

OTTERY'S RICH & COLOURFUL PAST

Ottery St Mary has a rich and colourful history. In 1061, Edward the Confessor granted his manor of 'Otregei' to the Chapter of the Cathedral of Rouen in Normandy. The Domesday Book of 1086 refers to the town as the 'Manor of Otrei'. It is not until 1207 that 'St. Mary' is added to the place-name, indicating the existence of a church by that time.

John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, purchased the Manor back from Rouen to create his College of Canons in 1335. Included in this ecclesiastical foundation was the beautiful church, built on the site of an earlier Norman church, which in design closely resembled that of his splendid Exeter Cathedral. The college flourished for 200 years.

The beauty of the church did not escape the wrath of Henry VIII's Dissolution of the Monasteries, when all traces of Catholic faith were destroyed and the college left in ruin. Henry did, however, spare the church to be used as a parish church, and replaced the choristers' school with 'The Kynges Newe Grammer Schole' which, on a different site, has continued to the present day as a Comprehensive School with over 1000 pupils.

In 1645, during the civil war, parliamentary troops were billeted in the town to raise the siege of Exeter, and Fairfax and Cromwell met at The Chanters House in Ottery to plan their campaign.

From 1803 to 1814 when England and France were at war, the First Devon Militia erected a barracks near the river, and for some time the peaceful place echoed to the sound of trumpets and drums, presenting the aspect of a garrison town.

Coleridge Family

The Coleridge family have always lived in Devon, but the family moved to Ottery St Mary in 1760 when the distinguished scholar John Coleridge became Master of the King's School and Vicar of the parish church. His large family settled in Ottery, the first of five generations distinguished by intellectual energy and athleticism who took the Coleridges high in every profession from the Army to the Law, as poets, artists, judges, bishops and Naval, military and NATO commanders. All were outshone by John's youngest son, the poet and philosopher Samuel Taylor Coleridge, born in 1772, renowned for the Rime of the Ancient Mariner. He never forgot the landscape of his childhood. The little town clustered around the church, overlooking the broad valley of the River Otter was to be poignantly recalled most famously in 'Frost at Midnight'.

Ottery St Mary Neighbourhood Plan

Landscape history notes

Introduction

Landscape is the context, or the 'primary substance,' for cultural endeavours in many spheres - in science and agriculture, in the humanities and in the arts. The dialogue between a community and its local landscape will always be a work in progress, which is why conservation and continuity in landscape management is, and should continue to be, a primary consideration in planning propositions.

This note sketches a few historic outlines of our local landscape In Ottery St Mary. No references are given (a discursive approach was requested) but the points made can be attested if required.

Ottery is a large parish of 10,000 acres which is also a hundred and a single manor (within which tithings, sub manors and ancient estates co-exist). I assume others will have submitted the basic history of ownership of the estate - first as ancient demesne of the King, then granted to a French cathedral (1061 - 1335), then purchased by John Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, and given to his College of Canons in Ottery, 1335 - 1545, and finally, after the Dissolution, bought and sold by a succession of lay owners. The tithe survey is worthy of study for its recording of the landscape in the 1840s, but earlier records exist in some abundance which offer glimpses of the landscape and the local rural economy back at least as far as the Domesday survey. In historical terms Ottery has the benefit of a (conservative) church ownership for nearly 500 years and therefore a substantial legacy of historical records to complement a well preserved medieval landscape.

The topography of the Otter Valley as the river clears the western flanks of the Blackdown Hills and turns southwest near Fenny Bridges, is remarkable symmetrical: to the east is a ramrod-straight, three mile long greensand ridge running parallel to the river at a distance of 2.5 - 3Km and at a height of around 600ft. On the west is another ridge, a hundred feet or so lower and less resolute in its direction or contours, yet still offering a spectacular vantage point for views westwards across the Exe Valley to Haldon and Dartmoor or east over the Otter valley towards East Hill. These two ridges, prosaically named East Hill and West Hill, are the bulwarks of the local landscape - they form the east and west boundary of the hundred, defining the river valley and marking divisions of the landscape that have been culturally significant for a millennia or (most probably) longer. Beyond East Hill, on Broad Down, is southern England's largest necropolis, where sixty plus bronze and iron age burial monuments are located. West Hill marks the last westward feature of the Blackdown range and the road along it (now the B3180) is the course of a herepath, itself part of a prehistoric long distance route between the Iron Age features at Hembury Fort and Woodbury Camp. The north and south boundaries of the hundred also follow the local geography, but less dramatically (see 'landscare' below). Clear views to and from these hills are a notable asset for the community (even though the conifer plantation on East Hill, planted in the 1960s, is hardly an ornament to the landscape hereabouts).

The river follows a course through the parish next to a line of inland cliffs of red sandstone. Along the top of these cliffs was the ideal place for earliest settlement, close to riparian meadows, yet raised above the flood plain on a fertile plateau, which itself merged into higher ground for convenient grazing of cattle. The most recent archaeological

investigations in Ottery shows how important these favored areas were in the early Neolithic.

Roads and tracks

Besides the herepath mentioned above, the Roman fosse way route (old A30) runs east west through the north of the parish, itself becoming the boundary between Fairmile and Straitgate. The road includes a river crossing point at Fenny Bridge, coincident with the parish (/hundred) boundary dividing us from Feniton and Honiton, and lying at the end of a long straight Anglo Saxon 'landscore,' which is now also a footpath, still called 'Landscape Lane'. Trackways (most likely mesolithic in origin) that traced along each side of the river at a height just clear of the flood plain are now the routes followed by the B3177 on the east and a series of minor roads and tracks on the west). Besides these thoroughfares the parish has an abundance of trackways and lanes that run generally east/west up and down the hills or thread around the blocks of strips in the open field zones. These access lanes are all of great age and reflect the movement of people and animals to pasture and back or with oxen to and fro the ploughlands as the seasons dictate. Their function is clear enough, as 'Summer Lane' in Alfington attests. There is also a Winter's Lane in Ottery. Access across the river is also ancient, with the town bridge in place since at least the mid 1300s, and fording points at Tipton and Woodford of indeterminate, but probably prehistoric, antiquity.

Field boundaries

The rivers, rills and streams, ponds and springs have set the parameters for human activity in the valley. As settled activity began, the landscape was divided up and some of these divisions remain today, but many are very difficult to determine. There is growing evidence that our patchwork of fields is substantially Anglo Saxon by design, resting on an unknown, but probably (in Ottery at least) substantial framework of earlier field boundaries.

Our modern field-boundary landscape consists of smallish, randomly shaped fields which spread to the foot of the final steeper scarp-slope of East Hill. The Historic Landscape Characterisation Map (HCLM) for Ottery shows a broad band of 'medieval' fields roughly coincident with the higher graded agricultural land in the parish. In this zone there are large numbers of Germanic place names in settlement and field names, and widespread mention of strip field locations, especially in the immediate vicinity of the town. There are well preserved relic strip field divisions in the area south of the town in and around Gerway, additional survivals exist in the north and east of the town and in the settlements of Alfington, Wiggaton, Tipton and Fluxton. These are the ancient ploughlands of the estate - most probably pre Norman in origin. They 'belong' to the town in so much as those who cultivated them in the earlier medieval period, regardless of their social status, lived near them in the settlement we now call Ottery St Mary.

Newer landscapes

Much of the western half of the parish was enclosed between 1801 and 1845 to make new tenements or small farms. These are the barton fields noted in the HLCM for Ottery but also on the west are some dramatic assarting relics near Metcombe, where two curving intake boundaries still easily identifiable in the landscape. There is also a notable straight prehistoric monument and a univallate earthwork - Belbury Castle in this western half. The HER for Devon has considerable detail on the findspots and smaller landscape features in the whole parish.

Settlement

Settlement in the parish is generally of dispersed farms and small hamlets, accompanied by two larger settlements with very different characters. These are...

1. Ottery St Mary, which developed around the administrative centre of the hundred, expanding from a hamlet in late Anglo Saxon period into a substantial sub regional centre with a market and other urban privileges in the late medieval and early modern era. In spite of efforts to bring it into the industrial age, the town then slowly declined between the 17th and 20th centuries as medieval industries disappeared and modern trade and communications links bypassed it. Its character for the modern era has been that of a small market town with an extravagantly elegant 14th century church.

2. West Hill, which developed in the late 19th and 20th century on former common land, as a rural retreat for wealthy Exonians and retiring Colonial officials. Expansion at West Hill has been considerable, and the village has recently applied to secede from Ottery parish. The west of the Ottery parish has been identified as the preferred area for new development, although most of the expansion to 2031 set out in the East Devon Local Plan is already approved for construction.

The settlements of Alfington, Tipton St John, Wiggaton and Fluxton all have some small measure of economic independence - but mostly under threat of disappearing.

Summary

The uniqueness of Ottery's landscape heritage lies in its unusual conservation of ancient boundaries, field and settlement patterns and, until recently at least, restricted growth in the urban area of Ottery. The current residents have therefore inherited a parish in aspic - with a great many of its medieval (and earlier) features intact. The HLCM tell only a small part of the story and not in any great detail. The extent of Ottery's early medieval legacy is only just being understood. Planning for the future must take these considerations most closely into account.

Chris -

This will need to be signed and dated by the Chairman on behalf of the Trustees



LISTED BUILDINGS OF OTTERY ST MARY



**Ottery St Mary
Heritage Society**

**Robert Neal & Chris Saunders
March 2016**

LISTED BUILDINGS IN O.S.M. AREA

SY 09 NE 1/1	A		St. Mary's Church
SY 09 NE 1/3	11		Village Stocks
SY 09 NE 1/2	11	THE COLLEGE	The Manor House
SY09 NE 1/4	11	THE COLLEGE	The Chanter's House
SY09 NE 1/5	11	THE COLLEGE	Warden's House
SY09 NE 1/6	11	THE COLLEGE	Vicarage
SY 09 NE 1/109	11	PATERNOSTER ROW	No. 2
SY 09 NE 1/31	11	PATERNOSTER ROW	No. 4 (Alma Cottage)
SY 09 NE 1/30	11	PATERNOSTER ROW	Nos. 6 & 8
SY 09 NE 1/29	11*	PATERNOSTER ROW	The Priory
SY 09 NE 1/28	11	PATERNOSTER ROW	No. 3 (ex- Staffords)
SY09 NE 1/27	11	PATERNOSTER ROW	No. 5 (ex- Paternoster House)
SY 09 NE 1/26	11	PATERNOSTER ROW	No. 7 (Tudor House)
SY 09 NE 1/105	11	CORNHILL	No.2
SY 09 NE 1/106	11	CORNHILL	No. 3
SY 09 NE 1/10	11	CORNHILL	No. 4
SY 09 NE 1/9	11	CORNHILL	No. 5 (Stafford Bookshop)
SY 09 NE 1/8	11	CORNHILL	Nos. 6 & 11
SY 09 NE 1/7	11	CORNHILL	No. 12 (Cornhill House)
SY 09 NE 1/15	11	THE FLEXTON	Jubilee Memorial
SY 09 NE 1/14	11	GOLD STREET	Nos. 2 & 3 (London Hotel)
SY 09 NE 1/107	11	GOLD STREET	No. 4 (The Nook)
SY 09 NE 1/12	11	GOLD STREET	No. 5 (East Portion)
SY 09 NE 1/11	11	GOLD STREET	No. 6 (King's Arms)
SY 09 NE 1/?	11.	SILVER STREET	Nos. 5 & 7 (Manley & Garden Wall)
SY 09 NE 1/112	11	SILVER STREET	No. 9 (Godfrey)
SY 09 NE 1/113	11	SILVER STREET	No. 11
SY 09 NE 1/39	11	SILVER STREET	No. 13 (Georgian House)
SY 09 NE 1/38	11	SILVER STREET	Barclay's Bank
SY 09 NE 1/37	11	SILVER STREET	No. 17 (ex- The Lodge)
SY 09 NE 1/36	11	SILVER STREET	No. 19
SY 09 NE 1/35	11	SILVER STREET	No. 21
SY 09 NE 1/34	11	SILVER STREET	No.23
SY 09 NE 1/33	11	SILVER STREET	No. 23 (Wheel House)
SY 09 NE 1/114	11	SILVER STREET	No. 2
SY 09 NE 1/115	11	SILVER STREET	No. 4 (Brook House)
SY 09 NE 1/110	11	SANDHILL STREET	No.1 (Old Manor House)
SY 09 NE 1/25	11	JESU STREET	Congregational Church
SY 1095 2/40	11	YONDER STREET	Nos. 94 -100 (even)
SY 09 NE 1/19	11	MILL STREET	Raleigh House
SY 09 NE 1/20	11	MILL STREET	No. 98 (The Donnithornes)
SY 09 NE 1/21	11*	MILL STREET	Colby House
SY 09 NE 1/23	11	MILL STREET	Town Mill & Circular Weir
SY 09 NE 1/108	11	MILL STREET	Town Millhouse
SY 09 NE 1/22	11	MILL STREET	The Factory
SY 09 NE 1/24	11	MILL STREET	House opp. Factory (to S.E.) –
**SY 09 NE 1/116		MILL STREET	# 93 - 96 (odd)
SY 09 NE 3/98	11	EXETER ROAD	Straitgate Farmhouse
SY 09 NE 3/93	1	CADHAY	Cadhay House
SY 09 NE 3/94	11	CADHAY	Cadhay Bridge
SY 09 NE 3/46	C	FAIRMILE	Church of St. Philip & St. James

SY 09 NE 3/48	11	FAIRMILE	Fairmile Inn
SY 09 NE 3/49	11	FAIRMILE	Cottages East of Fairmile Inn
SY 09 NE 3/96	11	GOSFORD	Sweethams
SY 09 NE 3/95	11	GOSFORD	Lodge at Iron Gate
SY 09 NE 3/54	11	GOSFORD	Wayside Cross (Patteson's)
SY 09 NE 3/61	11	GOSFORD	Gosford House
SY 09 NE 3/62	11	GOSFORD	Farthings (ex-Gosford Cottage)
SY 09 NE 3/63	11	GOSFORD	Gosford Pines
SY 09 NE 3/64	11	GOSFORD	Gosford Farmhouse
SY 19 NE 3/65	11	GOSFORD	Gosford Bridge
SY 19 NW 4/52	11	FENNY BRIDGES	Ash Cottages
SY 19 NW 4/53	11	FENNY BRIDGES	Ash Farmhouse & attached barn
SY 19 NW 4/45	C	ALFINGTON CH. LANE	Church of St. James & St. Anne
SY 19 NW 4/43	11	ALFINGTON MILL LANE	Southernmost Cottage
SY 19 NW 4/44	11	ALFINGTON MILL LANE	Nos. 5, 6 & 7
SY 19 NW 4/41	11	ALFINGTON ROAD	Nos. 4 & 5
SY 19 NW 4/41	11	ALFINGTON ROAD	No. 6
SY 19 NW 4/42	11	ALFINGTON ROAD	Farmhouse opp. Inn
SY 09 SE 5/104	C	WEST HILL	Church of St. Michael
SY 09 SE 5/99	11	WEST HILL	Foxenhole Mills
SY 09 SE 5/88	11	COMBE	Lower Combe
SY 09 SE 5/90	11	SALSTON	Salston Hotel
SY 09 SE 5/117	11	SALSTON	Salston Lodge
SY 09 SE 5/118	11	SALSTON	Lodge opp. hotel entrance
SY 09 SE 5/55	11	FLUXTON	Bishop's Court
SY 09 SE 5/57	11	FLUXTON	Fluxton Farmhouse
SY 09 SE 5/59	11	FLUXTON	Lower Court Farmhouse
SY 09 SE 5/60	11	METCOMBE	Metcombe Barton Farmhouse
SY 09 SE 5/100	11*	METCOMBE	Hall's Farmhouse
SY 09 SE 5/101	C	TIPTON ST. JOHNS	Church of St. John
SY 09 SE 5/75	11	TIPTON ST. JOHNS	Glebe Cottage
SY 09 SE 5/72	11	TIPTON ST. JOHNS	Fenn, Myrtle, Lavender, Bank Cotts.
SY 09 SE 5/73	11	TIPTON ST. JOHNS	Little Barton
SY 09 SE 5/74	11	TIPTON ST. JOHNS	Barton House (ex-Tipton Farmhouse)
SY 09 SE 5/102	11	TIPTON ST. JOHNS	Tipton Mill
SY 19 SW 6/85	11	EAST HILL	Blacklake Farmhouse
SY 19 SW 6/86.	11	EAST HILL	Waxway Farmhouse
SY 19 SW 6/91	1	WIGGATON	Knightstone
SY 19 SW 6/91	11*	WIGGATON	Front garden wall of Knightstone
SY 19 SW 6/96	11	WIGGATON	Monk's Hollow
SY 19 SW 6/80	11	WIGGATON	Winkhouse Farmhouse
SY 19 SW 6/81	C	WIGGATON	St. Edward's Chapel
SY 19 SW 6/82	11	WIGGATON	Farthings
SY 19 SW 6/83	11	WIGGATON	Thatch
SY 19 SW 6/84	11	WIGGATON	Cottage opp. St. Edwards
SY 19 SW 6/103	11	WIGGATON	Cottage N. side of Sandygate Lane
SY 19 SW 6/76	11	WIGGATON	Hollybrook & Rose Cottage
SY 19 SW 6/119	11	WIGGATON	Lower Barn
SY 19 SW 6/77	11	WIGGATON	Orchard Green
SY 19 SW 6/78	11	WIGGATON	Crofter's Court
SY 19 SW 6/79	11	WIGGATON	Higher Barnes

(SCHEDULE 1481 , DATED 11/01/74, FROM DoE)

** (SCHEDULE 1481, DATED 26/11/80, FROM DoE)

Listed Buildings of Ottery St Mary



THE PARISH CHURCH – SY09 NE 1/1
Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, performed a service of dedication at ‘the church of Sancte Marie de Otery’ in 1259, the earliest reference to the existence of a church on this site.
In 1337 John de Grandisson, Bishop of Exeter, created his College of Canons here, rebuilding the small Norman church to closely resemble his splendid Exeter Cathedral.
The ‘dissolution’ in the reign of Henry VIII forced the closure of the Ecclesiastical College in 1545, and many of its buildings fell into disuse and have disappeared.
Fortunately, the King spared Grandisson’s beautiful collegiate church, to be maintained by appointed Governors in perpetuity.



THE TOWN STOCKS – SY09 NE 1/3

THE HOUSES OF THE COLLEGE

Chanters House, Wardens House, Vicars House and Manor house together form part of the Grandisson Collegiate Foundation (1337-1545), all grouped like a cathedral close around the great 14th century church. The Chanters House was for many years home of the Coleridge family. The Coleridges moved to Ottery in 1760 when John Coleridge became master of King’s School. His youngest son, the romantic poet and philosopher Samuel Taylor Coleridge, born in 1772, is

renowned for The Rime of the Ancient Mariner and Kubla Khan. John Duke Coleridge’s career at the bar was brilliantly successful, and in 1880 he was made Lord Chief Justice of England. The Manor House is currently the home of Lord and Lady Coleridge.



THE MANOR HOUSE – SY09 NE 1/2



THE CHANTERS HOUSE - SY09 NE 1/4

THE WARDENS HOUSE – SY09 NE 1/5



THE VICARAGE – SY09 NE 1/6



PATERNOSTER ROW, No. 2
– SY09 NE 1/109



PATERNOSTER ROW, No. 6 & 8
– SY09 NE 1/30



PATERNOSTER ROW, No. 3
(ex-Staffords) – SY09 NE 1/28



PATERNOSTER ROW
THE PRIORY- SY09 NE 1/29

PATERNOSTER ROW, No. 4
(Alma Cottage) – SY09 NE 1/31

THE PRIORY

Rainwater heads show the date 1719 when the present property was built. Despite its name, records reveal no such ecclesiastic connection. The Priory was an independent school in the 1870s.

By 1868 Revd George Smith, the Vicar and Schoolmaster was living here. It was acquired by the Church Governors in 1894, and from 1896 to 1912 housed the King's Grammar School. Following the 1914-18 war it was home to the Ottery St Mary branch of the Royal British Legion. It was the Ottery Police Station, Court House and detention cells from 1949 to 1974.



PATERNOSTER ROW, No. 5
(Ex-Paternoster House) – SY09 NE 1/27



**PATERNOSTER ROW, No.7 – SY09 NE 1/26
(The Tudor House)**



CORNHILL HOUSE No. 12 – SY09 NE 1/8

CORNHILL No. 2 – SY09 NE 1/105



**CORNHILL No. 3 & 4
– SY09 NE 1/106 & SY09 NE 1/10**



**CORNHILL No. 5 – STAFFORD HOUSE
– SY09 NE 1/9 (Re-named Normandy House)**

Stafford House (renamed Normandy House c1993) is a grade II listed town house dating back to 1760. The house stands on the site of an earlier property, home of Henry, Lord Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire d.1523.

Stafford was the second husband of Cicely, Marchioness of Dorset, who was responsible for adding the beautiful fan-vaulted Dorset aisle (1504-1530) in the Parish Church; the Stafford arms can be seen over the north porch.



CORNHILL No. 6 & 11 – SY09 NE 1/8



**SILVER STREET
– No. 2 – SY09 NE 1/114
– No. 4 - SY09 NE 1/115 Brook House**



SILVER STREET - JUBILEE MEMORIAL
 – The Flexton – SY09 NE 1/15

THE JUBILEE MEMORIAL

The Jubilee Memorial in Silver Street commemorates Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. Erected by public subscription, it is a copy of a gatepost at Kensington Palace, which is where Victoria was born, and from where she received the news she had become Queen. In 2012, the Monument was refurbished and additional plaques added to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's Diamond Jubilee.



GOLD STREET No. 4 – SY09 NE 1/107
The Nook

GOLD STREET No. 5 – SY09 NE 1/112
East Portion



GOLD STREET No. 6 – SY09 NE 1/11
King's Arms, an early 18th century tavern



GOLD STREET No. 2 & 3 – SY09 NE 1/106
LONDON HOTEL, an early 18th century tavern



SILVER STREET No. 5 & 7 – SY09 NE 1/?
(Manley & Garden Wall)



**SILVER STREET No. 9 – SY09 NE 1/12
(Godfrey)**



**SILVER STREET No.17 – SY09 NE 1/37
(The Lodge)**



**SILVER STREET No. 11 – SY09 NE 1/113
(Coles)**



**SILVER STREET No. 19 – SY09 NE 1/36
(Marcs)**



**SILVER STREET No. 13 – SY09 NE 1/39
(Georgian House)**



**SILVER STREET No. 21 – SY09 NE 1/35
(Kirkness)**



**SILVER STREET – Barclays Bank
– SY09 NE 1/38**



SILVER STREET No. 23 – SY09 NE 1/34



**SILVER STREET No. 23 – SY09 NE 1/33
(Wheel House)**



**JESU STREET No. 23 – SY09 NE 1/25
(Congregational Church – now URC)**



**SANDHILL STREET No. 1 – SY09 NE 1/110
(Old Manor House)**

UNITED REFORMED CHURCH

The “Church of Christ of Protestant Dissenters” was instigated by Ottregian Robert Collins (1633-1697) who was persecuted and imprisoned for his protestant faith.

This building, the Church’s first place of worship, was erected in 1688 on the site of a former bowling green and remains one of the oldest nonconformist churches in the country.

In 1848 the church became affiliated to the Congregational Union. The title “Congregational Church” was superseded by that of UNITED REFORMED CHURCH when the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches amalgamated in 1972.



**YONDER STREET No. 94 – 100
– SY09 NE 2/40**



**MILL STREET No. 98 – SY09 NE 1/20
(The Donnithornes) - Homeville**



MILL STREET – Raleigh House
– SY09 NE 1/19

RALEIGH HOUSE

Birthplace of Dr Edward Davy, the present house stands on the site of an imposing sixteenth century building which was destroyed by fire in 1805. Dr Edward Davy (1806-1885), was pioneer of the Electric Telegraph system, who emigrated to Australia in 1839. The house derives its name from records which suggest that an earlier building on this site c.1650 was once a home of Sir Walter Raleigh.



MILL STREET – Colby House
– SY09 NE 1/21



**MILL STREET –
Town Mill & Circular Weir – SY09 NE 1/21
Town Millhouse – SY09 NE 1/108**



MILL STREET – The Factory
– SY09 NE 1/22

**THE FACTORY, CORN MILL AND
TUMBLING WEIR**

The building of the Worsted Factory was begun in 1788 by two local MPs, Sir George Yonge of Escot and John Duntze of Salston, in an effort to stimulate the declining local wool industry. (MPs in those days were generally men of property).

An 18 foot waterwheel sourced power from the river Otter to drive the factory's 47 spinning frames. The change in water-levels meant rebuilding the adjacent corn and flour mill whose origins could be traced to Anglo-Saxon times. It was at this time that the famous Tumbling Weir was added to serve as an overflow, returning surplus water to the main river.



MILL STREET – Factory House (to SE)
– SY09 NE 1/24



MILL STREET – No. 93 - 97
– SY09 NE 1/116

EXETER ROAD – Straightgate Farmhouse
– SY09 NE 3/98



CADHAY – Cadhay House
– SY09 NE 3/93

CADHAY HOUSE

Less than a mile from the town centre of Ottery, Cadhay is a splendid courtyard Manor-house of mixed Tudor and Georgian architecture. The main part of the present house was built about 1550 by John Haydon. He retained the great hall of an earlier house, of which the fine timbered roof (about 1420) can be seen. An Elizabethan Long Gallery was added at the end of the 16th century, thereby forming a unique and lovely courtyard. The house has pleasant grounds and has excellent views over original fish ponds.



CADHAY – Cadhay Bridge
– SY09 NE 3/94

A bridge was built between Cadhay and the town by the same John Hayden who built Cadhay house. Three segmental arches of brick, brick parapet, rounded stone cutwaters and piers, brick above, forming refuges. The present bridge is thought to have been rebuilt about 1674 and again after the flood of 1824.



FAIRMILE – SY09 NE 3/46
Escot – Church of St Philip & St James



FAIRMILE – Fairmile Inn (now dwellings)
– SY09 NE 3/48

The Fairmile Inn, an early 18th century coaching inn, brick west end with slate roof, sash-windows and shutters. In recent years converted to dwellings



FAIRMILE – SY09 NE 3/49
Cottages and Post Office east of Fairmile Inn

Early 19th century cottages and Post Office. Windows have casements with glazing bars. At the corners of second cottage is a large clock in wood case commemorating the 1897 Jubilee



GOSFORD – **Sweethams** – SY09 NE 3/96

A picturesque 17th century cottage in prominent position on the way to Sidmouth Junction



GOSFORD – **Lodge at Iron Gate**
 – SY09 NE 3/95

Lodge at Iron Gate

A 19th century two storey building, roughcast, with thatched roof, hipped coupled chimneys at centre. Small scallop tiled porch with lancet windows. Small casement windows have heavy moulded Tudor drip-moulds. Stone monolithic gate pillars; iron gate is missing.



GOSFORD – **Wayside Cross (Patteson's)**
 – SY09 NE 3/54

Late 19th century memorial designed by Butterfield, in memory of John Coleridge, DD, Missionary Bishop of Melanesia, murdered by natives in September 1871. Red brick square column on stone base with stone panels in centre for texts on each face. Stone cap with cross above.



GOSFORD – **Gosford House** – SY09 NE 3/61

Gosford House

An early 19th century two storey house, stucco, hipped slate roof, wood moulded cornice. L-shaped south west front with four sash windows, with glazing bars and shutters. Bay with glass, as porch. Tiled cob wall runs from north west corner of house to road.



GOSFORD – SY09 NE 3/62
Farthings (ex-Gosford Cottage)

Farthings (formerly listed as Gosford Cottage)
 A 17th century, 2 storey, cob cottage with hipped thatch roof and massive central chimney. Barn extension on north end adapted as domestic wing. Chamfered beams and hewn roof trusses, large fire-places , winding stair.



GOSFORD - Gosford Pines – SY09 NE 3/63

An 18th century house with alterations and later additions, two storey and dormers, red brick, L-shaped. Wings to west and rear are of later construction. Main front facing south east has hipped slate roof with eaves dentils, two flanking 2-storey bays with large 3-light sash windows. Deed from 1782.



GOSFORD - Gosford Farmhouse
 – SY09 NE 3/64

Thatched 16th or early 17th century farmhouse, 2-storey, lime-washed brick above rubble base.



GOSFORD - Gosford Bridge – SY09 NE 3/65
 Gosford Bridge was rebuilt after the old bridge was washed away on October 4th 1824. Present bridge is very like the original with 3 segmental arches.



FENNY BRIDGES - Ash Cottages
 – SY09 NW 4/52



FENNY BRIDGES - Ash Farmhouse & Barn
 – SY09 NW 4/53



ALFINGTON CHURCH – SY09 NW 4/45
Church of St James and St Anne

ALFINGTON MILL LANE – SY09 NW 4/43
Southernmost Cottage

ALFINGTON MILL LANE – SY09 NW 4/44
No. 5, 6 & 7

ALFINGTON ROAD – SY09 NW 4/41
No. 4 & 5

ALFINGTON ROAD – SY09 NW 4/41
No. 6



ALFINGTON ROAD – SY09 NW 4/42
Farmhouse opposite Inn



WEST HILL – SY09 SE 5/104
Church of St Michael & All Angels

WEST HILL – SY09 SE 5/99
Foxenhole Mills

COMBE – SY09 SE 5/88
Lower Combe



SALSTON – Salston Hotel – SY09 SE 5/90

The earliest records of a house at Salston go back to Donn's Map of Devon in 1765 when a farmhouse was recorded on the site.

The house was rebuilt and enlarged by William Hart Coleridge, retired Bishop of Barbados in 1841, and ownership passed through several generations of the Coleridge family. Luke Coleridge, who should have inherited the estate, was killed in action in France, in 1914.

Salston remained a private residence until 1959 when it was turned into a successful hotel business. It was re-named "*Salston Manor Hotel*" in 1986. It closed down in 2007 and was sold for re-development.



SALSTON – Salston Lodge – SY09 SE 5/117



METCOMBE – SY09 SE 5/60
Metcombe Barton Farmhouse

SALSTON – SY09 SE 5/118
Salston Lodge opposite hotel entrance



METCOMBE – SY09 SE 5/100
Hall's Farm

FLUXTON – SY09 SE 5/55
Bishop's Court



FLUXTON – SY09 SE 5/57
Fluxton Farmhouse

TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/101
Hall's Farm



FLUXTON – SY09 SE 5/59
Lower Court Farmhouse

TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/75
Glebe Cottage

TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/72
Fenn Cottage



TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/72
Myrtle Cottage

TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/72
Lavender Cottage

TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/72
Bank Cottage



TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/73
Little Barton



TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/74
Barton House (ex-Tipton Farmhouse)



TIPTON ST JOHN – SY09 SE 5/102
Tipton Mill



EAST HILL – SY09 SW 6/85
Blacklake Farmhouse



EAST HILL – SY09 SW 6/85
Waxway Farmhouse



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/91
Knightstone



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/91
Front Garden Wall of Knightstone



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/81
St Edward's Chapel



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/96
Monk's Hollow



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/82
Farthings



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/80
Winkhouse Farmhouse



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/83
Thatch



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/77
Orchard Green

WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/84
Cottage opposite St Edward's Chapel

WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/103
Cottage N. side of Sandygate Lane



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/76
Hollybrook & Rose Cottage



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/78
Crofters Court



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/119
Lower Barn



WIGGATON – SY09 SW 6/79
Higher Barnes