

CLEAVE WOOD MANTEO WAY EAST-THE-WATER BIDEFORD DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Walkover Survey



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**‘Cleave wood’
Manteo Way
East-the-Water
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 commissioned to undertake desk-based research and a walkover survey on land at Cleave wood, off Manteo Way, Bideford, Devon prior to the potential development of the site. The eastern portion of the site borders a known 19th century mining landscape and the tithe map evidence shows a trackway formerly crossing the site and the modern Manteo Way to a small former building on the northern boundary. Although no sign of these features was found on the ground to the east, the trackway is partially extant to the west of Manteo Way and associated with a cistern and water channel.

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Peter Quincey

1.0 Introduction

Location: Land at Cleave Wood, off Manteo Way, East-the-Water
Parish: Bideford
District: Torridge
County: Devon

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Peter Quincey of Torridge District Council (the Client) to undertake desk-based research and a walkover survey on land to the east and west of Manteo Way, Bideford, Devon (see Figure 1), prior to the potential development of the site for residential accommodation.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is composed of five fields situated to the east of Manteo Way and four fields to the west. The western site is relatively flat but the land to the east slopes quite steeply to the north and east within Field 1 (F1). The eastern part of the site lies just to the west of former mine workings (see Appendix 1) and surrounds the site of Broomhayes School to the south. All of the open land within the site is under pasture, currently grazed by cattle and sheep.

The bedrock is comprised of mudstone and siltstone of the Bideford Formation (BGS 2013), with overlying brown soils of the Denbigh 2 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

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.

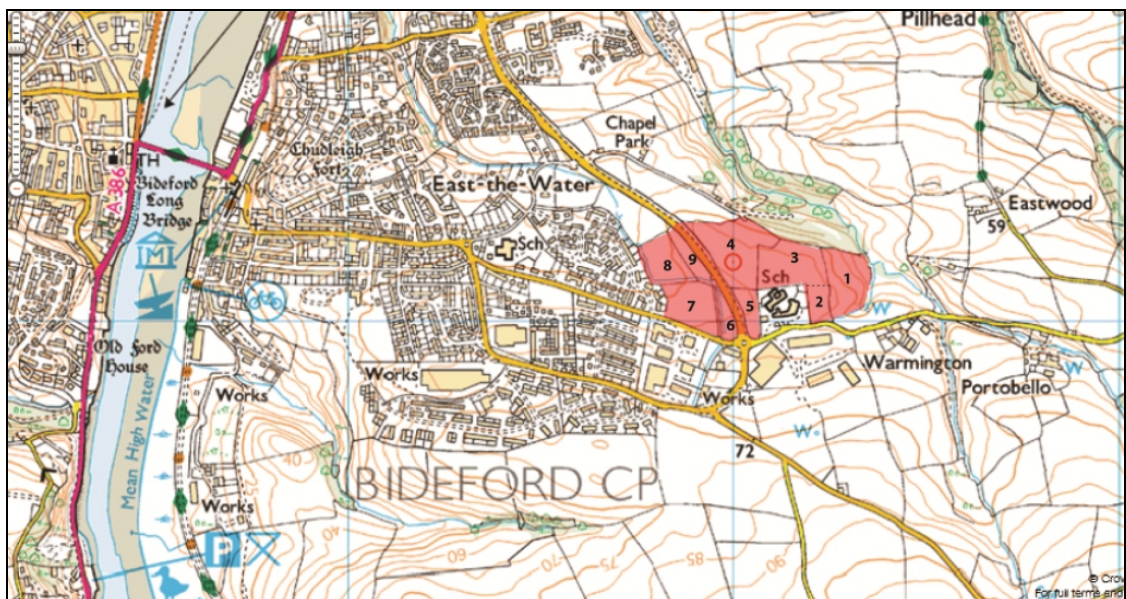
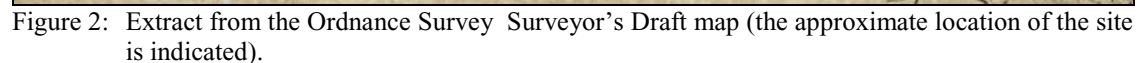


Figure 1: Site location (the area of the development is indicated and the fields numbered).

The first map available to this study is the Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's draft map (Figure 2). This map is not particularly detailed nor entirely reliable in terms of the layout and morphology of buildings, settlements and fields, but it does give an outline picture of the landscape, including the main roads and settlements in the area of the site. The two main farms or settlement sites within the vicinity of the development site are marked here as *Warmington* and *East Wood*, and clearly there is little settlement between these and the town of Bideford at this time.



The Bideford tithe map is the first source that gives a clear indication of the historic site layout (Figure 3). To the east the layout of the fields is much the same as today, with most of the extant boundaries marked, suggesting an early or pre 19th century date for these. The exception is the field to the far east of the site which at this time has a number of small enclosures to the south and east which are no longer extant. There is also a building just within the northern boundary of the site. Within the western part of the development site is part of the trackway leading to the building to the east, and again most extant boundaries are marked on the map.

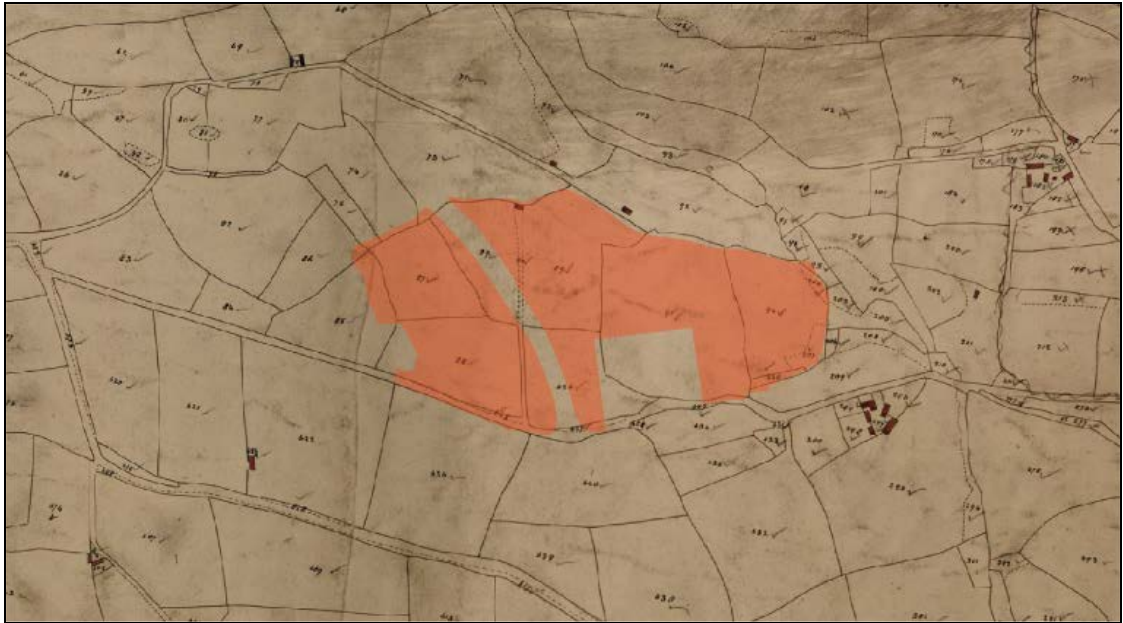


Figure 3: Extract from the Bideford tithe map of c.1840 (the approximate area of the site is indicated).

The tithe map numbers the fields to the east of Manteo Way as 91, 94, 207, 630, 204, part of 616, part of 89 and part of 90. To the west the fields are numbered 88, 87 part of 89, part of 90 and part 616. In the accompanying apportionment, numbers 89 and 90 are listed separately as *Part of Warmington* and owned by William Burnard and occupied by a Captian Pollard; 89 is listed as *House and eight acres* and 90 as *Road*. Numbers 91, 94 207, 204 & 630 are under *Warmington*, owned by George Kingson(?) and occupied by John Palmer; number 91 is *Great Oxenpark*, 94 *Little Oxen Park* - both listed as *arable*, 207 and 204 are *Copse* and 630 *Orchard*. Numbers 85, 87, 88 and 626 are within *Stone* (?) Owned by Jane Stapleton and occupied by herself, all three fields - 85 & 87 & 88 - are listed as *Moor* and classified as *Waste*, 626 is as *Close* classed as *arable land* and 207 is an *Orchard*.

There are no references to any mining activity within the vicinity at the time of the tithe.

2.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map c.1888

The next available map is the OS 1st Edition map of c.1888 (Figure 4); this shows a number of changes to the development area and its immediate surroundings and provides some additional detail.

The site itself has undergone some small changes to the east, where the small enclosures, orchards and copses, have altered in shape or disappeared. This is really the only significant change to the site area, as most of the currently surviving boundaries appear to have remained in the same position, if not the same form, as noted on the tithe map. However, the landscape around the site has changed quite considerably, particularly to the north and east, where there has been mining and quarrying activity in the years between 1840 and 1888, as well as the erection of the *Chapel Park Paint Works*. This activity may have begun during the early-mid 19th century as a number of shafts are marked 'old'. To the south of the site the hospital has been built and the field boundary to the west straightened. To the west a small row of cottages had also been constructed by this date.

Other detail now depicted includes the stream that flows from the south along the boundary of the track in the centre of the western plot, then bends to the west and follows the internal field boundaries to the north-western limit of the site.

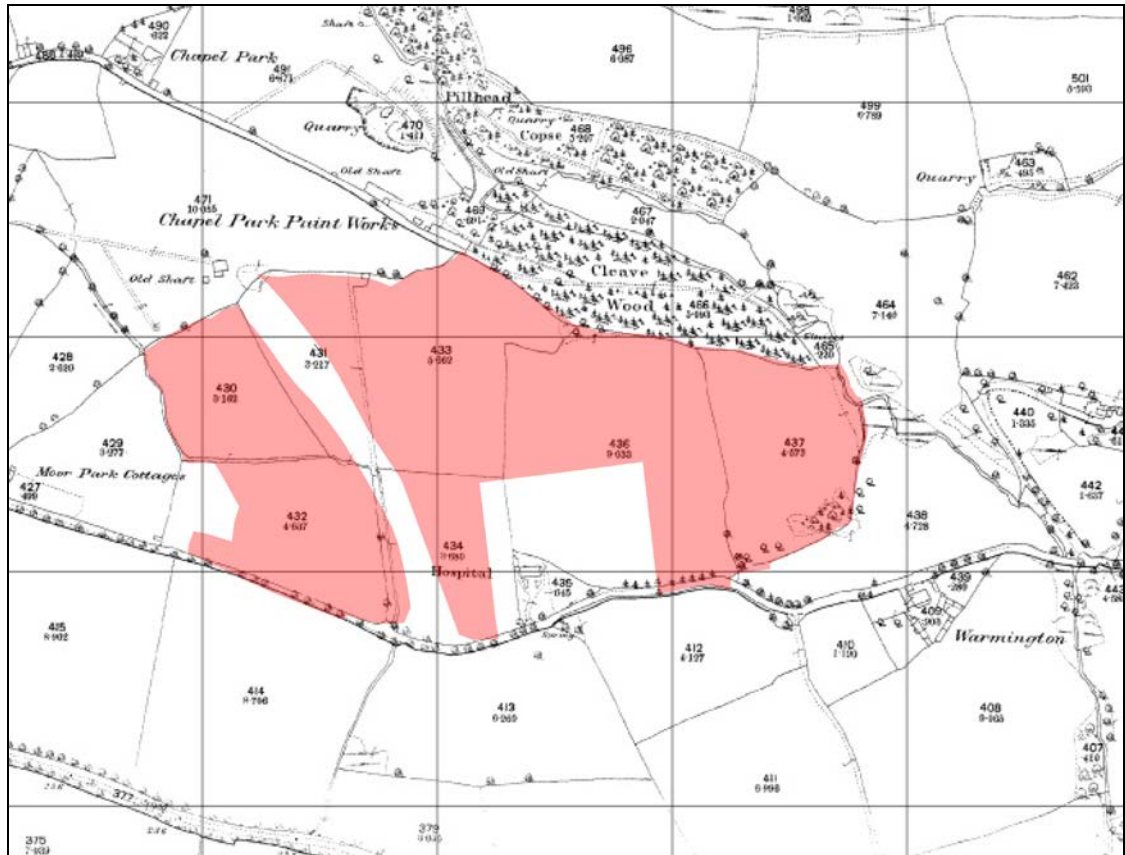


Figure 4: Extract from the First Edition OS map of c.1888 (the approximate area of the development is highlighted).

2.4 The 1906 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map

The 2nd Edition OS Map of 1906 shows that little significant change occurred to the site within the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Figure 5). It does show us however that most of the buildings associated with the hospital site, formerly an institution specifically for the treatment of ‘infectious diseases’ and now Broomhayes School, date from the 20th century.

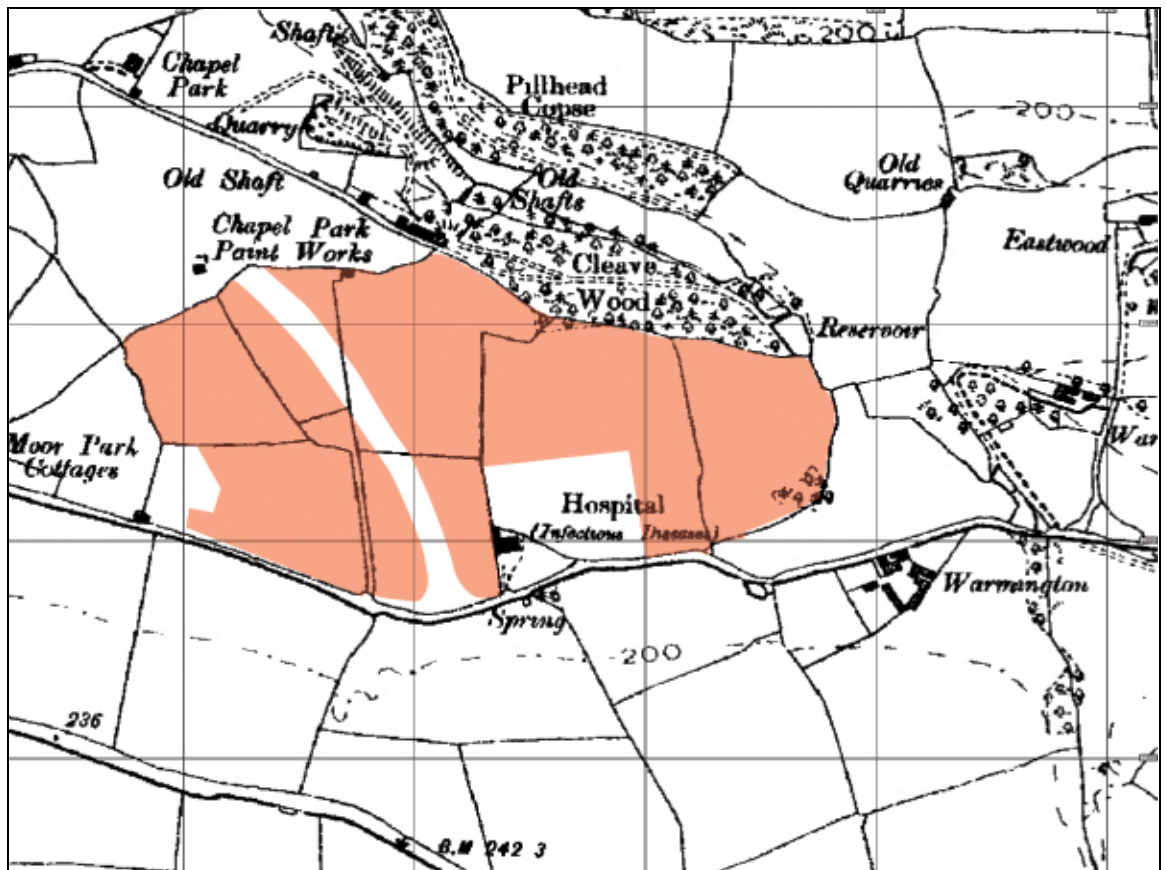


Figure 5: The 1908 Second Edition OS Map (the site is indicated) (original scale 1:10,560).

2.5 The Historic Environment Record

Relevant Historic Environment records for the area are listed in Appendix 1.

There is nothing listed for the area of the site itself, however the land to the north and north-east has been exploited since at least the mid-19th century for both coal and paint pigment.

3.0 The Walkover Survey

The site comprises nine fields, split into two distinct blocks by Manteo Way and bordered by Alverdiscott Road to the south. To the east the five fields (or parts thereof) surround to east, west and north a square block of land now occupied by Broomhayes School, to the east the land falls away to the north and drops slightly to the south. To the west of Manteo Way this portion of the site consists of four fields, all of which are relatively flat, with no significant undulations or slopes.

3.1 Fields numbered 1-5 to the east of Manteo Way

Field 1 (F1) was entered from Alverdiscott Road to the south of the site, via a gate in the south-west corner. The ground slopes up to the north and down to the east and on the south facing slope of the field, toward the highest point, the ground is very uneven and there are a number of earthworks and semi platforms including a linear running east-west (Figure 6), which probably represents a former boundary associated with a small enclosure marked on the tithe map (see Figure 3). The field slopes steeply down to the north east toward Cleave Wood, with the the highest point of the field being roughly central and to the west. The slight earthworks visible just to the south-east of the Wood are also probably associated with the small enclosures marked on the tithe map. The field slopes gently down to the north from the highest point.



Figure 6: Earthworks within the central western portion of F1, the western end of a linear earthwork can be seen in the right foreground, viewed from the south-west.

The boundary to the north of F1 is post and wire with small trees (including Elder, Holly, Lime and Hazel) beyond (Figure 7). The north boundary slopes steeply to the east with some larger oak trees to the north west corner. The western boundary is an earth bank topped with a mix of tree species including Oak, Hazel, Elder, Hawthorn, and Blackthorn, and with a post and wire fence to either side and a gate into Field 2 – actually now the southern part of Field 3.

Field 2 (F2), like F1, raises up from the road to the south (Figure 8), with a raised linear earthwork to the north; roughly on the line of the modern boundary to the west indicating that it is probably the remnants of a former boundary between F2 and F3. The boundary to the west is post and wire and modern timber fencing, with a small area to the north east corner of post and wire. To the south end there is a slight (c. 0.5m) drop between the level of F1 and F2 to the west of the fence between the two. This boundary at the south end has been removed and just post and wire remains. The southern boundary within F2 is a stone faced bank with a mixed (Ash, Hazel, Hawthorn, etc.) hedge above.



Figure 7: The west end of the northern boundary of F1, viewed from the south.



Figure 8: The boundary between F1 and F2, viewed from the south-east.

Field 3 is relatively flat and level and is almost square shaped except for a rectilinear projection from F4 to the west in the north-west corner. The field is slightly raised in the centre and the north west, sloping down to the south and north east. The boundaries to the north and west are post and wire against rather eroded hedgebanks with mixed trees and vegetation (Figure 10). To the south and south-west there is a modern concrete block wall around the school site. In the north-west corner of the field the bank is fenced around a narrow block of land projecting from F4 to the west; there a slight drop in ground level into F4 from F3. There is no access to F4 from F3.



Figure 9: The north-west corner of F2 and central portion of F3, with a linear earthwork in the approximate position of the sheep, viewed from the south-east.



Figure 10: The southern end of the eastern boundary of F4, viewed from the south.

Field 4 is a former large field truncated to the west by Manteo Way, it and F5 had been recently cut, probably for silage prior to the survey, giving ideal conditions for identifying any extant earthworks (Figure 11). The boundary to the west is post and rail with wire against the modern road. To the north there is no clear bank but the boundary is fenced with post and wire and with some tree growth beyond. The field is fenced against the former mining site to the north-east where the ground drops away sharply to the north. To the north-west the field is raised from the level of the field beyond to the north, with a post and wire fence and some scubby tree and vegetation growth. The field is generally level, gently sloping down to the north-east, but with some slight undulations at the highest point to the north-west of centre, which is around the position of a trackway and building shown on the title map (see section 2 above).



Figure 11: F4, looking toward the north-west corner, viewed from the south-east.

Field 5's boundary to the west is post and rail against the road, with a much eroded bank to the north due to livestock, with a gate through to F4 in the north-west corner. The boundary to the east is a modern fence against the school site, and to south a modern hedge with some post and rail against the road. The field has no clearly visible earthworks and is very level (Figure 12).



Figure 12: F5, viewed from the south-east.

3.2 Fields Numbered 6-9, to the West of Manteo Way

The western portion of the site is accessed off Alverdiscott Road into the central area between F6 and F7, the fields are well grazed but no stock was present at the time of the survey. The boundaries of F6 to the east and the south are against the roads, with modern post and rail fencing and recent tree/shrub growth against the road, as to the east of Manteo Way. The boundary to the west of F6 is an eroded bank with a small stream to the east of the bank running from a stone built cistern at the south end just to the north-east of the gateway to the road to the south (Figure 13). This bank is the eastern boundary of a relict trackway that bisects F6 and F7. F6 is particularly level with no visible earthworks except the track boundary and stream channel.



Figure 13: Stone built cistern at the south-eastern end of the watercourse against the former track on the western boundary of F6, viewed from the south-west.

The trackway is relatively broad with eroded banks to either side, formerly with hedges above, which were formerly “laid” but have long since grown out (see Figure 14). A single large tree sits at the south end of the western bank. At the northern end of the trackway the western bank ends and there is an opening into F7 to the west, here the bank is stone faced against F7 (Figure 15).



Figure 14: Ash trees, formerly a laid hedge; on the western boundary of the former trackway, viewed from the south-east.



Figure 15: The stone faced end of the western boundary of the trackway, against Field 7, viewed from the north-west.



Figure 16: The northern end of the trackway, west side, showing the pipe where the watercourse is channelled under the trackway, with large slabs alongside, possible remnants of a former stone-lined channel, viewed from the east.

At the north end of the former trackway the stream is channelled under the track by modern cement pipes. The water may have formerly passed under the trackway via a slab built channel, as there are some large stone slabs lying in the stream bed here (see Figure 16).

To the north-west of the trackway the stream bed runs to the west against (and to the east of) the overgrown, eroded bank of mixed trees and shrubby growth (Willow, Hawthorn etc) at the north-east extent of F7, and then follows this the northern boundary of F7 down to the western extent of the site (Figure 17).



Figure 17: The west end of the northern bank of F7, with the stream/ditch alongside, viewed from the north-east.

The western boundary of F7 is mostly comprised of modern fencing, against the housing developments to the west, as against the road to the south, with overgrown vegetation and scrubby tree growth. The field is relatively flat, although it drops slightly at the north west corner; it contains less rush than F8 although is still probably quite damp in normal conditions.

To the north-east the eastern boundary of F9 follows the eastern boundary of F6, against the road as before. There is now no physical east-west boundary between F6 and F9, as indicated on modern mapping, and there is no clear sign of its former position on the ground. There is however, some unevenness in the ground's surface but this is almost certainly due to the movement of stock, vehicles or machinery. Much of this portion of the site has a significant amount of rush growth, and as it was formerly classed as moorland (see 2.2 above) it is probably quite wet and boggy during less hot weather. There is an opening from F9 into F8 at the north-west end of the boundary between the two fields.



Figure 18: The approximate position of the former boundary between Field 9 and Field 6, with the boundary against Manteo Way to the left, viewed from the north.

Field 8 slopes gently down to the west from the east with a slight dip diagonally across the centre from the south-east to the north-west. The ground surface is hard and rather uneven but has probably been very wet previously; the western half is damper and has significant rush growth particularly in the north-west corner (Figure 18). There are possible slightly raised areas to the east of the centre of the field, but these are probably natural undulations. The western bank, against the modern housing developments to the west has a stream or ditch to the east side which is very overgrown with brambles, shrubby growth and trees.



Figure 19: The north-west corner of F8, viewed from the east.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Conclusions

The desk-based assessment has shown that there has been mining activity to the north and east of the eastern portion of the development area since at least the mid 19th century. Although there are no mining sites recorded within the current area under discussion it must be borne in mind that the site may contain associated or earlier features relating to the exploitation of underground resources. However, the marked drop in the ground level of the mined landscape to the north-east of the site suggests that mining activities were probably confined to these known areas.

The map evidence also shows that within the site area there was a trackway formerly spanning the modern route of Manteo Way and which was formerly present within fields 6/7 and F4, and that a building once stood at the northern extent of this former route, within F4, during the early-mid 19th century. The walkover survey of these fields showed that the trackway is still extant within fields 6/7, but that there were no explicit signs of a former building in F4. However development along the northern edge of the site may reveal the remains of this building. Associated with the trackway in F6 is a stone built cistern and possible former stone slab conduit. These features are closely associated with the trackway and may be contemporary with its early history.

4.2 Recommendations

The next stage of any pre-development works would be to undertake a geophysical survey to identify areas of former settlement or activity, particularly with regard to the adjacent mines. Based on the results of this survey, targeted evaluation trenching may then be appropriate.

Monitoring (watching brief) should take place during the breaching of any hedgebanks.

5.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

English Heritage 2011: *The Setting of Heritage Assets: English Heritage Guidance*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

Online Sources:

British Geological Survey 2013: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Appendix 1

Key HER entries

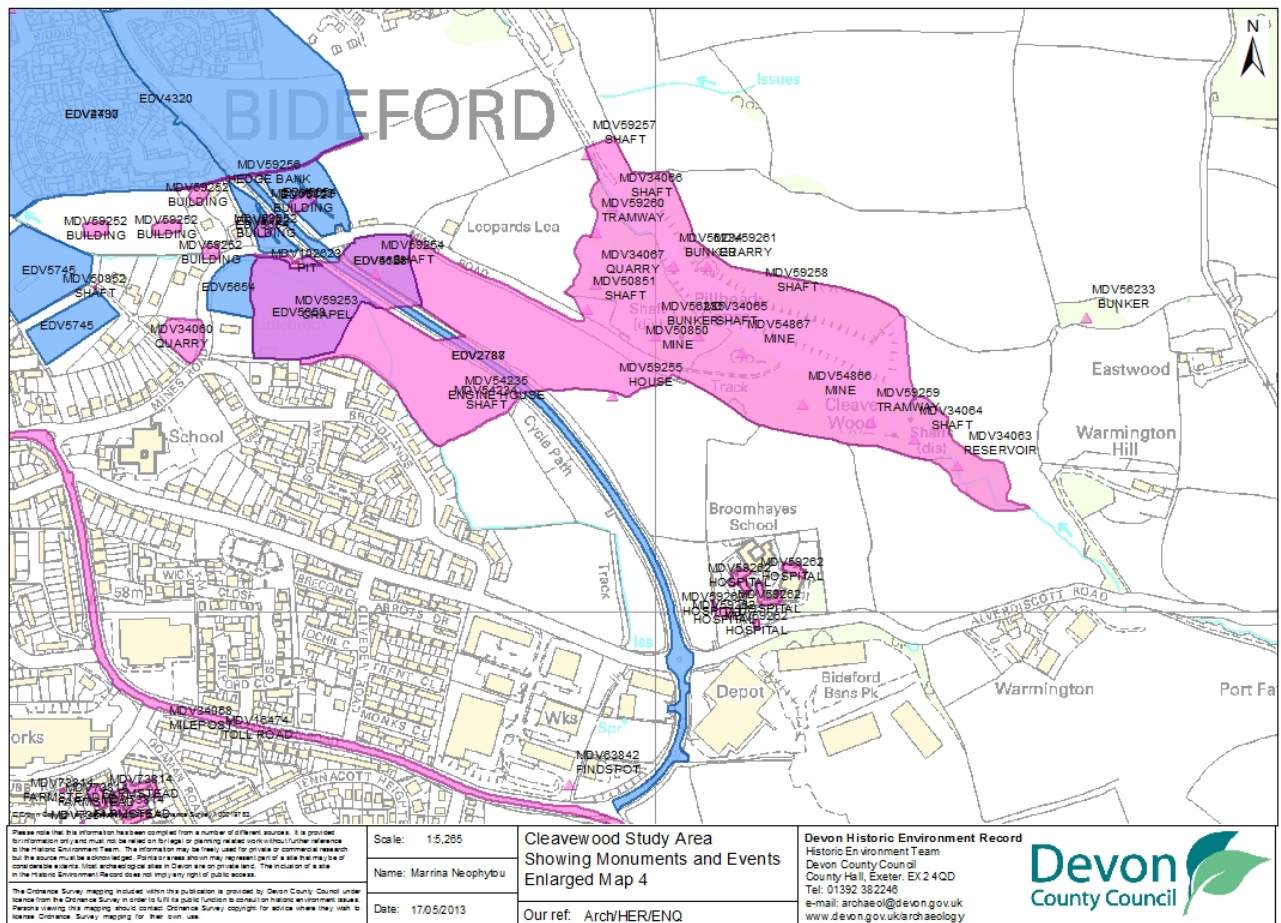


Figure 20: Key HER entries. The site is centrally placed below the pink area.

HER Monument ID: MDV59262**Site Name:** Kingsley Hospital, Bideford East the Water**Record type:** Monument**Description:** HOSPITAL ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD)

Kingsley Hospital. First appears on the 1889 6 inch Ordnance Survey map. Hospital for infectious diseases. Figure 5.

The site of the original buildings shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1880s-1890s mapping is now occupied by the car park of Broomhayes School.

Cartographic. Ordnance Survey, 2012, MasterMap

Four of the buildings are now part of Broomhayes School. Map object based on this source.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4711 2602 (110m by 76m)**HER Monument ID:** MDV63842**Site Name:** Flint flake, Bideford East the Water**Record type:** Find Spot**Description:** Prehistoric flint flake of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was retrieved from the topsoil during a watching brief on the construction of the Bideford Industrial Link Road.**National Grid Reference:** SS 469 258 (point)**HER Monument ID:** MDV16474**Site Name:** Turnpike Road, Bideford to Gammaton Moor Cross**Record type:** Monument**Description:** TOLL ROAD ((Between) XVIII to XIX - 1701 AD to 1900 AD)**National Grid Reference:** Centred SS 473 254 (3416m by 1947m)

HER Monument ID:MDV34058

Site Name: Milepost, Gammaton Road

Record type: Monument

Description: MILEPOST ((Between) XVIII to XIX - 1701 AD to 1900 AD)

Bideford section of turnpike road to Great Torrington, known to be in use in 1828. Operated by the Barnstaple Turnpike Trust, created in 1763 and closed down in 1879.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4647 2587 (1m by 1m)

HER Monument ID: MDV34063

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

Description: RESERVOIR (Unknown date) No sign of reservoir on os 6" (1963) map. The site looks as if it has been completely filled in and now pasture land

National Grid Reference: SS 4735 2617 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV56233

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

Description: BUNKER ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD) Second world war "british resistance" auxiliary unit bunker reported at above location. In a copse west of eastwood farm, formerly parsons farm. Unconfirmed (dob worksheet).

National Grid Reference: SS 4750 2634 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV34064

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4730 2620 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59259

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4725 2622 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV54866

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

Description: MINE ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD) Can be identified as bideford black mine, which survived in various guises, finally supplying the cosmetics industry until late 1960s. Now a scrapyard

National Grid Reference: SS 4717 2624 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV54867

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

Description: MINE ((Between) Early Medieval to Modern - 1066 AD to 2009 AD) 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 (claughton, 1993).

National Grid Reference: SS 471 263 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59255

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

Description: HOUSE (Unknown date) 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. Structure appears to be much smaller by 1889, and was presumably no longer a dwelling. Field visit identified the fragmentary remains of n wall of house, together with the bank constituting the e border of the access track

National Grid Reference: SS 4695 2625 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV34067

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4693 2638 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV50851

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4692 2635 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV50850

Site Name: Chapel Park Coal Mine, Bideford

Record type: Monument

Description: MINE ((Between) XVIII to Modern - 1701 AD to 2009 AD) Chapel Park coal mine was worked at the end of 18th century. Sold to Bideford Anthracite Mining Company in 1846. Four seams known to have existed - the "Two Foot" (15-18 inches wide), the "Five Foot" (2-4 feet wide); No 1 Mary Ann (circa 2 foot wide) and No 2 Mary Ann (circa 2 foot 6 inches wide) with, on their south side, a paint pigment seam. The pigment was sold as "Bideford Black".

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 470 263 (847m by 434m)

HER Monument ID: MDV34065

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4705 2632 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV56235

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4700 2632 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59257

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4692 2653 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59260

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4693 2644 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV54235

Site Name: Engine house east of Bideford East-the-Water

Record type: Monument

Description: ENGINE HOUSE ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD) Parts of three walls remain of what appears to have been the boiler house of the winding engine. Not shown on the Tithe Map although this may have been a deliberate omission since minerals were not subject to Tithe. The 25 inch maps indicate that the major part was removed between 1888 and 1904 but the site where it was terraced into the slope is clearly visible.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4681 2625 (13m by 15m)

HER Monument ID: MDV54234

Site Name: Shaft east of Bideford East-the-Water

Record type: Monument

Description: SHAFT ((Between) Modern - 1751 AD to 2009 AD) Three mine shafts were excavated during the watching brief for the Bideford Industrial Link Road. One revealed that the coal seam had been accessed using opencast methods. A chamber and tunnel feature, possibly a drain, was uncovered, consisting of a sub-circular feature 3-4 metres in diameter by circa 5 metres deep, with a tunnel 0.6 metres wide by 1.6 metres high running in a northeastly direction from halfway down the chamber.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4680 2624 (5m by 6m)

HER Monument ID: MDV34058

Site Name: Milepost, Gammaton Road

Record type: Monument

Description: MILEPOST ((Between) XVIII to XIX - 1701 AD to 1900 AD) Milepost one mile from Bideford shown on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4647 2587 (1m by 1m)

HER Monument ID: MDV16474

Site Name: Turnpike Road, Bideford to Gammaton Moor Cross

Record type: Monument

Description: TOLL ROAD ((Between) XVIII to XIX - 1701 AD to 1900 AD) 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.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 473 254 (3416m by 1947m)

HER Monument ID: MDV73814

Site Name: The Barton, Bideford

Record type: Monument

Description: FARMSTEAD ((Between) XIX to XXI - 1880 AD to 2006 AD) A farmstead is shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping of the 1880s-1890s.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4636 2577 (115m by 53m)

HER Monument ID: MDV59254

Site Name: Mine shaft, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Monument

Description: SHAFT (Unknown date) A plan accompanying the Frederick Sherrell Limited report 1672 shows there to be a suspected mine shaft towards the eastern end of this field.

National Grid Reference: SS 466 263 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59253

Site Name: Chapel, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Monument

Description: CHAPEL ((Between) Early Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1750 AD) 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.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4661 2636 (200m by 144m)

HER Monument ID: MDV34060

Site Name: Quarry near Sentry Corner, East-the-Water

Record type: Monument

Description: QUARRY ((Between) XVIII to XIX - 1701 AD to 1900 AD) Quarry shown on 18th century estate plan, but possibly later insertion.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4645 2631 (54m by 52m)

HER Monument ID: MDV59252

Site Name: Structures, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Monument

Description: BUILDING ((Between) XX - 1906 AD to 1947 AD) The 6 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1938 shows two rectangular structures, with others in the field to the southwest. The structures are not present on the 1947 aerial photographs. The structures may relate to culm working, since some of those to the southwest overlie the seam. There was a processing plant in the vicinity in the 1930s. However, a more likely site for this would be within Cleave Wood. Another possibility is that the structures were of military origin, perhaps surviving from World War One. A field visit found no trace of the structures, but a substantial platform was observed at the southeast corner of the field.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4646 2645 (272m by 85m)

HER Monument ID: MDV59258

Site Name:

Record type: Monument

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

National Grid Reference: SS 4712 2636 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59254

Site Name: Mine shaft, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Monument

Description: SHAFT (Unknown date) A plan accompanying the Frederick Sherrell Limited report 1672 shows there to be a suspected mine shaft towards the eastern end of this field. A field visit found nothing significant.

National Grid Reference: SS 466 263 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV102623

Site Name: Pit, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Monument

Description: PIT (Unknown date) During the watching brief, to the south of Mines Road, a pit (8.5 metres x 4.0 metres) was excavated to a depth of 1.1 metres and was found to contain sterile fills of silts and clays containing fractured stones.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4658 2640 (89m by 17m)

HER Monument ID: MDV50852

Site Name: Shaft associated with Broadstone Mine

Record type: Monument

Description: SHAFT ((Between) XX to XXI - 1903 AD to 2009 AD) Site of a shaft which was probably part of Broadstone Mine worked in the late 19th century.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 463 263 (3m by 3m)

HER Monument ID: MDV63842

Site Name: Flint flake, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Find Spot

Description: FINDSPOT ((Between) LANEBA - 2500 BC to 2001 BC) Prehistoric flint flake of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date was retrieved from the topsoil during a watching brief on the construction of the Bideford Industrial Link Road.

National Grid Reference: SS 469 258 (point)

HER Monument ID: MDV59256

Site Name: Boundary, Bideford East the Water

Record type: Monument

Description: HEDGE BANK ((Between) Post Medieval to XIX - 1540 AD to 1900 AD)

Northern boundary of field immediately to the north of Mines Road coincides with the south boundary of the Salterns Estate in the mid 19th century. The bank itself is 1.7 metres high and is revetted on the north side. Identified as a Grade I hedge in a Devon County Council ecological report. The field boundary itself appears to form a section of a much longer boundary extending for some 1.1 kilometres northeast from the outskirts of Bideford East-the-Water. This may reflect the alignment of an earlier estate boundary as Salterns itself is not presently documented before the 18th century.

National Grid Reference: Centred SS 4655 2651 (218m by 62m)



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