

Hacombe

Hacombe with Coombe is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Moretonhampstead 1 Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript *Church Notes* of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library. In 1641/2 7 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Newton Abbot Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Hacombe with Coombe area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 110/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 110SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX898702
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX87SE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

HACCOMBE WITH COMBE is a union of two ancient ecclesiastical parishes. Combeinteignhead (to give it its full name) is a village lying where a long valley (*combe*) opens out on to the estuary of the Teign. Coombe Cellars is one of those attractive old "riverside inns (there are several in Devon) of which many townspeople have happy memories, of carefree summer evenings long ago. It was also a noted smuggling centre in the early 19th century Combe church (dedication unknown) is a 14th to 15th century church with transepts, too vigorously restored by Medley Fulford in 1887- 8. There is a fine road-

screen, a notable 12th century font, and some remarkable carved bench- ends (16th century) in the N. transept. In this transept also are the tombs and memorials of the Hockmore family of Buckland Barton. The chancel is small and dark, and looks rebuilt. Near the church are the almshouses, in red sandstone, given by William Bouchier, 3rd Earl of Bath, in 1620.



Halberton

Halberton is located within Mid Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Halberton Hundred. It falls within Cullompton Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript *Church Notes* of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library. The population was 1436 in 1801 1238 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 442 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Tiverton Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Halberton area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 46/1,5
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 46NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is ST006129
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet ST01SW
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 128
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 181
- Geological sheet 310 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

HALBERTON is a large village which gave its name to a hundred. Besides Halberton itself there are several hamlets and farms in the parish which were settled before 1066: Ash Thomas, Leonard Farm, East and West Manley, Muxbere, Sellake, Sutton, and Moorstone Barton. Watton Farm is mentioned in 1166, and most of the other farms of the parish appear by the 13th cent. A remarkable feature of the village is the large pond between Higher Town and Lower Town which is fed by warm springs

and never freezes over. The Grand Western Canal, made by act of 1796, winds through the parish, derelict*.

*Since Hoskins completed his book on Devon in 1954 many improvements have been carried out on the Grand Western Canal. It is now in a navigable condition between Tiverton and the Waytown Tunnel, and remains in-water from there to Lowdwells Lock (near the Somerset border). It was declared a Country Park in 1971 and a Local Nature Reserve in 2005.

Haldon

Haldon is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Exminster Hundred. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database.

Maps

The image below is of the Haldon area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 92/13+
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 92SW+
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX895835
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX88SE 98SW+
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

On the summit of the high greensand plateau of Haldon, an isolated neolithic house-site has been excavated. This was a fair-sized rectangular house with stone foundations, about twenty feet long and varying in width from 14½ to 17 feet. The roof was gabled and probably thatched, and the walls were of timber or wattle. The site is important as showing that the western neolithic people were familiar with timber frame construction. The pottery found at Haldon showed that the neolithic settlers here were in contact with those at Hembury. Indeed the two sites are visible from each other across a wide expanse of east Devon. Apart from this site, it is remarkable that the high tableland of Haldon should be archaeologically so unimportant, though it may be that further sites of this kind still await discovery.

Hallsands

Hallsands a former small fishing settlement is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred. Village in the parish of Stokenham.

You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Hallsands area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 137/14
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 137SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX819388
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX83NW
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping: sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202.
- Geological sheet 355 also covers the area.

Extract from *Devon* by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

Hallsands has suffered greatly from the sea. The storm of January 1917 especially did great damage and much of the hamlet had to be rebuilt in a safer place. The ruins of the older houses by the sea may be seen.

Halwell

Halwell is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred. It falls within Totnes Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The Deaneries are used to arrange the typescript Church Notes of B.F.Cresswell which are held in the Westcountry Studies Library.

The population was 358 in 1801 426 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 102 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Totnes Library. You can look for other material on the community by using the place search on the main local studies database. Further historical information is also available on the Genuki website.

Maps

The image below is of the Halwell area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 126/12
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 126SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX777532
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX75SE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

Extract from Devon by W.G.Hoskins (1954), included by kind permission of the copyright holder:

HALWELL now a remote village, was one of the four *burhs* of Devon in the 10th century. Within a century it had been superseded by Totnes. The church (St.Leonard) is a very good late 15th century building, with a fine W. tower built of the local slate. A good deal of granite is used in the church, notably in the vigorous N. arcade. The rood-screen was removed in 1810, which is perhaps the date of the decent box-pews.

Poulston and Washbourne were Domesday manors. S. of the village is Stanborough Camp, an earthwork consisting of a single rampart and ditch enclosing about 3½ acres. It is probably of Iron Age date and commands a vast stretch of country, including the open shore of Start Bay where hostile landings could be made. The camp was the ancient meeting- place for the hundred court of Stan borough. Halwell Camp, another earthwork of the same type, lies across the road to Dartmouth, but its S. half has been mostly destroyed. One of the finest examples of a pre- historic ridgeway in Devon runs by the W. side of Stanborough camp.