

## **Menehay Farm Touring Park, Budock Water, Falmouth, Cornwall**

### **Heritage Statement for proposed extension of existing campsite**

South West Archaeology Ltd. 14.11.2019

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#### **1.1 Project Background**

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a Heritage Statement on behalf of Menehay Farm Touring Park (the Client) to accompany a planning application (PA19\_08243) for the proposed extension of the existing campsite at Menehay Farm, Budock Water, Falmouth, Cornwall.

#### **1.2 Site Location**

The proposal site is located on the slight east-facing slope of a low ridge overlooking Falmouth and Carrick Roads at a height of approximately 75m AOD. The site comprises portions of three agricultural fields currently already used as a campsite, within a rectangular block of land between Bickland Water and Trewen Roads, c.2km west of the heart of Falmouth and 250m south-east of the church of St Budock (see Figure 1). The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983); which overlie the Hornfelsed slates and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS 2019).

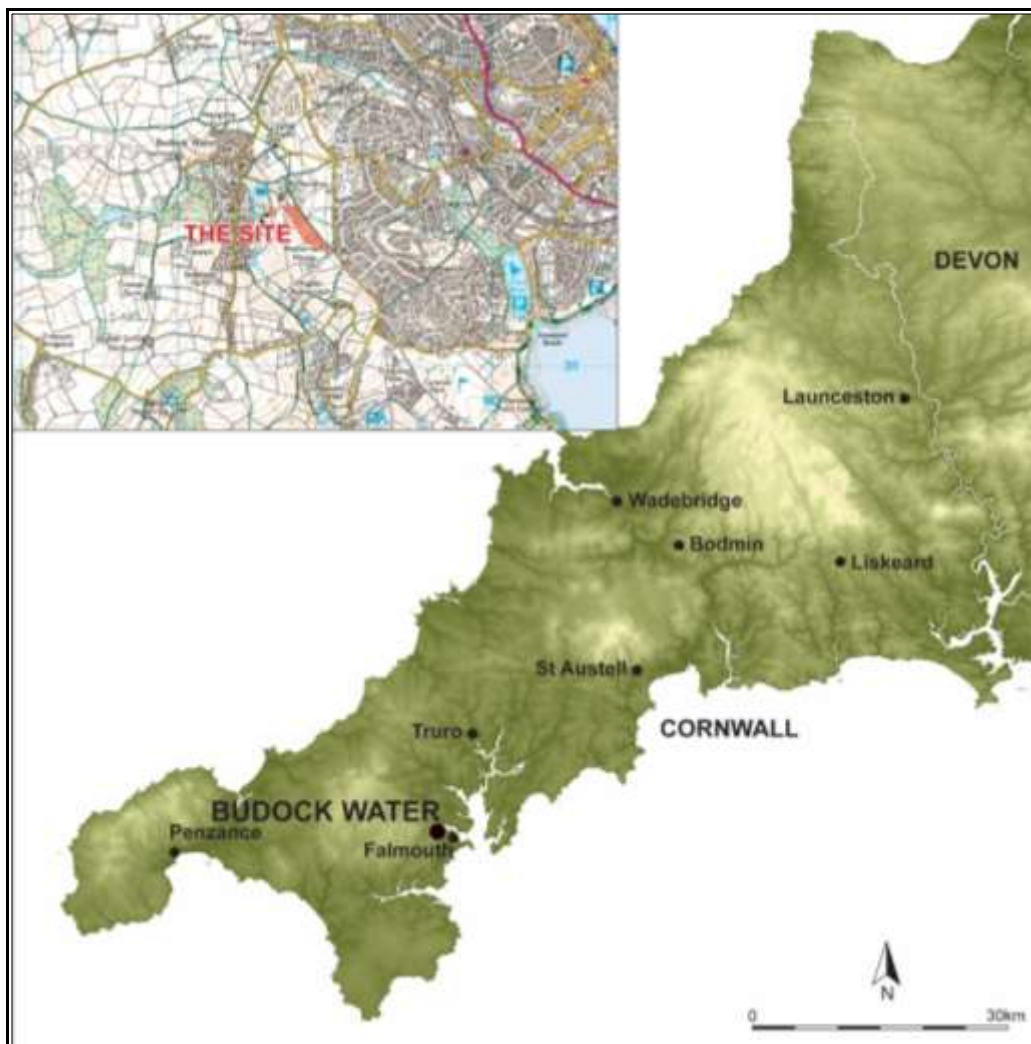


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION.



FIGURE 2: SITE PROPOSAL PLAN (AS SUPPLIED BY THE CLIENT).

### 1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

Menehay is situated within the parish of Budock, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kerrier (Lysons 1814). The parish is named for its early medieval saint, Budocus, and formed part of the manor of Treliever held by the Bishop of Exeter in 1086. The place-name Menehay is derived from the Cornish *menghy* meaning 'sanctuary' (Padel 1985); it is first recorded in 1316 (Cornwall HER), and is depicted on the 1597 Burghley map (BL). The Bishop of Exeter still held the estate in 1843, when it was leased to Richard Mitchell Hodge and sub-let to Elizabeth Weymouth. The Hodges appear to have been resident from the 1860s, and they are probably the ones responsible for developing the house into a residence for aspiring gentlefolk. During the Second World War a line of pillboxes was constructed to the east of the site as part of the landward defences of Falmouth.

The site is located on land characterised by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *medieval farmland*. Much of the land around the site, particularly to the east, forms part of Falmouth and is characterised as *post-medieval enclosed land*. The site itself forms part of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL), which was first settled, enclosed and farmed during later prehistory *i.e.* Middle Bronze Age (c.1500-1000 BC). It is considered highly likely that buried archaeological features dating to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods survive within areas of AEL, and geophysical surveys and evaluation trenching carried out on land to the north and east have identified a relict fieldsystem of prehistoric and Romano-British date, together with probable evidence for settlement (Bampton & Walls 2014; Bampton *et al* 2015). Other known heritage assets in the vicinity include two Scheduled medieval crosses (SAM18579; HER18578) in the churchyard of the 13<sup>th</sup> century Grade II\* Listed Church of St Budock. There are numerous Grade II Listed buildings in the surrounding area, including the 18<sup>th</sup> century Menehay House (Listing 1141973). The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) documents evidence for

settlement activity along the Penryn River Valley since the prehistoric periods. The importance of the port of Falmouth during the Second World War is underlined by the defences that were built, including barrage balloon moorings and pillboxes.

Assessment of the available HER record (see Appendix 1) indicates that the proposal site has remained undeveloped as agricultural land within these wider historical landscapes, though modern development has encroached from the north.

#### **1.4 Heritage Impact Assessment**

For the purposes of this assessment, the *indirect effect* of a development is taken to be its effect on the wider historic environment. The principal focus of such an assessment falls upon identified designated heritage assets like Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. Depending on the nature of the heritage asset concerned, and the size, character and design of a development, its effect – and principally its visual effect – can impact on designated assets over great distances. This will not be the case in this instance, and it is only likely to have any measurable level of impact over a very short distance (c.500m), and as such the heritage assets considered include: the SAM two medieval crosses at St Budock Church; the GII\* St Budock Church with associated GII structures and tombs; and the GII Eglos Farmhouse; Menehay House; and Roscarrack House.

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), with reference to ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB, WEBTAG) guidance. The assessment of effect at this stage of a development is an essentially subjective one, but one based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors.

This report follows the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015, 6). *Step one* is to identify the designated heritage assets that might be affected by the development. The first stage of that process is to determine an appropriate search radius, and this would vary according to the height, size and/or prominence of the proposed development.

The second stage in the process is to look at the heritage assets within the search radius and assign to one of three categories:

- Category #1 assets: Where proximity to the proposed development, the significance of the heritage asset concerned, or the likely magnitude of impact, demands detailed consideration.
- Category #2 assets: Assets where location and current setting would indicate that the impact of the proposed development is likely to be limited, but some uncertainty remains.
- Category #3 assets: Assets where location, current setting, significance would strongly indicate the impact would be no higher than negligible and detailed consideration both unnecessary and disproportionate. These assets are still listed in the impact summary table.

For *Step two* and *Step three*, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (*Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), this assessment discusses each site individually. Each individual asset will have its baseline sensitivity, and the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors. The individual assessments should be read in conjunction with the overall summary discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both (See Table 1).

#### **1.4.1 Burial ground walls**

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1269987

*Quaker burial ground walls. Late C17. Killas rubble walls with 2 dressed granite doorways. High walls surrounding rectangular burial ground. Shallow 2-centred arch to old chamfered left-hand doorway; 4-centred arch to original chamfered right-hand doorway.*

The burial ground is situated c.440m north-east of the proposal site, at a crossroads and surrounded by modern development. The walls were designed as a barrier rather than with particular landscape presence in mind, any setting presence being on the immediate local roadside setting. As such, the formalisation and limited extension of an already existing campsite at some distance from the monument would not alter its character or immediate setting. With this in mind, the impact on the immediate setting of the burial ground walls is **neutral** and on the wider landscape setting **neutral**.

#### **1.4.2 Church of Saint Budock and associated monuments**

##### **Church of Saint Budock**

Grade II\* Listed. List entry number 1141977

*Listing text: Parish church. Parts of chancel and south transept C13, otherwise C15, restored in the late C19. Granite ashlar south porch, otherwise granite rubble with granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Plan: C13 chancel (parts of east and south walls) and south transept; C15 nave, west tower, north aisle and south porch. Nave and transept re-roofed in the C19. Exterior: Complete C15 3-stage embattled and pinnacled west tower with weathered diagonal corner buttresses, steep 4-centred arched west doorway, 3-light Perpendicular window over doorway and similar traceried 2-light window to upper stage. Church has C15 doors and C15 outer frames of windows with mullions and tracery replaced in the C19. C13 lancet opening in the south wall of the chancel and another in the east wall of the south transept. South porch doorway has octagonal panelled jambs and remains of traceried head over 4-centred arched inner doorway and basket-arched north doorway. C19 doors. Interior: Plastered interior largely unaltered since the C18. C13 responds with engaged shafts to south transept arch with C15 chamfered pointed arch over; C13 piscina to south wall of chancel and another to south wall of nave; C15 4-centred arched arcade with fillets between 4 engaged shafts to the monolithic piers, between nave and north aisle. Old roof over probably C18 plaster barrel vault over north aisle, otherwise C19 arch-braced roofs. Fittings: Late medieval carved base of oak rood screen with original painted panels with old paint (upper part restored in the C20). 2 late medieval carved oak bench ends; complete set of probably C18 box pews with fielded panels. Probably C20 granite front and C20 pulpit. Memorial windows include east chancel window to Robert John Kinsman, Esq. and Susanna his wife, dated 1855; another to Miss Fox of Pennance Cottage. Monuments: Brass (chancel floor) to John Killigrew, died 1567, the first captain of Pendennis Castle, and Elizabeth (Trewinnard), his wife; tombstone and alabaster wall monument to Sir John Killigrew (erected 1617) of Arwenack, Knight, 26th year in reign of Elizabeth, second captain of Pendennis Fort.*

##### **Churchyard walls, lychgate, gate piers and railings round churchyard of Church of St Budock; including associated tombs and headstones**

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1311520

*Listing text: Churchyard walls, lychgate, gate-piers and railings. Circa C18 and circa early C19 and later C19. Granite and killas rubble with granite dressings. Walls on all sides of churchyard. There is a wide gap in the east walls at the south end. There are gateways west and north of the church and a lychgate south of the church. Walls have probably C18 shaped copings along part of the west side, otherwise C19 copings or C20 cement coping. Lychgate is circa late C19. Rubble walls and grouted scantle slate roof with gable ends. Square on plan with stone benches at the sides. South gable has reused C16 tracery as ventilator.*

*On either side of the lychgate the walls are lower and are surmounted by C19 wrought-iron railings with turned finials to the stanchions and arrowhead finials to the bars.*

**Vestry at approximately 21 metres north of Church of St Budock**

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141986

*Listing text: Vestry over traphouse and stables. Circa early C19. Painted rubble to basement, slate-hanging above with smaller slates over the stable front. Grouted scantle hipped slate roof. Plan: Rectangular plan vestry over stable and traphouse basement. Built into the churchyard at the vestry front. Granite steps up to box porch at the left-hand (west) end. Gothic fenestration. Exterior: Single storey vestry over basement. 2-window south front has original small-paned hornless sashes with traceried heads. Original 16-paned hornless sash to middle of right-hand end. Box porch approached by short flight of granite steps to middle of left-hand end. Porch has original pair of 3-panel doors and original 6-panel inner door. Rear has wide doorway for trap on the left; stable doorway on the right and reused fragment of C15 tracery between as ventilator. Old ledged doors. Unpierced slate-hanging above. Interior: Unaltered simple interior has original chimney-piece with roundels to the corner blocks.*

**Bullmore and Porleouse Tombs** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141983)

**Dennis Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1311533)

**Doael Headstone** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1157907)

**Drew Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141985)

**Goodfellow and Montgomery Tomb** (Grade II Listed. 1141981)

**Harvey Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1158332)

**Hodge Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1158387)

**Rowe Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141980)

**Stephen, Dunstan, Harvey, Bentley and 2 Other Tombs** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1158304)

**Wildbore Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141979)

**Woodbridge Falck Tomb and 4 others** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141984)

**Group of 6 Headstones and Footstones** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141978)

**Group of 7 Headstones** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1157888)

**Headstone** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1311726)

**Headstone** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1328478)

**Headstone and footstone** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1039139)

**3 Chest Tombs including Woodward Tomb** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141982)

**3 Chest Tombs** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1157930)

**4 Chest Tombs** (Grade II Listed. List entry number 1158321)

The church, with its associated structures and monuments, is situated c.350m north of the proposal site within its own churchyard setting with surrounding farm and cottage structures and trees screening views both to and from the church. The proposal site already functions as a campsite, and as such the formalisation of the layout with limited boundary growth would not alter the character or immediate setting of the monuments. With this in mind, the impact on the immediate setting of the churchyard is **negligible** and on the wider landscape setting **neutral**.

**Two Crosses immediately west of St Budock Church**

Scheduled Monument. List entry number 1019164

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1328476 and 1328477

*Listing text: This Scheduled Ancient Monument includes two medieval crosses situated on either side of a footpath to the west of St Budock Church. Individually both crosses are Grade II Listed. The cross on the north side of the footpath survives as an upright granite shaft with a round 'wheel' head, standing to*

0.48m high. The head measures 0.46m in diameter and 0.10m thick and the principal faces are orientated north west-south east. The south west face bears an incised equal limbed cross set within an incised ring. Another incised line runs across the neck of the cross. The north east face is decorated with five small, circular indentations or shallow holes, forming a cross; one is centrally placed, and the others mark the ends of the limbs. The shaft measures 0.38m wide and 0.14m thick. The cross on the south side of the footpath also survives as an upright granite shaft with a round 'wheel' head, standing to 0.61m high. The head measures 0.49m in diameter and 0.13m thick and the principal faces are orientated north east-south west. Both principal faces bear an incised cross set within an incised circle. The intersection of the cross and the ends of the limbs are marked with small circular indentations or shallow holes. Both crosses were located in their present position before 1896 when they were recorded and illustrated by the local historian, Langdon. There is no record of them having been moved (SAM1019164).

The crosses are situated c.375m north of the proposal site within the curtilage of the Church of St Budock, set within the confines of the churchyard wall and screened by surrounding structures and trees. Their setting within the churchyard indicates that they were used as markers for religious services and processions, and as such wider landscape views were not intrinsic to their setting, rather their position within the churchyard. The proposal site already functions as a campsite, and as such the formalisation of the layout with limited boundary growth would not alter the character or immediate setting of the monuments. With this in mind, the impact on the immediate setting of crosses is **negligible**, and on the wider landscape setting **neutral**.

#### 1.4.3 Eglos Farmhouse

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141987

*Listing text: Farmhouse. Circa mid C19. Killas rubble walls with granite and brick dressings. Grouted scantle slate roof with brick chimneys over the gable ends. (2 chimneys on the left one on front and one behind the ridge, one chimney on the right in front of the ridge). Cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Plan: Double-depth plan with 2 rooms at the front flanking an entrance hall leading probably to stair hall between rear service rooms. Front left-hand room is wider and is probably the kitchen/living room. Exterior: 2 storeys. Nearly symmetrical 3 window south-south-east front with doorway (right of middle) central to fenestration. Granite lintels over ground floor openings, shallow brick arches over first floor window openings. C20 porch in front of doorway. Original 12-pane hornless sashes (also at rear). Interior not inspected.*

The farmhouse is situated c.470m north of the proposal site within a wider farm setting with surrounding trees structures screening views both to and from the building. The proposal site is already in use as a campsite, and as such the formalisation of the layout would not alter the character or immediate setting of the farm, which would have a purely practical setting. With this in mind, the impact on the immediate setting of Eglos Farmhouse is **neutral** and on the wider landscape setting **neutral**.

#### 1.4.4 Menehay House

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1141973

*Listing text: Menehay House - GV II Small country house, probably formerly a farmhouse. Probably C18, remodelled circa early-mid C19 and in the C20. Stuccoed walls. Dry Delabole slate and grouted scantle slate L-plan hipped roof. Rendered brick stacks over original end walls. Cast-iron ogee-section gutters. Plan: Double-depth overall L-shaped plan. Original house has probably 2 front rooms flanking an entrance hall. Circa early C19 the plan was probably deepened and a service wing was added or remodelled at right angles behind the right-hand side and an axial passage between the right-hand room and the rear wing leads to a central stair hall. Probably later in the C19 a lean-to was added on the left of the house; this was heightened in the C20. Exterior: 2 storeys. Overall 6-window south-south-east front. Original*

*symmetrical 5-window front (right) with central doorway. Probably C20 glazed door within wooden doorcase. Circa early-mid C19 12-pane hornless sashes in probable C18 openings. There is another similar sash at ground floor left and to the right-hand wall (first floor right) of the rear wing. Other windows are late C19 or C20 horned sashes with glazing bars, including 2-storey canted bay at right-hand return wall of right-hand side of the house. Possibly other old windows at rear (not inspected). Interior not inspected. Menehay is on an ancient site. In 1327 called "Menehy" on Lay Subsidy Rolls (PRO).*

Menehay House is situated c.120m north-east of the proposal site and set within its wider grounds with surrounding fields. The house would have had an intended visual setting, and whilst the proposal sits alongside the entrance driveway, the curving nature of the drive and existing banks restricts views of the house, the site only being visible within wider views. The proposal site already functions as a campsite, and as such the formalisation of the layout with limited boundary growth would not alter the character or immediate setting of the house. With this in mind, the impact on the immediate setting of the house is **moderate/slight** and on the wider landscape setting **negative/minor**.

#### **1.4.5 Roscarrack House**

Grade II Listed. List entry number 1157862

*Listing text: Country house. Circa 1870's. Built for the Bassett family. Dressed killas, roughly coursed, and killas rubble with granite dressings. Dry Delabole slate roofs with gable ends. Principal gable ends and gables have weathered granite copings. Stone gable, axial and lateral stacks. Projecting eaves with exposed rafter ends. Crested clay ridge tiles. Plan: Irregular double-pile plan. Probably 3 principal rooms ranged along a garden front and service rooms ranged along the rear, behind a principal axial passage with the entrance on the right side, and which joins a cross passage towards the left with a rear doorway and terminates with a baronial style tower at the front. Principal stair hall is at the rear, right of middle. Baronial style Gothic. Exterior: 2 storeys plus attics. Unaltered elevations except where C20 single-storey addition adjoins on the left of the garden front. Transomed granite mullioned windows with vertically sliding sashes to the lower lights. Relieving arches over some of the windows. Granite coped plinth, mid-floor granite string, granite quoins, kneelers and copings. Irregular south-south-east gabled garden front; slightly projecting gable end of cross wing on the left; 3-storey tower adjoining the cross wing; front with 3 single-light ground floor windows and 3-light first floor window with gabled roof set back, right of the tower, and 2-storey projecting gable of principal cross wing with 4-light canted bay, on the right. Other cross wing has 2-light window to ground and first floors and single light window to attic gable. Other gables have blind slit ventilators. Tower has steep hipped roof with hipped roof dormers. Irregular east-north-east entrance front: gable end of garden front range on the left with corbelled gable stack; 2-light window to ground and first floor, on the right with gabled roof over gable-ended porch right of middle with moulded 4-centred arched doorway; small window over porch. Gable end has single-light window at ground floor left and a similar window at first floor right. Rear has tall 2-light stair window towards the left. Interior not inspected but is likely to retain many interesting features.*

Roscarrack House is situated c.115m south of the proposal site set within its wider grounds. The house would have had an intended visual setting, and whilst the proposal sits on land to the north, the formalisation and limited extension of what is an already existing campsite would not alter the character or immediate setting of the house. With this in mind, the impact on the immediate setting of the house is **moderate/slight** and on the wider landscape setting **negative/minor**.

#### **1.5 Archaeological (Direct) Impact**

The archaeological impact of the proposed development with associated access and services will be limited to fields that are already in use as a campsite. Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation (Bampton 2016; Bampton *et al* 2015; Morris 2016; Walls 2013) of land to the east of the site identified

features associated with prehistoric settlement as well as medieval and post-medieval historic boundaries, and the archaeological potential of the site is considered *moderate*. These would be directly impacted by any potential development, although the nature of the proposed development is such that any groundworks will be relatively limited, with service trenching and access tracks likely to be the only intrusive works for much of the site. A proportionate archaeological condition, such as a targeted/limited watching brief may be deemed appropriate should the planning application be successful.

### 1.6 Summary of Impacts

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
<b>Indirect Impacts</b>						
Burial Ground Walls	GII	0.44km	Medium	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Church of Saint Budock (including SAM crosses and GII Listed gravestones)	GII*	0.35km	High	Neutral/slight	Negligible	Negligible
Eglos Farmhouse	GII	0.47km	Medium	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Menehay House	GII	0.12km	Medium	Minor	Moderate/slight	Negative/minor
Roscarrack House	GII	0.12km	Medium	Minor	Moderate/slight	Negative/minor
<b>Indirect Impacts</b>						
Historic Landscape	n/a	n/a	High	Minor	Neutral/Slight	Negligible
Aggregate Impact	n/a	n/a				Negligible
Cumulative Impact	n/a	n/a				Negative/Minor
<b>Direct Impacts</b>						
Unidentified archaeological features	U/D	Onsite	Negligible	Major	Slight	Negligible
<i>After mitigation</i>			Negligible	Minor	Neutral/slight	Neutral/Negligible

### 1.7 Conclusion

In terms of indirect impacts, the contribution of setting for the majority of the designated assets in the wider area is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees or other buildings. The nature of the proposed development formalises the existing use of the land with limited use of permanent structures rather than altering its use, and as such is in keeping with the existing character of its immediate setting, thus reducing the level of impact. The proposed development is unlikely to have any significant detrimental impact on the setting of the Grade II\* Saint Budock Church and medieval cross Scheduled Ancient Monument at Saint Budock Church.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent** and **irreversible**. The use for most of the proposed site will be for Touring camping, and only caravans, motorhomes and tents will be using the area, and the majority of the site will remain in its current form, as grass. Therefore, given the existing camp site use of the site and the limited scale of any likely intrusive groundworks a proportionate archaeological condition, such as a targeted/limited watching brief may be deemed appropriate should the planning application be successful.



## 1.8 References

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APPENDIX 1: KEY HERITAGE ASSETS

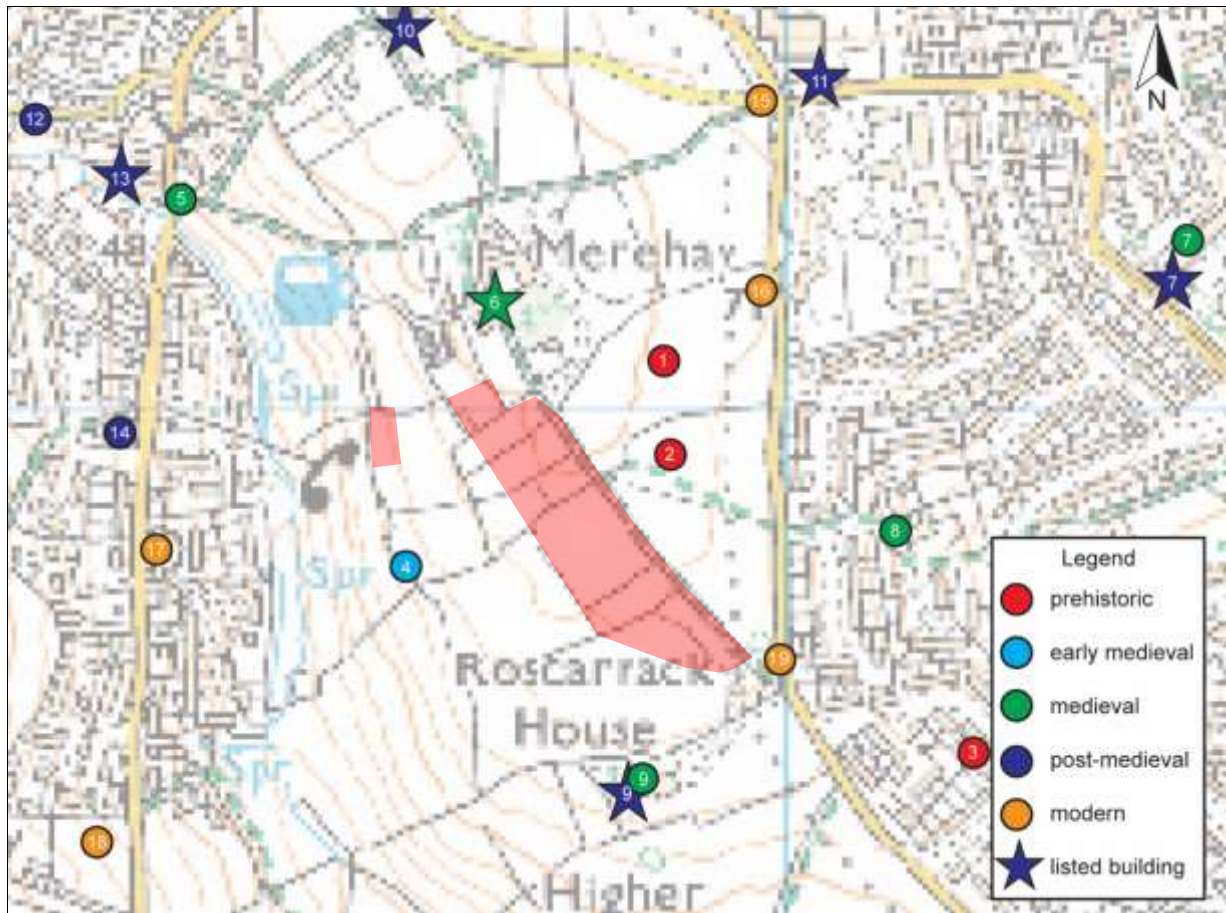


FIGURE 3: MAP OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL HER). THE SITE IS SHOWN IN RED.

No.	HER No.	Site Name	Record	Notes
1	MCO58730	Budock – Prehistoric fieldsystem	Archaeological Feature	A series of undated fieldsystems identified by geophysical survey and investigated by trenching. Most are undated but are probably Iron Age or Romano-British in date. However, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the dated examples.
2	MCO58731	Budock – Bronze Age sunken-feature structure	Archaeological Feature	Group of sunken-feature and post-hole structures, oval in plan was excavated in 2016 and dated to the Middle Bronze Age by Trevisker pottery recovered from within the feature.
	MCO58732	Budock - Bronze Age roundhouse		
	MCO58733	Budock – Bronze Age sunken-feature structure		
	MCO58734	Budock – Neolithic pits	Archaeological Feature	Group of three Neolithic pits were excavated in 2016, all containing Early Neolithic pottery.
3	MCO8246	Falmouth – Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Documentary	Possible remains of a round visible as a cropmark.
4	MCO33912	Menehay Farm – early medieval field boundary	Documentary	Cropmarks of curved field bank visible on aerial photographs.
5	MCO10152	Roseglos – medieval holy well, medieval chapel	Documentary	Field-names suggest the site of a well and chapel.
	MCO32435	Budock – post-medieval non-conformist chapel	Building	Wesleyan chapel re-built or considerably re-modelled in 1897.
6	MCO15676	Menehay – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Menehay first recorded in 1316.
	List1141973	Menehay House	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141973) 18 <sup>th</sup> century house with 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations.
7	MCO16166	Penmere – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Penmere, probably medieval, but not recorded in medieval period.

	List1269988	The Penmore Manor Hotel	Listed building	Grade II listed (1269988) early 19 <sup>th</sup> century country house.
	List1269989	Entrance Gateway Walls to Penmere Manor Hotel	Listed building	Grade II listed (1269989) early 19 <sup>th</sup> century gate piers.
8	MCO13522	Boslowick – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Boslowick first recorded in 1538.
9	MCO16604	Roscarrack – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Roscarrack first recorded in 1286.
	List1157862	Roscarrack House	Listed building	Grade II Listed 19 <sup>th</sup> century house.
10	List1019164	Two crosses immediately west of St Budock Church	SAM	Scheduled monument 31866. Two crosses west of St. Budock church.
	List1039139	Headstone and footstone at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1039139) gravestone.
	List1141977	Budock – medieval church	Listed building	Grade II* listed building 1141977: Church of St. Budock. Mostly 15 <sup>th</sup> century with 13 <sup>th</sup> century elements.
	List1141979	Wildbore tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141979) 19 <sup>th</sup> century tomb.
	List1157907	Doael Headstone	Listed building	Grade II listed (1157907) 1750 headstone.
	List1141978	Group of 6 headstones and footstones at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141978) gravestones.
	List1141980	Rowe tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141980) 1844 chest tomb.
	List1141981	Goodfellow and Montgomery tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141981) c.1828 chest tomb.
	List1141982	Woodward tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141982) early 19 <sup>th</sup> century chest tombs.
	List1141983	Bullmore and Porleouse tombs	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141983) early to mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century tomb.
	List1141984	Woodbridge Falck Tomb and 4 others	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141984) tombs.
	List1141985	Drew tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141985) early 19 <sup>th</sup> century chest tomb.
	List1141986	Vestry at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141986) 19 <sup>th</sup> century vestry over traphouse and stables.
	List1157888	Group of 7 headstones at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1157888) gravestones.
	List1157930	3 chest tombs at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1157930) tombs.
	List1158304	Stephen, Dunstan, Harvey, Bentley and 2 other tombs at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1158304) tombs.
	List1158321	4 chest tombs at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1158321) tombs.
	List1158332	Harvey tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1158332) tomb.
	List1158387	Hodge tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1158387) tomb.
	List1311520	Churchyard walls, lychgate, gate piers and railings round churchyard of Church of St Budock	Listed building	Grade II listed (1311520) 18 <sup>th</sup> century structures with 19 <sup>th</sup> century alterations and additions.
	List1311533	Dennis tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1311533) tomb.
	List1311726	Headstone at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1311726) gravestone.
	List1328478	Headstone at St Budock Church	Listed building	Grade II listed (1328478) gravestone.
List1039139	Headstone and footstone south of Church of St. Budock	Listed building	Grade II listed (1039139) 1844 headstone and footstone.	
11	List1269987	Burial Ground walls	Listed building	Grade II listed (1269987) late 17 <sup>th</sup> century Quaker burial ground walls.
12	MCO53034	Budock Water – post-medieval school	Building	National school built c.1840.
13	MCO28991	Budock Water – post-medieval corn mill	Monument	Mill at Budock Water recorded on the 1 <sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1878.
14	MCO8980	Budock Water – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary	A smithy is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map.
15	MCO42192	Boslowick – modern pillbox	Monument	WWII pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences.
16	MCO33878	Falmouth – modern pillbox	Documentary	Site of former pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences.
17	MCO33913	Budock Water – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of ring of balloons erected to protect Falmouth.
18	MCO44953	Falmouth – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of ring of balloons erected to protect Falmouth.
19	MCO42232	Falmouth – modern pillbox	Documentary	Site of former pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences.

LIST OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL HER).