

# Former Coach House Trenython Manor, Cornwall

Historic Building Record





**FORMER COACH HOUSE  
TRENTHON MANOR, TYWARDREATH,  
CORNWALL**

**Historic Building Record**

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Report reference: **74760.03**


**July 2010**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	<b>74760</b>	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR	<b>210073 54271</b>		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
3	E	RAD	AU		22.7.10	DOCUMENT2

\* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final

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# FORMER COACH HOUSE TRENYTHON MANOR, TYWARDREATH, CORNWALL

## Historic Building Record

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# **FORMER COACH HOUSE TRENYTHON MANOR, TYWARDREATH, CORNWALL**

## **Historic Building Record**

### **Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Alan Leather Associates Ltd on behalf of Club La Costa to undertake Historic Building Recording of the former Coach House at the Grade II Listed Trenyhton Manor, Tywardreath, Cornwall.

The historic building recording was carried out to support a Listed Building application for the construction of 16 new lodges on the south site, together with the demolition of the 1930s semi-detached houses and the restoration of the existing listed coach house to form 4 new lodges. Should consent be granted, it will provide a long term record of the building as it survived prior to the redevelopment.

In accordance with a brief written by the HEAA (Historic Environment Advisor, Archaeology) of Cornwall Council, the project comprised a photographic survey, fabric analysis, documentary and map research. A combination of these methods has found that the coach house was built in 1870 as part of Trenyhton Manor for Colonel John Whitehead Peard, commonly known as 'Garibaldi's Englishman'. Peard served with Guiseppe Garibaldi during the Italian wars of unification in the 1860's. As reward for his service Garibaldi had the house designed and built in the Italianate style for Peard.

In 1891 Trenyhton Manor became the Bishop's Palace for the Diocese of Truro with Bishop John Gott living here until his death in 1906. The house and coach house saw little change during these two significant occupants with the buildings remaining as built. By 1925 Trenyhton Manor was owned by the Great Western Railway and functioned as a convalescent home. It stayed this way until 2006 when Club La Costa bought the Manor for use as a Hotel and Spa.

The coach house originally comprised a central range with north and south wings. These remained unaltered until the convalescent home redeveloped the site and demolished the north wing to build two semi detached houses for staff accommodation. Original Victorian elements of the coach house were retained including the central two storey element containing ground floor office, first floor room and the single storey south range and wing. These have fallen into disrepair and although altered still retain some their 19<sup>th</sup> century form.

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# **FORMER COACH HOUSE TRENYTHON MANOR, TYWARDREATH, CORNWALL**

## **Historic Building Record**

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Alan Leather Associates Ltd and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Chris Nelstrop of that organisation in this regard. Thanks are also due to staff at the Cornish Studies Library in Redruth and in particular Tristan Berry, Library Assistant for his help with the research. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the staff at Trenythron Manor including reception and maintenance personnel for their assistance in providing access to the building.

The building recording was carried out by Bob Davis who also compiled this report. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Anne Upson. The illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer.

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# FORMER COACH HOUSE TRENYPHON MANOR, TYWARDREATH, CORNWALL

## Historic Building Record

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Alan Leather Associates, on behalf of Club La Costa, to carry out a programme of historic building recording of the former Coach House at the Grade II Listed Trenyhton Manor, Tywardreath, Cornwall.

1.1.2 The historic building recording was carried out to support a Listed Building application for the construction of 16 new lodges on the south site together with the demolition of the 1930s semi-detached houses and the restoration of the existing listed coach house to form 4 new lodges. Should consent be granted, it will provide a long term record of the building prior to redevelopment.

1.1.3 The building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology doc. ref. 74760.01, June 2010). This document was written in response to a brief written by the HEAA (Heritage Environment Advisor (Archaeology) at Cornwall Council. The WSI was prepared in accordance with standards and guidance published by the Institute for Archaeologists and English Heritage, and was submitted to the Client and Cornwall CC for approval prior to the commencement of the programme of investigative works.

1.1.4 The level of record set out in this report is in accordance with Level 2-3 as set out in the document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006).

1.1.5 The building recording was carried out on the 9<sup>th</sup> June 2010.

#### 1.2 Site location and description

1.2.1 Trenyhton Manor is located to the north-east of St Austell, Cornwall and in the parish of Tywardreath. The Manor is located to the north-east of Par and to the west of the River Fowey Valley. The main house stands at the northern end of a wooded valley providing views to the south of Par sands. The coach house is located to the north of the main house and is centred on NGR 210073 54271 (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Manor House and grounds now form a Hotel and Spa holiday complex with individual chalets built in several areas around the house. The coach house stands on a raised piece of ground next to a semi detached pair of



1930's houses which are used for staff accommodation. The coach house is largely derelict with most of the roofs either in a state of collapse or leaking badly. The area around the coach house has become a dumping ground for masonry and used equipment and the east side of the coach house has become overgrown which has started to encroach onto the masonry walls.

- 1.2.3 Internally, the surviving rooms have become used for storage including the first floor of the main central element, which is used to store furniture.

### **1.3 Listing description**

- 1.3.1 The main house is Listed Grade II and described as *Country house. 1860. Coursed rubble with stucco dressings. Large rectangular plan plus service wing set back on the left, a small pavilion in front of service wing, plus C20 conservatory low down at the front and extension to ground floor room on the left.*

### **1.4 Historical background**

- 1.4.1 Trenyhton Manor was built on the estate of Little Pinnock in 1872. The house was built for Colonel John Whitehead Peard known as 'Garibaldi's Englishman'. Peard was an Oxford-educated lawyer and the son of a British admiral. He joined Giuseppe Garibaldi in 1860, ostensibly because of the brutality of the officials he witnessed during a visit to Naples. Peard fought in the wars of Italian unification and was awarded the Cross of the Order of Valour by King Victor Emmanuel II. Following Garibaldi's retirement, Peard returned to Cornwall and lived the quiet life of a Victorian gentleman. It is said that Garibaldi had the house built for Peard as a thank-you for his support during his Italian struggle.
- 1.4.2 In 1891 the house became the Bishop's Palace for the Diocese of Truro and lasted in this role for 15 years. The Rt Rev John Gott lived here and was the third Bishop of Truro from 1891 until his death on 21<sup>st</sup> July 1906.
- 1.4.3 After this, the house became a Great Western Railway convalescent home. The history of railway convalescent homes owes much to John Edward Nicholls, he was involved in Friendly Societies and developed convalescent homes in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century at Herne Bay and in the north of England. He became acquainted with J. Passmore Edwards, a Cornishman and philanthropist who financed a convalescent home for railwaymen adjacent to the existing home in Herne Bay. The trustees for this venture were from the nine railway companies which had termini in London. The railway companies, beginning with the LNER, gradually permitted the fund to raise subscriptions from railway staff by direct debits from their pay. The Trustees acquired several buildings to be used as convalescent homes including Ascog Mansion, on the Isle of Bute, in 1924, leased Trenyhton Manor near Par in 1925 and acquired Shottendane at Margate for female staff in 1927.
- 1.4.4 In 2006 the Manor was acquired by Club La Costa as a Hotel and Spa complex as well as time share accommodation.

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## 2 AIMS

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the project as set out in the WSI was to provide information on the building's form, construction and significance; to provide a long-term archive record of the building as it currently survives, and to inform the preparation of development proposals which will conserve or enhance the heritage significance of the building.
- 2.1.2 The scope and level of detail of the recording was to be commensurate with a Level 2-3 record as defined by the English Heritage guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006).

## 3 METHODS

### 3.1 Cartographic evidence

- 3.1.1 A search of cartographic sources was made at the Cornwall Studies Library in Redruth. Maps consulted date from 1839 to 1935. A list of cartographic sources examined is given in the appendix, and the maps consulted are shown in **Figure 2**.

### 3.2 On-site recording

- 3.2.1 General views of the buildings and areas of archaeological significance were photographed using a digital camera and 35mm black and white film. Written notes on fabric and significant historical features were annotated onto survey drawings supplied by the client.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 For clarity, the different surviving elements that make up the building were assigned unique letters **A - E**. The location of each of the separate elements is shown on **Figures 3** and **4**.

### 4.2 Cartographic evidence

- 4.2.1 The earliest map showing the area that was to become Trenyhton Manor was the 1839 Tithe map (**Figure 2**). This map shows that the Manor house including the coach house had not yet been built. The only buildings shown are the small complex of buildings that form Kilwarrick, a large, irregular 'S' plan house to the north-west of Trenyhton. Little Pinnock Manor house and associated structures is shown to the south-east with a snaking access road following along the principal field boundaries to the north eventually joining the Castledore Road. The area now occupied by Trenyhton Manor is shown on the Tithe map as large wooded enclosures.
- 4.2.2 By the time of the 1880 Ordnance Survey plan Trenyhton Manor is shown to be fully developed (**Figure 2**). The large Manor house stands at the north-east end of a wooded valley and is surrounded by various structures including greenhouses. The site is called 'Trenyhton' on the map. The immediate area around the house had been landscaped with garden

terraces to the south-west and the wooded enclosures, shown on the Tithe map, extending to the south-west had been adapted with various paths and rides created through them. What appears to be a small stream is now shown running north-south from just south of Kilwarrick, which is still shown, but appears to have been divided into two separate rectangular buildings. To the north, a long carriage way had been created, leading from the north side of the manor house to Castledore Road.

- 4.2.3 The coach house is shown, built to its full size to the north of the main house. It stands on the east side of the north carriage way and is shown set in a rectangular enclosure surrounded by trees. It has a roughly 'E' plan with the front facing west comprising a central range and north and south wings. The south wing of the 'E' plan is shorter than the north wing and there are two small ancillary buildings attached to the north-east corner and north side of the north wing respectively. A third ancillary building is attached to the west end of the south wing. There is a short central projection looking onto an open yard to the west and a small yard on the east side with a single, probably, open fronted shed in the north-east corner. The main access to the coach house is shown to be on the east side with a curving track following around from the south
- 4.2.4 The 1907 Ordnance Survey plan shows the main house as little changed but that there had been some minor additions and alterations around the coach house. A gate lodge was now located at the north-east end of the north carriage way entrance (**Figure 2**). The basic 'E' plan of the coach house still existed but several small structures are now shown along the west edge of the boundary around the coach house and a single small structure is shown in the very south-east corner. This plan is more detailed than the earlier 1880 version and the small ancillary building attached to the north side of the north wing is shown divided into three sections. This may be an original feature not shown on the 1880 plan. The ancillary building attached to the west end of the south wing appears to have been demolished. The open-fronted shed in the north-east corner of the east yard is also shown divided into two sections. This may represent an extension to the original shed as the building now extends further to the south.
- 4.2.5 Kilwarrick is still shown as two separate rectangular buildings and the wooded area to the south-west of the main house appears little changed.
- 4.2.6 The 1935 Ordnance Survey plan indicates that Trenyhton was by then called 'Railway convalescent home' (**Figure 2**). The main house has had minor alterations and the greenhouses and gardens to the south-east changed with a more formal layout of paths. Kilwarrick had been further reduced in size with only a single rectangular building surviving, and is no longer named on the plan.
- 4.2.7 The area around the coach house had seen significant changes by this time. The entire north wing and the northern part of the central range had been demolished and the two semi-detached houses which survive today had been built. Two back to back outhouses (probably toilets) had been built on the east side of the houses and, to the east of these, the open-fronted shed

is shown still standing in the north-east corner of the east yard. The boundary had also changed appearing to have been extended to the east.

### 4.3 The Building

- 4.3.1 The surviving elements of the coach house comprise three main elements **A**, **B** and **C** plus an additional wooden lean-to shed **D** to the south (**Figures 3-4**). The 1930's staff house located a short distance to the north-west of the coach house is referred to as **E**. The central two storey element of the coach house including the ground floor west porch, east bothy and first floor rooms are referred to as **A**, the extant attached single storey element to the south is referred to as **B** and the remains of the south wing **C**.
- 4.3.2 The central two storey element (**A**) is constructed from rag-work walls of local stone with red brick dressings around window and door openings and as quoins (**Plate 1**). The west facing elevation has a wide central arched opening on the ground floor with granite threshold and a tall window opening on the first floor, the arch of which pierces the stone gable. The wall has been re-pointed with cementitious mortar. Opposing doorways at the north and south ends of the porch originally gave access into the north and south halves of the central range, the south door is now blocked and the north door is still open and leads to the yard behind the 1930's houses.
- 4.3.3 The north facing elevation of element **A** is also constructed in rag-work local stone (**Plate 2**). There is a single door opening with brick dressings and re-used timber lintel at ground floor level and to the west side. Quoins are, again, red brick but were not visible at low level at the north-east corner where it is of stone (**Plate 3**). There is evidence of the demolished north half of the central range visible as a pitched roof scar together with the scars of the east and west walls.
- 4.3.4 The east facing elevation of element **A** continues with rag-work walling although much of this elevation was covered with ivy and other vegetation (**Plate 4**). There are two window openings with cambered brick soldier arches and brick dressings on the ground floor and a blocked opening in the first floor. This opening appears to have originally been a door but is now blocked with a mixture of granite blocks and stone set in cementitious mortar.
- 4.3.5 Internally, the ground floor space of the two storey element has been divided into a west porch area and a ground floor east room or office /bothy. The floor surface of the porch area is laid with blue Staffordshire squared paviors and the floor surface of the east room is concrete screed. Wall surfaces are plastered and painted with block lines scored into the surface. The room is accessed via a centrally placed original wide softwood door with the remains of a borrowed light frame above (**Plate 5**). The room measures 4.8m north-south and 3.1m east-west and, although largely empty of original features, still retains its original layout with light provided by the two windows set either side of a central chimney in the east wall (**Plate 6**). The windows are missing but the surviving frames suggest that they were originally of sash design. Along the north and south walls of the east room are pairs of cupboard or shelving recesses (**Plate 7**). These have been formed in the body of the stone walls but are finished with red brick

edging and a central pier. Timber lintels support the walls above the recesses and appear to be re-used railway sleepers. The fireplace still contains the original iron fire grate which incorporates a water tank on the north side. The space above the fire grate has been blocked but there are fixing marks above the fire grate on the chimney breast suggesting that there was once a fire surround and over mantle here (**Plate 8**). The ceiling is lathe and plaster fixed to first floor joists.

- 4.3.6 It was not possible to access the first floor as the floor surface was deemed unsafe. But a visual inspection from the arched opening provided some opportunity to assess this space. Access to the first floor was via an iron pole ladder in the north-west corner of the porch area (**Plate 9**). At the top of this ladder was a short vertical wooden ladder fixed to the north wall. The room itself was boarded out with what appeared to be dark coloured pine tongue and groove to the walls and ceiling. At the time of the survey it housed wooden racking and stacks of old chairs. The chairs appear to be the same as those shown in an undated image produced for an article produced in the magazine journal 'Back Track' railway magazine September–October 1994 edition (not shown in this report). In this publication, there is an article on the history of railway convalescent homes and an image in the article shows the stately dining room at Trenyhton when it was occupied by the Railway Convalescent Home. The dining room is shown with a formal layout of dining tables set with the same straight back chairs found in the first floor room. The surviving roof trusses were viewed from a narrow gap in the ceiling boards and appeared to be simple 'A' frames of softwood comprising principal rafters with halved apexes and collars at present ceiling level. The pitched roof itself is in a partial state of decay but is still covered with slates.
- 4.3.7 At the east end of the roof, a small single chimney stack protrudes from the centre of the roof ridge. This feature presents an anomaly in that it appears to pass up through the first floor level and in line with the blocked opening seen at first floor level in the east wall. It is assumed from fabric evidence in the ground floor that the fire grate and associated features are original to the build, so it would seem strange to build in an opening that would be partially obscured by a chimney stack. One explanation for this anomaly would be that the chimney flue is passed at an angle around the first floor opening and angled back and up through the centre of the roof. It is also possible that the chimney is a later feature, and a former door opening in the east wall at first floor level was deliberately blocked when the chimney was built. It was not possible to view the roof space at the east end for an accurate assessment.
- 4.3.8 The single storey south element **B** and single storey south wing **C** were built as two conjoined elements (**Plate 10**). Element **B** was enclosed but the north side of the south wing **C** was probably open as there is no evidence of a north wall enclosing this side. The roof of element **B** is in a state of dangerous collapse and the roof of element **C** is completely missing. The original function of element **B** is unclear. No access for horses is provided and there is no clear evidence of internal division, so it probably served a more utilitarian function such as a work shop.

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- 4.3.9 The style of building differs between these two elements, The walling of the north half of the west wall of element **B** is similar to that of the two storey element **A**, attractive rag-work walls with brick dressings around the various openings. The south half of this wall and the west and south wall of the south wing **C** are constructed from less attractive rubble stone with brick dressings (**Plate 10**). It is possible that the north side of the south wing **C** was always 'open' sided as there is no evidence of walling joining or butting against the west wall of element **B**.
- 4.3.10 There are three openings in the west wall of element **B**. Originally there were two arched windows set in the decorative rag-work stone wall and a doorway at the south end set into the rubble section of walling. The northern-most window opening has been altered to form a doorway leading into the west yard (**Plate 11**). This was probably carried out at the same time as the doorway on the south side of the arched porch was blocked. The southern most window opening is presently boarded over.
- 4.3.11 The original internal space of element **B** measured 9.2m north-south and 4.8m east-west. The east wall had a single blocked window opening toward the south end leaving a wide area of wall with no openings. The original internal space has been subdivided by a narrow wall creating a small rectangular room measuring 2.6m north-south and 4.8m east-west on the south side of the central element **A**. The remaining space forms a room 6.4m north-south and 4.8m east-west. This room has been further divided by a series of low bays along the south and east walls (**Plate 12**). The bays are formed by concrete block walls supporting a thick cast concrete flat roof which appears to have been built under the, once extant, now collapsed, original slated roof.
- 4.3.12 Element **C** appears to have always been open-ended. There are no obvious signs of blocked openings or fixings that would suggest wall coverings or fittings (**Plate 13**).
- 4.3.13 The extant wooden lean-to shed or store at the south end of the coach house (**D**) is considered to be modern or at least post 1935 as it does not appear on the Ordnance Survey plan of this date. It is built over the access track into the east yard which appears on the 1935 plan.
- 4.3.14 Of the demolished north wing of the coach house there is no surviving evidence above ground level. This area is now occupied by the footprint of the two 1930's houses (**E**) and their rear, east yard (**plate 14**).

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## 5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 From the surviving remains of the buildings it is difficult to fully appreciate the authentic function of each surviving element in relation to the day to day workings of the coach house. The central two storey element is the best preserved, and its ground floor, in particular, retains much of its primary layout. This obviously formed the organisational hub of the complex, with a centrally placed office at ground floor level. The need to prepare both horses and carriages for use by the owner of the Manor House at short notice would also suggest the need for on-site accommodation. This is likely to have been located at first floor level in the central element. The design of the window in the west wall and the presence of a door in the east wall would both suggest a residential function rather than a more utilitarian use such as a hay loft.
- 5.1.2 This central hub (A) provided access from its covered porch into both the north and south elements of the central range via the two opposing doorways. Personnel could therefore access the two attached north and south wings from this area via the partly symmetrical plan layout.
- 5.1.3 There is no evidence to suggest that any of the surviving elements of the building complex ever functioned as stables, which would have been a primary component of the former coach house complex. The south end of the surviving building has a domestic appearance with two decorative arched window openings, and as there are no extant or blocked stable door entrances to this part of the building, it is assumed that the horses were stabled within one of the previously demolished elements of the complex. The 1880 and 1907 Ordnance Survey plans indicate that the now lost north wing was a long, narrow range of buildings, which is considered highly likely to have comprised the stables. Ancillary buildings shown on the north side may have been muck stores or hay stores.
- 5.1.4 The location of the original carriage house is also not clear, as the surviving complex does not include a structure capable of housing a carriage. The open-fronted south wing (C) may have accommodated a small carriage but the building's design is not of high status, with plain rubble walls and no evidence of doors to protect the wooden carriage from the weather. The carriage house also is therefore also assumed to have been located in the section of the demolished north wing immediately to the north of element **A**.
- 5.1.5 When Trenython Manor was bought by the railway convalescent home the needs of this organisation were different to that of a high status private owner such as John Peard or the Bishop of Truro. The home obviously needed extra staff accommodation and so decided to alter the existing coach house complex. The fact that only the north wing and its ancillary buildings were demolished to make room for the two semi detached houses may suggest that the north wing was indeed built to stable horses and to house carriages. This part of the building was no longer needed as there was no need for horses. The remaining central two storey element, single storey south range and the south wing were retained and altered because they had domestic value. The surviving buildings were altered to their

present arrangement, becoming stores, workshops and offices, as seen today.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

- 6.1.1 The coach house was built as part of the Trenyhton Manor in the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Manor was built for Colonel John Whitehead Peard who served in the Italian wars of unification with Guiseppe Garibaldi. At this time the coach house formed a vital part of the estate and probably housed carriages and horses for use by Colonel Peard. It was designed in similar Italianate style as the house in rag-work stone with brick dressings.
- 6.1.2 The original plan layout has been identified on Ordnance Survey plans and consisted of various elements built around an open sided west yard. These probably included offices, stabling and carriage sheds. The building was located some distance to the north of the main house and was situated behind a trees which screened it from the north carriage way. Access to the carriage house from the main house would appear, from map evidence, to have been from the south and east sides.
- 6.1.3 Trenyhton Manor was then turned into the Bishop of Truro's Palace in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This level of importance saw the both the main Manor House and the coach house maintained and enhanced.
- 6.1.4 By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century post First World War austerity placed heavy burdens on estates and many of them changed owners and uses, Trenyhton was no exception and in 1925 it became a Great Western Railway Convalescent Home. The needs of this organisation saw significant changes to the coach house and stables. As mechanisation took over during this period, the need for carriages and horses diminished. This, together with staffing requirements at the convalescent home, meant that the coach house complex was an obvious choice for alteration and re-use. It would appear that the less useable elements of the coach house such as stabling and carriage sheds were demolished to make way for new staff housing. The remaining elements of the original coach house retain some of their original character but have gradually become neglected and disused over time.
- 6.1.5 The setting of the former coach house has been fundamentally altered in recent years by the development of the site to the west with holiday chalets. This has effectively severed the relationship between the Manor House and its former carriage house, and the original function of the latter would now be difficult to discern.
- 6.1.6 The significance of the surviving elements of the former coach house have also been reduced through the demolition of those elements of the former complex which housed the primary functions of stabling of horses, and housing of carriages. The elements which survive today appear to represent the ancillary functions of accommodation for staff, feed stores and workshop space. With the loss of those elements of building which would have clearly displayed their original function through their form, architectural detail and specific fixtures and fittings, the buildings are of only limited architectural or



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historic interest. The combination of this, and their physical divorce from the Manor House results in the loss of their legibility as the former coach house.

## **7 ARCHIVE**

7.1.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury, under the project reference **74760**.

## **8 REFERENCES**

### **8.1 Bibliography**

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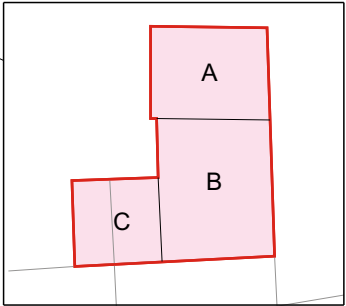
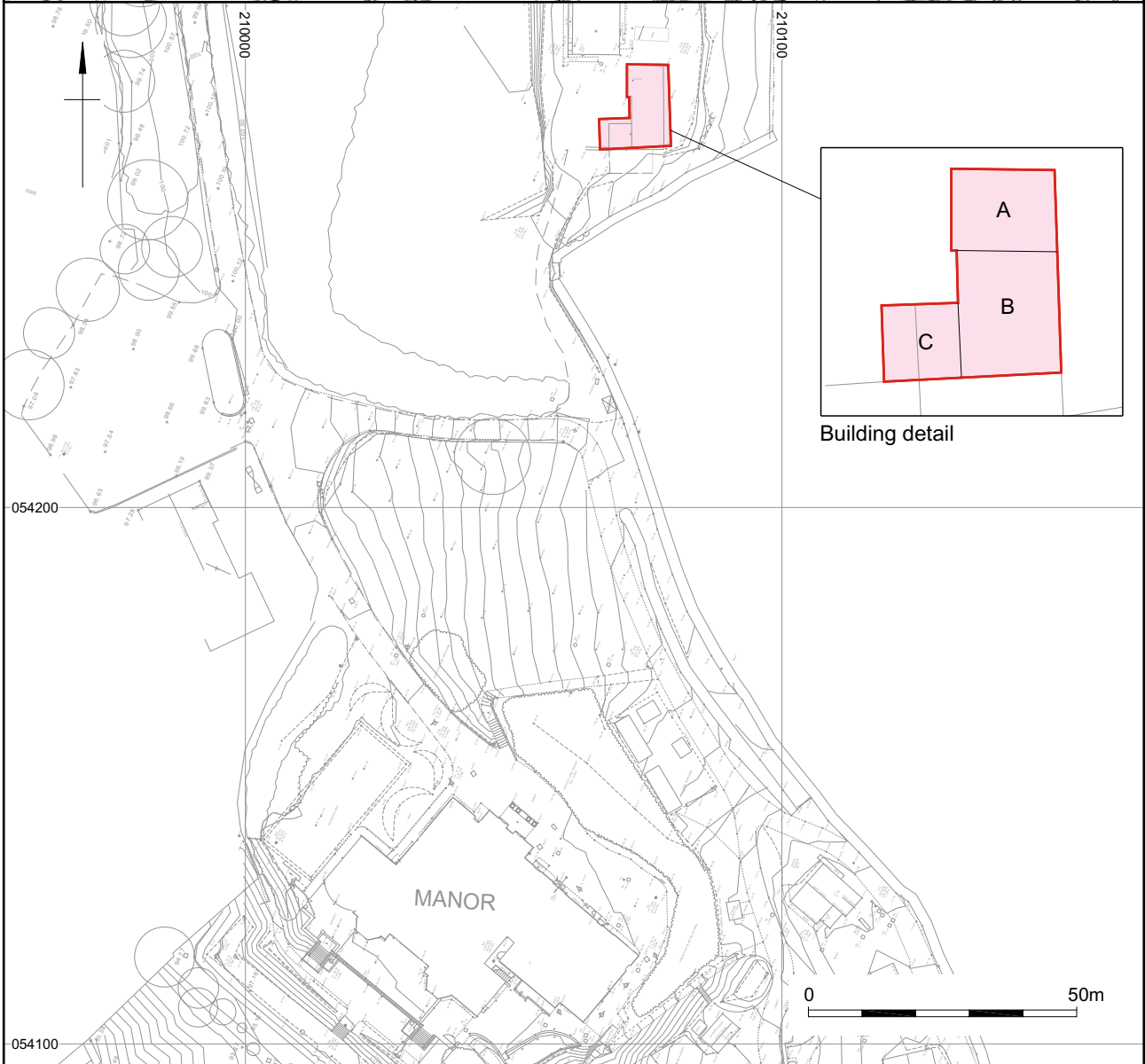
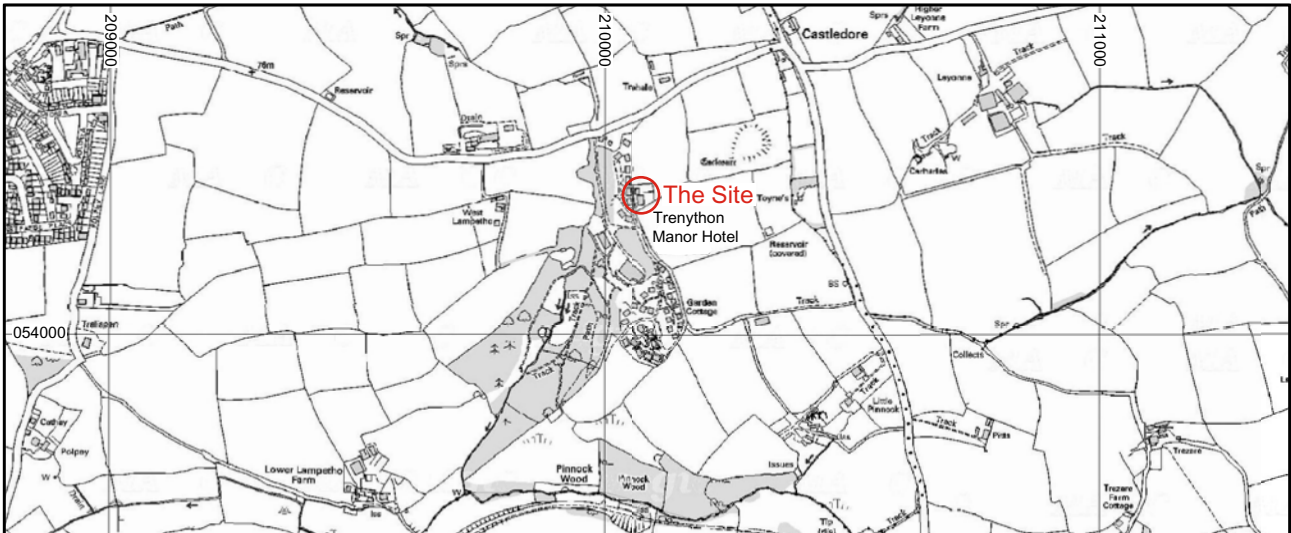
### **APPENDIX** List of maps and documents consulted

1839 Tithe map

Ordnance Survey map 1880 25"

Ordnance Survey map 1907 25"

Ordnance Survey map 1935 25"



Building detail

 The Site

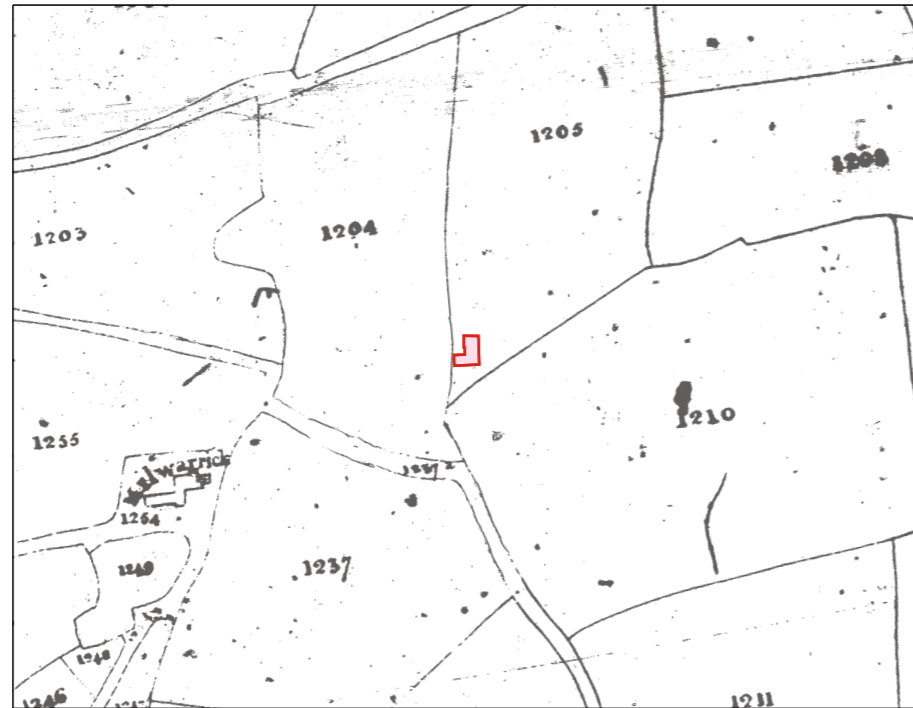


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Scale:	1:15,000, 1:1250 & 1:500	Illustrator:	KL
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Site location

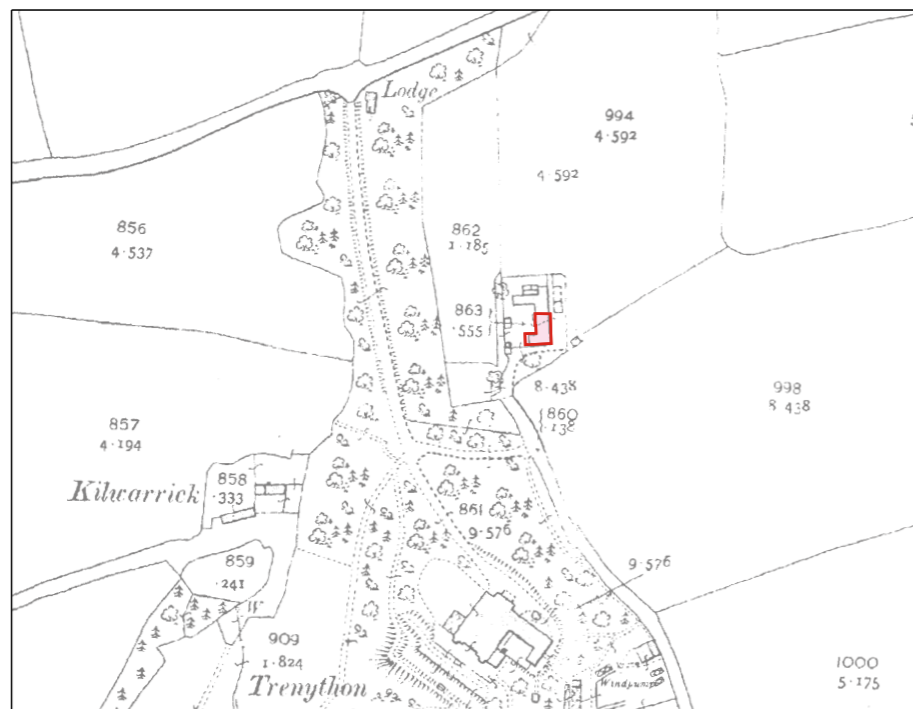
Figure 1



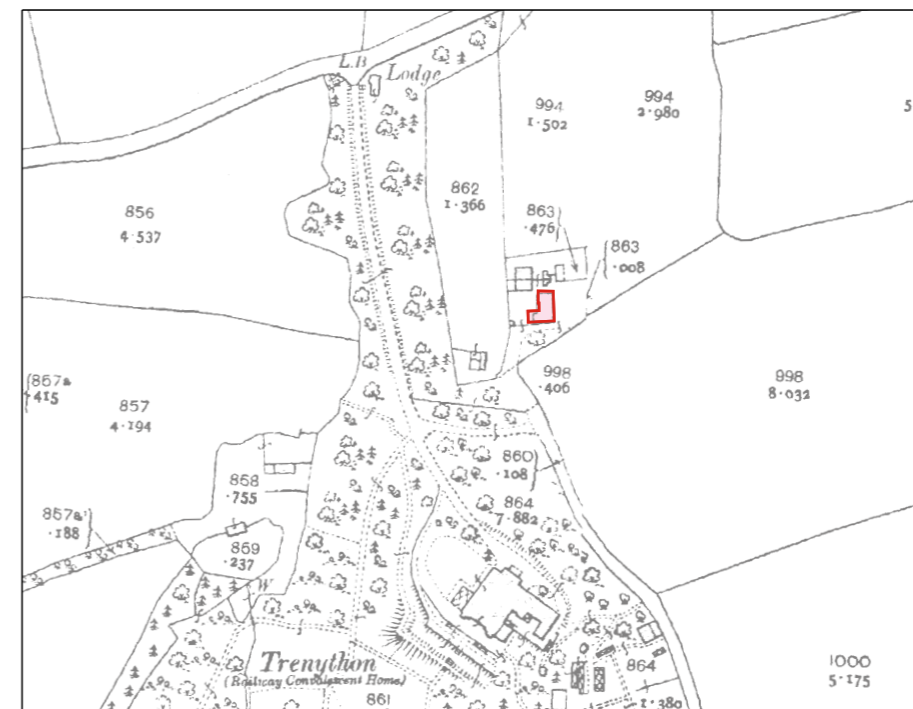
Tithe map of 1839



OS map of 1880



OS map of 1907



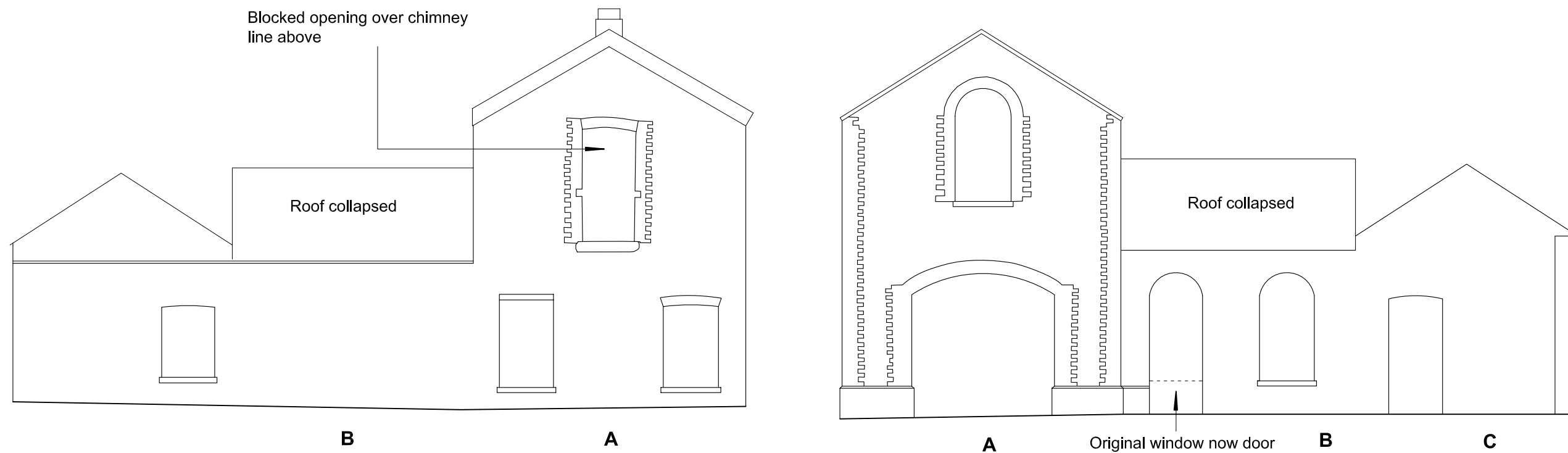
OS map of 1935



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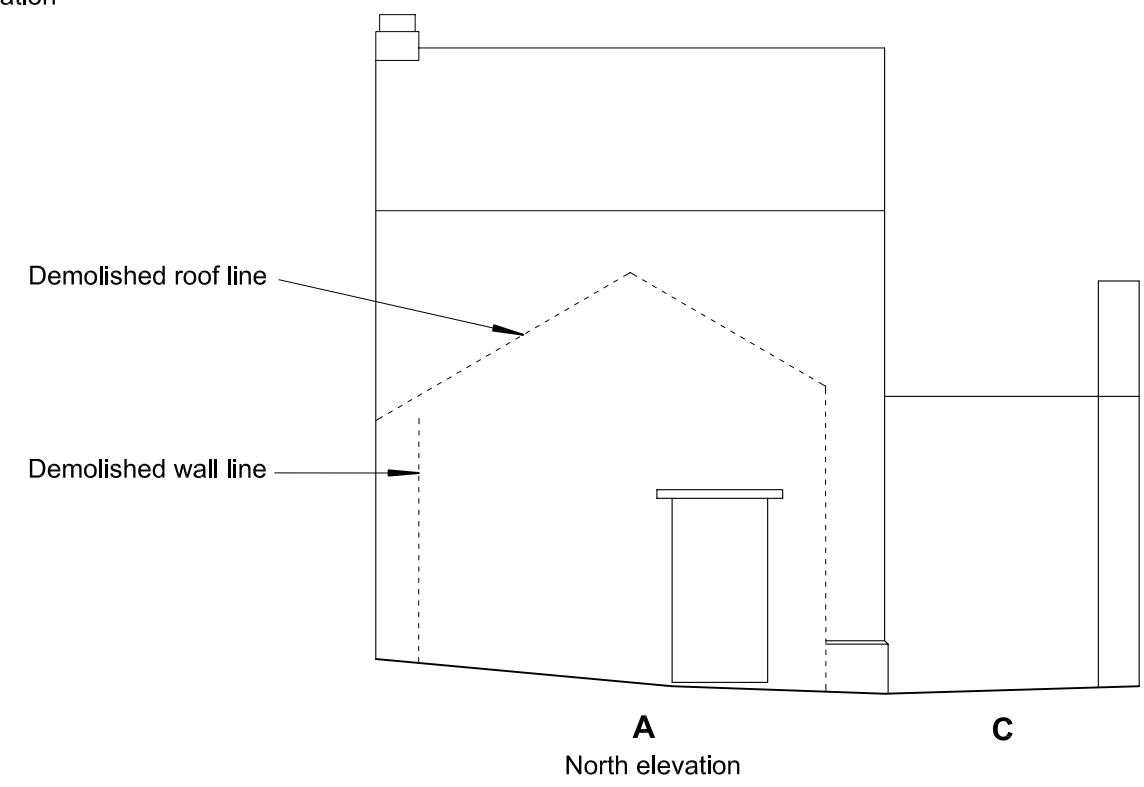
 The Site

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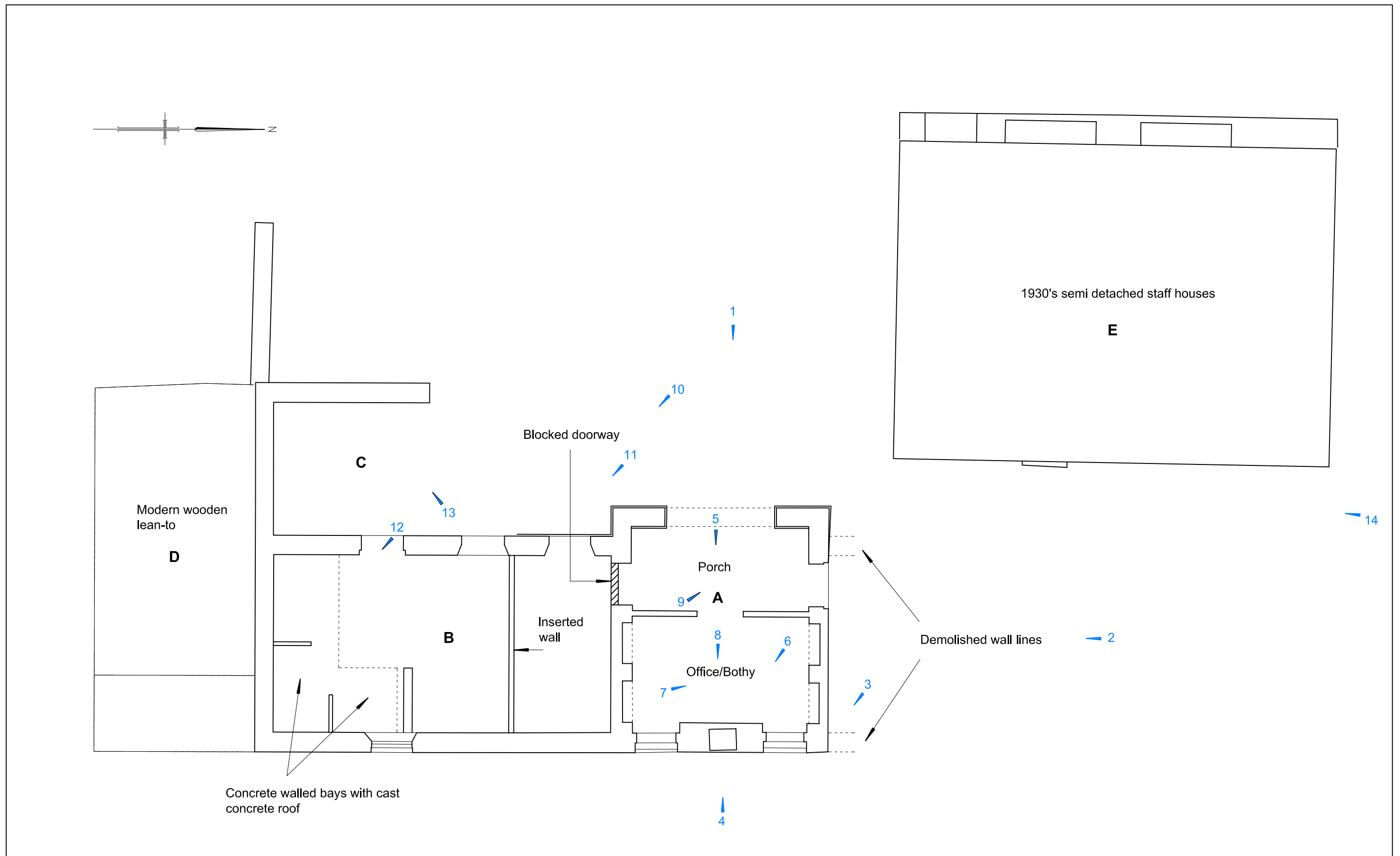
**B**  
East elevation

**A** **B** **C**  
West elevation



**A** **C**  
North elevation

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Date:	June 2010	Revision Number:	
Scale:	1.100 @A3	Illustrator:	RAD
Path:	x/proj/74760/CAD/6BJ9-Ruin-fig4		

Annotated plan of Coach House also showing number and direction of plates

Figure 4





Plate 1: Two storey element A west facing elevation



Plate 2: Two storey element A north elevation showing evidence of demolished north range

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Plate 3: Evidence of original stone wall and brick quoins at north-east corner of central element A



Plate 4: Two storey element A east facing elevation showing windows and blocked first floor door opening

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Plate 5: Central porch area showing door access into east room office/bothy



Plate 6: Ground floor east room showing original window openings either side of chimney

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Plate 7: Cupboard recesses in north wall of east ground floor room



Plate 8: Detail of original Victorian fire grate, water tank and evidence of fire surround east room ground floor A

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Plate 9: Covered porch area showing iron pole ladder access to first floor



Plate 10: Elements B and C viewed from north-west

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Plate 11: Detail showing conversion of window opening into doorway



Plate 12: Series of low bays with concrete roof at south end of element B

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Plate 13: Internal remains of element C



Plate 14: 1930's houses built on the site of the original coach house north wing

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