

BICKLEIGH CHURCH GREEN

BICKLEIGH

DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160504



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Bickleigh Church Green, Bickleigh, Devon Results of a Desk-Based Assessment

By P. Webb
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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Members of Bickleigh Local History Group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by the Bickleigh Local History Group to undertake a desk-based assessment on Church Green, Bickleigh, Devon.

The site is located in the centre of the village on an area of open land south-west of the parish church of St. Mary. The desk-based assessment indicates this site has not been developed in modern times and that any proposed development in this area is likely to disturb buried archaeological deposits or remains of varying levels of significance. Limited evaluation trenching within Church Green in 2013 (AC report D765/2/1) encountered almost no archaeological features, but did note the presence of a buried soil horizon of medieval (c.12th-13th century) date. The presence of Upper Greensand tempered pottery implies that the site was occupied perhaps as early as the 11th century.

There is evidence to suggest that the original manor of Bickleigh was located close to the church – possibly including the site itself – as indicated by the presence of potential earthworks on aerial photographs, although these are not visible on LiDAR images. There is very limited evidence for post-medieval activity on the site, and it is likely that any remains encountered would date to the medieval and or earlier periods. Modern activity on the site has also been limited, and it remains a largely open, though neglected green space.

This report is not an impact statement, nor does it consider the setting of the conservation area and the numerous designated assets, which may be impacted. Any proposed developments within the historic core of the village would need to give detailed consideration to setting, particularly as the site is located between the Grade II Listed Parish Church and the Grade II* Listed Castle Chapel and Grade I Listed gatehouse.*



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

MEMBERS OF BICKLEIGH LOCAL HISTORY GROUP FOR PROVIDING ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR THE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

THE STAFF OF THE DEVON HERITAGE CENTRE (DHC)

JOHN ALLAN FOR COMMENT ON UPPER GREENSAND TEMPERED POTTERY

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location: Bickleigh Church Green
Parish: Bickleigh
County: Devon
NGR: centred on SS 94163 07146
SWARCH ref: BCG16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Members of Bickleigh Local History Group (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment for land at Church Green, Bickleigh, Devon. This report sets out to review the historical and archaeological importance of Church Green and the impact any development would have on these; it is not an impact statement, and nor does it consider the setting of the conservation area and the numerous designated assets which may be impacted. Any proposed developments within the historic core of the village will need to give detailed consideration to setting.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the village and parish of Bickleigh, c.14.5 km north of Exeter, and c.6.5km south of Tiverton, east of the A396 on the west-facing slopes of the valley of the River Exe (see Figure 1). The site comprises a trapezoidal field divided into two with a small rectangular enclosure in the south-west corner and two buildings along its eastern edge. It is located immediately to the south-west of the parish church of St. Mary, with the rectory to the north. The site is relatively flat, sloping very gently down from the north to south, at a height of c.65m AOD.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy or fine silty soils of the Manod Formation (SSEW 1983), which overlie the mudstones of the Bude Slate Formation (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bickleigh is located within the Hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Tiverton (Lysons 1814). The place-name Bickleigh is derived from the Old English *'Bīca'* and *'lēah'* meaning a 'pointed settlement in a wood clearing' (Watts 2002; Hooke 2010). The 'pointed' element probably refers to a topographical feature, most likely being located at the confluence of streams. The Church Green site is located at the centre of the village, south-west of the parish church, within land belonging to the manor of Bickleigh.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within an area characterised as *historic settlement* by the Devon Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC). The historic core of the settlement includes some more recent buildings, and is located within a mixed landscape of *modern enclosures adapting medieval fields with post-medieval enclosures* to the south and west.

The Devon and Dartmoor Historic Environment Record (see Section 2.5) lists Prehistoric and medieval artefacts recovered from the village. With the exception of the Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary to the north-east, and the Grade II Listed Church Green cottages to the south, most of the other heritage assets in this settlement are post-medieval/19th century in date. The Grade I Listed 12th century Bickleigh Castle and its associated Grade II* Listed chapel and other Grade II Listed service buildings lie across the river to the east of the site.

An archaeological evaluation undertaken for the site (AC Archaeology 2013) failed to identify any significant structural remains, but did produce 13 sherds of Upper Greensand-derived (UGS) coarseware. While small in terms of quantity, this assemblage is nonetheless significant as UGS pottery is generally seen as an indicator of early (i.e. Saxo-Norman or 11th-12th century) settlements in areas more remote from its production sites.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

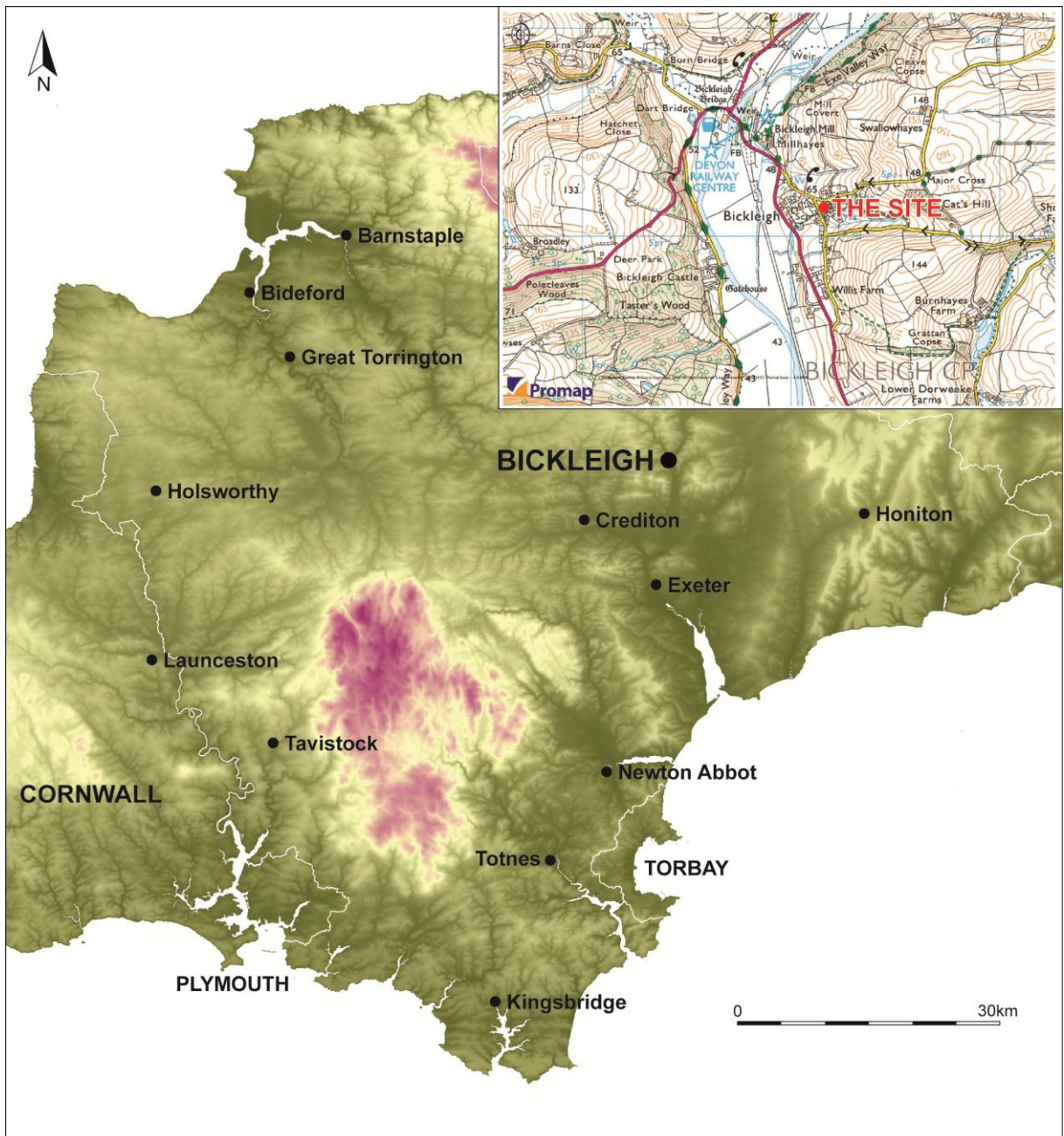


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 RESULTS OF A DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

Bickleigh is located within the Hundred of Hayridge and in the deanery of Tiverton (Lysons 1814). The place-name Bickleigh is typically thought to be derived from the Old English personal name *'Bīca'* and *'lēah'* meaning *'Bica's wood or clearing'*, later known as *Bichelie* (1086), and *Bykelegh* (1238-1302) (Watts 2002). *'Bīca'* is more commonly believed to have meant *'beak'* and slightly later to mean *'point'* (Duncan Probert *Pers. Comm.*). *Lēah'* place-names are relatively common in Devon, and rather than meaning *'settlement in a clearing in woodland'*, *lēah* is taken to mean *'a settlement in wood pasture'* (Hooke 2010). *Bickleigh* can therefore be interpreted as meaning a settlement located in a wooded pasture at a point; presumably referring to the *'point'* at which the Rivers Exe and Burn meet, and the land in between.

There are a small number of Anglo-Saxon charters that mention King Edward (the elder) as having a *Villa Venatoria* (hunting lodge) at *Bicanleag* (S372-4, S1286; also see S380). Some commentators aver that this refers to Bickleigh near Tiverton (e.g. Probert *forthcoming*); however, the evidence is equivocal at best and on balance it is equally likely it could refer to the Bickleigh in South Devon, which is located on the edge of the later Royal Forest of Dartmoor (e.g. Hooke 2010, 142).

The Domesday manor of *Bichelie* was held by Alward of his own right in 1066 (Thorn & Thorn 1985); Alward held it from the Count of Mortain in 1086 and probably passed with his other estates to the Honour of Odcombe in Somerset. *Bichelie* paid tax for 1 hide, but had land for 8 ploughs, indicating a relatively large estate. In 1228 Huward de Bikelege was lord of the manor, with a William de Bikelegh named as lord in 1274. The manor had passed to the Puddington family by the early 14th century via the family of Belfago/Balvage. In 1337 Hugh de Courtney is noted acting on behalf of his ward John de Podyngtone (Reichel 1910). Lysons (1822) notes the manor passed to the Courtneys and thence via an heiress to the Carew Family. One of the co-heiresses of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, the last of that line, married Sir Thomas Carew of Haccombe, and his descendants were in possession until the estate was sold off in 1922. *'The old mansion'*, Lysons notes, *'some time one of the seats of this ancient family, is in ruins: it was turreted and moated'*.

On the basis that most manorial churches were located next to the manor in question, it is probable that the early manorial precinct lay within the village, rather than across the Exe at Bickleigh Castle. However, the chapel at Bickleigh is unusually early (12th century) and this may suggest that Bickleigh Castle was the seat of the manor from an earlier date, and that there was never a manor site near the village, or that this was abandoned at a very early e.g. 11th century date. If that were to be the case, then it would imply the church at Bickleigh sat within a very early manorial enclosure or an earlier ecclesiastical enclosure. The proximity of the Old Church Green to the church would indicate it formed part of this original manorial or ecclesiastical enclosure.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

2.2.1 OS SURVEYORS DRAFT

The first cartographic of note is the Ordnance Survey (OS) Surveyor's Draft of 1801 (Figure 2). The layout of the fields on these maps is indicative rather than accurate, but settlements are usually shown in some detail. In this instance, the area of Old Church Green is shown with a building (the Grade II Listed Church Green) at its southern end. This map predates the c.1820s Turnpike improvements that bypassed the settlement.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1801 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL) (THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.2.2 THE TITHE MAP OF 1842

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the tithe map of 1842 (Figure 3). The layout of the historic settlement is not readily intelligible, but some suggestions can be made. As noted by other authors (e.g. Waterhouse 2009), a long curving boundary is shown north of the church that contains the parsonage and an orchard. This appears to describe half of a large oval/ovoid enclosure, and if genuine, by analogy this could represent part of the precinct of an early manorial or ecclesiastical centre (see Figure 3). Unfortunately the AC Archaeology evaluation trenches were not located to test this theory, and it remains as yet a hypothesis, based on analogy with examples of similar enclosures seen elsewhere in Devon and Somerset.

The houses and buildings that comprise the rest of the village run primarily along the road to the west of the site, but the village becomes scattered rather haphazardly to the south and west of the church, being interspersed with various small irregular closes. These give the distinct impression of being encroachments made at the edge of a former open space. The bulk of this former open space by 1842 (and today), survived as field no.266 (*Bell Orchard and Garden*), and plot 263 (*Orchard*), also appearing to have remained undeveloped. The areas to the north, west, east and south of this possible enclosure have the appearance of having been based on medieval strip fields, particularly obvious to the south and west with the sinuous nature of many of the boundaries.

Some of the encroachments visible on this map, appear to have been enclosures of roadside wastes, most evident to the north and north-east of the church (No's 259, 260, 261, 262), but also to the south-east of the church, some small enclosures (e.g. No. 281, 269, 270 and part of 274) could have equally been cottages and small plots built on roadside wastes in the post-medieval period.

In the 1820s a new stretch of Turnpike road had bypassed the narrow streets of Bickleigh. In a similar fashion, it is possible the road that passes to the west of Old Church Green represents a medieval route that avoided the Church and centre of the village.

The accompanying tithe apportionment indicates that all of the land belonged to the Carews of Bickleigh. Most of the land is not associated with a named holding, although those that belonged to Clamour Cleave and the Glebe are noted. The field names are almost entirely straightforward, although the name *Bell Orchard* is of some interest, perhaps the site for bell founding, but is most likely reflective of its proximity to the church.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACTS FROM THE 1842 BICKLEIGH TITHE MAP (DRO). THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IS OUTLINED IN RED. THE POSITED MANORIAL/ECCLESIASTICAL ENCLOSURE AS SUGGESTED BY WATERHOUSE (2009) IS INDICATED IN BLUE.

2.2.3 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1ST AND 2ND EDITION MAPS

The settlement as depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps is little different to that of 1842. New buildings have appeared east of the Rectory, part of which is labelled as 'school'. The 20th century has seen some additions to the built environment, but most development has occurred outside of the historic core to the west, between Bickleigh and the Turnpike road.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION 25" 1889 MAP (DEVON SHEET LVI.3, DHC) (THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

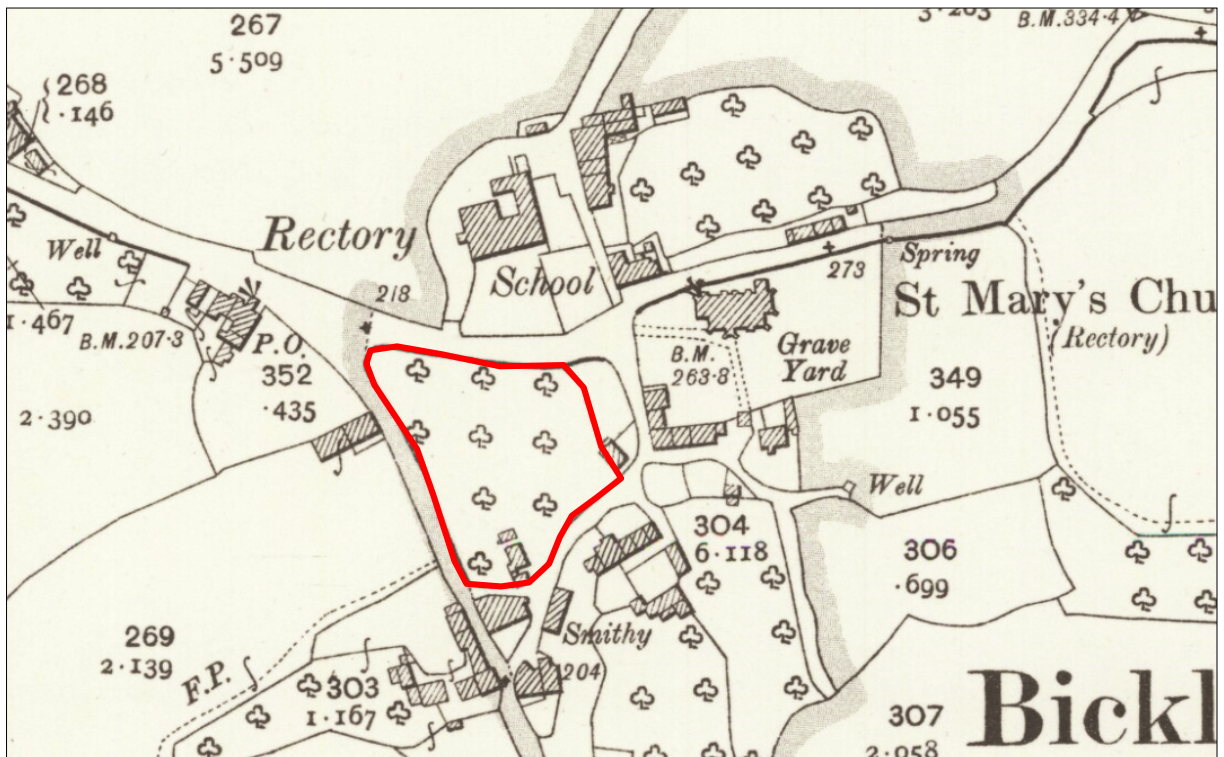


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 2ND EDITION 25" MAP (DEVON SHEET LVI.3, DHC), (THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

There are a number of photographs available to the survey showing the site during the late 20th century (Figures 6-7). The later of the photographs also shows a number of possible earthworks (Figure 8) which may indicate the location of a sub-oval enclosure which has been suggested as being the location of the original Bickleigh manorial complex (Waterhouse 2009).



FIGURE 6: 1966 PHOTOGRAPH OF BICKLEIGH (CREDIT STEVE BATT) (THE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).



FIGURE 7: AERIAL VIEW OF ST MARY'S CHURCH (FROM THE DHC 2012.104.2) (THE APPROX LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED).

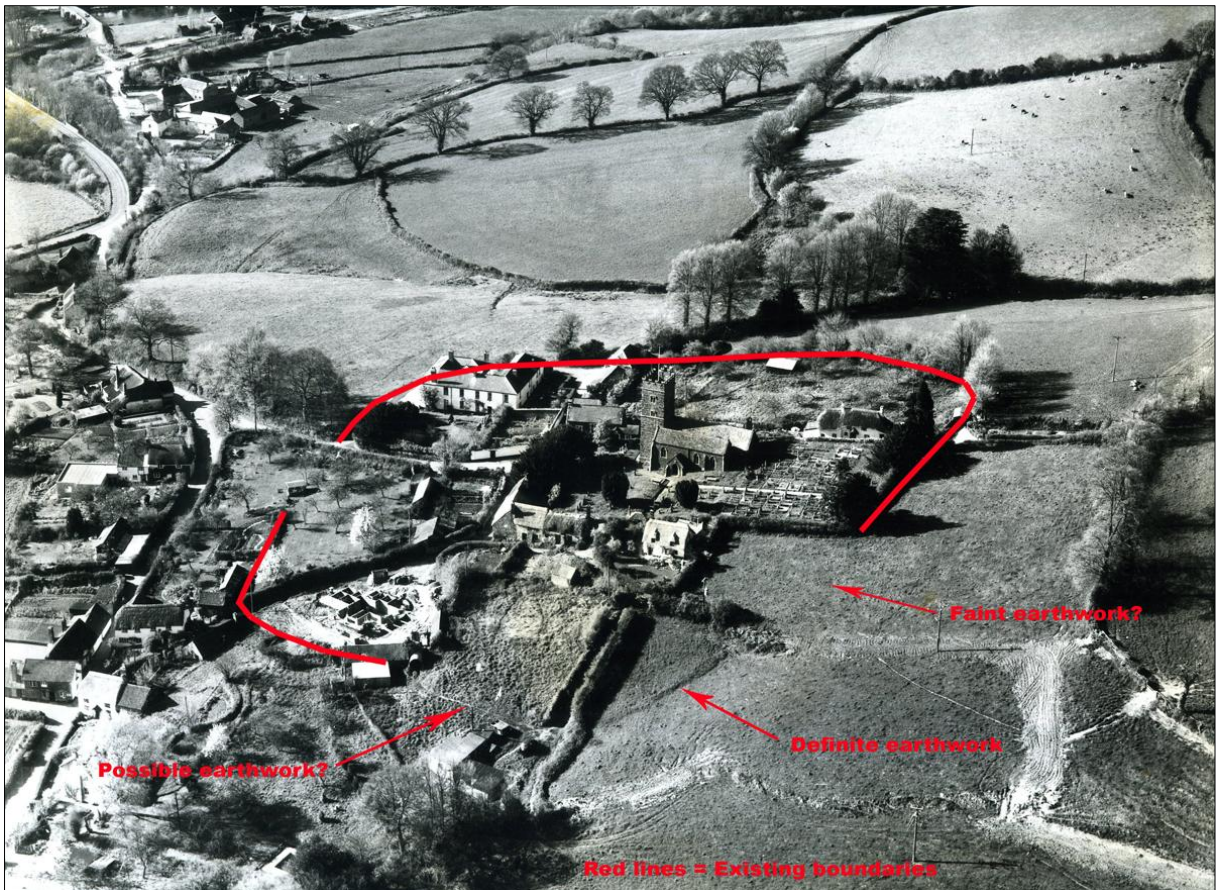


FIGURE 8: AERIAL VIEW OF ST MARY'S CHURCH (DHC 2012.104.2) WITH LINE OF EARTHWORKS INDICATED (WATERHOUSE 2009).

2.4 LIDAR IMAGERY

LiDAR images of the village highlight a number of removed field boundaries within the wider landscape, but they do not show the posited earthworks in the field south-east of the church, although a faint platform is evident within this field. This may suggest that the enclosure does not exist, or that it doesn't follow the hypothesised boundaries. It could equally indicate that ploughing in this area has removed any physical traces.



Figure 9: Image using QGIS (terrain analysis: rugged) produced using DSM LiDAR data available from the Environment Agency.

2.5 NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

The Devon and Dartmoor Historic Environment Record (see Figure 9 and Table 1) indicates medieval (MDV112251) artefacts recovered from the site (see the AC archaeology evaluation), with numerous other heritage assets in close proximity. With the exception of the Grade II* Listed 12th century Church of St. Mary to the north-east of the site most of the sites indicated are post-medieval/19th century in date. Further afield are the Grade I Listed 12th century Bickleigh Castle and Grade II* Listed associated chapel to the east of the river. The majority of the sites noted on the HER relate to upstanding buildings/structures, and not to buried archaeological remains, as little archaeological fieldwork has been done in the immediate vicinity of the village.

Notable heritage assets include the medieval Grade II* Listed St. Mary's Church (MDV1210) and associated later 18th century Grade II Listed rectory (MDV89452) immediately to the north and north-east of the site; the post-medieval Grade II Listed Church Green cottages to the south (MDV89462).

Bickleigh Church Green, Bickleigh, Devon

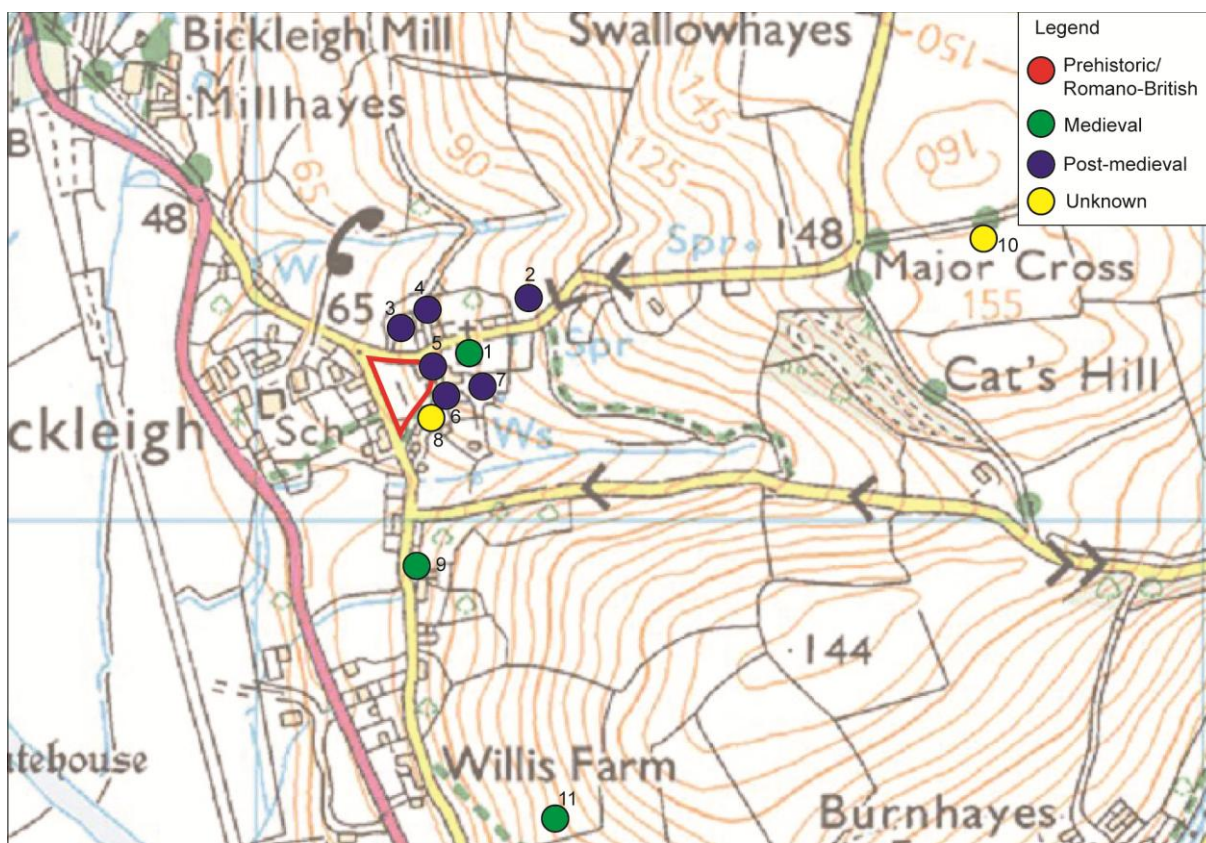


FIGURE 10: NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

	Mon ID	Site Name	Record	Notes
1	MDV1210	Bickleigh, St Mary	Building	Parish church of St Mary. A badly restored 14 th century building with 12 th century doorway and font. Grade II* Listed.
	1106964			
	MDV89439	War memorial plaque in St Mary's Church	Monument	World War I memorial plaque inside St Mary's Church.
2	MDV41254 1170548	Exeland Cottage	Building	Early to mid-18 th century cottage with 19 th century or later additions. Grade II Listed.
3	MDV41253 1106963	The Old School House	Building	School, 1841 (datestone) with infants' schoolroom added in the later 19 th century. Grade II Listed.
4	MDV1209	Grave	Monument	Grave in the Parish of Bickleigh, dated 1758.
	MDV1212	Font	Monument	Norman tub font in the parish church, probably done in 1940.
	MDV41243	Tomb	Monument	Tomb in the Parish of Bickleigh.
	MDV41244	Gibb Headstone	Monument	Headstone about 12m south of the west end of the aisle in St Mary's.
	MDV41339	Tomb	Monument	Chest tomb about 5m south of the east wall of the south aisle of St Mary's.
	MDV41340	Tomb	Monument	Tomb, located about 7m south of the porch of St Mary's.
	MDV41341	Tomb	Monument	Chest tomb, located about 7m south of the porch of St Mary's.
	MDV41342	Kingswell Headstone	Monument	Kingswell headstone, about 9m northwest of the tower of St Mary's. Grade II Listed.
	MDV89441			
	1106966			
MDV58975	Cross	Monument	Cross in the Parish of Bickleigh.	
5	MDV89437	Headstone	Monument	Headstone about 12m south of the west end of the aisle of St Mary's. Grade II Listed.
	1253817			
	MDV89440	Tomb	Monument	Lovell chest tomb about 7m south of the porch of St Mary's. Grade II Listed.
	1106965			
	MDV89444	Chest tomb	Monument	Chest tomb about 7m south east of the porch of St Mary's. Grade II Listed.
	1170573			
MDV89446	Chest tomb	Monument	Robley chest tomb about 25m south of the east wall of the chancel. Grade II Listed.	
1261606				

Bickleigh Church Green, Bickleigh, Devon

6	MDV41261	Winterstoke Cottage	Building	Late 18 th or early 19 th century cottage with 20 th century renovations. Grade II Listed.		
	1253855					
	MDV41262	Church Green Cottage	Building		House, 18 th century or earlier. Grade II Listed.	
	1253856					
	MDV89442	Calendar Cottage	Building			House, 18 th century or earlier with 20 th century alterations. Grade II Listed.
	1140105					
MDV41245	Lychgate, St Mary's	Monument	Lychgate south of the Church of St Mary. Grade II Listed.			
1253818						
7	MDV41263	Church Cottage		Building	Cottage, 17 th century origins with 20 th century additions. Grade II Listed.	
	1253857					
8	MDV41260	Cottage		Building		Cottage, non-specific.
9	MDV41255	House		Building		Early medieval to post-medieval house.
10	MDV59529	Beacon	Monument	Beacon, unknown date.		
11	MDV45075	Linhay	Documentary	Alcock lists a linhay in Bickleigh parish, but details of construction not examined.		

TABLE 1: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: DEVON HER).

2.6 DISCUSSION

The site in question is certainly of archaeological potential, and the AC evaluation (2013) evidences that a buried soil horizon of medieval date survives below the later post-medieval orchard deposits. The evaluation trenches were not located in positions to assess the approximate location of any hypothesised manorial/ecclesiastical enclosure ditch, being restricted to the eastern part of the site, but given the existence of a medieval soil layer, there is potential for good survival of archaeological features/deposits within this field, especially given its lack of development in the modern era.

The occurrence of Upper Greensand tempered pottery amongst the recovered assemblage implies the site was occupied perhaps as early as the 11th century; such material is still a relatively rare, although increasing, find in rural parts of Devon (J. Allan, *pers. comm.*). Therefore although the material is un-stratified, it should be considered of significance in evidencing the existence of an early medieval settlement at Bickleigh, focused around the site of the church and historic core of the village. The manor was relocated at a very early date (i.e. 11th-12th century) to Bickleigh Castle, although they retained ownership and patronage of the church and former manor site. The lords of the manor appear to have retained ownership of most of the parish until 1922, and the village, church and the historic buildings may have been subject to direct (perhaps designed) views from the re-sited manor.

There is compelling evidence to suggest that the open area surviving today as Church Green may have once formed part of a larger enclosure/open space. There is no clear direct supporting evidence for this in terms of the limited excavations that have occurred to date in Bickleigh, or in the LiDAR data, but there are numerous other examples of probable manorial/ecclesiastical enclosures, which evidence patterns of late medieval or post-medieval encroachments and sub-divisions, e.g. Stokenham (Williams 2007) and Loddiswell (Green 2010). An example more akin to Bickleigh can be seen at Cookbury in North Devon (see Figure 11), which on 18th century sources is shown to include a large open area around the Barton and Church, framed to the east by what appear to be late enclosure fields, with the area to the south including glebe lands to the south-west and a complicated, unplanned arrangement of roadside waste, small enclosures and houses to the south-east. The dispersed village of Bickleigh appears to have developed along the main road to the east of Church Green, with a more complicated settlement pattern being apparent around the church and site, perhaps indicative of a gradual encroachment into a larger open enclosure as seen at Cookbury.



Figure 11: Extract from the 1799 Stapledon estate map of Cookbury (DHC 4448Z/Z1).

3.0 CONCLUSION

The site of Church Green is located in the centre of the village on an area of open land south-west of the parish church of St. Mary. The desk-based assessment indicates this site has not been significantly developed in modern times and that any proposed development in this area is likely to disturb buried archaeological deposits or remains of varying levels of significance.

There is evidence to suggest that the original manor of Bickleigh was located close to (and incorporating) the church and the site itself as indicated by cartographic evidence and other known manorial enclosure sites. The manor was relocated at a very early date (i.e. 11th-12th century) to Bickleigh Castle, although they retained ownership and patronage of the church and former manor site, and it appears likely that the former enclosure remained largely open from this date. The dispersed village of Bickleigh appears to have subsequently developed in the later medieval and post-medieval period along the main road to the east of Church Green, with a more complicated settlement pattern being apparent around the church and site, perhaps indicative of gradual encroachment into a larger open enclosure. The lords of the manor appear to have retained ownership of most of the parish until 1922.

The evaluation that was carried out by AC Archaeology on part of the field, although encountering little in the way of buried archaeology, did suggest that there is potential for good survival in the area, as there was a buried medieval soil horizon, which produced pottery of 12th-14th century date. The presence of *Upper Greensand tempered pottery* within the assemblage may suggest an earlier date (11th-12th century) for at least some of the assemblage, which would tie in with this being located within a former manorial enclosure. The value of the buried archaeological resource in this field would have to be further assessed through archaeological intervention, e.g. evaluation trenching to determine the presence or otherwise of any enclosure ditch.

The location of Church Green within the core of the historic settlement and conservation area at Bickleigh means that any proposed development needs to take account of the impacts it would have upon the views, character and setting of the conservation area and the various designated assets nearby. In particular, consideration should be made of any potential impact upon the setting and views of Bickleigh Castle to and from the church (and village).

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Bickleigh Tithe Map 1842

Bickleigh Tithe Apportionment 1842

Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1887

Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1906

APPENDIX 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 BICKLEIGH TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Field No.	Owner	Tenant	Field Name	Field Use	
Clamour Ceave					
225	Sir Walter Palk Carew, Baronet	Richard Jarman	Buildings & courts	Buildings	
Wills'					
237	Sir Walter Palk Carew, Baronet	John Pit	Pit Meadow	Pasture	
238			Orchard	Orchard	
Glebe					
258	The Reverend Thomas Carew	Reverend Robert Chubb	Petty Croft Gardens	Garden	
292			Lower Stockhays	Pasture	
294			Stockhays Orchard	Orchard	
263		Reverend Sydenham	Orchard	Orchard	
265			Parsonage House, lawns, offices & garden	Buildings	
289			Parishioners	Church & churtyard	Buildings
291			John Gould	Nursery	Nursery
222		Sir Walter Palk Carew, Baronet	George Facey	Garden	Garden
223	Cottage			Buildings	
224	Augustus Crook		Cottage	Buildings	
226			Orchard	Orchard	
227	Benjamin Gould		House, shop & yard	Buildings	
228			Yards	Buildings	
229			Saunders Cot Orchard	Orchard	
230	Robert Pullen & others		Meadow	Pasture	
231	Robert Pullen		Cottage	Buildings	
232	John Baker		Garden	Garden	
233			Garden	Garden	
234			Cottage	Buildings	
235	Samuel Brittain		Cottage & garden	Buildings	
236	George Weston		Cottage & garden	Buildings	
259	Thomas Morridge		Orchard	Orchard	
260			Garden	Garden	
261			Cottage & garden	Buildings	
262			William King	Cottage & garden	Buildings
264	Trustees of the school		School house & yard	Buildings	
266	James Upton		Bell Orchard & garden	Orchard	
267			Part of Bell Orchard & linyay	Buildings	
268			House & gardens	Buildings	
269	John Berry		Cottage & garden	Buildings	
270	Thomas Goss		Orchard	Orchard	
271			Orchard	Orchard	
272			Orchard	Orchard	
273			Orchard	Orchard	
274	James Facey		Buildings & court	Buildings	
275	James Upton		Blacksmith's shop	Buildings	
276	James Facey		Five cottages & gardens	Buildings	
277	William Crook			Buildings	
278	William Rutley			Buildings	
279	William Frost	Buildings			
280	John Prig	Buildings			
281	Boyce Holmes	Gardens	Garden		
282	John Gould	House & garden	Buildings		
283	William Holmes	Six cottages &	Buildings		

Bickleigh Church Green, Bickleigh, Devon

284		Peter Boyce	gardens	Buildings
285		Phillip Chubb		Buildings
286		William Allen		Buildings
287		William French		Buildings
288		William Berry		Buildings
290		James Facey & others	Gardens	Garden
295		Richard Jarman	Lower Pathfield	Arable

* FIELDS RELATING TO THE PROPOSAL SITE HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED IN PINK.



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