

Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Devon

The Devon Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



EGGESFORD HOUSE

December 2019



Introduction

Background to the Project

This site report has been prepared as part of the Devon Gardens Trust (DGT) Research and Recording Project, begun in 2018. As the project evolves and new information comes to light, report content may be changed and updated.

In 1998, over 200 designed landscapes were identified as having local importance to the county, in addition to the 54 sites already Registered with Historic England. This led to the creation of the Devon Gazetteer of Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest. Our aim now is to review what is currently known for these sites, undertake further research as necessary, and produce an evidence based report following Historic England principles. This format was chosen to aid those dealing with planning applications to quickly locate information relevant to their needs; hence it is based around the Statement of Significance. This summarises what aspects of the site are important and worthy of protection. However the reports also serve as a useful tool for those interested in the county's historic gardens, landscapes (including cemeteries and parks) and the families that created them. We have tried to emphasise the importance of the setting and views, and while our site visits record what it currently present, the history behind extant features is explored.

It will not be possible to include all information found by the team, particularly photographs and details of social history. It is suggested that those wishing to take their research further contact the Devon Gardens Trust through the website.

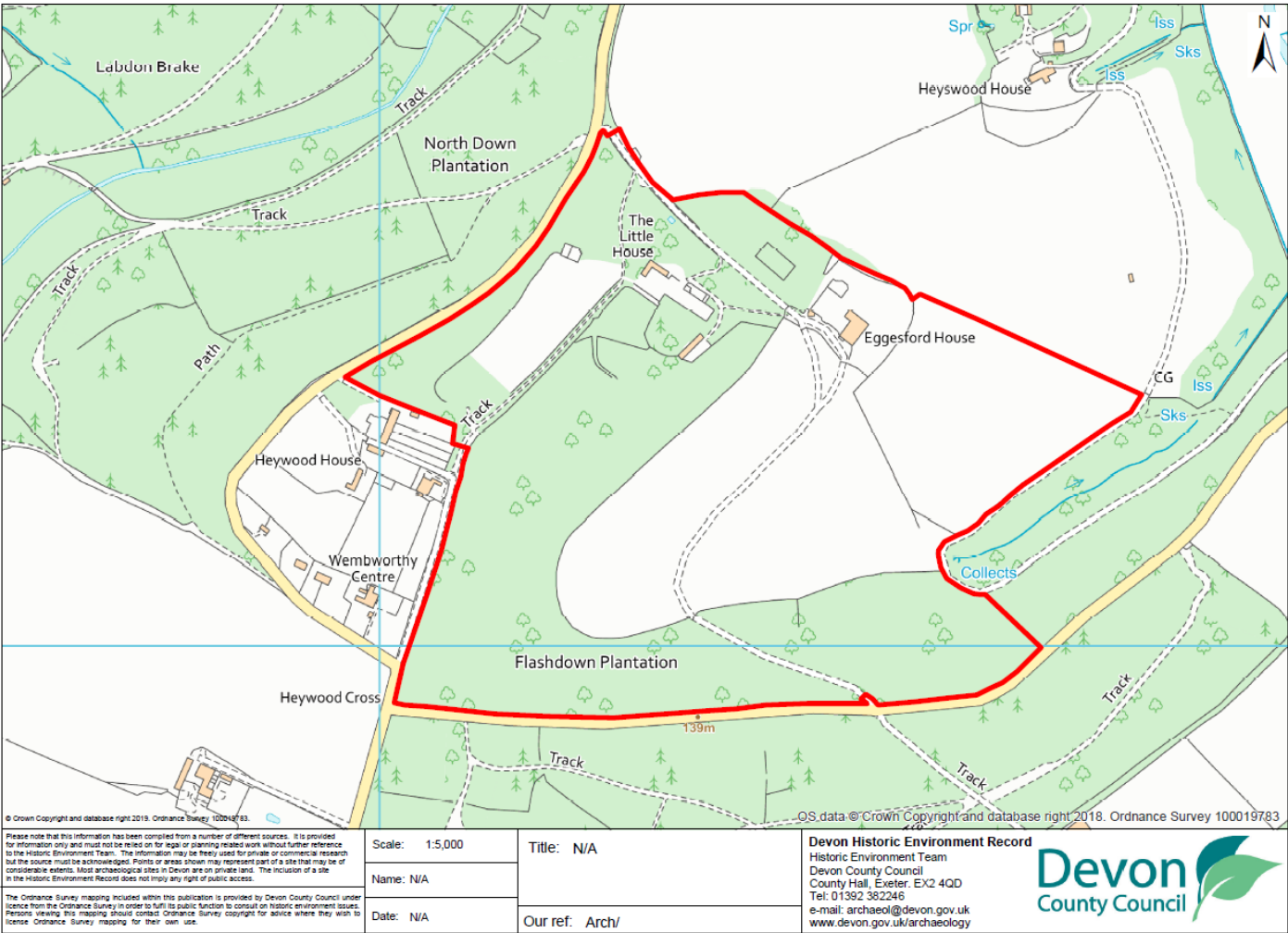
Content

- A current site boundary (usually using Land Registry details), overlaid on to current map
- Aerial photograph
- A historic 1st Edition OS map
- An overview of the Statement of Significance based on the four Interests as outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework: Archaeological, Architectural, Artistic and Historic.
- A written description of the site, derived from documentary research and a site visit.
- A map showing principal views and features.
- Key images

Acknowledgments

The Trust would like to thank the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given freely of their time to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

SITE BOUNDARY MAP



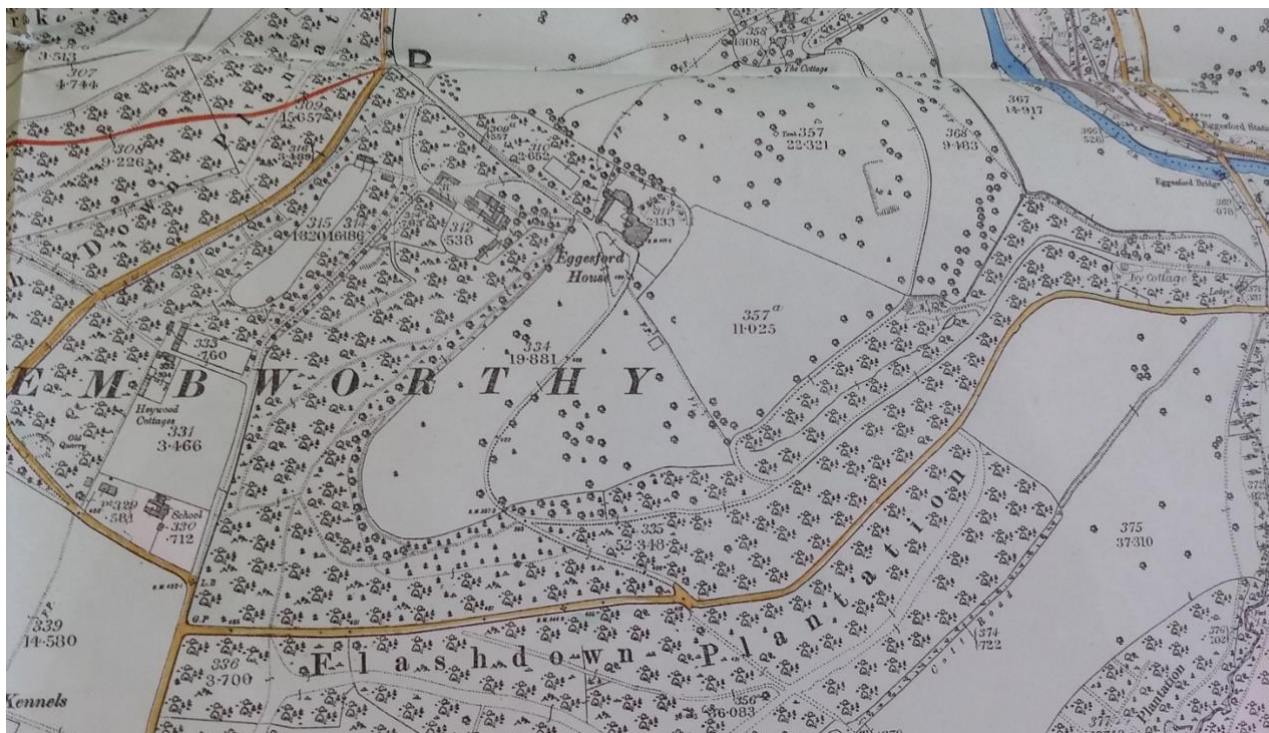
Current site boundary using Land Registry details February 1993

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



Current site boundary Google maps [accessed September 2019]

HISTORIC OS Map



1880 1st Edition OS map – 1913 Eggesford Sales Catalogue (Devon Heritage Centre, 1182M/Z/3)

COUNTY	Devon	NAME OF SITE Eggesford House
DISTRICT COUNCIL/ PLANNING AUTHORITY	Mid Devon	
PARISH/HISTORIC PARISH	Wembworthy	
OS GRID REF	SS 675 113	
HER RECORD NUMBER	MDV 12002	
POSTCODE	EX18 7QT	

Statement of Significance

Overview

A house, park, and garden with strong associations with the nationally significant Portsmouth family. Remodelled by the current owner, the house and its surrounding park, look over the valley to the original site of the earlier Chichester/Fellowes mansions, of which nothing remains. The walled kitchen garden, associated with both locations, is reported separately.

Archaeological interest

The archaeological interest and potential in part arises from evidence relating to lost buildings and features relating to the 1835 landscape, particularly elements of the garden and stretches of the main approach, paths and borders. The early medieval Heywood and Eggesford castles were incorporated into the plan of the period possibly as picturesque incidents on the drive around the estate.

Architectural interest.

The nineteenth-century Tudor-gothic style house had fallen into significant disrepair but recent adaptations have integrated a new style of habitable construction within it. There are still significant losses but the panoramic views from the house have been restored. The nearby Cottage, a possible cottage orné, now known as Heyswood House, is in separate ownership.

Artistic interest

Vestiges of the pleasure garden remain with a terraced lawn leading out to the ha-ha. The original garden was not extensive or ornate, and few shrubs and a few roses remain. The park still has significant specimen trees and the surrounding woodlands are extensive. Much of the previous landscape is in the hands of Forestry England.

Historic interest

The surviving historic documentation is important to establish the development and significance of both the current and original sites. Each had associations with a nationally important and influential family, and links to notable Devon families.

Swete visited the original site during the late eighteenth-century, recorded by two watercolours in his travel diary. Polwhele visited two years later, commenting on Nathaniel Richmond's recent improvements, a claim that has now been substantiated. William Lucombe and latterly his son, John, were also employed by the family.

The current site was largely used for sporting activities, for which the family were well known, and this is reflected in the landscape. The notorious Eggesford Hunt still functions today.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Eggesford House was originally located in Eggesford next to the village church before being dismantled in the early C19 following construction of a new property on the hill opposite. The first known house on the original site was recorded in 1233 and belonged to Sir John Reigny, as mentioned by Risdon¹ in 1620 and confirmed again by Lyson in 1822.² The family remained for eleven generations, after which the house passed to Charles Coplestone on his marriage to heiress Anne Reigny. Their granddaughter, Anne also an heiress, married Edward Chichester who subsequently built a new house, later called a 'dainty dwelling' by Risdon. Its date is unknown, but a lintel now reset in nearby Eggesford Barton bears the inscription ECM 1626 suggesting its construction may have related to Chichester's second marriage to Mary Denham following Anne's death in 1616.³ In his *Description of Devonshire* William Pole confirmed Chichester of Cairfus "hath bwilded a fayre dainty house", recorded in the 1674 Hearth Tax Records as having 18 hearths. During the Civil War, in 1645, Eggesford House was taken by Col John Okey as described in the memoirs of Sir Thomas Fairfax.⁴ When Chichester's son Arthur (Earl of Donegal) died in 1674, his heiress daughter Mary transferred the estate to her husband John St Ledger, their son, Arthur, subsequently selling the estate in 1715 to William Fellowes.

Fellowes, a prosperous London Chancery lawyer, whose father had been MP for Totnes, married a wealthy heiress whose inheritance depended on purchasing land in Devon for £60,000. Subsequently a third house was built, details of which are in the Portsmouth private archive, and was subsequently inherited by Coulson Fellowes on the death of his father in 1724. When Henry, his eldest son, succeeded in 1769, John Meadows was commissioned to remodel the house, described by Rev. Swete in 1797 as having been enlarged with a three-storey canted bay at each end.⁵ Henry's account books record numerous payments to Meadows starting in September 1769 and continuing for almost 20 years.⁶ William Lucombe was working at Eggesford at a similar time and in November 1769 was paid £14 12s for providing trees for the estate. He continued to be paid regularly as 'gardiner' when in July 1784 he was joined by his son. Payments to Nathaniel Richmond are also recorded for 'attendance at Eggesford': £21 on 4th August 1781, 8th September 1782 and again on 16th July 1783 (the year before Richmond's death), making it likely these two important characters would have been colleagues.

Under the guidance of Rev Churchill who lived at Eggesford Parsonage, Swete explored the area recording what he saw. He mentions 'a bridge lately erected over a ford on the River Taw', which was most likely part of the improvements made by Nathaniel Richmond a few years earlier.⁷ The landscape he describes as 'a sweetly pleasing picture', a 'little Paradise' but is less flattering about the mansion's construction in brick 'always offensive when situate among fields and woods.' His two watercolours record 'those beautiful views which the valley afforded' and a further crossing over the river, most likely Rose Pool bridge.⁸ (Figure 1)

¹ Tristram Risdon, *The Chorographical Description or Survey of the County Devon*, (1811).

² Samuel Lyson, *Magna Britannia*, 6th Vol Devonshire, (1822).

³ Hugh Meller, *The Country Houses of Devon*, (Creditor: Black Dog Press, 2015), p. 376.

⁴ <http://www.winkleighonline.com/molland.pdf> [accessed 26 September 2019].

⁵ Todd Gray and Margery Rowe, *Travels in Georgian Devon*, (Tiverton: Devon Books, 1999), p. 116.

⁶ Hampshire Record Office, 15M84/5/3/2/7-10, Account Books Henry Arthur Fellowes.

⁷ <https://historicingland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1106609> [accessed 19 March 2019] Possibly Homeland Bridge.

⁸ Bridge footings still visible in 1995.



Figure 1. North East View of Eggesford - Old Eggesford House and Rosepool Bridge, DHC 564M/F11/99.

Rev Polwhele also visited Eggesford as he journeyed around Chulmleigh, this time specifically commenting about Richmond's involvement: 'the house is of brick, much increased and improved by the present possessor, who has also laid out the grounds about it with much elegance, taste, under the direction of the late Mr Richmond: woods well interspersed, considerable plantations, and the river Taw contributing much to enrich and beautify the scene'.⁹ Swete's watercolours serve to illustrate Richmond's work which may have included the addition of the walled garden, the only structure to remain from this earlier designed landscape.

Henry died in 1792 without an heir and the estate was left in trust to his sister Urania, who was married to John Wallop, 2nd Earl of Portsmouth. After 2 years of litigation Urania's second son, Newton, inherited the Eggesford estate, changing his surname in the process to Fellowes. A drawing in the Devon Heritage Centre from this period (1804) shows an elaborate folly proposed for Haward [sic] Castle on top of the motte and bailey castle in what was then known as Eggesford Park.¹⁰ (Figure 2). Annotations indicate the tower was to have a tearoom to catch views of Eggesford House and beyond, with a wall behind which two cottages were to be built. The design was not executed.

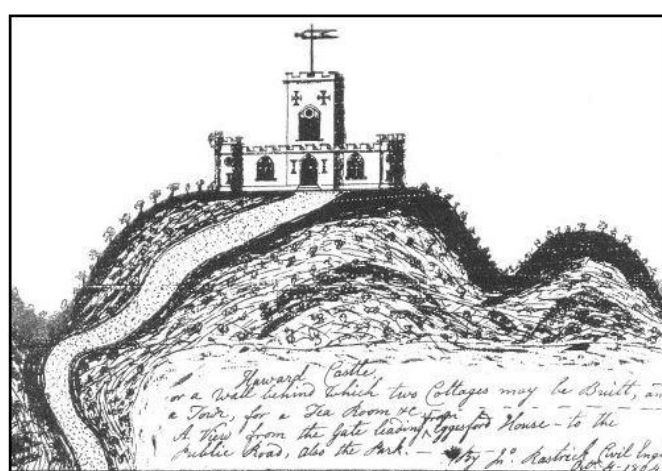


Figure 2. Sketch of Proposed Folly for Heywood Castle, DHC 14822/E/4.

⁹ Richard Polwhele, *The History of Devonshire in Three Volumes Vol 3*, (London: Cadell and Davies, 1806), p. 388.

¹⁰ DHC, 14822/E/4 Haward [sic] Castle, a folly to be erected in Eggesford Park.

In 1809 Newton's elder brother, John 3rd Earl, was finally declared of unsound mind, and his daughter illegitimised, although Newton did not succeed to the title of 4th Earl of Portsmouth until his brother's death in 1853. After the death of his first wife, Francis Sherard, in 1819, Newton married Lady Catherine Fortescue from Castle Hill House. Thomas Lee was quickly commissioned to remodel the existing house into a larger gothic building, followed by three further plans for a symmetrical classical house, none of which were pursued.

During this period the family were living close by in Heywood, Wembworthy, in the manor house belonging to the ancient Devon family, the Spekes', overlooking the Taw valley. Finding the position preferable, away from the turnpike road undergoing construction in the valley, a new, fifth Eggesford House was finally built, designed by Lee around 1828, in the Elizabethan Gothic style.¹¹ The original house was dismantled and materials re-used in the new dwelling although the original walled garden and Eggesford Barton were retained.

The walled garden is clearly shown on the 1805 Ordnance Survey Drawing Map 36 (Crediton) confirming its association with the early 18C house of William Fellowes. The tithe map shows 2 ponds to the south on the edge of Upper Thorn Park, at differing levels and in different fields, hidden in trees, and may have provided water for the walled kitchen garden and house.

In 1835 a plan was drawn by W Croote Junior for Newton Fellowes for improvements to the landscape surrounding the new house.¹² (Figure 3). Titled 'Heywood', a 'notion for laying out', the detailed drawing shows proposed alterations to the Eggesford grounds and parkland, particularly the roads and tracks, with a suggested site for a new kitchen garden. A pinetum and arboretum were proposed for the woodland between the early medieval Heywood and Eggesford castles, with extra interconnecting tracks to extend the already plentiful rides around the circular and oval earthworks. The Cottage (originally a small 3-room building, possibly a cottage orné) is shown facing south within woodland, with a new lower level approach road to replace the original, and a new sweeping track leading up to the main house.¹³

Although the landscape reflected the owner's passion for hunting and shooting, Newton must have shown an element of horticultural interest. On the 22nd June 1844 the Exeter and Plymouth Gazette reports that among plants exhibited at the 28th Exhibition of the North Devon Horticultural Society '*were three splendid specimens of Fuchsia exoniensis furnished by Messrs Lacombe and Pince & Co., a very curious specimen of a seedling white single rose from the garden of Hon. Newton Fellowes at Eggesford raised by his gardener, Mr Griffin, from a plant of the Asiatic Mountains*'. This prestigious company may have been encouraging the trial of new plants on their behalf.

By the time the Tithe map was drawn in 1840 the entrance had been changed as planned, and the sweeping new entrance ride constructed, other alterations took longer and appear on the 1st edition OS map of 1880, while some, including the new walled garden were never implemented.

¹¹ Hugh Meller, *The Country Houses of Devon*, (Crediton: Black Dog Press, 2015), p. 377.

¹² Hampshire Record Office, 15M84/MP32 Heywood, notion for laying out.

¹³ A Grade II listed building. The HE entry suggests that according to the owners it was built for a valetudinarian son of the 4th Earl of Portsmouth. Once in private ownership the house was renamed Heyswood House, causing confusion with the Speke house of Heywood.

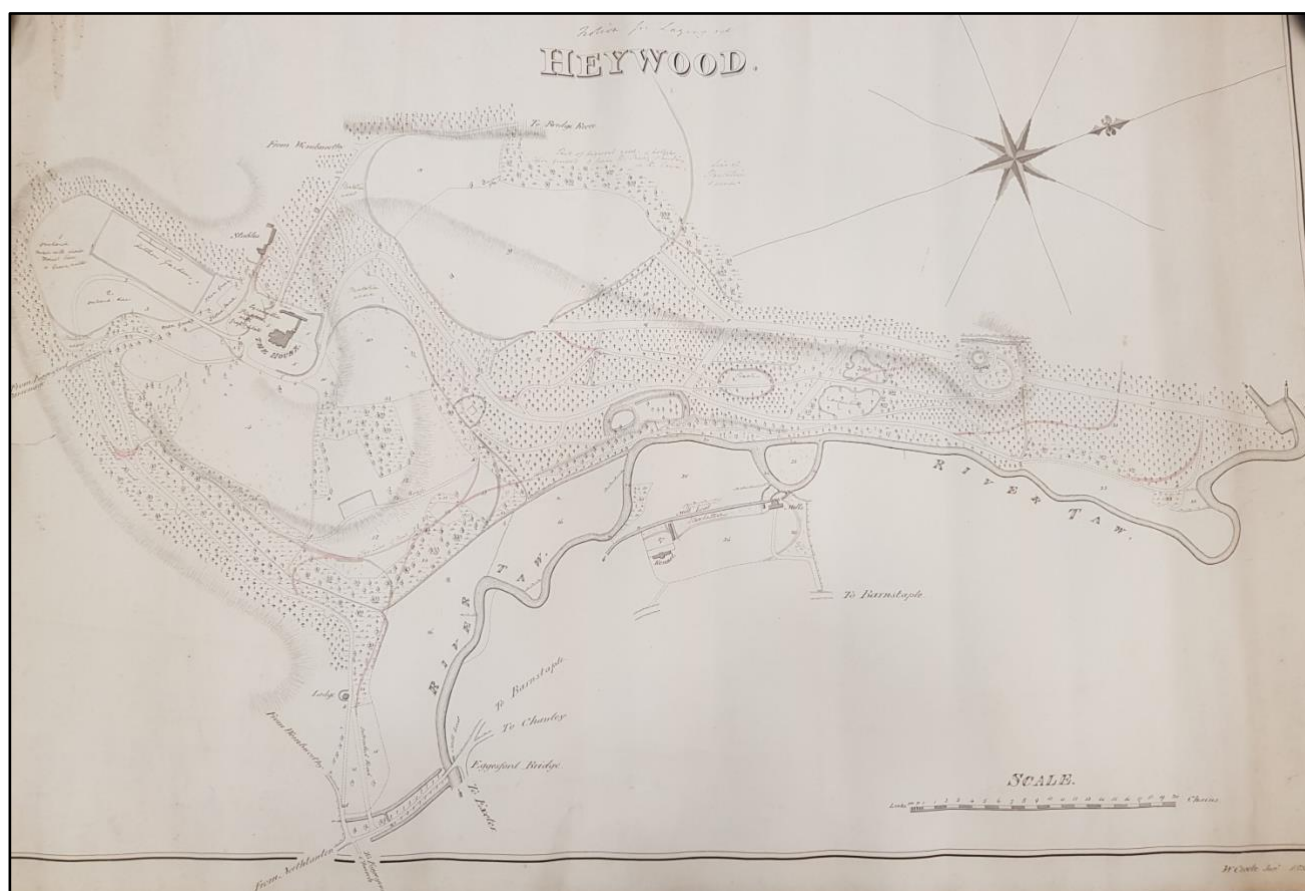


Figure 3. Newton's Plan of Heywood and Alliwel 1835, HRO 15M84/MP32.

Newton held the title of 4th Earl for less than a year, and in 1854 his son Isaac inherited the estate, a few months before his mother's death later the same year. Isaac Newton Fellowes, a Liberal MP, reverted to the family name of Wallop, marrying Lady Eveline Herbert of Caernarvon by whom he had twelve children, necessitating a north extension to the house, known as the Lymington Wing. In 1873 *The Return of Owners Land* recorded the site comprised 16500 acres, making it the 7th largest in the country.¹⁴

In 1889 a laundry and stores were added beyond the service courtyard along with a tower to which a clock was added, donated to the 5th Earl by grateful local farmers for setting up a market at the recently opened Eggesford station. Two kennels were built to house the fox hounds and much rarer otterhounds.

Two years after Isaac's death in 1891, his wife's diary records substantial family debts and the need to remortgage the house. Their son, the 6th Earl, chose to move back to the family seat at Hurstbourne shortly after his mother's death in 1906. In 1911 the house was let to the Dowager Countess of Leitrim but within two years the house and 3277 acres were sold to timber merchant John Green of Chesterfield at a cost of £85,000 comprising £40,000 of timber.¹⁵ When the estate was auctioned a year later, the house with walled garden and parkland did not sell. Several lots including Hayne Farm were purchased by John Vicary, an employee on the estate since at least 1901, who had risen to the position of Head Gardener.¹⁶ The Sales Catalogue of 1913 confirms his rental of the Head Gardener's Ivy Cottage but also rental of the 3 acre walled

¹⁴Hugh Meller, *The Country Houses of Devon*, (Crediton: Black Dog Press, 2015), p. 378.

¹⁵ Rosemary Lauder, *Vanished Houses of North Devon*, (Callington: R A Lauder, 1981), p.67.

¹⁶ Sale by Auction, *Western Times*, 6 June 1914, p. 2.

garden from which, along with his sister, he ran a nursery and market garden business.¹⁷ The Catalogue describes it as extending 'to about 3 acres, situated adjoining the site of the Old Mansion in Thorn Park, ...most productive and provided with ranges of Glass Houses, Potting Sheds, Bothy, Stables and Stores'. Vicary was paying an annual rent or £10.00, in addition to the £15.00 for Ivy Cottage. The buyer is not known.

During the First World War outbuildings were occupied by Prisoners of War¹⁸, and in 1919 the newly formed Forestry Commission bought land in Flashdown where an extant commemorative stone records their first afforestation venture.

The house was eventually sold in 1923 to Charles Luxmoore (Luxmore) who also owned nearby Witheridge Manor and was in the process of renovating Stafford Barton in Dolton, adding a crenelated west wing.¹⁹ The clock, panelling, fireplaces and other stonework was stripped from Eggesford causing rapid decline and as a result, in Nov 1927, a demolition sale took place when 50 tons of lead from the roof was sold for £850. Now a ruin, Eggesford was sold in 1935 to Mr R Chambers of Winkleigh, who donated assorted materials to the construction of Winkleigh Village Hall.²⁰ An article in the *Western Morning News* on 8th Sept 1950 confirmed the proposed sale of the freehold market garden and house comprising 1½ acre walled garden, 2 acres of orchard and 3 acres of pasture. The buyer is not known. The site passed through various hands until 1981, while still retaining its bothies, glass houses and boiler, it was purchased by Mr and Mrs Burks who after 10 years sold to Alison and Derrick Dyer. At this point the glasshouses were removed, the bothy turned into accommodation and a commercial garden centre created. Due to financial pressure caused by lengthy closure of the A377 access road, the centre closed in September 2018 and its future remains unknown.

Having been in a ruinous state for almost 50 years architect Edward Howell and his wife Jo purchased the remains of Eggesford House in 1991 and embarked on an imaginative reconstruction merging new modern glass elements with original C19 architecture, adding a roof garden to command views across the valley. Surviving garden features such as the ha-ha have been retained, and the service courtyard transformed into an enclosed garden. The landscape still possesses features of what was primarily a sporting estate, described in the 1913 Sales Catalogue as having 'lawns, flower garden and terraces, with woodland walks verging the park'.²¹

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING

The current Eggesford House stands in an elevated hill top position above the Taw vale, in the parish of Wembworthy, approximately one mile from Eggesford station. Unusually there is no village of Eggesford, only the parish of the same name, located on the A377, 23 miles north-west of Exeter, 20 miles south-west of Barnstaple, and 2½ miles south of Chulmleigh. The original house site and remains of the walled garden are in the Eggesford parish at the foot of the valley, with the river Taw running through it.

The current 34 hectare site is surrounded by large areas of woodland to the south and west, with panoramic views south-east out over a large flat lawn to Eggesford church in the distance.

To the east, over the valley, lies Heywood Wood with a ring and bailey castle in its midst, and to the north more woodland with rhododendrons and a mixture of mainly deciduous trees.

The garden to the south comprises a large flat area, once lawn but now part of the parkland and grazed by sheep.

¹⁷ Devon Heritage Centre, 1182M/Z/3 Sales Particulars 1913.

¹⁸ Matthew Axe and Lesley Chapman, *The Lost Houses of Eggesford*, (Devon: Eggesford Gardens Ltd, 1995), p. 24

¹⁹ <http://www.leshaigh.co.uk/staffordbarton/staffordbarton.htm> [accessed 18 March 2019].

²⁰ <http://www.winkleighonline.com/molland.pdf> [accessed 19 March 2019].

²¹ Devon Heritage Centre, 1182M/Z/3 Sales Particulars 1913

Eggesford Forest is home to the very first trees planted by the newly created Forestry Commission in 1919, within Flashdown Wood. The Forestry Commission now owns the majority of the surrounding plantations and in 1956 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II unveiled a commemorative granite stone in Flashdown to mark the millionth acre of Forestry Commission planting.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The main entrance now utilises the entrance opposite Flashdown (from the Parsonage on the 1835 map) and the original rear drive, which leads from the top un-named road past the Wembworthy Centre and Heywood House, turning right along a track through a plain stone pillared entrance. The track continues to the north-west aspect of the house, passing the stable block, now in a ruinous state, and The Little Cottage, a renovated portion of the outbuildings.

The original entrance was on the road to Wembworthy, a narrow right hand turn just after Cotts Cross. It was altered shortly after 1835 as proposed in the plan drawn by W Croote Junior for Newton Fellowes, when the entrance was widened and moved round the corner.²² (Fig 3) The plan also shows the proposed extension to the top of the drive, and the tithe map of 1840 confirms the creation of a sweeping new approach to the south-west facing porch. It was still in use when the property was purchased in 1991 and lead up from what is now the B3042, passing The Lodge, now Woodlands, shown as the Lodge on the 1835 plan and later called Ivy Cottage on the 1913 sale map, (on the 1887 OS map and probably earlier ones, there is a further Lodge at the bottom of the drive, now known as The Lodge) ending with a turning circle in front of the house. This drive still exists but half way along reduces to a track, with the tarmac road bearing right and on to Heywood (not Heywood) House, originally known as The Cottage.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

Eggesford House is no longer the extensive ruin as described in 1986 when the property became Grade II listed. Current owners, Jo and Ed Howell, have remodelled the dilapidated Tudor-gothic-style building integrating new materials and design principles with old. Missing floors and rooves have been added, and the gallery re-instated utilising exposed masonry and painted walls. Constructed from local iron stone with granite ashlar dressing and Hatherleigh stone detail, the main façade faces south-east, comprising a block 3 rooms wide (and originally 3 deep), with a canted bay window on the ground and first floor. The large central window and newly created roof garden, allow for extensive views across the valley to Eggesford church and the site of the former house. The facades are irregular with bold embattled parapets, projecting stacks and buttresses. The windows are square-headed with stone mullions. Access is still through the south-west facing two-storey porch which retains elements of heraldic decoration, and an outer arch in Hatherleigh stone. The Lymington Wing, which extends from the north-east, remains inaccessible and in a state of disrepair. The remains of the north-west wall still stands in part. It leads to the clock tower which is set diagonally to the main axis and has a window on each floor on 3 sides, and a newel stair projecting to the front. Part of the front courtyard wall still survives, partially enclosing a garden within.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

The 1835 map of Heywood shows the estate just a few years after construction of the house in 1825.²³ Lee had built the new residence to take full advantage of views over the existing 18th-century landscape to the east, and the Picturesque potential cannot be ignored. But Eggesford was very much a sporting estate with extensive woodland rides, hunting and shooting. The plan is annotated 'notion for laying out' but there is no proposal for a formal garden just more interconnecting tracks, paths, and carriage drives. Not visible from the house, both motte and bailey castles were to be incorporated into the designed landscape, though no further proposition that Heywood Castle should be used for a folly.²⁴ Photo albums labelled '1900-1929' record the garden described in the 1913 Sale Catalogue as 'not extensive, but are tastefully laid out in terraces, flower

²² Hampshire Record Office, 15M84/MP32 Heywood, notion for laying out.

²³ Hampshire Record Office (HRO), 15M84/MP32 Heywood. 'Notion of Laying Out'

²⁴ DHC, 1482Z/E/4 Haward Castle, a folly to be erected in Eggesford Park.

and rose gardens and lawns, relieved by clumps of beautiful flowering shrubs'.²⁵ There was a large turfed turning circle in front of the porch, with gravel paths and flat lawns to the south and west.

The present garden still comprises flat terraced lawns around three sides of the house, which have extensive views over the Taw valley. To the north west of the porch, between the house and the tower, the current owners have restored walling and grown hedging, creating a garden for family use with shrubs, sitting areas and raised beds. The covered well in the centre, with a large underground cistern for rain water, is still present. The ha- ha, as shown in the 1835 Haywood [sic] map, is still mostly present and bounds the north-west lawn.

PARK AND WOODLAND

At its peak the Eggesford Estate covered over 16,500 acres (6,677 hectares) and was the seventh largest in the county.²⁶ Vestiges of the earlier landscape are remembered by names such as Deer Park Wood, Beechy Clump and Poplar Tree Quarry.

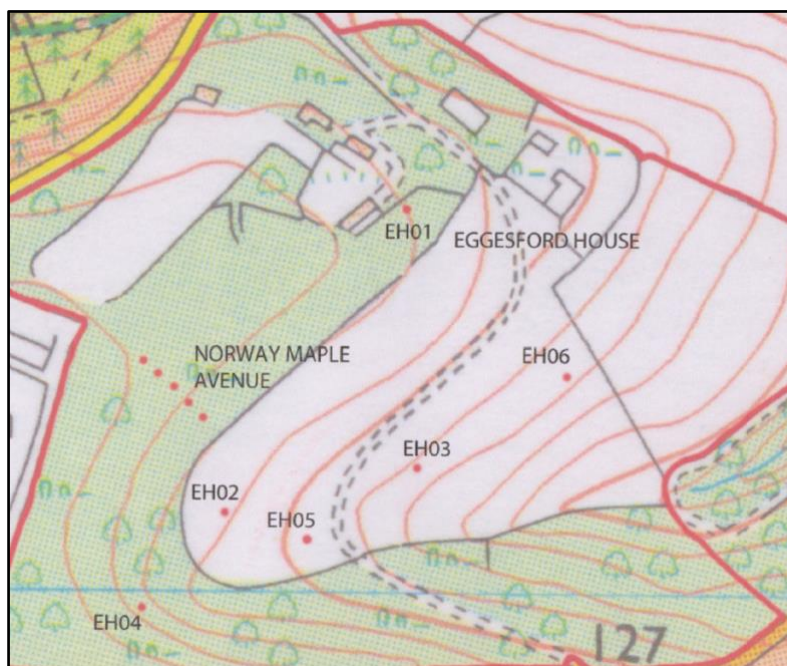
The parkland within the current boundary, south of the house, now extends to 12½ hectares but has a number of mature trees, including a *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine), *Aesculus hippocastanum* (Horse Chestnut), *Cedrus atlantica* (Atlas Cedar), *Cedrus libani* (Cedar of Lebanon), and *Juglans regia* (Common Walnut), as recorded by the DGT Tree Recording Group in 2014.

The woodland surrounding the parkland extends to 31 hectares, including a section of Flashdown Plantation. Heywood House is under separate ownership (including part of Heywood Wood and the king and bailey) and the bulk of Heywood Wood, including the motte and bailey, belongs to the Forestry Commission.

In December 2019, Forestry England, as they are now known, celebrated 100 years since their first planting in Flashdown with the unveiling of a commemorative stone and opening of a centenary avenue. The first stone was unveiled in 1956 by Queen Elizabeth II, and on both occasions Lord Clinton planted a tree.

²⁵ DHC, 1182M/Z/3, Sale Catalogue 1913

²⁶ Hugh Meller, *The Country Houses of Devon*, (Crediton: Black Dog Press, 2015), p. 378.



Trees Recorded by DGT Tree Recording Group ²⁷ 17.6.2014		
EH01	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Cedar of Lebanon
EH02	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
EH03	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
EH04	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar
EH05	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
EH06	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Common Walnut

²⁷ For further information contact Devon Gardens Trust.

KITCHEN GARDEN

The walled kitchen garden (WKG) is no longer part of the Eggesford House estate as detailed in the Historical Development, and is the subject of a separate report. Having been formerly used as a garden centre it closed to the public in 2018.



Figure 5. Aerial photograph of Eggesford Market Garden 1960, as previously used on the Eggesford Garden Centre website.



Figure 6. Eggesford Garden Centre, Google Earth [accessed 27.9.19]

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Books

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- Rowe, T. G. (1999). *Travels in Georgian Devon*. Tiverton: Devon Books.

Maps

- OS 1st Edition.
- Tithe Map, Wembworthy Parish, c1840 (Know Your Place).

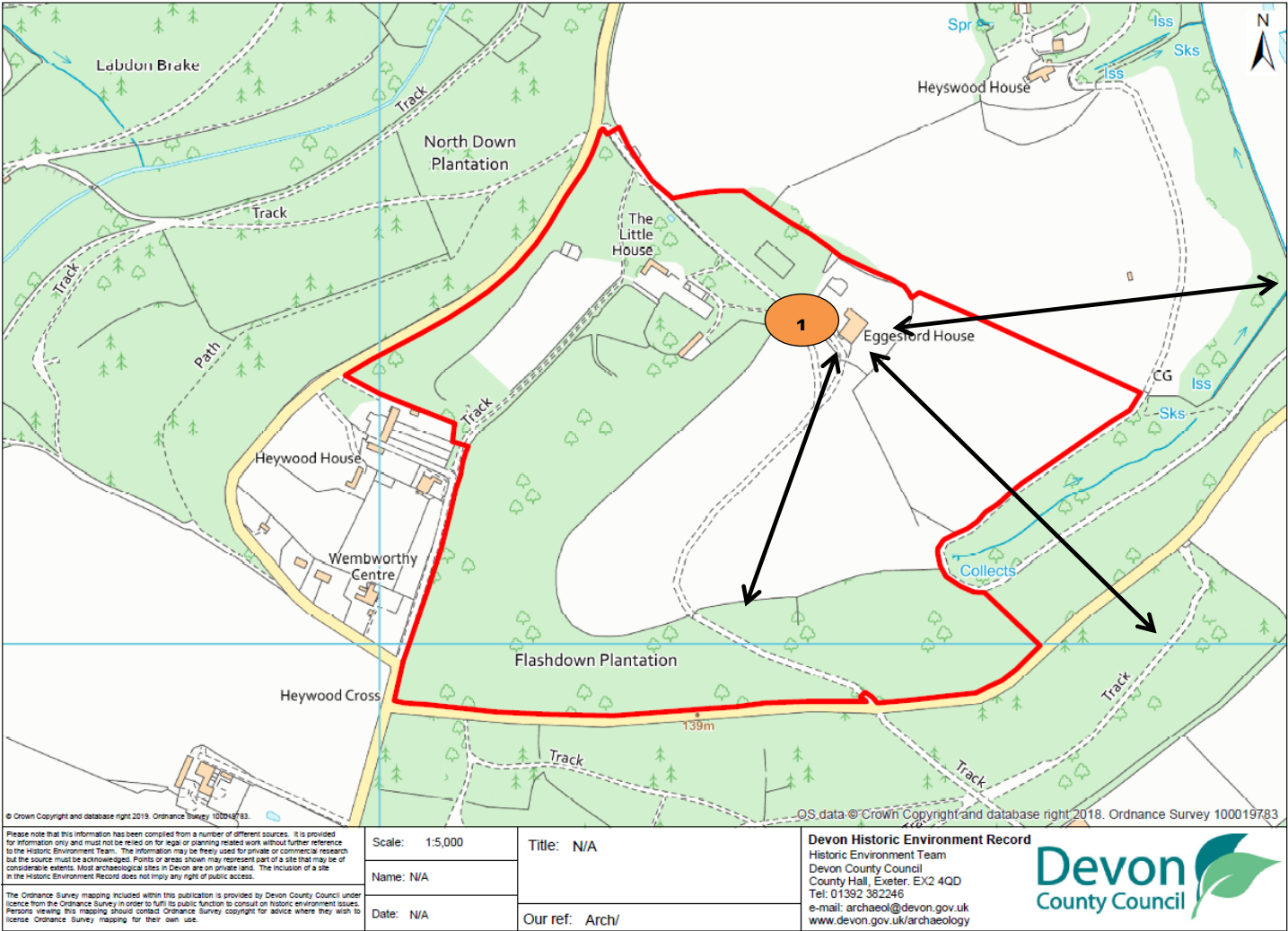
Electronic sources

- Sale by Auction, *Western Times*, 6 June 1914, p. 2.

Archival items

- Devon Heritage Centre, 1182M/Z/3 Sales Particulars 1913.
- Hampshire Record Office, 15M84/MP32 Heywood, notion for laying out.
- Hampshire Record Office, 15M84/5/3/2/7-10, Account Books Henry Arthur Fellowes.

KEY HISTORIC VIEWS & FEATURES



Key for numbered features:

1	Eggesford House- views over parkland
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