

# Trewarthenick House, Tregony, Cornwall.

## Historic Building Recording

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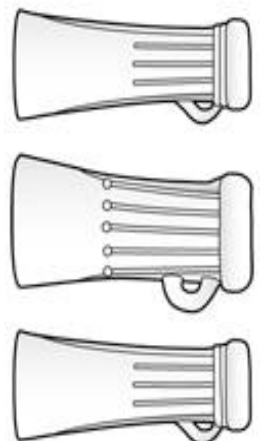
Date: November 2011



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## **Acknowledgements**

This study was carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on behalf of the client.

The Project Manager was Matt Mossop, the Project Officer was Helen Thomas with Historic Buildings Consultant Eric Berry. They were assisted in the field by Michael Blake, and Tim Carter.

We are very grateful to Brian James of the National Federation of Terazzo, Marble and Mosaic Specialists for his comments on the Terrazzo finishes.

We are very grateful to Simon Hoare of Colvin and Moggridge (Figures 3-10 and 41), Elisabeth Prideaux-Brune (Figure 3) and John Maggs (Figure 6) for granting permission to reproduce the illustrations. The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

## **Cover illustration**

*Trewarthenick House East Front*

# **Trewarthenick House**

## **Tregony, Cornwall.**

### **Historic Building Recording**

**Authors:** Eric Berry, Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI  
and Helen Thomas BA

**Report Date:** November 2011

**Project Dates:** October 2008 – November 2011

**Project No:** AC08001E

**Planning Reference:** PA34/1311/08/R and LB34/1312/08/R

**Statuary Protection:** Grade II Listed Building LBS 62915  
Grade II Registered Park and Garden

**Accession No:** TRURI:2008.89

**Site:** Trewarthenick House

**Parish:** Tregony

**District:** Central 1

**County:** Cornwall

**Country:** England

**National Grid Reference:** SW 90307 44260

## Contents

<b>Summary</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>17</b>
1.1 Project Background.....	17
1.2 Site Location .....	17
1.3 Topography.....	18
1.4 Geology .....	18
1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	18
1.6 Project Aims and Objectives .....	19
1.7 Project Extent .....	19
1.8 Methodology .....	22
1.8.1 Project Planning .....	22
1.8.2 Fieldwork .....	22
1.8.2.1 Photographic Survey .....	22
1.8.2.2 Architectural annotation of existing plans and elevations.....	22
1.8.2.3 Selective measured survey.....	22
<b>2 Results</b> .....	<b>23</b>
2.1 Structure of the Results .....	23
2.2 The main house and courtyard .....	23
2.2.1 Date .....	23
2.2.2 Materials .....	28
2.2.3 Plan and development.....	29
2.2.4 Exterior elevations .....	32
2.2.4.1 East Range: East Front .....	32
2.2.4.2 East Range: south elevation.....	36
2.2.4.3 East Range (south end): rear (west) elevation .....	39
2.2.4.4 East Range (north end): rear (west) elevation.....	39
2.2.4.5 East Range: north elevation .....	42
2.2.4.6 Rear Wing: south elevation.....	45
2.2.4.7 Rear Wing: west elevation .....	45
2.2.4.8 Rear Wing: north elevation .....	48
2.2.4.9 Courtyard (Room 32, Figure 18): east side .....	48
2.2.4.10 Courtyard: west side .....	48
2.2.4.11 Courtyard: north side .....	49
2.2.4.12 Courtyard walls: outer faces .....	49
2.2.4.13 Northwest Wing (Rooms 33-35, Figure 18).....	52
2.2.5 Interior of the main house.....	52
2.2.5.1 East Range: ground-floor (Rooms 1-14, Figure 17).....	53
2.2.5.2 East Range: basement (Rooms 30 and 31, Figure 21).....	64
2.2.5.3 East Range: first-floor (Rooms 40-51, Figure 19).....	65
2.2.5.4 East range: attic (Room 70).....	71
2.2.5.5 Rear Wing: ground-floor (Rooms 15-24) .....	74
2.2.5.6 Rear Wing: first-floor (Rooms 52-59).....	77
2.2.5.7 Rear Wing: second-floor (Rooms 60-68).....	78
2.2.5.8 Cellars (Rooms 25 and 36-38, Figure 18, Plates 77-82).....	82
2.3 The Western Buildings.....	102
2.3.1 The Workshop .....	102

2.3.2	The Office .....	104
2.3.3	The Garage .....	106
2.3.4	The Woodside Outhouse.....	108
2.3.5	Woodside.....	110
2.3.6	The Walled Garden .....	111
2.3.7	The Shed .....	117
2.4	The Southern Buildings.....	117
2.4.1	The Bothy Building .....	117
2.4.2	The Workshop and Stores Building.....	123
2.4.3	The Greenhouse.....	128
2.4.4	The Lean-to .....	128
2.4.5	The Motor House.....	130
<b>3</b>	<b>Discussion.....</b>	<b>134</b>
3.1	The main house .....	134
3.2	The Western Buildings.....	137
3.3	The Southern Buildings.....	138
<b>4</b>	<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>141</b>
5.1	The main house .....	141
5.2	The Western and Southern buildings.....	142
5.3	Summary recommendations .....	143
<b>6</b>	<b>Archive Index .....</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>References.....</b>	<b>144</b>

## **Appendix 1 Trewarthenick House, Tregony, Cornwall, England. Historic Building Recording: Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **Figure List**

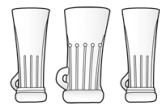
<i>Figure 1</i>	<i>Site location.....</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Figure 2</i>	<i>Project Extent.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Figure 3</i>	<i>1727 view of the main house and outbuildings from the east by Edmund Prideaux from the collection of P.J.N. Prideaux-Brune Esq., Prideaux Place. Reproduced from Colvin &amp; Moggridge with kind permission of Elisabeth Prideaux-Brune. ....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Figure 4</i>	<i>Detail from 1788-89 survey by Alexander Law. Reproduced from Colvin &amp; Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO.....</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Figure 5</i>	<i>1793 East Front of house with pavilions depicted by Humphry Repton. Reproduced from Colvin &amp; Moggridge with kind permission from CRO</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Figure 6</i>	<i>East Front of main house across the park by Allom, 1832. Reproduced from Colvin &amp; Moggridge with kind permission of John Maggs.....</i>	<i>26</i>

Figure 7	Detail from the 1843 Cornelly parish Tithe map. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO.....	26
Figure 8	1793 Red Book plan by Humphry Repton. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission from the CRO. ....	27
Figure 9	1879 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO. ....	27
Figure 10	1906 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO. ....	28
Figure 11	East Front of the main house with annotations.....	35
Figure 12	South elevation of the main house with annotations.....	38
Figure 13	West elevation of the main house and courtyard with annotations .....	41
Figure 14	North elevation of the main house with annotations .....	44
Figure 15	North side of the courtyard with annotations.....	51
Figure 16	The main house and courtyard ground floor plan .....	84
Figure 17	The main house ground floor room numbers.....	85
Figure 18	Main house courtyard ground floor room numbers .....	86
Figure 19	The main house first floor room numbers .....	87
Figure 20	The main house second floor room numbers (above) .....	88
Figure 21	The main house basement room numbers (below).....	88
Figure 22	Room 1, skirting board, chair rail and panel moulding on west wall....	92
Figure 23	Room 1, cornice on west wall (left).....	93
Figure 24	Room 1, profile of door, detail on interior (right).....	93
Figure 25	Room 2, detail of west wall.....	94
Figure 26	Room 3, north wall: skirting and lower panel (moulding type 2) (right), chair rail, part of middle panel (moulding type 1) and cornice (left).....	95
Figure 27	Room 4, cupboard door and architrave in east wall (left).....	96
Figure 28	Room 4, door reveal panelling (right).....	96
Figure 29	Room 4, skirting board and cornice on east wall (left) .....	97
Figure 30	Room 4, skirting & panelling under window in west wall (right) .....	97
Figure 31	Room 14, cornice on south wall (left).....	98
Figure 32	Room 21, sash window details and panel below in south wall (right). 98	
Figure 33	Room 21, horizontal profile through architrave in door jamb (top). ....	99
Figure 34	Room 21, horizontal profile of window architrave (middle). ....	99
Figure 35	Room 21, cornice on south wall, a simplified and scaled up version of this cornice is also found in part of Room 14 (bottom).....	99

Figure 36	Room 43, skirting board and chair rail on north wall (left).....	100
Figure 37	Room 45, skirting board and cornice on south wall (right) .....	100
Figure 38	Room 50, cornice on east wall (top) .....	101
Figure 39	Room 56, skirting board and cornice on east wall (bottom) .....	101
Figure 40	Bothy Building room numbers.....	123
Figure 41	18 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century developments in the main house.....	136
Figure 42	Main house ground-floor and courtyard phase plan.....	137
Figure 43	Phase plan of the Western and Southern Buildings.....	140

### Plate List

Plate 1	Northwest Wing: doorway to Room 33, the doorway constructed from probable 16 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century granite fragments .....	30
Plate 2	Northwest Wing: doorway to Room 33 stair, not shown on 1843 map. It must have been built soon afterwards.....	31
Plate 3	Northwest Wing: Cellar (Room 34) looking east.....	31
Plate 4	Northwest Wing: granite staircase in Room 33, looking northwest, with cellar doorway, right.....	31
Plate 5	Northwest Wing: under-stair Passage 35 looking east, showing that the staircase has been added to the north wall (right) of the courtyard.....	31
Plate 6	Trewarthenick House, East Front .....	33
Plate 7	Date-stone 1686 and JGE, probably for John and Elizabeth Gregor. ....	34
Plate 8	Window sill right of doorway .....	34
Plate 9	Platband inserted probably in 1831 .....	34
Plate 10	East Front, window jamb far right showing jamb stonework cut back.....	34
Plate 11	South end of East Range .....	37
Plate 12	South end of East Range detail showing blocked first-floor window. ....	37
Plate 13	East Range, rear (west) elevation, south end .....	40
Plate 14	East Range, rear (west) elevation, north end .....	40
Plate 15	East Range, north elevation .....	43
Plate 16	North portico, re-sited from 1831 Harrison wing that was demolished in 1925.....	43
Plate 17	1925 date-stone inscribed WPC on blind bays above north portico .....	43
Plate 18	Mullioned window in north wall of East Range, one of two similar windows, probably reused from an earlier phase of the house .....	43
Plate 19	Rear Wing, south elevation. ....	46
Plate 20	Rear Wing, south wall: doorway re-modelled from former window.....	46



<i>Plate 21</i>	<i>Rear Wing, south wall: former doorway.....</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Plate 22</i>	<i>Rear Wing, west elevation (rebuilt when the wing was truncated probably in 1925) .....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Plate 23</i>	<i>Rear Wing, north elevation.....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Plate 24</i>	<i>Courtyard east side, evidence of former openings and former roof line</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Plate 25</i>	<i>Courtyard, north wall detail of west end .....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Plate 26</i>	<i>Courtyard, north wall (remains of north range).....</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Plate 27</i>	<i>East Range, North Reception Room 1 with early 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled scheme.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Plate 28</i>	<i>East Range, Central Reception Room 2, remodelled probably 1831 and later.....</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Plate 29</i>	<i>East Range, South Reception Room 3, important early 18<sup>th</sup> century oak panelled scheme.....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Plate 30</i>	<i>East Range, South Reception Room 3, south wall with inserted doorway. ....</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Plate 31</i>	<i>East Range, Rear South Room 4, created c1790 .....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Plate 32</i>	<i>East Range, Rear South Room 4, west windows probably replaced in 1831 .....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Plate 33</i>	<i>East Range, rear lobby (Room 5) in probable former stair wing, converted to room c1831 .....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Plate 34</i>	<i>Room 6 accessed from east range but within the Rear Wing.....</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Plate 35</i>	<i>East Range, bathroom (Room 8), 1950s terrazzo scheme .....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Plate 36</i>	<i>East Range, 1950s rear entrance hall (Room 9) with terrazzo detail. ....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Plate 37</i>	<i>East Range, north vestibule (Room 12) looking south. ....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Plate 38</i>	<i>East Range, north vestibule (Room 12) looking southwest.....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Plate 39</i>	<i>East Range, north vestibule (Room 12), looking northeast. ....</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Plate 40</i>	<i>East Range, central hall- 1831 stair hall (Room 13).....</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Plate 41</i>	<i>East Range, south vestibule (Room 14).....</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Plate 42</i>	<i>East Range, north bed chamber (Room 40) looking northwest.....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Plate 43</i>	<i>East Range, dressing room (Room 41) early 18<sup>th</sup> century scheme .....</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Plate 44</i>	<i>East Range, bed chamber (Room 42), part of an important early 18<sup>th</sup> century scheme.....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Plate 45</i>	<i>East Range, south bed chamber (Room 43), much altered. ....</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Plate 46</i>	<i>East Range, rear bed chamber (Room 45), added when the East Range was extended c1790.....</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Plate 47</i>	<i>Bathroom (Room 46) in probable former stair wing.....</i>	<i>72</i>





<i>Plate 48 North landing vestibule (Room 49), to southwest and former principal stair hall. ....</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Plate 49 Bathroom (Room 47) behind north landing in probable location of former service stair. ....</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Plate 50 Former principal stair hall (Room 50), probably part of the 1831 scheme by Henry Harrison.....</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Plate 51 Unheated bed chamber (Room 48) located above north vestibule. ....</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Plate 52 Former principal stair hall (Room 50), roof oculus detail. ....</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Plate 53 East Range, south landing vestibule (Room 51) looking southeast with doorways of rooms 42, 43 and 44. ....</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Plate 54 East Range rear basement (Room 30), inserted brick and copper flues looking south. ....</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Plate 55 East Range basement (Room 30), stone ashlar walling under probable remains of original floor level. ....</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Plate 56 East Range, original basement (Room 31) looking north. ....</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Plate 57 Attic (Room 70) above southwest corner of East Range, looking southwest. ....</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Plate 58 Attic (Room 70) above southwest corner of East Range, looking west. ....</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Plate 59 Former Kitchen (Room 15) at west end of Rear Wing, truncated probably 1925, the fireplaces surviving under 1950s flat roof.....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Plate 60 Rear Wing lobby (Room 17), looking north. ....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Plate 61 Rear Wing, Room 18 with c1831 sash window .....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Plate 62 Rear Wing, ground floor, Room 21, looking southeast showing panelled cupboards flanking blocked fireplace and c1831 sash window .....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Plate 63 Room 19, looking southeast showing panelled cupboards flanking blocked fireplace and later 19<sup>th</sup> century four-panel door. ....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Plate 64 Rear Wing, ground floor, service passage (Room 24) looking east with blocked former doorway to East Range.....</i>	<i>76</i>
<i>Plate 65 Rear Wing, first floor, bedroom (Room 55) looking east showing cupboards flanking blocked fireplace .....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Plate 66 Rear Wing, first floor, Room 55 looking southeast showing curved ceiling detail from former c.1831 stair hall to east. ....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Plate 67 Rear Wing, first floor, Room 55 looking south showing c.1831 door and ceiling cornice. ....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Plate 68 Rear Wing, first floor, Room 56 looking southeast showing blocked fireplace, c.1831 sash window, ceiling cornice, and pre-1831, thicker walling left of window .....</i>	<i>80</i>



<i>Plate 69 Rear Wing, first floor, Room 57 looking northeast, showing c.1831 ceiling cornice and 1950s fire grate. ....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Plate 70 Rear Wing, first-floor service passage (Room 59), c.1831 ceiling cornice detail.....</i>	<i>80</i>
<i>Plate 71 Rear Wing, second floor, Room 62, looking southeast showing fireplace, and c.1831 panelled cupboard and door. ....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Plate 72 Rear Wing, second floor Room 63 north window c.1831 four over eight-pane sash. ....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Plate 73 Rear Wing, second floor Room 64 looking west, showing c.1831 panelled doors and sash window. ....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Plate 74 Rear Wing, second floor Room 65 looking south showing c.1831 sash window, and earlier thicker, walling to left. ....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Plate 75 Rear Wing, second floor Room 65 looking northeast, showing panelled door and blocked fireplace. ....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Plate 76 Rear Wing, second floor Room 66 looking southeast showing c.1831 sash window and 1950s grate.....</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Plate 77 Coal Cellar doorways looking west.....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Plate 78 Coal Cellar (Room 36) looking south.....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Plate 79 Coal Cellar (Room 36) looking east, showing blocked remains of probable oven. ....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Plate 80 Coal Cellar (Room 37) looking north. ....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Plate 81 Coal Cellar passage (Room 25) looking east. ....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Plate 82 Coal Cellar (Room 38) looking north ....</i>	<i>83</i>
<i>Plate 83 East Range, North Reception Room 1. ....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Plate 84 Room 4 c.1790. ....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Plate 85 East Range, Central Reception Room 2. ....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Plate 86 Room 5, probably created c.1831 when converted from a stair hall.....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Plate 87 East Range, South Reception Room 3.....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Plate 88 East Range, North Vestibule (Room 12). ....</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Plate 89 Central Hall (Room 13), cornice probably 1925, its design based on cornices in Rooms 4, 12 and 14.....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Plate 90 Rear Wing, ground-floor service Passage (Room 24).....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Plate 91 South Vestibule (Room 14) ....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Plate 92 East Range, first-floor Dressing Room 41, probable c.1831 cornice added to 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled scheme ....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Plate 93 Rear Wing, Room 21, probable servants' parlour.....</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>Plate 94 East Range, first-floor south Passage (Room 44) ....</i>	<i>90</i>



<i>Plate 95</i>	<i>Rear bed chamber (Room 45), created c1790</i> .....	91
<i>Plate 96</i>	<i>Central Hall (Room 50), c.1831 cornice to former stair hall</i> .....	91
<i>Plate 97</i>	<i>Room 46, this room created c.1831 within former probable stair wing, the thicker wall in the corner is part of the pre-1831 Rear Wing.</i> .....	91
<i>Plate 98</i>	<i>Rear Wing, first floor bedroom (Room 57), c.1831 cornice.</i> .....	91
<i>Plate 99</i>	<i>North landing Vestibule (Room 49).</i> .....	91
<i>Plate 100</i>	<i>Rear Wing, first-floor Passage (Room 59), c.1831 cornice.</i> .....	91
<i>Plate 101</i>	<i>The interior of the workshop looking southeast</i> .....	103
<i>Plate 102</i>	<i>The workshop looking northwest.</i> .....	104
<i>Plate 103</i>	<i>The office looking southeast</i> .....	105
<i>Plate 104</i>	<i>The office west elevation</i> .....	105
<i>Plate 105</i>	<i>The garage looking southwest</i> .....	106
<i>Plate 106</i>	<i>The interior of the northern bay of the garage, looking west</i> .....	107
<i>Plate 107</i>	<i>The interior of the southern part of the garage, looking southwest</i> ...	108
<i>Plate 108</i>	<i>Woodside outhouse looking northwest</i> .....	109
<i>Plate 109</i>	<i>The ground floor interior of Woodside outhouse looking southwest.</i>	109
<i>Plate 110</i>	<i>Woodside south elevation</i> .....	111
<i>Plate 111</i>	<i>Detail of Woodside building fabric, east elevation</i> .....	111
<i>Plate 112</i>	<i>The Walled Garden looking southeast, showing the north wall of the buildings depicted on the Tithe Map of 1843.</i> .....	113
<i>Plate 113</i>	<i>Brick path somewhat overgrown with grass, with decorative stone work, in the Walled Garden, looking east</i> .....	114
<i>Plate 114</i>	<i>The ornamental pond in the Walled Garden, looking south</i> .....	114
<i>Plate 115</i>	<i>The plaque and decorated panel in the Walled Garden, looking south</i>	115
<i>Plate 116</i>	<i>Different phases of walling and traces of lime wash in the Walled Garden, looking northwest</i> .....	115
<i>Plate 117</i>	<i>Remains of building shown on the Tithe Map of 1843, within the Walled Garden, looking northwest.</i> .....	116
<i>Plate 118</i>	<i>Brick relieving arch, part of a building shown on the Tithe Map of 1843, in the Walled Garden with granite pillar reused from the pond area.</i> ....	116
<i>Plate 119</i>	<i>The Shed, looking southwest</i> .....	117
<i>Plate 120</i>	<i>East elevation of the Bothy Building with Flemish bond brickwork, common from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.</i> .....	121
<i>Plate 121</i>	<i>The Bothy Building looking southeast showing western extension.</i> ..	121
<i>Plate 122</i>	<i>Detail of a horned sash window type 1</i> .....	122

<i>Plate 123</i>	<i>Detail of a horned sash window type 2 .....</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Plate 124</i>	<i>Detail of Pegasus weathervane .....</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Plate 125</i>	<i>Detail of chimneystack with dog-toothed brickwork. ....</i>	<i>122</i>
<i>Plate 126</i>	<i>Workshop and Stores, looking southeast .....</i>	<i>124</i>
<i>Plate 127</i>	<i>South elevation of the Workshop and Stores building. Detail of English bond brickwork with numerous holes where plant ties have been removed. ....</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>Plate 128</i>	<i>Foundation of the Workshop and Stores, south elevation .....</i>	<i>125</i>
<i>Plate 129</i>	<i>Blocked arched opening in the Flemish bond rebuilt walling of the north elevation of the Workshop and Stores building. ....</i>	<i>126</i>
<i>Plate 130</i>	<i>Additional lintel with arch head infill repairing an opening in the south elevation of the Workshop and Stores building. ....</i>	<i>126</i>
<i>Plate 131</i>	<i>Render in the Stores building, masks the southwest door and frames a more recently blocked doorway (right) looking west.....</i>	<i>127</i>
<i>Plate 132</i>	<i>Detail of moulding in the Stores building.....</i>	<i>127</i>
<i>Plate 133</i>	<i>The Greenhouse, looking northwest.....</i>	<i>128</i>
<i>Plate 134</i>	<i>East elevation of the Lean-to building with Greenhouse in the foreground.....</i>	<i>129</i>
<i>Plate 135</i>	<i>Interior of the Lean-to, looking west.....</i>	<i>130</i>
<i>Plate 136</i>	<i>North elevation of the Motor House .....</i>	<i>131</i>
<i>Plate 137</i>	<i>South elevation of the Motor House, showing communicating telephone hatch. ....</i>	<i>132</i>
<i>Plate 138</i>	<i>Detail of tilting window, north elevation, Motor House. ....</i>	<i>132</i>
<i>Plate 139</i>	<i>The woodworking ventilation pipe is visible in the first-floor of the Motor House with blocked window openings, looking south. ....</i>	<i>133</i>
<i>Plate 140</i>	<i>The telephone hatch in the Motor House, looking northeast.....</i>	<i>133</i>

## Abbreviations

AC	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit (now the HES)
CCC	Cornwall County Council
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record, Swindon
OS	Ordnance Survey
PRN	Primary Record Number in Cornwall HER
RCM	Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## Glossary

Antae	Pilasters flanking a doorway, or at the corners of buildings or short walls forming the sides of a portico.
Architrave	Moulded frame around doorway, window or arch.
Art Deco	Fashionable style of design and interior decoration in the 1920s and 1930s in Europe and America with geometric or stylized shapes.
Ashlar	Squared hewn stone.
Blind light	A blocked window.
Bolection moulding	A moulding which projects beyond the face of a panel or frame, usually found in panelling or in doors.
Borrowed light	Light which is gained from a window inside a building, usually into a passageway, which allows light to be 'borrowed' from a room which has an external window.
Ceiling rose	Ornamental plasterwork in ceiling surrounding a light fitting.
Chair rail	A wall-mounted moulding defining the upper edge of the dado, intended to protect the wall's surface from damage caused by chairs being pushed against it, also called a dado rail.
Chimney breast	A stone or brick structure that projects into, or out of, a room and contains the flue.



Coping	A protective covering applied to the top of a wall, chimney, gable etc., usually curved, sloping or ridged to prevent rainwater settling.
Cornice	Moulded projection crowning a door, wall, window etc.
Dado	The lower area of an interior wall between the skirting board and the chair rail.
Dormer	A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house.
Double-pitched	A roof with curved or steeply pitched lower slopes and a more shallow pitched roof above. Also referred to as a Gambrel roof.
Egg and dart	Ornamental moulding in which a half egg shape alternates with a dart shape.
Elvan	Miner's term for fine-grained, often light grey or fawn coloured porphyritic rocks (see below). Commonly found in Devon and Cornwall.
English bond	Method of laying bricks so that alternate courses are comprised of stretchers (lengthways) and headers (end-on).
English cross bond	Similar to English bond but the stretchers in alternating courses have their joints displaced by half the length of the brick.
Flemish bond	Method of laying a brick wall so that alternate bricks are lengthways (stretcher) and end-on (header). The alternation is horizontal and vertical on the wall face.
Four centred arch	A pointed arch which, in elevation, is shown to be constructed around four arcs: two centred below and two centred upon the springing line, which is the level at which the vertical sides of the arch begin to curve.
Glazing bar	Bar between panes of glass.
Hipped roof	A ridged roof that slopes on all four sides.
Jamb	Side post of a doorway, window or other opening.
Lateral stack	Chimney stack situated on the long side or axis of a building.
Lintel	A horizontal member spanning an opening and providing support to the wall above the opening.
Mullion	A vertical member dividing a window into two or more lights.
Oculus	A circular or oval window, panel or opening.
Palladian	Architectural style derived from and inspired by Venetian architect Andrea Palladio (1508-1580). Periodically popular in Britain in the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries and then in the



	British Colonies and Europe. It was still used for public buildings in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The style is based on the symmetry, perspective and values of classical Greek and Roman temple architecture.
Pantile	Curved interlocking roof-tile of S-shaped section, usually made of clay or concrete.
Parapet	A barrier, usually in the form of a small wall, set to prevent people falling over the side of a bridge, balcony, roof etc.
Pavilion	A section of a building distinguished from the rest either architecturally or as a separate structure joined to the main building, often intended for entertainment, specialised functions or ornamental purposes.
Pediment	A triangular gable usually above an entablature.
Pilaster	A flattened rectangular version of a column of one of the classical orders.
Platband	A flat moulding, or group of mouldings, the width of which much exceeds its projection.
Porphyry	Traditional term for any fine to medium-grained igneous rock containing large crystal fragments.
Portico	A porch with columns and pediments.
Rail	A horizontal member of a wall frame between posts or studs, also the horizontal member in panelling, a panelled door or a window.
Range	Row, line, tier, or series, of things, especially of buildings.
Sash window	A window with a frame for holding the glass, capable of being raised and lowered in vertical grooves.
Stucco	Smooth rendering applied to the exterior of buildings which may be incised to suggest coursed masonry. Made of lime and sand or brick dust, and more recently cement.
Terrazzo	A floor or wall finish made by setting marble or other stone chips into a layer of mortar and polishing the surface.
Tuscan order	The biggest and plainest of the classical architectural orders, based upon a simplified version of the Doric Order. Sometimes called the Gigantic order, though not to be confused with the Colossal or Giant Order.
Vestibule	Entrance hall.
Vousoir	A wedge shaped stone or brick forming part of an arch or vault, with its radiating sides coinciding with the radii of the arch.
Wing	A part of a building joined to the core of the structure and at an angle to it.

## Summary

AC Ltd was commissioned to undertake Historic Building Recording of Trewarthenick House and outbuildings, to fulfil planning requirements (LB34/1312/08/R condition 15 and PA34/1311/08/R condition 14) as part of a wider mitigation strategy in advance of development work at Trewarthenick (NGR SW 90307 44260).

Trewarthenick House is a Grade II Listed Building (LBS 62915) with much of the estate designated as a Grade II Registered Park and Garden. The area has also been characterised as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Previous assessments have highlighted the national importance of the house and parkland within the wider historic landscape. A house is documented at Trewarthenick from at least the 13<sup>th</sup> century and recent monitoring has revealed a substantial wall and sewer or drain, which may be part of a Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval building.

The Historic Building Recording undertaken in October and November 2008 identified a number of phases of remodelling, extension and demolition both within the main house and its outbuildings as well as occasional reused 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century architectural fragments. The oldest in-situ fabric exposed in the house maybe contemporary with the 1686 date-stone or with an early 18<sup>th</sup> century re-build. It is likely that all the principal plan elements that survive were in place by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Late 17<sup>th</sup> or Early 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled-rooms such as those recorded in the East Range, rarely survive in Cornwall. The room with oak panelling and cornice is the most important surviving historic interior fabric. These features are an important part of the historic interest of the house and essential for its interpretation and appreciation.

Following Late 18<sup>th</sup> century alterations, major changes and expansion was undertaken as part of a scheme devised by the architect Henry Harrison in c1831. His work at Trewarthenick represents a major change to the way the house functioned, and the remains of his scheme represent the house at its largest.

The house was reduced in size considerably around 1925 and further remodelling in the 1950s included terrazzo work at the north end of the house.

The outbuildings include evidence for a stable block, domestic accommodation, privy, barns, cart sheds, stores, laundry and a possible firehouse.

Works are ongoing at Trewarthenick and archaeological recording will further enhance our understanding of the evolution of the main house, outbuildings and gardens within its wider setting.



## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Project Background**

Grade II listing in 1985 (LBS 62915) highlighted the survival of very considerable historic fabric despite its conversion for use as a care home.

Following its reversion to private ownership in 2005, the Trewarthenick Estate has been the subject of a detailed ecological and archaeological assessment (Colvin and Moggridge 2006a and b, Parkes 2008), in advance of proposed development work. These assessments have highlighted the national importance of the house and parkland within the wider historic landscape. The estate includes three probable barrows; possible settlements from the Iron Age to Early-Medieval period; a Medieval manor as well as works of Repton (1790s) and Harrison (1831).

AC Ltd was commissioned to undertake Historic Building Recording of Trewarthenick House and outbuildings to fulfil planning requirements as part of a wider mitigation strategy in advance of development work.

Application (PA34/1311/08/R) was approved on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 2007, subject to conditions, including:

*14. No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To enable proper archaeological investigation of the site in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance 16, and Saved Policy 4T of the Carrick District Wide Local Plan (1998).*

Listed building application (LB34/1312/08R) was approved on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 2008, subject to a number of conditions, relevant conditions include:

*15. No development shall take place on the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, submitted by the applicant and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To enable proper archaeological investigation of the site in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance 16.*

Two further briefs, written by the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) set out the minimum requirements for historic building recording and archaeological recording respectively, at Trewarthenick, required by the above conditions of the associated planning consents (PA34/1311/08/R and LB34/1312/08R).

### **1.2 Site Location**

Trewarthenick House is located at OS Grid Reference SW 90307 44260, approximately 2km southwest of Tregony, in the civil parish of Tregony, 8km east of Truro.

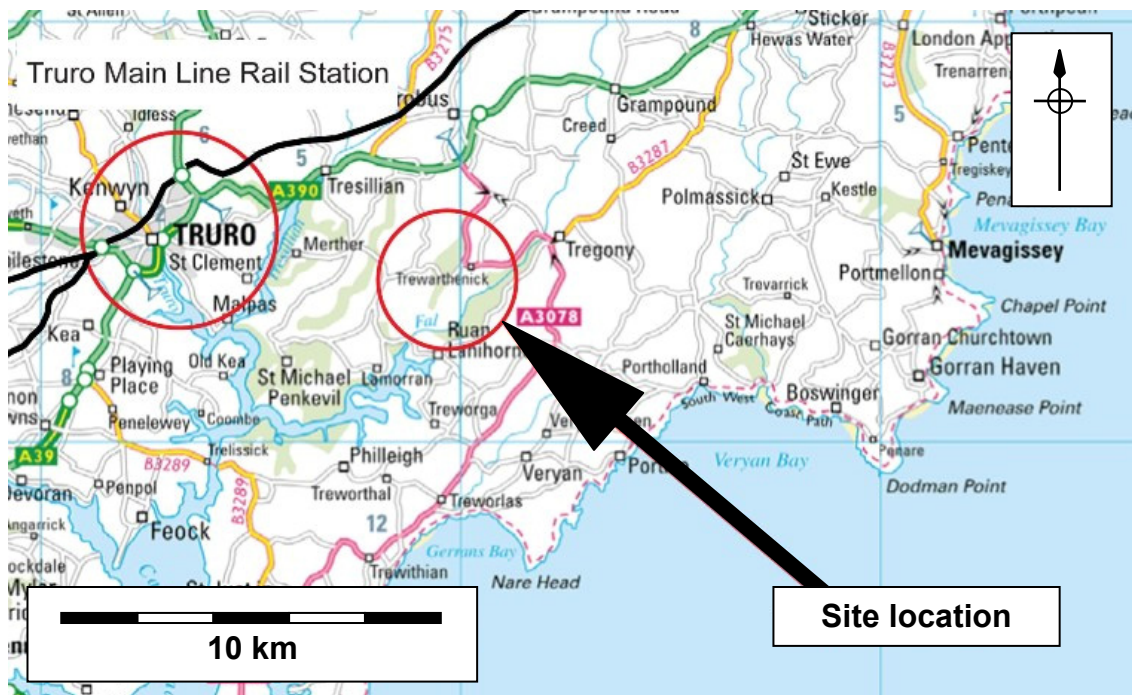


Figure 1 Site location

### 1.3 Topography

Trewarthenick House stands at the head of an inland promontory, which runs southwest towards the mud flats on the tidal estuary of the River Fal. This promontory, defined by the great vale of the Fal on the south and the deeply cut valley of the Mellangoose tributary stream on its west, forms an important feature of the local topography and historic landscape (Parkes 2008, p12).

Woodland along the western and northern boundaries encloses mainly open parkland with scattered mature trees, the legacy of a succession of predominantly romantic landscape planting schemes.

### 1.4 Geology

Poorly laminated Palaeozoic sedimentary, slaty-mudstone and siltstone, form the structure of the promontory, which has been exploited on the estate on a number of occasions. Well-drained, brown stony and fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 and 2 series overlie the bedrock (Colvin and Moggridge, 2006a; Parkes, 2008, p12 and 62).

### 1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological assessment highlights the excavation of a barrow by Henderson in 1918. This is one of three probable Bronze Age barrows within the estate. Archaeological monitoring has also revealed possible Bronze Age and Iron Age/Romano-British settlement evidence beside the new quarry (Mossop 2009). This fits in well with evidence for enclosures and earthworks discussed in the assessment (Parkes, 2008, p19).

Place-name evidence suggests settlement at Trewarthenick and Trelasker in the Early-Medieval period. In the Medieval period, 'Trewythynek' is recorded on

the Assize Roll of 1284 when Stephen de Trewythnek and his wife Meliora are resident (Parkes, 2008, p20). Henderson argues that Trewarthenick was originally a sub-manor of Grogoth, Trewarthenick gaining its independence as a manor in its own right c1250 suggesting a substantial house and manorial centre on site by this date (Parkes, 2008, p20).

The Conservation Plan (Colvin and Moggridge 2006a and b) and Archaeological Assessment (Parkes, 2008), draw heavily on a relatively rich array of historical sources for the period and coupled with an observant walk-over survey, provide an astute and thorough assessment of the landscape and an informative level of detail about post-medieval developments in particular. They have comprehensively referenced many key sources such as Repton's *Red book* of 1793, Sarah Gregor's *Memoirs* (c1860) and North's *The Gregors of Trewarthenick*. Both documents present landscape appraisals of the Park and House, with general references to the historic house presented, without internal inspection.

The estate was acquired by the Gregors in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the new house is thought to have been completed in 1686 by John and his new wife Elizabeth (Parkes, 2008, p26), with porticos added c1790. Substantive alterations by Harrison in 1831 replaced the porticos with two-storey wings to the north and south of the East Range.

## **1.6 Project Aims and Objectives**

The principal aims and objectives of the historic building recording were:

- To develop a better understanding of the relative importance of the buildings on a local, regional and national level
- To develop a better understanding of the origins of the buildings including any incorporated Medieval fabric
- To develop a better understanding of the development of the buildings in relation to the historic sources.
- To provide an accurate and informative record of the buildings and their historic fabric in advance of development
- To inform the development programme of measures to maximise the survival of historic building fabric, to maximise the authenticity of the build and minimise unnecessary replication costs, through the adoption of a more minimalist approach.
- To minimise the adverse affects of the development on the historic buildings
- To foster public awareness and appreciation of our architectural heritage

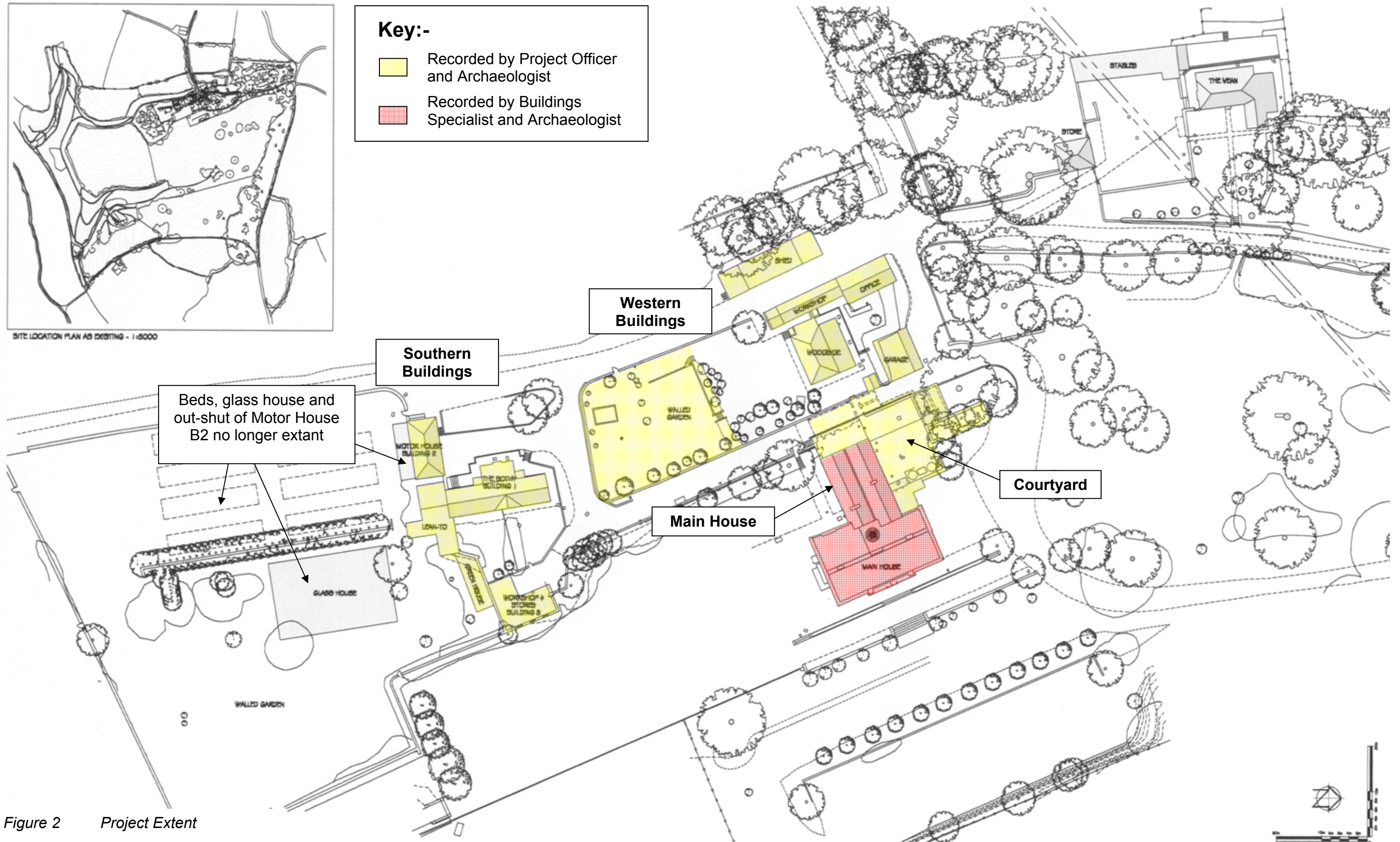
## **1.7 Project Extent**

Historic Building Recording was undertaken for buildings impacted by the current proposals (Figure 2), including:

- Main House

- Courtyard
- Garage
- Woodside
- Workshop
- Office
- Walled Garden
- Motor House Building II
- The Bothy Building I
- Lean-to
- Green House and
- Workshop 4 Stores Building 3

The shed was additionally inspected but was found to be entirely modern.



## **1.8 Methodology**

### **1.8.1 Project Planning**

The Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) set out the key parts of the planned recording strategy.

### **1.8.2 Fieldwork**

Fieldwork centred on three key methods for historic building recording:

- Photographic survey
- Architectural annotation of existing plans and elevation photographs
- Selective measured survey

In general the Buildings Specialist (Eric Berry) was responsible for recording and analysis work within the main house assisted by one or more archaeologists. The recording of the remaining buildings was primarily directed by the Project Officer (Helen Thomas), assisted by one or more archaeologists as required, with strategic guidance from the Project Manager (Matt Mossop). This report is edited by both the Buildings Specialist and Project Manager.

#### **1.8.2.1 Photographic Survey**

The photographic record included:

- General views
- Complete interior and exterior monochrome, scaled photographic elevations of all specified buildings
- Representative scaled photographic details of historic fabric to be removed or covered by the proposed development, including principally: windows, doors, plasterwork, panelling, occasional surviving fireplaces and other details as appropriate
- Examples of structural detail.

#### **1.8.2.2 Architectural annotation of existing plans and elevations**

Standard measurements of external walls and key features defining the main house were made to assess the accuracy of the provided drawings and referenced accordingly. These drawings were reproduced at 1:50, 1:100 or other appropriate scale to provide base maps for annotations of all observed architectural and archaeological detail.

#### **1.8.2.3 Selective measured survey**

This principally included representative measured profiles, elevations and detailed plans of historic windows, doors, plasterwork and panelling. Profiles of representative architectural details were drawn at 1:1 using a profile gauge.

## 2 Results

### 2.1 Structure of the Results

The results will be arranged in three main sections: the main house and courtyard; the western buildings (outbuildings to the west of the main house including the walled garden) and the southern buildings (outbuildings to the south of the main house). Within these main sections, the results for each building will be summarised and further described systematically externally, internally and by floor and room as appropriate.

### 2.2 The main house and courtyard

#### 2.2.1 Date

The present Trewarthenick House is near the site of an earlier house first recorded as Trewythynek in an Assize Roll of 1284. Substantial wall foundations recorded in recent monitoring works to the north of the East Range may be evidence of this.

Parts of a building of irregular form, predating the 1686 house remained on site until the earlier erection was demolished in c1830 (Parkes, 2008, p21). It seems likely that the older build was finally demolished to make way for the extensions of 1831.

The house has undergone many changes and has been extended, or remodelled, in a number of phases, and later much reduced from its fullest extent. There is good dating evidence for some of these changes based on historic maps and plans, artists' depictions, or old photographs of the house but some of the changes can only be deduced from the archaeological evidence visible within the historic fabric of the house.

The East Front has a possibly reused date-stone inscribed 1686, above the central doorway. This date-stone is part of stonework that has been built within a larger original doorway.

If the East Range of the present house is predominantly 1686 then it is the house described by both Halse and Tonkin as the 'fine new house' (Parkes 2008, p26). A house of the design of Trewarthenick (until remodelled in 1831) is architecturally extremely advanced for 1686, and possibly the earliest example of this design in Cornwall. Alternatively, it is possible that the 1686 house was re-fronted in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century in the Palladian style that had become more widespread by then, or was completely rebuilt.

A 1788-89 survey by Alexander Law is the earliest plan depiction of the house (Figure 4). This shows a service courtyard to the northwest of the East Range.

In about 1790 the East Range of the house was extended to either side by a single-storey open colonnaded pavilion. A view from the southeast by Humphry Repton in his 'Red Book' shows both of these pavilions (Figure 5). This watercolour painting also shows that the East Range at this time had a much steeper-pitched central pediment and steeply-pitched hipped roofs containing

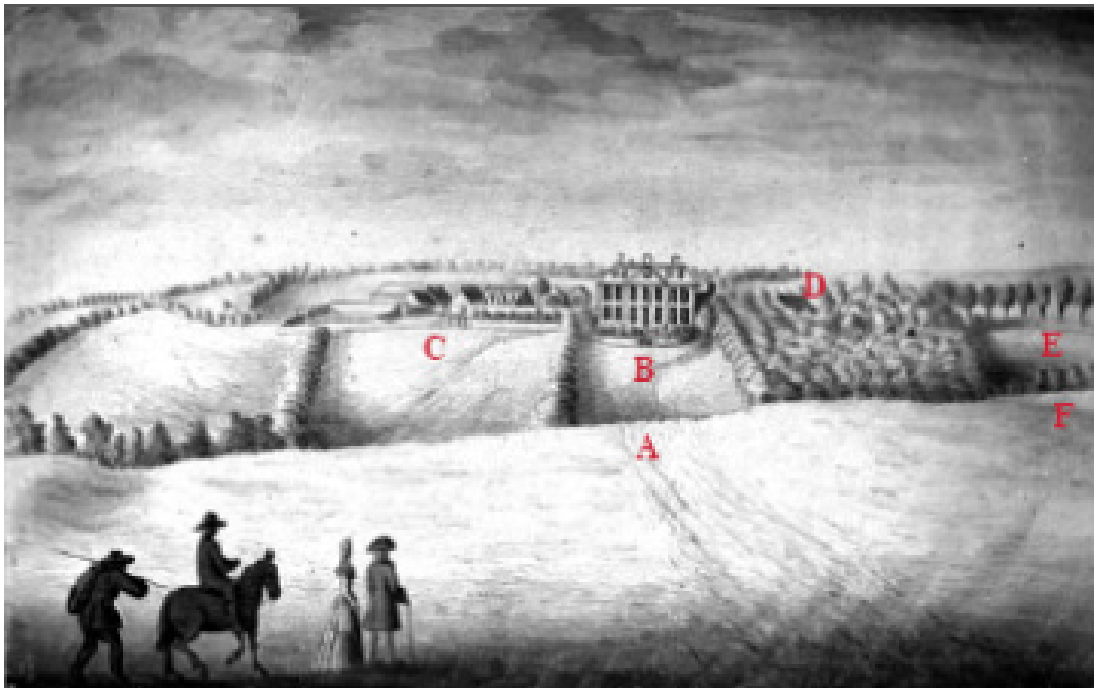
attic rooms. A rear wing or wings are also shown. The western part has what appear to be stone chimneys and attic rooms with dormer windows. The eastern part has brick chimneys and a slated hipped roof which appears to tie in with the ridge-line of the eastern range.

In 1831 the house was extended to a design by Henry Harrison with two-storey reception wings to the East Range. These wings are first shown in an engraving by Allom, dated 1832 (Figure 6) and are also shown on the 1843 Cornelly parish Tithe Map (Figure 7). Probably as an additional part of this scheme the rear wing of the house was largely rebuilt to provide three-storeys and cellars to the west and northwest of the house were constructed.

At some time between 1843 (Tithe Map) and 1879 (OS map) a small wing containing a granite staircase was added north of the northwest corner of the service courtyard.

In 1925 the 1831 wings were demolished and much of the masonry from these wings was used to build a new north entrance bay to the house, its design probably copied from a former entrance bay further north. Possibly also in 1925, the rear wing was truncated and the adjoining range to the west side of the service courtyard demolished.

In the 1950s a probable 1831 staircase at the east end of the rear wing, was rebuilt in concrete faced in Terrazzo. It is likely that the main central staircase, also probably dating from 1831, was removed at this time.



*Figure 3 1727 view of the main house and outbuildings from the east by Edmund Prideaux from the collection of P.J.N. Prideaux-Brune Esq., Prideaux Place. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of Elisabeth Prideaux-Brune.*



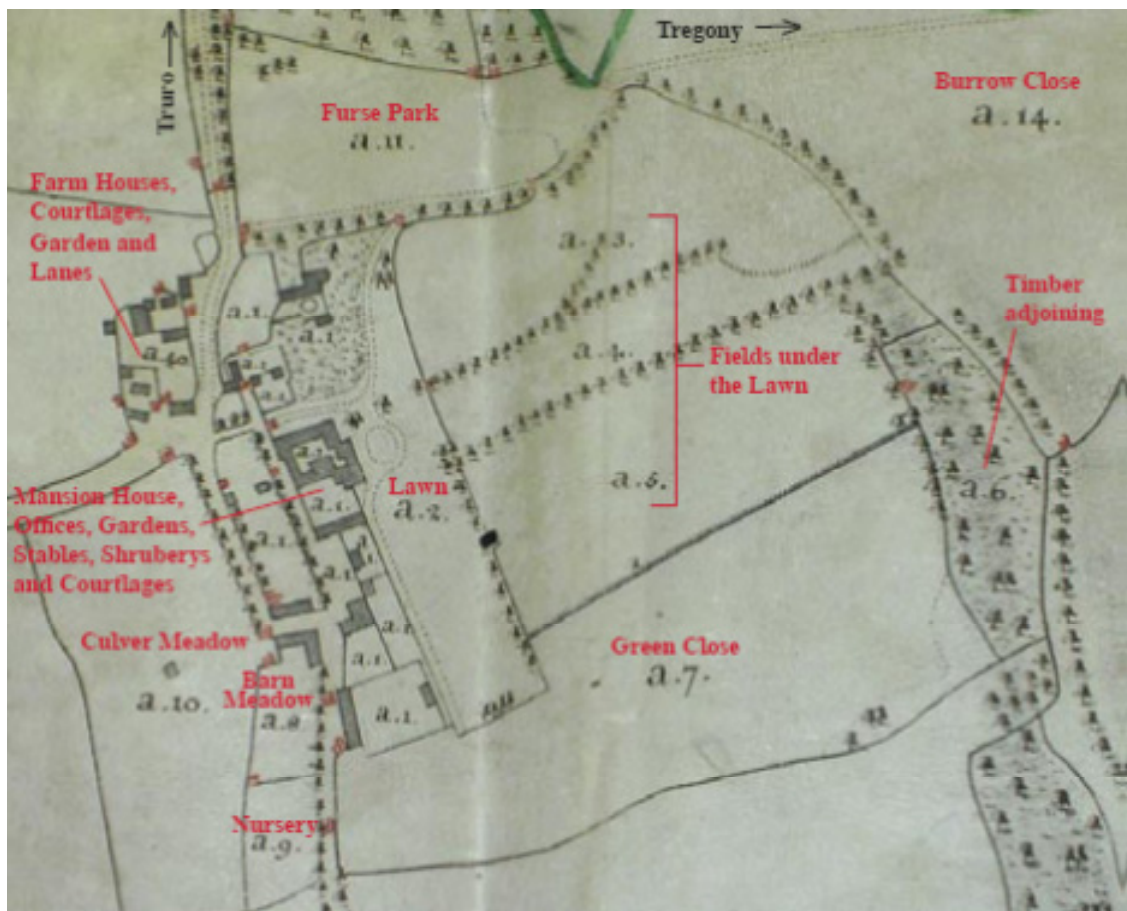


Figure 4 Detail from 1788-89 survey by Alexander Law. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO.



Figure 5 1793 East Front of house with pavilions depicted by Humphry Repton. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission from CRO



*Figure 6 East Front of main house across the park by Allom, 1832. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of John Maggs.*



*Figure 7 Detail from the 1843 Cornelly parish Tithe map. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO.*



Figure 8 1793 Red Book plan by Humphry Repton. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission from the CRO.



Figure 9 1879 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO.

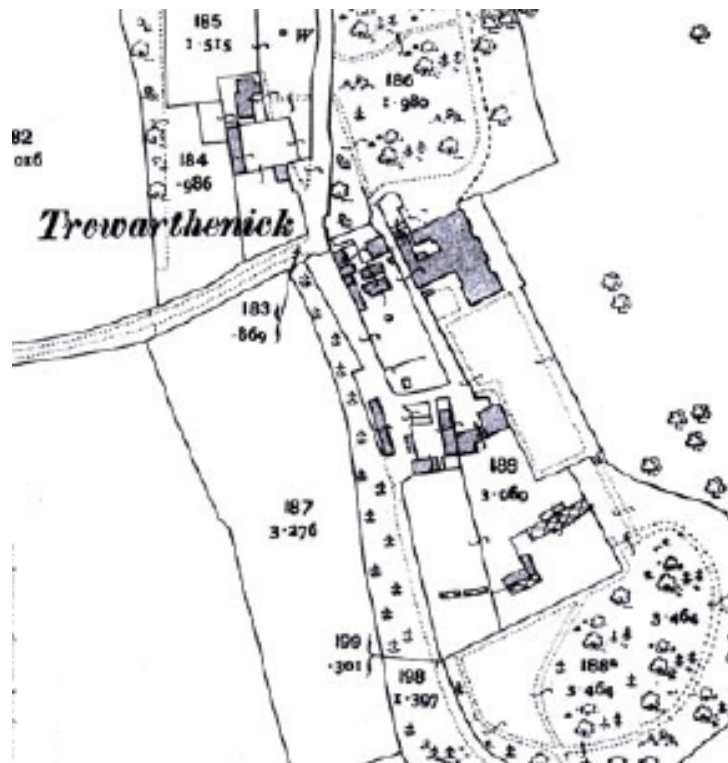


Figure 10 1906 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. Reproduced from Colvin & Moggridge with kind permission of the CRO.

## 2.2.2 Materials

The East Range of the house is built from finely-coursed slate-stone, sourced in all probability from a quarry within the estate. The East Front is constructed with regular courses of small dressed slates, each about the size of a standard house brick with squared ends, perhaps intended to resemble brick. In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century brick was considered to be a prestige material in Cornwall. This same stone was used for the 1831 front wings but with dressed elvan used for architectural detail including large quoin stones. This dressed stone was also reused to make the corners of the walls good after the 1925 demolitions. Elsewhere in the house slate is used in the form of rubble walling, in places with elvan or granite dressings. The Rear Wing has red brick dressings; the upper floors of this wing are constructed entirely of Flemish-bond brickwork. The bricks used across much of the estate have characteristic quartz inclusions up to 15mm in maximum diameter. It seems likely that they are locally produced, probably on the estate itself.

The principal chimney stacks are built as linked shafts (joined at collar level), probably stucco on brick. The parallel gable-ended roofs of the Rear Wing are laid to rag slate. The nearly flat roof over the East Range of the house is not visible behind its stone parapet.

### 2.2.3 Plan and development

The plan form of the original 1686 (or early 18<sup>th</sup> century) house can only be estimated based on a 1727 painting of the house from the east (Figure 3) and from the earliest plan of the house dated 1788-89 (Figure 4).

The earlier image shows that the East Range of the house is divided into three bays and is probably three rooms wide (at ground-floor level) as it is today. This image tells us about the reception rooms at the front but nothing about service rooms that are an essential part of the function of any house of its period. It is possible that a kitchen was originally located in the cellar at the north end of the East Range. The present cellar is two rooms deep but it may have been extended to the west. Service rooms may have been accommodated in the attic rooms that clearly existed within the large roof space until the house was remodelled in 1831. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to assume that there was a rear service area of some kind either originally or very early on. The North Range apparently depicted on the 1727 Prideaux view may have served this purpose along with the Rear Wing.

Much of the ground-floor walling of the surviving three-storey Rear Wing appears to survive from an earlier structure and this may be shown in a c1790 painting of the house.

Information shown on a plan of the house and its outbuildings, dated 1788-89, is extremely informative and it is clear that there is a well-developed plan around a courtyard at the rear of the house by this time. Much of this plan form still extant or recognisable from wall remains. Curiously, a small open courtyard is shown directly behind the centre of the East Range in the usual location of a staircase for a house of its date. A projection immediately to the south may have housed the original staircase.

By the time of the 1831 Harrison scheme it is likely that the principal stair was located in the centre of the house below the roof lantern that must date from this time.

To the northwest one wall of a former probable Service Wing survives adjoining the present house. At this time the North Range was probably two storeys for its full length.

The 1793 Repton plan (Figure 8) shows the house with a more simplified plan ranged around a rectangular courtyard.

The next documentary evidence for the plan development of the house is an 1832 engraving that was carried out immediately after the 1831 extension to plans by Henry Harrison (Figure 6). Harrison's design included a large two-storey wing at either end of the East Range of the house, each wing under a low-pitched hipped roof partly hidden behind a stone parapet. The roof of the main house was rebuilt to a similar low pitch and also partly hidden behind a parapet at this stage. All attic rooms at the front of the house would have been removed or reduced in volume by this alteration. There are no views to show when changes to the rear took place but the surviving architectural features and archaeological evidence suggest that the upper floor of the Rear Wing was

demolished and the Wing heightened to three full storeys at the time of the Harrison plan. Also, it is likely that part of the North Range was reduced to single-storey height, and reduced in length to allow an entrance to be developed in the northwest corner of the courtyard. This is now accessed by an arched doorway (Plate 1) that is made from reused historic fragments that may have been fitted at this time (or slightly later when the present steps were constructed). The evidence is very comprehensive that the dates of these alterations at the rear of the house are part of the Harrison scheme. The results of this scheme are first shown on the 1843 Cornelly parish Tithe map.

Probably very soon after the date of the survey for the Tithe map a small addition was made north of the west end of the North Range (Northwest Wing). Within this extension are a wide granite staircase and an older cellar, probably dating from the 1831 Harrison scheme (Plates 1-5). The presumed date of this cellar suggests that vaulted coal cellars that exist under the lane at the rear (west) of the house were also built at the same time. The availability of coal, generally being imported for the Cornish mining industry, particularly from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, must have transformed the way that a house such as Trewarthenick was heated. The coal for Trewarthenick was presumably unloaded from barges from the River Fal at a landing point below Tregony Bridge.



*Plate 1 Northwest Wing: doorway to Room 33, the doorway constructed from probable 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century granite fragments*

The plan of the house appears to have experienced few further changes until 1925. The post-war challenge of maintaining such a large house was incumbent on any owner at this time. Consequently, as with so many other

houses, Trewarthenick was reduced to a more manageable scale. The grand Harrison reception wings were demolished and a new north entrance bay was contrived re-using the principal structural and design elements of Harrison's original north entrance.

Probably also at this time the Rear Wing was truncated and the north and west ranges relating to the courtyard were demolished except for their outer walls, the north wall left as a screen wall, and the west wall reduced to string course level. The stone paving that exists along the west side of the courtyard was probably re-laid at this time using salvaged paving stones.

The last change to the plan of the house was in the 1950s, when the service stair was rebuilt in concrete and a new entrance foyer under a flat roof built in the southeast corner of the courtyard.



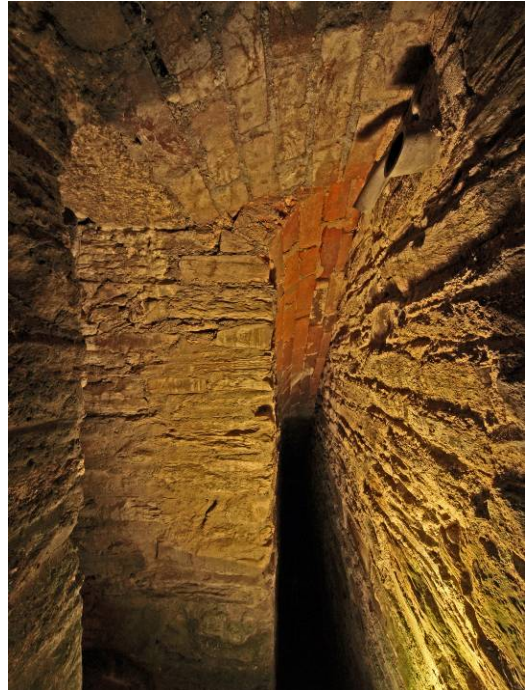
*Plate 2 Northwest Wing: doorway to Room 33 stair, not shown on 1843 map. It must have been built soon afterwards.*



*Plate 4 Northwest Wing: granite staircase in Room 33, looking northwest, with cellar doorway, right.*



*Plate 3 Northwest Wing: Cellar (Room 34) looking east*



*Plate 5 Northwest Wing: under-stair Passage 35 looking east, showing that the staircase has been added to the north wall (right) of the courtyard.*

## 2.2.4 Exterior elevations

Each elevation of the house displays evidence of considerable change which deserves close inspection and analysis.

### 2.2.4.1 East Range: East Front

On first inspection, this elevation appears to be the least altered part of the house exterior (Plates 6-10). This is a symmetrical 2:3:2-bay Palladian front with central doorway and a triangular pediment surmounting the projecting central bay. There is a coped plinth, a tall mid-floor platband and a moulded parapet and pediment cornice. The fine-coursed walling is mostly original, the window openings and central doorway are in their original positions. However, all is not what it seems. The window sills, platband, moulded parapet cornice, dressed stone parapet and low-pitched pediment are the result of Harrison's alterations. The original pediment was much taller and had a central quatrefoil oculus (shown in more detail in a 1793 Repton painting). The original roof pitch was steeper above moulded eaves, and used to contain attic rooms with four dormer windows at the front and probably one at each end of the roof (the south dormer still surviving by the time of the 1793 Repton painting). The platband has been cut into the stonework and respects the downpipes of the Harrison wings. These wings (demolished in 1925) were broken forward from the main wall plane like the central bay.

The central doorway has a possibly reused central key-stone inscribed 1686 with the initials I (J) G E, probably the initials of John Gregor 'the Giant' son of Francis Gregor, the E for Elizabeth his wife. John and Elizabeth married in 1686 when Gregor is recorded as having built a 'fine new house' (Parkes, 2008, p26). This later doorway is framed by coursed stonework that has been added probably since the removal of an architectural feature, probably a classical door-case. The voussoirs that relate to the original outer door frame, above those of the present doorway, have been grooved to give the impression that they are part of the coursed walling of the overall front. A possible further clue to a former doorway feature is a horizontal line above the doorway that is shown in a distant view of the house of 1727 by Edmund Prideaux (Figure 3).

At either side of the doorway is evidence of a former inserted window sill. The opening is shown as a window opening from the Gregor painting of c1790 until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The replacement of the window sills was probably carried out when stonework was cut away behind the jambs to accommodate hidden sash boxes. If this alteration was part of the 1831 Harrison scheme it means that none of the present windows pre-date that scheme. The sashes without horns and with very thin glazing bars (central bays) are an important survival from this time and represent the height of fashion in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The paved area in front of the house is much higher than the original ground level. The original level can be seen where a test pit has been excavated to the right of the central bays and a stone walled drain can be seen with its original



stone capping slabs. This was designed to keep the cellar dry at the north end of the house.

Stonework cut away near the right-hand corner is part of an alteration to accommodate a downpipe.



*Plate 6 Trewarthenick House, East Front*



*Plate 7 Date-stone 1686 and JGE, probably for John and Elizabeth Gregor.*



*Plate 9 Platband inserted probably in 1831*



*Plate 8 Window sill right of doorway*



*Plate 10 East Front, window jamb far right showing jamb stonework cut back*

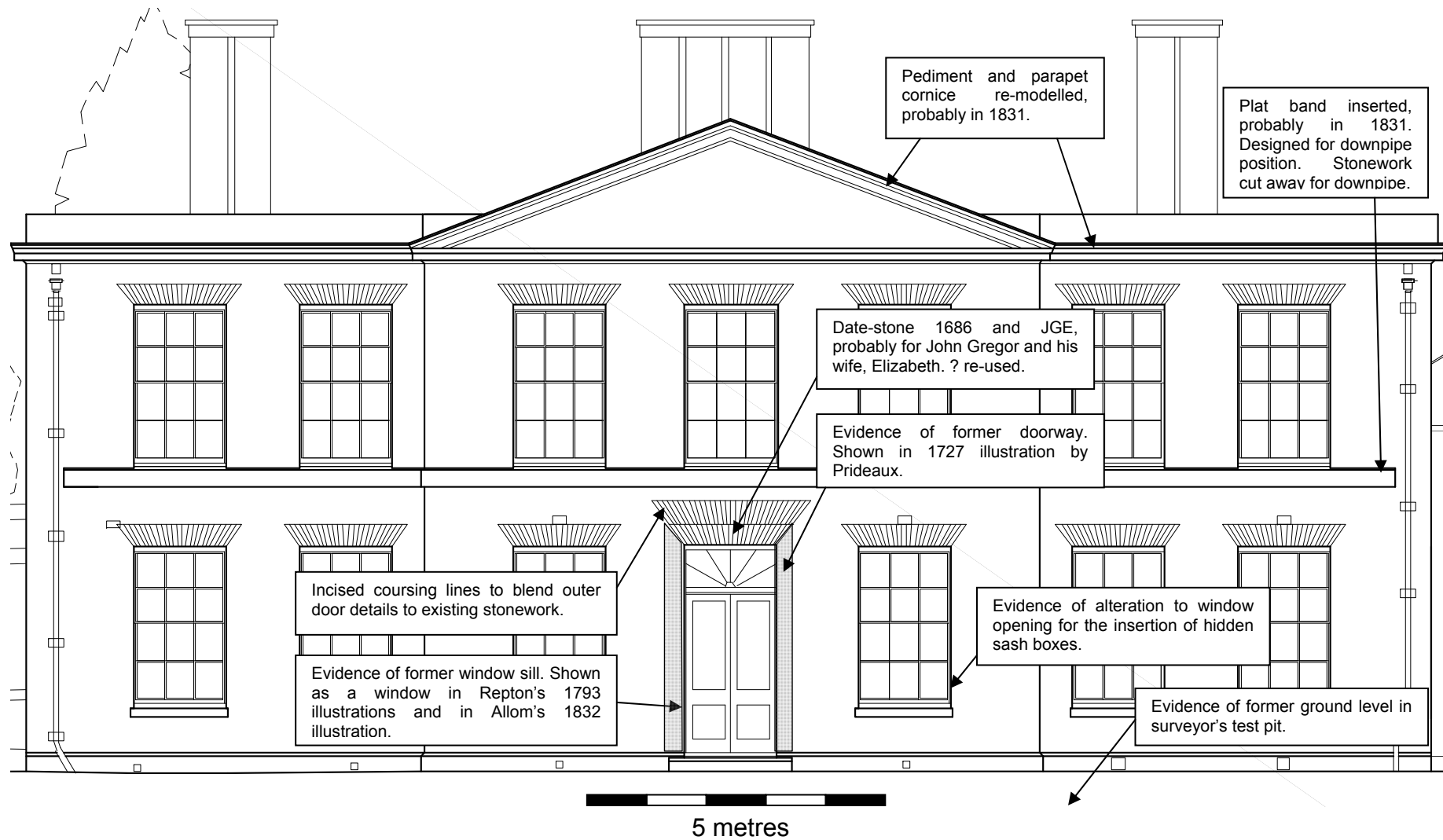


Figure 11 East Front of the main house with annotations

#### 2.2.4.2 East Range: south elevation

This elevation hides its story well. Despite a superficial uniformity to the stonework and an apparent dearth of features the wall rewards close examination (Plates 11-12). Subtle differences in the character of the stonework, patched repairs and phase evidence takes on complex but rational meaning, particularly when compared to the historic record of maps, plans, paintings and photographs.

The original end wall of the house survives to the east. Its west corner was demolished when the house was extended to include Room 4 and 45 in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Evidence for this is that the east jamb of a doorway to Room 4 has been made-good as a jamb since truncation of the wall, whereas the jamb to the west was purpose built.

Large dressed elvan quoins that constitute the surviving southwest corner are presumed to be original to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century extension.

A doorway, at the far east end of the wall, was inserted either for a pavilion or the Harrison wing. A single-storey open pavilion (one of an identical pair at either side of the east front) was added in about 1790.

Between the doorways is a wide patch of rebuilt stonework. This rises in an irregular way nearly to the top of the wall. This evidence appears to relate to a former inserted fireplace, or fireplaces, that were added to this wall when a two-storey reception wing was built at the south end of the house in 1831. This was one of a pair of wings designed by Henry Harrison, added at either side of the east front at this time.

A blocked window opening at first-floor, right, is a former inserted opening dating from some time in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is shown in a c1790 painting by Repton. A patch of walling to the right of this opening may relate to an earlier opening but the character of the stonework suggests that it is part of 1925, or later, repairs since the Harrison wing was demolished.

A narrow doorway at first-floor, centre, with rebated jambs, apparently designed for concealed sash boxes, is probably a former window opening inserted shortly before the Harrison wings were added. This was deepened to create a doorway to give access to the first-floor rooms of the Harrison wing, finally used as a fire-escape doorway since the 1950s.

The dressed stone parapet masonry with moulded cornice is reused from the former Harrison wing in 1925.



*Plate 11*      *South end of East Range*



*Plate 12*      *South end of East Range detail showing blocked first-floor window.*

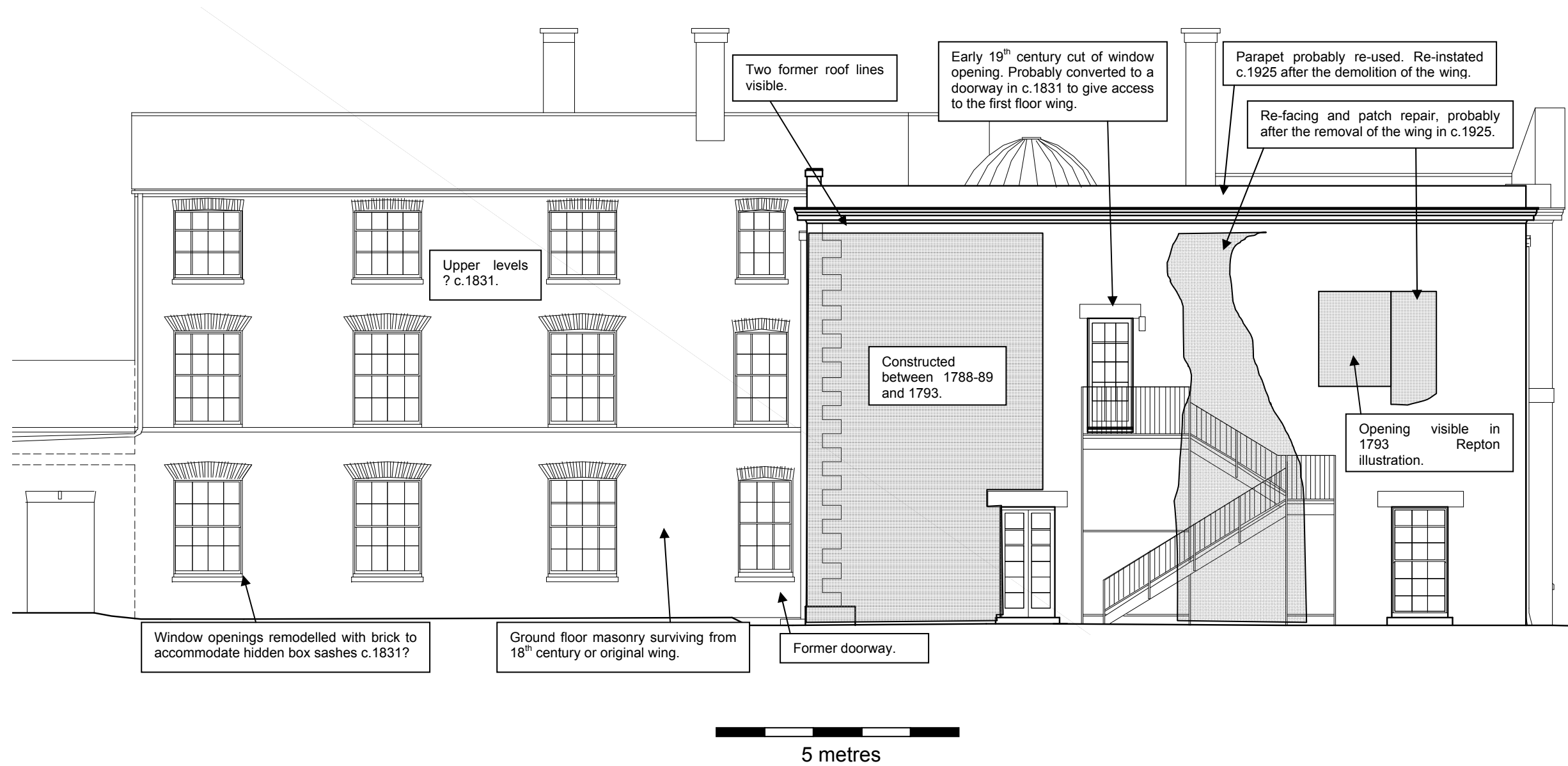


Figure 12 South elevation of the main house with annotations

#### **2.2.4.3 East Range (south end): rear (west) elevation**

This elevation is largely obscured by render, though inspection panels reveal brick facing in parts.

A three-storey arrangement of openings marks the position of the original stair projection serving the East Range. The ground-floor opening was enlarged from a former window and the 12-pane hornless sash window at first-floor level fitted as part of the Harrison scheme probably in 1831. The upper window now relates to what survives of an attic floor since the former pitched roof was replaced with a nearly flat roof probably in 1925. The window was probably replaced at this stage.

The remainder of the wall and its openings appear to be part of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century build, though the eight-pane hornless sash windows in the ground-floor openings are probable c1831 replacement of former 12-pane sash windows and the 16-pane horned sash window on the first-floor is a 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement.

#### **2.2.4.4 East Range (north end): rear (west) elevation**

This part of the rear wall of the East Range is built from brick, apparently of early or mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date based on the surviving first-floor nine-pane hornless sash window. This window sits within its original opening spanned by a segmental arch (Plate 14). The wall may be coeval with the probable 1831 date of the first and second-floor walling of the adjoining Rear Wing to the west but the coursing of the brickwork does not align. A panel of brick re-facing to the south of the window cannot easily be explained but may relate to the former plan layout within Room 64 that was probably originally at the top of a service stair well.

North of the 1950s entrance is the two-storey high stone rubble North Range wall. This includes a first floor brick repair where the two-storey building was reduced to a single storey probably in 1831 as well as a scar for the single-storey roof line.

The north wall of this range was retained to its full height to screen the service courtyard from view when approaching the house from the north.



*Plate 13 East Range, rear (west) elevation, south end*



*Plate 14 East Range, rear (west) elevation, north end*





Figure 13 West elevation of the main house and courtyard with annotations

#### **2.2.4.5 East Range: north elevation**

Following the demolition of the Harrison wings in 1925 (Colvin and Moggridge, 2006, Section 2.11.6) architectural components of the wings including the north portico (colonnaded porch) and parapet, were built into the north wall of the East Range (Plates 15-18). Monitoring work has since identified the foundations of the original north portico eight metres further north.

To the east of the north portico, a blocked doorway in the north wall gave access to the pavilion added c1790. This doorway is flanked by blocked two-light mullioned windows. These windows may have previously lit the cellar. Based on the construction of the windows it appears that they are made from reused masonry fragments, from a 17<sup>th</sup> century phase of the house or earlier structure.

The 1925 slightly projecting entrance portico has an open near Tuscan tripartite doorway with square columns and antae (short walls either side of the entrance) surmounted by a triangular pediment. The first-floor window is a narrower tripartite window feature with square mullions that echoes the general design of the square columns below. The horned sash windows have thick glazing bars. At attic level, a tripartite blind window mimicks the window below, its constituents presumably reused from the Harrison scheme. The central blind light has a diamond-shaped panel inscribed: WPC 1925 (presumably Paul and Clare Welman who married in 1917 and were living at Trewarthenick in 1925). This whole entrance bay is framed by dressed ashlar piers.



*Plate 15 East Range, north elevation*



*Plate 16 North portico, re-sited from 1831 Harrison wing that was demolished in 1925*



*Plate 18 Mullioned window in north wall of East Range, one of two similar windows, probably reused from an earlier phase of the house*



*Plate 17 1925 date-stone inscribed WPC on blind bays above north portico*

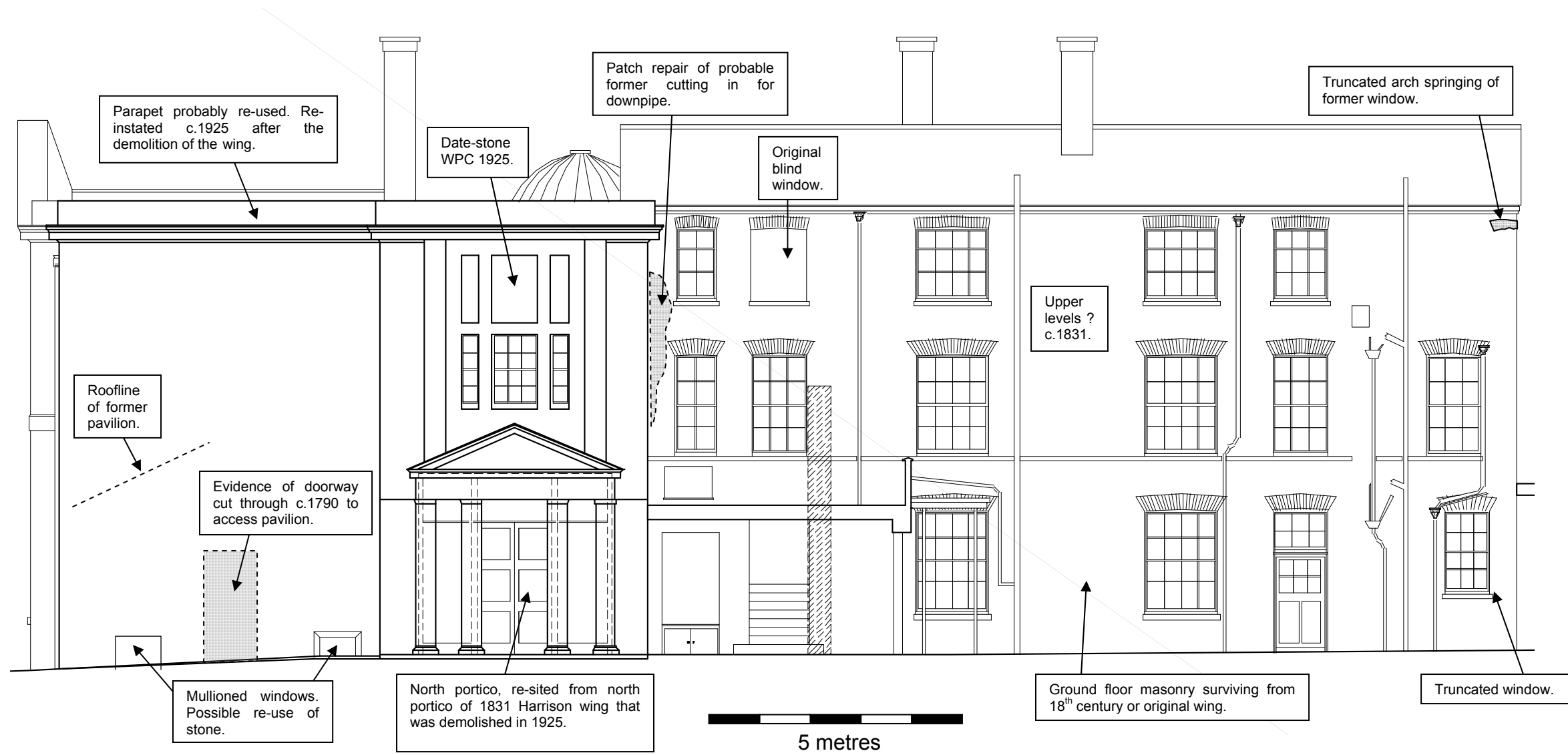


Figure 14 North elevation of the main house with annotations

#### **2.2.4.6 Rear Wing: south elevation**

This three-storey (formerly five-bay) elevation retains ground-floor walling from the earlier two-storey wing (Plates 19-21). In probably 1831 the wing was rebuilt above ground-floor level in Flemish-bond brickwork and provided with a full second floor under a shallow roof pitch. This wing was truncated to the west above ground-floor level probably in 1925 so that four (three-storey) bays survive. Brick jambs and cambered brick arches were inserted to allow hidden window sash boxes on the ground floor, to match the c1831 build above.

The hornless 12 and 16-pane sash windows in most of the openings to this elevation are original to the c1831 phase of this Wing. These windows are a rare survival in their own right. The only replacements are two horned sashes to the second-floor westernmost room.

A dressed stone string course separates the retained older walling at ground-floor level from the c1831 brick walling above.

A doorway at the west end of the Wing is a remodelling of a former window opening (Plate 20). The lower position of its head is possible evidence for the level of the heads of all the ground-floor windows of this elevation until the Wing was heightened c1831. Alternatively, the lower opening may have been part of the West Range.

A window opening at the east end of the ground-floor was formerly a doorway (Plate 21). This suggests that the unheated room within (Room 6) was previously an entrance hall leading to the central passage of the Rear Wing.

#### **2.2.4.7 Rear Wing: west elevation**

The west elevation of the Rear Wing is the result of a rebuilding in Flemish-bond brickwork following truncation of the west end of the wing, probably in 1925 (Plate 22). Evidence in the north wall of the Rear Wing proves that the west wall does not directly occupy the location of former partitions.

There is a doorway left of centre to each visible floor, the doorway to the second-floor accessed by a steel staircase. The six-panel door to the first-floor has had glazing inserted to the upper panels but the door is an old door probably reused from the 1831 build. The second-floor door maybe of a similar date but is glazed differently. The doorways access the end of an east-west passage on each floor.

On the second-floor is a four-over-eight-pane horned sash, its design based on c1831 windows of this wing.

Following the truncation of the west end of the rear wing, the projecting ground-floor was covered with a flat roof serving as a forecourt to the upper floors.



*Plate 19 Rear Wing, south elevation.*



*Plate 20 Rear Wing, south wall:  
doorway re-modelled from former  
window.*



*Plate 21 Rear Wing, south wall:  
former doorway*



*Plate 22 Rear Wing, west elevation (rebuilt when the wing was truncated probably in 1925)*



*Plate 23 Rear Wing, north elevation*

#### **2.2.4.8 Rear Wing: north elevation**

The north elevation of the Rear Wing tells a similar story to that of the south elevation. The upper floors have been rebuilt c1831 above stone rubble walls that are remains of an earlier wing. Like the south wall, the ground-floor window openings have been fitted with brick jambs to enable hidden sash boxes to be accommodated (Plate 23).

Most of the sash windows are original to the c1831 phase of this Wing. Two bays have 16-pane sashes in wide openings. The other bays have narrower window openings that must relate to a different internal room function in each case.

At the far west end of the second-floor, an arch springing of a former window shows where the rear wing was truncated. This demonstrates that the adjoining West Range was shorter than the Rear Wing at this point.

The only replaced window is a 12-pane horned sash at the west end of the ground-floor in an opening that was reduced in width when the Wing was truncated. The ground-floor doorway is a replacement of the original door which accessed a probable entrance hall. Above the doorway is the weathered remains of a former hipped roof porch shown on the 1879 and 1906 OS maps and on the map extract of the 1921 sale particulars.

#### **2.2.4.9 Courtyard (Room 32, Figure 18): east side**

The North Range is shown on a 1788-89 survey plan and may be shown with a large stack as a silhouetted area to the right of the house in the 1727 illustration (Figure 3).

At the north end, walling survives from a former two-storey hip-roofed North Range (Plate 24). At ground-floor level there are two blocked openings, possibly inserted in 1831 when the North Range was reduced in height (Plate 24). There is no evidence for these openings on the east side of this wall but this was substantially re-faced, and the whole corner rebuilt in 1925 when the Harrison wing was demolished.

#### **2.2.4.10 Courtyard: west side**

The coping at the top of this wall is probably the original string course masonry from the demolished part of the West Range. Evidence in the north and south return walls prove that the West Range used to be a two-storey building.

It is possible that this building was originally stables or carriage houses at ground-floor level, particularly if it was part of the early plan of Trewarthenick House.

An inserted brick arched doorway at the south end of the wall gives access to a large coal cellar (Room 36). The wall is made good where the north wall of the Rear Wing used to adjoin. North of the cellar doorway a similar inserted doorway gives access to a second cellar complex. The cellars were probably added as part of the 1831 Harrison scheme but they are not shown on any of the historic maps.



#### 2.2.4.11 Courtyard: north side

This wall (Plate 25 and 26) is the former north wall of the North Range. This Range was shortened at the west end, probably in 1831 and demolished except for its north and east walls in 1925.

In the northwest corner of the Courtyard is an inserted reused dressed granite doorway. The arch and jambs may come from two separate structures. The doorway has plain jambs with iron pintails to the western jamb and more random-spaced iron pintails to the eastern jamb. The jambs are designed for a door to shut directly against them, typically a pre-1700 system. The two parts of the pointed arch have probably been cut back from their original length and may have formed a four-centred arch originally. The thin depth of the arch stones and the way they are moulded to both faces suggests that the arch used to relate to an opening without a door, possibly in a brick walled courtyard. On balance it seems that the origins of the oldest part of the doorway may not be medieval as has been consistently suggested but more likely later 16<sup>th</sup> century or 17<sup>th</sup> century. The masonry that adjoins and projects forward from the western jamb has been made good with brick probably when the West Range was removed in 1925. The eastern side of the doorway has also been made good with brick almost certainly when the doorway was inserted.

A wide doorway spanned by a concrete lintel is probably a 1925 enlargement of a former doorway. Further east an inserted doorway has been blocked with stone rubble.

A first floor ledge is evidence of a first-floor in both the West and North Ranges. The north wall of the West Range (Plate 25) has a central section of re-faced walling at first-floor level where a fireplace has been removed. The present overall height of the walls seems to indicate that the West and North ranges had hipped ends to their roofs.

#### 2.2.4.12 Courtyard walls: outer faces

Two buttresses were added to the north side of the north wall, probably to counteract the loss of structural integrity when the second storey was removed.



*Plate 24 Courtyard east side, evidence of former openings and former roof line*



*Plate 25 Courtyard, north wall detail of west end*



*Plate 26 Courtyard, north wall (remains of north range)*

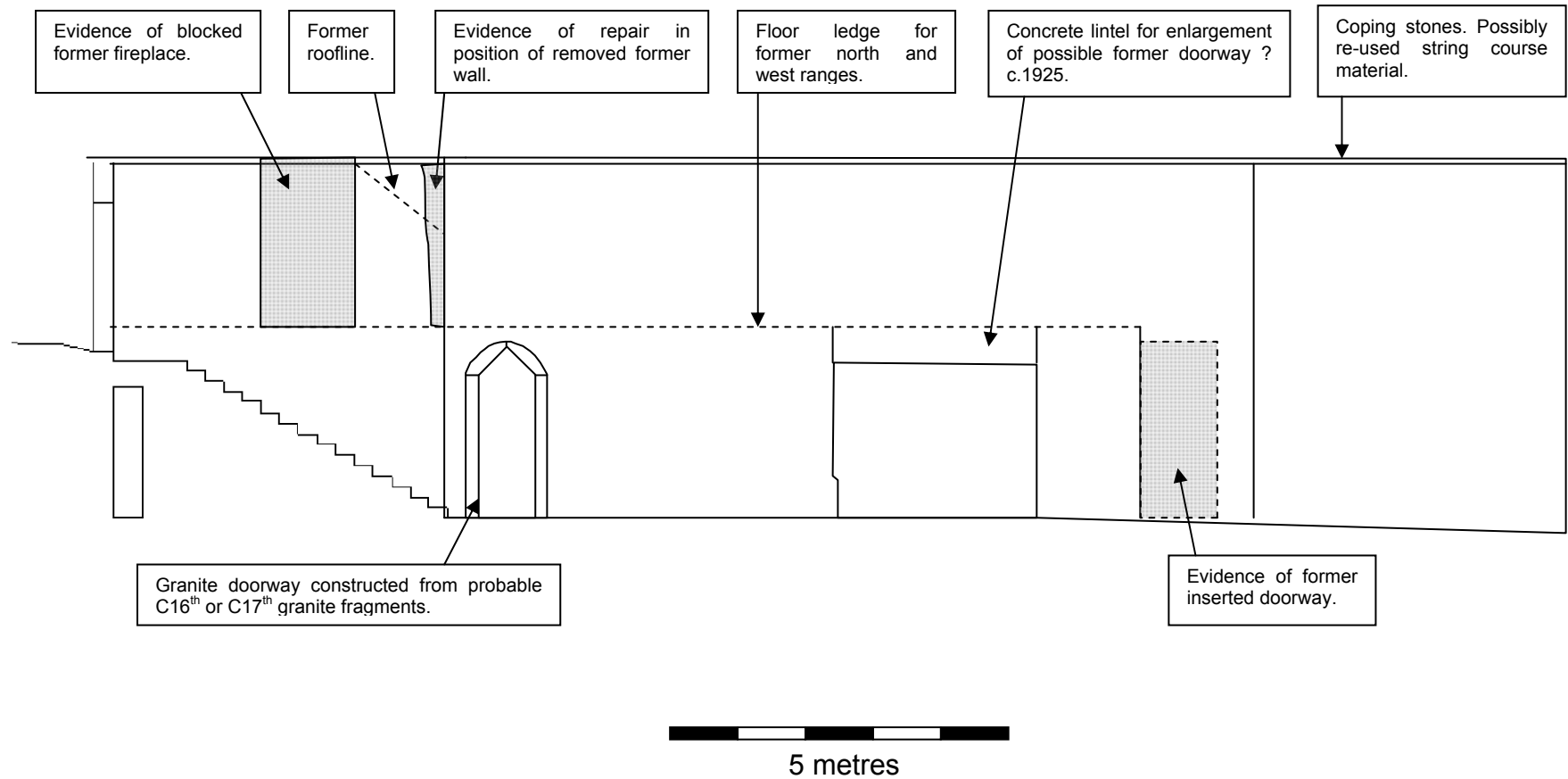


Figure 15 North side of the courtyard with annotations

#### **2.2.4.13 Northwest Wing (Rooms 33-35, Figure 18)**

The Northwest Wing is not shown on the 1843 Tithe Map, but based on the design of the west doorway at the top of the steps must have been built soon after this. A cellar within the building probably existed before the date of the Tithe Map, probably constructed as part of the 1831 Harrison scheme.

The Northwest Wing is rectangular overall and is on two floors. At ground-floor level there is a narrow cellar to the north (Room 34) and a wide flight of granite steps to the south. A very narrow passage (Room 35) divides the two structures returning to the west end of the stairs and continuing via a dog-leg to a land-drain passage running beside the lane west of the house.

The upper floor has a garage above the cellar with a widened doorway at its west end. The west doorway at the head of the staircase has dressed granite jambs of uniform width and is spanned by a nearly flat arch of dressed granite voussoirs. At the bottom of the stairs a newel pier is of similar construction to the jambs of this doorway.

An inserted doorway that leads into the courtyard has already been described as part of 'Courtyard: north side' above. The arched doorway is fitted with a framed planked door with narrow V-jointed boards, possibly dating from 1925 or from the 1950s. The area at the bottom of the stairs is paved with elvan flagstones.

The cellar roof is now constructed of reinforced concrete that also forms the garage floor. It is likely that there was originally a brick vault sprung from the north and south walls of the cellar. The Cellar (Room 34) doorway has brick jambs and a planked door, which is probably original. The Cellar floor is in two phases, mostly paved with original cobbles and with dressed elvan flags used to part of the south side as part of what appears to be a drain running down towards the west end.

#### **2.2.5 Interior of the main house**

The interior of the house is even more complicated than the exterior and displays many phases of construction or refashioning. However, architectural features can usually be related to one of the main periods. The rooms are numbered in a logical sequence; starting with the ground floor of the East Range and ordered in a clockwise progression around the building. This sequencing is also used in the Rear Wing. Numbers 25-29 and 69 were not used, so out of a total of 70 there are 64 rooms listed and described. The earliest phase is generally ascribed to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century but there is a possibility that the features noted as being of this period are actually 1686.

### **2.2.5.1 East Range: ground-floor (Rooms 1-14, Figure 17)**

#### **Room 1 (North Reception Room)**

This room contains a rare and important early 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled scheme surmounted by a moulded cornice (Plate 27). There is a moulded chair rail above the dado and large bolection-moulded panels above this, plus short panels with moulded surrounds below the ceiling cornice.

There are two doorways into the room to the west side, both with panelled reveals (outside the room). The six-panel doors are probably part of the 1831 scheme by Harrison. The panelling below the windows is probably original but the window shutters are probably c1831 when the window jambs were rebated to accept concealed sash boxes.

A pair of doors central to the north side of the room are in the location of a doorway that was cut through c1790 to access the pavilion.

Modern features include: horned sash windows, chimneypiece (in location of original chimneypiece on the west side of room), dado embellishment and ceiling embellishment.

#### **Room 2 (Central Reception Room)**

This room is at the centre of the East Front and is the largest room in the house (Plate 28). It was probably remodelled as part of the Harrison scheme. The 12-pane sash windows with thin glazing bars and seemingly also the shutters are an important survival from this period. The ceiling cornice and band, with bead and reel, egg and dart, and trailing vine detail also appears appropriate for the Harrison period but its remarkable condition may indicate extensive restoration or complete replication. The relief panels within the central area of the ceiling are probably 1950s.

The marble chimneypiece with slender Tuscan columns may date from the Harrison period but could have been brought from elsewhere. The six-panel doors and skirting boards are also probably 1831.

Modern features include the chair rail and dado embellishment.



*Plate 27 East Range, North Reception Room 1 with early 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled scheme*



*Plate 28 East Range, Central Reception Room 2, remodelled probably 1831 and later*

### **Room 3** (South Reception Room)

This room retains its original early 18<sup>th</sup> century oak panelling with bolection-moulded panels, surmounted by the original moulded ceiling cornice (Plates 29-30). The panelling is the most important survival of interior historic fabric. The panelling is complete except where it was altered either in c1790 or c1831 when a doorway was cut through the south wall to access the south pavilion or Harrison Wing, and where a cupboard niche was created on the opposite side of the room to match.

In the west wall a fine late 18<sup>th</sup> century chimneypiece replaces the original. There is a doorway right of the fireplace and a glazed cupboard in a similar opening with moulded architrave to the left. It is probable that both doorways were identical originally, the one on the left a faux doorway. The present six-panel oak entrance door is a later replacement as indicated by its structural detail.

Relief panels now embellish the ceiling. These probably date from the 1950s.

### **Room 4** (Rear Parlour)

This room was created in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century when the East Range was extended at the rear. The moulded ceiling cornice (with bead and reel and egg and dart enrichment) and panelling under the windows probably date from this period (Plates 31-32). The panelled entrance door, the cupboard doors to the east and south walls including their architraves, and the eight-pane sash windows at the west end of the room probably all date from 1831. The existing windows probably replaced late 18<sup>th</sup> century 12-pane sashes.

The panelled cupboards at the east end of the room flank a lateral stack that relates to Room 3.

A doorway that was created in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century is the only opening in the south wall. In 1831 this doorway probably become an internal communicating door or was used as a cupboard recess. Since the 1831 Harrison wing was removed in 1925 the doorway became an external doorway again and its glazed door and window shutters must date from then.



*Plate 29 East Range, South Reception Room 3, important early 18<sup>th</sup> century oak panelled scheme*



*Plate 30 East Range, South Reception Room 3, south wall with inserted doorway.*





*Plate 31 East Range, Rear South Room 4, created c1790*



*Plate 32 East Range, Rear South Room 4, west windows probably replaced in 1831*

### **Room 5 (Rear lobby)**

Room 5 (Plate 33) is within what was originally a projecting probable stair wing shown on the 1788-89 plan in the angle between the east range and the Rear Wing. The west wall of this room apparently butts up to the Rear Wing.

The west doorway was originally a window opening but was converted to serve what became a rear lobby probably in 1831 the presumed date of the six-panel door and the six-panel over-light. The top four panels of the door have been glazed at a later date. The east doorway of this room is probably also 1831, as is its panelled door and borrowed light above.

The coved plaster ceiling cornice was probably inserted in 1831 when the original staircase was removed. The present Victorian, or early 20<sup>th</sup> century, panelled linen cupboards have been fitted since the cornice was constructed.

### **Room 6 (Guest room)**

Originally an entrance lobby leading to the central corridor in the Rear Wing, the room has been accessed via a six-panel door to the east range probably since 1831. The 12-pane sash window in the south wall replaced an earlier doorway. The extant window may be contemporary (1831) or slightly later than the floors above (Plate 34).

At the east end of this room (in a similar location as the rooms above) within a cupboard, is a chimney breast that must belong to the earlier Rear Wing. The ceiling cornice and cupboard are likely to be part of the 1925 scheme.

### **Room 7 (Under-stair store)**

Evidence in the adjoining Rear Wing suggests that this narrow room space, below the present concrete staircase, was formerly occupied by a staircase with a curved plan. This was probably a service/guest stair inserted in 1831 to access the central passage on the upper floors of the Rear Wing.

### **Room 8 (Principal bathroom)**

This bathroom is the result of a radical makeover in the 1950s, a strong design in terrazzo finishes with Art Deco influence to some of the detail (Plate 35). This room was originally lit from a window in the north wall but this is now reduced to a small window opening situated above the adjoining flat roof of the 1950s rear entrance.

### **Room 9 (Rear entrance hall)**

The rear entrance hall was constructed under a flat roof in the 1950s in the southeast corner of the courtyard (Plate 36). This room has terrazzo finishes including a scheme to a straight-flight staircase that rises from the south side of the room in the probable location of a former c1831 service/guest staircase. At the north side of the hall is a straight-flight staircase that gives access to the cellar below the East Range.



*Plate 33 East Range, rear lobby (Room 5) in probable former stair wing, converted to room c1831*



*Plate 34 Room 6 accessed from east range but within the Rear Wing*



*Plate 35 East Range, bathroom (Room 8), 1950s terrazzo scheme*



*Plate 36 East Range, 1950s rear entrance hall (Room 9) with terrazzo detail.*

### **Room 10 (WC)**

This narrow room with WC and wash basin is accessed from the west end of the rear entrance hall (Room 9). Like the hall, the wall surfaces and the floor are finished with terrazzo.

### **Room 11 (North portico)**

The north portico has a tripartite entrance with square columns and antae (short walls either side of the entrance) re-sited from the north side of the 1831 Harrison wing when the it was demolished in 1925 (Plates 15-16, Figure 14).

### **Room 12 (North vestibule)**

The north vestibule (Plates 37-9), must have existed at least in part since the early 18<sup>th</sup> century as it gives access between Rooms 1 and 2. Since the 1950s this vestibule has been subdivided by a glazed doorway and the north area provided with a Terrazzo floor.

Egg and dart cornice detail at the north end is modern but the moulded cornice with egg and dart detail in the larger area to the south may be genuinely 18<sup>th</sup> century, similar to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century ceiling in Room 5. The ceiling rose also looks genuinely historic.



*Plate 37 East Range, north vestibule (Room 12) looking south.*



*Plate 38 East Range, north vestibule (Room 12) looking southwest.*



*Plate 39 East Range, north vestibule (Room 12), looking northeast.*

### **Room 13** (Central hall)

The central hall was a two-storey space until a floor was inserted in the 1950s (Plate 40). This space was probably the location of the 1831 principal staircase lit by an oculus in the roof above. The design of the ceiling cornice in this room is informed by the design of those in the adjacent vestibules.

Wide pilastered doorways between the central hall and the vestibules are crudely designed in a sort of classical style. These features probably date from the 1950s. A baroque style cast-iron stove against the east wall breaks into the flue of an existing chimney. This stove appears to be an imported feature, possibly French, and it was probably fitted in the 1950s.

### **Room 14** (South vestibule)

The south vestibule has two doorways in its east wall, giving access to the principal reception rooms (Rooms 2 and 3) (Plate 41). At the south end there is a doorway to Room 4. To the west side there is a doorway to Room 5.

The moulded ceiling cornice with egg and dart detail appears to be genuinely 18<sup>th</sup> century and significantly is similar to the probable late 18<sup>th</sup> century ceiling cornice in Room 5 and to the ceiling cornice in the north vestibule, all of these apparently belonging to the same phase. The doors that lead off this space are probably replacement features from the time of the 1831 Harrison scheme.



*Plate 40 East Range, central hall- 1831 stair hall (Room 13)*



*Plate 41 East Range, south vestibule (Room 14)*

### **2.2.5.2 East Range: basement (Rooms 30 and 31, Figure 21)**

#### **Room 30 (Rear basement)**

A straight flight of terrazzo steps leads down from Room 9 to the northwest corner of the rear basement and is also probably part of the 1950s scheme.

The rear basement contains some curious features. At the south end within a presumed former fireplace two horizontal flues run to the south. The eastern one is a circular brick flue, the western flue is made of copper, running at a slight angle. The brick flue appears to feed into the stack that serves Room 2. The lateral stack that serves Room 2 and Room 42 above has four chimney shafts, the other two may serve the horizontal flues. Above the fireplace a reused cast-iron plate has a round opening. The brick flue may date from the time when the coal cellars were added to the west of the house. The copper flue may be associated with the 1925 scheme of works. The terrazzo floor and concrete ceiling are presumably contemporary with the other terrazzo work in the house.

At the north end of the room slightly irregularly coursed ashlar elvan walling is probably reused. This walling blocked off a probable cellar to the north to support the 1925 portico. Forming part of the ceiling south of the ashlar walling is a large block of lime-based concrete that pre-dates the 1925 scheme and may be the remains of an earlier floor. Before the 1950s work this area of floor



must have been supported in some way but it is now cantilevered out from the north wall with no other visible means of support.

At the east side of the room there is a very wide opening to the front basement.

### **Room 31** (Front basement)

The front basement must be original to the build date of the house. Its east wall supports the front wall of the house and is protected from damp penetration by a narrow drainage slot between parallel masonry faces.

At the north end of the room there are two recesses in the same location as the two blocked mullioned windows that can be seen in the outer face of the wall.

Modernisation works now make it very difficult to determine whether there was originally a fireplace in the west wall of the room, under the lateral stack that serves Room 1 and Room 40 above. Though only two chimneys survive on this stack more chimneys may have existed before 1925. It is possible that two short walls that project from the west wall replace former fireplace jambs of a large kitchen fireplace.

## **2.2.5.3 East Range: first-floor (Rooms 40-51, Figure 19)**

### **Room 40** (North bed chamber)

This room has what appears to be an 18<sup>th</sup> century chair rail. The skirting board, panelled window shutters, panelled reveals to the door and the six-panel door probably date from 1831 (Plate 42). The moulded ceiling cornice appears to be modern. The fireplace has been blocked in but its location central to the west side of the room can be identified by straight joints in both the skirting board and the chair rail. An inspection panel in the floor reveals the original floor constructed with joists connected into axial beams at two levels with mortise and tenon joints.

### **Room 41** (Dressing room)

Room 41 (Plate 43) is a dressing room ensuite to the principal bed chamber (Room 42). Rooms 41 and 42 retain original early 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled plastered walls together with moulded chair rails and moulded ceiling cornices. This is a rare and important scheme, particularly as it survives in two related room spaces.

The window shutters and sash windows with very thin glazing bars and the six-panel door probably belong to the 1831 Harrison scheme.



*Plate 42 East Range, north bed chamber (Room 40) looking northwest.*



*Plate 43 East Range, dressing room (Room 41) early 18<sup>th</sup> century scheme*

### **Room 42** (Principal bed chamber)

The important features in this room are similar to those described for Room 41 but in a wider room space. An inspection panel in the floor reveals original floor construction similar to that described for Room 40.

Added features are two secret panels to small keeping places in the north reveal of the doorway. These have 19<sup>th</sup> century hinges but may originally have been removable by lifting out and would have been retained in place by a very tight fit.

The fireplace is now blocked but its former location can be identified central to the west side of the room by the arrangement of wall panels and by the survival of the hearthstone in the floor (Plate 44).

### **Room 43** (South bed chamber)

Room 43 is at the south end of the East Range. The moulded chair rail belongs stylistically to the 18<sup>th</sup> century but other historic features including panelled window shutters, skirting boards, panelled doorway reveals and the six-panel door probably belong to the 1831 Harrison scheme (Plate 45). The moulded ceiling cornice may be much later, possibly part of the 1925 scheme.

The rather ugly fireplace is clad in marble fragments that appear to be parts of former chimneypieces, possibly 19<sup>th</sup> century examples that used to exist in the house.

### **Room 44** (Probable linen store)

This narrow room now provides a corridor to a fire escape that was probably fitted in the 1950s. The opening appears to have been a window originally designed for concealed sash boxes inserted between 1793 and 1831. It is cut through in the approximate location of a former flue, evidence for which is a tall brick chimney shown above this part of the house in the Repton painting of 1793.

Cupboards to the east side of the room suggest that the room was formerly used as a linen store.

A moulded plaster ceiling cornice to the east and west sides of the room are probably part of the 1831 Harrison scheme.



*Plate 44 East Range, bed chamber (Room 42), part of an important early 18<sup>th</sup> century scheme.*



*Plate 45 East Range, south bed chamber (Room 43), much altered.*

### **Room 45** (Rear bed chamber)

This bed chamber must date from when the southwest corner of the East Range was extended between 1789 and 1793. The moulded plaster ceiling cornice and the panelled window shutters probably date from this time, and possibly the door architraves, but the panelled door, like so many others in the house, probably dates from the Harrison scheme (Plate 46).

The 16-pane horned sash window is probably an approximate copy of an original late 18<sup>th</sup> century window.

The south wall has a wide but shallow recess that must be part of the original design of the room, possibly intended to contain the head of a double bed.

A fireplace that must be located centrally to the west wall is blocked in.

There is a blocked doorway in the stud partitioning at the north side of the room.



*Plate 46 East Range, rear bed chamber (Room 45), added when the East Range was extended c1790*

### **Room 46** (Bathroom)

This small room probably replaced a staircase removed as part of the 1831 Harrison scheme. The moulded ceiling cornice, the door architrave and panelled door, the 12-pane hornless sash window fitted to the west wall, all probably date from 1831.

The west wall is very thin for most of its length and this part of the wall is probably constructed from studwork in the position of a previous large stair window.

#### **Room 47 (Bathroom)**

Room 47 occupies a narrow room space that lies above the present staircase. Features within the adjoining Rear Wing suggest that a stair was provided in this position from 1831. This would have also provided access from the front of the house to the corridors of the Rear Wing. The four-pane hornless sash window, is partly blocked, the upper part adapted to become a tilting casement. The window and the panelled entrance door probably both date from 1831.

#### **Room 48 (Bedroom)**

This unheated former bedroom was partly rebuilt in 1925 when the north wall was rebuilt above the portico. The tripartite horned sash window and the ceiling cornice must date from this time. Cupboards fitted to the east wall occupy a space north of the lateral stack that serves the principal bed chamber (Room 40).

A three over six-pane hornless sash window in the west (brick) wall, and the six-panel door at the south side of the room, probably date from the 1831 Harrison scheme

#### **Room 49 (North landing vestibule)**

This room space corresponds to the plan area of the vestibule to the ground floor immediately below and is probably part of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century scheme of remodelling in this part of the house. However, it is likely that the panelled doors that lead to the rooms served by this landing vestibule are part of the 1831 Harrison scheme. The ceiling cornice is an unusual design that appears to be inspired by 18<sup>th</sup> century interpretation of classical design. However, it may be part of later restoration works, possibly part of the 1925 scheme.

#### **Room 50 (Central hall)**

This former principal stair hall is one of the principal elements of the 1831 Harrison scheme for re-ordering the house. Until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century this space is shown as an open courtyard. It is in-filled by about 1790 and may have contained a staircase from that time but the moulded and carved ceiling cornice with band and the fine oculus roof light (Plate 52) are an important part of the Harrison scheme. The cornice and oculus suggest that the staircase that must have filled this space until probably the 1950s was the principal 1831 staircase.

The north and west walls of this space are constructed of brick and presumably date from the 1831 Harrison scheme whereas the original south and east walls are built of stone.

The spoked, domed, oculus exemplifies the confidence of this period when Cornwall was at the cutting edge of the industrial revolution and innovation was being applied to country houses in a similar way to that of industry.

### **Room 51 (South landing vestibule)**

This room space occupies an area that was probably part of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century re-ordering of the house, and this may be the date of the moulded ceiling cornice. The panelled doors and architraves probably belong to the 1831 Harrison phase of remodelling.

#### **2.2.5.4 East range: attic (Room 70)**

This attic space (now under a low-pitched modern roof) survives from when the house used to have a double-pitched roof over the rear wing (Plates 57-58). The west wall contains a fireplace, clear evidence for this floor having been a proper living area of the house. There is a 12-pane sash window north of the fireplace that is an approximate horned copy of the former 1831 hornless sash window that it replaces. Variation in the thickness of the wall right of the fireplace is further evidence of a radical alteration to this former probable stair wing probably in 1831.



*Plate 47 Bathroom (Room 46) in probable former stair wing.*



*Plate 50 Former principal stair hall (Room 50), probably part of the 1831 scheme by Henry Harrison.*



*Plate 48 North landing vestibule (Room 49), to southwest and former principal stair hall.*



*Plate 51 Unheated bed chamber (Room 48) located above north vestibule.*



*Plate 49 Bathroom (Room 47) behind north landing in probable location of former service stair.*



*Plate 52 Former principal stair hall (Room 50), roof oculus detail.*





*Plate 53 East Range, south landing vestibule (Room 51) looking southeast with doorways of rooms 42, 43 and 44.*



*Plate 56 East Range, original basement (Room 31) looking north.*



*Plate 54 East Range rear basement (Room 30), inserted brick and copper flues looking south.*



*Plate 57 Attic (Room 70) above southwest corner of East Range, looking southwest.*



*Plate 55 East Range basement (Room 30), stone ashlar walling under probable remains of original floor level.*



*Plate 58 Attic (Room 70) above southwest corner of East Range, looking west.*

### 2.2.5.5 Rear Wing: ground-floor (Rooms 15-24)

This wing appears to retain significant original ground-floor wall fabric but the upper floor was rebuilt to become two full floors probably as part of the Harrison scheme. At ground-floor level, all the rooms appear to have had a service function. The west end of the wing was truncated probably in 1925. Description of the following room spaces are presented with the principal intention of identifying survival of c1831 historic components and discussion of former plan layout where appropriate (Figure 17, Plates 59-64).

#### Room 15 (Kitchen)

This space was probably previously divided with a kitchen to the south and related room to the north. The truncated window opening in Room 16 suggests that it was originally part of the northern room. This is now one space spanning the full width of the rear wing, roofed with a concrete structure that serves as a forecourt for the truncated Rear Wing above.

There are three fireplaces in the west wall, all spanned by brick arches with jambs and fire backs later clad in brick. All of these fireplaces would have been in the south room. The north room was probably unheated. The central fireplace has what appears to be the threshold stone of a former oven projecting into the large Coal Cellar (Room 38) to the west. All the fireplaces have evidence of their rear wall faces having been rebuilt or re-faced when the cellar west of the kitchens was built, probably in 1831. The north end of the west wall was refaced when the north wall of the north room was removed, probably along with the West Range in 1925.

A ledged and double-braced door in the south wall replaced an earlier window in a splayed opening.

The east wall of this room was probably created in 1925 when the Rear Wing was truncated. It is built of stone rubble at ground-floor level and brick above. A tall central doorway has brick jambs and segmental arch with an eight-pane overhead. The doorway contains a reused early 19<sup>th</sup> century six-panel door with flush-beaded bottom panels and later top panel glazing.

#### Room 16 (Bathroom)

Previously part of Room 15, the horned replacement sash window in the north wall is situated in an opening that has been reduced in width at the west end. The south doorway retains its c1831 six-panel door and moulded architrave.

#### Room 17 (Lobby)

The plan form and narrow northern opening of the lobby are copied in the rooms above possibly suggesting that this was also a previous stair hall. The south doorway has modern architraves, possibly within a modern partition.

**Room 18** (Unheated service room)

Room 18 appears to have been designed as a service room. There is no fireplace and no ceiling cornice. The original south doorway retains its c.1831 six-panel door within the original moulded architrave. The north wall contains its c.1831 16-pane hornless sash window.

**Room 19** (Heated probable servants' hall)

Room 19 has panelled cupboards flanking a fireplace position in the east wall. The original south doorway has a later 19<sup>th</sup> century four-panel door within the original moulded architrave. A wider borrowed light above this doorway is probably an early 20<sup>th</sup> century feature. Central to the north wall is an original c.1831 16-pane hornless sash window.

**Room 20** (Store)

This store with a late 19<sup>th</sup> century or 20<sup>th</sup> century four-panel door now blocks the central passage of the Rear Wing.

**Room 21** (Heated probable servants' parlour)

This room has a moulded ceiling cornice, chair rail, and panelling relating to the window opening, that indicates a higher status compared to other rooms on this floor in the rear wing. The original north doorway retains its panelled door within the original moulded architrave and the south wall contains a c.1831 16-pane hornless sash window with evidence for window shutters.

Panelled cupboard doors in the east wall flanking the fireplace appear to be made from reused parts of full-scale doors.

**Room 22** (Unheated room)

This narrow room is of uncertain original function but one possibility is that it may have been a butler's pantry. The original north doorway retains its original c.1831 six-panel door within moulded architrave and central to the south wall is the c.1831 16-pane hornless sash window. Its south-facing aspect suggests that crockery, cutlery, glasses and other dining paraphernalia storage was more likely than food storage in this context.

**Room 23** (Unheated large service room, south range)

Room 23 may have been substantially altered when the West Wing was truncated. The original 16-pane sash window in the south wall is off-centre to the west. The doorway in the north wall has a modern architrave and this may indicate that the partition has been altered or replaced.

**Room 24** (Service passage)

The Rear Wing central passage has a moulded plaster ceiling cornice at its east end indicating higher status at this end. Varied survival of original door architraves is probable evidence of alteration at the west end of this part of the rear wing.



*Plate 59 Former Kitchen (Room 15) at west end of Rear Wing, truncated probably 1925, the fireplaces surviving under 1950s flat roof*



*Plate 62 Rear Wing, ground floor, Room 21, looking southeast showing panelled cupboards flanking blocked fireplace and c1831 sash window*



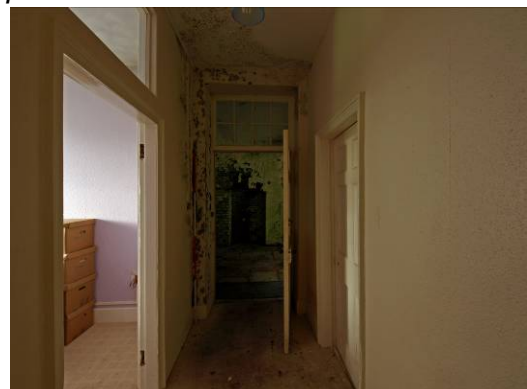
*Plate 60 Rear Wing lobby (Room 17), looking north.*



*Plate 63 Room 19, looking southeast showing panelled cupboards flanking blocked fireplace and later 19<sup>th</sup> century four-panel door.*



*Plate 61 Rear Wing, Room 18 with c1831 sash window*



*Plate 64 Rear Wing, ground floor, service passage (Room 24) looking east with blocked former doorway to East Range*

### **2.2.5.6 Rear Wing: first-floor (Rooms 52-59)**

The first floor of the Rear Wing has higher status features in the rooms at the east end, suggesting that some of these rooms were used as guest rooms, or for principal servants. There is similar evidence of probable 1925 alteration at the west end at this level as with the other floors. Figure 19, Plates 65-70.

#### **Room 52 (Bathroom)**

This room, like that on the floor below has a narrow plan. The doorway at the south end of the room has modern architrave possibly in a modern partition wall. The north wall contains its c1831 12-pane hornless sash window.

#### **Room 53 (Unheated room)**

This narrow room is directly above the lobby on the ground floor. The south doorway has a modern architrave, possible evidence for the rebuilding or insertion of the associated partition. The north wall contains its original c.1831 12-pane hornless sash window.

#### **Room 54 (Heated bed chamber)**

This bedroom has a six-panel door with architrave on the south wall and 16-pane hornless sash window to the north all dating to c.1831. The east wall has a blocked fireplace flanked by cupboards with panelled doors.

#### **Room 55 (Heated bed chamber)**

Room 55 retains many original features of interest including a moulded ceiling cornice denoting its relatively high status. On either side of the former fireplace in the east wall is a cupboard recess. The northern recess has panelled doors but the doors of the southern cupboard have been removed revealing old wallpaper lining. At the back of the southern cupboard a curved structure relates to the probable c1831 former service stair that must have existed in the adjacent room space.

The central south doorway retains its c.1831 six-panel door and architrave whilst the north wall contains its c1831 16-pane hornless sash window.

#### **Room 56 (Heated bed chamber)**

This high status service or guest room retains a short length of thicker pre 1831 Rear Wing walling in the southeast corner. The original c.1831 moulded ceiling cornice follows the shape of this wall. A fireplace in a chimneybreast to the east wall is blocked.

The north doorway retains its c.1831 six-panel door within its moulded architrave and the south wall contains its c1831 12-pane hornless sash window.

#### **Room 57 (Heated bed chamber)**

Room 57 is another relatively high status room with a good moulded ceiling cornice. The northern recess flanking the fireplace in the east wall, enables the re-sited north door to open fully. The fireplace contains a probable 1950s grate. The originally central doorway retains its c.1831 six-panel door and architrave

in its new position. The south wall contains its c.1831 16-pane hornless sash window.

**Room 58** (Large unheated room)

This room was previously sub-divided as two rooms. The extant c1831 doorway in the north wall has moulded architrave. This is located central to the original room space of the east room. The doorway position of the west room is visible in the north partition slightly east of centre. Two c.1831 16-pane hornless sash windows survive in the south wall. The windows are central to their former room spaces, though the west wall now encroaches slightly, the result of the replacement of this former thin partition wall with a thick brick wall probably in 1925.

**Room 59** (Central passage)

This passage has a moulded ceiling cornice at its east end denoting the higher status of this end of the rear wing. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century panelled door at the west end of the passage is probably reused from the demolished west or north ranges. The east end of the passage is blocked where there used to be access to the c.1831 staircase.

**2.2.5.7 Rear Wing: second-floor (Rooms 60-68)**

Rooms 60-68 are illustrated on Figure 20 and in Plates 71-76.

**Room 60** (Bathroom)

The remains of an arch springing from a former window opening near the northwest corner of the room (visible on the outside) shows that this room was truncated along with the Ring Wing probably in 1925. The horned four over eight-pane horned sash in the west wall is part of the 1925 scheme.

**Room 61** (Unheated room)

The plan of this room space corresponds to the plan of the former lobby on the ground floor and is situated directly above it. The north wall retains its c.1831 three over six-pane hornless sash window. The south doorway has modern architraves.

**Room 62** (Heated bed chamber)

Room 62 has a blocked fireplace in its east wall and a cupboard with panelled doors to the south of the fireplace. The north wall retains its c.1831 four over eight-pane hornless sash window. The south doorway has its c.1831 central doorway with moulded architraves and six-panel door, with top panels later glazed to function as a borrowed light.

**Room 63** (Heated bed chamber)

Room 63 also has a blocked fireplace in its east wall. The west wall has a cupboard with panelled doors to the north of the chimney breast. The north wall retains its c.1831 four over eight-pane hornless sash window. The south wall has a c.1831 central doorway with moulded architraves and a four-panel door.

**Room 64** (Unheated room)

This room lies directly above two narrow room spaces on each of the floors below, both accessed from the East Range. This was the probable location of a c.1831 service staircase that was part of the Harrison scheme. The north wall retains its c.1831 three over six-pane hornless sash window. The south doorway is located near the west end of the partition and has a four-panel door within a moulded architrave. High up in the east partition is a cupboard that occupies some of the space above Room 48.

**Room 65** (Heated bed chamber)

Room 65 has a blocked fireplace in the projecting chimneybreast central to its east wall. The north wall has a doorway with a four-panel door within a moulded architrave. The south wall has a c1831 three over six-pane sash window. and retains a short length of thicker pre-1831 Rear Wing walling to the east, similar to Room 56 directly below.

**Room 66** (Heated bed chamber)

This room has a central fireplace in a projecting chimneybreast in the east wall. There is a doorway at the east end of the north wall, probably relocated from the centre of this wall, with a four-panel door within a moulded architrave. Central to the south wall is a c1831 four over eight-pane hornless sash window.

**Room 67** (Unheated room)

This room occupies a space that was probably originally two rooms, the present plan associated with truncation of the Rear Wing. Two horned 12-pane sash windows are 20<sup>th</sup> century replacements of original c.1831 windows in the south wall. There is a narrow space between the west window and the west wall as a result of the replacement of a thin partition with a thicker brick wall probably in 1925.

The present doorway with reused c.1831 six-panel door is located at the east end of the north partition. The original doorways to this room were central to each room space.

**Room 68** (Central passage)

This passage was probably originally accessed from a staircase at the east end. This was probably removed in the 1950s. At the east end of the passage now is a cupboard with a reused thin 18<sup>th</sup> century door with evidence of former HL hinges.



**Plate 65** Rear Wing, first floor, bedroom (Room 55) looking east showing cupboards flanking blocked fireplace



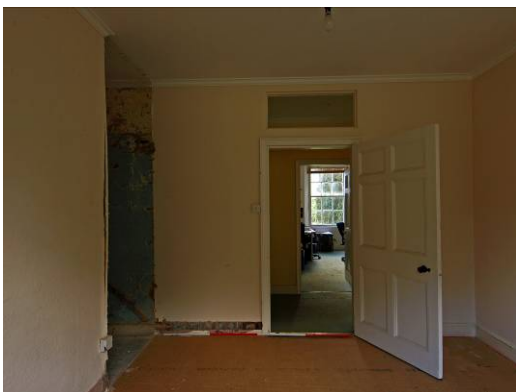
**Plate 68** Rear Wing, first floor, Room 56 looking southeast showing blocked fireplace, c.1831 sash window, ceiling cornice, and pre-1831, thicker walling left of window



**Plate 66** Rear Wing, first floor, Room 55 looking southeast showing curved ceiling detail from former c.1831 stair hall to east.



**Plate 69** Rear Wing, first floor, Room 57 looking northeast, showing c.1831 ceiling cornice and 1950s fire grate.



**Plate 67** Rear Wing, first floor, Room 55 looking south showing c.1831 door and ceiling cornice.



**Plate 70** Rear Wing, first-floor service passage (Room 59), c.1831 ceiling cornice detail





*Plate 71 Rear Wing, second floor, Room 62, looking southeast showing fireplace, and c.1831 panelled cupboard and door.*



*Plate 74 Rear Wing, second floor Room 65 looking south showing c.1831 sash window, and earlier thicker, walling to left.*



*Plate 72 Rear Wing, second floor Room 63 north window c.1831 four over eight-pane sash.*



*Plate 75 Rear Wing, second floor Room 65 looking northeast, showing panelled door and blocked fireplace.*



*Plate 73 Rear Wing, second floor Room 64 looking west, showing c.1831 panelled doors and sash window.*



*Plate 76 Rear Wing, second floor Room 66 looking southeast showing c.1831 sash window and 1950s grate.*

#### **2.2.5.8 Cellars (Rooms 25 and 36-38, Figure 18, Plates 77-82)**

Below the lane, three brick-vaulted coal cellars were inserted probably during the 1831 Harrison remodelling. The largest Cellar (Room 36) runs west of the Kitchen (Room 15). Parallel Cellars 37 and 38 are oriented north to south with doorways to the south, accessed by an east to west oriented vaulted Passage (Room 25).

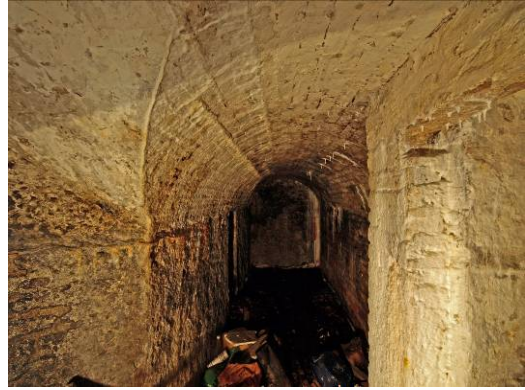
The doorways to access Passage (Room 25) and Cellar 36, have been cut through the stone rubble of the west wall and the jambs made good with brick.

Each cellar was filled by chutes, located in the west wall of Cellars 36 and 37 and in the east wall of Cellar 38. Thick encrustation of coal deposit survives on parts of the cellar walls. Cellar 38 has slots in its doorway for presumed baffle boards.

The east wall of Cellar 36 has three areas of re-facing, each area relating to a kitchen fireplace to the east. The central blocking includes what appears to be the threshold stone of a former oven.



*Plate 77 Coal Cellar doorways looking west*



*Plate 80 Coal Cellar (Room 37) looking north.*



*Plate 78 Coal Cellar (Room 36) looking south*



*Plate 81 Coal Cellar passage (Room 25) looking east.*



*Plate 79 Coal Cellar (Room 36) looking east, showing blocked remains of probable oven.*



*Plate 82 Coal Cellar (Room 38) looking north*

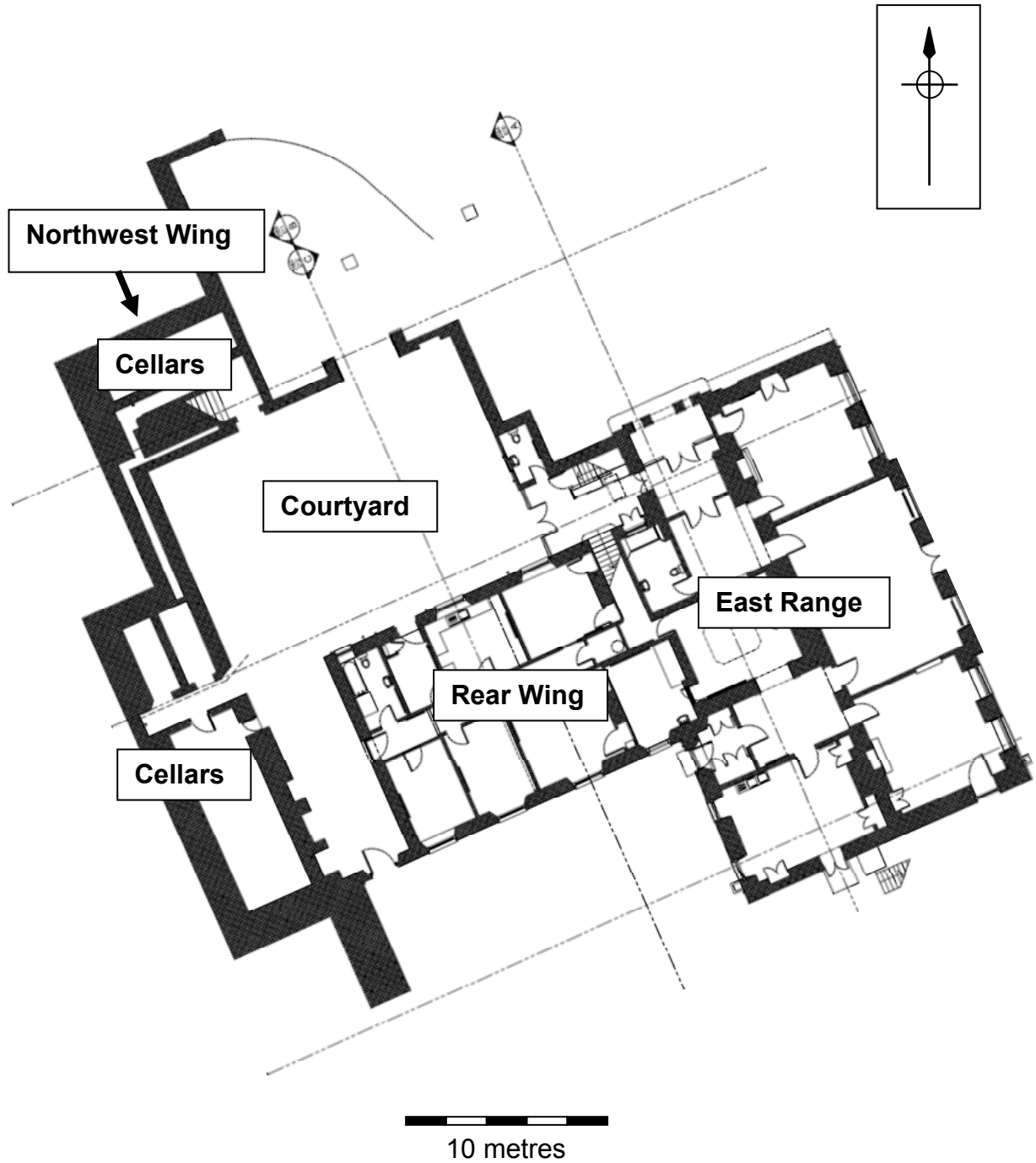


Figure 16 The main house and courtyard ground floor plan

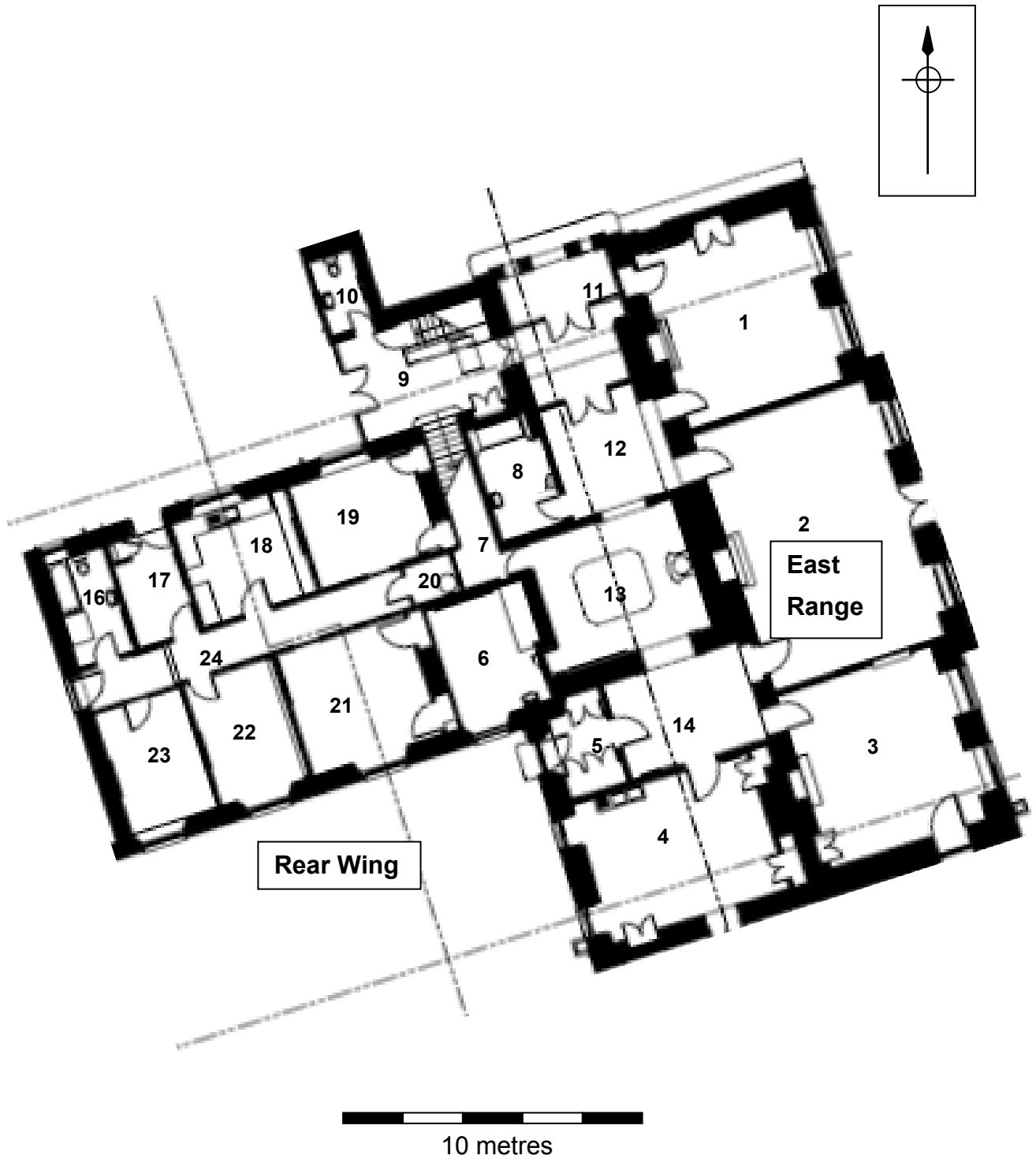


Figure 17 The main house ground floor room numbers

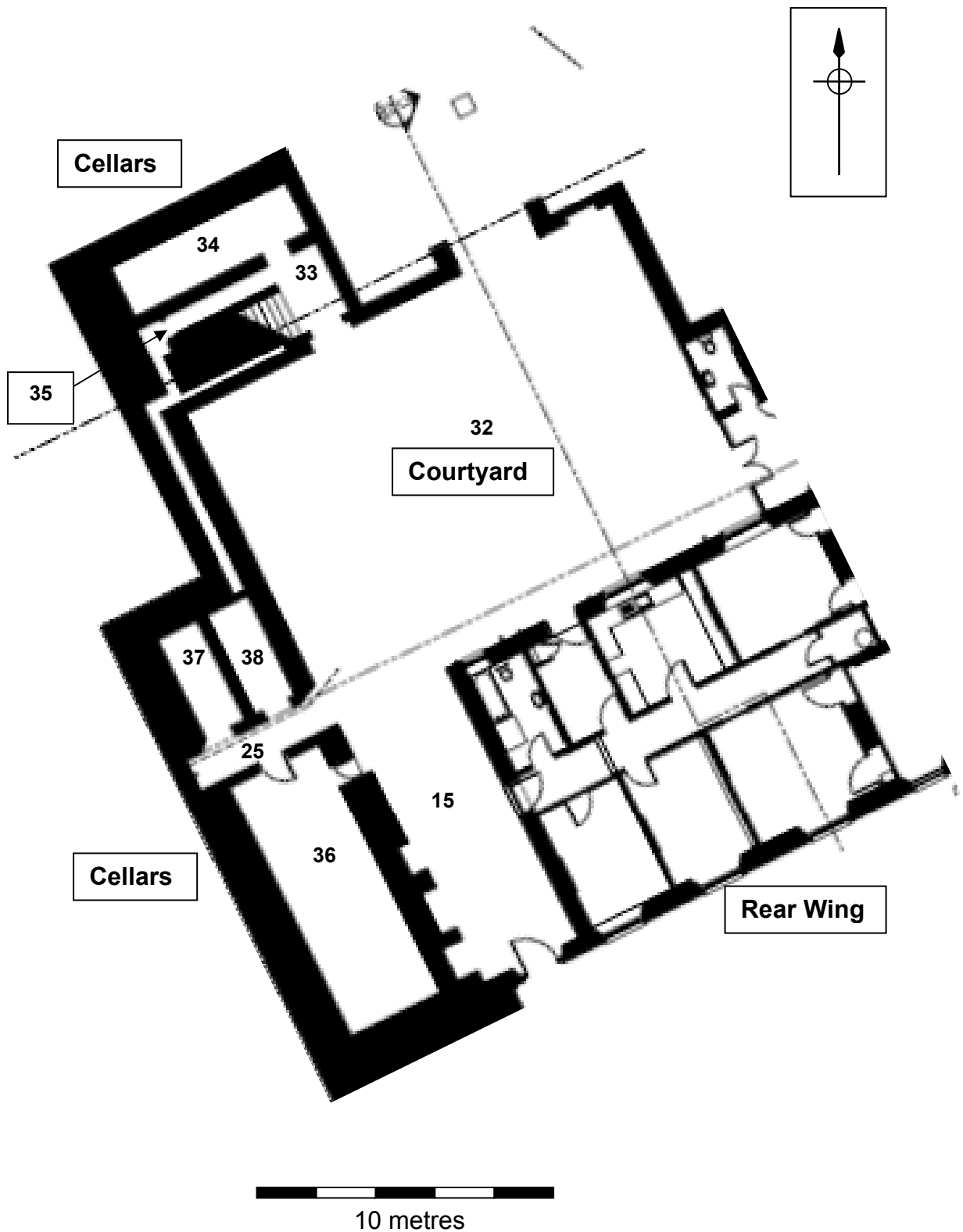
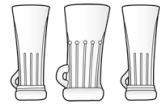
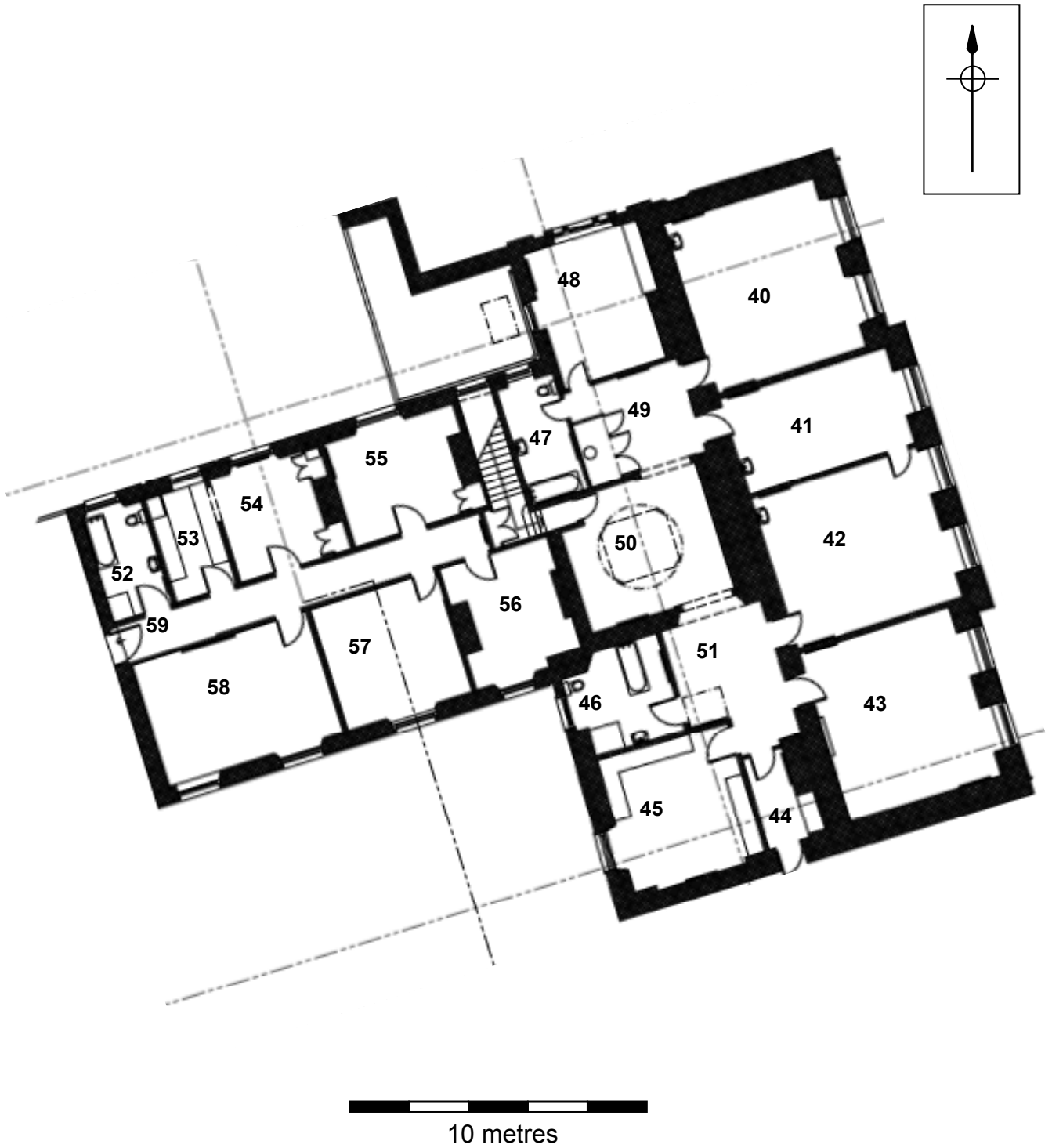
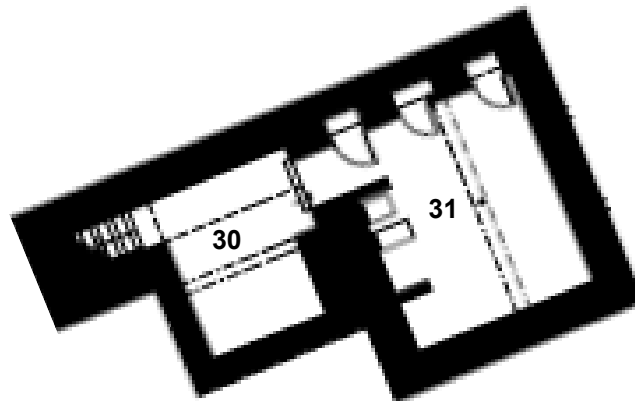
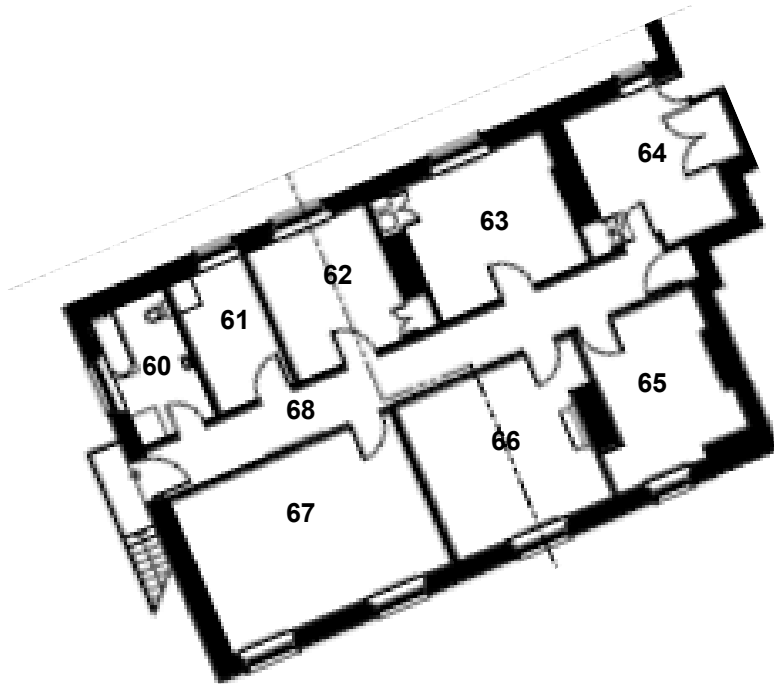
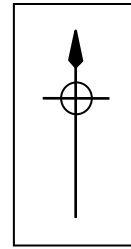


Figure 18 Main house courtyard ground floor room numbers



*Figure 19 The main house first floor room numbers*



10 metres

*Figure 20* The main house second floor room numbers (above)

*Figure 21* The main house basement room numbers (below)



Comparative ceiling cornice details:



*Plate 83 East Range, North Reception Room 1.*



*Plate 84 Room 4 c.1790.*



*Plate 85 East Range, Central Reception Room 2.*



*Plate 86 Room 5, probably created c.1831 when converted from a stair hall.*



*Plate 87 East Range, South Reception Room 3.*



*Plate 88 East Range, North Vestibule (Room 12).*



*Plate 89 Central Hall (Room 13), cornice probably 1925, its design based on cornices in Rooms 4, 12 and 14*



*Plate 92 East Range, first-floor Dressing Room 41, probable c.1831 cornice added to 18<sup>th</sup> century panelled scheme*



*Plate 90 Rear Wing, ground-floor service Passage (Room 24)*



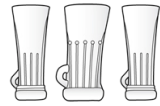
*Plate 93 Rear Wing, Room 21, probable servants' parlour*



*Plate 91 South Vestibule (Room 14)*



*Plate 94 East Range, first-floor south Passage (Room 44)*



*Plate 95 Rear bed chamber (Room 45), created c1790*



*Plate 98 Rear Wing, first floor bedroom (Room 57), c.1831 cornice.*



*Plate 96 Central Hall (Room 50), c.1831 cornice to former stair hall.*



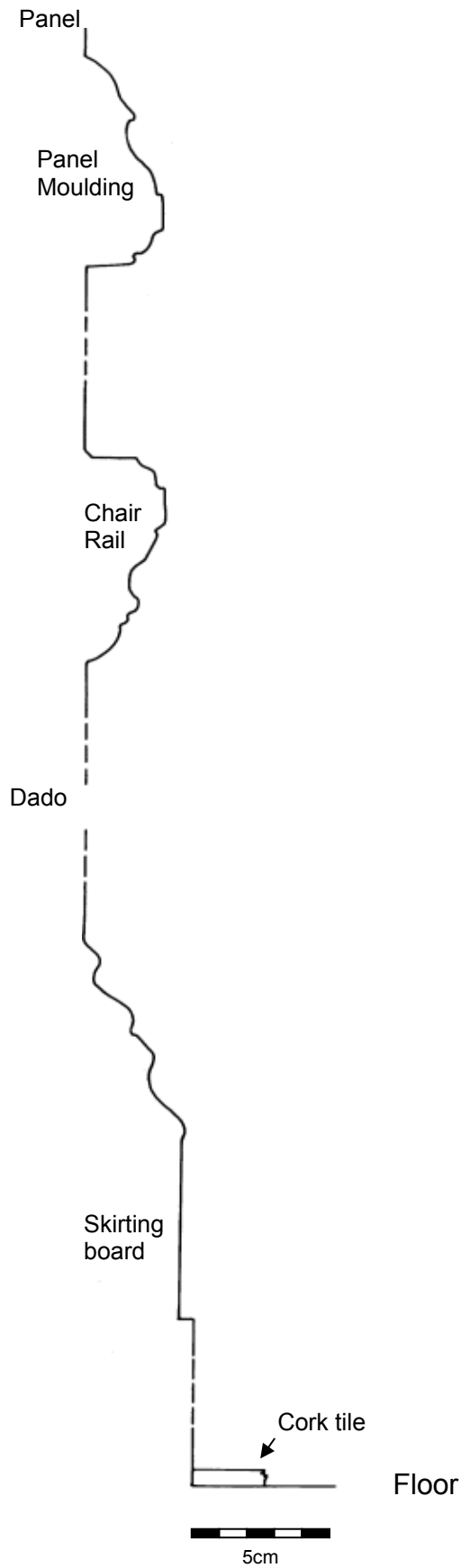
*Plate 99 North landing Vestibule (Room 49).*



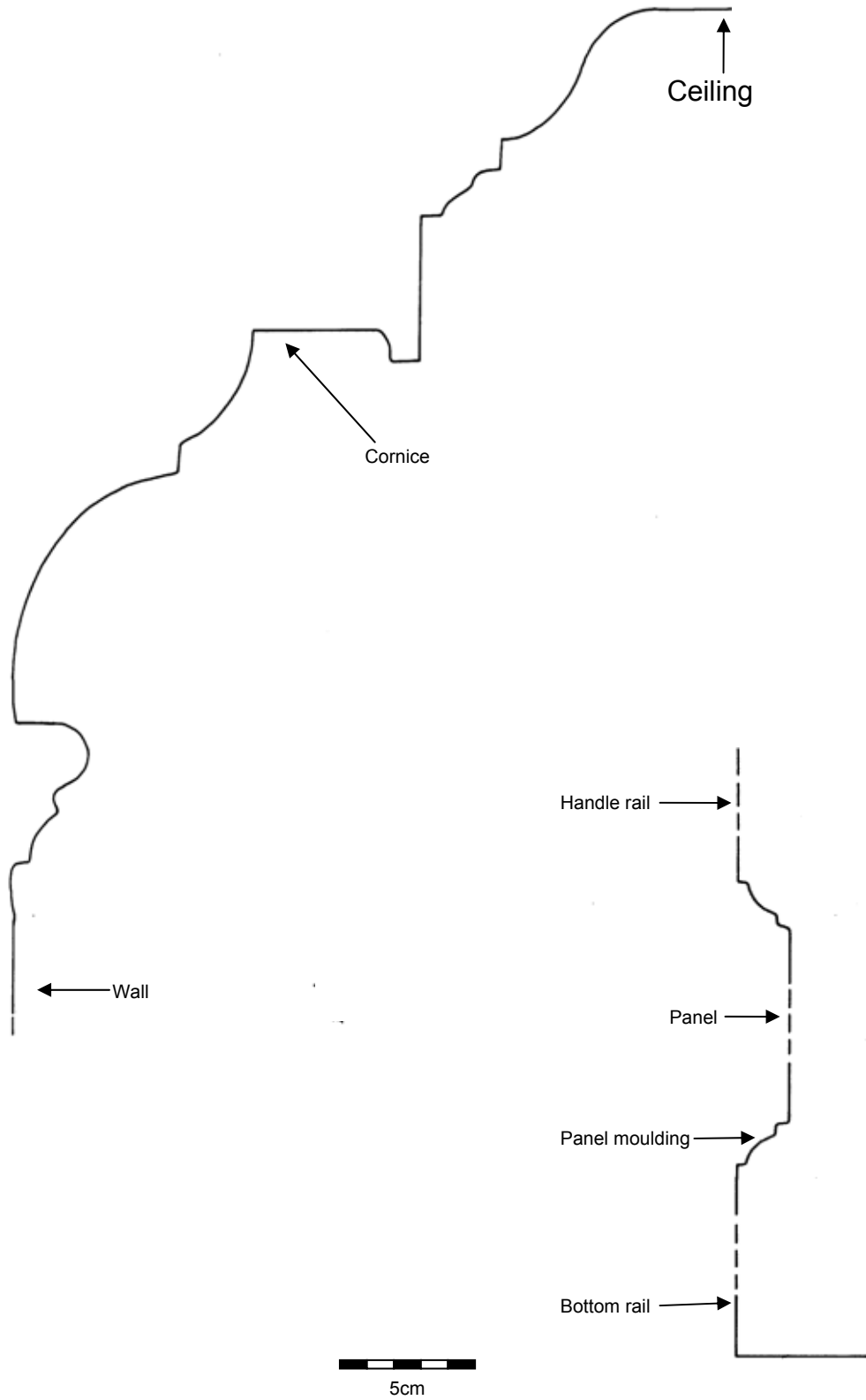
*Plate 97 Room 46, this room created c.1831 within former probable stair wing, the thicker wall in the corner is part of the pre-1831 Rear Wing.*



*Plate 100 Rear Wing, first-floor Passage (Room 59), c.1831 cornice.*

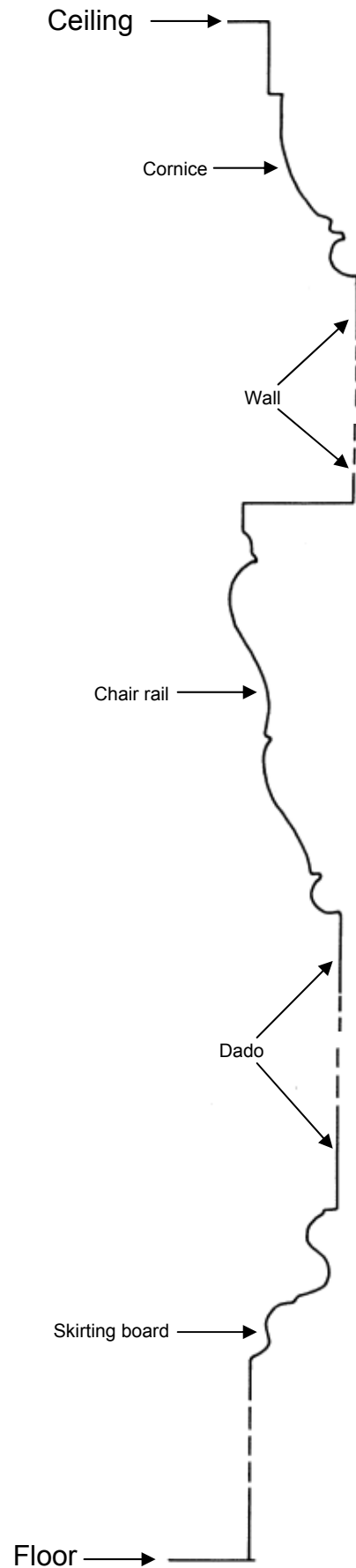



*Figure 22 Room 1, skirting board, chair rail and panel moulding on west wall*



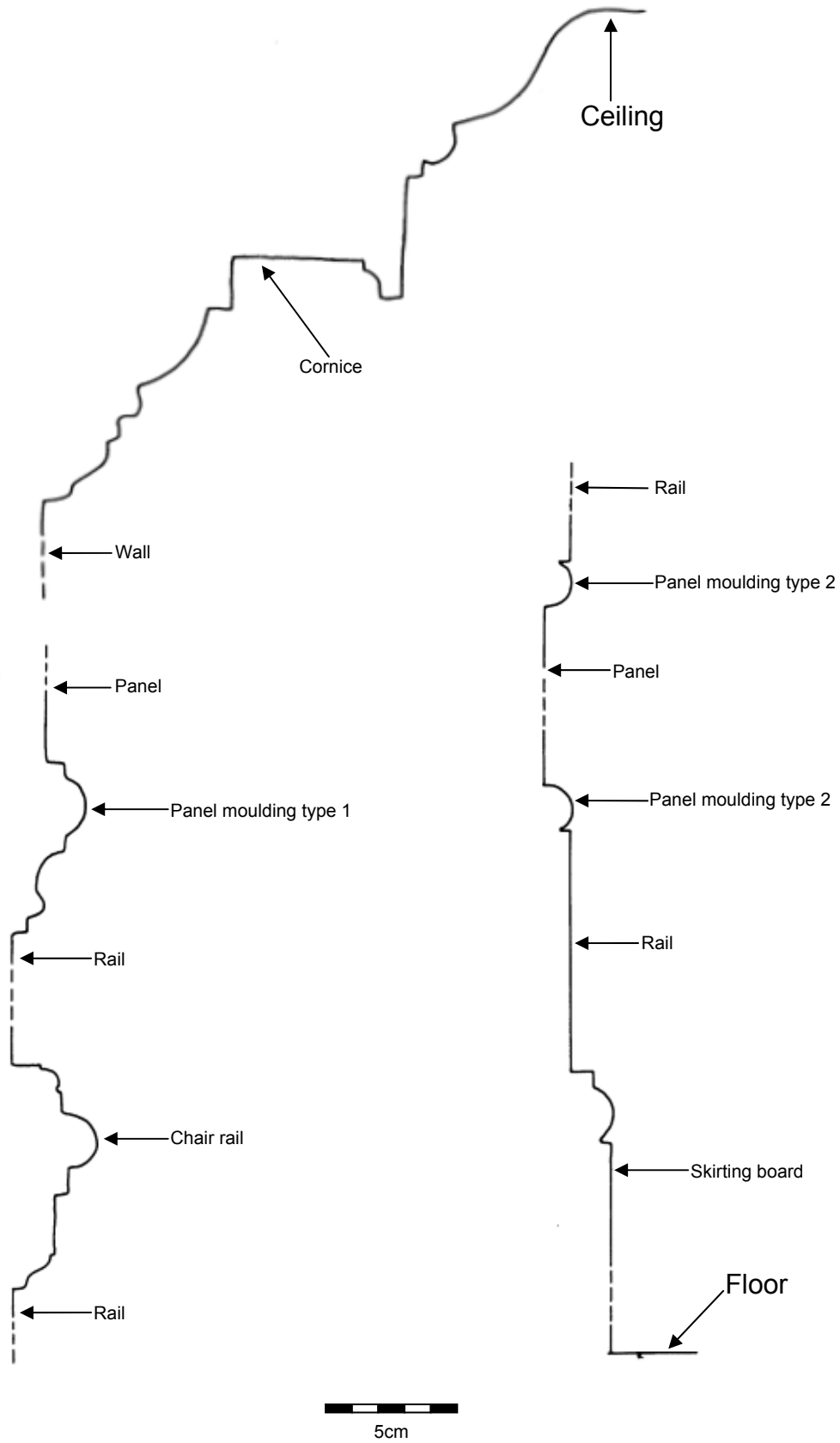
*Figure 23 Room 1, cornice on west wall (left)*

*Figure 24 Room 1, profile of door, detail on interior (right)*



  
5cm

*Figure 25 Room 2, detail of west wall*



*Figure 26 Room 3, north wall: skirting and lower panel (moulding type 2) (right), chair rail, part of middle panel (moulding type 1) and cornice (left).*

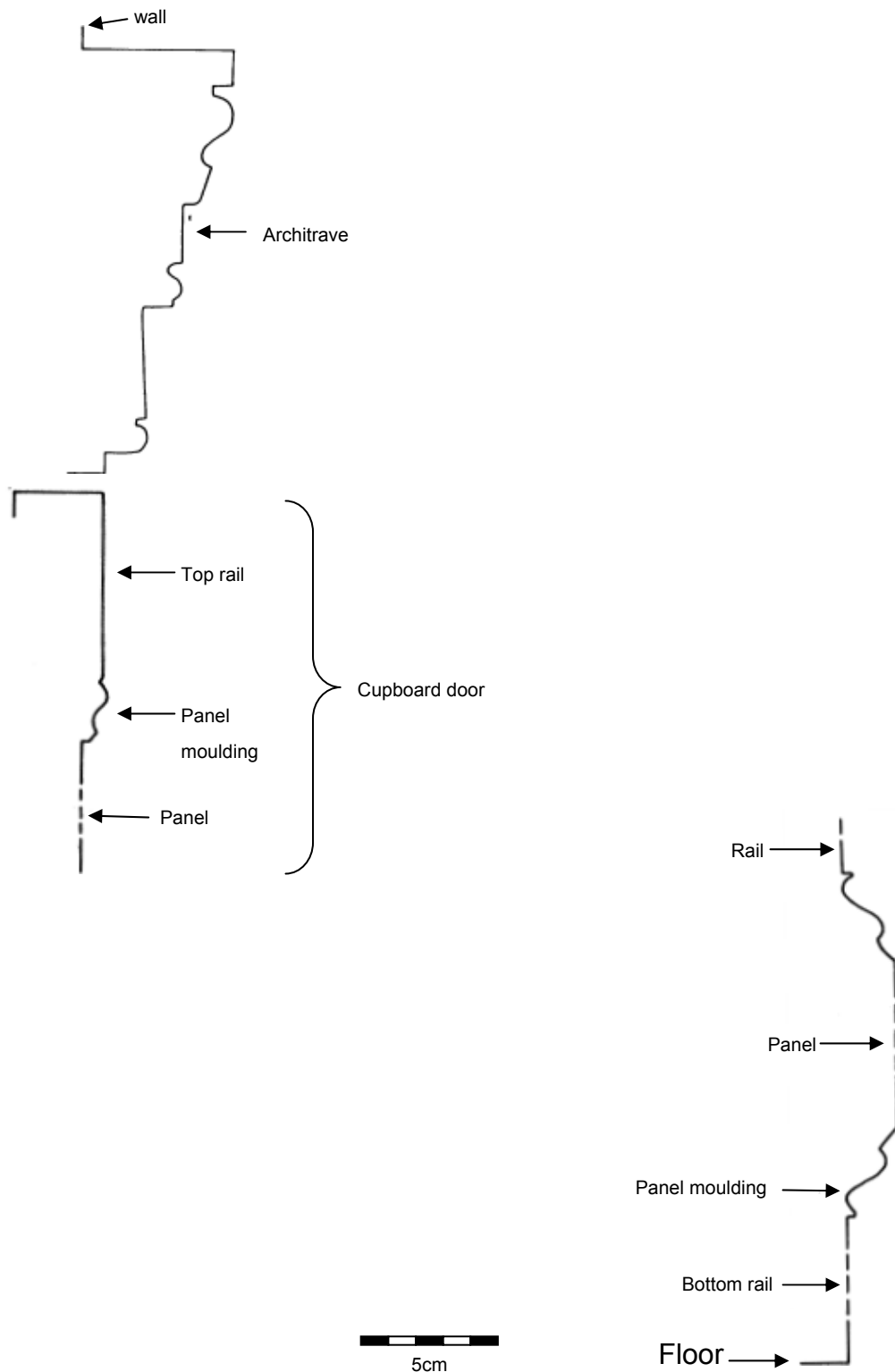


Figure 27 Room 4, cupboard door and architrave in east wall (left).

Figure 28 Room 4, door reveal panelling (right).



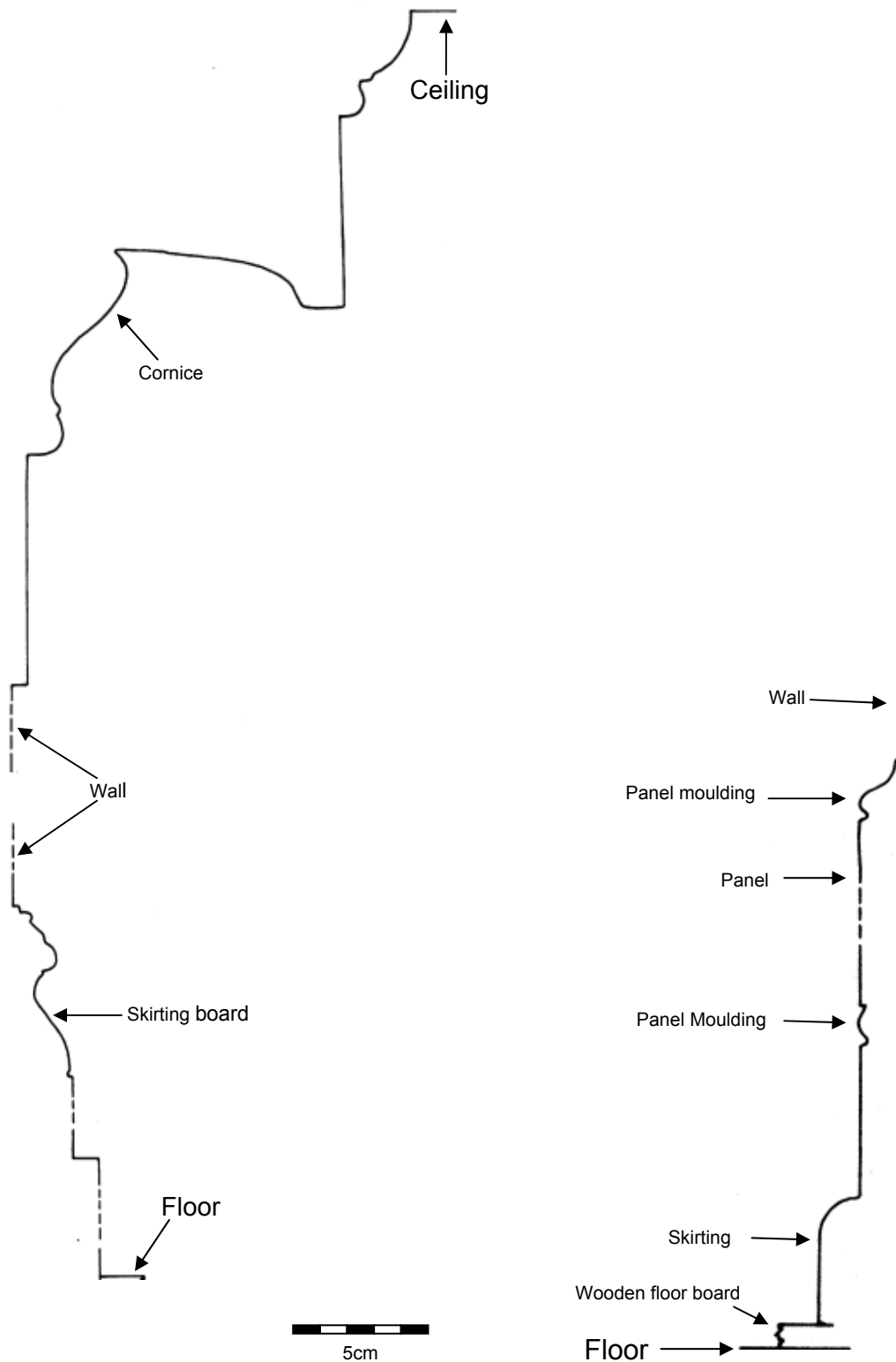


Figure 29 Room 4, skirting board and cornice on east wall (left)

Figure 30 Room 4, skirting & panelling under window in west wall (right)

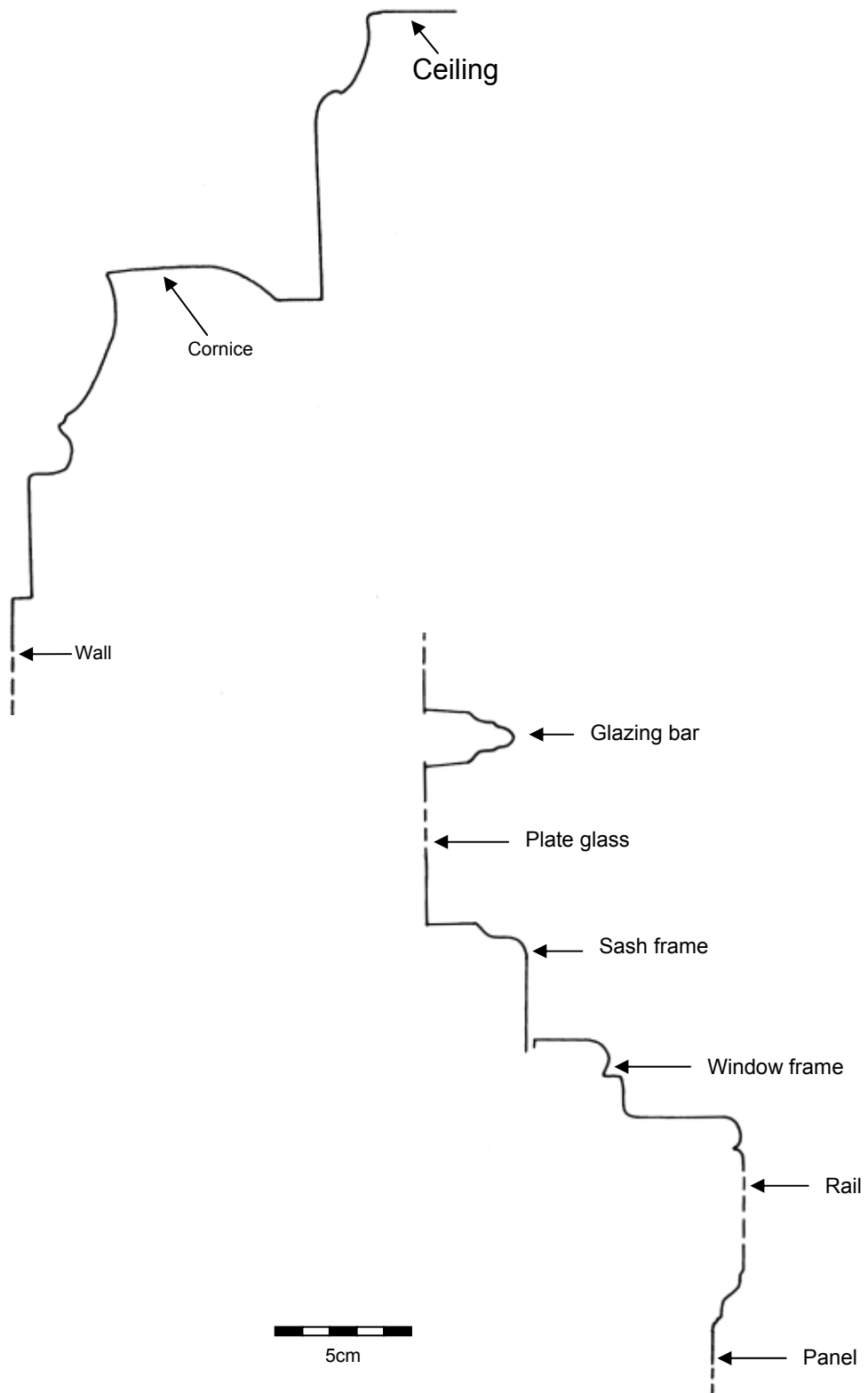


Figure 31 Room 14, cornice on south wall (left)

Figure 32 Room 21, sash window details and panel below in south wall (right).

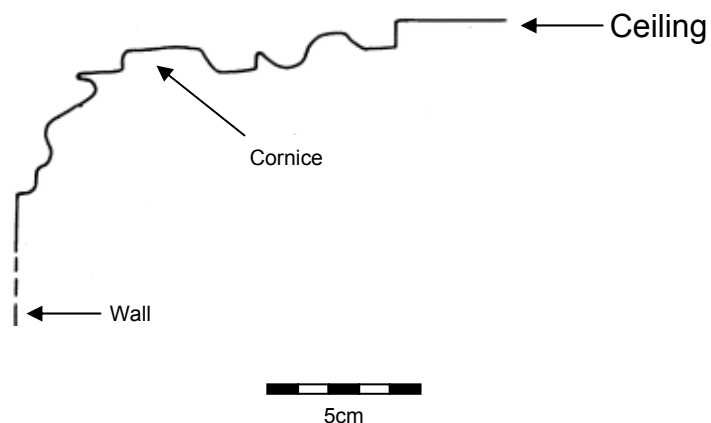
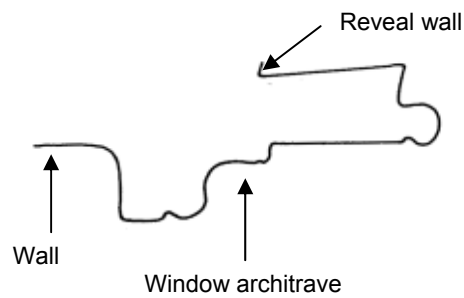
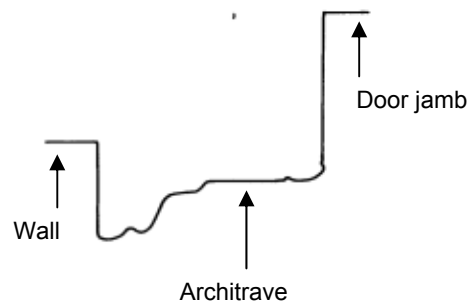


Figure 33 Room 21, horizontal profile through architrave in door jamb (top).

Figure 34 Room 21, horizontal profile of window architrave (middle).

Figure 35 Room 21, cornice on south wall, a simplified and scaled up version of this cornice is also found in part of Room 14 (bottom).

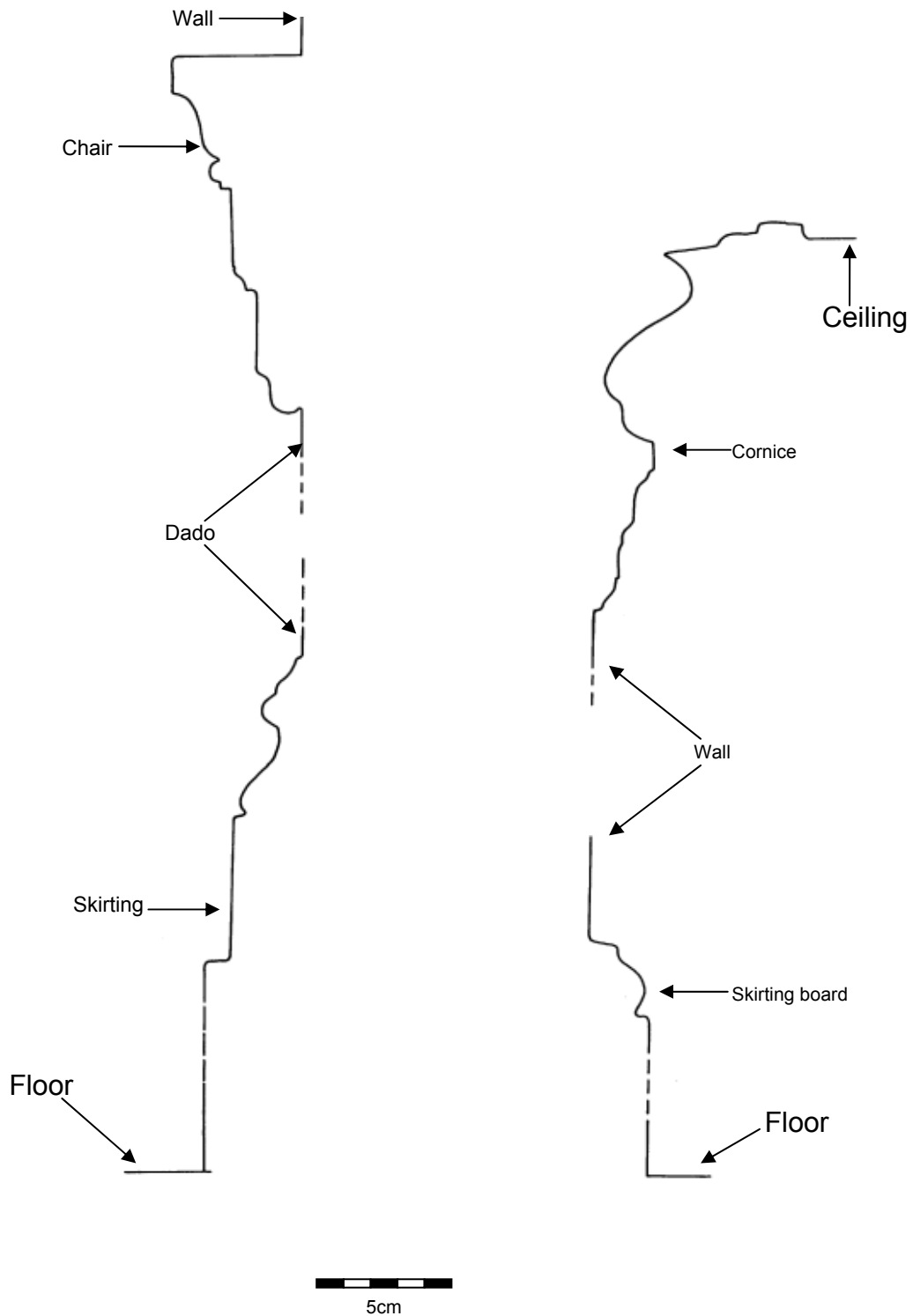
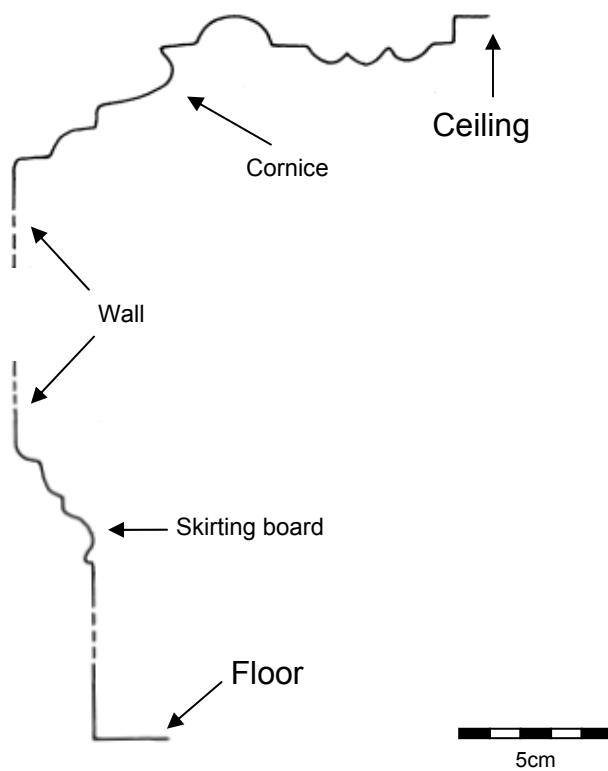
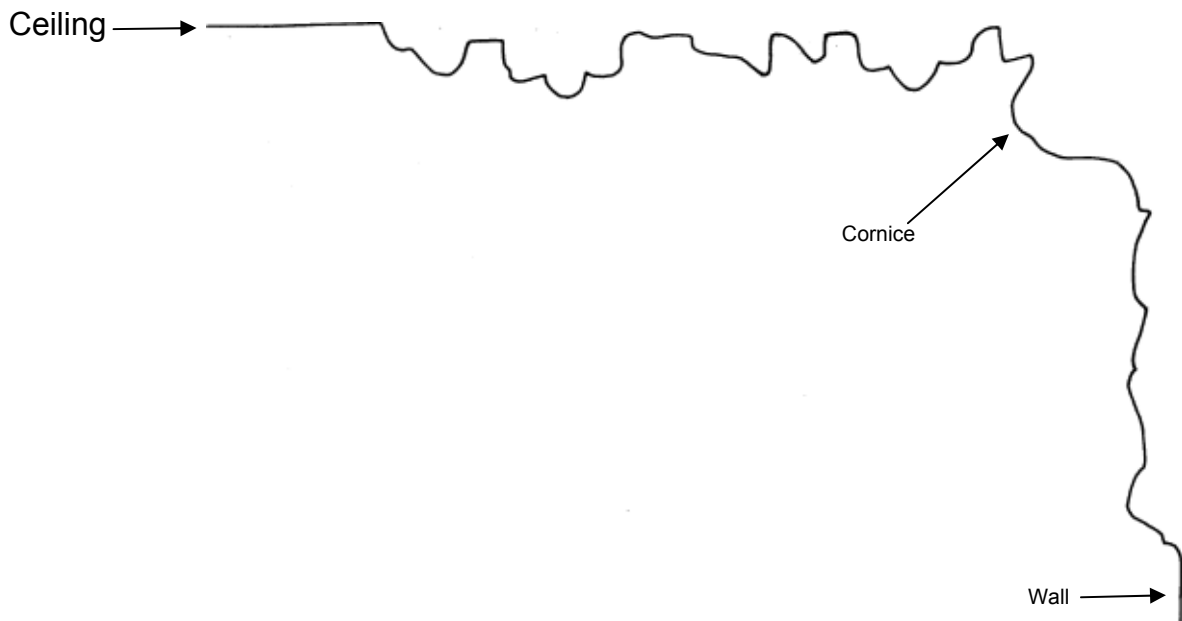


Figure 36 Room 43, skirting board and chair rail on north wall (left)

Figure 37 Room 45, skirting board and cornice on south wall (right)



*Figure 38 Room 50, cornice on east wall (top)*

*Figure 39 Room 56, skirting board and cornice on east wall (bottom)*

## 2.3 The Western Buildings

These outbuildings and walled garden lay to the west, and were separated from, the main house firstly by a north-south access road to the west of the courtyard and secondly by the terracing of the natural slope with retaining slate/shale walls.

The Western Buildings included:

- The Workshop
- The Office
- The Garage
- Woodside Outhouse
- Woodside
- The Walled Garden
- The Shed

### 2.3.1 The Workshop

The workshop was a rectangular building measuring 16.60m north to south and 3.70m east to west. A small building is shown towards the south end of the present building on the Law survey of 1788-9 and whilst no buildings are shown in this location on the Red Book plan of 1793 it is possible that parts of the earlier structure remain. A building is shown in the position of the workshop in 1843. This building is likely to have functioned as a cart shed with an additional partitioned area for working or storage.

The floor of the workshop was concrete throughout, although the northern end had a raised floor level. The walls were primarily constructed using local shale, bedded on its broad side and bonded with lime mortar. The eastern side of the building was supported by wedge split granite pillars, generally c.2m apart (Plate 101). The wedge marks suggest that the granite was split sometime before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, though it seems the pillars had been repositioned.

The rafters and roof structure were constructed using modern sawn timbers. The roof consisted of panels of corrugated fibreboard with ridge tiles of a similar material.

Alterations to this building include the blocking of the open spaces between the granite pillars using local slate or shale walling, and the insertion of windows sometime after 1921 (Figure 41). Five of these windows had wooden sills and were flush with the exterior wall, and one window was inset with a projecting stone sill, suggesting they were inserted at different times. The 1906 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map and 1921 sales particulars plan show a dashed line along the eastern side of the building, suggesting that the bays between the granite pillars were still open to the area outside the building at this time. The maps also show a division within the building, separating its enclosed northern end from the main part of the building which was open fronted. It is likely that

the raised floor level at the northern end and inset window in this area reflect this former division.

Evidence of repair to the stone walling in the west elevation implies the wide opening at the southern end of the building was cut into the original fabric. A granite pillar in the east elevation was re-sited to allow through access from the one side of the building to the other. A re-used late C19th or early C20th interior four panelled door with brass doorknob and modern timber garage doors were present along the eastern side of the opening.

The south elevation shows that the roof line was raised to accommodate the modern roof and a small window inserted (Plate 102). The earlier build included occasional granite quoins at the east end. The extension of the eaves to the east for the new roof also involved moving the granite pillars slightly further east.

The original form of the workshop with a low roof, continuous rear wall and open east elevation punctuated by evenly spaced granite pillars indicates the building was designed as a cart shed. The north end of the building may have been a working room or storage area. The amalgamation of the two buildings sometime after 1921, appears to have involved a new floor and the moving of the granite pillars further east to accommodate the new roof.



*Plate 101 The interior of the workshop looking southeast*



*Plate 102 The workshop looking northwest.*

### **2.3.2 The Office**

The Office was an amalgamation of two slate or shale built buildings forming a rectangular building measuring 11.30m north to south by 5.95m east to west (Plate 103). Two buildings are first visible on the 1843 Cornelly parish tithe map (Figure 7). The 1879 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map more clearly shows two buildings divided by a narrow space.

On the west elevation there is evidence of a small building adjoining the workshop (Plate 104). After 1921 the two buildings were joined to form a single building with rooms either side of a central hallway. The exterior quoins of the earlier southern building were visible in the west elevation. The walls of the northern end of the building were raised to match the southern end using local slate or shale and cement mortar.

Repair work to the walls in local slate or shale and brick and the insertion of brick lintels suggest that at least four of the windows and the doorway were inserted into the pre-existing fabric. A surveyor's bench mark was inscribed onto the repaired stonework resulting from the insertion of the exterior doorway. The windows, doors, roof and interior are modern.





*Plate 103 The office looking southeast*



*Plate 104 The office west elevation*

### 2.3.3 The Garage

The garage was a rectangular building measuring 7.63m north to south by 9.12m east to west, constructed by 1843.

The garage was constructed principally using local slate or shale and lime mortar. The upper part of the east elevation and the roof were corrugated fibre cement. The doors were made using modern softwood timber planking (Plate 105). The garage was divided into two bays by a central internal wall.



*Plate 105 The garage looking southwest*

The floor in the northern bay sloped upwards slightly from the level of the exterior access road before becoming level (Plate 106). The level area of floor in this part of the garage was cobbled using local slate or shale bedded on its side and running across the width of the room. Red bricks and slate or shale bedded on their sides ran along the edges of the room, defining the extent of the cobbling. To the west a line of c.1m wide slabs of fine dark-grey slate ran along the width of the room. A shallow drain c.8.5cm wide was cut into the slates. Joist sockets at the west end of the northern bay showed the position of a former floor. Parkes (2008, 119) suggests the building may have been a firehouse for large vehicles with a water tank in the loft space.



*Plate 106 The interior of the northern bay of the garage, looking west*

The concrete floor of the southern bay was at the same level as the adjacent access road. A small surveyor's test trench revealed two rubble layers below and a section of a small stone drain running east to west, a second drain ran parallel to the adjacent access road (north to south).

The southern bay of the garage was cut into the natural subsoil, areas of which were not retained using walling. The south wall was not visible externally as it was below ground level. The inside of this wall revealed three large blocked windows (plate 107) indicating that the exterior ground level was previously lower. Below these an iron and a lead pipe had been inserted through the wall.

The top of the southern and northern walls of the garage were heightened to accommodate the present roof.



*Plate 107 The interior of the southern part of the garage, looking southwest*

### **2.3.4 The Woodside Outhouse**

The Woodside Outhouse was a small two storey building measuring c.2.70m north to south by c.3.05m east to west (plate 108). This building is first visible on the 1843 Cornelly parish Tithe Map (Figure 7). Its first floor doorway ties in with the present raised level of the ground, suggesting that the door must post date the blocking of the south windows of the garage, unless a retaining wall or steps were provided.

The Woodside outhouse was constructed using local slate or shale with red brick details. The brick had sizeable quartz inclusions. The walls were bonded with a lime mortar with granitic inclusions and partially re-pointed at a later date using Portland cement. The replacement roof was constructed using thin mid grey slates, with black glazed ceramic ridge tiles. The woodwork of the roof and first floor was modern sawn timber.

The ground floor of the building had a floor cobbled using sub-rounded granitic stones and occasional pieces of local slate or shale (Plate 109). The doorway had a splayed entrance with brick quoins and shallow relieving arch. The door itself was made from treated tongue and groove timber planks. Inside, repairs using Portland cement were evident for the replaced first floor and roof.

The two floors of this building, both with direct external access suggest it may have been used as a privy with the ground floor access facilitating its cleaning out. Equally it may have been an outhouse for storage, serving the area to the rear of the main house and the Western Buildings.



*Plate 108 Woodside outhouse looking northwest*



*Plate 109 The ground floor interior of Woodside outhouse looking southwest*

### **2.3.5 Woodside**

Woodside was a rectangular building which measured 10.10m north to south by 10.80m east to west. An external annex measuring 4.80m by 1.75m abutted the western side of the building. The Law survey (Figure 41) shows a building in the approximate position of the southeast corner of Woodside, though the Repton plan does not show any building in this location.

The southern half of the building (Plate 110) and the western annex is visible on the 1843 Cornelly parish tithe map (Figure 41). Areas of exposed fabric show it was built predominantly using local slate or shale and lime mortar with large quartz inclusions (Plate 111). The quoins and window openings were built using orange-red bricks measuring 215mm by 100mm by 60mm. These had large quartz inclusions. There were three large evenly spaced windows with slate sills and UPVC frames on the south elevation and a doorway on the east elevation with decorative stucco quoins, lintel and key stone. A chimneystack rendered with pebbledash, with two courses of red brick visible at the top was situated on the western end. The majority of the building was rendered in painted pebble dash and had a hipped roof with dark grey slates and dark grey ceramic ridge tiles.

The northern half of the building is first shown on the 1879 OS map as two small yards, presumably associated with two small dwellings. Woodside appears to have been constructed to house groundskeepers or other important estate workers. By 1906 the yards appear to have been roofed over, though they are still shown as a separate unit with passageway in between on the 1921 map (Figure 41).

The northern part of the building was rendered in pebbledash, although a small area of exposed fabric showed that it abutted the earlier building to the south and was built using concrete (Plate 111). Four UPVC windows were visible in the north and west elevations and a chimneystack had been provided on the north side of the building. There was presently a flat roof.

The only visible historic fabric within the building were two timber lintels exposed above a south facing window.



Plate 110 *Woodside south elevation*



Plate 111 *Detail of Woodside building fabric, east elevation.*

### **2.3.6 The Walled Garden**

The Walled Garden was a trapezoidal area measuring 33m north to south by 25.50m east to west, to the southwest of the main house. Although the garden has seen numerous changes, its current form and main features are likely to date from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The linear plot within which the Walled Garden is located, was visible on the 1788-89 survey by Alexander Law. However, it is likely that the plot was established during the earliest phases of the main house in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century or early 18<sup>th</sup> century. The walled division of this plot is first visible on the 1843 Cornelly parish Tithe Map, by which stage the south of the plot was foreshortened.

A large granite ball with a projecting iron rod, which presumably allowed for its attachment to one of the pillars depicted in the Prideaux picture of 1729, was found beside an ornamental pond. Seven granite staddle stone bases, some with a projecting iron rod at the top and some squatter, complete staddle stones may support Parkes interpretation. Parkes identified two ricks in this area on the Prideaux picture of 1729 (Parkes 2008, p180) and it may be that the walled garden served as a mow hay at this point. The provision of a cart shed in the Walled Garden makes sense in this light.

A rectangular ornamental pond built using granite sealed with Portland cement measured c.3.80m by c.5.25m (Plate 114). It was aligned with the southern wall of the garden with granite steps on its north side. On the wall to the south of the pond, a decorative, classically inspired relief panel depicting a figure bowing over a large urn, had been inserted into the wall. Above this panel a small diamond shaped plaque was also inset into the wall. The plaque was inscribed:

‘Katharine  
 ..... Her favor’d See....es, Her Name Be  
 loved when living and so mourned  
 1823’

Current grounds workers have described the inscription as a memorial stone for a girl who drowned in the pond whilst sleepwalking. The memorial inscription potentially dates the construction of the ornamental pond to before 1823. A building is shown slightly to the south, running along the south wall, on the 1788-9 and 1793 plans. This had been demolished by 1843 when the Tithe Map shows a foreshortening of the plot involving the construction of the existing south wall of the garden and a number of small features in this area seemingly including the pond.

Four granite pillars of classical design with surviving shafts and bases were observed. Two of these were placed on the southeast and southwest corners of the ornamental pond, whilst two pillars had been re-positioned on brick pedestals to the east. A large specimen palm tree, typical of those planted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the grounds of many Cornish estates was recorded to the east of the pond (Plate 112).

The fabric of the enclosing walls to the east, west and south of the Walled Garden was local slate or shale bonded with lime mortar. Part of the wall enclosing the western side displayed traces of lime wash or lime render from former interior walls of two buildings visible on the 1843 map. Two possible joist sockets in the west wall probably relate.



The southern terraced area of the walled garden was delineated by the north wall of two former buildings shown on the 1843 Cornelly Tithe Map. The eastern building appears to have been largely demolished by 1879 as it is not shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map. The western end of the wall was constructed using red brick, whilst the eastern end was constructed using local slate or shale with brick details including a doorway with a brick relieving arch (Plates 112, 117 & 118).

The ground surfaces within the walled garden were predominantly grassed (Plate 112) although a path running east to west in the south terrace reused stone flags set in brick (Plate 113).



*Plate 112 The Walled Garden looking southeast, showing the north wall of the buildings depicted on the Tithe Map of 1843.*



*Plate 113 Brick path somewhat overgrown with grass, with decorative stone work, in the Walled Garden, looking east*



*Plate 114 The ornamental pond in the Walled Garden, looking south*



*Plate 115 The plaque and decorated panel in the Walled Garden, looking south*



*Plate 116 Different phases of walling and traces of lime wash in the Walled Garden, looking northwest*



*Plate 117* Remains of building shown on the Tithe Map of 1843, within the Walled Garden, looking northwest.



*Plate 118* Brick relieving arch, part of a building shown on the Tithe Map of 1843, in the Walled Garden with granite pillar reused from the pond area.

### 2.3.7 The Shed

The Shed was entirely modern with no earlier structures either visible during fieldwork or shown on the historic maps examined in this location.



Plate 119 *The Shed, looking southwest*

## 2.4 The Southern Buildings

The Southern Buildings included:

- The Bothy Building
- The Workshop and Stores Building
- The Green House
- The Lean-to
- The Motor House

### 2.4.1 The Bothy Building

The Bothy Building was rectangular in plan measuring 21.10m north to south by 6.05m east to west at its foundation course (Plate 120). An extension measuring 6.93m north to south by 3.82m was located centrally on the western side of the building (Plate 121). At the time of recording, the Bothy Building was divided internally for use as two separate dwellings. The Law survey of 1788-9 and Red Book plan of 1793, show an 'L' shaped building, which may have served as a stable block. The yard to the east was previously cobbled. The western part of the building had been taken down by 1843 (Figure 7) and the

eastern part extended in brickwork to the north. The internal four-panelled doors and some of the mouldings indicate a late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century conversion to provide staff accommodation, with a flat-roofed extension to the west in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

A 0.55m high foundation course of slate-shale rubble pointed with lime mortar was exposed behind render on the east wall and appears to continue along all visible elevations, rising to a height of 1.07m on the west wall. It projected 0.17m beyond the main face of the west wall. To the south a two-storey slate-shale rubble build appears to be the remains of the 'L' shaped building shown by 1788-9. This part of the structure had a probable hayloft at first-floor level (Plate 120). All the existing openings on the east elevation appear to have been inserted when the northern part was built in Flemish bond brickwork. Flemish bond superseded English bond at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Bevan and Luxtan, 2005, p161). The east elevation was latterly rendered with Portland cement and painted. The other exterior walls of the building, including the extension to the west were rendered in pebbledash and painted.

There were eleven windows and two doorways in the east elevation as well as a blocked circular oculus within a gabled dormer (Plate 120). The oculus was set in a triangular brick pediment set slightly off-centre in the elevation. The opening was constructed using two concentric circles of radiating red bricks with four evenly spaced granite key stones. The main face of the pediment was built in red brick using Flemish bond and defined at its extremities using dog-toothed brickwork, matching the chimneys. At the apex of the pediment there was a painted iron weather vane with a Pegasus motif and compass points (Plate 124). The steeply pitched pediment and central oculus appear to echo the form of the east elevation of the main house, prior to its alteration in c.1831, though the brickwork looks more recent.

The windows had shallow red brick relieving arches and quoins. The width of the ground floor windows in the east elevation ranged from 0.85m to 1.18m and their maximum height ranged from 1.51m to 1.54m. Three of the windows had previously been doorways on the ground-floor.

The west elevation had six windows, one of which was blocked. The extension on the western side had two north facing windows, one small west facing window and one south facing window. This is in addition to glass and timber built porches against the rear wall of the main part of the building, to the north and south of the extension.

The external window sills were a mixture of slate, a pink mid-grained granite and a light brownish-grey fine grained granite, some of which had a chamfered stop detail on their upper surfaces.

Three principal types of window frame were observed (Plates 122 & 123):

- 1a – Rounded horned sash windows with six panels over six panels. These had thick wooden glazing bars and float glass. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 1b – Replacement of type 1a in the same style. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 2 – Crude replacement windows with more angular horned sash windows with thinner glazing bars. Late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Two types of window catch were recorded. The first type was a bronze/brass swing arm catch with an elongated oval handle. The second type was an iron swing arm catch with a ceramic ball finial. The two types of catch did not closely correspond to principal window types suggesting re-use throughout the building.

The roof was covered with regular slates or fibre cement/asbestos slates and ceramic ridge tiles. Three chimneystacks were constructed with red brick using Flemish bond, their tops decorated using dog-toothed brickwork, matching the pediment (Plate 125).

### The Ground floor

**Room 1** was carpeted with probable 19<sup>th</sup> century moulded skirting and no cornice. It had two type 2 windows both replacements for earlier doors and a 20<sup>th</sup> century tiled coal fire place.

**Room 2** was carpeted with modern painted skirting and no cornice. The staircase had turned balustrades and newel. The modern door may have replaced a larger earlier door.

**Room 3** was carpeted and had painted skirting and no cornice. The type 2 window replaced an earlier doorway to the east.

**Room 4** had a concrete floor with no skirting or cornice. The doorframe and door were modern painted pine. This room was a blocked former corridor. A window to the west had been blocked when the extension was constructed.

**Room 5** had a tiled floor with modern painted timber skirting, doorframes and doors. There was no cornice.

**Room 6** was a modern painted timber and glass porch added to the extension.

**Room 12** was carpeted with a possible 19<sup>th</sup> century painted skirting and painted, plastered walls without a cornice. There was a plain four-panelled door in a modern frame and a 20<sup>th</sup> century fireplace for a coal fire. The window on its eastern wall was of type 1a. There were two inserted windows on the west wall, one blocked and used as an alcove, the other was of type 1b. The slate-shale rubble east wall in this room and Room 17 next door was thicker than the brick wall forming the east elevation along the rest of the building.

**Room 13** had a concrete floor, no skirting or cornice. The walls were covered in modern tongue and groove panelling and tiles to complement a fitted kitchen.

**Room 14** was a modern painted timber framed glass porch with a flat roof added to the extension.

**Room 15** was a cupboard formed from a blocked corridor. The cupboard doors each had one panel at the top and two at the bottom. There was no skirting or cornice.

**Room 16** was carpeted and had possible 19<sup>th</sup> century painted skirting, and four-panelled door. There was no cornice. There was a 20<sup>th</sup> century tiled

fireplace on the southern side of the room. The principal window type was 1a. An alcove in the east wall blocks a former opening.

**Room 17** had a carpeted floor. The skirting appeared modern and there was no cornice. The ceiling adjacent to the top of the stairs was sunken below the level of the main extent of the ceiling apparently reflecting the height of a blocked first-floor loading door visible on the east elevation (Plate 120). There was a type 1b window in the west wall. The staircase was made of painted wood and of a mass-produced design of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely the ceiling in this room was lowered to accommodate the proportions of this inserted staircase.

### **The First floor**

**Room 7** was carpeted with modern painted skirting, wood chip wallpaper and no cornice. There was a 19<sup>th</sup> century four-panelled door, architrave and a type 1a window to the east. The ceiling was covered with polystyrene tiles.

**Room 8** had a carpeted floor, modern painted skirting and no cornice. It had a painted four-panelled door with no moulded panels on its eastern face and was probably reused.

**Room 9** had a carpeted floor, probable 19<sup>th</sup> century skirting, a type 1a window, wood-chip paper on the walls, no cornice and a wooden panelled ceiling.

**Room 10** had a carpeted floor with painted 19<sup>th</sup> century skirting, doorframe and four-panelled door and a type 1a window. There was no cornice.

**Room 11** was a carpeted hallway with a sunken area in the floor adjacent to the foot of the stairs. There was a type 1b window to the west, modern skirting and no cornice.

**Room 18** was carpeted with woodchip papered walls, no cornice and a type 1b window inserted, with brick jambs and relieving arch, into the east wall.

**Room 19** was carpeted with painted walls and a type 1a window inserted on its eastern wall.

**Room 20** reused a plain, probable 19<sup>th</sup> century four-panelled door at the entrance to a boiler cupboard. There was no cornice and the walls were half-tiled to complement a bathroom suite. The doorway into the room had a modern painted pine frame with a large light box above.

**Room 21** had a carpeted floor and modern skirting and doorframes. The doorway into the WC had a large light box greater than the width of the doorway. There was a small modern casement window made from painted pine above the WC.

**Room 22** had wide floorboards and a type 1a window to the east. The skirting had been partially removed and there was a modern cornice.

**Room 23** was a connecting passageway with modern skirting, no cornice and a type 1a window. The level of the floor was sunken where a modern staircase was inserted.





*Plate 120 East elevation of the Bothy Building with Flemish bond brickwork, common from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.*



*Plate 121 The Bothy Building looking southeast showing western extension.*



*Plate 122 Detail of a horned sash window type 1*



*Plate 124 Detail of Pegasus weathervane*



*Plate 123 Detail of a horned sash window type 2*



*Plate 125 Detail of chimneystack with dog-toothed brickwork.*

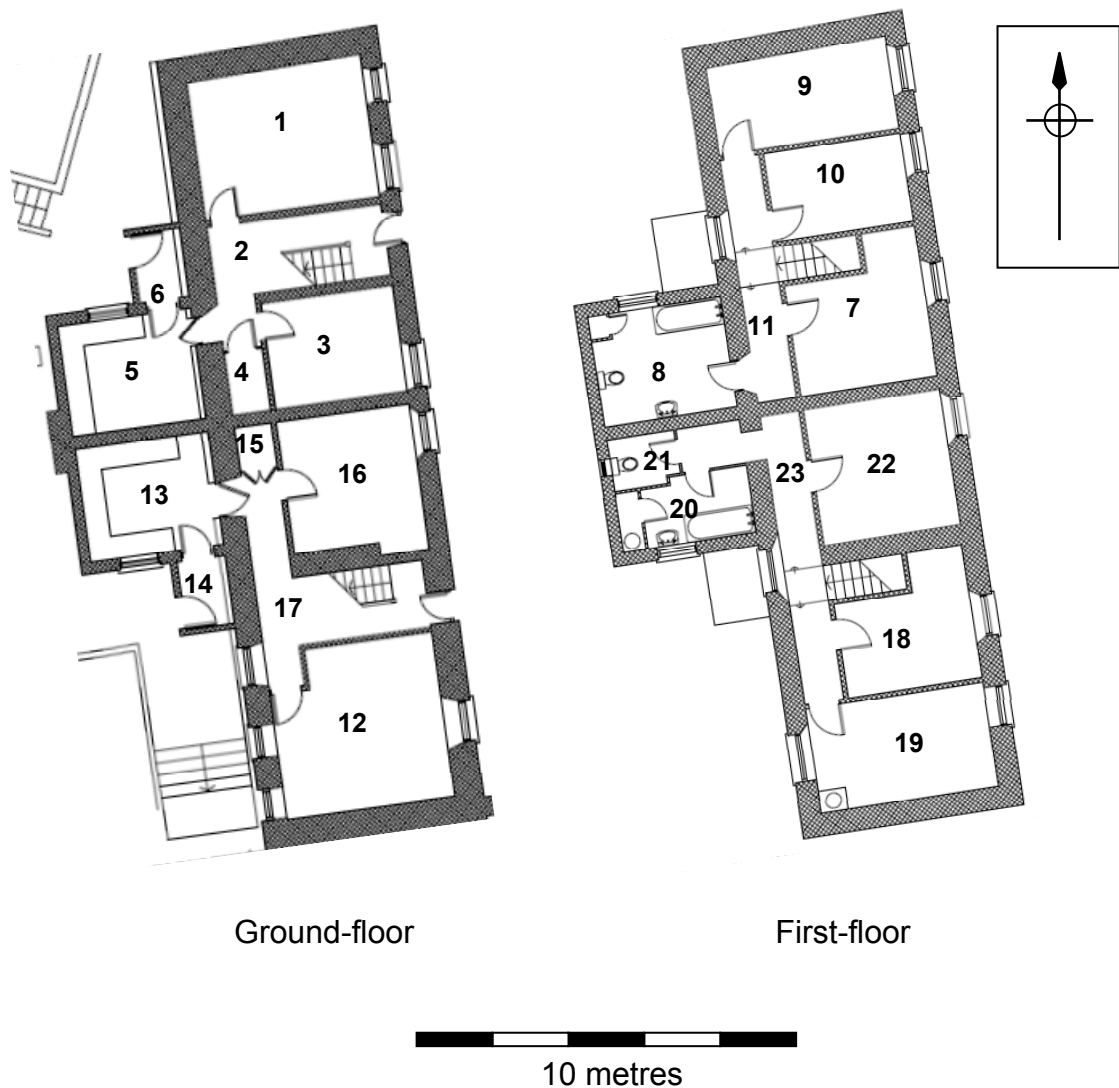


Figure 40 Bothy Building room numbers

#### 2.4.2 The Workshop and Stores Building

The workshop and stores was an L-shaped building comprising two open-fronted bays to the east of the Bothy Building (Plate 126). Its maximum measurements were 12.15m north to south by 11.15m east to west. This building is shown on the 1788-9 survey. The east wall also served as a garden wall shown on the 1788-9 survey.

The local slate-shale wall foundations were surmounted by red bricks with lime mortar laid in English bond (Plates 127 and 128). The coursing was somewhat rough so that what started out as English bond, in places became closer to English cross bond. English bond was commonly used until the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with its use often superseded by Flemish bond, though in Cornwall notably brick was considered a prestige material even in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. On

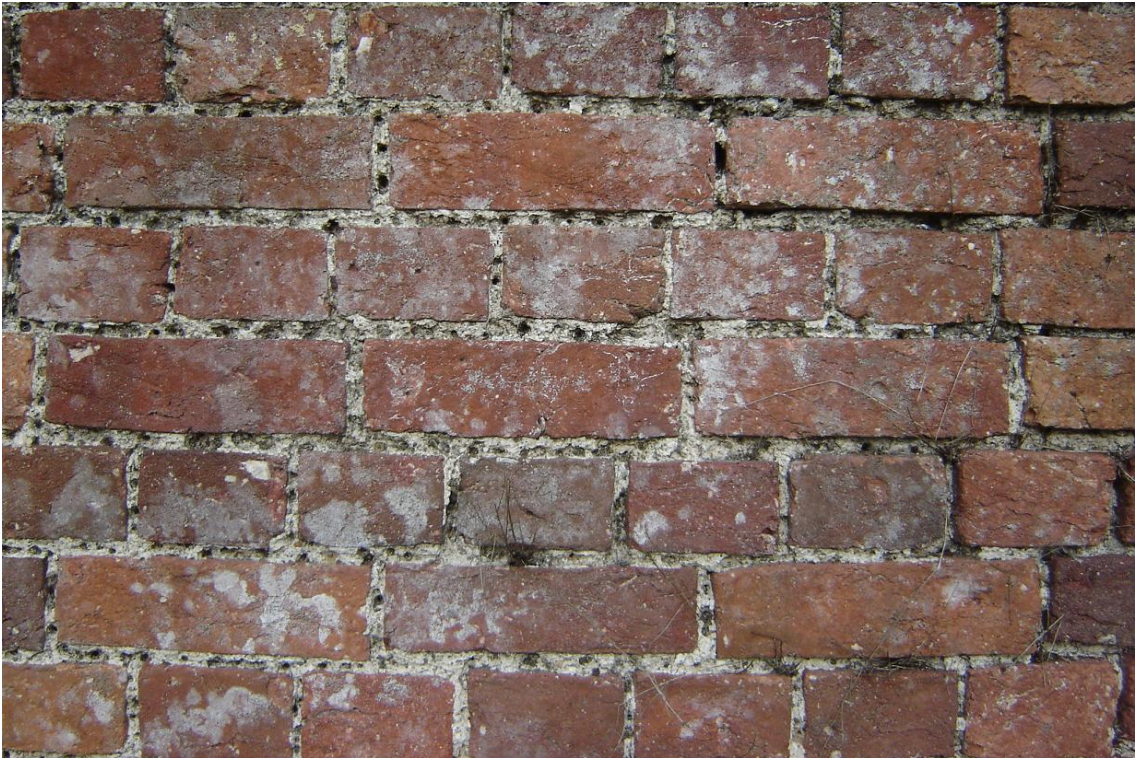
civil engineering projects where strength was more important, the use of English bond continued (Bevan and Luxton, 2005, 160-1) and it seems likely that the English bond brickwork at Trewarthenick post dates the East Range of the main house. There were eight blocked openings with brick relieving arches: three windows in the east elevation; one partly blocked window and a possible doorway in the south elevation; two doorways in the west elevation and one window in the north elevation. The blocked window facing the main house on the north elevation was a more decorative fully arched window opening (Plate 129) within Flemish brickwork suggesting this corner of the building had been re-built. The remaining openings had shallow relieving arches (Plate 130), though on the west wall these appeared to strengthen earlier irregular wooden lintels probably of local oak. The abutting garden walling to the north and south of the workshop and stores building was built using local slate-shale, which apparently tied in to the stonework at the base of the building. The lower Walled Garden wall to the south may be depicted on the 1727 Prideaux drawing.

Render and mouldings on the east, south and west interior walls post-date the English bond brick blocking of the doorway in the southwest corner of the building and respect its northerly replacement (Plate 131 and 132). The successive western doorways interconnected with a building depicted on the maps from at least 1843 until 1906. The earlier (southwest) doorway was probably blocked whilst the western building still stood, since the blocking as well as the west wall was lime-washed. The Western Building in-filled the space between the Bothy and the Workshop and Stores building. A small furnace in the angle of the lower Walled Garden wall, which defines the south side of this building, suggests that it included a smithy. The walling immediately beneath the moulding inside the workshop and stores was rendered with incised lines giving the impression of cut stonework.

Concrete block work and wooden partitions to support the lean-to corrugated asbestos or fibre cement roof was added in the 20th century.



*Plate 126 Workshop and Stores, looking southeast*



*Plate 127 South elevation of the Workshop and Stores building. Detail of English bond brickwork with numerous holes where plant ties have been removed.*



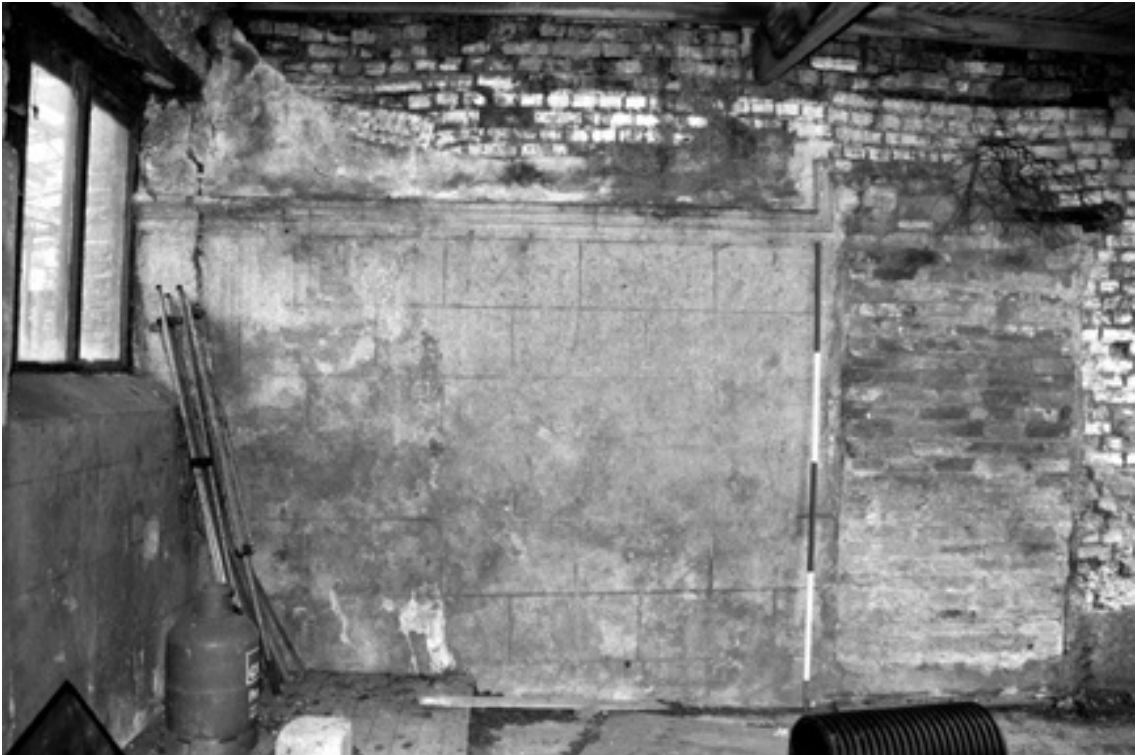
*Plate 128 Foundation of the Workshop and Stores, south elevation*



*Plate 129 Blocked arched opening in the Flemish bond rebuilt walling of the north elevation of the Workshop and Stores building.*



*Plate 130 Additional lintel with arch head infill repairing an opening in the south elevation of the Workshop and Stores building.*



*Plate 131 Render in the Stores building, masks the southwest door and frames a more recently blocked doorway (right) looking west*



*Plate 132 Detail of moulding in the Stores building*

### 2.4.3 The Greenhouse

The Greenhouse measured 14m east to west by 4m. It abutted the lower Walled Garden wall to its north and the lean-to to its west, post-dating the 1921 Sales Particular map (Colvin and Moggridge, 2006, Vol 2 Figure 15D).

It had a lean-to roof sloping gently down to the south. The wall and roof were built from glass panels within a timber frame (Plate 133).



*Plate 133 The Greenhouse, looking northwest*

### 2.4.4 The Lean-to

The Lean-to consisted of a rectangular sub-divided structure with two adjoined concrete block buildings to the east. The main part of the Lean-to was adjoined to the southern end of the Bothy Building and measured 5.65m north to south by 7.65m east to west. The main part of the Lean-to was constructed of slate-shale between 1793 and 1843, as a dark store for produce associated with the Walled Gardens. It seems likely that this is the potato store and possibly the apple room described in the 1921 Sales Particulars (Colvin and Moggridge, 2006, Vol 2 Figure 15H).

The main part of the Lean-to building was of two-storey height but there were no visible holes for first-floor joists. It was externally painted and rendered on its east elevation (Plate 134). Its north elevation was built of uncoursed local slate-shale rubble, with slate barging below the eaves. There was a gable roof with ceramic pantiles and ridge tiles. There was a doorway in the north elevation



and an opening for access in its eastern wall. One small window was visible below the eaves in this elevation.

The main part of the Lean-to building was sub-divided, presumably some time after its construction to form two narrow, tall rooms running east west (Plate 135). The walls were provided with full height wooden shelving and two small square ventilation shafts had been provided in the south wall. Inside there was a concrete floor with a concrete machine base with inset metal hold-down bolts, possibly for an apple press. The adjoining extensions to the east of the Lean-to were built using concrete blocks after 1921.



*Plate 134 East elevation of the Lean-to building with Greenhouse in the foreground*



*Plate 135 Interior of the Lean-to, looking west*

#### **2.4.5 The Motor House**

The Motor House was a rectangular building measuring 6.20m north to south by 12.30m east to west. It was located to the west of the Bothy Building. The Motor House was built before 1843, probably as a cart shed with storage area above. Until recent times, the building was used to house a joinery company owned by the estate.

It was constructed primarily of red brick in a Flemish bond (Plate 136) on a local slate-shale wall foundation, visible on the west and south elevations. The openings were spanned with shallow relieving arches of red brick to the exterior and wooden lintels to the interior. The building appeared to have cut through the English bond garden wall to its south (Plate 137).

The ground-floor had a concrete floor with three wide doorways and a cellar light in the north elevation. Two of the lintels above the doorways had been replaced and there was evidence of lime render on the interior walls. The joists and the floorboards were modern replacements. There were four blocked ventilation holes in the south elevation below the current ground level to the south of the building.

The building was cut into the slope, so that access to the first-floor was at ground level on the western side of the building. The windows on the first-floor were wooden 20-pane tilt windows with float glass (Plate 138). The widest of these windows replaced a former loading door. Three blocked windows were recorded in the south wall (Plate 139) as well as an inserted telephone hatch. The hatch had a small door in the south elevation allowing access to the telephone from the first-floor of the motor house and the upper walled garden to the south. Handwritten names and phone numbers were visible on both sides of this door and the frame (Plate 140).

The building had a hipped roof covered with corrugated asbestos or fibre cement panels and ridge tiles.

The sawn off joists and timbers of a demolished lean-to were visible on the south elevation. The level of its roofline indicated that the windows in the south elevation were blocked prior to, or possibly for its erection.



*Plate 136 North elevation of the Motor House*



*Plate 137 South elevation of the Motor House, showing communicating telephone hatch.*



*Plate 138 Detail of tilting window, north elevation, Motor House.*



*Plate 139 The woodworking ventilation pipe is visible in the first-floor of the Motor House with blocked window openings, looking south.*



*Plate 140 The telephone hatch in the Motor House, looking northeast.*

## 3 Discussion

### 3.1 The main house

Recording work at Trewarthenick House has raised a number of questions about: the date of the house and rear wings; the extent of late 18<sup>th</sup> century alteration; the extent of the Harrison scheme and the extent of the 1925 reduction particularly in the Rear Wing. Clear phases of architectural features, combined with archaeological evidence and unusually good map and documentary evidence have facilitated the analysis, but significant questions remain. Is the oldest fabric of the upstanding house the remains of the 1686 house or do they belong to a house that was rebuilt in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century? A rubbing of oak panelling in the southeast room might provide sufficient results for dendrochronological examination but there is unlikely to be heartwood/sapwood boundary survival, a prerequisite for accurate dating and the panelling may not be contemporary with the construction of the house. It is likely that the floor structure below the first-floor chambers at the east of the house is original. This appears to be constructed of oak though the timbers may not contain sufficient rings or the heartwood/sapwood boundary to allow accurate dendrochronological analysis and re-use of timbers is a distinct possibility. Inspection by a dendrochronologist would provide advice on whether sampling would be a worthwhile exercise.

Whilst the Prideaux (1727) and Red Book (1793) illustrations and the Law survey of 1788-9 throw some light on early developments behind the East Range, the lack of earlier maps and concentration on the East Front limits our understanding of early developments and service provision to the west. Alteration to the Rear Wing and the demolition of most of the West and North Ranges compounds this as few diagnostic stylistic details survive.

The unusual plan of the East Range shown on the 1788-89 map, raises a number of questions about how the house functioned at this time. This is particularly with respect to the original location of staircases, and how communication worked between the principal reception rooms given that there was an open courtyard in the location of the 1831 principal stair hall. Another staircase must have existed to access the upper floor of the North Range.

The 1788-89 map shows that there was a small central courtyard (open to its northwest corner) behind the central reception room (Room 2). This room appears to have always been accessed from two doorways in the west wall of the room, one relating to each of the vestibules that flank the central stair hall space (Room 13). It is possible that the original route from the north reception room (Room 1) to the south reception room (Room 3) was by going through the central reception room. However, this sort of route would not have been possible at first-floor level as the space above the central reception room is occupied by a dressing room and an associated bedroom. Perhaps the north bed chamber originally had a business function and was only accessible by a staircase at the north end of the house, or by the master of the house, through the dressing room if this became necessary.

Late 18<sup>th</sup> century (c.1790) alterations included: the addition of single-storey pavilions; the infilling of the southwest corner of the East Range and its courtyard and the extension of the Rear Wing to link up with the West Range.

#### The Harrison Scheme of c.1831

A major change to the house took place with the Henry Harrison scheme of c.1831. Henry Harrison was an important architect who carried out a number of notable projects in Cornwall. His work at Trewarthenick represented a major change to the way the house functioned, and the remains of his scheme are an important part of the interest of the house. The principal part of this work was the replacement of the pavilions with large two-storey extensions. The Allom engraving of 1832 and 20<sup>th</sup> century photographs showing the Harrison Wings help to understand their form and tie in with the historic mapping and the foundations revealed in recent monitoring. However, the absence of photographs of the c.1831 north entrance means that evidence for its design is limited to its presumed re-assembly in the extant north wall and recently revealed foundations.

Associated with the construction of the Harrison Wings were internal alterations and replacement of some of the architectural features probably including most of the internal doors. A new lower pitch roof was built with a shorter pediment and a parapet wall. A platband was also inserted along with replacement sash windows with hidden sash boxes and new sills. The new roof with parapet and the platband had all been suggested by Repton in 1793.

Also probably part of the Harrison scheme was the demolition of the upper floor of the Rear Wing and its replacement with two upper floors built of brick. This accompanied the remodelling of the ground-floor openings in the Rear Wing, to accommodate new sash windows with hidden sash boxes.

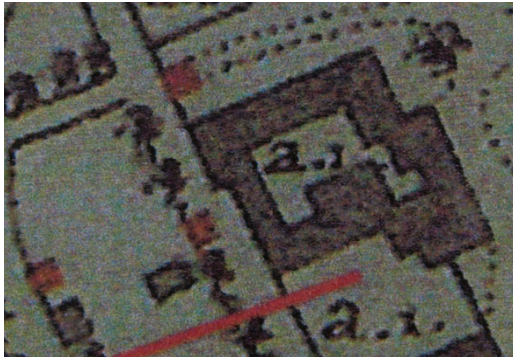
The North Range was reduced in height and length, the upper walling then becoming a screen to hide the service part of the house from visitors.

Probably also as part of the Harrison scheme, coal cellars were added to the west end of the house and a wing containing another cellar was added to the north end of the West Range.

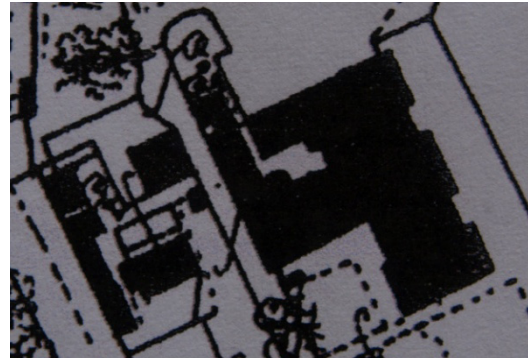
Shortly after the 1843 date of the parish Tithe Map the northwest cellar was added to by a two-storey wing and a granite staircase was introduced to link the floors. This probably involved the new doorway incorporating the re-used granite arch.

The mid 19<sup>th</sup> century plan of the house seems to have functioned with little or no change until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1925 the Harrison Wings, the West and North Ranges were demolished and the West Wing was truncated.

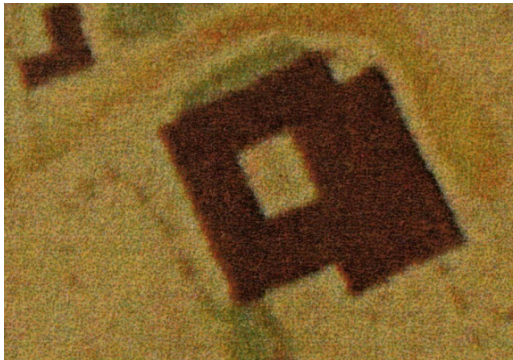
In the 1950s the principal Harrison staircase was removed and the smaller Harrison (service) stair was replaced with a concrete staircase with terrazzo surfacing. Terrazzo work was also applied to the north and northeast entrance vestibules, a WC and a new bathroom.



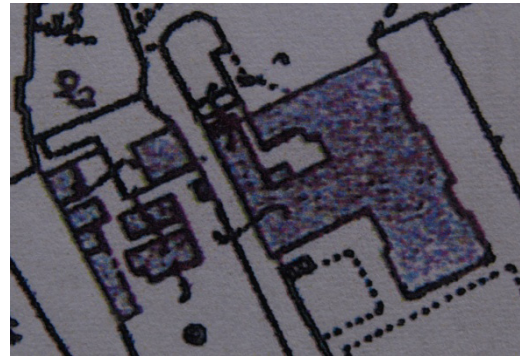
*1788-89 Law survey extract: At this time the house includes a Service Wing around an articulated courtyard. Note the small courtyard behind the East Range.*



*1879 1<sup>st</sup> OS map extract shows a single-storey Porch in the southwest corner of the courtyard and the Northwest Wing.*



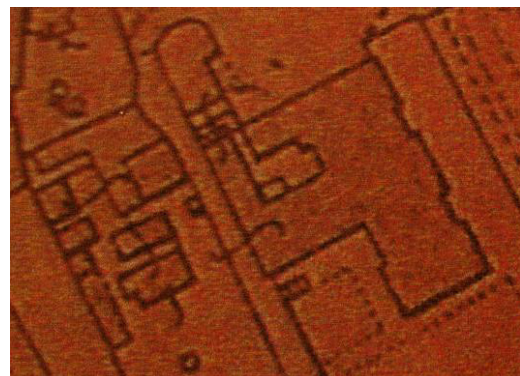
*1793 Repton survey extract: This is a simplified and unreliable plan but shows that the Rear Wing has been completed at its northwest corner. The small courtyard has been in-filled.*



*1906 2<sup>nd</sup> OS map extract shows the Woodside yards have been roofed.*



*1843 Cornelly Tithe Map extract: This post-dates the 1831 Harrison scheme with extensions flanking the East Front and shorter North Range. The West Range is shown differently since heightening of the rear wing.*



*1921 Sale Particulars extract: no discernable changes since 1906 but in 1925 the house was reduced by removing the Harrison Wings and most of the West and North Ranges.*

**Figure 41** 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century developments in the main house



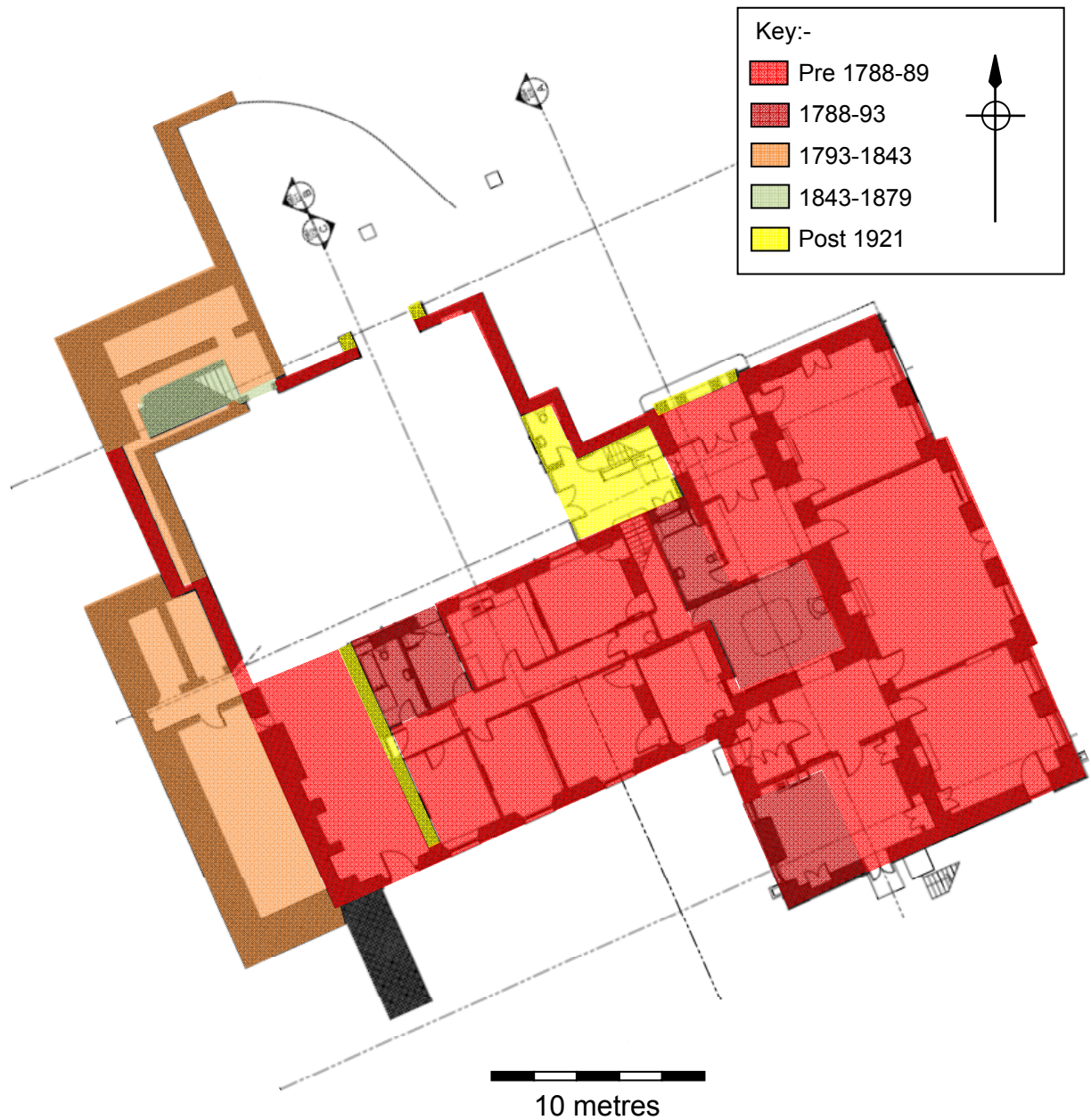


Figure 42 Main house ground-floor and courtyard phase plan.

### 3.2 The Western Buildings

Whilst parts of the Workshop and Woodside may pre-date the 1788-9 survey, the remaining buildings, except the Shed were largely constructed between 1793 and 1843, evolving after this date to their present form.

The Workshop appears to have served as a cart shed and store in conjunction with a mow hay in the Walled Garden up until the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The demolition of the building along the south wall of the Walled Garden sometime between 1793 and 1823 appears to have marked a more significant change, after which the Walled Garden was set out as a garden rather than mow hay.

The Western Buildings would have provided storage for tools and carts, acted as service buildings and possibly as domestic accommodation for employees close to the main house. The buildings appear to complement the expansion and re-modelling of the main house in or shortly after c.1831.

A laundry would have been an essential part of the service provision for the house and the census returns include a laundry maid in 1851 and a laundress in 1861. Woodside was recently identified as a washhouse by Carrick District Council, with original structure/features surviving within (Parkes, 2008, p119), though the present study found little physical evidence was visible to support this identification. The Woodside chimney may have been provided for a washhouse, though equally it could be for accommodation. By 1879 the yards depicted to the north, suggest that by this stage the building may have been divided to provide two separate if compact residences, presumably to accommodate important estate workers.

### **3.3 The Southern Buildings**

The Southern Buildings were established earlier than most of the Western Buildings. The Workshop and Stores buildings and parts of the Bothy Building are shown on the 1788-9 survey and possibly the 1727 Prideaux drawing. The use of English bond brickwork commonly used up until the 17<sup>th</sup> century may suggest that the Workshop and Stores buildings may be amongst the earliest standing buildings recorded or that extra strength was required for this building as well as the garden walls.

The L-shaped building at the south end of the present Bothy Building, is shown on the 1788-89 survey, at the end of Barn Meadow, beside a track heading south towards the River Fal. The eastern half of the building had loading doors on the first-floor possibly for a hayloft. The brick build to the north with showy pediment, oculus for a clock or sundial, ornamental brickwork, Pegasus weather vane and cobbled forecourt are characteristic of high status carriage houses or stable blocks from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. A local example dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> century is found on the Penrose estate near Helston. At Penrose a C-shaped courtyard is formed by stables and carriage houses with a central gable end housing a clock, with a bell tower above. At Trewarthenick, the plan is certainly less regular and the probable smithy building to the south would have detracted from any formal front to the east. No wide openings have been identified to date to allow for carriages in the Bothy Building, though these could have been housed in the demolished western part of the building and later in the Workshop and Stores building, where the later moulding indicates its high status. Fine architecture and decoration was typical of the period for stable and carriage blocks, with a Georgian example at Trelissick House in Cornwall. By 1843 the track way running past the Bothy Building had been re-located to the west and the area to the south enclosed to form gardens. The proximity of the Bothy Building to the Motor House (a cart shed), smithy and the mouldings in a

possible carriage house together with the presence of the Pegasus weather vane all point to this being a stable block and carriage house complex albeit with a somewhat piecemeal development and consequential irregularity.

The remaining buildings including the Lean-to (probable potato store), the Motor House (cart-shed), Greenhouse and Walled Gardens to the south all point to the more practical side of food production and storage on the estate.

## 4 Conclusion

Despite the general decline of Trewarthenick House in the 20<sup>th</sup> century there is very considerable historic fabric surviving, within the house, its outbuildings and the wider estate. This study has identified and linked a number of principal phases of remodelling, extension and demolition to the documentary sources (Figure 41 and 42).

Trewarthenick was already a large house by 1727 and its east elevation is a good example of architecture of this date, though if the structure shown in 1727 is contemporary with the 1686 date-stone, it is one of the earliest examples of this style of architecture in Cornwall. Either way it is likely that all the principal plan elements were in place by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, including a Rear Wing, West and North Range. All the features that survive from the pre-1727 house, particularly the panelled-rooms are a rare survival in Cornwall. They are important parts of the house, essential for its interpretation and appreciation.

The development and evolution of the house and outbuildings within the estate are inextricably linked with the changing fortunes and aspirations of the Gregor family and wider social developments. The initials on the north and east elevations, the memorial plaque in the walled garden and the names and phone numbers scrawled on the walls of the telephone hatch in the motor house combined with the documentary evidence bring the buildings to life at both ends of the social spectrum. The connection between these people and the built fabric facilitate not only a more in depth social understanding but a more human understanding at a personal level.

It is arguably the documented interaction of the Gregors, Humphry Repton, and Henry Harrison with Trewarthenick as well as its architecture and landscape setting that lend such importance to the estate.

The appropriate restoration of a house and park such as this, for residential use is a rare opportunity. The recommendations below should facilitate the retention of its historic and architectural integrity alongside necessary alterations.

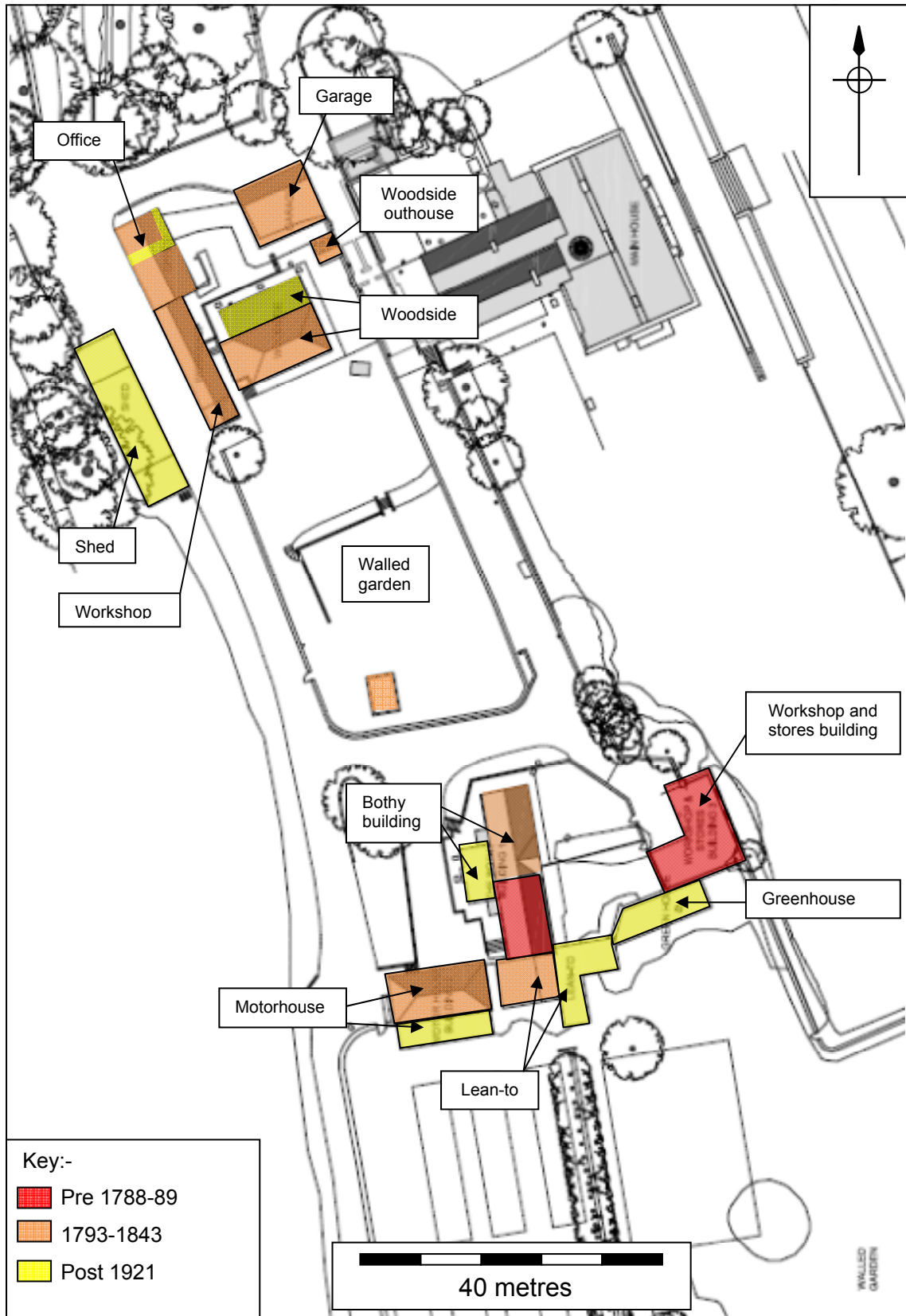


Figure 43 Phase plan of the Western and Southern Buildings

## 5 Recommendations

### 5.1 The main house

Like most historic houses Trewarthenick has been the subject of many changes since it was first built creating a series of historic layers or phases most of which add to the historic interest of the building and are now worthy of retention in their own right.

The word 'original' can rarely be used with any pre-1800 building without qualification. With respect to Trewarthenick nearly all the historic fabric can be related to an important phase of its development and can be said to be 'original' to its particular phase. The way these phases mesh together is part of the individual story of the building and the changing needs and aspirations of its owners and occupants, many of whom were eminent members of society. At Trewarthenick it is difficult to prioritise with recommendations about which historic fabric is more important to preserve and enhance but the following list is designed to highlight the main periods and the fabric and features that belong to them:

#### **Late 17<sup>th</sup> century/early 18<sup>th</sup> century**

Panelled rooms 1, 3, 41 and 42 with Room 3 being particularly rare and important. Some chair rails identified in other rooms. Most of the surviving stone-built walling of the house also belongs to this period.

#### **Late 18<sup>th</sup> century**

Rooms 4, 45 and the attic above, was added or extended during this period and retains original features from this time including some good plaster ceiling cornices with locations identified in the report.

#### **Harrison scheme c1831**

Despite the removal of North and South Wings in 1925 much important historic fabric survives from this period of the house including:

East range platband, window sills, parapets with cornices and sash windows to the central bay.

Most brick-built fabric including the upper storeys of the Rear Wing and the rag slate roofing that goes with this phase

All sash windows without horns appear to belong to this period with particularly good survival in the Rear Wing

Oculus roof light above Room 50.

Plaster ceiling cornices identified in the east range, particularly the ceiling cornice in the former principal stair hall and all plaster ceiling cornices in the Rear Wing

Most panelled doors and architraves throughout the house, some with panelled reveals

Most window shutters that survive appear to be from this period

Coal cellars at the west end of the house and cellar in the Northwest Wing

### **Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

The Northwest Wing with reused doorway fabric relating to the courtyard, good dressed stone doorway to the west and good flight of granite steps

### **1925**

North entrance, parapets, string course masonry and dressed stone quoins re-used from the Harrison scheme

Re-use of paving stone to west side of courtyard

Chimneys in their present form

### **Historic fabric of unknown date**

Brick flue in Basement and later copper flue beside it

### **1950s**

The only significant survival from this period is the terrazzo scheme that relates to the north entrance vestibule, the west entrance and stair hall and the principal bathroom

## **5.2 The Western and Southern buildings**

The southern half of the Bothy Building was built by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, though its later brick facade and pediment arguably contribute more significantly to the character of the estate buildings, especially when viewed from the east. The brick pediment and oculus appear to mimic the form of the East Front of the main house prior to 1831. If this building is to be demolished, archaeological monitoring should record any exposed evidence, especially in the floor plan. The re-use of the weathervane and a similar pediment and chimneys should be considered to give appropriate weight to this important part of the estate and retain a link with its previous use. This is especially the case given the proposed restoration of the Eastern Drive.

The remaining buildings are less important architecturally, but they are an integral part of the history and development of the estate and house. Their preservation should be considered as far as practical with emphasis on their external wall elevations which convey much of their evolution.

The current form of the Walled Garden is late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century in its layout. Important survivals, seemingly from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century are the ornamental pond, with associated memorial inscription, classical relief panel and pillars. The two pillars previously sited beside the pond, could be replaced. The staddle stones and granite ball within the Walled Garden have all been moved from their original positions and can be re-sited. The 1727 illustration shows the position of some of the granite balls. The remains of walling within the garden should ideally be preserved as they are an integral part of the garden scheme. Works to alter the ground levels should be minimised to reduce the disturbance or destruction of archaeological deposits.

### 5.3 Summary recommendations

All of the above are part of the historic interest that contribute to the listing status of Trewarthenick and are part of what the listing process is designed to protect. Listed Building Consent and planning permission have been granted at Trewarthenick, allowing for considerable alterations in line with the demolition statement (BLDA 2008) and other documentation. The relevance of the principles already applied by the planning process (PA34/1311/08/R and LB34/1312/08R) should be considered as part of the ongoing development. These principles are:

- Repairs should be the minimum required and retain the maximum amount of historic fabric
- Historic features should be repaired rather than replicated
- Materials and finishes should be appropriate to the historic period to which repairs relate
- Any proposed changes/additions to the house should be fully justified and result in a balance that is in favour of enhancing the historic interest of the building
- As much as is possible changes/additions should be reversible
- Listed building consent must be the subject of appropriate and statutory consultation

The statutory consultation process has been adhered to at Trewarthenick, resulting in the granting of the extant Listed Building consent authorising the current and ongoing construction and renovation works.

Any necessary alterations to the historic fabric should be subject to archaeological recording as set out in the archaeological recording WSI (Mossop 2008).

## 6 Archive Index

The Archaeological Consultancy Ltd project number is **AC08001E**

The RCM Accession number is **TRURI:2008.89**

The project archive is stored at Archaeological Consultancy Ltd premises, Goodagrane, Halvasso, PENRYN, Cornwall, prior to transferral to the Royal Cornwall Museum. The archive includes:

Trewarthenick House Room Register (2 sheets A4)

Film Register (1sheet A4)

Black and White Photo Registers (1-11 A4)

Black and White Photo Contact Prints (1-11 A4)

Black and White Negatives (1-11 A4)

Digital Photo Register (2 sheets A4)

Drawing Sheet Register (1 sheet A4)

Plan Register (1 Sheet A4)

Drawings (44 sheets A1-A3)  
Notes Main House, dictated by Eric Berry (5 sheets A4)  
Notes Other (A4)  
Correspondence (A4)  
Project Management (A4)  
Trewarthenick House Historic Building Report (A4)

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