

Treloyhan Manor St. Ives Cornwall

Archaeological Watching Brief



for:
PBWC Architects Ltd

CA Project: 880199
CA Report: 18095b

February 2020



Treloyhan Manor St. Ives Cornwall

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A	5 February 2020	Paul Clarke	Derek Evans	Internal review	–	Duncan Coe

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Treloyhan Manor
Location:	St. Ives, Cornwall
NGR:	152320 039550
Type:	Watching brief
Date:	3 April 2017–13 February 2018
Planning Reference:	PA14/00811
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Royal Cornwall Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	TMS17

Between April 2017 and February 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Treloyhan Manor, St. Ives, Cornwall.

The watching brief noted deep deposits of mine waste in the central and southern parts of the site. This material probably originated from Trelyon Consols copper mine, which lay to the south of the watching brief site.

The watching brief recorded a small number of stone-built structures, an isolated posthole and a substantial late post-medieval/modern cut feature. These features may relate to late 19th century/20th century buildings/garden features associated with the manor house/hotel, although two sub-circular structures may represent mine shafts.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between April 2017 and February 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Treloyhan Manor, St. Ives, Cornwall (centred at NGR: 152320 039550; Fig. 1). This watching brief was undertaken for PBWC Architects Ltd.
- 1.2. Cornwall Council has granted outline planning permission for the restoration of Treloyhan Manor Hotel, including the construction of an extension to the hotel, five self-catering units and the development of 16 residential plots in the hotel grounds (planning ref: PA14/00811). A condition attached to the outline permission required a programme of archaeological work (condition 16).
- 1.3. The scope of the required archaeological works was defined subsequently by Sean Taylor, Development Officer (Historic Environment) – Archaeologist at Cornwall Council. This watching brief was one element of the works; a historic building recording survey was also undertaken and is the subject of a separate report (CA 2020).
- 1.4. The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2016) and approved by Sean Taylor.
- 1.5. The watching brief was also in line with *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.6. The watching brief site lies c. 0.5km south-east of the centre of St Ives, on the northern coast of Cornwall. The site currently comprises the Treloyhan Manor Hotel and grounds.
- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Mylor Slate Formation Metabasalt, Hornfelsesd Slate and Hornfelsesd Siltstone, which formed in the Devonian Period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The following text is summarised from the archaeological background presented in the WSI (CA 2016).

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.2. There is some evidence for prehistoric activity in the broad region of the site, including Mesolithic and Neolithic flint scatters at Tregenna and a Neolithic quarry at Porthminster Point. The probable sites of Bronze Age barrows are known at Corva and Bahavella. Later prehistoric rounds or enclosures are recorded near Tregenna, Trelyon and Corva.

- 2.3. There is no known evidence for Roman activity in the region of the site.

Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)

- 2.4. The settlement of Treloyhan is first recorded as “Trelughlon” in 1359, although the Cornish “tre” element of the name means “estate/farmstead” and might suggest a settlement of early medieval origin. Treloyhan appears to have been one of many dispersed small farming settlements which characterised the medieval landscape in this area.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 2.5. The region of the site was mined extensively in the 18th and 19th centuries. A copper mine known as Trelyon Consols lay to the south of the watching brief site. There is no recorded mining activity within the watching brief site boundary.
- 2.6. The 1839 Tithe Map for St. Ives depicts the watching brief site as largely undeveloped fields and patches of woodland, crossed by a series of trackways.
- 2.7. The 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows a small structure and enclosures in the approximate area of the later Treloyhan Manor footprint (see below). Further small structures are located in the southern part of the site. For the most part, however, the site still comprised fields/woodland, crossed by a series of trackways.
- 2.8. Treloyhan Manor was built at the site in 1892 as a domestic residence for Sir Edward Hain IV, a leading Methodist and local shipping magnate. It was designed by Silvanus Trevail. The associated gardens were designed and laid by Robert Veitch & Son, with a rock and water garden by F. W. Meyer.

-
- 2.9. At the time of the manor house's construction, the site was described as 'desolate waste' with 'boulders of granite and "blue elvin" partly scattered over the ground and partly buried.' At least some of this material was waste from earlier mining in the vicinity which had been deposited within the site (Meyer 1903).
- 2.10. Treloyhan Manor was sold in 1928 and re-opened as a hotel in 1930. Two applications for Listing were made in 2015, but both were rejected by English Heritage/Historic England.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. As defined in the WSI (CA 2016), the objectives of the watching brief were:
- to monitor the development groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features thus revealed;
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated project archive and a report setting out the watching brief results and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The watching brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of intrusive groundworks associated with the proposed development, mainly comprising the excavation of foundation and service trenches (T1–T19, Fig. 2).
- 4.2. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.4. CA will make arrangements with the Royal Cornwall Museum for the deposition of the project archive. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.5. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the watching brief results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Plans of the monitored groundworks (including recorded features) are included as Figs. 2 and 3.

General stratigraphy

- 5.2. The natural geological substrate generally comprised yellow clay with shillet inclusions and outcrops of granite. It was exposed in the northern half of the site (T9–T12, T14, T15, T19) at a depth of 0.15m–0.4m below ground level (bgl). It was sealed in this area by 0.05m–0.15m of sandy subsoil, which was overlain in turn by the modern topsoil.
- 5.3. In the east-central area of the site (T16–T18), the natural substrate was exposed 0.6m–1.6m bgl. It was sealed in T16 and T17 by up to 0.4m of sandy subsoil; no subsoil layer was present in T18. The subsoil in T17 and the natural substrate in T18 were covered by 0.9m–1.1m of mine waste, comprising redeposited siltstone in a yellow clay matrix. These three trenches were all sealed by the modern topsoil.
- 5.4. The natural substrate was generally deeper in the southern half of the site (T1–T8, T13), although it was exposed 0.35m–0.5m bgl in T5–T7. The natural substrate lay 0.9m bgl in T9 and was not exposed in T1–T4 and T8; these six trenches all featured deep mine waste deposits. The trenches in the southern part of the site were generally sealed by c. 0.1m of sandy subsoil, which was covered in turn by the modern topsoil.

Recorded features

- 5.5. Adjoining trenches 6 and 7 exposed a substantial feature (605/703) cut into the natural substrate. This feature was up to 1.45m deep. It was filled by a redeposited siltstone/clay deposit (602/702) which was similar in nature to the mining waste recorded at the site and which contained late post-medieval/modern pot and plaster.
- 5.6. Isolated posthole 1903 (Fig. 4) was cut into the natural substrate in T19. This posthole measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. It contained a single undated fill (1902).

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- 5.7. T1 and T2 both contained ovoid granite-built structures (contexts 103 and 203, respectively; Fig. 5). The T1 structure measured c. 1.5m by c. 2m in plan; that in T2 measured c. 3.8m by c. 4.5m in plan and was capped by six granite lintels (context 202).
- 5.8. Two walls, both constructed of roughly hewn granite blocks, were recorded: west-south-west/east-north-east aligned wall 303 (T3) and north/south aligned wall 1802 (T18; Fig. 5).

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. The watching brief noted deep deposits of mine waste in the central and southern parts of the site. This material probably originated from Trelyon Consols copper mine, which lay to the south of the watching brief site and is known to have dumped waste within the site boundary in the 19th century.
- 6.2. The watching brief recorded two stone walls, two sub-circular stone structures and an isolated posthole, all of which were in the southern/central area of the site. The function of sub-circular granite-built structures 103 (T1) and 203 (T2) is uncertain; they may have been wells, but there is also the potential that they are mine shafts. While there is no recorded mining activity within the site, it is possible that short-lived shafts were not mapped.
- 6.3. It is possible that the recorded structures relate to late 19th century/20th century buildings/garden features associated with the manor house/hotel. Most of them do not correspond clearly with structures visible on historic cartographic sources, although the circular structure in T1 is in the broad location of minor structures shown on the 1884 OS map which had been removed by the time of the 1908 OS map.
- 6.4. Adjoining trenches 6 and 7 exposed a substantial cut feature (605/703) which had been backfilled with mine waste. The provenance of this feature was unclear. It may represent limited quarrying activity, or perhaps an infilled former garden feature (such as a pond).

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 7.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Sworn, Jonathon Orellana and Tina Tapply. This report was written by Paul Clarke. The report illustrations were prepared by

Aleks Osinska. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O’Neil. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

8. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2016 *Geology of Britain*

Viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> Accessed 28 January 2016

Cotswold Archaeology 2016 *Treloyhan Manor, St Ives, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Recording*

Cotswold Archaeology 2020 *Treloyhan Manor Hotel, St. Ives, Cornwall: Historic Building Recording Survey*

Meyer F.W. 1903 “Rock Garden Making: VI. – Problems in Rock Building” in *The Garden: An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Horticulture in all its branches* No **1629** Vol **63**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

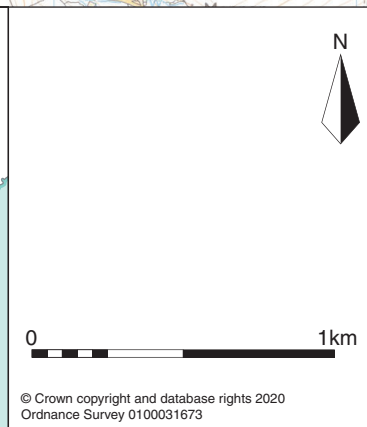
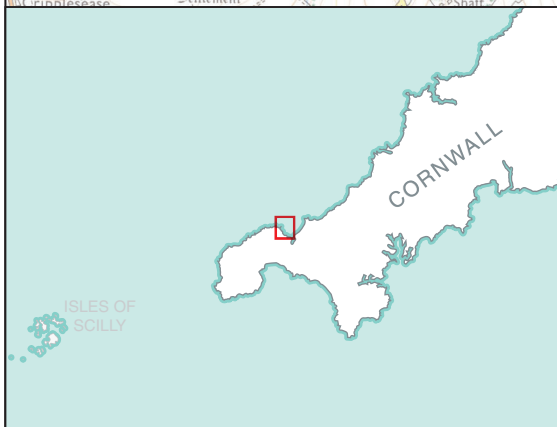
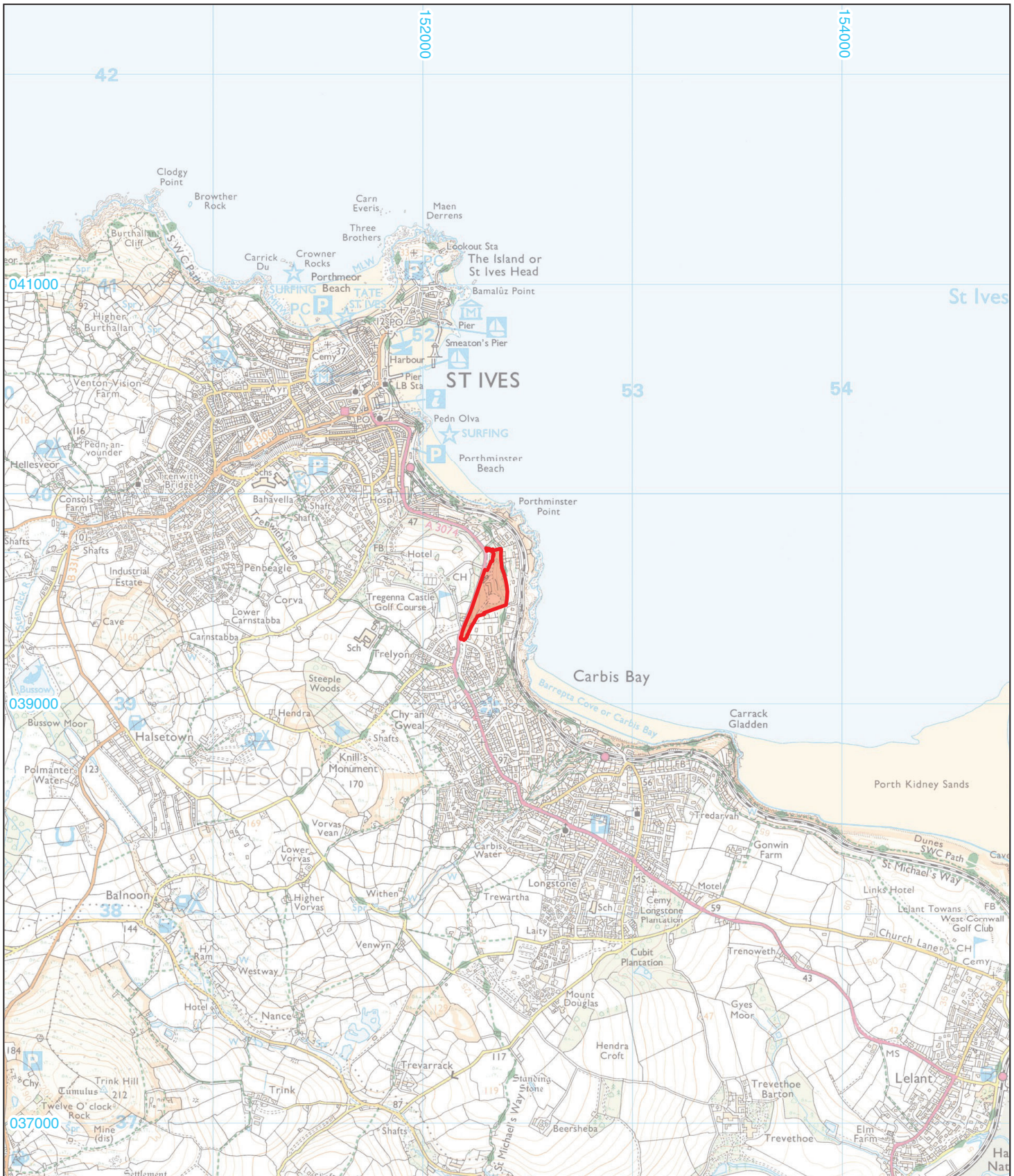
Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay			0.3
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay			0.1
1	102	Layer		Mine waste	Crushed slate/skillet within a light brown silty clay matrix			0.2+
1	103	Structure		?Well	Granite stones forming ovoid	2	1.5	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.3
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose.			0.1
2	202	Structure		?Well cap	Granite lintel stones, c. 3m x 0.36m x 0.36m	3	2	0.36
2	203	Structure		?Well	Granite stones forming subcircular structure	4	4	
2	204	Layer		Mine waste	Loose stones, shillet and mine waste. Light brown silty clay matrix			0.3m+
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.3
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose.			0.1
3	302	Layer		Mine waste	Loose stones, shillet and mine waste. Light brown silty clay matrix			0.9
3	303	Structure		Wall	N/S oriented. Roughly hewn blocks c. 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.2m.	1.8	0.4	
3	304	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent subangular stones			
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.3
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose.			0.1
4	402	Layer		Mine waste	Loose mineral stone. Mid brown silty clay matrix. Includes cinders, oyster shell, late 19th century pot			1.9+
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.33
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose. Occasional stones			0.17
5	502	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow silty clay with frequent shillet pebbles/cobbles			
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.25
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose. Occasional stones			0.1
6	602	Fill	605	Made ground	Compact light brown silty clay with common stones. Pot and plaster.			1.8
6	603	Layer		Natural substrate	Weathered rock, light bluish grey silty clay			
6	604	Layer		Mine waste	Loose stones, shillet and mine waste. Light brown silty clay matrix			0.2
6	605	Cut		?Pond/quarrying	Steep/straight south side and flat base. Same as 703			1.8
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.25
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose. Occasional stones			0.1
7	702	Fill	703	Made ground	Compact light brown silty clay with common stones. Pot and plaster.			1.25
7	703	Cut		?Pond/quarrying	Steep/straight south side and flat base. Same as 605			1.25

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
7	704	Layer		Natural substrate	Weathered rock, light bluish grey silty clay			
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.15
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow silty clay. Loose. Occasional stones			0.05
8	802	Layer		Mine waste	Loose mineral stone. Mid brown silty clay matrix			>4
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.2
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange silty clay. Friable. Occasional stones			0.15
9	902	Layer		Natural substrate	Firm yellow/brown clay with frequent shillet pebbles/cobbles			
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.2
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange silty clay. Friable. Occasional stones			0.1
10	1002	Layer		Natural substrate	Green stone			
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.1
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange silty clay. Friable. Occasional stones			0.05
11	1102	Layer		Natural substrate	Green stone			
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.15
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange silty clay. Friable. Occasional stones			0.1
12	1202	Layer		Natural substrate	Green stone			
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.2
13	1301	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown sandy clay. Some tailings and mortar.			0.6
13	1302	Layer		Stone dump	Angular and rounded stones cobbles/pebbles			0.2
13	1303	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent subangular stones			
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.2
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Friable.			0.1
14	1402	Layer		Natural substrate	Firm yellow/brown clay with frequent siltstone			
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0.2
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay. Friable.			0.1
15	1502	Layer		Natural substrate	Firm yellow/brown clay with frequent siltstone			
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. Heavily rooted			0.35
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay with frequent small siltstone inclusions			0.25
16	1602	Layer		Natural substrate	Siltstone in a light greyish yellow clay matrix			
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. Heavily rooted			0.3
17	1701	Layer		Mine waste	Siltstone gravel and pebbles in light yellow clay matrix			0.4
17	1702	Layer		Mine waste	Mid bluish grey clay with shillet			0.1
17	1703	Layer		Mime waste	Siltstone and pyrite pebbles in light greyish yellow clay matrix			0.4
17	1704	Layer		Subsoil	Mid reddish brown silty clay			0.4
17	1705	Layer		Natural substrate	Siltstone in a light greyish yellow clay matrix			

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt. Heavily rooted			0.25
18	1801	Layer		Mine waste	Mixed dump deposits to E of 1802			1.1
18	1802	Structure		Wall	N/S oriented. Dry stone blocks	4.5	0.3	1.7
18	1803	Layer		Mine waste	Mixed dump deposits			1.8
18	1804	Layer		Natural substrate	Siltstone in a light greyish yellow clay matrix			
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional stone, pot and glass			0.4
19	1901	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown sandy silt with frequent limestone			
19	1902	Fill	1903	Fill of posthole	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional limestone. Slightly compacted	0.36	0.34	0.07
19	1903	Cut		Posthole	Circular discrete with gentle/straight sides and concave base	0.36	0.34	0.07

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Treloyhan Manor, St. Ives, Cornwall	
Short description	<p>Between April 2017 and February 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief at Treloyhan Manor, St. Ives, Cornwall.</p> <p>The watching brief noted deep deposits of mine waste in the central and southern parts of the site. This material probably originated from Trelyon Consols copper mine, which lay to the south of the watching brief site.</p> <p>The watching brief recorded a small number of stone-built structures, an isolated posthole and a substantial late post-medieval/modern cut feature. These features may relate to late 19th century/20th century buildings/garden features associated with the manor house/hotel, although two sub-circular structures may represent mine shafts.</p>	
Project dates	3 April 2017–13 February 2018	
Project type	Watching brief	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Treloyhan Manor, St. Ives, Cornwall	
Study area (m ² /ha)	1.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	152320 039550	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Simon Sworn	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	N/A	N/A
Paper	Royal Cornwall Museum	Context and trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Archaeology Data Service (ADS)	Site survey, digital photos, etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2020 <i>Treloyhan Manor, St. Ives, Cornwall: Archaeological Watching Brief</i> CA typescript report 18095b		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Trelyhan Manor, St Ives, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	880199	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2020		
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		1

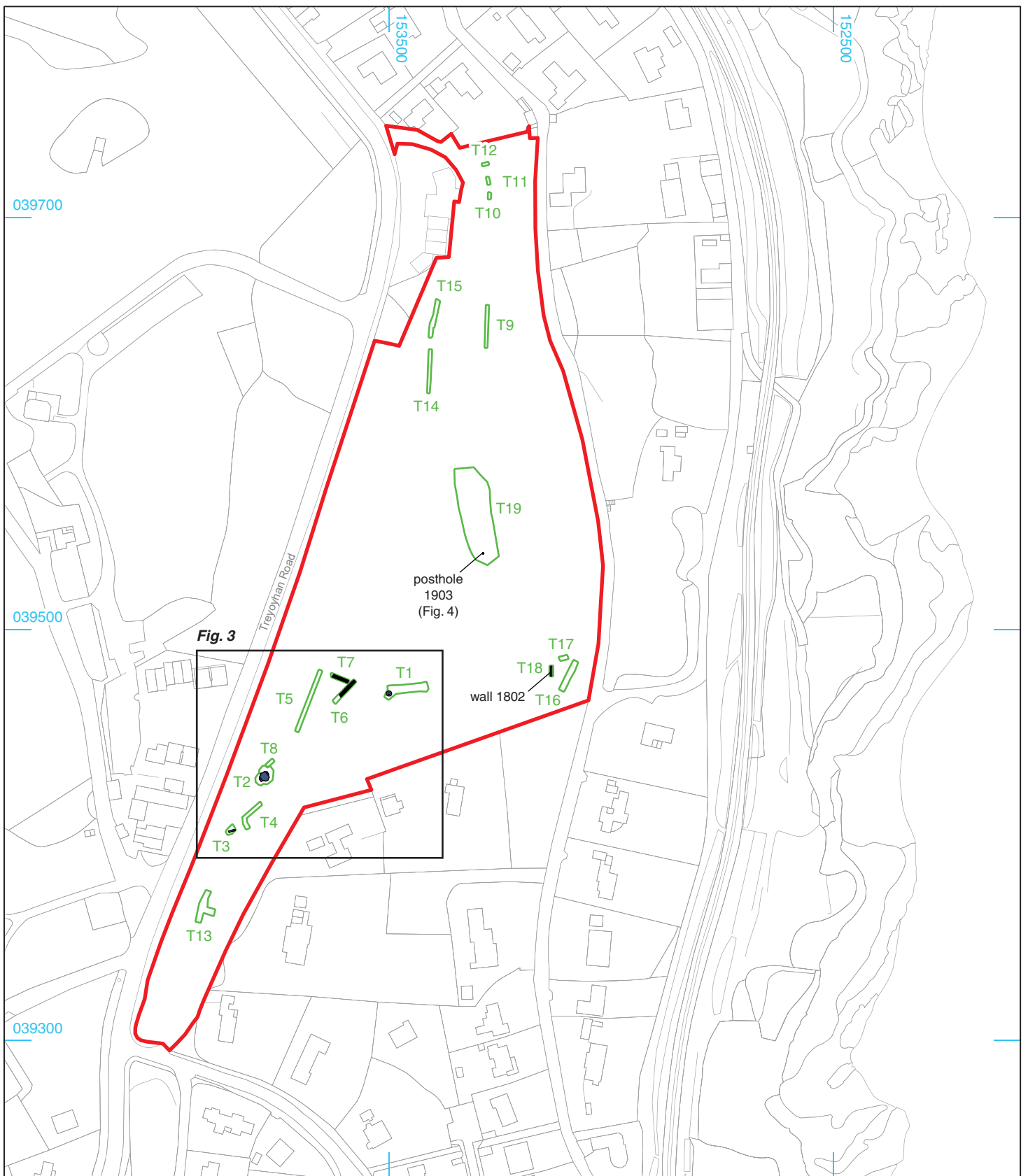
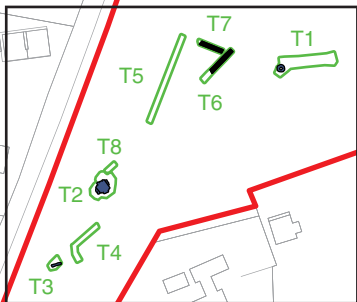


Fig. 3



- Site boundary
- Monitored groundworks
- Cut feature
- Structural feature



0 1:2500 100m



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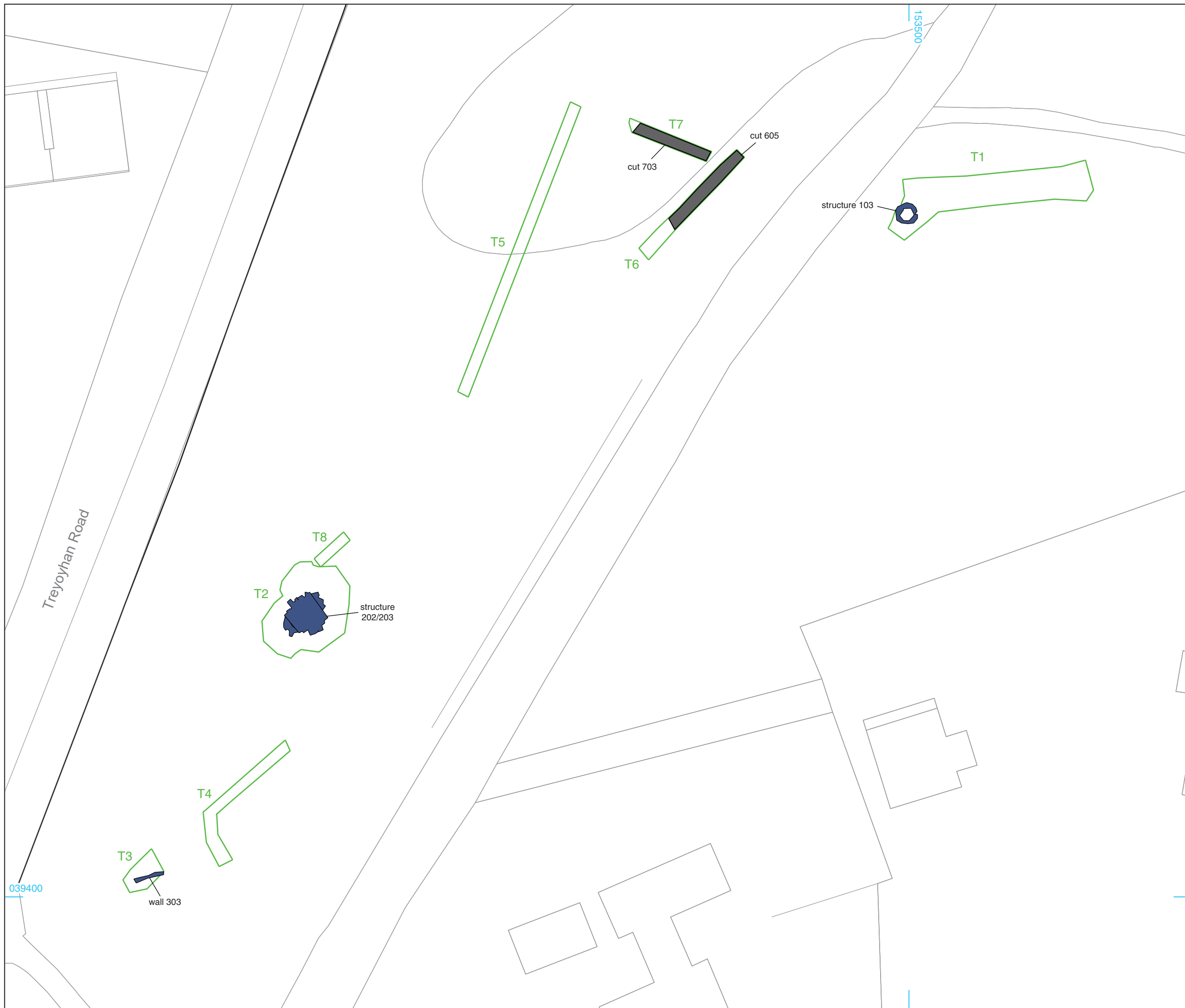
PROJECT TITLE

Treloyhan Manor, St Ives, Cornwall

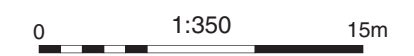
FIGURE TITLE

The site, showing monitored groundworks and archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2020	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:2500	



- Site boundary
- Monitored groundworks
- Cut feature
- Structural feature



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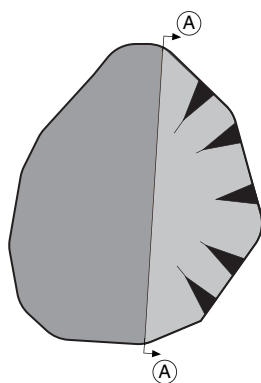
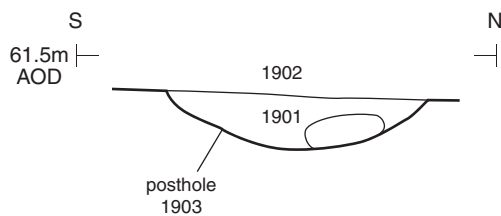
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PROJECT TITLE
Treloyhan Manor, St Ives, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
Detail plan of T1-T8

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2020	3
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:350	

Section AA



 Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)



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PROJECT TITLE

Treloyhan Manor, St Ives, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE

Posthole 1903: plan and section

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	30/01/2020	
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	1:10	4



Structure 103, looking south-west



Wall 1802, looking north-east



Structure 202/203, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Treloyhan Manor, St Ives, Cornwall

FIGURE TITLE
 Photographs

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