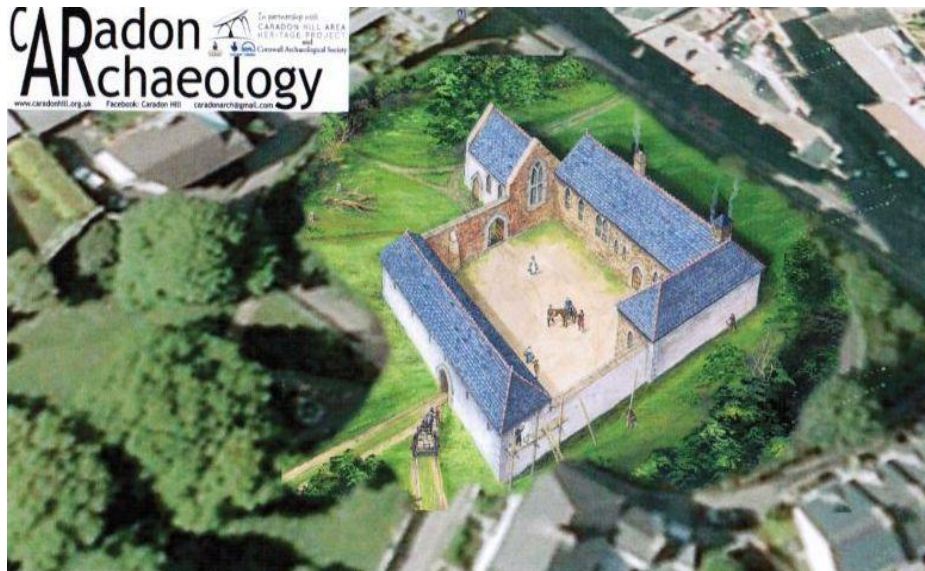




Liskeard Castle, Cornwall

Summary report of volunteer events



LISKEARD CASTLE PROJECT

Monday 15th July to
Friday 19th July 2013
10am-4pm

Community
Archaeology
Project at Castle
Park & The Eliot
House Hotel,
Liskeard.

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Liskeard Castle, Cornwall

Summary report of volunteer events

Client	Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project
Report Number	2014R051
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Status	Final
Report author(s)	Colin Buck with Iain Rowe, Fraser Reid, Eric Berry, Derris Watson, Anna Monks, Peter Nicholas, Calum Beeson and Peter Stedman
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Written and research contributions for this report have been made by members of the Liskeard Castle volunteer group. These include: Iain Rowe, Fraser Reid (who has been invaluable), Eric Berry, Peter Nicholas, Derris Watson, Anna Monks, Calum Beeson and Matthew Stedman.

The CAU Project Manager and report author was Colin Buck.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Reproduction of a Liskeard Castle Project advertising leaflet showing an inserted artistic representation of a 13th century fortified manor house (Building image © National Trust. Artist: Brian Byron).

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Abbreviations

CALH	Cornwall Association of Local Historians
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CC	Cornwall Council
CHAMP	Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
DRO	Devon Record Office
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic England
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall
ROC	Royal Observer Corps

1 Summary

Liskeard 'Castle' or more correctly 'fortified manor house', which once overlooked Liskeard, appears to have been built in approximately 1230-40 AD by Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Although described as ruinous a century later in the late 16th century it provided the location for Liskeard's first Grammar School. A later school was rebuilt on the same site in the early 19th century. From 1853 the former school building became the town's prison and accommodation for a policeman/jailer. This same building still stands but is now a private dwelling.

As part of the successful multi-faceted Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project, funded primarily by the Heritage Lottery Fund; the Liskeard Castle Project aimed to encourage local people to learn about and become involved in their local landscape heritage. The project provided inspirational, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities to capture the minds, hearts and foster enthusiasm for an appreciation of Liskeard's local distinctiveness, heritage and environment. The recipients were of all ages, from Year 6 local Primary Schools to adults conducting historical research for the first time.

A magnetometer geophysical survey (with volunteers of all ages helping), was undertaken of the possible castle and courtyard site during a week in July, and a few months later a Ground Probing Survey undertaken, although site constraints limited the results a possible wall was located. During the week's activities (15th to 19th July), volunteer historical researchers met to amalgamate their research over the previous few months from Cornwall and Devon into a format that can be kept and added to as part of future Liskeard research projects.

A geological and historic stone survey of the existing Castle Park walls was also undertaken by Calum Beeson and Eric Berry, in order to ascertain if any of the original sub-surface fabric of the 'Castle' survived and to identify the possible source of the stone.

A limited archaeological excavation was also undertaken in the flower beds adjacent to the War Memorial on 18th July, as one of a number of events involving schools. These included storytelling, and a temporary exhibition of the research group's information displayed in the Lord Eliot House Hotel. Interestingly, the earliest pottery that was found dated to the mid thirteenth century.

This report combines the results of the week's activities, including historical research undertaken by volunteers before and after the week's activities, and includes a number of reports by volunteers and specialists alike. This project instigated the formation of Liskeard History Group. The Liskeard & District Museum and Stuart House Trust Archive plus all the schools in the CHAHP Project area will have access to the historical research archive, any related reports and interpretational material which will be produced as a result of this project.



Figure 1 Location map and site extent.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

The Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project (CHAHP) finalised the fieldwork elements of the project at the end of December 2013, after operating since 2008. This £3 million Heritage Lottery funded project consisted of five main programmes: natural environment, historic environment, mining heritage, land management, and interpretation, education and training. The project area covers approximately 150 square kilometres (58 square miles), and includes the settlements of Pensilva, St Cleer, Minions, Upton Cross and part of Liskeard. Its broad aims were to conserve mining and prehistoric sites, protect wildlife, retain local distinctiveness to inform and involve residents, landowners and schoolchildren in aspects of their local heritage. This project is part of the Interpretation, Education and Training programme.

The Liskeard Castle Project (Fig 1) presented an opportunity to amalgamate heritage, education, training and interpretation to a wide participating audience ranging from schoolchildren to adults. Very little was known historically about the exact location, configuration of buildings or the history of Liskeard Castle. No archaeological studies have previously been undertaken on the site, and many people who live in Liskeard, or visit the site were unaware of the historical context of 'Castle Park'.

A project design was produced by Iain Rowe (CHAHP) and Colin Buck (CAU), to include a number of activities from the 15th to 19th July 2013, and to coincide with the Council of British Archaeology's National Archaeology Week. This met with approval from the project's funders, the HLF and Liskeard Town Council, the site's owners.

2.2 Aims

The Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project's overall aim is *'to conserve the Caradon Hill area's landscape, and improve the accessibility, presentation and marketing of its heritage as a catalyst for the economic regeneration of the area'*. This is being achieved through a local partnership approach, with the emphasis on community involvement and local community benefits.

The aim of the Liskeard Castle project was to uncover and interpret little known aspects of Liskeard and its historical past. The project objectives included:

- The encouragement of local people to learn about and become involved in their local landscape heritage, possibly leading to its conservation, enhancement and protection.
- The provision of inspirational, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities to capture hearts and minds to foster an appreciation of the area's distinctiveness and heritage.
- The encouragement of relevant skills training, especially to enable local people to become more involved in the area's heritage, character and environment, leading to enhanced local knowledge.

2.3 Methods

A variety of methods and activities were planned to meet the project's aim and objectives:

2.3.1 Historical research

An element of training in historical research and a list of appropriate sources and subject matters were given to the volunteers prior to research starting nearly two months before the main activity week. Historical databases (local and national) and primary archives in both Cornwall and Devon were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site. The main sources consulted were:

- Cornwall HER and library.

- Cornwall and Devon Record Offices (Maps and primary deeds/leases).
- Cornish Studies Library and the RIC Museum (Courtney Library).
- Published books (incl. parochial histories).
- National internet databases (British Library, Public Record Office and Newspaper archives).
- Liskeard Museum (accessions) and Stuart House Archive.

Contributors to this part of the project included: Colin Buck, Iain Rowe, Fraser Reid, Derris Watson, Anna Monks, and Peter Stedman. Refer to sections 5.1 and 5.2 for results, and Appendices 1 and 2.

2.3.2 Geophysical survey and ground probing radar

Tamarside Archaeological Survey set a grid (aided by volunteers: school children and adults), for a magnetometer survey. This had the potential to reveal sub-surface archaeological features during the project week. Contributors to this primary survey included: Peter Nicolas, Les Dodd, and public volunteers. Subsequently, due to poor initial results additional funding from CHAHP was provided to use Ground Probing Radar across parts of the castle site in March 2014. Contributors to this secondary part of the project included: Peter Nicolas, Les Dodd, Phil Dowe, Ian Aldersley, Ursula Davey and Erica Utsi. Refer to section 5.3 for results of both techniques.

2.3.3 Castle Park World War II Observation Post and Nuclear bunker

Following the results from the geophysical survey Lawrence Holmes, a specialist historian of WWII defences, undertook historic research on the military structures and provides a summary history of these sites at Liskeard Castle Park. Refer to Section 5.4 of the report for results, and Appendices 3 and 4.

2.3.4 Schoolchildren's archaeological excavation

Year 6 from a local Primary School (Quethiock), helped to excavate part of the flower bed on the southern side of the war memorial. Contributors to this part of the project include: Katie Collins and Emma Stockley (refer to section 5.5).

2.3.5 Geological and masonry survey

Specialists in geology (Calum Beeson) and masonry analysis (Eric Berry) both surveyed the existing boundary walls of Liskeard Castle Park (refer to sections 5.6 and 5.7 respectively). Images by Eric Berry of the Liskeard Castle building stone analysis are reproduced in Appendix 4.

2.3.6 Summary of the week's events (from volunteer's perspective)

A summary of the week's events has been produced by one of the volunteers, Peter Stedman – following his son's attendance during work experience (refer to section 5.8).

3 Location and setting

Liskeard lies amongst the rolling, attractive and lush hills and river valleys of south-east Cornwall. The surrounding countryside has been defined in the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (2005) as predominantly Ancient Enclosed Land (farmed since the medieval or earlier), with parcels of land to the north-west and south-east as post-medieval farmland.

Liskeard is situated on relatively high land 154 metres at its highest point (the top of Castle Park), between two rivers, the River Seaton and the East Looe River. To the south, east and west, the land undulates in a series of hills interspersed by deeper valleys to the south with river tributaries of the two main rivers as they widen near the coast six miles away at Looe. To the north of Liskeard, the land rises to the south eastern boundary of Bodmin Moor; at Caradon Hill (369 metres above sea level).

The town itself straddles two hills, the eastern hill being Castle Park (see Fig 1), whilst the steep gradients down to the historic core of the town provides additional character to the built environment. However, the higher ground of both Castle Park and the site of the Cattle Market, both give far reaching views to the higher peak of Caradon Hill.

The medieval core of the town, either side of Well Lane, slowly expanded over the centuries up the east and west sides of the hill (see Fig 2). The siting of St Martin's Church overlooking the medieval town from the south east side would have been predominant from the Norman period, at which time Liskeard was likely to have been the second biggest town in Cornwall after Bodmin. It was perhaps predictable therefore that the location of a new Earl Richard 'Castle' (for manorial affairs/court sessions, etc), would be sited in an imposing position (SX 25354 64615), overlooking the town on its east side with the hillslope behind for an adjacent park.

The topography of the castle site and park (MCO 10363), rises from 132 metres OD above sea level to 154 metres at the eastern corner of the park. The castle (or fortified manor house) site is now occupied by the town's former early 19th century school, later converted to a prison (now a residence), and a WW1 memorial. This level area is perhaps the only visual/topographic evidence for the former site of a much larger older building. Tarmac roads criss-cross the site, with a 'Victorianised' park formed upslope in the 19th century – which still retains that period's character. This site therefore has changed little over the last two hundred years, but the increasing pressure of land for housing developments has meant that over the same period, the park area upslope of the castle site has now been surrounded by (primarily) 20th century housing estates (compare Figs 1 and 3).

4 Designations

4.1 National

The only national designation within Castle Park is the 20th century war memorial (Listed Building Grade II, No. 1206220), at SX 25342 64611.

4.2 Regional/county

A public right of way crosses Castle Park from the east and goes downslope to the former castle site (reflecting the route shown on mid-19th century maps – and possibly following a much earlier medieval access to the medieval site).

Both the Liskeard Conservation Area (DCO 153) and the Liskeard Historic Settlement area boundaries (EV1 1006), include the same area and includes the former medieval 'castle' site and upslope, the later Victorian planted woodland site (up to SX 25466 64649).

5 Liskeard Castle volunteer week results

Each of the Liskeard Castle volunteer group result sub-sections follow: Liskeard Castle documentary history (section 5.1), Liskeard Castle Park (lease) document survey (section 5.2), Geophysical surveys (section 5.3), Royal Observer Corps and Nuclear Bunker history (section 5.4), Archaeological excavation results (section 5.5), Geological assessment (section 5.6), Liskeard Castle stone building analysis (section 5.7) and the Liskeard Castle Project (volunteer perspective – section 5.8). Discussions/research/conclusions arising from each section are given in section 6, with further recommendations given in section 7.

5.1 Liskeard Castle: History by Colin Buck

This chronological timeline section summarises some of the historical research undertaken by the volunteer researchers (see section 2.3.1). A historical analysis of the town's leases is described in section 5.2, and Appendix 1 and 2).

Pre 'Castle' background:

The ancient name was **Liskerrett**, derived probably from two Cornish words signifying 'a fortified place'. The first element of the word *lis* means 'chieftain's hall, dwellings', etc. The second element is uncertain. *'The names Helston (Henliston-Old Court Town), Liskeard, and possibly Lostwithiel, contain the word 'Lis' implying a Court or Seat of Jurisdiction in post-Roman times. They indicate a secular origin for these towns'* (Padel 1988, 24).

c1010 Lys Cerruyt documented as name place, probably Court of Kerwyd (Padel 1988, 110).

1086 (Domesday Book survey): *'The count himself (Robert Count of Mortain) holds Liscarret. Maerle-Sveinn held it in the time of Edward and it paid geld for 2 hides. Yet there are 12 hides. There is land for 60 ploughs. In demesne are 3 ploughs and 20 slaves; and 35 villeins and 37 bordars with 13 ploughs. There is a market rendering 4s and a mill (one of only six in Cornwall) rendering 12s and 400 acres of woodland; and pasture 4 leagues long and 2 leagues broad. Formerly £8 now it is worth £26 less 20d'.*

Note: Robert was given 800 estates in 20 counties between Northumberland, Sussex and Cornwall, the biggest landholder in England after his half-brother King William, and Cornwall was mainly his province (feudal land holdings were designed to stop magnates forming geographical power bases). *'The Exchequer Domesday lists 248 manors, and the Exon version nearly 40 more, while the latter held a mere 19. Most of the county was poor and sparsely populated: for each man recorded by Domesday there were 160 acres of land'* (Hinde 1985, 56). The town was growing by this time and was soon to be the second largest town in Cornwall (after Bodmin).

c1120 Lischaret documented as name place (Sheppard 1980, 47).

1123 Lyscerryt documented as name place (Gover 1948, Liskeard Parish).

1201 Represented as a borough by its own jury at the eyre (Beresford & Finberg 1973, 79). *'After the Normans had established themselves the Earls of Cornwall and their barons began to found towns in their manors as commercial ventures'* (Henderson 1963, 24-25). For example; Earl Richard granted charters of foundation or confirmation to no fewer than nine towns (including Liskeard), (Hull 1971, liv).

1209 Richard, Earl of Cornwall was born on 5th January – second son of King John, and younger brother of Henry III (Denholm Young 1947).

1225 Richard was made Count of Poitou and first Earl of Cornwall. His revenues from Cornwall (mainly Tin) made him very wealthy. His first son Henry was murdered by Simon de Montford (Jnr) in 1271. His second surviving son was Edmund, later 2nd Earl of Cornwall (Denholm Young 1947).

'Castle' ('fortified' manor house) history:

1240 Liskeard was made a free borough in 1240, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who conferred on the burgesses similar privileges to those enjoyed by the towns of Launceston and Helston (Beresford & Finberg 1973, 79). Later Liskeard affirmation charters dated to 1266 (and to hold two fairs), 1275, etc (none of which mentioned the castle).

Note: It is probable that Liskeard 'Castle' was built about this time – as were other 'new builds' at Helston and probably Tintagel, to provide accommodation for manorial/court duties and a symbolic 'fortified' presence. Pre-existing castles at Launceston, Restormel (1268) and Trematon (later in 1270), were adapted and new build inserted to site a relatively standard layout including a main 'hall', ancillary buildings and a chapel.

1272 Richard Earl of Cornwall died in April (aged 63), at Berkhamstead Castle following a stroke a year earlier.

1272 On 13 October, on the feast of Edward the Confessor, **Edmund** was knighted by Henry III at Westminster Abbey and invested with his father's honours and titles as **Second Earl of Cornwall**. Henry III also died this year (November).

- 1297** *'at Liskeard 7s 1d (was expended) in pointing and making good the hall, chambers and other houses, buying lime and transporting the same' (1297 Earldom accounts), (Whetter 1998, 72).*
- 1298** **Liskyrres** documented as name place (Padel 1988, 110).
- 1300** Edmund died by 25th September, it is doubtful if he visited Cornwall; he was close to the King and performed a diplomatic role around Europe. However, he inherited his father's large income (the profits of the mines of Devon and Cornwall), and lent money to the king and funded other national debts.
- 1301** The Post Inquisition Mortem survey of Edmund's estate did not describe Liskeard as having a castle (although Launceston, Restormel and Tintagel are mentioned). The later charter of 1337 for Prince Edmund as the new Earl of Cornwall also did not mention a castle, and none of the early town charters dating from 1240 mention a castle. This appears to strongly reinforce the notion that Liskeard perhaps had a 'fortified manor house'. *'In the survey of 1337 it is described as manerium. In the accounts it figures sometimes as manerium, sometimes as castellum. It would appear in fact to have been a fortified house'* (Colvin 1963, 470).
- Note: 'The organisation of building works on the Duchy estates was simple and largely ad hoc. Only in Cornwall is there any evidence of a staff permanently engaged in the maintenance of the Duchy buildings. Here, both in the time of the Black Prince and under Richard II, there were a master carpenter, a master tiler and a master plumber ... When Richard II ordered more extensive repairs than usual to the Cornish castles, the master carpenter took charge, and was paid at the rate of 4d a day 'for riding from castle to castle and from place to place to superintend the other carpenters'. But even this skeleton staff seem to have been discontinued by the Lancastrian government, and it was never revived... In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the duke rarely, and the king never, visited this part of the kingdom, and as far as the buildings in their charge were concerned, the Duke's officers were required to do no more than keep them in repair' (Colvin 1963, 471-472).*
- 1307** Liskeard was made one of Cornwall's five first Stannary towns (Bodmin, Lostwithiel, Helston and Truro), by a Charter authorised by Edward I (Lewis 1965, 45). The inclusion of Liskeard, the most eastern of the towns is a reflection of its pre-eminence as a tin producing district (Foweymore) at that time. It is likely that the Castle played a part in this stannary administration.
- 1307** **Piers Gaveston** (a Gascon adventurer) was made Third Earl of Cornwall. He was murdered in 1312. It is unlikely he ever visited Cornwall.
- 1328** **John of Eltham** was made Earl of Cornwall. He died in 1336. It is also unlikely he visited Cornwall.
- 1337** *'There is there a certain manor (house) surrounded by a wall which is in ruins and a third part broken to the ground. And there are in the same manor within the said wall a hall and two cellars adjoining the same, three chambers at each end of the hall, a chapel, a small chamber over the gateway, and the gate of the manor which are all weak and require great and immediate repair. And there is one passage-way fallen to the ground'.* This quote is from the Caption of Seisin (a survey of all property upon **Edward (Black Prince)** acceding to become the first Duke of Cornwall (the first dukedom created in the country and a statutory title for the eldest son of the Kings of England - the same as it is today) (Hull 1971, 143).
- 1341-2** Over £20 were spent on repairs by the Black Prince (Colvin 1963, 472).
- 1348-9** The Black Death caused havoc across the south west, its towns and amongst its miners (Ziegler 1972, 137). Duchy income was hard hit and as elsewhere across the county, its rents were reduced accordingly.
- 1354** *'Order to John de Kendale, the prince's receiver of Cornwaille, to cause all the urgent defects of the houses and bridges of the prince's castles and manors of Cornwaille ... to be repaired at the prince's costs as quickly and in as saving a manner as possible by view and testimony of John Dabernoun, steward of Cornwaille, who is personally charged with this the prince's wish; and to take*

- such carpenters and other workmen as shall be needed for the said works, in whosever service they are found, to stay on the works until completion thereof* May 21st 1354, London (HMSO: Register of Edward Black Prince 1931, 60).
- 1361** *'Order, also, inasmuch as the little hall in the prince's manor of Liskiret is fallen to the ground ... to cause the same to be re-made and repaired as well and profitably as possible by advice and testimony of John Dabernoun, steward and sheriff of Cornwaille. He shall have due allowance on his account of the costs reasonably incurred therein'* December 4th 1361, Berkhamstead (HMSO: Register of Edward Black Prince 1931, 185).
- 1362** Edward (Black Prince) wrote a letter dated 20th September to John de Kendale, receiver in Cornwall ordering him to *'deliver to the carpenters and slaters working in the manor of Liskiret 60s. as a gift from the prince'*. The prince also dated a letter from Liskeard Manor on 23rd September (presumably a short stay whilst undertaking manorial duties) (HMSO: Register of Edward Black Prince 1931, 193-4).
- 1376** Edward (Black Prince) died on the 8th June, an exceptional military leader, and one of the very few earls/dukes who resided in Cornwall (on three occasions – mainly at Restormel Castle).
- 1377** **Richard**, Edward III's younger son took over the Dukedom of Cornwall. A year later when King Edward III died, Richard assumed the crown and became King Richard II. The dukedom reverted to the crown. Further repairs were made to Liskeard 'Castle' during Richard's reign (to 1399), (Colvin 1963, 472).
- 1469** *'During a long feud waged by Thomas Clemens against John Glyn of Morval over the deputy stewardship of the Duchy ... on January 8th 1469 when John Glyn was holding the Court of the Manor within the Castle at Liskeard, he was attacked by a band brought together by Clemens, his servants beaten, himself wounded in the face and imprisoned within the castle for five hours ...'* (Rowse 1969, 107). Glyn was eventually murdered by Clemens' men a year later.
- 1478** William of Worcester during his account of Cornwall stated *'Lescars Castle of the Lord the prince, is standing'* (Polsue 1870, 145).
- 1528** *'Mr Granger, who was formerly Schoolmaster of Lescard...'* (Finberg 1951, 293).
Note: Perhaps the first reference to a school in Liskeard (site unknown).
- 1536** *'There was a castel on an hille in the toun side, by north from St Martin. It is now al in ruin; fragments and peaces of waulles yet stond. The site of it is magnificent, and looketh over al the toun. The castelle was the Erles of Cornwaull. It is now usyd somtym for a pound of cattell'* (possibly within the courtyard): Leland's itinerary (Grey 2000, 22-23).
- 1538** The 16th century recession affected Cornwall where many old borough towns (including Lostwithiel, Launceston and Bodmin), Liskeard was included in the list of decayed towns (32 Hen VIII).
- 1548** A memorandum found in the Chapels and Chantries Roll dated February 14th stated that it would be appropriate to site a new school (possibly to be the former castle main hall site?) (Gilbert 1838, 17).
- 1566** Lease granted by Mayor & Burgesses to William Champion, Thomasyne his wife, and John his son, for a tenement and garden in Lux Street, and an unnamed close (possibly three acre plot called Castleparke?) for 24s per annum. Dated 4th March 1600 (CRO BLIS/58 Lease Bundle: Document 16).
- Note: This is the earliest of many deeds/leases held in the County archives relating to linear housing development in the 16th century up the eastern side of Lux Street, impinging upon the west side of the former park relating to the royal castle site.
- 1569** Queen Elizabeth I granted a tinner's charter referring to Liskeard, Helston, Truro and Lostwithiel, but criticising the former for failing to hold its coinage days regularly – probably reflecting the small amounts of marketable tin from the district. Instructions were issued that the coinage days were to be held at Liskeard on 21 and 22 June and on 5 and 6 October each year (Bartlett 1994, 9).

- 1574** Liskeard council paid for a dictionary for the scholars of Mr Fowles the 'ludimagister' (Gilbert 1838, 17). This is later confirmed by Polwhele (1816), who states it was the first schoolmaster (but not necessarily at the old castle site). Refer to Tony Wood's CALH article *Liskeard Schools* (2012).
- 1575** The first mention of a schoolmaster in the Mayor's accounts when his salary is given as £4. In later years it was raised to £20 (Allen 1856, 348).
- 1584** Norden during his account of Cornwall stated, *'here had the Earles, and since the Dukes, a castle and house of residence, but now decayd utterly... the town is very ruined, as are also all the towns wherein the chiefe governors of Cornwall have in former times had their residence; and their longe absence hath bredd ruynes and depopulation to the townes, to this above the reste, whose present ruynes argue her pristine glorie to be greate'* (Norden 1584, 60).
- 1587** Liskeard's Elizabethan Charter of Incorporation – outlined the constitution of the borough council (Rowse 1969, 90).
- 1588** John Hunkyn was the first Mayor of Liskeard after the town's incorporation on 6th July 29 Eliz I).
- 1594** Lease granted by Katherine Hunt (sub lease from 'Gift and grant of Mayor and Burgesses of Lyskerd) to William Champion, Thomasyne his wife, and John his son, for a tenement and garden in Lux Street, and a three acre plot called Castleparke for 24s per annum (dated 4th March 1600). CRO BLIS/58 Lease Bundle: Document 17.
- 1600** Lease granted by Mayor & Burgesses to William Champion, Thomasyne his wife, and John his son, for a tenement and garden in Lux Street, and a three acre plot called Castleparke for 24s per annum (dated 4th March 1600) (CRO BLIS/58 Lease Bundle: Document 15).
- 1602** Carew during his account of the History of Cornwall stated: *'The earls had four houses builded castle-wise for their residence, viz. Trematon, Launceston, Restormel and Liskeard. But since the principality of Wales and this Duchy became united in one person, the larger scope and greater command of that, hath robbed this of his Lord's presence, and by consequence, the strength of these castles could not so guard them against the battery of time and neglect, but that, from fair buildings they fell into foul reparations, and from foul reparations are now sunk into utter ruin'* (Carew 1602, 95). *'Of later times the castle served the Earl of Cornwall for one of his houses; but now that later is worm eaten, out of date and use'* (Carew 1602, 153).
- 1630** Lease between the Mayor and Burgesses of Liskerit also Liskeard, and Thomas Piper. Lease for a field and plot of land known as Castell Park, three acres, lately in tenure of Thomasine (?) Champion, widow of John Champion (CRO BLIS/58 Lease Bundle: Document 4).
- 1639** Lease for lives from Liskeard Mayor, etc? of Richard Hunkyn of Buckland Brewer, gentleman and Walter Nicholl of Liskeard, yeoman. Premises: A mansion house called Castle Hill, Castle Meadow and land behind **Liskeard Castle** (DRO 1926 B/K/L/1/7 1639).
- Note: Polwhele (1816) states, *'Since Carew's Survey, a school was built at Leskaerd on the site of the ancient castle...* (Allen 1856, 350). Built presumably between 1602 and 1649 when it is first mentioned in the Parliamentary Survey.
- 1643-4** It is likely Castle Park and the old Schoolhouse would have been billeted by firstly Sir Ralph Hopton on 19th June 1643, and then by Charles I army on Friday 2nd August 1644 (for six nights). In terms of ownership; *'During the usurpation of Cromwell, this manor, including the site of the ancient castle, was sold to Ralph Margery and Thomas Rawlings; but the Restoration nullified the bargain'* (Hitchins 1824, 425).
- 1644** Lease for lives from Liskeard Mayor ... of Richard Hunkyn of Buckland Brewer, Devon gentleman and John Hunkyn of Liskeard, gentleman. Premises: A mansion house called Castle Hill, Castle Meadow and land behind Liskeard Castle (DRO 1926. B/K/T/3/45 1644).

- 1648** Lease for lives from Liskeard Mayor, etc? of John Hunkyn of Liskeard, gentleman and Jonathon Chapman of Liskeard, merchant. Premises: A mansion house called Castle Hill, Castle Meadow and land behind Liskeard Castle (DRO 1926 B/K/T/3/52 1648).
- 1649** The Parliamentary Survey of Crown lands for Liskeard Manor (7th December – essentially the parish of Liskeard, with the exception of the town which was an incorporated borough; but the castle was part of the manor): commented (and ordering its sale): *'The Mannor or mansion house was heretofore the Castle which is much ruined and in decay, the materials about it being not worth the takeing downe. And it is now in the possession of one John Harris esq. whoe holds it at the will of the Lord as will hereafter more plainly appeare. The scite of the said castle consisteth of ninety sixe pearches of land within the ruined walls thereof, within which walls there now standeth one old house commonly used for scholehouse, where alsoe the Courte is usually kept for the said Mannor'* (Pounds 1982, 77). John Harris esq (a conventional tenant): holds *'the herbage as well within as without the Castle of Liskerd with all comodities belonginge to the said castle... And he is to suffer the tenants of the said Mannor to keepe cortes there and alsoe to make up shooteing butts that the children of the said tenants may shoote there as long and when they please without impeachment. No fine (Rent 4d) (Pounds 1984, 88).*
- Note: *'The scite of the said castle consisteth of ninety sixe pearches of land within the ruined walls thereof...'*. When this old measurement of area is converted to square metres (2428m²), the area of the rhomboid shape around 'Castle Hill Court' (see Fig 1), which includes the old prison building, lower trees and between the two side (lanes), is an area of 2345 m² ! (Fig 22).
- 1659** Lease for lives from Liskeard Mayor, etc of Richard Hunkyn of Liskeard, gentleman and Walter Nicholl of Liskeard, merchant. Premises: A mansion house called 'Shapplemore' commonly called Castle Hill all housescurtilage gardens barns mowhay and all other appurtenances to the said mansion house... (DRO 1926 B/K/L/1/7 1659).
- 1678** Lease (99 yrs. or 3 lives) £65, rent 20/8 + capon for Castlehill house and Castle Meadow. Between (i) Jonathan Chapman, Liskeard, gent, and (ii) Peter Nicoll, Kelly, Devon, clerk. for the Lives of Philip, Elizabeth and Anne Nicoll. Witnessed by Geo. Fuge, Robert Waren and Jn. Bawden (CRO BRA833/143 1 May 1678).
- 1684** Liskeard's final Charter was granted on 16th March by James II. However, Charles II was going to re-grant all ancient Liberties, Privileges and Franchises: *'.....remembering when he was Duke of Cornwall the entertainment he received in the said town in the time of the Civill Warr and Rebellion,*', but Charles died before formalities were complete and the townsmen's petition was re-presented to James. He agreed to grant all former Franchises, Liberties and more. The preamble contains the following statement: *'.....Considering that from our certain knowledge the burgesses of the borough behaved themselves faithfully towards our most Dear Father in the war against the wicked race of rebels and leaving their homes and families fought bravely in the memorable battles and victory of Braddock Downs in the year of our Lord 1642 in the Cornish Army of our most dear Father and in his defence although their wives and families at the same time remained under the power of the rebels'* (CRO B/LIS 17).
- 1690** Hals during his account of the History of Cornwall stated, *'in front of the castle wise a moorstone gate or portal...arms cut in stone, viz. with a bordure bezantic, a lion rampant, crowned'* (Hals, 1690)
- 1699** Lease granted by Mayor & Burgesses to Henry Pawling for a three acre plot called Castle Park, occupied by Emmanuel Pyper. 10 April 1699 (CRO BLIS/58. Doc 21).
- 1747-8** Liskeard Borough Council paid P. Stephens for planting the first sycamore trees in castle park for the sum of 6s 6d (and mention of a castle garden) (Allen 1856, 251).

- 1755-6** The Town Accounts show an item '*paid for advertising the Latin School 15s*' and also '*received of the boys who broke the glass at the Latin school ... 15s*' (Gilbert 1838, 18).
- 1773** '*A few of the (castle) ruins could be seen*' (Sheppard 1980, 47).
- 1774** Indenture by Mayor and Burgesses of Liskeard to rent Castle Garden to William Hoskins for 10 shillings and sixpence a year payable on quarter days for seven years rolling forward for up to 42 years (CRO BLIS/42).
- 1785** '*The English latin and greek tongues are taught with Geography ... of good and useful literature*'. Pupils attended from Cornwall, London and Jamaica, including Lord Eliot and his sons (Gilbert 1838, 18). '*The school was partly rebuilt*' (Sheppard 1980, 47).
- 1801** '*The school had closed by this date when there was a presentment to the Mayor asking for the reinstatement of the Grammar School. Lord Eliot came to the rescue with a donation of £121 for one year's salary for the Rev Greene, Master of the Grammar school*' (Gilbert 1838, 18).
- 1803** Call to a meeting at the castle regarding the militia and the defence of the country (CRO HL/2/261-2). Figure 2, the 1803 OS 1":1 mile map shows the labelled 'Castle' site, the upper park with its overall rhomboid shape. Castle Hill lane is shown as extant.
- 1805** The schoolmaster's stipend was £121, funded by the patron, then Lord Eliot (Allen 1856, 348).
- 1806** Polwhele in his Survey of Cornwall (Published 1816) states: '*a school was built at Leskeard on the site of the ancient castle... It belongs, as the Castle does, to the Duchy of Cornwall who has certain annual courts holden there. The front wall was rebuilt about thirty years ago (1785). It is a low, mean edifice, bad without, and worse within And the school was always, till within the last twelve years, well stocked with scholars, to the great comfort and benefit of the place, which has now lament to the contrary*' (Allen 1856, 349).
- 1813** '*... on the Castle premises stands the general school house, built by subscription in 1813*' (Polsue 1870, 155).
- 1815** John Allen's book of Liskeard states '*After Polwhele's time (1806), a small but good school was maintained for twenty years or more ... The patron (Lord Eliot) withdrew the salary of the master in 1815 and several long suspensions followed*' (Allen 1856, 350). '*Lord Eliot paid £90 for one year's salary to mid 1815 for Rev. A Laffer 'being the last payment for the master of the Grammar school'*... By this date other schools were in Liskeard (Gilbert 1838, 19).
- 1818** '*The courts leet or customary court of his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (etc) will be held ... at the usual places appointed for holding the same: (Court locations listed – incl) Manor of Liskeard at the Castle of Liskeard on Tuesday*' 24th March at 11.0 (signed) Deputy Steward Charles Carpenter at Moditonham March 16th (Royal Cornwall Gazette, Sat 21st March 1818, Issue 769).
- Note:* This site was used for centuries by the Duchy to hold manorial courts for receiving the homage, rents, and transacting the business of its tenants – possibly since Earl Richard's time.
- 1819** '*School at Liskeard. J Dunn: Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a good house and School, pleasantly situated on Castle Hill, in the Borough of Liskeard, where a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMAN may be respectably boarded, and liberally educated, on the following terms: ... basic education for twenty guineas per annum etc. All bills to be discharged half yearly. The business of the above school commences on Monday 12th July next ... Castle Hill, Liskeard June 18th 1819*' (Royal Cornwall Gazette (Falmouth Packet and Plymouth Journal), Sat 26th June 1819, Issue 835).

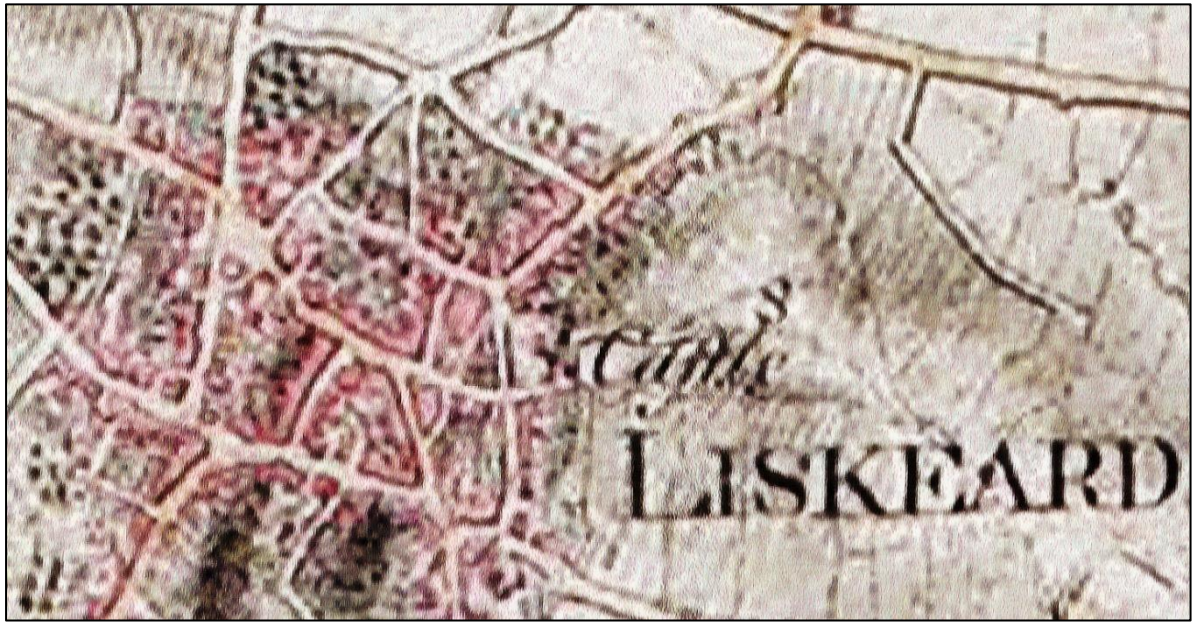


Figure 2 Extract from the OS 1" to 1 mile Map (1803) showing the Castle area.



Figure 3 Extract from the Liskeard Tithe Map 1841 showing Castle Park. Twentieth century housing development over the 19th century radiating field boundaries can be seen outlined in blue.



Figure 4 Extract from the 'Carlos' Survey map of Liskeard (1842), showing Castle Park.

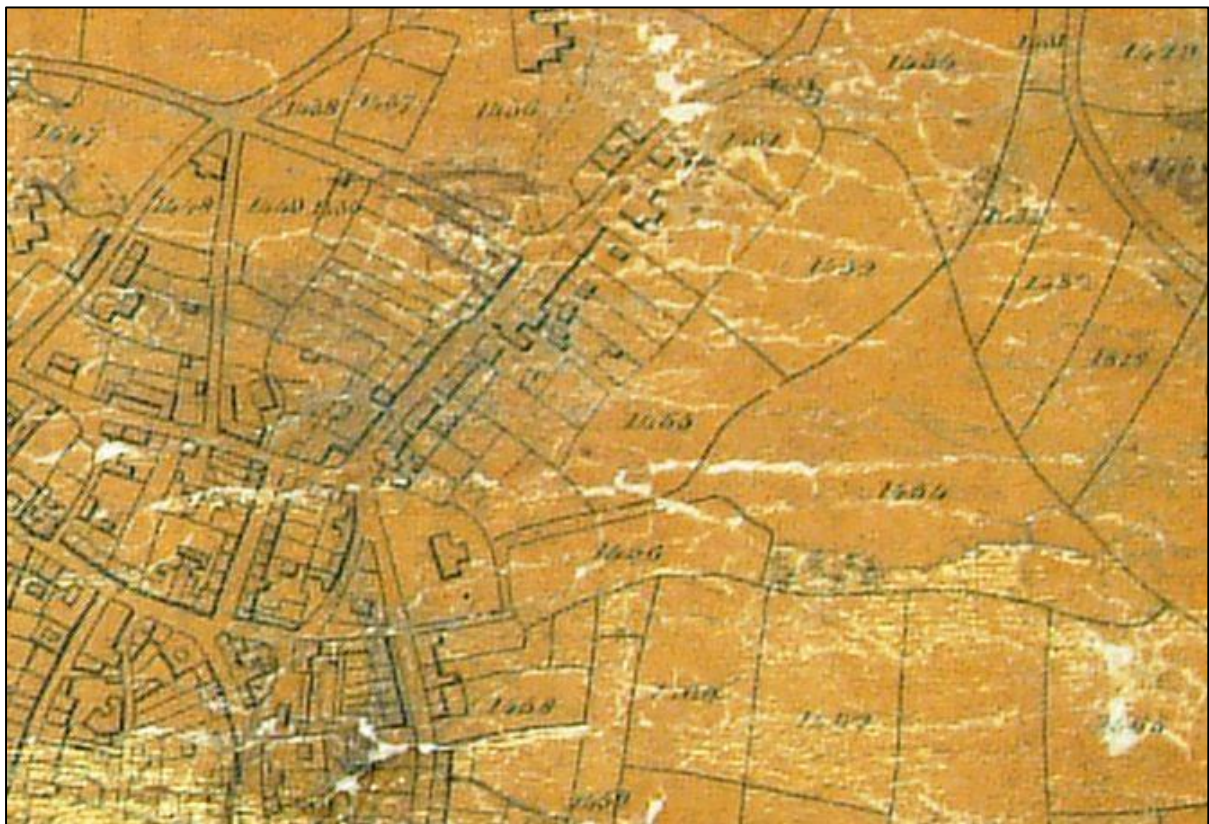


Figure 5 Extract from the 1861 Borough of Liskeard town map showing Castle Park.

- 1820** Given the speculative interest of mining in east Cornwall, the practice of Liskeard performing as an important stannary town for metallic ore export (changing from tin previously to primarily copper from the 1830s), ensured its growth and expansion for the next half century.
- 1824** Fortescue Hitchins, in his History of Cornwall stated *'Scarcely any vestiges now remain of this once venerable edifice. Mr Whitaker says 'The castle is now clearly demolished; the church having been formerly rebuilt with its stones I believe, a school having been more recently erected upon the ground with them, and no appearance remaining of its existence, except in a slight crumbling fence of stone upon two sides, too slight and too crumbling ever to have been an original part of the whole'* (Hitchins 1824, 425).
- 1838** The practice of Liskeard performing as a stannary town (since 1307), was abolished and substituted by simplified arrangements in this year (Bartlett 1994, 9). *'The castle walls have entirely disappeared but the elevated site is still conspicuous; it is surrounded with trees, and the centre is occupied by the school-house'* (Gilbert 1838 (Vol III), 19).
- 1841** The Tithe Apportionment map (Fig 3 and Appendix 1) and the 1842 Survey of Liskeard (Fig 4) shows the shape of the grounds before 1842, when they were landscaped, walls rebuilt, more trees planted, and walks formed. It is possible that the original medieval 'kidney' shape of the 'Park' was bounded on its north side by what became Higher Lux Street. Borough leases researched by the Liskeard volunteers found that leases for houses and gardens bounding Lux Street and the Castle park can be found from the mid 16th century onwards (increasing in the 19th century). These progressively ingressed into the original park boundary form of the medieval castle park from Higher Lux Street as Liskeard expanded northwards. There appears to have been a walled/hedged entrance to the castle (labelled 'School House') from the east, through the centre of the park. No steep north and south side roads are shown near the castle site on the Tithe Map (as exists today), although the southern lane may be shown on the 1842 town map which perhaps was constructed to provide access to the stone quarry, shown on all maps of this period.
- 1843** *'On the eastern side of the town formerly stood a castle, no remains of which, except some heaps of rubbish, have existed in our generation; and indeed the Corporation Grammar School, a building grey with age, stands on part of the site. The ground has just been levelled, paths have been formed under some noble trees which afford it shelter, while from their margin grass plats slope gently down to the main promenade'*. West Briton 2nd June 1843. *'The castle grounds underwent a thorough repair; the walls crumbling to decay were rebuilt. A few more trees were planted and walks were formed. The repairs were sanctioned by the mayor'* (E. Geach), (Howarth 1999, 31). CC MCO 56387.
- 1845** *'The Duke of Cornwall's courts were held on the castle premises until the enfranchisement of the Duchy in 1845, when they were discontinued. The Corporation pays an annual rent of £3 to the Duchy for the small park, the castle including the school house and the piece of land below'* (Polsue 1870, 146).
- 1854** *'The school was converted into a prison and police house'* (Sheppard 1980, 47).
- 1855** Liskeard's Municipal Accounts state: *'The site if the old castle (since occupied by a school, now converted into a prison and policeman's house) and the Castle garden (now the site of a Charity School House, yard etc), was rented from the Duke of Cornwall'* (Howarth 1999, 31).
- 1856** *'The Corporation pays an annual rent of £3 to the Duchy for the small park, the Castle, and the piece of land below'* (Ref 19, 350). *'The two fire-engines, the buckets/hose etc, were long kept in a building behind the schoolroom. They are now removed to a lower part in the town ... The old school house has very recently been altered, and converted by the Corporation (1853), with some additional buildings, into a house for one of the two policemen, and two prisons for men and women. The chief use of the castle area of late years has been for*

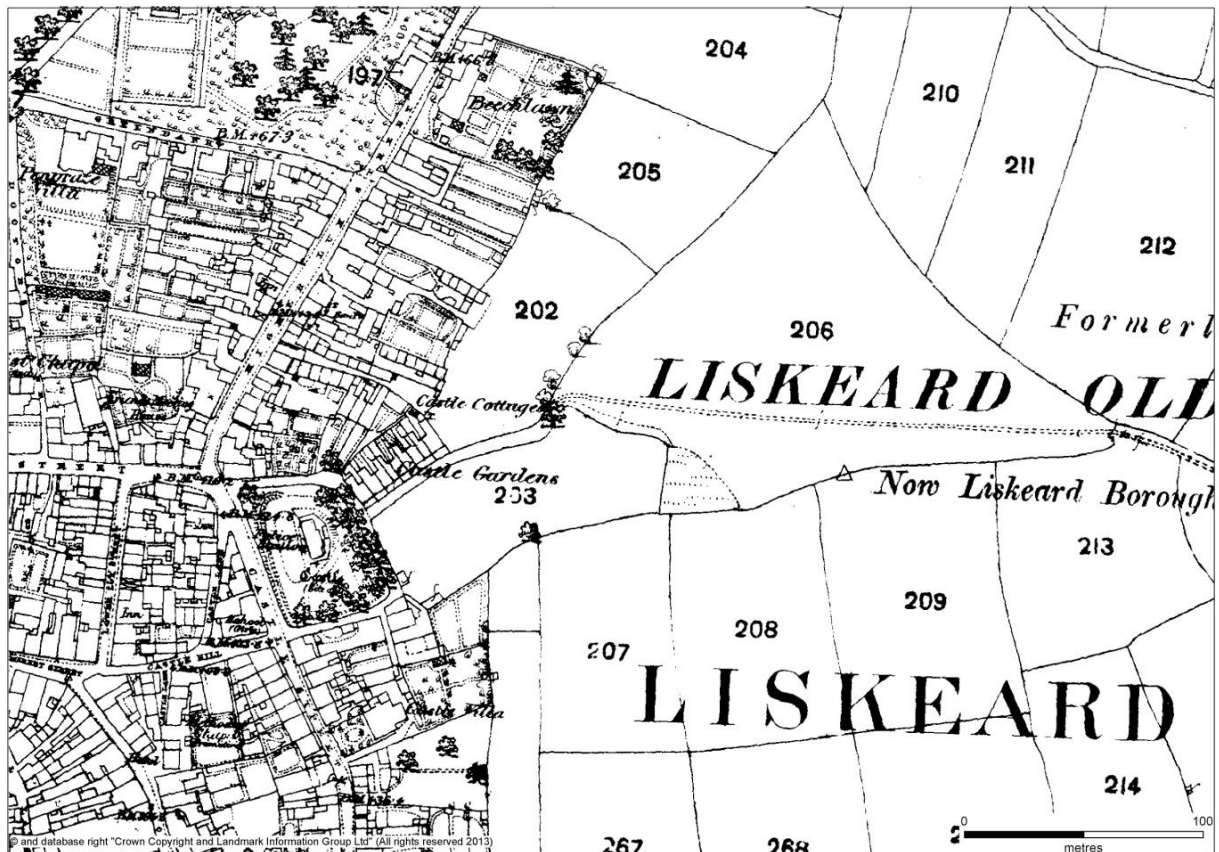


Figure 6 First Edition c1880 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map of the Castle Park area.

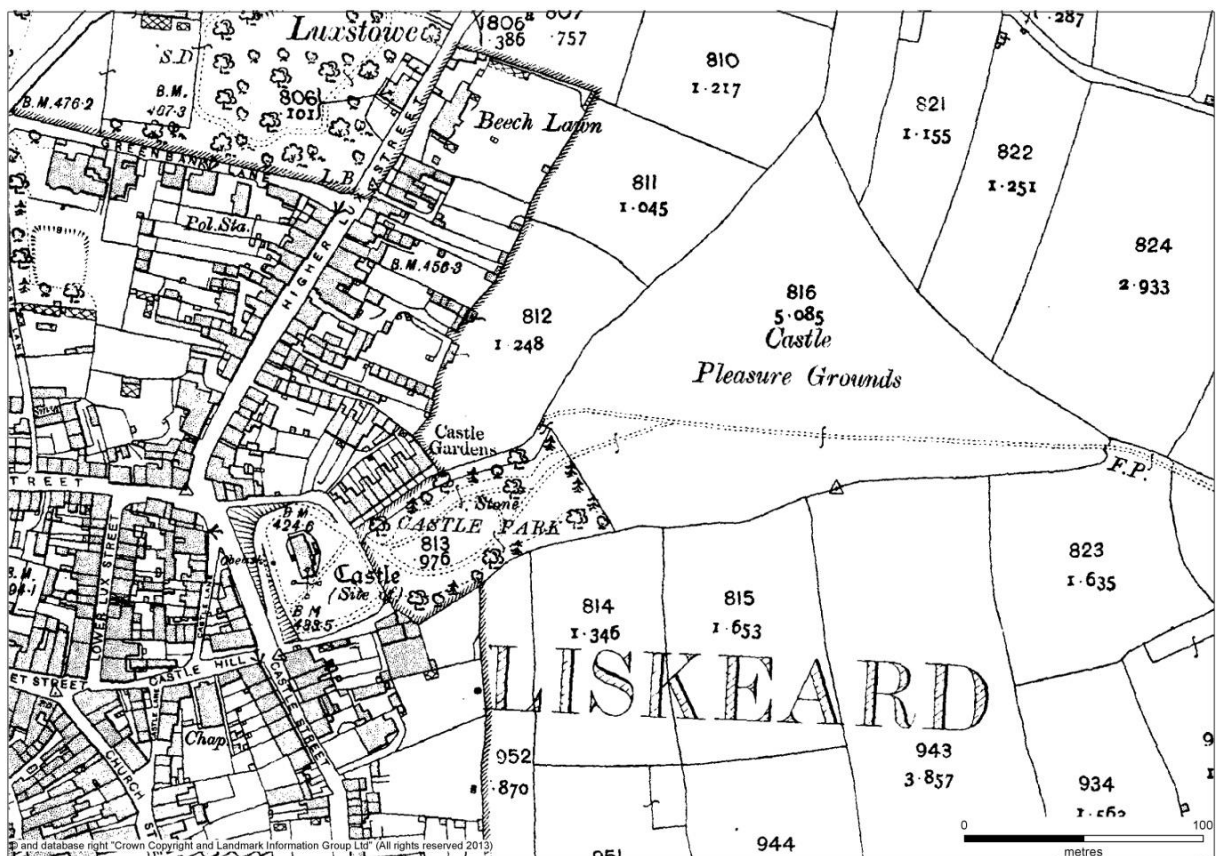


Figure 7 Second Edition c1907 Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map of the Castle Park area.



Figure 8 Post card of Liskeard Castle Park 1900-1920 (© Cornish Studies Library, reproduced with permission).



Figure 9 Post card of Liskeard Castle Park 1900-1930 (© Cornish Studies Library, reproduced with permission).



Figure 10 1946 Aerial photograph of Liskeard Castle park area (© CC E20 5113).



Figure 11 1946 Aerial photograph of Liskeard (castle area in context) (© CC E20 5114).

for polling booths at contested elections, the town hall being often very inadequate to the numbers assembled' (Allen 1956, 351).

- 1857** 'The Castle Parks, Liskeard: On Thursday last, the Castle Parks, about 4.5 acres, the property of the Corporation, was let at a rent of £11 5s per year, for the purpose of being used as a playground, and a place of recreation for the inhabitants generally' (Cornish Times, Sat Jan 3rd 1857).
- 1861** The Town Corporation Map (Liskeard Reference Library, Fig 5), shows little growth or expansion to Castle Park since the 1842 Tithe map.
- 1880** The OS 1:2500 map (Fig 6), shows the further ingress of houses (Castle Gardens) and the construction of the north side access to these from Castle Street. The quarry appears to be infilled, and field boundaries similar to those on the earlier 1841 map. However, the area around the police station can be seen to be planted with trees and new walkways constructed.
- 1895** The *Cornish Times* (17/8/1895) commented that the Castle meadow and park had been laid out as a public park (presumably similar in form to its present state with new paths, etc), funded by the Town Council for the sum of £100. Celebrations took place for the re-opening in September.
- 1907** The OS 1:2500 map (Fig 7), shows there had been no further ingress of houses since 1879. The quarry appears now to be infilled, and field boundaries still similar to those on the earlier 1841 map. However, the 'park' area east (upslope) of the newly laid out park area has also been planted with trees and new walkways constructed – to the extent seen today.
- 1920** A War Memorial erected in front of the former prison building for the fallen men during the First World War (CC MCO 56386).
- 1930** Oblique air photographs of Liskeard from the 1930s are available from Historic England's 'Britain from the air' website (Ref. EPW033022). Figures 8 and 9 are old postcards of Castle Park, both looking downhill westwards. Figure 13 is a rare image of the town's police house, policeman and family.
- 1940** Liskeard 'Royal' (from April 1941) Observer Corps (ROC) was operational from October; presumably the 4m x 4m building (originally wooden – later concrete block with observation 'tower' on top), was constructed by this date. This was located at SX 25639 64650 (eastern corner of Castle park next to the adjacent hedge), to provide a view south eastwards to the channel (see Appendix 4). (L Holmes pers comm, 5/8/13) (Defence of Britain Project Ref. AH461).
- 1943** Totter Flares were issued to the Liskeard ROC (for directing fighters on to the track of enemy aircraft) (L Holmes pers comm, 5/8/13). A large (c 9m diameter) cylindrical water tank was sited in front of the former prison building (MCO 71673).
- 1945** On 12th May the ROC was stood down (L Holmes pers comm, 5/8/13).
- 1946** A 9m diameter roofless cylindrical tank is visible on air photos from April 1946 (Fig 11). This structure was most likely used during WW II to hold water for use in the event of fires and for refilling the water tanks of the two fire engines based at this site. From the aerial photographs it appears to have gone out of use by July 1946 (CC HER No. 71673).
- 1947** The ROC was re-activated to perform a low level aircraft recording role (start of Cold War with Russia). Presumably the same building (including the observation platform) was still intact and reused (L Holmes pers comm, 5/8/13).
- 1950** There is a photograph (held by J Rapson), showing the buried Bullstone. The Bullstone was originally sited in the Parade for many years, the site of bull baiting, and later moved to Castle Park. Other baiting pursuits included for badgers, and cock fighting. However, it was rescued from the town tip and put back in Castle Park, and can still be seen today.
- 1955** The ROC was closed down as operational equipment and surface buildings/towers removed. However, from this date the role of the ROC changed from reporting aircraft to monitoring nuclear burst and radio-active fallout. In addition, new underground facilities were built across the country (often near



Figure 12 2005 CC Aerial photograph of Liskeard Castle Park area.



Figure 13 Castle Park police station (1920/30s, © John Rapson).

former ROC sites – as at Liskeard), as the Cold War nuclear threat grew (L Holmes, pers comm, 5/8/13).

- 1961** Liskeard's nuclear bunker was built in June (north of the former ROC site). It was built underground (its ceiling 1m deep below ground level), for an area of c 6m x 3m to a relatively standardised design consisting of two rooms (one small room with toilet and equipment), and three observers in duty/monitoring roles in a larger room. Only two ventilated turrets were visible at surface – one for access, and one for ventilation (see Appendix 4) (L Holmes, pers comm, 5/8/13).
- 1991** The underground bunker facility ceased to be operational in September as the ROC was stood down. It is possible the site was quickly made inaccessible from the surface – but it may still be an open void underground (L Holmes pers comm 5/8/13). The site was subsequently picked up by the 2014 geophysical surveys (see Section 5.3).
- 2005** Figure 12 is a recent CC aerial photograph of the Liskeard Castle Park site, totally surrounded by late 20th century housing estates (also see Fig 11) – a shrunken vestige of its former medieval extent (see Fig 14).

5.2 Liskeard Castle: Castle Park document survey by Dr Fraser Reid

A report on behalf of the Liskeard Castle Research Group

Introduction

In her appraisal of Liskeard's cultural and architectural resources, Gillard (2005, 40), notes that 'Castle Park is one of the historically and archaeologically most sensitive parts of the town and yet at present the site is entirely uninterpreted'. The full historical extent of the manorial park associated with the castle in Liskeard is uncertain, but an indication can be gained from the annotated mid nineteenth century 1842 Tithe Map (Fig 14). This map shows the '*Old school house*' located on the presumed site of the ruined castle, a D-shaped precinct (shaded dark green) to the west of a larger area of numbered plots of land. This area (shaded in light green) is bounded to the north and west by Higher Lux Street and Castle Street, to the south by Lake Lane, and to the east by Dark Lane, and depicts the probable extent of the park land within the manorial curtilage of the original castle estate.

Today, all but a small wedge of this park land has been engulfed by residential development (see Figs 3 and 12). However, the partitioning and disposal of the castle estate, especially the plots of land adjacent to the highways bordering the park to the west, commenced more than four centuries ago. This process was no doubt hastened by the Civil War and the subsequent Parliamentary survey of 1649; designed to expedite the sale of lands in the Duchy owned by Crown. At that time, what remained of the castle, more accurately described as a fortified manor house — its ruined walls, and the old school house built in 1574 within them, was held for the Crown by John Harris. These remains, amounting to less than an acre of land, were subsequently sold by order of Parliament to Ralph Margery and Thomas Rawlins (Lysons and Lysons, 1814, 193-206).

Appendix 1 integrates the 1842 Tithe Map with place names, owners and leasees. A year later the castle site and park was landscaped, paths were laid and trees planted to form the western end of Liskeard Castle Gardens (Gillard 2005, 24). Today, these gardens and the last remaining open area of park land, now enclosed on three sides by residential development (shown in the modern street plan: Figure 1), is all that remains of the original extent of the medieval castle park.

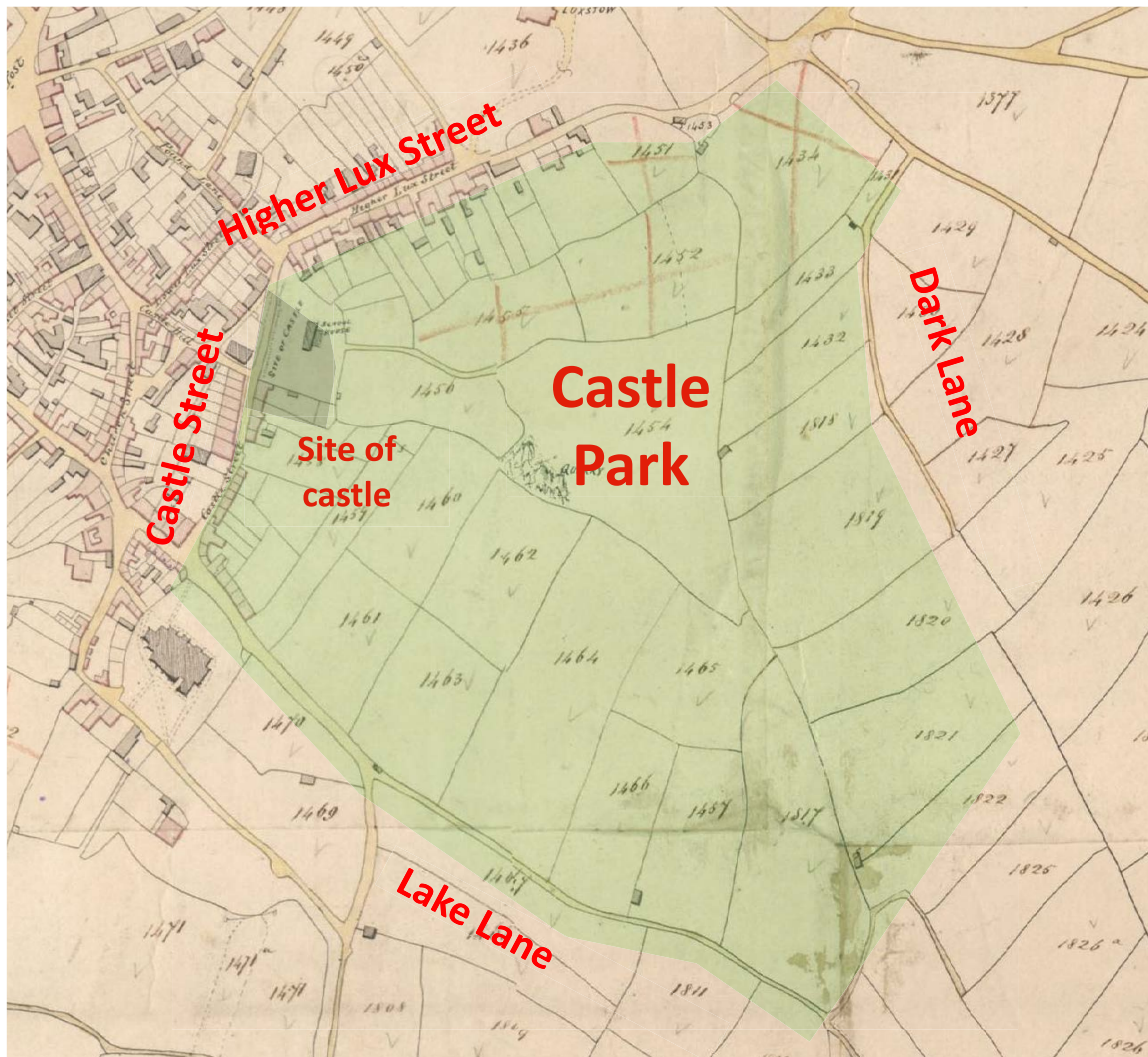
The document survey

The historical partitioning and disposal of manorial land within the larger curtilage of the park surrounding the main castle site was of particular interest of the Liskeard Castle Volunteer Group. This incremental process appeared to commence with the gradual division of the park estate into fields and meadows, coupled with the creation

of smaller 'quillies', or strips of land, to provide frontage for dwellings and stables with access to the highways that bordered the castle estate.

To investigate the partitioning, subsequent ownership and use of this land, the group carried out a survey of leases and deeds relevant to buildings and land in the Castle Park area held in the archives of the Cornwall and Devon Records Offices. These documents, when taken together throw some light on the disposal and use of land and buildings within the castle estate over the centuries following the castle's neglect and subsequent ruin.

Refer to Appendix 2 for a detailed description and examples of post-medieval deeds from the Liskeard Borough Records (held at the CRO), relating to sites close to or impinging upon the former Castle Park.



Indenture Date	Owner/lessee	Occupier	Previous occupiers	Description of land/premises	RO reference
1566	Mayor, Burgesses	William Champion	--	House in Lux Street & field, probably in Castle Park	CRO BLIS/58 Doc 16
1575	--	Robert Langeford	--	Meadow and garden called Castle Garden	CRO AD107/6
1594	Mayor, Burgesses	William Champion	--	House in Lux Street & field in Castle Park	CRO BLIS/58 Doc 17
1600	Mayor, Burgesses	William Champion, Thomasyne Champion, John Champion	Katherine?	Tenement in Lux Street & plot called Castle Park, 3 acres	CRO BLIS/58 Doc 15
1630	Mayor, Burgesses	Thomas Piper	John Champion, Thomasyne Champion	Field & plot called Castle Park, 3 acres	CRO BLIS/58 Doc 4
1659	Mayor, Burgesses	Richard Hunkyn & Walter Nicholl	--	Mansion house on Castle Hill & Castle Meadow & quillet behind castle	DRO 1926B/K/L/1/7
1680	John Connocke	Matthew Wickham	--	Stables & gardens leading to Church Street	CRO EL38/8
1690	Mayor, Burgesses	Charles Grylls	--	Plot leading to Castle Hill	CRO BLIS/42 Doc 1
1694	Mayor, Burgesses	Mary Bradley	William Bradley	Garden plot called Castle Garden	CRO BLIS/42 Doc 2
1699	Mayor, Burgesses	Henry Pawling	Emmanuel Pyper	Field & plot called Castle Park, 3 acres	CRO BLIS/58 Doc 21
1712	John Kelly	Philip Lyne, Petronell Lyne	John Anstis, John Bennett	Houses, stables, barns, gardens, adjoining castle to south east, now Castle Street	CRO BK/198
1774	Mayor, Burgesses	William Hoskins	--	Plot called Castle Garden	CRO BLIS/42 Doc 3
1787	Charles Lyne	John Short	Martha Pellowe	House, garden, parcel of land under/near castle, now Castle View	CRO BL/1/60 Doc 11
1788	Charles Lyne	Christopher Childs	Petronell Lyne, John Fuidge, Thomas Lampern, John Griffiths	Houses, stables, barns, gardens, adjoining castle to south east	CRO BL/1/60 Doc 10
1805	--	Mrs Rowe	John Short, Maria Short	House, garden near castle, now Castle View	CRO BL/1/60 Doc 5
1806	Charles Lyne	Christopher Childs	John Short, Maria Short	House, garden near castle, now Castle View	CRO BL/1/60 Doc 1

Indenture Date	Owner/lessee	Occupier	Previous occupiers	Description of land/premises	RO reference
1811	Charles Lyne	Christopher Childs	John Short, Maria Short	House, garden near castle, now Castle View	CRO BL/1/60 Doc 4

These documents form an availability sample, selected according to accessibility within the archive, readability, and relevance to the Castle Park site. Many were grouped into collections relating to a single family group, with leases covering several generations occupying the same or a small group of properties. Also, it is likely that the collections originated from a small number of legal practices, and similarities in handwriting style and wording were noted across several of the documents. It is therefore important to note that the sample of deeds examined here cannot be taken as representative either of the whole archive or of the total population of indentures, leases and deeds relevant to the Castle Park properties produced over this period.

Conclusions

The locally sourced documents sampled in this project throw some light on the division and occupation of Castle Park pastures and meadows over the period from the late sixteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. Although it has been possible to draw only limited conclusions from this initial survey, a more thorough analysis of the deeds in this and other nationally held records could produce a clearer picture of the progressive development of Castle Park over the centuries. We believe the survey has demonstrated the historical potential of further archival analysis of Liskeard Castle Park.

5.3 Liskeard Castle: Geophysical surveys by Pete Nicholas

Two geophysical surveys were undertaken at this site by Tamarside Archaeology, the first in July 2013 using a magnetometer during the castle park activities week, and the second (due to the first technique not resulting in clear results), using ground probing radar in March 2014 – a technique giving better results in depth (given the number of trees and tarmacked areas at the castle site). Detailed reports on both surveys were produced and excerpts from them, together with related illustrations have been reproduced in this report.

Introduction

A geophysical survey was carried out at Castle Park, Liskeard from the 15th to the 19th July 2013 by members of the Tamarside Archaeology Survey Group and Cornwall Archaeological Society. The purpose of the survey was to investigate the presence of a medieval 'castle' within the park area and any additional archaeological anomalies.

The survey was carried out using a Geoscan FM 256 gradiometer to detect magnetic anomalies. Two methods were used; grid surveys over pre-defined areas and a fast survey over a large wider area. This latter method is often used to determine anomalies for further detailed examination using the grid survey method.

The survey failed to find evidence of any medieval structure but found in the upper part of the park what remains of a World War Two Royal Observer Corps station and watch post.

Site setting and constraints

The site covered two areas within Castle Park. The first in the lower park, known to have been the site of a medieval fortified manor house and the upper park where the only recorded buildings were known to have been a Royal Observer Corps post that consisted of a structure above and below ground (see Appendix 3).

The grid surveys within the lower park were restricted by the presence of tree planting that has occurred since the early 20th Century and what may be termed relatively modern day park furniture such as lighting posts, bench foundations (old and new) and buried electrical cables. In the upper park, part of the underlying geology consists of an intrusion of volcanic rock (see section 5.6).

Results (Figs 15-18)

The Lower Park Survey

This consisted of four grids (Fig 15), one over the flower bed adjacent to the war memorial, two between tree lined areas and one on a small area adjacent to Castle Cottages. Although anomalies do appear in the grid results (Fig 17), none are of sufficient strength to suggest the presence of stone work or walls. Where faint linear features occur they appear to relate to tree routes or follow the alignment of modern day power cables associated with the lighting within the lower park. In addition to the grid surveys a fast survey was conducted across the area of the lower park with readings taken at +/- 20 nT (Fig 16). This survey identified a range of derelict bench foundations and cable trenches with odd isolated metal spikes but again produced no evidence of archaeological features.

The Upper Park Survey

The upper park fast survey (Fig 16) indicated a number of odd isolated spikes as would be expected and the location of bonfire sites. The only area in which any anomaly of probable archaeological interest was found was that over which the grid survey was also carried out (Figs 15 and 18). Four grids were put in, but two had been downloaded. The two remaining grids show what appear to be buried rubble or similar material and the presence of a strong anomaly indicating a substantial buried structure. From earlier records and information from local residents this was the location of the ROC observation post and also a vent to its underground bunker (see Appendix 3). The anomalies align with features that can be seen as crop-marks and ground features in aerial photographs taken in 1946 (Fig 11) and 2005 (Fig 12).

Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

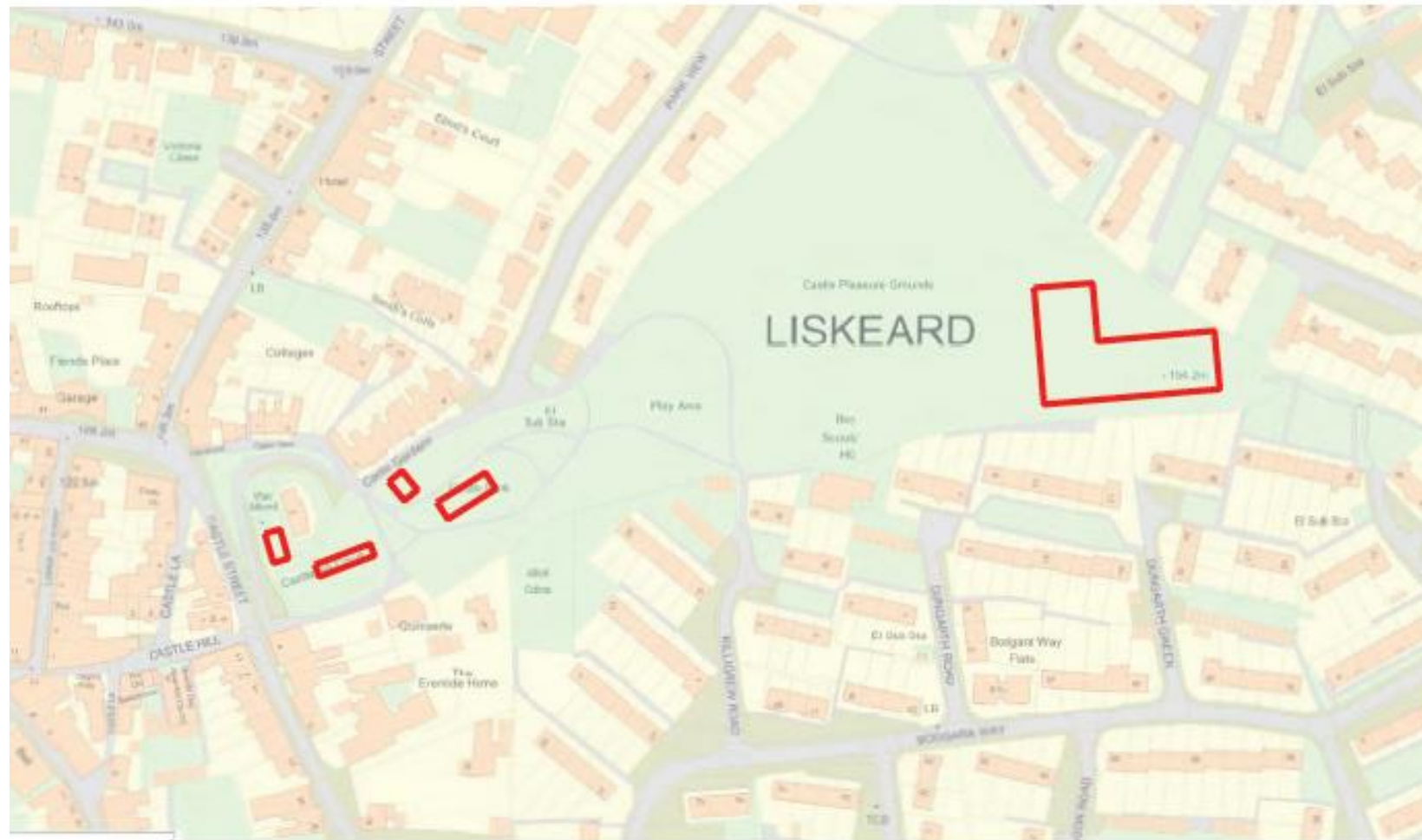
Introduction

In March 2014 a ground penetrating radar survey (GPS) was carried out by Tamarside Archaeology in Lower Castle Park, Liskeard. This survey followed on from the magnetometer survey had concluded that there was no clear evidence of the castle within the Lower Park and that the results then found reflected known utility trenches, associated features and tree roots. However, further investigation has revealed that what was thought to be a utility trench within grid 2 of the magnetometer survey was incorrect. A further survey was therefore carried out using GPR and has revealed what may be the remains of a robbed out wall and stone scatter (see Fig 19). Further evidence based upon historical and anecdotal information suggests that the location is compatible with the probable location of part of the manorial complex of buildings that existed within the castle curtain wall.

We have also been able to relate some of the original GPS survey work to more recently found documentary evidence that indicates a fortified manor house lay within a castle curtain wall which enclosed an area of approximately 2400 square metres adjacent to present to the war memorial and bungalow.

Equipment

Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) is a geophysical method that uses radar pulses to image the subsurface. This non-destructive method uses electromagnetic radiation in the microwave band (UHF/VHF frequencies) of the radio spectrum, and detects the reflected signals from subsurface structures. GPR can be used in a variety of media,



10 0 10 20 30

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Figure 15

Castle Park Gradiometer Grids

Scale 1:2000

Castle Park Fast Survey Areas

26



5 0 5 10

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Figure 17

Castle Park Lower field Grid Plots

Scale 1:500



Figure 18

Castle Park Upper field Grid Plots

Scale 1:1000

including rock, soil, ice, fresh water, pavements and structures. It can detect objects, changes in material, and voids and cracks. GPR uses high-frequency (usually polarized) radio waves and transmits into the ground. When the wave hits a buried object or a boundary with different di-electric constants the receiving antenna records variations in the reflected return signal. The dielectric constants of materials, minerals and gases varies; air has a dielectric value of 1, the fastest response, and water 81 the slowest response, thus a value judgement has to be made as to response and depth within an initial survey.

Method

The survey was conducted using an Utsi Electronics Groundvue 3 single GPR system with a 250 megahertz antenna. Dependant on the moisture content of the soil this produces readings to a maximum depth of between 10 and 15 metres. The radar signal was set to 600 nano seconds giving an approximate depth of up to 3 metres. The ground conditions were wet.

Results (Figs 19-22)

Three areas were surveyed, the first along the Eastern section of the path beside the War Memorial to its boundary with the grassed area and the second across the eastern lower grassed area where it meets the southern boundary of the park. Neither area indicated the presence of any building material or structures. The grassed area, however, did show indications of what may be variable ground levels and disturbance suggesting that it has been altered during landscaping. Both these surveys were carried out on the 3rd March 2014.

Following a review of the gradiometer survey and a site investigation it was noted that in the lower section of the park a lighting cable which had been thought to run through an area previously surveyed did not in fact do so but, in order to avoid a wall, had been laid around an existing pathway. This indicated that a large area of disturbance thought to be a utility trench in the original survey was not. The third grid was therefore placed so as to re-investigate this area; however, the area is laid with trees with substantial growth which limited the size of the grid to 10 metres by 13 metres. The resultant GPR data indicates the presence of what can best be described as a large block or possibly two blocks of solid material approximately half or three quarters of a metre below the surface (which is approximately a metre to a metre and a half in depth). Each block appears to be an associated scatter of material, although without excavation we cannot be certain; the features do have the appearance of what may be a substantial wall that has been robbed out.

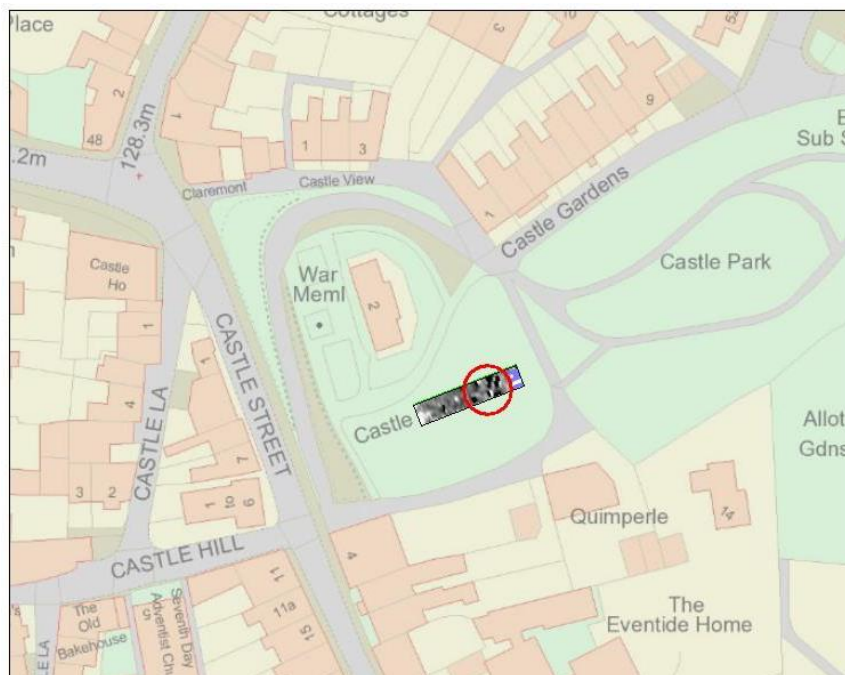


Figure 19 Lower Park gradiometer survey (GPR Survey Area ringed in red).

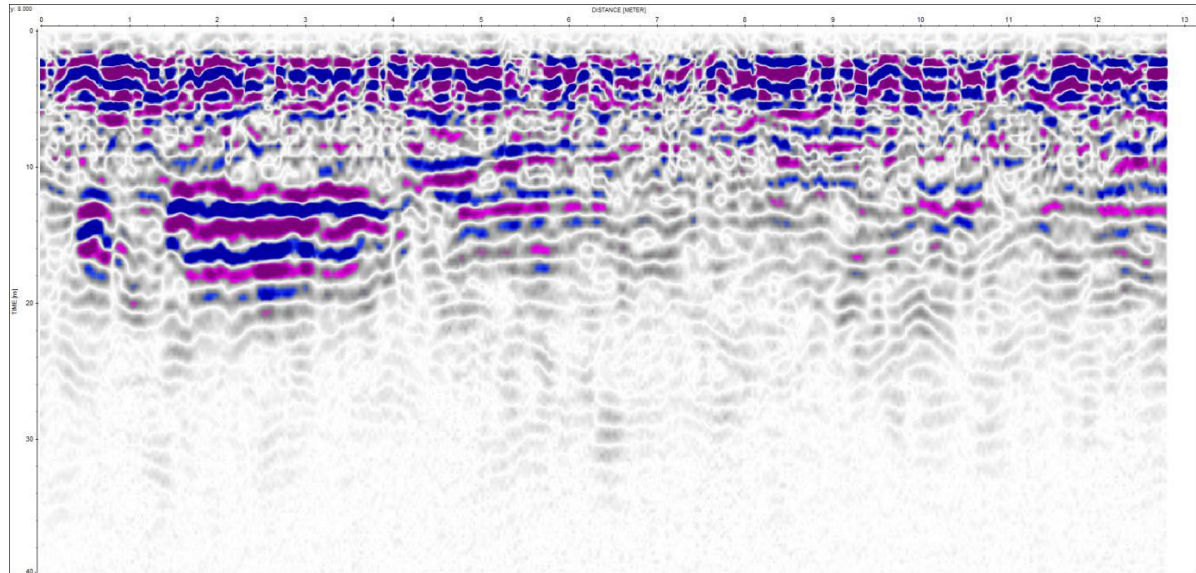


Figure 20 Section through centre of GPR Plot showing blocks of sub-surface material.

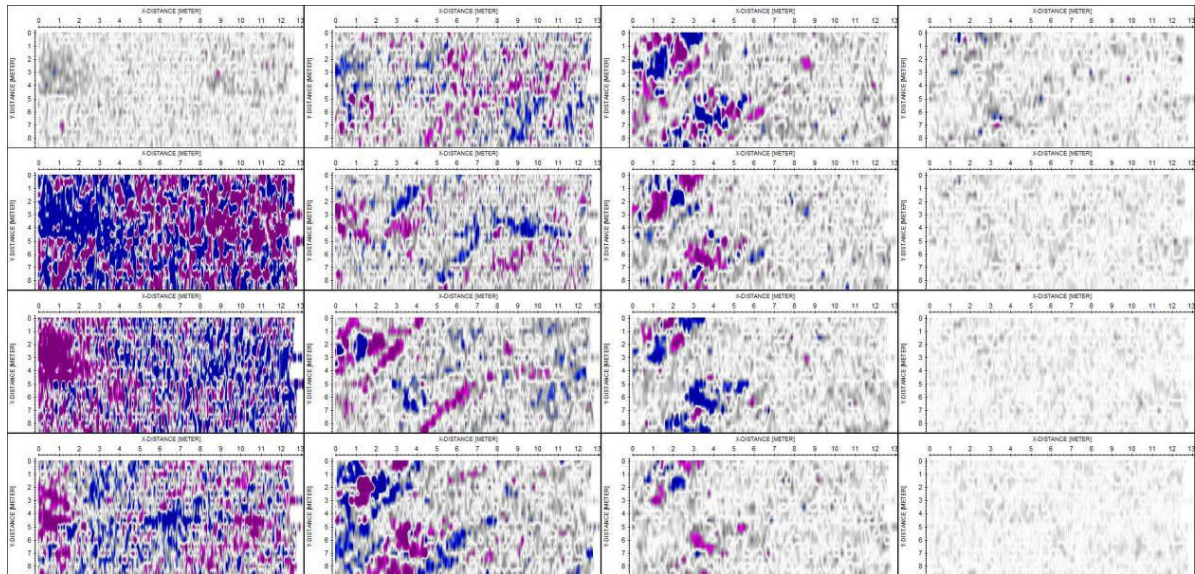


Figure 21 Plan interval slices through the GPR data.

Note: The left hand column (column one) shows mainly top soil and columns two and three the material beneath the surface which appears to be two parallel linear features approximately 2 to 3 metres apart. (NB. The 'Y' axis data is slightly condensed by approximately 0.25%).

Special thanks are due to the Survey Team, Les Dodd, Phil Dowe, Ian Aldersley and Ursula Davey for their work in what a times were horrendous weather conditions and to Erica Utsi for her help and patience in training the team.

Following the results from the GPR survey and the discovery of both the site of the ROC and the nuclear bunker, background information has been provided by Lawrence Holmes (section 5.4).



Figure 22 The Lower Park showing an area of approximately 2,428 m² or 96 Perches² (the interior area within the Castle Curtain Wall marked in red).

5.4 Liskeard Royal Observer Corps and Nuclear bunker by Lawrence Holmes

Liskeard Royal Observer Corps Post

The Observer Corps was formed in the south east of England in 1925 and gradually spread north and westwards. The role was to report, track and display all aircraft flying overland in the UK; all the observers were male. The Liskeard above ground aircraft reporting post, at 500ft above sea level, opened in October 1940 at grid reference SX 256647, set within a park in the middle of the town, as part of No 20 Group Truro and was designated S2. Up to 20 post members were recruited from the local people and were full time and spare time. A Chief Observer was in charge of the post and a Leading Observer was responsible for the instructing. The early post structure, some 3m by 4m, was probably wooden with a raised portion in which was a post plotting instrument. Communications was by land line telephone. Quite often the initial wooden structures were later replaced by a more substantial 2 storey block built structure. In April 1941 the Observer Corps became 'The Royal Observer Corps' (ROC) and ladies were admitted into the Corps for the first time.

In 1943 the post was equipped with rocket flares (code named Totter) for directing fighters on to the track of enemy aircraft. In 1944 some 900 observers volunteered to man some of the D Day ships and were called 'Seaborne'. It was their task to recognize all aircraft flying in the vicinity of the ship and instruct gunners to open fire (or not).

The Liskeard post stood down at the end of WW2 on 12 May 1945 but was re-activated on 1 January 1947 with a low level aircraft reporting role. The old wartime aircraft reporting post was re-occupied and used for this low level role. A big difference was that the Corps was now manned in spare time, and training carried out for 2 hours per week, with 6 national aircraft reporting exercises per year. In November 1953 the post was re-designated D1 as part of the renumbered No 11 Group, Truro (refer to Appendix 3 which shows a plan, elevations, section and photographs of a standardised WW2 ROC post).

Nuclear bunker

In 1955 the ROC was given the role of nuclear weapon and fallout reporting by the Home Office, whilst the aircraft reporting role was gradually phased out. From 1955 to about 1963 all posts were provided with underground protected bunkers. In June 1961 the Liskeard above ground aircraft reporting post was discontinued and an underground nuclear post was built at the side of the above ground post to carry out the nuclear monitoring role. Shortly after this the above ground post was demolished. The training was now based on nuclear exercises, which were all synthetic, and played about 6 times per year. In October 1968 the post was again re-designated to H3 and transferred to No 10 Group Exeter.

In November 1982, the introduction of electronic data transmission, led to the last re-designation to 47 Post. Exercises continued until communism collapsed and the Berlin Wall came down. There was now no defined nuclear enemy and the Government decided to close down the ROC. 10,000 members and some 875 posts were made redundant in September 1991 including the members of the Liskeard Post. Since that date the site has reverted back to the original landowner and due to the public nature of the site the below ground nuclear post was quickly demolished. Demolition probably consisted of knocking off the two above ground turrets including access shaft only and levelling the surface and re-seeding. It is probable that the underground monitoring room still remains as a large underground void (refer to Appendix 4 which shows a cut-away section and surface photograph of a standardised nuclear bunker).

Nothing remains of either post today except a depression in the ground and some concrete remains of the underground post on the site. Photographs of the above and below ground posts are not held at present.

5.5 Liskeard Castle: Archaeological volunteer excavation by Katie Collins with Emma Stockley

The search for Liskeard Castle, an excavation

The excavation which took place on 18th July 2013 was part of the Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project to search for sub-surface evidence of Liskeard Castle within an area believed to be where Liskeard Castle once stood. The excavation area was located in a flowerbed, 1.85m to the south of the War Memorial (MCO56386), located near Castle Street (SX 25347 64606).. The trench was 4.5m x 1.75m, and was hand-dug using trowels to a depth of approximately 0.15m during the week's activities by local primary school children (see Fig 23).

Due to its shallow nature the excavation only went through one context which was a layer of loose, mid greyish brown silty sand (100). However, at the south end of the trench, was a layer of compact mid greyish brown silty sand (101), which was similar to the upper layer. Cut into (101) was a pit [103] which was approximately 0.3m dia with definite edges filled by a dark reddish yellow compact silt (102).

Within this same area were a number of pottery sherds including a piece which has been dated to approximately the mid-13th Century (by Carl Thorpe), another 2 sherds were also found which may date also to the medieval period along with several fragments of post-medieval pot (see Fig 25). Pottery sherds were found across the trench however, most were found within the same area sitting on top of the pit [103] filled with (102). A total of 43 items were found, all of which have been placed in Liskeard Museum (Accession No. LKDDM 2014.024.001/043).

Following the excavation on the 18th July it is believed that further work is required to fully investigate this area. The discovery of 13th century pottery, dating to the time of the castle, highlights the potential for further discoveries about the castle to be made...'

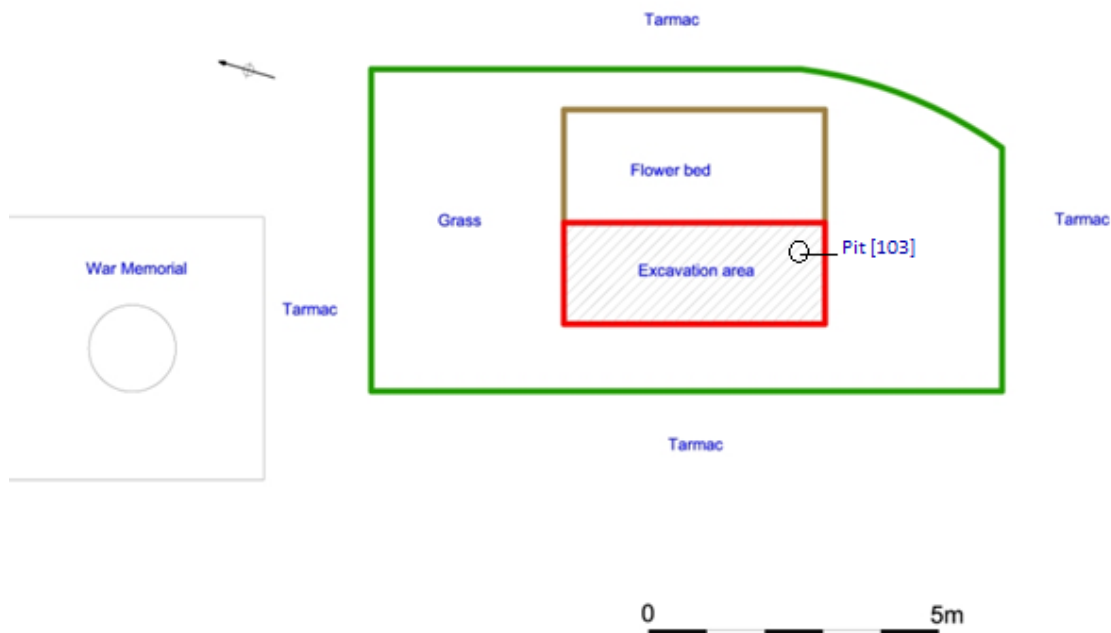


Figure 23 Excavation survey plan (N Thomas).

Conclusion

Following the excavation on the 18th July it is believed that further work is required to fully investigate this area. The discovery of 13th century pottery, dating to the time of the castle, highlights the potential for further discoveries about the castle to be made...'

5.6 Liskeard Castle Park: Geological assessment by Calum Beeson

Overview

The centre of the site is crossed by a band of pillow lava of basaltic composition. This lava is iron rich and this may have affected the geophysics results (see section 7). The pillow lava is contemporaneous with the surrounding beds. Surrounding the pillow lava, the rocks consist of Middle Devonian slate (395-375 Mya) formed from mudstones deposited in a clam deep marine environment in the bathyal zone (200-3000 Mya; see Fig 24).

Stone Sources

In the upper sections of the site all the stone used to form boundary walls or hedges are locally sourced, probably within 5 miles. In the lower sections of the site (near the castle site), there are several construction phases, each with their own different stone sources.

The oldest sections of wall in the lower section of the site (at the south side of the castle site adjacent to the access lane), consist of poor grade slates, quarried at or close to the surface due to significant weathering. These are mixed with phyllites and folded rocks showing significant damage by pressure and hot fluids. This rock is too poor for building and may include many fieldstones or waste from mineral exploration.

The remaining walls to the west (fronting Castle Street and to the north, Castle View), mainly consist of local quarried slate, probably from within 5 miles of the site. Newer caps and repairs have been made with granite from Bodmin Moor and match the granite from Cheesewring Quarry.

Only two stones of pillow lava have been noticed within these walls and two river-worn pebbles. One piece of picrite from Polyphant Quarry was found in a wall that appears to have been replaced in the last 50 years and is therefore, not of any relevance to this project.

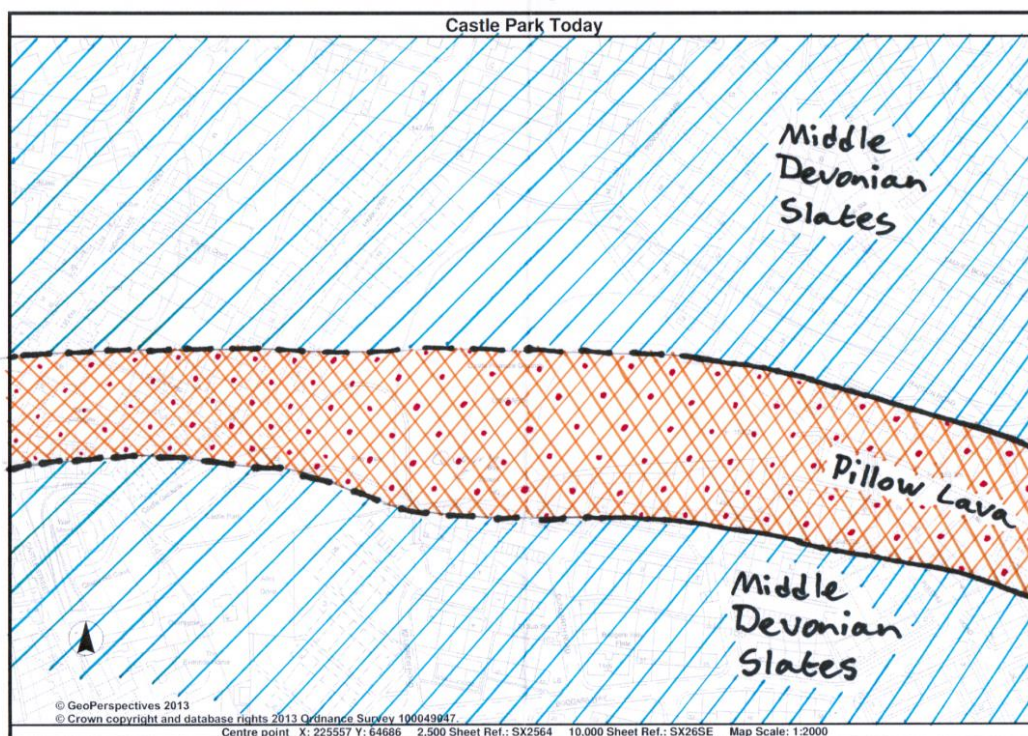


Figure 24 Geological sketch plan of the site.

Conclusions

There is no evidence of reused rock on the main Castle site to suggest material taken from a ruined building. All the recycled stone from St Martin's northern boundary church wall (the closest nearby medieval site), suggests reused stone from the rebuilding of the church.

5.7 Liskeard Castle Park: Building stone analysis by Eric Berry

Background

A rapid building stone analysis was carried out on Tuesday 16th July as part of the Liskeard Castle Project. In attendance was a historic buildings consultant, a geologist and local volunteers.

Aims

The aim of the analysis was to try to identify evidence of the former Liskeard Castle. It was anticipated that there may be standing evidence of the former 'castle' (fortified manor house) and/or its curtilage walls, or at least there would be some building stone that might have been reused from the former building.

Methodology (fieldwork)

The walls of the castle court, the castle gardens (see Figs 8 and 9), and the recreation ground were inspected as part of a rapid assessment with measurements of character phases of the wall roughly scaled by pacing and with photographs to record particular character areas and individual elements. Extensive vegetation cover made interpretation difficult for much of the walling, and this situation, combined with much subject matter that was heavily back-lit, also made photography particularly challenging.

Results

Note: all figure references given in the remainder of this section have a prefix 'A' to avoid confusion with the figure numbering within the main part of the report (Figs A1 to A52 are reproduced in Appendix 4):

The principal results of the investigation are as follows (refer to the geological assessment (section 5.6) which also did not indicate the presence of medieval stone:

- There are no clearly dateable features within the curtilage walls of the castle court.
- The building that survives on the site appears to be the former school that was rebuilt on part of the site of the former house in the late 18th century.
- Rampart-like earthworks that surround much of the present building may be remnant from fallen material from a former rounded building, or alternatively they may be part of romanticised landscaping that took place after 1843.
- The site boundary has walls of many periods including some rebuilt lengths and some parts much repaired.
- Part of the site is underlain by pillow lava but few examples of this material were identified within the construction of the walls.
- Re-use of some earlier stonework is characterized by areas of squared and faced slatestone and by occasional blocks of dressed elvan.
- Extensive remains of what appears to be early wall facing with lengths of small vertically-set slatestone alternating with 'piers' of horizontally-bedded slatestone (Appendix 4 Figs A8, A16-18, A24, A31, A43, A44, A48 and A49), used as buttressing to contain the vertically-set walling.
- Particularly to the SE and NE boundaries of the pleasure ground the walls are very wide and appear to have been designed so that they could be used as raised walks.
- Much of the walling relating to gates through the walls of the pleasure ground probably dates from the 1894 designation of the eastern enclosure of the castle court as 'pleasure grounds'.
- The location of the gates (Appendix 4 Figs A25-30 and A34) through the walls of the pleasure grounds may repeat that of gateways that formerly gave access to the enclosures that range around the castle court with hedgerows that run at approximate right angles to the central enclosure indicating a probable historic relationship between the castle grounds and the fields.
- An embattled slatestone wall to the southern boundary of the castle court may have been rebuilt *circa* 1843 based on remains of embattled walls that had possibly survived from courtyard walls of the former house.
- SE wall of the castle court has been rebuilt and repaired in a number of phases during the 19th century and in a number of styles (Appendix 4 Figs A9, A10, and A19-23).
- SW wall of the castle court (Figs A36-40) retains higher ground at the western boundary of the site and is built in at least three phases and is built in two styles.
- Walls of the lanes of Castle View and Castle Gardens (Appendix 4 Figs A15-18 and A41-50) north of the castle court contain a complex mixture of early vertically-set slatestone combined with occasional horizontally-bedded slatestone plus many rebuilt or repaired length of wall, much of which is in similar style to the earlier walling but with the design elements emphasised, particularly with respect to the coping stones.
- Each of the drain surrounds at either end of the castle boundary wall north of the site contains a reused granite fragment (Appendix 4 Figs A42 and A46).

5.8 The Liskeard Castle Project: A volunteers perspective by Peter Stedman

The five days between the 15th & 19th July saw a community heritage project (part of the Festival of Archaeology 2013) in the castle grounds initiated and coordinated by Senior Archaeologist Colin Buck (CAU), and Iain Rowe from the Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project, aided by members of Caradon Archaeology. The working group carried out a variety of tasks to collect together information for a future, more extensive study of the Liskeard Park area.

Prior to the event, members of local history groups and interested individuals visited the Cornwall Records Office, the Cornish Studies Library, The Courtney Library in Truro and The Devon Record Office in Exeter to research manuscripts and documents referring to the land and buildings in the castle area. Online searches were also carried out by the team. This research and the field results are currently being compiled into a report, which will be publically available. The team hope in the future to possibly access the Duchy of Cornwall Archive in London, as the Duchy owned the site until the 20th Century, previously leasing it to individuals, and thereafter sold to the town corporation.

Under the direction of Peter Nicholas, people of all ages were involved in a geophysics survey of the area around the war memorial and at the top of the hill. Little unfortunately was found except for the WWII/Cold War bunker and the WWII Royal Observer Corps lookout tower foundations, which was used as a 'watch-out' for spotting enemy aircraft.

A number of adults and children, working under the direction of Archaeologists Emma Stockley and Katie Collins dug a very shallow trench in a flowerbed in the vicinity of the War Memorial (Figs 26 and 28) and found an amazing number of finds including: pottery shards, pieces of glass, buttons, slates, pieces of dolls, etc. Excitingly one of the finds; a pottery shard (Fig 25) has been dated by Carl Thorpe (CAU), to the mid-13th century, that is to say, from the earliest probable use of the site. Other pottery finds have also been dated to the 17th & 19th centuries. These and other finds show activity on the site right through it's history, including a button from a Victorian fireman's jacket (Liskeard's fire brigade had its equipment stored on site and a hand pump was stored here when there was also a police station in the present building in the 19th century) to a *circa* 1980's beer can pull ring!

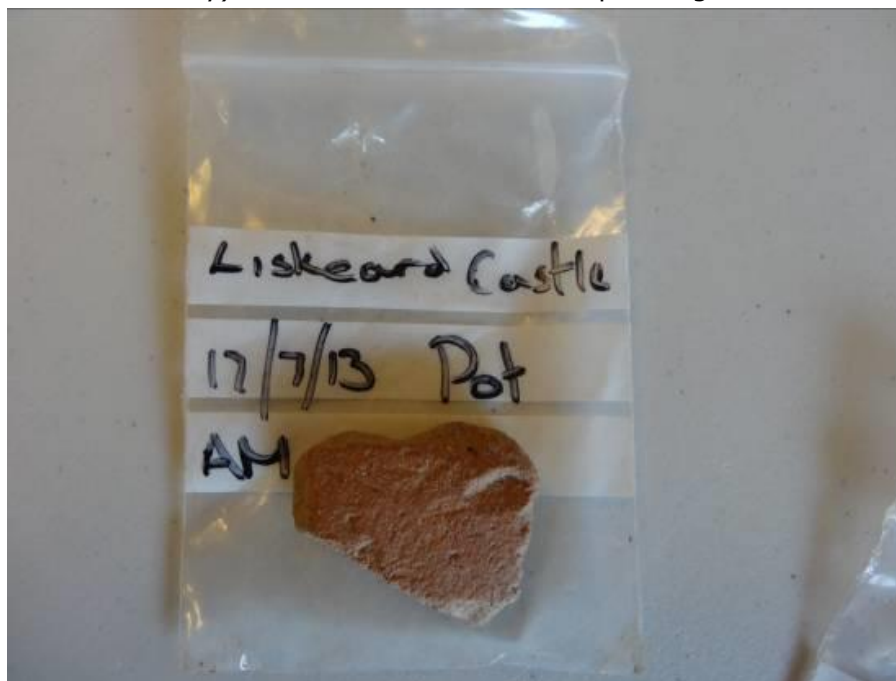


Figure 25 A small piece of unstratified medieval pottery dating to the mid 13th century.

During the week, geologist Calum Beeson also carried out a field study of Castle Park noting the mix of Pillow Lava and Middle Devonian Slates that underlie the park area, but the lack of evidence for reused medieval masonry from the castle. Eric Berry a historic buildings expert examined the surrounding walls in the park and discovered that, although most of the stone was probably sourced within a five-mile radius, some came from as far afield as Polyphant, near Launceston. There was also much evidence of several different stages of construction and rebuilding of the walls surrounding the site.



Figure 26 A photograph of the small excavation in the memorial monument flower garden.

The project was based in the Eliot House Hotel for the week and advertised its presence with banners on the forecourt. Around 300 local people and tourists visited the park and the onsite exhibition and brought information and photos to add to the group's knowledge, all of which will be included in the report. A number of passers-by and locals also looked in on the geophysics work in the park, the excavation, and showed a keen interest in the documentary research work in progress.

On Thursday a group of pupils from Quethiock Primary School visited the site to take part in the dig and to walk around the Castle Park site to get an understanding of what might have happened in Liskeard over the centuries (Fig 28). They were also entertained by storyteller Lianne Crocker who had written a fascinating tale of young children who were taken back in time to the medieval period to see the ravages of the Black Death and hear the exploits of the Black Prince. There were also rumours of a hanging at the top end of Higher Lux Street at Lux Cross! The pupils had great fun acting out various parts of the story (Fig 27) and enjoying the history being brought to life. Later they took part in the archaeological dig and unearthed several pieces of post-medieval pottery and various buttons and pottery pieces.

The week was funded by the Caradon Hill Area Heritage Project which receives funding from the National Lottery. The Caradon Hill Project would like to thank all of those who took part, and would invite any readers who have information or photographs relating to the site, to contact Liskeard Museum.



Figure 27 A view of storytelling in action!



Figure 28 Quethiock school excavation team (© David Hambly Photography).

6 Discussions/research

This section brings together relevant discussions or research issues that have been made.

The Liskeard Castle Park document survey (section 5.2: Dr Fraser Reid)

Discussion

A number of provisional observations can be drawn from the document survey sample table (section 6, 21-22): Firstly, all but one of the leases drawn up in the sixteenth and seventeenth century recorded the Mayor and Burgesses of Liskeard as the property owners or lessees (presumably from the Duchy), suggesting that these were burgage tenures, allotted to officials of the borough to hold under franchise, to be leased to tenants as the borough saw fit. By the end of the eighteenth century, these and similar plots were in private ownership. This suggests that a period of burgage tenure followed the initial partitioning and disposal of manorial plots, followed some time later by the gradual transition to private ownership of plots in later years.

Secondly, the plots in this sample of leases were concentrated at the northern and western margins of the castle estate, particularly Higher Lux Street and Castle Street, where the lie of the land and accessibility of the main highways into and out of the town favoured the linear development of dwellings, gardens and stables, as well as shops and courtyard industries, such as sawmills and blacksmiths. It is probable that these plots originated as typical medieval burgage plots, sited on the street frontage, with long narrow strips, or "quilllets", of land extending at right angles to the highway, features which are characteristic of medieval town development (*South Zeal Burgage Plots: Guidance Notes, Dartmoor National Park Authority, n.d.*). In most cases, these burgage plots comprised a tenement with gardens and stables, plus one or more small fields or meadows in the main body of the park tied in with the lease. As a result, the residential and commercial development of the castle estate was confined to the western margins until quite recent times.

By 1842, when the Tithe Apportionments were last recorded, Castle Park had been divided into a large number of plots and quilllets, with those adjacent to the highways being built upon (see Appendix 1). However, the same map and apportionments provides clear evidence that the majority of plots in main body of the park remained as small 1-3 acre meadows right through to the mid-nineteenth century. Regrettably, it proved impossible within the time scale of the project to link leases in the sample to the 1842 tithe map with any degree of precision.

Thirdly, this collection of leases showed prominent family and generational dependencies, in which members of the same family extended or renewed their leases to one or more plots over consecutive periods of time (for example, the Champion family leases for 1566, 1594, 1600, and 1630). These dependencies strongly suggest that the sample draws on collections originating with one or a small number of family notaries, adding a further note of caution to the generality of conclusions drawn here.

Future research

Two lines of further enquiry immediately suggest themselves:

Firstly, our investigation of the Castle Park area illustrates the progressive enclosure of fields and meadows on the formerly open parkland of the medieval castle estate, and the later post-medieval urban expansion of plots and fields with the encroachment of residential houses and gardens along the main highways bordering the estate, and the subsequent division of fields into small quilllets of land adjacent to the main highways for houses, gardens and stables. Of potential interest here is the way that this partitioning of land can cast light on the underlying physical features of the original castle or fortified manor house precinct. Following previous work (*Liskeard Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan, Consultation Draft, 2012, 18*), we conjecture that this developmental process follows boundary features which

reflect subtle geographical characteristics of the area, including courtyard developments such as sawmills and blacksmiths, foot paths and bridle paths, as well as hidden archaeological features of the manor house or castle, such as earthworks, walls, and courtyards. It would therefore be of considerable historical value to conduct further archival analysis of titles, deeds, and indentures — coupled with the mapping of plot boundaries and locations over successive generations to reveal these archaeological features.

Secondly, time did not permit comprehensive analysis of these documents to determine the precise geographical boundaries of the plots referenced by the leases. In fact, it was evident that leases of this period were written with considerable ambiguity and vagueness, either for reasons of legal inexactitude, or for a lack of precision in accepted place names, or in the absence of community-wide shared names for geographical features. Instead, the method used by notaries for specifying otherwise unmarked properties was by reference to a locally-defined and historically specific vocabulary of place names and geographical terms that refer to local landmarks, land owners, tenants, prominent buildings, and highways. This vocabulary constitutes their “vernacular geography”; the way members of a community talk about their local, spatial world, and say where things are within it (*Ordnance Survey Research: Vernacular Geography*, n.d.).

Further work could attempt to reconstruct and map the physical locations and spatial relationships between these locally-defined geographical references over the successive generations contained within the document archive, possibly employing computer-based methods—such as those discussed by Evans and Waters (2008)—for modelling geographical entities with vague or “fuzzy” boundaries. Techniques such as these could throw light on the physical features of the Liskeard Castle Park in these historical periods as the basis for further archaeological research of this enigmatic castle area.

The Liskeard Castle magnetometer survey (section 5.3: Pete Nicholas)

Discussion

The absence of any evidence of the castle or manor house is not surprising given that the area in which it was situated has been extensively changed and landscaped over the last century and before. I recall being approached by a builder who stated that he had found a substantial wall and some swords while working on one of the cottages some years back and that a resident had told him that he had found similar items. It is therefore possible that some evidence remains to be found within the cottages themselves.

The AP of 1946 (Fig 11) shows what appears to have been a track or roadway leading to the post and there is also a linear crop-mark interspaced with black blobs following the alignment of the modern day walkway that can also be seen on the 1988 AP (not reproduced in this report). This may well have been a defensive fence line for the premises, the 'blobs' being the foundation remnants of the fence posts.

The ROC National Archive is held at the Hampshire Record Office and although the ROC's website suggests that there are no surviving records for Liskeard there would appear to be under the Region Western Area Records a file containing records for Liskeard, Portwrinkle and Rame under the heading of 'Records Closed Posts Truro 1940-1946'. The archive would also appear to hold some station plans and inspection records which include those of the Liskeard Station that would be of use for future reference. The ROC Association has a number of links to various histories and an interesting article on operations within Cornwall and further information may also be found on 'Peoples War Website'.

The Liskeard Castle ground penetrating radar survey (section 5.3: Pete Nicholas)

Discussion

Although we cannot clearly state that the geophysical features definitely relate to the castle there is additional evidence to suggest that it is very likely. Given the early descriptions of the castle it seems likely most of the main building and surrounding courtyard wall slowly fell into disrepair, with perhaps the new school building utilising available masonry, or perhaps used in reconstructing and maintaining the manor house. The castle wall would have been constrained by southern boundary of the Park and the cliff face above the present Castle Street.

Figure 22 shows an area of approximately 2428 square metres, the recorded area within the castle curtain wall that strongly suggests that it was located within this approximate area and that the features found in the surveys relate to the buildings of the manor house. It should be made clear that this is not the known perimeter shape of the castle wall but it does suggest that the castle wall was rectilinear or sub-rectangular in shape as opposed to circular.

The Liskeard Castle building stone analysis (section 5.7: Eric Berry)

Observation:

Local inhabitants have noticed that the Liskeard Church (north) boundary wall (parallel to the main road into Liskeard), contains architectural fragments. The project included an assessment of this wall to ascertain if it may have contained any masonry that may have come from the original castle construction (Berry 2013a).

The survey is inconclusive with respect to whether there is any stone within the churchyard wall that may have originated from the castle site. It seems more likely that the reused stone within the wall originates from the church or buildings related to its site. There is a considerable amount of dressed slatestone within the wall, some reused dressed granite and some reused dressed elvan fragments.

Liskeard Castle project managers: discussion of results (Iain Rowe and Colin Buck)

Prior to the fieldwork week in mid-July, a number of adult volunteers undertook primary historical research for the first time, travelling to Truro and Exeter, in order to possibly inform the castle fieldwork surveys. All members have enjoyed the research, and contributed to the written research (section 5.2). In addition, some have joined the new Liskeard History Group, with the aim of undertaking projects relating to the history of Liskeard.

The Liskeard Castle events week promoted an increased local public awareness and appreciation of issues relating to the location, history and landscape changes to the site of Liskeard's medieval fortified manor house. Media publicity prompted a high public turnout of all ages to the field events described in this report and to the Liskeard Castle exhibition temporarily sited in the Lord Eliot Hotel, and associated guided walks around the castle park.

The story-tellers project, the geophysical surveying and the 'hands-on' excavation in the flower bed – again provided 'tasters' for the children to appreciate the ambience and excitement of finding below ground archaeological remnants of the old 'castle'. The limited children's excavation did reveal a piece of (unstratified) mid-13th century pottery – that is to say, the probable construction date for the castle. Interestingly - no earlier pottery was found.

Although the stone fabric analysis survey did not locate any masonry that may have originated from the castle site, either around the park's existing boundaries or nearby close to St Martin's Church, the later ground probing radar survey raised the possibility of a buried section of wall remaining at a location that when combined with fragments of documentary evidence may present a plausible working hypothesis that there exists remnants of the 'fortified' house or adjacent walling; perhaps the same site layout as

described in the mid-17th century survey. It is likely, however, that the 'Victorianisation' of the site by turning it into a public park, and 19th century rebuilding may well obscure many below ground features: the degree of tree planting and tarmac paths/roads has only served to reduce the effectiveness of geophysical survey techniques.

The Liskeard & District Museum, and Stuart House Trust Archive plus all the schools in the CHAHP Project area will have access to the historical research archive generated by this project, and any related reports and interpretational material which will be produced as a result of this investigation.

An additional project outcome – the preparation of this report can also serve to become a mechanism for applying for other community grants to carry on this research out of county, which may further inform targeted ground probing radar surveys.

7 Recommendations

This section summarises the report and draws relevant conclusions (from section 6) that have been made by a number of individual contributors.

The site of the former medieval 'Castle' and related yard has been landscaped with parkland trees, tarmacked roads, built upon by the old prison and later the WW1 war memorial with tarmacked surrounds. Thus, the opportunity for archaeological site investigation is limited. However, the two flower bed areas, north and south of the WW1 war memorial (3.7m x 4.5m – see Fig 1), both present an opportunity for perhaps a community excavation. It is possible that funds for this could be raised by a local organisation (Liskeard Museum/Liskeard History group, etc) from HLF or other sources.

Historic research sources within Cornwall relating to the Castle appear to have been exhausted; but perhaps further research in Devon (Devon Record Office/Plymouth Record Office/Westcountry Studies Library) is necessary. But of the utmost importance is for research to be undertaken at the Duchy Records Office in London, the Public Records Office at Kew, and possibly the British Museum Library in London. Again, funds will be necessary for this project – which could also be part of a grant application for the archaeological excavation.

Following any archaeological excavation, further historic research in London, and another possible ground probing radar survey, funds could be obtained for a site interpretation scheme to include an artistic impression of the medieval building, funding the display of research information for an exhibition, and a permanent web site linked to Liskeard Museum (containing links to much of the historic research, etc).

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9 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146256**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at Cornwall Archaeological Unit's offices, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file (146256) containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Black and white photographs index numbers: GBP 2312/10-11
3. Digital photographs stored in the directory R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.I-L\Liskeard Castle 146256
4. Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-233554

This report text is held in digital form as: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites L\LISKEARD\Liskeard Castle 146256\Liskeard Castle rev1

Artefactual material retrieved during the project is stored at Liskeard Museum. The Accession code is LKDDM 2014.024.001/043.

Appendix 1: Tithe Map research by the Liskeard documentary group

The full extent of Liskeard Castle Park lands is uncertain, but the numbered plots shown in the 1842 Tithe Map¹ below, bounded to the north and west by Higher Lux Street and Castle Street, and to the south and east by Lake Lane and Dark Lane, depict the probable boundaries of the medieval park land.



By 1842, when the Tithe Apportionments were last recorded, Castle Park had been divided into a large number of plots and quillies, those adjacent to the highways being built upon, whilst many others were in use as productive meadows of mainly 1-2 acres in size, rented by a number of tenants from a relatively small number of land owners or lease holders, including the Borough of Liskeard. The disposition and usage of these plots is shown in the table below.

Plot No.	Owner/lessee	Occupier	Names of land/premises	Cultivation	Acreage
1432	William Marshall	George Jennings	Field in Dark Lane	Meadow	1.11
1433	John Lyne	Alexander Lower	Field	Meadow	0.73
1434	Thomas Robins	Thomas Robins	Lux Cross Meadow	Meadow	2.53

1451	Thomas Hoblyn	Robert Coad	Field	Meadow	0.72
1452	Thomas Hoblyn	Robert Coad	Field	Meadow	2.0
1453	Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses	John Bowden	Mowhay & Barn	-	0.11
1454	Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses	Thomas Stripp	Castle Park	Arable	4.59
1455	Thomas Hoblyn	Robert Coad	Field	Meadow	1.2
1458	Thomas Robins	Richard Medland	Castle Street Quillett	Meadow	0.48
1459	Richard Hocken	Richard Hocken	Field	Garden	0.86
1460	John Langford	Walter Langford	Upper Half	Meadow	1.33
1461	John Langford	Walter Langford	Lower Half	Meadow	1.36
1462	Peter Glubb	Daniel Venning	Upper Church Plot	Meadow	1.75
1463	Peter Glubb	Daniel Venning	Lower Church Plot	Meadow	1.6
1464	Thomas Robins	Thomas Robins	Church Meadow	Meadow	3.75
1465	William Marshall	William Moon	Higher Castle Field	Meadow	1.6
1466	William Marshall	William Moon	Lower Castle Field	Meadow	1.48
1468	Thomas Hoblyn	Richard Medland	Field	Meadow	1.52
1469	Selina Hony	William Roberts	Lower Church Meadow	Meadow	1.58
1470	Selina Hony	William Roberts	Higher Church Meadow	Meadow	0.98
1817	Dorothy Glencross	Richard Esterbrook	Field	Arable	2.44
1819	Elizabeth Penwarne Pitts, Ede Lore	Edward Geach	Look Out Field	Meadow	2.92

Appendix 2: Medieval deeds relating to Castle Park

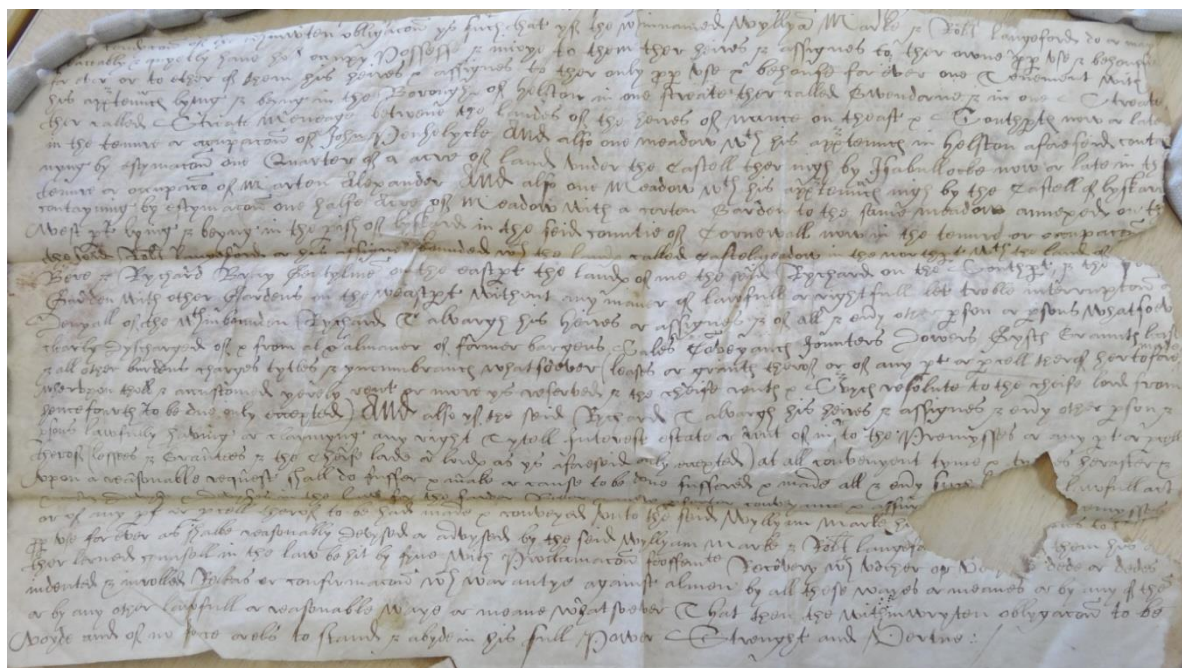
by Dr Fraser Reid

The document survey

The historical partitioning and disposal of manorial land within the larger curtilage of the park surrounding the main castle site was of particular interest of the Liskeard Castle Volunteer Group. This incremental process appeared to commence with the gradual division of the park estate into fields and meadows, coupled with the creation of smaller "quilllets", or strips of land, to provide frontage for dwellings and stables with access to the highways that bordered the castle estate.

To investigate the partitioning, subsequent ownership and use of this land, the group carried out a survey of leases and deeds relevant to buildings and land in the Castle Park area held in the archives of the Cornwall and Devon Records Offices. These documents were dated from 1566-1811, and taken together throw some light on the disposal and use of land and buildings within the castle estate over the centuries following the castle's neglect and subsequent ruin.

Medieval deeds and indentures are fragile, typically written in iron gall ink on parchment or vellum, and in Latin or English chancery cursive hand. The majority of those inspected were leases and tenancies written in a florid, verbose style, peppered with archaic terminology and idiosyncratic spelling. They all required patient reading with reference to transcription guides for example, Tillotson, n.d.; *Manuscripts and Special Collections, University of Nottingham*, n.d.) to achieve even a preliminary interpretation, and much longer to produce a reasonably complete transcript. To illustrate this, a fragment of document CRO AD107/6, dated 1575, is shown below.

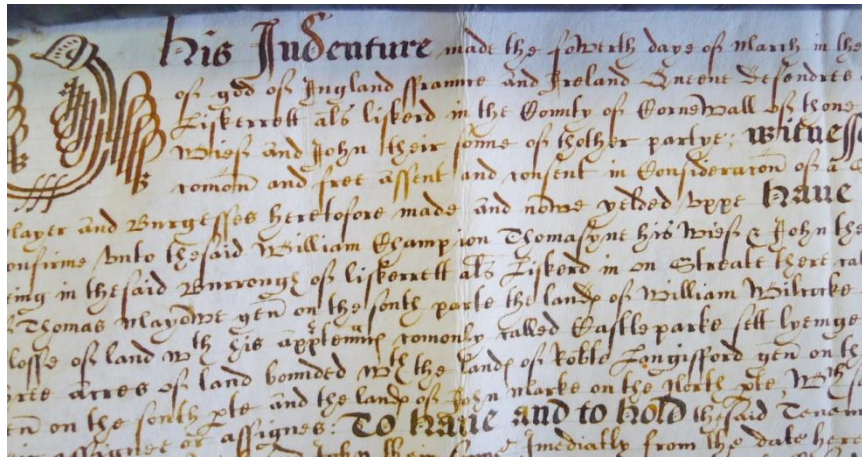


Document CRO AD107/6 records the lease of a meadow and garden in the Castle Park grounds to Robert Langeford, and is written in English chancery or court hand, dated 1575. It is damaged with parts missing, but has been partly transcribed as follows:

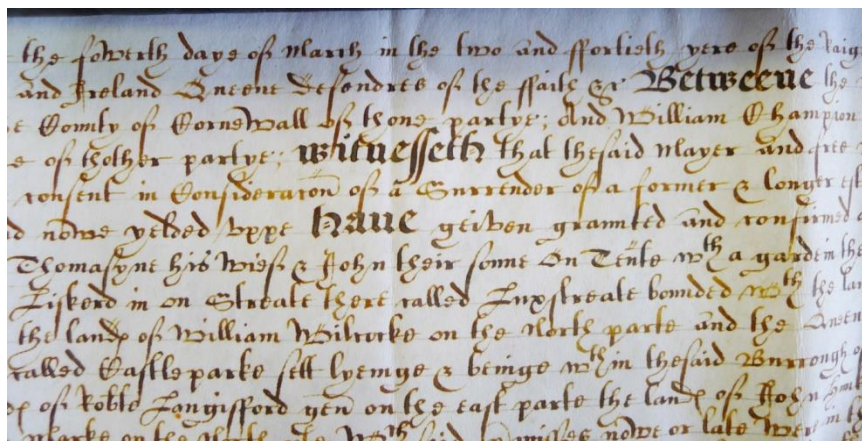
And also one meadow with his appurtenances nigh the Castle of Lyskard containing by estimation one half acre of meadow with a certain garden to the same meadow annexed on the west part lying and being in the parish of Lyskard in the said county of Cornwall now in the tenure or occupation of the said Robert Langeford or use assigns bounded it with the land called Castel garden in the north part with the land of () Bere and Richard Bray certylene on the east part

the land of the said Richard on the south part and the Garden was the other gardens on the west part... (CRO AD107/6)

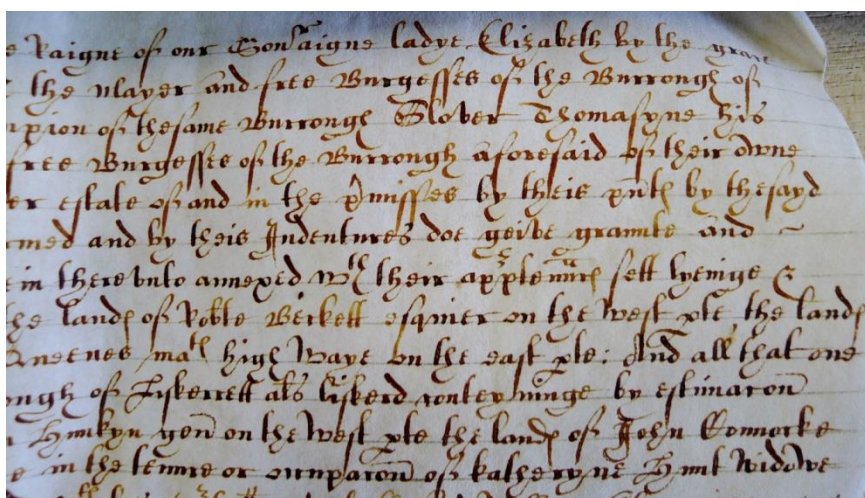
By way of comparison, the first few lines of a later document from the same archive are shown in the three panels below, together with the complete transcript of this document using standard formal transcription techniques. This document, BLIS/58 Doc 15, is an indenture recording the lease in 1600 of a house and garden in Castle Gardens to William, Thomasyne, and John Champion, written in 16th century English in a more formal chancery style, one of the more accessible of the writing styles.



Left-most section of BLIS/58 Doc 15.



Middle section of BLIS/58 Doc 15.Middle section of BLIS/58 Doc 15.



Right-most section of BLIS/58 Doc 15.

This Indenture made the fowerth daye of March in the two and fortieth yere of the raigne of our soveraigne ladye Elizabeth by the grace/ of god of Ingland franncce and Ireland Queene Defendree of the faith et cetera Betweene the Mayer and free Burgesses of the Burrough of/ Liskerrett also liskerd in the County of Cornewall of the one partye; And William Champion of the same Burrough [Glover] Thomasyne his/ wief and John their sonne of the other partye; witnesseth that the said Mayer and free Burgesses of the Burrough aforesaid of their owne/ comon and free assent and consent in Consideration of a surrender of a former and longer estate of and in the premisses by theis [pr..t.] by the sayd/ Mayer and Burgesses heretofore made and nowe yelded uppe have geiven grannted and confirmed and by theis Indentures doe geive grannte and ~/ confirme unto the said William Champion Thomasyne his wief and John their sonne one Tenemente with a gardein thereunto annexed with their appurtenances sett lyeing and/ being in the said Burrough of liskerrett also Liskerd in one streate there called Luxstreate bounded with the lands of Roberte Herbett esquier on the west gate, the lands of/ Thomas Mayowe gentleman on the south parte the lands of William Wilcocke on the north parte and the Queenes [ma...t.] high waye on the east gate: And all that one/ closse of land with his appurtenances comonly called Castleparke sett lyeinge and beinge within the said Burrough of Liskerrett also liskerd conteyninge by estimacon/ three acres of land bounded with the lands of Roberte Langisford gentleman on the east parte the lands of John [H..nkyn] gentleman on the west gate the lands of John Connocke/ gentleman on the south gate and the lands of John Marke on the north gate, with said premisses nowe or late were in the tenure or occupacon of Katheryne Hunt Widowe/ their assignee or assignes: To have and to hold the said Tenement Gardein and Closse of land with his appurtenances unto the said William Champion ~ ~/ Thomasyn his wief and John their sonne imediatly from the date hereof for and duringe the terme of liveth and for and duringe the lief of every of them longest/ livinge and survivinge; Yeldinge and payeinge therefor yerely unto the said Mayer and free burgesses and their successors forever Twentie fower shillings lawfull English/ moneye at the fower principall termes of payement of the yere that is to saye the Nativitie of Saint John baptist, Saint Michael the archanngell, the birth of our lord god/ and the annunciacon of the Virgen Mary by even portions duringe the said terme; And also yeldinge and payeinge Twentie fower shillings lawfull Inglishe money for and in the/ name of a heriott or farleife when and as often as it shall happen to be due by the death of the said William, Thomasyne and John on any or either of them, Provided/ alwayes that noe heriott or farleife to be payed after the death of the said Thomasine livinge the said William nor after the death of the said John livinge the said William and/ Thomasyn or any or either of them; Repairinge susteyninge and maynteininge all and singular the said premisses with the appurtenances [d.s.well] howses hedges diches and geats and in/ all other necessary and needfull reparacons when and as often as it shall happen and be needfull at his and their owne proper coste and chardges the same so repayed/ and amended at their like coste and chardges shall leave the same in the end of the said terme; And if hit happen the said yerely rent of Twentie fower shillings to be behinde and/ unpaid in parte or in all after any of the said termes in which it ought to be payed by the space of one halfe yere and the same lawfully demanded and not payed and noe/ sufficient distres in and uppon the said premisses then can be found whereby the said [payment] with the arrerages thereof (if any be)come or [... maye] be levied and payed; That then/ and from thence forth hit shall and maye be lawfull to and for the said Mayer and free burgesses and their successors unto all and singular [the said] premisses with their appurtenances to [...]/ and the same to reposside and have againe as in their former estate their [p...es] or any thinge herein conteyned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; And the said/ mayer and free burgesses and their successors the said Tenement gardein and Closse of land

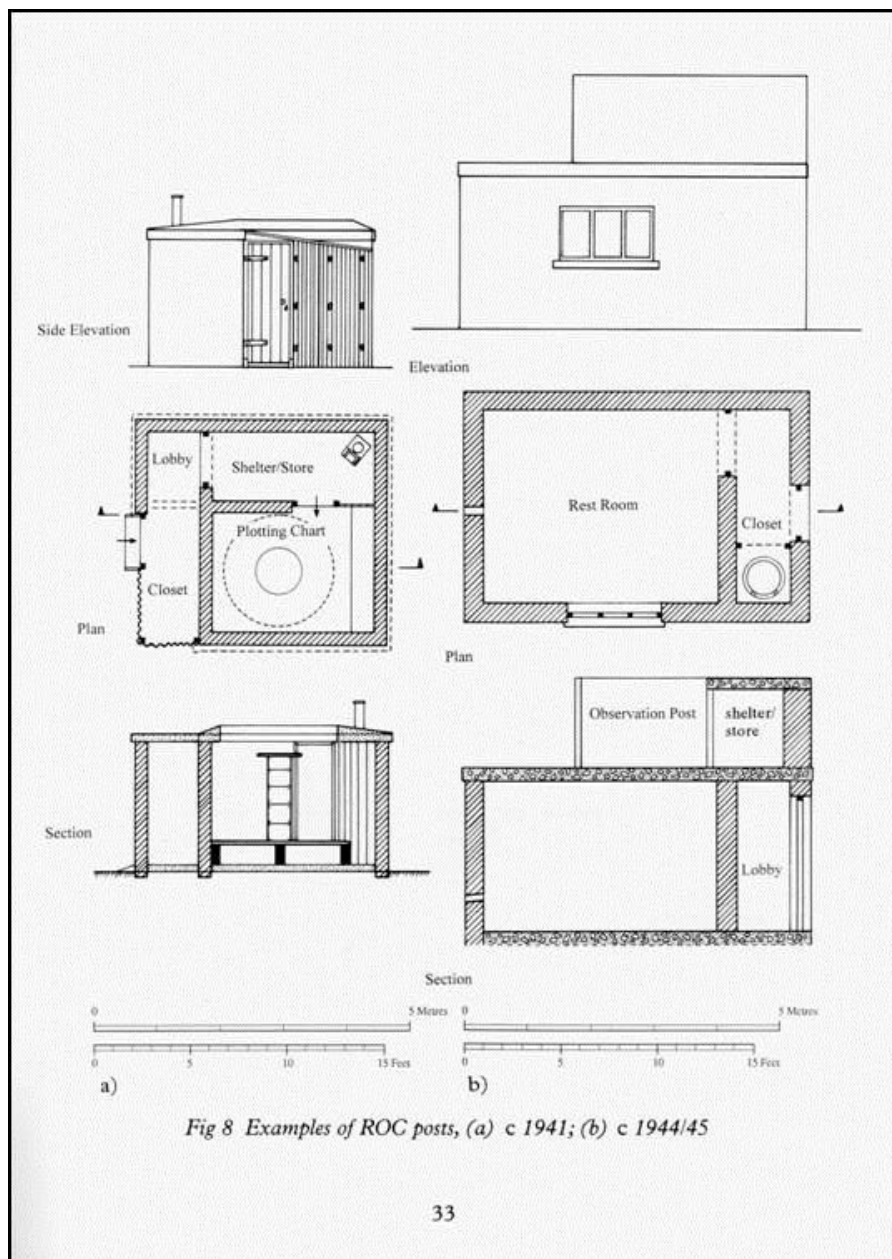
with all and singuler their appurtenances and every gate and garette thereof unto the said William Champion/ Thomasin his wief and John their sonne and unto every of them in mannor and forme aforesaid, As well against the hie and cheife lord and lords for all his rents, surities,[s...s]/ and releises and against all other persons whatsoever shall warrant dignite and by their [p.le.s] duringe the said terme defende; Moreover knowe yee the said Mayer and free/ burgesses to have constituted and in their place put their trustie and welbeloved in Christopher John Hill and Nicholas Ramswell ~ their true and lawfull attorneys jointly and/ severally for them and in their names into all and singuler the said premisses with the appurtenances or unto some parte or parcell thereof in the name of the whole to enter and peaceable/ possession and seison thereof to take in their names and steades, and after sure possession and seison so thererof had and taken the same imediatly to deliver over unto the said Willam Champion/ Thomasin his wief and John their sonne or unto on of them to the use of them all, To have and to hold to them and every of them surroundinge to the forme effect and true meaninge/ of their [p.le.s] ratifieing and allowinge all and whatsoen their said attorneys or one of them shall doe in the premisses by virtue of their [p.le.s]; All Witnes whereof the said ~ ~/ Mayer and freee burgesses their comon seale of Meraltie to one parte of theis Indentures remayning with the said Lessees have put, and the said Lessees their seales Interchanndgably/ of their parte to the other parte of theis Indentures likewise remayning with the said Mayer and burgesses have putt, Even the day and yere first abovewritten./ (BLIS/58 Doc 15).

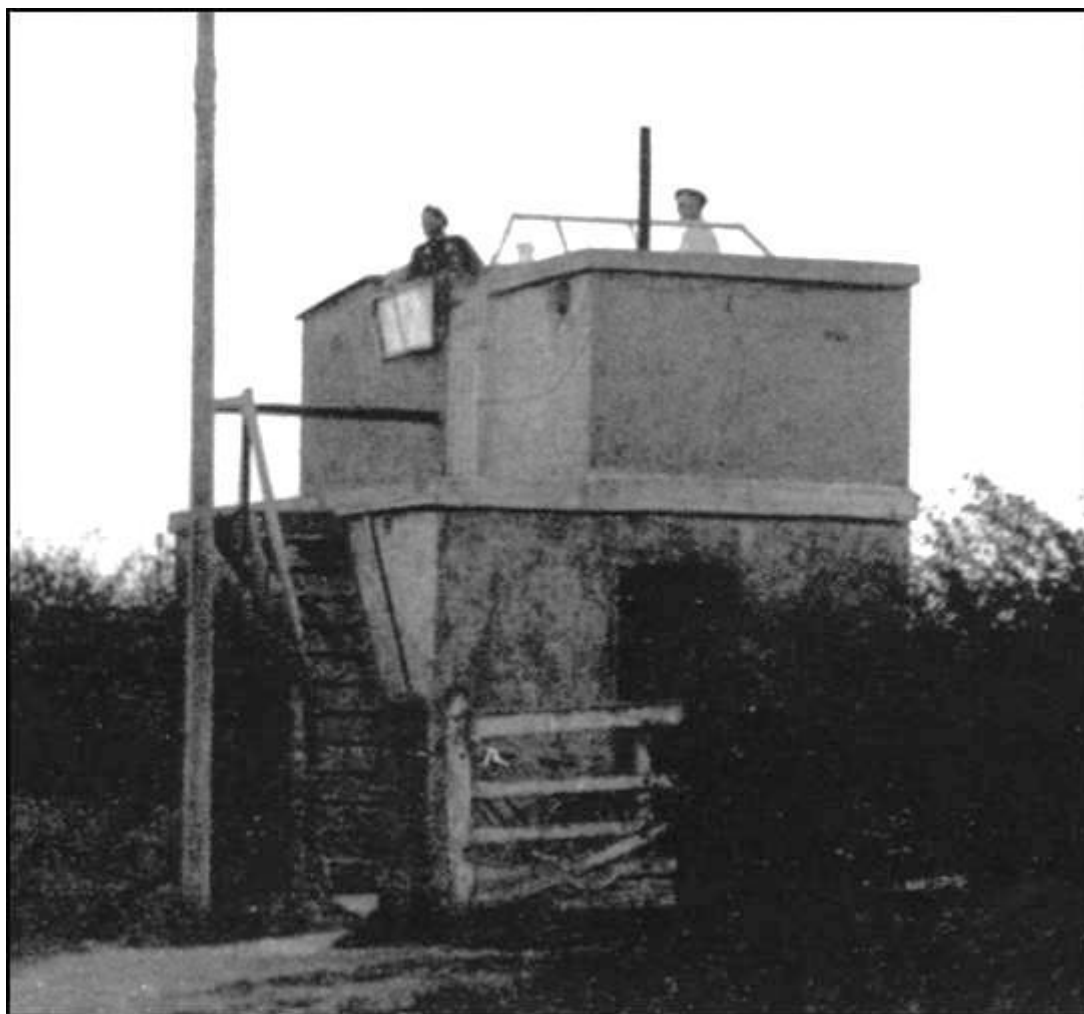
Appendix 3: Royal Observer Corps buildings by Lawrence Holmes

This diagram shows a single storey brick built post c1941 of the two-storey type 1944/5. Feature of each is the plotting area, shelter for cooking etc and rest room.

The first photograph shows a typical (not Cornwall) post c1944. Note the upper observation platform with the sloping glass shutters to give the observers some protection from the weather. Access is by steps on the outside. Also note the telephone pole at the side. The wartime post at Chapel Point, near Mevagissey is like this, which is the best example of a wartime ROC post in Cornwall.

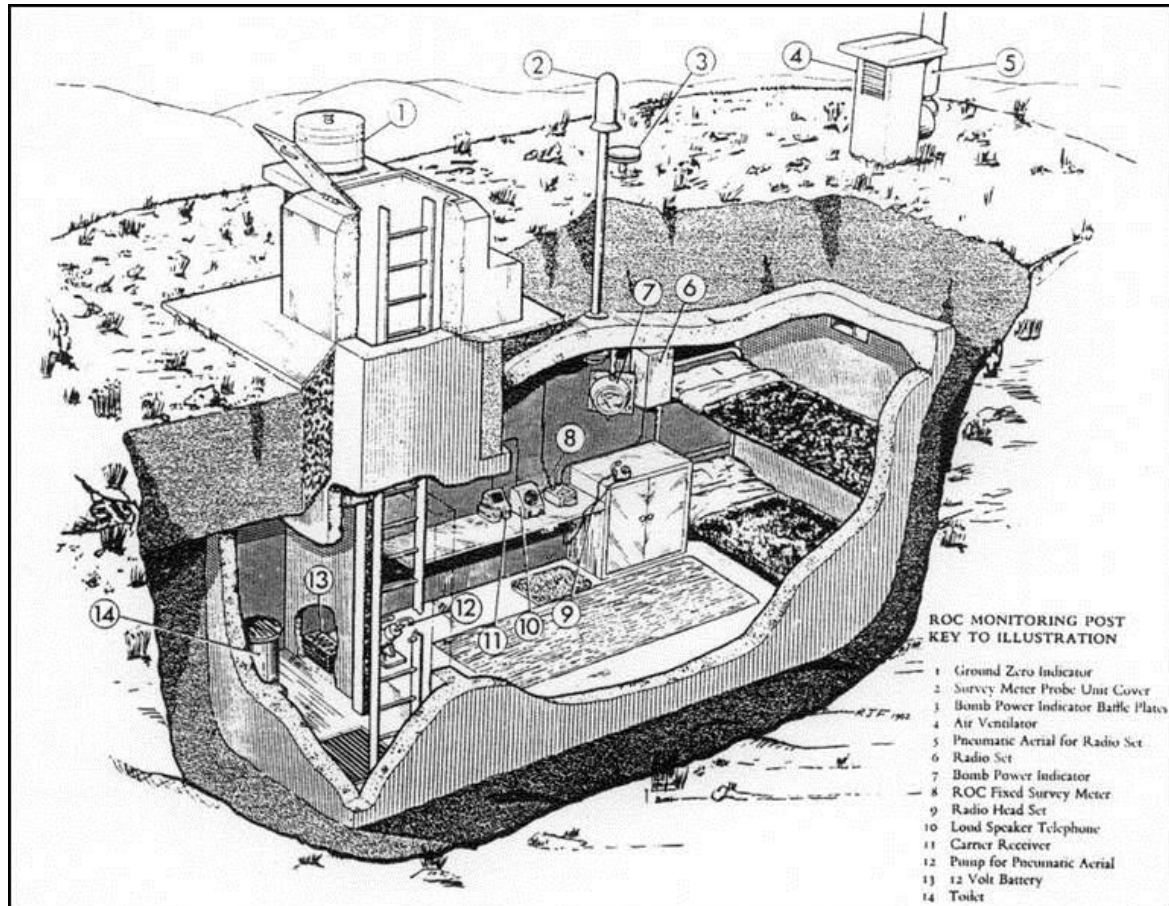
The second photograph shows the plotting area at St Agnes post in WW2 and up to 1955. In the centre is the post plotting instrument which was used to determine the grid position of the aircraft. The middle observer is actually wearing binoculars and would estimate the height, direction and type of aircraft. The right hand observer is wearing the head and breast set telephone and he would report all aircraft tracks to the parent Ops Room which was in Truro. The third person is the Group Officer who was in charge of a collection of posts, we called them cluster, and he would ensure the whole cluster was working OK.





Appendix 3: Nuclear bunkers by Lawrence Holmes

This is a diagram of an underground nuclear post. This shows what is above ground and what is below ground. There are two rooms: A small toilet and equipment room, and a larger monitoring room. In the monitoring room all readings were assessed; the three duty observers would have operated in this room.



The photograph is the visible surface of Vervan Preserved ROC Post. Left to right is: The ventilation turret with radio mast attached, an access shaft and other ventilation turret with GZI instrument. In the foreground is a fallout detector (grey dome). To the right is the flat bomb pressure baffle, and a siren to the far right.



Appendix 4: Liskeard Castle building stone analysis images by Eric Berry

Selected Captioned photographs



Fig A 5 North end of castle court from west



Fig A6 Late C18 former school centred on castle court



Fig A7 SE boundary of castle court (embattled wall)

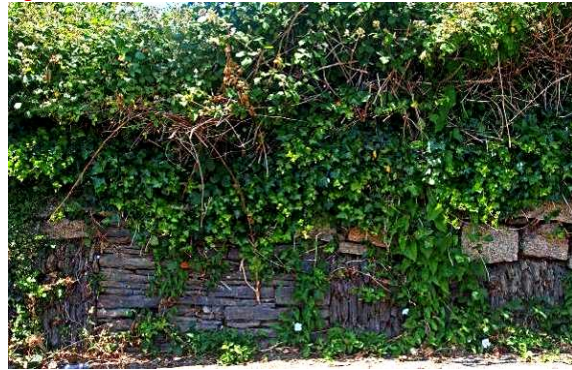


Fig A8 Wall north of castle site with typical early wall construction

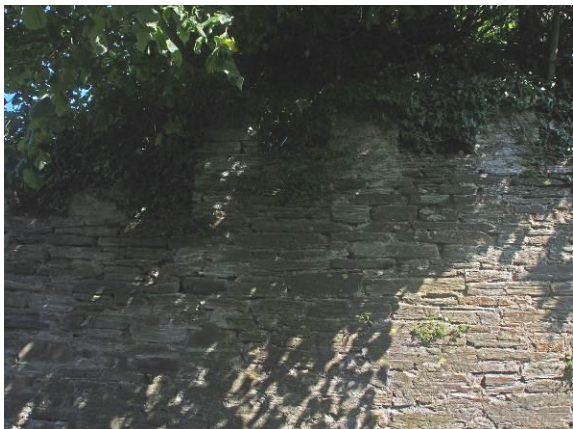


Fig A9 SE wall with battlements



Fig A10 SE wall (pillow lava block)



Fig A11 NW wall of castle court from NW, far left



Fig A12 NW wall of castle court from NW (reused stone, centre)



Fig A13 NW wall of castle court from NW



Fig A14 Old granite salting trough within castle court



Fig A15 NW outer boundary wall



Fig A16 Very old part of NW outer boundary wall



Fig A17 NW outer boundary wall during inspection



Fig A18 NW outer boundary wall detail of vertical stonework



Fig A19 SE wall from NW: detail with probable reused masonry



Fig A20 SE boundary wall with horizontally-bedded slatestone



Fig A21 SE boundary wall with horizontally-bedded slatestone



Fig A22 SE boundary wall with alternating slate and granite courses



Fig A23 SE boundary wall with granite repairs



Fig A24 Pleasure grounds SE boundary wall (older walling)



Fig A25 E gate of pleasure grounds during inspection



Fig A26 Detail of E gate of pleasure grounds



Fig A27 Granite kissing gate to NE boundary of pleasure grounds



Fig A28 Curved wall of kissing gate



Fig A29 C20 rebuilding: gate at NE boundary of pleasure grounds



Fig A30 Other side of C20 gate



Fig A31 NE wall of pleasure grounds: example of early walling



Fig A32 N corner of pleasure grounds



Fig A33 NE wall showing horizontally-bedded pier



Fig A34 NW wall of pleasure ground: kissing gate with bench mark



Fig A35 North-west of castle court to Higher Lux Street



Fig A36 Former toll house by NW corner of castle court



Fig A37 Western boundary of castle court

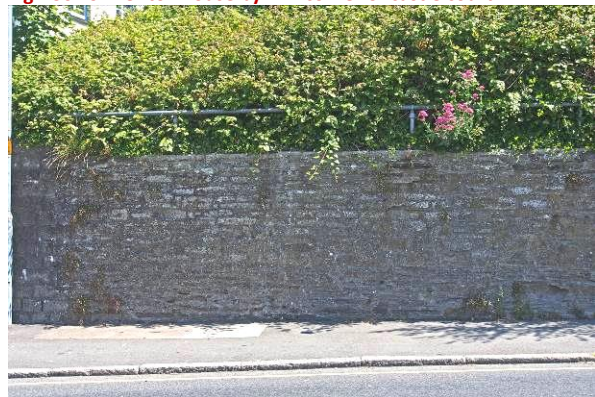


Fig A38 Western boundary of castle court towards left

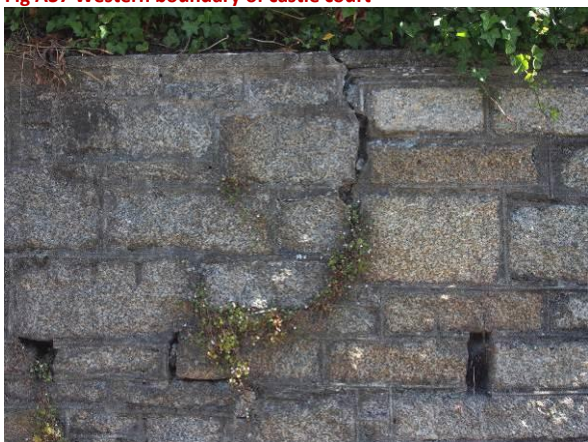


Fig A39 Western boundary possible phase joint

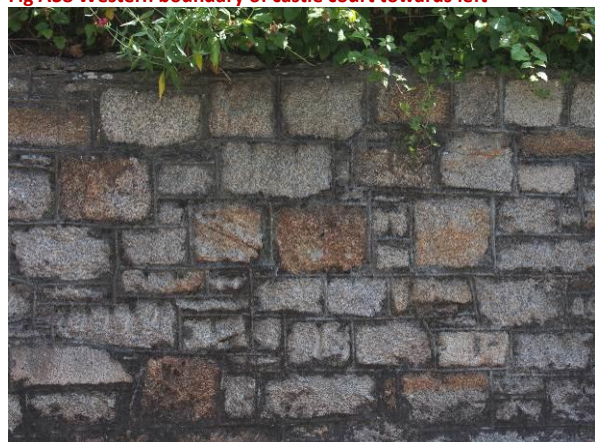


Fig A40 Western boundary (centre) with roughly-squared granite



Fig A41 Inner NW boundary wall of castle court



Fig A42 Reused granite to right of drain by NW wall



Fig A43 Inner and outer boundary walls of castle court from north

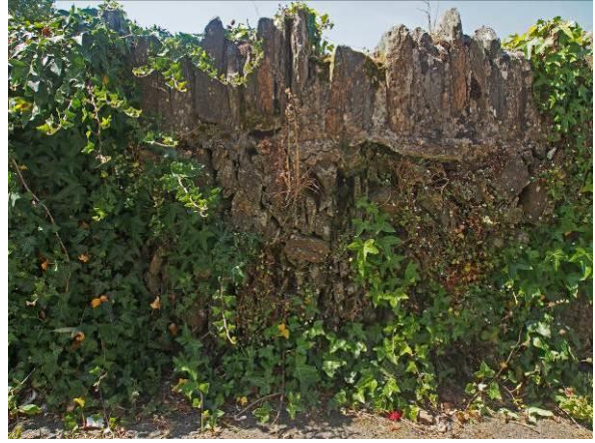


Fig A44 Inner NW wall with vertical slatestone, including coping



Fig A45 Inner NW wall part with horizontally-bedded stone



Fig A46 Drain by inner NW wall with reused granite fragment



Fig A47 Castle Gardens boundary wall partly rebuilt



Fig A48 Castle gardens boundary wall (older part, vertical stones)



Fig A49 Castle Gardens example of vertical stonework and pier



Fig A50 Castle Gardens: C19 part of NW boundary wall



Fig A51 Finds discussion at community excavation site



Fig A52 The 'Bull Stone'

REAR COVER

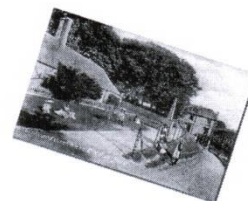
LISKEARD CASTLE PARK PROJECT

This project aims to uncover the mystery surrounding Liskeard Castle, and re-present an artefact with important links to the townspeople's former leisure habits, their conversion to Methodism, and their fight for Parliamentary Reform.

As well as identification of buried structures using geophysical survey techniques, this project will focus on raising awareness via public participation in archaeological techniques, walks and talks, exhibitions and family /schools learning through storytelling & role play activities

Project Objectives

1. Encourage local people to learn about and become involved in their local landscape heritage, including its conservation, enhancement and protection.
2. Provide inspirational, inclusive and accessible learning opportunities that capture hearts and minds and foster an appreciation of the area's distinctiveness and heritage.
3. Encourage relevant skills training, especially to enable local people to become more involved in the area's heritage and environment

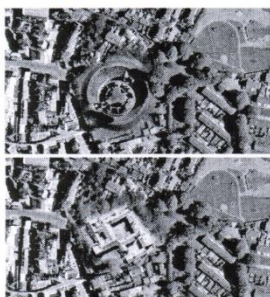


What was
Liskeard
Castle?

A proper castle?

OR

A defended
manor house?



Why were
there riots
here?



Where was
Liskeard
Castle?



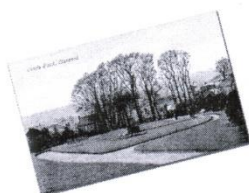
What is The
Ancient Bull
Stone - and
why is it here?



Who will benefit from the project and how?

The whole community will benefit as this project will:

1. Raise awareness of what the site was formerly used for, and thus engender in those who participate, a physical and intellectual connection to the past. This will be achieved via outreach, participation and interpretation.
2. Enable the professional bodies that protect our heritage to be able to record what actually lies below the ground, and interpret this into a chronology of site usage. Also to add valuable historic artefacts, such as the Bull Stone to the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) & list accordingly.
3. The CHAHP Electronic Interpretation of Liskeard will benefit from any finds which are made.
4. Liskeard & District Museum plus all of the schools in the Project area will have access to the interpretational paintings & historic research which will be produced as a result of this investigation



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CARADON HILL AREA
HERITAGE PROJECT

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