

Land South of Park An Keres, Menheniot, Cornwall

Archaeological Assessment



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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment for a proposed residential development on land South of Park An Keres, Menheniot, Cornwall. The site comprises part of a rectilinear field to the south east of Menheniot.

The assessment concluded that the heritage and archaeological impacts of the proposed development are likely to be limited due to the probable low archaeological potential of the site as a result of quarrying activity, and distance from any nearby designated heritage assets.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Client | Pearce Fine Homes Ltd |
| Parish | Menheniot |
| County | Cornwall |
| NGR | SX 29135 62595 |
| Site Code | MPAK25 |
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was instructed by Pearce Fine Homes Ltd. (the Client) to prepare an archaeological assessment for a proposed residential development on land south of Park An Keres, Menheniot, Cornwall.

1.2 LOCATION

The site comprises a single L-shaped agricultural field that is located along the eastern approach to Menheniot; it lies c.4.5km to the east-south-east of Liskeard and c.1.5km to the north of Menheniot Station. The site is bordered by a modern residential development at Park An Keres to the north, agricultural fields to the east and south-east, and sports pitches for Menheniot/Looe Cricket Club and Menheniot Primary School to the south-west and west respectively.

1.3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

The site lies on a very gentle north-east-facing slope on the eastern edge of Menheniot. The landscape to the immediate west is largely urban, though Menheniot itself is situated within a gently undulating agricultural landscape that contains some evidence for mining activity to the north. The elevation ranges from c.103m AOD in the north-eastern corner to c.109m AOD in the south-western corner. The soils of the area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983) which overlie the slate and siltstone of the Saltash Formation (BGS 2025).

1.4 SCOPE AND CONTEXT

The development proposals are currently at a masterplan stage, with no details of building forms, scales, and massing available. This report is therefore an initial assessment which seeks to feed into an iterative design process by highlighting the most archaeologically sensitive areas of the site and by indicating where mitigation measures,

including further archaeological works, are likely to be required to inform the design and the layout of the proposed development.



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025.

1.5 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The development proposals are currently at a masterplan stage, with the proposed development site comprising additional land for the primary school and for 12 dwellings, including 3 affordable units and 9 open-market (see Figure 2).



FIGURE 2: DRAFT PROPOSALS (CAD ARCHITECTS).

1.6 CONSULTATION

This document is produced for consultation with relevant stakeholders as part of an iterative design process.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The desk-based research and the archaeological assessment were undertaken in accordance with the relevant guidance and in line with the SWARCH HIA methodology¹. The site was visited on the 23rd of June 2025 by S. Walls, during which the location of the proposed

development was inspected and any possible earthwork features were noted.

1.8 LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

The site visit was undertaken in the middle of June in clear and dry conditions. The views and the photographic evidence that are provided thus reflect a best-case scenario in that vegetation was at its most verdant.

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

This assessment has been undertaken by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH). SWARCH is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and a member of the Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (FAME). SWARCH employees working on this project are appropriately qualified both academically and commercially. SWARCH directors hold doctoral qualifications in archaeology and are Members (MCIfA) of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1.10 PREVIOUS WORK

The site has not been subject to archaeological investigation and only limited archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the surrounding area. An archaeological assessment (ECO104), an archaeological excavation (ECO122), and a geophysical survey (ECO563) were carried out to the south during the installation of a water main between Menheniot and Coldrenick, the results of which identified areas of prehistoric, medieval, and post medieval activity, whilst an archaeological assessment and a watching brief (ECO1852) were carried out to the south during the installation of a gas pipeline between Liskeard and Burraton.

2 POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1 STATUTORY LEGISLATION

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</i> | <i>Confers a duty on the Secretary of State to maintain a Schedule of monuments of national importance and areas of archaeological importance. It is a criminal offence to carry out unauthorised works or to destroy or cause damage to a monument covered by this act as well as to metal detect without written consent.</i> |
| <i>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)</i> | <i>Part 1 confers a duty on the Secretary of State to maintain a List of buildings of special architectural or historic interest and provides a statutory duty to preserve the special character of heritage assets covered by this act, including their setting. It is a criminal offence to carry out works to a Listed Building which affect its character without the necessary authorisation. It requires consideration of the contribution a building makes to any group of buildings of which it forms part (group value). Part 2 requires local authorities to designate as Conservation Areas, areas of special architectural or historic interest. It requires that special attention is paid to preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of these areas in exercising planning functions.</i> |
| <i>Treasure Act (1996)</i> | <i>Defines 'treasure' as: any object except a coin, over 300 years old with a metallic content of at least 10% precious metal, one of two or more coins found together meeting these criteria or one of at least 10 coins over 300 years old. It also makes provision for objects found in association with the above. There is a duty to notify the coroner of any find or acquisition of an object which may be covered by this act.</i> |
| <i>Burial Act (1857)</i> | <i>Covers the removal of human remains from a burial place and requirement for consent, often in the form of a license issued by the Ministry of Justice.</i> |
| <i>Hedgerow Regulations (1997)</i> | <i>Contains criteria for the protection of 'important' hedgerows. This includes hedgerows marking a boundary of at least on historic (pre 1850) parish or township; is included in the schedule of monuments</i> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <i>under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; is wholly or partly within a site which falls under this act or on land adjacent to and associated with any monument or feature on such a site; marks a boundary of a pre-1600AD estate or manor or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor; is recorded as an integral part of a field system pre dating the Inclosure Acts or is part of/related to any building or feature associated with such as system.</i> |
| <i>Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953)</i> | <i>Established the provision of a register of gardens of special historic interest.</i> |
| <i>National Heritage Act (1980, amended 1983 & 1997)</i> | <i>1980: Established a National Heritage Memorial Fund. 1983: Established the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (now Historic England) with responsibility for overseeing heritage management and reporting to the Secretary of State.</i> |
| <i>Electricity Act 1989</i> | <i>Requires regard to the desirability of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest.</i> |

2.2 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

Paragraph 202: *Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.*

Paragraph 207: *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 208: 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.

Paragraph 210: In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Paragraph 212: When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Paragraph 213: Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and

II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Paragraph 214: Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Paragraph 215: Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Paragraph 216: The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides statutory protection to the setting of Listed buildings:

In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

2.3 LOCAL POLICY

Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030: Policy 24: Historic Environment

Development proposals will be permitted where they would sustain the cultural distinctiveness and significance of Cornwall's historic rural, urban and coastal environment by protecting, conserving and where appropriate enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated assets and their settings.

Development proposals will be expected to:

- sustain designated heritage assets;*
- take opportunities to better reveal their significance;*
- maintain the special character and appearance of Conservation Areas, especially those positive elements in any Conservation Area Appraisal;*
- conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the design, character, appearance and historic significance of historic parks and gardens;*
- conserve and, where appropriate, enhance other historic landscapes and townscapes, including registered battlefields, including the industrial mining heritage;*
- protect the historic maritime environment, including the significant ports, harbours and quays.*

Development within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS) and its setting should accord with the WHS Management Plan. Proposals that would result in harm to the authenticity and integrity of the Outstanding Universal Value, should be wholly exceptional. If the impact of the proposal is neutral, either on the significance or setting, then opportunities to enhance or better reveal their significance should be taken.

All development proposals should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) identifying the significance of all heritage assets that would be affected by the proposals and the nature and degree of any effects and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated.

Great weight will be given to the conservation of the Cornwall's heritage assets. Where development is proposed that would lead to substantial harm to assets of the highest significance, including undesignated archaeology of national importance, this will only be justified in wholly exceptional circumstances, and substantial harm to all other nationally designated assets will only be justified in exceptional circumstances.

Any harm to the significance of a designated or non-designated heritage asset must be justified. Proposals causing harm will be weighed against the substantial public, not private, benefits of the proposal and whether it has been demonstrated that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long term use of the asset.

In those exceptional circumstances where harm to any heritage assets can be fully justified, and development would result in the partial or total loss of the asset and/or its setting, the applicant will be required to secure a programme of recording and analysis of that asset, and archaeological excavation where relevant, and ensure the publication of that record to an appropriate standard in a public archive.

Proposals that will help to secure a sustainable future for the Cornwall's heritage assets, especially those identified as being at greatest risk of loss or decay, will be supported.

3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.1 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest cartographic representation of the site occurs on the 1748 Martyn Map of Cornwall (Figure 3). The map presents a schematic overview of the county, depicting the approximate location of the site in relation to the settlement of Menheniot and the documented network of roads and trackways. A church is depicted at Menheniot, which is shown as the major settlement within this area.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1748 MARTYN MAP OF CORNWALL. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1803 surveyors draft map (Figure 4) also depicts a schematic overview of the landscape, though the road network and the surrounding settlements are all recorded in greater detail. It shows a well developed settlement to the north, east and south of the church at Menheniot. The proposal site lies to the south-west of the settlement, in an area depicted as enclosed agricultural fields, although the field boundaries are stylised rather than accurate.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1803 SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP (BL). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1841 Tithe Map for Menheniot (Figure 5) depicts boundaries and the associated record of ownership, occupancy, and cultivation. The site comprised part of plots 1605 and 1606. The tithe apportionment shows that both of these plots were part of the Glebe land, held and occupied by the Reverend Richard Martin at this date. Plot 1605 was named *Quarry Centry* and under arable cultivation, whilst plot 1606 is recorded as *Quarry and road*.

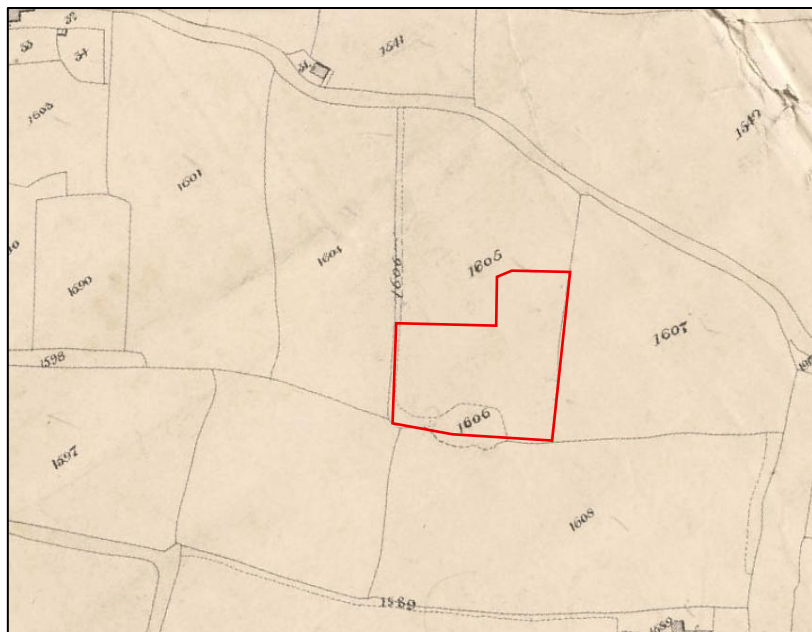


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 TITHE MAP FOR MENHENIOT (TNA). THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR MENHENIOT (TNA). THE PLOTS WITHIN THE SITE ARE SHADED.

| Plot No. | Landowner | Occupier | Plot Name | Cultivation |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 31 | Trustees of Chapel | Trustees of Chapel | Chapel | - |
| Trewint | | | | |
| 1541 | George Hambly | William Hambly | Chapple Meadow | Arable |
| 1542 | | | Little Park | Arable |
| Glebe Lands | | | | |
| 1603 | The Reverend Richard Martin Glebe | The Reverend Richard Martin Glebe | Meadow | Pasture |
| 1604 | | | Butt Park | Pasture |
| 1605 | | | Quarry Centry | Arable |
| 1606 | | | Quarry and Road | - |
| 1607 | | | Lower Centry | Arable |
| 1608 | | | Great Lower Centry | Arable |
| 1608A | | | Waste in Great Lower Centry | - |

The Ordnance Survey First Edition 6 inch map surveyed 1882 (Figure 6) shows the site and the surrounding landscape in greater detail. It indicates the quarry, labelled Old Quarry, and shows the road (depicted as a path) leading to it from the north. A number of footpaths are also shown in the area of the site, with one leading from the quarry to the north east and another to the west. To the west of the site, the site of the manor house of Pool is marked. Some development at Menheniot is apparent, with a greater number of buildings shown along the road to the north of the site than on the earlier tithe map depiction. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows no changes within the site area or the fields immediately adjacent to it, although some further development in Menheniot, to the north west is apparent. By the mid 20th century (Figure 8), the site still appears unchanged although some further expansion of Menheniot is apparent, notably near the area marked as the site of Pool manor house.

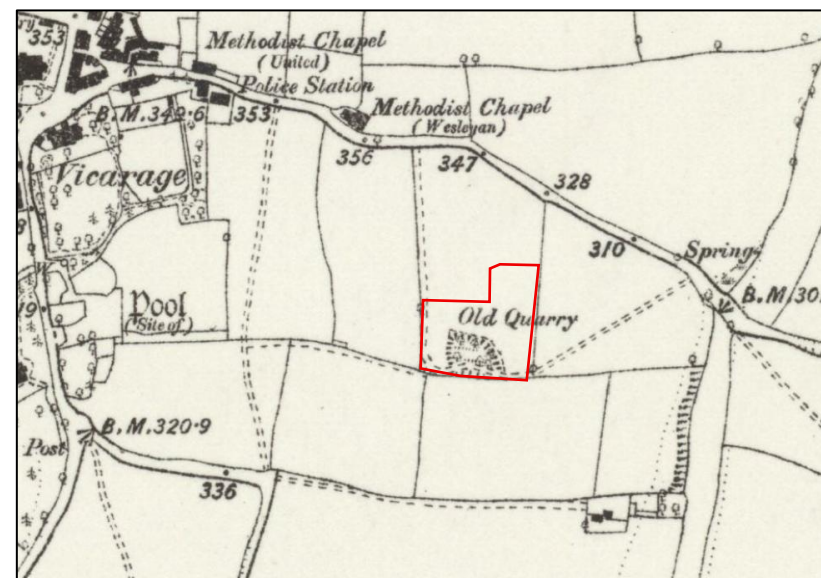


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1882 ORDNANCE SURVEY FIRST EDITION 6-INCH MAP. REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND.

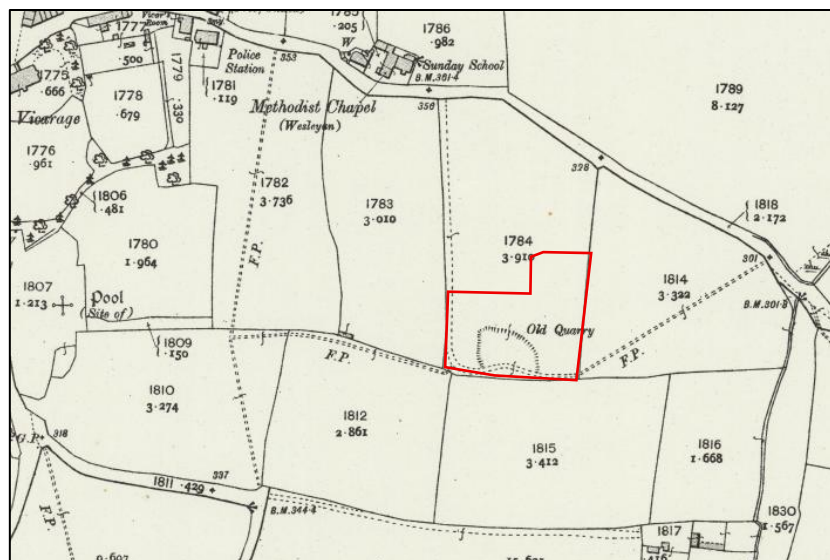


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 1905 ORDNANCE SURVEY SECOND EDITION 25-INCH MAP. REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM AN ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP PUBLISHED 1965, UNKNOWN REVISION DATE. REPRODUCED WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND. THE APPROXIMATE SITE IS INDICATED.

3.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The site is located in the parish of Menheniot, in the deanery and middle division of the hundred of East. Menheniot was not named as a manor at Domesday, the nearest manor being Tregrill, which was held by Robert, Count of Mortain and had been held by Alric in 1066. Lysons notes however that the manor of Menheniot, was also known as Tregelly and therefore may be synonymous with the Domesday manor of Tregrill. Menheniot is recorded as a settlement from 1260. Menheniot manor was held by the Carminows and then the Trelawneys, who were documented as having a seat at Pool, just south of Menheniot which subsequently became the parish poor house when they moved their seat to Trelawney in Pelynt during the reign of James I. By the early 19th century the manor of Menheniot was held by the Hambly family², who are shown as landowners in the parish on the tithe apportionment.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site has been subject to some change during the past two centuries, with cartographic sources indicating that a former quarry along the southern boundary fell out of use at some point between c.1840 and c.1882, though the field has otherwise been agricultural since at least the mid-19th century. The surrounding area, in contrast, has been subject to more substantial change following the construction of various residential developments to the west that are indicative of a growing settlement during the 20th century. The site falls into an area that is classified in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Landscape Characterisation as *Post Medieval Enclosed Land* which comprises *land that was enclosed during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries*. The area to the immediate west is classified as *Settlement: C20*, whilst much of the surrounding landscape is classified as *Farmland: Medieval*.

The site has not been subject to archaeological investigation and only limited archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within the surrounding area. An archaeological assessment (ECO104), an archaeological excavation (ECO122), and a geophysical survey

(ECO563) were carried out to the south during the installation of a water main between Menheniot and Coldrenick, the results of which identified areas of prehistoric, medieval, and post medieval activity, whilst an archaeological assessment and a watching brief (ECO1852) were carried out to the south during the installation of a gas pipeline between Liskeard and Burraton.

A 500m search radius has been considered in detail due to the location and the topography of the site and the potential impact of the proposed development, though reference is made to archaeological features and to heritage assets within the wider landscape. There are 19 Listed Buildings (1 Grade I; 18 Grade II) within 500m of the site, including the Grade I Listed Church of St Lalluwly which lies c.360m to the north-west (1329431). There are no Scheduled Monuments, no Conservation Areas, no World Heritage Sites, no Registered Parks and Gardens, and no Registered Battlefields within 500m of the site.

The following account is based on the entries in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER). It should be noted that this section of the report is based on the entries that are held by the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) which is partial and indicative rather than definitive and it is dependent on the frequency and the intensity of archaeological fieldwork in any one area (see Appendix 2).

3.3.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site and there is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the surrounding area. The remains of a field system with one rectilinear enclosure and two oval enclosures are visible on aerial photographs c.300m to the east-south-east; the enclosures all have a length of c.20m and a breadth of c.14m and it is likely that they are the remains of an earlier settlement (MCO43079). There is little evidence for the prehistoric occupation of the wider landscape, though an Iron Age round is recorded c.2.5km to the east (MCO67265) and an Iron Age hillfort is recorded c.2.5km to the south (MCO31).

3.3.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 - AD409

There is no evidence for Romano-British activity on the site, nor is there evidence for Romano-British activity within the surrounding area. A large collection of finds that date to the 1st century onwards, including Samian wares and Exeter Fortress wares, were recovered from Tregrill Vean which lies c.1km to the north-west; Tregrill Vean is a medieval hall house with late 16th century or earlier origins, though the finds list indicates that the site was first occupied from as early as the 1st century and that it has had a history of continuous (or perhaps discontinuous) occupation for almost two millennia (MCO41492).

3.3.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 - AD1540

The settlement of Menheniot was first recorded in 1260, the name of which derives from the element *place* or *plain open county* and the personal name *neot* (MCO15680). The Church of St Lalluwly, which is located towards the centre of Menheniot, dates to a similar period, having been consecrated in 1293; the tower has possible 13th century origins, the main body has 15th century origins, and the church was restored during the early 20th century (MCO6380). A holy well and a well house are located c.150m to the south of the church; the holy well is a stone-roofed structure that is constructed against the southern wall of the vicarage garden, though whether the current structure is on the original site is unclear (MCO7022). The settlement of Pool is situated on what is now the south-western edge of Menheniot; it was first recorded in 1327 and it is still occupied today, though it now appears to form a part of the larger urban area of Menheniot and it is no longer a separate settlement (MCO16457). There is some evidence for medieval agricultural activity within the landscape, including towards the centre of Menheniot to the north-west (MCO43076) and towards Bodway Farm to the south-east (MCO43080), both of which are in the form of cropmarks that are visible on aerial photographs.

3.3.4 POST MEDIEVAL AD1540 - AD1899

The first documented evidence for activity on the site occurred during the post medieval period, with a stile recorded in the south-western corner (MCO72812). A pair of schools are recorded towards the centre

of Menheniot to the north-west, one of which was first recorded cartographically in 1880 (MCO32062) and one of which was built in 1835 and rebuilt in 1885 following a fire (MCO53166), as are a non-conformist chapel (MCO32061) and a police station (MCO54233) which have since been converted to domestic use.

3.3.5 MODERN AD1900 - PRESENT AND UNKNOWN

There is no evidence for modern activity on the site, nor is there evidence for modern activity within the surrounding area. A small rectilinear enclosure that measures c.19m by c.11m is visible on aerial photographs c.75m to the south, though this feature is undated (MCO43077).

3.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A review of readily available aerial photographs indicates that the site was subject to little change between 2001 (Figure) and 2025 (Figure), though more substantial change occurred within the surrounding area. The site has been predominantly pastoral since at least the early 21st century, with at least one period of arable cultivation having occurred in 2006, during which possible cropmark evidence for the former quarry that is depicted on historic mapping is visible. The 2001 aerial photograph shows that the site once formed a part of a larger agricultural field, to the south of which was additional agricultural land, though by 2017 the northern part of the larger agricultural field had been replaced by a residential development and some of the agricultural land to the south had been replaced by recreational land that is seemingly associated with the adjacent cricket club.



FIGURE 9: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2001 © 2025 INFOTERRA LTD & BLUESKY.



FIGURE 10: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2006 © 2025 GETMAPPING PLC.



FIGURE 11: AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE FROM 2025 © 2025 AIRBUS.

3.5 LIDAR DATA

LiDAR data is available at a survey interval of 1m for the site and for the surrounding area. Whilst a 25cm interval is preferable for the identification of archaeological features, especially within woodland, a 1m interval can be used, particularly for the identification of larger archaeological features. The LiDAR data is a 2022 data set. Digital Surface Model (DSM) (Figure 13) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM) (Figure14) LiDAR data has been processed and examined for the site, with both data sets showing evidence for the former quarry that is depicted on historic mapping and encompasses approximately two thirds of the southern part of the site. The DSM image displays some north-south-aligned markings which are perhaps associated with agricultural activity but which are more likely associated with processing of the data, whilst the DTM image indicates some ground disturbance across much of the site.

LAND SOUTH OF PARK AN KERES, MENHENIOT, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT



FIGURE 12: 1M DSM FIRST RETURN DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.40 MULTI-HS 315_35_Z2.

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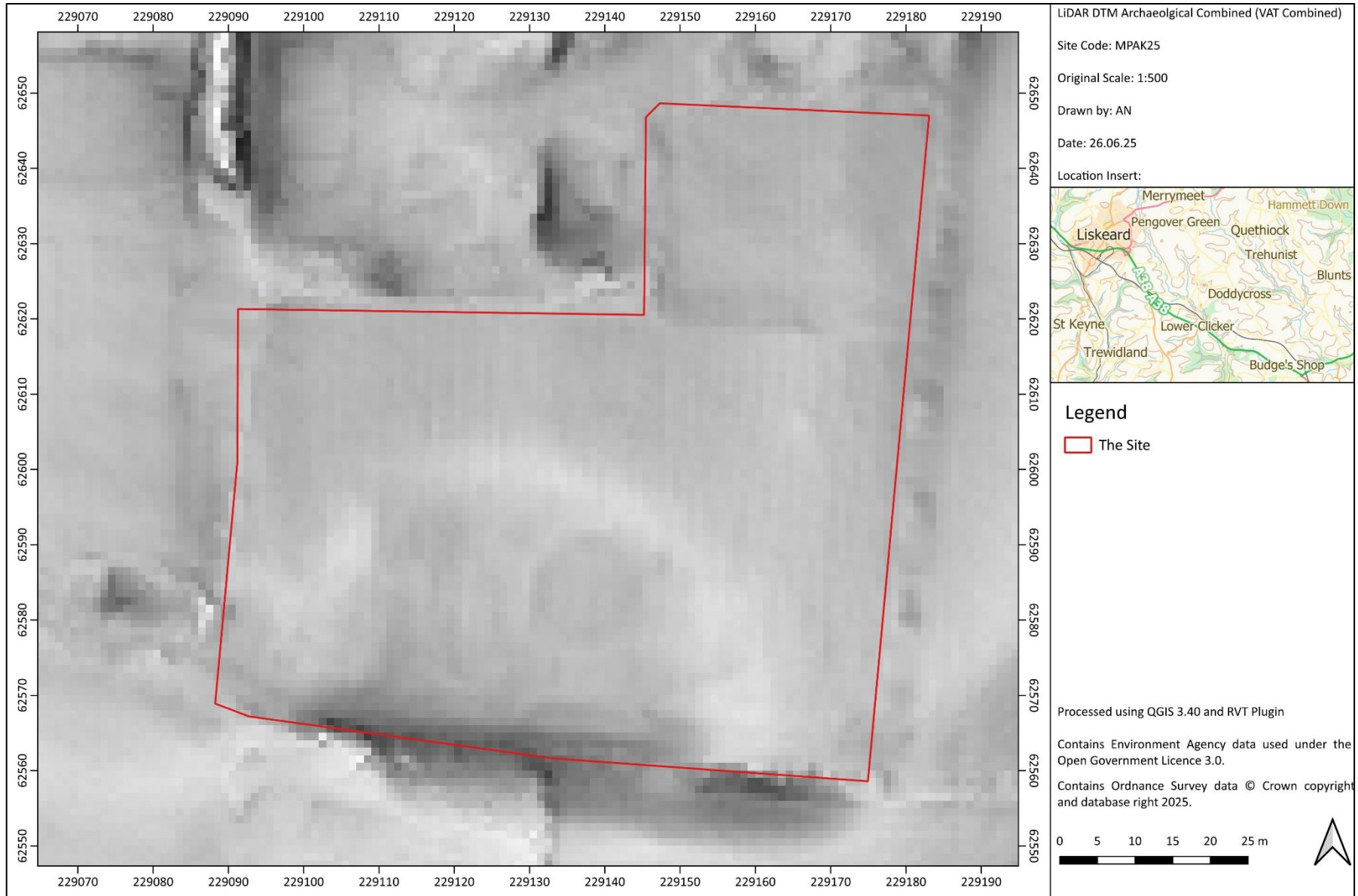


FIGURE 13: 1M DTM DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.40 AND RVT PLUGIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMBINED

3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

Site Description

A walkover survey was carried out on the 23rd of June 2025 in clear and dry conditions. The site comprises a single L-shaped agricultural field that is located south of the eastern approach to Menheniot,

Access to the site is currently via another agricultural field to the east, with a gate at the southern end of the eastern boundary to the site. The field is currently under pasture and it is being grazed, along with the field to the east, by sheep. An overhead cable crosses the centre of the field on an approximate north-south alignment, with telegraph poles situated towards the centre of the northern boundary and beyond the centre of the southern boundary.

The northern boundary is a mixed hedge, with no bank visible for the most part and with some garden fencing visible along its length. The eastern boundary is an earth and stone bank that was possibly once stone-faced, inside of which runs a post and wire fence. A gate into the field is located at the southern end of this boundary and it is faced in large blocky granite/stone. The southern boundary is a c.0.5m high earth and stone bank, with a predominantly beech hedge that contains some elder, holly, and hawthorn, inside of which runs a post and wire fence. A gate into the cricket field is located at the western end of this boundary and it has a granite gate post and a section of rebuilt stone wall. A smaller pedestrian gate is located to the far south-west, with a c.1.4m high wall between these two gates. The western boundary is an earth and stone bank, with a beech, hawthorn, and ivy hedge, inside of which runs a post and wire fence and beyond which are specimen firs, and the primary school.

There are some slight earthworks in the field, with a slight rise was identified to the centre of the southern half of the site which runs on an approximate north-south alignment, to the west of which is a slight hollow. This likely relates to the historic quarrying activity. No other obvious earthworks are present on the site.

There are notably more nettles and thistles in the north-western corner of the field, which suggests that some disturbance of the ground has occurred here in recent years, presumably when the adjacent residential development (to the north) was constructed.

The views out are mainly to the north, looking over the modern residential development and towards the hillside beyond, whilst the views out in all other directions are mainly limited by c.2m high hedges. There are some views out from the gate to the east, though they are not extensive.



FIGURE 14: THE VIEW ACROSS THE EARTHWORK AND THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 15: VIEW ACROSS THE 'QUARRY' EARTHWORK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 17: THE GATE IN THE WESTERN END OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 16: THE VIEW FROM THE SITE TO THE NORTH-WEST; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 18: THE STONE WALL AND THE GATE POST IN THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).

3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Historic mapping indicates that the field-layout of the site has remained constant since the mid-19th century. The historic field-pattern of the site is characterised as *Post Medieval Enclosures*, indicated by the relatively straight sided rectilinear enclosures.

The direct *effect* of the development would be the possible disturbance or destruction of archaeological features or deposits present within the footprint of the development; the *impact* of the development would depend on the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits. Any disturbance or destruction would be permanent and irreversible.

A residential development was granted planning permission in 2013 to the north of the proposed site; no archaeological comment or condition appears to have been made as part of this development and therefore the archaeological potential of the land immediately around the site is unknown. The results of the archaeological assessment would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is likely to be relatively low, particularly in the southern half of the field which was historically a quarry. Due to the small scale of the site, it is recommended that should any archaeological mitigation be deemed appropriate, that this take the form of a conditioned programme of archaeological works. A heritage impact assessment is not considered necessary for the proposals due to the limited effects this development would have (due to distance and screening) from any nearby designated heritage assets.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

The site comprises part of a rectilinear field to the south east of Menheniot. Recent development has taken place to the north of the site. The heritage and archaeological impacts of the proposed development is likely to be limited due to the likely low archaeological potential of the site and distance from any nearby designated heritage assets.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND MITIGATION

Due to the small scale of the site, it is recommended that any archaeological mitigation if it is deemed appropriate take the form of a conditioned programme of archaeological works.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SWARCH 2024: *Impact Assessment Methodology v.2.02.*

6 PROJECT ARCHIVE

The archive code for this project is **MPAK25**.

The OASIS ID for this project is **SOUTHWES1-534871**.

There is no museum accession number for this project.

The documentary, digital, photographic, and drawn archive is held and maintained by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH). This archive consists of:

1. The physical paper archive, consisting of written and drawn site records and notes. These are stored on SWARCH premises in South Molton.
2. No physical artefacts have been retained from the site.
3. The digital archive, consisting of the report, digital photographs, digitised site plans, digitised drawings, etc. are stored on SWARCH premises in South Molton. They have been transferred to a secure server: ARCHIVEPC\archives\Menheniot land S. of Park An Keres, MPAK25. Data backups are held offsite.

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY METHOD STATEMENT

TABLE 2: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/ IMPORTANCE (DERIVED FROM DMRB LA104 TABLE 3.2N).

| Value (Sensitivity) of Receptor / Resource | Typical description |
|--|---|
| Very High | Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution e.g. elements of a WHS that convey OUV |
| High | High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution e.g. Grade I and II* buildings; Scheduled Monuments |
| Medium | Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution e.g. Grade II buildings |
| Low | Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale |
| Negligible | Very low importance and rarity, local scale. |

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (DERIVED FROM ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

| | | Scale and Severity of Change/Impact | | | | |
|-------|------------|---|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | No Change | Negligible Change | Minor Change | Moderate Change | Major Change |
| Value | | Significance of Effect (either adverse or beneficial) | | | | |
| | | Very High | High | Medium | Low | Negligible |
| | Very High | Neutral | Slight | Moderate or Large | Large or Very Large | Very Large |
| | High | Neutral | Slight | Slight or Moderate | Moderate or Large | Large or Very Large |
| | Medium | Neutral | Neutral or Slight | Slight | Moderate | Moderate or Large |
| | Low | Neutral | Neutral or Slight | Neutral or Slight | Slight | Slight or Moderate |
| | Negligible | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral or Slight | Neutral or Slight | Slight |

TABLE 4: PROFESSIONAL JUDGEMENT OF IMPACT (DERIVED FROM DMRB LA104 TABLE 3.4N).

| Magnitude of Impact | Typical Description | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| Major | Adverse | Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features, or elements. |
| | Beneficial | Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality. |
| Moderate | Adverse | Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements. |

| Magnitude of Impact | Typical Description | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| | Beneficial | Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features, or elements; improvement of attribute quality. |
| Minor | Adverse | Some measurable change in attributes, quality, or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features, or elements. |
| | Beneficial | Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features, or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring. |
| Negligible | Adverse | Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features, or elements. |
| | Beneficial | Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features, or elements. |
| No change | No loss or alteration of characteristics, features, or elements; no observable impact in either direction. | |

TABLE 5: SCALES OF IMPACT AS PER THE NPPF, AS RELATED TO TABLE 5.

| Scale of Impact | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| No Change | Neutral | No impact on the heritage asset. |
| Less than Substantial Harm | Negligible Adverse | Where the developments may be visible or audible but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or screening. |
| | Minor Adverse | Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation. |
| | Moderate Adverse | Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation. |
| Substantial Harm | Major Adverse | Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances. |
| Total Loss | Total Loss | The heritage asset is destroyed. |

APPENDIX 2: HER DATA

TABLE 6: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD).

| No. | Mon. No. | Name | Summary |
|-----|----------|--|--|
| 1 | MCO43079 | BODWAY - Prehistoric settlement, Early Medieval settlement | The remains of a field system and associated small enclosures are visible on air photos. |
| 2 | MCO13454 | BODWAY - Early Medieval settlement, Medieval settlement | The settlement of Bodway is first recorded in 1120 and it is still occupied although the agriculture buildings to the SE have been much altered in the C20. |
| 3 | MCO43076 | MENHENIOT - Early Medieval field system, Medieval field system | |
| 4 | MCO6380 | MENHENIOT - Medieval church | The parish church of Menheniot. |
| 5 | MCO7022 | MENHENIOT - Medieval/Post Medieval holy well | A holy well and well-house at Menheniot. |
| 6 | MCO15680 | MENHENIOT - Medieval settlement | The settlement of Menheniot is first recorded in 1260 and it is still occupied. Menheniot has grown into a village. |
| 7 | MCO16457 | POOL - Medieval settlement | The settlement of Pool is first recorded in 1327. |
| 8 | MCO43080 | BODWAY - Medieval field system | The remains of ditches are visible on air photos (p1) and were plotted as part of the NMP. They are likely to be the remains of field boundaries |
| 9 | MCO32061 | MENHENIOT - Post Medieval nonconformist chapel | |
| 10 | MCO32062 | MENHENIOT - Post Medieval school | School comprising one classroom. On opposite side of road to United Methodist chapel. Rubble walls with granite dressings. |
| 11 | MCO53166 | MENHENIOT - Post Medieval school | National School, built 1835. Re-buit 1885 following fire. Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the 1:2500 1880 and 1907 OS map. Still extant. |
| 12 | MCO54233 | MENHENIOT - Post Medieval police station | A Police Station, East Road, Menheniot, built c1860. Recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition 1:2500 1880 and 1909 OS Maps. Still extant, no longer in use as a police station. |
| 13 | MCO72812 | MENHENIOT - Post-medieval stile | A post-medieval stile in the parish of Menheniot |
| 14 | MCO43077 | MENHENIOT - Undated enclosure | A small rectilinear enclosure is visible on aerial photographs. |

TABLE 7: TABLE OF NEARBY DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: HISTORIC ENGLAND).

| No. | List Entry | Name | Grade |
|-----|------------|---|-------|
| 1 | 1329431 | CHURCH OF ST LALLUWY | I |
| 2 | 1136801 | TOMBCEST OF JANE BATE 9 METRES TO EAST OF CHANCEL OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 3 | 1136816 | GATEPIERS TO NORTH EAST AND SOUTH EAST AND SOUTH WEST OF CHURCH WITH BOUNDARY WALL TO CHURCHYARD. LYCHGATE 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF CHURCH AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN TO NORTH EAST IN BOUNDARY WALL | II |
| 4 | 1136829 | FERNPASS | II |
| 5 | 1140025 | TOMBCEST 1 METRE TO SOUTH OF SOUTH EAST END OF CHURCH | II |
| 6 | 1140026 | TOMBCEST OF MARY POLLARD 6 METRES TO SOUTH OF SOUTH PRIESTS DOOR OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 7 | 1140027 | TOMBCEST OF WILLIAM POLLARD 7 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH PRIESTS DOOR OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 8 | 1140028 | TOMBCEST 10 METRES NORTH EAST OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 9 | 1140029 | WOODLANDS MANOR | II |
| 10 | 1140030 | POADS TRUST ALMSHOUSES | II |
| 11 | 1140053 | BODWAY FARMHOUSE | II |
| 12 | 1249125 | TOMBCEST, 3 1/2 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH EAST CORNER OF SOUTH AISLE OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 13 | 1249126 | TOMBCEST 6 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 14 | 1277593 | TOMBCEST, 4 METRES TO EAST OF CHANCEL OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 15 | 1312599 | HOLYWELL 15 METRES TO SOUTH OF THE VICARAGE | II |
| 16 | 1329432 | TOMBCEST OF DANIEL BATTEN 2 METRES TO SOUTH OF WEST TOWER OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 17 | 1329433 | TOMBCEST OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET JORY 7 1/2 METRES TO SOUTH EAST OF SOUTH EAST 7 1/2 METRES CORNER OF SOUTH AISLE OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 18 | 1329434 | SUNDAY SCHOOL 25 METRES TO NORTH EAST OF PARISH CHURCH | II |
| 19 | 1329435 | ARCH 15 METRES TO SOUTH WEST OF SCAWNS HOUSE | II |

TABLE 8: TABLE OF NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS (SOURCE: CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD).

| No. | Event No. | Name | Event Type |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | ECO104 | Menheniot to Coldrenick: Water Main | Assessment; Field Observation; Geophysical Survey |
| 2 | ECO122 | Menheniot to Coldrenick Water Main | Excavation; Watching Brief |
| 3 | ECO563 | Menheniot to Coldrenick Water Main | Geophysical Survey |
| 4 | ECO1852 | Burraton-Liskeard Gas | Assessment; Watching Brief |

LAND SOUTH OF PARK AN KERES, MENHENIOT, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

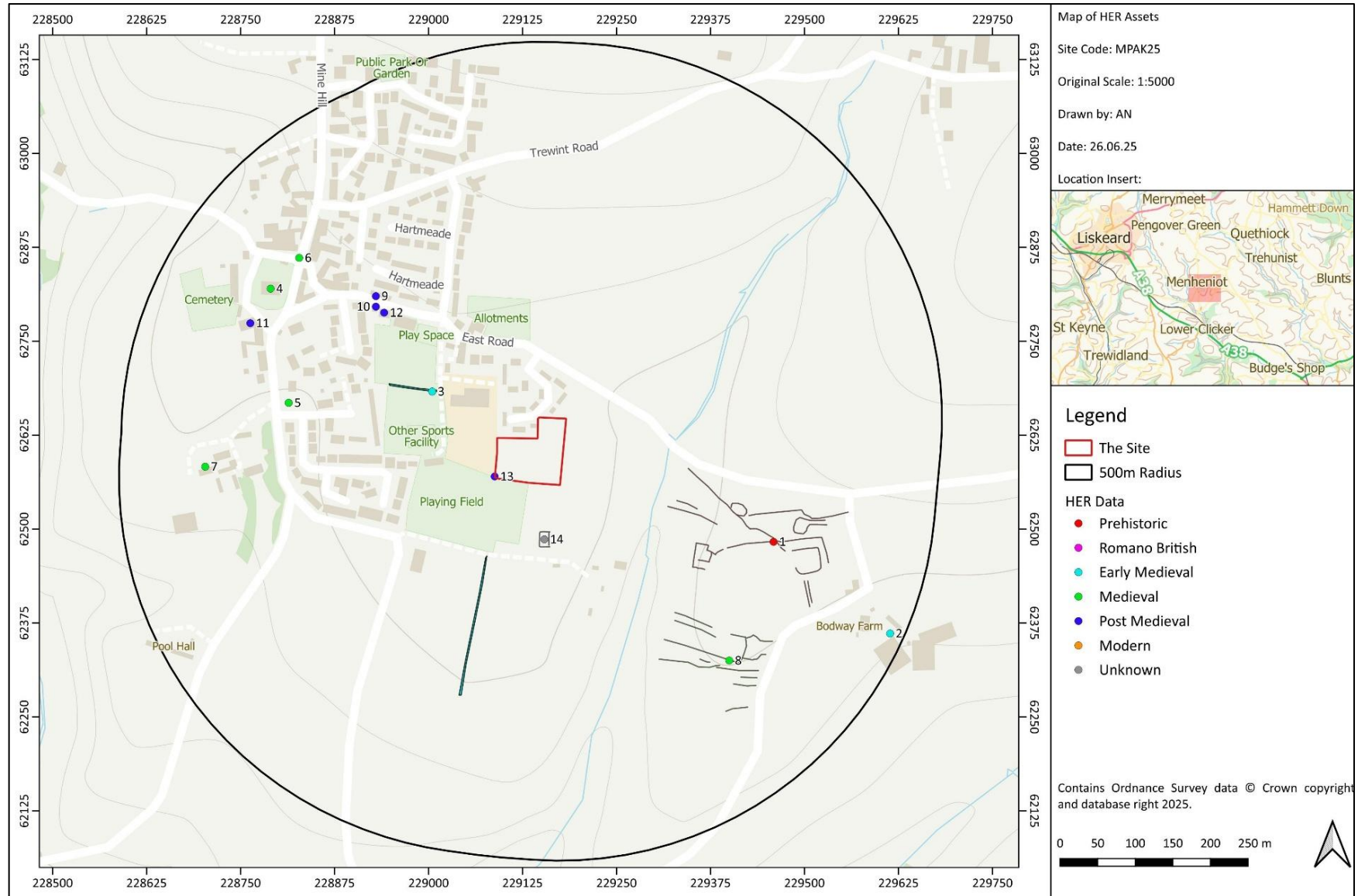


FIGURE 19: MAP OF HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 500M OF THE SITE AS RECORDED IN THE CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD.

LAND SOUTH OF PARK AN KERES, MENHENIOT, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

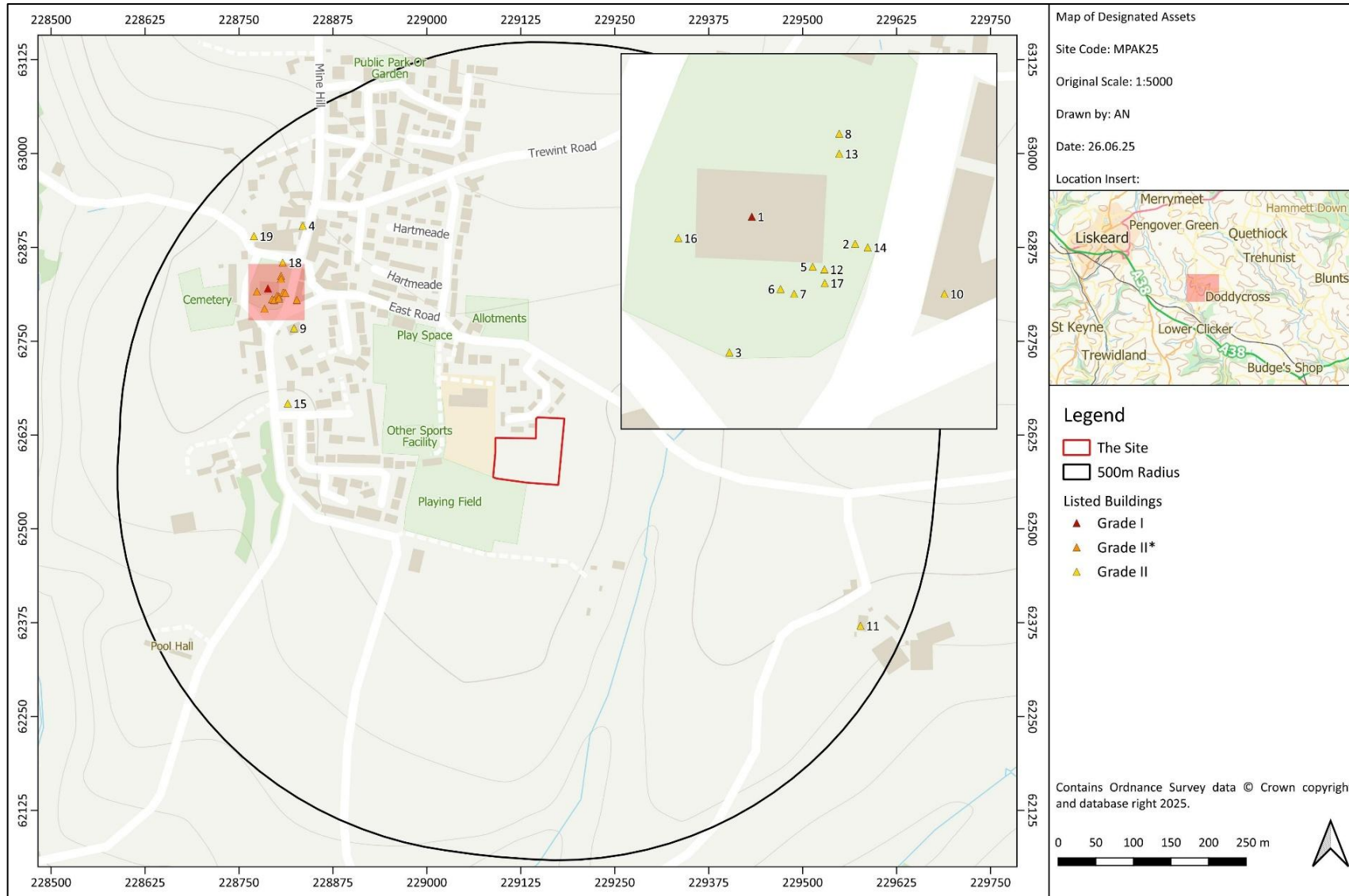


FIGURE 20: MAP OF DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 500M OF THE SITE AS RECORDED IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST FOR ENGLAND (NHLE) © HISTORIC ENGLAND 2025. CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2025.

LAND SOUTH OF PARK AN KERES, MENHENIOT, CORNWALL: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

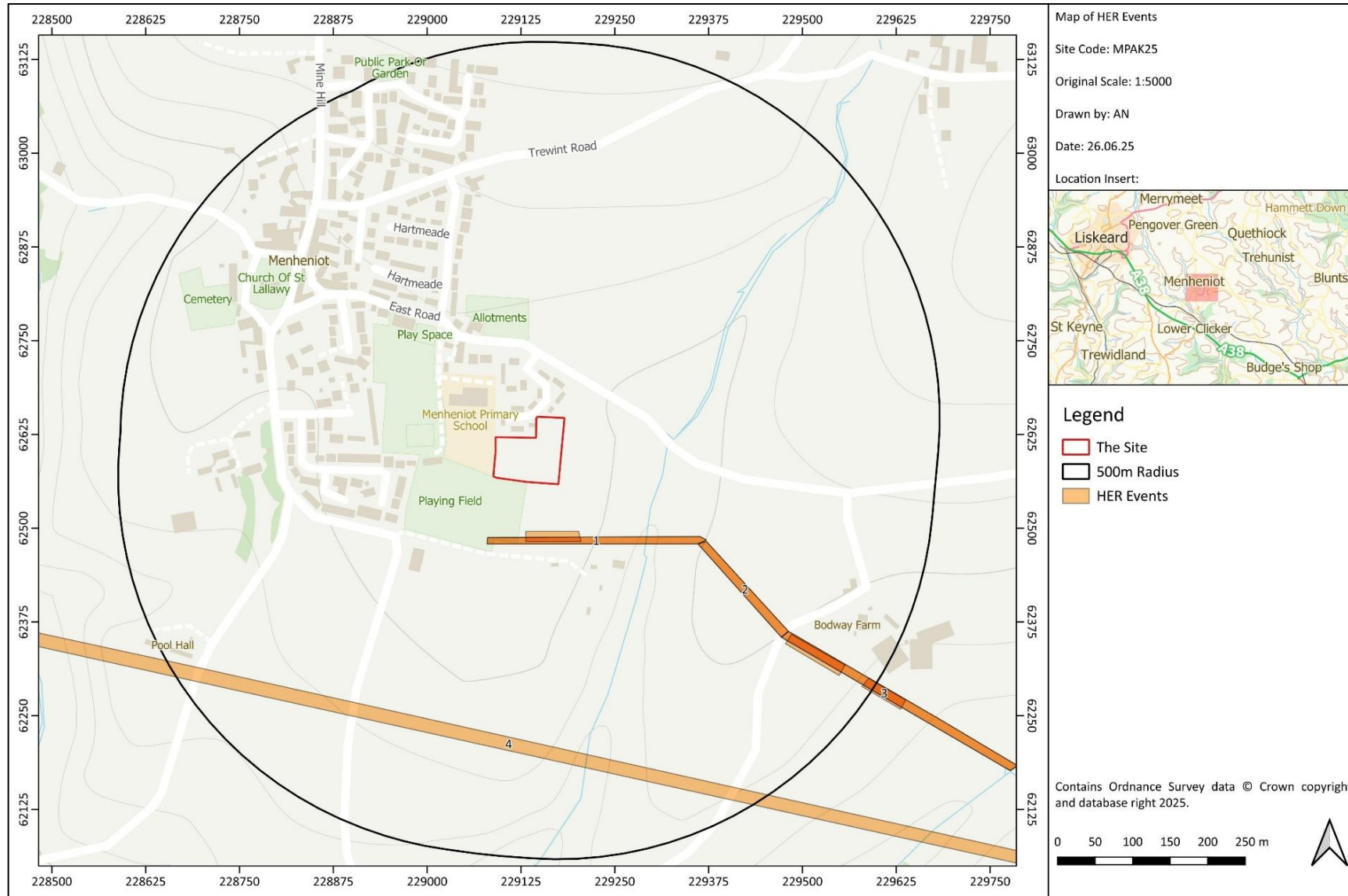


FIGURE 21: MAP OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS WITHIN 500M OF THE SITE AS RECORDED IN THE CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD.

¹ SWARCH 2024: *Impact Assessment Methodology v.2.02*.

² Lysons, D. and Lysons, S. 1814: *Magna Britannia Volume 3: Cornwall*