



Lizard Point, Landewednack, Cornwall;  
Archaeological Assessment

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Report No: 2017R007



# **Lizard Point, Landewednack, Cornwall;**

## **Archaeological Assessment**

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Within CAU, the project manager was Charles Johns, from the Lizard; he supplied much information on the area, and the photograph of Casley's serpentine shop (Fig 44). This report incorporates results from his earlier reports on several sites around the Lizard, in particular at Polpeor Cove, which provide many further details. Anna Lawson-Jones of CAU assessed a flint found during the survey, and other colleagues helped with technical advice and assistance.

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.

## Freedom of Information Act

As Cornwall Council is a public authority it is subject to the terms of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which came into effect from 1st January 2005.



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### Cover illustration

*View along the rocky coast to Polpeor with its headland forming the southernmost point of the Lizard and the UK (traditionally known as the Batha), and its old fishing cove and later lifeboat station, at the core of extensive areas cared for by the National Trust.*

*A boundary bank in the foreground reflects former use of the 'morrop' or clifftop for rough grazing. Polpeor Cliff, in the middle distance, has grassy mounds, possibly graves of drowned seamen brought ashore from one of the many shipwrecks recorded nearby.*

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## Abbreviations

ADS	Archaeology Data Service (digital archive for archaeological reports, etc.)
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CC	Cornwall Council
CCRA	Cornwall Committee for Rescue Archaeology (forerunner of CAU)
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
EBBA	English Broadside Ballad Archive, University of California, Santa Barbara
FSA	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
HBSMR (NT)	Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (National Trust in-house database)
HE	Historic England
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HES	Historic Environment Service (former name of CAU, CC)
HLC	Historic Landscape Character (the predominant character of landscape, reflecting historic processes which shaped it).
ICS	Institute of Cornish Studies
MEA	Marine Environmental Assessment
MHW	Mean High Water
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NCI	National Coastwatch Institution
NE	Natural England
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMP	National Mapping Programme (plotting cropmarks and other indications of archaeological sites visible on aerial photographs)
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NT	The National Trust
OASIS	Data capture form used by archaeological practitioners to record results
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCG	<i>Royal Cornwall Gazette</i> (newspaper)
RIC	Royal Institution of Cornwall
RNLI	Royal National Lifeboat Institution
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
ROC	Royal Observer Corps
TNA	The National Archive (Kew)
WMN	<i>Western Morning News</i> (newspaper)



# 1 Summary

In spring 2017 Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) carried out a rapid archaeological and historic assessment for the National Trust (NT), covering the Trust's land at the Lizard Point, Landewednack, Cornwall. The large study area, approaching 100 hectares in extent, comprised the southern tip of the promontory, taking in the coast from Old Lizard Head on the west to Bass Point to the east, and running inland as far as the Lizard village. A special study focussed on land near the centre of this coastline, at Polpeor Cove and in part of the adjoining small settlement of Polpeor, which lies partly outside the Trust's ownership and may be subject to change in the near future.

The study was designed to improve understanding of the archaeological and historic resource, to inform management decisions and assist with interpretation and presentation of the place. It uses pre-existing CAU and other archaeological surveys, selected historic maps and other documents, and targeted examination of the holding on the ground. The results are presented through a chronological summary, and an inventory, covering the NT property as a whole, together with a complementary study of Polpeor, and also a separate inventory of sites at Polpeor outside the NT land.

The project assessment shows that the Lizard Point is rich in archaeological sites and historical associations. Many reflect its ancient maritime importance as mainland Britain's southernmost major headland – high and rock bound, yet offering landings available to mariners skilled in and familiar with its navigation, and also forming one side of Falmouth Bay into which opens the great natural harbour of the Fal Estuary.

Archaeology relating directly to the coast includes the potential platform of a Jacobean lighthouse, and elements of the extant, Georgian lighthouse complex; features of a lifeboat station of 1859 to 1961; other sites relating to coastal charting, safety infrastructure and defences; and upstanding mounds, possibly graves of victims of the wreck of the *Royal Anne Galley* in 1721, or of other shipwreck/s. A restored Marconi station of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century reflects innovations in long-distance wireless telegraphy, as well as the development of the earlier coastal signalling and telegraphy marked by the Lizard Signal Station (known as the Lloyd's building) and other features.

Possible prehistoric sites meriting further investigation include a standing stone and a mound on the cliffs, besides crop-marks of buried enclosures in the fields - intensively used in the past due to high productivity manifested by old pits dug for marl, a fertile subsoil. The property in general is characterised as a medieval farming landscape with a belt of clifftop pasture formerly held in common, the 'morrop'. A well-preserved network of routes features early sinuous ways linking the coves and morrop to the strip-derived fields and farmsteads. The farms include the Trust's Tregullas, medieval in origin. A summit above Old Lizard Head may be the site of the *lys* or pre-Norman administrative centre for which the Lizard is named; potential remains of enclosing earthworks lie on the edge of the Trust land.

The house and studio/s of marine painter Thomas Hart, and little serpentine workshops and stalls at Polpeor, mark the appreciation of the area's sublime coastal scenery, and the popularity of the red and green serpentine rocks outcropping on its north, admired in the 19th century across an increasingly wide spectrum of society.

Polpeor is shown to be a distinctive coastal settlement with several layers of significance; it was a little local port of early origin, a Victorian lifeboat station, and a small-scale, non-residential resort for day-trippers and visitors staying at the Lizard village. It has an intimate, local character, with tiny serpentine shops, feathery tamarisk hedges resisting salty winds, and traces of an early fishery. A cluster of small-scale, low-rise clifftop homes and cafes, the well-preserved lifeboat complex at the cove, and a seawater bath and a 'hully' for storing crabs, can be found close to NT land.

Recommendations include measured survey and other archaeological fieldwork, to aid interpretation, management and presentation of sites; groundworks to restore historic landscape character and provide sustainable vegetation control; and development of interpretative materials and community events drawing on the assessment.



Fig 1 Location of the project area, outlined in green, at the tip of the Lizard peninsula.



Fig 2 Extent of the project area, in green, and special study area at Polpeor (inset box).

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project background

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by the National Trust (NT) in 2017 to provide a rapid archaeological and historic assessment of their property at Lizard Point, in the parish of Landewednack, Cornwall. The property, and the study area, cover most of the southern tip of the Lizard peninsula, running along the coast from Old Lizard Head on the west to Bass Point to the east, and extending inland to Lizard village to the north, centred at approximately NGR SW 70560 12070 (Figs 1 and 2).

The National Trust initiated this project partly as a result of an awareness that they (and others) will be facing several decisions regarding land at Polpeor and in the immediate vicinity in the next couple of years including change in tenures, planning applications, etc (CAU project design, 2016). For this reason the assessment extends across an area at Polpeor which is not in NT ownership, to consider the historical context of Polpeor (Figs 1, 2 and Figs 59, 60).

### 2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the archaeological and historic resource of the area, identifying its elements and their significance, and tracing the development of the landscape over time. The assessment was designed to inform present and future management decisions, and assist with the interpretation and presentation of the property.

### 2.3 Methods

The methodology used for the rapid archaeological and historic assessment has been developed from that used for previous rapid archaeological and historic assessments undertaken by CAU for the National Trust on the Lizard peninsula and was set out in the CAU project design of 2016. It includes identifying the archaeological resource, and any related management issues, and producing an inventory of individual sites, using selective rather than full investigation of all available documentary, cartographic and aerial photograph sources, and targeted rather than complete examination of the holding on the ground. Again, sites considered potentially highly important and suitable for particular positive management, or interpretation for the public, are not fully recorded in this rapid assessment, but are recommended for more detailed archaeological work (including where necessary measured survey or geophysical survey).

**Note on extent of project** Within the area on the Lizard Point are three relatively small blocks of coastal land not in NT ownership, at Polpeor, the Lizard Lighthouse, and Housel Bay. Sites at Polpeor, both within and outside the Trust's land, are included in the main chronological summary (Section 4) and in the complementary study of Polpeor (Section 5), as appropriate, and are also recorded in a separate inventory (Section 8); their locations, and the extent of the special study area at Polpeor, are shown in Figures 59 and 60. Sites at the lighthouse complex and Housel Cove, found through the desk-top study or visible from public access ways, are mentioned in the main text, Section 4, where important for understanding of the NT property.

#### 2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

A rapid desk-based assessment was carried out to inform the fieldwork stage. This involved consulting published, digital and other readily available material, including the following.

- The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER).
- The NT's Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR), searched via the Heritage Gateway (see Section 9.3).



- Published sources, including: *A Week at the Lizard* (Johns 1848), *Rambles Beyond Railways* (Collins 1851), *The Lizard in Landwednack* (The Lizard History Society 1996), Lizard Field Club journals, and *Cornish Place-Name Elements* (Padel 1985).
- Previous surveys and archaeological reports relevant to the study area (see Section 9.2 for details), including: *The Lizard Wireless Station (Marconi Bungalow)* (Johns 1998); *Hyperfix Navigation Point, Bass Point* (Johns 2000b); *Polpeor Cove* (Johns 1999); *Royal Anne Galley Marine Environmental Assessment* (Camidge et al 2006; 2009; 2011; Camidge and Johns 2014), and *Royal Anne Galley Conservation Statement and Management Plan* (Camidge and Johns 2016); *Pistil Meadow Archaeological Evaluation* (Stratford and Cheetham 2017) (See further Section 3.5, and Section 9.2.)
- Historic maps, including the following (see Section 9.1 for details);
  - The Lanhydrock Atlas (c1699).
  - Thomas Martyn's map of Cornwall (1748).
  - OS 2 inch drawing (1811).
  - Tithe map for the parish of Landwednack (1839).
  - OS 25 inch survey, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions (1878 and 1906).
- Modern maps.
- Historic postcard images of the area were viewed online, and those in the Peter Greenslade collection at the NT office at Poltesco were photographed and consulted at CAU. Peter Greenslade also kindly supplied his own photograph of Lizard West coastguard station, reproduced in Figure 53.
- Online summaries of documents at record offices were used, rather than originals, due to time constraints.

### 2.3.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork involved a rapid 'walkover' to identify and characterise sites and assess their needs or potential as appropriate, using field notes and colour digital photography. This was guided by base maps at a scale of 1:3,000 prepared in the course of the desktop study, incorporating findings from that initial stage.

Colour digital photographs were taken for illustrative purposes as appropriate.

### 2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

Following the fieldwork further analysis was undertaken, to fully integrate the results of the desk-top and field studies, and so generate the site inventory and other report text. A Historic England/ADS OASIS online archive index entry was completed for the project.

The draft text was reworked to incorporate comments contributed by Rachel Holder (NT), Neville Green and Courtney Rowe.

**Note on National Trust HBSMR numbers** As part of the development of the site inventory, sites were assigned unique reference numbers relating them to the National Trust's HBSMR (almost all in a batch allocated for this project, running from 96,275 to 96,400; in a few cases only, sites already had NT HBSMR records, so have NT numbers outside that sequence). The 'NT number' is listed for each site in the inventory tables forming Sections 7 and 8, alongside its simple 'Project number' (the latter following the sequence 1-101, progressing across the study area from west to east); this allows ready cross-reference between any NT numbered site record and the report's main text, location maps (Figs 56-63), and photographs, where sites are referred to by the Project number alone for clarity.

## 3 Location and setting

### 3.1 Location

The Lizard in west Cornwall, running south into the Channel and so defining Mount's Bay on the west and Falmouth Bay on the east, is one of the region's great promontories. It extends altogether up to nearly 15km east-west and north-south. The National Trust acquired land behind Old Lizard Head in 1987 and purchased the southernmost point in 1991 (Tanner and Luck 1988, 9). The NT property now covers most of the southern end of the whole promontory, an area approaching approximately 250 acres or 100 hectares, stretching seaward from the main southerly settlement, known variously as The Lizard, Lizard Town (in the Cornish sense of hamlet) and more recently Lizard Village. The nearest market town, Helston, lies c15km away, at the head of the Helford and Cober Rivers which bound the promontory on the north (Fig 1).

### 3.2 Geology and Soils

Most of Landewednack lies on serpentine, a dark green or red rock named for its resemblance to snakeskin, which in this parish is 'generally of the red variety, with dark-coloured and shining scales' (Boase 1838, 359). In contrast, the NT property here lies within an extent, south of a line drawn east-west a little north of the church, of Devonian hornblende or mica schist, covered with a deep, very fertile soil (*ibid*).

### 3.3 Topography and Coast

The end of the greater promontory of the Lizard is broad, measuring up to c2.25km across from east to west; the extent of the property north-south, between the village and the southernmost point, is up to c1km. It forms an undulating plateau with steep coastal slopes, bisected by a roughly central stream running south to Housel Bay. The land west of Housel rises highest, reaching a small summit with a flattish top at c72m OD at Penmenner south west of the Lizard village.

The end of the promontory is divided in two by Housel Bay. It is fringed by cliffs and inlets, and, especially around the western lobe with its tiny clifftop settlement of Polpeor, by tidal and offshore islets and ledges. Its bold, striking headlands include, from west to east, Old Lizard Head ending in three distinct masses of rock (Johns 1848, 75); the Batha, identified by Channel pilots as Polpeor Point, popularly known in the last century or so as Britain's southernmost point or as Lizard Point; Pen Olver; and Bass, formerly Beast Point. (See Section 4.3.2.2 for a brief introduction to these and other coastal place-names and their possible meanings.)

### 3.4 Archaeological Designations

There are no Scheduled Monuments in the study area. There are two Listed Buildings, both at Grade II, within the NT ownership. The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station (Marconi) buildings are Listed as 'Lizard Wireless Station including base of aerial mast to north [formerly known as Marconi Bungalow]' (HE ref. no. 1390884). The Lizard Signal Station (Lloyd's) building is Listed as 'Lloyds Signal Station' (HE ref. no. 1158037). (The Lizard Lighthouse complex is also a Listed Building, but is not included in the NT property, though surrounded by it.) Offshore remains of the *Royal Anne Galley*, wrecked in 1721, form a designated Protected Wreck site.

### 3.5 Previous Archaeological Work

Archaeological projects carried out previously in the study area include the following (see Section 9.2 for further details of reports).

- 1986 National Trust Archaeological Survey ('greyback'), Lizard Peninsula, East, including Bass Point (Anon 1986).
- 1992 Building recording/assessment [report not seen for the current project], Lloyd's (previously Fox's) Signal Station, for the National Trust (Smith 1992).
- 1996 Historical, technical and archaeological assessment, The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station (Marconi Bungalow), for the National Trust (Rowe 1996).

- 1997-1998 Building and site survey, metal detection survey, and watching brief (CAU), The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station (Marconi Bungalow), for the National Trust (Johns 1998).
- 1999-2000 Watching brief and building recording (CAU), The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station, for the National Trust (Thomas 2000).
- 1999 Archaeological assessment and management survey (CAU), Polpeor Cove, for Cornwall County Council Land Reclamation Team (Johns 1999).
- 2000 Conservation Management Plan [report not seen for the current project], Lizard Lighthouse, for Trinity House (Unknown, PLB consultancy, 2000).
- 2012 Geophysical survey, Pistil Meadow, for the National Trust (Cheetham 2012).
- 2012-2017 Geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation, Pistil Meadow, for the National Trust (Cheetham 2012; 2014; Stratford and Cheetham 2017).
- 2006-2014 *Royal Anne Galley* Marine Environmental Assessment (MEA), managed by CAU, for Historic England (Camidge *et al* 2006; 2009; 2011; Camidge and Johns 2014).
- 2016 Conservation Statement and Management Plan, *Royal Anne Galley*, managed by CAU, for Historic England (Camidge and Johns 2016).

### 3.6 Historic Landscape Character

The land in the study area essentially represents one or other of two Historic Landscape Character (HLC) types. HLC is the predominant character of landscape, reflecting historic processes which shaped it. Units of the same HLC type show common patterns of distinctive landscape features such as field boundaries, routeways and settlements, and have potential for a predictable range of similar surface and/or buried archaeological sites and historic structures.

A belt of land around the coast is almost all of the 'Coastal Rough Ground' HLC type, formerly rough grazing with little agricultural improvement or development, and retaining high, weathered carns of bedrock in places, as well as numerous smaller rock outcrops. The remaining landscape in the property is primarily 'Medieval Farmland', where farmsteads originating from before the 17<sup>th</sup> century, such as the Trust's farm of Tregullas (Sites 40 and 41), are found in association with strip-derived field systems, enclosed, or re-organised, in medieval times.

(Cornwall's GIS-based HLC at CAU shows a central area of 'Post-medieval Enclosed land' but this was demonstrably part of the prevailing medieval farmland, and largely retains that character. Re-evaluation of HLC is commonly needed where projects provide historic map analysis of the kind not possible for the scale of work used to provide the county-wide HLC mapping. Similarly, Tregullas appears on the county HLC together with the Lizard village as 'Twentieth century Settlement', but the farm is of earlier origin and it shows this, as well as 19<sup>th</sup> century remodelling, in aspects of its character today.)

The medieval fields and the rough clifftop lands held in common were complementary, vital parts of a very long-lived system of mixed farming, where livestock was pastured on the coast in summer allowing cultivation of the arable. This is evident through the survival of numerous sinuous tracks connecting these zones around the Lizard today (explored further in Section 4.3.1 and at other points of the summaries of landscape development in Sections 4 and 5).

Numerous, often complex or multi-layered aspects of HLC around the tip of the Lizard reflect the ancient interplay between its distinctive environment - southerly but exposed - and human adaptations; the following are just a few examples. Hedgerow trees are scarce overall and many are feathery tamarisks (Fig 3), planted to resist the salty winds, as noted in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Worgan 1811, 4, 49). They are said to derive from a rod plucked at St Michael's Mount for a whip by a carter, and planted by him at the Lizard end of his journey (Polsue 1868, 395)! Hedge banks are faced with local rough serpentine, where rich colours may shine as result of livestock rubbing (Fig 4), evoking the polished stone worked for sale in small shops, some of which still stand.





*Fig 3 Tamarisk hedge of Polbrean, the villa and main studio built c1870 for Thomas Hart, who painted at Polpeor and at elsewhere at the Lizard.*

*Note also the boundstone marking the corner of the adjoining lighthouse complex.*



*Fig 4 Serpentine rubble in a hedge west of Tregaminion, polished by rubbing livestock.*

## 4 Archaeology and History of the Lizard Landscape

**Notes** This Section provides a chronological overview of the archaeological resource and landscape development of the Lizard NT property as a whole. A similar study, focussing on post-medieval Polpeor, follows in Section 5. The full study area being very large and rich in varied, often complex archaeology, the emphasis is on the character, meaning and potential of sites, rather than on details of form.

The numbers given for all sites (in green, or blue for those outside the NT ownership) may be used to cross-refer to the site inventories (Sections 7 and 8) and to the location maps (Figs 56-63).

### 4.1 Prehistoric era (c8500-55 BC)

People hunting, fowling, and fishing around the Lizard coast have left traces on the clifftops in the form of flint artefacts. Microliths of the Mesolithic (c1000-4000 BC) are recorded on Polpeor Cliff (MCO 23494), and there is potential for other finds, particularly on cliff ground along the coastal footpath exposed by footfall, and in adjoining fields turned over by ploughing.

On the walkover for this project, for example, a flint was found at Site **9** in a rabbit scrape from the core or base of the earth and stony bank running inland behind Old Lizard Head, part of the NT property boundary (Site **10**; see Fig 11). This piece, as noted by Anna Lawson-Jones of CAU, has red as well as amber and whitish streaks unusual in Cornish beach flint, and may be imported (particularly given the relatively large size of the original nodule). Although not readily identifiable, it appears to be a large prepared core, or large tool/flake, of the Late Neolithic (c3000-2500 BC), which has seen subsequent probable Middle Bronze Age reuse as a core.

The colour, large size and probable Devon source of this artefact all suggest that its original, Late Neolithic context may have been a ritualised one – perhaps involving pit deposition or other activity focussed activity on a special site (*ibid*). The Old Lizard Head nearby, high, massive, mounded, and rocky, may perhaps have been such a site (see further Sections 4.3.2.2 and 4.4.5 for comments on Old Lizard Head and other coastal place-names).

Another possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age site lies on the crest of a smaller but striking point above Housel Cove. This is an upright stone, a metre or so across, incorporated in a lower, relatively late hedge bank (Site **67**; Fig 5). It could perhaps have been put up as rubbing stone for livestock, but is unusually massive for that purpose, and has no obvious splitting marks indicative of a relatively recent origin. It is also possible that an earthwork on the large headland of Pen Olver across Housel Bay is a round barrow of the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age (Site **93**); though it lies at the outer, seaward end of earthworks interpreted as the likely site of a shooting range of c1900 (Site **92**), and may be associated with the range (Fig 27). Further investigation may help to establish the origin and character of these potential early sites.

The NMP (National Mapping Programme) has recorded several cropmarks of possible Bronze Age round barrows reduced by later ploughing. Two of these can probably be ruled out as barrows. A site north east of Park-an-Castle, plotted as a pair of mounds (Site **35**), is visible on the ground as part of a very large linear hollow, probably a marl pit (Site **34**; see also Section 4.3.1 for marl pits). A suggested barrow, north of the Lizard Wireless Telegraphy (or Marconi) Station near Pen Olver, appears to be a smaller extractive pit, rather than a mound (Site **83**). The third site identified by the NMP as potentially a barrow, south of Tregullas, not apparent on the ground, could still be one; or, if like Site **83** it was a sunken rather than raised feature, it could be one of the wartime bomb craters recorded in the vicinity (Site **39**).

The Lizard was probably settled by farming communities in later prehistoric times, as one would expect by analogy with other parts of the region, and in view of the good natural fertility of the ground. Well-preserved earthworks of settlements or fields of the



later Bronze Age and Iron Age (c 1500 BC – AD43) of the kinds found on the downs inland and elsewhere on the south coast of Cornwall have not been positively identified here. This may perhaps be because the fertility of the land meant it was much ploughed during the medieval period, as well as often deep-ploughed in more recent, mechanised times.

The area does include some possible early settlement-related features, reduced by later ploughing, and visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The HER records NMP plots of three neighbouring enclosures indicated by cropmarks representing their external ditches (Sites **16-18**), and also several buried pits (Site **19**), in adjacent neighbouring fields on the slopes between Penmenner and Old Lizard Head. It is not clear at present whether the enclosures are built against the boundaries or corners of the fields here - part of a system derived from medieval strips, as indicated by the Lanhydrock Atlas of c1699 (Site **12**) - and so are later in origin.

Site **17**, the best defined of the three as plotted by the NMP, is sub-square in plan, measuring c40m across, so resembles the 'rounds' or enclosed, higher status farming hamlets (Iron Age to Romano-British in date), occurring widely in Cornwall and beyond. It is marked as a garden on the 1839 map, but is also indicated on the 1699 survey. As noted in the HER, the field-name Castle Minock, recorded in this area (but not actually here), could refer to a round. Alternatively, the possible attachment of Site **17** to a medieval boundary on the north, together with the names of adjoining fields, variants of Park Bougey derived from the Cornish *boudzhi* meaning 'cow-house' (Padel 1985, 27), may suggest it was a pound associated with an early medieval administrative centre nearby and that the latter was the 'Castle' in question (Section 4.3.1).

These sites seaward of Penmenner appear to lie just inside a much larger landscape feature. An arc resembling an early boundary here, reduced by later ploughing, is recorded as a crop mark on the NMP plot and is clearly visible on the ground as a break in slope (Site **13a**). Together with hedge banks on the same curve still in use (Site **13b**; Fig 6), it appears to form part of a great oval enclosure or 'ring-fence' boundary. This seems to pre-date linear bank Site **10**, and to be respected by medieval roads to either side (Lizard Head Lane outside the NT land to the west, and Lighthouse Road Site **36** to the east), so may be prehistoric in origin. Geophysical survey might help to investigate any relationships with the features just inside it at Sites **16-18** noted above, and also its origin and character, and its chronology relative to a possible enclosure, perhaps square in plan, on the summit of the hill in its centre (Site **20**, and Section 4.3.1).

The study area also takes in a site considered in Victorian times to be an ancient ritual centre, at Site **95** on the arc of high cliffs above the crescentic steep-sided cove at Polledan immediately east of Penolver, previously known as Belidden (or Perlidden or Polledan!). (The site is visible in the rear ground in Fig 27.) In reality this feature was not deliberately shaped by people, but it provides a vivid example of how conceptions or interpretations of archaeology have developed over relatively recent times.

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Rev. CA Johns considered that this crescentic slope around the head of Belidden Cove was a druidical amphitheatre accommodating five or six hundred people, with concentric tiers of ridges at equal distance from each other running around it, facing a monumental stone chair for an officiating priest on Pen Olver (Johns 1848, 29-31). The site is clearly a natural dip in the clifftop 'terraced' with trampled paths of the kind commonly formed by sheep in steep pastures; yet the 'Amphitheatre of Belidden' persisted in descriptions and depictions of the area for several decades (Anon 1859, 256; Polsue 1868, 394).

Interestingly, again in terms of changing ideas in archaeology, while there is now no reason to think the arc of clifftop at Belidden was a prehistoric ceremonial site, there is evidence (for example from Roche Rock, central Cornwall; Coles and Jones 2002-2003) to suggest that large dramatic natural rock outcrops such as those on Pen Olver (or on Old Lizard Head, as mentioned earlier in this Section) may indeed have been the focus of early ritual activity.





*Fig 5 Upright stone rising from a bank in a dramatic position above Housel Cove at Site **67**, possibly a prehistoric standing stone though other interpretations are possible.*



*Fig 6 One of the hedges which, with a cropmark on the same line in the far field, indicate a possible early enclosure around the hill above Old Lizard Head, Site **13**.*



## 4.2 Romano-British period (c55 BC-AD 410)

Romano-British names for the Lizard are recorded, this being one of three principal peninsulas in the south west referred to in Ptolemy's *Geography*, compiled AD 140-150 relying on earlier sources (Todd 1999). The place was known as the headland of Damnonium (that is, of Dumnonium, or of the Dumnonii tribal people), otherwise Ocrinum. The name *Ocrinum Promontorium* is found only this once, and seems to have dropped out of use at a very early date (Padel 1987, 12).

In ancient as in recent times, the Lizard had great maritime importance as mainland Britain's southernmost major headland, high, rock bound yet potentially sheltering, with its own landing places available to mariners skilled in and familiar with its navigation, and forming one side of an outstanding natural harbour, the ria or submerged river mouth of the Fal. As pointed out by Padel, it is notable that it is the Lizard, and not Land's End, which is named after its tribal people, this being for many navigational purposes the more significant of the two promontories (1987, 13).

It is likely that the coves around the Lizard were used and controlled as landing places by any high-status settlement during the Roman period. Possible evidence for an early core to the Lizard settlement, lying with its perimeter partly in the present study area at Site 20, is potentially of great interest in this context, since the site could be roughly square in plan which might indicate a Roman origin (see further Section 4.3.1), though at present this is not confirmed.

## 4.3 Medieval period (c55 BC-AD 1540)

### 4.3.1 Early Medieval (cAD 410-1066)

The Lizard was a Manor at the time of the Domesday Book of c1086, which lists it as being held by Richard under King William, with its wild mares, cattle, pigs and sheep – animals of the same kind as, and in similar overall number to, those at the inland manor of Trelowarren (Thorn and Thorn 1979, 1,1), perhaps because of the abundant coastal pasture. The 'wild' mares at the Lizard were probably brood mares of the native Goonhilly pony type, relatively small but exceptionally hardy, strong and lively, valued for riding and draught as well as pack carrying (Borlase 1757, 288).

This recorded Domesday Manor status, together with the place-name Lizard, comprising the Cornish elements *lys* meaning 'court' perhaps in the sense of 'ruins', and *ard*, 'height', imply a former administrative centre from the period before Cornwall was conquered by the English in AD 838 (Padel 1985, 9, 10, 150). If as argued by Padel the modern pronunciation of Lizard with the stress on its first element is an accurate guide, it is a compound word, *lys* and *ard* together here meaning 'court-height', rather than height's court' (*ibid*), so that the place-name denotes high ground associated with a court (rather than a court named after high ground).

The 'court' referred to may have been a place for trading livestock and other exchange, administration and similar regional capital functions, as well as an estate centre. The height identified with it could be the hill on the south of the Lizard village, overlooking the surrounding cliffs and shaping the distinctive profile of the headland when viewed from the sea, so perhaps named Lizard by mariners. A site on the shoulder of this summit is labelled Castle Minock - in such a way as to indicate that the name referred to a tenement rather than an individual field - on a plan forming part of the late 17<sup>th</sup> Robartes estate mapping curated and published by the National Trust, known as the Lanhydrock Atlas. The Castle Minock land lay on the seaward side of (later) Penmenner. Also beside Penmenner, to the east, on the summit itself, is Park-an-Castle, a former hotel named from the field within which it was built. *Castel* in Cornish place-names can indicate a settlement or fort (Padel 1985, 42-43), and because of this the Lizard's Park-an-Castle has long been noted as the probable site of an ancient earthwork (Henderson c1910, 278).

A roughly square area some 250m across covering the small but well-defined, fairly flat-topped summit above Old Lizard Head (Fig 7), including Park-an-Castle, is defined except on the north east by field boundaries and lanes part recorded on the c1699

Lanhydrock Atlas. The area appears to have a primary relationship with surrounding roads and fields. It now contains houses and gardens, as well as several small fields, north of Site 20 which may represent part of its south side (see further below).

The square could represent the *lys* and could potentially, given its shape and size, be of Roman origin. Old roads run around it and from it inland and to coves around the headland (Sites 25, 37). In the field north of Park-an-Castle, low earthworks are visible (outside the NT property). A buried feature was found during water main installation north west of Park-an-Castle, in Kynance Bay Lane, c23cm below surface. It was defined by an upper squarish stone slab resting on the north and south on slabs pitched on their long sides on the natural subsoil, and was apparently fairly regular, and inside and aligned with the road edge, so may have been an early structure of the historic era rather than a prehistoric cist as suggested by its recorder (Thomas 1955), but this is not clear.

It may be that the names Castle Minock and the Lizard both refer to this place above Lizard Head. Perhaps the first name was that anciently used there, and the second was applied by seafarers to the site, possibly after its decline. 'Minock' is similar to the district name 'Meneage' (now mostly used to distinguish parishes from similarly named ones elsewhere in Cornwall). It is especially similar to early forms of the latter - Meneage Street in Helston is recorded as Manek Street in 1390 (Henderson 1935, 73), and the land of 'Meneke or Menegland', containing the parish church of St Keverne but not otherwise defined, is mentioned by Leyland (c1540, 321). Minock also seems to have some similarity to *Ocrinum*, one of the two known Romano-British names for Lizard Head (Section 4.2).

Meneage could then mean the district administered from the *lys*, Castle Minock, potentially lying immediately north of Site 20. 'Meneag' remained until recent times the name locally applied to the whole of the promontory with 11 parishes bounded on the north by Helford creek and by Loe Pool (Hitchens and Drew 1824, 381; Harvey 1875, 14). The interpretation above would seem to fit with the observation in a very early account of the district that the 'Peninsula, at the entrance whereof you find Helston.... is called *Meneg*.... This is call'd, by Seamen, the Lizard....' (Camden c1623, 86-87).

Predannack in Mullion parish, over 3 miles (5km) to the north west, is first documented in 1196 as *Bridanoch/Bridanoc* but the early forms of its name are consistent with it arising at a date not later than the fifth century AD (Padel 1987, 11, 12). The name has been translated as 'the British one'; and it has been suggested that it refers to the Lizard Head, because the manor included this point in early times, though with the cautions that the Head is quite distant from Predannack, and that Predannack was not recorded as a Domesday manor, unlike Lizard (*op cit*, 12-13). In view of the suggestion of a *lys* at the Lizard, it may be worth noting for consideration another possible meaning for the name Predannack as translated by Padel - could it be 'the British one' in the sense of 'the British place on the outer seaboard of the Meneage', as opposed to the Lizard with different, perhaps Roman, associations?

Further research including archaeological investigation and specialist place-name study would be needed to pursue the above suggestions concerning the location and character of Castle Minock; and any relationship with the possible earlier buried round or pound enclosure/s and pits to seaward (Sites 16-19), and surrounding large oval boundary (Site 13), presented in Section 4.1.

In terms of the present assessment it should be noted that while the interior of the potential square enclosure on the summit is largely outside the NT property, part of its perimeter lies within this at Site 20. Possible slight remains of a ditch and low outer bank can be seen here in the Trust's field on the south of the summit (Fig 8). It is interesting also that large linear hollows run along other parts of the square's edges, including in the NT field just north east of Park-an-Castle (at Site 34; Fig 13). However, these appear too wide to be enclosure ditches, and one of them, beside the outer end of Man of War Lane (not on NT land), can be shown through map evidence to be at least partly formed by a 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier sub-soil pit (Section 4.4.1); though it is conceivable that these features represent diggings on the site of an infilled early ditch.





*Fig 7 View from the south east of the hill above Old Lizard Head, with Wartha Manor at Site 26 on its left shoulder, and Park-an-Castle (right) and other hotels on its top.*



*Fig 8 Slight earthworks at Site 20 beside Man of War Lane, above Old Lizard Head.*

The field systems covering much of the study area probably date from re-organisation of prehistoric/Romano-British systems in the early medieval period. Strip-derived fields or elements of them are included in places in the Lanhydrock Atlas of c1699, and/or have been recorded as cropmarks by the NMP, as at Site 12. They are now widely modified by amalgamation of strips and by modern deep ploughing, but traces of them are detectable on the ground today, notably at Site 68 above Housel Cove where they survive as step-like strip lynchets on steep, relatively unaltered ground (Fig 9). The great age and gradual past change of the field systems is tangible also where large lynchets indicating long-lived but abandoned fields have reverted to coastal rough ground, especially east of the lighthouse (Site 63; Fig 50).

Tregullas, the farm on the north of the area at Site 40, still in use today, has been said to be relatively recent, appearing on the tithe map of 1839 but allegedly not on the OS 1 inch map of 1813 (CCRA/ICS Place-Names Index, scan at CAU). In fact, it is an early farming settlement, a medieval hamlet of several farmsteads consolidated to form a single one, with outbuildings 'improved' in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (Site 41). Although not labelled by name, Tregullas does appear on the 1813 OS map, and also on the larger scaled OS drawing of 1811 from which the 1 inch map was developed. Moreover, part of it, including a building and small enclosures, is captured on the Lanhydrock Atlas of c1699. Names in *Tre-*, the Cornish element meaning 'estate, farmstead', are likely to have been formed c1100 at the latest (Padel 1985, 223-32); so unless its name has been changed (and no evidence for this is known) Tregullas is probably a pre-Norman settlement.

The pre-Norman hamlet and medieval manorial centre of Trethevas, now called Trethvas, locally pronounced 'Trevass' (Henderson 1910, 278), lies north of the present study area, but held land within this. Its name contains the Cornish elements *tre*, 'estate, farmstead' and *daves*, 'sheep' (Padel 1985, 81, 223), seemingly a reflection of the long recorded importance of the clifftops here as well as the downs inland for grazing sheep. The name of Tregaminion, another early farmstead, just north of the NT ownership but with lands historically extending over the eastern third of this, may also evoke early land-use. Its most likely meaning is 'farmstead of commoners' (Padel 1985, 49), and the commons in the medieval period included a great belt of coastal land around the Lizard Head, recorded in later times as the morrop or sea-board (glimpsed in the foreground in Fig 10; see further Section 4.3.2.2).

Longer-distance boundaries, linear but undulating with the ground, which have strip field systems 'hanging off' them so are evidently primary, can be seen notably on the west side of the NT property at Site 10 where a sinuous bank runs between Old Lizard Head and the summit above it (Fig 11). These lines probably demarcate tenements of early origin, forming ribbons running down to the coast with its natural resources.

Early roads for people afoot, horses and herds run between settlements and the cliffs and coves. Elements of the road network represent these or parts of them, the network of routes showing development over time, quite complex in places. There is evidence that some early ways, direct but sinuous in plan like the early property boundaries, were altered to run along hedgebanks and/or otherwise altered or extinguished, as at Sites 11, 32 and 70. Primary routes typically run to coves once significant for sea-borne trade as well as fishing (and for gathering sea-sand and weed to use as manure) - coves which are accessible relatively easily from both land and sea, or which were so before altered by cliff collapse.

The probable little port roads, once important routes, include Pistil Lane (Site 25; Fig 10), still a footpath and largely unaltered (the upper end was widened on one side c1894 when a villa named Maenheere now called Wartha Manor, was built in a plot alongside it at Site 26, and the lane surface was partly made up). Pistil Lane may have linked the suggested *lys* on the small hill summit above (extending north from Site 20) with Pistil Cove below, with which it is aligned; it is very likely indeed that it ran on to the shore before collapse/s of the cliff there (the cove was later provided with a narrow stepped ramp and ladder to the beach, at Site 24).





Fig 9 Strip lynchet near Housel Cove at Site 68, with possible early track Site 70 below.



Fig 10 Pistil Lane, Site 25, showing its early, direct but sinuous character. Possible mound Site 23 can also be seen here, near the centre of the far side of Pistil Meadow, the small low-lying field taken out of the cliff or morrop in the foreground.



### 4.3.2 Later Medieval (cAD 1066-1540)

#### 4.3.2.1 Estates and farms

The area east of Housel Cove and Tregullas lay in Tregaminion Wollas and Wartha (that is, Higher and Lower; Pool 1990, 97, 99), parts of the Manor of Predannack, Mullion (Section 4.3.1). In the early 15<sup>th</sup> century John Pedyt de Predannek left to his son John 'all his messuages, lands and tenements in Tregemynion iuxta Lesard, to be held by Nicholas Jori [?] chaplain for life' (AR/1/980, CRO).

Land in the centre of the study area, running south from Lizard Town to the Georgian lighthouse site, lay in Trethvas, part of the consolidated Manor of Trethevas, Lucias, and Rosuic, held successively by the families of Carminow and Reskymer (Lysons and Lysons 1814). Richard De Lucy, Justiciar of Henry II in the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century who has been regarded as a founder of the Borough of Truro, was granted before 1166 extensive estates in Cornwall including Rosuic in St Keverne, where the later manor of 'Lucye's' or Lucias commemorates him by name (Henderson 1935, 5-7). Henderson considered Trethevas and Rosuic to have been consolidated by 1325 (1910, 279).

The Manor of Lysard with 12 Cornish acres is recorded in 1283 (Polsue 1868, 395). This may have included the west side of the study area, perhaps representing or including land partly defined by the probably early long linear boundary running to the coast at Old Lizard Head (Site 10). Just north of this is the farmstead of Hellarcher, the hall or seat of the Le Archers, recorded in 1283, who held the lordship of Lizard (*Cornishman* September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1881, 6). In 1302 John Le Archer was charged with striking a man on the head with a stick and killing him in the Ville of Lyzard, taken to the tithing of Lizard, and found guilty. Le Archer forfeited his lands, situated in Penwith (*ibid*), but retained the lordship of Lizard, and this was passed on in direct line until 1485 when the Archer heiress Joan married into the Levelis family (Henderson 1910, 278).

Records of Duchy of Cornwall lands in 1337 refer to 9 fees in the Honour of Launceston (areas held under the Duke) situated in *Menya* or (in another version) *Menyak*; their editor notes that while the location of Menyak is unknown, it 'may have been the Meneage' (Hull 1971, xviii, 7). The resemblance of this name to that of (Castle) Minock, recorded to seaward of the Lizard village on the Lanhydrock Atlas c1699, may indicate that the Duchy lands lay here (Section 4.3.1).



Fig 11 Boundary Site 10 running inland from Old Lizard Head, with coping slabs, to left. A flint was found on the walkover in earth from the bank at Site 9, in the foreground.

#### 4.3.2.2 Cliffs and Coves

The cliffs around the Lizard are high and steep in many places. Just west of Old Lizard Head the coastal slope is very exposed and eroded and may have been known locally, from the land side, as it were, as Cligger. This name is given in the 1839 survey for fields just behind the coast here, which would have been those nearest to it, before parts of the intervening land were taken in. The Cornish element *cligga* means 'cliff' or 'downfall' (Padel 1985, 60), seemingly a fitting name for this place.

Despite such exposure, the coast was a valued resource in the medieval period, as indicated by the network of old routes radiating to it from settlements including Tregullas and Tregaminion, both hamlets at this time. These routes are generally still in use, as roads or as green lanes (Sites 36, 47; Fig 12), though some have lapsed (Site 72). The coastal commons are recorded in post-medieval times by the name of morrop or morrops, from the Cornish *morrep*, 'sea-shore' (Padel 1985, 169). The term is known to have been used also for the seaboard of other south coast Cornish parishes – as Morrope in Penzance in 1560, and Morrop in Mullion in 1696, for example (Pool 1990, 75). Common rights on the coast persisted until recent times, and so are documented, for example in the sale notice for land 'near the Lizard Light-Houses, and Lizard Town....and rights of Common thereunto belonging (RCG, July 18<sup>th</sup> 1812, 2).

Boundary banks, following cliff edges, and subdividing the clifftop ground at intervals, mark former grazing across the morrop, in exposed areas of it as well as the more desirable, lower-lying ones sometimes later enclosed, as at Pistil Meadow. An example of the clifftop pasture boundaries, too numerous to record comprehensively, can be seen near the centre of the NT coast, below the lighthouse, at Site 65. Ghosts of the movements of the grazing flocks themselves can be seen above Polledan or Belidden near Pen Olver, in the form of an arc of sheep sculpted paths around the head of cliffs falling sharply to the cove, sufficiently striking in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to be misinterpreted as a druidical amphitheatre (Site 95, Fig 27; see also Section 4.1).

Seabirds and rabbits on the clifftops were taken for food, skins and feathers, as implied by a note by John Leyland, reporting on resources for Henry VIII, that a rock off Mullion held 'Byrddes and Cones' (Leyland c1540, 31). There may be a hint of former use of Pen Olver as a source of seabirds or eggs in the name Carncrobbin, recorded for the adjoining field in the 1839 survey; a similar name in Zennor is thought to contain the dialect word *cobba*, 'young gull' (Pool 1990, 41). The presence of rabbits as well as roaming sheep on the morrop may be reflected in the style of the early hedge running towards Old Lizard Head, now the NT property boundary there (Site 10; Fig 11). The seaward end of this has overhanging stone slabs to deter animals from climbing it. The coping probably dates from a re-build of this part of the boundary, however.

In and around the shore, the prolific tidal rocks and ledges bear names including many early, Cornish ones, reflecting their dangers for, or utility in, fishing or navigation. There is potential for detailed recording and assessment of these features. It has been suggested for example that Man of War Rock derives from *Men an vawr*, 'The Big Rock' (Harvey 1875, 100).

Possible naming of some prominent points for their character as manifest primarily from the sea, rather than from the land, may indicate the strength of the ancient maritime character of the place. This seems to apply in the case of the Lizard itself, recorded as a headland, 'le Forland of Lysard', in a petition of 1427 from William Morton of St Michael's Mount (Page 1906, 482). As already mentioned, this name, 'the court-height' in Cornish, may refer to the profile of the Old Lizard Head from the sea with the hill behind it possibly topped with an early settlement, and may have prevailed over a 'land-based' name for the wider district, Minock or Meneage (Section 4.3.1). Bass Point was formerly known to sailors as the Beast Point, pronounced 'Base' (Johns 1848, 35; Anon 1878, 86). It is possible that this means Bas or Low Point, and that nearby Hot Point means Haut or High Point, if both these names are from Norman French.

Wrecking or salvaging of timbers and other materials, goods and even treasure from vessels cast away on the shore, could be very profitable indeed. A single wreck off the



Lizard around 1320 was reputedly worth £400, or even more according to the Spanish merchants who lost goods in her (Kowaleski 2001, 23). The right of wreck in Cornwall gradually passed from the Crown to coast-lying manors, that on the Lizard belonging to the Manors of Predannack (Henderson 1935, 173).

Fishing and coastal trading probably continued at the coves, at Pistil, Polpeor and Housel, reached by routes thought to be pre-Norman in origin but shifted or otherwise adapted to changes in the settlement pattern or coastal erosion (Sites 25, 36, 49, 70). The early form of the place-name Polpeor, *Porthpeor*, includes the Cornish element *porth*, 'cove or harbour' (Padel 1985, 190). The name *Porthpeor* is documented in 1637 (Section 5.1.1). It is also found, along with *pen*, 'head, promontory' (Padel 1985, 177), in *Peddenporperre*, recorded in 1696 (CCRA/ICS Place-Names Index), provisionally interpreted here as a mariners' name for the point forming the east side of the cove, still called Polpeor Point by Channel pilots in Victorian times (Anon 1878, 86).

The local name for Polpeor Point was 'the Batha', before usage of 'the most southerly point' or 'Lizard Point' spread from outside in the 19th century (see also Section 5.1). Like the old name of the islet beyond it, the Crenval (Polsue 1868, 393), Batha may be derived from Cornish. Its meaning, obscure at present, could reflect the medieval character or use of the point. Cornish *bagh*, 'hook, fetter', probably meaning 'nook, corner' (Padel 1985, 14) would seem to be a possible derivation, as the little point forms a sheltered nook for the landing below (Fig 37), but this needs specialist study.

The very rocky and exposed nature of the coves, combined with the relative proximity to all of them of the main focus of settlement in the centre of the headland, the possible decline of a local *lys*, and the distance from Helston and other large markets and potential economic drivers, may have tended to favour sustained fishing on a small scale. The scale of the fishery may also have been checked by population decline. The Duchy of Cornwall 'farmed', or leased out to an entrepreneur who would profit from dues, the fishery of the Lizard peninsula, made up of the several fisheries of its coves; the Duchy's Havener reduced the rent for the 'farm' from 32/- a year in 1337 to 25/- after the Black Death (Pearse 1963, 85).



Fig 12 Green lane Site 47 served the Georgian lighthouse complex, left, but is clearly medieval, linking cliff pasture to watering place Site 73 and to farmsteads beyond.

## 4.4 Post-Medieval to Modern (c1540 to 1950)

### 4.4.1 Farming

Varied documentation and archaeological features together reveal some of the history of the traditionally mixed farms of the area, indicating both agricultural change, and the persistence of practices established in much earlier times. Important sources include surveys in the Lanhydrock Atlas of c1699 – providing rare detail of lands within the study area then held by the Robartes of the National Trust's great eastern Cornish estate of Lanhydrock - and detailed and engaging accounts of farming from c1930 (including Hocking and Hocking 1997; Hocking 1997). Corn harvests, for example, which could leave their mark on the locality in the form of straw thatch on local buildings, were brought in by groups of perhaps a dozen men including co-operating neighbours, while women baked to sustain the fieldwork over long days 'when time did not count'. The fuel used for baking and heating on the Lizard before coal prevailed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was 'turf' or peat, as noted by John Bradley in 1769 (see Section 4.4.7). Probable turf cuttings, later ploughed over, are recorded in the study area (Sites 43, 80).

A local agricultural development which has left large earthworks here (Fig 13) is the extraction of marl, a highly fertile clayey subsoil spread on fields to improve yields, the beneficial effects lasting for around a generation (Historic England online thesaurus). Marl pits, generally re-incorporated in the fields, can be seen at Sites 14, 34, and 75 (see also Sites 45 and 82). Use of marl was begun by 'improving' landowners in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century; 'Marle has been discovered and tried with success on the lands of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart, near Trelowarren' (Borlase 1757, 66, 85, 86). It may have continued partly because of the difficulty of landing limestone here to make the burnt lime widely used for fertiliser in Cornwall before the development of phosphates. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century marl may have been carted away to other districts (Johns 1848, 8). More traditional use of the coves as sources of manure continued through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as recorded for Tregaminion Wollas in 1862. An advertisement for its auction mentions among its attractions 'an abundant supply of sand and seaweed' from Housel and Parn Voose Coves (*West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser* September 5<sup>th</sup> 1862, 1).



Fig 13 Smoothed earthwork Site 34 east of Park-an-Castle (note 1m scale, centre).

#### 4.4.2 Serpentine and Scenery

In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the gentry occasionally rode the fourteen miles from Helston to visit the romantic scenery, particularly the 'extraordinary' Kynance Cove, made known across and outside the county through published descriptions and drawings such as an etching in the Lyson brothers' *Magna Britannia* of 1814; and also to examine the geological curiosity of the steatite or soapy rocks (Stockdale 1824, 70). Until the mid-1830s even a single van between the Lizard and Helston was not thought viable; in 1839 five were running twice a week (Barton 1971, 64).

By 1865, while some of the old-style vans hauled by a single horse still ran, travellers could reach the Lizard by a 'far more modern' omnibus pulled by a pair (Esquiros 1865, 98). Such buses made it possible for summer 'hosts' of tourists to 'do the Lizard' in three hours from Helston (Harvey 1875, 43). Land values began to reflect pressure for seasonal accommodation, as well as agricultural potential. Particulars for the sale of the Trethevas estate in 1847, by direction of Mrs Alison Johnstone and the Trewithen Estates Co., referring to Lot 1 - 'All that capital farm called Lizard, otherwise Trenoweth, in and near the village of Lizard', including farmhouse and outbuildings, six sub-let cottages, part of an adjoining tenement, and parts of nearby downs and recent enclosures - note that it comprised 'some of the best land in the fertile district of Meneage' and 'a portion of the unrivalled scenery of that attractive and interesting locality' (RCG June 11<sup>th</sup> 1852, 4). In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Great Western Railway omnibuses ran from the station at Helston to Lizard Town, and development of 'mass' or popular tourism was imminent (Harris Stone c1912, 379-380). A branch railway terminating at the Lizard village, just north of the study area, was authorised in 1895, but was never built (*Cornishman* April 29<sup>th</sup> 1897, 1).

In 1860 the Agar Robartes' were advised that 'There must be greater accommodation afforded to visitors against another season by additional lodging houses' (Phillips 1963, 17). As stated by the Inclosure Commissioners in their proposals for Cornwall (RCG April 26<sup>th</sup> 1873, 6) such pressure led to privatisation and enclosure of ancient common ground profiting its four principal lords and other landowners, leaving restricted areas - at Lizard Green, and Kynance Cove - for common 'exercise and recreation'. 'A portion of the Common could be converted to arable cultivation; but the principal object of the enclosure is the allotment of land by severalty, in order that it may be applied for building, sites for houses being greatly required in this part, which at certain seasons is much frequented by visitors who are attracted by the coast scenery.'

From the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards many professional as well as amateur artists worked at the Lizard, capturing the lighthouse and other popular sights, fishing scenes, and the more isolated cliffs with their natural beauty - or rather, semi-natural beauty, since the green of the clifftops was maintained by the grazing of sheep. Polpeor was a focus for this artistic activity. A London critic noted for example 'Mr SP Jackson, a steadily advancing artist: capital are his "Polpeor Cove" and his "Lizard lights" (*Illustrated Times* May 25<sup>th</sup> 1861, 12). John Brett, a 'passionate pre-Raphaelite and successful marine painter', sketched and painted the 'patterns of light and shade in the grass-covered cliffs', yellowy lichenized rocks, and blue and green seas of our study area, at Polpeor, Pen Olver, and Housel Bay, and from Kynance (Brett *et al* 2006, 60, 80, 83, 85, 89, 90). Brett's landscape *Under the Lizard Light*, for a great patron Sir Thomas Devitt Bart., was exhibited at Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1902 (*op cit*, 85).

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Lizard, like Land's End, also attracted pioneering landscape photographers. Among their surviving views and studies of the coastline now in the NT property is an albumen silver print by William Brooks of 'The Bumble Rock, near the Lizard, Cornwall' (J. Paul Getty Museum collection website). The Bumble, a dramatic rock stack, can be seen in Figure 14. William Brooks (1828-c1918) was an inventor of photographic processes and *plein air* practitioner on the Lizard and Penwith coasts in the 1860s; he was one of the most influential of the early photographers of Cornwall, who with encouragement, promotion and patronage provided by Falmouth's Royal Polytechnic Society, were prominent in 'the entire story of exhibited photography in this country' (Thomas 1988, 12-17, 37-42, 145).



A Victorian fashion for fireplaces, memorials and ornaments of serpentine stone, deeply coloured, varied, and marble-like, also attracted visitors here. The main works were at Penzance, and at Poltesco north east of the Lizard. A Mr Drew who had worked on repairs to the Lizard Lighthouse is said to have had a formative role in the Penzance serpentine industry, where men from Derbyshire expert in working the Blue John stone of that region were employed (Anon 1996a, 12). The Prince Consort, presented with vases of serpentine, landed at Kynance to see the coast where it was found (*Cornish Telegraph* October 30<sup>th</sup> 1867, 3, 4). Trade was hard to sustain, as indicated by local newspaper articles and correspondence 'puffing' one or other of the rival works. The Lizard company was said to have received a medal at London's Great Exhibition of 1851 (*ibid*), whereas in fact an Exhibition prize medal was awarded to Mr John Organ of the Penzance business (*London Evening Standard* October 16<sup>th</sup> 1851, 5).

By 1867, Lizard men were selling at Kynance Cove little 'trinkets' of serpentine they had made themselves (*Cornish Telegraph* October 30<sup>th</sup> 1867, 3, 4). There were already several serpentine shops in Lizard Town at that date (Esquiros 1865, 114). More of these small-scale stone workshops combined with stalls developed here, forming a striking group before the time of the Great War. They stood along the east side of the green 'like Indian booths', and – along with the use of galvanised iron for roofing other buildings, probably originally thatched – led some visitors to compare the old village to American settlements founded only decades earlier (Harris Stone c1912, 379-380).

These local serpentine shops or works made numerous, mostly small, lathe-turned and highly polished articles, including buttons, egg-cups, and ink-stands, affordable by the visitors brought in increasing numbers by the railway company motor buses from Helston (*op cit*, 392). Between the two World Wars of the twentieth century there were around 30 of them; by the turn of the last decade of that century only six full-time turners were at work, the decline reflecting a shortage of suitable material, in particular the red stone, as well as wider social and economic change (Anon 1996a, 14).

Serpentine suitable for turning – said to be a small proportion of that occurring – was obtained for the smaller-scale manufactories from coastal rock falls or outcrops, or pits in clifftops or fields (Harris Stone c1912, 392), as well as large quarries such as that near Landewednack Church Cove. Numerous old quarries or stone pits on the coastal rough ground include those at Site 2 (Fig 15), Site 27, possibly Site 51, and Sites 64, 87, and 97; these are not thought to be sources of serpentine for turning, since the study area lies south of the main extent of this, on schistose rocks. Serpentine is displayed within the NT land at Polpeor Cliff, where colourful blocks were skilfully made into benches beside the coast path in the later 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries (Site 28; Fig 16), and several serpentine shops survive at Polpeor (see Section 5.4).

Pure, malleable 'native' copper was sometimes extracted from interstices of the serpentine, though it was costly to work – a huge branching piece from Predannack Wartha, shining like new coin, hung with grass-green steatite in places, was sent to the Great Exhibition in London in 1851 (Harvey 1875, 3). Pen Olver is recorded as a possible site of old copper working (Dines 1956, 243). However, the exact location of this, if any, is not clear. Outcropping rocks on Pen Olver appear to be schistose. Dines says the signs of old workings appear *in* the cliffs, so perhaps they opened from the cliff face (somewhere in the vicinity of Site 88). National Trust photographs capture several potential adit openings in the cliffs west of Polledan (Rachel Holder, pers comm), but being normally inaccessible, these remain unconfirmed. The HER plots the site on top of Pen Olver (as MCO 12401) and also records separately a broad pit on the headland, MCO 12401, now turfed over, as a possible mine or other extractive pit (Site 89).

While Kynance Cove with its spectacular serpentine sea-caves and passages – now also partly owned by the National Trust – was the prime sight of the area, early tourists usually also visited the Lizard Point (Johns 1848, 6). The Lighthouse was excluded from many paintings of the Lizard cliffs emphasising their natural beauty, but was a popular sight particularly since it offered spectacular views of the coast from the gallery around the light; the Sundered Bow of the *Suevic* could be seen from here several years after the liner was wrecked (Harris Stone c1912, 384).

Kynance had no hotel or boarding house, although by 1885 lodgings could be had at either of the two 'clean little huts' there (Spreadbury 1971, 18). Visitors generally stayed at Lizard Town, where the accommodation included several establishments to the south, on the little ridge of high ground discussed above as the possible site of early settlement (north of Site 20). These offered wide views of the coast, and were connected directly to it by Pistil Lane. Penmenner, which gave its name to the road leading inland to the village centre, appears on the OS map of 1878. When sold in 1946 it was described as having been recently used as a private hotel, with 25 rooms, grounds of around an acre with sheltered gardens, and extensive views of the Channel and Kynance Bay (*Cornishman* August 8<sup>th</sup> 1946). An old blocked gateway in the edge of Penmenner grounds facing Pistil Lane reflects the attraction of the coves for its guests. The present stepped descent to Pistil Cove (Site 24), dating from the period between the mapping of 1878 and that of 1906, will also have been used by visitors, but may have been cut as a salvage way (Section 4.4.3).

In 1894 renowned Cornish architect Silvanus Trevail, designer of other grand coastal hotels at Falmouth, Newquay and Tintagel, built the Housel Bay Hotel above Housel Cove. Housel, sandy at low tide and flanked by spectacular cliffs now owned by the Trust (Fig 17), was considered 'the bathing place of the Lizard [Town]' (Harris Stone c1912, 385). Among the guests at the Housel Bay in its first decade or so were the families of the Prince of Wales (later George V), Benjamin Disraeli, and Guglielmo Marconi (Anon 1996c, 55), pioneer of long-distance communications whose experimental coastal stations included one on nearby Pen Olver (Sites 90, 91).

Trevail also designed Maenheere at Site 26 near Penmenner (Fig 18) for Housel Bay director John Roberts, a businessman from the Lizard, whose initials JAR are carved above the villa's doorway (Tanner and Luck 1988, 7; Dobson 1996, 65). Maenheere was crowned by a flagpole and by ironwork, reminiscent perhaps of the Lizard Signal Station of 1872 with its roof platform (and of the western lighthouse tower with its railed top – but the lantern there was only removed to clear the path of the single revolving beam from the eastern tower in 1903; see Section 4.4.6). The villa, re-named Wartha Manor, was given to the National Trust in 1987 (Tanner and Luck 1988, 7).



Fig 14 Chasm descending to sea level, the Lion's Den, with the Bumble stack beyond.





Fig 15 Small stone pit at Site 2 on Old Lizard Head.



Fig 16 The more westerly of two modern serpentine benches at Site 28 on Polpeor Cliff. Footpath erosion here affects mounds at Site 30, and could reveal flints (Site 29).





Fig 17 Spectacular Housel Cove, where two historic cables come ashore (Sites 71, 96).



Fig 18 Wartha Manor, formerly Maenheere (Site 26), was the home of a director of the grand Housel Bay Hotel; both buildings were designed in 1894 by Silvanus Trevail.



#### 4.4.3 Shipwreck and salvage

Over a hundred shipwrecks and numerous strandings of lost cargo are recorded around the rocky head of the Lizard. Various valuable goods and materials could be washed up or brought ashore, such as Brazilian sugar from the *Urania* stranded near the Lizard, 40 chests of which were put up for auction at Falmouth in 1822 (RCG June 8<sup>th</sup> 1822, 1). Many of the disastrous, sometimes fatal wrecks, which occurred even after the improvements to the lighthouse and the introduction of steamships, are recorded (Larn and Carter 1969; The Lizard History Society 1996). Some of the tragic wrecks led to change on the landscape they struck, which may be seen in the National Trust coastline today. Among these were the *Czar* (1859), *Lady Dufferin* (1888), and *Suevic* (1907).

The *Czar*, an iron steamer with shot, shell and other Government stores for Malta, passed between Lizard Point and the Stags only to strike the treacherous underwater rock named the Vrogue off Bass Point, in heavy seas early in 1859. The ship's master and his family drowned along with part of the crew, though others were saved by coastguards and fishermen despite great peril (*Cornish Telegraph* January 26<sup>th</sup> 1859, 3). The Polpeor Lifeboat Station was formed as a direct result, with funds from landowners the Hon, Mrs Agar and Mr S.J.A. Robartes (London *Morning Post* April 11<sup>th</sup> 1859, 7) (Sites 54 and 58, and, at Polpeor Cove outside the NT land, Sites P3-P7, P9, P11, and P12; see further Section 5.2).

In 1888 the *Lady Dufferin*, a barque laden with rails and sleepers for South American railways, drove onto the Mulvin ledge, leaving wreckage strewn by the sea into Polpeor. As in earlier times, wreckage and cargo was salvaged whenever possible and was often contested, and timber from the sea was frequently put to use in the area. The *Lady's* figurehead was preserved in a local garden and later in a serpentine shop (Larn and Carter 1969, 116). The present steep descent to the beach at Pistil (Site 24; Fig 19), the cove nearest to the Mulvin, dates from the period between the OS maps of 1878 and 1906, the latter showing it as a stepped path. (The granite steps towards its top, and also mortared ones near its base, are probably more recent improvements.) It is possible, then, that it was made as a salvage way for the *Lady Dufferin* wreck; similar features occur elsewhere in Cornwall. It would then have been reused to link the villas and boarding houses around Penmenner with the beach for leisure or bathing.



Fig 19 Narrow path to Pistil Cove cut 1878-1906 (Site 24), possibly to salvage wreck from the *Lady Dufferin* sunk in 1888. Note also the erosion, and invasive plants.

#### 4.4.4 The Wreck of the *Royal Anne Galley*

The most deadly recorded wreck at the Lizard occurred in November 1721 when the *Royal Anne Galley*, a galley frigate, that is, a speedy warship with oars as well as sails (Camidge and Johns 2016, v), was lost with her passengers and almost all her hands. Sites with submerged remains of the disaster, now afforded legal protection under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, and recorded and analysed in several phases, lie off the National Trust coastline, among the Stag Rocks between Polpeor and Old Lizard Head (*op cit*). Geophysical surveys and test excavations in the little clifftop valley site of Pistil Meadow have recently been carried out to test evidence, recorded in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century from oral tradition, for burial there of victims of the wreck - victims known to number over 200 in total (Cheetham 2012; 2014; Stratford and Cheetham 2017). Geophysical anomalies in the meadow (Site 22) were recorded as potential graves, but found through evaluation trenching to be of other origin (*ibid*).

The present, wider-ranging project has provided an opportunity to briefly follow clues as to further sites where this terrible wreck and its aftermath may have impacted the shore, now in the National Trust's care. Two main strands of evidence have emerged.

Firstly, several contemporary, varied but converging records provide evidence of the fates of some of the 200 corpses from the *Royal Anne Galley*, indicating that while some were recovered, others were not. A body identified as that of Lord Belhaven was found, 'the Country People having taken up a Gentleman at the Sea-side, having a rich Diamond Ring on his finger, and his Shirt marked with the Letter B' (*Stamford Mercury* November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1721, 9). Others probably never came to land for burial, either near the scene of the wreck, or at all. Accounts of the wreck given to the Admiralty in London by the two men and a boy who alone survived, Quartermaster Thomas Goodall, seaman-musician William James, and young Robert William (*Caledonian Mercury* December 5<sup>th</sup> 1721, 2-3), show how rapidly, and far, some of the *Royal Anne Galley's* broken fabric, and her unfortunate people, were scattered by the south westerly gale and flood tide.

The survivors stated that just quarter of an hour or so after she struck - on a 'sunk' or submerged rock 'not above Pistol-shot from the Land of the Lizard' and with further sunk rocks to a distance of half a mile outside her, so seemingly on one of the inner Stag Rocks or ledges - her port side fell away, the starboard side followed and drove over the sunk rock, and part of the wreck was carried away eastward for around 3 hours before being dashed on the shore. One survivor was rescued from a protruding rock, later on the same day, by people in a boat who 'came to Fish for what they could get' from the wreck.

A further report, posted from Helston on November 13<sup>th</sup>, notes that 'All the Effects are lost, and dead Men come a-shoar daily, some in one place, and some in others, as far Westward as Porleaven [Porthleven]: The Country People run daily to catch what they can find; and if a Man with Jewels or Money drive ashoar, they bury him: if not they let him drive with the Tide' (*Stamford Mercury*, November 23<sup>rd</sup> 1721, 6).

A lament for the disaster, *The Unhappy Voyage*, survives in a collection of 'broadsheet ballads' (distributed in print, and sung in the district or on distant streets), preserved at the British Library (Roxburghe 3.593) and made available online by the English Broadside Ballad Archive (EBBA). The ballad, 'To the Tune of, Womens Work is never done, etc.', gives a report of the wreck matching well with those of contemporary newspapers, noted above, although the survivors' names are different. It also mentions other details unrecorded in those sources. The broadsheet announces that it relates

....an Account of the *Royal Anne Galley*, Captain Willis Commander, which was split to Pieces on the Stag Rocks on the Lizzard the 10th of November, 1721, having on board the Lord Belhaven, who was going as Governor to Barbadoes, with several other Persons of Distinction, the whole Number on board being 210, out of which there were only three saved; whose Names are George Hain, William Godfrey, and Thomas Laurence, a Boy.

And *The Unhappy Voyage*, running to many verses, begins;

*OH! the sad and dismal Story,*

*Brought from off the Lizzard Rocks,  
The Royal Anne in all her Glory,  
There receiv'd a fatal Shock...  
The ballad goes on to describe the awful aftermath;  
What a Scene of dismal Horror,  
There was seen when this was o'er,  
Bodies floating on the Ocean,  
By the Waves were drove on Shore,  
And the Country People running,  
Striving who should get the most,  
Stripping all without Distinction,  
'Tis the Custom of the Coast.*

....and the finding of two recognisable victims.

*One Gentleman was drove on Shore,  
'Bout whom they found a thousand Pound,  
Whose Names supposed to be Crosier,  
By Writings in his Pockets found:  
Likewise they say the Lord Belhaven,  
Having on a Diamond Ring,  
His Shirt mark'd B. the floating Ocean,  
Did to Shore his Body bring.*

Secondly, a combination of map, documentary and field evidence suggests where those bodies taken up near where the *Royal Anne Galley* struck may have been brought ashore, and also where they were buried – potentially both in Pistil Meadow but on its edge (rather than in the interior covered by geophysical survey), and beyond.

The earliest known statement of a tradition that all the dead from the wreck lie in Pistil Meadow was published in a memoir of a visit to the Lizard by the Rev, CA Johns, some five generations after the event, and may be inaccurate or incomplete. The Reverend says that 'Pursuing our way [near Polpeor], we descend into a meadow, several mounds in which indicate that it was the burying-place of more than one shipwrecked mariner', and also that 'Two hundred dead bodies were....buried in pits, containing from twenty to thirty each, in this meadow, which from the large quantity of fire-arms that were picked up, received the name of Pistil-meadow' (Johns 1848, 73, 74).

The story reached wide circulation a few years later when re-told as part of a Cornish travelogue by Wilkie Collins, who was then launching his writing career as a writer, and was subsequently a leading sensational novelist. In his rather gorier version Pistil Meadow is 'broken up into low grassy mounds', indeed 'low irregular mounds....chequer the surface of the field' (Collins 1851, 69). Collins' tale successfully fascinated readers and was rapidly repeated in many other publications, the *Bolton Chronicle*, *Hereford Times*, and *Nottinghamshire Guardian* all reproducing it in January 1852, for example.

Although many later guidebooks and articles on the Lizard repeat the story that Pistil Meadow contains buried mariners and is named after their firearms (e.g., Anon 1859, 255), none confirm the visible presence of graves there, presumably because these were not evident at least in the great numbers Collins had suggested. A local learned clergyman, vicar of neighbouring Mullion, in his history of that parish, noted that Rev Johns in his memoir 'has fallen into sundry inaccuracies', giving some examples (Harvey 1875, 33-4, 43). One popular early guide to the area, written by a Cornishman, mentions Pistil Cove simply as a place named for its shoot or waterfall (Tregellas 1878, 81). More recent writers have noted that Pistil, rather than Pistol, is the earlier form of the place-name (as recorded in the tithe survey), and that it may be derived from a Cornish element equivalent to the Welsh *pystyll*, waterfall; Padel 1985,

186.) It is possible that the field formerly featured more visible earthworks, levelled as a result of cultivation perhaps as early as the later 19<sup>th</sup> century - Evelyn Bray, born in 1906, has recorded potato-growing in 'the last field in Pystyl' in his youth (Bray 1997, 52). It seems unlikely, though, that such a relatively valuable, lower, stream-fed, enclosed coastal pasture ground would have been disturbed by filling with burials.

While there may be an association with the dead from the *Royal Anne Galley* and Pistil Meadow, the earlier accounts of the wreck, above, suggest that if it contains burials, these would not number as many as 200. The present survey indicates several possible earthworks at the edges of the meadow (not covered by the geophysical survey and trenching on the central, lower ground at Site 22). These consist of rounded, possibly raised areas against the long sides of the field. One such feature against the western hedge bank at Site 21 may be visible on a photograph of Pistil Cove from the east dated 1911 (Francis Frith, neg. no. 63972). This view captures the seaward half of the meadow, where most of the ground, then all grazed and so grassy and free of scrub, appears to be generally fairly even, in contrast with the possible mound, though this is not entirely clear on the photo and the site is currently obscured by rough vegetation. Another potential rounded mound was found in the course of the walkover in 2017 on the east side of the meadow at Site 23 (Fig 20). This seems to abut the field boundary, so is likely to be a post-medieval or later earthwork; is otherwise quite regular in form; and is not obviously associated with a quarry or other surface pit: so could conceivably have been thrown up over a large burial, though other explanations are possible.

Moreover, such bodies from the *Royal Anne Galley* as were retrieved in this vicinity, near where the ship struck, may also have been brought ashore and buried at Polpeor. This cove had a sloping track to the shore, cut in the cliff a century before this disaster, convenient for carrying up bodies along with anything of value recovered from the wreck, as well as for launching the small boats used by local people to 'fish' for them. (Engineers sent with a 'new invented Diving Engine' by the Admiralty around January 6<sup>th</sup> 1721 to salvage the galley's guns, 'her upper Teer being all brass', came by sea, on the *Jolly Batchelor*, and the *Henrietta*; *Newcastle Courant*, December 2<sup>nd</sup> 1721, 10; *Stamford Mercury*, January 11<sup>th</sup> 1721, 7.) The shore at Pistil, in contrast, may have been more difficult of access, though this is not certain. There are indications of an early route to the beach below Pistil Meadow, but it was probably lost to coastal erosion before the slipway to Polpeor (Site 50) was cut, and once lost was only replaced by another at Pistil around the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Section 4.3.1, and Site 24).

A group of half a dozen substantial roughly oval mounds forming an irregular row on Polpeor Cliff at Site 30, found in the course of the walkover, is intriguing in this respect. The mounds are quite consistent in size, measuring c5m by 3m, are not associated with surface pits or ditches, and appear set at similar intervals along the clifftop between two indents of the coast, within the cliff-edge pasture boundary of medieval origin (Fig 21). The cliff edge having become partly undercut by the sea, a replacement boundary was made on or near the line of the mounds at some point in the period between the OS mapping of 1878 and that of 1906 (later, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the outer boundary of the field was shifted inland again to its present line, possibly to allow for greatly increased recreational use of the clifftops here, a short walk by the coastal footpath from Polpeor). It might appear, then, that the mounds are remains of the former (late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century) field boundary. However, it would be most unusual for a boundary bank to be decommissioned in such a way as to leave rounded mounds at regular intervals. Moreover, it appears from old photographs of the area (for example the Tuck's Post Card *Lifeboat Station And Lizard Light*, 1938) that the boundary made between 1878 and 1906 was a fence rather than a bank. This raises the possibility that the mounds represent graves of the drowned from the *Royal Anne Galley*, carried up from one of the coves to either side, at Polpeor or Pistil.

Potentially, then, at Pistil Meadow and at Polpeor Cliff, the Trust protects upstanding graves conforming with the traditional, early pattern of burial for 'storm-lost mariners' - on the sides of the cove where they came ashore, and the clifftops above - noted by the Vicar of Mullion in Victorian times already mentioned (Harvey 1875, 32).





*Fig 20 Rise in the ground on the east side of Pistil Meadow at Site 23. This may be an earthwork as it appears to be formed against the hedge (left), though it could be natural as a ridge extends up the slope above that hedge (as can be seen in Fig 10).*



*Fig 21 One of a group of mounds running along the top of Polpeor Cliff at Site 30. Further investigation might establish if these mark shared graves of shipwreck victims; in 1721 a galley was lost with many lives on the Stag Rocks nearby (visible top left).*

#### 4.4.5 Jacobean Lighthouse

A lighthouse was first built on the Lizard by Sir John Killigrew of Arwenack, Falmouth, in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, during a period when it was potentially lucrative to petition for a licence to construct a light tower and, crucially, to obtain the right to exact lucrative tolls for it on shipping which would be levied by the customs officers (Page 1906, 497-498). (Previously, in medieval times, some coastal chapels or hermitages, such as that on St Michael's Mount, had showed guiding lanterns; Henderson 1935, 176-177.) The Killigrews obtained authorisation for a lighthouse on the Lizard as early as 1570. They finally built one after June 29<sup>th</sup> 1619, when Sir John had the patent renewed, and began showing the light, allegedly burning ten shillings' worth of coal per night.

Lacking the right to levy charges to pay costs and profit, the lighthouse soon failed (Page 1906, 497-498). The scheme was opposed by commercial interests at court, as well as by neighbours who claimed, Killigrew wrote, 'that I take away God's grace from them; their English meaning is that they now shall receive no more benefit from shipwreck'. A patent of 1622 empowered Killigrew to levy a duty, but stated that this would become 'immediately void' if found to be burdensome to shipping concerns, so was inadequate to support the light. Attempts to get a new patent by Sir William Killigrew in 1631 and by others following the Restoration were unsuccessful.

The Killigrew lighthouse does not survive; it was removed at an early date (as yet unknown), as indicated by an entry in Plymouth Corporation manuscripts recording money 'disburst for the putting down of the Lizard light (Page 1906, 498, fn.) Its form is not recorded, but we can be sure this was a coal lantern built on top of a tower, not simply a brazier on a pole or similar. (At Black Rock, the reef covered at high tide which rises near the centre of the deep mouth of the Fal, the Killigrews were 'obliged to keep a tall pole fixed on the highest point of the rock' - Borlase 1757, 43 - but this was a sea mark of more ancient origin and character; Page 1906, 500). Sir John's patent of 1622 refers to his 'having built a suitable tower of stone and lime' (Noall 1968, 136-140).

A lighthouse built in 1680 on St Agnes, Isles of Scilly, is unusually well-documented early example (Hague and Christie 1975, 79) and, though 60 years later, indicates the likely scale and type of Killigrew's work. In a survey of Scilly, Cornish antiquarian William Borlase described St Agnes' lighthouse, the 'greatest ornament' of its island, in detail, aware that his readers 'may never have seen one' (Borlase 1756, 17, 19). The tapering round stone tower stood on the highest ground, rose over 50 feet high to the base of the light, and was painted white to serve as a day-mark. It had a buttress incorporating a chute for cinders outside it, and three stories accessed by stairs within. The spacious round glazed timber lantern room had a brick floor, on which coal fires burned in a square iron brazier. More recent plans show that St Agnes' tower was made with an external diameter at its base of c9m (Hague and Christie 1975, 80). Other 17<sup>th</sup> century British lighthouses were octagonal or square in plan (*op cit*, 74-78).

The exact location of Killigrew's Lizard Light is unknown at present. It has been assumed to have been on the spur at c58m OD east of Polpeor, where the existing, later lighthouse complex stands, but no evidence for this is known. The HER notes a suggestion that it stood at Rill Head west of Kynance, on a mound there also recorded as a prehistoric kerbed cairn (MCOs 4059, 4520). However, the source referenced for this is simply a claim, in a Victorian account of the Lizard in the time of the Armada, that the mound was 'evidently' used as a fire beacon (Wills 1888-1889); and the lighthouse, as discussed above, was a masonry tower, rather than a beacon.

Several clues suggest that Old Lizard Head, where a hillock at c46m OD commands wider views to the west, is a potential site. The 1619 patent states that 'Sir John Killigrew of Arwennecke....hath resolved and undertaken upon the said dangerous point of the Lizard, to build, erect & maintayne a sufficient beacon or lighthouse with a light in it...' and grants him authority to do so 'upon or near the said Lizard' (Noall 1968, 136-140). As indicated by early maps, the Lizard Point was then what is now - possibly because it was the lighthouse site - called Old Lizard Head. Again, the Killigrews are known to have held land on the Mount's Bay side of the Lizard by the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century (Leyland c1540, 187, 191, 320). (The present lighthouse site does not seem to have



passed to the Killigrews – Section 4.3.2.1 - though Sir John could perhaps have rented land for the purpose, as Fonnerau in 1751 did for the existing lighthouse complex.) By 1699, as the Lanhydrock Atlas shows, land behind Old Lizard Head was held by the Robartes. Sir Richard Robartes was seized of the Manor of Predannack Wartha and Predannack Wollas in 1619 (Harvey 1875, 128). During this period Sir Richard, who bought the title of Baron Robartes of Truro in 1624, accumulated great wealth, lending money at high rates of interest, and arranging loans against the security of land (Holden 2010, 10). Records of 1640-1641 of a case involving 'John Lord Roberts v. Margaret Bancroft, widow, Francis Blewett and his wife Dame Jane' and several others, may point to dealings involving Robartes and Killigrew around the time of the lighthouse building; they refer to the Predannack manors as formerly belonging to Sir John Killigrew, late husband of defendant Jane (TNA, E 134/16Chas1/East1). Sir John, the lighthouse builder, who died in 1633, had divorced Jane c1613, reputedly ruining himself financially (geni website). Further research on this estate history is desirable.

The higher ground at Old Lizard Head, held by the Robartes in 1699, includes a sub-square platform measuring some 12m-14m across and 1.1m high, worth considering as the position of the early lighthouse (Site 6; Fig 22). This was the site of a modern coastguard lookout, removed by the Trust (Site 5, Section 4.4.7), but it is possible that the lookout re-used the site of the lighthouse. This idea cannot be demonstrated by the earthwork evidence alone. A field boundary runs over the rear of the platform, indicating it pre-dates the latter, but historic maps indicate this boundary was built or rebuilt here relatively recently. The possibility might be tested by further investigation.



*Fig 22 A substantial earthwork at Old Lizard Head, known to be the site of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century coastguard lookout, could be the platform of the short-lived, dismantled lighthouse recorded but not precisely located in documents of 1619 (Sites 5, 6).*

*This site, unlike the existing lighthouse complex to the east, commands views to the Land's End peninsula (visible on the horizon, right of the 1m scale). See also Figure 23.*

#### 4.4.6 Georgian and Victorian Lighthouse Complex

The present lighthouse complex (Figs 23-25) dates from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. A patent for its construction was granted to Thomas Fonnerau on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1751 and light was first shown here on August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1752 (Page 1906, 499). There may have been some complexity to the development of the plans as in 1748 Fonnerau agreed with Trinity House that he would build a tower with four turrets showing four coal fired lights, and would hold the lease of it for 61 years, after which the Corporation would come into possession (*ibid*), yet two towers were actually built (Noall 1968, 144).

The introduction of two new lights (at the one site) on the Lizard enabled mariners to distinguish the lighthouse location from that of St Agnes, Scilly, with its one tower, and that on the rocks of Guernsey, Channel Islands, with three (*ibid*). Such distinctions were the only type available in the era of simple coal lights (Hague and Christie 1975, 175, 176). The two towers in combination also served as guides to safe waters, as recorded in Channel pilots' manuals; 'When in one [ie, aligned] these lights lead 3½ miles to the southward of the Manacles, and the same distance southward of the Wolf Rock, but you must get a sight of them from the lower rigging, 30 feet above the sea, if you desire to use them for such dangers' (Anon 1878, 86).

Thomas Fonnerau (1699-1779) was the son of a wealthy merchant who left him a great fortune and landed estate including Christchurch Mansion, Ipswich (now a Grade II Listed Building), enabling him to secure election as an MP (Heritage Gateway, Historic England List Entry no. 1000227; History of Parliament Online). He must have leased the site for the lights, as this was part of the Manor of Trethevas, Lucies and Rosuic, which had passed to the Robinson family (of Nansloe, Wendron, and seated at Trethevas, Landewednack) in 1631, and was only purchased from them by Fonnerau in 1768.

Fonnerau is said to have come to Cornwall principally to build lighthouses on the Lizard for profit 'under one of the improvident grants which were frequently made in those times' (Gilbert 1838, 358), but may have had other plans which if realised might have changed the Lizard coast. He was a founding member of the Society of the Free British Fishery, encouraged by parliament to found, promote and regulate white herring or pilchard fisheries in order 'to increase our naval power...and, to preserve our sugar colonies' (*The London Magazine and Monthly Chronicle* 1752, 78). The colonies would benefit from the supply of fish to feed slaves - 'the skilful and opulent Mr Beckford, of Jamaica' assured the Society that there was a very great demand for pickled herrings all over the West Indies - while the navy would be better supplied with skilled seamen drawn from the fisheries.

Fonnerau's two Lizard Lights had coal fires later described as 'very defective' (Barton 1970, 26) Drawings of one tower (Trinity House website) record it 'before and after' proposed conversion to oil lights c1811. The original coal burning lantern chamber was octagonal like the supporting tower with its vaulted top, and almost as broad as this, contained a central masonry hearth, and was fully glazed with small square panes in timber frames apart from where a chimney rose from the tower wall behind. It had a projecting open timber gallery all around its base, and a simple flat top. The coal fires, like smiths' forges, were kept flaring by bellows, 'but the blowing could not always be maintained, and when that had been intermitted for a short time the lights nearly disappeared' (Gilbert 1838, 359). Between the two towers was a house with end windows providing lines of sight to each of the lanterns, for an overseer to check if their fires were burning well; if they were dimmed he blew on a cow horn to order renewed use of the bellows (Noall 1968, 145).

A profile of the site high on the headland as seen from a ship, illustrating a pilots' guide of the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, shows the two tall towers, the watch house between them, and another house outside the eastern tower (Serres 1801, plate 13). Details of the house on the north side of the east tower, the keepers' accommodation, appear in a Trinity House drawing (undated; of the era of oil lights begun in 1812).

The replacement oil lanterns were installed early in 1812, as advertised by Trinity House on January 9<sup>th</sup> of that year (Barton 1970, 26). These were 'large argand lamps, each placed in the focus of a parabolic mirror, plated with burnished silver....visible in clear weather to the extremity of the horizon' (Gilbert 1838, 359). Two separate keepers' houses appear on the 1839 tithe map. The complex developed with a range of buildings joining the towers, providing a continuous passage from one to the other (Polsue 1868, 394), the whole, painted white, forming a conspicuous daymark (Figs 23 and 24). Poultry houses and garden plots relating to the keepers' cottages were kept out on the cliffs (Fig 25). Old photographs show wooden sheds against the outside of the perimeter wall, just out of sight from within (Newton 1987, photograph 114), and earlier fields here were part re-worked and part used to dump waste (Sites 62, 63).

In 1874 Trinity House announced plans to build a 'steam whistle' fog signal in front of the lighthouse, and to replace the argand (oil) lamps (Barton 1972, 255). One of three coke fired steam engines used to make electricity for the innovative Arc lights of 1874 is preserved at the lighthouse (Dobson and Step 1996, 73). The whistle failed to warn off the mail steamer *Mosel*, which in dense fog 'went full speed upon the rocks directly under the signal station' (at Bass Point) with a tremendous noise, 'then shook from stem to stern like a leaf' (*Cornish Telegraph* August 17<sup>th</sup> 1882, 7). The 600 or so people on board were taken off boats including the *Anna Maria* lifeboat from the Polpeor station (then based at Site 58) as well as local fishing boats and Falmouth tugs.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the two compressed air foghorns were operated by oil engines. Keepers received a little compensatory extra payment when the foghorns were in use, and locals reported that the 'dratted noise' continued after fog had cleared the Lizard! (Dobson and Step 1996, 73). The single revolving electric light flashing intensely at intervals of a few seconds, introduced in 1903, was even more difficult to tolerate at night in Lizard village, and in response to protests it was curtained, and later shuttered, on the landward side (*op cit*, 74). To allow the revolving light to flash clear to either side, it was installed on the eastern lighthouse, and the lantern on the west tower was removed (*Nottingham Evening Post* September 17<sup>th</sup> 1903, 3).

From 1910 to 1914 an undersea bell 2 miles (3.2km) south of Lizard Head connected to the lighthouse was operated electrically from there during fog, allowing ships fitted with receiving equipment (including the *Suevic*) to steer near the sound of the bell and so away from the coast (Rowe 2000, 53-56). The course of the cable, protected by stonework, can be seen rising up the steep west side of Housel Cove where it came ashore (*op cit*, 59-60), at Site 71. In 1940 the lighthouse was supplied with a telephone so that the Admiralty could instantly convey orders controlling the light, and the site was camouflaged; at the end of the war Lizard villagers considered it really was over when the camouflage was painted over in white! (Dobson and Step 1996, 75).



Fig 23 Lighthouse from Old Lizard Head, with the possible platform of its predecessor at Site 6, right. (Also visible, foreground and centre, are the subsoil pits at Site 4.)





*Fig 24 The north end of the east side of the Lizard Lighthouse enclosure, adjoining the NT property. The complex contains a lighthouse museum and itself shows growth, technical development and change over the centuries since its foundation c1752.*



*Fig 25 Renewed grazing south east of the lighthouse, on medieval fields probably re-used by keepers' families, with old dumps of lighthouse debris (Sites [62](#), [63](#)).*

#### 4.4.7 Other Marking, Charting and Watching of the Coast

In June 1769 the Admiralty sent John Bradley (1728-1794) to make an accurate survey of the dangerous coast of the Lizard with the Stag Rocks offshore. Bradley was to use observations of the passage of Venus over the sun, together with results of other astronomical research, to calculate the exact latitude and longitude of the Point (TNA, ADM 106/1178/220; TNA, RGO 14/52; Purdy 1825, 6 – note that this source confuses John with James Bradley). John had worked as an assistant to his uncle, Astronomer Royal James Bradley, and from 1767 was usher (second mathematical master) at the Royal Naval Academy in Portsmouth (Royal Observatory Greenwich website).

Under John Bradley's direction, in 1769, carpenters of the naval yard at Portsmouth took down a wooden observatory erected on a bastion there in 1763, to rebuild it for temporary use 'on Lizard Point' (TNA, ADM 106/1178/220). Bradley's correspondence with Neil Maskelyne, the then Astronomer Royal, records how - despite a hazardous journey by land, tricky negotiations for accommodation at the Lizard Lights, and difficulties with supplies and weather - his observatory was established 'about 180 yards North from the Light House' and work proceeded with improvisations including fixing a compass 'on a Stand made for that purpose and put nearly in the middle of the grass field the west light House Stands in' (University of Cambridge Digital Library). At 180 yards or c165m north of the lighthouse - allowing for the slope there which will mean the recorded distance will appear shorter when measured on maps - the observatory must have been in or near the top corner of the lighthouse field (Site 61).

Late in 1859, after the fatal wreck of the *Czar* steamer on the Vroque off Bass Point, Trinity House made new marks for this ledge, 'a dangerous rock, lying 4 cables SE from the Beast, having only 6 feet of water over it' (Anon 1878, 86). These marks, superseding a temporary buoy at the wreck site, included a red painted beacon on the Balk at Church Cove [initially made of old spars by a light vessel crew; Noall 1968, 153], and a whitewashed rock outcrop on the Middle Hummock of Hot Point (RCG December 23<sup>rd</sup> 1859, 4). By 1878 the Vroque's position was indicated by three built beacons, painted red, one on the Balk, and two on Bass Point; 'the latter are 8 feet high, and 96 yards apart' (Anon 1878, 86). The southernmost beacon on Bass Point (Fig 26) is c2m or 6.5 feet high, so this one at least may have been rebuilt (Site 99).

The coastguard service founded in 1875 at Cadgwith was extended to the Lizard in 1903, when the Admiralty took in land on Old Lizard Head (at Site 5), and issued a contract for a lookout there (*Cornishman* July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1903, 7). It stood on a platform which, it is suggested in Section 4.4.5, could possibly have been the site of the short-lived Lizard light of 1619 (Site 6; Fig 22). This 'Lizard West' lookout, rebuilt in 1925, was demolished by the NT in the late 1980s (Green 1996, 77). The 1925 structure was single storey and made of concrete with windows on 3 sides. Further details of it, and its equipment and use, recorded by Neville Green, former Auxiliary in Charge, are given in the Appendix. Drill holes in an outcrop on top of Old Lizard Head, below this site, may relate to coastguard activity, or simply to quarrying visible nearby (Sites 1, 2).

The coastguards also established a clifftop path around the Lizard Head, this appearing on the OS map of 1906. The route continues to serve, with various alterations necessitated by coastal erosion and other change, forming the public coastal footpath of today (as at Site 101). It is possible that the clifftop footpath within this area was waymarked by the coastguards with the limewash also used for their lookouts and cottages. A visitor in 1908 described how from Kynance Cove to Lizard Point 'We went by the coastguards' walk....White stones, set on intervals of perhaps 20 to 30 yards, make the appointed path....' (*Bury Times*, September 26<sup>th</sup> 1908, 4).

In 1951 the coastguards took over the role of the Signal Station at Site 100 (Section 4.4.9.2) in communicating with vessels by flags or Aldis (Morse) lamp; their Bass Point lookout was opened in 1954 (Green 1996, 77). In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century coastguard duties were shifted to other bases, the nearest to the Lizard being at Falmouth (*ibid*). The National Coastwatch Institution, set up to maintain a visual watch and log of vessels and weather conditions on UK shores after the closure of many small coastguard stations, opened its first base at the Bass Point lookout in 1994 (NCI, CRO).





Fig 26 Daymark at Site 99, Bass Point, part of the infrastructure warning mariners of the submerged rock, the Vroque, where the Czar steamer was lost in 1859.

#### 4.4.8 Coastal Defence

Accounts kept by Sir Francis Bassett, Sheriff of Cornwall, for 1644, record a payment 'For taking up & bringing Ordnance fro ye Lizard to Gwavas Lake to fortify that place' (Coate 1933, 363). Wars of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have left various traces. A training ground for using service rifles adapted with Morris tubes, equivalent to a much longer open-air range, was provided as part of national preparations for war urged on by Rudyard Kipling who built one at Sydenham in 1900 (Kipling Society website). 'In the natural amphitheatre below Lloyd's, fronting on a rocky, vertiginous little bay, a Morris-tube rifle-practice-ground has been laid out....' (Harris Stone c1912, 386). A practice ground of the Morris-tube type made c1900, around 27.5m long by 3.5m wide with the actual range c23m long, would fit well onto a platform at Site 92 on the edge of the cliff (Fig 27). An alternative interpretation of this site is that it dates from the Second World War, when the area was quarried for hard core for RAF Predannack (see also Site 89) and used for an anti-aircraft gun (Neville Green, pers comm to Rachel Holder, 2017).

Disused structures near Lloyd's Road, at Site 86, are remains of RAF Pen Olver (Fig 28). This was a 'Chain Home Low' station of 1941 for radar detection of low-level aircraft, with aerials, Nissen huts, anti-aircraft guns, and other installations shown on a plan at the RAF Museum, Hendon (Rowe 2000, 65, 66; Courtney Rowe, pers comm to Rachel Holder, September 2017). The station also detected hostile ships or submarines, and helped plot the progress of allied convoys (*ibid*). Staff could monitor activity visually, from the cliffs; in 1945, WAFs Sheina and Jenny, searching in fog for a vessel detected by radar close to the rocky shore, were staggered to see a German U-boat emerging below with its young commander unfurling a white flag (recorded by Marie on behalf of Sheina Markham, WW2 People's War website). The station was extended more recently with a compound for 'Hyperfix navigation' systems serving naval vessels, superseded by the GPS or Global Positioning System in use today (Johns 2000).

Plans at the RAF Museum, Hendon, show a further radar station between the Lizard village and lighthouse, never realised (Courtney Rowe, pers comm to Rachel Hendon, 2017). Just inland of RAF Pen Olver at Site 84 is a Cold War monitoring site, with a tracking shelter and an underground nuclear bunker (marked as a reservoir on OS maps), on the site of a Royal Observer Corps post of 1941-1945 (Rowe 2000, 67).





*Fig 27 Platform west of Polledan, potentially used for Morris-tube rifle range Site 92.*

*A low mound, foreground left, may be associated with this or with an extraction pit at nearby Site 89, or could conceivably be a barrow (Site 93). Also visible is the sheep-terraced head of the inlet, once thought to be a druidic 'amphitheatre' (Site 95).*



*Fig 28 Post-war modification at RAF Pen Olver (Site 86), a radar station of 1941.*

*A large scanning aerial above this structure, built after 1945 on the site of the tall wartime mast, was used in the 'cold war' until c1955 (Courtney Rowe, pers comm).*

#### 4.4.9 Coastal and Long-Range Communications

##### 4.4.9.1 Early Beacon and Napoleonic Signal Station

The Lizard, being a major promontory in the Channel, on the approach to the outstanding natural harbour of the Fal Estuary, will have been used for watching and signalling shipping from early times as it was in more recent, better recorded centuries; 'The Lizard is a bold precipitous headland, and is well known in the English Channel navigation as a point of departure, and is frequently made when homeward bound. It may be seen when the weather is clear at a distance of 24 miles.... (Anon 1878, 86).

Norden's survey of the 'hundred' or administrative district of Kerrier in c1600 marks the location of the Lizard's beacon, with a little cone symbol, on a site now part of the village (north of the present study area) where later maps record field- and then street-names reflecting its once important function. This beacon hill, though small, offered clear distant views to either side of the headland, allowing it to serve as a link in a long chain of beacon fires, perhaps conveying on occasion messages sent via runners or transient blazes from the clifftops around. (As mentioned above in the discussion of the location of the first Lizard lighthouse, in Victorian times an earthwork resembling a prehistoric kerbed cairn to the west at Rill Head was said to be 'evidently' remains of a beacon there, but the evidence for this was not stated; Wills 1888-1889.)

The beacon at Lizard Town was very probably fired in the summer of 1588 when 'On Friday and Saturday, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> July, the Armada could be watched by the country people flocking from inland to the Lizard, Pendennis and St Mawes' (Page 1906, 493). Again, on June 27<sup>th</sup> 1666, when a landing by seamen who had stayed offshore to avoid the press was thought to be a French raid, hundreds of local people were 'up' and 'beacons were fired at the Lizard' (Calendar of State Papers Domestic, Charles II, **160**, June 26<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup>, 1666).

In 1795 and succeeding years, a chain of signal stations was established on the British coast. Those in this area had flag poles rather than the semaphore telegraphs used at some of the eastern stations (Page 1906, 510). Two Naval lieutenants, commemorated in memorials at the parish church, were based at the Lizard in 1805. Their signal post and cottage at Signal House, later absorbed into the grounds of Parc Brawse Hotel (Green 1996, 76), are visible on the 1839 tithe map (just north of the NT property). From this high point they could see the Land's End peninsula to the west (Fig 29).



*Fig 29 View west to Penwith from the end of Man of War Lane, approximating to that commanded by the Napoleonic signal station on private land above the NT property.*



#### 4.4.9.2 The Lizard Signal Station, or Lloyd's Signal Station

In 1842 a telegraphic service was begun between the Lizard Head and Pendennis Castle, to allow communication between merchants, underwriters, ship-owners others with 'foreign-going' or wind-bound vessels off the headland, as well as smaller coasters (London *Morning Advertiser*, November 14<sup>th</sup> 1842, 3). This was probably at Parc Brawse (Section 4.4.9.1) rather than at the site later used for Fox's/Lloyd's station (Site 100).

The latter dates from 1872, when shipping insurers Lloyd's of London announced that 'The signal station house 30 feet high and signal staff have been built on Beast [later Bass] Point; pending the intended connection of the station with Falmouth via telegraphic wire by the Post Office, advices signalled will be forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, at Helston (*Lloyd's List* May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1872, 6). This station (Figs 30 and 32) was established by GC Fox, ship owners and agents at Falmouth; Fox's soon secured the telegraph connection, renting rooms in their building to the Post Office (Rowe 2000, 14-15). A rival station set up to the east by William Broad and Sons, also of Falmouth, was dismantled when it joined operations with Fox's a few years later (*ibid*). The station was taken over by Lloyd's which sent its first signal on April 1<sup>st</sup> 1883 (Anon 1996b, 52).

Wires for connecting the 'newly erected signal station' with Falmouth were soon completed, 'as suggested by Mr Alexander Young of the Lizard', so the Post Office authorities could very shortly begin transmitting messages from passing shipping (*Penny Illustrated Paper* April 13<sup>th</sup> 1872, 3). Also in 1872, around two decades after the first, short-lived undersea telegraphic connection with France, a cable was brought some 460 miles from Bilbao to the Lizard station, reaching land at Housel Bay; this operated until 1884 when it was replaced at the more sheltered Kennack Bay (Rowe 2000, 25-27). The great feat of bringing ashore and connecting the massive cable, is documented in some detail (*ibid*). On October 7<sup>th</sup> 1880, wagons from Tregaminion Farm went to Treath (Helford) to fetch cable for the 'Spanish Company' (Anon 1996b, 51). The arrival of the line in Housel Bay forms the subject of a painting by Thomas Hart (*op cit*, 25, 43), the district's leading artist, of Polbrean, Polpeor (see Section 5.3). Remains of the cable are visible on the east side of Housel Cove, not in the National Trust's ownership. A possible cable trench on the Trust's cliff land at Polledan - recently eroded, as shown in Fig 52 - may also mark part of the line (Site 96).

Fox's had extended their operations to night-time using sound signals including steam whistles and lights before 1883. In 1904 Lloyd's took out a lease on a plot for a wireless telegraphy mast, but this was not built (see Fig 31), and light signalling continued - by 1939 it was done from a low 'night box' building with a glazed front, later supplemented by another, standing forward of the station to avoid interference from the lighthouse beam (Rowe 2000, 15, 16, 19). The Station communicated with the Lizard Lifeboat, as appears from reports such as one of 1888; 'A Lloyds telegram from the Lizard this morning says the schooner *Arab*, of Dublin, has gone ashore at Polpeor Cove, and has been abandoned by her crew, who are missing. The Lizard lifeboat is searching for them.' (*Gloucester Citizen* September 28<sup>th</sup> 1888, 4). Operators would also send private telegrams for residents or visitors who could afford it (Tregellas 1878, 80).

The Station, 'a whitewashed, castellated, pepper-box-looking building' (Folliott-Stokes 1912, 277), is now converted to a house but is still identified by giant black lettering on white walls. It was originally marked as VR Telegraph Office, and later as Lloyd's Signal Station (as now) and ER Telegraph Office (Rowe 2000, 16). (LLOYDS was formerly painted much larger than SIGNAL STATION. The size of the second line of wording has now been increased to match that of the first, though some hierarchy in the words is still conveyed by bolder lettering for LLOYDS.) The roof retains part of the pole used for the flag signalling described in 1910 (Anon, 103). 'Each letter and numeral is represented by a special flag. By hoisting not more than four flags, therefore, it is possible to represent a great number of combinations. Code books are used both at the station and on board....letters or figures stand for a certain word (e.g., the name of a ship or port), or a sentence such as "At which port shall we discharge our cargo?" Every British registered vessel is indexed at Lloyd's by a set of four letters [and so] can make her identity known, and also hold communication with the shore or with other vessels.'





Fig 30 Signal Station, Site **100**, built by Fox's 1872, run by Lloyd's 1883. Its rooftop mast is part of, or replaces, a tall flag signal mast. The later building in front is on the site of smaller 'night box' structures used by 1939 for light signalling by night.



Fig 31 Boundstone, an outlying part of Lloyd's station Site **100**, possibly marking a plot acquired in 1904 for an intended wireless telegraphy mast which was never realised.

#### 4.4.9.3 Marconi's 'Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station'

A brass plaque marking the former wireless telegraphy station at Pen Olver (Sites 90, 91; Fig 32), set up in 1953 four decades after the station closed, commemorates this site's prominent if short-lived role in the fields of science and communications. The station was established in 1900 by Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937), an Italian professional scientist and businessman who came to England in 1896 to further his development of wireless telegraphy (Johns 1998; Rowe 1996).

'The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station', as it was officially named, was one of Marconi's first eight coastal stations. It provided lucrative communication with passing ships, and also helped develop the science of telegraphy, both by sending experimental signals, and by testing those from a high-power station at Poldhu west of the Lizard (Rowe 2000, 32). The Lizard station itself made a connection with the Isle of Wight 300km away, the first wireless communication beyond the horizon, on January 23<sup>rd</sup> 1901; and it provided testing for Poldhu's trans-Atlantic communication of December 1901. In this way it contributed to 'Marconi's First and Second Great Miracles' of long-distance telegraphy (*op cit*, 35, 50, 72).

The site continued to be operated as a Marconi station with its call sign LD (presumably from Lizard) until 1908, was then run as a Post office station until 1913, and re-opened in the Great War under Admiralty control, before finally closing in 1920 (*op cit*, 34, 36). During the Second World War it was reused as a mess for the nearby radar station, RAF Pen Olver (Site 86). The original buildings were later adapted to form a bungalow, the 'Marconi Hut', the first home of a couple, Eleanor and Herbert Storey, who had met at the Lizard during the Second World War and were married soon after its end (Stephens 1997, 44).

Early in its development the site had two wooden two-roomed huts, later incorporated in the one long bungalow - now modified by the NT to restore the original hut footprints and building character - and also an aerial mast now marked by a concrete base in the centre of the surviving square enclosure (Johns 1998). Inside one of the huts were the wireless transmitter and receiver, in separate rooms. The other hut, built slightly later (Thomas 2000, 8), accommodated staff, stores, and power generators and other equipment.

Many details of the layout, equipment, fittings and finish of the interiors, ranging from wall paint colours and coat hooks to a 'Leyden jar' condenser for the transmitter, have been retrieved through archive research and/or archaeological recording (Johns 1998; Thomas 2000). These features have been used to inform the National Trust's restoration of the Wireless Hut as a small museum.

Historic photographs show the Lizard mast made of three superimposed sections, rising to an astonishing height. The diary of Marconi's assistant George Kemp, held at the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, records details of the mast, revealing that altogether it reached to 161 feet, that is, 49.07m or nearly 50m (Courtney Rowe, pers comm to Rachel Holder, September 2017). (See Appendix for further details researched by Courtney Rowe.) Similar 'poles' at the Poldhu station, described in 1901 as rising to 'about 200 feet' or 61m, were visible over an area 25 miles in diameter, including high ground at Penzance and at Falmouth (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph* August 28<sup>th</sup> 1901, 5). Part of the Lizard wooden mast is said to have been re-used as a structural timber in the course of the adaptation of the huts to a bungalow! (Johns 1998, 11). Besides the mast base, the Pen Olver station enclosure also features hut bases and zig-zag trenches, attributed to the wartime re-use associated with RAF Pen Olver.

When in operation, Marconi's station here was associated functionally and visually by its mast to the base at Mullion with 20 masts. It was absorbed in the aura of dynamism and mystery around the base and the inventor who worked in its 'charmed centre', felt for example in 1901 when on Marconi's return by liner from a visit to New York, a small boat put off from Mullion Cove to meet it off the Lizard and 'carried him back to the scene of his most recent activities, thus saving the distinguished scientist two days of travel' (*Sheffield Daily Telegraph* August 28<sup>th</sup> 1901, 5).





*Fig 32 Marconi's Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station of 1900 at Pen Olver (Sites 90, 91), with the Lloyd's (originally Fox's) Signal Station of 1872 beyond (Site 100).*

Finally, a successful experiment in communications at the Lizard reported in 1949 (*Cornishman* February 10<sup>th</sup> 1949, 4) is of particular interest now, nearly 70 years later, when thousands of images of the headland are shared daily using widely available technology. As part of Fleet operation 'Sunrise', photographs from a press team aboard HM Destroyer *Finisterre* were transmitted by radio via the Lizard Lighthouse, with the assistance of keeper Mr Cooper and his assistant Mr Woodruff, so that 'Result was the immediate publication in the Press of pictures taken at sea a short time before'.



## 5 Post-medieval development of Polpeor Cove

### 5.1 Polpeor's little port and fishing cove

Polpeor, previously named Porthpeor (Section 4.3.2.2), was noted in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as 'Polpeer, the port of the immediate neighbourhood, deficient in size and protection' (White 1855, 224). At that date, as no doubt in earlier times, the Lizard fishermen used Polpeor to embark and haul up their boats when the wind was from the east; Church Cove and adjoining Penvoose (that is, Parn Voose), which formed the principal 'port' of the parish, were used when the wind was west or south-west (Johns 1848, 40). Use of Polpeor to land cargoes is also recorded in Victorian times. The diary of Thomas Hendy of Tregaminion Farm notes that on September 17<sup>th</sup> 1880 he 'Carried 4 load clay and 2 load sand from Polpeor' (Anon 1996b, 51).

The little port may have had stores for fishing gear and perhaps small boats, with goods in transit, etc, beside the 'keyhead' at the base of its slipway of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (see below). Any such sites have been eroded away by the sea or perhaps their sites, having lost their buildings, have been re-used for the lifeboat station (see Section 5.2). Other stores may have stood on the point above where some remain today, the head of the cove being confined. Stores were probably adapted and replaced from early times, perhaps using salvaged ships' timbers as well as boulders from the shore, such as may be seen in the rebuilt structure at Site 53. The existing structures on the point (see Figs 59 and 60) are low and set into the rock, but still exposed to the wind, which can reach tremendous speeds of 80mph or more (WMN June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1938, 8), as well as other hazards such as that recorded in 1885 when a lighthouse official found 'flames issuing from one of the store-houses at Polpeor Cove...' (*Cornishman* February 26<sup>th</sup> 1885, 4).

The old local name for the headland at Polpeor is 'the Batha', possibly derived from the Cornish for hook or nook (Section 4.3.2.2). This name prevailed through the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when local people were aware that surveyors had identified it as the most southerly point of land (Johns 1848, 66). An account of 1868 refers to 'the singularly graceful form of the Batha, or southernmost point of Britain' (*RCG* November 12<sup>th</sup> 1868, 8). The name persisted into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Harris Stone c1912, 39) but then lapsed, as with the advent of popular tourism postcards and road signs referred instead to the Southernmost Point or Lizard Point. (An old name for its top, 'the Todden', is still used; Charlie Johns, pers comm. This name, containing the Cornish *ton*, 'turf, lea', also occurs on other headlands on the coast - Padel 1985, 220-221; Pool 1990, 90 - evoking their grassy backs used for hauling boats, spreading nets, etc.)

The rock-cut access to the shore at Polpeor (Site 50; Fig 33) existed before the period of the lifeboat station which re-used and adapted it (Section 5.2). The tithe survey of 1839 shows it, and a decade later it was noted that just beyond the Batha 'a tolerably good road, cut out of the solid rock, leads down to Polpeor...' (Johns 1848, 68). Unusually, the cutting of this road is also recorded. Parish documents refer to 'Ye way to Porthpeor' which 'Mr Geo. Robinson of Cadwith [sic] did make and finish...in the end of January and ye beginning of February 1637 - he having made the Keyhead 6 years before ano·dom; 1631' (Henderson 1910, 278).

The Mr Robinson in question was probably of the Robinson family, later of Nansloe, Wendron, who in 1631 acquired the Manor of Trethevas, Lucias and Rosuic (for which see Section 4.3.2.1) and had a seat at Trethevas (Lysons and Lysons 1814; Gilbert 1820, 248). The 'way to Porthpeor' will have been the steep slipway, probably an improvement to, or replacement of, an earlier track to the shore either found unworkable or lost to coastal erosion. This was linked to Lizard village and to Trethvas beyond by the route most of which is now known as Lighthouse Road (Site 36). Towards the south, just above Polpeor, this medieval route can be seen to adopt the lower end of a much earlier route beside a primary linear boundary from Park-an-Castle on the possible *lys* site, the rest of which direct route was later maintained as a hedge-top footpath (Sites 31, 32). As mentioned above, the 'keyhead' of 1631 may have been a beach head refuge for boats, perhaps with associated structures, probably lost to decay, coastal erosion and later re-use of its site for the lifeboat infrastructure.

A likely context for Robinson's improvements at Polpeor would be the establishment of a seine fishery there. Seining involved fishermen waiting in their vessels at anchor; rowing to a shoal sighted and signalled from shore and encircling it in a 'vast twine prison' of a dozen or more joined nets shot from a larger, heavy boat, with attendant smaller boats; and raising fish from this in smaller tuck-nets and then by basket, to be taken ashore in 'dipper' boats (Noall 1972, 28-30). The seine industry grew in importance relative to other kinds of fishing during the 17<sup>th</sup> century; considerable capital investment was needed, for the main boat required (around 33 feet long and 12 feet across) as well as built infrastructure, but profits could be great (Noall 1972, 21-25, 27).

Notices of seine fishing concerns operating around the coast in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Lizard Fishery (recorded in 1809 and 1812), and the Hope (1816), have been interpreted as indicating that these were based outside the present study area (Noall 1972, 135). Further documentary study is desirable to look for any records of seining at Polpeor, or other indications of it such as any use of the term 'Balk' in connection with the Batha. *Balk* (or *bawk*) is dialect for 'shout' and so meant a stone-built, one- or two-storey shelter and implement store on a good viewpoint used by the huer, a watchman and signaller looking for shoals and communicating their movements to the seiners (Morton Nance 1963, 36, 37, 94, 95). (The Balk at Landewednack is such a site; a capstan 'lately built' in 1825 - CRO J/1/1298 - improved the fishing station there, and so the name Balk persisted.) Balks or 'huers' huts' sometimes had a small cottage attached where the watchers could cook and warm themselves by the fire (Noall 1972, 28). The 1839 survey shows a small L-shaped building/s on the top of the Batha which may have been the Polpeor balk, re-used as stores; this site lies under the present Polpeor Café (Site 56).

In addition to a balk, seining at Polpeor would have required a *fish cellar* (cellar in the old sense of 'store', not 'basement'). These were fishery store houses and works, where pilchards were layered with salt in wall-like *bulks*, matured, washed, packed and pressed for sale (*op cit*, 49). Fish cellars were generally sited by the shore to facilitate shipping of the produce not sold locally, as well as unloading and initial processing of catches. Sites elsewhere on the south coast of Cornwall include, as well as courtyard-plan complexes, relatively small rectangular buildings, early, ruined examples of these occurring around the Fowey estuary (Parkes 2000, 16, 47). It is possible, then, that Polpeor had a fish cellar on a ledge or rock-cut platform quite low down the slipway to the shore, perhaps around the site used for the lifeboat station in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century by which time the cellar was ruined or taken down.

Returning to the slipway itself, the early presence of this way to a navigable cove close to the Stags and other wrecking rocks may have contributed to the recorded use of Polpeor to try new inventions for diving on wrecks. In 1704 Robert Davis, a shipbuilder of Leith, claimed that he had descended several fathoms at Polpeor in his diving engine, 'and did say the Hundredth Psalm under water' at the Bumble Rock (to the east, below the later lighthouse), where bars of silver had been recovered, before other inventors had brought their machinery there (Page 1906, 503).

The functions of the little port of Polpeor could also include retrieval and concealment of wreck goods. This was alleged after the wreck of the *Suevic* in 1907. The liner carried a cargo of wool (as well as hundreds of passengers, rescued by the lifeboat and other vessels; Section 5.2). At the subsequent West Kerrier Petty Sessions, the underwriters' agent, staying at Hill's Hotel, Lizard, told the court that people seized salvaged wool stored in a field near Housel Bay, and then took it from each other; he read out a letter whose writer advised him 'to have all the houses at Polpeor Cove searched' before concluding 'Yours, A FAIR PLAY WRECKER' (*West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser* May 16<sup>th</sup> 1907, 5). ('Houses' in Cornwall can mean animal housing, or stores, rather than residences, as was the case here - the bungalows at Polpeor were not yet built).

However, the main use of the cove was for fishing. If there was a seine fishery here, it presumably failed before 19<sup>th</sup> century, as no traces of it appear on the detailed maps of that period; but the slipway continued to be used for fishing requiring less capital

investment, throughout the period of the founding of the lifeboat station and of the shifting of its base down to the cove (Section 5.2). In 1907 fishermen launched at Polpeor secured a notable catch of over 130 grey mullet (*Cornishman* April 18<sup>th</sup> 1907, 8). The platform just below the hairpin bend (Site 51; Fig 34) held the boatshed of a local fisherman, possibly John Curgenvan, around 1880 (Johns 1999, 37) It appears on an undated postcard, 'Lizard Head', in the Peter Greenslade collection held by the NT. The platform of a more recent winch shed survives further down the slip (Site P8).

Numerous historic photographs show Lizard fishermen weaving their pots for trapping shellfish, using withy or willow rods. Small plots on damp ground in the study area were probably used for growing the withies (Site 69, 77). Lobsters, crawfish and crabs were caught off Polpeor, and sent to London (Esquiros 1865, 114). They were rarely sold ashore locally, unless bespoke, being taken away, along with catches from other coves, by a smack from Scilly or Lundy calling every 9 or 10 days in the season, sailing to Southampton (Harvey 1875, 39). The Rev. Johns spent a day with crab fishermen, meeting them at Lizard Town and proceeding to Polpeor where their boat was hauled up. At the end of the day at sea the fishermen left their catch in a 'store pot' in a sheltered place 'at the bottom of the sea' (Johns 1848, 228, 257).

Such sheltered places were known in West Cornwall coves as *hullies* (or *ullies*), this dialect term meaning the larger withy store pots to which catches were transferred, and, by extension, the storing-places for such pots excavated in the tidal rocks (Morton Nance 1963, 95). A hully at Polpeor, potentially the very one into which the crew of the boat carrying Rev. Johns dropped their catch, is revealed at low water on the tidal rocks (Site P2; Fig 35). Like hullies elsewhere, it is shaped like a little tank to hold the store pot, and has a rebate for a timber lid. It 'fossilises' the form of the withy store pot, being shaped with considerable effort, by chiselling around a natural pool at low water, to allow the pot, complete with the shellfish, to be lifted in and out from a boat carried over it at higher tides. A natural channel through the tidal ledges, named Vellan Drang, runs past the site to seaward (see Section 5.3 for an adjacent rock-cut bath, Site P3.)



Fig 33 Rock-cut road to Polpeor Cove (Site 50), re-surfaced and partly re-cut to serve the lifeboat station from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, but originating from a route of 1631.





*Fig 34 Cutting at Site **51** beside the way to Polpeor Cove, once the site of a boat house, and possibly used for port-related building/s since the road was made in 1631.*



*Fig 35 Hully in the tidal rocks at Polpeor, possibly the one recorded in 1848 (Site **P2**).*

## 5.2 The Lizard Lifeboat at Polpeor

Polpeor's lifeboat station was founded in 1859, around half a century after Cornwall's first lifeboat was established (by Lloyd's) at Mount's Bay in or soon after 1803 (Page 1906, 510). The station, now disused as such but undisturbed, is visible from much of Polpeor Cliffs, and dominates the cove itself - the secondary, steep, dedicated lifeboat slip plunging into the sea at right angles to the old ramp down the cliff effectively cuts the beach in half. Notice boards nearby, on top of the southernmost point or Batha, commemorate the station's many life-saving rescues. Details of rescues and of the foul sea and weather conditions overcome to achieve them, of the vastly more numerous and often equally demanding and dangerous service and practice launches, and of the development of the station itself and its manning and support by the Lizard community and lifeboat donors, are published (Chapman 1959; Hart 1996). Lifeboat station structures at the cove are also identified and recorded in an earlier report on the site, produced for Cornwall County Council's Land Reclamation Team (Johns 1999).

Polpeor was chosen as the station for the first Lizard lifeboat in 1859, in the aftermath of the fatal wreck of the *Czar* steamer. The station was funded by Mrs Agar of the Lanhydrock Estate and named *Anna Maria* in her honour, as were several subsequent boats (Hart 1996). The original *Anna Maria* was a 6-oared 'pulling and sailing' boat 30 feet or just over 9m long, drawn up and down the Polpeor slipway in a carriage from her house on the clifftops at Site 58 (discussed below).

The availability of the 17<sup>th</sup> century rock-cut hairpin port road or slipway to the shore (Site 50) must have helped to determine the siting of the lifeboat station at this cove - particularly if, as suggested, it was made to serve a fishery with a seine boat, typically 6-oared like the first *Anna Maria*. The pre-existing slipway was adapted in several ways to facilitate braking or haulage of the carriage (Site 52; see Johns 1999 for details). Cuts in the rock to its sides mark several phases of widening and re-surfacing of the slip, including a paved stone surface exposed on the lower part which judging from its high quality and regularity may be Victorian.

There was no 'rocket house' at this station for the apparatus used to fire a line to a stricken vessel, which had to be sent for from Cadgwith, as noted during the coroner's inquiry on a distressing tragedy in 1866 when three of the crew were drowned and the lifeboat smashed while exercising in heavy seas (*Cornish Telegraph* January 10<sup>th</sup> 1866, 4). The replacement *Anna Maria* was a very similar 6-oared boat; another *Anna Maria* succeeding her in 1873, technically the third to bear the name though known as *Anna Maria II*, was a 30 foot 10-oared boat (Chapman 1959, 12, 13).

The OS map of 1878 records the lifeboat house of 1859, later removed, towards the seaward end of the little point on the clifftops now forming a car park (Site 58). The Lizard Brick and Pipe Company, worked from 1851 to 1867, supplied bricks for the structure in 1861 (Phillips 1963, 17; Wills 1996, 65). The brickworks lay outside the present study area, but may have used clay from within this area near Tregaminion (Site 78; see also Site 80). However, clay pits here may have supplied material for other, earlier local kilns, since the 1839 survey records 'Brick Fields' here, or even for the traditional cob walling noted for example in 1865 when a traveller to Lizard stayed in a cottage 'half of magnificent serpentine, half of yellow mud....covered with a thatch' (Esquiros 1865, 104).

A smaller structure stands a little below the former lifeboat house site, also addressing the upper part of the slipway (Site 54; Fig 36). This building is made of brick - the relatively expensive material chosen for the fabric of the 1859 lifeboat house with its wealthy sponsor - so it too may have been built for the lifeboat station. Possibly it was a store or even a supplementary house for a small boat.

Several decades later the station was shifted to new boathouse made of concrete, then a quite new material, alongside the slip nearer to the beach (Site P11; Fig 37). The shift occurred around 1884, the date marked on one of the sea walls at the lower station (Site P7). Change seems to have begun early in 1882 when a local newspaper reported that 'A large boathouse [was] being constructed at Polpeor Cove for the



housing of the new four-oared lifeboat, given by a visitor for the saving of life at sea on a hurried emergency' (*Cornishman* March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1882, 4). If so, however, the description of the boat intended for the large new house as having four oars is surprising, as other sources identify the new vessel as the ten-oar *Edmund & Fanny*; either the reference to four oars is an error, or the plans for the new station evolved over several years. The 10-oar *Edmund & Fanny*, 34 feet long and 8 feet wide, was replaced by a similar boat of the same name in 1903 (Huws 2001, 2).

In 1914 the lifeboat house of c1884 was superseded by another with its own straight slipway (Fig 38). This Phase 3 house had a turntable behind it, in front of its predecessor which was re-used to house a winch for hauling the boat back up the earlier slipway to the turntable (Sites **P3-P6**, **P9**, **P11**) (Figs 39 and 40). For some years in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century a second Lizard lifeboat station operated at Church Cove. In 1961 the lifeboat service was finally shifted away from Polpeor to Kilcobben on the east of the Lizard.

Altogether, the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century lifeboat features at the cove - concrete structures, purpose-built, direct slipway, turntable base (the mechanism was removed c1970), iron bollards and chain, and platforms cut in the cliff base - form a varied but coherent group (Johns 1999). With its prevailing weathered grey fabric and render, the complex might appear to be of one phase. Instead, as Johns' archaeological survey shows, it reflects adaptations and innovations as well as repair, such as the provision of the turntable for the lifeboat house of the third phase, blocking the second phase house then converted to a winch house. The functional character of the complex, the abruptness of the Phase 3 launching ramp, and the continuing use of the lifeboat turning area as a refuge for small fishing boats, all contribute to a strong sense of the danger to shipping of the Lizard coast, and of how this was countered in the past, through ingenuity and organisation, commitment and bravery.



Fig 36 Brick building at Polpeor, possibly part of the lifeboat station founded in 1859; the first lifeboat house stood on the other side of the way to the cove (Sites **54**, **58**).





Fig 37 Successive lifeboat houses at Polpeor Cove, with the Phase 3 slipway, and the site of the turntable and earlier studio, used for small boats (Sites [P3](#), [P4](#), [P6-P10](#)). Note also the tidal rocks with the 'Vellan Drang' gully; and invasive purple dew plant.



Fig 38 Lifeboat house of 1914 with dedicated slipway at Polpeor Cove (Sites [P3](#), [P4](#)).





*Fig 39 Fallen buoy at Polpeor Cove marking a passage over the shore, part cut into the tidal rocks, probably used to launch and recover the lifeboat in Phase 2, and as an outhaul only in Phase 3 when the lifeboat house had its own launching slip (Site **P5**).*



*Fig 40 Sea walls, warping or mooring bollards, and expanded slipway with 'box slide' chain haulage system, features of the Polpeor Cove lifeboat station (Sites **P6**, **P7**).*

### 5.3 Polpeor's sights and artists

Polpeor, convenient to the Lizard, attracted exploration in its own right with its diverse coastline (Anon 1910, 103). In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Polpeor remained accessible directly from Lizard Town via a hedge-top path 'The way to it is along the elevated paths on the top of the stone dwarf walls dividing the fields....' (*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette* 1860, 38). A 'path running along the tops of the hedges' forming one route to the lighthouse from the Lizard, recorded earlier (Johns 1848, 7), was presumably the same one. The hedge bank which bore the path is that running down the boundary joining Park-an-Castle and Polpeor in a straight line (Thomas 1962, 12). The raised way probably evolved from an early lane to the cove on that boundary line, the lower, south end of which had been picked up by the 17th century road to Polpeor, and which was superseded by the latter as a route for most uses (Sites 31, 32, 36). Visitors could also arrive at Polpeor directly by sea; steamboats ran excursions to the Lizard from Falmouth and, when the wind was easterly, could land them here.

A London gentleman staying at Hill's Hotel in Lizard village in 1885 records a range of sights around Polpeor: he waded knee-deep through the seaweeds at the cove; strolled out to see the nearby round clifftop chasm named Lion's Den, 'about the size of Oxford Circus'; and found other visitors searching out the caves or *ogos* hereabouts, as well as sketching the 'splendid' scenery at Kynance Cove (Spreadbury 1971, 17). Early tourists here particularly admired the cave west of the slip at Polpeor for the marine plants lining it as if with 'rich purple velvet' (Johns 1848, 69, 71); and the Lion's Den for the drama of its shape (Fig 14) and the suddenness of its formation during the night of February 19<sup>th</sup> 1847. The chasm was discovered the next morning by a lighthouse keeper who woke to find a brown stain spread across the sea (White 1855, 224-225). By the June following its creation this phenomenon had apparently been managed to a degree, in that 'some one had cut away the overhanging turf to prevent accidents and had carved in huge letters on the sward:- THIS IS LION'S DEN' (Johns 1848, 16-18).

A visitor exploring Polpeor in 1860 noted a seawater bathing place, made by enhancing a natural pool (*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette* 1860, 6). A rock-cut pool was re-discovered by searching the tidal rocks during the course of this project, at Site P1. It is fairly small and irregular in plan, but is deep enough for a soak, and has a squared-off corner on its seaward side (Fig 41); so it may well be the bath of c1860. Close to it is a rock-cut 'hully' or rock-cut crab/lobster store (Site P2, and see further Section 5.1). The 1860 visitor mentions that his companion and guide had been responsible for having the bath made; given the close proximity of the two features, it may be that the commissioning of the bath was inspired by observation of the hully. A larger rock-cut pool between Polpeor and Polbream Coves, Scouts' Pool, is known to have been used by young swimmers between the First and Second World Wars (Trewin 1948, 144).

Polbream, on the cliffs near the Lighthouse (Site 60; Figs 3 and 42), marked on the 1878 map as Polbream Villa, was bought by the National Trust in 1993 and is now a Youth Hostel. (It is known locally as 'the Polbream' - Charlie Johns, pers comm - the use of 'the' no doubt dating from a period of use as a hotel.) The house was built for the artist Thomas Hart (1829/1830-1916) who came to live and work here on its completion c1870. Thomas Hart, born in Crowan and raised in Falmouth, was an accomplished and admired, largely self-taught marine watercolourist, exhibiting at Falmouth's Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society and at galleries and the Royal Academy of Arts in London (Cornwall Artist Index website). Purchasers of his works included the Earl of Northumberland, Dr Wilberforce, and Viscount Clifden (*Cornishman*, September 7<sup>th</sup> 1916, Kerrier.org website). He worked as a photographer in Plymouth before succeeding as a painter (Thomas 1988, 61-64), and was made a FSA, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (not a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts as suggested in *op cit.*, 62), 'in recognition of his ready help offered to all in search of the pre-historic remains in the district' (*Cornishman*, September 7<sup>th</sup> 1916, as transcribed on the Kerrier.org website). Some of the Hart children raised at Polbream became artists themselves, including Claude or Monty Hart (1869-1952), long-serving Secretary of the Lizard Lifeboat (Cornwall Artist Index website).



Thomas Hart's main studio was at Polbrean or Polbream Villa, as recorded by a postcard (*The Lizard, Harts Studio and the Lighthouse 1895*, Francis Frith neg. 36225). He also had a small studio hut at Polpeor, and worked at the Cove before his villa was built, perhaps using the hut as an occasional base during that time, though the date of its origin is not known at present. In 1865, for example, the Fine Art Department of Falmouth's Royal Polytechnic Society, in its annual exhibition, highly commended half a dozen outstanding water colours by Mr Hart. The judge admired in particular 'A View of Polpeor Cove, in the morning, with the fishermen dragging their nets to shore after a hard night's work....a sweet delicate picture, the fresh soft light of the morning being rendered with thoughtful and charming effect' (RCG September 1 1865, 8).

The Polpeor studio has been identified as a little gabled building visible in a photograph taken c1880 (when the lifeboat was still based on top of the cliff), set beside the lower part of the rock-cut way to the beach, end on to the sea. This has been said to be at Site **P12** which was sold by Monty Hart to the RNLi to provide a fuel store upslope of the Phase 2 lifeboat house (Johns 1999, 18, 31, 37). The structure in the c1880 view was not there, however, but near the spot used soon after 1880 for the Phase 2 lifeboat house, Site **P10**. This is confirmed by the 1878 map, which plots the little building. It will then have been removed to allow the re-siting of the lifeboat house c1884.

Assuming the building at Site **P10** shown in the c1880 photo was Thomas Hart's studio, a likely scenario is that the studio was relocated to make way for the Phase 2 lifeboat house, to Site **P12** behind the latter, before that Site **P12** was sold for the fuel store, the sale being by Monty so presumably after Thomas' death in 1916. A photograph dated 1895 shows a gabled building on Site **P12**, set side on to the cliff, with two windows in the long side overlooking the sea, possibly the replacement studio (Francis Frith postcard, neg. 36218M). Part of this building may have been incorporated in the fuel store on the site (Fig 43) – the store has one long opening on its seaward side, but this could have been formed by knocking together the two windows of 1895, of similar height to the present opening. The store at Site **P12** may then represent a rebuilding of a *plein air* studio used by a leading local Victorian marine landscape painter.



Fig 41 Seawater bath at Polpeor, showing its squared seaward end, and diverse natural environment on rough tidal ledges in sight of the craggy Stag Rocks (Site **P1**).



Fig 42 Polbreen, now a Youth Hostel, built c1870 as the home and main studio of leading marine painter Thomas Hart (Site 60), with the lighthouse rising above it.



Fig 43 Site P12 at Polpeor Cove, recorded as a lifeboat fuel store, on the footprint of a studio used by artist Thomas Hart, or even incorporating part of this building.



## 5.4 Polpeor's seasonal shops and settlement

The earliest of the surviving buildings on new sites further up on the point at Polpeor (see below, and Sections 5.1 and 5.2, for structures re-using the sites of earlier port-related buildings, and for the site of the Phase 1 lifeboat station, no longer standing), is the timber serpentine shop beside the coastal footpath at Site 59 (Fig 44). This small former combined workshop and stall (now a gift shop), similar to the others of its time in the village mentioned above, was constructed at some time after the OS 25 inch survey was made in 1878, and before that map was revised in 1906. Mr Casley, who purchased it in 1976, very plausibly suggests that it was established in the mid-1890s, since it was long used by Henry Essex Roberts, one of the best serpentine turners, who had worked at the Poltesco factory prior to its closure at that time (Casley 1996).

In the earlier 20th century, Polpeor became a hive of serpentine workers in summer (Fig 45). The site of one of the early stores nearer to the cove – the southernmost building site in Cornwall and Britain! – was reused for another serpentine workshop (Site 53), and possible sites of others can be seen a little further up the point at Site 55, and in the garden of a bungalow west of Casley's (Site P14; Fig 46). Stone shops were also placed at Site 57 and Site P15, in or beside the two cafés (discussed below).

The cluster of clifftop bungalows at Polpeor (Site P13) was founded after the First World War. A county-wide survey identified the Lizard as one of two dozen principal places on the south coast where development was active or imminent (Harding Thompson and Henderson 1930, 10), marking it on a map 'showing new building developments in relation to omnibus routes' (*op cit*). However, development at Polpeor was characterised by small-scale, low-cost trading places and/or houses for local people, rather than by speculative building (The Lizard History Society 1996). An account of the Lizard lifeboat notes that Polpeor was the home of 'Mr FG Chapman, the indefatigable Hon. Secretary, who lives literally "on the job" in a house just above the lifeboat slip' (*Illustrated London News* October 20<sup>th</sup> 1956, 39). The sources consulted for this project do not record the individual dwellings here, named Seaspray, Mulvin and Villa Clare; local enquiry and building assessment might reveal their stories.

The Polpeor Café (Site 56; Fig 47), on the rocky head once called the Batha and now known as the most southerly point, was built for the Matthews family of the Lizard in the late 1920s. It offered crab salads, cream teas, cakes, and home-made ice-cream using ice from Newlyn. The Matthews ran the café for some 60 years (Bray 1996). The National Trust then acquired it, and leased it to the Hendys in 1994 (Rachel Holder, pers comm). A photograph from the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century shows it together with its smaller serpentine booth on its landward side (Site 57), distinguished by a rough stone and concrete parapet (*The Lizard, Cafe* c1955, Francis Frith neg. L62045).

Wave Crest at Site P15, near the earlier serpentine workshop now called Casley's, across the mouth of the road from Lizard Village, was probably built in the later 1920s (Figs 48 and 49). It was originally both a café and a serpentine shop, as recorded in 1937 following the deaths of Julia and William Charles who had run the business (*WMN* September 14<sup>th</sup> 1937, 1). Mrs Charles had previously been the 'proprietress' of the Kynance Hotel (*WMN* June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1938). Other members of the Charles family took over the Wave Crest in 1938 and ran it as a seasonal café through the war years and until 1960 when they sold the business to the Harts (Charles and Charles 1997, 28-9). Postcards in the Greenslade collection capture the early atmosphere and waiting staff.

Here, in 1940, members of the Charles family witnessed an aerial fight that skimmed low over the Lizard, cheered on by watchers in the village streets. British Spitfire pilots shot down a Nazi Dornier bomber which sank 2,000 yards off the cliffs, leaving on the surface only patches of oil and two of its crew of four, brought to Polpeor by the Lifeboat. One of the two Germans found, the wireless operator who wore the Iron Cross awarded him in 1939, was dead. The survivor, a 22 year old air mechanic, was provided with coffee at Wave Crest, thanking Mrs Charles of the tearooms politely in German, before being sent for hospital treatment for bullet wounds to his face and elbow as well as severe shock (*WMN* November 25<sup>th</sup> 1940, 5).





Fig 44 Casley's serpentine shop, Site 59, built before 1906 possibly by a former turner at the Poltesco factory, before recent change (photo courtesy of Charlie Johns).



Fig 45 Small-scale buildings clustered on the Batha or southernmost point at Polpeor, developed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to trade with visitors exploring the Lizard from the village inland or from the cove below where they could be landed by steamers.

These are (from left) former serpentine shop Site 53 on an earlier platform; possible lifeboat store Site 54; NT building, reconstructing a smaller store/shop perhaps on part of a huer's hut site (Site 55); and café with separate stone booth, right (Sites 56, 57).





Fig 46 One of the homes in the small-scale inter-war settlement of Polpeor, with a possible former serpentine shop facing the gate from the coast path (Site **P14**).



Fig 47 Polpeor Café and adjacent small shop crowned with beach stones (Sites **56**, **57**).





Fig 48 Wave Crest with tamarisk hedges adjoining the coast path at Polpeor (Site **P15**).



Fig 49 Garage or other shed in the rear plot of Wave Crest (Site **P15**), now a car park.



## 6 Recommendations

The inventory (Section 7) includes recommendations for each site identified within the National Trust ownership. The Section below provides a thematic overview of these site-specific proposals, and also more general recommendations for the property.

(Note that as stated in the project design, the present assessment does not cover any archaeological constraints or requirements which may affect sites, should development or other change be proposed.)

### 6.1 Measured survey

Earthwork survey would be appropriate for the following sites, both to inform future management, and to contribute to the presentation of sites recommended in Section 6.3. Sites thought to be a greater priority – which may have remains affected by erosion or ploughing, or may have unrealised high potential - are indicated in bold.

- Site **3**. Medieval field system, Old Lizard Head. Low earthworks may mark outfields on the morrop or rough coastal land, while clifftop banks reflect the traditional summer grazing here, which might be re-introduced (Section 6.5).
- **Site 6**. Earthwork, Old Lizard Head, known to be the site of a coastguard lookout, potentially also the site of the short-lived lighthouse of 1619, the earliest of its kind in Cornwall. The eroded coastal footpath passes over the site.
- **Sites 21, 23**. Possible mounds, Pistil Meadow. Survey of these should be included in the study of the field, previously identified as the burial place of drowned mariners from the wreck of the *Royal Anne Galley* in 1721.
- **Site 30**. Graves (possible sites), Polpeor Cliff. A site plan may help establish whether upstanding mounds here may mark graves (and thus may be related to the 1721 *Royal Anne Galley* wreck), or if they show signs of other origin/s. Part of the site is subject to surface erosion spreading from the adjoining coast path.
- Site **63**. Field system, east of the Lizard Lighthouse; the comments on Site **3**, above, also apply here.
- Site **88**. Suggested site of a copper mine on Pen Olver, with potential adits identified by the NT. The feasibility of investigating these should be considered.
- **Site 92**. Site of Morris-tube rifle range of c1900, Pen Olver. Measured survey is desirable to record and present the probable site, close to actively eroding cliffs.
- **Site 93**. Barrow, possible site, Pen Olver. Measured survey could establish the character and origin of a mound, possibly part of adjoining Site **89** or Site **92**.

### 6.2 Other field recording and investigation

Geophysical survey, ground penetrating radar or evaluation trenching could aid further assessment of sites considered to have high significance and vulnerability. Again, locations where this could be particularly valuable are indicated in bold.

- **Sites 13, 16-20**. Enclosures and pits seaward of Penmenner, probably medieval or earlier, potentially including elements of the early medieval *lys* of the Lizard.
- **Sites 21, 23, 30**. Mounds in Pistil Meadow and on Polpeor Cliff, potentially graves dating from the 1721 *Royal Anne Galley* wreck. Following ground survey, depending on results, consider geophysical survey or ground penetrating radar.
- Site **39**. Possible barrow indicated by NMP, now levelled, Tregullas Farm.
- Site **64**. Buried traces of the temporary naval astronomical observatory recorded in this area in 1769 may lie here or in adjoining field corners.
- **Site 67**. Targeted excavation around the base of an upright stone might establish whether this is a prehistoric monument or a more recent feature.

### 6.3 Building recording and/or photography

The present survey provided for only brief, external examination of the many, varied structures within the property. Potential for photography or building recording to contribute to future management is apparent at several, varied sites. (These are not prioritised as this would require further assessment.)

- Site **26**. Wartha Manor (originally Maenheere), villa of 1894 by Silvanus Trevail.
- Sites **40, 41**. Tregullas, medieval settlement and 19<sup>th</sup> century courtyard Farm.
- Site **53**. Building on the site of earlier structure/s pre-dating the 1839 survey (Fig 60) and relating to the little port at Polpeor.
- Site **54**. Store or possibly small boathouse at Polpeor, potentially associated with the 1859 lifeboat station.
- Site **59**. Former serpentine shop (i.e., combined workshop and stall), Polpeor, with historic character and traces of features relating to its original use.
- Site **71**. Cable rising up west side of Housel Cove, linking lighthouse and submarine fog warning bell cable of 1910, exposed to coastal erosion.
- Site **86**. RAF Pen Olver may benefit from further recording on the ground (to complement that already provided for the later Hyperfix station to its east).
- Site **96**. Possible cable trench exposed by erosion on clifftop at Polledan, potentially part of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Cable of 1872 brought under the sea from Bilbao to the signal station Site **100**. Inspection of the exposed remains, with measured drawing and photography as appropriate, would provide a record of any historic cable here and inform treatment of it.
- Site **100**. The Lizard Signal Station, Bass Point (Fox's in 1872, Lloyd's from 1883). Listing documentation mentions remains of the signal pole, etc.

#### 6.4 Documentary research

Research on the following subjects could help understand or illustrate the meaning of the archaeological resource.

- **Site 6**. Further research is desirable to find and study any map or documentary evidence for the site of the lighthouse of 1619.
- Site **46**. If the opportunity arises, pursue the possibility that a cropmark west of Tregaminion represents the site of a stable, now lost, for the nearby chapel.
- **Sites 50, 51, 53-55**. Search for any documentation and oral traditions of the history of fishing at Polpeor.

Assessment of the historic names of the coastal points around the headland, combining archaeological analysis and specialist place-name study, is also strongly recommended.

#### 6.5 Other ground management

- **Re-introduction of seasonal grazing on the morrop**, the strip of coastal rough ground, formerly common pasture, running around the property. A small area by the lighthouse was grazed at the time of the walkover (Fig 25). Grazing there at Site **63**, and at Site **3** on Old Lizard Head and Site **98** on Bass Point, is recommended to reveal and maintain earthworks of abandoned fields there. Grazing is also highly desirable across the morrop, to restore historic landscape character and provide for sustainable long-term vegetation control, wherever other considerations of public access, safety, etc. allow. Early visitors noted the diversity and beauty of the semi-natural grassland and low heath sustained by grazing; the clifftop ground behind the triple points of Old Lizard Head, for example, was 'alive with flowers' (White 1855, 229).
- **Removal of invasive plants**. The dense low purple dew plant, or the similar *carpobrotus edulis* (hottentot fig), had already invaded the cliffs at the Lizard in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when it was noted at Lloyd's Signal Station that 'All around the building mesembryanthemum has run riot, covering many square yards of land with its fleshy growth....' Folliott-Stokes 1912, 277). Despite repeated attempts at control (Tanner and Luck 1988, 7) the plants continue to spread (Fig 51). Besides encroaching on several individual archaeological features (Sites **24, 51**), their matted growth obscures the historic character of the coast, particularly around Pistil Cove, Polpeor Cove and Polbrean Cove. They should be removed and if possible eliminated (Fig 51).



## 6.6 Presentation of historic sites and landscape

This study indicates great potential for enhancing visitors' and local residents' experiences and understanding of the National Trust property, through presenting aspects of the varied archaeological resource and historic landscape. This might include commissioning text and graphic material; archaeological field visits and recording, structured for volunteers; and public events to explore and commemorate episodes of scientific history: drawing on the themes identified below. There is clearly also potential for using buildings in the property to present the landscape and its history, though exploring such potential in detail is beyond the scope of the present assessment.

- **Providing opportunities for volunteering in archaeological discovery** of prehistoric remains. Volunteers might be involved in recovering artefacts through fieldwalking, as well as in the recording and investigation work proposed in the preceding sections for sites where there may be important upstanding monuments (Sites **63, 97**).
- **Realising potential for other community field projects** such as recording the historic names and significance of coastal points; studying marl pits and their history; or plotting the stone, style, and dating evidence of traditional gateposts.
- **Increasing awareness of the farming landscape of medieval origin.** While fields are typically smoothed by long intensive use supported by the fertile soil, the farmland has a very well-preserved network of lanes and paths showing time-depth, continuity and change (including those still in use at Sites **8, 15, 24, 25, 36, 37, 42, 47-50, 72, 81**). While these routes are generally well-used, there is great potential for enhancing appreciation of their early origins and use. Estate maps of c1699 forming part of the Lanhydrock Atlas, in the care of the National Trust at Lanhydrock near Bodmin, include several capturing parts of the area, and these could also contribute much to any presentation of landscape history and change.
- **Recognising the wealth of maritime history and archaeology** around the property, part subject to coastal erosion (Fig 52). This includes the potential early lighthouse location at Site **6** as well as elements of the later lighthouse complex, lifeboat station, and other features relating to coastal charting, safety infrastructure and defences (notably Sites **61, 84, 86, 99, 100, 101**). It may also include graves of mariners lost with the *Royal Anne Galley* in 1721, though further investigation is needed to explore this possibility (Sites **21, 23, 30**). The resource is related to artefacts preserved locally, such as signalling equipment of wood, brass and leather issued in 1957 to the Lizard West station, in the care of Neville Green, former coastguard there (Appendix, and Figs 54 and 55).
- **Appreciating the discovery of the scenery and geology** from the 19th century across an increasingly wide spectrum of society, as represented by the house and studio of marine painter Thomas Hart at Polbrean (Site **60**) and by Polpeor's little serpentine shops Sites **53, 57** and **59**, as well as by numerous works of art (Sections 4.4.2 and 5.3).
- **Celebrating the role of the Lizard in the history of communications**, particularly the use and value of the Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station (or Marconi station) in scientific breakthroughs in long-distance wireless telegraphy of international significance in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sites **90, 91**); but also the earlier contribution of the Lizard Signal Station (Lloyd's), and related features, to coastal signalling and telegraphy systems (Sites **71, 96, 100**).
- **Exploring the distinctive development of Polpeor** as a local port of early origin, Victorian lifeboat station, and very small-scale, non-residential resort for day-trippers and visitors staying at the Lizard village. The place has an intimate, local character, featuring traces of its fishery (Sites **50, 51**) and the tiny serpentine workshops and stalls mentioned above (Sites **53, 57, 59**), besides the cluster of low clifftop homes and cafes and the well-preserved lifeboat complex at the cove, beyond the National Trust property.



*Fig 50 Lynchet marking fields, probably strip-derived, on the cliffs near the lighthouse (Site 63), reverted to scrub but recently revealed by grazing for the Trust.*



*Fig 51 Pistil Cove, with the bottom of its path possibly made to salvage wreck from the Lady Dufferin in 1888 (Site 24), and the waterfall to which its name may refer (pystyll in Welsh, and so possibly in Cornish) – note also invasive plant growth.*





*Fig 52 Head of Polledan or Belidden Cove, showing coastal erosion. A newly exposed feature here (Site 96) may mark the line of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Cable of 1872 brought from Bilbao to the Lizard Signal Station, coming ashore at Housel Bay. A possible cable trench (not itself seen in this view) indicates that cable may have been laid along the cliff, rather than simply re-deposited. (In contrast, traces of debris below may relate to 20<sup>th</sup> century use of the cove for dumping; Rachel Holder, pers comm.)*

## 7 Inventory of Sites in the ownership of the National Trust

**Notes** These sites, numbered in green for project purposes, are those within (or partly in) the NT property (see Section 8 for other sites, at Polpeor). NT numbers refer to the NT HBSMR (eg, 96275). Site numbers run in sequence from west to east (see maps, Figs 53-60).

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type,	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>West of Polpeor and Tregaminion</b>									
<b>1.....</b> <b>96275</b>	—	—	69494 11607 approx	Drill holes (2), Old Lizard Head		Possibly C19-C20	Two drill holes lie c0.4m apart on top of a bedrock outcrop. One is triangular with rounded corners, so probably hand-drilled, 4cm across and c7cm deep. The other is circular, 3.5cm in diameter, and 6cm deep.	Good, stable. In area of grassy coastal rough ground.	No specific recommendations.
<b>2.....</b> <b>96276</b>	Part of MCO 49135	—	69509 11632	Quarries (3 or more), Old Lizard Head		Post-medieval	The NMP plots small cuts here. These are quarries, measuring 6m-8m along the slope by 3m-4m, and up to c1m deep, with spoil heaps along their downhill (seaward) sides.	Good, stable. In area of grassy coastal rough ground.	No specific recommendations.
<b>3.....</b> <b>96277</b>	—	—	69532 11618 centre, approx	Field system, Old Lizard Head (on clifftops)		Possibly Medieval	Low banks and lynchets around 1.7m wide and 0.1-0.2m high indicate former fields, possibly medieval outfields.	Good, stable. In area of grassy coastal rough ground.	Grazing to control scrub without poaching ideal. Consider measured survey.
<b>4A.....</b> <b>96278</b> <b>4B.....</b> <b>96279</b>	Part of MCO 49135	—	69523 11669, 69519 11693	Extraction pits (2), Old Lizard Head		Post-medieval	Two pits mapped by the NMP lack the spoil heaps found at stone quarries so are probably rab or marl (sub soil) pits. They are up to c6m across and 1.5m deep. The northern pit has an opening on the east.	Good, stable. In area of grassy coastal rough ground.	No specific recommendations.
<b>5.....</b> <b>96280</b>	—	—	69553 11643	Coastguard lookout (site of), Old Lizard Head		1903; altered 1925, removed by NT late 1980s	The 'Lizard West' lookout (Green 1996, 76, 77) appears on the 1906 map as a square enclosure c9m across, with central and rear structures (see Appendix for details). The site is visible as a raised area; see Site 6 for this and its possible earlier origin.	See Site 6.	See Site 6. Search for photographs of the site (it appears in several postcards at the NT office but only as a distant skyline feature.)



Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
6..... 96281	—	—	69547 11642	Lighthouse (possible site), Old Lizard Head	1619	The first, short-lived Lizard light was built at 'Lizard Point' (Page 1906, 497-498) and there are indications that this was Old Lizard Head. On the former Lizard West coastguard site is a sub-square earthwork, 12m north-south by 14.5m and up to 1.1m high, potentially a pre-existing platform for the lighthouse (see further Section 4.4.5).	In grassy coastal rough ground. Part turfy, stable, but eroded by footfall where crossed by coastal footpath.	Investigate potential for earthwork representing site of Jacobean light house; examine any records relating to the C20 lookout; survey site; and consider evaluation trenching.
7..... 96282	Part of MCO 49145	—	69642 11639 centre, approx	Field system, Old Lizard Head (in farmland)	Post-medieval or earlier	Fields east of Old Lizard Head are visible as fields or lynchets on the ground, and are shown partly on the NMP plot, and partly on the Lanhydrock Atlas of c1699. Their fairly but not wholly straight sides, and smallish irregular blocky shapes, may reflect enclosure in post-medieval times.	Part in fields now under grass, part in scrubby slope west of Pistil, and in Pistil Meadow, grassy with scrubbiest margins.	Maintain open character of Pistil Meadow with grassy ground cover. (see also Sites <b>21-23</b> ).
8..... 96283	—	—	69747 11682	Trackway, Pistil Cliff	Medieval	An open track above Pistil appears on the 1839 tithe map and remains as a hollow way in Pistil Meadow. It will have followed the edge of the coastal rough ground or morrop, here later enclosed (Site <b>7</b> ).	Hollow way in Pistil Meadow grassy, stable, in use as a permissive path.	Maintain use of part in Pistil Meadow.
9..... 96284	—	—	69548 11806	Findspot, flint artefact, Old Lizard Head	Probably Late Neolithic in origin, with Middle Bronze Age reuse	A flint was found in a rabbit scrape on the west side of the base of boundary Site <b>10</b> during the walkover for this project. It has unusual mixed, reddish colouring, and may be imported; it appears to be large prepared core, or large tool/flake, of the Late Neolithic, possibly used in a ritualised context, with probable Middle Bronze Age reuse as a core (Anna Lawson-Jones, CAU).	Artefact exposed by small scrape in base of bank which is generally in fair, stable condition, in area of grassy coastal rough ground.	Indicates potential for discovery of prehistoric artefacts in the area though monitoring of any substantial groundworks, field-walking of any ploughed areas, etc.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>10.....</b> <b>96285</b>	—	—	69603 11851	Field and property boundary, Old Lizard Head	Possibly pre-Norman or earlier	A long sinuous boundary at Old Lizard Head appears in part on the 1699 Atlas and in full on the 1839 map. Boundaries of strip-derived type are attached to it, indicating a medieval origin; the seaward end (with old stile and coping of local stone slabs) may be a later rebuild. It has a large bank of the kind sometimes called a 'double hedge', c2m or more wide and 1.3m high. Former use as a path is recorded (Site <b>11</b> .)	Generally stable, but with some localised collapsed material towards the seaward end, where it is possibly rebuilt.	Repair <i>ad hoc</i> if needed, rather than re-building; maintaining or enhancing historic character by re-using slumped or similar materials, and matching existing style and features (including coping and old stile).
<b>11.....</b> <b>96286</b>	—	—	69610 11856	Footpath (site of) and road (possible site), Old Lizard Head	Possibly pre-Norman or earlier, shifted C19	The linear hedge bank inland of Old Lizard Head (Site <b>10</b> ) was formerly used to carry a path (Thomas 1962, 11). It is likely that a route for herding livestock to and from the morrop ran beside the bank in early times, before being shifted to run on top of it.	In fields partly in grass and partly arrish at the time of the walkover, not all within NT land.	No specific recommendations.
<b>12.....</b> <b>96287</b>	Part of MCO 49145	—	69830 11747	Field system, east of Old Lizard Head	Medieval	A strip-derived field system lies on the moderately sloping farmland between the Lizard village and a former inland edge of the morrop behind Old Lizard Head (which edge is part marked by Site <b>8</b> ). Kinks in field edges, and lynchets, part mapped in 1699, mark parts of strips which have been amalgamated, some plotted by the NMP.	In fields partly in grass and partly arrish at the time of the walkover. Hedge banks part removed in the past but now generally stable.	Avoid deep ploughing. Potential for discovery of medieval pottery or other artefacts through field-walking of any ploughed areas, etc. See also Site <b>13</b> .
<b>13A....</b> <b>96288</b> <b>13B....</b> <b>96289</b>	—	—	69802 11971 69925 11790	Enclosure or boundary bank, west of Penmenner	Pre-medieval	A cropmark plotted by the NMP at Site <b>13A</b> , visible on the ground as a lynchet, appears to form part of a large early oval enclosure or ring fence around Penmenner (Section 4.3.1). Other parts of the edge of this remain in use as field boundaries (including at Site <b>13B</b> in the NT property).	This part is in a field currently under grass. Boundaries on other parts, in use, generally stable.	Avoid deep ploughing. Ideally, include part of this site in geophysical survey of the area (with Sites <b>16-18</b> ).



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<b>14.....</b> <b>96290</b>	—	—	69875 11818	Marl pit, south west of Penmenner	Probably C19 or later C18	A step in the slope beneath a boundary bank here, being sited in a field margin, linear, large, cut into the sub-soil, and extended over time, is very probably the result of marl extraction. It is at least 30m long, 6m wide and 1m deep, and has stone facing of several phases against the slope to the north with the hedge bank above it. A dog-leg in the hedge to the west may mark a more altered pit; a track mapped in 1839 runs over both sites (Site <b>15</b> ).	In margin of field under grass at the time of the walkover. Mostly stable, turf covered; exposed earthy face to part of the uphill side of the cut.	Monitor for stability of revetment on uphill side. Repair facing <i>ad hoc</i> if needed, and maintain or enhance historic character by re-using stone from slumping or similar materials, and by matching existing style.
<b>15A.....</b> <b>96291</b> <b>15B.....</b> <b>96292</b>	—	—	69890 11986 69934 11778	Trackways (2), south west of Penmenner	C19 or earlier	The 1839 tithe map records routes, part hedged lanes and part open track, running through fields in this area. The northern is a re-routing of one used for carting marl or rab, as it branched into an extractive pit (south of the present site of the Kynance Bay Hotel). Part/s of the routes may be earlier in origin; that on the south respects the early large curving enclosure Site <b>13</b> .	Fenced or open tracks in field margins, with grassy or stony surfaces. Track on north probably in regular use as farm route.	No specific recommendations.
<b>16.....</b> <b>96293</b>	MCO 49154	—	69893 11835	Enclosure, possible site, south west of Penmenner	Possibly medieval or earlier	The NMP records a short curving ditch cropmark, in what was the corner of a field before this was amalgamated with the field on its east in the period between the surveys of 1878 and 1906. It may be part of an enclosure bisected by medieval strip fields so potentially pre-Norman or earlier, perhaps related to other enclosure/s nearby, and could have some association with the cow house or pound in this area which may be implied by 'Bougey' field names (see Sites <b>17, 18</b> ).	Buried remains in stable condition. Part of larger field, under grass and grazed by sheep during the walkover.	Avoid deep ploughing. Use as permanent pasture ideal for preservation of buried remains. Ideally, include in geophysical survey of area (with Sites <b>13A, 17-20</b> ). Depending on results, consider evaluation trenching.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>17.....</b> <b>96294</b>	MCO 8195	—	69908 11898	Round, pound (possible site), south west of Penmenner	Possibly medieval or earlier	<p>The HER records a sub-square ditched enclosure c45m across plotted as a cropmark by the NMP. The Lanhydrock Atlas of 1699 depicts the field on its south and so shows its boundary on that side. The 1839 tithe survey maps it as a 'garden' or small field; this was taken into a larger field before the 1878 mapping. The site is visible on the ground as shadow marks.</p> <p>The HER suggests this is a round (Iron Age to Roman period enclosed settlement) and notes the name Castle Monek. However, that name, recorded in the 1699 Atlas, does not refer to this enclosure, and appears to denote a holding. It may relate to a site at Park-an-Castel to the north (see Site <b>20</b>, and Section 4.3.1). Possibly this site may be associated with the cow house or pound in this area implied by 'Bougey' field names (see Sites <b>16, 18</b>).</p>	Buried remains in stable condition. Part of larger field, under grass and grazed by sheep during the walkover.	<p>Avoid deep ploughing. Use as permanent pasture ideal for preservation of buried remains.</p> <p>Ideally, include in geophysical survey of the area (with Sites <b>13A, 16, 18-20</b>). Depending on results, consider evaluation trenching.</p>
<b>18.....</b> <b>96295</b>	MCO 49157	—	69835 11951	Enclosure (possible site), south west of Penmenner	Possibly medieval or earlier	<p>The NMP records a curving cropmark ditch possibly part of an early enclosure. The surveys of 1699, 1839 and 1878 show a field boundary probably medieval in origin on its south, removed before the map revision of 1906, which would have bisected the site if this was indeed enclosed. Like Site <b>17</b>, this could potentially be a round, or an early medieval enclosure associated with the cow house or pound in this area implied by 'Bougey' field names.</p>	Buried remains in stable condition. Part of larger field, under grass at the time of the walkover.	<p>Avoid deep ploughing. Permanent pasture ideal for preservation of buried remains.</p> <p>Ideally, include in geophysical survey of the area (with Sites <b>13A, 16, 17, 19, 20</b>). Depending on results, consider evaluation trenching.</p>



Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>19.....</b> <b>96296</b>	MCO 49159	—	69835 11981	Pits (2), south west of Penmenner	Possibly medieval or earlier	The NMP records cropmarks of a pair of small round pits of unknown date. These lay on or near a field boundary depicted on the 1699, 1839 and 1878 maps, removed by the time of the 1906 map revision, and could conceivably relate to that feature, or to sub-soil extraction represented by much larger pits in the vicinity (eg, Site <b>14</b> ). However, they are potentially early, possibly associated with round/pound type enclosures nearby (Sites <b>17, 18</b> ).	Buried remains in stable condition. Part of larger field, under grass at the time of the walkover.	Avoid deep ploughing. Use as permanent pasture ideal for preservation of buried remains. Ideally, include in geophysical survey of the area (with Sites <b>13, 16-18, 20</b> ). Depending on results, consider evaluation trenching.
<b>20.....</b> <b>96297</b>	—	—	70005 12010 (south side)	Ditch, Settlement (possible sites), south west of Penmenner	Possibly pre-Norman or earlier	A slight, wide dip and external rise extend along the field margin south of Man of War lane. These could be remains of earthworks enclosing an early settlement c250m square on the small hill on its north, part built on in the C19. The field name Park-an-Castle occurs within the square, east of this site (on the 1839 survey), and the name Castle Minock (in the 1699 Atlas) seems to refer to a tenement running south from here. (See further Section 4.3.1 and Sites <b>33-36</b> ).	Buried remains in stable condition. Part of larger field, possibly used as arable prior to the walkover.	Avoid deep ploughing. Use as permanent pasture ideal for preservation of buried remains. Ideally, include in geophysical survey of the area (with Sites <b>13, 16-19</b> ). Depending on results, consider evaluation trenching.
<b>21.....</b> <b>96298</b>	—	—	69830 11609	Earthwork, grave (possible site), Pistil Meadow	Possibly 1721 but origin and character uncertain	A 1911 photo may show one or two mounds against the west boundary of the meadow, though this is not clear (Francis Frith, ref. 63972). A low rise is detectable under rough vegetation but is indistinct. The field is a recorded site of burials of victims of the <i>Royal Anne Galley</i> wreck of 1721 (see Section 4.4.4, Sites <b>22, 23, 30</b> ).	In overgrown but otherwise stable edge of small coastal field. Potential for growth of woody scrub.	Ensure no unnecessary ground disturbance. Include in investigation and review of burial site/s. Ground survey of meadow recommended. (See also Sites <b>22, 23, 30</b> .)

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>22.....</b> <b>96299</b>	—	—	69844 11628	Graves (possible site), Pistil Meadow	1721	Pistil Meadow was said in the mid C19 to be the burying-place of mariners drowned in 1721 when the <i>Royal Anne Galley</i> was wrecked on the shore nearby (Johns 1848, 73, 74). Geophysical surveys and test excavations have been carried out to look for site/s of mass burials (Cheedham 2012, 2014; Stratford and Cheedham 2017). Anomalies were interpreted as potential graves but then found to be of other origin. The present survey has identified possible grave mounds on the edge of the meadow, and others on Polpeor Cliff to the east (see also Section 4.4.4, Sites <b>21, 23, 30</b> ).	In a small post-medieval field in small stream valley above cliffs which here are relatively low. Mostly grassy, part under low but dense rough vegetation, drained by stream on east and small central ditch, but damp in winter.	Ensure no unnecessary ground disturbance. Ground survey of meadow recommended (see Sites <b>21, 23</b> ). Review investigation, management and presentation of Pistil Meadow, together with Polpeor Cliff, identified in the present survey as a possible site of wreck burials (Site <b>30</b> ).
<b>23.....</b> <b>96300</b>	—	—	69886 11654	Earthwork, grave (possible site), Pistil Meadow	Possibly 1721 but origin and character uncertain	A rounded rise c7m across and 1m high may be the end of a natural ridge, but could be an earthwork as it seems to stand against a hedge bank and is quite regular in form. A much slighter oval mound c4m to seaward is c2m long east-west by 1m wide and 0.4m high. The larger mound, if real, could mark burials associated with the 1721 wreck of the <i>Royal Anne Galley</i> , said to lie in this field (Section 4.4.4, Sites <b>21, 22</b> ).	In good, stable condition in grassy margin of small coastal field, beyond drainage ditch which runs through this.	Ensure no unnecessary ground disturbance. Include in investigation and review of burial site/s. Ground survey of meadow recommended. (See also Sites <b>21, 22, 30</b> .)
<b>24.....</b> <b>96301</b>	—	—	69846 11592	Footpath, steps, Pistil Cove	1878-1906	This path to the shore, only c1m wide, was cut before the time of the 1906 map revision, perhaps for wreck salvage and/or for visitors' use (Section 4.4.2). Pistil Lane above (Site <b>25</b> ), points to an earlier way to the shore, lost to coastal erosion; a hollow c2m west of here may mark the head of this.	In use; some recent granite steps. Part eroded and draped with invasive plant growth. Iron steps at base may deteriorate.	Ideally, use local stone for any necessary repairs. Remove invasive plant if possible.

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<b>25.....</b> <b>96302</b>	—	—	69997 11813	Road, Pistil Lane	Medieval or earlier	Pistil Lane is an early route, a hollow way mostly c1.5m wide (expanded c1894 on the north to serve Site <b>26</b> ), direct yet sinuous, with field boundaries respecting it which are recorded on the 1699 Lanhydrock Atlas and/or of medieval strip-derived type. (The Atlas records the route itself a little further north, but does not show it in our study area as the Lanhydrock estate had no land beside it here.) This part of the route may have linked early settlement at Penmenner with the coast (Site <b>20</b> ; Section 4.3.1).	Good, stable, in use as a public footpath. A central strip has modern, probably late C20 surfacing.	Continuing use as footpath ideal. High potential for inclusion in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard. Avoid use of non-local materials, should repair of surfacing be needed in the future.
<b>26.....</b> <b>96303</b>	MCO 56374	—	70090 11947	House, garden, stable or garage, Wartha Manor (originally Maenheere)	1894	This ornamental villa, known locally as the bedstead because of an ironwork balcony on the rooftop, was designed by Silvanus Trevail for John Roberts, a silk merchant, in 1894 (Perry and Harradence 2008, 194-195). Roberts was a director of the grand Housel Bay Hotel on the cliffs to the east, also designed by Trevail.	Restored after passing to the Trust in 1987 (Perry and Harradence 2008, 195). Not visited for this assessment.	Consider building survey to inform future management should the need or opportunity arise.
<b>27.....</b> <b>96304</b>	—	—	69886 11644	Quarries (several), west of Polpeor Cliff	Probably Post-medieval	Several small pits for extracting stone, up to c3m across and 0.7m deep, lie on the steep slope east of Pistil Meadow which has low outcrops of bedrock.	Stable, in rough corner of coastal field.	No specific recommendations.
<b>28.....</b> <b>96305</b>  <b>96306</b>	—	—	69922 11584,  69944 11590	Seats (2), Polpeor Cliff	Late C20 and C21	Two stone benches here face out to sea. A hedge bank, replacing a fence to seaward (which superseded a cliff-edge bank), incorporates the earlier, eastern one. The seats, with arm rests and high backs, are made of colourful serpentine blocks. They are c2m long, 0.5m wide and 0.6m high.	Good, stable, but with eroded ground to their fronts and on the coastal footpath passing by (see also Site <b>30</b> ).	No recommendations specific to this site, but note archaeological potential in this area relevant to any future ground works; see Sites <b>29</b> and <b>30</b> .



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<b>29.....</b> <b>96307</b>	MCO 23494	–	69966 11574	Findspot, flint artefacts, Polpeor Cliff	Mesolithic	The HER notes that many flints dated to the late Mesolithic have been found on the footpaths around Polpeor Cliff (no detailed record is known).	Flint collection understood to be at Truro Museum (HER). The coast path here has erosion to c10cm deep.	Collection may have potential for further study and presentation. Monitor erosion and any ground works to allow recording/retrieval of any flints disturbed.
<b>30.....</b> <b>96308</b>	–	–	69919 11581 approx	Earthworks, graves (c6 possible sites), Polpeor Cliff	Possibly 1721 but origin and character uncertain	Half a dozen mounds stand in a row along Polpeor Cliff. A typical example measures c5m west-west by 3m and is 0.3m high, with a rounded profile. These mounds are not part of an old boundary on the brink of the cliff, mapped in 1839 and 1878. Though near the line of a replacement boundary mapped in 1906, they are unlikely to derive from that, and in any case it is thought to have been a fence. (A C20 replacement bank is further inland.) Given their location, distribution, and form the mounds could mark graves of victims of the 1721 wreck of the <i>Royal Anne Galley</i> on the Stag Rocks, visible from here (see also Section 4.4.4, and Sites <b>21-23</b> ).	On clifftop, mostly under rough, unimproved grass with some low gorse and bramble in the vicinity. The coast path passing just above (north of) the mounds is very well-used here and has erosion extending on to the edge of the site.	Ensure no unnecessary ground disturbance. Earthwork survey recommended; following this, consider geophysical survey, or ground penetrating radar. Depending on results, review investigation, management and presentation of Polpeor Cliff, together with Pistil Meadow (see Sites <b>21, 22, 23</b> ).
<b>31.....</b> <b>96309</b>	–	–	70139 11682	Field and property boundary, north of Polpeor	Possibly pre-Norman or earlier	A long sinuous boundary north of Polpeor, marked on the 1699 Lanhydrock Atlas, has medieval strip-derived field boundaries attached to it, so is medieval or earlier in origin. It is around 2m or more in width and 1.5m high, and was once used to carry a pathway on its top (see Site <b>32</b> ).	Generally stable, with limited burrowing or stone tumble in places.	Repair <i>ad hoc</i> if needed, using stone from slumping or similar materials, and existing style and features.

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<b>32.....</b> <b>96310</b>	—	—	70142 11691	Footpath (site of), road (possible site), north of Polpeor	Possibly pre-Norman or earlier, shifted C19	The linear hedge bank north of Polpeor (Site <b>31</b> ) formerly carried a path (Thomas 1962, 12). This may have been shifted onto the bank from an earlier course beside it - a straight piece of the present, probably medieval Polpeor lane (Site <b>36</b> ) may be part of the postulated route; and this piece is aligned with a road to the north from the Lizard with which it may once have been connected along the boundary line Site <b>31</b> .	In fields partly in grass and partly arrish at the time of the walkover. Part bounds NT land.	No specific recommendations. (The route might have been considered for provision of a vehicle-free path to Polpeor, but this does not seem to be needed as the NT has made one alongside medieval road Site <b>37</b> ).
<b>33.....</b> <b>96311</b>	—	—	70141 11702	Spring, watering place, north of Polpeor	Recorded 1839 but possibly natural.	The 1839 survey marks the head of the Pistil stream at this point, with possible small pools or springs, and Water Field below it. The site was taken into a larger field before the mapping of 1878.	In the margin of a field in arrish at the time of the walkover, beside NT boundary.	Potential for finds relating to past use though field walking or monitoring of any ground works.
<b>34.....</b> <b>96312</b>	—	—	70244 12033	Marl pit, ditch (possible site), north east of Park-an-Castle	Unknown If a marl pit, C19 or later C18	A linear hollow here is of particular interest as it lies on the east edge of a small hilltop, possibly the site of an early square enclosure (see Site <b>20</b> and Section 4.3.1). The field on the north west, Treglouse (not NT) has low earthworks perhaps related to the latter. The field north of Treglouse, Erra, also not NT, has a hollow similar to this one, running along the north of the square.  However, the feature resembles a marl pit, rather than an enclosure ditch, in its span. It is c70m long north-south, 20m wide, and 1.6m deep. The west side, beneath the field boundary, is revetted with large, squarish stone blocks c0.2-0.3m across.	In margin of field under grass at the time of the walkover. Mostly stable, turf covered; some loss of stones from the revetment on the west of the cut.	Use as permanent pasture ideal for preservation and visibility of remains.  Any repair to revetment may require monitoring, and should be <i>ad hoc</i> , using slumped stone or similar materials, and matching existing style.  If geophysical survey is carried out at Site <b>20</b> and indicates an early enclosure on the summit, review this site also.

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<b>35.....</b> <b>96313</b>	MCO 49177	—	70266 12054	Barrows (alleged site), north east of Park-an-Castle	Bronze Age (alleged)	The NMP plots cropmark/s here as possible barrows. However, the site lies within an old broad linear cut visible on the ground (Site <b>34</b> ). Perhaps the cropmarks represent this rather than raised features.	See site <b>34</b> .	No specific recommendations (see Site <b>34</b> ).
<b>36.....</b> <b>96314</b>	—	—	70317 11885	Road, sanding way, Lighthouse Road/Polpeor Road	Medieval	The road from the Lizard to Polpeor appears in the Atlas of 1699 (on a key map of Predannick Wartha tenements). It appears medieval in origin, respecting or re-using earlier features (parts of the early enclosure and road lines, Sites <b>13</b> , <b>32</b> ) yet having strip-type boundaries attached to it.	In use as public road. The NT has provided a parallel pedestrian path.	No specific recommendations.
<b>37.....</b> <b>96315</b>	—	—	70298 11988	Footpath, road (possible site), east of Park-an-Castle	Footpath modern; possible road 18C/ earlier	Modern maps show a footpath in the field margin. Also running along this field edge is a slight raised earthwork, extending around 10m out into the field. This could be the result of past farm practices, or a former lane (on the line of the path), perhaps related to Site <b>34</b> if that is a marl pit.	In field in grass on the walkover, part in field margin c3m wide recently fenced to contain the footpath.	No specific recommendations.
<b>38.....</b> <b>96316</b>	—	—	70378 12097	House (site of), Lighthouse Road	Early to Mid C20	Maps and air photos show a roadside bungalow here and a similar one further south, both removed by the National Trust in 1999 (Rachel Holder, pers comm).	In field corner.	No specific recommendations.
<b>39.....</b> <b>96317</b>	MCO 49202	—	70402 12164	Barrow (possible site), south of Tregullas Farm	Possibly Bronze Age	The NMP plots a circular cropmark, possibly a round barrow or ring ditch. No remains are visible on the ground.	In field under grass at the timer of the walkover.	Avoid deep ploughing. Use as permanent pasture ideal for preservation of buried remains. Ideally, include in geophysical survey.



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<b>40</b> ..... <b>96318</b>	—	—	70390 12333	Settlement, Tregullas Farm	Medieval, probably pre- Norman	Tregullas appears in part on the 1699 Atlas and is recorded on the 1811 and 1813 OS mapping and subsequent larger scale surveys. The <i>Tre</i> name indicates a pre-Norman settlement. It was still a hamlet with several dwellings and farm buildings at the time of the 1839 map (see Site <b>41</b> ).	In use as a working farm (not visited for present assessment).	Potential for building and archaeological recording and analysis, to inform management.
<b>41</b> ..... <b>96319</b>	—	—	70407 12360	Farmstead, Tregullas Farm	1839- 1878	Tregullas (Site <b>40</b> ) was re-organised during the period between the 1839 tithe survey and the 1878 OS map, on a courtyard plan.	As for Site <b>40</b> .	As for Site <b>40</b> .
<b>42</b> ..... <b>96320</b>	—	—	70522 12440	Trackway, road (site of), north east of Tregullas Farm	Probably medieval in origin	The 1839 survey records an open track here and also lanes to either end indicating that this was an early road linking Tregullas to common ground (Site <b>44</b> ) and to Cross Common and the churchtown. By 1839 it also led to a small building, recorded as a school (MCO 52983) for the Methodist Chapel of c1860 on its south (MCO 32465). This was probably an earlier chapel.	In use as a footpath.	Potential for inclusion in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard.
<b>43</b> ..... <b>96321</b>	—	—	70531 12412	Extractive pits, peat cutting (many possible sites) east of Tregullas Farm	Possibly Post- medieval or earlier	Numerous slight earthworks are visible on the ground east of Tregullas. These could be the remains of extractive pits or perhaps cuttings for peat used as fuel. Possibly the area was exploited in this way because it was once part of commons to the east which persisted to the later C19 (Site <b>44</b> ).	In field under grass at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations.
<b>44</b> ..... <b>96322</b>	—	—	70625 12438	Common (site of), west of Tregaminion	Medieval	The 1839 tithe survey records common ground here. This was probably one of the areas of commons extinguished after 1873 when enclosure commissioners set out proposals for the Lizard (see Section 4.4.2).	In field under grass at the time of the walkover.	Use as permanent pasture ideal to preserve pastoral character of common.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>45</b> ..... <b>96323</b>	MCO 49176	—	70630 12497	Extractive pits, possibly marl pits (3), west of Tregaminion	1839-1878, extended 1878-1906	The NMP records oval pits c25m across, together extending up to c60m north-south. The southern pits were mapped in 1878 map; part of the north one is on the 1906 map revision. The 1878 survey labels the site 'Gravel Pit' but it may be a marl pit. The site has been smoothed by ploughing.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations.
<b>46</b> ..... <b>96324</b>	—	—	70648 12504	Stable (possible site), west of Tregaminion	Possibly c1860	The NMP plots a rectangular building with access from the south. Its position behind the chapel of c1860 (MCO 32465) suggests this was a stable for worshippers' horses. It was removed before the 1878 survey.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover.	Potential for research on site and its possible relationship with the Grade II Listed chapel.
<b>47</b> ..... <b>96325</b>	—	—	70370 11723	Road, south of Tregullas, part incorporated in Lighthouse Road	Medieval	This lane mapped in 1811 is medieval, flanked by medieval fields and linking the morrop and a watering place (Site 73). It was the route to the Georgian lighthouse and observatory (Site 62). From the mid C19 the south half only continued to serve the lighthouse, via a link to Polpeor Road, Site 48.	South half in use as road with modern surfacing. North half in good condition, used as a permissive way for walking.	Preservation of north half as green lane with public access is ideal. High potential for use in presenting the historic landscape of the Lizard.
<b>48</b> ..... <b>96326</b>	—	—	70362 11828	Road, part of Lighthouse Road	1839-1878	The 1878 map shows new road linking two medieval ways, allowing parts of both to be used to form the present Lighthouse Road.	In use as public road with modern surfacing.	No specific recommendations.
<b>49</b> ..... <b>96327</b>	—	—	70474 12105	Road, sanding way, Watering Lane	Medieval or earlier	The 1839 survey shows this lane and names Watering Place beside it (Site 73). The lane has a primary relationship with another, Site 48, which is clearly medieval, so it is early, and may once have run on beyond the Polpeor Road to a settlement on the small summit to the west (see Sites 20 and 34, and Section 4.3.1).	In use as public lane with surface metalling.	Use as footpath ideal. Depending on results of geophysical survey at Site 20, this site may have potential for use in presenting historic landscape.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>Special study area, Polpeor; sites within NT ownership</b> (see Section 8 for sites in the Polpeor study area but outside NT ownership)								
<b>50</b> ..... <b>96328</b>	MCO 46173	—	70104 11481	Road, slipway, Polpeor	1631	The rock-cut way to the shore at Polpeor was made in 1631, probably to serve a seine fishery (Section 5.1). It was partly widened, and resurfaced using stone and then concrete, in several phases from c1859, to serve the lifeboat station (Section 5.2, Site <b>58</b> , and related sites at Polpeor outside NT ownership, in Section 8).	Provides access to and from beach for walkers, occasionally for boats. Upper part, in NT ownership, appears in fair, stable condition.	Use as beach access ideal. High potential for use in presenting historic landscape. Monitor surface; ensure any repairs respect rock cutting and old paving.
<b>51</b> ..... <b>96329</b>	—	—	70118 11465	Quarry, building platform; boat house (site of), Polpeor	Post-1631	A sloping platform c5m across beside slip Site <b>50</b> may be a quarry re-used for port-related building/s (perhaps in several phases). A boathouse (Johns 1999, 37) is recorded on an undated old postcard at the NT office, though not on historic maps.	Grassy, with salt-loving plants, and mats of invasive plant growth on the rocks above.	Monitoring appropriate for any groundworks. Remove invasive plant growth.
<b>52</b> ..... <b>96330</b>	Johns 1999, Site 16	—	70131 11460 approx	Bollard, pit (site of), Polpeor	c1859	Johns (1999, 38) records details of a lost wooden bollard, with sunken water tank for dampening rope, outside the bend of slipway Site <b>50</b> . They were used in hauling the Lizard lifeboat up and down from her original station on the clifftop (Site <b>58</b> ).	Site possibly covered in the course of drainage work beside the slipway. Buried traces likely.	Monitoring appropriate for any groundworks.
<b>53</b> ..... <b>96331</b>	—	—	70127 11469	Store or boathouse (site of), serpentine shop (possible site), Polpeor (on the point formerly known as the Batha)	Pre-1839, probably post- 1631, in origin. Lost by 1878. Rebuilt post- 1906.	A building c6.5m by 3.5m and 3m high above slip Site <b>50</b> is said to have been a serpentine shop (Sagar-Fenton 2005, 61). It stands on the rock-cut site of a structure mapped in 1839, but gone before the 1878 survey, potentially an early store (post 1631). It is made of concrete blockwork with glazed front, beach boulders in the side walls, small rear and south windows and asbestos covered gabled roof.	Appears stable but not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. In seasonal use as a NT wildlife watch point.	Maintain or enhance historic character in any repairs/adaptation. Monitoring appropriate for any groundworks. High potential for inclusion in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard.



Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>54..... 96332</b>	—	—	70127 11476	Store or boathouse, Polpeor (on the point formerly known as the Batha)	1839-1878; possibly c1859	The building here appears on the 1878 map and being brick may be part of the lifeboat station of 1859. The Phase 1 lifeboat house stood nearby at Site <b>58</b> . The structure is c6m by 2.5m, is c3m high, and has buttressed brick walling with lime mortar, brick floor, timber front, granite threshold stone with narrow drill marks consistent with a mid-late C19 date, rear and south windows, and gabled asbestos roof.	Appears in good stable condition but not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. Currently in use as an art gallery.	Maintain or enhance historic character in any repairs/adaptation. Consider building record. High potential for inclusion in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard.
<b>55..... 96333</b>	—	—	70124 11480	Store or boathouse or serpentine shop; Huer's hut (possible site of); Polpeor (on the point formerly known as the Batha)	Pre-1839, probably post-1631, in origin. Lost by 1878. Rebuilt by 1906, and again, by NT, 1997	The 1839 map records an L-shaped building on this site, the most elevated on the Batha at that time. It may have been a huer's hut of C17 origin (see Section 5.2 for this). It had apparently decayed and gone before the 1878 survey. A small store/boathouse on the front, east side was made before the time of the 1906 mapping. In 1997 the NT recorded this (NT plan 168/96) and rebuilt it with a timber and concrete block front c5m across, side walling using beach stone, and gabled asbestos roof c3m high.	Appears stable but not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. In seasonal use as a NT information point and shop.	Consider early phase, and archaeological potential for buried remains of this, in any proposal for the site. Monitor any groundworks. May have potential for inclusion in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard.
<b>56..... 96334</b>	—	—	70121 11489	Café, Polpeor (on the point formerly known as the Batha)	Late 1920s	The Polpeor Café was established by the Matthews family and run by them for c60 years (see Section 5.4). The building measures c10m by 7m overall, having been extended by some 3m on the south, and to the rear. It is probably concrete, with pebble dash render, glazed front and rear overlooking the coast, shallow gabled asbestos roof with ceramic ridge tiles, and recent rear slate paving.	Appears stable but not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. In use as a café.	Should any works to this site be considered, it would be appropriate to take into account the historic character, scale and height of buildings below (Sites <b>53-55</b> ) as well as the character of this café.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site type, location	Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>57</b> ..... <b>96335</b>	–	–	70119 11498	Shop, Polpeor (on the point formerly known as the Batha)	Pre-c1955	This building, named on a sign on its roof as The Lizard Point Gift Shop, is shown as a serpentine shop on a photograph of c1955 (Francis Frith neg. L62045). It is very small, c4m by 2m, and is made of rendered concrete with glazing around 3 sides (not on the south) with a low pitched roof, edged by a rough ornamental row of alternating concrete block pieces and rounded beach stones.	Appears stable but not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. Currently or recently in seasonal use as a shop.	As for Site <b>56</b> .
<b>58</b> ..... <b>96336</b>	–	–	70126 11512	Lifeboat house (Phase 1, site of), Polpeor (on the point formerly known as the Batha)	c1859	The OS map of 1878 shows the lifeboat house of c1859 here. By the time of the map revision of 1906 it was removed, being replaced by another close to the shore (Site <b>P11</b> ). It measured in the region of 10m by 5m. A pair of (mid?) C20 concrete plaques with wooden notices displaying the Lizard lifeboat service record stands nearby at the head of the point.	Part of car park with stone edging.	Potential for inclusion in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard, though this phase of the lifeboat housing is no longer in evidence at the site itself. See also Sites <b>P3-P7, P9, P11-P12</b> .
<b>59</b> ..... <b>96337</b>	–	–	70118 11531	Shop, workshop, Casley's, Polpeor	1878-1906, possibly c1895	The 1906 map records a pair of buildings at the head of the point facing seaward. The two structures together are c8.5m long, and they are up to 2.5m wide and c3m high. Both the gabled workshop and narrow pitched roof shop have boarded walls with galvanised roofing and shuttered openings and other original features, as well as signs of past adaptation including a tiny rear extension. The workshop roof bears a sign identifying it as Casley's serpentine stone shop; Mr Casley suggested it was built by turner Mr Roberts c1895.	In seasonal use as a shop.	Ideally use as shop/workshop, retaining or enhancing historic character; consider building record. However, changed to gift shop with loss of lathe in 2017 (Rachel Holder, pers comm). Potential for inclusion in presentation of historic landscape of the Lizard.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>East of Polpeor and Tregaminion</b>								
<b>60..... 96338</b>	–	–	70331 11583	Polbrean or Polbrean Villa, Polpeor (Known locally as 'the Polbrean'; formerly re-used as a hotel.)	c1870	The 1878 map shows this large coastal villa with its quite complex plan and garden featuring glasshouse and tamarisk hedges. The house was built c1870 for leading Cornish marine painter Thomas Hart FSA and included his studio. Hart also worked from a hut at Polpeor (see Sites <b>P10</b> and <b>P12</b> , and Section 5.3). The National Trust bought Polbrean in 1993.	Not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. In use as a Youth Hostel.	Continuing use as hostel appears ideal. Maintain or enhance historic character of house and grounds. High potential for use in presentation of the historic landscape of the Lizard through art.
<b>61..... 96339</b>	–	–	70384 11733 approx	Observatory (site of), north of the Lizard Lighthouse	1769	A temporary observatory for astronomical study was set up on the Lizard to fix its exact position in 1769, under John Bradley, for the Admiralty. This was a re-used wooden observatory erected in Portsmouth in 1763. It stood north of the lighthouse and was c165m from this on the ground, so may have been in the top corner of the lighthouse field (see further Section 4.4.7).	In field margin, whether at the possible site noted here, or in the field adjoining or across Lighthouse Road. In grass at the time of the walkover.	Consider geophysical survey of the area to establish the exact site if possible. High potential for use in presenting the Lizard's role in developments in science and navigation.
<b>62..... 96340</b>	–	–	70461 11576	Buildings (site of), dump, east of the Lizard Lighthouse	Post 1751-1752	Overgrown dumping east of the Trinity House enclosure relates to use of the lighthouse site from the mid-C18. Also in this area, lighthouse keepers built sheds for housing hens or goats or similar use against the east wall of the complex.	In rough coastal ground currently benefitting from conservation grazing introduced for the NT.	Grazing to control scrub without poaching ideal. Avoid disturbing ground; potential for buried debris of early coal fired lights, etc.
<b>63..... 96341</b>	MCO 49204	–	70535 11545 centre, approx	Field system, east of the Lizard Lighthouse	Probably medieval, part re-used C18/C19	The NMP records fields here, and banks and lynchets c1m high survive. This may be a medieval system adapted perhaps for lighthouse keepers' use. The lighthouse enclosure wall rises over one of the banks.	On coastal slope in area of rough grass and brambly scrub, grazed for NT.	Grazing to control scrub without poaching ideal. Consider measured survey.



Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
64..... 96342	–	–	70512 11576	Quarries (2), east of the Lizard Lighthouse	Post-medieval	Two substantial old quarries below the lighthouse complex post-date the field system there (Site 63) and may have provided stone for the Trinity House enclosure wall or other related structures. The cuts extend up to c10m, are up to c1.5m deep, and have spoil below them.	On coastal slope in rough grass and brambly scrub, on edge of area recently grazed for NT.	No specific recommendations.
65..... 96343	–	–	70637 11545 (one of many sites)	Coastal pasture, boundary bank, east of the Lizard Lighthouse	Medieval or earlier in origin	Disused pasture boundary banks follow the clifftops around the study area. They reflect past use of the coastal strip of rough ground, traditionally known as the morrop. The bank here, roughly central to the NT coastline, is recorded as an example of this. It was at least c0.7m high and 2m wide, but is part cut away by coastal erosion.	Bank under rough grass. Salt winds may restrict scrub here, but erosion by the sea and weathering is ongoing. Area to west grazed by NT (see Site 63).	All around the coast, wherever considerations of safety, public access, etc allow, grazing to control scrub without poaching is ideal. High potential for use in presenting the Lizard's historic landscape.
66..... 96344	–	–	70674 11936	Earthwork; road (site of), west of Housel Bay	Post-medieval, probably early C19	A mound c5m in diameter and 0.3m high, lies at the seaward end of a strip of raised ground c3m wide and 0.1m high. The 1839 map shows the field subdivided by a very straight, almost certainly fenced boundary ending north of the mound. Probably the long earthwork was a lane accessing a later, outer fenced-off field, and the mound was made during levelling of this.	In grass field, grazed at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations.
67..... 96345	–	–	70707 11968	Standing stone (possible site), west of Housel Cove	Possibly Neolithic/Bronze Age, or post-medieval	A large stone rises from a low boundary bank on the shoulder of the coastal slope over the cove in Housel Bay. It is set upright and could perhaps be prehistoric, though it could be a rubbing stone for livestock or a gatepost.	In good stable condition in turfy bank between pasture fields.	Ensure stone, bank and ground are undisturbed. Consider trenching or other investigation to inform management.

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<b>68</b> ..... <b>96346</b>	–	–	70738 11982 centre, approx	Field system, west of Housel Cove	Medieval	The NMP plots a series of strip fields on the valley side, and these survive on the steeper ground as lynchets c10-15m apart and over 1m high in places, clearly marking the early origins of the Lizard farmland.	In fields under grass; strip lynchets are in steep pasture, grassy and stable apart from slight wear by animals in places.	Continued grazing at low levels is ideal. High potential for use in presenting the Lizard's historic landscape.
<b>69</b> ..... <b>96347</b>	–	–	70721 12033 centre	Gardens (2), west of Housel Cove	Post Medieval, probably C19	The 1839 tithe map marks a squarish plot c30m across in a field corner near the bottom of the valley near the cove. The NMP plots a similar feature adjoining to the south. Visible traces include a gateway only 0.9m wide between the two, indicative of use for horticulture or as withy gardens.	On lower slopes of steep pasture; stable, grassy. Access way from lane across stream overgrown with scrub.	Continued grazing at low levels is ideal. Potential for revealing access way through scrub control.
<b>70</b> ..... <b>96348</b>	–	–	70752 11993	Trackway, possible site, west of Housel Cove	Possibly medieval or earlier	A level track c4m wide at the bottom of fields (Site <b>68</b> ), if continued east by way of a switch-back, may have been part of an early route to Housel Cove (with the lane at Site <b>49</b> ). The descent to the cove below is irregular - Johns (1848, 22) notes it as a 'scrambling path' - yet the cove is quite sandy so was probably served by a sanding way now lost to the sea, possibly this track.	In bottom of steep pasture; stable, grassy.	Continued grazing at low levels is ideal.
<b>71</b> ..... <b>96349</b>	–	–	70796 11908	Cable, south west side of Housel Cove	1910	A cable trench with stone facing is visible in the western cliff at Housel Cove (a different cable rises up the eastern side; see Site <b>96</b> ). It linked an undersea bell to the light-house, allowing keepers there to operate the bell during fog, to warn ships fitted with receivers (Rowe 2000, 53-56, 59-60).	In deteriorating condition, on rock and steep coastal slope exposed to erosion and weathering.	Consider photographic recording of exposed remains at cove. Monitor any ground-works to west which could expose the trench visible on aerial photos.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>72.....</b> <b>96350</b>	–	–	70570 12278	Road, sanding way (site of), south east of Tregaminion	Medieval	The maps of 1699, 1839, 1878 and 1906 show a lane linking Tregaminion to an earlier route and watering place (Sites <b>49</b> , <b>73</b> ). It was used to carry sea-sand as recorded in 1862 (Section 4.4.1), as well as for moving and watering stock. It has been taken down and ploughed over leaving possible smoothed earthworks.	In field in pasture, grassy and stable, at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations.
<b>73.....</b> <b>96351</b>	–	–	70617 12093	Watering place, north west of Housel Cove	Use of stream here C19, probably Medieval in origin; artificial pond C20	Maps of the C19 show a triangular area at the junction of two medieval farm lanes with a route to Housel Bay possibly earlier in origin. The 1839 map names it Watering Place, indicating use for watering livestock, dipping sheep to clean fleeces, etc, at the stream alongside. In the late C20 a farm pond was made hold water for irrigating crops (Rachel Holder, pers comm).	Pond modified by the NT c1996 to form wildlife area (partly infilled with rubble from demolition of 20C barns nearby; Rachel Holder, pers comm).	Pond itself has wildlife rather than heritage value. Wider area, as a historic watering place served by old lanes, has potential to contribute to presentation of the Lizard's historic landscape.
<b>74.....</b> <b>96352</b>	–	–	70768 12320	Reservoir (site of), west of Housel Bay Road	1878-1906; possibly c1894	The 1906 OS map records a rectangular reservoir, measuring c6.5m by 3.5m, in an enclosure about twice this size, taken out of the corner of a roadside field. Possibly it supplied water to the large Housel Bay Hotel built in 1894 by renowned architect Silvanus Trevail, some 230m downslope. The site is not evident on the ground.	In corner of field, under grass at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations. A tank, pipes or other remains may survive below ground level.
<b>75.....</b> <b>96353</b>	–	–	70877 12230	Marl pit, east of Housel Bay Road	Pre-1839; early C19 or later C18	The 1839 map records 2 large pits, one either side of the road north of Housel Bay, each cutting the ends of field boundaries of medieval type. The eastern pit, on NT land, measured c20m across. It is visible as a scoop smoothed by later ploughing.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover; turf covered, stable.	No specific recommendations.



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<b>76.....</b> <b>96354</b>	–	–	70901 12153	Garden (site of), extractive pit (possible site), west of Housel Bay Road	Pre-1839	The 1839 map records a garden some 30m across, roughly square with rounded corners, taken out of a field corner and probably used for horticulture. It was re-incorporated in the field by 1878. The site is hollow and may be an early extractive pit reused as a garden.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover; turf covered, stable.	No specific recommendations.
<b>77.....</b> <b>96355</b>	–	–	70948 12229 centre	Gardens (3), east of Housel Bay Road	Origins pre-1699; further phase/s 1699-1839.	The 1699 Atlas shows two small enclosures on boggy ground, attached to either side of a boundary between medieval strip-derived fields. By the time of the tithe map, 1839, one of these had gone, while the other was extended, and another was made nearby. All were taken back into the fields by 1878. They were probably withy gardens.	In corners of arable fields with wet ground or ponds.	No specific recommendations.
<b>78.....</b> <b>96356</b>	–	–	70875 12372 70895 12328	Clay pits (2), west of Lloyd's Road	Pre-1878, possibly pre-1839	The 1839 survey lists Great Brick Field here. The 1878 map shows two features up to c25m across, now visible as slight earthworks. Given the field name, these were probably clay pits. They may have supplied the Lizard Brick and Pipe Co. of 1851-1867. However, the existence of the field name in 1839 also suggests earlier clay extraction, here or at other pits.	In arable field.	No specific recommendations.
<b>79.....</b> <b>96357</b>	MCO 49183	–	70996 12454	Earthwork, east of Lloyd's Road	Unknown; probably Post-medieval (see Site 80)	The NMP plots an oblong mound 18m by 14m visible as earthworks on aerial photographs, not evident on the ground. The NMP also records an extractive pit or area to the south (Site <b>80</b> ). The proximity of the two sites suggests they are related.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover; turf covered, stable.	Investigate the origin of the site if the opportunity arises.

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<b>80.....</b> <b>96358</b>	MCO 49181	–	71038 12368	Extractive pit, east of Lloyd's Road	Probably Post- medieval	The NMP plots a roughly keyhole shaped area c140m by 70m across as a clay pit or peat cutting. If all one site, it would be early; the NMP shows its south end, defined by banks, lying beyond a medieval type field boundary. However, the south part of the NMP site may be a former marshy plot. The east side of the site north of the extant field boundary correlates roughly with the edge of a wet meadow mapped in 1699, and the pit extends north of this, so at least in part post-dates the removal of it.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover; turf covered, stable.	No specific recommendations (but see note on nearby Site <b>79</b> ).
<b>81.....</b> <b>96359</b>	–	–	71140 12229	Road, Lloyd's Road	North part mostly post- medieval, extended and made up c1872, 1884	The north half of this route was a farm track before 1839; only a small part of this appears on the 1699 map. The full length of the road, mapped in 1878, was probably established to serve Fox's signal station of c1872 (Site <b>100</b> ). Lloyd's took over the station in 1883, and in 1884 a local farmer carted stone to make up the road (Anon 1996b, 52).	Metalled track, with tamarisk hedges towards the south. In use for access to farmland and houses, and as a footpath.	Maintain tamarisk hedges.
<b>82.....</b> <b>96360</b>	–	–	71080 12027	Marl pit (possible site), east of Housel Cove	1839- 1878	The 1878 map marks a pit c25m across, re-incorporated in the field by the time of the 1906 map. The garden of a modern house extends over the west half of the site. The remainder forms a slight hollow.	In field under grass at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations.
<b>83.....</b> <b>96361</b>	MCO 49185		71200 12039	Extractive pit, marl pit (possible site), east of Lloyd's Road	Pre-1839	The NMP plots a cropmark here c11m in diameter as a mound, possibly a barrow. However, this is a cut rather than a raised feature, c20m across (with a deeper south side c10m across), and up to c0.9m deep.	In pasture field at the time of the walkover. Poached but not considered a sensitive site.	No specific recommendations.

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<b>84..... 96362</b>	MCO 43089	—	71232 12068	Observer post (2 phases), east of Lloyd's Road  Observer post (alleged site), west of Lloyd's Road	Phase 1 1941, Phase 2 later C20	Concrete structures east of Lloyd's Road, mapped as a reservoir, originate from an ROC post of 1941-1945 associated with RAF Pen Olver (Site 86).  The site was re-used for monitoring in the Cold War with a tracking shelter and underground nuclear bunker (Rowe 2000, 67). The shelter is a box-like structure of concrete panels, less than 3m across and 2m high, with concrete access steps and internal sub-division. The bunker has a concrete hatchway.  The HER records an Orlit Type 'A' aircraft observation shelter with below ground post immediately adjoining, west of Lloyd's Road (MCO 42662). No structures are visible at this site; the features described may be those east of the road, noted above.	In rough grassy area by roadside. Visible elements in fair condition. Shelter has no door and has some internal damage but appears generally stable. Displaced fittings, rubble and birds' nest/s in interior.	Consider site recording to inform review of management.
<b>85..... 96363</b>	—	—	71242 12061	Garden (probable site), east of Lloyd's Road	Pre-1699	The 1699 Lanhydrock Atlas records a small enclosure in the corner of a larger pasture field. This was probably a garden, perhaps used for food crops rather than withies as the site is quite high and seems dry.	In pasture field, grassy and stable, at the time of the walkover.	No specific recommendations.
<b>86..... 96364</b>	MCO 43315	—	71364 12042	Radar Station, RAF Pen Olver, east of Lloyd's Road	1941	Concrete bases and brick walling mark the huts, defences and later adaptations of RAF Pen Olver, a 'Chain Home Low' radar station of 1941 (Rowe 2000, 65, 66).	In area of rough grass with war-time access tracks and some rubble.	Consider site and building recording to inform review of management.
<b>87..... 96365</b>	—	—	71145 11891	Quarries (possibly several), Pen Olver (west)	Post-medieval	Small-scale quarrying is visible on the west side of the point. Stone was probably dug in several phases for farm use (and later, in wartime, on a larger scale; see Site 89).	On coastal rough ground, stable.	No specific recommendations.



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<b>88.....</b> <b>96366</b>	MCO 12401	–	71284 11737 approx area	Mine (possible site), Pen Olver/Polledan	Post-medieval, perhaps C18	Possible copper mining is visible 'in cliffs' at Pen Olver (Dines 1956, 243). The HER plots the site on the headland, where it also records a pit, Site <b>89</b> . NT photos show suggested adit openings in cliffs west of Polledan. (See further Section 4.4.2.)	In area of highly exposed coastal rough ground. Site of any remains unknown.	Consider feasibility of archaeological exploration of cliffs to record any mining remains and review their management.
<b>89.....</b> <b>96367</b>	MCO 49103	–	71203 11869	Extractive pit, mine (possible site), Pen Olver	Post-medieval; perhaps C18 if related to possible mine	The NMP plots a hollow c30m across, with spoil spread up as well as down the slope, all now indistinct. Possible evidence of a copper mine is recorded nearby (Site <b>88</b> ). Stone was taken from Pen Olver for use in laying out RAF Predannack c1941 (Neville Green, pers comm to Rachel Holder, 2017).	In area of highly exposed grassy coastal rough ground. Turf-covered and stable.	Maintenance under grass ideal to preserve the site. (Potential for weathering and erosion; but remains themselves not considered highly sensitive.)
<b>90.....</b> <b>MNA</b> <b>183294</b> <i>NT HBSMR site name 'Lizard Wireless Station, Lizard Point'</i>	MCO 23487	LB GII Listed as <i>Lizard Wireless Station</i> HE ref. 1390884	71190 11924	Buildings (2), Signal Station, 'The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station' (Re-used as dwelling named 'Marconi bungalow' in mid-C20)	1901 Station closed in 1920; re-used as dwelling	Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) founded one of his early coastal stations for wireless telegraphy, 'The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station', at Pen Olver, in 1900 (Rowe 1996; Johns 1998). The site was used in the development of wireless telegraphy; the first wireless communication beyond the horizon was sent from here in 1901. The station had a small enclosure (Site <b>91</b> ) and 2 wooden huts c10m long. These buildings were later incorporated in a dwelling, but have since been restored by the NT. One held the transmitter and receiver, the other accommodated staff, stores and equipment. Reports on previous archaeological assessment and watching brief work by CAU provide further details (see also Section 4.4.9.3).	Restored by the NT as a small museum with equipment and fittings informed by research and archaeological recording (Johns 1998; Thomas 2000).	Continuing use as a museum of telegraphy ideal. High potential for use in further presentation of the Lizard's historic landscape and role in developments in science and communications.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>91.....</b> <b>96368</b>	MCO 23487	Listed as part of <i>Lizard Wireless Station</i> HE ref. 1390884	71193 11943	Enclosure, mast (base of), building platforms, trenches, 'The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station'	1901 Station closed in 1920.	A roughly square enclosure, c50m across, extends behind the huts at Marconi's Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station (Site <b>90</b> ). It has a central concrete base c1.2m <sup>3</sup> with remains of stays for the aerial mast (see Appendix for details of the mast) and also bases of lost huts, and zig-zag trenches, attributed to Second World War reuse.	Mostly grassy with some rough brambly vegetation, part of telegraphy museum (Site <b>90</b> ), gated but open to public.	Maintenance under rough grass ideal. Comments on Site <b>90</b> also apply here.
<b>92.....</b> <b>96369</b>	—	—	71269 11914 centre, approx	Rifle range, extractive pit (possible site), Pen Olver	c1900	A Morris-tube rifle range at the head of Polledan is recorded c1912. This type of range, in use around 1900, allowed firing practice in smaller spaces, using ordinary rifles fitted with the Morris equipment (Section 4.4.8). The range here seems to have been dismantled before the map horizon of 1906. A large platform c30m long and 10m wide, on the brink of the clifftop above Polledan, may be identified by its size as the location of the range.	In area of highly exposed grassy coastal rough ground. Turf-covered and stable.	Maintenance under grass particularly desirable to preserve remains; potential for weathering and erosion on the clifftop site. Consider earthwork survey to improve understanding and presentation of site.
<b>93.....</b> <b>96370</b>	—	—	71266 11864 approx	Barrow (possible site), Pen Olver	Bronze Age if a barrow	A mound c10m in diameter and up to 0.9m high with a hollow top lies at the south end of the firing range earthworks above Polledan (Site <b>92</b> ). It resembles a robbed prehistoric barrow in form, and seems unlikely to be spoil derived from the making of Site <b>92</b> as that could have been thrown over the adjoining clifftop. However, there are possible indications that it was part of Site <b>92</b> or perhaps of Site <b>89</b> to the west.	As for Site <b>92</b> above.	As for Site <b>92</b> above.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
94..... 96371	–	–	71281 11945	Well, Polledan	Pre-1878, probably post-1872	The 1878 map marks a well and small plot for potatoes or similar, probably supplying the 1872 signal station (Site 100) and/or nearby coastguard cottages. The 1906 map does not show it, but perhaps people from the Marconi station, Site 90, used it later. A spring in the cliff at Polledan, down a path now partly collapsed, superseded this local water source (Rachel Holder, pers comm).	Site lies in coastal rough ground, grassy, stable. Well itself likely to have been filled or silted up, but may be undisturbed below ground.	No specific recommendations. Monitoring appropriate for any groundworks, to identify any recording or management needs.
95..... 96372	–	–	71286 11955	Amphitheatre, alleged site, Polledan/Belidden	– (Sheep terracing)	A dip with steps formed by sheep terracing above the steep sided inlet of Polledan was popularised as the druidic 'Belidden Amphitheatre' in the mid C19 (Section 4.1).	In coastal rough ground, part grassy, part under low gorse.	Potential for use in presenting development of concepts of landscape archaeology.
96..... 96373	–	–	71295 11964	Telegraphic cable (Housel Cove to the Lizard Signal Station, later Lloyd's); part of its course may now be visible above Polledan	Possibly 1872	A possible trench with a cable some 0.5m below the ground surface has been exposed by coastal erosion on the clifftop above Polledan. This may mark the line of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Cable linked to the Lizard Signal Station (then Fox's, later Lloyd's) via Housel Bay, used 1872-1884 (Rowe 2000, 25-27). (See Section 4.4.9.2.)	In coastal rough ground, here grassy but unstable due to coastal erosion.	Record and consider needs eg, sampling any early cable for study and preservation. Potential for use in presenting the Lizard's historic role in advances in communications.
97..... 96374	MCO 49198	–	71434 11883 centre	Quarries (2), Bass Point	Begun pre-1878, probably 1872	The NMP plots two quarries together up to c25m across, and c4m deep. The 1878 map shows a rock scarp, part of the western one, and the pair probably provided stone for the 1872 signal station (Site 100) and/or other nearby maritime infrastructure.	In coastal rough ground under grass and low gorse.	No specific recommendations.
98..... 90594	–	–	71488 11870	Field system, Bass Point	Medieval	The NMP and a NT 'greyback' survey record old field boundaries on the slopes of Bass Point (Anon 1986, Appendix 2).	In coastal rough ground in grass and low gorse.	Consider feasibility of reintroducing coastal grazing.



Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no.	NGR/s (SW prefix)	Site location	type, Period	Description	Condition, Management	Recommendations
<b>99</b> ..... <b>96375</b>	MCO 56805	–	71569 11898	Daymark, Bass Point	Originated by 1878, possibly rebuilt	A pair of red and white painted masonry daymarks on Bass Point are among markers for the treacherous Vrogue Rock set up in several phases after the wreck of the <i>Czar</i> there in 1859. Two beacons, painted red, '8 feet high, and 96 yards apart' were built here by 1878. The south one, visited on the walkover, is c2m or 6.5 feet high so they may have been rebuilt.	Good, stable, accessible by the coast path running alongside.	High potential for use in presenting the maritime history of the Lizard.
<b>100</b> ..... <b>MNA</b> <b>182080</b>	MCO 23486	LB GII Listed as <i>Lloyds Signal Station</i> HE ref. 1158037	71480 11934	The Lizard Signal Station, Bass Point (originally Fox's, then Lloyd's).	1872	The Lizard Signal Station was built by Fox's of Falmouth in 1872 and taken over by Lloyd's of London in 1883. It signalled to shipping using flags on a rooftop pole, and was soon connected to the developing national telegraph system, and linked to Spain via undersea cable. The little castellated tower, white with giant black signage, also served as a daymark. Its principal external elements are noted in a detailed history (Rowe 2000), and various internal features are recorded in Listing documentation. The station was run by Lloyd's until 1951, and then by the coastguard until the later C20, when it was converted to a house (see Section 4.4.9.2.).	Appears in good condition; not inspected closely or internally for this assessment. Understood to be in use as a house.	Consider building/site record to inform management. High potential for use in presenting the maritime history of the Lizard.
<b>101</b> ..... <b>96376</b>	–	–	71574 11979	Coastal footpath, Lizard Head	1903	The coastal footpath appears on the 1906 map. The continuous route very probably dates from 1903 when the Coastguard service was extended to the Lizard; it may have been marked by whitewashed stones at intervals (see Section 4.4.7).	In use with various adaptations to coastal erosion, etc.	Continuing use ideal. Investigate possibility of survival of marker stones along the route if the opportunity arises.

## 8 Inventory of Sites at Polpeor outside the ownership of the National Trust

**Notes** These sites, listed in blue and with the prefix P, are those at Polpeor, outside NT ownership (see Section 7 for NT-owned sites, among which are **Sites 50-59** at Polpeor). Site numbers run in sequence from south to north and west to east (see Figs 56 and 57).

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no. (if any)	NGR (SW prefix)	Site type	Period	Description	Significance in terms of the present assessment
<b>P1..... 96377</b>	—	—	70085 11355 approx	Bath, east of Vellan Drang	Probably pre-1860	A seawater bath made from a rock pool at Polpeor was recorded in 1860. A bath sized pool on a ledge off Polpeor Island, near a rough natural channel known as Vellan Drang, may be identified as this site, being part natural and part cut in the rock. The bath is roughly triangular; its south side is cut straight and its south east corner is squared off. It measures up to c3m across and is 1.2m deep. Being close to hully Site <b>P2</b> and similarly made by chiselling at low tide it could perhaps be near contemporary.	Old salt water baths are rare and this semi-natural example reflects the Victorian popularity of Polpeor Cove with well-to-do visitors for bathing and exploring caves, sea plants etc.
<b>P2..... 96378</b>	—	—	70080 11360 approx	Hully, east of Vellan Drang	Probably pre-1848	A hully (a rock-cut tidal keeping-place for shellfish store-pots) at Polpeor is implied by an account of fishing at Polpeor in 1848. It may be the hully revealed at low water on the tidal ledges beside Vellan Drang, re-discovered by Phoebe Herring in February 2017. This is a pool chiselled to form a rectangular tank measuring c85m by 0.6m and 0.55m deep; with a shallower cut edging it, 0.15m wide and up to 0.2m deep, made to fit a timber lid.	A rare feature, with documentary evidence for its date. One of few surviving sites marking Polpeor's role as a fishing cove (see Sites <b>50, 51, 53</b> , Site <b>P13</b> ).
<b>P3..... 96379</b>	MCO 46174 Johns 1999, Site 4	—	70028 11475	Lifeboat slipway (Phase 3), Polpeor Cove	Begun 1914, completed 1918	The lifeboat house (Site <b>P4</b> ) has an elevated slipway for launching (lifeboats were brought back to the house via outhaul Site <b>P5</b> and turntable Site <b>P9</b> ). The slipway is made of concrete and iron, with stone, concrete and iron piers. It is c6m wide and 80m long; the outer part of the superstructure is lost (as for all these Polpeor lifeboat station structures, see Johns 1999 for further details).	The lifeboat complex here is well preserved despite decay and damage by the sea and has high historical and community value.
<b>P4..... 96380</b>	MCO 44010 Johns 1999, Site 3	—	70074 11501	Lifeboat house (Phase 3), Polpeor Cove	Begun 1914, completed 1918	The lifeboat house used 1914-1961 stands just above the shore, by a dedicated slipway (Site <b>P3</b> ). It measures 14m by 6.5m, rises to c7m high, and is made of concrete with a gabled roof clad with corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. Features include a plaque displaying the date 1914, and an iron handrail and trough.	As for Site <b>P3</b> , above.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no. (if any)	NGR (SW prefix)	Site type	Period	Description	Significance in terms of the present assessment
<b>P5..... 96381</b>	MCO 46175 Johns 1999, Site 10	—	70016 11490	Lifeboat tidal slipway (Phase 2, possibly cut in Phase 1) and outhaul, Polpeor Cove (3 features)	c1884 or later	A large iron cone on its side marks the outer end of a tidal way for the lifeboat (used for outhaul only in Phase 3 when slipway Site <b>P3</b> served for launches). It was linked by cable to fixtures on the cliff; these stood on a rock-cut platform c2m across, 2m above the slipway, accessible via a rough step c0.25m across also cut in the rock. The tidal slipway/outhaul way itself is seaweed covered but it seems to be cut down by c0.5m into a rock ledge extending to the south, to improve the passage for boats beside the sandier shore on the north. While the beach was used by the lifeboat from 1859, this work on the outhaul probably dates from after 1884 when the lifeboat was replaced by increasingly larger ones.	As for Site <b>P3</b> , above.
<b>P6..... 96382</b>	MCO 46173 Johns 1999, Site 8	—	70069 11533	Lifeboat slipway, with associated features (numerous), Polpeor Cove	1631 in origin; modified from	The upper part of the slipway dating from 1631 and used for the lifeboat from the mid C19 lies in the NT property and is recorded in Section 7 as Site <b>58</b> (and discussed further in Section 5.1). This lower end of it, being the part that served the later, larger, heavier lifeboats of the station's 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> phases, has been widened and re-surfaced or repaired with concrete several times. Important elements include iron warping bollards, and a 'box slide' chain haulage system running up its side below the cliff.	As for Site <b>P3</b> , above.
<b>P7..... 96383</b>	Johns 1999, Sites 9, 12	—	70077 11520	Lifeboat station walls, Polpeor Cove	1884	Sea walls of masonry and concrete protect the slipway and turntable areas around the Phase 2 and 3 lifeboat houses (Sites <b>P4</b> , <b>P8</b> ), exposed to breaking waves as well as to wind and seaspray. A distinctive battered concrete wall bears the date 1884. The 1878 OS map shows no walling to the slipway, so it seems it was protected during Phase 1 of the station only by the rock edge left by its cutting.	As for Site <b>P3</b> , above.
<b>P8..... 96384</b>	Johns 1999, Site 13	—	70093 11518	Winch shed, Polpeor Cove	Later C20	A small concrete platform is the base of a winch house recorded by Johns in 1999 when it was still in use. The shed has now gone. It was built against the cliff, made of blockwork with a corrugated roof, measured c4m by 2.5m and 2m high, and had an opening c0.5m wide and 0.3m high in the west side for the winch cable.	This is the most recent of several features marking Polpeor's role as a fishing cove (see comment on Site <b>P2</b> ).



Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no. (if any)	NGR (SW prefix)	Site type	Period	Description	Significance in terms of the present assessment
<b>P9.....</b> <b>96385</b>	Johns 1999, Site 6	—	70088 11511	Lifeboat turntable (Phase 3) (site of), Polpeor Cove	c1884	The area on the pre-existing slipway behind the Phase 3 lifeboat house (Site <b>P4</b> ), in front of the previous lifeboat house which was converted to a winch house (Site <b>P11</b> ), was levelled up with concrete to form the base of a turntable. This was used for rotating the lifeboat hauled up the earlier slipway, to return it bow first into the Phase 3 house. The mechanism was removed c1980, after the station had closed, leaving the base clearly visible.	As for Site <b>P3</b> , above.
<b>P10....</b> <b>96386</b>	—	—	70090 11508	Studio, possible site; Polpeor Cove	Pre-1878	Artist Thomas Hart who lived and worked at Polbrean (Site <b>60</b> ) from c1870 also worked at Polpeor before his villa was built, exhibiting a painting of the cove in 1865. He is recorded as having had a small studio at Polpeor itself. This has been identified as a lone hut captured by a photograph of c1880 in the area used soon afterwards for the lifeboat house of c1884. The structure of c1880 is marked on the 1878 map. It was apparently removed c1884 to make way for lifeboat house Site <b>P11</b> , and replaced at Site <b>P12</b> .	See Site <b>P12</b> , below.
<b>P11....</b> <b>96387</b>	MCO 40505 Johns 1999, Site 2	—	70093 11499	Lifeboat house (Phase 2), winch house (Phase 3), Polpeor Cove	c1884	The earlier of the 2 lifeboat houses at Polpeor Cove was made by 1884, possibly in 1882 (see Section 5.2). It is an early concrete structure, c10m by 5m and c4.5m high, with a flat roof. After the Phase 3 house Site <b>P4</b> became operational in 1918, this site was re-used to house a lifeboat winch, the plinth for which survives.	As for Site <b>P3</b> , above.
<b>P12....</b> <b>96388</b>	Johns 1999, Site 5	—	70098 11490	Petrol store; studio (possible site); Polpeor Cove	c1884	A studio at Polpeor used by painter Thomas Hart of Polbrean was sold, for use as a lifeboat fuel store, by Thomas' son so probably after the artist's death in 1916 (Section 5.3). A photo of 1895 shows a gabled building on the site, apparently that standing today. The building, c5m by 2.5m, is made of rendered brickwork. Johns records windows, and a roof of clay tiles rising to c3.5m, since collapsed. The provision of windows appears consistent with design as a studio; the 1895 view shows two windows on the seaward side which seem to have been knocked together. The studio here may have replaced another nearby, at Site <b>P10</b> .	If a replacement studio for Hart of c1884, re-used as a fuel store, this would be a rare Victorian artist's field studio with links to works depicting Polpeor as well as part of the lifeboat complex.

Project no. and NT no.	HER or other no.	SM/LB no. (if any)	NGR (SW prefix)	Site type	Period	Description	Significance in terms of the present assessment
<b>P13.... 96389</b>	–	–	70066 11583	Settlement, Polpeor (With private homes Seaspray, Mulvin, and Villa Clare; see also café Site <b>P15</b> ).	Early C20	Polpeor is a small clifftop settlement largely developed by local families in the decades after the Great War to provide homes and seasonal businesses. It is typified by low, modest buildings overlooking the sea, with gardens incorporating beach material and tamarisk and other salt-tolerant plants.  The settlement includes the dwellings known as Seaspray and Mulvin west of the Wave Crest café (Site <b>P15</b> ), and Villa Clare east of this, across the road.	Polpeor has a distinctive sea-side character, showing <i>ad hoc</i> growth for local needs, and is relatively little altered.  Local people may have memories of the stories of these houses, and there may be scope for building assessment.
<b>P14.... 96390</b>	–	–	70082 11567	Shop, workshop (possible site), Polpeor	Possibly early/mid C20	A shed in the front garden of Mulvin, a clifftop home at Polpeor, may be a former serpentine shop, since it stands just inside, and addresses, the entrance gate to the property from the coast path.	This site may reflect the role of small scale stone working and trading in the growth of Polpeor.
<b>P15.... 96391</b>	–	–	70102 11559	Café; serpentine shop (site of); Polpeor	Later 1920s or earlier 1930s	The Wave Crest, a café, serpentine shop, and home dating from before 1937, was run by the Charles family until 1960 and then by the Harts (Charles and Charles 1997, 28-29). There are 2 parallel single storied buildings, now joined, with rendered masonry or concrete walls, brick chimney, and slate rooves, and a veranda to seaward (undated photos in the Greenslade collection show further details). A disused concrete and timber shed to the rear has an old C20 café sign painted on panels across its top.	As for Site <b>P13</b> , above.
<b>P16.... 96392</b>	–	–	70174 11445	Pool, 'Scouts' Pool', Polpeor	Early C20 or earlier	A pool used between the wars by Scouts and other Lizard children learning to swim (Trewin 1948, 144) lies on a ledge near MHW in the lower part of a cliff c15m high. It is an irregular trapezoid in plan, with cut corners and south side obscured by seaweed. It is c9m across north east-south west by up to c6m, and is over 1m deep. The south west corner is slightly raised with concrete. Rubble including a rock c2m <sup>3</sup> lies in it, and a narrow hairpin path to it, with rough steps hewn in the cliff, is eroded and hazardous.	The pool with its local name shows past use of the coast by local people for pleasure as well as work.





## 9 References

### 9.1 Primary sources

**Notes** These primary sources are listed in chronological order for ease of reference. Besides those listed below, historic maps important for the project include several forming part of the Lanhydrock Atlas of c1699, consulted in published form (see Holden *et al* 2010, in Section 9.2, below).

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John Norden, c1600. Map of Kerrier Hundred.

Joel Gascoyne, c1699. Map of Cornwall.

Joel Gascoyne (probable surveyor), c1699. Lanhydrock Atlas, more specifically the following surveys within this atlas of estate maps;

- Names of the Tenements belonging to the Mannor of Predannick Wartha (Holden *et al* 2000, 178-179).
- A scheme of Tregaminion....annext to the Manor of Predannack Wartha (Holden *et al* 2000, 180).
- A scheme of Two Tenements in the village of Lizard being parcell of the Manor of Predannick Wartha (Holden *et al* 2000, 186).

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### **9.3 Websites**

British History Online

British Newspaper Archive

Cornwall Artist Index

Cornwall Record Office online catalogue

English Broadside Ballad Archive (University of California at Santa Barbara, Department of English)

Geni (genealogy)

Heritage Gateway (HE online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings)

History of Parliament Online

J. Paul Getty Museum

Kerrier.org (history of artist Thomas Hart)

Kipling Society

Royal Observatory Greenwich

Trinity House

University of Cambridge Digital Library

WW2 People's War (online archive of wartime memories contributed by members of the public and gathered by the BBC)

### **9.4 Project archive**

The CAU project number is **146640**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

Electronic data is stored in the following locations:

Project admin: G:\TWE\Waste & Env\Strat Waste & Land\Historic Environment\Projects\Sites\Sites L\Lizard Point Rapid Landscape Assessment 2016 146640

Digital photographs: R:\Historic Environment (Images)\SITES.I-L\Sites L\Lizard 146640 NT Assessment

Electronic drawings: L:\Historic Environment (Data)\HE\_Projects\Sites\_L\Lizard Point NT assessment 146640

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-280394

## Appendix; Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station, and Lizard West coastguard station

**Note** The following technical, organisational and other details of the two stations are derived from research and personal records kindly forwarded (following production of the draft of this report) by Courtney Rowe and Neville Green (pers comms to Rachel Holder, 2017). Other information from these sources is incorporated in the main text, and site inventory, of this report.

**The Lizard Wireless Telegraphy Station**, Marconi's station at Pen Olver (Sites **90, 91**). Courtney Rowe notes details of the mast recorded in the diary of George Kemp, Marconi's assistant, now at the Bodleian Library. The mast was used at Dovercourt hut (a Marconi site in Essex) and at the end of 1900 was taken down and sent to Lizard Point via Harwich. The height of the mast and that of each of its three component sections is recorded as follows;

Lower mast 72 feet with 10 feet overlap	62
Middle mast 56 feet with 10ft overlap	46
Upper mast 53 feet	53
Total height of mast	161

**Lizard West**, former coastguard station at Old Lizard Head (Site **5**). Neville Green, 'Auxiliary in Charge' of the station prior to its closure in 1983, has records of an agreement of 29<sup>th</sup> September 1902, by which the local farmer and land owner Mr F I Hocking was paid 5 shillings per annum for 60 years. The agreement was renewed on 29<sup>th</sup> 1962 for another 60 years at a rent of 5 pounds per annum. This was presumably a ground rent agreement which allowed the coastguard to construct and maintain a lookout. (Later, ownership of the land passed to the Hendy family.) Little is known of the first building, which stood between c1902 and 1925.

The station was rebuilt in 1925, the new lookout being completed on May 5<sup>th</sup>. This was a single storey block building, with a sloping single pitch concrete roof (Fig 53). It was square in plan, with a floor area of 77 square feet. Windows on 3 sides commanded wide views; the fully-glazed south west front looked out to sea, and half-width windows on the south east and north west sides looked towards the lighthouse, and to Gwennap Head and Mounts Bay, respectively.

There was a lean to on the inland portion of the north west side, which housed a chemical toilet. The entrance was on the inland side, through a porch; a sliding door led into the main room, which housed a desk and chair. Equipment included navigation charts, a telephone (the line came on overhead poles from Polpeor), and in later years a radio transmitter. A flagpole stood at the north eastern corner. There was no mains electricity; power was supplied by a 12 volt battery, and heating was by paraffin, and later by bottled gas. There was a concrete post and wire fence all around the building, with a gate on the seaward side.

Operational equipment held at the station included a signalling torch, flares, Life Saving Apparatus rockets, and a bellows powered air horn used for warning ships off. The horn was used most often in fog. A signal of 'u' (two dots and a dash) would be used, meaning 'standing into danger'. (See further below, and also Figs 54 and 55, for details of the torch and horn, preserved by Neville Green.)

Some 400m north (below Lizard Head Lane and Hellarcher, on the clifftops now in NE's NNR), are remains of a pole used to represent the mast of a vessel for coastguard training. A rocket carrying a line would be fired from close to the Lizard Head boundary, towards the pole; coastguards were stationed to keep the area clear. Once fired, the line was attached to the top of the pole (by a volunteer climbing it), and a 'breeches buoy' rescue harness was tested by sending it along the wire. An exercise here was captured on film in 1945 ([www.britishpathe.com/video/coast-guards](http://www.britishpathe.com/video/coast-guards)). The pole, known locally as the monkey pole, was more formally called Life Saving Apparatus practice equipment. The 1906 map shows a previous 'Post' site c200m north of Lizard West.



Lizard West remained the coastguards' principal building in the parish, until their use of Lloyd's Signal Station (from June 1<sup>st</sup> 1951) and later construction of the lookout at Bass Point (now NCI). Building of the Bass Point lookout commenced on September 26<sup>th</sup> 1953 and its first use was April 24<sup>th</sup> 1954. After 1951 Lizard West became an auxiliary station and was used only for bad weather watches. Other coastguard lookouts in the wider district area were at Enys Head (between Cadgwith and Poltesco), and Black Head beyond that, to the east; and between Mullion Cove and Polurrian to the west. (At Enys Head, steps and foundations remain; this station also featured on the 1945 British Pathe film. The Black Head station is now a small National Trust information room. The station to the west was demolished by the National Trust in the late 1990s.

Coastguards walked out to the Lizard West station from the village, and always worked alone on shift. Auxiliaries were paid 3 shillings and sixpence an hour for watches. In early years most men came from the village, but in later years they came from the wider locality, as transport became easier. Neville Green, Auxiliary in Charge for both the Lizard West and Bass Point stations, had grown up at Bass Point, as his father was employed by Lloyd's signal station in the 1920s to 1950s. He remembers once being snowed in at Lizard West. He has preserved watch records of shipwrecks and rescues involving the station (and that at Bass Point), and also a coastguard signalling torch and bellows horn; and has kindly offered to make the logs available for research, and has given access to the signalling artefacts for photography (Figs 54 and 55, below).

The last watch for which Neville has records was kept at Lizard West Coastguard Station on January 5<sup>th</sup> 1983. Watch was set at 1900 hrs, and closed on January 6<sup>th</sup> 1983 at 0100 hrs. In the period after closure, equipment was stripped from the site. It is understood that offers were made to RSPB to use the building as a bird observatory, but it was deemed to be not sufficiently well located for such use. The National Trust acquired the cliffs in 1988 and the redundant station was demolished soon afterwards.



*Fig 53 Lizard West coastguard station, Site 5, before decommissioning, c1980 (photo courtesy of Peter Greenslade; scan provided to the National Trust).*

*This is the only image of Lizard West known to the NT (Rachel Holder, pers comm).*



Fig 54 Coastguard signalling equipment used at the former Lizard West station on Old Lizard Head, Site 5 (photo courtesy of Rachel Holder, and owner Neville Green).



Fig 55 Details of bellows horn identifying it as a Triton type made by Alldays and Onions, Birmingham (photo courtesy of Rachel Holder, and owner Neville Green).

The horn, issued to Lizard West in 1957, is believed to have been made before this date. It was replaced with canister type airhorn before the station closed in 1983.



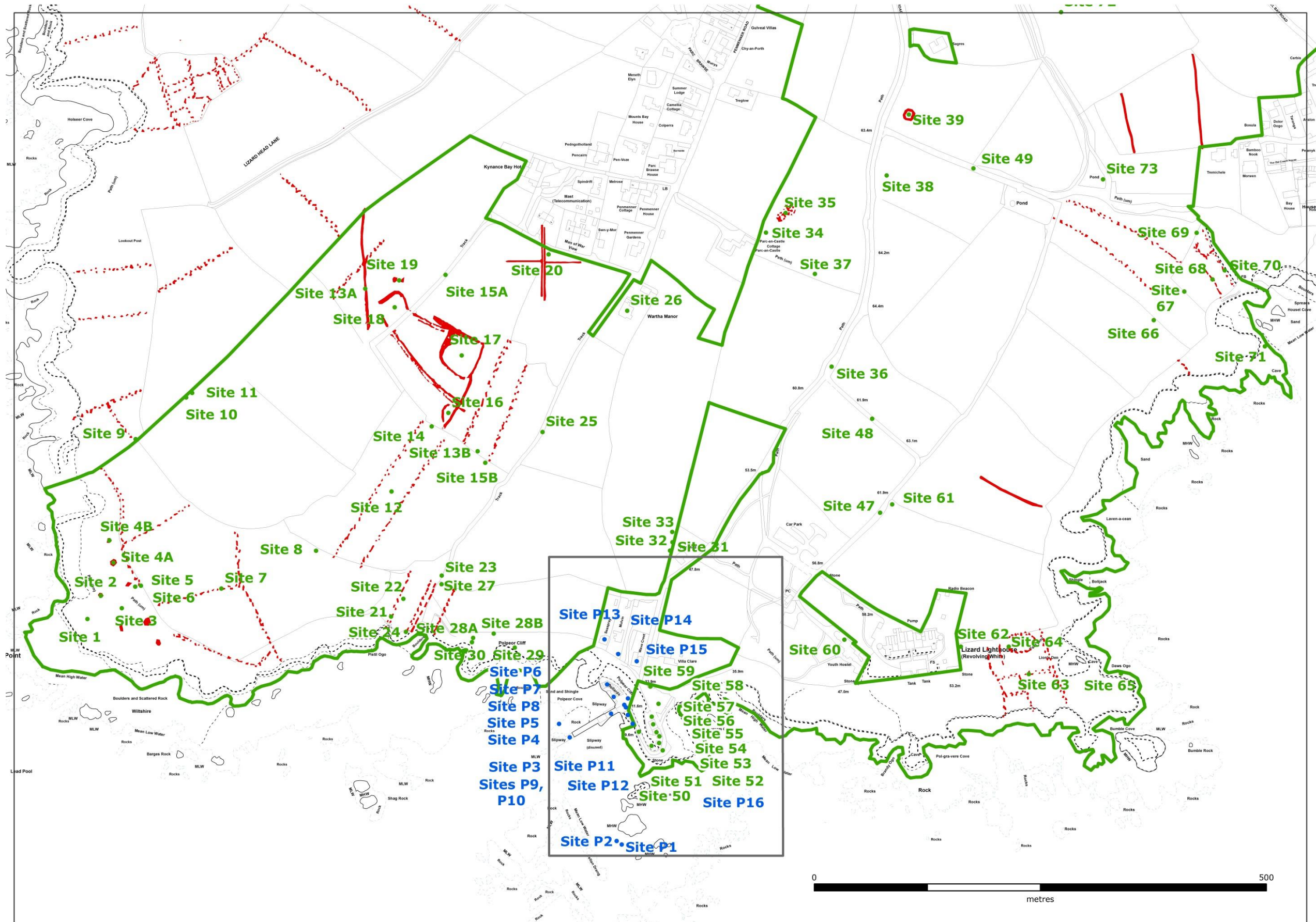


Fig 56 Site location map, West: with the NT property (outlined for illustration purposes only) and sites within this in green; Polpeor study area in grey; sites outside NT land there in blue; and NMP plot in red.







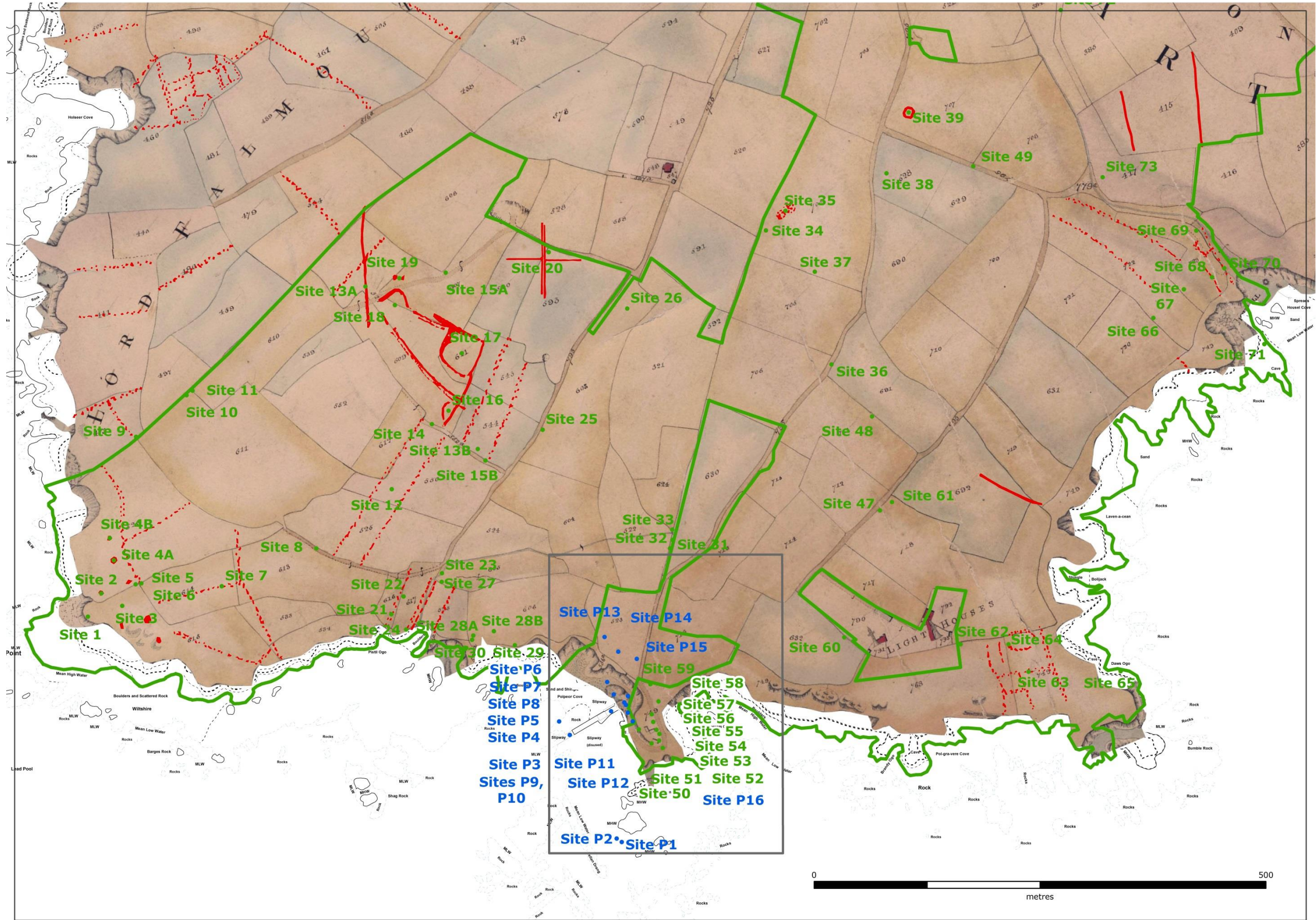


Fig 57 Site location map, West: with 1839 tithe map base (and NT property and sites in green; Polpeor study area in grey; sites outside NT land there in blue; and NMP plot in red, as in Figure 56).







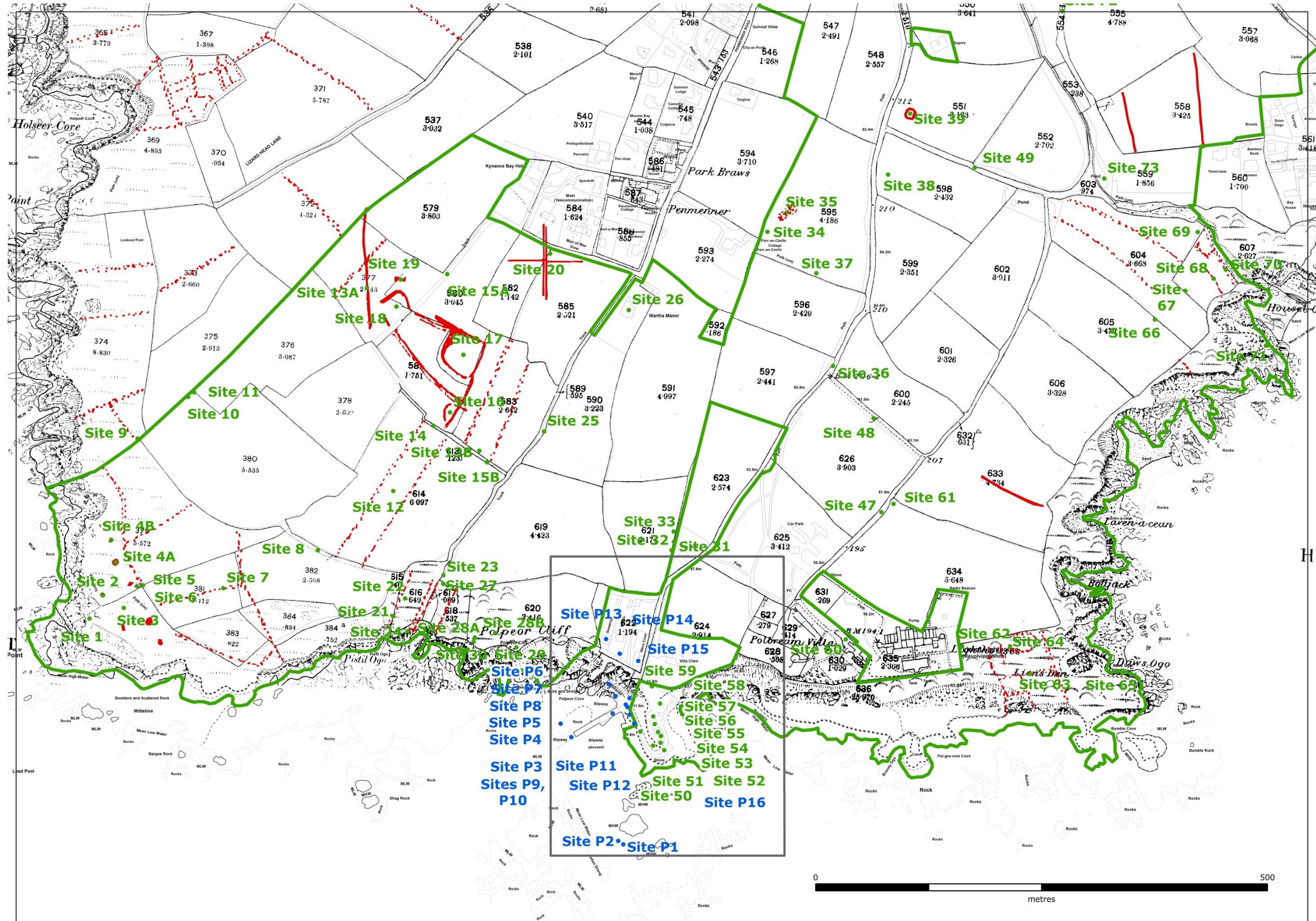


Fig 58 Site location map, West: with 1878 OS map base (and NT property and sites in green; Polpeor study area in grey; sites outside NT land there in blue; and NMP plot in red, as in Figure 56).





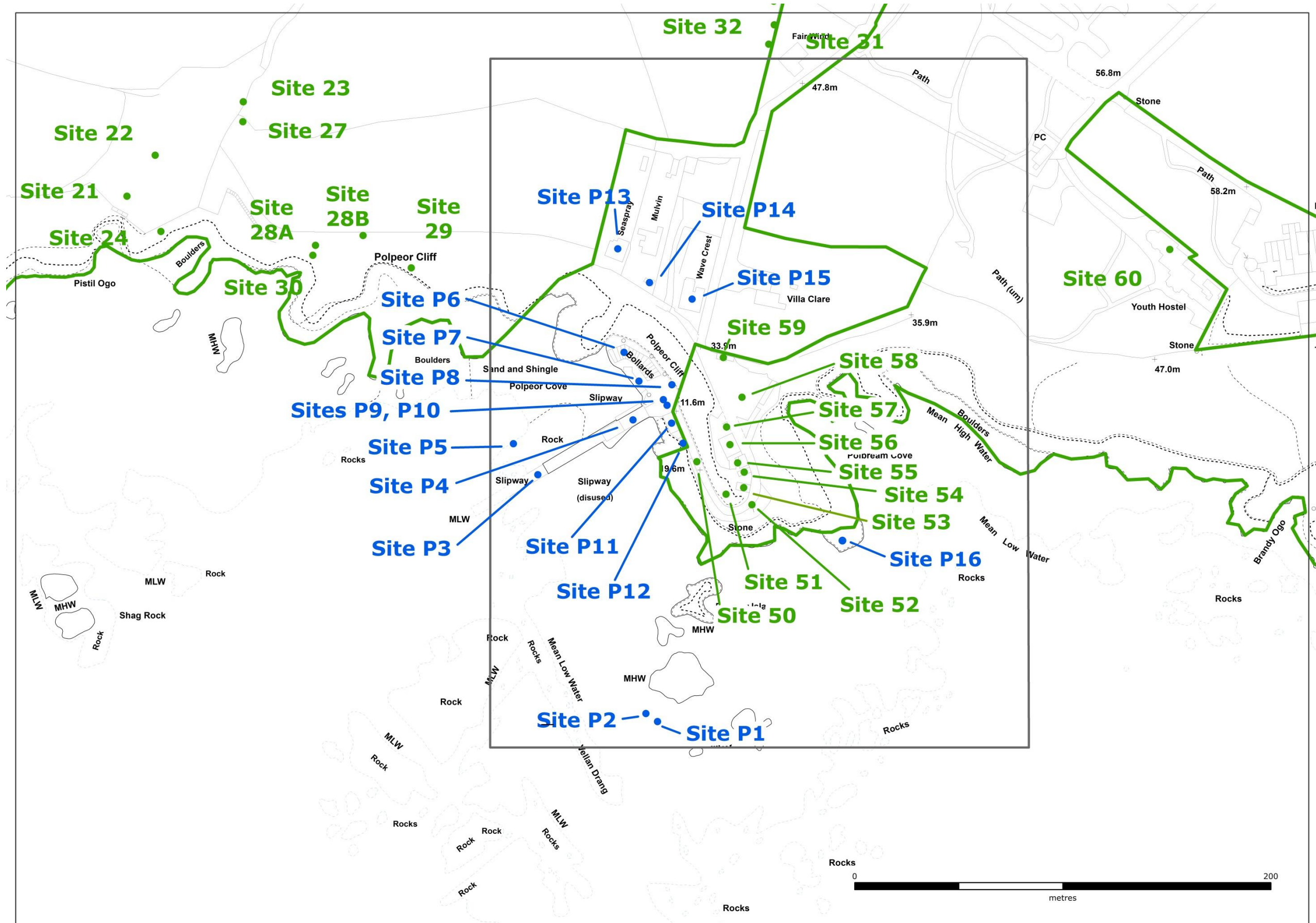


Fig 59 Site location map, Polpeor: with the NT property (outlined for illustration purposes only) and sites within this in green; Polpeor study area defined in grey; and sites outside NT land there in blue.





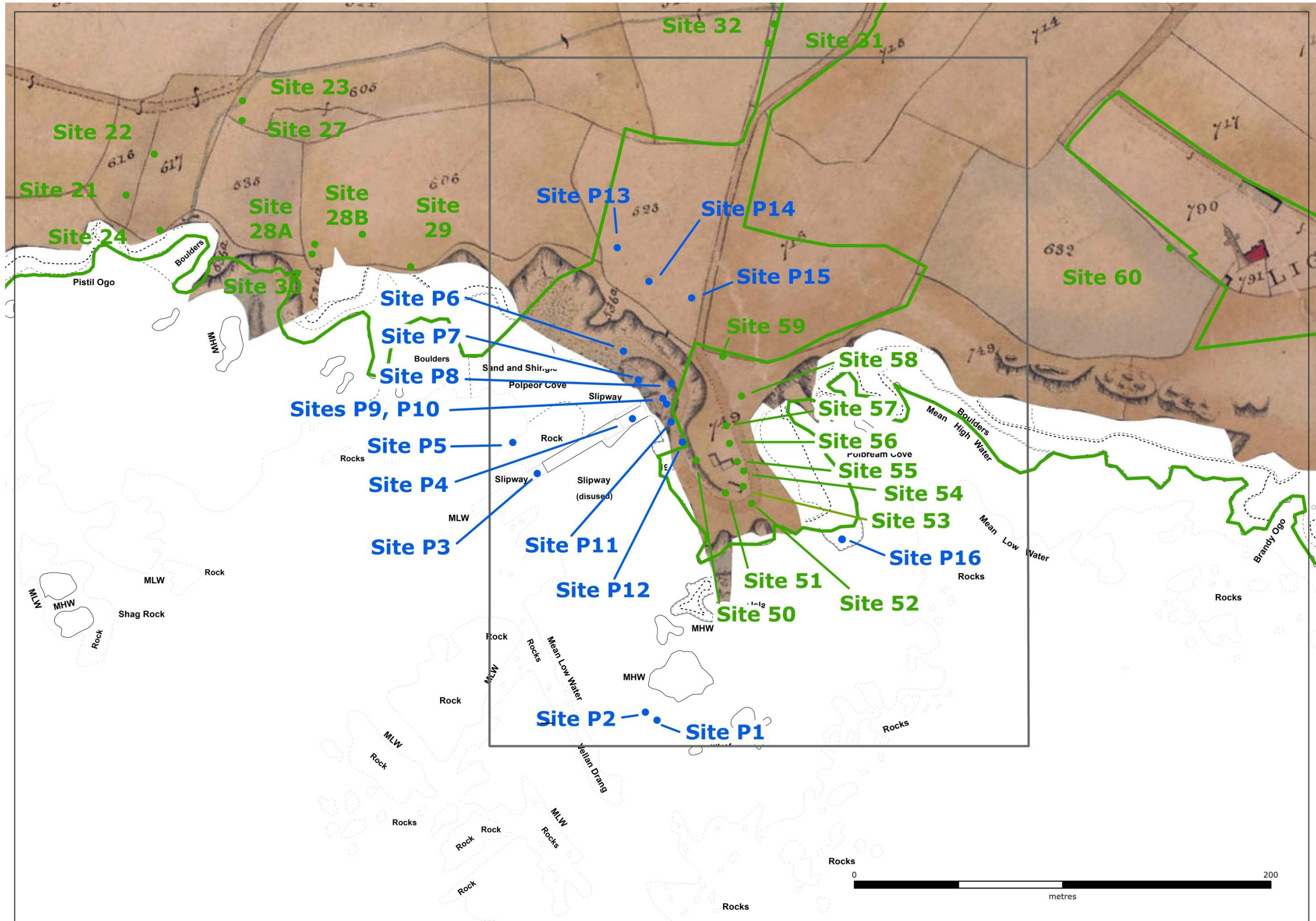


Fig 60 Site location map, Polpeor, with 1939 tithe map base: (and NT property and sites within this in green; Polpeor study area defined in grey; and sites outside NT land there in blue, as in Fig 59).





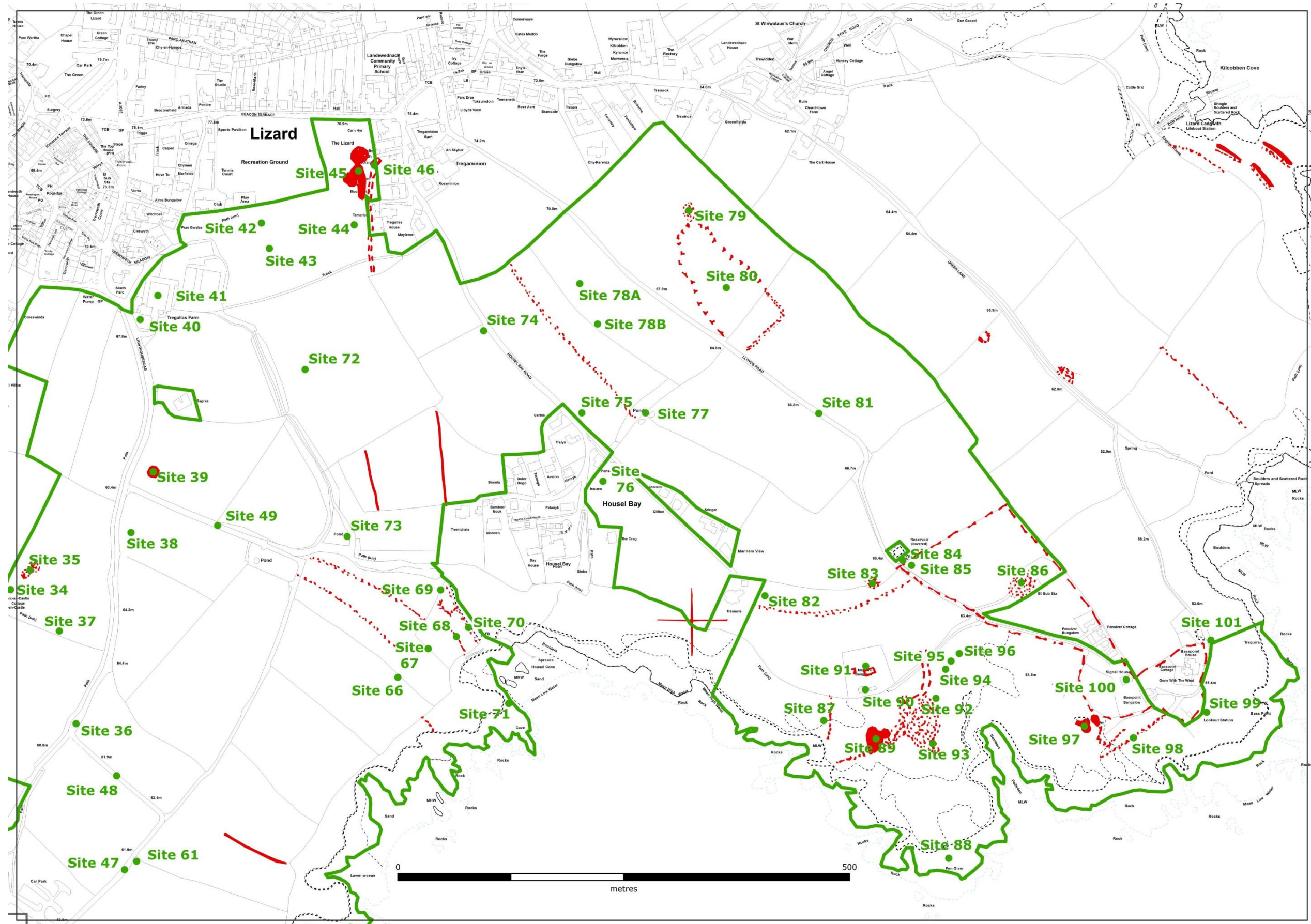


Fig 61 Site location map, East: with the NT property (outlined for illustration purposes only) and sites within this in green, and NMP plot in red.





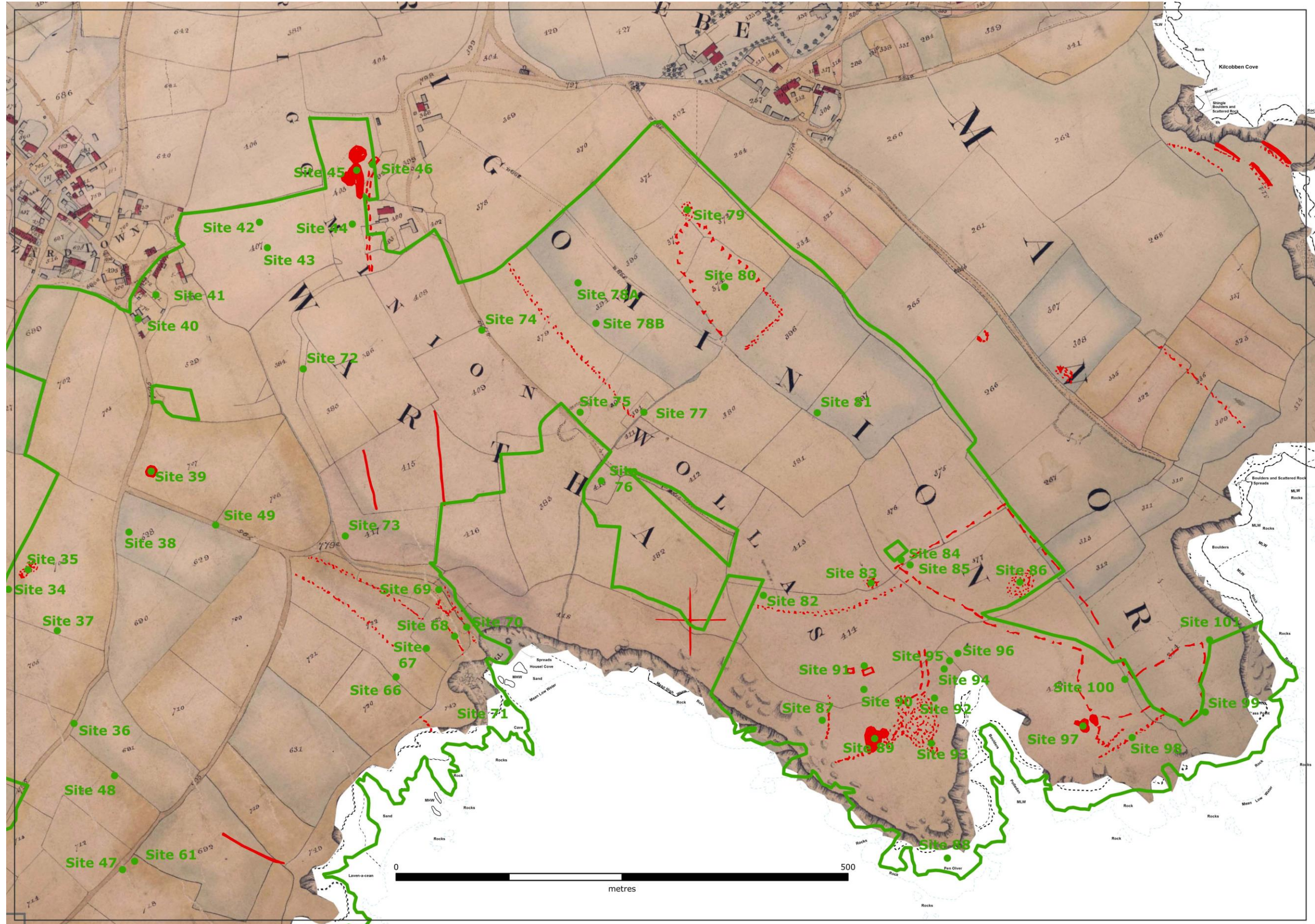


Fig 62 Site location map, West: with 1839 tithe map base (and NT property and sites in green, and NMP plot in red, as in Figure 61).







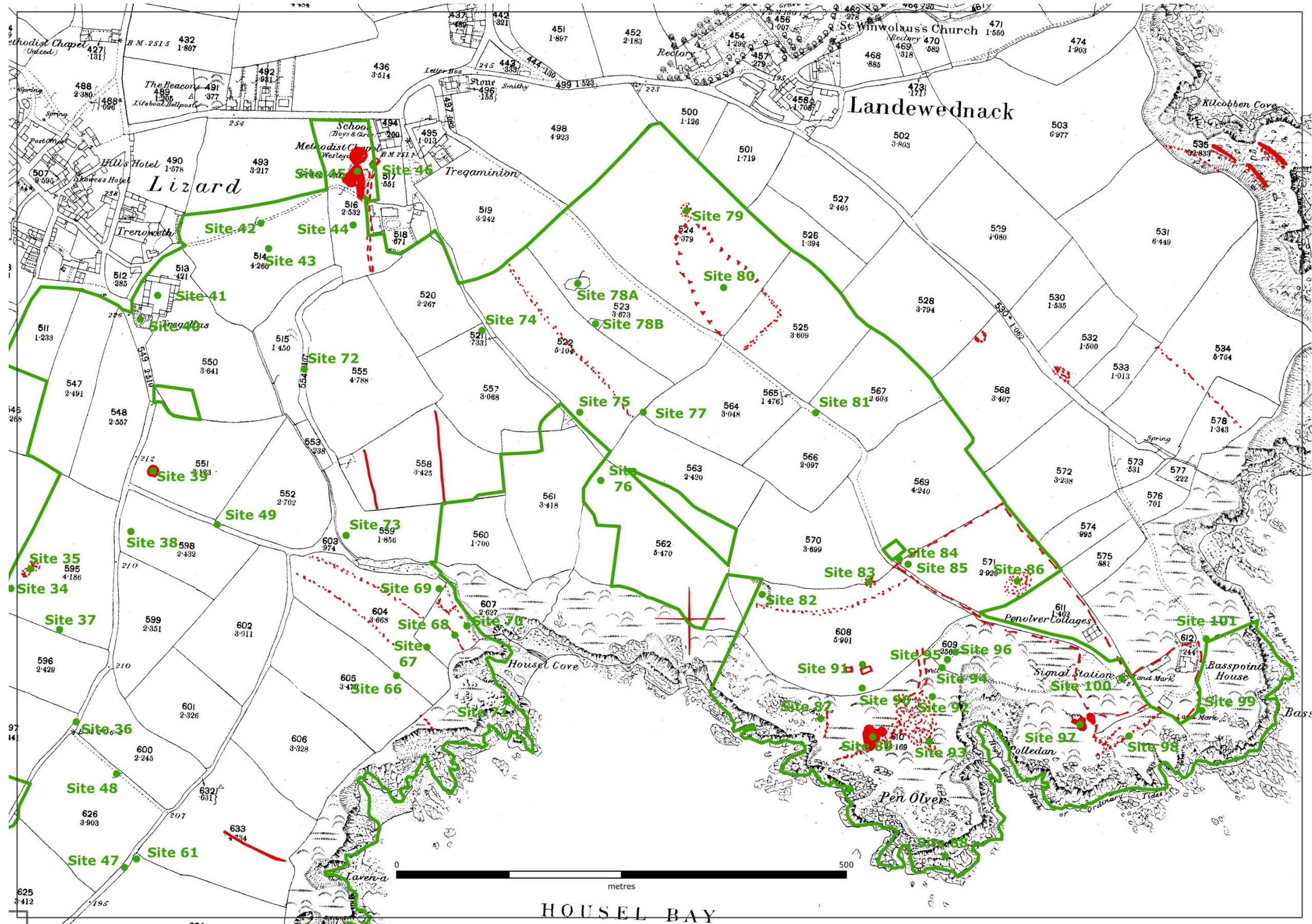


Fig 63 Site location map, West: with 1878 OS map base (and NT property and sites in green, and NMP plot in red, as in Figure 61).









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