

## Satterleigh

Satterleigh is located within North Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of South Molton Hundred. It falls within South Molton 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 64 in 1801 55 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 23 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in South Molton 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 Satterleigh 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 21/15
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 21SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS668225
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS62SE
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 127
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 180
- Geological sheet 309 also covers the area

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

Satterleigh and Warkleigh originally two small parishes in the hills between Taw and Mole, are now united for all purposes. Satterleigh church (St. Peter) is small, simple, and charming. It is essentially a 15th century building, with a wooden bell-cote. The Exeter episcopal registers show that it was being rebuilt in 1435. It is probable that the chancel was once completely shut off from the nave as at Molland and

Parracombe. The division between the two is formed by a partition on which are painted the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and the rood-screen must have filled the space to the bottom of this partition. The altar is surrounded on three sides by railings. On the N. and S. sides are seats for the communicants, with pegs above for their hats.

Warkleigh church (St. John) is a 15th and early 16th century building but over restored and dull. In the chancel is the Warkleigh Tabernacle, a receptacle for the reservation of the Blessed Sacrament, made of oak and originally richly coloured (15th century).



## **Seaton**

Seaton is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Colyton Hundred. It falls within Honiton Vol 2 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 1497 in 1801 2443 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £08/15/09.

A parish history file is held in Seaton 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**

- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 83/11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 83SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY245905
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY28NW,SY29SW+
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 029
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 193
- Geological sheet 326 also covers the area

### **Illustrations**

The image below is of Seaton as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



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

Seaton is a small seaside town on the W. side of the mouth of the Axe. The old village was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. inland, near the parish church. The latter (St. Gregory) is a much restored and rather shapeless building. It was originally a cruciform building of early 14th century date. Later additions and alterations, including a fine W. tower (15th century), have produced the present perplexing plan. The restoration of 1866 (at which the old screen disappeared) has left us nothing but poor Victorian furnishings.

Seaton developed late among the seaside resorts of Devon. In the 1850s it had barely 800 people, living chiefly by fishing. A branch line of the L.& S. W. R. reached Seaton in 1868 and stimulated its growth, but at the end of the century it still had only 1,300 people. It is mostly a town of commonplace late Victorian and Edwardian building, completely different in architectural character and social history from Sidmouth, just along the coast. The cliff scenery of Seaton is striking, especially its varied colouring.

## **Shaldon**

Shaldon is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Wonford Hundred. It falls within Ipplepen 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 585 in 1801 1121 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 42 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Shaldon & Teignmouth 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**

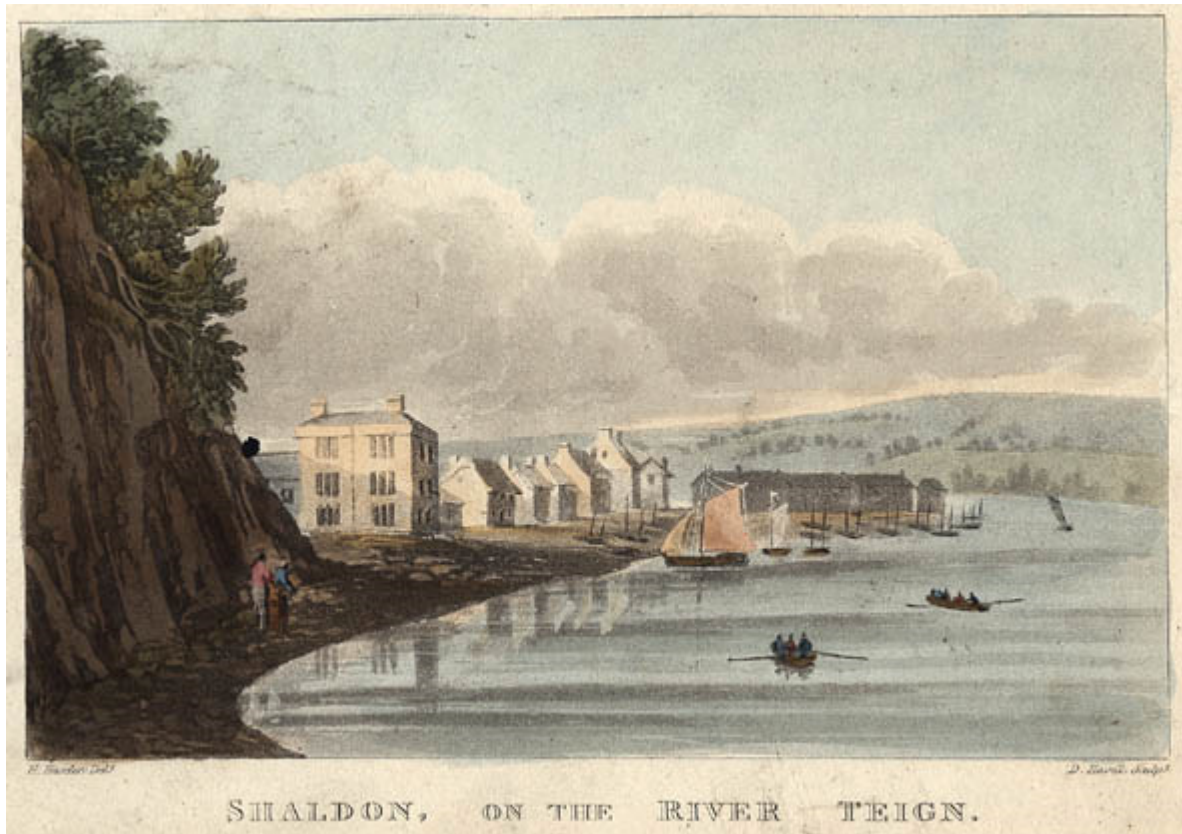
The image below is of the Shaldon area on Donn's one inch to the mile survey of 1765.



- On the County Series Ordnance Survey mapping the area is to be found on 1:2,500 sheet 110/10,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 110SW,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX931722
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX97NW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 031
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 202
- Geological sheet 339 also covers the area

## **Illustrations**

The image below is of Shaldon as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



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

St. Nicholas consists of the two old villages of Ringmore and Shaldon, which were annexed to Teignmouth for urban purposes in 1881. They are attractively situated on the S. bank of the Teign estuary, and connected with Teignmouth by a ferry and by Shaldon Bridge, opened in 1827. The original wooden bridge has been largely replaced by iron as it now carries the main Exeter to Torquay road.

Ringmore church (St. Nicholas) was thoroughly restored in 1896. Apart from a Norman font, it contains nothing of note. Shaldon church (St. Peter), at the end of the bridge, was built 1893-1902.

Shaldon village is very pleasing. It contains much late Georgian stucco, especially in the Fore Street and the Strand, and is a good place in which to idle away a summer morning.

## **Shaugh Prior**

Shaugh Prior is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Plympton Hundred. It falls within Plympton 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 480 in 1801 783 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 123 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

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 Shaugh Prior 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 118/2,3
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 118NW,NE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX540631
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX56SW
  - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

### **Illustrations**

The image below is of Shaugh Prior as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



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

Shaugh Prior consists largely of moorland, rising to over 1,500 ft. in places and thickly dotted with remains of the Bronze Age. The upper Plym valley has a greater density of hut-circles than any other part of the Moor. Trowlesworthy Warren, about 2 m. NE. of Shaugh church, has the most important group of prehistoric monuments: numerous enclosures, hut circles, a stone circle, and a stone row. Another important group lies on Hentor Warren. On Lee Moor is the only example yet found on Dartmoor of a chambered hut of pre-Roman Iron Age date, a type of dwelling which is better known in Cornwall. The O.S. 2½-inch map (sheet 20/56) is necessary for the successful location of these and numerous other prehistoric antiquities in the parish.

The parish is bounded on N. and W. by the picturesque Plym valley, especially beautiful at Shaugh Bridge and in Bickleigh Vale. There are extensive china-clay deposits in the parish, which have been worked since the 1840s, and are now the most important source of the mineral in Devon.

The small village of Shaugh is singularly picturesque, and commands fine views down to Plymouth Sound and across to Cornwall. The church (St. Edward, King and Martyr) is a 15th century granite building with a fine W. tower. The remarkable 15th century font cover was rescued from a linhay in the 1870s and restored. A number of ancient farms are scattered about the parish, of which Brixton Barton, Cold stone, Fernhill,



Pethill, and Lee are all recorded in Domesday. Coldstone today is a good example of a gentleman's house of 16th and 17th century date.

## Shebbear

Shebbear is located within Torrridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Shebbear Hundred. It falls within Torrington 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 744 in 1801 840 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 142 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Holsworthy 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 Shebbear 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 51/2
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 51NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS439093
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
  - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SS40NW
  - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 126
  - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 190
- Geological sheet 307 also covers the area

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

Shebbear is a nondescript collection of houses around a large square, the most interesting being the 17th century New Inn. The church (St. Michael) contains some Norman work, including a good S. doorway, c. 1180. The S. aisle is said by Risdon to have been built by the lady (of Ladford in this parish) whose recumbent effigy is in

the S. wall. The nave and chancel are early 14th century in date, but the window tracery has been restored. An evangelical curate ripped out the chancel screen in 1812, but the parish got rid of him in turn. There is now a good modern screen. The pulpit and reading-desk are Jacobean, the grotesque figures on the former being worth close examination.

Ladford, now a farmhouse, was formerly a mansion. Lovacott is recorded in Domesday. South Furze, Badworthy, Binworthy, and Worden all existed by 1167. At Allacott was a private chapel (St. Stephen), licensed by the bishop in 1409. The house, now a farmhouse, was then described as a "mansion." Durpley Castle, 1 m. N. of Ladford, is a small Norman castle site with a motte and bailey surrounded by a ditch, covering about an acre.