

LAND AT MENEHAY BICKLAND WATER ROAD, FALMOUTH CORNWALL

Results of a Desk Based Assessment, Walkover Survey
and Archaeological Gradiometer Survey



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For

Kim Dodge

of

Westcountry Land (Menehay) Ltd.

By



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Summary

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment, walkover survey and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Bickland Water Road, Falmouth Cornwall, as part of the pre-planning requirements for a residential development.

The desk-based assessment identified the site as within glebe lands associated with the church of St. Budock in a landscape of dispersed medieval settlements and occasional potential Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures (rounds). The walk-over survey did not identify any potential earthworks; however, the site of a demolished Second World War pillbox, located at the southern tip of the site was discernible.

The geophysical survey identified 54 anomalies across 17 Anomaly Groups. Twelve of these are of probable archaeological origin and the others of possible archaeological-, modern- or natural origin. These include a probable medieval to post-medieval demolished structure located to the east of Menehay House and the remains of a probable prehistoric structure approximately half way between Menehay House and Menehay Farm. To accompany the extant post-medieval field system across the site the geophysical survey identified three other probable phases of field system; a small amount of a probably prehistoric fieldsystem, a large amount of a probably later prehistoric-medieval field system, and some probably post-medieval boundaries associated with the extant fieldscape. Debris associated with demolished Second World War pillboxes may also occur on the site.

Any development is likely to disturb the surviving archaeological deposits or remains identified by the geophysical survey, and of other features not picked up in the survey. Plough truncation is clearly quite severe on this site, but the density of anomalies and the traces of two possible structures, suggest that further archaeological work, such as a programme of evaluation trenches would be advisable in order to inform appropriate mitigation strategies.

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Kim Dodge of Westcountry Land
The Staff of the Cornwall Record Office

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Land at Menehay, Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall
Parish:	Budock
County:	Cornwall
NGR:	SW 78891 32025
Type of survey:	Gradiometer
Date of survey:	7 th -11 th November 2015
Area surveyed:	6.14ha

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of a desk based assessment and geophysical survey carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on land at Menehay, Bickland Water Road, Falmouth in Cornwall (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Kim Dodge of Westcountry Land (Menehay) Ltd. (the Client) in order to identify any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the creation of residential development.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The proposed development is located on the east facing slope of a low hill overlooking Falmouth, at a height of approximately 75m AOD, on the western fringes of Falmouth. The site comprises five fields within a triangular area approximately 2km west of the heart of Falmouth, 250m south-east of Budock Water church, on agricultural land between Brickland Water and Trewen Roads (see Figure 1).

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie Hornfelses Slate and Siltstone of the Mylor Slate Formation (BGS 2015).

1.3 Historical Background

The place-name Menehay is derived from the Cornish *meneghy*, meaning 'sanctuary' (Padel 1985) with a settlement first recorded in 1316 (Cornwall HER). Menehay is situated within the parish of Budock, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier, two miles west of Falmouth.

Budock is named after the Celtic Saint Budocus, prior to the Norman Conquest the entire parish was part of the manor of Treliever, and it was held by the Bishop of Exeter in 1086. In 1843 the Bishop of Exeter was leasing out the land of the Menehay estate. During the Second World War, a line of defences including pillboxes on the proposal site were installed along Bickland Water Road to defend Falmouth from its landward side.

1.4 Archaeological Background

The site is located on land characterised by the Cornwall Council Historic Landscape Characterisation as *medieval farmland*. The land surrounding the site, particularly to the east, is characterised as *20th century settlement*, reflecting the expansion of Falmouth, whilst land further to the west is characterised as *post-medieval enclosed land* (Cornwall HLC). The proposal site thus

falling into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL), which has been 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 that buried archaeology dating to the Prehistoric and Romano-British periods survives within areas of AEL.

There has been little or no archaeological investigation within the immediate area of the proposed site, although there are known heritage assets in the vicinity, including a scheduled monument within the churchyard of St. Budock Church, incorporating two medieval crosses (SAM18579) (HER18578), itself a Grade II* Listed 13th century church. There are a numerous Grade II Listed buildings in the surrounding area, including the 18th century Menehay House (Listing 1141973). The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) documents evidence for settlement activity along the Penryn River Valley since the prehistoric period, increasing into the medieval period. The importance of the port of Falmouth during the Second World War can be seen in the large number of defensive barrage balloon moorings and pillboxes within the area, particularly running along Bickland Water Road.

1.5 Methodology

The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014a) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012).

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

'Archaeological geophysical survey uses non-intrusive and non-destructive techniques to determine the presence or absence of anomalies likely to be caused by archaeological features, structures or deposits, as far as reasonably possible, within a specified area or site on land, in the inter-tidal zone or underwater. Geophysical survey determines the presence of anomalies of archaeological potential through measurement of one or more physical properties of the subsurface.' (Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2014).

The results of the survey will as far as possible inform on the presence or absence, character, extent and in some cases, apparent relative phasing of buried archaeology leading to the formulation of a strategy to mitigate a threat to the archaeological resource.

Land at Menehay, Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

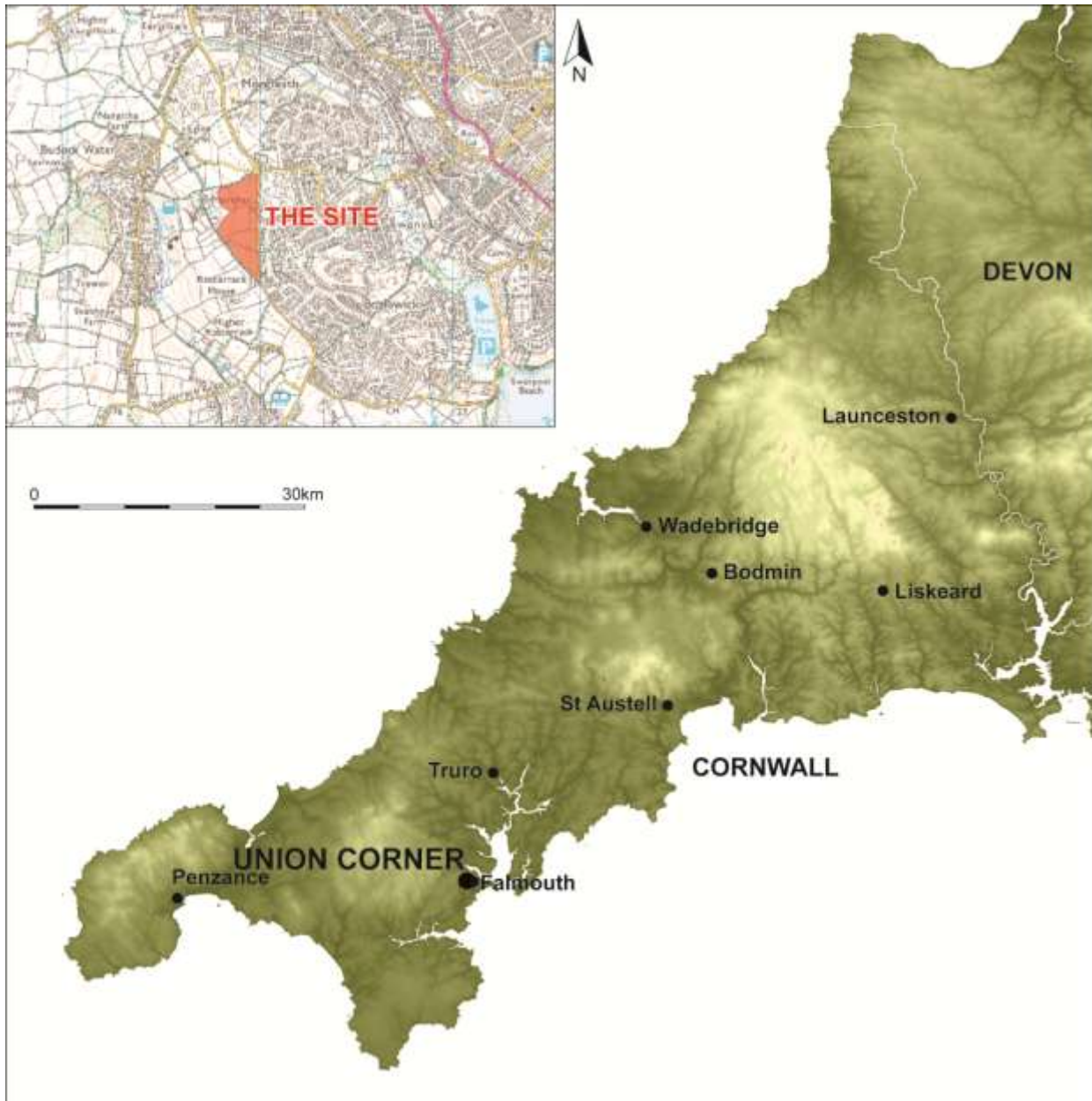


Figure 1: Site location (the location of the proposed development area is indicated).

2.0 Desk Based Assessment

2.1 Documentary History

The place-name Menehay is derived from the Cornish *meneghy*, meaning 'sanctuary' (Padel 1985) with a settlement first recorded in 1316. Menehay is situated within the parish of Budock, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier (Lysons 1814), c.2km west of Falmouth.

Before the Norman Conquest the whole of the parish of St. Budock lay within the manor of Treliever (*Trewel* in the Domesday Book), which in 1086 belonged to the Bishop of Exeter and was worth £4 (Williams and Martin 2002). Budock, named after the Saint Budocus, is first recorded in the 13th century. The parish church dates from that time with elements of the early church incorporated alongside 15th century and Victorian alterations. Saint Budocus is 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 that this may have been an early medieval Christian lan 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). 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).

Until 1664, when, an act of parliament made Falmouth its own parish, Falmouth had been part of St. Budock. Historically Budock was bounded to the west by Mabe, the north by St. Gluvias, the east by the Fal and the sea and the south by Mawnan and Constantine. The act of parliament limited the extent of the parish of Falmouth to the outer works of Pendennis Castle, leaving it within the parish of St. Budock. Henry VIII made John Killigrew Esq. the first governor of the castle. During the civil war Pendennis Castle was an important Royalist garrison and was besieged in 1646 by Colonel Fortescue and Admiral Batten. It is likely Colonel Fortescues troops were partially organized from- and garrisoned at the parish church of St Budock, to the north-west of the site, from where one can see Pendennis Castle. After successive governors, in 1660, the governorship passed back to the Killegrews then after the Restoration to the Arundells and eventually the Earl of Bath, John Grenville. After 1664 the current Falmouth suburb of Greenbank and parts of the borough of Penryn were within St. Budock parish (the eastern boundary of which is now a few meters west of- and parallel to Bickland Water Road). The prominent manors and former manors within the parish documented in Lysons include Pennance to the south of the site, Trewoone to the west, Trescobays and Penwerris to the north-east and Rosmeran (after Lysons 1814).

It is probable that the site was on glebe land belonging to the parish church and may have originally be farmed by *Eglos (church) Farm* or in a separate tenancy at *Menehay*. The Bishop of Exeter had historically owned the manor of Treliever encompassing the whole site and is documented by Lysons in the early 19th century as still holding tithes from the manors of Pennance and Penwerris. The 1843 tithe apportionment shows the Bishop of Exeter still holding the land belonging to Menehay. Menehay was leased by Richard Michell Hodge and tenanted by Elizabeth Weymouth. That it was leased from the Bishop, along with land to the east (*Prisloweth*) suggests that it was church land on which Menehay House had been built in the 18th century.

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 (HER No.38485) are extant on the north-eastern margin of the site and

documented on the east and south edges of the site (HER No. 38486, 38487), which were part of a series running along the western side of Bickland Water Road.

2.2 Early cartographic sources

The earliest useful map depicting the site is Lord Burghley's Atlas of 1579 (Figure 2), which depicts the site as already within an enclosed fieldscape, the curving nature of which suggests that this developed from a medieval strip field system.



Figure 2: Extract from the Lord Burghley Atlas of 1579, entitled "Coloured manuscript plan of Falmouth Haven, or Harbour"; the approximate location of the site is indicated.

The Ordnance Survey surveyors draft map (Figure 3) shows the surrounding landscape in much greater detail, though still maintaining the gentle curves indicative of an origin based on medieval strip fields. It shows the site as already being within a triangular enclosure of land, divided into three irregular fields. The eastern driveway to Menehay House is shown as running directly towards the house on this map, with Menehay effectively located on a cross-road of route ways.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1811 Robert Dawson Ordnance Survey surveyors draft map; the approximate location of the site is indicated.

2.3 The 1840 Budock Tithe Map

The tithe map (Figure 4) indicates that the level of detail of the earlier cartographic evidence may have been slightly limited or that the landscape had altered since 1811. For example the development site is depicted as four rather than three fields, and the eastern driveway is not shown. The site formed the south-eastern limits of the Menhay tenement at this date, owned by the Bishop of Exeter, leased to Richard Michell Hodge, and sub-leased to Elizabeth Weymouth.

The field names (see Table 1) are all fairly prosaic, being named after aspects of the local topography and former use of the fields, of note is the *Burying Ground* field owned by the Society of Friends (Quakers), indicating that particular field as being used as a cemetery. Whilst the surrounding fields also have *burial* elements in their names, this is likely a result of their proximity to the burial field rather than their use as cemeteries. The majority of the fields are listed as being under arable rotation, with a small number of plantations by Menehay House.

Land at Menehay, Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

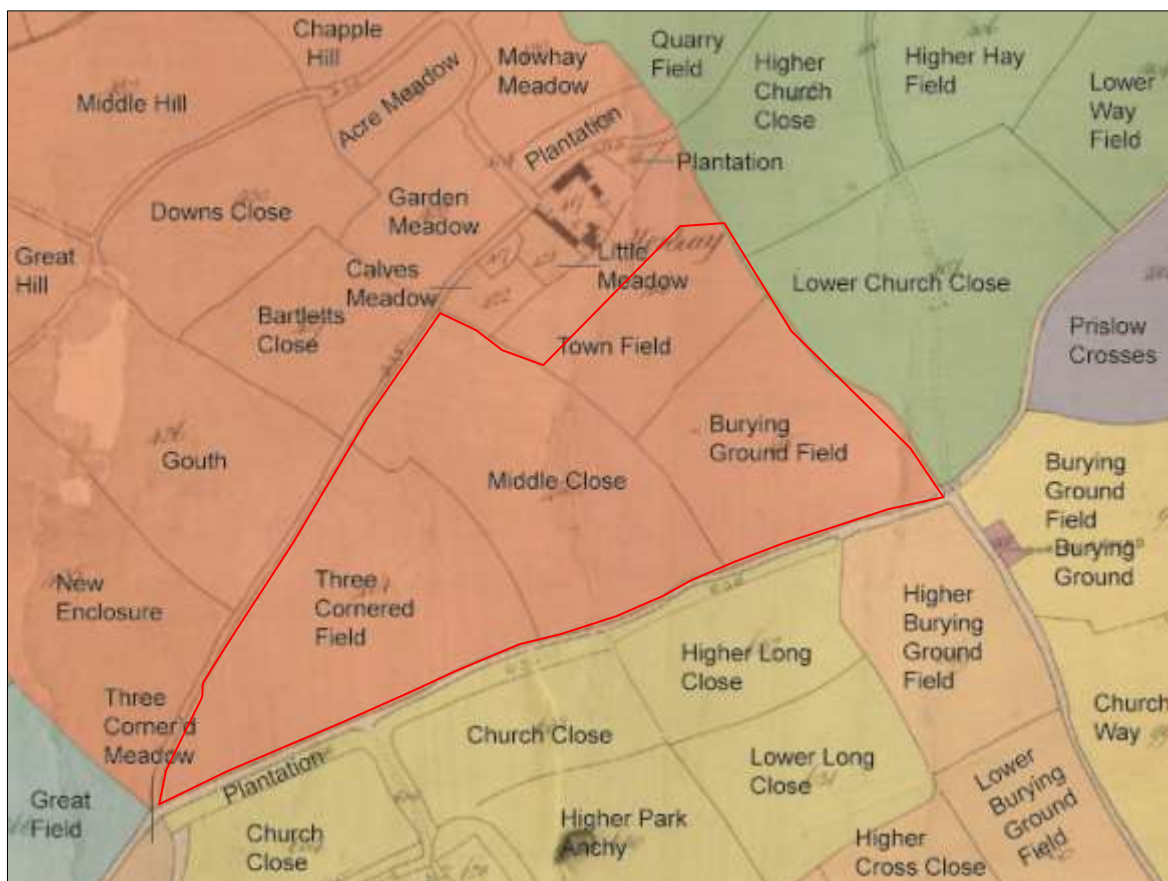


Figure 4: Extract from the 1840 Budock Tithe map

Field No.	Owner	Tennant	Field Name	Field Use
Church-Town				
404	Jane Barrel, Lessee Under Frances Peard	William Pearce	Lower Way Field	Arable
405			Bull Ring	Arable
406			Higher Hay Field	Arable
407			Lower Church Close	Arable
408			Higher Church Close	Arable
409			Quarry Field	Arable
Menehay				
415	Richard Michell Hodge, Lessee Under the Bishop of Exeter	Elizabeth Weymouth	Burying Ground Field	Arable
416			Town Field	Arable
417			Dwelling house, mowhay & yard	
418			Plantation	Plantation
419			Plantation	Plantation
420			Mowhay Meadow	Arable
421			Little Meadow	Arable
422			Calves Meadow	Arable
423			Middle Close	Arable
424			Three Cornered Field	Arable
425			New Enclosure	Arable
426			Gouth	Arable
427			Bartlett's Close	Arable
428			Garden Meadow	Arable
429			Acre Meadow	Arable
430			Downs Close	Arable
431			Great Hill	Arable

Land at Menehay, Bickland Water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

432			Middle Hill	Arable
433			Chapel Hill	Arable
434			Private road & watering	-
435			Private road	-
Golden Bank				
577	James Bull	Himself	Three Corner'd Meadow	Arable
Prislow				
598	James Bull	Henry Bray	Higher Cross Close	Arable
599			Higher Burying Ground Field	Arable
600			Lower Burying Ground Field	Arable
Prisloweth				
627	James Bull, Lessee Under the Bishop of Exeter	Himself	Park-an-Chy	Arable
628			Front Orchard	Arable
629			Mansion yard, garden, lane, orchard	-
630			Higher Park Anchy	Arable
631			Lower Long Close	Arable
632			Higher Long Close	Arable
633			Church Close	Arable
634			Church Close	Arable
635			Church Close Plantation	-
636			Plantation, carriage road & lawn	-
637			Private road & lawn	-
Mongleath				
990	Society of Friends	Themselves	Burying Ground	-
991	Sir Richard, R. Vyvyan, Bart.	Alexander Burrell	Burying Ground Field	Arable
992			Church Way	Arable
993			Long Field	Arable
994			Three Corners Field	Arable

Table 1: Extract from the 1843 Budock Tithe Apportionment

2.4 Ordnance Survey mapping

The Ordnance Survey mapping depicts a similarly enclosed landscape to that of the Tithe Award. By the end of the 19th century (Figure 5) there appears to have been increased rationalisation of the field systems similar to that seen elsewhere in Britain. The building complex at Menehay had developed through the 19th century, the former isolated discrete buildings now forming an almost complete enclosure around a courtyard to the western side. This appears to have coincided with the division of *Town Field* into three narrow strips, and the construction of a structure within a small circular enclosure at the juncture of these fields with *Burying Ground Field*. Details which may have been missed from the tithe map include a small clump of trees in the south-east corner of *Town Field* and a footpath running across *Three Cornered Plot*, which appears to be associated with Boslowick to the east.

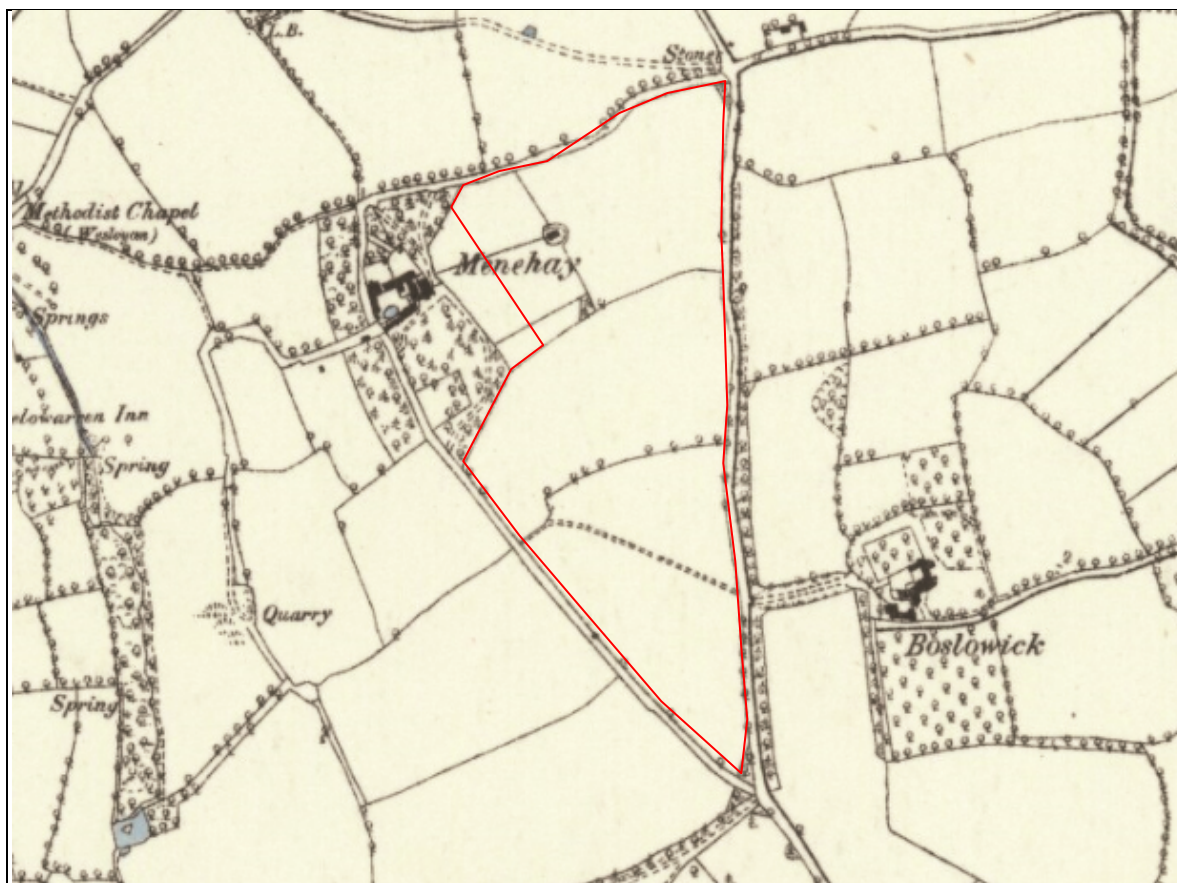


Figure 5: Extract from the 1888 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map of Cornwall sheet LXXI; the location of the site is indicated.

The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 6) shows that the structure at the boundary of *Town Field* and *Burying Ground Field* was short lived as there is no record of an enclosure or structure by this date, with a small building appearing in the south-east corner of *Town Field* in place of the area of trees. No other changes appear to have occurred within the proposed development boundary, though it should be noted that the *Burying Ground* of the Society of Friends had expanded by the beginning of the 20th century, now extending further to the east, right up to Bickland Water Road. The 1909 map also shows the increasing urbanisation of Falmouth, its extent beginning to encroach closer towards Budock. By 1935 (Figure 7) this expansion had reached almost to Mongleath, though no significant development appears to have occurred in the immediate vicinity of the proposal site, there only being slight alterations in the field layout surrounding the buildings at Menehay.

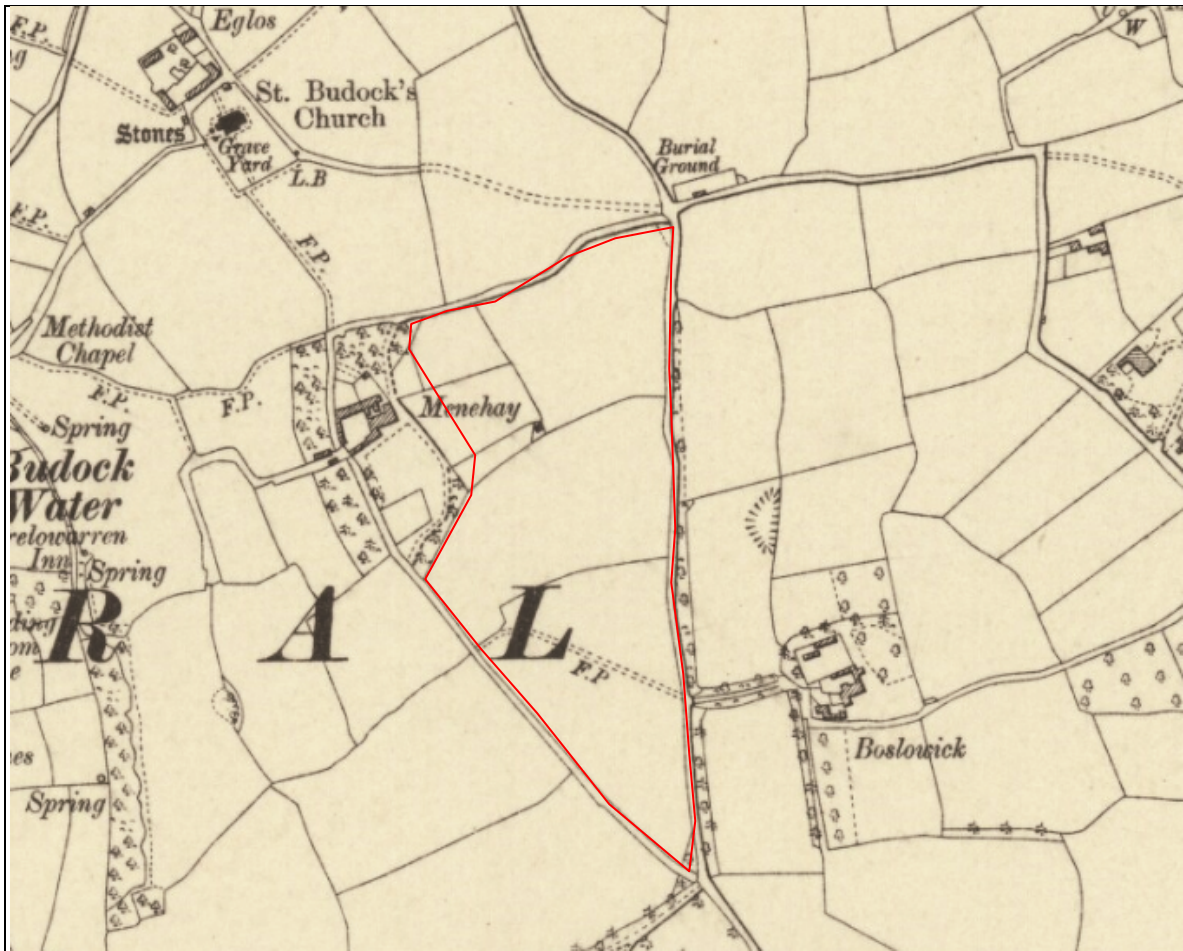


Figure 6: Extract from the 1909 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" map of Cornwall sheet LXXI; the location of the site is indicated.



Figure 7: Extract from the 1935 (revised 1933) Ordnance Survey 6" map of Cornwall sheet LXXI; the location of the site is indicated.

2.5 Archaeological Background

The site is located on land characterised as *medieval farmland*. The land surrounding the site, particularly to the east, is characterised as *20th century settlement*, reflecting the expansion of Falmouth and Budock, whilst land further to the west is characterised as *post-medieval enclosed land* (Cornwall HLC), thus falling into the category of *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL).

There has been little or no archaeological investigation within the boundary of the proposed site. SWARCH conducted a geophysical survey on land immediately north of the site and archaeological monitoring and recording at Roscarrick House to the south of the site. The monitoring and recording revealed a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery and the location of a substantial 20th century pipeline (Bampton 2013). The geophysical survey further identified the presence of this high pressure fuel pipeline and boundaries of a probable prehistoric or Romano-British field system and possible pits (Walls, S. 2013).

There is one scheduled monument within Budock, incorporating two medieval crosses (SAM18579) within the churchyard of St. Budock Church (HER18578), itself a Grade II* 13th century church. There are numerous Grade II Listed Buildings in the area, including Menehay House (Listing 1141973), the burial ground walls at Mongleath Road (Listing 460194), the Meridian Stone (Listing 504878) and Roscarrack Mill (Listing 18562), amongst others, which illustrate both the religious and industrial heritage of the town. The Cornwall Historic Environment Record (HER) shows late prehistoric enclosures and rounds at Falmouth (HER18471), Tregonver (HER18555) and Tregonigge (HER55710), indicating prehistoric settlement overlooking the river valley. This settlement is shown to increase into the medieval period with numerous medieval settlements recorded in the surrounding landscape, including at Menehay itself (HER18617), Boslowick (HER18611) to the east, and Roscarrack (HER18627) to the south. Further urbanisation and industrialisation can be demonstrated by the addition of a blacksmith at Budock Water (HER40853) and water mill at Budock (HER55711) alongside the development of the Cornwall Railway, with bridges (HER54966; HER54967) and platforms (HER55011). There is also strong evidence for the importance of Falmouth as a harbour during the Second World War with evidence of numerous barrage balloons (HER38493; HER38495; HER38496; HER50781; HER55725; HER166464) and pillboxes (HER38483; HER38484; HER 38485; HER38486; HER38487; HER38488). A more detailed account of the heritage assets within the immediate vicinity can be found within Appendix 1.

2.6 Walkover Survey

A walkover survey was conducted across the site on the 11th of November 2015. The site was divided into four fields (see Figure 9). A complete compliment of supporting photographs can be seen in Appendix 3.

Field 1 was surrounded by Cornish hedgebanks, up to 1.5m in height and 1.5-2m wide, lined with hedge and coppiced trees. Access to the field was granted through the north-west corner, half way along the eastern boundary and within the northern boundary. Approximately the southern 10m of the field, in the tip of the site, the ground had been disturbed and was uneven with scrub. Some concrete fragments, similar to that seen in a pillbox adjacent to the north-east corner of the site was visible capping the west boundary bank near to the south tip of the site. There were no visible earthworks in the field, although wide surface tracks associated with ploughing/harvesting could be seen as cropmarks in the short grass. Pendennis Castle could be seen from this field, particularly the north-west portion.

The boundary between Fields 1 and 2 was a Cornish hedgebank with an overgrown ditch, c.0.50m deep and was in generally good condition where visible. The overgrown hedge and tree line about the bank and ditches meant that the total width of the boundary was c.7.5m and a dip had been worn in the gateway to roughly the depth of the ditches on either side of the bank. This boundary had a slightly curved right-angled kink in its western end. The ground in Field 2 seemed less even, however the long grass and cut straw obscured any possibly visible earthworks or cropmarks. Within the kink in the south-west corner of Field 2 was a possible platform of lower ground, although it may simply be that the topography generally dipped at this end of the site. The north-west boundary of Field 2 was comprised of a wide plantation across a ditch that led to the walled and fenced boundary of Menehay House. Its northern boundary, which provides access to Field 3, was the same as the southern boundary, although the east end of the hedgebank was in poor condition where it met the east boundary. The eastern boundary was the same as that seen in Field 1 to the south. There was a modern, though overgrown, gateway in the eastern boundary in the north-east corner of the site.

No earthworks were visible in Field 3. Relatively recent surface disturbance such as vehicular tracks, and the direction in which the ground had been worked (ploughing/harvesting), were visible in the short grass. The north end of the east boundary, north of the site access, was a wire and post fence line that continued along the north boundary. The west boundary was an overgrown and weathered Cornish hedgebank. The ground sloped slightly up to the north-west corner of this field. A Second World War concrete pillbox was located adjacent to the north-east corner of the field on the other side of an entrance to the Menehay House access road.

Field 4 had a barbed wire fence that divided the field into two, approximately one third south of the fence and two thirds north of the fence. No earthworks were visible in Field 4. The northern section was overgrown with very long grass, brambles and nettles with some garden waste, such as bamboo frames. The southern section had very short grass and a wooden structure with concrete floor for two ponies. A corrugated iron structure appeared to have been demolished in the south-west corner of the field. The east boundary was a post and wire fence with a pedestrian gateway in the southern end. The north boundary was a post and wire fence with a relatively thick line of trees between the fence and the field. At the north end of the east boundary a section of ditch appeared to survive within the scrub, although this was not discernible at the southern end of the boundary.

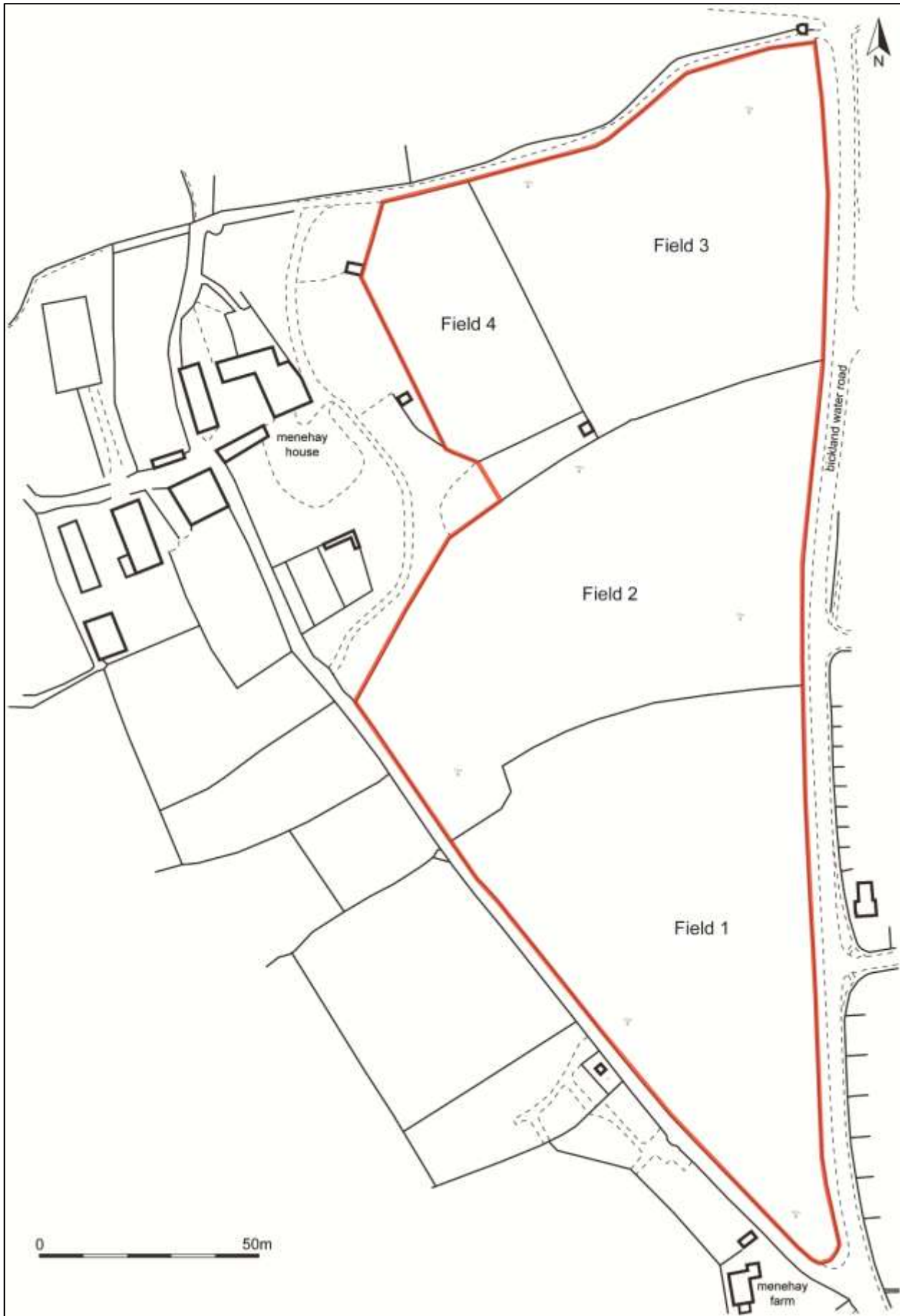


Figure 8: The site at Menehay (the site is outlined in red).

3.0 Gradiometer Survey

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this survey was to identify and record magnetic anomalies. While the anomalies may relate to archaeological deposits and structures, the dimensions of recorded anomalies may not directly correspond with any associated archaeological features. The following discussion attempts to clarify and characterise any identified anomalies. The survey took place between the 7th and 11th of November 2015 by SWARCH personnel in overcast conditions across four fields (Figure 8). Fields 1 contained ankle length grass and may have previously contained a wheat crop; Field 2 contained shin length grass and ridges of cut straw/hay silage over slightly uneven ground; Field 3 contained short grass over even ground; and Field 4 was divided with a barbed wire fence into a third with very short grass for grazing ponies and two thirds of long overgrown/waist high grass with patches of brambles and nettles. The topsoil across the site seemed relatively firm with moderate stony inclusions. The land sloped gently down from the north to the south.

The survey identified 54 anomalies, a number of which may equate to lengths of the same interrupted linear features, within 17 anomaly groups; Groups 5 and 8 have modern origins; Group 4 is of probable natural origin; Groups 12 and 17 are of possible archaeological origin; and all the other groups are of probable archaeological origin.

Group 1 equates to a structure probably associated with the 18th century Grade II Listed Menehay House (HER No.66426), or perhaps an earlier antecedent, given its likely medieval origins (HER No.18617). Groups 3 and 9 are indicative of linear banked boundaries, mostly aligned with the extant post-medieval field system and probable earlier phases or alignments of this pattern. Group 6 and probably Group 10 equate to the boundaries and ditches of a relict field system of a probable medieval or prehistoric date. Group 11 may equate to a subdivision of the probable field system represented by Group 6 or an aspect of Group 9. Group 14 is indicative of a sunken feature. Its regular circular shape and approximate width of 8m suggests that this may equate to a semi-sunken Middle Bronze Age round house or some other cut feature such as a small pond. Group 15 and possibly Group 16 represent ditches perhaps relating to drainage or potentially an earlier relict field system than that of Group 6. Groups 12 and 17 indicate large areas of disturbed ground that could equate to large pits, groups of pits or in-filled hollows. The location of Group 17 along the relict southern boundary of Group 6 suggests it is contemporary with it. Group 5 probably locates a section of the high pressure fuel pipe associated with the Government Pipelines and Storage System (GPSS), as identified both south and north of the site (SWARCH HER report; Stratascan Report, Job Ref.:J3378; and SWARCH Report No.: 151123).

Responses associated with a relatively small number of ferrous objects scattered across the site seem generally to be located closer to Menehay House and existing boundaries. Intense ploughing can also be seen to have occurred across the site. In Field 1 the responses associated with ploughing are evidently running in at least two directions and of varying widths. Also regarding ploughing, particularly in Field 2 the ploughscars can be seen to be curving at their ends reflecting the shape of the field boundaries, which gives the false impression of curving anomalies/potential features. Group 13 may be associated with these anomalies.

3.2 Methodology

The gradiometer survey follows the guidance outlined in *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (English Heritage 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey* (ClfA 2014b).

The survey was carried out using a twin-sensor fluxgate gradiometer (Bartington Grad601). These machines are sensitive to depths of up to 1.50m. The survey parameters were: sample intervals of 0.25m, traverse intervals of 1m, a zigzag traverse pattern, traverse orientation was circumstantial, grid squares of 30×30m. The gradiometer was adjusted ('zeroed') every 0.5-1ha. The survey grid was tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The data was downloaded onto *Grad601 Version 3.16* and processed using *TerraSurveyor Version 3.0.25.0*. The primary data plots and analytical tools used in this analysis were *Shade* and *Metadata*. The details of the data processing are as follows:

Field 1:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by +1 interval (grid b6), +3 intervals (grids a8, b12 and b13), +2 intervals (all other grids); Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 2.13ha surveyed; Max. 98.13nT, Min. -108.76nT; Standard Deviation 6.91nT, mean 0.27nT, median 0.00nT.

Field 2:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by +1 interval (grids b31, b34, b35, c1 and c9), +2 intervals (grids b22-b30, b32, b33, b36, c6, c7 and c8), +3 intervals (grids b17-b21 and c2-c5); Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 2.00ha surveyed; Max. 127.23nT, Min. -196.72nT; Standard Deviation 14.03nT, mean -0.30nT, median 0.00nT.

Field 3:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by +1 interval (grid c28), +2 intervals (grids c14 and c29-c32), +4 intervals (grid c27), +3 intervals (all other grids); Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 1.56ha surveyed; Max. 108.05nT, Min. -197.11nT; Standard Deviation 22.27nT, mean -1.72nT, median -0.02nT.

Field 4:

Processes: Clip +/- 3SD; DeStripe all traverses, median; DeStagger, offset in- and outbound by +1 interval (grids d3, d5 and d6), +2 intervals (grid d4), +3 intervals (grid d2), +4 intervals (grids d1, d7 and d8); Interpolate X and Y, double resolution.

Details: 0.45ha surveyed; Max. 103.26nT, Min. -104.99nT; Standard Deviation 12.57nT, mean -0.29nT, median 0.01nT.

When the data is interpreted, the difference between probable and possible archaeological origin is a confidence rating. Anomalies that seem to 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.

3.3 Results

Figure 9 with the accompanying Table 2 show the analyses and interpretation of the geophysical survey data. Additional graphic images of the survey data can be seen in Appendix 2.

Anomaly group	Class and Certainty	Form	Archaeological characterisation	Comments
1	Weak positive, probable	Rectangular	Demolished structure	Not identified on the historic maps. The area also includes weak negative responses and a light spread of magnetic debris. Probably associated with Menehay House, possibly a predecessor to the 18 th century house.
2	Weak positive, probable	Curvi-linear	Post-medieval boundary or routeway	Possible double ditch that follows the extant and historic (1935) kink in the western boundary (Field 4) leading from the north-west entrance of the field.
3	Weak negative, probable	Linear	Field boundaries	Indicative of a bank running parallel to the extant eastern boundary (Field 4). Intermittently identifiable.
4	Very weak mixed, possible	Sub-ovoid	Natural feature; probable tree-throw	Extremely weak responses indicative of natural variation, although with a positive ring and negative central response. The shape of this anomaly may indicate a tree-throw or pit.
5	Very strong bipolar, probable	Linear	Modern metallic pipeline	This anomaly may represent a high pressure fuel pipe associated with the Government Pipelines and Storage System (GPSS).
6	Strong positive, probable	Linear	Relict field system	A frequent number of probable ditched boundaries denoting a sub-rectangular field system. Probably medieval, possibly prehistoric.
7	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Field boundary and/or ditch	Straight anomaly indicative of a ditch that may continue north-east and/or be met by the linear anomaly to the south (Group 6). Possible part of a once rectified boundary associated with Group 6 or the extant field system or drainage from the high point in this field (Field 3).
8	Very weak positive and negative, probable	Linear	Track-ways	Weak responses indicative of shallow ground disturbance. These anomalies follow visible tracks or footpaths on the ground both around the edges of the site and between gateways in the boundaries.
9	Strong negative, probable	Linear	Field boundaries	Indicative of banks with flanking ditches. Western examples in Fields 1 and 2 align approximately with the

				north-south kink in the northern boundary of Field 1. The example in the middle of Field 2 may be extrapolated to join with Group 3 and respect aspects of Group 6.
10	Strong positive, probable	Linear	Field boundaries and/or ditches	Similar to- and most likely part of the relict field system of Group 6, although not precisely on the same alignment or adjoining to it.
11	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Field boundary and/or ditch	Forms a right-angled sub-enclosure within the relict field system of Group 6. Possibly respects or is respected by the Group 9 anomaly in the middle of Field 2.
12	Strong Positive, possible	Amorphous	In-filled hollow or pit group	Indicative of a large area of disturbed ground that could equate to pit groups or in-filled hollows. Sinuous weak magnetic variation around the anomaly may indicate a pocket of natural variation defined by a hollow that has been levelled/in-filled. Possible association with a demolished pillbox (HER No. 38487).
13	Weak mixed, possible	Linear	Ploughscars	These examples have been denoted due to their prominence. Other examples of similar responses are visible near to them but are more clearly not of archaeological origin.
14	Positive, probable	Oval	Sunken feature	At c.8m wide this is indicative of a regionally common, semi-sunken roundhouse (Bronze Age). Although may represent another prehistoric feature or pond-like feature.
15	Weak positive, probable	Linear	Field boundaries and/or ditches	A series of weak and intermittently surviving responses in Field 1, particularly close to Group 14. Possibly part of an earlier field system than Group 6.
16	Weak mixed, possible	Linear	Drainage	Parallel to- and possibly associated with Group 15 or by proximity to Group 14. However, its weak response is indicative of poor survival, a natural feature or modern shallow ground disturbance.
17	Strong Positive, possible	Amorphous or sinuous	In-filled hollow, pit group or disturbed ground	Indicative of a large area of disturbed ground that could equate to pit groups or in-filled hollows. Respect of the relict southern boundary of Group 6 suggests it is contemporary with it.

Table 2: Interpretation of Gradiometer Survey data.



Figure 9: (left) Greyscale shade plot of gradiometer survey data, minimal processing; (right) Interpretation of gradiometer survey data.

4.0 Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 Discussion

The survey identified 17 groups of anomalies comprised of 54 anomalies, some of which equate to separate lengths of the same linear features. Groups 5 and 8 have modern origins; Group 4 is of probable natural origin; Groups 12 and 17 are of possible archaeological origin; and all the other groups are of probable archaeological origin. Instance of magnetic debris and disturbance also occurred and a substantial amount of ploughing activity was evident in the survey results.

Anomaly Group 1 equates to a structure probably associated with Menehay House, although given that it does not appear in the cartographic record it most likely relates to its earlier (medieval?) precursor (HER No.18617).

Group 2 probably represents a double ditch that follows the extant and historic (Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping from 1935) kink in the western boundary of Field 4 leading from the north-west entrance of the field.

Group 3 is indicative of a bank running parallel to the extant eastern boundary of Field 4. It is only identifiable intermittently. Although removed and not definable on the historic mapping it is probably an earlier part of the extant post-medieval field system. This boundary may have shifted slightly eastward to the existing boundary or once have defined an access/routeway between it and the extant boundary.

Group 4 has an extremely weak response indicative of natural variation, although its (possibly coincidentally) clear shape with a positive ring and negative central response may be indicative of a feature. Although an unlikely feature to be identified in this clear fashion through a broad gradiometer survey the shape of this anomaly may indicate a tree-throw, which would normally appear as a positive point, similar to a pit. This anomaly is as representative of the formation process of a tree-throw depending on its particular characteristics.

Group 5 represents part of the high pressure fuel pipe associated with the Government Pipelines and Storage System (GPSS) that was modified during the Second World War. A pipeline ran from Falmouth to St Mawgan. A probable section of which was revealed at Roscarrick House (SWARCH HER report) immediately south of the site and identified in further SWARCH conducted geophysical surveys on land along Bickland Water Road (Stratascan Report, Job Ref.:J3378; Walls 2013) and Union Road (SWARCH Report No.: 151123) both to the north.

Group 6 is indicative of a number of probable ditched boundaries denoting a sub-rectangular field system, which is earlier but not necessarily far removed from the existing field system. It is probably late medieval/post-medieval in date and associated with a settlement at Menehay, however, it is undated and could be of earlier (late prehistoric or Romano-British origin). A similar set of anomalies forming a relict field system were identified, immediately north of the site (see Appendix 2), which were attributed based on the shape of the enclosures and much more fragmentary survival to a probable late prehistoric/Romano-British field system (see Walls 2013).

Group 7 is a relatively straight anomaly indicative of a ditch that may continue north-east and/or be met by the linear anomaly to the south (Group 6). It is possibly part of a once rectified boundary associated with Group 6 or the extant field system. The north-west corner of Field 3 is its highest point and this anomaly may be associated with drainage from this point, although this appears unlikely as it runs parallel to the northern boundary rather than with the slope.

Group 8 is comprised of weak responses indicative of shallow ground disturbance. These anomalies follow visible tracks or footpaths on the ground both around the edges of the site and between gateways in the boundaries.

Group 9 is indicative of banks with flanking ditches. The western examples of this group in Fields 1 and 2 align approximately with the north-south kink in the northern boundary of Field 1. These then represent an immediate predecessor to the extant field system, part of which still survives in the landscape and may be linked to landscaping associated with Menehay House and post-medieval advances in agricultural practices. The example in the middle of Field 2 may be extrapolated to join with Group 3 and may respect aspects of Group 6. Therefore, one could associate this example with either field system or it may represent a contemporary of both indicating an overlap or immediate succession of the relevant field patterns. If this were the case it would imply that Group 6 is late medieval/early post-medieval in date and was replaced by the post-medieval field systems of Groups 3 and 9 that survive in part in- or align with the extant field system.

Group 10 is similar to- and most likely part of the relict field system of Group 6. However it does not directly adjoin or precisely align with the anomalies of Group 6. These are of unknown date or purpose, but are likely to be post-medieval or modern in origin.

Group 11 appears to form a right-angled sub-enclosure within the relict field system of Group 6. It may also possibly respect or be respected by the Group 9 anomaly in the middle of Field 2. This may support the assertions in the discussion of Group 9 that there were possible later medieval or post-medieval adaptations to the field system of Group 6 that influenced the surviving post-medieval field system visible in the current landscape.

Group 12 is indicative of a large area of disturbed ground that could equate to pit groups or in-filled hollows. The sinuous and weak magnetic variation around the anomaly may indicate a pocket of natural variation defined by a hollow that has been levelled/in-filled by human process. It may be that mineral exploration occurred on the site for quarrying and that this was subsequently in-filled and levelled. Extraction pits have been identified on historic mapping to the west of the site (HER No.55711). It may alternatively be associated with a spread of material from a demolished Second World War pillbox (Her No.38487).

Group 13 represents very weak mixed responses indicative of ploughing activity, although these highlighted examples represent more clear examples that could be misconstrued as archaeological features. Other examples of similar responses are visible near to them but are more clearly not of archaeological origin. This group shows the potential severity of truncation by ploughing as a north-south linear in Group 6 appears to have had a wide section ploughed away, partially by this group. It also shows the curving ends to some plough scars that could falsely be seen as curving features.

Group 14 is indicative of a sunken feature. Its regular circular shape and approximate width of 8m suggests that it may equate to a semi-sunken Bronze Age round house, examples of which have been identified in the area (Bampton and Walls forthcoming; Gossip 2011; Gossip and Jones 2007). It could also indicate the presence of some other cut feature such as a pond. It is situated in a location from where one can see Pendennis Castle and the mouth of the estuary to the east. Groups 15 and 16 may be associated with this anomaly due to their proximity to it and the possibility of their being the earliest field system identified in the geophysical record (if Anomaly Group 14 is prehistoric). Group 14 is also located approximately in the middle of a rectilinear sub-enclosure within Group 6, and it may therefore be that Groups 6 and 14 are associated.

Group 15 represent a series of similar, generally intermittent, weak positive anomalies on a different alignment to Groups 3, 6, 9, 10 and 11 or the existing field system. Their location in Field 1, particularly close to Group 14, may be indicative of a relationship with Group 14 as a possible

prehistoric field system and possible prehistoric dwelling. It is likely part of an earlier field system than Group 6, represented by ditches or drainage.

Group 16 is a particularly weak mixed response similar- and parallel to Group 15. It may be part of the same field/drainage system that survives less well in the geophysical record and furthermore may be associated with Group 14, which is situated at the south-west end of the anomaly. However, its weak response is indicative of poor survival, a natural feature or modern shallow ground disturbance.

Group 17 is indicative of a large area of disturbed ground that could equate to pit groups or in-filled hollows. Respect of the relict southern boundary of Group 6 suggests it is contemporary with it. It is possible that this anomaly is associated with the removal of a feature represented by Group 6 in this location; however, the lack of similar responses along the length of the linear anomaly associated with Group 6 implies that Group 17 represents a feature, or features in itself. Waste pits and deposits near to peripheral boundaries and corners are relatively common as practical 'out-of-the-way' spaces for storage and waste.

Responses associated with a relatively small number of ferrous objects scattered across the site seem generally to be closer to Menehay House and near to boundaries. Intense ploughing can also be seen to have occurred across the site. In Field 1 the responses associated with ploughing are evidently running in at least two directions and of varying widths. Also regarding ploughing, particularly in Field 2 the ploughscars can be seen to be curving at their ends (associated with the field boundaries or turning the plough), which gives the false impression of curving anomalies/potential features. Group 13 is probably associated with these anomalies. The potential depth of severe ploughing may account for the moderate stones noted to occur in the topsoil. The survey did not identify any anomalies associated with the Second World War defences (demolished pillboxes at the southern end of Field 1, HER No.38488; and north-east corner of Field 1, HER No.38487)

4.2 Conclusion

The desk-based assessment identified the site as within glebe lands associated with the church of St. Budock in a landscape of dispersed medieval settlements, with occasional Prehistoric/Romano-British enclosures. The walk-over survey did not identify any potential earthworks; however, the site of a demolished Second World War pillbox at the southern tip of the site was discernible.

The geophysical survey would indicate there are features of undated archaeological origin present across the site. These include a probable medieval to post-medieval demolished structure (Group 1) located to the east of Menehay House and a probable prehistoric structure (Group 14) approximately half way between Menehay House and Menehay Farm. To accompany the extant post-medieval field system across the site the geophysical survey identified three other probable phases of field system; Group 15 (probably prehistoric), Groups 6 and 10 (probably prehistoric-medieval), and Groups 3 and 9 (probably medieval-post-medieval). This potential phasing of field systems is supported by relatively frequent examples of medieval field boundaries that have been identified in the wider landscape as cropmarks on aerial photography. These include; to the west of the site (HER No.55724) and the north-east of the site (HER No.55750); and undated but potentially prehistoric cropmarks to the north-west of the site (HER No.55710). Material from a Demolished Second World War Pillbox (HER No. 38485) may also have been identified in the survey data (Group 12).

Any development is likely to disturb the surviving archaeological deposits or remains identified by the geophysical survey, and of other features not picked up in the survey. Plough truncation is potentially quite severe on this site, but the density of anomalies and the traces of two possible

structures, suggest that further archaeological work, such as a programme of evaluation trenches would be advisable in order to inform appropriate mitigation strategies.

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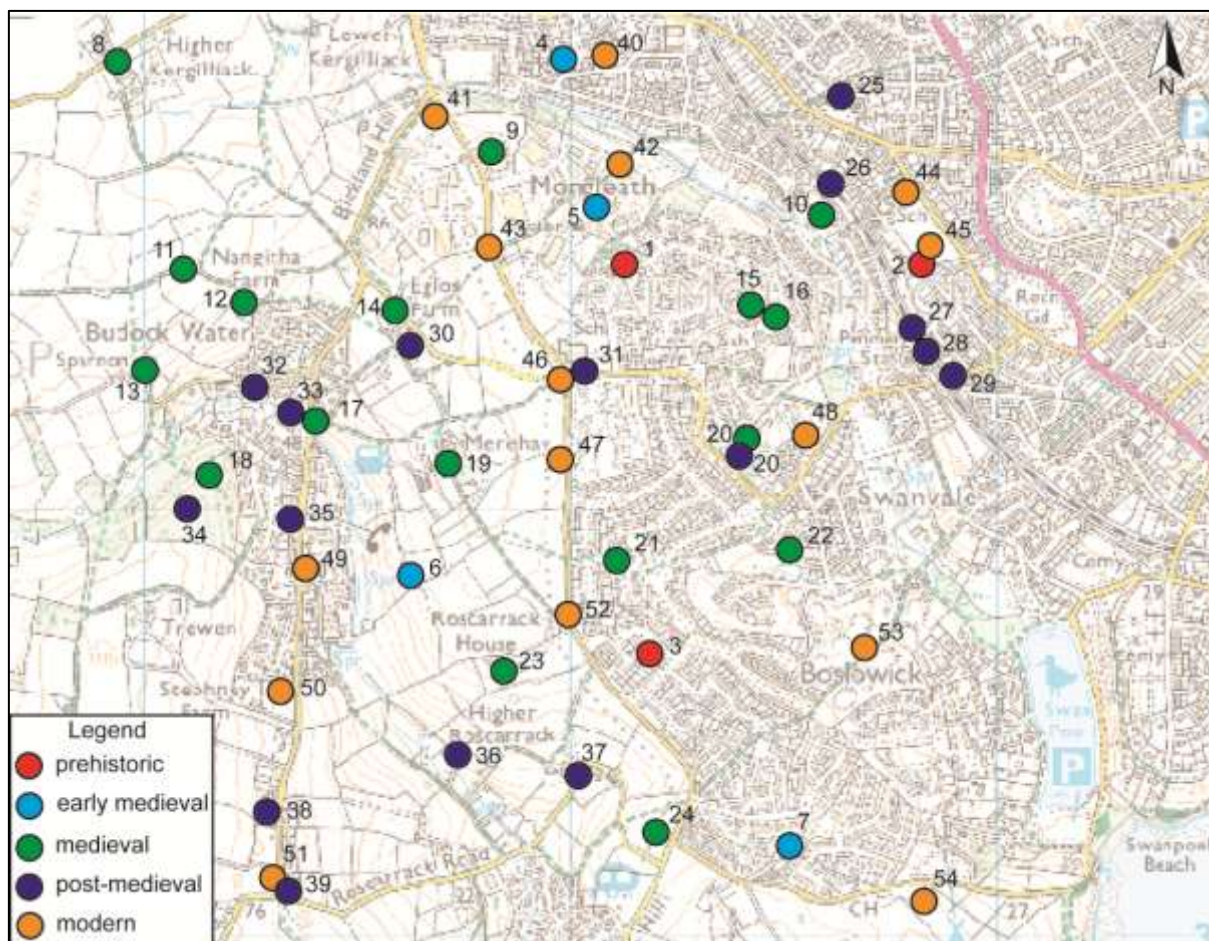
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Appendix 1
Key Heritage Assets



Map of nearby heritage assets (source: Cornwall HER).

No.	HER No.	Site Name	Record	Notes
1	55710	Tregonigge – prehistoric enclosure, undated enclosure	Documentary	Curvilinear banked feature visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs
2	18555	Tregenver – Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Documentary	Site of a round located on a ridge. Various sources indicating further earthworks near Tregenver Farm
3	18471	Falmouth – Iron Age round, Romano-British round	Documentary	Possible remains of a round visible as a cropmark
4	18529	Trescobeas – early medieval settlement, medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Trescobeas first recorded in 1284
5	18632	Tregonigge – early-medieval settlement, medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Tregonigge first recorded in 1316
6	55724	Menehay Farm – early medieval field boundary	Documentary	Cropmarks of curved field bank visible on aerial photographs
7	18634	Higher Trenoweth – early-medieval settlement, medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Trenoweth first recorded in 1302
8	18615	Higher Kergilliack	Documentary	Settlement of Higher Kergilliack is recorded in 1313
9	55712	Tregonigge – medieval field boundary	Documentary	Curvilinear ditched field boundary visible as cropmark. Likely to be medieval in origin
10	18630	Tregenver – early medieval settlement, medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Tegenver first recorded in 1336
11	18544	Nangitha – medieval cross	Documentary	Cross base recorded on the north side of an old cart road
12	18545	Nangitha Lane – medieval trackway	Monument	Cart road known as Nangitha Lane partially surviving as footpath
	18620	Nangitha – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Nangitha first recorded in 1580
	66433	Nangitha Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141975) 17 th century farmhouse
13	18628	Sparnon – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement first recorded in 1327
14	18614	Eglos – medieval settlement	Documentary	Possible medieval settlement, though not recorded in

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

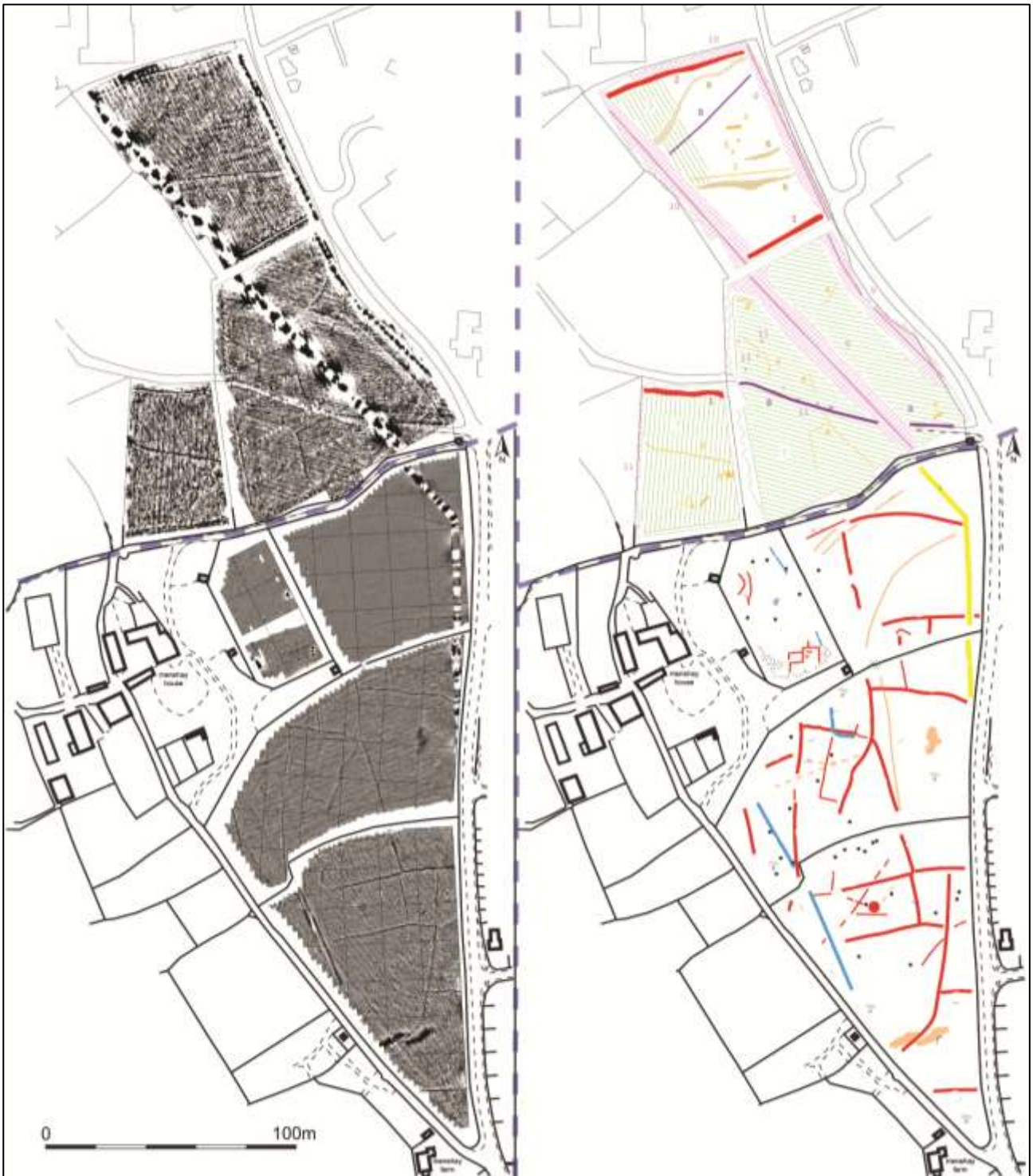
				medieval period
	66465	Eglos Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141987) 19 th century farmhouse
15	18619	Mongleath – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Mongleath first recorded in 1308
16	55750	Mongleath – medieval field system	Documentary	Fragments of field system visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. Likely to be associated with medieval settlement of Mongleath
17	18652	Roseglos – medieval holy well, medieval chapel	Documentary	Field-names suggest the site of a well and chapel
	138223	Budock – post-medieval non-conformist chapel	Building	Wesleyan chapel re-built or considerably re-modelled in 1897
18	55711	Budock Water – medieval quarry, post-medieval quarry	Documentary	Two small extractive pits visible on aerial photographs and marked on 1880 1 st edition OS
19	18617	Menehay – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Menehay first recorded in 1316
	66426	Menehay House	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141973) 18 th century house with 19 th -20 th century alterations
20	18622	Penmere – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Penmere, probably medieval, but not recorded in medieval period
	460195	The Penmore Manor Hotel	Listed building	Grade II listed (1269988) early 19 th century country house
	460196	Entrance Gateway Walls to Penmere Manor Hotel	Listed building	Grade II listed (1269989) early 19 th century gate piers
21	18611	Boslowick – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Boslowick first recorded in 1538
22	18626	Prislow – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement at Prislow first recorded in 1208
23	18627	Roscarrack – medieval settlement	Documentary	Settlement of Roscarrack first recorded in 1286
24	50781	Falmouth, Golden bank – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of Falmouth defences
25	55169	Falmouth – post-medieval hospital	Building	Falmouth and District Hospital, opened in 1930
	60402	Meridian Stone	Listed building	Grade II listed (1392642) c.1837 granite stone. Erected to enable mining surveyors to calibrate surveying equipment
26	54966	Tregenvor Lane – post-medieval railway bridge	Structure	Bridge carrying the line of the Cornwall Railway over a farm lane
27	54967	Portland Gardens – post-medieval railway bridge	Structure	Bridge providing farm access over the railway
28	55011	Penmere Platform – post-medieval railway station	Structure	Station platform opened in 1925
29	54968	Penmere Hill – post-medieval railway bridge	Structure	Bridge carrying the line of the Cornwall Railway over the public road
30	18579	Budock – medieval cross	SAM	Scheduled monument 31866. Two cross west of St. Budock church
	18580	Budock – medieval church	Listed building	Grade II* listed building 1141977: Church of St. Budock. Mostly 15 th century with 13 th century elements
	66446	Wildbore tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141979) 19 th century tomb
	66447	Doael Headstone	Listed building	Grade II listed (1157907) 1750 headstone
	66450	Rowe tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141980) 1844 chest tomb
	66452	Goodfellow and Montgomery tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141981) c.1828 chest tomb
	66456	Woodward tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141982) early 19 th century chest tombs
	66457	Bullmore and Porleouse tombs	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141983) early to mid 19 th century tomb
	66461	Drew tomb	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141985) early 19 th century chest tomb
	66463	Vestry	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141986) 19 th century vestry over traphouse and stables
	66464	Churchyard walls, lychgate, gate piers and railings round churchyard of Church of St Budock	Listed building	Grade II listed (1311520) 18 th century structures with 19 th century alterations and additions
	443378	Headstone and footstone south of Church of St. Budock	Listed building	Grade II listed (1039139) 1844 headstone and footstone
31	18566	Burial Ground walls	Listed building	Grade II listed (1269987) late 17 th century Quaker burial ground walls
32	177238	Budock Water – post-medieval school	Building	National school built c.1840
33	40798	Budock Water – post-medieval corn mill	Monument	Mill at Budock Water recorded on the 1 st edition OS map of 1878
	66440	Roscarrack House	Listed building	Grade II listed (1157862) c.1870s country house
34	55713	Budock Water – post-medieval mound	Documentary	Large circular feature visible on aerial photographs, but no longer visible. Likely to be spoil associated with quarry
35	40853	Budock Water – post-medieval blacksmiths workshop	Documentary	A smithy is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall

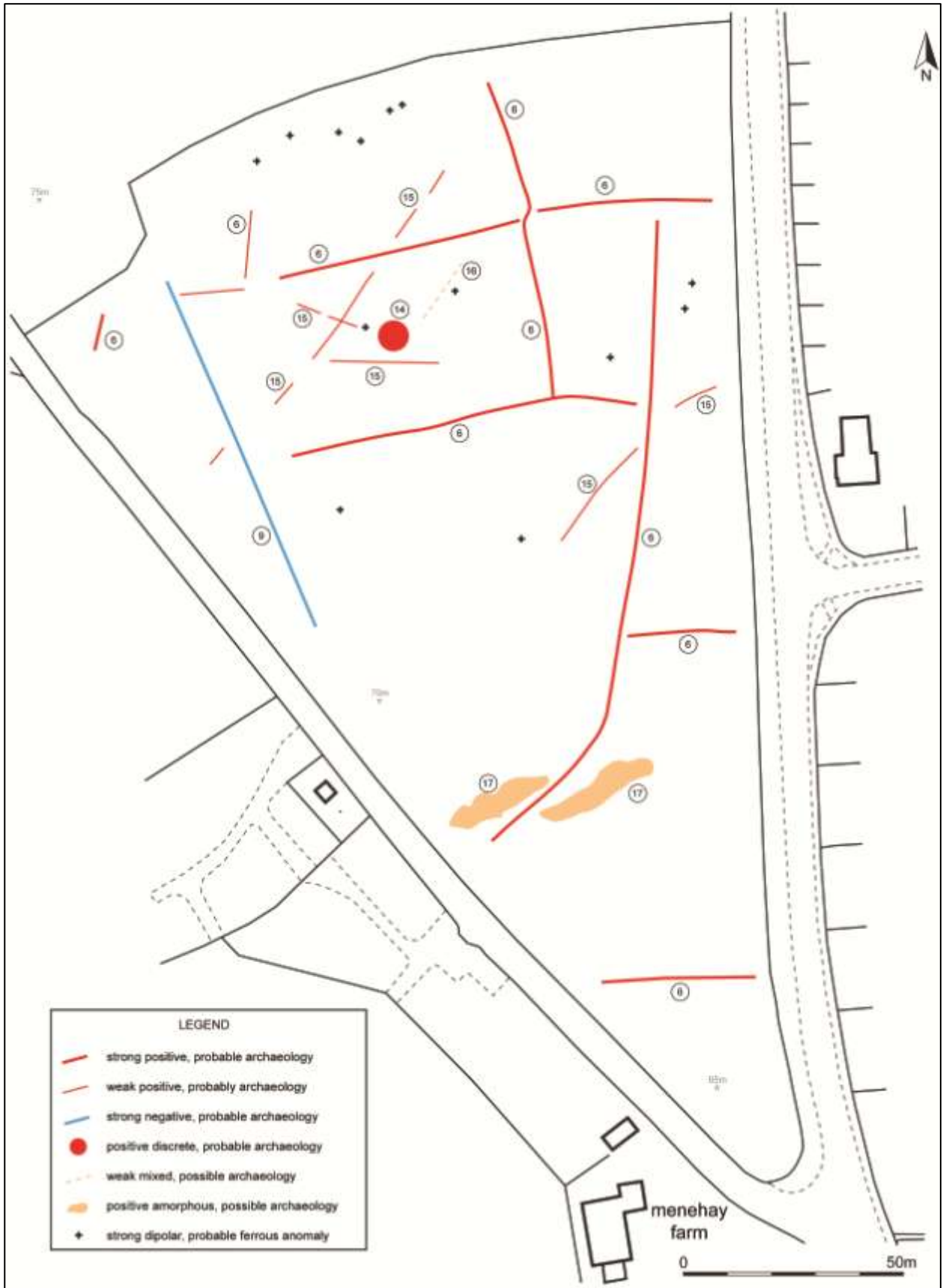
36	18562	Roscarrack Mill	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141988) c.1872 watermill with millers house
37	66468	Roscarrack Farm Cottage (Simpson)	Listed building	Grade II listed (1158488) 18 th century cottage
	66469	Roscarrack Farmhouse	Listed building	Grade II listed (1142692) 17 th century farmhouse with 18 th -19 th century extensions
38	66471	1 and 2 Trewen Road	Listed building	Grade II listed (1328118) c.1922 semi-detached houses
	66472	3 and 4 Trewen Road	Listed building	Grade II listed (1142694) c.1922 semi-detached houses
	66473	5 and 6 Trewen Road	Listed building	Grade II listed (1328119) c.1922 semi-detached houses
39	173315	Guide post at SW783311	Listed building	Grade II listed (1141971) c.1828 guide post
	173317	Guide post at SW783311	Listed building	Grade II listed (1236946) late 19 th century guide post
40	55749	Falmouth – modern tank trap	Documentary	Linear features visible on aerial photographs likely to relate to Falmouth defences
41	38495	Bickland Water – modern barrage balloon site	Monument	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of ring of balloons erected to protect Falmouth
	38483	Falmouth – modern road block	Documentary	Pillbox and anti-tank road block. Formed part of Falmouth defences
42	38486	Falmouth – modern pillbox	Documentary	Site of former pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences
43	38484	Tregonigie – modern pillbox	Monument	WWII pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences
44	177241	Falmouth – modern school	Building	Falmouth County Grammar School for Boys, built 1914
45	38493	Falmouth – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Site of WWII barrage balloon mooring site. Part of Falmouth defences
46	38485	Boslowick – modern pillbox	Monument	WWII pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences
47	38487	Falmouth – modern pillbox	Documentary	Site of former pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences
48	166167	Falmouth – modern railway siding	Structure	Four-track railway siding built to service the nearby underground fuel storage tanks
49	55725	Budock Water – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of ring of balloons erected to protect Falmouth
50	38496	Falmouth – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of ring of balloons erected to protect Falmouth
51	166464	Budock Water – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of ring of balloons erected to protect Falmouth
52	38488	Falmouth – modern pillbox	Documentary	Site of former pillbox built as part of Falmouth defences
53	166128	Falmouth – modern fuel store	Monument	Site of Civil Reserve Petrol storage. Built for use by the D-Day invasion fleet
54	50781	Falmouth – modern barrage balloon site	Documentary	Mooring site of WWII barrage balloon. Part of Falmouth defences

List of nearby heritage assets (source: Cornwall HER).

Appendix 2
Additional Graphic Images of Gradiometer Survey

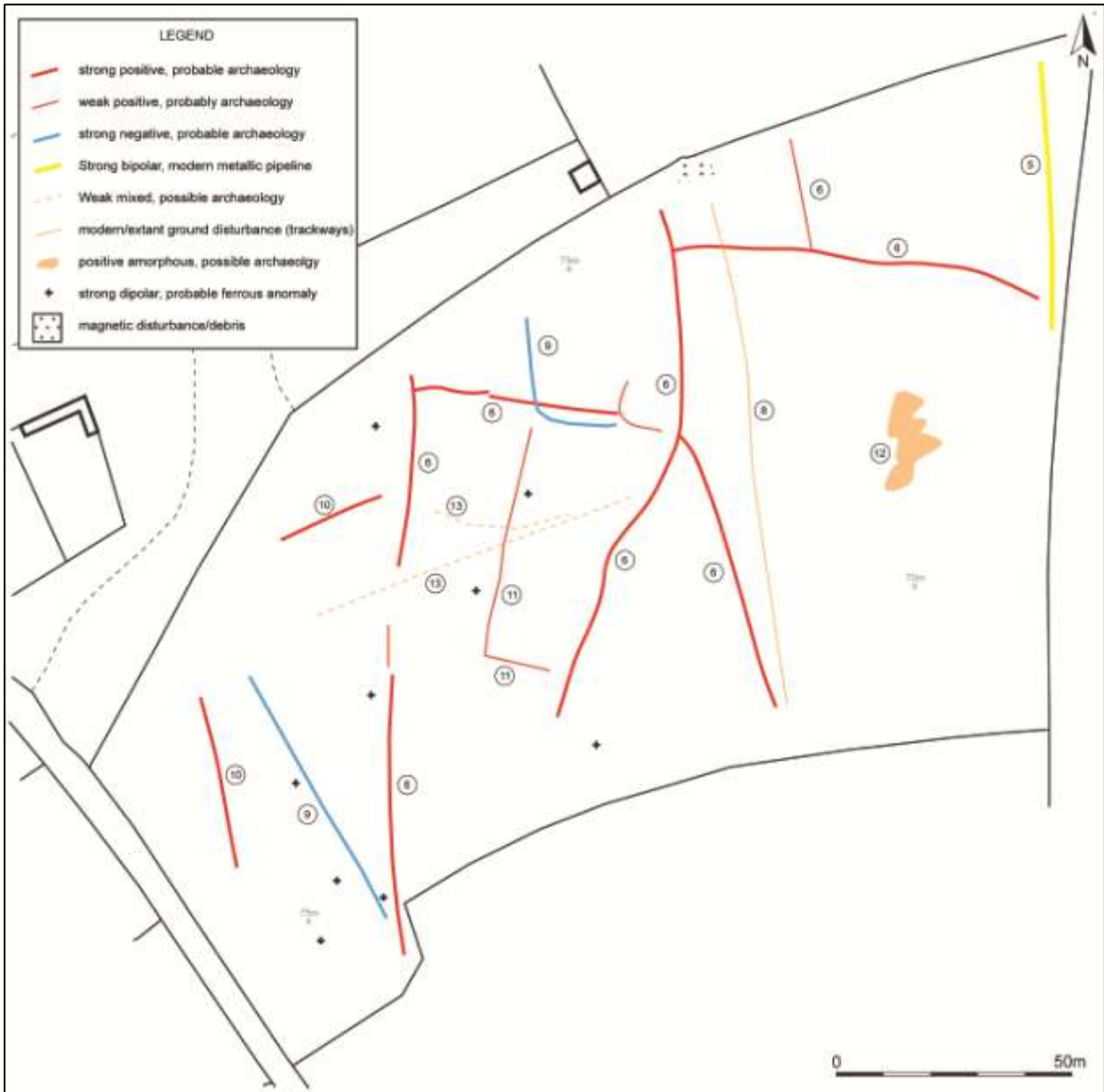


Site and wider geophysical survey results: Bickland Water Road Geophysics results (original data processed and images produced by Stratascan Job Ref.: J3378) (Walls 2013); directly north of the site at Menehay.

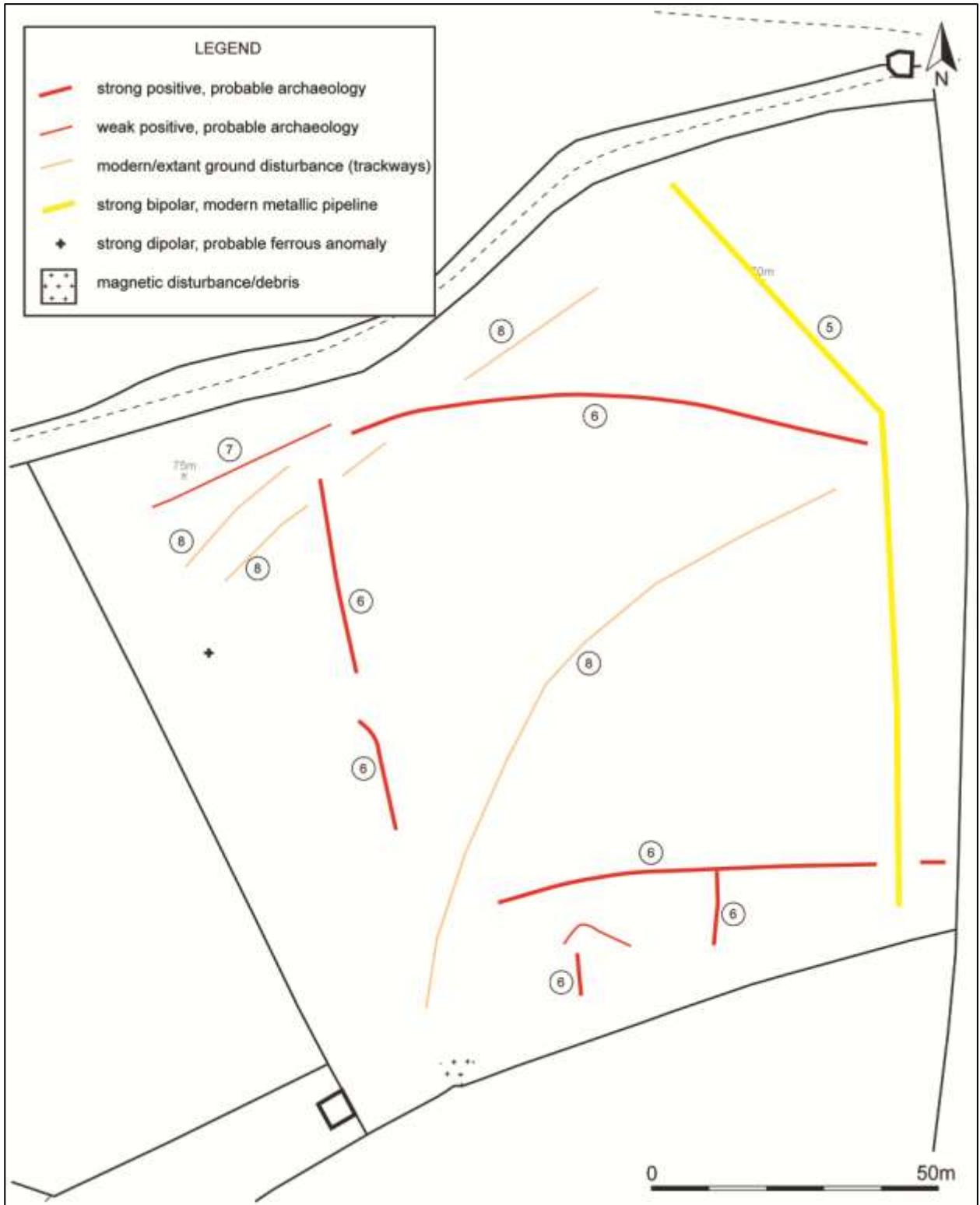


Interpretation of gradiometer survey data; Field 1.

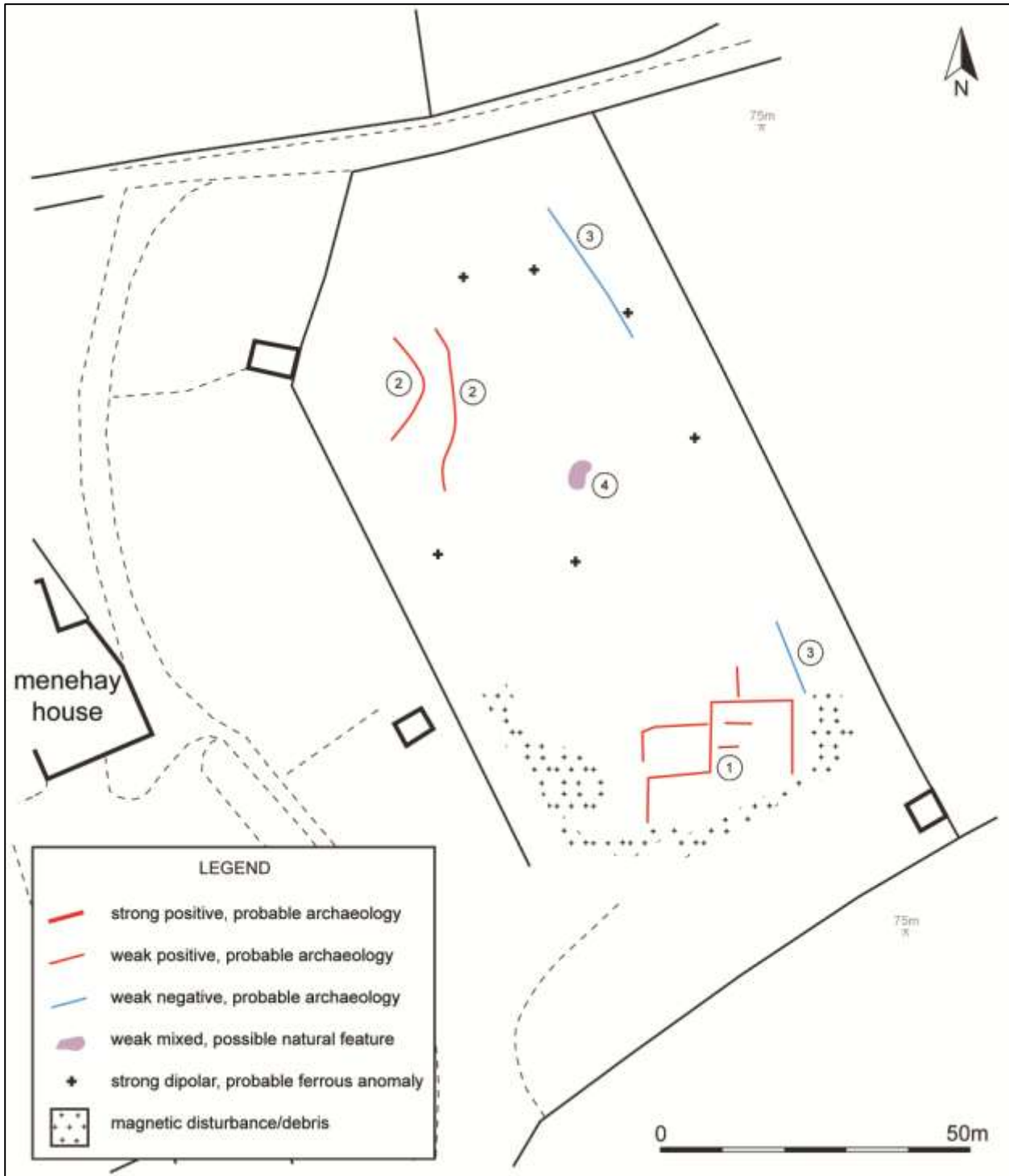
Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



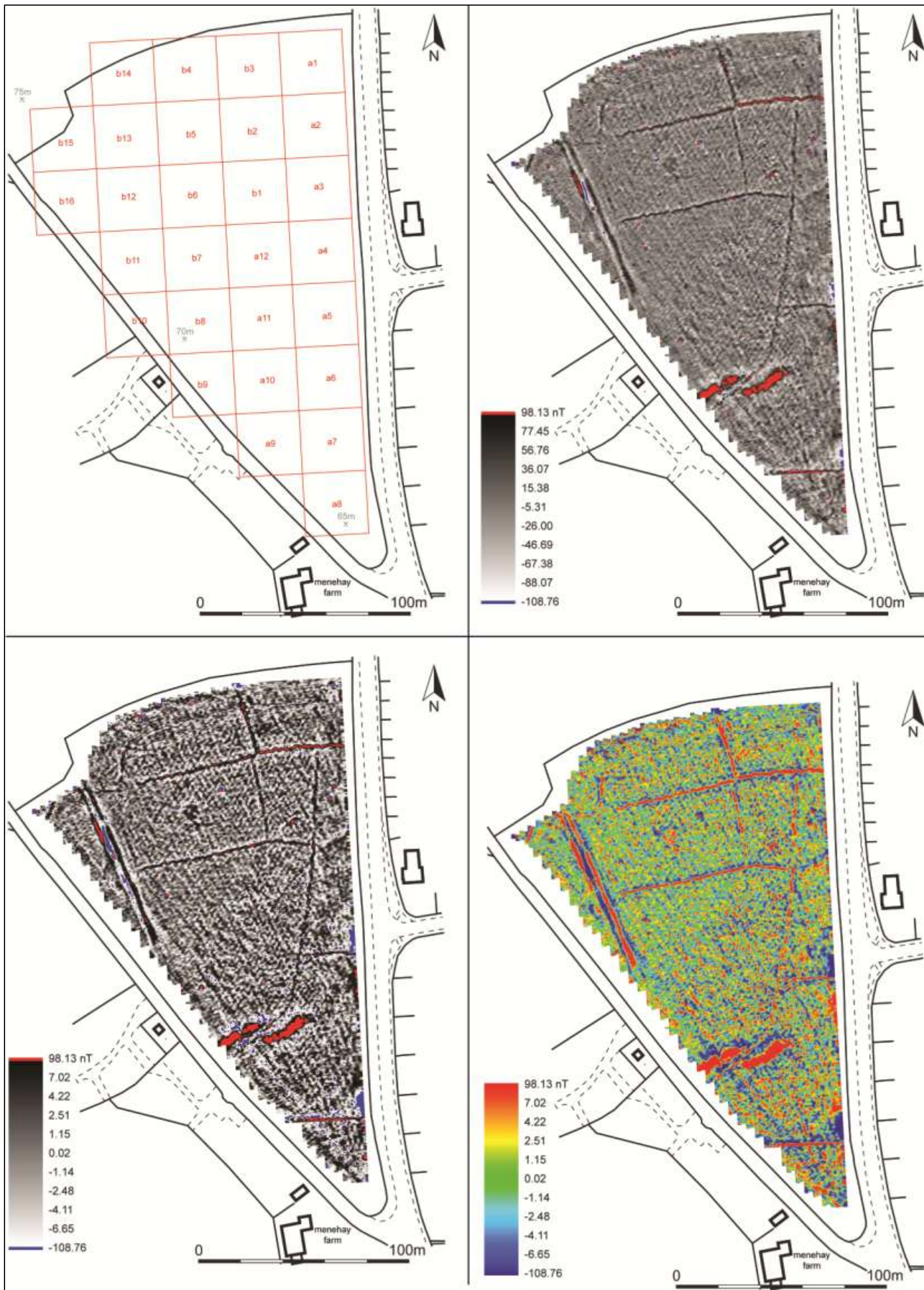
Interpretation of gradiometer survey data; Field 2.



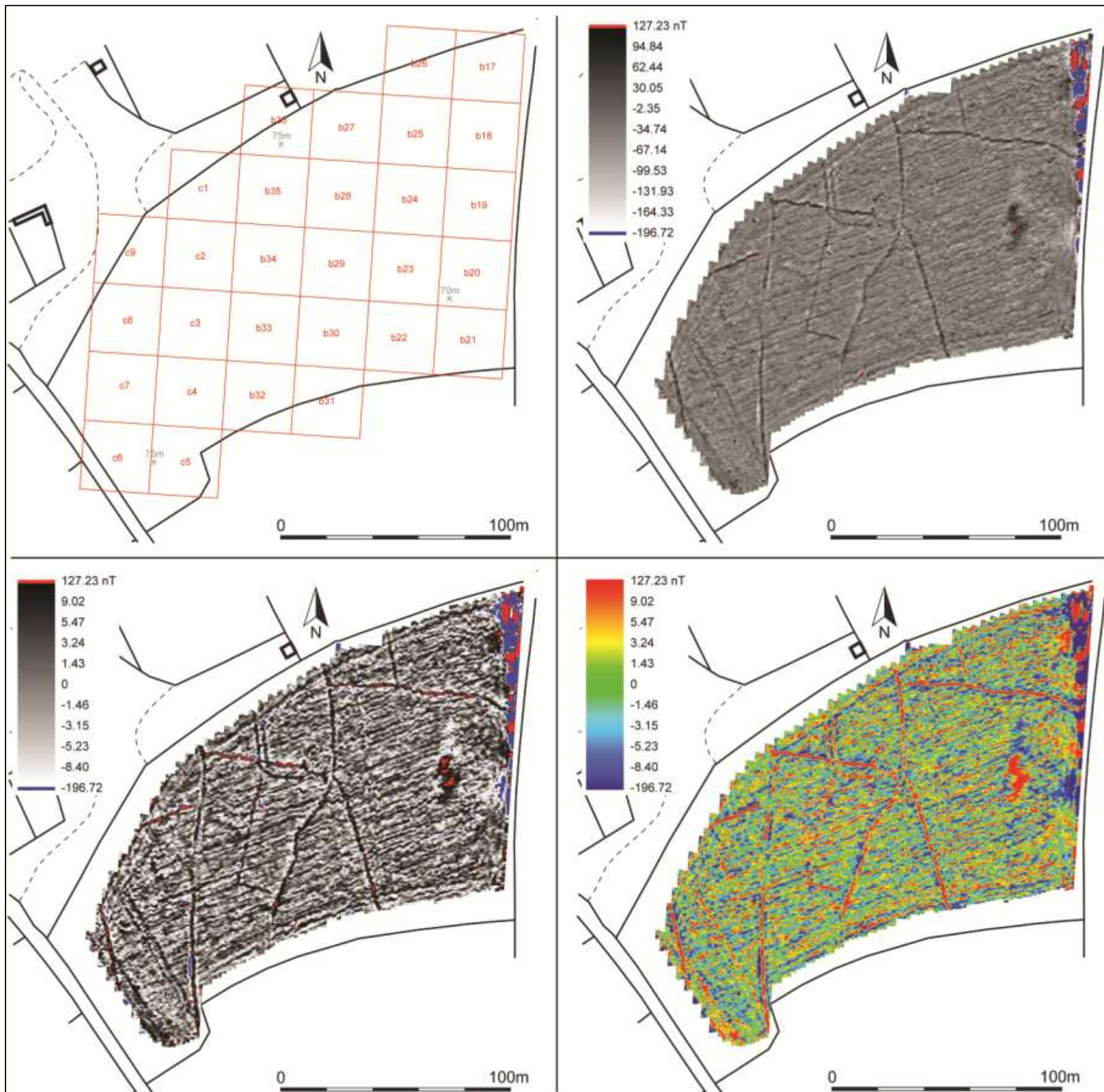
Interpretation of gradiometer survey data; Field 3.



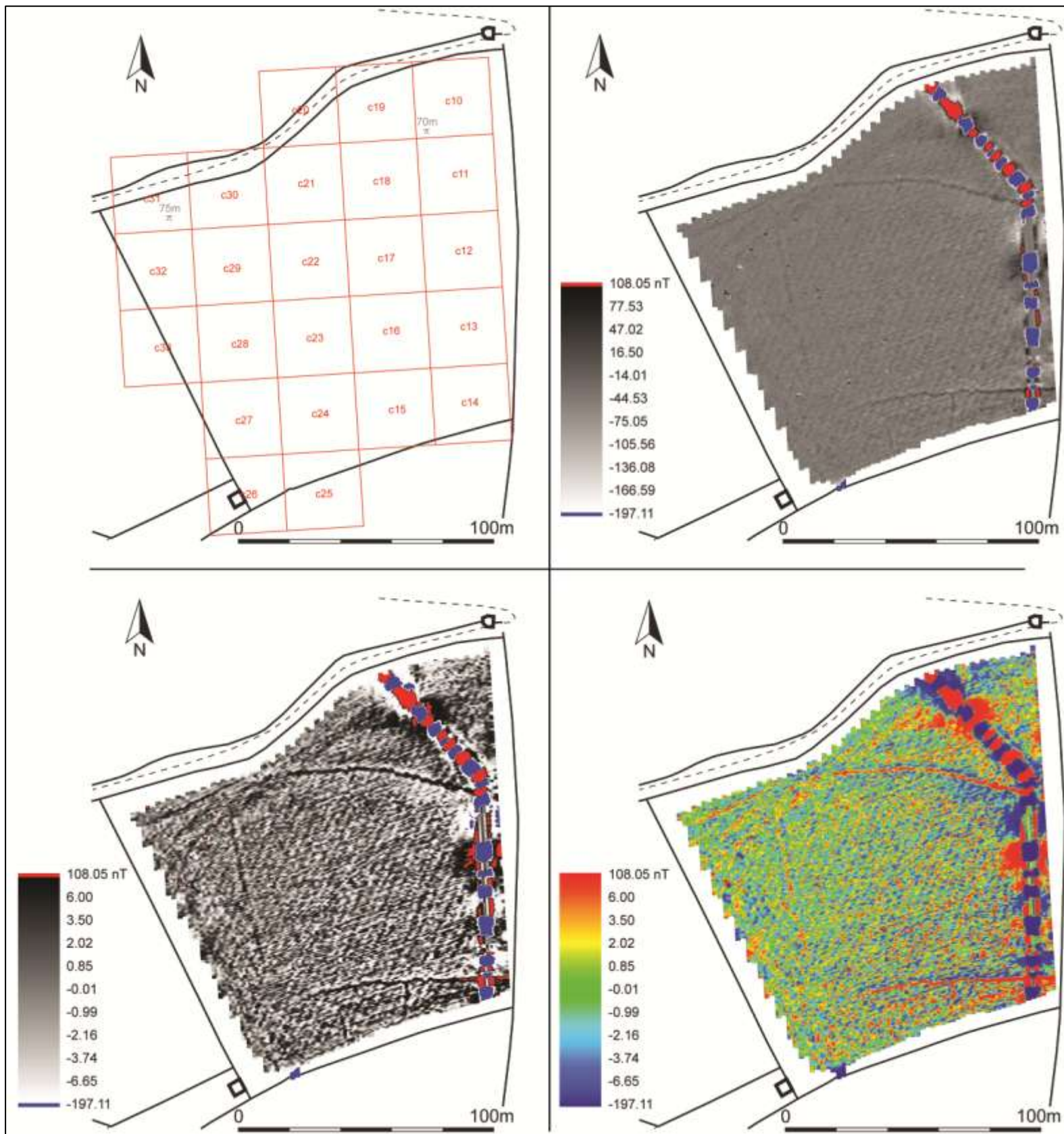
Interpretation of gradiometer survey data; Field 4.



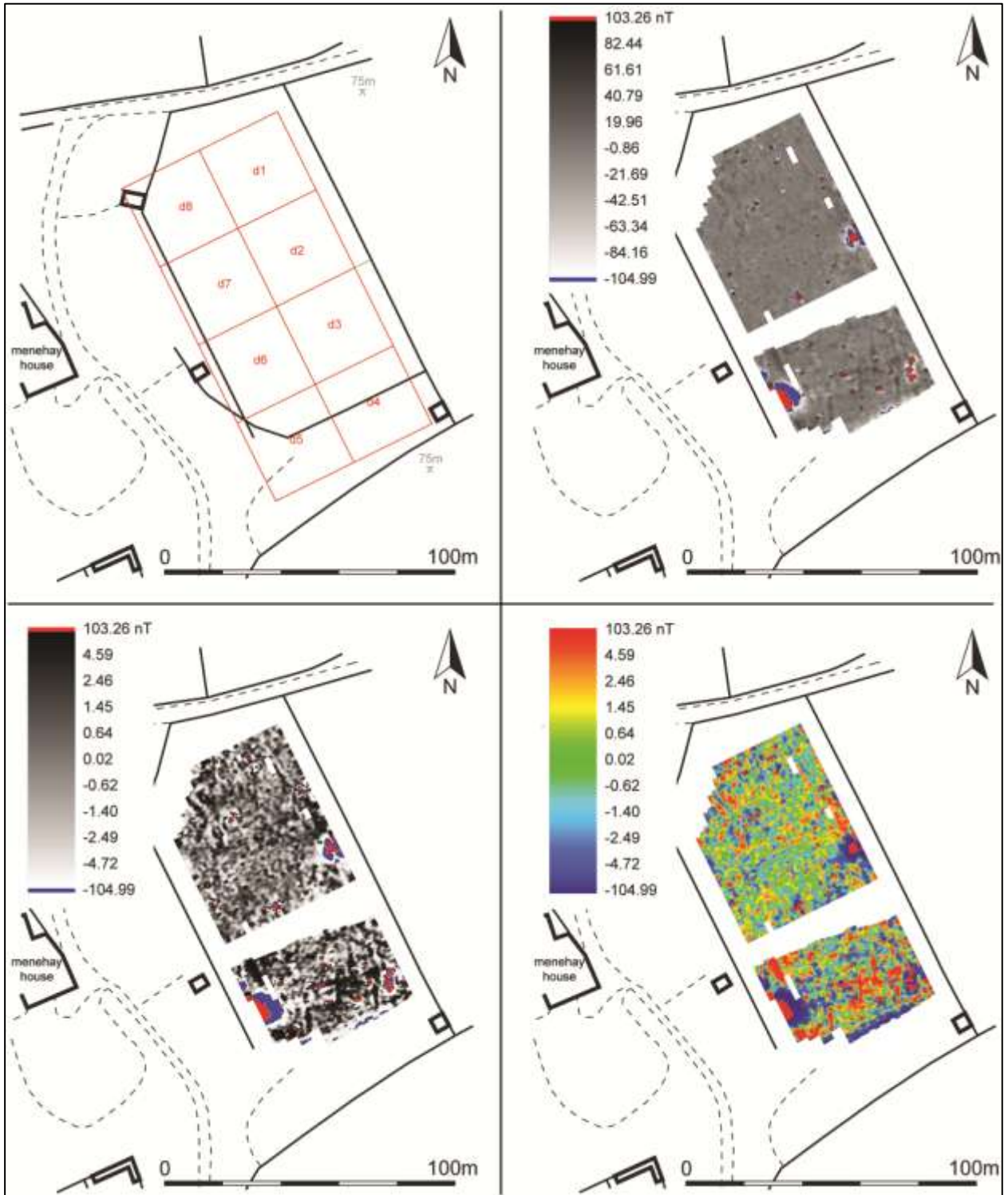
Field 1: (top left) Geophysical survey grid location and numbering; (top right) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, gradiated shading; (bottom left) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading; (bottom right); red-blue-greyscale shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading.



Field 2: (top left) Geophysical survey grid location and numbering; (top right) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, gradiated shading; (bottom left) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading; (bottom right); red-blue-greyscale shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading.



Field 3: (top left) Geophysical survey grid location and numbering; (top right) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, gradiated shading; (bottom left) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading; (bottom right); red-blue-greyscale shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading.



Field 3: (top left) Geophysical survey grid location and numbering; (top right) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, gradiated shading; (bottom left) red-greyscale-blue shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading; (bottom right); red-blue-greyscale shade plot of gradiometer survey data, band weight equalised, gradiated shading.

Appendix 4
Supporting Images



Field 3 from the north-east corner of the field; looking south (no scale).



Field 3 from the north-east corner of the field; looking south-west (no scale).

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



Field 3 from the north-east corner of the field; looking west (2m scale).



Budock Parish Church from Field 3; looking north-west (no scale).

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



Field 3 from the middle of the west end of the field showing the track between gates; looking east (2m scale).



Field 3 from the south-west corner; looking north (no scale).



Field 3 from the south-west corner; looking east (2m scale).



Gateway in south-west corner of Field 3 leading to Field 2; looking south (2m scale).



Profile of hedgebank in south-west gateway to Field 3; looking west (2m scale).



Broad curving scrub boundary in north west corner of Field 2 looking towards Menehay House; looking north-west (no scale).



Ridges of cut crop in Field 2 from the west end of the field; looking east (2m scale).



Field 2 from the south-west corner; looking north (2m scale).



Field 2 from the south-west corner; looking east (no scale).



Gateway in the southern boundary of Field 2 leading to Field 1; looking south-east (2m scale).



Profile of hedgebank in southern boundary gateway to Field 2; looking east (2m scale).



Field 1 from the gateway in its northern boundary; looking south (no scale).

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



Field 1 from the north-east part of the field; looking west (no scale).



Pendennis Castle and Falmouth from the north half of Field 1; looking east (no scale).



Over grown scrub around hedgebank in the south-east corner of Field 2; looking south-east (2m scale).



Field 4 from the south-east corner of the field; looking south-west (no scale).

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



Field 4 from the south-east corner of the field; looking west (no scale).



Field 4 from the south-east corner of the field; looking north (no scale).



Pillbox (HER No. 38485) near the north-east corner of the site; looking west (no scale).



Field 1, southern tip of site, location of demolished pillbox (HER No. 38488; looking south (2m scale).

Land at Menehay, Bickland water Road, Falmouth, Cornwall



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