

THE SLAUGHTER YARD, TREGOTHNAN ESTATE ST MICHAEL PENKEVIL CORNWALL

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
&
Historic Building Recording



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

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 150327
Date: 27.03.2015
Authors: Humphreys, C.
Wapshott, E.
Boyd, N.

**The Slaughter Yard, Tregothnan Estate,
St Michael Penkevil,
Cornwall**

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&
Historic Building Recording**

For

Jon Colvin

Of

Llewellyn Harker Ltd.

By



SWARCH project reference: MPT15
National Grid Ref: SW 85726 41655
Project Director: Colin Humphreys
Project Manager: Dr. Samuel Walls
Desk-Based Assessment: Natalie Boyd
Building Survey: Colin Humphreys; Emily Wapshott
Report: Colin Humphreys; Emily Wapshott; Natalie Boyd
Report Editing: Natalie Boyd; Dr. Samuel Walls
Graphics: Vicky Hosegood

March 2015

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Tregothnan Estate (the Client)

Jon Colvin, Llewellyn Harker Ltd. (the Agent)

The staff at the Cornwall Record Office (CRO)

1.0 Introduction

Location: The Slaughterhouse, Tregothnan Estate
Parish: St Michael Penkevil
County: Cornwall

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Jon Colvin of Llewellyn Harker Ltd. (the Agent) to undertake desk-based assessment and conduct historic building recording on the building known as the Slaughterhouse, with the aim of gaining an understanding and appreciation of the impact the proposed construction of a swimming pool would have on the historic assets.

The slaughter yard stands at the southern end of the courtyards adjacent to the west side of Tregothnan House. Tregothnan House is Grade I Listed building, with a Grade II* Listed Stables and Office Yards located to the west, and various other Listed assets contained within the estate (itself a Registered Park and Garden) (see appendix 1).

1.2 Location and Topography

The proposed swimming pool will be located along the southern end of the complex known as the Slaughter Yard and the kitchen gardens. These lie south west of the main, Grade I Listed Tregothnan House and to the south of the Grade II* Listed Stable and Office Yards.

The underlying geology is the Portscatho Formation of interbedded Sandstone and Argillaceous Rocks (BGS 2014). The soils are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Methodology

The purpose of the following report is to place the building in its architectural-historical, topographic and social context.

The historic building survey was undertaken by Colin Humphreys and Emily Wapshott in March 2015. The recording work was carried out with reference to ClfA (2015) and English Heritage (2008) guidelines on the recording of standing buildings. Photographic and written records were produced. The building survey was complimented by an assessment of the historic visual impact, which followed the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (English Heritage 2011a), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011b), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010).

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Natalie Boyd, with reference to the ClfA guidelines on the preparation of Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments (2014). The

information contained in this report was gathered from the Cornwall Record Office (CRO) and Internet sources which are detailed in the list of sources and references appended.

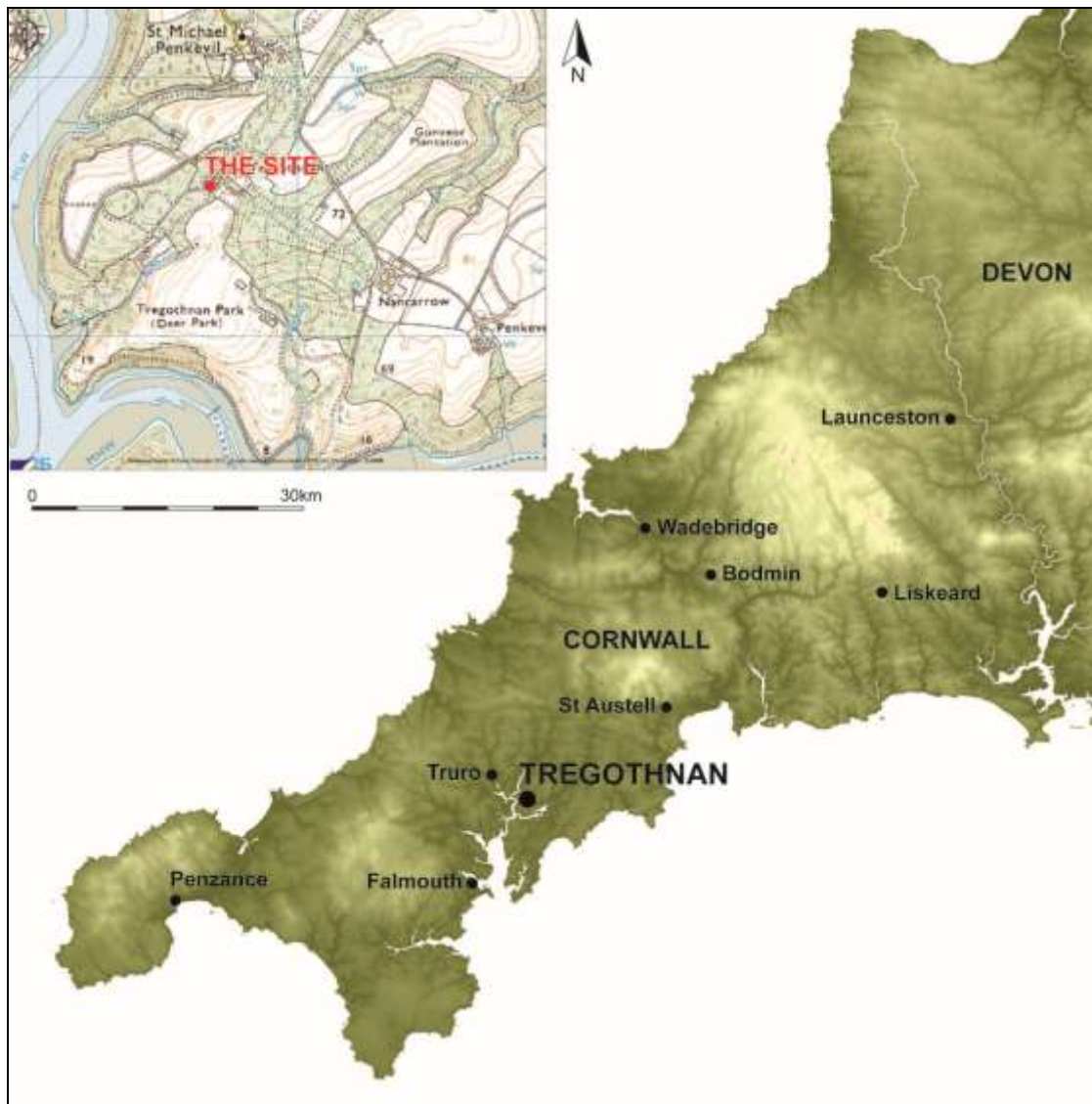


Figure 1: Regional and site location map; the site is indicated.

2.0 The Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Historical Summary

Tregothnan is the seat of Lord Viscount Falmouth, and has been in the Boscawen family since it was acquired through marriage in the fourteenth century. The House sits within the centre of the estate between the Fal and Truro rivers facing south towards the estuary. Tregothnan has several miles of private drives and the formal entrance is approached via the estate village of St. Michael Penkevil.

The medieval Tregothnan House was judging by the cartographic record of a courtyard plan, but in the mid 17th century, Hugh Boscawen is recorded as building a new house. At this time the former house was repurposed as a kitchen (and services) court. Two major phases of remodelling and extension have taken place since. Designs for the house were proposed by Humphry Repton, who produced a Red Book for the house and grounds in 1809, and several castellated designs, potentially including one by Wyattville. The first phase of rebuilding (1816-1818) encompassed the house being almost totally rebuilt by the architect William Wilkins. This phase preserved two complete rooms from the 17th century building (see Appendix 1). The second phase of enlargement and redesign of the house and estate buildings was carried out for the 2nd Earl by Lewis Vulliamy in 1845-8.

2.2 Cartographic Analysis

The maps consulted for this analysis were those available in public records. It is unclear whether any estate maps are still in existence.

2.2.1 Gascoygne Map of 1699

The Gascoygne Map of 1699 includes Tregothnan, although there is no detail as to the nature of the estate buildings at this time (Figure 2). Other similarly dated cartographic sources provide no further details of the estate.



Figure 2: Extract from the Gascoyne map of 1699.

2.2.2 St. Michael Penkevil Tithe Map of 1840

The earliest detailed map of the estate available to this study is the St Michael Penkevil tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). Tregothnan House is shown as a roughly rectangular structure, with a projecting porch to the north side and a slight diagonal projection to the south-west corner. The house is approached on the north side, via two main carriage drives from the north-east and north-west. The deer park sweeps away from the building with curving plantations of trees, framing views between the house and river.

To the north-west is the large square stable block courtyard and to the south-west a long north-south aligned service range, ending with a small service courtyard.

The main house is attached to a U-shaped block which lies at an awkward angle to the south-west. This block has two wide parallel ranges linked by an eastern wing with two irregular projections. This block may well be the remnant of the medieval *courtyard mansion* of Tregothnan.

A number of buildings can be seen to the west and south west of the *courtyard mansion*, including in the proximity of the proposal site. The building indicated in Figure 3 would appear to be in the location of the long, rectangular structure which runs along the base (south-east range) of the current U-shaped complex known as the slaughter yard. The present slaughter yard would appear to align approximately along the lanes or roads recorded to the west and south-west of this building on the tithe.



Figure 3: Extract from the St Michael Penkevil tithe map of 1840 (Cornwall Record Office). The indicated building is located in the approximate position of the south-east range of the Slaughter Yard.

2.2.3 Ordnance Survey First Edition Map

The main rectangular block of Tregothnan House is shown largely unchanged between the Tithe Map and First edition OS map (see Figure 4). The south-west projection (the former courtyard mansion), had apparently been demolished and replaced by a long south-west wing, linking the house to the stable courtyard. A plantation of trees is depicted overlaying the approximate location of most of this building, presumably planted to frame the south 'garden' views from the main house. This in addition to the formal lines depicted in the gardens to the south, had clearly altered the softer, more natural 'picturesque' lines of the earlier parkland apparent still on the tithe map.

By 1888 the stable courtyard has been extended significantly to the north, with a range of buildings surrounding a rectangular courtyard, with the elaborations apparent in the north-east corner representing a gatehouse. The gatehouse framed the west side of the courtyard in front of the main house. The courtyard in front (to the north) of the house appears to have been extended to incorporate these changes, and there is also a re-alignment of the northern carriage drive.

The long rectangular building to the south-west of the main house had by the time of the 1st edition been extended, with two similarly sized ranges of buildings projecting to the north-west. These buildings frame a courtyard (the Slaughter Yard), with the semi-circular animal pen shown to the south-eastern end. The rectangular building which had been depicted on the tithe also had a further rectangular building constructed against its south-east elevation, and extending to the north-east.

The area to the south of the slaughter yard, in which the proposed swimming pool will be located, appears to have been an enclosed (walled?) garden or yard. The 1st Edition suggests the presence of a small rectangular building to the north-east of this garden, whilst to the

north-west, and against the south range is a small building, set at an oblique angle to the rest of the range.



Figure 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map, published 1888 (Cornwall Record Office). The approximate location of proposed swimming pool is indicated.

2.2.4 Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map

There are no substantial changes to the building complexes by the time of the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map (Figure 5). The only aspects of real note are that the south range of the Slaughter Yard is depicted as neatly square (perhaps straightened by the cartographers), and that the other small building to the south of the yard is no longer shown.

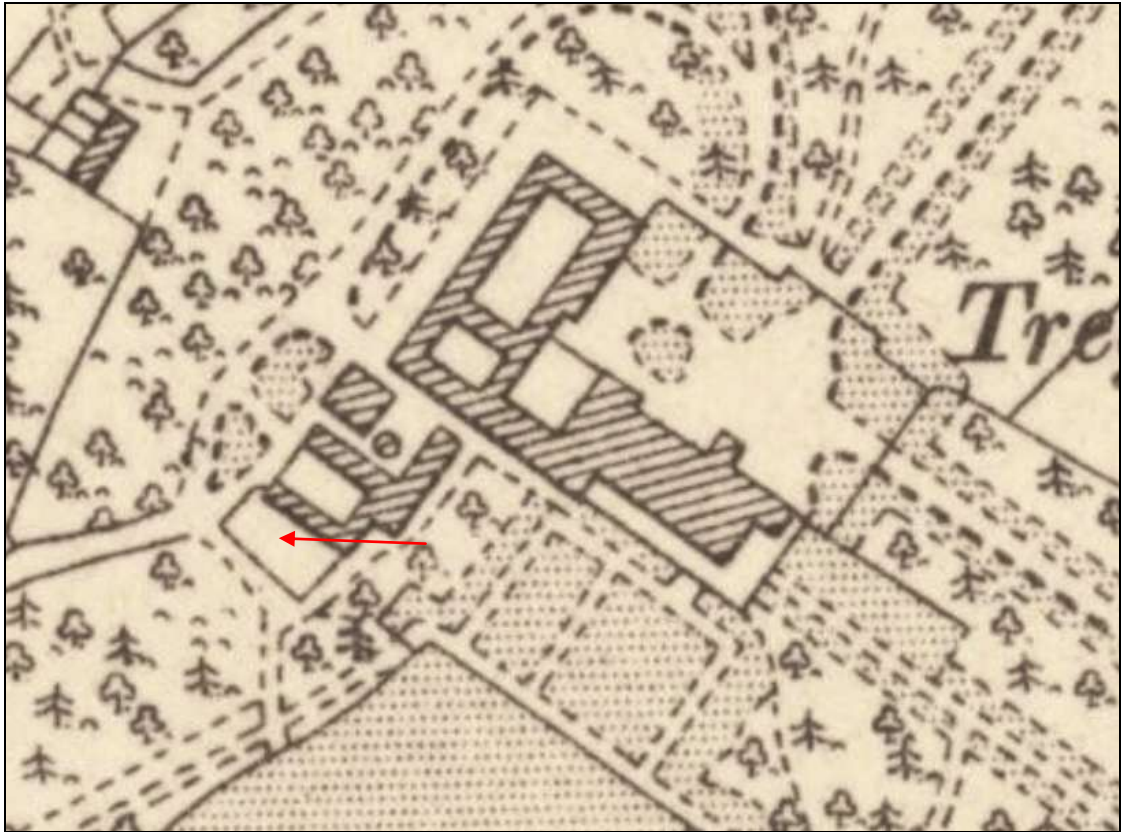


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500, published 1908 (Cornwall Record Office). The approximate location of proposed swimming pool is indicated.

2.2.5 Subsequent changes

There are no changes of note within the vicinity of the proposal on later cartographic sources.

3.0 The Results of the Building Survey

3.1 General Description

The slaughter yard is comprised of a U-shaped group of single storey, rubble construction service buildings. The buildings have granite and limestone dressings, under pitched slate roofs, with glazed terracotta ridge tiles and raised stone gable-end coping. The yard is framed by shale and slatestone rubble construction walls to the west, with dressed granite-block gate piers, opening onto the western service driveway. The yard is cobbled with stone-built drains running to the centre, with a stone slab paved path along the front of the buildings, serving the doorways, with a central rubble built semi-circular animal pen.

3.2 Buildings Description

3.2.1 The South Range

To the west end, facing the yard from the north, is an open-sided store formed from two previously separate compartments; that to the west, with a cobbled floor of rounded large river pebbles, and that to the east of modern concrete. A doorway to the west end has dressed stone reveals and a surviving plank door, the wide double-width opening also has dressed reveals. Within this western end of the building is a very thick surviving block of masonry, located in the south wall; of local shale and granite rubble, of semi-coursed form. This stonework is clearly abutted by the current building, indicating it is the remains of an earlier structure.

To the centre of the range is a small store, accessed via a doorway, opening off the yard to the north, with dressed stone reveals and a surviving plank door, with closing strips, cut in two. The space is lit by a window to the east of the door, in an opening with dressed stone reveals, with a modern two-light timber window. The floor is cobbled.

To the east end, there is a large room, accessible from the yard to the north via a timber plank door, with closing strips in an opening with dressed stone reveals. The kitchen garden is accessed to the south through a forced opening with repaired reveals, and a four panel 19th century door with upper glazed panes. The doorway to the east has a timber lintel and there is a blocked doorway in the north-west corner of the room. The room is lit by two windows overlooking the yard, the openings also with dressed stone reveals. The windows are two-light timber mullions with thick diamond-set vertical glazing bars and long narrow glass panes. The floor is brick paved. In this room there is a central timber frame, supported on round timber pillars, with hooks, over a brick-built slightly sloping drain; this room is supposed to have been used for slaughtering/butchering of the estate livestock. This room also contains a semi-circular brick-built boiler in the south-east corner.

Within the kitchen garden, the west end of the south range exhibits thick irregular masonry and the truncation of an earlier (and again thick) wall. The 19th century stonework has been built up and over this earlier stonework, which corresponds to that within the open store in the yard.

3.2.2 The East Range

One large open store, enclosed by a modern partition to the north end, forming a small heated office space. The store is accessed via a doorway with dressed stone reveals to the south, leading to the kitchen garden, with a surviving plank door. In the west wall, leading to the south range is a doorway, with timber lintel and rough stone-built reveals. There are blocked openings in the west wall, with at least part of this store having formerly been open to the yard. The floor is brick-paved.

A brick-built open hearth/fireplace occupies the south-west corner of the room, back to back with the brick built boiler in the south range and both are served by a rendered chimney stack. A 19th century panelled storage cupboard stands against the west wall.

There is evidence of earlier stonework in the east wall of the east range. Dressed granite blocks, shale rubble stone and a dressed stone corbel can be seen behind modern shelving. The adjacent service block (to the east) exhibits early stonework to the base of its south wall and early granite block quoins to its south-east corner, showing the building has been built on the footprint of an earlier structure (the medieval courtyard manor).

3.3 Significance and Impact

3.3.1 The Significance of the Standing Buildings

The buildings and slaughter yard are a complete and well maintained group of 19th century service buildings; retaining their general historic appearance, with few later alterations. The dressed stone reveals, raised stone gable-end coping and granite gate piers show a consideration for the aesthetics of this building group above and beyond the merely functional requirements of the structures.

The wider service complex at Tregothnan is of note as the buildings still lie at the heart of a privately owned and functioning estate, many with ongoing roles in the day-to-day running.

The buildings have no significant individual architectural value but as part of the wider group of auxiliary yards they contribute to the setting of the more formal Grade II* Listed service courtyards to the north and Grade I Listed Tregothnan House. They therefore hold some element of associational significance.

3.3.2 Impact on Standing Buildings

Otherwise the west elevation remains unchanged and the entrance gateway to the courtyard will retain its historic appearance.

The single forced doorway in the south elevation will be widened to form a triple width opening, with two pillars inserted. There will be some loss of the 19th century stone walling, but with the doorway already being forced into this wall, the area is previously disturbed. West of this, two further doorways will be forced into the wall, to provide access to the plant and changing facilities. This will affect the surviving block of earlier masonry. This would

inherently change our 'reading' of the 19th century service building, as being built around the remains of earlier structures.

The eastern elevation of the east range will have two windows inserted. The style of these windows has been designed to echo those on the north elevation. The east elevation will therefore lose some of the 19th century fabric of the building. This wall also include some earlier building remains, but the forcing of the windows may allow for examination of the wall, providing further information on the developmental history of the building.

The north elevation will have panelling inserted towards the western end. The panelled door just west of centre will be converted to panelling with a window above. Previous openings are being used for these, so the historic fabric of the structure will not be affected on this elevation.

The west-facing elevation of the north-eastern projection will have a door forced through in the northernmost corner.

Internally, to the west end of the south range, a curving wall is to be inserted, forming a pool 'plant' room, for machinery. The cobbled floor may be truncated/removed by these works at the west end. The wall between the western and central compartment is retained and a new doorway formed at its southern end. New partitions being inserted in the adjacent compartment forming two new changing rooms. The wall between the central and east compartment will have a doorway forced into the partition wall, at the south side, providing access through the building. This wall already has a blocked doorway to the north. The room will retain the timber central fitted frame and boiler structure in the south-east corner. The brick paved historic floor surface will be unaffected. The eastern range will be divided, the northern part of the range being unaffected by the development, toilets and a utility room being inserted, formed by new partitions. The hearth in the south-west corner will be retained; the panelled cupboard will be relocated to the central compartment. The historic brick floor will be unaffected.

3.3.3 Impact on Listed Buildings and Registered Park and Garden

In consideration of the wider estate, the extensive ornamental shrubs largely screen views between the parkland and service yards. The walls of the kitchen garden enclose much of the development. Views were designed in the 19th century to be intentionally enclosed here, so wider views across the service yards and main house are not really possible, and were not a consideration of design. The result is that there is little wider effect on important vistas of the registered park and garden. The development is screened from the main car park and visitor entrance so the visual impact is largely neutral in relation to the Stable Yard and Office Yard, views being blocked by the other service buildings.

3.3.4 Archaeological Potential

The evidence from the building survey would suggest that there are the remains of an earlier wall structure or building to the western end of the south range. This will be demolished as part of the works and archaeological deposits may be recovered in association with this feature. Also noted during the building survey are the remains of a ruined building and associated walls off-set to the south range at the east end, which again represent earlier buildings on the site.

The evidence from the map regression would appear to suggest that both of these structures post-date the tithe map (1840), as the First Edition clearly shows a projection at the west end of the south range, suggesting it had incorporated an existing small building at this end. A small building is also shown to the west on the First Edition Map, although they are not shown on the Second Edition OS Map of 1907. These structures would equate with the block of earlier masonry to the west of the south range and the standing ruin to the east, viewed during the building survey.

The pool development will require significant below ground excavations. The site lies within a garden (formerly yard?), so it is to be expected that there will have been little below-ground disturbance in the later 19th and 20th century, any remains which do survive may therefore be well preserved.

The nature of the excavation for a pool will require the comprehensive removal of topsoils and subsoils and therefore the comprehensive loss of archaeological deposits. The impact is therefore considerable but can be mitigated through a program of archaeological works to record any uncovered features.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 Conclusions

There will be minimal change in the elevations and exterior appearance of the buildings and slaughter yard. In addition the existing kitchen garden walls will screen the pool from the rest of the estate. There are some internal changes but the main historic features, such as the boiler, hearth and timber fixed frame will all be retained.

The historic floors within the buildings at the eastern end are not going to be affected, but the historic cobbled floor to the west will be partially truncated.

Overall there is little impact on the setting of the house or wider estate as the ornamental shrubs, part of the 19th century landscaping, largely screen views to the south, east and west. To the north the other service buildings screen views.

There will be significant impact upon any buried archaeological deposits, within the proposed footprint of the development and the desk-based assessment and historic building recording suggest that there is potential for the remains of earlier (probably mid-19th century) buildings on the site. The proximity of the demolished medieval mansion also increases the possibility of encountering archaeological deposits within the proposal site. On balance, the site is of *medium* archaeological potential (close to a verified medieval site and on top of known historic buildings).

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St Michael Penkevil tithe map and tithe apportionment 1840

Gascoyne's Map of Cornwall, 1699

First Series Map, 1856

Ordnance Survey First Edition map, published 1888

Ordnance Survey Second Edition map, published 1908

Appendix 1 Listing Text

SW 84 SE ST MICHAEL PENKIVEL

4/69 Tregothnan (formerly listed as Tregothnan 28.2.52 House)

The whole description shall be amended to read

SW 84 SE ST MICHAEL PENKIVEL TREGOTHNAN PARK

4/69 Tregothnan (formerly 28.2.52 listed as Tregothnan House)

GV I

Great house. 1650, 1818-18, 1845-8. By William Wilkins (2nd build) for the fourth Viscount Falmouth and Lewis Vulliamy (3rd build) for the second Earl of Falmouth. Freestone ashlar of two distinct types, a soft yellow Newham stone (Truro porphyry) for the earlier work and a fine hard grey limestone (Pentewan stone) for the later work, lead and slate roofs mostly hidden. A long range with a central spine corridor in a picturesque Tudor gothic style designed by Wilkins and extended in like manner by Vulliamy who greatly increased the picturesque effect. Two storeys with three tall towers and with some attics hidden behind parapets. Many mullioned and transomed windows of one to five lights with hood moulds. String courses. Battlemented throughout with decorative panelling. Many tall Tudor terracotta and stone stacks of different designs adding to an extremely picturesque outline. ENTRANCE (NORTH) FRONT: from left to right: (a) Bay added by Vulliamy, (b) three bays by Wilkins, the centre one of which projects as a two storey pointed arch porch and behind this is the four storey tower containing the staircase, (c) three storey tower with canted bay on ground floor added by Vulliamy, (d) two bays of Wilkins work, (e) two storey projecting entrance porch added by Vulliamy, (f) kitchen range connecting through to the office court (qv). THE EAST FRONT is chiefly Wilkins work with an addition ((a) above) to the right by Vulliamy. THE GARDEN (SOUTH) FRONT from left to right: (a) Projecting single bay wing with crow-stepped gable added by Vulliamy, (b) Five bays with much plainer single and two light windows which is a reworking of the 1650 house, (c) Irregular eight bay range of Wilkins' work slightly projecting and with an eight light bay window to right. INTERIOR two rooms of the 1650 house survive. The common parlour has oak panelling, a chimney piece with caryatids and a geometric and foliated, moulded rib plaster ceiling of similar period but with narrower ribs and more emphasis on floor display. It has a particularly fine fireplace overmantel with painted panel, drapery festoons and bolection mouldings. It is not known how altered these rooms may be from their original appearance. Wilkins' work is mainly in the Greek taste and of fairly restrained design but good quality workmanship. The ballroom and drawing room are said to be the finest of these. The stairhall is in the Gothic mode and would appear to have been influenced by Wyatt's at Ashridge. The staircase is a cantilevered Imperial with a cast iron balustrade incorporating trefoils and quatrefoils. The hall is lit by a clerestory with three 3-light windows on both sides of the tower, and separated from the upper corridors by Gothic screens. The ceiling is compartmented with elaborate heraldic decorations. Nothing is known of the vulliamy rooms. The interior was not accessible at the time of resurvey and the description has been made from photographs. A full interpretation of the building was not possible and the extent of the survival of the 1650 house remains uncertain. Both north and south fronts of the 1650 section were refaced in grey Pentewan stone in the mid C19 which to some extent continued the original appearance remarked upon by Celia Fiennes in 1695 'The house is built all of white stone like the rough coarse marble'. It is also uncertain as to how much of the picturesque decoration of the exterior may be an addition of Vulliamy's for the more romantic outline he gave to the building. It is reputed that there are many original drawings and accounts in the house but these are inaccessible. The house is increased in value by its exceptionally fine natural setting. The 1650 house was visited and described by Celia Fiennes, cousin of Hugh Boscawen the builder and it was also the home of Admiral Boscawen in the C18.

Sources: Colvin 2nd ed 1978 pps 859 516 Hussey C Country Life 17 and 24 May

Pevsner BOE 2nd ed 1970 p224 1956
Information from Estate Office

SW 84 SE ST MICHAEL PENKIVEL TREGOTHNAN PARK

28.2.52 Tregothnan
4/69 (formerly listed as Tregothnan House)

GV I

Great House. 1650, 1816-18, 1845-8. By William Wilkins (2nd build) for the fourth Viscount Falmouth and Lewis Vulliamy (3rd build) for the second Earl of Falmouth. Freestone ashlar of two distinct types, a fine hard grey (Truro porphyry) for the original build and a softer yellow for the later work, lead and slate roofs mostly hidden. A long range with a central spine corridor in a picturesque Tudor gothic style designed by Wilkins and extended in like manner by Vulliamy who greatly increased the picturesque effect. Two storeys with three tall towers and with some attics hidden behind parapets. Many mullioned and transomed windows of one to five lights with hood moulds. String courses. Battlemented throughout with decorative panelling. Many tall Tudor terracotta and stone stacks of different designs adding to an extremely picturesque outline. Entrance (north) front from left to right: (a) Bay added by Vulliamy (b) three bays by Wilkins, the centre one of which projects as a two storey pointed arch porch and behind this is the four storey tower containing the staircase (c) three storey tower with canted bay on ground floor added by Vulliamy (d) two bays of Wilkins work (e) two storey projecting entrance porch added by Vulliamy (f) kitchen range connecting through to the office court (q.v.). The East front is chiefly Wilkins work with an addition (a above) to the right by Vulliamy. The Garden (south) front from left to right:- (a) Projecting single baywing with crow-stepped gable added by Vulliamy (b) Five bays with much plainer single and two light windows which is a re-working of the 1650 house (c) Irregular eight bay range of Wilkins' work slightly projecting and with an eight light bay window to right. Interior two rooms of the 1650 house survive. The common parlour has oak panelling, a chimney piece with caryatids and a geometric and foliated, moulded rib plaster ceiling with central pendant, the room over the common parlour has a ceiling of similar period but with narrower ribs and more emphasis on floral display. It has a particularly fine fireplace overmantel with painted panel, drapery festoons and bolection mouldings. It is not known how altered these rooms may be from their original appearance. Wilkins' work is mainly in the Greek taste and of fairly restrained design but good quality workmanship. The ballroom and drawing room are said to be the finest of these. The stairhall is in the Gothic mode and would appear to have been influenced by Wyatt's at Ashridge. The staircase is a cantilevered Imperial with a cast iron balustrade incorporating trefoils and quatrefoils. The hall is lit by a clear storey with three 3 light windows on both sides of the tower and separated from the upper corridors by Gothic screens. The ceiling is compartmented with elaborate heraldic decorations. Nothing is known of the Vulliamy rooms. The interior was not accessible at the time of resurvey and the description has been made from photographs. A full interpretation of the building was not possible and the extent of the survival of the 1650 house remains uncertain. Both north and south fronts of the 1650 section remain faced in the distinctive white stone (Truro porphyry) remarked upon by Celia Feinnes, and quite different from the rest of the house, so it may indeed be the original facing at least in part. It is also uncertain as to how much of the picturesque decoration of the exterior may be an addition of Vulliamy's for the more romantic outline he gave to the building. It is reputed that there are many original drawings and accounts in the house but these are inaccessible. The house is increased in value by its exceptionally fine natural setting. The 1650 house was visited and described by Celia Feinnes, cousin of Hugh Boscawen the builder and it was also the home of Admiral Boscawen in the C18.

Sources:- Colvin 2nd ed 1978 pps 859 516

Pevsner BOE 2nd ed 1970 p 224
Hussey C Country Life 17 and 24 May 1956.

Listing NGR: SW8576741571

Appendix 2
Supporting Photos



The brick-built boiler in the south-east corner of the south-range, back-to-back with the brick-built hearth; from the north, north-west



The brick-built hearth in the south-west corner of the east range; from the north-east



Block of earlier masonry, enclosed within the west end of the south range; from the north-east.



The interior of the large room, to the east end of the south range with the fitted timber frame and brick paved floor and drain; from the east, north-east



The east elevation of the east range; from the south-east



View of the former slaughter yard; from the west



The open-sided store which contains the block of earlier masonry, at the west end of the south range; from the north.



View to Tregothnan House, over the service yards; from the south-west



View along the western garden wall, to the entrance to the yard; from the south



View of the fruit cages, which occupy the proposed site of the pool; from the south-east



The south elevation of the south range; from the east.



The north elevation of the south range, within the former slaughter yard, at the eastern end; from the north-east



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH
Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net