

Lizard Peninsula Heritage Trust

An environmental charity dedicated to the recognition, protection, enhancement and enjoyment of the Lizard Peninsula

Friends of the Lizard 1997-2006

Registered Charity No 1092934

Patron: Jill Morison DL



Newsletter No 55, April 2013

Chairman's Message

With this Newsletter you will find our Events Programme for the coming year. I hope to see as many of you as possible on these events and that you find them interesting. There will be a report on all the events in subsequent Newsletters. My thanks to the Events Committee led by Lynda Blackman for their hard work in organising this.

In the last Newsletter I referred to future housing development in Cornwall. In mid February, Cornwall Council finally came to a decision about this matter. At a meeting, described by one Member present as a 'farce', various figures were bandied about but, eventually, a target of 42,250 new homes during the next 20 years was agreed by majority vote. It is assumed that the proportion of this for Helston and the Lizard Peninsula will be around 1000. I will refrain from further comment.

Geoff Blackman

Events before the next Newsletter *(due in July 2013)*

See the Events Programme for full details:

Roadside Heritage workshop, lunch *David Richardson*

Friday 26 April, 11.15am at Higher Bochym Workshops, HQ of English Nature who are offering us tea or coffee on arrival. OS ref: SW 704 202. Postcode: TR12 7AZ.

After a brief introduction & outline for the day, we will divide into groups to locate & record roadside heritage features, each group led by an experienced project surveyor. A break for lunch, either your own picnic or at the Wheel Inn, Cury Cross Lanes

Navas Hill House garden visit & tea *Richard & Aline Turner*

Tuesday 14 May, 2.00pm at Navas Hill House, Bosanath Valley. OS ref: SW 759 284. Postcode: TR11 5LL.

Combined entry & tea price of £6 minimum, proceeds to charity. Booking in advance essential - see Events Programme.

An introductory talk by the owners, followed by an escorted tour of the 8½ acre gardens with the owners & their gardener. Tea.

Lizard Village - Cadgwith walk, lunch *Tony & Chriss Chatfield*

Tuesday 11 June, 11am at Lizard Village Green car-park. OS ref: SW 703 125.

Chriss & Tony will lead the direct walk to Cadgwith where there will be a stop for lunch, either your picnic on the Todden or visit one of the local venues. Return walk along the Coast Path.

Midsummer Evening Picnic *Events Committee*

Friday 21 June, 8.15pm at National Trust car-park. OS ref: SW 726 183.

We walk along the coast path towards Gunwalloe fishing Cove, to picnic & watch the sun go down. Bring a picnic, wear strong shoes & have something waterproof to sit on.

Subscriptions renewals are due on 6 April and, as members have already been informed, they remain unchanged at £6 for an individual or £9 for two adults at the same address. Approximately 15% of our members have paid a 'Life' subscription and a further 50% by Standing Order, which is easier for both them and us. If you are neither a Life Member nor someone who pays by Standing Order, there should be a renewal slip with this Newsletter. The Gift Aid option significantly increases our income, without any extra cost to our Members - there is a simple tick-box to agree to this facility.

Lads and Ladies Who Lunch

The English language is a strange one, isn't it? If I were to say that I am fed up, you would think I had something to complain about, whereas in fact I mean that I am happily replete, well fed, full up. We have just returned from the LPHT winter lunch at The Clubhouse, Mullion Golf Club.

It was good. At least, it was down our end of the table: food, company, service et al. I cannot speak for the other end, because our happy band filled a very long table indeed, and conversation couldn't stretch much further than three people either side. If you'd wanted the salt passed from the far end, you'd have needed a megaphone. But we didn't need salt or any other condiments; the food was fine just as it was.

I shan't bore you with a long list of who had what, but I'm sure Tony won't mind if I tell a little funny story. Geoff had sensibly requested advance selections from the menu, and most of us had sent them in weeks before and quite forgotten what we had ordered. Tony, however, was so utterly convinced he'd ordered chicken, that he kept refusing the salmon proffered by the waitress, even when Geoff, who had brought printed copies of email advance orders, told him, "You ordered salmon; I've got it written here!". So Avril gallantly offered to swap her steak for the fish, which Tony graciously accepted, before John delivered the punch-line, having studied the set menu, by saying, "There is no chicken." Ah well, we've all been there, haven't we?

Unaccustomed as I am to three course lunches, I gave up the unequal struggle halfway through my Mediterranean pasta and asked for a doggie-bag. I was given a very handy, reusable-for-LPHT-picnics box, but only after I had had to listen to a mini-lecture from the waitress that they could not be held responsible for reheated food, health and safety, blah blah. She did apologise, at least twice, for having to say this, which was fine. But it was a good job she didn't see John's dead-duck bones which I had already wrapped in a paper napkin and stashed in my handbag. This was not for us but our visiting fox, who no doubt lives by his own rules, more of the Stealth and Hasty kind.

Conversation flowed copiously between the six of us who were within earshot, and as five were founder members of dear old FOTL, from which the LPHT sprang fully formed, there was much to say. In between, Tony regaled us with tales of his days as a magistrate, of Victorian railways in Kent, and antiquarian books. Maybe he should be our next AGM speaker, but I won't suggest it in case he never speaks to me again.

Which brings me to another strange English expression. Being half way through reading the intriguing and quirky "Horologicon",* I can inform you that a piece of bread and butter was once known as a "butter shag". Fascinating! But perhaps you'd better not say it when the vicar comes to tea.

I hope everyone enjoyed the lunch as much as we did. Many thanks to Geoff and his team for organising the event, the finances and the photo-shoot. Oh, and as for absent friends, we hope our President, David, enjoyed his skiing in France, while he left his wife babysitting their latest newly-born grandchild!

"The Horologicon: A Day's Jaunt Through the Lost Words of the English Language" by Mark Forsyth

Jane Grierson

Heritage protection - Listed Buildings

Heritage and landscape assets are essential ingredients of what makes our Lizard Peninsula so intrinsically unique. That they have survived, both for us and for future generations, is due in part to the effects of planning legislation dating back to the end of the 19th century. Here, I have set out the background principles to the protection of buildings of architectural and historic interest.

In the UK, the process of protecting the built historic environment (getting a heritage asset legally protected) is called 'designation'. To complicate things, several different terms are used because the processes use separate legislation: Buildings are 'Listed'; ancient monuments are 'Scheduled', wrecks are 'Protected', and battlefields, gardens and parks are 'Registered'. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. Only some of these are judged to be important enough to have extra legal protection through designation. However, buildings that are not formally Listed, but still judged as being of heritage interest are still regarded as being a material consideration in the planning process. As a very rough guide, Listed Buildings generally have substantial remains that are visible above the ground whereas Ancient Monuments are (mostly) below the ground and/or unoccupied.

Although a limited number of 'ancient monuments' were given protection under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882, there was reluctance to restrict the owners of occupied buildings in what they could do to their property. It was the damage to buildings caused by German bombing during World War II that prompted the first listing of buildings that were deemed to be of particular architectural merit. 300 members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings were dispatched to prepare the list under the supervision of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, with funding from the Treasury. The listings were used as a means of determining whether a particular building should be rebuilt if it was damaged by bombing, with varying degrees of success. The basis of the current more comprehensive listing process was developed from the wartime system and was enacted by a provision in the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 covering England and Wales. The listing process has since developed slightly differently in each part of the UK and updated from time to time in subsequent planning legislation.

So, a Listed Building, in the United Kingdom, is a building that has been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. It is a widely used status, applied to around half a million buildings. The statutory body maintaining the list in England is English Heritage. Listing helps us acknowledge and understand our shared history. It marks and celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, and brings it under the consideration of the planning system so that thought will be taken about its future.

The older a building is, the more likely it is to be Listed. All buildings built before 1700, which survive in anything like their original condition, are Listed, as are most of those built between 1700 and 1840. The criteria become tighter with time, so that post-1945 buildings have to be exceptionally important to be Listed. Normally, a building has to be over 30 years old to be eligible for listing.

Age range of Listed Buildings in the UK (approximate):

Before 1600	15%
17 th century	19%
18 th century	31%
19 th century	32%
1900-1944	3%
1945 & later	0.2%

There are now three categories of Listed Buildings:

Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important; only 2.5% of Listed Buildings are Grade I

Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; 5.5% of listed buildings are Grade II*

Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest; 92% of all listed buildings are in this class and it is the most likely grade of listing for a home owner.

In England, there are over 370,000 Listed Buildings but, in addition, there are also:

19,717 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
1,601 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
9,080 Conservation Areas (*ie: in historic towns & villages*)
43 Registered Historic Battlefields
46 Designated Wrecks
17 World Heritage Sites.

A Listed Building may not be demolished, extended, or altered without special permission from the local planning authority (which typically consults the relevant central government agency, particularly for significant alterations to the more notable Listed Buildings). Exemption from secular Listed Building control is provided for some buildings in current use for worship, but only in cases where the relevant religious organisation operates its own equivalent permissions procedure. Owners of Listed Buildings are, in some circumstances, compelled to repair and maintain them and can face criminal prosecution if they fail to do so or if they perform unauthorised alterations. The listing procedure allows for buildings to be removed from the List if the listing is shown to be in error.

Although most structures appearing on the lists are buildings, other structures such as bridges, monuments, sculptures, war memorials, and even milestones, mileposts and cobbled footpaths are also Listed. Many of these, both Listed and potentially listable, will be discovered in our roadside historic features surveys.

David Richardson



Parish Church of St Melaines, Mullion, is a Grade I Listed Building

Grade I Listed Buildings in Cornwall – former Kerrier area:

As mentioned in the article on page 2, there are over 370,000 Listed Buildings in England and 2.5% of these are Grade I. Below is a list of those Grade I Listed Buildings in the former Kerrier District Council area. Kerrier only existed from April 1974 to March 2009, when District Councils on the mainland were replaced by a single unitary authority, Cornwall Council. As Grade I is such a very special category of listing, it is not surprising that most buildings on this list are Parish churches.

Pengersick Castle, Breage
Blowing House, Kerrier & walls
Church of St Breaca, Breage
Godolphin House, Breage
Godolphin House: stabling & cobbled pavements
Godolphin House: forecourt walls, stiles & mounting block
Church of St Martin & St Meriadocus, Camborne
Church of St Constantine, Constantine
Church of St Corentin, Cury
Church of St Germoe, Germoe
St Germoe's Chair, Germoe
Church of St Grada & Holy Cross, Grade-Ruan
Church of St Rumon, Ruan Major
Church of St Winaloe, Gunwalloe
Church of St Winwalaus, Landewednack
Church of St Manacca, Manaccan
Church of St Mawgan, Mawgan-in-Meneage
Trelowarren House, Mawgan-in-Meneage
Church of St Melaines, Mullion
Church of St Sithney, Sithney
Church of St Anthony, St Anthony-in-Meneage
Church of St Keverne, St Keverne
Church of St Gwendron, Wendron
Trenethick Barton Farmhouse, Wendron
Trenethick Barton Farmhouse: Rear Courtyard
Trenethick Barton Farmhouse: Walls & Gateway
Trenethick Barton Farmhouse: Gatehouse & Courtyard Walls.

In the coming issues of our Newsletters, I propose to transcribe the English Heritage listing description of some of these Grade I Listed Buildings, even though the text is not written in normal flowing prose; rather, technical notes.

David Richardson

Church of St Keverne – Listing description

Parish church. North-west corner of north aisle circa late C13, continued east in C14 and early C15. West tower circa early C15 with spire constructed in 1450. North arcade circa early C15 followed by south arcade. Chancel circa late C15 and east wall partly reconstructed in C19. South porch circa C16.

Spire damaged by lightning in 1770 and rebuilt. Part of south aisle rebuilt in C19 and 2 windows renewed. Church restored in 1893. Abbots of Beaulieu patrons of church between 1235 and 1538. Rubble stone with slate roofs. Ashlar granite tower and spire. Nave and chancel in one. 8-bay north and south aisle not quite full length. Aisles extend west to flank west tower. East window rebuilt in 1898 (3-light perpendicular tracery). North aisle, 1-light lancet on west side with 2-centred arch over doorway. Hood mould and roll moulded jambs. One 3-light Perpendicular window with cusped heads and three 4-light perpendicular windows. 2 early buttresses with 2 later buttresses. East windows of north and south aisles 5-light Perpendicular. South aisle; priests door with segmental arch. Two 4-light Perpendicular windows renewed in late C19. One 3-light and one 4-light C15 perpendicular window, window to west blocked (visible on interior).

South door C15 with 4-centred moulded arch flanked by shields at spring points. Banded voussoirs. C18 panelled south door. Modern figure in ogee-headed niche above. Gabled south porch with stoup in east wall and stone benches



Parish Church of St Keverne, St Keverne is a Grade I Listed Building

flanking internal walls. Rounded stone arch. West windows to north and south aisles with checker voussoirs to 2-centred arches. Window to north aisle, 3-light Reticulated tracery, circa early C14, possibly reset. Window to south aisle 3-light Perpendicular tracery.

Battlemented unbuttressed tower in 2 stages with moulded plinth and strings. Serpentine west doorway with checker surround. 4-centred arch with hood mould and serpent heads in label stops. Quatrefoils in spandrels. 4 shields at spring point of arch. Within, a small barrel-vaulted vestibule with stone benches and west doorway. Tall serpentine west window with checker voussoirs over. 3-light belfry openings with slate louvres on each side. 2-faced clock added in 1907. Octagonal ribbed spire with quatrefoils. Long Nave, north arcade with type-A (Pevsner) piers. Multi-coloured stone piers with shields in corners of capitals. Square bases. 3-rood stairs in north wall. South arcade piers of unusual section. Abaci of chancel arcade indicate later C15 date. Contemporary waggon roofs over north and south aisles and nave and chancel, restored in 1893. Much repaired over north aisle at west end. Chancel roof slightly painted.

Carved bosses, ribs and arcade plate with traces of ancient colour over east end of north and south aisles. Tower arches open into nave and flanking aisles. Pointed arches of granite on plain rounded capitals. Some early C16 oak bench ends to later benches, comprising 2 panels with cusped heads over decorative motifs (shields, initials). Banded and intertwined foliage. Quatrefoils below. Pyramid stops. Font, circa C15, granite with late serpentine curved shaft on square granite base. Figures at corners holding shields and crossed swords with initials between. Octagonal pulpit, circa C17 with carved panels and renewed base. 2 C17 cupboards decorated with angel heads and cherubs as caryatids. Wall painting of St Christopher on north wall, circa C15. Monument on south wall to George Tregosse Lale, Merchant, 1710. Broken round pediment with shields and heraldic arms. Some colour remains.

Sources: Words from a Cornish Village, Jill Newton, 1981
The Buildings of England, Cornwall, N Pevsner and E Radcliffe, 2nd ed. 1970

David Richardson

Some Lizard Legends

A copy of J. Westwood and J. Simpson's '*The Lore of the Land*' (published in 2005) recently passed through my hands, and the authors mention several references to tales of the Lizard area, one being the following:

St Mawgan in Meneage

To St Mawgan's church, in the parish of St Mawgan in Meneage, is attached a macabre little tale quoted from a source of 1885-6 by Margaret Courtney in *Cornish Feasts and Folk-Lore*. This says that the church was formerly at Carminowe, at the end of the parish, but was moved to its present site because ghoulish giants used to dig up the dead from their graves in the churchyard. After trying in vain to destroy them by digging pits and covering them over with 'sprouse' [light hay or grass], so that the unwary giants would fall into them, the inhabitants instead moved the church.

Why one end of the parish was safe and not the other, given giant's huge strides, is unexplained. But these giants are unusual, for they are not normally body-snatchers, if that is the implication of this variant of the disputed site of the church.

Tony Hilton

Ordnance Survey transcription project

We are about to start a "desk project" to transcribe every word and symbol, in our defined area, from the current 1:25000 Ordnance Survey Explorer Map No.103 to a computer database. I have already set up an Excel spreadsheet for this purpose, designed to allow easy transcription of the data. Every entry onto the database will be recorded by its OS 4-figure reference, plus an OS 6-figure reference where appropriate. It is anticipated that other factors such as Parish, entry type (eg word or symbol, building, settlement, coastal feature, carpark, picnic site etc) would be recorded and searchable from the database.

Once completed, we regard this new initiative as not only intrinsically valuable to the Trust in our day-to-day work and events programmes, but would also become a very attractive facility on our Website, by allowing visitors to the Website to search for locations, features, facilities etc that are of interest to them. In addition, as our current photographic archive project expands, the two databases could be linked to improve the facility yet further.

There are approximately 200 1km squares within the Lizard peninsula area itself, plus many more once we include the parishes of Gweek, Constantine and Mawnan that are included in our defined area. So the task is quite sizeable although it has a finite end.

If you would like to become involved in the task by, for example, being allocated a number of 1km squares to transcribe, initially onto an electronic copy of the supplied Excel spreadsheet, please contact Geoff Blackman or me.

David Richardson

Members of the Committee

Chairman	Geoff Blackman	01326 241722	
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Vice Chairman	(vacant)		
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	Gill Richardson	01326 280058	
	Bodlowen, Coverack, Helston		TR12 6TP
	Anne Roberts	01326 221243	
	Pipers Green, Garras, Helston		TR12 6LP
	Lynda Blackman	01326 241722	
	Chy an Mordhu, 5 Park Enskellaw, Mullion		TR12 7JG

Common Cornish Words as found in lanes and roads

henver / henfordh	old road
friglas / fordh eglos	church-way
intranthewhenver/ ynta'n dhiw henfordh	between the two old roads
vor / fordh	road
pednanvounder	end of the lane or cattle track
dandrea / yn-dann an dre	below the farm or town

Lynda Blackman

Dandelions – Myths, truths and tastes

As a child I have memories of collecting dandelion flowers, for my father to make wine from, then being terrified I would wet the bed! That, I believe, is a common 'old wives tale' but is there any truth in the matter? Fact 1 - dandelions have been used as a diuretic for centuries and old herbalists valued their power to stimulate the bowels and kidneys. Fact 2 - I picked hundreds and did not wet the bed.

Dandelions are found throughout Europe, Scandinavia and in America growing in lawns, grasslands and opening places. They are a common weed, much maligned by gardeners and those wishing for a perfect lawn. However, there is more to dandelions than you think. It is a non-toxic herb that is can be used in salads and the flowers make a delightful wine (that I believe depends on the skill of the winemaker).

Other medicinal uses include using the juice as an antibacterial fluid, using the sap to remove warts and as an aid to relieving gout, acne, jaundice and eczema.

Today, most of us will have heard of its use in Dandelion and Burdock – quite a pleasant carbonated drink, widely available for very many years. As a component of herb teas it is perhaps more of an acquired taste and, unless you are already a fan of the likes of chamomile and green tea, may I suggest you steer clear.

To eat or cook with the leaves, choose very young leaves picked away from areas frequented by people, dogs and traffic and wash well. Treat them as you would a strong rocket or spinach – use in a salad with other mixed leaves and add a flavoursome dressing. Try the recipe below but, if you do not fancy eating or collecting dandelions, use rocket as an alternative.

Dandelion summer salad

- 1 Add washed and dried mixed leaves including young dandelion to a salad bowl;
- 2 Add finely chopped red onion, halved green grapes, toasted almond hazelnuts and halved cherry plum tomatoes and mix gently;
- 3 Cover the top with a soft goat's cheese torn into pieces and croutons made from torn stale bread tossed in olive oil and seasoning and baked till light brown and crispy;
- 4 Make a dressing with 100ml olive oil, 45ml red wine vinegar, 1 tbsp. runny honey, 1 tbsp. Dijon mustard and plenty of seasoning;
- 5 Mix the dressing and add to the prepared salad when ready to serve.

Lynda Blackman