

LAND at CADDSDOWN BIDEFORD DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Walkover Survey



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Land at Caddsdwn, Bideford, Devon

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Walkover Survey

For

Peter Quincey

of

Torridge District Council

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were instructed to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Caddsdwn, Clovelly Road, Bideford, Devon. The site lies within a landscape of medieval and post medieval enclosures and was found to contain the site of a former farm holding within the field to the south-west. The buildings relating to this former holding appear to have been demolished and cleared by the end of the 19th century but a patch of stone revetment against a field boundary within the area of the former buildings may relate to one of these structures, and further evidence may be revealed during any groundworks within this area. To the north the site contains an undated field boundary, listed on the HER, and a partial trackway was found to be extant along the western boundary of the site, which appears to date to the 19th century.

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Peter Quincey

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Caddsdwn
Parish: Bideford
District: Torrige
County: Devon

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned by Peter Quincey of Torrige District Council (the Client) to conduct an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land at Caddsdwn Industrial Estate, Clovelly Road, Bideford, Devon, prior to any proposed development on the site (see Figure 1).

1.2 Historical and Topographical Background

The site lies on the south-western edge of the parish of Bideford, just inside the parish boundary with Littleham (Figure 1). The site is positioned to the south of Caddsdwn Industrial Park, accessed off Clovelly Road, and is boarded to the south by Buckland Road; a minor road off Bowden Green to the east.

The underlying geology is sandstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 2013) with typical brown podzolic soils of the Manod Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

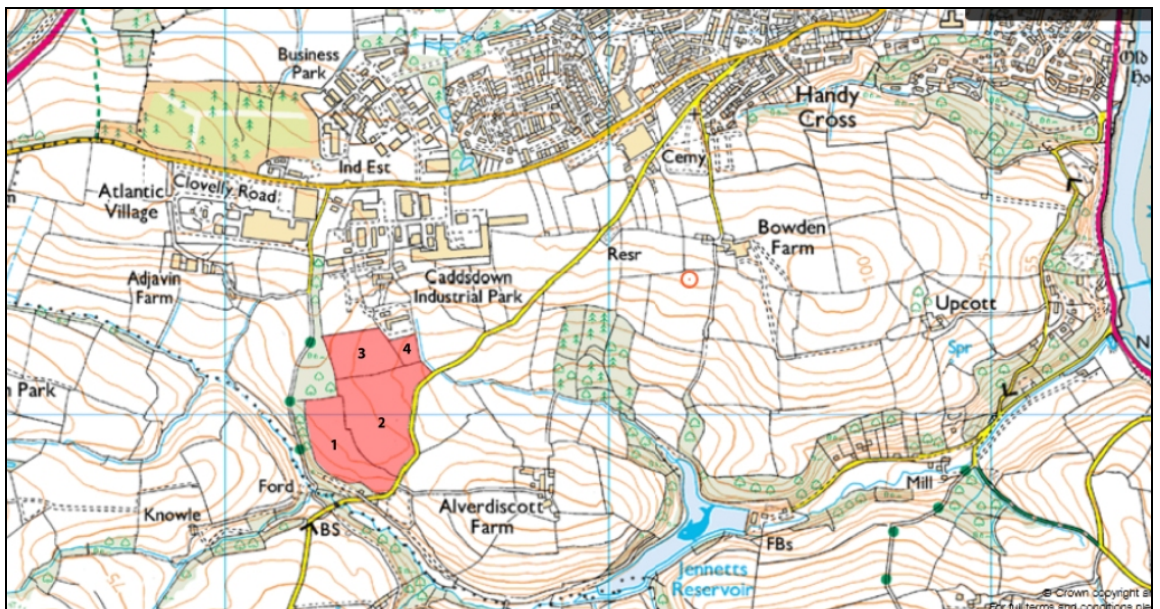


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated and the fields numbered).

1.3 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was carried out by Deb Laing-Trengove and was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments (IfA 2008). The necessary research was conducted using the information held by the Devon Historic Environment Service and online including the ProMap Online Historic Maps service. The walkover survey was carried out on 17th July 2013 by Deb Laing-Trengove.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Assessment

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (Devon County Council 2012) suggests that the fields in which the proposed development sits are Medieval enclosures based on strip fields. The curving form of the hedge-banks suggests that it may have been farmed as open strip-fields prior to enclosure.

2.1 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft Map

The earliest detailed cartographic source available for the site is the Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft of 1804/5, which depicts the basic field and settlement pattern relatively clearly, although with little specific detail of the layout of buildings (see Figure 2). The settlement or farmstead formerly located in the position of the current Caddsdwn Industrial Estate is here marked *Hr Jennets*, with *Jennets Bridge* crossing the river to the south at the southern limit of the current site. At the southern end of the site, close to the bridge there appears to be a small enclosure marked, possibly with the small pink square of a building next to the road opposite the lane from *Alfordscot*. Caddsdwn at this time is accessed from Clovelly Road and is set on the corner of a crossroads, the western fork of which leads to a seemingly smaller holding of '*Hedgefen*' (?) and the southern fork dropping down to Jennets Bridge to the south and also forking to the west, apparently crossing the river above Jennets bridge, and accessing '*Knowl*' on the western bank of the river.



Figure 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft, surveyed 1804/5 (the approximate location of the site is indicated).

2.2 The 1842 Tithe map

The 1842 tithe map of Bideford shows the development site more clearly with the field layout depicted in more detail (Figure 3). The morphology of the boundaries and fields within the area suggests a former landscape of narrow strip fields characteristic of a medieval landscape. This is particularly clear around Alverdiscott Farm, just to the north-east of the site.

A number of changes are evident; *Higher Jennets* has been renamed *Cadd's Down* by this time. The layout of the access trackways to Caddsdwn and also from there to the farm to the west appear to have altered within the decades between the production of this map and the surveyor's draft. Although the OS draft map was not sufficiently detailed to draw direct comparison, it can be seen that there is no longer a lane running from east to west and directly connecting the two holdings, although this does appear to partially remain to the west, and with the southern trackway remaining against the western boundary of the holding, running down to the bridge.



Figure 3: Extract from the Bideford tithe map (the area of the proposed development is indicated) (DHC).

Most of the fields (10 fields or parts thereof) covered by the current site belong at this time to the *Cadd's Down* holding but three of the fields situated to the southern end of the site are listed as *Ginnetts* within the tithe apportionment. These are field numbers 905, 906 and 912, and within field 906 a building is marked against the road to the south. There is also a small rectilinear deviation in the boundary line between fields 905 and 906 which may relate to an earlier layout of the buildings and gardens of this holding. The field names of the Caddsdwn holding are rather prosaic and tell us little more than the shape or size or position of the field, for example *Square Close* (no. 904), *Five Acres* (916) and *Lower* (901) and *Higher Meadow* (927). The detail for the *Ginnetts* holding tells us that there was a farm here with a domestic dwelling and agricultural buildings, with the fields named *Little Plot* (no. 912), *Barn Close* (no. 906) and *House and Big Field* (no. 905). Regarding the land-use, all of the fields are listed as arable, with the exceptions of number 903 which is coppice at this time; field 914, with a dashed boundary on the periphery of the site, is listed as 'copse'; and field 915 is listed as arable.

The detail on the apportionment lists the owner of Caddsdwn at this time as one William Buck Lewis and the occupier as Richard Taylor. The owner of Ginnetts is a John Bishop and the occupier Daniel James. John Bishop is also listed as owning a small holding named *Little Adjuvin* which consists of four fields against the western trackway to the north-west of the site and just to the east of the farm named *Hedgefeyn* on the OS draft map, here named *Adjuvin*.

2.3 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of c.1888

By the late 19th century and the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 5) a number of alterations to the landscape are apparent. The fields to the west of the site have been subject to a number of changes; those numbered 901-903 on the tithe (here numbered 297, 303 and 302) do no longer appear to have any hedgebanks between them and a trackway to Caddsdwn now cuts through the north-east corner of 302. Field 912 on the tithe has now been removed, becoming part of the larger field to the west (tithe no. 908, here marked 294), which itself has been truncated to the south. The thin strip of woodland against the south-western edge of the site has now been extended up to the north taking in the western edge of the same field. The field above, formerly an arable field is now wooded and a trackway runs from beyond the bridge to the south up through the woodland to far beyond the site to the north.

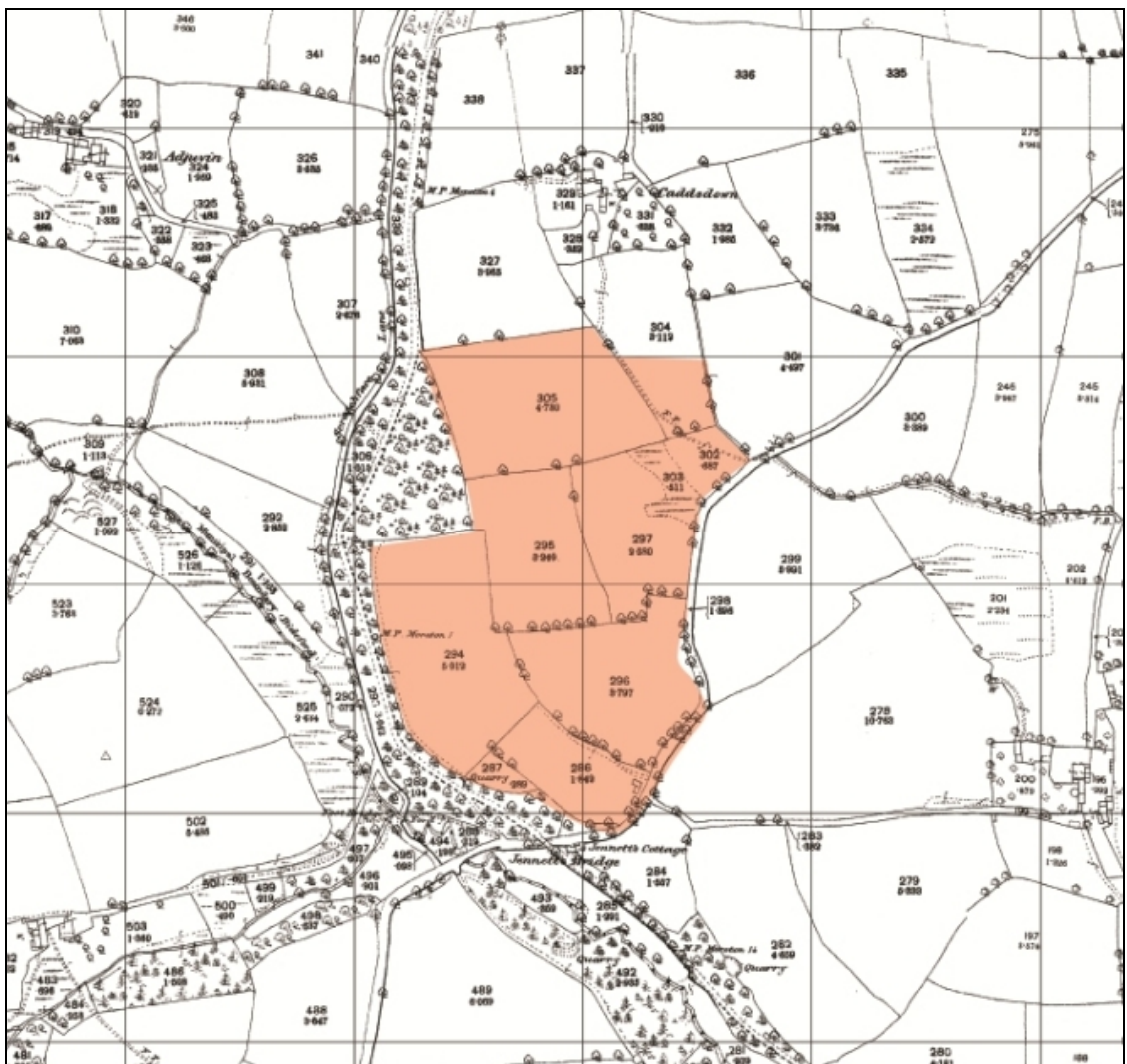


Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of 1888, 1:2500 (the site is indicated).

To the southern extreme of the site a building is still marked in the position of *Ginnetts*, but it is unnamed which suggests that it may have either ceased to be inhabited by this time, although the buildings may have still been retained for agricultural use. To the east of the building a lane or trackway is marked against the eastern boundary, where the former deviation in the hedge-line is much less pronounced.

2.4 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1905

There appears to have been little change to the fields within the development area in the years between the First and the Second edition OS maps. The only obvious alterations are that there are no boundaries now marked within the field to the central east of the site (Fields numbered 297, 303 and 302 on the 1st Edition) and no building is now marked in the location of *Ginnetts* to the south.

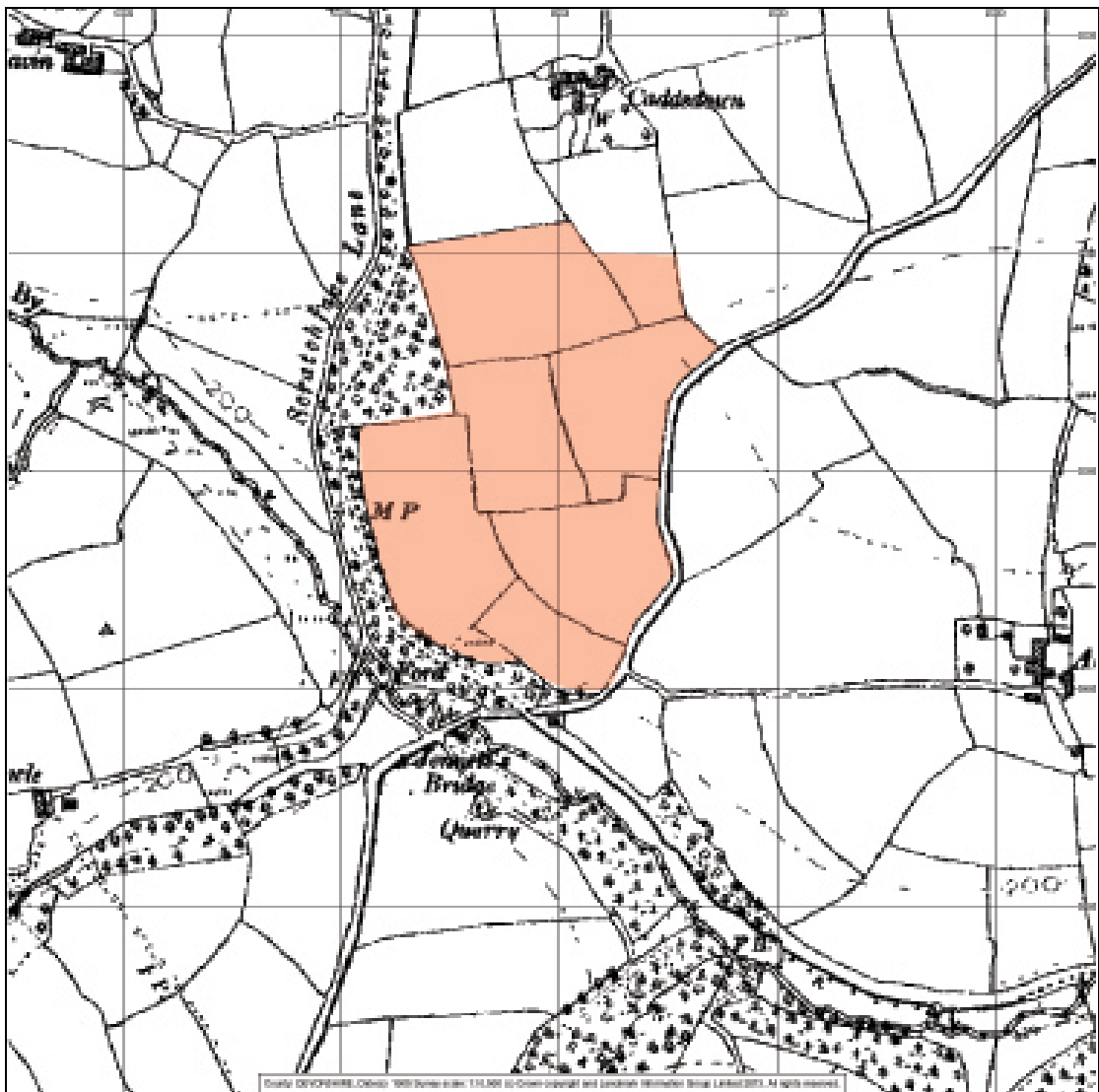


Figure 5: Extract from the Second Edition OS map of 1905, the site is indicated.

The farm to the west is now marked as Adjavin. This name is first recorded in the 13th century as *Eggesfen*, possibly deriving from the personal name *Ecga*.

2.5 The Historic Environment Record

A list of the monuments within the vicinity listed on the Historic Environment Record can be found in Appendix 1. Within the site itself there is only one monument listed; a hedgebank (MDV75117) at the northern end of the site associated with a hedgebank recorded in the recycling centre to the north. The bank was archaeologically investigated but no dating evidence was forthcoming. There are a number of hedgebanks listed within the area, many of which could be medieval in date.

Although there are no prehistoric finds associated with the immediate site there are two enclosures listed to the west and south-west of the site, suggesting possible iron age or Roman activity within the area.

3.0 The Walkover Survey

The weather was dry on the day of the survey, the four fields of the site had been recently cut for silage prior to the survey, and the site was grazed by cattle. The site could not be accessed from Caddsdow Industrial Estate to the north but was entered via a gateway in the southern boundary of the site. The site is comprised of three large fields and a single small field at the north-east corner of the site (for field numbers see Figure 1). The site slopes from north to south and slopes more steeply towards the river to the west where it is bounded by woodland, with Buckland Road bounding the south and south-east and agricultural fields to the north-east.

Field 1 (F1) is situated to the west of the site and is bounded on the eastern side by an eroded hedgebank and to the north, south and west by a post and wire fence against scrub or mixed deciduous woodland; with a mix of young to mature trees and vegetation. The field slopes quite steeply down to the south-west corner and is accessed from Buckland Road by a gateway in the south-east corner (Figure 6). The eroded earth bank to the east, between this and Field 2 to the east is topped with a mix of small trees and, toward the south end is a small patch of stone revetment, on both sides of the bank c. 2m long. Although the field surface appeared relatively regular a slightly raised linear was noted to the east of the central part of the field, roughly situated in the position of a former field boundary noted on the title map (see Figure 3).



Figure 6: View up to the centre of F1, viewed from the gateway to the south.

Along the western boundary a former sunken trackway was noted. This was seen partially within the field and partially within the woodland to north and south, with a portion either quarried away or having collapsed. This hollow-way probably relates to the track marked on the First edition OS map (see 2.3 above) that formerly meandered its way up through the 19th century wood plantation from north to south. No building platforms or structural remains were noted within the southern portion of the field (the location of *Ginnetts*), although the position of any buildings may now be within the scrub and woodland to the south of the field.



Figure 7: A section of stone revetment within the eastern boundary of F1 (western boundary of F2), viewed from the west.



Figure 8: The truncated former trackway against the western boundary of F1, to the right foreground the side of the slope has collapsed or been quarried away and fenced around, viewed from the north-east.

Little more was noted throughout the rest of the site. The ground slopes down to the east within F3 (Figure 9), to the south-east within F4 and to the north-east within F2 (Figure 10); no earthworks were noted within the remaining fields, which all appeared to have relatively even ground surfaces, with just modern disturbance caused by the movement of farm vehicles and stock over the site.



Figure 9: The north-east corner of Field 3 (F3) with opening through the historic hedgebank between this and F4, viewed from the south-west corner of F3 (west).



Figure 10: The north-east corner of F2, viewed from the south-west.

The boundaries within the site in the main consist of eroded hedgebanks where grazing stock have trodden down the earth banks. The limits of the site are fenced with post and wire, to the north against a bank, against the road to the south and east and against woodland to the west.



Figure 11: The central portion of the boundary between F2 to the east and F1 to the west, typical of the eroded interior boundaries of the site, viewed from the west.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Conclusions

The desk-based assessment suggests that it is likely that many of the extant and former field boundaries within the site date to before the 19th century, and, if somewhat eroded now, the remaining elements may originate in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. The former existence of the farm holding to the south of the site; *Ginnetts*, with a building or buildings that appear to have finally gone out of use and the site cleared by the end of the 19th century, indicates that archaeological features and artefacts of medieval or post medieval date may not be unexpected, particularly within F1. The stone revetment found during the walkover survey, against the boundary to the east of the former building, may relate to one of the former structures within this area.

Whilst the walkover did not throw up any visual evidence for earlier prehistoric earthworks or remains there are two enclosures listed to the west and south-west of the site, suggesting possible Iron Age or Romano-British activity within the area.

The remains of a 19th century trackway leading down from the north is still extant along the western boundary of the site.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

The next stage of any pre-development works would be to undertake a geophysical survey to identify areas of Prehistoric activity, as work in advance of the Atlantic Array pipeline corridor (Hughes 2012) has identified Prehistoric and Romano-British sites in the area and south-facing slopes have always been favoured for settlement. Based on the results of that survey, targeted evaluation trenching may then be appropriate.

Monitoring (watching brief) should take place around the site of the former farmstead and during the breaching of any hedgebanks.

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Appendix 2

Relevant HER Entries

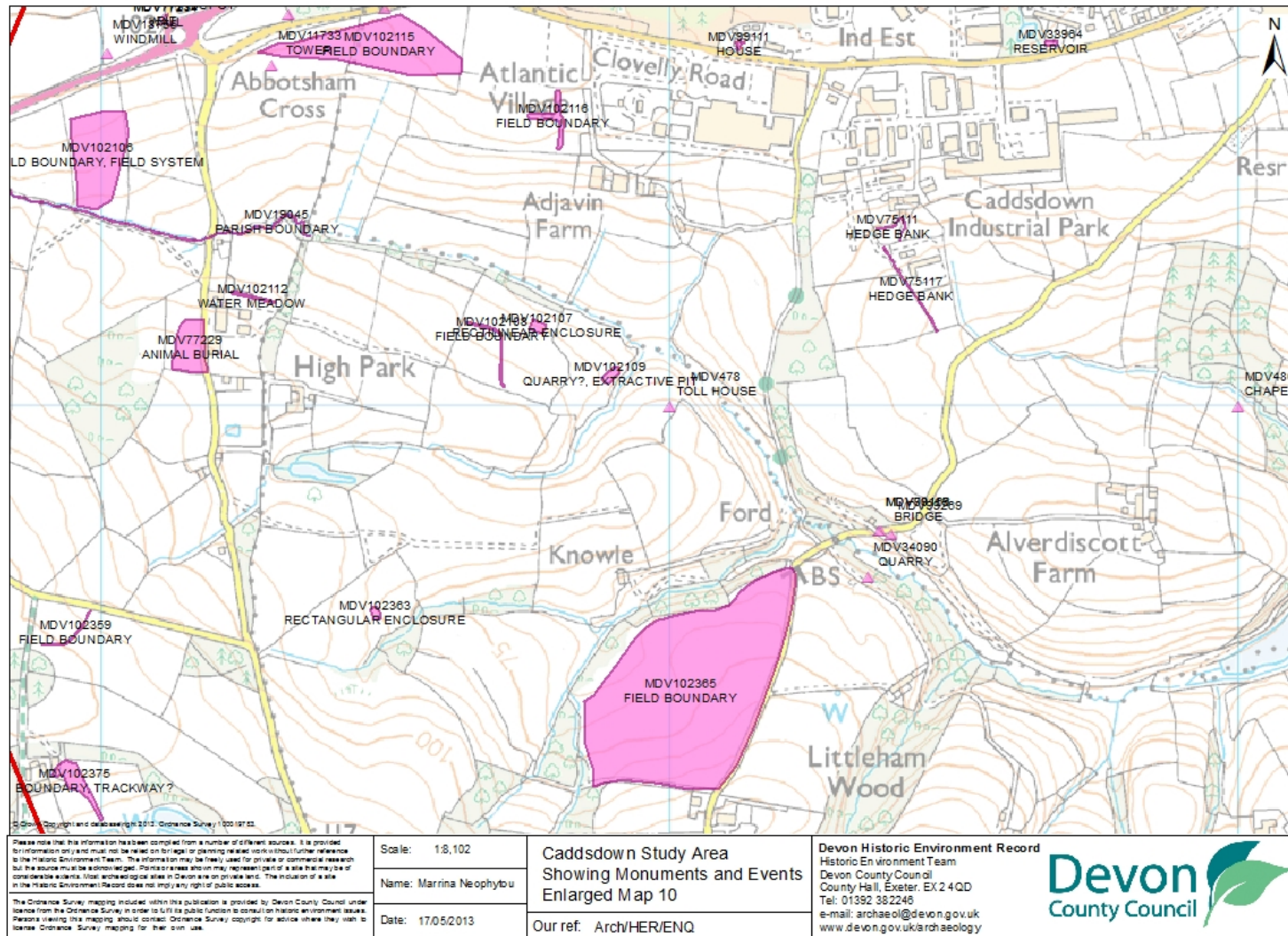


Figure 12: Map of the relevant HER entries (listed below).

HER Monument ID: MDV75111

Site Name: Hedgebank at Caddsdwn Farm

Record type: Monument

Description: Hedge Bank ((Between) Post Medieval to XIX - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Location of hedgebank at the former Caddsdwn Farm. Dated to the post-medieval period by pottery recovered from the lower layer.

HER Monument ID: MDV75117

Site Name: Hedgebank near Caddsdwn Farm

Record type: Monument

Description: Hedge Bank (Unknown date)

Hedgebank forming boundary along west side of recycling centre, 2.2 metres wide and 0.8 metres high. Constructed over natural subsoil. Lowest layer consisted of light yellowish brown silty clay with very occasional small angular shale, overlain by thick deposit of mid grey firm clay topsoil with occasional charcoal fragments. Modern drainage trench had been excavated on east side of the bank, with the associated spoil heaped against it. No finds were recovered. Plan.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4342 2520 (95m by 150m)

HER Monument ID: MDV18755

Site Name: Windmill to north west of Abbotsham Cross

Record type: Monument

Description: Windmill ((Between) Early Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2009 AD)

National Grid Reference: SS 42010 25620 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV11733

Site Name: Tower

Record type: Monument

Description: TOWER ((Between) Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD)

The remains of a keep or watch tower lie two miles from bideford on the road to hartland. Said to be the work of ancient britons (davidson)vis=5/12/1980 (os). There is nothing to be seen in the vicinity but it is possible that he was referring to the old windmill site (ss42nw/104) nearby.(os). Vis=2/12/1988 (meade). Tower. Have never heard of or seen remains of a tower.

The grid reference seems to suggest that it must refer to the windmill.(meade).

National Grid Reference: SS 423 256 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV102115

Site Name: Possible former field boundaries, west of Atlantic Village, Bideford

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary ((Between) Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD)

Fragmentary linear cropmarks, visible on aerial photographs of 1992, might be forming over the remains of former field boundaries or a small field system. The cropmarks are located towards the eastern end of a narrow east-west orientated spur overlooking a sharply incised combe to the south. The date of the possible field boundaries is unknown, but they do not appear to be associated with the extant field pattern, which appears to be post-medieval in origin.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4248 2562 (361m by 106m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102106

Site Name: Possible former field boundaries, north-east of High Park Farm, Abbotsham

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary ((Between) Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD)

Field system (Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD)

The remains of possible former banked field boundaries of medieval or post-medieval date are visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1970s, to the north-east of High Park Farm, Abbotsham.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4199 2544 (102m by 172m)

HER Monument ID: MDV19045

Site Name: Abbotsham/Alwington Parish Boundary

Record type: Monument

Description: Parish boundary ((Between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Parish boundary between Abbotsham and Alwington, corresponding in some stretches to that described in a boundary deed of about 1174.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4122 2589 (1871m by 1673m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102112

Site Name: Possible water meadow at High Park Farm, Alwington

Record type: Monument

Description: Water Meadow (Early Medieval to XX - 1066 AD to 2000 AD)

possible water meadow of a type known locally as a catchwater meadow is visible as a narrow earthwork ditch or water channel on aerial photographs. Such systems were in use from the medieval period to twentieth century, using one or a

series of roughly parallel water channels, known as gutters, to distribute flowing water evenly over the surface of a meadow in order to prevent the ground freezing in winter and encourage an early growth of pasture in spring.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4226 2519 (77m by 22m)

HER Monument ID: MDV77229

Site Name: Dead Horse Plot

Record type: Monument

Description: Animal Burial (Unknown date)

A small field to the north-west of High Park was named 'Dead Horse Plot' in the Alwington Tithe Apportionment.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4215 2510 (61m by 92m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102359

Site Name: Possible field boundary north of Winscott

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary (Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD)

A possible former curved field boundary of probable medieval date is visible on aerial photographs as a faint cropmark, to the north of Winscott, Alwington. It is probably forming over the ditch created by the grubbing up of a former hedgerow. The cropmark does not correspond with any boundaries depicted on the 1837 tithe map for Alwington, which might support the interpretation that any boundary in this location had been removed prior to this date. The cropmark is not visible on any other aerial photographs available to the survey.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4194 2460 (84m by 61m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102375

Site Name: Former field boundaries, east of Winscott

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1750 AD)

Trackway? (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1750 AD)

Former field boundaries of probable post medieval date are visible on aerial photographs of 1967 as earthworks to the east of Winscott Farm. The earthworks appear to closely correspond with field boundaries depicted on both the tithe map for Alwington and the Ordnance Survey first edition 25inch map, but additional earthwork banks might indicate that a trackway also previously crossed this field, perhaps a continuation of a route depicted on the historic maps to the south-east.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4195 2434 (91m by 104m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102363

Site Name: Cropmark enclosure, south-east of High Park Farm

Record type: Monument

Description: Rectangular Enclosure (Unknown date)

A cropmark visible on aerial photographs of 1971, situated on a south facing slope adjacent to a spring-fed stream to the

south-east of High Park Farm, is possibly forming over the remains of a small bank defined rectilinear enclosure, approximately 18 by 10 metres in size. The cropmark is not visible on any other aerial photographs available to the survey.

It also does not correspond with any depicted features on the 1841 tithe map for Littleham or the Ordnance Survey 25 inch

first edition map published by circa 1890. The date and function of the feature are unknown.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4248 2463 (18m by 23m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102116

Site Name: Former field boundaries, west of Atlantic Village, Bideford

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary ((Between) Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1750 AD)

Linear cropmarks, visible on aerial photographs of 1946, are probably forming over the remains of levelled field boundaries. The cropmarks fall within the pattern of the extant surrounding field system, which appears to be post-medieval in origin.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4279 2550 (64m by 102m)

HER Monument ID: MDV99111

Site Name: Moreton Cottage, Hartland Road, Bideford

Record type: Building

HOUSE (Mid, XIX - 1801 AD to 1900 AD)

Description: National Heritage List for England. English Heritage, 2012, National Heritage List for England

House. Mid 19th century. Large scale stone rubble. Fish-scale red tiled roof. Rendered chimney. L-shaped plan with entrance-porch in the angle of the L. One storey with garret. Gothic style. Each of the three gable-ends is one window wide with scalloped bargeboards, finials and pendants. Windows mostly have segmental arches with rough voussoirs, except for that facing the road, which has a canted wood bay and red-tiled pent-roof. Three-paned wood casements,

the top panes with Gothic arches. Porch has bargeboards and side-window matching the rest of the house. Plain doorway with pointed arch; above it a small diamond-shaped window. Interior not inspected.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4312 2563 (16m by 16m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102107

Site Name: Rectilinear cropmark enclosure west of High Park, Littleham

Record type: Monument

Description: Rectilinear Enclosure (Early Iron Age to Roman - 700 BC to 409 AD)

A rectilinear cropmark visible on aerial photographs of 1992 and 2002, situated on a north-east facing slopes overlooking a spring-fed stream, may be forming over the remains of a small rectilinear ditched enclosure, possibly of later prehistoric date.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4276 2514 (29m by 25m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102108

Site Name: Possible former field boundary, south of Adjavin Farm, Littleham

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary ((Between) Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD)

The remains of possible former banked field boundaries of medieval or post-medieval date are visible as low earthworks on aerial photographs of 1971, to the north-east of High Park Farm, Abbotsham. The banks appear to subdivide a southfacing field, itself enclosed to the east and west by curvilinear field boundaries likely to be of medieval origin. The north-south elements of the relict earthworks appear to respect the alignment of the extant boundaries and might therefore be contemporary with or post-date them. One of the identified east-west earthworks might correspond with a boundary depicted on the 1840 tithe map for Abbotsham. None of the earthworks are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch first edition map of circa the 1880s-1890s. It is therefore likely that the majority of the earthwork boundaries had passed out of use prior to 1840. The possible boundaries are not visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1979 or later.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4269 2510 (68m by 116m)

HER Monument ID: MDV102109

Site Name: Possible quarry north-west of Jennet's Bridge, Littleham

Record type: Monument

Description: Extractive Pit (Unknown date) Quarry? (Unknown date)

Cropmarks visible on aerial photographs of 1992 are probably forming over two cut features, possibly quarries or extractive pits, of unknown date centred at circa SS42892505, to the south of Adjavin Farm, on the lower slopes of a narrow combe, near the confluence of two spring-fed streams. The possible pits are visible as irregularly shaped dark cropmarks up to 12 metres wide and 23 metres long, surrounded by a paler cropmark corona indicative of differential drainage of local groundwater into the pits. The purpose of the pits' excavation is unknown.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4289 2505 (31m by 30m)

HER Monument ID: MDV478

Site Name: Hartland Road Tollhouse

Record type: Monument

Description: Toll House ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD)

On Hartland Road.

National Grid Reference: SS 43 25 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV102365

Site Name: Former field boundaries north of Littleham Court

Record type: Monument

Description: Field Boundary (Early Medieval to XIX - 1066 AD to 1841 AD)

Two former field boundary banks of probable post-medieval date are visible on aerial photographs of 1967 as cropmarks and low earthworks to the north of Littleham Court. The features correspond with a field boundary depicted on the Littleham tithe map of 1841, as part of a wider field system based upon medieval strip fields. They are not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 25 inch first edition map published by 1890, indicating they had passed out of use by this date. Aerial photographs reveal much of the surrounding field system remained in use into the 1940s but had been largely removed by 1967, and completely by 1979. Only those elements that were depicted on the 1841 tithe map but not the Ordnance Survey 25 inch first edition map have been transcribed. The features are not visible on later aerial photographs available to the survey.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4303 2449 (374m by 391m)

HER Monument ID: MDV33964

Site Name: Reservoir, Moreton Park

Record type: Monument

Description: Reservoir ((Between) XX - 1901 AD to 2000 AD)

Reservoir on south side of Moreton Park, in Hartland Road Plantation, shown on early 20th century Ordnance Survey map.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4367 2563 (22m by 10m)

HER Monument ID: MDV480

Site Name: Bartholomew Grenvile's Chapel

Record type: Monument

Description: Chapel ((Between) Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Stapledon's register shows that a licence was granted to Bartholomew Grenvile in 1311 "pro capella sua de bydyford".

National Grid Reference: SS 44 25 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV34090

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

Description: Quarry ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD)

National Grid Reference: SS 4335 2470 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV99269

Site Name: JENNETT'S COTTAGE

Record type: Building

Description: - None recorded

National Grid Reference: SS 4339 2477 (point)

HER Monument ID MDV99119

Site Name BRIDGE ADJACENT TO JENNETS COTTAGE

National Grid Reference SS 4336 2478 (point) SS42SW

Listed Building (II) - 1390893 BRIDGE ADJACENT TO JENNETSCOTTAGE



The Old Dairy
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