

LAND off TREVARRICK ROAD St AUSTELL CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 160927



www.swarch.net Tel. 01769 573555

Land off Trevarrick Road, St Austell, Cornwall

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment & Walkover Survey

By B.Morris
Report Version FINAL
22nd September 2016

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Ivan Tomlin of Planning for Results Ltd.

Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land off Trevarrick Road, St Austell, Cornwall, carried out on behalf of Ivan Tomlin of Ward Williams Associates (the Agent) for Nick Smythe (the Client), in advance of a planning application.

The site was owned by the prominent 19th century Lakes family. Robert Gould Lakes created the extensive polite landscape that surrounded Trevarrick House and the proposed site contains part of the mowhay and some of the outbuildings associated with the House, and also the farmbuildings attached to the adjacent farm.

The upstanding remains of these farmbuildings survive on the site, with some elements that survive to eaves-height. The historic cartographic sources indicate these structures were built after 1776, and they are all likely to be early 19th century in date, coeval with the construction of the new Trevarrick House. The site is very overgrown and much of the detail and build of these structures could not be observed; further recording during the clearance of the site is warranted. The structures are terraced into the slope by up to 1m and any earlier deposits or features are likely to have been truncated as a result.



September 2016

South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

CONTENTS

<i>CONTENTS</i>	3
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF TABLES</i>	4
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	4
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.5 METHODOLOGY	6
2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	7
2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY	7
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT	7
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	11
3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY	11
4.0 CONCLUSION	14
4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS	14
5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Cover plate: View of the north-east corner of B2 with the stairs; viewed from the north.

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.	6
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1776 ESTATE MAP.	8
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 ST AUSTELL TITHE MAP.	8
FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1881 1:25" OS 1 ST EDITION MAP.	9
FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 1:25" OS 2 ND EDITION MAP.	10
FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1934 1:25" OS 3 RD REVISION MAP.	10
FIGURE 7: PLAN SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF THE SITE AND DETAILS NOTED IN THE TEXT.	12
FIGURE 8: THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SITE, WITH THE IVY-COVERED WEST WALL OF B1 INDICATED.	13
FIGURE 9: THE SITE VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.	13

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 ST AUSTELL TITHE APPORTIONMENT.	9
--	---

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS	16
----------------------------------	----

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IVAN TOMLIN OF PLANNING FOR RESULTS LTD.
THE STAFF OF THE CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

PROJECT CREDITS

DIRECTOR: BRYN MORRIS
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: BRYN MORRIS
FIELDWORK: BRYN MORRIS
REPORT: BRYN MORRIS
EDITING: NATALIE BOYD
GRAPHICS: BRYN MORRIS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Location:	Land off Trevarrick Road
Parish:	St Austell
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SX 00669 52421
Planning no.	n/a
SWARCH ref.	ATR16

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ivan Tomlin of Planning for Results Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Mick Smythe (the Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment and walkover survey on land off Trevarrick Road, St Austell, Cornwall as part of the pre-application requirements for a planning application. This work was undertaken in accordance with ClfA best practice.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located west of St Austell town centre within the Trevarrick area, on an east-facing slope overlooking the St Austell River at an altitude of c.65m AOD (see Figure 1). The soils of this area are listed by SSEW as urban, but were probably once the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the hornfelsed slates and sandstones of the Meadfoot Group (BGS 2016).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site contains a series of conjoined outbuildings that were once attached to Trevarrick House and an adjacent farm, both in the ownership of the magistrate and JP Robert Gould Lakes (1813-1900). He also created the extensive gardens around Trevarrick House, now lost beneath housing associated with the 20th century expansion of St Austell. The Lakes family appear to have been of humble origins, listed as dyers who happened to own a tenement at Trevarrick in the 17th century. Trevarrick itself is first recorded in the 14th century. An estate map of 1776 shows the proposed site as lying on the eastern edge of three narrow strip fields.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Despite the size and importance of St Austell, the most extensive archaeological interventions have taken place on the western and south-western edge of the town at Coyte Farm (Thacker 2012) and Higher Trehiddle Farm (Morris 2014; Bampton & Morris 2015). These areas, all part of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (Cornwall and Scilly HLC), contain relict field boundaries and evidence for Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement. Works at the former hospital site to the west did not identify any significant archaeological features (Cole 2004).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with recognised best practice, and the desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

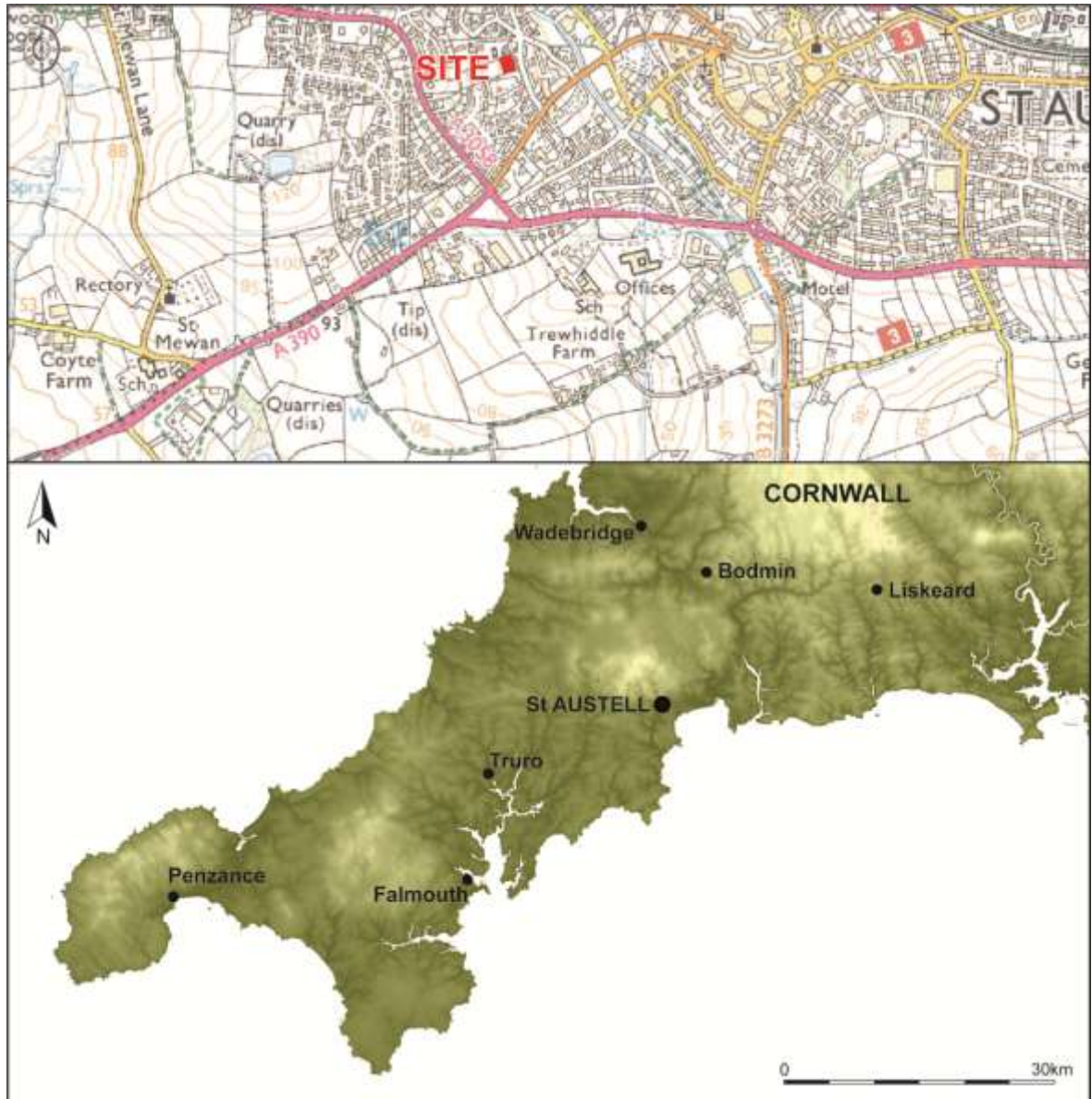


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE PROPOSED SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The proposed site is located within the western part of the formerly extensive ancient parish of St Austell, in the Deanery and Hundred of Powder. The closest settlement of any antiquity is Trevarrick, first documented in 1332 as *Trevartheke*, perhaps meaning ‘high estate’ (Padel 1985). For instance, a John de Tregennov rented lands including *Treuartheke* in 1395 (CRO: AR/1/437), and a John *Treuarrek* is witness to a defeasance of 1395 (CRO: AR/1/438). The latter instance would imply the existence of an eponymous minor family. The Cornish place-name element **tre* is usually taken to imply an early medieval origin.

In 1839 the tithe apportionment indicates *Trevarrick*, together with much of the surrounding area, was owned by Robert Gould Lakes Esq. However, a 1776 estate map (see Figure 2) demonstrates landholding in this area was divided up between the Lakes, the Rashleighs and the Edgcumbes. The Edgcumbe land was held as part of the Manor of Tregrehan; it is not clear if Trevarrick was parcel of that manor, or of another, but its absence from Duchy and Arundell records would imply it was. It is clear from documents held by the CRO that Trevarrick was, in common with many similar contemporary settlements in Cornwall, a hamlet rather than an individual farmstead. For instance, in 1675 Richard Midlecott alias Petherick sold Arthur Fortescue a house and three cottages in Trevarrick (CRO: CF/1/1321).

The connection with the Lakes family goes back to at least the 17th century, with a pre-nuptial settlement of 1700 between John Rosevare and Ann Lakes (née Hooper). Robert Gould Lakes Esq. (1813-1900) was a magistrate, but his 17th century forebear Henry Lakes was a dyer in St Austell and the agreement reserves to Ann’s son John one tenement at Trevarrick, together with the implements for the trade of dyer ‘now in the dyehouse’ for his support and to teach him the dying trade (CRO: AD2135/3).

Trevarrick House is Listed as an early 19th century building, but may be slightly earlier. It is clear from the 1880s 1:500 scale OS town map that the gardens of Trevarrick House were once highly elaborate, and described thusly: “The visitor who wants to see what our Cornish *flora* can do should ask permission – it will be readily granted – to walk through the grounds of Trevarrick or Duporth. On the former the present proprietor, Mr. R.G. Lakes, has expended almost a lifetime of loving care” (Hammond 1897, 266).

Following Robert Gould Lakes’ death in 1900, Trevarrick House was leased by Annie Webb Lakes and sundry others (including Arthur Coode) to Henry Hodge, a gentleman of St Austell, in 1907 (CRO: AD473/1). The lease covers ‘a dwelling house called Trevarrick House with stable, coach house, glass houses, out-offices, yard, gardener’s cottage, orchard, gardens, lawns, shrubberies and plantations in St Austell and St Mewan, late in occupation of Mary Masters’. It is likely this description includes the survey area.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest good cartographic source available to this study is an Edgcumbe estate map of 1776 for Tregrehan Manor (Figure 2) (CRO: ME/2368). This shows the proposed site as lying on the edge of three long fields, labelled *Mr Henry Lake’s Land*. The curving boundaries of these fields, and the dispersed pattern of ownership, strongly indicates this was once an open strip field held in common, and enclosed piecemeal in the late or post-medieval period. To the east of the site is a farmstead, and a road is shown passing to the north of the site and crossing the St Austell River.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1776 ESTATE MAP (CRO: ME/2368); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

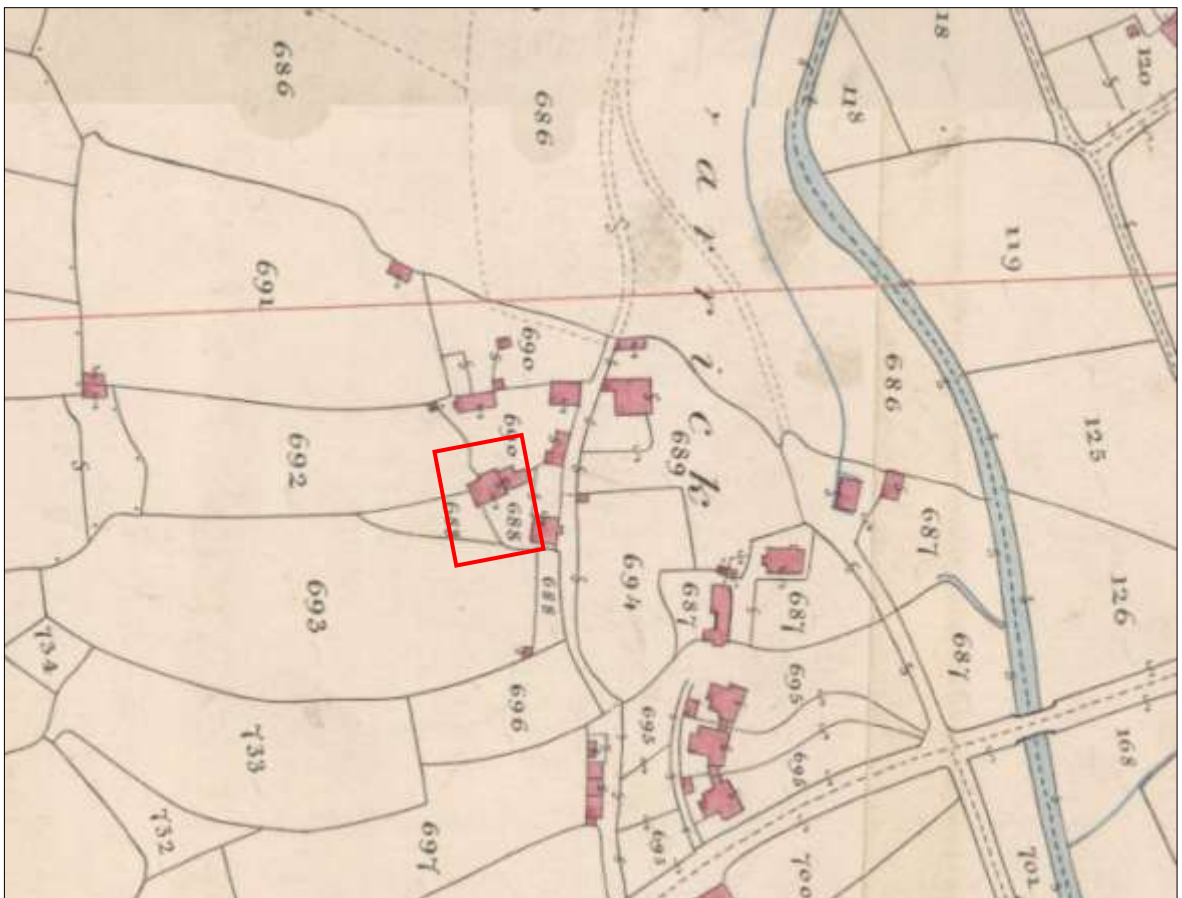


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 ST AUSTELL TITHE MAP (CRO); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1839 ST AUSTELL TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

Number	Landowner	Tenant	Field Name	Cultivation
Trevarrick				
686	Robert Gould Lakes Esq.	Himself	Dwelling House and Lawn	...
690			Mowhay and Out-houses	...
691			Field	Pasture
692			Orchard	Orchard
687		Benjamin Phillips	Dwelling House, Out-houses, Mill, Gardens and Orchard	
688		John Jenkins (farmer/butcher)	Dwelling House and Gardens, Out- houses and Courts	
693			Homer Field	Pasture
694			Orchard	Orchard
687		Robert Robins Geach	Dwelling House and Gardens	
695		William Shilson (solicitor) William Paul (mine agent)	Dwelling Houses, Out-houses and Gardens	
696		Richard Carvath (surveyor)	Home Orchard	Orchard
697		William Shilson (solicitor)	Field	Pasture

In general outline the St Austell tithe map of 1842 depicts a landscape similar to that of 1776, but quite different in detail. By 1842 the Bodmin and Roche District turnpike had been constructed, crossing the St Austell River to the south. The old road, and many of the fields north, had been incorporated into an open polite landscape associated with Trevarrick House (no.686, listed as *Lawn*). A number of new buildings are shown on the edge of the Lawn; these are variously listed as dwellings and out-houses. The proposed site straddles two separate farmyards: no.690 is associated with Trevarrick House, no. 688 with John Jenkins; both are owned by Robert Gould Lakes Esq. John Jenkins’ house bears a datestone of 1826, and thus it is probable all these buildings date to the first quarter of the 19th century. This map also shows Trevarrick Terrace, three of the first grand Victorian villas to be built on this side of the river.

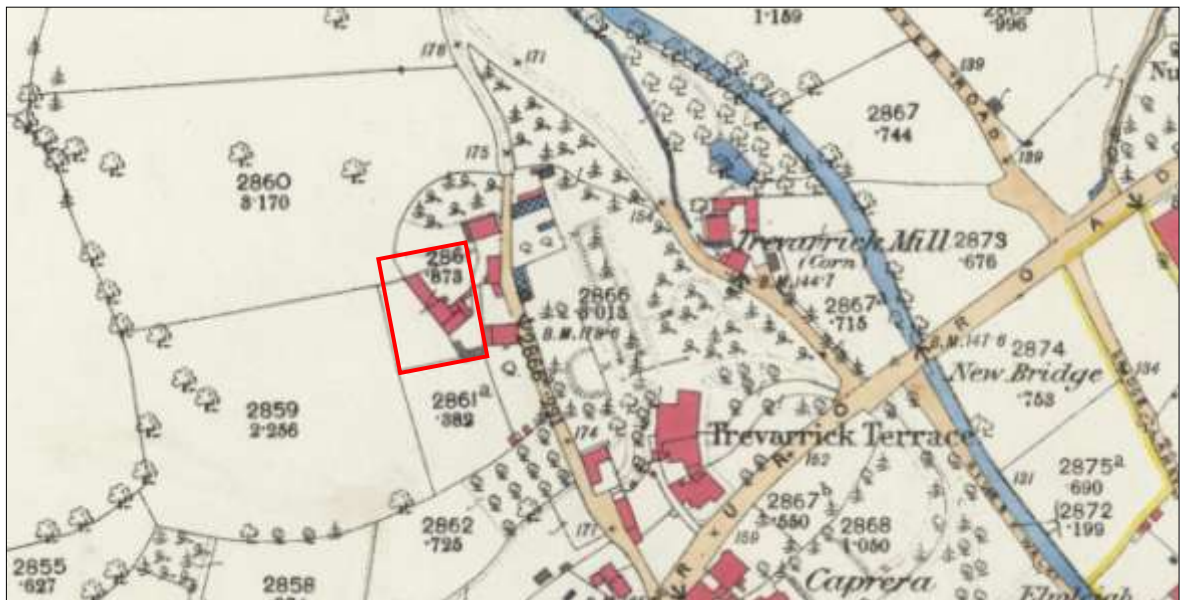


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1881 1:25" OS 1ST EDITION MAP (CRO), THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The historic OS maps indicate further modifications to this landscape. The field boundaries to the west of the site had been rationalised by 1878-80, with the out-buildings enclosed within a semi-circular hedge or wall. The buildings between Trevarrick Terrace and the mill has been demolished, replaced by an elaborate terraced garden with ornamental tree planting and numerous glasshouses. It is also likely that, far from being an industrial blight, the corn mill

formed an arcadian element of this extension of the polite landscape around Trevarrick House. Close comparison of the tithe and 1881 OS map indicates the south-western part of the 1881 building sits on the same footprint as the western half of the 1840 outbuilding. However, the way the 1881 building is subdivided, and the fact the eastern part of the same building is not shown on the 1881 map, could suggest the visible structures were actually built between 1840 and 1881.

By 1933 things were clearly changing, with a residential estate (*Trevarrick Road*) laid out within the southern part of the 1840s *Lawn*, and the appearance of commercial nurseries. By the 1960s the terraced gardens, and much of the rest of the 1840s *Lawn*, had been subject to residential development, with further infilling to the west in by the early 1990s. However, the polite origins of this landscape have an enduring legacy in the form of the many mature specimen trees that populate this townscape.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 1:25" OS 2ND EDITION MAP (CRO), THE SITE IS INDICATED.

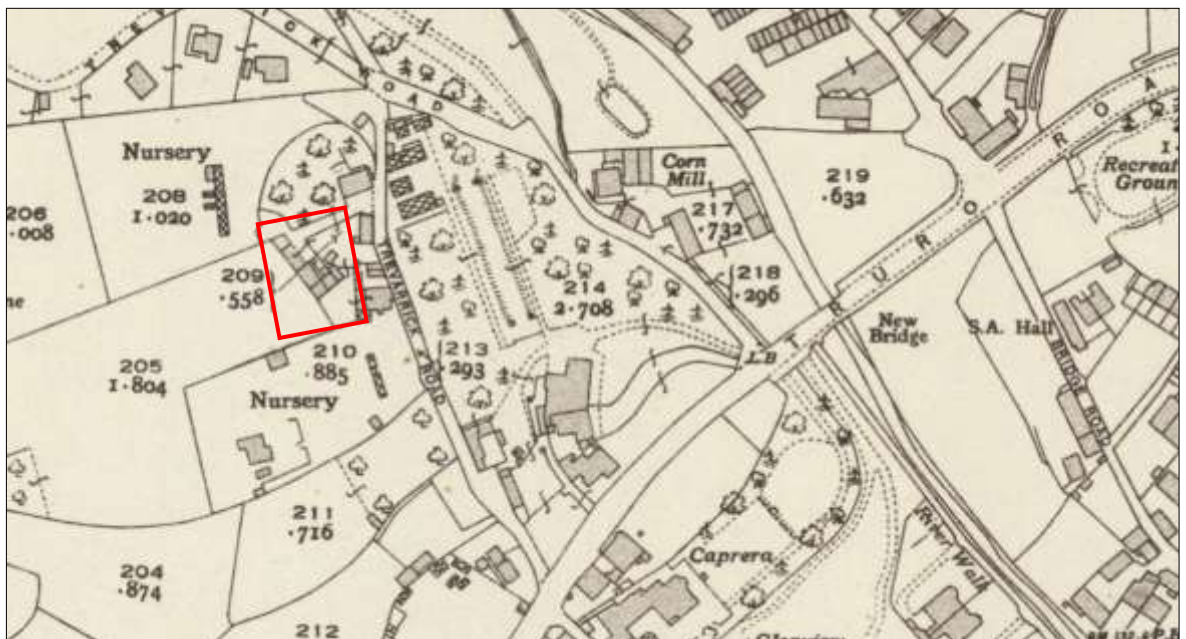


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1934 1:25" OS 3RD REVISION MAP (CRO), THE SITE IS INDICATED.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Despite its size, the amount of fieldwork that has taken place in St Austell is essentially limited to a small amount of work carried out in the town centre and a series of extensive surveys with associated intrusive investigations undertaken around the edges of the modern settlement at Coyte Farm (Thacker 2012), Higher Trewhiddle (Morris 2014; Bampton & Morris 2015), the former hospital site (Cole 2004), and parts of the adjacent Clay Country.

The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) for Cornwall shows this as *20th century settlement*. However, the fact that Trevarrick (*Trevarthek*) is medieval in origin, and the fields as depicted on the historic maps are clearly medieval in origin, indicates this area was *medieval farmland*, and thus formerly a component part of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL) with a correspondingly high probability of Prehistoric or Romano-British remains.

3.1.1 PREHISTORIC TO EARLY MEDIEVAL 4000BC – AD1065

The evidence for early occupation in this area is very sparse, but by analogy with Coyte Farm and Higher Trewhiddle we should expect this to be a landscape that was inhabited and farmed from small dispersed settlements, both enclosed and unenclosed.

3.1.2 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

Most of the farms and many of the settlements in the area are medieval in origin, with documentary evidence for sites at Trevarrick (HER: 20563), Trembear (HER: 20559), Trewhiddle (HER: 20410) and St Austell itself. Open or strip fields would have been laid out in association with these farms, and subject to enclosure during the late and post-medieval period; these formed the basis of the 19th century fieldscape, much of which has now been lost beneath 20th century urban development.

3.1.3 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN AD1540 - PRESENT

Population and settlement expanded during into the post-medieval period, with the increasing industrialisation of the Cornish landscape (e.g. leats supplying a corn mill at Trevarrick (HER: 20409) and a blowing house at Pondhu (HER: 20369); iron foundries on Western Hill (HER: 20373), and a gasworks (HER: 20491) by the river. A key aspect of this area is its development as a fashionable and prosperous suburb of St Austell, with a series of large Victorian Villas with extensive gardens. Where they survive, these villas have been swamped by 20th century residential developments, infilling the gardens and open spaces in between. The suburban and commercial expansion of St Austell in the early 20th century occurred without effective archaeological controls.

3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

The walkover survey was undertaken by B. Morris on the morning of the 13th September; the weather was overcast and then showery. The site is accessed via a short narrow lane leading off Trevarrick Road, and is approximately 800m² in extent. The site had been partially cleared of vegetation earlier in the year, but at the time of the visit was very overgrown; this made locating and identifying features more difficult.

The site is bounded by modern wooden fences to the north-west, west and south-west, a thin hedge and the back wall of B6 to the south, the gable of no.38 Trevarrick Road to the south-east, and a thin hedge and stone wall to the east.

The upstanding remains of the structures shown on the historic OS maps are very apparent: the rear (west) walls of B1-B2 stands to an internal height of 2.5m, with a stone-built stair to first floor with adjacent wall standing to eaves height with guttering (c.4m). Most of the walls are less well preserved and stand to a height of only c.1m. The site itself now includes part of the field to the rear (west) of the original farmyard, and the buildings are terraced into the slope by up to 1m.

The 1:500 scale 1880 OS map indicates the farmyard was contained within a walled compound, and this wall is still in evidence at the southern side of the site. The house immediately adjacent to the east (nos.37-8 Trevarrick Road) has partially built over and incorporated this wall into its west gable, and the gable of B6, with slates *in situ*, survives to the south-east corner. The garden of no.36 Trevarrick Road has been extended to incorporate part of the original yard, and the wall moved to its present location.



FIGURE 7: PLAN SHOWING THE LAYOUT OF THE SITE AND DETAILS NOTED IN THE TEXT.

The coarse vegetation across the site and ivy on the walls makes the identification of build and phasing very difficult. Nonetheless, the boundary walls appear to be a mix of poorly-coursed local slatestone rubble and granite, as does the stone stair with granite treads attached to B2. However, the south wall of B2 is of well-coursed slatestone blocks, and tumbled squared granite blocks (quoins?) were observed here. In the angle between the stone stair and B2 there is a blocked doorway, with repairs to the quoins in yellow brick, and the opening is blocked by two large upright granite slabs. The walls of B5 are of brick. The northern end of B1 has been

truncated, with the suspicion the walls were demolished and the internal space infilled to facilitate access to the rear (west) of the property.



FIGURE 8: THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SITE, WITH THE IVY-COVERED WEST WALL OF B1 INDICATED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 9: THE SITE VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, LOOKING NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M). THE SOUTH WALL OF B4 IS INDICATED.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The site is located within the former open strip fields attached to a medieval hamlet at Trevarrick, itself possibly a parcel of the Manor of Tregrehan. It was owned by the prominent 19th century Lakes family. Robert Gould Lakes was a magistrate and JP whose 17th century forebears appear to have been dyers in the town. Robert Gould Lakes created the extensive polite landscape that surrounded Trevarrick House and extended to the south almost as far as the turnpike road. The proposed site contains part of the mowhay and some of the outbuildings associated with the House, and also the farmbuildings attached to the adjacent farm.

The site contains the upstanding remains of these farmbuildings, with some elements that survive to eaves-height. The historic cartographic sources indicate these structures were built after 1776, and they are all likely to be early 19th century in date, coeval with the construction of the new Trevarrick House. The site is, however, very overgrown and much of the detail and build of these structures could not be observed. The structures are terraced into the slope by up to 1m and any earlier deposits or features are likely to have been truncated as a result.

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is likely that there will be evidence for phasing and repair to these structures, and thus some additional building recording following the removal of vegetation and the clearance of the site is warranted. Given the fact that these structures are all likely to be 19th century in date, and the site is terraced into the slope, further archaeological monitoring would be at the discretion of the planning authority.

5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

Published Sources:

- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists** 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*.
- English Heritage** 2012: *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context*.
- Hammond, J.** 1897: *A Cornish Parish, being an account of St Austell, town, church, district and people*. London.
- Lysons, D. & Lysons, S.** 1814: *Magna Britannia, volume 3: Cornwall*. London,
- Padel, O.J.** 1985: *Cornish Place-Name Elements*. EPNS.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations)*.

Websites:

- British Geological Survey** 2016: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

Unpublished Sources:

- Bampton, J. & Morris, B.** 2015: *Higher Trehiddle Farm, St Austell, Cornwall: results of an archaeological evaluation*. SWARCH report 150211.
- Coles, R.** 2004: *St Austell Hospital, Cornwall: archaeological assessment*. CAU report 2004R018.
- Newell, K.** 2002: *Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey. Historic Characterisation for Regeneration: St Austell*. CAU.
- Morris, B.** 2014: *Land at Higher Trehiddle Farm, St Austell, Cornwall: results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey*. SWARCH report 141205.
- Thacker, G.** 2012: *Coyte Farm, St. Austell, Cornwall: archaeological evaluation report*. OA Job no. 5449.

Cornwall Record Office:

- Tregrehan estate map, St Austell and St Blazey estates, 1776, ME/2368
- St Austell tithe map c.1840
- OS 1:25" 1st edition map 1878-80, published 1881
- OS 1:25" 2nd edition map 1906, published 1907
- OS 1:25" 3rd revision map 1933, published 1934

APPENDIX 1: BASELINE PHOTOGRAPHS



The entrance to the site; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west (scale 2m); the granite gatepost is indicated.



The entrance to the site; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east (scale 2m).



The north-eastern wall of the site; viewed from the south, looking north (scale 2m).



The central part of the site (B1); viewed from the north-west, looking south-east (scale 2m). The ivy-covered west wall of B1 is indicated.



The western part of the site; viewed from the north, looking south (scale 2m). The ivy-covered west wall of B1 is indicated.



The western part of the site; viewed from the south, looking north (scale 2m).



The south-western corner of the site; viewed from the north, looking south (scale 2m).



The south-eastern corner of the site, showing the back wall of B6; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east.



The south-east corner of B6, showing the partial survival of the gable; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east (scale 2m).



As above, detail of the slates still *in situ*; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east (scale 2m).



The west gable wall of the adjoining house, showing how it is built out and across the boundary wall of the property; viewed from the south, looking north (scale 2m).



The footprint of B4; viewed from the south-west, looking north-east.



The site viewed from the south-east corner, showing the remains of the south wall of B4; viewed from the south, looking north (scale 2m).



Detail of the build of the south wall of B4 (scale 2m).



Detail of the west wall of B1; viewed from the north-west, looking south-east (scale 2m).



The interior of the southern part of B1; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west. The rear (west) wall of B1 is indicated.



The masonry stack and adjoining steps at the north-east corner of B2; viewed from the north, looking south-east (scale 2m).



LEFT: As above (scale 2m).



RIGHT: Detail of the granite treads (scale 2m).



The south side of the steps; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west (scale 2m).



LEFT: As above (scale 2m).



RIGHT: Detail of the blocked doorway next to the steps, leading into B2; viewed from the north-east, looking south-west (scale 2m).



View of the remnants of B3; viewed from the north, looking south (scale 2m).



The interior of B2 and B4, as viewed from the north-east, looking south-west (scale 2m).



The interior of B2 and B3, as viewed from the north, looking south (scale 2m).



The south elevation of the house adjacent to the north; viewed from the south, looking north. Note the vertical scar in the render (indicated) which may indicate the south wall was partly open.



The north elevation of the property adjacent to the east, dated 1826; viewed from the north, looking south. Note the probable bread oven attached to the gable stack, and the change in window height to the right, indicating an extension.



The surviving part of Trevarrick Terrace; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



Robert Eliot Court, built within the formal gardens attached to Trevarrick House; viewed from the south-east, looking north-west.



The south-east elevation of Trevarrick House; viewed from the south, looking north.



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net