

Nether Exe

Nether Exe is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of Hayridge Hundred. It falls within Cadbury 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 86 in 1801 60 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In 1641/2 83 adult males signed the Protestation returns.

A parish history file is held in Pinhoe 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 Nether Exe 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 68/6
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 68NW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SS940024
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - 1:10,000 (six inch to a mile: sheet SS90SW
 - 1:25,000 mapping: sheet Explorer 114
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping: sheet 192
- Geological sheet 325 also covers the area.

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

Nether Exe has a small church away in the fields by itself (dedication unknown). It is a rectangular building of Thorverton stone, apparently largely rebuilt in the 15th century style. It has a Norman font, all that remains of the first church on the site.

Newton Abbot

Newton Abbot is located within Teignbridge local authority area. Historically it formed part of Haytor Hundred. It falls within Moretonhampstead 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 2400 in 1801 12500 in 1901 22603 in 1991. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £02/00/04. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £19/10/09. In 1641/2 270 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1246. A turnpike was established in 1765. A separate borough was established at Newton Bushel. A market is recorded from 14c.-1935.

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

Maps

The image below is of the Newton Abbot 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 109/11,12,15,16
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 109SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX860713
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX87SW,SX87SE
 - 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 Newton Abbot as included in the Library's illustrations collection. Other images can be searched for on the local studies catalogue.



A fair is known from: 14c.-1985. [It is intended to include the local section from The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs, by Tricia Gerrish, by kind permission of the author].

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

Newton Abbot at the head of the Teign estuary is flourishing market town of some 17,000 people. A hundred years ago it had barely 4,000. During Queen Victoria's reign it trebled its numbers, and this growth has determined its architectural character to-day. It is, nevertheless, a town of considerable antiquity taking its rise in the early 13th century on the waste land along the valley of the river Lemon which enters the Teign just below the town.

In 1196 the manor of Wolborough was given by William Brewer to his foundation of Torre Abbey, and we hear of a *Nova Villa*, a small settlement, along the S. bank of the Lemon by about 1200. For a time this "new town" was called Shireborne Newton, but before the end of the 13th century the form Newton Abbot established itself. Meanwhile, the lord of the manor of Teignwick or Highweek, Sir Theobald de Englishville, obtained a market and fair for his "new town" on the N. side of the Lemon and established a borough here in 1246, (D.A. 18 (1886), 223-4) which became known as Newton Bushel after the later manorial lords. In the course of time

the two small boroughs coalesced and the name Newton Abbot is now applied to both.

When the South Devon Railway reached Newton Abbot in 1846, it had about 4,000 people. Because of its geographical position, at the head of an estuary, at the meeting place of several valleys, and with the moorland behind, the town soon became a focus for railways, and is now an important railway junction. From 1846 onwards considerable building took place, largely under the direction of the Courtenays, who owned most of the site. Courtenay Park was laid out with detached and semi-detached villas, mostly Italianate in style, with wide roads and open spaces; Devon Square is of the same date and style. To some degree Newton Abbot is a "railway town," but not noticeably so, for it has retained and improved its old character as a good market and shopping town. The older buildings may be found in East Street, Highweek Street, and Wolborough Street. St. Leonard's Tower is all that is left of a 14th to 15th century church, demolished in 1836. The churches of the town are all modern, that of St. Mary (in Abbotsbury, NW. of the centre) being by E. H. Sedding (1904-6).

Wolborough parish contains two interesting buildings. The parish church (St. Mary) is of 15th to early 16th century date, standing on a hill commanding a view of the Teign estuary. It has a remarkable series of screens: a very good rood-screen of early 16th century date, N. and S. parclose screens, and small screens fencing two chantries or chapels. The whole of the screen work is richly coloured, with 66 panel paintings that call for detailed study. In the chancel is some 17th century furniture; and there is a large monument (1633) to Sir Richard Reynell of Ford, Kt., and Lucy his wife. The church also contains a good pulpit and modern glass, a pre-Reformation bell in the nave (made by John Bird, 1390), a restored Norman font; a medieval brass lectern (15th century) and some 15th century glass.

Ford House, on the E. edge of the town, is a good example of a Jacobean mansion, built in 1610 by Sir Richard Reynell, who had just bought the old Torre abbey manor of Wolborough from the Crown. Here he entertained Charles I and the Duke of Buckingham in September 1625. In November 1688 the Prince of Orange stayed here for a short time, after landing at Brixham, and before advancing on Exeter. Ford was bought from the Earl of Devon in 1936 by the Newton Abbot U.D.C. It still retains seven remarkable plaster ceilings of early 17th century date, some of the best in Devon.

Highweek parish also has a remarkable house - Bradley Manor, to the SW. of the town in the Lemon valley. It is a good example of a 15th century manor house, of the small West Country type, containing a great hall, screens, passage, buttery, solar and chapel. It was probably built by Richard Yarde immediately after marrying the heiress in 1419, and remodelled about 1495, the date of the present E. front. The chapel is dated about 1428. The house now belongs to the National Trust, and is open at certain times to the public.

The parish church (All Saints) mainly 15th century, with a 14th century W. tower, and granite arcades. It has been heavily Victorianised and is of no great interest, but the views from the churchyard are worth seeing.

Newton and Noss

Newton and Noss is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ermington/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.

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 Newton and Noss 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 130/7,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 130NE,SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX548479
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX54NW,NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 350 also covers the area

Newton Ferrers

Newton Ferrers is located within South Hams local authority area. Historically it formed part of Ermington 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 590 in 1801 611 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. In the valuation of 1334 it was assessed at £02/05/08. The lay subsidy of 1524 valued the community at £09/06/02. In 1641/2 124 adult males signed the Protestation returns. It is recorded as a borough from 1305.

A parish history file is held in Ivybridge 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 Newton Ferrers 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 130/7,11
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 130NE,130SE
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SX545481
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SX54NW,SX54NE
 - Outdoor Leisure (1:25,000) mapping sheet 20
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 201
- Geological sheet 349 also covers the area

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

Newton and Noss lie opposite each other on a creek of the beautiful wooded estuary of the Yealm. Their full names are Newton Ferrers and Noss Mayo. Newton church (Holy Cross) is mainly 15th century, with a 13th century chancel. There are monuments to the Potters and the Yonges of Puslinch.

Puslinch, at the head of the Yealm estuary, was built by James Yonge about 1720, a perfect "Queen Anne " house. It is still owned by the Yonges. Architecturally it belongs to the Plymouth group, which includes Antony (1721) and Plympton. The architect of these three houses is not known: probably he was a Plymouth mason who had worked under Wren as his style closely resembles that of Wren and his school in the Home Counties twenty years earlier.' 200 yds. W. is the older Puslinch, now a farm, which was a small late 15th century manor house of the Devonshire type.

Kelly's Devonshire Directory entry

Newton Ferrers is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the north of a navigable creek which runs into the river Yealm. The church of the Holy Cross is chiefly in the Perpendicular style. The oak screens and font in veined alabaster were executed by Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter. In 1935 part of this parish was transferred to Yealmpton and the remainder taken to form the civil parish of Newton and Noss.

Newton Poppleford

Newton Poppleford is located within East Devon local authority area. Historically it formed part of East Budleigh Hundred. It falls within Ottery 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 441 in 1901. Figures for other years are available on the local studies website. It is recorded as a borough from 1226. A market is recorded from 14 cent..

A parish history file is held in Sidmouth 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 Newton Poppleford 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 82/13
- Six inch (1:10560) sheet 82SW
- The National Grid reference for the centre of the area is SY085897
- On the post 1945 National Grid Ordnance Survey mapping the sheets are:
 - Six inch to a mile (1:10,000) sheet SY08NE
 - Explorer (1:25,000) mapping sheet 030
 - Landranger (1:50,000) mapping sheet 192
- Geological sheet 326 also covers the area

A fair is known from: 1792. [It is intended to include the local section from The glove is up! Devon's historic fairs, by Tricia Gerrish, by kind permission of the author].

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

Newton Poppleford stretched along the main Exeter to Sidmouth road, contains much decent building in cob and thatch. The church of St. Luke was erected in 1897.