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Menheniot A38 Junction

An Archaeological Assessment



CORNWALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

Menheniot
A38 Junction

An Archaeological Assessment

By Anna Lawson Jones

Cornwall Archaeological Unit
(Cornwall County Council)

1997

Acknowledgements

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(Cover illustration; Roundhouse Bridge as it is today: GCS/22111).

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CAU Cornwall Archaeological Unit

OS Ordnance Survey

PRN Primary Record Number

SMR Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Sites and Monuments Record

1. Summary

A desk based study, followed by a brief field visit were used to identify and assess archaeological remains and archaeological potential in an area of proposed road improvements. The key identified sites include two settlements of medieval origin with their associated field boundaries and lanes, developed through to the present day (sections 4 and 6). Prehistoric remains may also be expected. This report recommends the avoidance of the medieval settlement areas, and further stages of archaeological evaluation and recording as appropriate (section 5).

2. Introduction.

This section outlines the background to the project and the objectives behind it. It also includes a brief topographical / geological description of the area.

2.1 Background

The CAU was asked by CCC's Transportation and Estates Department to provide an archaeological assessment of the proposed A38 Menheniot junction improvements. This report essentially represents the first phase of (CAU) archaeological involvement within the project and is primarily based upon desk based research in addition to a single walk over the area concerned, in search of archaeological remains visible at ground surface.

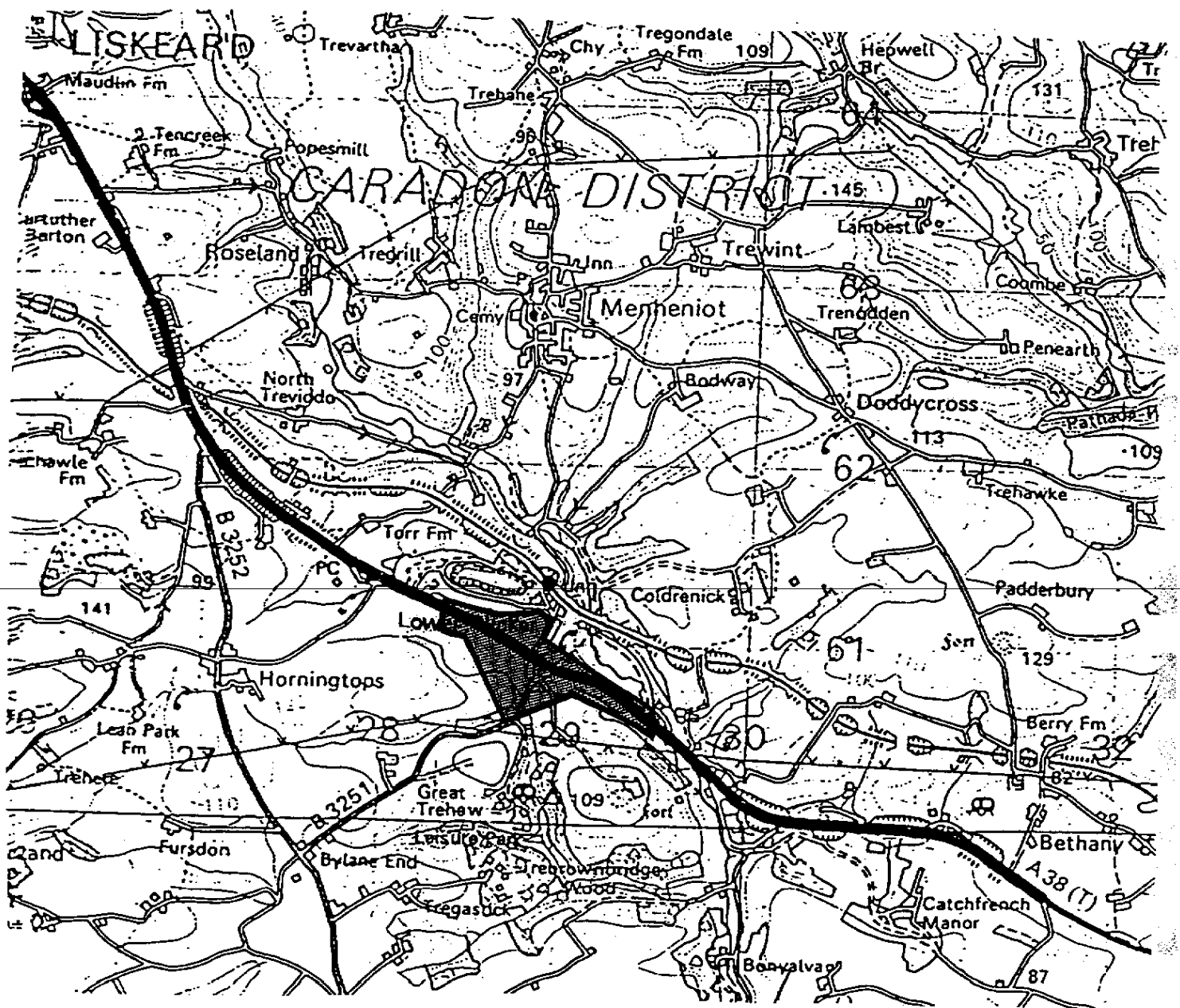
The corridor of land undergoing assessment is located within the south east of Cornwall in the parish of Menheniot, extending up to the edge of St. Germans parish in the east, and including a tiny portion of the south eastern most part of the parish of Liskeard. It is essentially an elongated, irregular strip of land flanking either side of the A38 - flaring out north and south around the current junction. It has an approximate 1160m length and a maximum north south width of 525m, and is centred around Low Clicker (or Lower Clicker). Although not of direct archaeological / historical concern, there are three areas close to or within the corridor which have some form of protection. To the immediate south west of Lower Clicker is a special area of Great Landscape Value, while to the west of the corridor is an area protected by a Tree Preservation Order. The area to the immediate south of Menheniot itself and contained within the corridor is a Quarry Consultation Area (primarily involved with mineral rights).

2.2 Objectives

The purpose of this assessment is to identify archaeological remains and historic landscape sites and features contained within the corridor and to assess the likely impact of junction improvements or alterations on all sites flagged up. The results of this work will then be used to make recommendations regarding further archaeological requirements and to guide design proposals for the junction.

2.3 Topography, geology and soils

This area is characterised by steep stream valleys draining away towards the south east in to the River Seaton, which itself runs down to the south coast. Highest ground is located in the



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Fig. 1. OS map extract showing the general area.

western portion of the area, having a maximum height of some 110m above sea level. Essentially the area drops down from west to east towards the river.

Geologically this area is comprised of Upper Devonian slates with metamorphic (elvan) intrusions. The soils are primarily brown earths of the Denbigh Series - characteristic of the Cornish Lowlands, (Thomas, 1996). The specific area that this report deals with falls in to the River Seaton catchment area. There are a number of sink holes into which the tributary streams and brooks that feed the river re-emerge and disappear.

3.0 Methods

The following section briefly details the types and sources of information consulted during this essentially desk based assessment. In addition it describes the methodology and type of recording used during the day of fieldwork, used to double check any surface remains.

3.1 Desk study

This involved a search through the Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record for already known archaeological / historical sites, plus an examination of all place-name evidence. Place-names can often reflect a site's likely origins and can be invaluable when assessing the archaeological / historical potential of an area - helping to place sites within their likely context. In addition the Listed Buildings records were looked at for the area.

Early cartographic sources formed much of the desk based study since they reflect changing usage and alterations within the organisation of the landscape. They also frequently preserve sites now lost through the ravages of time, for example via ploughing, boundary removal and demolition etc. Maps consulted included John Norden's map of 1584, Joel Gascoyne's map of 1699, Thomas Martyn's map of 1748, The First Edition OS map of Cornwall dated to 1805/10, The Tithe map and accompanying Apportionments of 1842, and the relevant parts of the 1880, 1906 and 1960 OS maps.

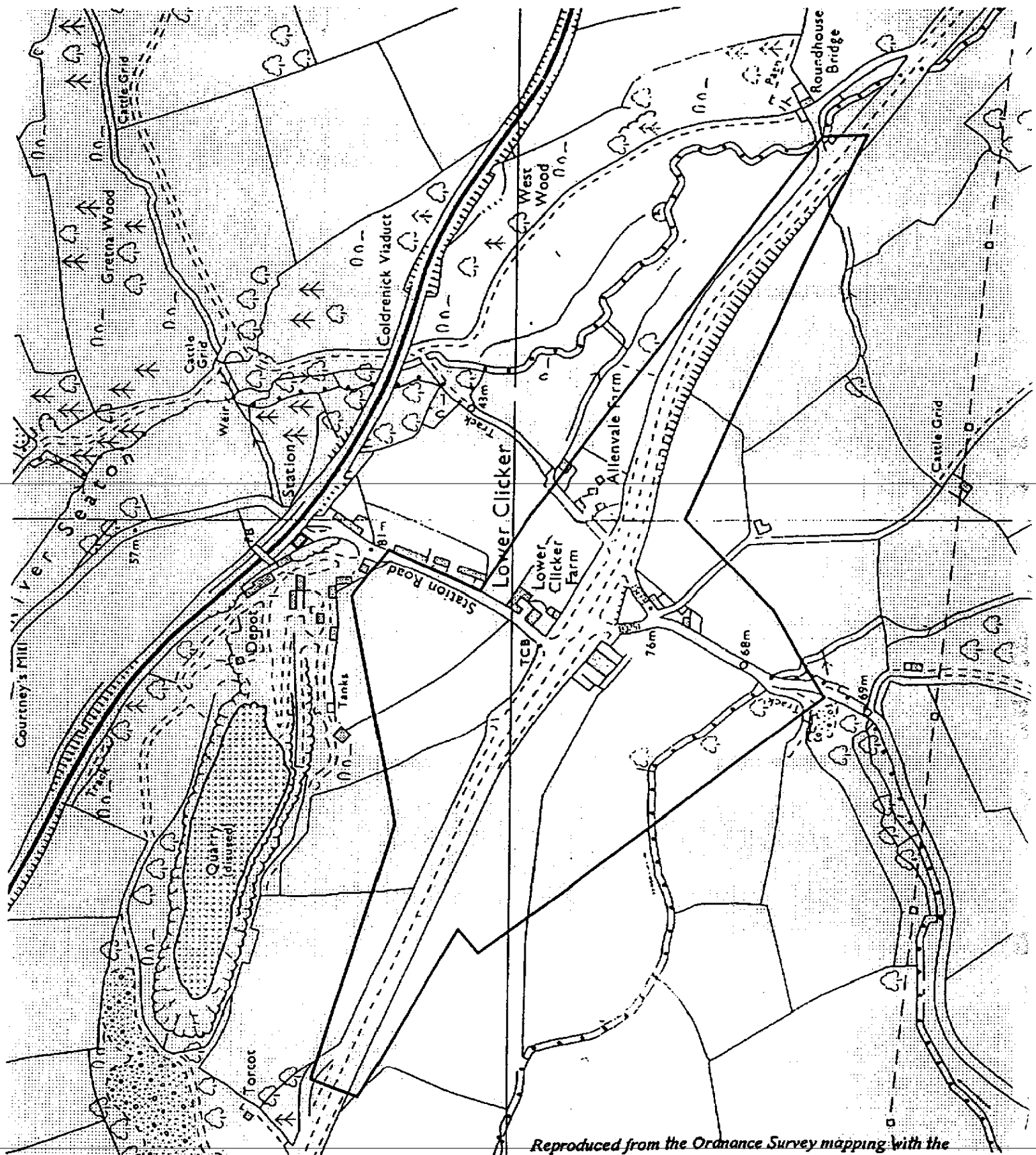
Aerial photographs of the area, held by Cornwall County Council, were also consulted for both visible archaeological / historical sites and remains plus land usage. Those looked at were JAS / 2588 / 80-83 (1988), BKS / 9550 / 201-203 (1995), and the RAF aerial photographs CPE / (1904) / 3121+3, 5012+3, and 3230-3232.

3.2 Walk-over survey

A single day was spent walking over the fields and land contained within the corridor. The recording of newly located or suspected archaeological remains involved:

- a) the measured positioning of the site / feature on to a large scale map of the field or fields concerned,
- b) a written description regarding the state, nature and basic dimensions of the site or feature concerned, plus an interpretation as to its type or function,
- c) and the taking of photographic (monochrome and colour) record shots of the site or feature.

Essentially a walk-over survey confirms the existence and character of previously identified sites located during the desk based study, and it allows for the identification of previously unsuspected sites.



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Fig. 2. The assessment corridor.

4.0 Results

The first section looks at the historic character of the landscape which essentially relies upon upstanding, visible remains that have continued to function in much the same way as they were originally intended, (for example, bridges and boundaries); while the second section summarises the sites that have been identified.

4.1 Historic character of the landscape

The CAU has carried out an assessment of the character of the Cornish landscape based upon distinctive and therefore broadly dateable field system types and other physical indicators, (Countryside Commission, 1996). The categories identified by this survey were used during this study.

The study area is now dominated by the A38 and its historic character considerably disguised and fragmented. However, that earlier character is very clear on the Tithe Map of c.1840 (Fig 5), a character which is derived from centuries of development and elements of which are still apparent today.

The A38 passes through 'Anciently Enclosed Land' here, ie the pattern of settlements, fields and lanes is medieval-derived. The principal settlement of medieval origin is Lower Clicker (site 14), though another, deserted settlement (Lake, site 15) lies in the valley bottom at the southern edge of the corridor. Two more deserted settlements, probably of post-medieval origin, lie just outside the corridor: Buckapit (site 21) and Lower Clicker Mill (site 17). Although many field boundaries have been removed in this area, those which survive (sites 5) are mostly as shown on the c.1840 Tithe Map.

Clicker takes its name from a prominent hill, Clicker Tor, immediately north-west of the corridor, named as *monte de cliker* in 1296, depicted as a hill on Martyn's map of 1748, shown as roughground and woodland in the 19th century but very extensively quarried away in the 20th century. There are other smaller quarries within the vicinity of the corridor area and one small quarry of unknown date within the corridor (site 8). Quarrying was important in this parish at an early date; "Minhinet,...in which parish are the beste slate stones to couer howses in all Cornwall", (John Norden, 1584).

No mines are known within the corridor area, though mining did become important in the parish in the 19th century (Acton, 1995).

Steep sided valleys are characteristic of this general area, often wooded with oak, hawthorn, blackthorn and hazel, and with archaeological and historic sites characteristic of this setting. The Seaton valley dominates the eastern edge of the area, and a tributary runs through its south-western edge. The tributary is crossed by a causeway (site 16) at a confluence which was presumably liable to flooding, giving a name to the nearby medieval settlement of Lake (site 15). A pond and sluice of uncertain purpose (site 3) are located further upstream on the tributary, and Lower Clicker Mill (site 17) was served by a leat taken off the Seaton. The Seaton is crossed by a small bridge (site 1), variously known as Tresilgin, Pucklepit, and Roundhouse Bridge, carrying the road from Liskeard to St Germans and Saltash. Eastwards

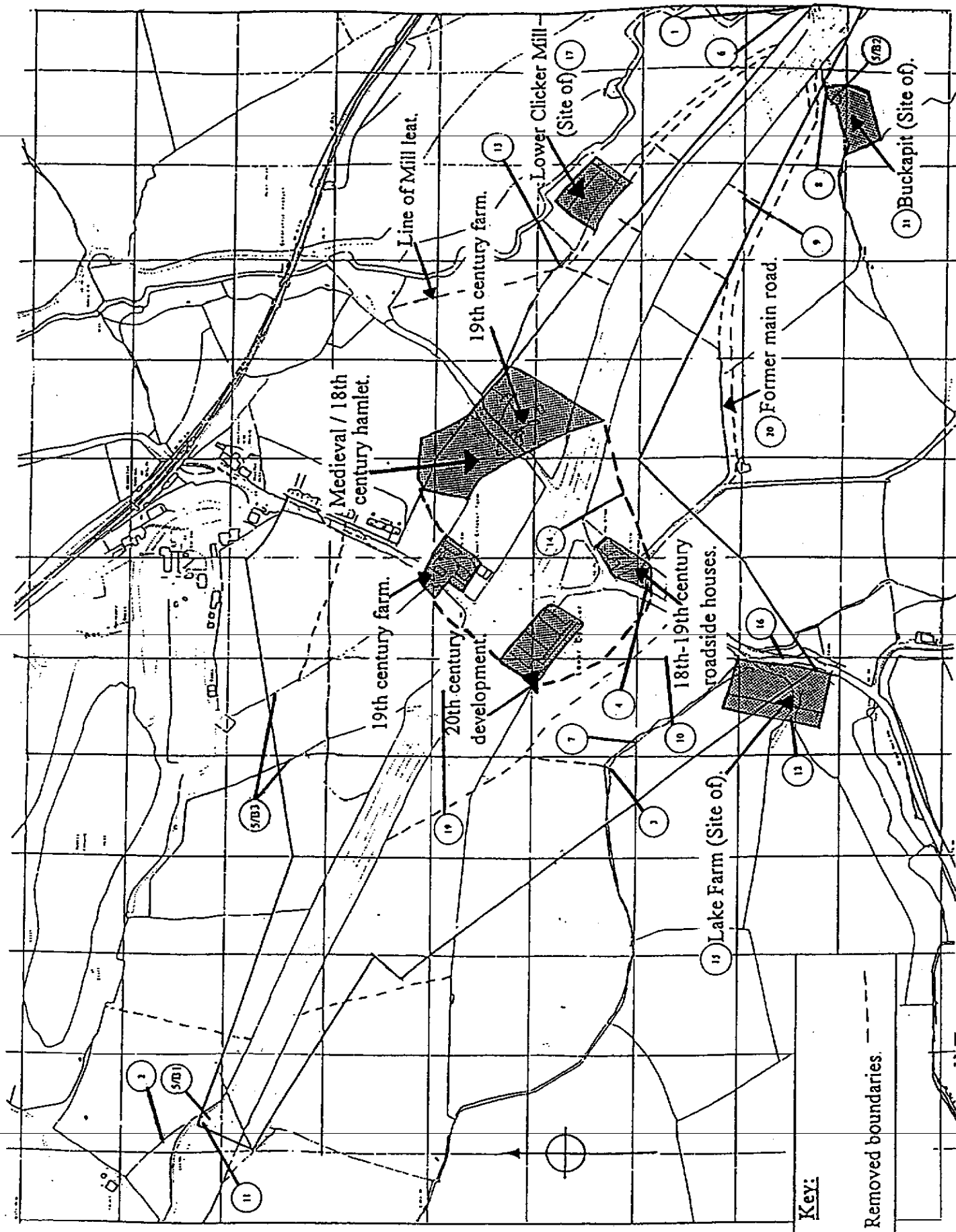


Fig. 3. The assessment corridor showing all sites.

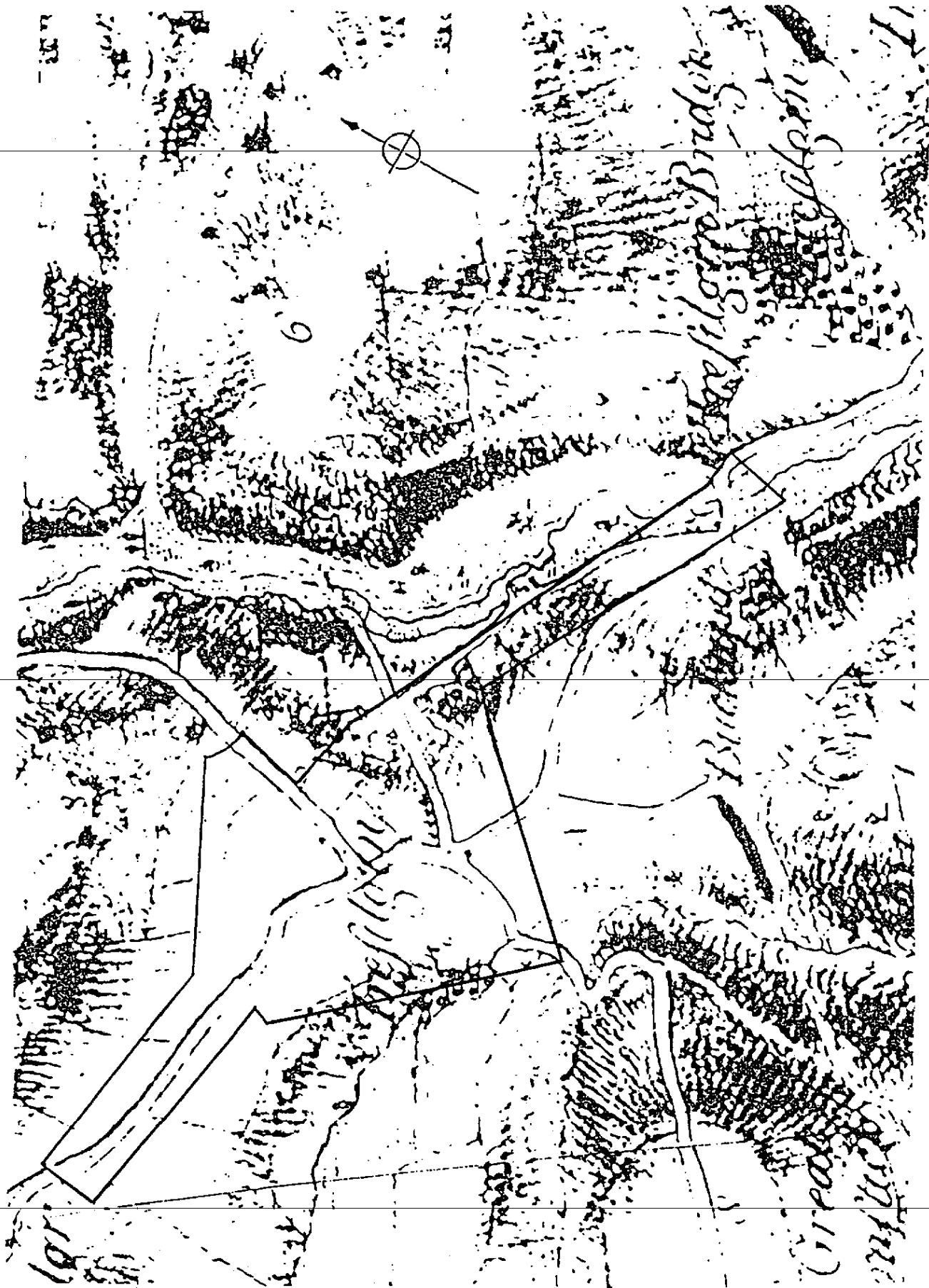


Fig. 4. OS 1803 extract showing the assessment corridor.

from Lower Clicker to the bridge the A38 is on the line of a new road built between 1803 and 1840, presumably to create a more favourable gradient; the stretch of road it replaced (site 20) had disappeared by 1880 apart from a stretch at the west with a pre-1840 smithy alongside (site 4). The lane leading to Lower Clicker Mill had also gone by this date, the settlement having been deserted. Lanes in the general area are characteristically narrow and deep, flanked by tall boundaries.

Although little evidence of prehistoric activity has been found (site 2) areas of medieval-derived settlements and fields ('Anciently Enclosed Land') can also be expected to contain evidence for settlement in later prehistory and earlier (Countryside Commission, 1996).

4.2 Summary of archaeological potential

There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings within the corridor, though two sites identified are likely to have high archaeological potential, the medieval settlements of Lower Clicker and Lake (sites 14 and 15).

Identified sites

- * Settlements of medieval origin: Lower Clicker and Lake (sites 14 and 15).
- * Field boundaries, parish boundaries and removed boundaries (sites 5, 6, 7 and 18).
- * Roads and trackways (sites 12, 13, 16 and 20).
- * Bridge and causeway (sites 1 and 16).
- * Smithy (site 4).
- * Quarry (site 8).
- * Cross Park (site 19; possible site of cross).
- * Others: mounds (natural?), (sites 9 and 10); disused plot (site 11).

Note: the following sites are just outside the corridor:

- * Post-medieval settlements: Lower Clicker Mill and Buckapit (sites 17 and 21).

Further archaeological potential

Further archaeological remains may be anticipated in this area in addition to those identified in this assessment.

- * Evidence for prehistoric activity may be expected, including scatters of flints and other artefacts, and later prehistoric settlements and field boundaries surviving below ground.
- * Palaeoenvironmental evidence may survive in low-lying and waterlogged areas, providing evidence for the character of the early environment in the area.

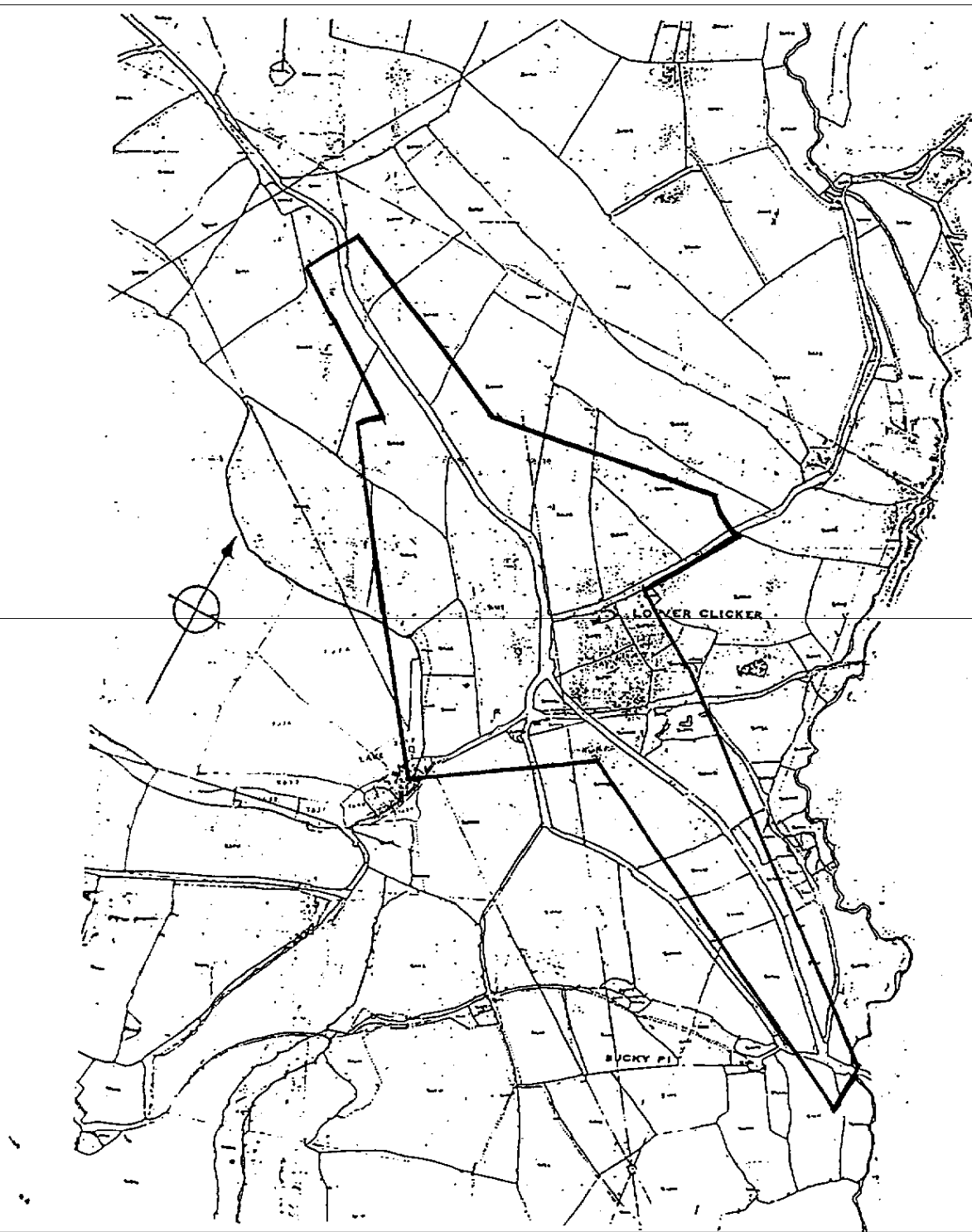


Fig. 5. Tithe map extract showing Menheniot and Liskeard parish.

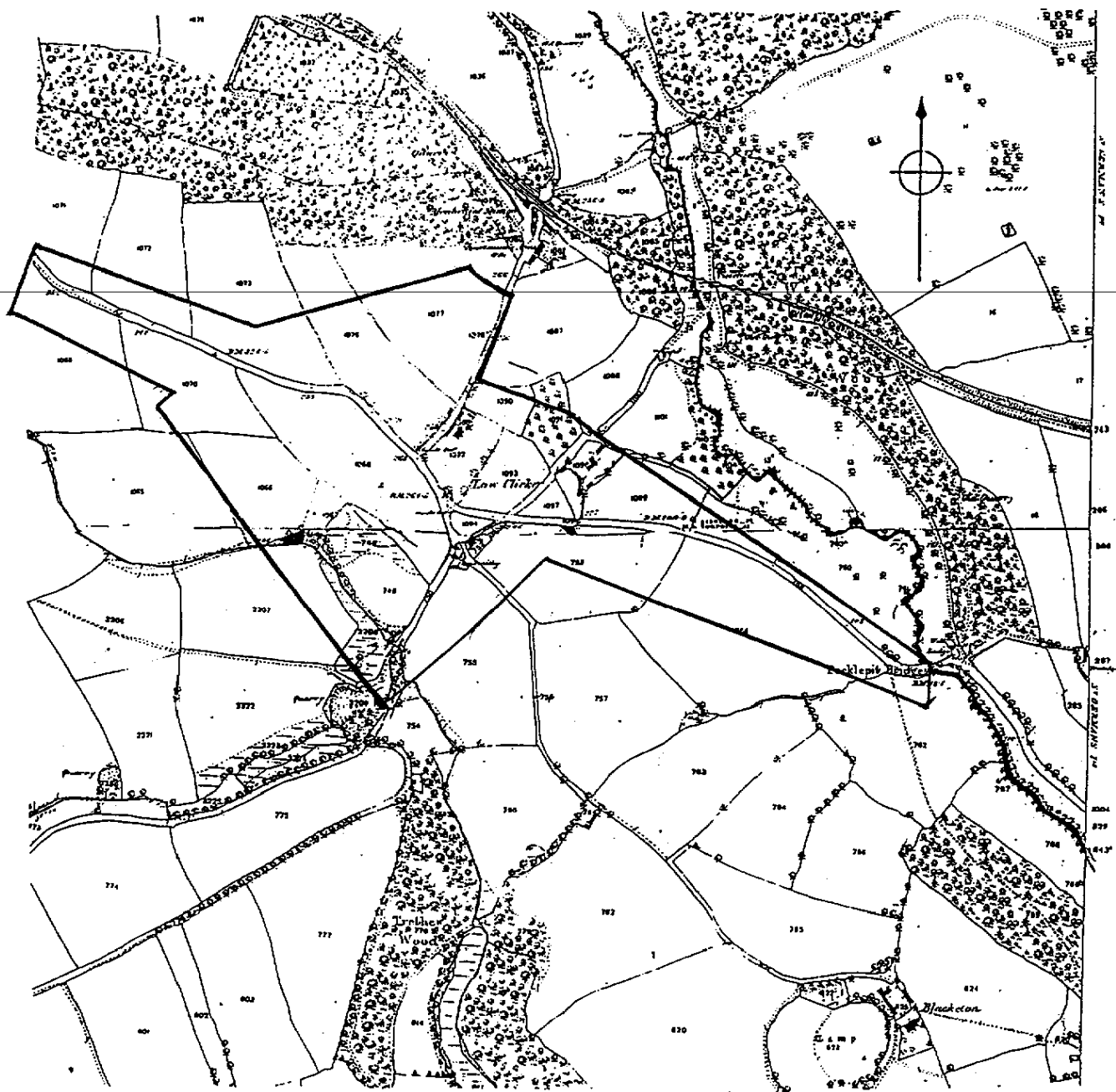


Fig. 6. The 1880 OS map showing Lower Clicker and the surrounding area.

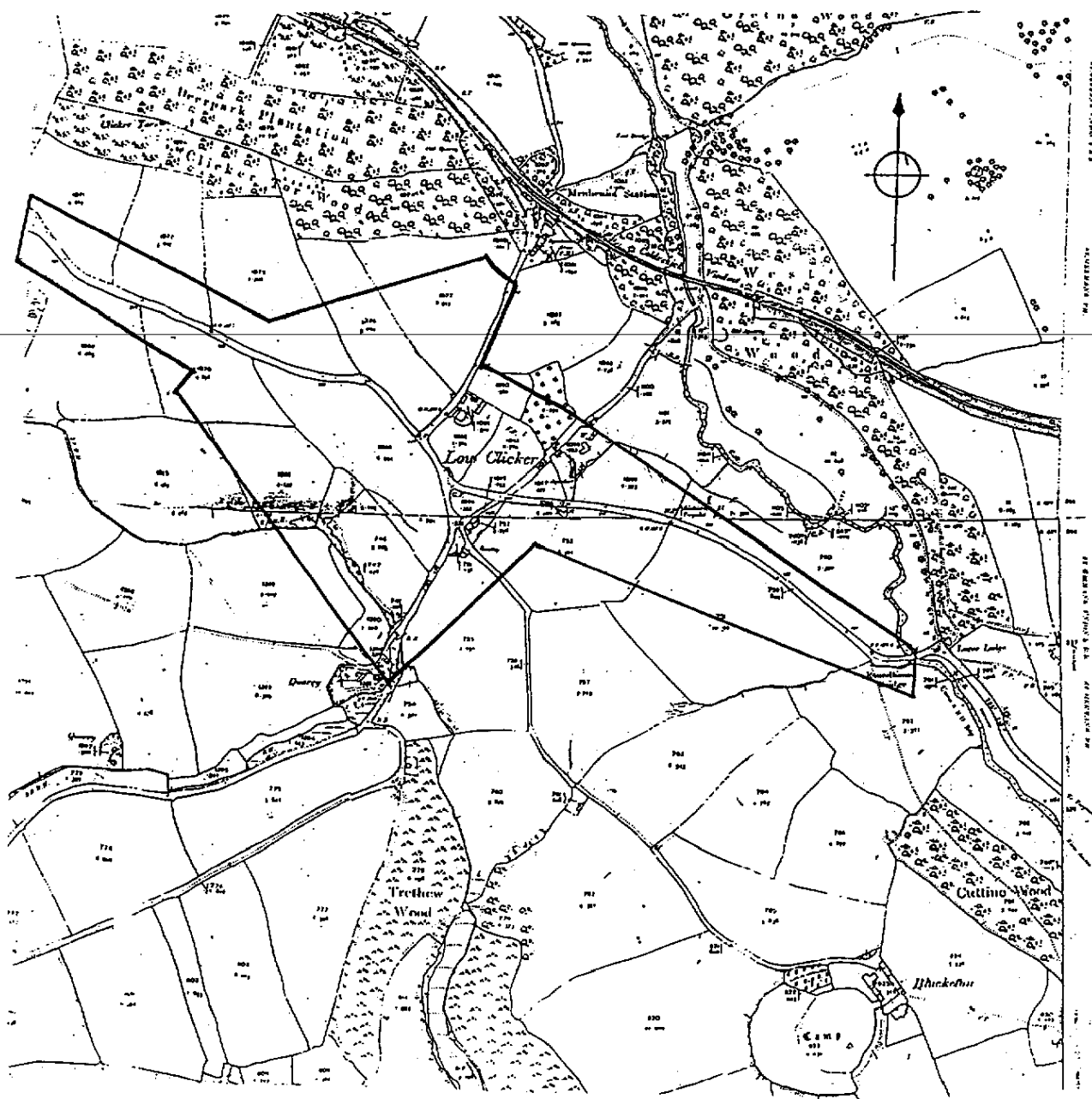


Fig. 7. The 1907 OS map showing Lower Clicker and the surrounding area.

5.0 Recommendations

These stages should be followed:

- * Assessment (this report).
- * Integration of the results of the Assessment into the initial road design, to avoid areas of high archaeological potential. Known sites to avoid within the corridor are Lower Clicker (site 14), Lake (site 15) and Roundhouse Bridge (site 1).
- * Further evaluation: in response to design proposals there should be a programme of evaluation to assess the impact of the proposals and design a programme of archaeological recording. The evaluation may include geophysical survey, trial trenching and documentary research. Transportation and Estates should consult the County Archaeologist for advice on the scope of the evaluation.
- * Archaeological recording: a programme of fieldwork may be necessary according to the results of the evaluation. The requirements and costs of the programme should be established at an early stage and incorporated into the overall project programme.

6.0 Inventory of sites

Site 1 Roundhouse Bridge

PRN 42645

SX 2948 6062

Roundhouse Bridge (as it is currently known) crosses the River Seaton, and has undergone a number of name changes along with some fairly large scale physical alterations, (including the creation of a mini lake to the west of the bridge, associated with the original Lower Clicker Mill leat). The site is shown at its earliest as a road / river crossing point, which was presumably bridged, on Joel Gascoyne's map of 1699. In 1803 (OS Surveyors drawings) it is named Tresilgin Bridge. On the Tithe map of 1840 the vicinity is called Bucky Pit but the bridge itself is not named - although obviously in existence since there is a reference to it in the list of field names associated with Lower Clicker Mill ie. 'Lower Field, near Bridge'. On the 1880 OS map it is called Pucklepit Bridge while on the 1907 and 1960s OS maps of the area it is called Roundhouse Bridge. Sometime between the 1907 OS map and the making of the 1963 OS map this little double arched bridge ceased to be the main road crossing. The road instead was diverted to the south slightly before joining the original alignment. Essentially it removed a kink in the road and a new bridge was built further on.

The River Seaton was formerly known as the *Seythin* according to the Trelawney Deeds of 1397 and 1598, (Henderson and Coates, 1972). Padel (1985), says that the name has an uncertain derivation but that it might refer to Cornish *seth*, meaning 'pot' - as in 'river full of pot-holes'. Alternatively it could originate from *seth* meaning 'arrow', perhaps meaning 'swift river'. River full of pot-holes may very well have been an accurate description of the rivers course based on the number of sink holes for adjoining streams within the Seaton catchment area.

The bridge is not a listed building and is in good condition. It is located at the far eastern end of the corridor (just within the parish of St. Germans). It has pointed cutwaters which are often indicative of the medieval period, and is double arched. It shows some evidence of relatively large scale alterations. This would have involved at least partial reconstruction of the bridge - above the cutwaters. The original date of construction is not known.

Recommendations

This site appears to be just on the eastern edge of the corridor and is presumably unlikely to be affected by proposals, which should be designed to avoid the site. Further evaluation and detailed recording is appropriate if the site is affected.

Site 2 Lithic Scatter

PRN 37281 SX 2830 6130

This site is located right on the outer most edge of the corridor, to the immediate north west of the far western end. The lithic scatter consists of both worked flints and greenstone hammerstones which were found during field walking in 1994. A greenstone axe is also known to have come from this immediate area - although it has now been lost. (Clicker Tor is known as a greenstone outcrop and is likely to have attracted considerable attention in the past as a valuable raw material source. It may well have become a focal point for activity in the area). This site is listed in the SMR as being grade A in importance.

Recommendations

Any disturbance around the vicinity of the Tor is likely to disturb artefact scatters or spreads of material. A general watching brief is advised for any topsoil disturbance in the area of the corridor nearest to the Tor.

Site 3 Sluice SX 2869 6081

A sluice is marked on both the 1881 and the 1907 OS maps for the area; a pond shown on the 1881 map, a little to the west may have been associated. It is not specifically marked on the subsequent OS maps and was not seen during the walk-over.

Recommendations

Further evaluation and recording would be appropriate if the site is affected.

Site 4 Smithy

PRN 42646 SX 2889 6079

Located fairly centrally within the corridor is the site of a smithy. It is marked on all maps since the 1881 OS map, and is positioned within the same area as houses and gardens shown on the Tithe map. A building is also shown in this position on the OS 1803 (two and a half inch map). The Tithe map actually refers to the large field to its immediate south as Shop Park, and this may be a reference to the site's previous use i.e. prior to it becoming a smithy.

The site is now known as 'The Old Forge' and has seen recent extension work etc. It is not a listed building.

Recommendations

This site should not be disturbed, but if it is further evaluation and detailed recording would be appropriate, including an archaeological watching brief to search for earlier historical / archaeological remains in the smithy's immediate vicinity.

Site 5

The Boundaries

Varied locations (see site plan).

The majority of field boundaries within the corridor are stone faced with earthen (often stoney) cores. Some of these are planted with managed trees others are totally overgrown and ramshackle in appearance. The 'managed' boundaries were particularly noticeable to the west of Lower Clicker, on the northern side of the A38 where the boundaries appeared to be in a very good state of repair. Some boundaries appear to have been repaired on a piece-meal scale over a prolonged period of time, notably the boundary between Site 11 and the field to its immediate north - **Site 5/B1**. This particular boundary is heavily vegetated, displaying a variety of flowering plants (indicative of age) and large old trees. It also shows areas of severe collapse and undermining, in part due to burrowing. (Many of the original boundaries and land divisions are likely to have only been faced with stone and 'tidied up' at a later post medieval date).

Located at the furthest eastern point of the corridor, on the southern side of the A38 this boundary is marked simply by the presence of a bubbling brook which dips in and out of sink holes before merging with the river- **Site 5/B2**. The width of this north-east to south-west aligned linear band of overgrown trees, shrubs and an old quarry (Site 8) etc., varies from approximately 5m to 12m. A semi collapsed barbed wire fence vaguely follows the brook up the steep slope away from the road. This boundary, at its lowest point - nearest to the road, appears to partially cross the flood plain of the the River Seaton. Such natural boundaries or boundary markers would have represented the very earliest types of boundary to have been used. Natural landscape features are still used today as boundary markers. This particular boundary also marks a clear and abrupt change in field heights (a height variable of some 3m to 4m), between the western field which is within the corridor and the eastern field which is just on the edge. This would suggest that past ploughing has had some considerable effects on land height and erosion. The Tithe map shows remnants of a medieval strip field system to its west which has since been removed.

There is one area where a remnant strip field appears to have survived essentially intact, to the north-west of Lower Clicker - **Site 5/B3**. If it is, this would date to the medieval period. The strip field is essentially a long, narrow cross-contour field. It is located in the central northern portion of the corridor, and is likely to have both of its long north to south boundaries cut through by the proposed junction improvements.

In addition to the older boundaries a number of relatively recent or new boundaries exist within the corridor. Many of these are directly associated with the post 1963 A38 road improvements and widening. Others relate to recent subdivisions of land close to houses etc. and essentially represent a form of landscaping.

Finally, the corridor shows a number of earlier boundaries to have been totally removed, (see cartographic evidence). The most obvious example of this can be seen in the field, in the western part of the corridor, south of the A38. Here a very large field has been created via boundary removal. Ploughing seems to have removed all trace of the earlier divisions, with the possible exception of a long north-west to south-east aligned depression which seems to approximately mark the location of the last boundary removed.

Recommendations

The majority of boundaries looked at within the corridor are later post medieval in date. This is reflected in the type of field patterns that they make up. Some of the boundaries, however are earlier in date and when breached should be archaeologically recorded by monochrome and colour photography, the sections should be measured and drawn and the different soil contexts recorded. Any buried soils may require recorded sampling by a specialist and any finds should be kept to provide dating evidence.

It is recommended that the following list of boundaries be specifically looked at:

Site 5/B1) The boundary at the far west of the corridor separating site 14 from the field to its immediate north.

Site 5/B2) The boundary at the far east of the corridor, with particular reference to the build up of soil on its western side.

Site 5/B3) The surviving medieval strip field with its two original long boundaries would need to be recorded. The southern end would also need to be looked at.

Site 6 Menheniot / St. Germans Parish Boundary SX 2945 6066

The parish boundary follows the River Seaton's course and echoes an ancient land division. (Many parishes were established prior to the Norman Conquest). An overgrown hedge - sometimes a double hedge follows it, although the river's northern approach to Roundhouse Bridge is at least partially unhedged.

Recommendations

If this parish boundary is breached then an archaeologist should be present to record the boundary and to carry out a watching brief in the vicinity of the river with a view towards recording potential earlier crossing points and perhaps sampling waterlogged remains.

Site 7 Menheniot / Liskeard Parish Boundary SX 2874 6077

The Parish boundary at this point follows the stream to the north of the main Looe Road, and the northern edge of Looe Road to the south. Again it follows an ancient land division.

Recommendations

As with the previous site, this boundary if breached will require an archaeologist to record the boundary and to sample potential waterlogged deposits. Any improvement or reconstruction work associated with the Looe road will also require an archaeologist to record the probable build up of deposits associated with raising the road in this area.

Site 8**Quarry****SX 2942 6061**

Located at the far eastern end of the corridor, within the eastern most boundary on the south of the River Seaton is a small, overgrown quarry. It is now shrouded in trees and barely visible unless wandering within the boundary perimeters itself. It has a maximum diameter of c.20m and a maximum approximate depth of 3m on its western side. There are numerous other small scale quarries in the vicinity, to the north, east and west. It is not shown on any of the map references consulted.

Recommendations

No specific recommendations, although it has been recommended that the boundary in to which it fits is recorded. A general watching brief may pick up associated features.

Site 9**Mound****SX 2928 6070**

Positioned within the western half of the south-eastern most field of the corridor is a slight raised hillock or mound. Its eastern side drops down towards the stream while on its western side is what appears to be a possible platformed or scooped out area. Past ploughing has disturbed the subsoils and revealed a number of large boulders. These may represent either disturbed bedrock or perhaps disturbed archaeological / historical remains. Its proximity to the river would potentially have made it a visible and perhaps a utilized focal point during the prehistoric period and later. The site has been portrayed on the 1963 OS map as a distinct kink in the 200 foot contour. The site has a 40m plus diameter at its highest point (it flares out below this point to an approximate 80m diameter), and an approximate 0.5m - 0.75m difference in height - visible from the western side.

Recommendations

It is uncertain as to whether this is a natural or an artificial feature. Geophysical survey would help to elucidate the problem and focus attention on any discernable subsurface remains. A watching brief is recommended for the area during topsoil stripping.

Site 10**Mound****SX 2880 6075**

Located within the now large field on the south western side of the corridor (shown as five and a bit fields on the Tithe map), is a mounded area of potentially archaeological / historical interest. It has an approximate height of 0.75m and an upper diameter of 40m with an ephemeral raised 'skirt' extending out to a 60m - 70m diameter. Its dimensions are very similar to those of Site 9. It has a relatively sheltered location, with a stream to the east and a gently sloping dry valley to the west.

Recommendations

The same as those for site 9.

Site 11 **Disused Pocket of Land** **SX 2834 6122**

Positioned at the far western extent of the corridor is a semi-circular pull-in area, off the east bound A38. Located between the pull-in and the current southern boundary of the field to its immediate north is an essentially enclosed area of land that is now neglected, and actually larger than it appears to be on the OS map. Walking over this area it became apparent that it had seen some recent dumping which in turn overlay occasional earlier slight ridge-like and gully features. The function, likely date and patterning could not be assessed due to the general vegetation coverage and later disturbance, although they are likely to be later post medieval.

The distinct kink in the A38 at this point, even in the 1840s, would suggest that the original road layout was skirting around something that predated the Tithe map, and presumably pre-dated it by some time since no reference was made to it. (It may simply reflect an earlier (medieval or earlier) pattern of fields).

Recommendations

Further evaluation and recording may be appropriate if this area is affected. A watching brief will be required should the area be affected.

Site 12 **Late Trackway** **SX 2877 6065**

This site is located in the central southern most corner of the corridor within the Parish of Liskeard. The Tithe map predates the trackway but it is shown on the 1880 OS map. It follows an east-west field boundary west from the Looe road before cutting across the next few fields. Today only the far eastern end of this track survives as a linear raised area.

Recommendations

A watching brief during any topsoil disturbance in the vicinity of the homestead and any associated, surviving features ie. boundaries, will be required. The track itself could be sectioned, but it is late and unlikely to provide valuable new information.

Site 13 **Abandoned trackway / road** **SX 2920 6087**

The Tithe map shows a track or possibly semi-surfaced road running to the north of the current A38 as it runs through Lower Clicker. It ran from Lower Clicker to Roundhouse Bridge and provided access to Lower Clicker Mill. The lane did not survive to be recorded on the OS 1881 map. Today it is marked at its western end by the field boundary on the northern side of Allenvale Farm. Beyond this point it exists as a linear, levelled, possibly raised track / walkway linking Allenvale Farm to its recently constructed horse stables and then on towards the bridge and river. During the walk-over it became apparent that it ran (or runs) along what is essentially a 'ridge' overlooking the river. This ridge may have attracted past activity - offering as it does an excellent vantage point of the river.

Recommendations

The road lies almost entirely outside the corridor and is unlikely to be affected by proposals. If it is, a section excavated across it would usefully record the character of a 19th century road, abandoned by c.1880.

Site 14 Settlement of Lower Clicker SX 2890 6090

The first known reference to Clicker dates to 1279 when it was spelt *Clicker* (ICS P-N Index). The next reference is to Clicker Tor, (Gover, 1948, 192-3) as *monte de cliker* in 1296, and later as *clykertorre* in 1378. This probably relates to the Welsh *clegyr* meaning cliff or steep place. Padel, (Padel, 1985, 60) suggests that Clicker Tor may well originate from Cornish *cleger* meaning rock, rocks or cliff.

Lower Clicker is shown on a number of the pre 19th century maps and may well have a late medieval origin, if not earlier. It is first shown on Martyn's map of 1748. Its geographical positioning makes it an ideal spot for settlement since it is located on a high, dry ridge or spur that overlooks the River Seaton and would always have offered an obvious through route. The Tithe map describes a settlement of domestic / farm dwellings accompanied by their own orchards, gardens, arable fields and pastoral land. Reference to Shop Park as one of the field names in the vicinity of the Smithy would suggest that the Smithy was in existence at this time as well.

Lower Clicker is currently a somewhat dispersed settlement, with four distinct components: Allenvale Farm (SX 2904 6092); Lower Clicker Farm (SX 2889 6098); the Smithy area (SX 2889 6079); and the modern farm development (SX 2881 6089). Cartographic evidence suggests how this situation developed. The OS 1803 (two and a half inch surveyors sheets) shows a single settlement complex, presumably a hamlet, occupying the area of Allenvale Farm (a modern name) and the area to its west, now devoid of settlement. This is likely to represent the core of the medieval hamlet. A building is shown in the position of the Smithy.

By 1840 the situation had changed; the hamlet appears to have been divided between two farms, with one farm continuing on the site of the hamlet (and becoming Allenvale Farm) and another being newly established a little to the west (previously called Lower Clicker Farm, now The Hayloft). The Hayloft occupies the highest spot within Lower Clicker and may well have seen some landscaping in the past. This situation has prevailed to the present day, but with the addition of new farm buildings to the south of the road, west of the Smithy.

An aqueduct (PRN 42671) of post medieval / probable 19th century date is shown on the 1907 and 1963 OS maps of Allenvale Farm (SX 2906 6086). The SMR grades it's importance as C - although it is not a listed building. This feature was not seen during the walk over.

Recommendations

The area of the Lower Clicker settlement complex has high archaeological potential and should be avoided. Any proposals in this area would require further archaeological evaluation with the likelihood of the need for further detailed recording, including extensive excavations. Particularly sensitive is the area of the former hamlet and its vicinity.

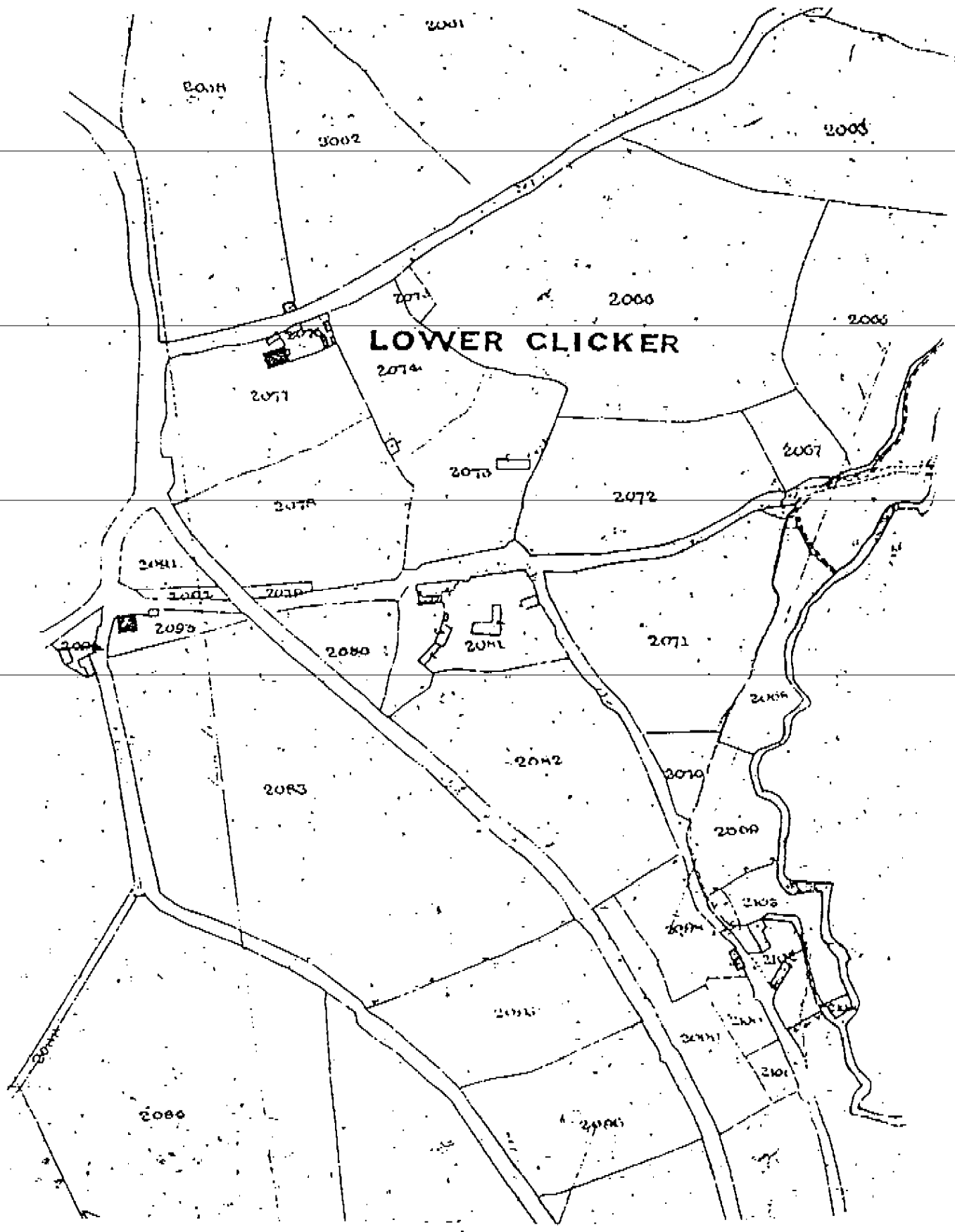


Fig. 8. Lower Clicker as shown on the Tithe map.

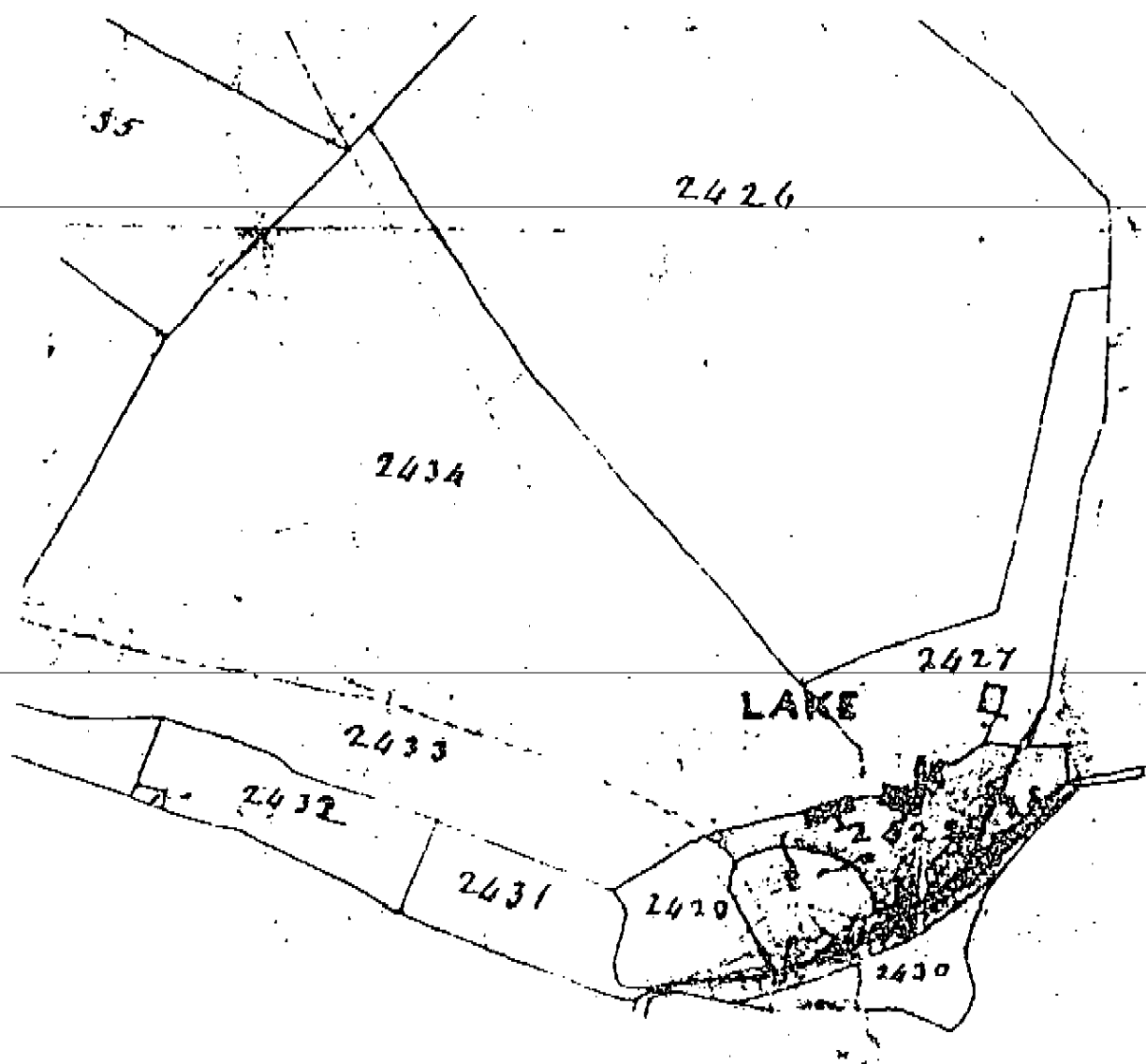


Fig. 9. Lake as shown on the Tithe map.

Site 15**Abandoned settlement of Lake****SX 2878 6065**

A settlement is shown here on the c.1840 Tithe Map, named Lake. It is also shown on the First Edition OS map (1813), although not named, but it does not seem to be shown on Martyn's map of 1748. However, Lake could well be 'Lakeland' first referred to in 1432 and could therefore be a settlement of medieval origin. It had been abandoned by the time of the OS map of 1881.

Lake was located in a low-lying, marshy area next to a stream, on the border between the two parishes of Menheniot and Liskeard, within the parish of Liskeard. Today the site has been abandoned and essentially lost. It now resembles a marshy, partly neglected, overgrown pocket of trees hugging the western side of the Looe road. Pools and sink holes are still a feature. The 1880 OS map shows a quarry in the immediate vicinity, while both the 1880 and the 1907 OS maps show what appears to be a spoil heap or raised area to the immediate east of the quarry. The quarry and a trackway (site 12) may have affected the southern part of the site.

Recommendations

Potentially an important site, though the degree of its survival is at present not known. The site should be avoided. If it is affected then further evaluation would be necessary, possibly leading to detailed recording including archaeological excavation.

Site 16**Causewayed Looe Road.****SX 2880 6065**

Looe road, at the central southern most extent of the corridor runs across the low lying area previously occupied by Lake settlement. Due to the topography this road would always have been susceptible to flooding, prior to being raised. The date for such improvements is unknown but it is likely to initially have been marked by small scale work, probably linking natural 'high' areas in the immediate vicinity. The Tithe map appears to suggest that the bulk of this was done prior to 1840. The quarry shown on the 1880 OS map may well have contributed some material towards this work. The maximum noted height of the causewayed road in comparison to the fields flanking either side of the road was approximately 1m.

At the northern end of the road, as it runs past the 'Smithy' and up in to Lower Clicker it cuts down deeply in to the ground. At least a 2m depth was noted during the walk-over.

Recommendations

If this road is to see any substantial work on its route at this point, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief be carried out to look at earlier sealed deposits of build up.

Site 17**Lower Clicker Mill****SX 2927 6087**

Lower Clicker Mill is not strictly within the corridor, although part of its associated complex of boundaries (located at the northern extent of the then surviving medieval strip fields - as shown on the tithe map), is within the area. It is probably the mill shown on Martyn's map and the 1803 OS map. Interestingly Joel Gascoynes map of 1699 shows the location of a mill at the junction with the road and the river, although it is not clear whether the mill shown is the

Lower Clicker Mill or the Tilland Mill which used to be located to the immediate east of the bridge. (The current owner of Allenvale Farm, pointed out the spot where Lower Clicker Mill is thought to have stood - approximately 300m west of the bridge). It had fallen in to disuse by 1880 and is not shown at all on the later OS map. Even its associated boundaries had been removed by this point. (Recent landscaping has been undertaken, involving the creation of a pond fed by the original mill leat).

Recommendations

The site is beyond the corridor and unlikely to be affected. If the corridor changes, the site would require further evaluation and detailed recording.

Site 18 Removed Boundaries Various locations

A number of boundaries have been removed since the 1840s - see fig. 3. Remnant strip fields are shown on the Tithe map in the eastern portion of the corridor cut through by the A38. Additionally the area to the west of the corridor - to the south of the A38, shows a number of boundaries to have been removed in order to create a very large, long field, (its eastern edge is marked by the Looe road). There are also other boundaries shown on the Tithe map that have since been removed. Since the corridor is located within an area of Anciently Enclosed land pre medieval field boundaries will also have been removed prior to the drawing up of the Tithe map.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the area of removed strip field boundaries in the east of the corridor is accompanied by an archaeological watching brief. Additionally, the now large field in the west of the site, bounded by the A38 and the Looe road, should also be monitored by an archaeologist during topsoil stripping. This would partly facilitate interpreting and understanding the 'mound' site in this field (site 13).

Site 19 Cross Park SX 2878 6094

This field name (as recorded on the Tithe map and Apportions) may or may not relate to a now lost stone cross. Stone crosses were often located along road sides. Alternatively it may be a reference to the road system in the immediate area - although this is felt to be unlikely. The term 'park' refers to an enclosure or field and is quite a common field name element. If this was a cross site then the evidence for such will almost certainly have been lost during previous A38 road improvements.

Recommendations

No specific recommendations.

Site 20 **Road (former line of the Liskeard to Saltash road)**

SX 2889 6080 to SX 2939 6062

Line of main road from Liskeard to Saltash and St. Germans before a new road was built between 1803 and 1840 between Lower Clicker and Roundhouse Bridge, presumably to provide an improved gradient. The eastern three quarters of its length had gone out of use by 1881 (1881 OS map). The western half continued in use as a lane, and is of interest since it shows the character of an early main road, not seriously upgraded since the early 19th century.

Recommendations

Only the western most part is within the corridor. If affected, the character of the road should be recorded in detail, and perhaps a cross section excavated and recorded.

Site 21 **Abandoned settlement of Buckapit** **SX 2935 6059**

A settlement is shown but not named on Martyn's map (1748); it is shown and named as Buckapit in 1813, and Buckypit in 1842 (Tithe Map). It had been abandoned by the time of the OS 1881 map, perhaps as a result of the reorganisation of landholdings when Blakadon Farm was established between 1842 and 1881 (Nigel Thomas pers. comm.). The place-name contains the element *bucka*, meaning 'sprite, hobgoblin', a Cornish word which also appears in the English dialect.

Recommendations

The site lies just outside the corridor. It is likely to have high archaeological potential and should be avoided. If it is affected there should be further evaluation, probably leading to detailed recording including archaeological excavation.

7.0 Archive

The project number is **1997039**

The colour slides from the walk-over are stored as **GCS / 22111 - 22125**

Field drawings are stored as **GRE 273/1**

(Other report illustrations are in the project file)

This report has been stored under file name:

G:/DOCUMENT/SITES/SITES.M-P/MENHEASS.SAM

8.0 Appendix : Field names recorded on the Tithe map and Apportions within the assessment corridor.

<u>Field no.</u>	<u>Field name.</u>	<u>Land use.</u>	(In the Parish of Menheniot).
2044	Higher Clicker	(arable)	
2047	Middle Clicker	"	
2048	Great Clicker	"	
2049	Three Corners	"	
2050	Coast Field	"	
2052	Slad	"	(Originally from Old English <i>Slaed</i> , meaning shallow valley - Ref. Gover, 1948).
2053	Higher Lake Moor	(pasture)	
2054	Waste in Higher Lake Moor		
2055	Lower Lake Moor	(pasture)	
2056	Waste in Lower Lake Moor		
2057	Cross Park	(arable)	(Possibly refers to a stone cross).
2058	Long Clicker	"	(For Clicker see text above).
2061	Yonder Clicker	"	
2062	Little Clicker	"	
2073	Orchard		
2074	Mowhay Meadow	(arable)	(Mowhay or rickyard meaning storage of hay or foodstuffs related to livestock ie. haystacks for winter cattle feeding).
2075	Garden		
2076	Dwelling House, Courtlage etc.		
2077	House Meadow	(pasture)	
2078	Barn Park	(arable)	
2079	Orchard		
2080	Mowhay Plot		
2081	Farm Buildings, Yard etc.		
2082	Lower Broad Park	(arable)	
2083	Higher Broad Park	"	
2084	Mill Meadow	(arable)	
2085	Little Bant Park	"	(Bant, related to Cornish <i>pans</i> meaning a hollow - Ref. Padel, 1985. It occurs in some Breton field names meaning <i>slope</i> , and is equivalent to <i>pant</i> in Welsh meaning river valley).
2086	Great Bant Park	"	
2087	Waste		
2089	Shop Park	(arable)	(May refer to the Smithy).
2091	Garden		
2092	Orchard		
2093	Houses and Garden		

2094	Houses and Courtlage	—
2097	Lower Field	(arable)
2099	Meadow	(pasture)
2102	Yard, Buildings and Waste	—
2103	Orchard	—
2105	Lower Field near Bridge	(arable)
2106	Higher Moor	(pasture)
2161	Barn Park	(arable)
2164	Orchard	—
2165	Little Meadow	(pasture)
2166	Backside	(arable)

(All fields and property numbered 2090 and below were owned by Charles Trelawney of the Coldrenick Estate, and leased out to tenants).

<u>Field no.</u>	<u>Field name.</u>	<u>Land use.</u>	<u>(In the Parish of Liskeard).</u>
2423	Little Oak Park	(arable)	
2424	Great Oak Park	(arable)	
2426	North Park	(arable)	
2425	High Mid Park	(arable)	
2427	Orchard	—	
2428	Homestead	—	
2429	Waste	—	
2430	Garden	—	
2431	Lower Moor	(pasture)	
2432	Middle Moor	(pasture)	
2433	Wood	(timber)	
2434	South Park	(arable)	
2435	Middle Mid Park	(arable)	

(All fields and the homestead were owned by Francis Glanville Esq. and leased out to tenants)

9.0 Bibliography

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