

LAND off BICKLAND WATER ROAD FALMOUTH CORNWALL

Archaeological Impact Assessment
& Geophysical Survey



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Land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall
Archaeological Impact Assessment &
Geophysical Survey

For

CSA Architects
(The Agent)

On behalf of

Midas Developments Ltd.
(The Client)

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was engaged by Kim Dodge of CSA Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Midas Developments Ltd. (the Client) to undertake a geophysical survey and impact assessment on land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall, in advance of the proposed construction of a mixed residential and industrial development. The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of a Second World War 'secret' pipeline, but also a series of other anomalies: relict field boundaries, large pits and traces of a field system of probable late Prehistoric or Romano-British date.

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1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land off Bickland Water Road
Parish:	Budock
County:	Cornwall

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a geophysical survey and impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth (see Figure 1 and Figure 2) in May 2013. The work was commissioned by Kim Dodge of CSA Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Midas Developments Ltd., in order to inform subsequent planning decisions regarding a mixed residential and industrial development on the site.

1.2 Geological and Topographical Background

The site comprises three fields covering approximately 5.7ha, located on a gentle east-facing slope between 65m and 75m AOD. The site enjoys wide vistas to the east and south-east over the built-up area of Falmouth towards the sea; upslope to the west and north-west views are more restricted, encompassing open fields, Budock church and Budock Churchtown.

The site is positioned between Bickland Water Road to the east and the fields adjoining Budock church and churchyard extension to the west. There are large industrial units immediately to the north and agricultural land and Menehay House to the south.

The soils are the well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983), which overlay the hornfelsed slate and siltstones of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS 2013).

1.3 Historical Background

Before the Norman conquest the whole of the parish of Budock lay within the manor of Treliwer which belonged to the Bishops of Exeter.

Budock (more commonly known today as Budock Water) is situated in the Deanery and Hundred of Kerrier. Historically it was bounded on the north by St Gluvias and Falmouth, on the east by the sea, on the south by Mawnan and Constantine, and on the west by Mabe. The parish is named after Saint Budocus; a Celtic saint with links to both Ireland and Brittany (Henderson 1955, 46; Orme 2000, 77-8). The curvilinear boundary of the churchyard, together with the Breton connection, has been interpreted as indicating this was an early medieval Christian site (Preston-Jones 1994). Furthermore, the name of the adjoining holding to the south, Menehay, is derived from the Cornish *meneghy*, meaning a sanctuary (Padel 1985, 163). On this basis it has been argued that there was an early medieval religious complex on and near the present church site (Henderson 1955, 46; Budock Parish History Group 1993, I, 23).

At the time of the tithe survey of 1840, the three fields in question belonged to the farm named *Eglos-Budock* on the tithe map, with its English translation of *Churchtown* used in the accompanying tithe apportionment (Padel 1985, 91). This settlement, although not recorded in the medieval period (HER no. 18614), is almost certainly medieval in date. Historically, the church formed a focal point in the wider landscape, as emphasised by the network of roads and

church paths which radiate from it (for example Figure 1; Budock Parish History Group 1993, I, 18-19).

During the Second World War the eastern side of the site formed part of a defensive line intended to defend the western side of Falmouth from attack from its landward side. Surviving variants of Type-24 pillboxes are extant on the northern and southern margins of the site, which were part of a series running along the western side of Bickland Water Road.

In c.1960 part of the field that forms the western part of the development area was created through the subdivision of larger enclosure in order to provide an extension to the church burial area (Budock Parish History Group 1993, II, 19). This boundary now forms the western edge of the southern portion of the site.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The historic fieldscape in this area is characterised by the Cornwall Council Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). This formed the ancient heartland of rural Cornwall with settlements and field systems having clear medieval antecedents. AEL has also been strongly demonstrated to indicate areas first settled, enclosed and farmed during later Prehistory i.e. Middle Bronze Age (c 1500-1000 BC) until the Roman period (AD 43-410) and continuing into the early medieval period (AD 410-1066). It is considered highly likely buried archaeology dating to the Prehistoric and Roman-British periods survives within AEL.

No archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the immediate area, although the proposed development area has already been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (Kirkham 2011).

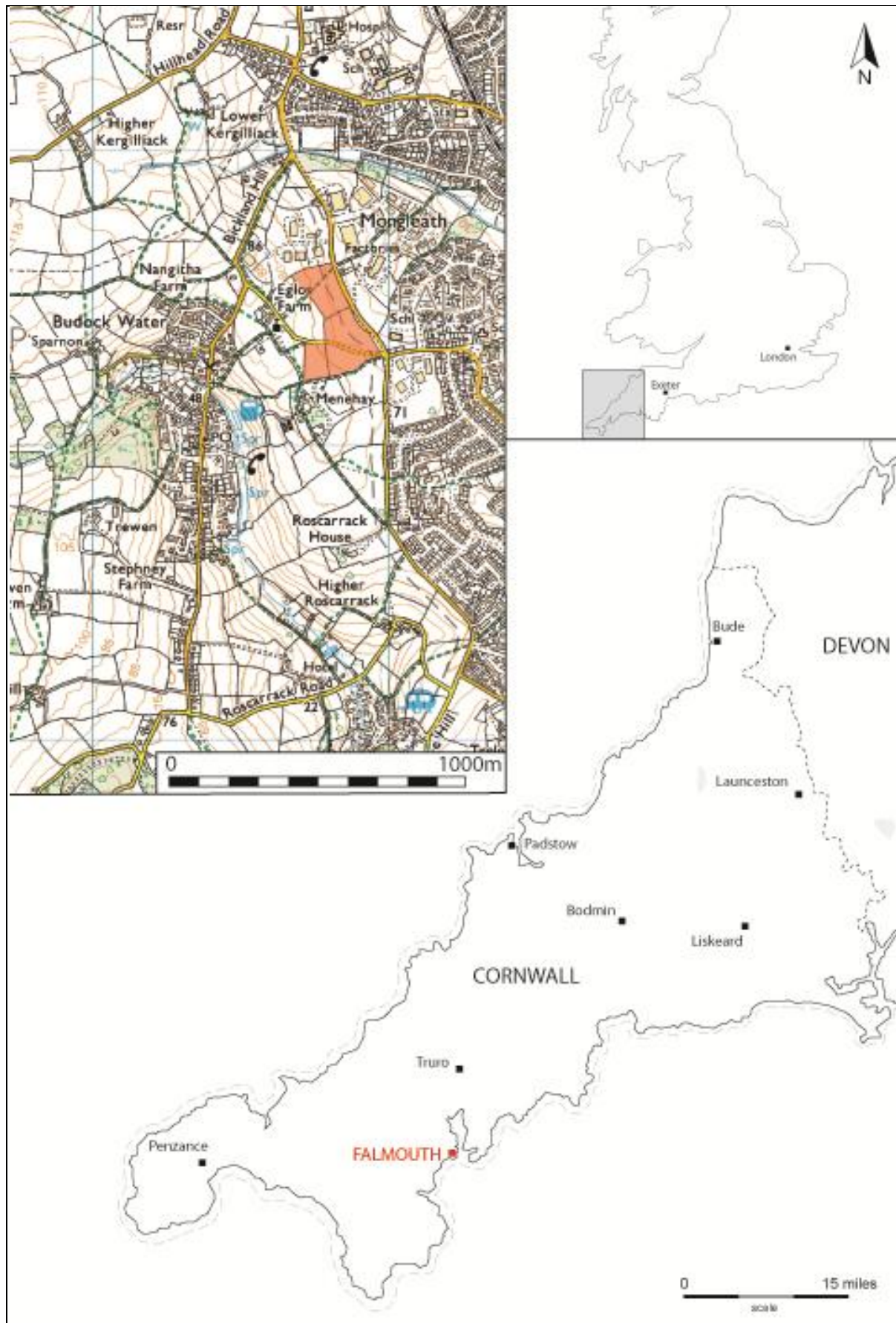


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

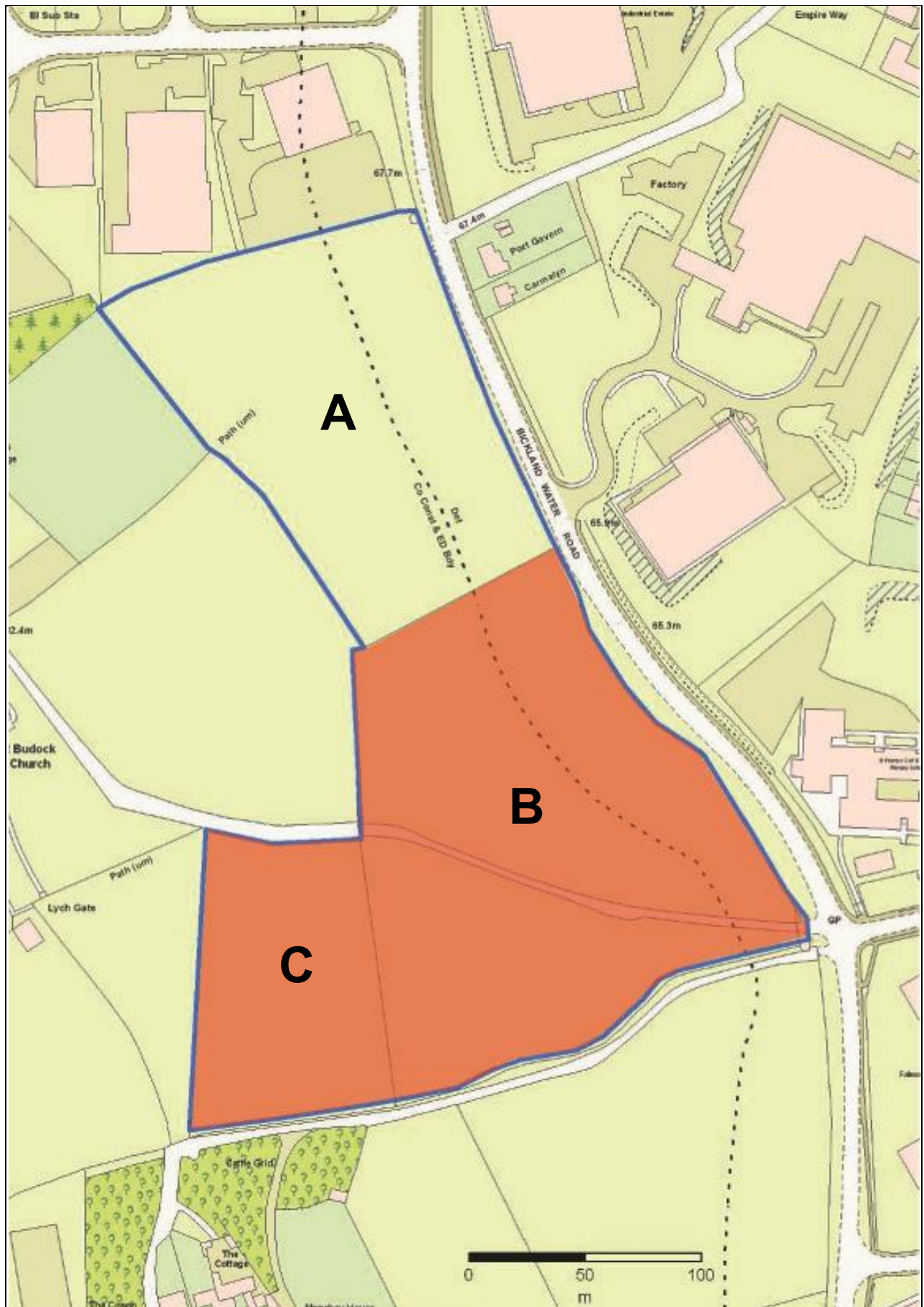


Figure 2: Detailed site plan; the area of the geophysical survey area is bounded in blue and the part included within the impact assessment is highlighted in red. The fields are labelled A-C in the following text.

1.5 Methodology

This document follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IfA 1994, revised 2012), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (IfA 2011), *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), and *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 2nd edition (Landscape Institute 2002).

A desk-based study (Kirkham 2011) has been produced for the proposed development, and the primary relevant sources available at the Cornwall Record Office and online have been also been consulted.

The extent of the study area was defined by the nature of the proposed development, the sensitivity of the surrounding environment and the prevailing topographical and environmental conditions. This enabled the baseline cultural heritage resource to be considered within its wider context, allowing a better understanding of the character and importance of the built heritage, historic landscape and archaeological resources.

Site inspections have been undertaken (by the author and Kirkham 2011) to identify further undesignated archaeological sites and/or areas of previous ground disturbance, undesignated historic buildings, structures and sites and to provide details of site landform and setting.

A geophysical survey was undertaken by SWARCH personnel in May 2013. The results of the survey were processed by Stratascan and are summarised within this assessment.

2.1 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed development was visited on Friday 31st May 2013 by Dr. S. Walls; photographs were taken, the condition and topography of the field was recorded, any visible features or archaeology noted and a series of panoramic photographs taken.

The fields in which the residential development is to be located lie adjacent to Bickland Water Road and opposite St. Francis Church of England Primary School. The fields lie immediately below a spur of land orientated roughly north-north-east to south-south-west; Budock Church, Eglos Farm and Churchtown are positioned on the top of this spur. The land slopes gently to the east, and it has fairly wide views over Falmouth and to Carrick Roads beyond.

At the time of the visit the fields were under a young cereal crop, although the topsoil was still visible in places. No cropmarks or earthworks were discernible at the time of the visit, but a small amount of post-medieval pottery was noted in the topsoil. Note that Field A does *not* form part of this impact assessment.

2.1.1 Field B, western hedgebank

This boundary extends from the church path north for *c.*50m before turning east to form part of the northern boundary of Field B. The boundary is a 1.6m high earth bank with stone facing, with various areas of patching and repair. It varies in width from 0.7m-1.2m at the top and *c.*2.2m at its base. The hedge turns to the east at its northern end, where it is abutted by the Cornish hedge that forms the western boundary of Field A.

This boundary is shown on the tithe map of 1840, and seemingly on the OS Surveyor's Draft of 1809, although the accuracy of the latter with regard to field boundaries can be questioned. It is not, however, shown on the late 16th century (*c.*1580) 'Burghley' map.

2.1.2 Field B, northern hedgebank

This historic boundary will divide the proposed residential development from the proposed industrial development. It is a stone-faced earth bank up to 1m high to the north and slightly higher (*c.*1.15m) on the southern side, 0.8m wide at the top and *c.*1.8m wide at the base. An area of patching towards the eastern end (south side) of the hedge appears recent, and incorporates both quarried granite and concrete blocks; this work is likely to have taken place at a similar time to the rebuilding of the northern part of the eastern boundary (see below). There is a gateway at the western end, that gives access to Field A.

This boundary is shown on the tithe map of 1840 and later mapping, and also appears to be depicted on the Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft of *c.*1809. It is not, however, depicted on the 'Burghley' map (*c.*1580) map.

2.1.3 Field B, eastern hedgebank

The boundary running alongside Bickland Water Road is comprised of three different sections. The northern end of this boundary (*c.*20m in length) has been reconstructed as a tall (*c.*1m), narrow (*c.*0.6m wide at the top and *c.*1m at base) stone-faced wall with near vertical sides. This abuts *c.*85m of flat-topped *c.*1m high earth bank (1.1m wide at the top, 2m at base). This bank is much reduced in height (*c.*0.5m) to the south, and the final *c.*90m of this boundary is

represented solely by a partially-collapsed fence and brambles. It would appear elements of this historic field boundary have been destroyed or renewed during road-widening during the 20th century.

A boundary in what appears to be the same position is shown on the 'Burghley' map (c.1580).

2.1.4 Field B, southern hedgebank

The southern boundary of Field B flanks the drive of the house known as Menehay. It is a steep-sided, nearly vertical stone-faced hedgebank up to 0.85m high. This boundary incorporates the greatest number and variety of large trees (including oak, beech and holm oak), some or all of which may represent ornamental planting associated with a genteel approach to Menehay.

This boundary appears to be shown on the 'Burghley' map (c.1580). On the 1840 tithe map it forms the boundary between the holdings of *Eglos Budock* (Churchtown) and *Menhay*.

2.1.5 Boundary between Fields B and C

The boundary which separates the two fields is an earth bank standing up to 1.2m high on its eastern side and 0.7m to the west. There are elements of stone facing on the eastern side, which appear to be inserted; the single gateway in this boundary, located towards the southern end, is also faced in stone.

The boundary is shown on the 1840 tithe map and seemingly the 1809 Ordnance Survey Draft, but is not shown on the 'Burghley' (c.1580) map.

2.1.6 Field C, western hedgebank

The western boundary is comprised solely of a hedge with no trace of a bank or ditches. The hedge shrubs stood to a height of c.2.3m.

This boundary was probably created in the 1960s when the churchyard was extended. The larger field which this enclosure was formed from is however shown on the 1840 tithe map and the 1809 Ordnance Survey Draft.

2.1.7 Field C, northern hedgebank

The northern boundary of Field C is defined by a badly-eroded but substantial earth bank c.2.2m wide that survives to a maximum height of 1.1m. The church lane runs along the northern side and is slightly sunken, so the apparent height of the boundary here is c.1.75m; the northern side is also predominantly stone-faced. There is an overgrown gateway that formerly given access to the church path.

The church path and this boundary are shown on the Ordnance Survey Draft of 1809 and the 1840 tithe map.

2.1.8 Other Archaeological features within the development area

The path leading to the church appears to be of some antiquity, as it is shown on Thomas Martyn's 1748 map of Cornwall. It has been suggested that this track formed part of the route joining Budock churchtown to the town of Falmouth from at least the early 17th century (Kirkham 2011: 23).

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map indicates the presence of a pond next to this path, and a depression was noted during a previous walkover (Kirkham 2011: 23). No traces of this feature were observed during the most recent site visit, but the crop may have obscured any slight earthworks.

2.2 Archaeological Background

The desk-based assessment carried out in relation to the proposed development (Kirkham 2011: 20-21) identified the key designated and undesignated heritage assets likely to be affected by the development. The designated and undesignated assets within 750m are shown on Figure 3, and their details are listed in Appendix 2.

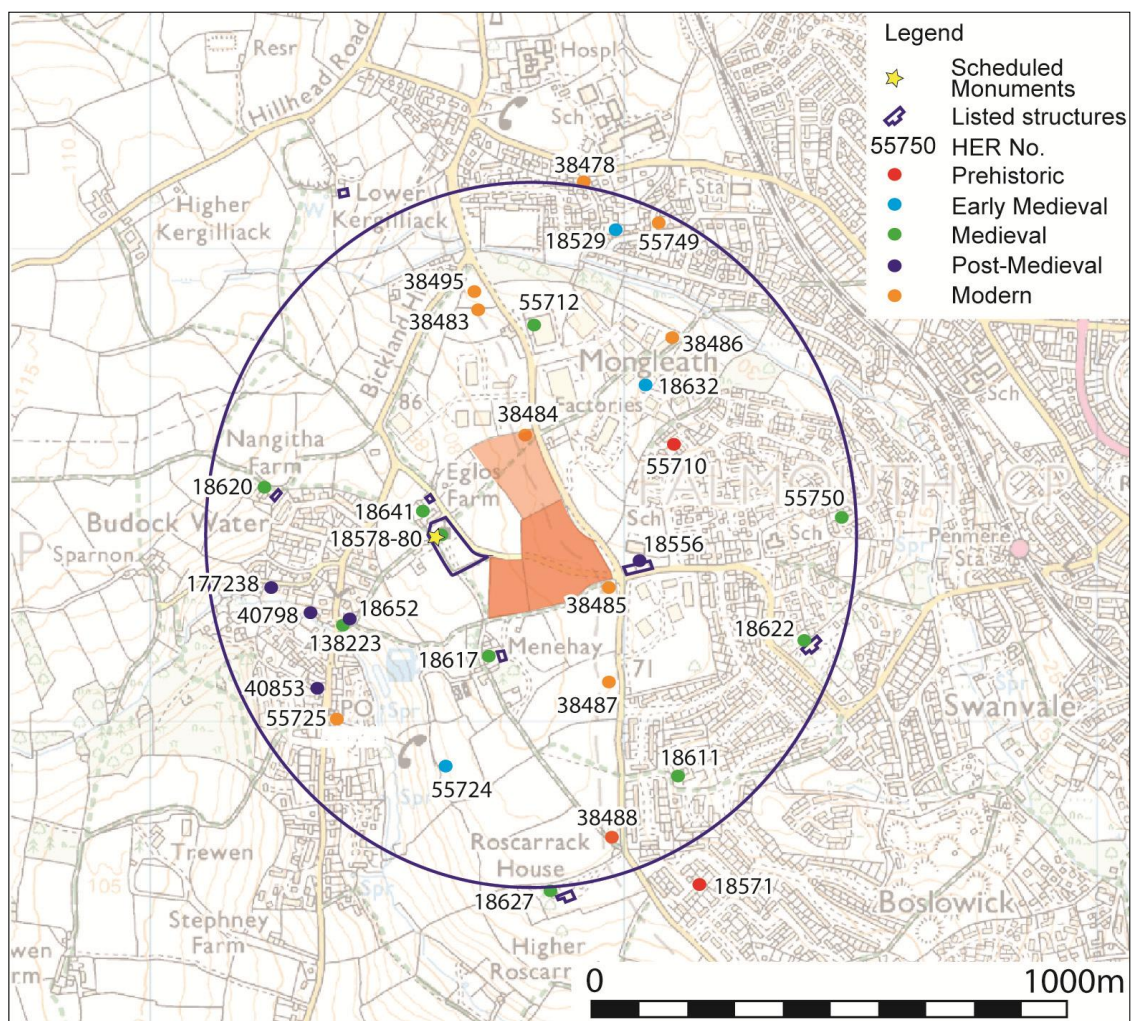


Figure 3: Map showing the distribution of Listed structures, Scheduled Monuments and HER entries. The area of the development is highlighted in red.

3.0 Results of the Geophysical Survey

A detailed magnetic gradiometer survey was carried out over several days in May 2013; the survey covered all three fields. This is a summary of the results presented in Stratascan Report No. J3378.

All three fields had been ploughed and sown, and at the time of the survey were under an established but young cereal crop. The survey produced clear results (see Figures 4-5); from which a number of anomalies can be characterised as being of probable or possible archaeological origin (see Figures 6-7).

The difference between probable and possible archaeological origin is a confidence rating. Features identified within the dataset that form recognisable archaeological patterns or seem to be related to a deliberate historical act have been interpreted as being of a probable archaeological origin. Features of possible archaeological origin tend to be more amorphous anomalies which may have similar magnetic attributes in terms of strength or polarity but are difficult to classify as being archaeological or natural.

The following list of numbered anomalies refers to numerical labels on the interpretation plots (Figures 6-7).

3.1 Probable Archaeology

1. A negative anomaly with associated positive anomalies on either side. These anomalies are indicative of former field boundaries.
2. A positive linear anomaly with an associated negative anomaly. This is likely to be related to a former field boundary, similar to those covered by Anomaly 1.

3.2 Possible Archaeology

3. Two positive linear anomalies, one running across the Field C and one across the Field A. These are indicative of former cut features and may be of archaeological origin – most likely removed field-boundaries – although they do not appear to be shown on any available historic mapping. These two boundaries can be seen to have fitted within the surviving historic landscape and are probably of medieval origin.
4. A number of weak positive linear anomalies across the site. These anomalies are indicative of former cut features and may be of archaeological origin. These short lengths of anomalies have been identified across the three fields, but primarily from within Field B. This incomplete pattern of ditches appears to have formed part of a field-system of small irregular enclosures, probably of Late Bronze Age, Iron Age or Romano-British date.
5. Two discrete positive anomalies in Field A and one in Field C. These are indicative of small former cut features such as pits. These may be of archaeological origin.

3.3 Other Anomalies

6. Areas of magnetic variance in Field A. These anomalies are of geological or pedological origin.
7. Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies across the site. These anomalies are indicative of modern agricultural activity.
8. Two positive linear anomalies related to existing pathways. The archaeological assessment identifies these as being related to historic pathways leading to St Budock Church.
9. Strong bipolar linear anomalies across the site. These are indicative of underground services. A WWII pipeline runs north-east to south-west across Fields A and B (see Figure 6-7).
10. Areas of magnetic disturbance, the result of substantial nearby ferrous metal objects such as fences and underground services. These effects can mask weaker archaeological anomalies, but on this site have not affected a significant proportion of the area.
11. A number of magnetic 'spikes' (strong focused values with associated antipolar response) indicate ferrous metal objects. These are likely to be modern rubbish.

3.4 Other items of note

It is also of note that there is no obvious trace of the pond shown on the OS 1st Edition map adjacent to the church path. However, it is possible that all traces may have been screened or destroyed by the WWII pipeline that bisects the site.

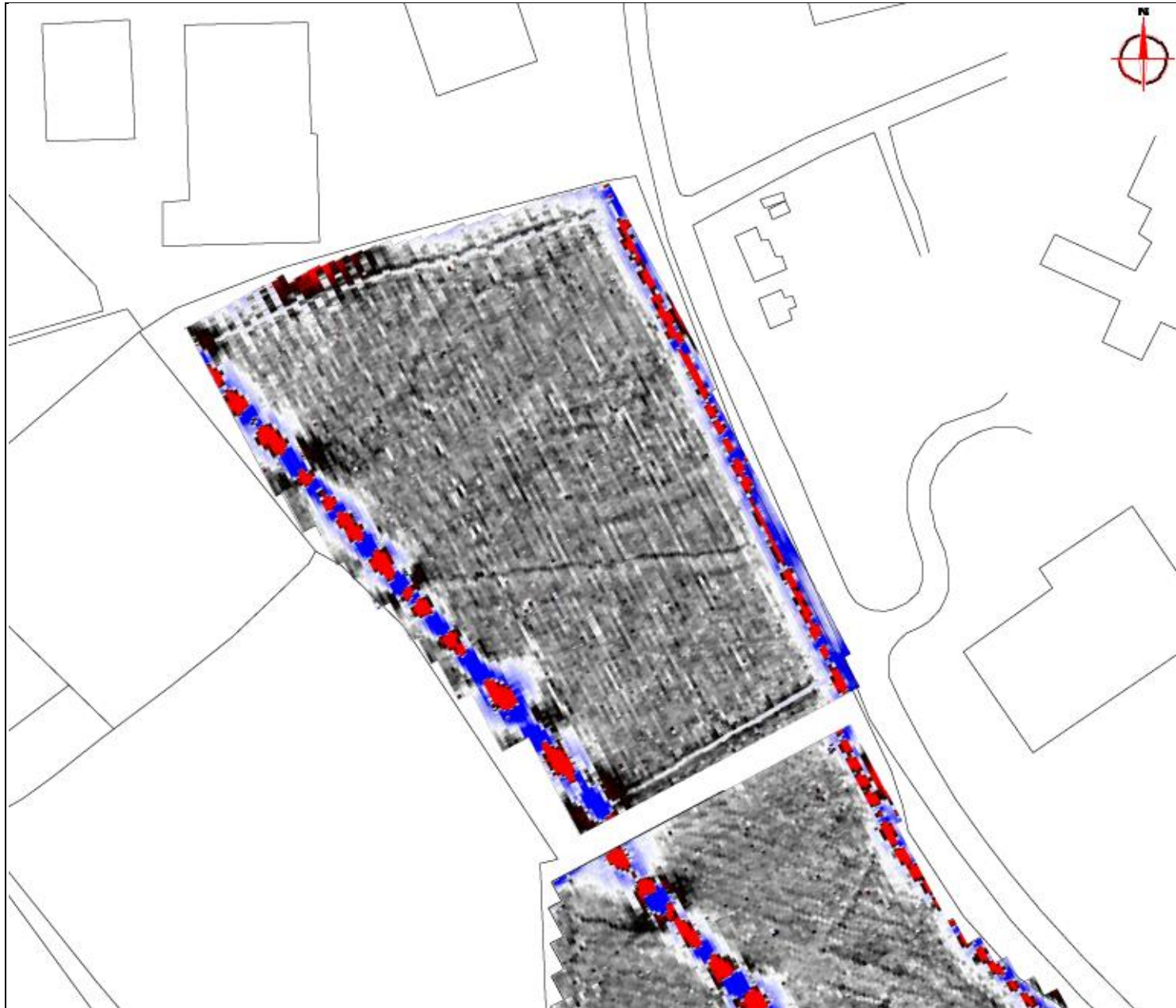


Figure 4: Geophysical survey: colour plot (Stratascan Report J3378, Figure 2).

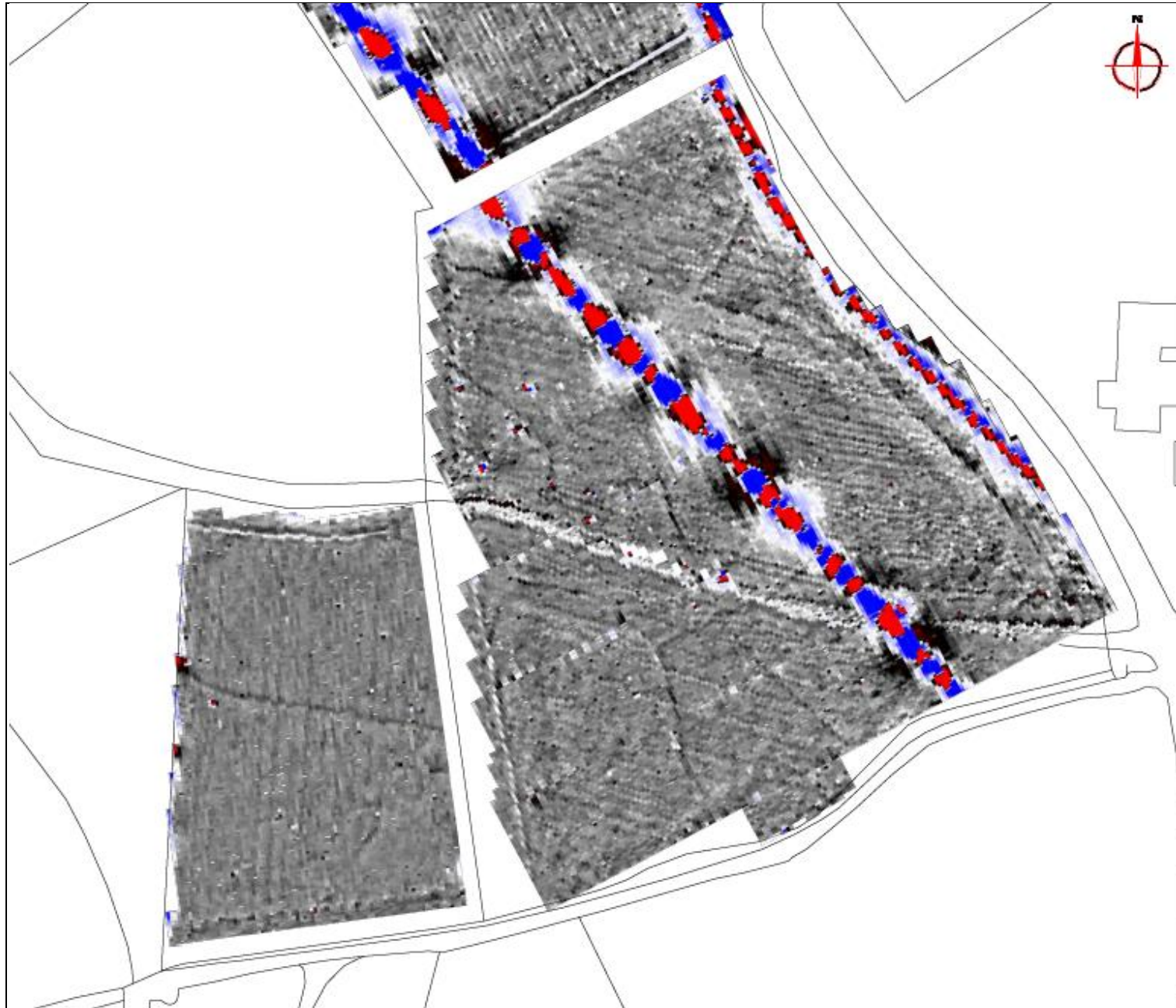


Figure 5: Geophysical survey: colour plot (Stratascan Report J3378, Figure 3).

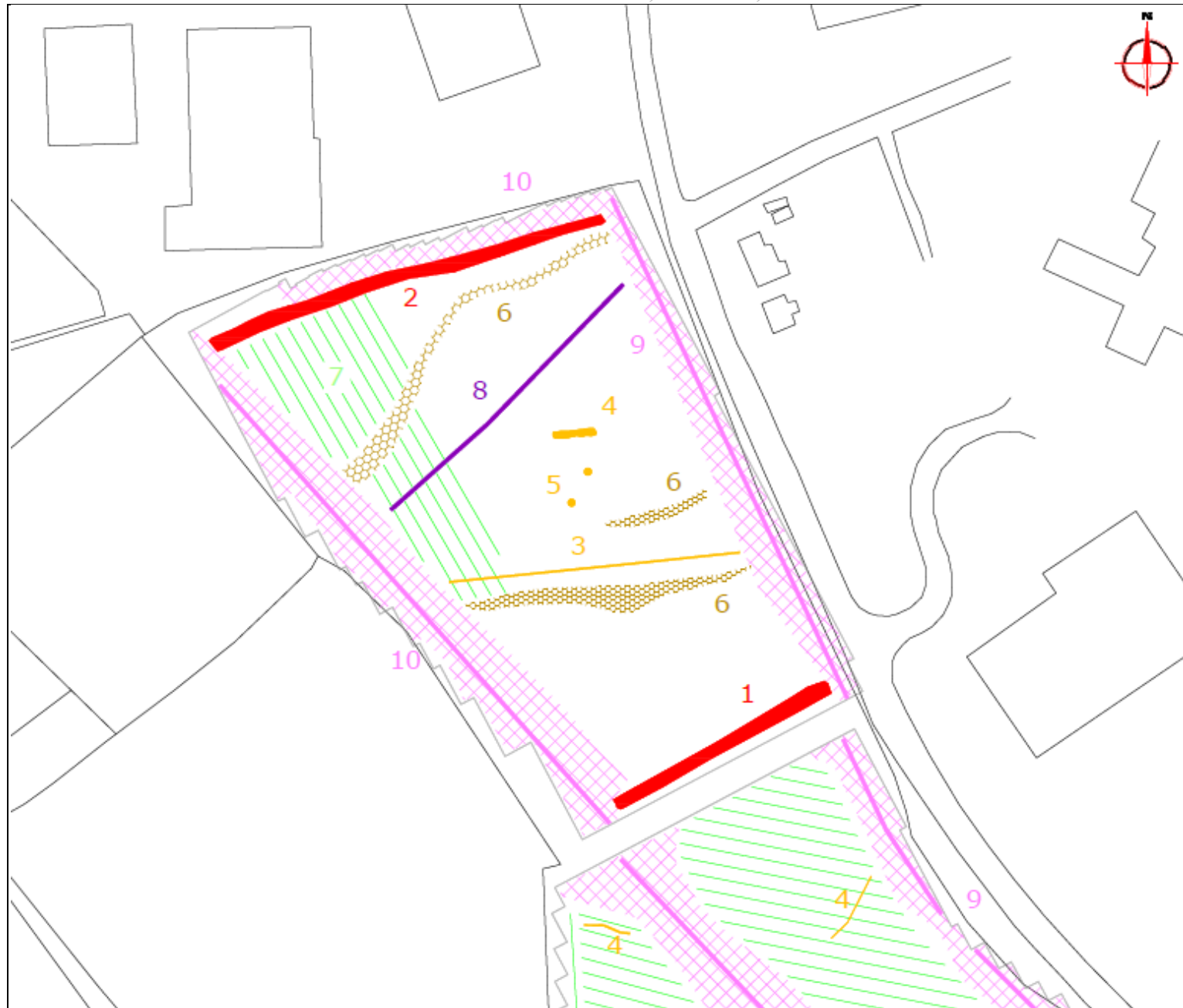


Figure 6: Geophysical survey: interpretation (Stratascan Report J3378, Figure 8).

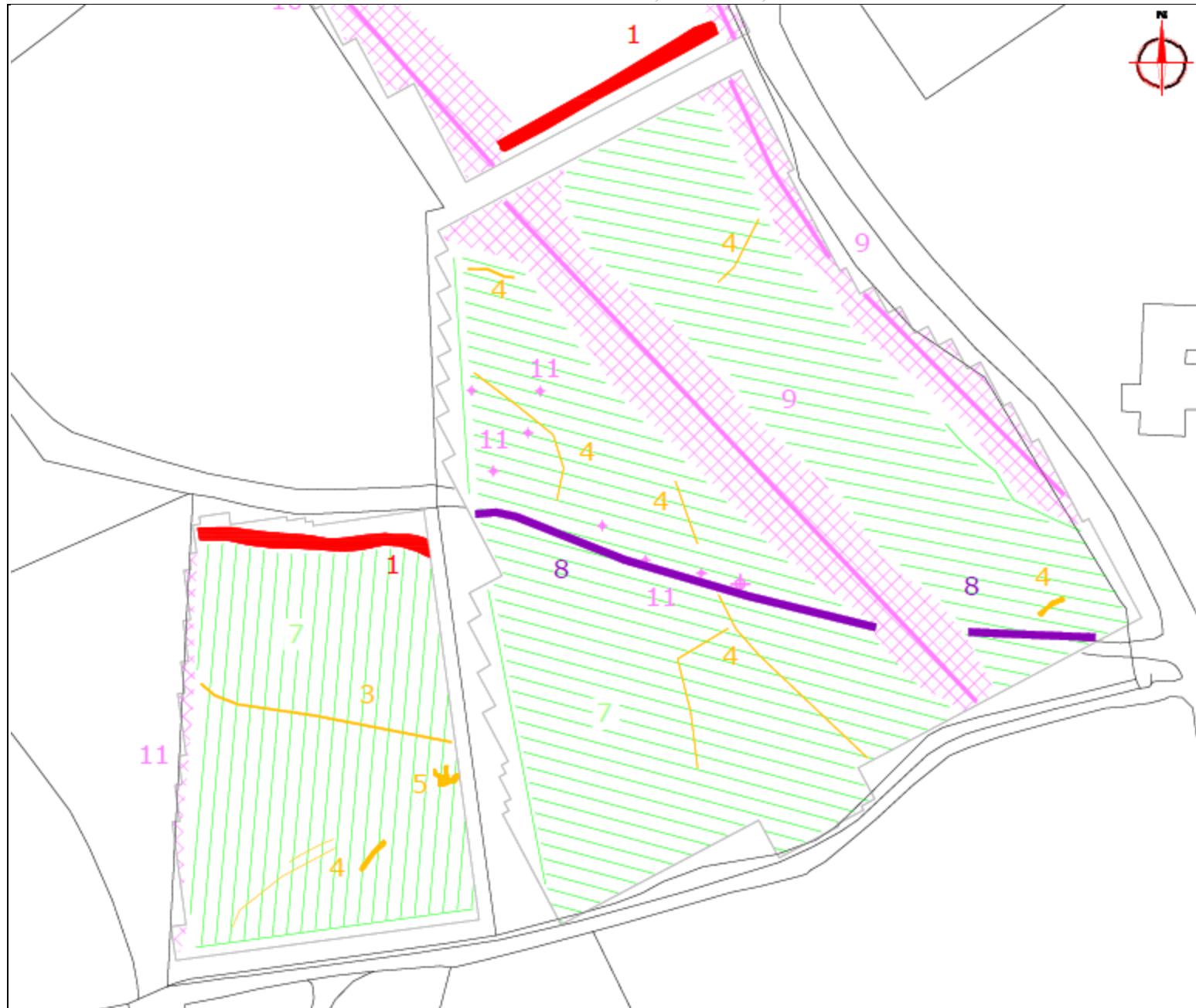


Figure 7: Geophysical survey: interpretation (Stratascan Report J3378, Figure 9).

4.1 National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 128

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, **including the contribution made by their setting**. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

Paragraph 129

*Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (**including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset**) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

4.2 Likely Impacts of the Proposed Development

For the purposes of this assessment, these impacts are evaluated on a five-point scale:

Impact Assessment

<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negative/unknown</i>	Where an adverse impact is anticipated, but where access cannot be gained or the degree of impact is otherwise impossible to assess.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the turbine would impact upon the setting of a heritage asset, but the impact is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the turbine would have a pronounced impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the sensitivity of the asset and proximity of the turbine; it may be ameliorated by local blocking or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the turbine would have a severe impact on the setting of a heritage asset, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity; it is unlikely local blocking or mitigation could ameliorate the impact of the turbine in these instances.
<i>Group Value</i>	Where a series of similar or complementary monuments or structures occur in close proximity their overall significance is greater than the sum of the individual parts. This can influence the overall assessment.

In addition, the significance of a monument or structure is often predicated on the condition of its upstanding remains, so a rapid subjective appraisal was also undertaken.

Condition Assessment

<i>Excellent</i>	The monument or structure survives intact with minimal modern damage or interference.
<i>Good</i>	The monument or structure survives substantially intact, or with restricted damage/interference; a ruinous but stable structure.
<i>Fair</i>	The monument or structure survives in a reasonable state, or a structure that has seen unsympathetic restoration/improvement
<i>Poor</i>	The monument survives in a poor condition, ploughed down or otherwise slighted, or a structure that has lost most of its historic features
<i>Trace</i>	The monument survives only where it has influenced other surviving elements within the landscape e.g. curving hedgebanks around a cropmark enclosure.
<i>Not applicable</i>	There is no visible surface trace of the monument.

Note: this assessment covers the survival of upstanding remains; it is not a risk assessment and does not factor in potential threats posed by vegetation – e.g. bracken or scrub – or current farming practices.

4.2.1 Statements of Significance of Heritage Assets

The majority of the heritage assets considered as part of the Impact Assessment have already had their significance assessed by their statutory designations; which are outlined below:

Scheduled Monuments

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument, is considered, a historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation etc. are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation.

Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19th century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20th century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

Listed Buildings

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of 'architectural merit' were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved

if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of ‘listing’ were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations have their own permissions and regulatory procedures (such as the Church of England). Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may have Scheduled Monument status as well as Listed Building status. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list and buildings from the first and middle half of the 20th century are also now included as the 21st century progresses and the need to protect these buildings or structures becomes clear. Buildings are split into various levels of significance; Grade I, being most important; Grade II* the next; with Grade II status being the most widespread. English Heritage Classifies the Grades as:

- Grade I* buildings of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be **internationally important** (forming only 2.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II** buildings of particular importance, **nationally important**, possibly with some particular architectural element or features of increased historical importance; more than mere special interest (forming only 5.5% of Listed buildings).
- Grade II* buildings that are also **nationally important**, of special interest (92% of all Listed buildings).

Other buildings can be Listed as part of a group, if the group is said to have ‘group value’ or if they provide a historic context to a Listed building, such as a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. Larger areas and groups of buildings which may contain individually Listed buildings and other historic homes which are not Listed may be protected under the designation of ‘conservation area’, which imposes further regulations and restrictions to development and alterations, focusing on the general character and appearance of the group.

Parks and Gardens

Culturally and historically important ‘man-made’ or ‘designed’ landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently “listed” on a non-statutory basis, included on the ‘Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England’ which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by English Heritage. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on ‘designed’ landscapes, not the value of botanical planting; sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

The *Design Manual for Roads and Bridge* (DMRB) Volume 2 (2009) covers environmental assessments, and Section 3.2 concerns cultural heritage; it contains a useful summary of the value ascribed to particular monuments, buildings and landscapes (see below).

Value	Criteria for assessing the significance (value) of heritage assets
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World Heritage sites and associated structures• Buildings and archaeological remains of acknowledged international significance• Historic landscapes of international value

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled Monuments Grade I and II* Buildings Other Listed structures that can be shown to have exceptional qualities not adequately reflected in the Listing grade Designated and undesignated historic landscapes of outstanding interest Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s) Conservation Areas containing very important buildings Undesignated assets of comparable quality and importance Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grade II Listed buildings Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives, or have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations Designated special historic landscapes, or undesignated landscapes that would justify designation Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors(s) Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character Historic townscapes or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated and undesignated assets of local importance Historic but unlisted buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical associations Robust undesignated historic landscapes Historic landscapes of interest to local interest groups Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Historic townscape or built-up area of limited historic integrity or built settings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest Buildings of no architectural or historical merit Landscapes of little or no significant historic interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the resource has not been ascertained Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance

Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets (after tables 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1, DMRB 2009)

4.3 Impact on Heritage Assets

4.3.1 Impacts on designated assets

- Church of St. Budock, Value: High, Grade II*, Condition: Excellent.**
St. Budock Church stands c.100m from the nearest part of the development site. Elements of the existing fabric of the church date to the 15th century, but its cruciform plan probably dates to the 13th century. The church is prominently located within the historic parish and is relatively isolated from the main settlements. The Church and churchtown may have once have formed part of a larger settlement, but at present the

Church is surrounded by a belt of agricultural fields. The proposed development will have a **negative/moderate** impact upon this setting, as a large proportion of the agricultural 'buffer' to the east will be developed and subsumed within the suburbs of Falmouth. The trees within and around the churchyard will provide local blocking to the body of the church, and this would reduce the impact during the summer months. Additional planting and thickening of the hedges, most notably the western boundary of the site would reduce the impact further. However, the current sense of place would be permanently affected.

- **Churchyard of St. Budock - Various Tombs, Gravestones, the Churchyard Walls, Lychgate, Gate Piers and Vestry, Value: Medium, Grade II, Condition: Excellent.**
There are 20 Listed individual or groups of tombs and gravestones within St. Budock Churchyard. These are largely of 18th - early 19th century in date and are set within the bounds of the churchyard walls. A detached Grade II early 19th century vestry also stands within the churchyard. The proposed development will have a **negative/minor** impact upon the churchyard walls and lychgate but a **neutral** affect upon the tombs and vestry, as the immediate setting for these monuments – the enclosed churchyard – will not be affected and there is significant local blocking.
- **Two crosses immediately west of St Budock Church, Scheduled Monument 31866, Value: High, Grade II, Condition: Good**
As with most medieval 'wayside' crosses, these two examples are most likely *ex-situ*. Most have been moved and curated within local churchyards, often in the 18th or 19th century (in this instance pre-1896), and the original symbolism of their setting has been lost. Therefore, context and setting is now the confines of the churchyard (and church), where they are understood as architectural fragments associated with earlier forms of religious devotion. The proposed development would not affect their relationship with their 'new' surroundings or public understanding of their meaning and significance. In addition, the body of the church provides comprehensive local blocking; impact **neutral**.
- **Burial Ground Walls, Value: Medium, Grade II, Condition: Excellent.**
A late 17th Century Quaker burial ground is located to the east of the site. The original context of this burial ground has already been completely eroded by the industrial and residential developments surrounding its walls. The area of the proposed development is the last remaining undeveloped portion of its immediate landscape, although the busy Bickland Water Road creates a degree of separation. The proposed development will have a **negative/minor** impact upon the walls of the burial ground.
- **Eglos Farmhouse, Value: Medium, Grade II, Condition: Excellent.**
Eglos Farmhouse is a mid-19th century farmhouse located north-east of St. Budock Church; the farmhouse and surrounding agricultural buildings are likely to have been built on top of a much earlier churchtown. There is considerable local blocking from the properties and boundaries to the east of Eglos Farm, and its setting will not be directly impacted upon by the development; impact **neutral**.
- **Menehay House, Value: Medium, Grade II, Condition: Excellent.**
Menehay House is a small 18th century country house, probably formerly a farmhouse, located on the site of a probable Medieval settlement (pre-1327). The house was not accessible, but it would appear that outbuildings and planting around the property provide some local blocking, which could be enhanced through selective planting. The development will have a **negative/minor** impact on the setting of the house.

- **Nangitha Farmhouse, Value: Medium, Grade II, Condition: Excellent.**
Nangitha is a farmhouse of probable 17th century origin located on the north-western edge of Budock Water. The topography and surrounding residential developments mean that there would be no impact upon this farmhouse: **neutral**.

4.3.2 The Impacts on non-designated assets

- A pillbox (HER 38485) stands close to the south-east corner of the site, and a number of similar features, relating to a WWII defensive line around Falmouth, have been identified (e.g. HER 38483, 38484, 38495). The remains of WWII defensive complexes are increasingly regarded as significant, and were the subject of the national *Defence of Britain Project*, during the course of which this feature was visited and recorded. The pillbox to the south-east (HER 38485) is the only element of this defensive line which will be impacted upon (although the industrial development will impact upon a second pillbox: HER 38484). The impact on this pillbox can be considered to be **negative/moderate**.
- The housing development will substantially alter the setting of the church path that bisects the site, as it would no longer pass through agricultural land. This historic route can be considered to form part of the setting for the church and retention of this route within the proposed designs ensures that although the setting of the path and church will be impacted upon negatively, overall this can be considered **negative/moderate**.
- The impact of the development on the WWII pipeline that crosses the development area is likely to be substantial, but given that the pipeline survives elsewhere, its impact upon the monument as a whole can be considered **negative/moderate**.

4.3.3 Impacts on identified historic boundaries

The proposed development will not remove any boundaries, as they are to be retained and maintained in character, with additional planting and thickening of the (modern) western boundary in particular; this can be seen as **positive/substantial** impact. The development would, however, have a major impact on the setting of these boundaries, which currently to enclose agricultural land.

4.3.4 Impacts on landscape character

The proposed development would alter the designation of the study area from *Anciently Enclosed Land* (medieval agricultural heartland) to *Urban*. In this respect the impact of the proposed development would be **negative/substantial**. *Anciently Enclosed Land* is characterised by farming settlements and field systems dating to the 17th century or earlier, some with Prehistoric origins. It is a landscape type known to contain a predictably rich range of archaeological remains, spanning the Prehistoric period through to the present day. In general terms, the impact on the wider landscape would be **negative/moderate**, reflecting the cumulative impact of the creeping urbanisation of this landscape.

4.4 Summary of the Evidence

Identifier	Site	NGR	Impact
Listed Buildings			
66441	Church of Saint Budock	SW7862232396	Negative/moderate
66442	Group of 6 headstones and footstones N of tower	SW7860832403	Neutral
66444	Cross c.2m SW of Church	SW7860432385	Neutral
66445	Group of 7 headstones 2m W and SW of tower	SW7861332384	Neutral
66446	Wildbore Tomb c.2m E of Church	SW7863832396	Neutral
66447	Doael Headstone c.2m N of W end of Church	SW7861132404	Neutral
66448	Cross c.3m W of Church	SW7860432389	Neutral
66449	Headstone c.3m S of W end of Church	SW7861232380	Neutral
66450	Rowe Tomb c.3m W of Church	SW7860232390	Neutral
66451	3 chest tombs 4m SE of S transept	SW7863532385	Neutral
66452	Goodfellow & Montgomery Tomb c.6m E of N aisle	SW7864032406	Neutral
66453	Stephen, Dunstan, Harvey, Bentley and 2 other tombs near SE corner of Church	SW7863532391	Neutral
66454	Headstone c.10m N of Church	SW7861032412	Neutral
66456	3 chest tombs inc. Woodward Tomb c.15m SSW of Church	SW7861632368	Neutral
66457	Bullmore & Porleouse Tombs c.15m N of E end of Church	SW7862532420	Neutral
66458	Harvey Tomb c.15m N of Church	SW7862432423	Neutral
66459	Woodbridge Falck Tomb and 4 others c.15m NW of Church	SW7860032409	Neutral
66460	Dennis Tomb c.16m N of E end of Church	SW7862232420	Neutral
66461	Drew Tomb c.19m N of E end of Church	SW7862032422	Neutral
66462	Hodge Tomb c.20m N of Church	SW7862132425	Neutral
66463	Vestry c.21m N of Church	SW7861832426	Neutral
66464	Churchyard walls, lychgate, gate piers and railings round churchyard of Church of St Budock	SW7864832321	Negative/minor
443378	Headstone and footstone c.3m S of Church	SW7860932382	Neutral
66426	Menehay House	SW7874732135	Negative/minor
66433	Nangitha Farmhouse	SW7824032476	Neutral
66465	Eglos Farmhouse	SW7858832472	Neutral
460194	Burial Ground Walls	SW7901232328	Negative/minor
Scheduled Monuments			
31866	Two crosses immediately west of St Budock Church	SW7860432391	Neutral
Non-designated assets (HER Entries)			
38483	Falmouth - Modern road block, Modern pillbox	SW78683293	Neutral
38484	Tregonigge - Modern pillbox	SW78803261	Neutral
38485	Boslowick - Modern pillbox	SW78973229	Negative/moderate
38495	Bickland Water - Modern barrage balloon site	SW78683290	Neutral
Landscape			
-	Historic Boundaries	-	Positive/substantial
-	Historic Landscape Character	-	Negative/moderate to negative/substantial

5.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The features identified in the geophysical survey represent part of a buried archaeological landscape of *local* importance. Some of the features appear to relate to a relict fieldsystem of probable later Prehistoric or Romano-British date. Prehistoric and Romano-British remains are relatively common in this area, e.g. the extensive settlement and fieldsystem identified and excavated at Tremough, Penryn c.3km to the north-west (Gossip and Jones 2007). The presence of a Prehistoric or Romano-British fieldsystem is not unexpected, especially given the AEL designation of these fields.

The impact of the proposed development on this buried archaeology is likely to be considerable. Buildings and access roads associated with the development would have a significant impact on the buried archaeological resource.

In terms of the impact on known and designated heritage assets, the proposed development will have a clear negative impact on the setting of St Budock's Church. This structure currently stands in relative isolation among agricultural fields, and the proposed development would bring the suburbs of Falmouth up to the edge of its (modern) graveyard. The church path, which forms a key element within the setting of the church, would also be affected, although it would be retained within the proposed development. Other nearby designated heritage assets would not be seriously affected.

5.1 Recommendations

Depending on the precise nature of the proposals, the impact of this development could be mitigated in the following ways:

- Undertake a targeted but limited archaeological evaluation to confirm and date the features identified in the survey. This would target a number of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, in order to establish presence and date and assess the state of preservation.
- Retain through design the historic church path, thereby lessening the impact of the development on the setting of the church, churchyard and churchtown.
- Retain and sensitively renew the historic field boundaries, and undertake targeted replanting. In particular, the modern western boundary could be enhanced by being supplemented by a hedgebank.
- The impact on the pillbox in the south-east corner of Field B could be lessened through design, such as having open space adjacent to this area.

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Padel, O.J. 1985: *Cornish place-name elements*, Nottingham

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Appendix 1

Brief for Historic Environment Assessment for inclusion in an EIA.

Date: 15th April 2011

Site: Land Adjacent to Bickland Industrial Park, Bickland Water Road, Falmouth

Application: For inclusion of an outline EIA application

Applicant: Midas Developments Ltd

Agent: Kim Dodge, CSA Architects, 48 Arwenack Street, Falmouth TR11 3JH 01872 265316 Kim@csa-architects.co.uk

HBSMR Ref: CCO4514

Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer: Phil Markham, Cornwall Council, Historic Environment Service Advice (Archaeology), Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Truro TR1 3AY 01872 322546 pmarkham@cornwall.gov.uk

Local Planning Authority Officer: Matthew Williams, Cornwall Council, Planning & Regeneration, Dolcoath Avenue, Camborne TR14 8SX 01209 614450 planning.west2@cornwall.gov.uk

This brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO) should be contacted. The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

No ground works are to be undertaken until the HEPAO and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) have approved the archaeological contractor's WSI.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This brief has been written by the HEPAO and sets out the minimum requirements for an assessment of the potential impacts of the development at the above site.
- 1.2 An assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and the potential impacts of the development on surrounding historic assets will be required to provide information in support of a planning application for the proposed development in accordance with the requirements of PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Policy HE6.
- 1.3 The Historic Environment Service believes that high quality design should play a key role in minimising any adverse effects of development. Fundamental to achieving high quality design will be a sound understanding of the character and importance of the historic assets involved, whether at the scale of individual buildings and sites or more extensive historic areas and landscapes.

2 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site, currently fields, is located on the western edge of Falmouth near Budock Water at Ordnance survey Grid Reference SW 7880 3237. The site is at an approximate height of 75m Ordnance Datum on an east facing slope. The soil is recorded as being Denbigh1 (Loam over Shale) overlying Mylor Slates.

3 Planning Background

- 3.1 A Screening Opinion was submitted to Cornwall Council for a residential development and extension to Budock Cemetery. West 2 Planning deemed that an EIA application would be required.
- 3.2 This brief covers the historic environment requirements for inclusion within the EIA application

4 Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The proposed development is on land recorded by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) as being 'Anciently Enclosed Land' (AEL). The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 1994 describes AEL as:
Typical Historical/Archaeological Components
Much important archaeological material will survive below the surface, including the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British settlements and fields of the farmers who originally cleared this zone. (Page 142)
 - 4.2 *Potential for historical and archaeological research*
Considerable. Each farming settlement will contain a wealth of historical, architectural and archaeological information. Surveys of field systems yield considerable agricultural, social, and tenurial information. Buried archaeological features can be expected virtually anywhere in this zone. (Page 143)
 - 4.3 The HER also indicates that the development proposal is adjacent to the listed medieval St Budock Church and the listed Quaker burial ground.
 - 4.4 A scoping report supplied by the applicant included the current development proposals and proposed the inclusion of a section on Archaeology and the Historic Environment. This section proposed a desk study, walk over survey and assessment. We welcomed this and recommended that an archaeological geophysical survey was also undertaken.
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- #### **5 Requirement for Work**
- 5.1 The assessment needs to both a) assemble an evidence base to identify those historic assets which may be impacted by the proposed development and b) evaluate the significance of the assets affected and the significance of their settings and identify potential impacts on that significance either direct or indirect.
 - 5.2 This will involve a **desk based assessment** which will include the drawing together of information from Heritage Asset registers and other sources including historic maps, and a walk over survey of the site including the preparation of photographic montages of any key views affected. An **archaeological geophysical survey** will provide evidence for the sub-surface survival of archaeological remains. This work should be capable of

providing evidence for the assessment of impacts of the development and informing options for its design and mitigation.

The site specific aims are to:

- Draw together existing historical and archaeological information about the site and its landscape setting from published and unpublished sources and information on designated and undesignated assets from national and local Historic Asset registers (such as the CSHER, NMR, Heritage Gateway, etc).
- Review and analyse historic map evidence for the site.
- Undertake an archaeological geophysical survey.
- Produce 'statements of significance' for all designated historic assets, that are identified as potentially impacted on by the current proposals. Where currently undesignated assets are identified their likely significance should be indicated i.e. 'national', 'regional' or 'local'.
- Inform whether archaeological recording of any extant remains is required.
- Inform whether an archaeological evaluation or further archaeological recording of any potential buried remains is required.
- Inform whether palaeo-environmental sampling would be required.
- Identify the construction, use and 'end of life' impacts of the current proposals on the 'national importance' of Scheduled Monuments, the 'Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site' and on undesignated historic assets as described in PPS5.

6 General Guidance

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the code of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 6.2 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines shall be followed on site.
- 6.3 Terminology will be consistent with the English Heritage Thesaurus.
- 6.4 The consultation draft of English Heritage guidance 'The Setting of Heritage Assets' should inform the assessment of indirect impacts.

7 Results

- 7.1 A draft report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding six months) to be agreed between the applicant, the archaeological contractor, and Cornwall Council Historic Environment Advice.
- 7.2 The archaeological contractor will undertake the English Heritage/ads online access to the index of archaeological investigations (OASIS).
- 7.3 Once agreed a paper copy of the finalised report will be provided to and held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation. A further digital copy shall be supplied on CD-ROM preferably in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- 7.4 The report must contain:
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - A discussion of the archaeological findings in terms of both the site specific aims and the desk based research.
 - A location map, copies of the viewshed analysis mapping, a map or maps showing assets referred to in the text and copies of historic maps and plans consulted shall be included, with the boundary of the development site clearly marked in red on each. All plans shall be tied to the national grid.
 - All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. publication references should always include relevant page numbers.
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
 - A summary of the archive contents and date of deposition.
 - A copy of the brief and the approved WSI will be included as an appendix.

8 Monitoring

- 8.1 The HEPAO will monitor the work and should be kept regularly informed of progress.
- 8.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given preferably in writing to the HEPAO at least one week in advance of its commencement.
- 8.3 Any variations to the WSI shall be agreed with the HEPAO, preferably in writing, prior to them being carried out.

Appendix 2

Details of relevant Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

Name: CHURCH OF SAINT BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141977

Parish: Budock

Grade: II*

UID: 66441

Listing NGR: SW7862232396

Description: 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.

Name: GROUP OF 6 HEADSTONES AND FOOTSTONES NORTH OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141978

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66442

Listing NGR: SW7860832400

Description: 6 headstones and footstones. C18. Dressed granite monoliths with shaped heads and inscriptions in relief. One stone has indecipherable inscription the others are inscribed: WI; WL 1771; IP 1771 and 2 similar stones with IN 1751.

Name: CROSS AT APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1328476

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66444

Listing NGR: SW7860432385

Description: Cross. Pre-Conquest. Granite monolithic wheel-head with Greek cross within circle to its visible face.

Name: GROUP OF 7 HEADSTONES AT 2 METRES WEST AND SOUTH WEST OF TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1157888

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66445

Listing NGR: SW7861332384

Description: 7 headstones. C18. Dressed granite monoliths all with shaped heads except one which has square head. Relief inscriptions: WR; WN 1773; H-; WG GG 1766; IR 1740.

Name: WILDBORE TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES EAST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141979

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66446

Listing NGR: SW7863832396

Description: Chest on chest within enclosures. Circa early C19. To Rev. I.B. Wildbore, died 1822; wife Ann died 1788; daughter Elizabeth, died 1811; grandchild Elizabeth Houlton died 1816, and others. Dressed freestone chest on chest within slate flagged enclosure with chamfered granite surround. Nearly square on plan. The chest on chest stands on a plinth and is surmounted by an urn. The chests have panelled sides with scalloped corners and the upper chest has a moulded cornice.

Name: DOAEL HEADSTONE AT APPROXIMATELY 2 METRES NORTH OF WEST END OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1157907

Land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66447

Listing NGR: SW7861132404#

Description: Headstone. C18. Inscribed to James Doael, died 1750 aged 23. Dressed freestone. Vertically set slab with Baroque detail: carved pilaster flanking an incised inscription, shaped and scrolled head.

Name: CROSS AT APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES WEST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1328477

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66448

Listing NGR: SW7860432389

Description: Cross. Pre-Conquest. Granite monolithic wheel-head with Greek cross within circle to its visible face.

Name: HEADSTONE AT APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES SOUTH OF WEST END OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1311726

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66449

Listing NGR: SW7861232380

Description: Headstone. Probably C18. Dressed freestone slab with shaped and carved head containing putti and achievements flanked by scrolled Baroque detail. Undecipherable incised inscription.

Name: ROWE TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES WEST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141980

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66450

Listing NGR: SW7860232390

Description: Chest tomb. Circa mid C19. To John Rowe died 1844, aged 45 and wife Jane, died 1859 aged 56. Dressed freestone. Rectangular on plan. Plinth, pilaster corners, scalloped panels to sides and moulded lid.

Name: 3 CHEST TOMBS AT 4 METRES SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH TRANSEPT OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1157930

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66451

Listing NGR: SW7863532385

Description: 3 chest tombs. Circa early C19. One chest is to Mary -----, otherwise indecipherable. Dressed granite. Rectangular-on-plan chests. 2 of the chests are identical and have plinths, pilaster corners and moulded lids. The other chest is simpler.

Name: GOODFELLOW AND MONTGOMERY TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 6 METRES EAST OF NORTH AISLE OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141981

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66452

Listing NGR: SW7864032406

Description: Chest tomb and chest on pedestal. Chest inscribed to Isabella Montgomery, died 1828 aged 69; chest on pedestal inscribed to Robert Goodfellow. Chest is incised slab on circa 1840's brick base. Rectangular on plan. Chest on pedestal is dressed freestone. Square on plan, Gothic and classical style details. Arched panelled sides flanked by arched pilaster with quatrefoils above and the whole is surmounted by an urn

Name: STEPHEN, DUNSTAN, HARVEY, BENTLEY AND 2 OTHER TOMBS NEAR SOUTH EAST CORNER OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1158304

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66453

Listing NGR: SW7863532391

Description: 5 chest tombs. C18 and circa early C19. Undecipherable limestone slab on brick base to south, 4 chests with slate lids on brick bases and another with granite lid on brick base. All are rectangular on plan. Chest farthest to east is to John Stephen 173- aged 76. Chest in middle of group to Jane, wife of Charles Bentley, died 1809 aged 25, by Oliver and Sons. Chest immediately to south of Bentley tomb is to Thomas Dunstan, died 1795 aged 44, and others. Chest immediately north of Bentley tomb is to Benjamin Harvey, died 1763 aged 46. Other chest has indecipherable inscription.

Name: HEADSTONE AT APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1328478

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66454

Listing NGR: SW7861032412

Description: Headstone. C18. To EL. Dressed granite ogee-headed monolith. Relief inscription.

Name: 4 CHEST TOMBS AT FROM APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES SOUTH EAST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1158321

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66455

Listing NGR: SW7864232379

Description: 4 chest tombs. Circa early C19. Dressed freestone and granite. All are rectangular on plan. Chest farthest from church is inscribed to Richard Longfield_____, other chests have indecipherable inscriptions. Longfield chest has pilaster corners and oval panels to the sides. Chest immediately north east of Longfield chest has panels with scalloped panels to sides and a moulded lid; next chest is similar. Other chest is by Floyd of Truro and has Gothic details to sides and a disintegrating inscribed oval plaque to the lid.

Name: 3 CHEST TOMBS INCLUDING WOODWARD TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES SOUTH SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141982

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66456

Listing NGR: SW7861632368

Description: 3 chest tombs. Early C19. Middle chest to Woodward, 1813. 2 similar chests are dressed granite, the other chest is dressed freestone. All are rectangular on plan, 2 similar chests (including Woodward chest) have pilaster corners and moulded lids. Other chest has slab sides and moulded lid.

Name: BULLMORE AND PORLEOUSE TOMBS AT APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH OF EAST END OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141983

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66457

Listing NGR: SW7862532420

Description: 2 chest tombs. Circa early to mid C19. Larger chest to William Bullmore Esq of Dunstanville Terrace (Falmouth), died 1844 aged 74; wife Mary died 1859 aged 85. Other chest to Nancy Pender, wife of James Porleouse of Falmouth, died 1831. Bullmore chest is dressed freestone standing on a base of granite flags. Porleouse chest has moulded freestone lid with inscribed slate over rendered sides. Both chests are rectangular on plan. Bullmore chest has engaged corner shafts.

Name: HARVEY TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1158332

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66458

Listing NGR: SW7862432423

Description: 3 adjoining chest tombs. Circa early C19. Central chest inscription only decipherable to Elizabeth Harvey 183-. Dressed freestone and dressed granite. Rectangular plan group of 3 rectangular-on-plan chests. South and middle chests have pilaster corners.

Name: WOODBRIDGE FALCK TOMB AND 4 OTHERS AT APPROXIMATELY 15 METRES NORTH WEST OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141984

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66459

Listing NGR: SW7860032409

Description: 5 chest tombs. Circa early and later C19. Dressed freestone and brick. All are rectangular on plan. Chest farthest to east has pilaster corners and panelled sides. Next chest has moulded freestone lid over chamfered sides. Other chests have moulded freestone lids on brick bases. Chest farthest to west is inscribed to James Woodridge Falck, died at Lower Crill in 1877 aged 86 (There are other older but indecipherable inscriptions). Inscriptions on other chests difficult or impossible to decipher.

Name: DENNIS TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 16 METRES NORTH OF EAST END OF CHURCH OF BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1311533

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66460

Listing NGR: SW7862232420

Description: Chest tomb. Early C19. To Dennis family. Earliest inscription to Sampson Dennis, Merchant at Lisbon, died 1830 aged 51. Dressed freestone chest on long base of granite. Rectangular on plan. Chest has shield-shaped slate plaques and pilaster corners.

Name: DREW TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 19 METRES NORTH OF EAST END OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141985

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66461

Listing NGR: SW7862032422

Description: Chest on chest. Early C19. To John Drew died 1813 aged 40; Elizabeth, wife of John Drew of Falmouth, died 183- aged 55; William son of William and Alice Clarke, died 1838 aged 14 months and --- Drew Clarke, died 1839 aged 7 months. Dressed freestone. Square on plan. Chest on chest with panelled sides with reeded corners has ramped lid with an urn.

Name: HODGE TOMB AT APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1158387

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66462

Listing NGR: SW7862132425

Description: Chest tomb. Early C19. To Peter Hodge, Lieut. Col. commanding Regiment of Foot, died 1839 aged 57; also Rev. Edward Hodge of Woodfield, died 1848 aged 74; also William Hodge Eykyn, died 1854 aged 2.

Name: VESTRY AT APPROXIMATELY 21 METRES NORTH OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1141986

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66463

Listing NGR: SW7861832426

Description: 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. Gothick 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.

Name: CHURCHYARD WALLS, LYCHGATE, GATE PIERS AND RAILINGS ROUND CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1311520

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66464

Listing NGR: SW7864832321

Description: 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.

Name: HEADSTONE AND FOOTSTONE AT APPROXIMATELY 3 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST BUDOCK

List Entry Number: 1039139

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 443378

Listing NGR: SW7860932382

Description: Headstone and footstone, 1844. To I.I. 2 round-headed granite monoliths.

Name: MENEHAY HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1141973

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66426

Listing NGR: SW7874732135

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). Source: Research notes lent by Jane Pollard.

Name: BURIAL GROUND WALLS

List Entry Number: 1269987

Parish: Falmouth

Grade: II

UID: 460194

Listing NGR: SW7901232328

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.

Name: NANGITHA FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1141975

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

UID: 66433

Listing NGR: SW7824032476

Farmhouse. Probably C17, remodelled and extended in the C18. Granite moorstone rubble with granite dressing. Dry Delabole slate roof over main range, grouted scantle slate roof over other range. Large rubble stacks: over the gable end of the main range and outbuilt stack over the front gable end. Left-hand stack of main range is external but adjoins the other range. Plan: L-shaped plan. Original range has 2 rooms with entrance hall and stair hall between the rooms. C18 range is built at right angles mostly in front on the left hand side and is 2 rooms deep. C20 single-storey lean-to on the left and C20 single-storey addition partly filling the angle between the 2 ranges. Exterior: 2 storeys. Slightly irregular 3-window south-east front partly obscured by C20 addition. Approximately central doorway (within C20 addition) has C19 6-panel door with top 4 panels later glazed. Ragged joint in the wall on the right indicates that most of the front has been rebuilt probably in the C18. 4-pane horned sashes. C18 range, on the left, has 2-window front on its right. C19 6-pane horizontally-sliding sashes in original openings. Rear is unspoiled. Interior: Partly inspected. Mostly C19 or C20 carpentry and joinery. One C17 or C18 beam near the main stairs, and some possibly C18 softwood plank and muntin partitions. There is a sloping piece of plastered masonry visible within a cupboard on the left of the front doorway, possibly part of an arched door head. Roof structures not inspected. Nangitha is called "Engeyther" in 1508 and "Angither" on the Burghley Map of circa 1590. Source: Research notes lent by Jane Pollard.

Name: EGLOS FARMHOUSE

List Entry Number: 1141987

Parish: Budock

Grade: II

Listing NGR: SW7858832472

UID: 66465

Description: 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.

Scheduled Monuments

Name: Two crosses immediately west of St Budock Church

List Entry Number: 1019164

Parish: Budock

UID: 31866

National Grid Reference: SW 78604 32391

Description: The two crosses immediately west of St Budock Church survive well in what is believed to be their original location. In form and decoration they are more typical of wayside crosses than the more elaborate churchyard crosses, and display rare incised cross motifs. Details: The monument includes two medieval crosses situated on either side of a footpath to the west of St Budock Church on the south coast of west Cornwall. Both crosses are Listed Grade II. 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 of these 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. The gravel surface of the footpath between the two crosses, the chest tomb to the north west of the northern cross and the row of three grave stones to the south west of the southern cross are excluded from the scheduling where they fall within the monument's 2m protective margin, although the ground beneath is included.

Non-designated assets

HER Number: 38483

Name: FALMOUTH - Modern road block, Modern pillbox

Grid Reference: SW 7868 3293

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: PILLBOX & ROAD BLOCK (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: The pillbox and anti-tank road block at the junction on Bickland Park Road were listed in the 1995 Fal Historic Audit (1), but not visited, and neither were they included in the Defence of Britain Project. Along with the near-by barrage balloon site (38495) they formed part of a ring of defences to protect the port of Falmouth from attack by land.

HER Number: 38484

Name: TREGONIGGIE - Modern pillbox

Grid Reference: SW 7880 3261

Land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: PILLBOX (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: A WWII pillbox recorded during the Defence of Britain Project (2). Constructed from concrete blocks - Type 24 with normal thickness walls. Inner anti-ricochet wall visible through space above blocked-in entrance - on road side. The pillbox is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1950 (1), on the W side of Bickland Water Road, opposite Tregonigge Industrial Estate.

HER Number: 38485

Name: BOSLOWICK - Modern pillbox

Summary: Variation of WWII Type 24 pillbox with anti-ricochet wall inside entrance.

Grid Reference: SW 7897 3229

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: PILLBOX (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: Variation of WWII Type 24 pillbox with anti-ricochet wall inside entrance.

HER Number: 38486

Name: FALMOUTH - Modern pillbox

Grid Reference: SW 7911 3281

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: PILLBOX (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: A demolished pillbox adjacent to new road on the Tregonigge Industrial Estate identified by the Defence of Britain project (AH60). Type of pillbox is unknown as only the concrete foundation remains. The pillbox is one of several pillboxes built to form a defensive rig to the west of Falmouth to prevent a land attack on the port.

HER Number: 38487

Name: FALMOUTH - Modern pillbox

Grid Reference: SW 7897 3211

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: PILLBOX (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: A pillbox is visible on vertical aerial photographs (1) taken in 1951, to the west of Bickland Water Road. This pillbox is recorded as now demolished (2). It formed one of a defensive ring of pillboxes and other defences to the west of Falmouth which was formed to defend the port from landward attack.

HER Number: 38495

Name: BICKLAND WATER - Modern barrage balloon site

Grid Reference: SW 7868 3290

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: BARRAGE BALLOON SITE (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: A WWII barrage balloon mooring site is clearly visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1943 and 1951 (p1-2), in a field to the south of the road junction of Bickland Water Road and Bickland Hill. The site was recorded during the Defence of Britain Project (AH66). Much of the site is still extant. This was a fixed barrage balloon site with a centre mooring block, surrounded by smaller concrete mooring blocks set in the ground in a circular pattern (two concentric circles of blocks are visible on the photographs). The centre block and most of the outer blocks have been unearthed, many are still in their original positions, whilst others can still be seen in nearby hedgerows a few yards from their original positions.

HER Number: 55710

Name: TREGONIGGIE - Prehistoric enclosure, Undated enclosure

Grid Reference: SW 7912 3257

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: ENCLOSURE? (Unknown date) (Prehistoric - 500000 BC to 42 AD)

Full description: A curvilinear banked feature is visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1951 (p1). The feature may be a field bank of medieval date, however, its relationship to the extant field boundary suggests that it may form the south-eastern half of a curvilinear enclosure 64m across. These features have been destroyed by modern housing development, the site now lying under Longfield.

HER Number: 55712

Name: TREGONIGGIE - Medieval field boundary

Grid Reference: SW 7881 3284

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: FIELD BOUNDARY (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Full description: A curvilinear ditched field boundary is visible as a cropmark on vertical aerial photographs taken in 1951 (p1). It appears to fit into the field pattern marked on the 1st edition OS map of the area and is therefore considered likely to be medieval (or earlier) in origin. Much of this field system has been destroyed, the site now lying under the Tregonigge Industrial Estate.

HER Number: 38478

Name: FALMOUTH - Modern road block, Modern pillbox

Grid Reference: SW 7891 3316

Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall

Monument Types: PILLBOX & ROAD BLOCK (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)

Full description: The pillbox and anti-tank road block at the junction on Trecobas Road were listed in the 1995 Fal Historic Audit (1), but not visited, and neither were they included in the Defence of Britain Project. The pillbox formed part of a ring of defences to protect the port of Falmouth from attack by land.

HER Number: 55749

Name: FALMOUTH - Modern tank trap

Land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

Grid Reference: SW 7908 3306
Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: TANK TRAP (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
Full description: A series of linear features are visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1943 (p1), running from the military camp described in prn 55747, south-westward toward Bickland water Road. They appear to be ditched features, flanked on either side by banks of earth. They appear to be fairly freshly constructed in 1943 and are therefore considered to be anti-invasion defences, either tank traps or anti-glider ditches.

HER Number: 55725
Name: BUDOCK WATER - Modern barrage balloon site
Grid Reference: SW 7838 3186
Parish: Budock, Kerrier, Cornwall
Monument Types: BARRAGE BALLOON SITE (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
Full description: A WWII barrage balloon mooring site is clearly visible on a vertical aerial photograph taken in 1943 (p1), at Budock Water. The site is now under the modern housing of Rose Eglos Close. The central mooring block and a ring of outer blocks 24m across is visible. This site was one of a ring of balloon sites erected to protect the port of Falmouth (see prn: 38493, 38494, 38495, 50782, 55728 and 50781).

HER Number: 55724
Name: MENEHAY FARM - Early Medieval field boundary
Grid Reference: SW 7862 3184
Parish: Budock, Kerrier, Cornwall
Monument Types: FIELD BOUNDARY (Early Medieval to Modern - 410 AD to 2050 AD)
Full description: Two sections of curved field bank are visible as cropmarks on a vertical aerial photograph (p1) near the top of the west facing hill-slope above Budock Water. The banks are considered likely to be medieval (or earlier) in date.
Sources / Further Reading

HER Number: 38488
Name: FALMOUTH - Modern pillbox
Grid Reference: SW 7899 3175
Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: PILLBOX (World War Two - 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
Full description: The type of this pillbox is not known as it has been demolished (1). The pillbox formed a defensive ring west of Falmouth, design to prevent a landward attack on the port.

HER Number: 18571
Name: FALMOUTH - Iron Age round, Romano British round
Grid Reference: SW 7918 3166
Parish: Falmouth, Carrick, Cornwall
Monument Types: ROUND? (Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD or Romano British - 43 AD to 409 AD)
Full description: A circular feature, possibly the remains of a round, is shown as a cropmark at this location (b1).

Appendix 3

Supporting Jpegs



View up the church path from the south-east corner of Field B; viewed from the south-east.



View towards the church from the eastern boundary of Field B; viewed from the east.



The north-west corner of Field B; viewed from the south-east.



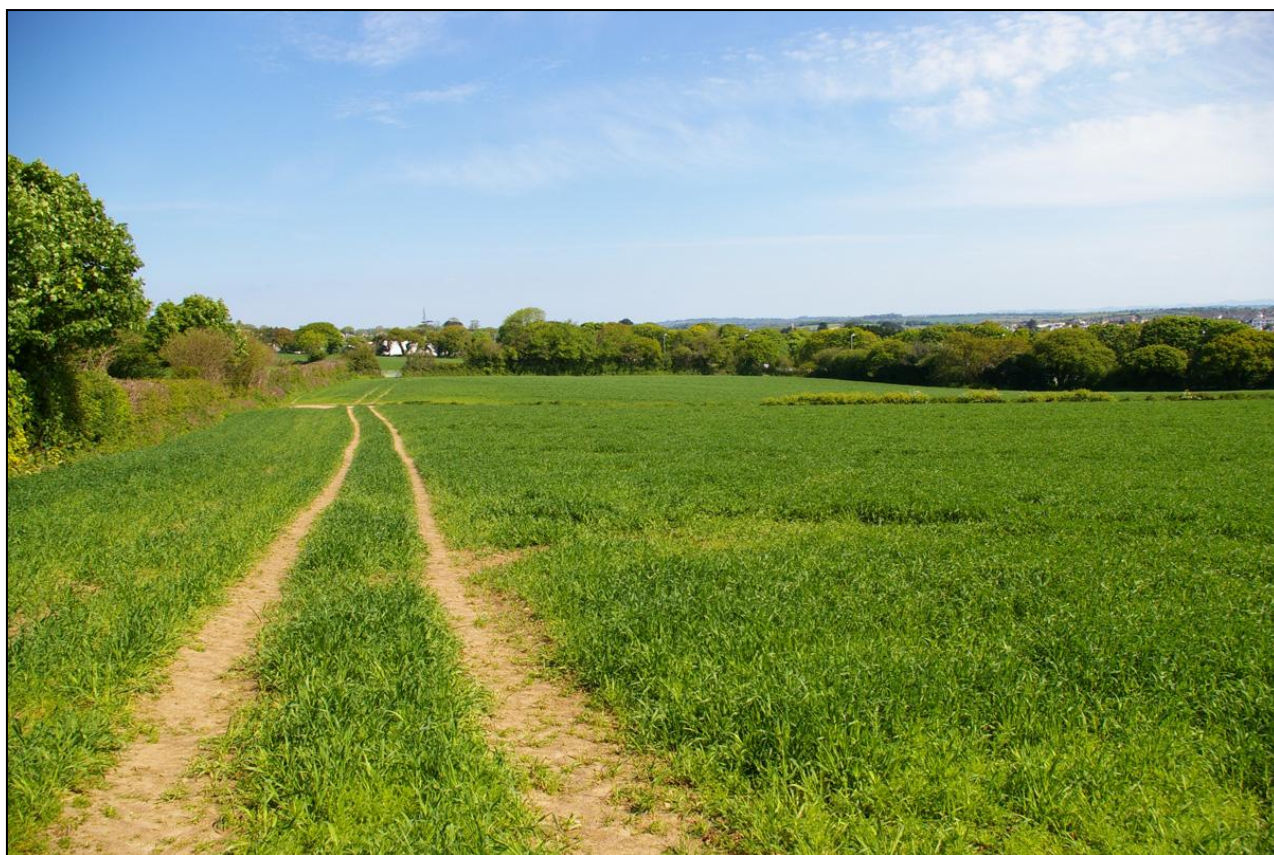
The eastern part of Field B, showing the tree-lined roadside; viewed from the SSW.



View down the church path from the north-west corner of Field B; viewed from the north-west.



Field B, viewed from the north-west corner.



Field B, viewed from the south.



The church, viewed from the south-eastern corner of Field C.

Land off Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



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