

# Chivelstone Parish Heritage Appraisal

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# **1: Final Report on Chivelstone, South Pool, Newton & Noss and Wembury Parish Heritage Appraisals 2006-2007**

## **Background to project**

Exeter Archaeology was commissioned by South Hams District Council to carry out parish heritage appraisals for the parishes of Chivelstone, South Pool, Newton & Noss and Wembury between April 2006 and March 2007. This was the third year of the Parish Heritage Appraisals project, which was one of a number of programmes included in the Life into Landscape: South Devon initiative. The Life into Landscape initiative was funded by The Heritage Lottery Fund, the European Regional Development Fund: Objective 2, English Heritage, the Countryside Agency, South Hams District Council and Devon County Council.

Keith Rennells was Programme Manager for Life into Landscape. Trudy Turrell of the South Devon AONB Unit helped to co-ordinate the events programme that formed part of the project. The lead archaeologist for the survey was Martin Dyer of Exeter Archaeology. Exeter Archaeology was fortunate to have the assistance of Jess Collins, an MA student at Exeter University, and Adam Dyson, a final year BA student, who worked on the survey on professional placements that made up part of their degrees.

## **Aims**

The primary aim of the scheme was to enhance the existing archaeological information held by the Devon County HER for these parishes. It was also anticipated that the information generated by the survey would be a valuable resource that could be used for the interest and benefit of local residents, landowners and visitors. It would be used to inform current and future agri-environment and conservation schemes, public access and interpretation initiatives as well as general archaeological and historic research.

A further aim was to raise awareness of archaeology and heritage at a local level. Exeter Archaeology worked closely with the Newton & Noss, South Pool and Wembury local history societies when carrying out the appraisals. Those most closely involved were Francis Bennett from the Newton & Noss society, Elizabeth Bennett from the South Pool group and Eileen Arnold from the Wembury Local History Society. Mel Ellis and Jacki Eschenbaeher from Newton & Noss also gave active support. There was no history society in Chivelstone, but a number of individuals: Tim Blyth, Warwick Harwood and Roger Tucker provided valuable assistance. The societies were encouraged to take part in the data gathering process. A series of visits and workshops was organised to provide members with information and skills that would help them do this, and also aid their own historical research in the future. Wider community involvement was encouraged by means of guided village heritage walks and guided visits to historic sites and buildings. Presentations on the aims and results of the survey were made to the Newton & Noss annual parish meeting in April 2006 and April 2007 at the start and end of the project

## **Data collection and management**

Data was collected from a number of different sources. The information was entered into an Access database, in a format agreed in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES). The locations of all the "sites" identified were marked on current 1:10000 scale Ordnance Survey maps provided by South Hams District Council. Existing

information held in the Devon County Historic Environment Record (HER) for each parish was provided by the DCHES, and formed the basis of the survey database.

Historic maps in the Devon Record Office (DRO), the Westcountry Studies Library, Exeter and the Plymouth & West Devon Record Office (PWDRO) were examined for new sites and features. Maps were photocopied or digitally photographed where possible or consulted in the record offices and library. Any features or buildings shown on these maps that were not present on later or modern maps were identified. Those not already in the HER were added to the database and located on the 1:10000 base map. Maps consulted included: estate and other maps in the Devon Record Office and Plymouth & West Devon Record Office, Donn's 1765 map of Devon, Greenwood's 1827 map of Devon, and the c. 1785 Board of Ordnance and 1803 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Drawings. The most important historic map sources were the Tithe Maps for the four parishes held at the DRO, and the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps and First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch maps (published 1867-1890). The Devon County Historic Environment Service kindly provided digital copies of the First and Second Edition OS 25-inch maps.

A search was made of the Tithe Apportionments at the DRO, to identify any archaeologically significant field names and add them to the database.

Aerial photographs held at the Devon County HER, in particular the 1946-1948 Royal Air Force coverage, were examined for potential new archaeological sites.

Up to date Listed Building data was obtained from South Hams District Council and the English Heritage Listed Buildings Online website, and added to the database where necessary.

A rapid survey was made of the published archaeological and historical sources relating to the parishes held at the Westcountry Studies Library; and a search was made of county and local museum collections for any artefacts from the parishes not previously recorded in the HER. The RAM Museum, Exeter, Plymouth Museum, Totnes Museum, Dartmouth and Cookworthy Museums were among those consulted.

Local history society members were encouraged to gather information locally and identify potential new "sites".

The entries in the database were assigned individual site numbers (CV 001 onwards for Chivelstone, NN 001 for Newton & Noss, SP 001 for South Pool and WM 001 for Wembury), and these were marked onto 1:10000 master maps.

### **Events, workshops etc.**

During the course of the survey, a series of events was organised by Exeter Archaeology and the Life into Landscape & South Devon AONB team.

The participating parishes were separated geographically into pairs: Newton & Noss and Wembury and Chivelstone and South Pool. As a result, events were generally advertised and tailored to one particular pair of parishes, although there were some joint events. An effort was

made to spread the events equally between the parishes. In some cases events succeeded in attracting people from neighbouring history societies.

Several events held at South Pool and Chivelstone attracted people from both parishes, and there were signs that the interest generated might stimulate the creation of a new history society in Chivelstone or a joint one with South Pool

In April 2006 Robert Waterhouse led a guided heritage walk at South Pool that attracted 31 people. In May he led a walk at Newton Ferrers for 33 people. In February 2007 Robert led a tour from Bovisand of the 19th-century and World War 2 Staddon Heights defences; 22 people took part. He led another guided tour in February of Langdon Court house and gardens in Wembury, with 22 people participating. In March 2007 Robert led a guided tour of Chivelstone Church (22 participants) and in April an all day heritage walk around East Prawle village and Chivelstone that attracted 25 people.

An introductory visit to the new Devon Record Office in Exeter, led by a DRO archivist, was organised in November 2006. This was a joint event for all four parishes, and 13 people from all three societies attended. A joint visit was also made in November to the Plymouth & West Devon Record Office, attended by 11 people from the Wembury and South Pool societies. Guided visits to the Devon HER at County Hall, Exeter and the Westcountry Studies Library, Exeter were arranged for Chivelstone and South Pool parishes in October 2006 and Newton & Noss and Wembury parishes in November 2006. Numbers were limited to four for each of these events. Two new visits were arranged for this year's survey: one in November to the Plymouth Local Studies Library, attended by 11 people from all three societies, and another in March 2007 to the Torquay Local History Library. This was supported by 8 people, four of them from the Compton local history society who had expressed interest in the parish survey project.

In February 2007 Susan Laithwaite from the Devon Record Office led a palaeography workshop at South Pool. This proved to be a popular event, attracting 21 people from the South Pool, Kingsbridge and Stokenham history societies as well as interested individuals from Chivelstone and Charleton.

**The events and the numbers of people attending are summarised in the table below.**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Leader</b>	<b>No. Attend</b>
29/04/06	Heritage Walk	South Pool	Robert Waterhouse	31
26/05/06	Heritage Walk	Newton Ferrers	Robert Waterhouse	33
17/10/06	Introductory visit to Devon County HER & Westcountry Studies Library	Exeter	Martin Dyer (HER) & Kati Vamos (WSL)	4
01/11/06	Introductory visit to Devon County HER & Westcountry Studies Library	Exeter	Martin Dyer (HER) & Kati Vamos (WSL)	4

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Leader</b>	<b>No. Attend</b>
07/11/06	Introductory visit to Plymouth Local Studies Library	Plymouth	Joyce Brown (PLSL)	11
13/11/06	Introductory visit to Plymouth & West Devon Record Office	Plymouth	P&WDRO staff & Martin Dyer	9
25/11/06	Introductory visit to Devon Record Office	Exeter	Susan Laithwaite, Philippe Planel (DRO) & Martin Dyer	13
03/02/07	Guided walk around Staddon Heights defences	Wembury	Robert Waterhouse	22
17/02/07	Guided tour of Langdon Court	Wembury	Robert Waterhouse	20
28/02/07	Palaeography Workshop	South Pool	Susan Laithwaite (DRO)	21
03/03/07	Guided tour of Chivelstone Church	Chivelstone	Robert Waterhouse	22
08/03/07	Introductory visit to Torquay Local History Library	Torquay	Mark Pool (TLHL)	8
01/04/07	Heritage Walk	Chivelstone	Robert Waterhouse	25

### **Deposition of data**

Copies of the databases and maps will be deposited with the Devon County Historic Environment Service and Life into Landscape. A copy will also be given to each local history society as a local information resource and a basis for future research.

The information will be used by to produce a series of broad parish histories, which Life into Landscape have commissioned from Exeter Archaeology. Life into Landscape may also make the information available online.

**Martin Dyer**

**Exeter Archaeology June 2007**

## 2: History of Chivelstone Parish

### *Geology and Topography*

The parish of Chivelstone includes Prawle Point, Devon's southernmost point. The parish is bounded on the east and north by Stokenham parish, and on the west by South Pool and East Portlemouth. The geological map shows the 'grain' to lie east-west, with the bulk of the parish consisting of the metamorphic mica-schist and quartz-schist.<sup>1</sup> North and south of it lie narrow bands of hornblende and chloritic schists, while the northernmost part of the parish consists of the Meadfoot Group of slates dating to the Lower Devonian period.

### *The Medieval Period*

It is quite possible that most of the farms date back to Saxon times, although evidence is lacking. The name of the parish, first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, derives from *Coefel's* farm, while Prawle may derive from *Præwhyll*, meaning a look-out hill, perhaps dating from the period of the Danish incursions.<sup>2</sup>

The 1086 Survey recorded three manors in what was to become Chivelstone parish, all assessed at one hide and all owned by Iudhael of Totnes. *Cheveletone* or Chivelstone was sublet to Ralph having been held by the Saxon Aelfric; it had its full complement of three ploughs, which were worked by three villeins and three smallholders, along with three acres of meadow and six of pasture, and was valued at 15s.<sup>3</sup> Ralph also held Ford, at the north end of the parish, previously held by the Saxon Othere, where there seems to have been over-provision of ploughs, with the survey recording land for two ploughs, although one was present on the demesne while the two villeins and one smallholder possessed two.<sup>4</sup> There were also four acres of meadow, six of pasture and fifteen of underwood, giving it a value of 10s. *Alintone*, presumably South Allington, was sublet to Thorgils, having been held previously by the Saxon Goda. There were two ploughs present, worked by four villeins, four smallholders and two slaves;<sup>5</sup> there were also an acre and a half of meadow and 15 of pasture, giving it also a value of 15s. Baldwin the Sheriff's manor of *Prenla* is regarded as being West Prawle, located in East Portlemouth parish.<sup>6</sup>

It is believed that the country was divided into ecclesiastical parishes by around 1200, in the case of Chivelstone the parish was focused on the church with its dedication to St Silvester, the only such dedication in Devon. However, the medieval dedication was to St Mary, Silvester not being recorded until 1742.<sup>7</sup> The parish church was a chapelry of Stokenham and this suggests that it was once part of that very large manor, originally served by a minster church at Stokenham, from where a community of priests provided pastoral care over an area much larger than the later ecclesiastical parishes.

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<sup>1</sup> Geological Survey of Great Britain 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Gover *et al.* 1931, 319–320.

<sup>3</sup> Thorn & Thorn 1985, 17,57.

<sup>4</sup> Thorn & Thorn 1985, 17,56.

<sup>5</sup> Thorn & Thorn 1985, 17,53.

<sup>6</sup> Thorn & Thorn 1985, 16,176.

<sup>7</sup> Orme 1996, 144.

The manorial history after 1086 is not straightforward. Chivelstone and Ford became merged, and by 1241 were held by William de Bykelegh of the Honour of Totton [Totnes] for one knight's fee. The owner in 1285 was Robert de Scobehull and in 1346 Thomas Skobahill, the name seemingly deriving from Scoble in South Pool parish; but by 1428 the manor was in the ownership of several families.<sup>8</sup> In contrast, South Allington appears to have become divided, being held in 1241 by Gilbert Crespin for another knight's fee, while Burrow was held by Richard Crespin for half a fee. The former became known as Alynton Cryspyn, held jointly with Stancombe Cryspyn in Sherford parish.

Chivelstone's status as a separate parish was not fully established by the early 14th century. While the lay subsidy of 1334 grouped the local taxpayers under 'South Pole cum Chevelston' there had been no mention of the latter parish in the 1332 listing, in which the taxpayers were actually named.<sup>9</sup> They included a John de Cheuleston listed under South Pool and a Nicholas de Pral listed under Stokenham.

The ecclesiastical parish of Chivelstone is somewhat unusual in that its boundary will have cut across a manorial boundary, since four settlements in the south-east corner of the parish: Prawle, Woodcombe, Borough and Allington, were part of the medieval manor of Stokenham. South Allington was to remain a separate manor although it has not been possible to identify its boundaries. A copy of a survey of the manor, believed to date from the time of Richard II (1377–1399), survives in the Huntingdon Library in California, and an analysis of it has been published.<sup>10</sup> The largest settlement was Prawle where there were 15 tenants holding 22½ ferlings, no tenant holding more than two; a ferling is regarded as being equal to 30 or 33 acres, suggesting the settlement was working around 700 arable acres.<sup>11</sup> There were also 11 cottagers. Tenants' names such as Garlond, Colyn and Shathe, were still to be found in 18th-century taxation lists. At Allington in the late 14th century six tenants shared five ferlings, perhaps 160 acres, between them, while there were also six cottagers. At Woodcombe there were five tenants, each working a ferling or less, along with two cottagers. This was the only settlement where there was evidence of the marine environment being exploited, with the tenants collectively paying 1s for sea fishing. At Borough there was only a single tenant, who was working four ferlings.

### *The 16th Century*

To finance the war with France the Exchequer Lay Subsidies of 1524–25 imposed a tax on males aged 16 years or over. In Chivelstone in 1524 this was paid by 77 males, which suggests a total population of somewhere around 350.<sup>12</sup> Highest taxed were Robert Perott, assessed on goods valued at £30, William Wadlond at £20 and John Perott and William Partridge, both at £16. No one was taxed on income from land, suggesting that all the landowners were absentees.

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<sup>8</sup> Reichel 1911, 217–218.

<sup>9</sup> Glasscock 1974, 64; Erskine 1969, 94–5.

<sup>10</sup> Roberts 1982.

<sup>11</sup> Roberts 1982, 85; 1984, xix.

<sup>12</sup> Stoate 1986, 187; Goose & Hinde 2007, 79 suggest that 37.5% of the population were under 16 and that 30% either evaded the taxation or fell below the minimum threshold.

The accession of Queen Elizabeth in 1558 led to a threat of invasion by Catholic Spain, in which coastal parishes could be in the front line. Throughout the land all able-bodied men between 16 and 60 were deemed liable to serve with formal inspections known as musters required every three or four years. That for 1569 has been published, with its listings of the better-off citizens required to pay for equipment, seven in this case, none of them designated as gentlemen.<sup>13</sup> Also named were the archers (by then obsolescent), harquebusiers (who operated this primitive type of firearm which required to be supported on a rest), pikemen and billmen. In all there were 43 bearing arms in the parish, although given the uncertainty as to the proportion of non-able bodied males nothing can be said with confidence about the total population.

The court rolls of Stokenham manor between 1560 and 1602 have survived and been translated and published.<sup>14</sup> These provide some detail of the four settlements in the south-east corner, while a rental of 1582 in the same publication enables comparisons to be made. Unusually some shrinkage of population appears to have occurred during a period when exploitation of the marine environment is believed to have increased. At Prawle 12 tenants held the ferlings while the number of cottagers was down to three, with the Lord of the Manor requiring rent from the settlement for decayed cottages.<sup>15</sup> This was also the case at Allington, where the number of cottages was down from seven to five, with three held by one family; there were by then said to be six ferlings worked by only four tenants. At Woodcombe the settlement was also charged for seaways as well as decayed cottages, the former presumably implying a rent for access to the shore. Here the number of ferlings had increased significantly from just over three to six and a half.

A subsidy roll for 1581 has been published and this shows a fair degree of consistency with the rental of the following year. Those holding between three and five ferlings were being taxed on goods valued at either four or five pounds, while a holder of two ferlings was taxed on goods valued at three pounds, although the family holding one ferling and three cottages were taxed on goods valued at five pounds.<sup>16</sup>

The published court rolls are mostly concerned to record changes of tenancy, details of straying farm stock, minor cases of assault and the arrival of wreckage on the shore, which became the property of the Lord of the Manor. Such wreckage varied from barrel staves to a boat. Both Prawle and Woodcombe possessed commons, enabling the cottagers to survive by grazing a few animals. The commons were stinted – numbers of beasts were restricted – as indicated by the occasional reference to someone exceeding his quota, as well as encroachment onto them.<sup>17</sup> There are also references to furze (gorse) being removed from the common,<sup>18</sup> possibly by persons from other settlements, since it must have been an essential resource for the community. A modern note was struck in 1576, when Roger Partridge blocked the path at Horseley Sand, but, more strange to modern ears, six years later a ship called the ‘Emanuel’, laden with fish, came ashore there with all its equipment, ‘and remains there’ after a fortnight.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Howard & Stoate (eds) 1977, 206.

<sup>14</sup> Roberts 1984.

<sup>15</sup> Roberts 1984, 358.

<sup>16</sup> Stoate (ed.) 1988, 54.

<sup>17</sup> e.g. Roberts 1984, 91, 80.

<sup>18</sup> e.g. Roberts 1984, 37.

<sup>19</sup> Roberts 1984, 54, 114.

There were occasional references to trussways and sandways.<sup>20</sup> The former appear to be packhorse routes that were to become known as green lanes, while the latter enabled farmers to carry sand and seaweed from the beaches to fertilise their fields. At Woodcombe in 1577 John Pounce 'wrongfully ploughed up a path called a Sande Waye and a Trusse Waye' and was required to reinstate it.<sup>21</sup> One field there or at Borough was called Hemp Hay, suggesting cultivation of hemp for rope making. There was only a single reference involving Lannacombe Mill, actually to a hedge between it and a meadow in 1561,<sup>22</sup> and this suggests that it was not a part of Stokenham manor, but presumably part of South Allington manor.

### *The 17th Century*

A survey of maritime manpower in 1619 named 21 sailors and three shipwrights, although it is far from obvious where the latter were working.<sup>23</sup> However, the shore at Woodcombe or Lannacombe are possible locations, particularly the former, since one of the shipwrights was George Pownd, and the Pound family had been recorded at Woodcombe in the 1570s.<sup>24</sup>

The failure of the harvest in 1622 led the following spring to a survey being made of the available corn. This survives for Stanborough and Coleridge hundreds,<sup>25</sup> and at Chivelstone records the 12 principal farmers whose households contained an average of just over nine persons. In a taxation list of 1624 none of those taxed was identified as 'Esquire' or 'Gentleman', suggesting it was a somewhat egalitarian parish.<sup>26</sup>

In 1642 the Protestation Oath was taken by 116 adult males, none of them designated as gentry, which suggests a total population of somewhere around 385.<sup>27</sup> The ensuing Civil War seems to have passed Chivelstone by, perhaps due to its remoteness and absence of high-status residents.

It has been suggested that the now ruinous Ford chapel originated in 1662, being built close to the boundary with Stokenham, to serve those of the Independent persuasion in both parishes. Independents were one of the more extreme of the groups of Puritans, and the chapel is believed to have been licensed to serve as a meeting house of the less extreme Presbyterians in 1672.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1674 Hearth Tax (although it has not survived in its entirety) no one paid on more than four hearths, again suggesting there was no high-status residence in the parish.<sup>29</sup> Around 58 were taxed, of which 27 paid on a single hearth, while another 29 were exempt on grounds of poverty. It is customary to suggest a total population of around 375 from such figures.<sup>30</sup> The figures

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<sup>20</sup> Roberts 1984, xxvii–xxviii.

<sup>21</sup> Roberts 1984, 51, 58.

<sup>22</sup> Roberts 1984, 9.

<sup>23</sup> Gray 1990, 13–14.

<sup>24</sup> Roberts 1984, 49, 51.

<sup>25</sup> Gray 1992.

<sup>26</sup> Transcript by Charles Edward Banks (in Devon & Cornwall Record Society library), 292–3.

<sup>27</sup> Howard 1973, 173–4; Goose & Hinde 2007, 83 suggest that 40% of the population were under 18.

<sup>28</sup> Peskett 1979, 208.

<sup>29</sup> Stoate 1982, 181.

<sup>30</sup> Arkell 1982, 55 suggests an average of 4.3 persons in each household.

returned in Bishop Compton's Census of 1676 indicates that there were 248 adults in the parish, only two of whom were non-conformists, which again suggests a total somewhere around 375.<sup>31</sup>

### *The 18th Century*

A series of listings, known as the Freeholders Books, of those qualified to serve on Devon juries has survived from 1711 for more than half of the years up until 1816. Initially ownership of freehold or copyhold land worth at least £10 a year was required, and only John Partridge and Richard Hardy in the parish were so qualified, but in 1730 the criteria were somewhat relaxed, allowing tenants of land worth at least £20 a year held on long leases to be included.<sup>32</sup> By 1733 the number had increased to four, all freeholders, but an increase to eight freeholders and six leaseholders in 1751 is harder to explain during a period when rents nationally are believed to have increased by only around 9 per cent.<sup>33</sup>

In 1744, the response to Bishop Claggett's visitation queries showed a significant number of dissenters. Of around 60 families in the parish 12 of them were presbyterian, presumably meeting at Ford, and there was one 'Anabaptist'; at that date there was then no school, almshouse nor hospital in the parish.<sup>34</sup> These were the days of pluralism, and the vicar lived at Egg-Buckland, now part of Plymouth, paying two curates £30 a year to serve Stokenham and the two chapelries of Chivelstone and Sherford.

The earliest land tax assessment to survive dates from 1747, although few locations are named, but gentry were now present. The highest rated was Norton Nelson Esqr. at £12. James Tarring was rated at £9 4s, the absence of title suggesting he was a substantial farmer; Mr Richard Came was rated at £8 19s and 'Francis Shath Gent' at £7 10s. Mr Matthew Garland paid £6 18s while John Watts paid £6 16s for Burrough. But evidently the vast majority of the 50 or so required to pay the land tax were excluded from jury service.

In the 1750s the vicar of Stokenham responded to the questionnaire sent by Dean Jeremiah Milles of Exeter. In so far as his handwriting can be deciphered, there were then nine houses at Chivelstone 'Town', 34 at East Prawle, about 13 at Ford and 24 at South Allington. Chivelstone was by then the only surviving manor, belonging to Mrs Ilbert[?] of Bickham, which she had bought from Nathaniel Ryder, who had acquired it through marriage with a daughter of Walter Hele of Stokenham. There was said to be a former chapel at East Prawle, by then converted into dwelling houses. The vicar recorded the existence of Prawle commons, belonging to many persons who stocked it with cattle in proportion to their right, 'but by Bond Marks have their particular Right to Tillage'. There were about 20 acres of arable land to one of meadow. The arable was manured by sand and dung, along with oarweed near the sea. Regarding apples, whitesours were commonly planted at South Allington, while meadgales[?] and queen crabs were plentiful in the parish, with about 150 hogsheads of cider being produced annually. There were few trees in the parish but many acres of furze near and among the Prawle commons. He also provided a late reference to Lannacombe Mills by the shore. As to the stone, the houses were said to be built with common walling stone of the slate kind, while at East Prawle a harder

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<sup>31</sup> Stanes 1974, 25; Goose & Hinde 2007, 85 suggest that 33% of the population were under 16.

<sup>32</sup> Dixon 2007.

<sup>33</sup> Dixon 2007; Turner *et al.* 1997, 314–5.

<sup>34</sup> DRO Chanter 225B, 533–534.

stone was often used for making posts for hanging gates. Bullocks and sheep were commonly sold at Dodbrooke market and fair, with those cattle bred on the commons being said to be smaller. The only industry was processing wool, which was spun at home by the 'poorer sort of women' for the combers, who then sold it in 'chains' to the clothiers.

Later that century the deterioration of relations with revolutionary France soon descended into actual war, and beginning in 1794 a chain of inter-visible signal stations was established along the channel coastline,<sup>35</sup> connecting in one direction to Devonport and in the other to the Admiralty in London via Portsmouth. Signalhouse Point, shown on current maps at the highest point of the Prawle headland dates from this period, the location seemingly being known officially as either Hunter's or Hurter's Top. It was in sight (assuming clear weather) of the neighbouring stations at Start Point and on the cliffs west of Soar Mill Cove in Malborough parish.

### *The 19th Century*

The first census, taken in 1801, recorded a population of 562 in 1801. But by 1816 the number of jurors had been reduced to six, with Nathaniel Prettijohn and Richard Pearce designated as gentlemen, the remainder as yeoman.<sup>36</sup> Land values are believed to have almost trebled nationally since 1751, and it is unclear whether the reduction in jurors is due to amalgamations among the larger farms or landowners replacing long leases with much shorter terms.<sup>37</sup> The South Hams was among the more progressive areas in terms of replacing the increasingly archaic lease for the duration of three named lives with a fixed term agreement, often for 14 years.<sup>38</sup> Population increased to 637 in 1821, but declined much earlier than the typical parish, and then almost continuously to the end of the century when it had decreased to only 40 per cent of the 1821 figure, although the number of houses was to remain much more constant. This could be explained by farmers having accommodated their workers within the farmhouses, only for labour to be shed as arable farming became increasingly uneconomic in the face of competition from abroad, and was replaced by less labour-intensive livestock farming.

The 1831 census provided more detail than the three previous ones. Of the 149 adult males, 15 were farmers employing 91 labourers, while four employed no labour; this does suggest no great change from the 17 villeins and smallholders of 1086. In 1831 there were 26 males employed 'in Retail, Trade, or in Handicraft as Masters or Workmen' with 8 more as labourers, while oddly, since most parishes would have had at least a resident curate, no one came into the category of 'Capitalists, Bankers, Professional and other Educated Men'.

The Chivelstone tithe survey dates from 1842. At that date the largest occupier was Nicholas Pitts Esquire of South Allington House, obviously a gentleman farmer, working what had been two farms totalling some 340 acres. The next largest was Thomas Newman's Chivelstone Barton, of 310 acres, extending northward as far as the road at Cousins' Cross. North of that lay the former manor of Ford, by then consisting of intermingled small estates divided between around ten owners, including Blundell's School at Tiverton, whose manor of West Prawle,

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<sup>35</sup> Oppenheim 1968, 117.

<sup>36</sup> DRO QS7/64.

<sup>37</sup> Turner *et al.* 1997, 315–6.

<sup>38</sup> Vancouver, C. 1808, 83.

bought by Peter Blundell in 1569, with its centre in East Portlemouth parish, included some ten fields in Chivelstone. By the 1840s that manor included property in six different parishes,<sup>39</sup> but it is unclear whether this had been the case back in 1086 or whether small properties elsewhere in the South Hams had been subsequently acquired and incorporated into it.

The 1851 census provides the most detailed picture of the parish thus far. There were by then two very large farms: both Richard Foss at East Prawle and John Huxham at Chivelstone were farming 500 acres (possibly some of it in adjoining parishes). The former employed 18 labourers, while Nicholas Pitts worked his 350 acres at South Allington with 14 labourers. East Prawle continued to be the largest settlement, with 10 fishermen and seven coastguards. It also supported two victuallers, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers and two carpenters, as well as a shopkeeper, a grocer draper and a mole catcher. At South Allington were the curate, four tailors and two masons, a grocer, carpenter and blacksmith. At Ford the only trades were a victualler and a miller, while at Chivelstone itself there were only a 'victualler hawker' and a stone mason.

1851 also saw the country's only religious census, taken on 30th March. The parish church of St Silvester recorded 48 adults at the morning service and 38 children at the Sunday school, with 140 adults and 39 children at the afternoon service. At the Bible Christian Bethel at East Prawle village, erected in 1848, there were said to be 100 at the afternoon service and 80 at the evening service, while at the Independent Chapel at Ford (then said to have been erected around 1750) about 20 attended the morning service and 65 the afternoon service.<sup>40</sup> The Bible Christian chapel was one of five in that denomination's Kingsbridge Circuit, which was quite isolated from their stronghold in North-West Devon.<sup>41</sup>

The earliest tourist guide to feature the parish appears to have been *Murray's Handbook for Travellers in Devon and Cornwall*, which was first published in 1850. It recommended the coastal path from Torcross around to East Portlemouth and suggested that Prawle Point was 'perhaps the finest headland on the S. coast of Devon'.<sup>42</sup> In July 1854 the Londoner Walter White made a pedestrian tour of the South West; he was a perceptive observer of both the landscape and humanity, and recorded his experiences in a book published the following year. He entered the parish at Lannacombe Mill, which

with one solitary house, stands in a break of the cliff, where a noisy brook rushes to the shore .... A little farther and you come to a port in miniature — a small basin in which some half-dozen fishing boats may float, surrounded by rocks, with no outlet but a narrow groove worn through the reef. The fishermen, however, turn it to account, notwithstanding the contracted entrance, which must necessitate delicate steering, and use it as a harbour; and in the hollows of the big rock close by they find storerooms for their tackle and vaults for their fish.<sup>43</sup>

The 1870 Elementary Education Act had required the provision of education for all those who required it, but it was not until 1877 that a school was opened at East Prawle, at the north-west edge of the village, catering for pupils of all ages. Its first master received a very critical report from the inspector: 'The attainments throughout are discreditable, the style of instruction

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<sup>39</sup> Harding 1847, 112–113.

<sup>40</sup> Wickes 1990, 60.

<sup>41</sup> Thorne 1975, 48, 72.

<sup>42</sup> Murray 1850, 41, 43.

<sup>43</sup> White 1855, 136–7.

defective, and the discipline and tone perfectly unsatisfactory.... The Infants are neglected'; by the turn of the century the board were offering payments for good attendance.<sup>44</sup> In 1947 the seniors were transferred to Kingsbridge, and the school closed in 1968 when the juniors were transferred to a new school at Stokenham.<sup>45</sup>

### *The 20th Century*

During the First World War Chivelstone parish provided the first airfield for land-based aircraft in South West England. Royal Naval Air Station Prawle opened in April 1917 on a 50-acre site west of the village.<sup>46</sup> Sopwith Camels and Sopwith 1½-Strutters of 54 Squadron were flown on anti-submarine patrols, but they proved to be accident-prone and the station was closed during the following winter. The Royal Air Force was formed on 1 April 1918 and later that month the station was re-opened and enlarged as RAF Prawle with 254 Squadron flying DH6 and DH9 biplanes.<sup>47</sup> Obviously such an installation in a deeply rural area was not free of problems and the extension led to the closure of the road to East Portlemouth, causing the parish council to appeal to Kingsbridge Rural District Council to 'put a stop to this outrageous encroachment of parish and public rights'.<sup>48</sup> The station closed in February 1919, after which the Rural District Council claimed damages from the Air Ministry of £1434 10s.<sup>49</sup> As there were no permanent buildings virtually no trace remains of the site.<sup>50</sup>

A nationwide survey of land-use was made in the 1930s and the resulting map shows arable land (which included temporary grassland) slightly predominating over permanent grass at Chivelstone.<sup>51</sup>

Chivelstone also made a contribution in the Second World War. In the spring of 1940 the chain of radar stations was extended to include the South West peninsula and this led to the creation of RAF West Prawle on a site to the north-west of East Prawle village. In view of the secrecy attaching to the technology they were referred to as Air Ministry Experimental Stations. The water supply was piped from a reservoir at Sherford Cross, some six miles to the north, this being the first time the parish had been supplied with mains water, and the opportunity was taken to extend the supply to a standpipe in East Prawle village.<sup>52</sup> When invasion threatened, defensive measures against the landing of enemy aircraft took the form of poles being driven into likely fields, among them the old aerodrome at Prawle.<sup>53</sup> The radar installation was expanded with a remote reserve being established above the low cliffs just east of Prawle Point. At the main site six masts were present but all that remains today are transmitter and receiver buildings and possible accommodation buildings; on the lower site there were two masts but the remains of the transmitter, receiver and generator buildings survive, and are visible from the coastal path.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Sellman 1967, 72, 75, 89, 123.

<sup>45</sup> Bovett 1989, 66.

<sup>46</sup> Wasley 2000, 112–114.

<sup>47</sup> Wasley 2000, 112.

<sup>48</sup> Kingsbridge Rural District Council minutes DRO R9/6/C16, p443 31.8.1918.

<sup>49</sup> Kingsbridge Rural District Council minutes DRO R9/6/C17, p44 15.3.1919.

<sup>50</sup> Wasley 2000, 126.

<sup>51</sup> Land Utilisation Survey of Britain: Sheet 145, Torquay and Dartmouth.

<sup>52</sup> DRO R9/6/C27, 93, 484.

<sup>53</sup> DRO R9/6/C27, 110.

<sup>54</sup> Pers. comm. Andrew Passmore, Exeter Archaeology.

Personnel were accommodated in the village. The proximity of the main site to the school led to an air raid shelter being provided at the north-east corner of the school yard.<sup>55</sup>

Chivelstone was included in the South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty when designated in 1960, and the South Devon section of the South West Coastal Footpath was officially opened in September 1974.

The first half of the century had seen a slight increase in population, reaching a maximum of 461 in 1951; but the decline was then steep, to a minimum of 208 in 1981, no doubt the result of the trend to second homes and holiday cottages. There has been a modest recovery since then, to 286 in 2001, but by then over 40 per cent of the houses in the parish were second homes, and the figure for East Prawle village was 60 per cent.<sup>56</sup> Another change was that the farms which in 1851 had employed up to 18 workers now employed only casual labour,<sup>57</sup> and at that date the parish population was almost exactly double what it was in 2001.

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Kingsbridge Rural District Council minutes R9/6/C16–C17, C27  
Plan of East Prawle School 2380C/P50

Westcountry Studies Library  
Transcript by Charles Edward Banks of 1624 Lay Subsidy (in Devon & Cornwall Record Society library).  
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1851 Census  
Chivelstone parish cuttings file

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<sup>55</sup> DRO undated plan 2380C/P50.

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 Exeter Archaeology  
 February 2008

### **3: The Archaeology and Heritage of Chivelstone Parish**

#### **Geology and Topography**

Chivelstone is the most southerly parish in Devon, and one of the most sparsely populated. East Prawle is now the largest nucleated settlement; otherwise it is characterised by thinly scattered farms and hamlets. Topographically, the greater part of the parish is a plateau that is cut by a series of combes extending down to the coast.

Geologically, the bulk of the parish is made up of metamorphic schists, while the northern fringe consists of Lower Devonian slates. Stone is plentiful, so field walls are a distinctive feature of the parish. In places field boundaries are constructed with single large upright slate slabs.

Ancient wave cut platforms, left stranded by falling sea levels are a feature of the coast.

#### **The Prehistoric Period**

The parish is very rich in prehistoric archaeological sites and finds, particularly from the Bronze Age. This is probably due in part to the low intensity of farming activity and the absence of development in the historic period.

A large number of flint tools have been recovered. Mesolithic tools were found around Woodcote Sand (HER 12427); a scatter of flint, chert and quartzite tools (HER 7054) dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age was found between Prawle coastguard station and Langerstone Point in the 1950s; and flint artefacts, including a Neolithic white flint axe (HER 62878) were found to the north-east of South Allington. In recent times a collection of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age objects unique in South Devon was ploughed up (CV 092) in the parish. It consisted of a flint knife, two polished greenstone maceheads and a small green hornblende schist slab with cupmarks on both faces. It seems likely from their character and quality that these objects had been deposited with a high status burial, possibly in a round barrow; a circular cropmark was observed afterwards in the same location. Two other possible round barrows have been identified by aerial photography to the north-east and south-east of Cousins Cross (HER 37099 & 56043). Sherds of decorated late Bronze Age pottery were found at Malcombe (HER 7050). A Bronze Age field system (HER 63607) survives to the north of Prawle Point.

Rare finds of Bronze Age metalwork have been found by divers in two locations off the coast of Chivelstone and off of Salcombe (HER 7065 & 71802). They are all believed to come from a trading vessel that was wrecked while attempting to enter Salcombe Harbour. The objects recovered, which date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century BC, include swords, rapiers and daggers, palstaves, an adze, a chisel and a gold bracelet. The swords are some of the earliest found in north-west Europe, and some of the objects were made in northern France. A Bronze Age axe was also found on Lannacombe Beach (HER 14444).

## **The Roman Period**

A rectangular ditched enclosure was identified from the air to the east of Cousins Cross (HER 37098). This would have been a settlement of Iron Age or possibly Romano-British date. No other sites or finds are known from the Roman period in Chivelstone.

## **The Medieval Period**

Chivelstone, Prawle, South Allington and Ford were all Domesday estates that developed into hamlets, with Prawle already the largest by the late 14th century. Although these settlements are medieval in origin, no domestic buildings of this date survive. St Sylvester's Church (HER 7056) at Chivelstone is the only survival from the medieval period. It is mainly 15th century in date with some restoration in the late 19th or early 20th century. It contains a fine medieval rood screen with painted figures. A cross head re-positioned on the gable of a building near South Allington House (HER 7058) is thought to be medieval, although its original location is unknown. The basis of the economy was farming, but there is also evidence for sea fishing at Woodcombe in the late 15th century.

## **The Post-Medieval Period**

A large number of the farmhouses and cottages now existing in the parish were built or rebuilt in this period, of which the following, all Listed Buildings, are examples. In East Prawle, the earliest building is Fushia Cottage (CV 075), which is a small 16th-century house that was altered in the 17th century and extended in the 19th century. Stures Court (CV 080) is late 17th- or early 18th-century. The Thatches and Coolings Farmhouse (CV 079), now a pair of houses, was originally a single 17th-century house that was extended in the 18th century and altered in the early 20th century. Examples outside East Prawle include Ford Farmhouse (CV 073), which is late 18th- or early 19th-century, and at South Allington, Manor Farmhouse (CV 083), which is early 18th-century and South Allington House (CV 081), which was built around 1830.

A Congregational chapel, now ruinous, was built at Ford (HER 35351) in the 18th century, and a Bible Christian (Methodist) chapel was built at East Prawle in 1848 (HER 7063).

There were three mills in the parish in this period. Two were on the Lannacombe stream: one at South Allington (HER 62663), shown as 'corn mill' on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (and still shown as 'mill' on the 1963 map); the other was located on the cliff above Lannacombe Beach (CV 086), and was described as Lower Lannacombe Corn Mill (disused)' on the same map. It is also mentioned c. 1755 in the Dean Milles' Questionnaire for the parish, and was in use at that time. The third mill was at Ford, and is shown on the 1890 map as 'Ford Corn Mill'. It is also described on the 1847 Tithe Map. It is possible that some of these mills, particularly South Allington and Ford, were medieval in origin.

There is another possible reference to sea fishing at Woodcombe in the late 16th century, and an early 17th-century survey of maritime manpower named 21 sailors and three shipwrights in the parish. In 1854 an account of a walking tour of the South West described Woodcombe Sand being used as a harbour for 'some half a dozen fishing boats'.

The southerly location of the parish has from early times given it a strategic importance in terms of defence and the protection and surveillance of merchant shipping. A flag signalling station (HER 7053), one of a chain along the south coast, was built at Signalhouse Point in the late 18th century in the build up to war with France. A civilian signal station (HER 43349), later contracted to Lloyds, was established at Prawle Point in the same period, and a coastguard station (CV 090) was built at East Prawle.

The dangerous nature of the coastline has resulted in a large number of wrecks from all centuries during this period. Of particular interest is the wreck of a 17th-century Barbary pirate ship (HER 58271), with a cargo that included Moroccan gold dinars, gold ingots and jewellery.

### **The Modern Period**

The strategic importance of the parish gave it a significant role during World War 1 and World War 2, and on into the Cold War period. In World War 1 a RNAS, later RAF, airfield (CV 167) was established outside East Prawle village. During World War 2, a radar station was built at West Prawle with a subsidiary station to the east of Prawle Point (HER 55108). Other smaller installations included gun emplacements at Prawle Point (HER 21139) and a searchlight position at South Allington (HER 71969). All these installations were ephemeral in their construction and have left little physical evidence behind. There was also a radar station at West Prawle in the Cold War period, with accommodation for staff in refurbished World War 2 buildings to the north of East Prawle village (HER 72102).

### **Sources Consulted**

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#### Sites of Interest

(N.B. Public access to these sites needs to be checked)

Bronze Age field system (HER 63607)  
Parish church of St Sylvester, Chivelstone (HER 7056)  
Fushia Cottage, (CV 075)  
Stures Court, East Prawle (CV 080)  
The Thatches and Coolings Farmhouse, East Prawle (CV 079)  
Ford Farmhouse (CV 073)  
Manor Farmhouse, South Allington (CV 083)  
South Allington House (CV 081)  
Remains of flag signalling station (HER 7053)  
Former signal station, now coastguard station, Prawle Point (HER 43349)  
Coastguard station (CV 090)  
East Prawle chapel, (HER 7063)  
Ford chapel (HER 35351)  
South Allington Mill (HER 62663)  
WW1 airfield (CV 167)  
WW2 radar station (HER 55108)  
WW2 gun emplacements at Prawle Point (HER 21139)

#### **4: Further Sources of Information on the Archaeology and History of South Devon Parishes**

##### **Books and publications**

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Turner, S. 2007 *Ancient Country: The Historic Character of Rural Devon*, Devon Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 20.

##### **Websites**

Images of England website (English Heritage) <<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>>

PastScape website (English Heritage)..<<http://pastscape.english-heritage.org.uk/>>

Devon County Historic Environment Record

Devon Historic Environment Record, Devon County Council, Matford Offices, County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter, EX2 4QW; 01392 382246

<[www.devon.gov.uk/historic\\_environment](http://www.devon.gov.uk/historic_environment)>

##### **Record offices and local studies libraries**

Westcountry Studies Library, Castle Street, Exeter, EX4 3PQ; 01392 384216

<<http://www.devon.gov.uk/localstudies>>

Devon Record Office, Great Moor House, Bittern Road, Sowton, Exeter, EX2 7NL; 01392 384253

<[www.devon.gov.uk/record\\_office.htm](http://www.devon.gov.uk/record_office.htm)>

Plymouth & West Devon Record Office, 3 Clare Place, Coxside, Plymouth, PL4 0JW; 01752 305940

<<http://www.plymouth.gov.uk>>

Local & Naval Studies Library, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AL; 01752 305909

<[www.localstudies@plymouth.gov.uk](mailto:www.localstudies@plymouth.gov.uk)>

Torquay Local History Library, Lymington Road, Torquay TQ1 3DT; 01803 208300

<[www.torbay.gov.uk/libraries](http://www.torbay.gov.uk/libraries)>

### **Museums**

Royal Albert Memorial Museum & Art Gallery, Queen Street, Exeter, EX4 3RX; 01392 665858

<[www.exeter.gov.uk/museums](http://www.exeter.gov.uk/museums)>

Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ; 01752 304774

<[www.plymouthmuseum.gov.uk](http://www.plymouthmuseum.gov.uk)>

Dartmouth Museum, 6A The Butterwalk, Dartmouth, TQ6 9PZ

<[www.devonmuseums.net/dartmouth](http://www.devonmuseums.net/dartmouth)>

Kingsbridge Cookworthy Museum, The Old Grammar School, 108 Fore Street, Kingsbridge, TQ7 1AW; 01548 853235

<[www.cookworthy@devonmuseums.net](mailto:www.cookworthy@devonmuseums.net)>

Salcombe Maritime & Local History Museum, The Old Council Hall, Market Street, Salcombe, TQ8 8DE; <[www.devonmuseums.net/salcombe](http://www.devonmuseums.net/salcombe)>

Totnes Elizabethan House Museum, 70 Fore Street, Totnes, TQ9 5RE; 01803 863821

<[www.devonmuseums.net/totnes](http://www.devonmuseums.net/totnes)>

### **Societies**

Devon Archaeological Society c/o Royal Albert Memorial Museum & Art Gallery, Queen Street, Exeter, EX4 3RX; <<http://www.groups.ex.ac.uk/das/>>

Devon History Society <[www.devonhistorysociety.org.uk](http://www.devonhistorysociety.org.uk)>

Local history societies. The Westcountry Studies Library holds a list of societies. There is also a list on the Devon History Society website, but not all societies are affiliated.

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**February 2008**

## **5: Key to Parish databases**

### **Site No.**

Reference number allocated to sites identified by parish survey and located on base maps.

### **Site Type**

Type of site taken from Devon Historic Environment Record or English Heritage lists of monument types.

### **GSI/Easting/Northing**

National Grid Reference.

### **Description**

Summary description of site.

### **Period**

Date of site using Devon Historic Environment Record broad periods and periods where known. Broad periods are: Prehistoric; Roman (43-410AD); Early Medieval (410-1066AD); Medieval (1066-1540); Post-Medieval (1540-1901); Modern (1901-); Multiperiod; Unknown. N.B. XIX = century in Roman numerals.

### **Source**

Source of information used in description. SMR/HER = Devon Historic Environment Record; LB = Listed Building; TM/TA = Tithe Map/Tithe Apportionment; OSSD = Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing; OS 1:10560 = Ordnance Survey 1:10560 (6 inch) map etc.; DONN = Benjamin Donn's map of Devon 1765; GREENWOOD = C. & J. Greenwoods' Map of the County of Devon 1827; MILLES = Dean Milles' Questionnaire *c.* 1750; AP = Aerial photograph; PEVSNER = Cherry & Pevsner: Buildings of Devon; PND = Gover, Mawer & Stenton: The Place-Names of Devon; SURVEY = Life into Landscape parish surveys 2004-2007; FW = Fieldwalking during parish survey

### **PRN**

Primary Record Number i.e. the primary reference number for a site in the Devon Historic Environment Record. Has replaced SMR UID as the main reference for sites.

### **SMR UID**

Sites and Monuments Record Unique Identifier i.e. the old reference number for a site in the Sites and Monuments Record (now the Devon Historic Environment Record). The reference is based on the number of the Ordnance Survey 1:10560 or 1:10000 map sheet on which the site is located e.g. SX74SE/25. Now replaced by the PRN.

### **SM No./LB No.**

Scheduled Monument Number or Listed Building Number. N.B. Listed Building Numbers in database are those used by English Heritage. South Hams District Council use different numbers with LB prefix.

**Listed**

Listed Building grade (Grade I, Grade II\* or Grade II).

**Ecclesiastical Parish**

Name of ecclesiastical (i.e. historic) parish.

**Civil Parish**

Name of civil parish.

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*February 2008*

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
CV 001	Pot	SX	788	362	Two sherds of decorated Late Bronze Age pottery found on surface of fields at Malcombe. Similar to pottery from enclosed settlements near Dartmoor.	Prehistoric, Late Bronze Age	HER	7050	SX73NE/1			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 002	Beacon	SX	773	351	Possible site of beacon at Prawle. Deduced from place name evidence: Prawle is thought to mean 'look-out hill'. Appears as 'Prenla' in 1066, 'Prahulle' in 1204.	Medieval	HER	7051	SX73NE/2			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 003	Chapel	SX	773	351	Chapel dedicated to St. Brendan mentioned at Prawle in 1420s. Suggested it may have been in this location. No firm documentary evidence for site and no surviving structural evidence.	Medieval	HER					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 004	Inn	SX	7800	3642	The Union Inn, East Prawle. Now the Pig's Nose Inn. 'Union Hotel' shown on 1880s OS map as large building to north of road junction.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER	7052	SX73NE/3			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 005	Signal Station	SX	7711	3547	Ruins of Admiralty semaphore station at Signalhouse Point, built 1773. Rectangular single-storey building with two rooms, walls of mortared rubble, slate roof. Semaphore tower to N of building. 'Signal Post' shown on the 1803-4 OS 2" surveyors drawing (no.21). Building shown on c. 1890 OS 1:2500 map. 'Signalhouse Point' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 138NE) and later maps.	Post Medieval, XVIII	HER, OSSD	7053	SX73NE/4	33762		Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 006	Scatter	SX	775	352	Surface finds of flint, chert and quartzite artefacts found in ploughsoil in 1950s between Prawle Coastguard Station and Langerstone Point, SX775353 to SX782354. Mainly made from beach pebbles. Mesolithic artefacts include choppers, a pick, cores, blades and scrapers.	Prehistoric: Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age	HER	7054	SX73NE/5			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 007	Mine	SX	785	365	Lead mine at East Prawle.	Unknown	HER	7055	SX73NE/6			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 008	Parish Church	SX	7833	3875	Parish church of St Sylvester. 15th-century, restored late 19th century or early 20th. Slatestone rubble walls, gabled slate roofs. Nave, north and south aisles and chapels, south porch and crenellated west tower all apparently dating from 15th century. Restored Perpendicular windows; most easterly window in south aisle largely 15th century with only part of its mullions	Medieval, XV, XIX/XX	HER, LB	7056	SX73NE/7	100706	Grade II*	Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					replaced. Five-bay granite nave arcades with moulded capitals and round-headed arches. Medieval wagon roof over nave and aisles. Medieval rood screen (CV 009). Medieval richly carved wooden octagonal pulpit.								
CV 009	Rood Screen	SX	7833	3875	Rood screen in parish church of St Sylvester (CV 008). Screen extends across nave and both aisles. Dartmouth-type tracery with ogee canopies, painted figures on lower panels.	Medieval	HER	7057	SX73NE/7/1		Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 010	Cross	SX	7911	3869	South Hams-type cross on gable apex of farm building W of South Allington House. Octagonal section with spurs on each side of head, shaft and arms. Incised on W face is 'NP 1833' - presumably date of removal of cross to present position. Similar to cross head at Shilston Barton, Modbury (SX65SE/64).	Medieval	HER	7058	SX73NE/8			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 011	Inn	SX	7806	3645	The Providence Inn, East Prawle. Inn has a brewhouse with floor of stone slabs laid on solid rock. Shown on 1880s OS 25" map as corner group of adjoining buildings.	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER	7060	SX73NE/10			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 012	Chapel	SX	7803	3642	Chapel in East Prawle, opened 1848. Low square building with hipped roof. Now converted to village hall. Shown on 1880s OS 25" map as 'Bible Christian Chapel'.	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER	7063	SX73NE/15			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 013	Sunday School	SX	7805	3644	'Sunday School' in Prawle, shown on 1880s OS 25" map as adjacent to chapel (CV 012).	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 014	Wreck	SX	7561	3602	Possible site of Bronze Age shipwreck indicated by scatter of finds discovered on seabed off Moor Sands, between 1977 and 1983. 'Moor Sands Wreck' now a Designated Wreck site. Site also referred to as 'Salcombe B' (PRN 71194, same grid reference). Investigation sponsored by National Maritime Museum, British Museum and British Academy after original find in 1977 of a sword and dagger. Further finds included axes, palstaves and eroded blades. Dated to circa 1300-1150 BC, with the exception of a hilt fragment circa 950-800 BC. Eight bronze artefacts found in total. Has been suggested that finds were from an eroded land site rather than a wreck (Dean, M.	Prehistoric, Bronze Age	HER	7065	SX73NE/17	Designated Wreck		Chivelstone, Offshore	Chivelstone, Offshore

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					1983), possibly a smith's burial site for scrap metal awaiting later retrieval (Waterhouse, R. 2000). Possible 17th century pot handle retrieved 2001. Visual and metal detection survey of protected area continued. Further Bronze Age artefacts found 2005 at Salcombe Canon Wreck site (CV 042, CV 071). Original sword and artefacts recovered were on display in British Museum, 1981. Recent finds being studied by BM, 2005.								
CV 015	Beacon	SX	786	389	Recording on Tithe Map of 'Beacon Field'. Site visited 1961: no visible trace of beacon mound.	Post-Medieval	HER	7066	SX 73NE/18			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 016	Scatter	SX	796	368	Surface finds of Mesolithic quartzite and chalcedony artefacts from fields around Woodcombe Sand. Artefacts are pebble choppers.	Prehistoric, Mesolithic	HER	12427	SX73NE/13			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 017	Wreck	SX	770	350	Wreck of Dutch East Indiaman discovered beneath remains of two steel hulled wrecks (CV 028). Documentary evidence for its sinking in 1738.	Post Medieval, XVIII	HER	14230	SX73NE/20			Chivelstone, Offshore	Chivelstone, Offshore
CV 018	Field System	SX	772	353	Field walls of mica schist slabs between Prawle Point and Signalhouse Point. At SX774354 stone slabs are incorporated into a later possibly medieval wall.	Prehistoric, Medieval	HER	15155	SX73NE/22			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 019	Farmstead	SX	7896	3770	Higher Borough Farm, Chivelstone. Known formerly as 'Burrow'. Was a separate estate from at least as early as 1241. Mentioned in 'Testa de Nevil'. Shown as 'Upper Burrow' on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 688).	Medieval, XIII	HER, TM	15788	SX73NE/23			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 020	Settlement	SX	783	387	Site of Domesday manor of 'Cheueletona', at Chivelstone.	Medieval, XI	HER	15789	SX73NE/24			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 021	Settlement	SX	79	38	Site of Domesday manor of 'Alintona', at South Allington, Chivelstone. Mentioned in 'Testa de Nevil'.	Medieval, XI, XV	HER	15790	SX73NE/25			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 022	Wreck	SX	797	366	Wreck of tea clipper 'The Gossamer.' Built in 1868, 734 tons. Bound for Australia with cargo of drapery and clothes. Wrecked in the vicinity of Ballsaddle Rock. Sidewall planking survives, together with brass fixings to iron frames.	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER	18306	SX73NE/28			Chivelstone, Offshore	Chivelstone, Offshore
CV 023	Earthwork	SX	777	359	Slight remains of earthworks inland from Prawle Point, recorded in 1906.	Prehistoric	HER	19468	SX73NE/29			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 024	Gun Emplacement	SX	772	351	WW2 gun emplacements reported as visible on Prawle Point in 1983.	Modern, XX	HER	21139	SX73NE/31			Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
CV 025	Enclosure	SX	7945	3980	Enclosures on level hilltop recorded from the air in 1984 as cropmarks. One small rectangular single-ditched enclosure within larger rectilinear enclosure; larger enclosure approx. 130m x 120m. Field name is Thornberry. Site lies in extreme NE corner of Chivelstone parish, may have affected line of parish boundary at this point.	Prehistoric	HER	37098	SX73NE/35			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 026	Ring Ditch	SX	7936	3983	Small ring ditch approx. 15m diameter, and part of a second ditch, recorded from the air in 1984 as cropmarks.	Prehistoric	HER	37099	SX73NE/36			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 027	Church House	SX	783	388	'Seven Stars Cottage', Chivelstone. Cottage built into bank, butting churchyard on E side and fronting lane to S. Built of Devonian mudstone rubble, now totally rendered. Probably three-room ground plan with eastern end a later addition. Features include buttressed chimney stack and possible remains of external timber stair. Cottage was an inn in the 19th century. Shown as 'Seven Stars Inn' on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW).	Medieval	HER, OS 1:10560	41553	SX73NE/38		Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 028	Wreck	SX	77	35	A number of wrecks in the vicinity of a Dutch East Indiaman wrecked in 1738 (CV 017). Wrecks include two steel hulled wrecks overlying Dutch East Indiaman (CV 037); also sailing ship 'Glad Tidings' (sunk 1882), ketch 'Bona' (1907), coaster 'Ida' (1930), onion boat 'Louis-Yvonne' (1935), 'Heye-p' (1979) (CV 043).	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER	41979	SX73NE/20/1			Chivelstone, Offshore	Chivelstone, Offshore
CV 029	Signal Station	SX	7732	3507	Admiralty Signal Station built here 1794. Shown as 'Lloyd's Signal Station' on c.1890 OS 1:2500 and OS 1:10560 (sheet 138NE) maps, and 'Signal Station' on 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post-Medieval, XVIII	HER, OS 1:10560	43349	SX73NE/2/1			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 030	Smithy	SX	7810	3647	'Smy' shown on 1907 OS 1:2500, but not on 1963 OS 1:10560.	Modern, XX	HER	44926	SX73NE/41			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 031	Quarry	SX	7745	3545	'Quarry' shown on 1907 OS 6" map but not on 1963 OS 6" map.	Modern, XX	HER	44927	SX73NE/42			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 032	Quarry	SX	7974	3862	'Old Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW) and on the 1907 OS 1:10560. Also visible on the earlier 1847 Tithe Map (No.896i). Feature shown but not named on the 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER, TM, OS 1:10560	44929	SX73NE/44			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 033	Quarry	SX	7921	3916	'Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW), 'Old Quarry' shown on the 1907 OS 1:10560, indicating that it is	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER, OS 1:10560	44930	SX73NE/45			Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					by this time disused. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560.								
CV 034	Quarry	SX	7889	3922	'Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW), 'Old Quarry' shown on the 1907 OS 1:10560, indicating that it is by this time disused. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER, OS 1:10560	44931	SX73NE/46			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 035	Quarry	SX	7800	3926	'Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). 'Old Quarry' shown on 1907 OS 1:2500, indicating that it is by this time disused. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:2500 map. The boundaries of the quarry are also visible on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.130) and the field to the north was then named 'Quarry Meadow' (No.128)	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER, TM, OS 1:10560	44932	SX73NE/47			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 036	Quarry	SX	7778	3914	'Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 136SE), 'Quarry' shown on the 1905 OS 1:2500. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post-Medieval, XIX, XX	HER, OS 1:10560	44933	SX73NE/48			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 037	Wreck	SX	770	350	Wreck of cargo vessel 'Demétrios'. Broke free whilst under tow, crashed into cliffs by Gull Island, December 1992. Overlies wreck of Dutch East Indiaman (CV 017) (CV 028).	Modern, XX	HER	46686	SX73NE/20/2			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 038	Defensive Site	SX	7750	3703	Group of WW2 military structures shown on 1946 RAF air photograph 2012 CPE/UK/1890. Group includes possible gun emplacement; hut with curved roof; a small brick hut, possibly a pump house. Features may represent sewage works for radar station (CV 039).	Modern XX	HER, AP	55085	SX73NE/52/3			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 039	Radar Station	SX	7762	3732	Parts of WW2 West Prawle Radar Station (SX73NE/52), located in East Portlemouth parish, and extending into Chivelstone.	Modern XX	HER	55086	SX73NE/52/4			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 040	Radar Station	SX	775	354	WW2 Radar Station E of coastguard cottages at Prawle Point. Probably served as Remote Reserve for major Chain Home radar base at West Prawle (CV 039).	Modern, XX	HER	55108	SX73NE/53			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 041	Ring Ditch	SX	791	394	Annular cropmark approx. 10m in diameter, recorded from the air 1995.	Prehistoric	HER	56043	SX73NE/54			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 042	Wreck	SX	7561	3602	Site of Salcombe Cannon Wreck. 17th century vessel containing Islamic gold artefacts from Morocco. Probably a Barbary Pirate. Site indicated by finds of cannon and anchors, identified 1992. Designated as Historic Wreck site 1997. No wreckage yet found. Site topography is	Post Medieval, XVII	HER	58271	SX73SE/59	Designated Wreck		Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					a network of gullies, surveyed and excavated by South West Maritime Archaeology Group. Photo-mosaic produced 2003 by Wessex Archaeology. Numerous Moroccan gold dinars, ingots and jewellery retrieved, as well as Delft pottery, pewter, lead sounding weights, African broad beans and a Somerset-produced pot containing pills. Wreck dated by coins to 1630s or 1640s. Pottery may point to Dutch origin for ship. Hoard of Bronze Age artefacts found in 2005 within protected area of site (CV 071).								
CV 043	Wreck	SX	77	35	Wreck of German coaster 'Heye-p', sunk 16 December 1979. One of a number of wrecks in vicinity of Dutch East Indiaman (CV 017, CV 028).	Modern, XX	HER	61922	SX73NE/20/3			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 044	Mill	SX	7930	3858	'Corn Mill' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). Site of South Allington Mill, on stream leading to Lannacombe, as described by Bodman in 1998. Shown as 'Mill' on the 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post-Medieval, XIX	HER, OS 1:10560	62663	SX73NE/61			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 045	Scatter	SX	795	389	Flint artefacts including a Neolithic white flint axe and a hammerstone.	Prehistoric, Neolithic	HER	62878	SX73NE/62			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 046	Field System	SX	7701	3540	Coaxial sub-rectangular field system, max 450m long, up to 570m wide. Consists of a block of parallel strips, each sub-divided. Strip boundaries consist of schist stone slabs and a wall of coursed stone. Best-preserved part of field system is a Scheduled Monument.	Prehistoric, Bronze Age	HER	63607	SX73NE/4/1	33762		Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 047	Beebole	SX	7939	3855	Beebole structure at Ferndale House, South Allington. International Bee Research Association No.1145.	Medieval	HER	64114	SX73NE/84			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 048	Cottage	SX	7866	3748	'Padlake'? shown on 1803-4 OS 2" surveyors drawing (no.21). 'Pailake'? shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560. 'Padlake Cottage' shown on 1880s OS 25" map. Shown as a ruin on more recent maps.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, OSSD, OS 1:10560	67148	SX73NE/85			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 049	Mine	SX	7665	3575	Possible site of iron-working at head of cove. Iron present in soil, small iron lodes and possible spoil heap visible at foot of cliff. Stretch of wall and platform at top of cliff indicate there was possibly a structure here.	Unknown	HER	70190	SX73NE/87			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV	Burial	SX	7763	3534	Burial exposed in eroding cliff face at	Post Medieval	HER	70617	SX73NE/88			Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
050					Prawle Point, excavated 2003. Excavation and radiocarbon dating of bone revealed grave of man approx. 30 years old, presumed to have drowned in vicinity late 18th or early 19th century.	XVIII or XIX							
CV 051	Pit	SX	7763	3534	Shallow flat-bottomed U-shaped pit exposed in eroding cliff face at Prawle Point, 2.5m N of burial (CV 050). Corroded iron recovered from pit. Function of pit not established.	Unknown	HER	70618	SX73NE/88/1			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 052	Farmstead	SX	7790	3665	'Higher House' shown on 1880s OS 25" map as large group of buildings to E of road.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER	70626	SX73NE/95			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 053	Farmstead	SX	7786	3672	'Higher House Farm' shown on 1905 OS 25" map as U-shaped group of buildings.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER	70627	SX73NE/95/1			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 054	Quarry	SX	7902	3998	'Old Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW) and the 1880s OS 25" map on N side of field boundary. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, OS 1:10560	70628	SX73NE/96			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 055	Barn	SX	7854	3973	'Fadicombe Barn' shown on 1880s OS 25" map as rectangular building in rectilinear enclosure, in SE corner of field.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER	70629	SX73NE/97			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 056	Building	SX	7867	3925	Site of small rectangular building shown on 1880s OS 25" map on S side of small rectilinear enclosure. Also shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.115), and at this time a second building to the north west is also shown (CV097). The field name of 'Puckapitts barn and grove' is given on the Tithe Map. The field name of 'Great Puckapitts', is given to a nearby field to the south (No. 117) SX78603907, (see also CV123).	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, TM	70630	SX73NE/98			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 057	Quarry	SX	7897	3932	'Old Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137NW) and the 1880s OS 1:2500 map on E side of road. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560. The 1847 Tithe Map shows a semi-circular feature in this location.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, TM, OS 1:10560	70631	SX73NE/99			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 058	Building	SX	7970	3756	Site in NE corner of field, shown on the 1803-4 OS 2" surveyors drawing (no.21), and on the c.1890 OS 1:10560. L-shaped building visible on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.730) in the NE corner of the plot. However, an L-shaped building is shown in the SE corner of the plot on the c.1905 OS 1:2500 (square in plan on the 1963 OS 1:10560).	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, OSSD, OS 1:2500, OS 1:10560	70632	SX73NE/100			Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
CV 059	Barn	SX	7976	3738	Site shown on the 1803-4 OS 2" surveyors drawing and named 'Lannacombe Barn' on the c.1890 OS 1:10560. On the 1880s OS 25" map it is shown as a rectangular building with adjoining small square building and small rectilinear enclosure to E. Only part is shown on more recent maps.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, OSSD, OS 1:10560	70633	SX73NE/101			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 060	Searchlight	SX	789	388	Site of WW2 searchlight at South Allington.	Modern, XX	HER	71969				Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 061	Field Boundary	SX	7995	3728	NE/SW linear bank 100m long, probably former field boundary. Visible on RAF aerial photograph 2009 CPE/UK/1890.	Unknown	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 062	Radar Station	SX	780	367	Location of Domestic Site (i.e. accommodation) for Cold War Rotor Station at West Prawle. Originally a WW2 site, part of West Prawle Radar Station (CV 039), refurbished in 1950s. Associated Technical Site (HER 72101) is located in East Portlemouth parish.	Modern, XX	HER	72102				Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 063	Settlement	SX	7882	4054	Site of Domesday estate of 'Forda', at Ford, Chivelstone. Connected with manor of Chivelstone.	Medieval, XI	HER	15796	SX74SE/25			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 064	Quarry	SX	7845	4093	'Quarry' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). 'Quarry (Disused)' shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, OS 1:10560	19181	SX74SE/49			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 065	Chapel	SX	7887	4080	'Congregational Chapel' at Ford shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). Shown as 'Chapel' on the 1905 OS 1:10560. Observed 1988: chapel in ruins, no roof; surrounded by well-kept graveyard with earliest headstones circa 1810. The chapel buildings are also shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.28)	Post Medieval, XIX	HER, TM, OS 1:10560	35351	SX74SE/57			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 066	Mill	SX	7885	4053	'Ford Corn Mill' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 and c.1890s OS 1:2500. A mill pond and leat (CV 087) extend to the NE. The mill is shown on the earlier 1847 Tithe Map (No. 42), as the building on the western side of the pond. This building is no longer shown on the c.1905 OS 1:2500 or later maps, and no reference is made to the mill or associated features.	Post-Medieval	HER, TM, OS 1:10560, OS 1:2500	51308	SX74SE/25/1			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 067	Scatter	SX	802	371	Quartzite artefacts found on Lannacombe beach.	Unknown	HER	8343	SX83NW/5/1			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 068	Axe	SX	801	372	Bronze Age crescent-shaped flanged axe found on Lannacombe Beach.	Prehistoric, Bronze Age	HER	14444	SX83NW/10			Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
CV 069	Wreck	SX	772	349	Wreck of 'Lalla Rookh'. Wrecked March 1873 on Prawle Point, on way from Shanghai to London with cargo of tea and tobacco.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER	18305	SX73SE/27			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 070	Wreck	SX	770	349	Wreck of 'Maria', Greek steamship bound for Rotterdam with cargo of wheat and barley. Built 1891, 1655 tons. Wrecked on Langler Rocks, June 1892.	Post Medieval, XIX	HER	44687	SX73SE/40			Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 071	Hoard	SX	761	349	Hoard of Bronze Age artefacts found by divers in 2004 within protected area of Salcombe Canon Wreck (CV 042). Finds include a sword, rapier, palstave axe head, adze, cauldron handle and gold bracelet. Artefacts being studied by British Museum in 2005. Swords among earliest found in NW Europe. Artefacts believed to have come from ancient shipwreck dated to 13th century BC. Belong to same phase as those found at Moor Sand Wreck to N (CV 014); may have come from same vessel.	Prehistoric, Bronze Age	HER	71802				Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 072	Hut circle?	SX	8008	3747	Small circular walled (?) feature on W side of Lannacombe (valley). Looks like a hut circle. No other features recorded in the HER in this area.	Prehistoric?	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 073	Farmhouse	SX	7881	4038	Ford Farmhouse. Late 18th century or early 19th with 20th century addition. Rendered stone rubble walls, hipped slate roof and brick chimneys at either end. Plan: Double depth plan, two rooms wide. Two principal rooms at the front either side of a central entrance and stairhall 20th century addition at right-hand end. Two storeys. Listing includes low stone garden wall at front with railings above and central gateway.	Post Medieval, XVIII/XIX, XX	LB			100704	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 074	Cottages	SX	7865	3868	'The Cottage' and 'Jasmine Cottage'. Pair of cottages, 18th century with 19th or 20th century additions. Slate rubble walls. Gable ended roof, slate to 'The Cottage', and thatched to 'Jasmine Cottage'. Two brick chimneys, one axial and one at right gable end. Plan: 'The Cottage' has a two-room plan but may in fact have originated as two cottages. 'Jasmine Cottage' was two rooms, which have been turned into one room in C20. Two storeys. Shown as 'Post Office' on the c.1890 OS 1:10560	Post Medieval, XVIII, XIX/XX	LB, OS 1:10560			100705	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					(sheet 137SW).								
CV 075	Cottage	SX	7803	3641	'Fuchsia Cottage'. Small house. 16th-century, altered in 17th century and extended in 19th. Plastered stone rubble walls. Slate roof, gabled to right end and hipped to left. Plastered rubble chimney at gable end. Plan: two-room plan with solid wall between them. The right-hand room appears to have been open to the roof originally and possibly heated by an open hearth fire. This room would have been floored over and a fireplace inserted in the early - mid 17th century. 19th century rear outshut built and outbuilding added at left-hand end. Two Storeys.	Post Medieval, XVI, XVII, XIX	LB			100707	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 076	Cottages	SX	7804	3647	'Sleepy Thatch' and 'Vine Cottage'. Pair of cottages, formally four. 18th century and altered in 20th with rear additions. Slatestone rubble walls. Hipped thatch roof. Two axial brick chimneys. Plan: apparently built as four one-room plan cottages, possibly with a narrow rear service room. Late 19th or 20th century rear outshuts added. Converted into two cottages in later 20th century. Two storeys.	Post Medieval, XVIII, XIX	LB			100708	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 077	House	SX	7799	3649	'Torrings House', formerly farmhouse. Circa late 17th century or early 18th with 20th century alterations. Colour-washed stone rubble walls. Gable ended thatched roof. Two stone rubble chimneys, one axial and one at right gable end. Plan: three-room plan with narrow entrance room at left-hand end, and two larger rooms each heated by a fireplace in the end wall. Between them is an inserted 20th century staircase. Later 18th or early 19th century barn added at left-hand end. Two storeys. The interior is much altered in 20th century, beams replaced and fireplaces altered.	Post Medieval, XVII/XVIII, XX	LB			100709	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 078	Barn	SX	7812	3657	'Cooling's Barn'. Converted barn incorporating adjoining cottage. Mid 17th and 18th century, altered in late 20th. Slatestone rubble walls. Slate roof, hipped to left, gabled to front wing. Stone rubble gable end chimney with dripcourses. Plan: originally a one-room plan cottage with	Post Medieval, XVII, XVIII, XX	LB			100710	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					fireplace on front end. 18th century threshing barn added at right-angles behind barn. A conversion and renovation took place in 1989.								
CV 079	Houses	SX	7814	3658	'The Thatches' and 'Coolings Farmhouse'. Pair of houses originally probably one house. Circa mid 17th century, extended probably in 18th century and altered in circa early 20th century. Hipped thatched roof. Brick chimney on end wall of 'The Thatches' and axial chimney between the two houses. Overall L-shaped plan. 'The Thatches' has a two-room plan, the right-hand room was apparently formerly a workshop and converted in the late 19th or early 20th century. Coolings extends as a wing from the left-hand end, basically of two-room plan. Both two storeys.	Post Medieval, XVII, VIII, XX	LB			100711	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 080	House	SX	7823	3638	'Stures Court'. Circa late 17th or early 18th century with 20th century addition. Plastered stone rubble walls. Gable ended thatch roof. Two stone rubble gable end chimneys. Plan: built in a two-room plan, both rooms heated. 20th century rear additions. Two storeys.	Post Medieval, XVII/XVIII, XX	LB			100712	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 081	Farmhouse	SX	7923	3864	'South Allington House'. Farmhouse of c. 1840. Built by architect Thomas Ponsford of Totnes for the Pitts family. Rendered stone walls. Low-pitched hipped roof. Rendered brick axial chimneys. Plan: double depth plan with principal rooms and stairhall at the front, service rooms and kitchen at the rear. Exterior: Two storeys. Symmetrical 5 bay front, the outer bays progressively slightly recessed. Interior: front part of house apparently refitted in early 20th century judging by the joinery.	Post Medieval, XIX, XX	LB, Pevsner			100713	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 082	Gate Piers	SX	7932	3867	Gate Piers, approximately 100m NE of South Allington House. Probably 18th century. Coursed and squared slatestone. Square piers with hollow chamfered plinth, moulded and coved cornice with flat caps.	Post Medieval, XVIII	LB			100714	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 083	Farmhouse	SX	7940	3870	'Manor Farmhouse'. Early 18th century with 20th century addition. Coursed and squared slatestone rubble walls, the left-hand end wall is slate hung. Hipped slate roof. Two brick axial chimneys, the left	Post Medieval, XVIII, XX	LB, TM			100715	Grade II*	Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					hand one is rendered. Plan: apparently four rooms to main range with central entrance and stairhall, with service wing behind right-hand end. Later 20th century addition at left-hand end. Two storeys with attic. This house seems to have undergone little 20th century alteration and retains a very traditional appearance. Named as 'Shathe' on the 1847 Tithe Map.								
CV 084	Telephone Box	SX	7808	3636	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	Modern, XX	LB			100716	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 085	Telephone Box	SX	7808	3636	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof.	Modern, XX	LB			434046	Grade II	Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 086	Mill	SX	8013	3717	'Lannacombe Mill', shown on the 1803-4 OS 2" Surveyors Drawing (no.21). Shown as 'Lower Lannacombe Corn Mill (disused)' on the c.1890 OS 1:10560. The name 'Lannacombe Mill' is at this time used for a mill roughly 1.1km further upstream (Stokenham parish). The name 'Lannacombe Cottage' is given to the associated buildings approx 30m to the north, on the c.1905 OS 1:2500 and later maps. The southern buildings are no longer shown on the 1963 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval	OSSD, OS 1:10560, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 087	Mill Pond	SX	7886	4057	'Mill Pond' with 'Mill Leat', serving 'Ford Corn Mill' (CV066), shown on c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). Not shown on c.1905 OS 1:2500 or later maps. The features are also visible on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 42). On the c.1890, OS a second leat leading to a second pond is first shown to the west, this leat and pond remain after the others are no longer shown.	Post-Medieval	OS 1:10560, OS 1:2500, TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 088	Well	SX	7864	3977	'W' indicating a well, shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). NW corner of the field. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560 map. Field is called 'Well Park' (No. 802) on 1847 Tithe Map.	Post-Medieval	OS 1:10560, TM						
CV	Fountain	SX	7927	3860	'Fountain' near South Allington Corn Mill	Post-Medieval	OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
089					(CV 044), shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). Presumably a garden feature. Not shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560.								
CV 090	Coastguard Station	SX	7830	3613	'Coastguard Station' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 and OS 1:10560 (sheet 139NW). Not named on the 1963 OS 1:10560. (SW corner of SX7836). Site shown as 'Preventive Station' on C. and J. Greenwoods' map of 1827.	Post-Medieval	OS 1:10560, OS 1:2500, Greenwood					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 091	Signal Station	SX	7818	3615	'Signal Station' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 and OS 1:10560 (sheet 139NW) to W of Coastguard Station (CV090). Not shown on the c.1905 OS 1:2500 or later maps.	Post-Medieval	OS 1:10560, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 092	Barrow	SX	78	37	Site of round barrow inferred from collection of objects exposed by ploughing following the removal of a hedgebank. A circular cropmark, possibly a ring ditch associated with the barrow, was subsequently observed from the air in the same location. The objects consisted of two ovoid greenstone mace heads (one unfinished), an ovate flint knife, and a small waterworn boulder of local green hornblende schist with cupmarks on both faces. The objects are believed to be grave goods from a high status burial. The position of the site is estimated. Its location has been withheld because of concerns about treasure hunting. The objects are held by the farmer/landowner. The site and finds are described in PAST (the newsletter of the Prehistoric Society) No. 36, December 2000.	Prehistoric, Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	Survey					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 093	Bridge	SX	7832	4038	'Foot Bridge' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). Still shown as 'FB' on the 1963 OS 1:10560. It is also shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 13/15).	Post-Medieval	TM, OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 094	Sluiceway	SX	7913	3847	'Sluice' shown on the c.1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW). Shown but not named on the 1963 OS 1:10560. The sluice served the South Allington Corn Mill (CV 044).	Post-Medieval	OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 095	Building	SX	7879	4023	Residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 79), on eastern boundary of property. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV	Barn	SX	7882	4033	Non-residential building shown on the	Post-Medieval,	TM, OS					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
096					1847 Tithe Map (No. 50), southern boundary of property. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	1847 or earlier	1:2500						
CV 097	Barn	SX	7866	3926	Non-residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map as Puckapitts Barn and Grove' (No. 115), aligned N-S on western side of the small plot. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500, although the shape of the plot shows its previous location. (See also CV 056 for a second structure on this site). The field name of 'Great Puckapitts', is given to a nearby field to the south (No. 117) SX78603907, (see also CV123).	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 098	Farmstead	SX	7911	3911	Row of three buildings at 'Northern Town', two barns and one residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 854). 'Northern Town' named 'Norton Town' on the Tithe Map. Buildings not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 099	Farm Building	SX	7824	3868	Trapezoidal structure attached to the outbuildings of 'Chivelstone Barton', shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 161). Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 100	Barn	SX	7840	3824	Barn shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 172). Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 or later maps, but the shape of the field boundaries still indicate the site of the building. The fields to the north are named on the Tithe Map as 'Barn Park' (No.169) and 'Barn Ham' (No.168).	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 101	Building	SX	7951	3842	Building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 898), in SE corner of field. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500. Site now reoccupied.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 102	Building	SX	7934	3851	Residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.908). Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 or later maps.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 103	Outbuilding	SX	7925	3876	Outbuilding shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 863). Located to the west of a house. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 104	Building	SX	7931	3871	Residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 867). Long L-shape in plan. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 105	Barn	SX	7932	3862	Barn shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 922). N-S alignment. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Eastings	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
CV 106	Barn	SX	7950	3867	Small barn, square in plan, shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 896), on the western boundary of plot. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 107	Barn	SX	7941	3865	Small barn, shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 912), on the eastern boundary of plot. Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 108	Outbuildings	SX	7946	3870	Complex of outbuildings east of Manor Farmhouse (CV 083), shown on the 1847 Tithe Map. Layout of buildings shows considerable alteration on subsequent maps.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 109	Barn	SX	7953	3866	Barn, aligned N-S, shown on the 1890 OS 1:10560 (sheet 137SW) (surveyed 1885). Not shown on the 1847 Tithe Map. Therefore built between 1847 and 1885. Barn not shown on 1963 OS 1:10560 map.	Post-Medieval XIX	TM, OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 110	Pond	SX	7864	3746	Pond, at Padlake (CV 048), indicated on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.653). Shown as marshy ground on the c.1890 OS 1:2500. The location is alongside a stream running from a spring to the west. On the Tithe Map the road leading eastwards from Padlake is named 'Barn Pond Lane' (No. 653), and the adjacent field to the east (No. 654) is named 'Pond Meadow'.	Post-Medieval 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 111	Pond	SX	7898	3766	Pond immediately south of Higher Borough (CV 019), shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 688) and c. 1890 Os 1:2500 map. Still shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560 and current OS 1:2500 map.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 112	Building	SX	7795	3640	Small square residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 464). Building has been extended on the c.1905 OS 1:2500.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 113	Barn	SX	7805	3649	Substantial L-shaped barn shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 471 1/2). Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 or later maps.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 114	Building	SX	7820	3613	Residential building shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 434). Not shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 or later maps. More recent building on the plot has been built slightly to the south.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 115	Field Name	SX	7839	4097	Field name of 'Stone Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.1). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil. A	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					quarry in use by c.1890 (CV 064) is located in the adjacent field to the east.								
CV 116	Field Name	SX	7863	4012	Field name of 'Great Stone Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 96). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil. No quarries are evident in the immediate area from either the Tithe Map or the c.1890 OS 1:2500. A field named 'Little Stone Park' lies to the west (CV 117).	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 117	Field Name	SX	7875	4013	Field name of 'Little Stone Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 76). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil. No quarries are evident in the immediate area from either the Tithe Map or the c.1890 OS 1:2500. A field named 'Great Stone Park' lies to the west (CV 116).	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 118	Field Name	SX	7897	4011	Field name of 'Gun Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 67). The significance of the name is uncertain. May refer to game shooting or possibly military activity.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 119	Field System	SX	7820	3705	Distinctive ovoid field system immediately N of East Prawle village. The area is completely encircled by either roads, tracks or footpaths. The ovoid shape is not the result of topography. The system is shown on the 1847 Tithe Map and the 1890 OS 1:10560 map where it comprises a large number of small fields, some irregularly shaped. Many of these have since been amalgamated. Field names from the Tithe Survey include a number of fields with the element 'black' (CV 134) and a small number with probable Anglo-Saxon origins (CV 149, 157 & 158). The date and significance of this apparent system is uncertain.	Medieval?	TM, OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 120	Well	SX	7815	3925	Field name of 'Well Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 127). 'Well' may refer to an excavated well or a natural spring or small stream. No water is indicated in this area on the Tithe Map, but a spring is indicated on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 on the eastern boundary.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV	Stone	SX	7856	3947	Field name of 'Harlestone' shown on the	Post-Medieval,	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
121					1847 Tithe Map (No.125). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying or naturally stony soil.	1847 or earlier							
CV 122	Field Name	SX	7843	3907	Group of three fields shown on the 1847 Tithe Map, named 'Mellon North Park' (No. 123), 'Inner Mellon' (No. 122) and 'Outer Mellon' (No. 121). 'Mellon' can mean 'land by a mill', although no mill is known in the vicinity.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 123	Quarry	SX	7877	3914	Quarry shown but unnamed on the c.1890 OS 1:2500. Its boundaries are also visible on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 806) together with the field name 'Quarry Park', which is also the name of the field to the south (No.804) SX78773914. 'Great Puckapitts', a field to the west (No. 117) SX78603907 may also be in reference to this quarry, and also related is an occupied site to the north, given the name 'Puckapitts Barn and Grove' (see CV 056 and CV 097). The quarry is no longer shown on the 1963 OS 1:10560 map.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 124	Well	SX	7893	3950	Field name of 'Well Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 812). 'Well' may refer to an excavated well or a natural spring or small stream. There is a spring shown nearby on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 (SX79043959).	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 125	Fortified Enclosure	SX	7904	3917	Field name of 'Castle Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.847). 'Castle' can indicate the site of a defensive earthwork of prehistoric or later date.	Prehistoric, Medieval?	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 126	Quarry	SX	7902	3915	Fieldname of 'Quarry Pit' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 848). Suggests a quarry in the area. No quarry indicated on either the Tithe Map or the c.1890 OS 1:2500, although a semi-circular feature is shown beside the road.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 127	Barn	SX	7803	3856	Field name of 'Great Barns Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 180). Adjacent field to the east named 'Little Barns Park' (No. 179), and adjacent field to the north named 'Barn New Park' (No. 181). Names suggest fields containing a barn or close to one.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 128	Pound	SX	7836	3871	'Manor Pound' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 155). An L-shaped structure to	Medieval?	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					the south of an enclosure. 'Manor Pound' may refer to a 'pound' (an enclosure for keeping stray animals), belonging to the manor. Possibly of medieval origin? The site does not appear on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 or later maps.								
CV 129	Stone	SX	7917	3876	Field name of 'Stone Orchard' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 861). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 130	Chapel	SX	7952	3857	Field name of 'Chapel Park Meadow' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 897). Probably relates to an adjacent chapel in South Allington.	Medieval?	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 131	Fortified Enclosure	SX	7975	3818	Field name of 'Guy Berry' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.753). 'Berry' name may indicate the site of a prehistoric or later defensive earthwork.	Prehistoric, Medieval?	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 132	Well	SX	7972	3791	Field name of 'Well Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No.759), also, adjacent field to the east named 'Well Park Bottom' (No.754). 'Well' may refer to an excavated well or a natural spring or small stream. There is no indication of such a feature within the immediate area, although a stream does run nearby to the east.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 133	Marlpit	SX	7934	3871	Field name of 'Marl Pit Orchard' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 919). Probably refers to land on which marl was spread, or from which it was dug. Marl consists of clay mixed with calcium carbonate. It was spread on sandy soils to improve them. The practice was begun by the Celts before the Roman occupation, and was used widely in the 17th and 18th centuries.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 134	Field Name	SX	7800	3710	Series of field names with 'Black' as an element shown in close proximity on the 1847 Tithe Map, along western side of possible oval enclosure. 'Black' element may refer to burned deposits associated with industrial activity; organic deposits associated with occupation and also naturally dark soil. 'Black Guard' (No. 583), 'Black Heart' (No. 581), 'Blackraft (little)' (No. 580), 'Inner Black Heart' (No. 577), 'Great Blackraft' (No. 578), 'Near	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					Blackraft' (No.576), 'Blacker Heart Field' (No. 575), 'Blacker Heart' (No. 572), 'Little Blacker Heart' (No. 571), 'Blackraft Meadow' (No. 567 1/2).								
CV 135	Field Name	SX	7829	3750	Field name of 'Church Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 586). The name suggests land adjacent to or belonging to a church. The boundary on the south-east side is possibly indicative of a small structure located there at one time. The adjacent field to the east (No. 639) is also named 'Church Park'.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 136	Field Name	SX	7834	3737	Field name of 'Money Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 587). 'Money' could indicate field was part of a charitable endowment.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 137	Field Name	SX	7813	3719	Field name of 'Furze Down' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 589). The 'Down' element suggests land, possibly former common land, that was newly enclosed, although the area is shown as enclosed on the 1803-4 OS 2" Surveyors Drawing. 'Furze' means gorse, also indicating uncultivated or unimproved land.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OSSD					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 138	Field Name	SX	7842	3734	Field name of 'Great Down' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 597). The adjacent field to the east (No. 598) (now all within a single field boundary) is named 'Little Down'. The 'Down' element suggests land, possibly former common land that was newly enclosed, although the area is shown as enclosed on the 1803-4 OS 2" surveyors drawing.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OSSD					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 139	Field Name	SX	7832	3712	Field name of 'Higher Stones Ground' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 595). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil. The adjacent field to the south (No. 594) (now all within a single field boundary) is named 'Lower Stones Ground'. No quarrying is evident nearby. The fields are roughly in the centre of a large oval feature evident from roads and tracks.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 140	Field Name	SX	7843	3709	Field name of 'Higher Great Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 596). The adjacent field to the east (No. 602) is named 'Lower Great Park'. 'Great Park'	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					can sometimes refer to a deer park.								
CV 141	Stone	SX	7889	3704	Field name of 'Stones Field' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 629). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 142	Pond	SX	7877	3723	Fieldname of 'Pond Meadow' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 632). An enclosure is visible on the Tithe Map that is no longer shown on the c.1890 OS 1:2500 or later maps.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 143	Stone	SX	7870	3732	Field name of 'Stone Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 634). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 144	Stone	SX	7875	3735	Field name of 'Stones Orchard' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 635). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 145	Field Name	SX	7865	3740	Field name of 'Shoot Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 637). 'Shoot' may refer to a division of a common field, indicating a former medieval open field system.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 146	Mill	SX	7923	3788	Field name of 'East Mill Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 767). The name suggests land near a mill, although no buildings are depicted in the immediate area on the Tithe Map, the 1803-4 OS 2" Surveyors Drawing (no.21), or later maps. A stream flowing north is located approximately 200m to the east.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OSSD					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 147	Stone	SX	7989	3730	Field name of 'Stones Hill' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 717 1/2). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 148	Field Name	SX	7687	3594	Series of field names with 'Culveter' as an element shown in close proximity on the 1847 Tithe Map. Name may indicate land on which there was a dovecote, or on which doves were common. 'Great Culveter' (No.346), 'Little Culveter' (No. 347), 'Culveter' (No. 348), 'Culveter' (No. 349), 'Little Culveter' (No. 350), Colveter Cruff (No. 351), Culveter (No. 355),	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					Culveter (No. 354), Culveter (No. 353).								
CV 149	Boundary	SX	7790	3694	Field name of 'Merry' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 573). Also, fieldname of 'Merry Meadow' for the adjacent field to the south (No. 570). 'Merry' element may derive from the Old English 'meare' meaning boundary, implying an Anglo-Saxon origin for the field name and possibly an Anglo-Saxon or earlier origin for the large oval enclosure (CV 119), within which the fields are located.	Medieval?	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 150	Pond	SX	7828	3806	Field name of 'Abbick Pond Field' (No. 174) shown on the 1847 Tithe Map. A U-shaped feature may suggest a former pond. A spring is shown here on the 1963 OS 1:10560 map.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM, OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 151	Pond	SX	7784	3648	Field name of 'Well Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 286). 'Well' may refer to an excavated well or a natural spring or small stream. The c.1890 OS 1:2500 shows a pond fed by two springs in an area of rough pasture immediately to the north. Pond still shown on modern maps.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 152	Stone	SX	7786	3638	Field name of 'Stones Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 322). 'Stone' may refer to a standing stone, a marker or boundary stone, quarrying, or naturally stony soil.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 153	Chapel	SX	7799	3640	Reference is made to a former chapel at East Prawle in the Dean Milles questionnaire of circa 1750, which was by then converted into dwelling houses. The 1847 Tithe Map shows an east-west aligned building divided into four dwellings (Nos. 461 1/2, 462 1/2, 463 1/2, 463) located almost directly north of two fields named 'Chapel Park' (No. 461) and 'Higher Chapel Park' (No. 458).	Medieval?	TM, Milles					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 154	Strip Fields	SX	7868	4031	Group of strip fields to S of Ford visible on 1890 OS 1:10560 map and 1946 RAF aerial photograph 4046 CPE/UK 1890.	Medieval	OS 1:10560, AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 155	Defensive site	SX	7846	3925	WW2 complex occupying single field to N of Chivelstone village. Field is bisected by E/W access road with huts/buildings to N and S. Visible on RAF aerial photograph 4009/CPE/UK 1890.	Modern. XX	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV	Well	SX	7749	3624	Field name of 'Great Haffer Well Down'	Post-Medieval,	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
156					shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 329). The adjacent field to the SW is called 'Little Hafferwell Down' (No. 331). The 'Down' element suggests land, possibly former common land, that was newly enclosed.	1847 or earlier							
CV 157	Fortified Enclosure	SX	7824	3685	Field name of 'Yellow Beris' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 564). The adjacent field to the S (No. 565) is named 'Higher Berris', the two are shown as a single field on later maps. They lie within the apparent large ovoid field system (CV 119). 'Yellow' may derive from the Anglo-Saxon 'ealda' (old) and 'Beris' from 'burh' (fort, fortified place). Indicates an early origin for the field name.	Medieval?	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 158	Field Name	SX	7817	3681	Field name of 'Yellowhere' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 566). It lies within the apparent large ovoid field system (CV 119). 'Yellow' may derive from Anglo-Saxon 'ealda' (old) and 'here' possibly from 'here' (army). Indicates an early origin for this name.	Medieval?	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 159	Barn	SX	7841	4005	Field name of 'Barn Park' shown on the 1847 Tithe Map (No. 98). No structures are shown on either the Tithe Map or the c.1890 OS 1:2500. The name suggests there may have been a barn here earlier.	Post-Medieval, 1847 or earlier	TM					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 160	Enclosure	SX	7805	3696	Group of features visible on 1946 RAF aerial photograph (2012 CPE/UK/1890) in small area of unimproved ground. SW corner of a NE/SW rectilinear enclosure (?) with a small circular feature to the E. Located within the ovoid field system (CV 119).	Unknown	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 161	Military Buildings	SX	7820	3668	WW2 complex on N edge of East Prawle village. Large number of closely spaced huts/buildings. Visible on RAF aerial photograph 2012 CPE/UK/1890.	Modern, XX	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 162	Trackway	SX	7855	3660	NW/SE trackway 320m long, extending from road at NW end through two fields. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photograph 2011 CPE/UK/1890. Not shown on 1890 1:10560 map.	Unknown	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 163	Strip Fields	SX	7770	3662	Block of small strip fields to W of East Prawle village. Visible on 1946 RAF aerial photograph 2012 CPE/UK/1890. Shown on the 1847 Tithe Map and one the 1890	Medieval	AP, TM, OS 1:10560					Chivelstone	Chivelstone

Site No	Site Type	GSI	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Source	PRN	SMR UID	SM No/LB No	Listed	Eccl Parish	Civil Parish
					OS 1:10560 map. Not present on 1963 OS 1:10560 map.								
CV 164	Mound	SX	7665	3613	Circular mound (possibly natural) in field beside cliffs. Visible on RAF aerial photograph 2014 CPE/UK/1890.	Unknown	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 165	Quarry	SX	7746	3612	Possible small oval quarry pit visible on RAF aerial photograph 2014 CPE/UK/1890. Located beside road. Shown but not described on c. 1890 OS 1:2500 map together with other depressions to E.	Post-Medieval	AP, OS 1:2500					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 166	Field Boundary	SX	7945	3681	E/W linear bank 100m long, probably a former field boundary. Visible on RAF aerial photograph 2010 CPE/UK/1890. Located in area of rough ground. Not present on 1890 OS 1:10560 map or 1963 OS 1:10560 map.	Unknown	AP					Chivelstone	Chivelstone
CV 167	Airfield	SX	7755	3665	WW1 airfield. Royal Naval Air Station Prawle opened in April 1917 on a 50 acre site W of East Prawle village. Sopwith Camels and 1.5 Strutters of 54 Squadron flew anti-submarine patrols, but station was closed because of accidents with aircraft. Re-opened as RAF Prawle in April 1918, with 254 Squadron flying DH6 and DH9 biplanes.	Modern, XX	Survey					Chivelstone	Chivelstone