**Extra Informatie route Engeland**

Op internet heb ik de plaatsen langs de route gegoogeld en soms wat extra informatie naast het boekje ‘Fietsen rondom het Kanaal’ van Kees Swart gevonden.

Wij fietsen deze route andersom dan in het boekje. De extra informatie is dan ook achterstevoren.

**PLYMOUTH HOE**

Francis Drake supposedly spied the Spanish fleet from this grassy headland overlooking Plymouth Sound; the fabled bowling green on which he finished his game was probably

where his statue now stands. Later the Hoe became a favoured holiday spot for the Victorian aristocracy, and the headland is backed by an impressive array of multistoreyed villas and once-grand hotels.

The red-and-white-striped former lighthouse, **Smeaton’s Tower**

was built 14 miles off shore on the Eddystone Rocks in 1759, then moved to the Hoe in 1882. Climbing its 93 steps provides an illuminating insight into lighthouse keepers’ lives and a stunning view of the city, Dartmoor and the sea.

**AN ART DECO DIP**

Tucked between the Hoe and the shore **Tinside Lido** is an outdoor, saltwater art-deco pool first opened to the public in 1935. During its heyday in the ‘40s and ‘50s, thousands of Plymouthians flocked to the pool on summer days (backed by the soothing strains of a string orchestra). In the ‘70s and ‘80s the pool fell into disrepair before closing in 1992. It’s since been restored to its former glory thanks to a hefty £3.4 million refurbishment and now it’s packed throughout summer with school kids and sun worshippers; sadly, though, there’s no sign of the string orchestra returning just yet.

**Meavy**

Oudere kerk

Eik ervoor van 900 jaar oud

**Princetown**

High Moorland Visitor Centre submitted by AngieLake

Set in the heart of the remote, higher moor, Princetown is dominated by the grey, foreboding bulk of Dartmoor Prison. The jail has dictated the town’s fortunes for hundreds of years. When it stopped housing French and American prisoners of war in the early 1800s, Princetown fell into decline and parts of the town still have a bleak, neglected feel. But the settlement is also a useful insight into the harsh realities of moorland life and makes an atmospheric base for some excellent walks.

The prison reopened as a convict jail in 1850 and just up from its looming gates the Dartmoor Prison Heritage Centre (adult/child £2/1; h9.30am-12.30pm & 1.30-4.30pm, to 4pm Fri & Sun)provides a chilling glimpse of life (past and present) inside – look out for the straight jackets, manacles and mock-up cells, and the escape tale of Frankie ‘the mad axeman’ Mitchell, supposedly sprung by 1960s gangster twins the Krays.

**Two bridges**

A map dated 1765 suggests the origin of the name, for in those days the road crossed both the West Dart and the River Cowsic, just upstream from the point where they meet, and required two separate bridges.

By 1891, these had disappeared and there was just a single bridge, further downstream, over the West Dart. Today, however, there are again two bridges on the site, because a more modern structure has been added alongside its earlier predecessor, to carry modern traffic. Visitors often mistakenly assume that these are the same two bridges that gave the name to the site

**Hexworthy**

Very close to the village, on the opposite bank of the West Dart, is the hamlet of Huccaby, which has a parish church with an unusual dedication to St Raphael. The quaint little church of St Raphael was built in the 1869 as a mission chapel to cater to worshippers living too far away from the parish church at Lydford.

**Buckfast**: Benedicter abdij

**Buckfastleigh**

Buckfastleigh is medieval in origin, as is still evident in the original layout of the town. By the seventeenth century, most of the properties had been rebuilt, but the medieval layout, particularly in Fore Street, is still visible today.

To the west of the town is Brook Manor house, a grade II\* listed property, built in 1656 for Richard Cabell, Lord of the Manor of Brook.[2] He was the subject of a local legend. It is said that on the night of his death (ca. 1677) black hounds, breathing fire and smoke, raced over Dartmoor and surrounded Brook Manor House, howling. Cabbell's unusual tomb was allegedly designed to keep his restless spirit from roaming Dartmoor.[3] Sir Arthur Conan Doyle based the Sherlock Holmes story Hound of the Baskervilles on this legend. The story's description of Baskerville Hall, however, is based on Cromer Hall in Norfolk.

**Ashburton**

Saint Gudula Well and Cross in Old Totnes Road is probably named after St Gulval, also honoured at Gulval in Cornwall

The historic St Lawrence Chapel is a unique and important Grade ll\* Listed Building situated in St. Lawrence Lane in the heart of Ashburton. Originally a Chantry Chapel and subsequently for over 600 years a Grammar School, St. Lawrence Chapel is now an important Heritage, Cultural and Community Centre, managed by the Guild of St. Lawrence

**Denbury**

Denbury Hill is an Iron Age Hill fort which is located to the south west of the village. The area has a long history of human habitation, with Denbury Manor being owned by Ealdred, Archbishop of York, before the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin in the village dates from 12th century

**Newton Abbot**

St Leonard's Tower

The centre of the town features the ancient tower of St Leonard. The tower is all that remains of the medieval chapel of St Leonard, founded in 1220 and first referred to in 1350 in a document of the Bishop de Grandisson of Exeter, the main chapel being demolished in 1836. Adjacent to the tower is a plaque marking the spot where the first declaration of the newly arrived William III, Prince of Orange was read in 1688. Although William arrived in Brixham on 5 November he did not reach Newton Abbot until 6 November when he stayed overnight in the town at Forde House as he made his way to London to assume the English throne.

**Starcross**

A notable feature of Starcross is the Italianate pumping engine house, the best surviving building from Brunel's unsuccessful Atmospheric Railway

**Powderham Castle**

Powderham adult/child £8.50/6.50; h10am-5.30pm Easter-Oct, closed Sat)is the historic home of the earl of Devon. A stately but still friendly place, it was built in 1391, damaged in the Civil War and remodelled in the Victorian era. A visit takes in a fine wood-panelled Great Hall, parkland with 650 deer and a glimpse of life ‘below stairs’ in the kitchen. The earl and family are still resident and, despite its grandeur, for charming, fleeting moments it feels like you’re actually wandering through someone’s sitting room.

**Lympstone**

It is known locally for Peter's Tower, an Italianate riverfront brick clock tower built around 1885 by W.H. Peters as a memorial to his wife,[3] and for its tradition of residents drying washing on the foreshore

**Budleigh salterton**

Budleigh also lies on the South West Coast Path, with clifftop routes eastwards to Sidmouth and westwards to Exmouth. The pebble beach and cliffs are part of the Jurassic Coast World Heritage site, although this is an arrangement of geographical convenience, rather than being correct in terms of geological time, as much of the geology is Triassic, represented by bunter sandstone (Budleigh Salterton pebble beds). The Jurassic Coast stretches over a distance of 153 kilometres (95 mi), from Orcombe Point near Exmouth in the west to Old Harry Rocks on the Isle of Purbeck in the east.The coastal exposures along the coastline provide a continuous sequence of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous rock formations spanning approximately 185 million years of the Earth's history. The Jurassic Coast contains a large range of important fossil zones. The area is known for radioactive nodules containing vanadium and uranium in red marl at Littleham Cove.

De Jurassic Coast bestaat grotendeels uit steile kliffen, vergelijkbaar met andere plekken langs de zuidkust van Engeland. Het hoogste punt is de Golden Cap, die 191 m boven het water uittorent.

**Otterton**

The village, which includes cob and thatched cottages, is described at some length by Pevsner as "an instructive example of local building from the 16th century onwards".

It is the location of Otterton Mill, a watermill and craft centre.

**Beer** (Sfeervol visserplaatsje)

The name is not derived from the drink, but from the old Anglo-Saxon word "bearu" ("grove"), referring to the original forestation that surrounded the town. Beer is home to a cave complex, the Beer Quarry Caves, resulting from the quarrying of Beer stone

**Axmouth**

The village includes some thatched cottages, the church has a fifteenth-century tower and a carved Norman doorway and pillars. The Tudor period Bindon House is nearby and the remains of a hillfort can be seen on Hawkesdown Hill above the village. An early concrete bridge crosses the mouth of the river close to the harbour which is home to a yacht club.

**Shapwick Hill Bowl Barrows** Alternative Name: Five Barrows

Barrow Cemetery in Devon

Six Bronze Age bowl barrows located on Shapwick Hill. The largest one has 21.3 m in diameter and 0.9 m height. One of the barrows in completely destroyed.

**Abbotsbury** (pittoresk, toeristisch)

The village of Abbotsbury comprises a long street of stone houses, many of which are thatched, with some dating from the 16th century. The street broadens at one point into an old market square. Abbotsbury is well known for its swannery, subtropical gardens, Abbey and abbey barn, castle, St Catherine's Chapel and the nearby Chesil Beach.

**Langton Herring**

Just over half a mile to the east of the village, by the B3157 road, is Langton Cross, a medieval stone monolith, which is missing the top arm

**Woodsford**

Woodsford Castle is the surviving range of a 14th-century fortified manor house. It has the largest thatched roof in the county[6] and has been restored by the Landmark Trust.

**Moreton**

Moreton is also known for the windows of its church, which were designed and engraved by Sir Laurence Whistler over a period of about 30 years. These replaced the dull panels of coloured glass that had been installed when the original windows were blown out by a bomb in World War II.

**West Lulworth**

The Castle Inn is one of the oldest pubs in Dorset dating from the 16th Century and has original woodwork and a delicate thatched roof

**Lulworth Cove** is a cove near the village of West Lulworth, on the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site in Dorset, southern England. The cove is one of the world's finest examples of such a landform, and is a tourist location with approximately 500,000 visitors a year, of whom about 30% visit in July and August

**Lulworth Castle**, in East Lulworth, Dorset, England, situated south of Wool, is an early 17th-century mock castle. The stone building has now been re-built as a museum. The castle is surrounded by Lulworth Park and the Lulworth Estate

**Corfe Castle** is a fortification standing above the village of the same name on the Isle of Purbeck in the English county of Dorset. Built by William the Conqueror, the castle dates back to the 11th century and commands a gap in the Purbeck Hills on the route between Wareham and Swanage. The first phase was one of the earliest castles in England to be built using stone when the majority were built with earth and timber.

**Wimborn Minster**

This is a Saxon Church, with Norman and Gothic architecture. It is famed for its chained library and the tombs of King Ethelred, the brother of Alfred the Great, as well as the tombs of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and his duchess, the maternal grandparents of King Henry VII of England.[5] This is made of Dorset Limestone and New Forest Stone to keep it strong.

On weekends and national holidays, the town crier can be seen in the main square and around the Minster.[6] The legacy and position of the town crier date back to the Civil War.

**Burley**

The village still practices the old tradition of commoning, allowing animals to graze on the open Forest, and ponies and cattle roam freely around the village

Burley is notable in English folklore for being the supposed location of a dragon's lair at Burley Beacon, just outside the village

**Sway**

Sway is perhaps best known for Sway Tower. It is 66 metres (200 ft) tall and is a Grade II listed building. It is also known as "Peterson's Folly".

**Yarmouth**

Yarmouth Castle was built in 1547. It survives, and is now in the care of English Heritage.[

In St. James's Church there is a monument to the 17th-century admiral Sir Robert Holmes who based his operations at Yarmouth. He obtained it in a raid on a French ship, when he seized an unfinished statue of Louis XIV of France and forced the sculptor to finish it with his own head rather than the king's

Yarmouth Pier was opened in 1876. It received Grade 2 listed status in 1975. Originally 685 ft (207.5m) long, it's now 609 ft (186m) but is still the longest timber pier in England open to the public, and is a docking point for the MV Balmoral and PS Waverley.

**Freshwater**

Freshwater is close to steep chalk cliffs. The "Arch Rock" was a well-known local landmark[5] that collapsed on 25 October 1992.[6] The neighbouring "Stag Rock" is so named because supposedly a stag leaped to the rock from the cliff to escape during a hunt. Another huge slab fell off the cliff face in 1968, and is now known as the "Mermaid Rock

All Saints' Church, Freshwater[9] is one of the oldest churches on the Isle of Wight, and was listed in the Domesday survey of 1086

**The Needles Lighthouse** and chalk rocks

**Brook**

St. Mary's Church, Brook is perched on a small hillock at the top of the village. It was rebuilt in 1864 following a disastrous fire on 16 December 1863 [this date quoted from W.H. Davenport Adams, 1873, although Lloyd and Pevsner, 2006, says 1862]. The oldest surviving part of the church probably dates from the 13th century.

**Yafford**

is a hamlet on the Isle of Wight.[1] It is located nine kilometres southwest from Newport in an area known as the Back of the Wight between Brighstone and Niton. It has a non operational water mill, which was working until 1970. The mill has an overshot water wheel, powered by the flow of water from a millpond

**Godshill**

Since 1952 Godshill has been the home of a model village of itself and Shanklin's old village at a scale of 1:10. It is so detailed and on such a large scale that it contains a scale model of the model village. Within that second model there is a third, even smaller model of the village

**Shanklin**

July and August 1819 the poet John Keats lodged at Eglantine Cottage in the resort's High Street, where he completed the first book of Lamia and began a drama, Otho the Great, with his friend Charles Armitage Brown.

Above Hope Beach is the esplanade which boasts some traditional seaside attractions

**Sandown**

It is the site of the lost Sandown Castle.

**Ryde**

Ryde Pier is a listed structure, and the fourth longest pier in the United Kingdom, as well as the oldest.[1]

Ryde Castle, situated on the Esplanade, was built in 1840 as a private house in crenellated style and is now a hotel. It was heavily damaged after a fire in 2012, and reopened after major restoration in 2013

**Havant**

There are several natural springs in the area, including one a short distance south-west of the church on West Street at the end of Homewell

**Rowlands castle**

St. Huberts chapel is located on the outskirts of Rowlands Castle at Idsworth. St. Huberts chapel was built in 1053 and was originally dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a Grade I listed building, listed on 16 March 1954 The chapel contains examples of mediaeval paintings from around 1300 which include paintings around the altar window of St. Peter, St. Paul, and two angels. On the north wall there is a painting of St. Hubert and St. John the Baptist. The Narthex (vestibule) contains an octagonal stone font and above it is a gallery which contains the church organ.

**South Harting**

The Anglican parish church of St Mary and St Gabriel is at the southwestern end of the village street, in an elevated position. It has a coppered spire on the tower and a peal of six bells. Major restoration work was carried out in the 1850s,[2] and In 2010 further improvements were made including the building of an attached room for the Sunday school. In the churchyard is the tall South Harting War Memorial Cross.

**Elsted**

The small Anglican parish church north of the crossroads, St. Pauls, has a nave which had become derelict, leaving the chancel as the village church, until it was rebuilt in the 1950s. The surviving north wall is of Norman style herringbone stonework, with two round arched doorways filled in to make lancet windows.

**Didling**

The c.13th century church of St. Andrew, known as "The Shepherds' Church" sits a little to the south of the village on the northern slope of Didling Hill. The nave and chancel are of plastered rubble with ashlar dressings. The wooden porch is modern. The church has a single bell dated 1587.[1] The church is known for its simplicity and the fact that it has survived the intervening centuries with very little restoration, with that which has taken place having been sympathetic. Without an electricity supply the church is lit by candles.

**Midhurst**

The author and science fiction novelist H.G.Wells lived in Midhurst during the 1880s. He worked briefly as an apprentice at a chemist and a few years later he joined the Midhurst Grammar School where he was both a pupil and an assistant teacher

**Selham**

Selham contains The Three Moles, one of the smallest pubs in Sussex along with the church of St James which is largely 11th century having never undergone any major rebuilding. There is also the remains of Lodsworth Castle, a large 13th Century motte near Selham at Lodsbridge beside the River Rother.

Selham's most striking feature is its miniature church which resembles a Monopoly playing piece both in shape and relative size. It's absolutely tiny.

**Coldwaltham**

The 13th century Anglican parish church is dedicated to Saint Giles; a rare 11th century gravestone and a simple Saxon font are present on the site. A yew tree near the north west corner is among the oldest in England, believed to be over 3000 years old.

**Steyning** has existed since Anglo-Saxon times. Legend has it that St. Cuthman built a church, at one time dedicated to him, later to St Andrew, and now jointly to St Andrew and St Cuthman, where he stopped after carrying his mother in a wheelbarrow. Several of the signs that can be seen on entering Steyning bear an image of his feat. King Alfred the Great's father, Ethelwulf of Wessex, was originally buried in that church, before being transferred to Winchester - a Saxon grave slab (possibly his) remains in the church porch.

**Bramber** is a former manor, village and civil parish in the Horsham District of West Sussex, England. It has a ruined mediaeval castle which was the caput of a large feudal barony. Bramber is located on the northern edge of the South Downs and on the west side of the River Adur

**The Church of the Holy Sepulchre** is a former Anglican church. The present building, which is no longer used for worship, has 13th-century origins, but a church may have existed on the site in the 11th century or earlier. Unlike many ancient churches in Sussex, it was not subject to restoration in the mid-19th century: its interior has been called "the finest example in Sussex of how many must have looked before the Victorian restorers".The church has a "typically 18th-century" interior despite its mostly 13th-century exterior. The pale woodwork (mostly pine), large areas of plain glass and whitewashed walls give a bright appearance. The best feature, with no rival in Sussex for completeness and structural condition, is the late 18th-century pine boxpews with Gothic Revival-style tracery at the ends.

**Rottingdean** is also notable for the black wooden windmill on the hill on its western side. Its most historic other building is its probably 13th century church of St Margaret, built of flint and having a short spire with a cap.

**Peacehaven** is located above the chalk cliffs of the South Downs. Its site coincides with the point where the Greenwich meridian crosses the English south coast (monument).

Also, a Mr. Bean episode was shot at the cliff tops of Peacehaven and down to the beach.

**Seaford**

In the Middle Ages, Seaford was one of the main ports serving Southern England, but the town's fortunes declined due to coastal sedimentation silting up its harbour and persistent raids by French pirates. In the 16th century the people of Seaford were known as the "cormorants" or "shags" because of their enthusiasm for looting ships wrecked in the bay. Local legend has it that Seaford residents would, on occasion, cause ships to run aground by placing fake harbour lights on the cliffs.

**Litlington White horse** (zie achterin)

**Friston** is noted for its early nineteenth century post mill. Friston Windmill is a tall post mill with a roundhouse. It had four Patent sails and was winded by a fantail carried on the rear steps in the Suffolk style. The mill is 50 feet (15.24 m) high, making it the tallest surviving post mill in the United Kingdom. The mill has been preserved but the three pairs of millstones have been removed. The mill had two pairs of millstones in the breast and one pair in the tail.

**Birling Gap** and Crowlink are part of the world famous **Seven Sisters chalk cliffs**, one of the longest stretches of undeveloped coastline on the south coast. One minute you can be walking on ancient downland, the next you could be rockpooling below towering cliffs of chalk. Spectacular, unspoilt views of the sea can be seen from all angles.

**Pevensey Castle** is a medieval castle and former Roman Saxon Shore fort at Pevensey in the English county of East Sussex. The site is a Scheduled Monument in the care of English Heritage and is open to visitors. Built around 290 AD and known to the Romans as Anderitum, the fort appears to have been the base for a fleet called the Classis Anderidaensis. The reasons for its construction are unclear; long thought to have been part of a Roman defensive system to guard the British and Gallic coasts against Saxon pirates, it has more recently been suggested that Anderitum and the other Saxon Shore forts were built by a usurper in an ultimately unsuccessful attempt to prevent Rome from reimposing its control over Britain.

**Bexhill**

A Site of Special Scientific Interest lies within the Bexhill district—High Woods (The site is around 3 km (2 miles) north west of Bexhill). It is of biological importance because it is the only known sessile oak Quercus petraea woodland in East Sussex.

Fossils are also commonly found in Bexhill.

In 2009 the world's oldest spider web was found encased in amber in the town. It was 140 million years old.

In June 2011 it was reported that the world's smallest dinosaur had been discovered at Ashdown Brickworks near the town. A single vertebra was found

**Hastings**

De slag bij Hastings werd op 14 oktober 1066 uitgevochten tussen een Normandisch-Frans leger onder leiding van hertog Willem II van Normandië en een leger onder leiding van de Angelsaksische koning Harold II. De slag is vernoemd naar de Engelse plaats Hastings, maar vond in werkelijkheid ongeveer tien kilometer ten noordwesten van Hastings plaats, waar nu de plaats Battle ligt. De uitkomst van de slag bij Hastings was een beslissende Normandische overwinning, de eerste en belangrijkste stap in de Normandische verovering van Engeland.

**Hastings castle**

Hastings Castle was built in 1070 by the Normans, four years after the Norman invasion. It is located on the West Hill, overlooking the town centre and is a Grade I listed building. Little remains of the castle apart from the arch left from the chapel, part of the walls and dungeons. The nearby St. Clements Caves are home to the Smugglers Adventure, which features interactive displays relating to the history of smuggling on the south coast of England.

Hastings Pier can be seen from any part of the seafront in the town, however it is currently closed following safety concerns from the council and then a serious fire burning down most of the buildings on the pier and causing further damage to the structure.

**Rye**

Woonplaats Paul MCCarthy en voorouders Bob Marley

**Lydd**

Notable buildings in Lydd include the Gordon house longhall, a guildhall and a mediaeval courthouse.

**Old Romney**

St Clement's Church in Old Romney, Romney Marsh, is a Church of England parish church and one of the oldest churches in Kent. It was originally constructed in the 12th century although there is some evidence of an original structure on the site dating back to the 8th century.

**St Mary in the Marsh**

It is probable that there was a Saxon church on the site originally known as "Siwold's Circe". This was superseded after the Norman invasion by a stone built church with a splendid three tier tower of Kentish ragstone. The oldest parts of the church are about 1133 AD. The chancel was extended in about 1220 AD. Inside is a plaque commemorating Edith Nesbit, author of The Railway Children, who lived at St. Mary's Bay and is buried in the churchyard. There are many interesting features of the building which warrant a visit.

**Folkestone**

The major landmark in Folkestone, apart from the Harbour, is the Leas, the cliffs above the beach. **A Martello Tower** (No 3 : Martello towers, sometimes known simply as Martellos, are small defensive forts that were built across the British Empire during the 19th century, from the time of the French Revolutionary Wars onwards.) stands on the cliff above Copt Point. Built in 1806 as a defence against Napoleon, it has also been a Coast Guard lookout, a family home, a golf clubhouse and a World War II Naval mine control post. It now houses a visitor centre. The Folkestone White Horse is carved on Cheriton Hill above the Channel Tunnel terminal.

The Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty includes part of the town area. The nearby Brockhill Country Park, to the west, with footpaths around a lake and in a valley, links with the Royal Military Canal at Hythe.

Folkestone is near to two important Battle of Britain landmarks – the Battle of Britain Memorial, Capel-le-Ferne and the Kent Battle of Britain Museum – the oldest Battle of Britain Museum in the UK.

**Capel-le-Ferne,** the name of which derives from the phrase "Chapel in the Ferns", is a village situated near Folkestone, Kent. It has a population of approximately 2,400. Perched on top of the White cliffs of Dover, its foremost attraction is the Battle of Britain Memorial, opened by the Queen Mother on 9 July 1993 and dedicated to those who fought in the Battle of Britain between 10 July and 31 October 1940.

Bij het zoeken naar informatie wordt veel verwezen naar het Domesday book. Het Domesday Book (Liber de Wintonia, 1086) is een uitgebreid overzicht in het Latijn van alle bezittingen en eigenaren in Engeland voor en na 1066. Het werd samengesteld in opdracht van Willem de Veroveraar om belasting te kunnen heffen. Hieruit weten we welke dorpen en plaatsen in die tijd al bestonden.

Het Domesday Book bestaat uit twee delen, Little Domesday voor Essex, Suffolk en Norfolk, en Great Domesday voor de overige county's. Great Domesday werd in de vorige eeuw in twee delen opnieuw gebonden. Het Domesday Book werd oorspronkelijk bewaard in Winchester, de toenmalige hoofdstad. Vanwege dit feit werd het ook wel aangeduid als het Book of Winchester (Liber de Wintonia). Toen Londen de hoofdstad werd, verhuisde ook het werk daarheen. Het bevindt zich nu in de National Archives (voorheen Public Record Office) in Londen.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/discover-domesday/>

In Engeland zijn heel veel plekken waar prehistorische monumenten te vinden zijn. Denk hierbij bijvoorbeeld aan Stonehenge, alhoewel de hier genoemde vaak veel kleiner zijn en lastig te vinden.

In de GPS file zijn deze plekken aangegeven. Hieronder de informatie over die plaatsen.

**St Leonard's Well (Sheepstor)**

St Leonard's Well (Sheepstor) Holy Well or Sacred Spring in Devon. St Leonard’s Well is to be found tucked in against the outside of the west wall of the churchyard of the parish church in the village of Sheepstor. It is sheltered by what looks like, and in fact is, a fragment of the church’s old east window, removed during Victorian restorations. St Leonard’s Well wells up happily into the basin formed by the base of the window although it may have originally risen on nearby church land before being piped to the roadside for the convenience of the villagers.

**Sharpitor cairn circle**

Sharpitor cairn circle Cairn Circle and cist on the slopes of Sharpitor in Devon

Beyond the downhill ends of the Sharpitor NW rows is a nice little cairn which survives in a reasonable condition, with remains of a central cist, and a surrounding stone kerb.

**Sharpitor W** Situated on the western slopes of Sharpitor, to the northwest of the B3212, are the remains of a nice single stone row.

The row starts near a cairn at the uphill end, and proceeds for 130 metres southwest down the slope to a large terminal stone, about 4 feet high. Just before this lower terminal stone, a spring and its small stream has broken through the row, and taken out some of the stones. About halfway along the row is a strange double pair of stones.

The views to the southwest from here, overlooking the Tamar estuary are superb.

**High Moorland Visitor Centre**

High Moorland Visitor Centre The High Moorland Visitor Centre is an ideal place to start your visit to Dartmoor. There is FREE admission to the Centre, where you will find extensive, modern, interpretative displays that provide wonderful insights to Dartmoor, its history, culture and wildlife, as well as a gallery with regularly changing exhibitions and a small auditorium where visitors are able to watch various short films about Dartmoor. There is also a prehistoric cist in the garden. Situated in Princetown at the heart of Dartmoor, the Centre is easily accessible by road from Exeter or Plymouth and by public transport throughout the year. Princetown provides an excellent gateway to both the south and north moors for hill walkers and our Centre staff will be pleased to help you plan a suitable route.

The cist in the garden was originally situated below Thornworthy Tor, Chagford, close to Fernworthy reservoir and is one of two which were discovered within a burial mound in 1879. It was excavated by William Pengelly, a prominent Torquay archaeologist and geologist. Unfortunately it was ransacked before he completed his excavation, all that remained were some discarded beaker pottery fragments and a few flint tools.

Following Pengelly’s excavation the landowner donated the cist to the newly opened Torquay Museum which was run by the Torquay Natural History Society, both of which Pengelly had been instrumental in founding. Torquay Museum having rearranged their major exhibits no longer had sufficient floor space for the cist and it is now on loan to the Dartmoor National Park Authority and is situated in the garden at the back of the Visitor Centre.

More at http://www.dartmoor-npa.gov.uk/vi-highmoorlandcentre.htm

**Dunnabridge Pound**

Dunnabridge Pound Dunnabridge Pound is situated almost dead centre of the wild moorland area of Dartmoor National Park, to the north of the B3357, between Dartmeet and Two Bridges. It is very close to the road, and beside it is the ancient Dunnabridge Pound Farm.

These overlook a huge looping bend in the West Dart River down in the valley below. There is ample parking beside the Pound and its farm, where a footpath leads to Bellever Tor, to the north, and Laughter Tor, not far to the northeast. The Pound's position, SW of the Laughter Man menhir, and its stone rows, is interesting, as they could have been that community's ceremonial centre. Just inside the Pound's entrance near the road is a structure known as The Judge's Chair.

"From here (Brimpark, near little Sherberton) a causeway leads across marshy ground to Dunnabridge Farm on the opposite side of the river. The interesting settlement of Dunnabridge - 'bridge by the down' - consisted of 5 tenements, and was established as a communal venture in 1305 to reclaim 96 acres of land from the King's Waste, with each of the tenants holding 19 1/5 acres. The large house was built towards the end of the C19, as were many of the 'new' Duchy houses to replace the old longhouses.

At the top of the lane to the farm lies Dunnabridge Pound Farm, itself an old house with a huge hearth. This was the Poundkeeper's house. Beside it is the pound based on a prehistoric enclosure and used to impound stray animals. Part of the duties of the tenement holders was to attend at 4 drifts a year and to feed and water the strays. To collect these, the owners had to pay a fine. The last poundkeeper, Miss Dinah Tuckett was, it appears, a formidable character, barring the gate and refusing to release any animal before the fine crossed her palm."

If the name 'Dunnabridge Farm' sounds vaguely familiar, it was here that the first farm on Dartmoor was isolated at the outbreak of the Foot and Mouth Disease epidemic in 2001. The main road was even closed as a precaution. Prince Charles is the owner of the lands hereabouts and was quite distressed.

Amongst the most spectacularly well-preserved domestic structures on the Moor are the prehistoric pounds, a completely different type of enclosure from the independent farmsteads and apparently serving an alternative but perhaps complementary function to the field systems. This large enclosure design seems to be a comparative rarity amongst contemporary field systems in the lowland zone of Britain, and in its basic single-circuit form even with the neighbouring communities on Bodmin Moor.

Whilst pounds share the same hill slopes with the independent farmsteads at the centre of the Moor, there is a notable absence of them along the whole of the eastern border. Fox suggested that the lower rainfall made this area more suitable for arable cultivation and perhaps it had already been enclosed by the field systems, as excavations on Shaugh and Holne Moors show that some pounds at least were being constructed at a slightly later date than the field boundaries at these two sites (gives ref nos here). In the central area the five pounds on the southern flank of Laughter Tor and the Kraps Ring group north of Lakehead Hill are close neighbours to the farmsteads between them, with no indication that one type superseded the other.

The only pound that has so far been carbon-dated is the wall of Shaugh Moor enclosure 15, to around the middle of the second millennium BC and so slightly later than the beginnings of the nearby field system, but obviously the results from a single site should not be extrapolated too conclusively to the remainder..................What does seem likely is that most pound-based settlements were inhabited to the full at the height of the moorland occupation, though perhaps only for a short period before the population started to ebb away, as there would seem little necessity to lay out new sites when conveniently vacant ones were available............ Excavations have shown that later settlers had no inhibitions about taking over long-abandoned buildings........... The 250 or so prehistoric pounds are scattered widely over the Moor but are to be found in the largest numbers in the southern valleys from the Avon to the Meavy, occupying every suitable niche.

The pounds started out and often remained single circuits, almost invariably roughly circular or oval like Grimspound, Broadun, Dunnabridge and others. At some sites extensions were added to the perimeter but the primary enclosure can still confidently be identified from its shape alone even if no longer central to the settlement. Some pounds were so crammed with hut circles that there was little space within the walls for any activities beyond the basics of everyday living.

Few pounds on the open moor are likely to have been entirely lost to the stone robbers, though those on Ringmoor Down south of Gutter Tor have come close to disappearing. Rather, many like Roundy Park, Erme Pound, Dunnabridge, Broadun, etc. were for a period brought back into use, rebuilt on the old foundations.

As fortifications the pounds are invariably badly sited on the slopes but nevertheless the massive construction of some sites gives the impression of a defensive wall, against wolf and bear perhaps from the untamed forest below, or even from Bronze Age cattle rustlers........The stone walled perimeters were rarely very high, though they could have been topped with a hedge or even a palisade...

Unoccupied Enclosures : As with huts lacking some form of enclosure, so with enclosures unaccompanied by hut circles. They are rare, amounting to about 2 per cent of the total. Some of these untenanted enclosures, though of undoubtedly prehistoric date, are likely to have been constructed over a wider time frame than the generality of sites and may well have been designed for a number of quite different uses. A fair proportion of this small group are damaged or overgrown near the moorland edge where the huts may have been destroyed, and were perhaps few in number in the first place, or even still survive but are now completely buried below the turf. .................and Laughter Tor S.W. (28.8). The latter enclosed a large area of hillside but the rubble walling, now 0.2m high at best, fades away inconclusively to north and south. ......... Complete removal of all traces of stone-built foundations is not however easy as can be seen at Dunnabridge Pound, in continuous use for many centuries, where vestiges of walling survive despite a deliberate programme to clear all interior obstructions.

At a lower level the substantial walls of many pounds, perhaps most, were usefully incorporated wholesale into the present field pattern, and the population of these sites together would not seem to be very great, in the order of several hundreds probably. In addition however the figure should be substantially increased to take account of demolished or buried hut circles within some pounds, particularly in the central basin. Dunnabridge for instance may have had a population of 17 adults despite traces of only two huts, ...... .....there were between 8000 and 9000 people living on the uplands and surrounding slopes at the height of settlement, the majority of them pastoralists, most of whom probably migrated to the lowlands during winter months. This represents a population density of about eight to the square kilometer (about twenty-two to the square mile) over a fairly well-defined region much of which remained unenclosed.

**Combestone Tor Rock Outcrop in Devon**

Combestone Tor, It has nearby Hut circles, Reaves and a prehistoric settlement wall attached to one of the outcrops and flint flakes have been found on the tor itself, showing that people were around here in the Neolithic, The views are spellbinding.

**Horn's Cross**

Horn's Cross Horn's Cross stands 2 meters high on Holne Moor. It can be quite difficult to reach in the summer through the dense bracken and in winter the ground is very boggy, but it is worth the trek as there are amazing views all around.

The cross is also known as 'Stacombe's Telling-Place' after a farmer who would gather and count his stock here. This was referred to as 'telling', hence telling-place. Skir Ford Cross, Horse Ford Cross, Ter Hill Cross (East) and Ter Hill Cross (West) are all visible from this location.

**St Gudula's Well Holy Well.**

St Gudula’s Cross stands beside the well.

A plaque tells visitors that the well’s waters are said to be good for the eyes and older residents remember water being collected and taken away in bottles for this purpose when they were children. St Gudula is the ancient patroness of the blind. There is some dispute nowadays over whether the well and cross really should be dedicated to St Gudula or if they should in fact be dedicated to St Gu

**Seven Stones (Devon)**

Stone Circle

**Shapwick Hill Bowl Barrows Alternative Name: Five Barrows**

Barrow Cemetery in Devon

Six Bronze Age bowl barrows located on Shapwick Hill. The largest one has 21.3 m in diameter and 0.9 m height. One of the barrows in completely destroyed.

**Black Down Barrows Barrow Cemetery in Dorset**

This little barrow was found beside the road between Littlebredy and Portesham while I was searching for The Grey Mare and Her Colts. Driving in that direction, SE to S, it was to the left of the road on high ground (Black Down on my OS map), approx ENE of the Valley of Stones. It looked particularly lovely covered in bluebells, and was an easy, short, level walk from the road. There was a space to pull off the road nearby.

**Valley of Stones Stone Circle in Dorset**

Smaller stone circle, pretty much the first batch of stones you come to through the second gate as you travel the footpath from north to south through the valley. Smaller stones and less conspicuous as a circle. October 2010

**Grey Mare and her Colts Long Barrow in Dorset**

Dorset's finest megalithic chambered long barrow. It lies in a field just off the SW side of the main footpath to Kingston Russell Stone Circle. The tomb consists of a roughly triangular mound measuring approximately 75'. At its broader SE end it has a chamber of upright slabs, about 7' x 7', with a slipped 8' square capstone. 2 tall stones both over 7' high front the chamber and originally formed part of a crescentic forecourt together with a further large fallen stone to the north of the standing pair. There are traces of a peristalith on the southern side of the mound.

Originally, Abbotsbury would have been covered in dense woodland which was gradually cleared from about 6000 years ago. Crude implements found along the margins of the Fleet suggest the presence of nomadic tribesmen. Towards the end of the middle-stone age, the south-west was 'invaded' by a wave of farmers who crossed the English channel in boats made of skins stretched across wooden frames. This society was known as the 'Windmill Hill Culture' and they are responsible for Abbotsbury's first prehistoric site. The long barrow known locally as the "Grey Mare and her Colts" which is to be found just over a mile north-north east of Abbotsbury dates from around 3000BC and has a single burial chamber made of sarsen stones.

**Grey Mare Processional Way**

Grey Mare Processional Way A Processional Way/Avenue in Dorset. An ancient ridgeway path connected the sites of the Kingston Russell Stone Circle, Grey Mare and her Colts, Hampton Down Stone Circle and the Hellstone Barrow. It runs from SY 578877 near the Kingston Russell Circle, on past the Hellstone Barrow through a stone at SY 609867.

For the most part, it is coincident with a public footpath. The discovery of a number of large stones on or adjacent to the path strongly suggest that it was a processional way, possibly a 'procession route of the dead' as has been proposed elsewhere in Britain. (See No. 24, 3rd Stone, 'Outlining a Symbolic Landscape: The Monumentality of Gray Hill - Gwent', George Children and George Nash). Three stones have been identified, with possibly a fourth, as being likely to have marked this, what would have been a highly important and significant prehistoric feature.

**Hellstone**

Hellstone Long Barrow in Dorset. The Hellstone on Portesham Hill is an impressive dolmen, restored in 1866 after the capstone had fallen some six years earlier.

**Hampton Down stone circle Stone Circle**

By the time of its excavation, in 1965, the number of stones had increased to 28, all in the wrong position, further to the west. The circle had been moved to make way for a banked hedge. Now back in its original site, there are 10 stones in a small ellipse of 19ft by 20ft. Access Park on the verge of the Bishop's Road at SY587866 (where it has a sharp bend above a deep coombe) and walk the "inland" South West coast path towards the east. The tiny circle is next to a gate and stile, and you could easily miss it if its overgrown.

**Bishops Limekiln**

Bishops Limekiln Car Park Standing Stone in Dorset

**Corfe Castle Round Barrows in Dorset**

Corfe Castle occupies a chalk hill created when two ancient rivers carved through the ridgeway of the Purbeck Hills. It is a site of great strategic importance, controlling the main route through the gap in the chalk range to the Isle beyond. Any evidence of prehistoric settlement on the hill has been destroyed by the more recent castle-building and -wrecking activity, from the Norman invaders' motte and bailey through to Oliver Cromwell's efforts at slighting the mighty stone walls and towers of the medieval stronghold.

The steep gable-ends of the ridgeway on either side of Castle Hill are sensibly named West Hill and East Hill. The summits of both these hills are 103 metres above sea level and, in an interesting act of Bronze Age symmetry, each summit is crowned with a bowl barrow. The barrow on West Hill is about 20 metres in diameter and one metre high and has been damaged on its eastern side by quarrying. The barrow on East Hill is somewhat smaller at around 11 metres in diameter and 0.6 metres in height. On both hills there are remains of Iron Age and Romano-British field systems which probably fed the inhabitants living in the gap below.

**St. Edward the Martyr's Well**

St. Edward the Martyr's Well Within the ruins of Corfe Castle is a deep impression said to be the location of the well where the body of the murdered Saxon king was thrown down in 978 before the Castle was built. She of course wanted her son 'Ethelred the unready' to be king. After the discovery the waters were endowed with healing powers. Whether there is any remaining brickwork here is unclear.

**Studland**

Studland Stone Row / Alignment in Dorset

A stone row of at least 6 stones, but most very difficult to find.

**Bakers Dozen**

Modern Stone Circle in Dorset

**St Mary's Well (Hampshire) Holy Well or Sacred Spring in Hampshire.**

(LASTIG te vinden, coordinaten niet accuraat!)

On approaching Burley Street from the direction of Burley I took a right turn on the edge of the village, down Tyrell Lane.

Taking a left fork I followed the road for a few yards until it swept round into a gateway. Leaving the car I followed the track downhill along a bridle path. The way became more and more boggy and eventually the stream bed running along side the path was the firmest place. Round a gentle turn to the right, the well lies beside the path.

The well has a brick surround in front, and what look like two tree roots forming the backing. It gives the impression that it is looked after.

**Shirley Holms Round Barrow(s) in Hampshire**

A grouping of four Bronze Age round barrows near the southern edge of chalky heathland in the New Forest.

The most prominent is a ditched bowl barrow, about 12m in diameter and 1m high, which has been badly mutilated by a hollow in its centre. It currently supports several holly bushes and young silver birch trees and is visible from much of the surrounding heathland.

About 100m to the west is a smaller bowl barrow, surrounded by gorse and furze bushes, but still accessible. This barrow is also mutilated at its centre, and is covered in heather, gorse and a variety of mosses. Sheltered by the surrounding bushes it is pleasantly secluded.

**Afton Down submitted**

Afton Down Barrow Cemetery in Isle of Wight

**Long Stone (IOW) Standing Stone**

The Longstone is actually two stones - the larger one standing and the other lying next to it. Both are thought to have originally been at the eastern end of the adjacent (destroyed) long barrow on this downland overlooking the south-west coast of the Isle of Wight. There is an National Trust interpretation board nearby to the east which describes the known history of the stones and barrow, and the nearby Iron Age enclosure on Castle Hill.

The village of Mottistone gets its name from the Longstone - apparently the stone was the location of a Saxon moot, hence 'moot stone'.

Access The stones are on the National Trust's Mottistone Estate, on Access Land to the north of Mottistone Manor. Most visitors will park at the free NT car park in Mottistone and then make the short but steep walk up the public footpath from the car park (signposted Longstone and Mottistone Downs). Where the path forks, the right fork to the stones is signposted.

**Litlington White Horse Hill Figure in East Sussex**

Hill figure. Te zien vanaf de route.

**Heathy Brow Tumulus**

Round Barrow(s)

**Hastings Castle Hillfort in East Sussex**

Earthworks known as The Ladies’ Parlor are part of an Iron age Fort.

**St Clements Caves**

Cave in East Sussex

Date of caves unknown but were later used by smugglers.

The cave is a tourist attraction called Smugglers Adventure but is well worth going to.

http://www.smugglersadventure.co.uk/smugglers/smugglers.shtml

**St. Katherine's Well (Winchelsea) Holy Well or Sacred Spring**

The well is reached by locating the junction of Mill Road and Barrack Square and following the path beside the house named Spring Steps. The muddy track leads eventually to the steps, supposedly leading to the well - in fact they lead to a point about 15 feet away from it, with a scrabble across a muddy cliff needed to reach it.

Bearing in mind that a main road runs along the base of the cliff, I wouldn't recommend trying this in wet weather - it's very slippery!

The well was renamed in honour of the first Queen Elizabeth at the time of her visit in 1573.

**Queen's Elizabeth's Well Holy Well or Sacred Spring**

Principal source for the extensive conduits of the town. Arises in the garden of a modern house, at the base of grey stone walling in a semi-circular hole. Keystone over well has a date cut into it which is now difficult to read. Water fills a pond and then barrel brick built conduit. It was so named after the Queen drunk here but why? Was it a curative well?

**Our Lady’s Well** : **Holy Well or Sacred Spring in Kent**

Our Lady’s Well associated with the crumbling ruins of the Chapel of Our Lady popularly involved in the strange incident of the Holy Maid of Kent, Elizabeth Barton, whose proneness to fantastic illusions, attracted great numbers of followers, angered by Henry VIII's split from Rome. Frightened of any connection with Rome, or power she may hold over the peasant folk, she and her collaborators, local monks, were hung at the Tyburn in London.

The remains of the chapel judging from early engravings, has degraded considerably over the centuries, and sadly all that now remains are three walls with traces of Romanesque archways. A large water cress covered pool, lies beside this. This was the pool used by the pilgrims visiting the Chapel. However, below this is a spoon shaped stone lined chamber, which appears to be a well. Although much of it is filled in, and dry, one can envision, a series of steps flowing down to the stone-lined circular pool. Its remote location suggests perhaps the chapel and well note a more ancient structure.

**Capel-le-Ferne Bowl Barrow (**Round Barrow(s) in Kent)

From Exploring Kent's Past: "On the S side of the Dover road at Capel-le-Ferne, on the edge of the cliffs , there is a large bowl barrow measuring some 22.0m in diameter and 2.3m in height. It has been mutilated on the N side by a pond and a large excavation trench has been cut through the centre from NE-SW. There is no trace of a ditch. In 1952 a secondary cremation in an inverted MBA biconical urn with lugs (Abercromby Type 3, Group 2) was found near the top of the mound. The urn is in Deal Castle Museum. A cremation deposit at the east end of the southern part of the barrow was exposed by weathering in 1967." Exploring Kent's Past.

**Harold's Well (**Holy Well or Sacred Spring in Kent)

There is some confusion over where the original Harold's well is but this one by St Mary's in the castle and near the Roman pharos would be the likely site. He it is said Harold swore allegance to William I and that there are secret passages. It arises in a large stone lined well with a grid over it. Its proximity to Roman remains suggests it must have a pre-Christian origin.