	SS54462172	Possible Prehistoric barrow observed to the north-west of Windsor Oaks on Cranford Moor
32036	OBELISK	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Obelisk approx 800m west of tapeley park house. Mid 19th century. Grade II
32037	VIADUCT	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Viaduct to carriage way approx 400m sw of tapeley park house. Probably 18th century. Grade II
32038	WALL	Listed	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-	Kitchen garden walls, greenhouse and tool shed approx 200m east of

		Building			291-	tapeley park house. Greenhouse early 20th century. Garden walls and tool shed probably 18th century. Grade II
32039	OUTBUILDING	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Dog kennels with stable shelter to rear approx 170m east of tapeley park house. Late 19th century. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Grade II
32040	BUILDING	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Shell house approx 175m east of tapeley park house. Probably early 19th century. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Grade II
32041	ICEHOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Icehouse approx 150m east of tapeley park house. Early 19th century. Brick. Grade II
32042	BUILDING	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Garden structures including terraces, summer house, tool house gates and gatepiers, sundial and statuary furniture to front garden to tapeley park house. Early 20th century. Grade II
32043	GATE PIER	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Gatepiers approx 35m north of tapeley park house. Early 19th century. Stuccoed stone rubble, ashlar joint-lined. Grade II
32044	BARN	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Barn with loose-boxes attached to rear approx 30m ne of tapeley park house. Early 19th century. Stone rubble and brick. Grade II
32045	STABLE	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Stable range, including smoking room and stick room approx 10m ne of tapeley park house. Early 19th century. Grade II
32046	DAIRY	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Westleigh	SS478-291-	Dairy range approx 5m ne of tapeley park house. Brick, flemish bond, 18th century. Grade II
32343	BRIDGE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS46302293	Bridge in monkleigh parish.
32622	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Instow	SS49883003	Orchard farmhouse, mid to late 16th century with 20th century alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Grade II
32708	MILESTONE		Modern	Fremington	SS5106029868	Milestone on the old Barnstaple to Bideford road, inscribed '4 BARUM'. OS 1880's
32709	BOUNDARY STONE		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey, Instow	SS50752928	A boundary stone shown on 1880s map between Fremington & Instow Parishes is shown on later maps as a boundary post. OS 1880's
32711	MILESTONE		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5008428714	Milestone inscribed '5 BARUM' on north side of road between Holmacott and Eastleigh. OS 1 <sup>st</sup> Ed 1880's-90's.
32712	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50052925	BOUNDARY STONE
32713	BOUNDARY		Unknown	Horwood,	SS5005292	BOUNDARY STONE



	STONE			Lovacott and Newton Tracey	5	
32714	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50052925	BOUNDARY STONE
32715	BARN	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS512-276-	Barn approx 70m sw of east barton house. Late 18th century. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Grade II
32716	HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS512-276-	Old coach house approx 60m south of east barton house. Now used as garage and storage shed. Late 18th century. Stone rubble to gable ends, unrendred cob on rubble plinth to side walls. Corrugated asbestos roof. Rectangular on plan. Grade II
32717	STABLE	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51292763	Stable block approx 30m sw of east barton house. Mid 19th century. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Grade II
32718	TOMB	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50222769	Two sets of 18C gravestones of Elizabeth & Peter Mugridge c5m south of St Michael's Parish Church. Grade II
32738	STABLE	Listed Building	Modern	Instow	SS48852973	Farmbuilding, formerly stables now storage shed approx 20m nw of middle huish farmhouse. Early 19th century. Rendered rubble and cob. Halfhipped thatch roof. Rectangular on plan. Grade II
32739	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Instow	SS48852973	Farmhouse, now private dwelling. Late 16th century, remodelled in late 18th century/early 19th century with late 20th century alterations. Rendered stone rubble, cob and some brick. Grade II
32742	RESERVOIR		Unknown	Westleigh	SS48702907	RESERVOIR
32743	FISHPOND		Unknown	Instow	SS47852932	FISHPOND
32744	FISHPOND		Unknown	Instow	SS47852932	FISHPOND
32745	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Modern	Instow	SS49002971	Barley stack cottage formerly known as higher huish. An 18th century cottage, rendered stone and cob. Grade II
32863	QUARRY		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51802940	Site of a 19C quarry on the west side of the road. OS 1880's
32869	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and	SS52902865	BOUNDARY STONE

				Newton Tracey, Tawstock		
32870	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey, Tawstock	SS52902865	BOUNDARY STONE
32871	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Tawstock	SS52252994	BOUNDARY STONE
32872	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Tawstock	SS52252994	BOUNDARY STONE
32891	FONT		Unknown	Westleigh	SS472-286-	FONT
32892	CHURCH HOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS472-286-	Church rooms at west entrance to churchyard of church of st. Peter. Formerly used as national school room and earlier as church house. Probably early 16th century origins remodelled and restored in 1870. Stone rubble. Grade II
32893	GATE	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS472-286-	Gatepiers and flanking walls to south side of churchyard to church of st. Peter. Grade II
32894	SHIPPON	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS488-280-	Range of shippons with lofts over including front courtyard walls approx 70m north of eastleigh manor house. Circa 1860-70. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with gabled ends. L-shaped on plan. Two storeys. Grade II
32895	WALL	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS488-280-	Length of kitchen garden wall extending to south of eastleigh manor house. Probably early 19th century. Stone rubble with rough stone coping. Grade II
32896	GRANARY	Listed Building	Modern	Westleigh	SS488-280-	Granary approx 25m nw of eastleigh manor house. Early 19th century. Rendered timber framing with stone rubble and some brick infilling and stone rubble staddle piers. Hipped scantle slate roof. Rectangular on plan.
32897	BARN	Listed Building	Medieval	Westleigh	SS488-280-	Barn with attached round-house and covered cartway approx 10m nw of eastleigh manor house. Barn 17th century, round-house and covered cartway adjoining added in 19th century, the latter in 1860 by datestone. Stone rubble. Slate roof. Rectangular on plan. Barn has 17th century door and roof. Grade II
32919	CHURCH		Modern	Westleigh	SS47142865	CHURCH

33055	PISCINA		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5022276 9	Possible 13C horn-shaped piscina with a later one in Lady Chapel at St Michael's Parish Church
33056	FONT		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5022276 9	Late Norman font at St Michael's Parish Church
33057	FONT		Medieval	Yarnscombe	SS5616423 604	Fifteenth century font. Unusually well-preserved and unaltered.
34057	QUARRY		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS4960260 0	Site of a small 19C quarry to the east of Webbery Cross
34058	MILESTONE		Unknown	Bideford	SS4648258 8	MILESTONE
34059	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4623265 0	Site of a quarry shown on 19c map
34060	QUARRY		Unknown	Bideford	SS4644726 312	Site of a quarry shown on 19th century map
34061	MILESTONE		Unknown	Bideford	SS4788251 5	MILESTONE
34062	CHAPEL		Modern	Bideford	SS4787825 966	Chapel built between 1880 and 1903.
34063	RESERVOIR		Unknown	Bideford	SS4735261 7	RESERVOIR
34064	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4730262 0	SHAFT
34065	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4705263 2	SHAFT
34066	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4695264 7	SHAFT
34067	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4693263 8	QUARRY
34068	MILL POND		Modern	Westleigh	SS4989268 2	Site of a long narrow Mill Pond to the east of Ashridge Corn Mill with a Mill Leat to the east
34069	MILL		Modern	Westleigh	SS4986268 5	Site of Ashridge Corn Mill with a pond & leat on a tributary of the River Torridge. OS 1880's
34070	MILESTONE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4745627 112	Granite milestone on north side of road, north east of entrance to Pillhead House. Inscribed '7 BARUM 1 1/4 BIDEFORD'. OS 1880's

34071	QUARRY		Modern	Westleigh	SS4790273 8	QUARRY
34072	MILL		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4740275 0	MILL
34073	MILESTONE		Modern	Westleigh	SS4879027 908	Milestone, inscribed '6 BARUM', on north side of road in Eastleigh, against wall of Milestone Cottage. OS 1880's
34074	CHAPEL		Modern	Westleigh	SS4874227 870	Methodist Chapel in Eastleigh marked on historic maps. OS 1880's
34075	QUARRY		Modern	Westleigh	SS4699427 736	Quarry to the north of Southcott, half way up Ball Hill, shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps. Possibly Balsdon's Quarry. OS1903
34076	QUARRY		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS4975284 5	QUARRY
34077	CHAPEL		Modern	Bideford	SS4591826 866	Site of Mortuary Chapel for Northgate Cemetery which was consecrated in 1880. OS 25'' 1880's
34080	BOUNDARY STONE		Modern	Bideford	SS4595269 2	Site of boundary stone shown on 20C maps. OS 6''1938
34096	CHAPEL	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4607924 352	Wesleyan Chapel built in 1854. Grade II
34097	POTTERY		Unknown	Bideford	SS4587248 3	'Old Pottery' shown on historic mapping. OS 1905
34098	MILESTONE		Modern	Landcross	SS4598236 6	Milestone showing 2 miles to Bideford. OS 1905
34102	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4733221 8	QUARRY
34103	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS4975229 5	QUARRY
34104	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4970231 0	QUARRY
34105	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS4998240 8	QUARRY
34106	WELL		Unknown	Huntshaw	SS4930244 0	WELL
34107	MILESTONE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4904243 0	MILESTONE
34108	BOUNDARY		Unknown	Bideford,	SS4905243	BOUNDARY STONE

	STONE			Weare Giffard	3	
34109	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Bideford, Weare Giffard	SS4905243 3	BOUNDARY STONE
34110	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Bideford, Weare Giffard	SS4905243 3	BOUNDARY STONE
34111	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Bideford, Weare Giffard	SS4905243 3	BOUNDARY STONE
34112	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Bideford, Weare Giffard	SS4906243 3	BOUNDARY STONE
34113	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Bideford, Weare Giffard	SS4906243 3	BOUNDARY STONE
34114	CHAPEL		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4926424 346	Wesleyan Chapel built before 1900. OS1880's
34115	FORGE		Unknown	Bideford	SS4910244 6	FORGE
34116	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4861240 0	QUARRY
34117	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4735243 4	QUARRY
34118	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4727248 1	QUARRY
34119	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4715248 7	QUARRY
34120	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4680247 3	QUARRY
34121	HOUSE		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4673225 8	HOUSE
34122	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4665226 5	QUARRY
34123	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4630231 4	QUARRY
34125	QUARRY		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5014272 3	Site of a large 19C quarry
34126	VICARAGE	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and	SS5015273 9	VICARAGE on OS1880's. Grade II

				Newton Tracey		
34127	KENNELS		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5037261 1	Site of 19C Kennels to the east of Webbery Wood. OS 1880's
34128	WELL		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5063257 5	WELL OS 1905
34185	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4605244 6	QUARRY OS 1905
34309	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5010241 2	QUARRY OS 1905
34310	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5005240 5	QUARRY OS 1905
34355	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Tawstock	SS5424254 0	BOUNDARY STONE OS 1905
34356	BOUNDARY STONE		Unknown	Tawstock	SS5424254 0	BOUNDARY STONE OS 1905
34357	CHAPEL		Modern	Tawstock	SS5486261 9	CHAPEL OS 1905
34358	FORGE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5274271 5	Former smithy, now a Post Office. OS 1905
34359	WELL		Unknown	Tawstock	SS5496274 3	WELL OS 1905
34360	WELL		Unknown	Tawstock	SS5431278 6	WELL OS 1905
34361	WELL		Unknown	Tawstock	SS5418278 7	WELL OS 1905
34362	RESERVOIR		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5280275 8	Reservoir which appears to have been constructed between 1880 and 1905. Apparently filled-in by 1964. OS 1880's
34363	WELL		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5222282 0	WELL OS 1905
34370	QUARRY		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5152239 4	QUARRY OS 1905
34553	WELL		Unknown	Huntshaw	SS5124238 3	WELL OS 1905



34554	COTTAGE		Unknown	Alverdiscott, Huntshaw	SS5128238 4	Cottage OS 1905
34555	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5119922 328	Site of a quarry shown on 19th century map to the northwest of Wayhead Bridge
34556	WELL		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5335239 4	Well OS 1905
34557	WELL		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5378240 1	Well OS 1905
34558	WELL		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS5384239 6	Well OS 1905
34559	QUARRY		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5405240 3	Quarry OS 1905
34560	QUARRY		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5412241 0	Quarry OS 1905
34561	FORGE		Unknown	Huntshaw	SS5297622 068	Site of a smithy shown on 19th century map at Huntshaw Cross. OS 1880's
34562	WELL		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5484422 425	Well shown on 19th century map. OS 1880's
34565	QUARRY		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5604423 398	Quarry shown on 19th century map OS 1880's
34566	MILL RACE		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5606422 628	Mill leat shown on 19th century mapping. OS 1880's
34951	FORGE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4783215 7	FORGE OS1904
34952	AQUEDUCT		Unknown	Great Torrington, Weare Giffard	SS4782214 3	The Weare Giffard mill leat crosses the stream that divides the parishes of Great Torrington and Weare Giffard by an aqueduct at this location. OS 1906
34953	MILL		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4747220 2	Mill OS 1904
34954	QUARRY		Modern	Great Torrington	SS4829204 0	QUARRY OS 1904
34972	LODGE		Modern	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5295520 264	Site of Diana Lodge shown on 19th century map on the northern edge of Stevenstone Park OS 1880's
34973	FORGE		Modern	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5333420 406	Site of a smithy shown on 19th century map at High Bullen. OS 1880's
34974	QUARRY		Modern	St. Giles in the	SS5453721	Site of a quarry shown on 19th century map to the west of Cranford

				Wood	128	Moor Bridge OS 1880's
35484	EARTHWORK		Medieval	Fremington, Instow	SS506-296-	Feature at kittymoor brake. Rectangular earthwork covered with trees. Likely site for future tipping.
35682	GATE	Listed Building	Modern	Yarnscombe	SS5613023594	Pair of iron gates. Probably 19th century. Grade II*
37451	RING DITCH		Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS4937225264	Ring ditch recorded on aerial photography. Bronze Age
38934	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Unknown	Westleigh	SS47002800	In advance of the bypass field walking took place in 1987.
38935	POT		Medieval	Westleigh	SS47002810	At westleigh on the bypass route post medieval pottery was found from road spoil in 1986.
40111	FARMSTEAD	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50262864	Pyewell farmstead with an early 16C house remodelled in 17C & 18C with late 18C or early 19C stables & granary Grade II
40112	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS53332520	West woodlands with barn attached (formerly listed under the parish of fremington). Grade II
40113	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51972742	Lethbridge farmhouse (formerly listed under the parish of fremington). Grade II
40114	CHAPEL	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS52082743	Lovacott school chapel (formerly listed under the parish of fremington). Grade II
40115	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS52712678	Circa 1800 cottage of rendered stone rubble and cob. Grade II
40116	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS52712683	Former farmhouse of stone and cob construction. Probably late 17th century date, with 20th century remodelling. Converted into two cottages. Grade II
40117	BARN	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS527-268-	Mid 19th century bank barn circa 15m north of Loverings. Stone rubble and brick construction. Grade II
40118	CEMETERY	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS527-268-	Walls to quaker burial ground, circa 20m south of loverings. Grade II
40119	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and	SS52712687	A tenement farmhouse of probable early 16th century origin, remodelled in the late 16th or early 17th century. Stone rubble and cob construction,

				Newton Tracey		with smoke-blackening. Grade II
40121	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS54502615	White lake farmhouse. Grade II
40122	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS54342675	Pristacott farmhouse. Grade II
40123	CHAPEL	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS54752620	Norwood cottage and taylors farmhouse. Grade II
40126	STABLE	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5326826123	Early 19th century stables of stone rubble with some cob under half-hipped corrugated iron roof. Grade II
40127	BARN	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5327426132	Late 18th, early 19th century threshing barn of stone rubble and cob under corrugated iron roof. Formerly had horse engine house attached. Now has two shippon outshuts on courtyard side. Grade II
40128	GRANARY	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5326726146	Granary to east of Kennacott Farmhouse. Built into bank, with storage space under, in second half of 19th century. Grade II
40129	STABLE	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5327726164	Long range comprising cider house, stables and cartshed, stone rubble under a gabled slate roof. Dates from circa 1850. Grade II
40130	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5325026156	Kennacott Farmhouse, of 17th century date remodelled and extended in early 19th century. Rendered stone and cob under slate roof.
40131	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS53352773	Tennacott farmhouse. Grade II
40132	TOMB	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS529-269-	Mid 19th century headstone circa 10m south west of the south porch of Newton Tracey parish church. Grade II
40133	TOMB	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS529-269-	Early 18th century headstone circa 10m south west of the south porch of Newton Tracey parish church. Grade II
40134	TOMB	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS529-269-	Mid 18th century grave slab circa 7m south east of south porch of church of St. Thomas of canterbury. Grade II
40135	TOMB	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS529-269-	19th century headstone circa 5m south west of south porch of church of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Grade II
40136	TOMB	Listed	Post	Horwood,	SS529-	18th century headstone circa 5m south east of south porch of church of

		Building	Medieval	Lovacott and Newton Tracey	269-	St. Thomas of Canterbury. Grade II
40137	TOMB	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS529-269-	Early 19th century headstone circa 4m east of south porch of church of St. Thomas of canterbury. Grade II
40138	TOMB	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS529-269-	Pair of gravestones to head and foot of mill family grave circa 2m south west of south porch of church of st. Thomas of canterbury. Grade II
40166	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Tawstock	SS55342645	Roodge farmhouse. Grade II
40188	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS53902494	East woodlands farmhouse (formerly listed under the parish of fremington). Grade II
41901	HOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Bideford	SS4573426466	Pair of houses in a single range, probably late 17th or early 18th century, or possibly earlier. Very thick rendered walls with masonry markings in part, probably of stone and cob, and a slate roof, hipped at right-hand end. Grade II
41902	ENCLOSED CEMETERY		Medieval	Landcross	SS46262384	Landcross church may be the site of an early Christian enclosed graveyard.
42338	EDGED WEAPON		Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS495195	Cypriot weapon of Bronze Age date ploughed up 'near Torrington'
43277	WHARF		Post Med/Mod	Bideford	SS4563526365	Early 18th century wharf. Occupied by warehousing and yard.
43278	STREET		Unknown	Bideford	SS4564226238	Torrington Street probably follows the line of the medieval shoreline, and expanded onto the foreshore in 18th and 19th centuries.
43279	PUBLIC HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4565226370	Public House, early 19th century, the rear part extended or rebuilt early or mid 19th century. Occupies an important position at the east end of Bideford Bridge. Grade II
43280	GARDEN		Modern	Bideford	SS4563026298	Possible site of a garden and coach house shown on mid 19th century map of East the Water.
43281	SCHOOL		Modern	Bideford	SS4562626265	Infant school built by foreshore during second half of 19th century. Building now forms part of Wyvern Organs site.
43283	SHIPYARD		Post Med/Mod	Bideford	SS4567926437	Shipyard marked on mid 18th century plan, downstream of the bridge. It was closed in 1886.
43284	SHIPYARD		Post Med/Mod	Bideford	SS4573026573	Shipyard marked on mid 18th century plan downstream of bridge. Divided into two separate yards in 1844, and closed on construction of the

						railway goods yard in 1872.
43285	WHARF		Post Med/Mod	Bideford	SS4569426 480	Wharf shown on mid 18th century town plan, in area now known as 'Queen's Wharf'.
43286	LIME KILN		Medieval	Bideford	SS458- 267-	Limekilns shown at approx above ngr on 1844 map. Destroyed by construction of railway in early 1850s
43287	LIME KILN		Medieval	Bideford	SS458- 265-	Limekilns shown at approx above ngr on 1844 map. May have been those built in 1790s by George Heard, although lime had been burnt at Bideford since 16c at least.
43288	POTTERY		Modern	Bideford	SS458- 268-	Pottery shown on 1844 map. Destroyed by construction of railway in early 1850s.
43289	FOUNDRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4570526 565	Foundry shown on 19th century town plans, but not marked on late 19th or early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. May have been associated with adjacent shipyard which closed in 1872.
43290	WHARF		Post Med/Mod	Bideford	SS4570265 1	A number of wharves shown on mid 19th century map, one of which already existed in the mid 18th century. Area now includes 'Clarence Wharf' and Queen's Wharf.
43293	FORD		Unknown	Bideford	SS455- 261-	Possible site of ford across the River Torridge, found in 18th or 19th century. No archaeological evidence to indicate precise location or date.
43294	INDUSTRIAL BUILDING		Modern	Bideford	SS4562026 244	Building constructed between 1843 and 1889. The east wall contains two brick-arched windows flanking a partially blocked loading bay.
43295	WAREHOUSE		Multi- period	Bideford	SS456- 261-	Warehouse shown on Ordnance Survey sketch of 1804-7, on landward side of Torrington Street, south of Torrington Lane.
43941	BARROW		Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS4965261 9	Remains of a prehistoric ring ditch shown as a cropmark on aerial photos
43942	RING DITCH		Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS4964261 6	Possible prehistoric ring ditch recorded as a cropmark on aerial photos
43947	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS453- 248-	Walking of interior of enclosure produced three lithic artefacts from n side of hill summit. One is a chert scraper. The others are flint fragments with bulbs of percussion.
43948	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4853724 074	Double-ditched enclosure, inner enclosure c 60m by 40m, outer c 105m by 100m, recorded on 1984 aerial photo
43951	FARMSTEAD		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5089283 0	Site of Penhorwood farm shown on maps from the mid 19c & visible as a crop mark in 1984
44256	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS4872255	Part of subcircular enclosure n of hedgebank recorded on 1984 ap. C

					4	45m diameter. Appears to have out-turned entrance on w side, with funnellike flanking ditches
44257	OUTBUILDING		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS49152531	OUTBUILDING
44258	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS49452518	Oval feature, c 50m by 35m, within rectilinear boundaries recorded on 1975 ap
44259	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Weare Giffard	SS483-237-	Flints found by mr w. H. Chammings then of little weare barton in field just to nne of farm (?) during the 1940's. Reportedly near spring site. Includes two cores, two waste flakes and two lumps. The cores and flakes appear to be mesolithic in date. One of the lumps is possibly Neolithic or early bronze age, the other probably modern liming flint. Bronze Age, Mesolithic, Neolithic
44378	CANAL DOCK		Modern	Monkleigh	SS46252285	Small riverside dock shown on 1810 map of proposed (but not built) torrington canal. Also shown on 1840 tm. Infilled 1826-40 and partly covered by road embankment. Now survives as a boggy hollow. It is not known whether it was preceded by earlier docks. Seen in trial pit during emafu watching brief
44379	DOCK		Modern	Monkleigh	SS46232289	By 1826 another dock had been built to the w of the earlier one (subsheet 1). This had a coalyard at its head. Continued to serve bideford to torrington railway after closure of canal. Infilled between 1887 and 1904. Seen in trial pit during emafu watching brief which recovered a share of 18c or 19c pot
44380	COTTAGE		Modern	Monkleigh	SS46262280	Annery kiln cottages. Built 1826-40
44381	COTTAGE		Modern	Monkleigh	SS46202290	COTTAGE
44382	BUILDING		Modern	Monkleigh	SS46282285	Square building shown on 1810 map. Demolished by 1840
44757	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Westleigh	SS4835028103	Rectilinear enclosure visible as cropmark on aerial photography.
49499	HOUSE		Modern	Bideford	SS4574426478	Pair of late 19th century houses, set back from street. Single fronted, double depth, with a canted bay window at each outer end and parallel doorways in the centre.
49506	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Tawstock	SS53332935	SETTLEMENT
49507	BRIDGE		Medieval	Tawstock	SS53362942	Stonyland bridge. The w arch retains its original stone construction.



50850	MINE		Modern	Bideford	SS468-262-	Coal and 'Bideford Black' mine being worked at the end of the 18th century. Still in operation in 1929.
50851	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS46922635	Shaft, OS 1963
50852	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS463-264-	Site of a shaft which was probably part of Broadstone Mine worked in the late 19C
51286	QUAY		Modern	Landcross	SS46282449	Possible quay or slip. Stone facing visible in silted creek adjoining Pillmouth House. May pre-date construction of railway across mouth of River Yeo.
51509	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS46102641	Circular enclosure with two concentric ditches visible on 1946 aerial photograph
53225	AQUEDUCT		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS47552258	'dry aqueduct' carried torrington canal over lane
53911	COTTAGE		Unknown	Great Torrington	SS50771996	Site of a cottage and garden shown on 19th century map to the north of Hatch Moor
54232	ADIT		Modern	Bideford	SS45672643	After 1846 the bideford anthracite mining co commenced driving an adit from above the quay, n of the bridge, towards the workings at chapel park (see ss42ne/164). An adit of over a mile in length is referred to in 1850, but it is understood that the intended connection with chapel park was not achieved
54233	TRAMWAY		Modern	Bideford	SS45672643	A railway tunnel runs inland from the 'ship on launch'; was used for mineral transport
54234	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4680226248	SHAFT
54235	ENGINE HOUSE		Modern	Bideford	SS4681426258	ENGINE HOUSE
54316	WATERMILL		Medieval	Huntshaw	SS49372252	Huntshaw mill. OS 1880's
54350	MILL		Medieval	Westleigh	SS48062922	Tapley mill. Identified by map search. Nothing remains
54692	HOUSE		Modern	Huntshaw	SS49372252	Huntshaw mill house. Rebuilt 1890
54734	CART SHED		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5322326167	Combination agricultural building, 19th century or earlier. West section a cartshed, centre section a stable, function of east section unknown.
54866	MINE		Modern	Bideford	SS4717262	MINE

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54867	MINE		Medieval	Bideford	SS471-263-	Westwood culm mine. Adits + shafts in + on n side of valley one mile e of bideford long bridge. Anthracite working 18c to mid 19c. Subsequently part of bideford black mine, but culm seams not reworked
54877	EXTRACTIVE PIT		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS505-258-	Shallow shafts & open anthracite workings in Webbery Wood.
54879	MINE		Modern	Tawstock	SS557-256-	Adits adjacent to somers, hiscott. Anthracite mine; probably site of north devon coal + culm company's activity in 1847
55055	MILESTONE		Modern	Great Torrington	SS4936219947	Milestone inscribed '14 BARUM BY BIDEFORD'
55065	OBSERVATION POST		Modern	Great Torrington	SS482-203-	Site of Torrington Royal Observer Corps post during Second World War from July 1940. Relocated to SS52SW/33 after the war
55066	OBSERVATION POST		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS531-239-	Post war Royal Observer Corps post. Relocated here from Furzebeam Hill (SS42SE/131) in 1959. Underground bunker provided in 1961
55377	WHARF		Post Med/Mod	Bideford	SS4567226416	Wharf shown at this location on mid 18th and mid 19th century plans of Bideford. By late 19th century the adjacent shipyard had expanded into this area.
55378	QUAY		Post Medieval	Bideford	SS45702650	Quay shown on 18th century plan, and labelled 'Wharf' on 1889 OS map.
55379	BRIDGE		Medieval	Bideford	SS455-264-	An undated photo, probably taken during reconstruction work in 1925 shows a timber, possibly from the early bridge.
56068	WELL		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS466-221-	Well recently uncovered and emptied at weare gifford hall. Finds include pottery, bottle glass and a fragment of leather shoe. The pottery is mostly local plain glazed earthenware and sgraffito ware of the later 19c and 19c. Also some imported stoneware and bristol/staffordshire ware
56233	DEFENSIVE SITE		Modern	Bideford	SS47502634	DEFENSIVE SITE
56234	DEFENSIVE SITE		Modern	Bideford	SS47022640	DEFENSIVE SITE
56235	DEFENSIVE SITE		Modern	Bideford	SS47002632	DEFENSIVE SITE
56236	DEFENSIVE SITE		Modern	Bideford	SS480-258-	DEFENSIVE SITE
56680	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT		Modern	St. Giles in the Wood	SS52552075	Memorial stone to the crew of an aeroplane which crashed in 1944 was erected in 1996

57959	WELL		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5045328 970	Site of a well shown on 19th and early 20th century maps.
57960	WELL		Modern	Instow	SS5005292 9	Well OS 1964
57961	ROUTE MARKER		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5175285 5	Route Marker OS 1964
58144	WRECK		Unknown	Bideford	SS456- 263-	Remains of wooden barge in river torridge at 51.01.01n, 04.02.5w
58693	QUARRY		Modern	Monkleigh	SS4730210 0	Aqueduct quarry. Sandstone.
59248	MANOR		Medieval	Bideford	SS457- 264-	The Hundred Rolls for the 1270s refer to Richard Greynvile being granted free warren East of Water of Torridge. The manor was to remain in the same family until the 18th century. Later known colloquially as 'Shamwickshire'.
59249	PALAECHANNEL		Medieval	Westleigh	SS4610270 0	Site of four palaeochannels with an overlying water meadow system
59250	SALT WORKS		Post Medieval	Bideford	SS4623267 8	Salterns farm was shown on Donn's 18C map may have been a salt working site
59251	BRICKFIELD		Modern	Bideford	SS4625267 0	19C field names of Great Brick Field & Little Brick Field suggests brick making activity
59252	BUILDING		Modern	Bideford	SS4660264 5	BUILDING
59253	CHAPEL		Medieval	Bideford	SS4668126 396	18th century documentary reference to the ruins of a chapel in a field named Chapel Hays on the Tithe Apportionment. Recent archaeological work, however, has found no evidence for a chapel on this site.
59254	SHAFT		Unknown	Bideford	SS466- 264-	The plan accompanying the first report of Frederick Sherrell Ltd shows there to be a suspected mine shaft towards the e end of this field.
59255	HOUSE		Unknown	Bideford	SS4695262 5	Tm shows a dwelling, surrounded by 8 acres of arable fields, and connected by a straight path with the lane from east the water to Alverdiscott.
59256	HEDGE BANK		Post Medieval	Bideford	SS4655265 0	Hedgebank coinciding with the 19C southern boundary of the Salterns Estate
59257	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4692265 3	Shaft 1963 OS

59258	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4712263 6	Shaft 1963 OS
59259	TRAMWAY		Modern	Bideford	SS4725262 2	Tramway 1963 OS
59260	TRAMWAY		Modern	Bideford	SS4693264 4	Tramway 1963 OS
59261	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS4706264 0	Quarry 1904 OS
59262	HOSPITAL		Modern	Bideford	SS4707826 006	Hospital for infectious diseases. First recorded 1889.
60169	BARROW		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS4565261 9	Barrow in the Torridge District
60196	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS522- 263-	Flint scatter; not precisely located. 3 small blades with retouch
60890	LIME KILN		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4659226 4	LIME KILN
60891	LIME KILN		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4679225 0	LIME KILN
61690	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS4687262 6	Suspected shaft. Not shown on current OS map, probably covered, capped or backfilled
62040	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS5076260 5	SETTLEMENT
63447	ENCLOSURE		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS463- 252-	Double ditched enclosure and adjacent features; recorded as a cropmark from the air by w. Horner in 1992
63838	FLAKE		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS4605264 0	Two unstratified flint flakes recovered at 'Ayres Close', Bideford. LNEO/EBA
63839	LINEAR FEATURE		Unknown	Bideford	SS4613264 5	Linear anomaly 85m long recorded during a geophysical survey within the area of the cropmark at Eastridge farm. It consisted of two relatively straight cuts
63840	FLINT		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS4605269 5	Struck flint was retrieved from a palaeochannel during construction of the industrial link road
63841	FLAKE		Prehistoric	Bideford, Westleigh	SS464- 269-	Prehistoric flint flake of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was retrieved from the topsoil during a watching brief on the construction of the Industrial Link Road.
63842	FLAKE		Prehistoric	Bideford	SS469-	Prehistoric flint flake retrieved from the topsoil during a watching brief

					258-	on the construction of the industrial link road. LNEO/EBA
63843	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS46082650	Site of a quarry shown on 19C map
63844	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS46162640	Site of quarry shown on 19C map
63845	QUARRY		Modern	Bideford	SS46142650	Site of quarry shown on 19C map
63846	SHAFT		Modern	Bideford	SS45882652	Site of an adit + engine house
63847	BUILDING		Modern	Bideford	SS46002658	Small building within an enclosure first recorded on 1904 map
63848	HEDGE BANK		Modern	Bideford	SS46152644	Site of a former hedgebank forming part of the 19C field system
63849	HEDGE BANK		Unknown	Bideford	SS4596826429	Site of a former hedgebank forming part of an historic field system
63850	TRACKWAY		Modern	Bideford	SS46052640	Site of two former trackways are shown on os (1889) map + possibly associated with the nearby quarries + 'chudleigh house'
63851	BELL CASTING PIT		Modern	Bideford	SS45962636	Two possible bell pits identified during the geophysical survey at Eastridge Farm
63991	BEE BOLE		Medieval	Westleigh	SS48852805	Presence of bee bole at eastleigh manor, bideford. International bee research association no 308
64000	WELL		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50512747	Well c20m deep on access lane to West Barton
64602	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS52602445	Circular enclosure visible as cropmark. Recorded july 1995
64783	PARK		Modern	Great Torrington, St. Giles in the Wood	SS5259219346	18th century landscaped park and garden at Stevenstone House with earlier origins
64793	NEGATIVE OBSERVATION		Modern	Bideford	SS460-265-	Watching Brief during construction of an access road serving a new housing development recorded no features of archaeological significance.
65348	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS51402810	Cropmark of a curvilinear double ditched enclosure. Recorded in july 1996

65349	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5195283 4	Faint curvilinear enclosure. Recorded as a cropmark in July 1996
65506	MILL RACE		Unknown	Frithelstock, Great Torrington, Weare Giffard	SS4750321 302	Leat serving up to three mills.
65509	FIELD NAME		Modern	Great Torrington	SS4805211 5	The 1842 Great Torrington title map apportionment records the field name 'stony park' at this location. It is listed as part of 'honeys beam' tenement. The name may be indicative of a former feature
65510	FARMHOUSE		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4845219 8	'little/lower southcott' farmhouse is shown on the 1839 Weare Giffard title map surrounded by small orchards. The 1851 census shows the occupier as William Newcomb farming 30 acres + John Blake was the tenant in 1780 when 'land tax assessments' began. The buildings were still in existence in 1947 when the RAF aerial photographic survey was made + the present farmer reports the presence of stones when ploughing the field
65511	POT		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4845219 8	Pottery found during the watching brief undertaken by Exeter Archaeology in 2000 included post-medieval coarseware + c18/c19 pantiles. A single sherd of medieval 'north Devon' coarseware was found representing the charred base of a cooking pot dating from c13 to c16
65512	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE		Post Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4859422 162	Possible shrunken settlement is suggested at Southcott.
65513	SHRUNKEN VILLAGE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4883222 1	A possible shrunken settlement is suggested by an 1822 reference to the 'village of Cliff'.
65514	FARMSTEAD		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4843225 3	FARMSTEAD
65515	PIT		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4885229 5	A 1947 aerial photograph suggests the presence of pits at this location although the 1842 title apportionment records the field as 'lower moor' which is not suggestive of any particular activity
65516	PARISH BOUNDARY		Modern	Bideford	SS4899243 4	Parish boundary represented by the southern hedge of a former green lane.
65540	BOUNDARY STONE		Modern	Alverdiscott, Bideford	SS4923250 4	A boundary stone is shown on the OS (1963) 1:10560 map between Bideford + Alverdiscott parishes. It is not shown on the OS (1887) map so may be a recent feature but it was not located during a field visit
65541	BOUNDARY STONE		Modern	Alverdiscott, Bideford	SS4923250 4	boundary stone is shown on the OS (1963) 1:10560 map between Bideford + Alverdiscott parishes. It is not shown on the OS (1887) map so may be a



						recent feature but it was not located during a field visit
65542	QUARRY		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS49552524	Field named 'Quarry Close' in 19C but no quarry is shown on the historic maps
65543	LINEAR FEATURE		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS49552544	Linear feature recorded as a cropmark on aerial photos
65544	BUILDING		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS49602550	Field named 'Three Chimney Meadow' on 19C maps may have been the site of a former building
65545	ENCLOSURE		Unknown /?Prehistoric	Alverdiscott	SS49752530	Former field boundaries suggest an elliptical Iron Age enclosure
65546	LINEAR FEATURE		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS497-262-	Faint linear features recorded as cropmarks aerial photos appear to be geological anomalies
65547	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS49772627	Possible sub-rectangular enclosure to the east of the road shown as a cropmark on aerial photos
65548	EARTHWORK		Modern	Westleigh	SS49652660	Five fields named 'Buckborough' in the 19C may denote the presence of former earthworks
65549	FIELD NAME		Modern	Westleigh	SS49502715	A field named 'Black Down' in the 19C may refer to former industrial activity
65550	BARROW		Prehistoric	Westleigh	SS49342721	Two possible barrows identified on 1946 aerial photograph
65551	QUARRY		Modern	Westleigh	SS49452750	Site of a 19C quarry
65552	EARTHWORK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS49402810	Field named 'West Luxborough' in 19C may indicate the former presence of earthworks
65553	EARTHWORK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS49602820	Field named 'Great Luxborough' in early 19C may indicate the former presence of earthworks
65554	BARN		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS49812826	Site of a barn shown on 19C maps
66190	WRECK		Unknown	Westleigh	SS45952740	Wreck of a schooner called the 'welcome', built at freckleton in 1885
66192	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP		Modern	Landcross, Weare Giffard	SS458-233-	A blacksmith's shop and a probable stable, associated with the Sea Lock shipyard, on the Rolle Canal.
67692	FIELD BOUNDARY		Unknown	Great Torrington, St. Giles in the	SS5214421297	Former field boundary shown on 19th century map at Deep Moor

				Wood		
67693	TRACKWAY		Unknown	Great Torrington, St. Giles in the Wood	SS5230021 192	Former track running north to south along the boundary between Great Torrington and St Giles in the Wood parishes
67695	LINEAR FEATURE		Modern	Great Torrington, St. Giles in the Wood	SS5221021 474	L-shaped plantation to the west of Deep Moor Plantation shown on 19th century map
67696	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	Great Torrington	SS5220215 5	Prehistoric worked flint found during fieldwork in 1998. Bronze Age
67697	PIT		Unknown	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5235215 5	Pit interpreted in 1998 as a small quarry at Deep Moor
67698	COTTAGE		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5007220 2	COTTAGE
67699	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5020227 8	QUARRY
67700	COTTAGE		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5119922 054	Site of Wayhead cottage shown on 19th century map. OS 1880's
67701	BUILDING		Unknown	Great Torrington	SS5095621 323	Site of a building shown on late 19th century mapping. OS 1880's-90's
67702	RESERVOIR		Modern	Great Torrington	SS5115021 146	'Reservoir (Great Torrington Water Works)' shown on late 19th century mapping. OS 1880's-90's
67703	WATERWORKS		Modern	Great Torrington	SS5103521 112	Filter bed and two buildings shown on late 19th century map to the west of Great Torrington Reservoir OS 1880's-90's
67704	COTTAGE		Unknown	Great Torrington	SS5082420 840	Site of Blagdon shown as two buildings on 19th century map
67705	QUARRY		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5185229 7	QUARRY
67706	COTTAGE		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5139233 0	COTTAGE
67707	COTTAGE		Modern	Huntshaw	SS5148232 0	COTTAGE
67708	HOUSE		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5254247 3	HOUSE
67709	QUARRY		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5125239	QUARRY

					0	
67710	STATUE		Modern	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5288620018	Site of 'Diana Statue' shown on 19th century map in Stevenstone Park
67883	FARMSTEAD		Modern	Yarnscombe	SS56082439	Ley Farm following remodelling circa 1888.
67886	GATEHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Yarnscombe	SS5502922921	Seventeenth century or earlier gatehouse to Cogworthy. An unusual survival. Grade II
67887	FARMSTEAD		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5433624482	Farmstead shown on 19th century map.
67888	QUARRY		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5461624956	Quarry shown on 19th century map.
67889	QUARRY		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5496624026	Quarry shown on 19th century map.
67890	FARMSTEAD		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5461123210	Farmstead shown on 19th century map.
67891	BUILDING		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5483023187	Site of a building shown on 1880s mapping.
67892	COTTAGE		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5461222658	Site of a cottage shown on 19th century map.
67990	CARVING		Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS50222769	Group of medieval sculpted fragments found during the 19C restoration of St Michael's Parish Church
67997	FLOOR TILE		Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS46752212	14th and 15th century floor tiles found outside south porch.
68266	FOOTPATH		Unknown	Great Torrington	SS5129620806	Public footpath in existence since at least 1887
68267	TRACKWAY		Unknown	Great Torrington	SS5120421354	Track shown on 19th century maps
68300	FIELD BOUNDARY		Modern	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5260621626	Site of a field boundary shown on 19th century map in Belle Vue Plantation on the eastern side of Deep Moor
68301	CIRCULAR FEATURE		Unknown	St. Giles in the Wood	SS52582172	Site of a circular feature identified during a geophysical survey in 1997
68302	FIELD BOUNDARY		Modern	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5244021622	Site of a field boundary shown on 19th century map at Deep Moor
69140	FARMSTEAD		Unknown	Great Torrington	SS4954020172	Lower Norwood shown as a group of buildings around an irregular shaped yard with a long narrow orchard to the north.

69141	FARMSTEAD		Medieval	Great Torrington	SS4943204 3	'norwood' was first mentioned as 'northwode' in 1244 & as 'bynorthewode' in 1330
69142	MILL RACE		Unknown	Huntshaw, Weare Giffard	SS4949822 781	Mill leat shown on 19th century mapping.
69322	BARN		Modern	Landcross	SS4607240 9	Cob and stone barn adjoining farmhouse.
69323	COTTAGE		Modern	Landcross	SS4607241 1	Cottage to north of the farmhouse. Probably originally an outhouse.
69324	BARN		Modern	Landcross	SS4601240 7	Threshing barn to the east of a roundhouse.
69331	QUARRY		Modern	Monkleigh	SS4685217 9	QUARRY
69332	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4724224 5	QUARRY
69333	QUARRY		Modern	Monkleigh	SS4742217 9	QUARRY
69335	BUILDING		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4856216 1	BUILDING
69336	QUARRY		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4832219 7	QUARRY
69337	HOUSE		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS4954248 0	HOUSE
69338	FARMSTEAD		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS4939247 0	FARMSTEAD
69339	BUILDING		Modern	Great Torrington	SS4940219 0	BUILDING
71172	LINHAY		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5094287 8	Site of Furzemoor Linhay on the south side of the road. OS 1880's
71173	QUARRY		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS512- 288-	Two fields called Little Stone Park & Great Stone Park in the mid 19C may indicate a former quarry site
71174	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5018276 5	The Forge in Horwood probably 17C remodelled in 19C. Grade II
71175	HOUSE	Listed	Post	Horwood,	SS5019276	Courtledge a 17C house on the west side of St Michael's Parish Church in

		Building	Medieval	Lovacott and Newton Tracey	8	Horwood. Grade II
71176	COTTAGE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5023276 7	17C Church Farm Cottage to the southeast of St Michael's Parish Church in Horwood. Grade II
71177	GATE PIER	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5037276 5	Probably late 18C gatepiers and flanking walls c50m northeast of Horwood House. Grade II
71178	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5042274 4	West Barton farmhouse of early 17C date with later alterations & remodeling. Grade II
71179	GRANARY	Listed Building	Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5046274 5	Small 19C granary at West Barton Farm to the northeast of West Barton House. Grade II
71180	MILL		Modern	Alverdiscott	SS5026265 6	Site of Matthew's Mill on a tributary of the River Torridge. OS 1880's
71181	SETTLEMENT		Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS498- 259-	Settlement at Webbery mentioned from Domesday onwards
71182	HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Alverdiscott	SS4959260 5	Little Webbery a two storey 19C house of double depth plan formerly called The Firs. Grade II
71183	BARN	Listed Building	Modern	Alverdiscott	SS4937263 0	17C thatched barn to the east of West Webbery farmhouse. Grade II
71382	DESERTED SETTLEMENT		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5552323 682	Farmstead shown on 1880s mapping.
71462	QUERN		Unknown	Alverdiscott, Yarnscombe	SS533- 227-	Original location of a saddle quern found in a garden in Loxhore in 2004
71840	MINE		Modern	Bideford	SS458- 265-	Site of Bideford Anthracite Mine which operated from 1846 to 1868
72671	POT		Modern	Bideford	SS4562425 568	18th century Scraffito potsherds, wasters & kiln furniture found at an industrial site on the east side of the River Torridge in 2006
72835	WELL		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5531023 801	Wells marked on early 20th century map.
72837	QUARRY		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5524523 804	Quarry marked on 19th century map.
72919	BARN		Unknown	Alverdiscott	SS4979825 944	Stone and cob built barn with corrugated iron roof. 'Roundhouse' on western elevation with clay tiled roof. OS 1880's

73049	HOUSE	Listed Building	Med/Post Med	Yarnscombe	SS5604523 522	House with late medieval origins, remodelled in early 17th century, altered and extended in 19th century. Grade II
73128	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Alverdiscott	SS4982625 932	Early 18C farmhouse with later alterations and extensions. Said to be built on the site of an earlier mansion. Grade II
73180	SIGNPOST		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5041228 950	Cast iron finger post at Holmacott Cross.
73181	BOUNDARY STONE		Modern	Bideford	SS4748327 154	Stone marking boundary between parishes of Bideford and Westleigh on north parapet of small bridge on Old Barnstaple Road. OS 1880's
73354	RIFLE RANGE		Modern	Great Torrington	SS4930619 888	Site of a rifle range shown on 19th century map to the north of Great Torrington
73814	FARMSTEAD		Unknown	Bideford	SS4638225 780	Site of a farmstead shown on 1880s mapping. Farmhouse survives as The Barton pub.
73830	MILESTONE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4573026 503	Granite milestone with rounded top, on the west side of the road opposite Ship on Launch Public House in East-the-Water. Early 19th century, inscribed 9 BARUM. OS 1880's
73888	ENCLOSURE		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4865822 194	Double ditched enclosure visible on RAF photography.
73991	BUILDING		Unknown	Bideford	SS4637226 716	Site of building depicted on 1880s 25 inch 1st edition map
74211	LINHAY		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4946923 589	Cattle linhay at entrance of lane to farm. Shown on 1840 Tithe Map.
74212	WELL		Unknown	Weare Giffard	SS4942823 521	Well at Great Huxhill Farm marked on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
74221	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4942723 496	Well preserved example of an early 17th century farmhouse, probably with medieval origins. Rendered cob and stone under a late 19th century slate roof. Dormer windows have the date C/W.S/1776. Interior retains many 17th century features. Grade II
74222	THRESHING BARN	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4946234 9	17th or 18th century threshing barn with opposing double doors with original moulded frames. Rendered stone and cob with corrugated iron roof. Grade II
74236	BARN	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4946523 505	Barn and stable on east side of yard at Great Huxhill, with shippon and linhay to north and lean-to in front. Barn shown on Tithe Map, stable and other buildings added by 1887. Grade II
74237	GRANARY	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4943923 509	Timber granary in yard at Great Huxhill, with slate roof on brick and stone piers. Grade II



74238	SHIPPON		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4944523 522	19th century shippon and cattle linhay on north side of yard at Great Huxhill Farm. OS 1880's
74239	BARN	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Weare Giffard	SS4941023 506	17th century barn and shippon of rendered stone and cob, now under corrugated iron roof. Situated to north west of farm house, outside main yard. Grade II
74240	CART SHED		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4945423 481	19th cart shed behind threshing barn at Great Huxhill Farm.
74241	SHIPPON		Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4944223 478	Small 19th century shippon at Great Huxhill. OS 1880's
74271	HORSE ENGINE HOUSE		Modern	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5327026 132	Horse engine house shown on west side of threshing barn on 19th and early 20th century maps. Demolished circa 1920.
74272	WELL		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5321426 142	Well at Kennacott Farm marked on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.
74657	FISHERY		Multi-period	Frithelstock, Great Torrington, Weare Giffard	SS4750321 302	A fishery is recorded at Weare Giffard in Domesday Book and documentary references testify to the continuity of fishing into the modern period.
75522	CHAPEL	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4568026 344	Chapel built 1877, enlarged 1888, now incorporated with adjacent house behind a single façade.
75523	HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4566926 340	House adjacent to Bethel Free Church, now incorporated behind a single facade. Late 19th century. Grade II
75543	EFFIGY	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4565026 386	Bust of John Richard Pine-Coffin, erected in 1893, in public garden adjoining east end of Bideford Bridge. White Sicilian marble on a pedestal of Cornish granite with a white marble cornice. Grade II
75574	SEWER VENTILATION PIPE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4563826 252	Tall iron pipe designed to resemble a Classical column with pedestal, moulded base and enriched capital. On top of the capital is an ornate arrow pointing south to indicate the line of the sewer, a ball with open lugs facing in four directions, and a tall finial encircled with a coronet. Grade II
75575	SEWER VENTILATION PIPE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4577626 576	Designed as a tapering Gothic shaft, with pedestal, moulded base and foliated capital. The shaft is surmounted by an arrow pointing the direction of the sewer, above it is a ball with open lugs facing in four directions, and a tall finial encircled by a coronet. Grade II
76023	FARMSTEAD		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5606624 386	Ley Farm shown on 19th century map.

76024	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Multi-period	St. Giles in the Wood, Yarnscombe	SS5486821 840	House of probable 16th century origin with 17th century remodelling, and adjoining 18th century barn. Grade II
76026	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Yarnscombe	SS5467224 546	Mid to late 17th century farmhouse, possibly a remodelling of an earlier house. Grade II
76027	HOUSE	Listed Building	Med/Post Med	Yarnscombe	SS5465423 848	Late medieval house with early 17th century alterations. The completeness of the medieval roof is of especial interest. Grade II
76028	FARMHOUSE	Listed Building	Post Medieval	Yarnscombe	SS5526623 788	Early to mid 17th century farmhouse with barn and stable. Grade II
76312	ARTEFACT SCATTER		Prehistoric	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5246421 598	Early Bronze Age flint tools recovered during fieldwalking.
76313	PARISH BOUNDARY		Medieval	St. Giles in the Wood	SS5228521 175	Parish boundary bank.
77330	HOUSE	Listed Building	Modern	Weare Giffard	SS4773821 926	Early 19th century house. Grade II
78063	STRUCTURE		Unknown	Yarnscombe	SS5400023 938	Site of structure, near Toatlywood. Small rectangular feature visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
78065	QUARRY		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5420425 372	Site of 'Quarry' and associated feature, north-east of Gibbing's Down. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
78066	BUILDING		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey, Yarnscombe	SS5422125 304	Site of building, Mount Pleasant, possibly two adjoining. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
78068	HORSE ENGINE HOUSE		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5382824 884	Site of horse engine house, South Woodland Farm. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
78069	FARM BUILDING		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5382324 882	Site of farm building, South Woodland Farm. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
78070	FARM BUILDING		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5384224 900	Site of a group of farm buildings within South Woodland Farmstead. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
78071	FARM BUILDING		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5384024 886	Site of farm building within South Woodland Farmstead. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.

78072	WELL		Unknown	Horwood, Lovacott and Newton Tracey	SS5389225 001	Site of well, north of East Woodland Farmstead. Visible on Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s First Edition 25 inch map.
79146	TERRACE	Listed Building	Modern	Bideford	SS4574526 384	Terrace of seven mid-19th century houses. Grade II
79304	COTTAGE		Unknown	Huntshaw	SS5066522 875	Small cottage by gate to churchyard.

<b>APPENDIX 3 HER EVENTS</b>					
<b>DBA Site Number</b>	<b>Associated HER Record</b>	<b>EVENT TYPE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>
<b>A</b>	2787	Archaeological assessment	Med/ Post Medieval	<b><i>DCC Bideford East-the-Water industrial link road</i></b>	Assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed Bideford East-the-Water Industrial Link Road.
<b>B</b>	2788	Archaeological Watching Brief	Medieval	<b><i>DCC Bideford East-the-Water industrial link road</i></b>	Archaeological monitoring undertaken during construction of the Bideford East-the-Water Industrial Link Road.
<b>C</b>	2789	Archaeological Assessment	Medieval	<b><i>Proposed Housing Development at Eastridge Farm, Bideford East-the-water</i></b>	Archaeological assessment of a proposed residential development at Eastridge Farm, Bideford East-the-Water
<b>D</b>	2790	Archaeological Assessment	Med/Post Med	<b><i>Residential development at Salterns, Bideford.</i></b>	Archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Salterns, Bideford. Artillery Fort/Chapel. <i>Wessex Archaeology, 2006.</i>
<b>E</b>	4128	Archaeological Evaluation	Medieval	<b><i>Land off Mines Road, East the Water, Bideford</i></b>	Archaeological evaluation at land off Mines Road, East the Water, Bideford. Chapel. <i>Exeter Archaeology 2006</i>
<b>F</b>	4280	Archaeological Assessment	Modern/ PostMed/ Med/Prehistoric	<b><i>Deep Moor IVC</i></b>	Archaeological assessment in connection with the proposed construction of an In Vessel Composting facility at Deep Moor landfill site at High Bullen. Number of sites identified. <i>RPS Leeds.</i>
<b>G</b>	4303	Watching brief	Prehistoric	<b><i>Cable Trenching at Ashbridge</i></b>	Watching brief undertaken during trenching for a communications cable near Ashbridge in 2007. Barrow. <i>T.Grnt 2007.</i>
<b>H</b>	4320	Archaeological Assessment	Mod/Med /Prehistoric	<b><i>Archaeological Assessment at Bideford East</i></b>	Archaeological assesment of a proposed development site. Number of sites identified. <i>Exeter Archaeology</i>

				<i>the Water</i>	
<b>I</b>	4341	Building Survey	Med/Post Med	<b><i>Survey of Devon Farmsteads</i></b>	A preliminary survey of 22 farmsteads
<b>J</b>	4437	Watching Brief	-	<b><i>Archaeological Monitoring at Salterns, East-the-Water</i></b>	Intermittent watching brief recorded no archaeological deposits.
<b>K</b>	4517	Archaeological Assessment	Mod/Post Med/Med	<b><i>Archaeological Appraisal of River Torridge Pipeline Routes, Bideford, Devon</i></b>	An initial assessment of the likely impact of the proposed pipeline development on the archaeological and built heritage, using readily available sources. Various sites identified. <i>Wessex Archaeology, 2009</i>
<b>L</b>	4594	Archaeological Evaluation	Prehistoric /Med	<b><i>Archaeological Evaluation of a Proposed Extension at Deep Moor Landfill Site</i></b>	A scatter of flintwork (B Age) in part of the site suggests activity contemporary with the nearby barrow cemetery. No features of obvious prehistoric date were encountered. <i>Exeter Archaeology</i>
<b>M</b>	4599	Building Survey	Mod/ Post Med	<b><i>North Devon Buildings at Risk Survey 2000-2003</i></b>	Analysis of condition of all Listed and curtilage listed buildings in the district. Each building visited for assessment of external condition and photographed, with information entered into database. North Devon District Council Report
<b>N</b>	4719	Survey	Unknown	<b><i>Research and Survey of Fish Weirs on the Rivers Taw and Torridge</i></b>	Research and survey of the fish weirs located towards the mouths of the rivers Taw and Torridge. Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society 2005
<b>O</b>	4743	Watching Brief	Modern	<b><i>Archaeological Watching Brief for New Works at St Peter's Church, Westleigh, North Devon</i></b>	A trench 0.38 metres deep and 0.7 metres wide was dug around the eastern side and part of the south side of the church walls during installation of a new drainage system. Few features of archaeological significance were exposed.