

Here we are staying at Carvynick Country Club in the little village of Summercourt, which is almost in the centre of Cornwall, leaving us ideally placed to visit points of interest on both the north and south coasts.

## POLPERRO

Today it's a beautifully sunny day so packing the dogs into the car we set off towards the south coast and, just a few miles from Looe, we came across Polperro, which is a most spectacular little fishing village.

In common with many of the villages Polperro was once part of a thriving area for smuggling! Today, Polperro is still a working fishing village, although, tourism does provide the main source of income.

On one of the village streets we came across a museum dedicated to the Smuggling of yesteryear which we thoroughly enjoyed visiting. The sun was still shining as we made our way down to the beach, to the great delight of Shadow and Cinders!!! Walking across the sands we spotted a group of rocks that were simply smothered with mussels, just waiting to be gathered or covered again by the now incoming tide!! Time to wend our way back and light up the BBQ after a fabulous day!

### POLPERRO

Polperro (Cornish: Porthpyra, meaning Pyra's cove) is a village and fishing harbour on the south-east Cornwall coast in the south west of England, within the civil (and partly in the ecclesiastical) parish of Lansallos.

Polperro, through which runs the River Pol, is 7 miles (11 km) east of Fowey and 4 miles (6 km) west of the neighbouring town of Looe and 25 miles (40 km) west of the major city and naval port of Plymouth. It is a noted tourist destination, particularly in the summer months, for its idyllic appearance with tightly-packed ancient fishermen's houses which survive almost untouched, its quaint harbour and attractive coastline.

Polperro, since medieval times, fell under the jurisdiction of two ancient and separate manors, those of Raphael in the parish of Lansallos, west of the River Pol

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SANDRA AND GRAHAM BECK



which runs through the middle of the village, and Killgarth to the east in the parish of Talland, mentioned in the Domesday Book.

As early as the 13th century Polperro was a recognised fishing settlement and its first known record is in a Royal document of 1303.

The date of the building of Polperro's older quay is uncertain but Jonathan Couch (writing in the mid-19th century) considered that it is either the one mentioned by John Leland or one built upon the same site. It was probably built under the patronage of the lord of the manor of Raphael who owned the harbour and its rights. Polperro's newer quay, also of unknown antiquity, probably before 1774, is sited almost on an east-west alignment a little further out to sea.



of Rough Tor, along with a Neolithic Tor Enclosure and the foundations of a Medieval chapel. The wild and windswept 'high moor' is also home to Cornwall's highest church, located in the village of St Breward, starting point of the Camel Trail.

Manor Common, near the attractive village of Blisland, was first recorded in the Domesday Book and the area is home to a couple of Cornwall's more interesting stone circles, the Trippet Stones and the Stripple Stones Henge, as well as the ten foot high Jubilee Rock and a peculiar arrangement of stones known as King Arthur's Hall.

## PORT ISAAC

Officiandos of the TV series Doc Martin will realise that we couldn't visit Cornwall without visiting Port Isaac where the series was filmed. It is just as quaint ( and hilly ) as it appears in the series. A super place to explore and we can well understand why 'the Doc' still has a cottage here. We loved this place and would like to come back again and explore the beach and the rocks.

### PORT ISAAC

Port Isaac, was a busy coastal port from the Middle Ages to the mid 19th. century



## BODMIN MOOR

On another day we drove across Bodmin Moor seeing many beautiful ponies on the way, our intention was to see the famous Jamaica / Smugglers Inn, sadly, by the time we arrived the sea fog had enveloped the whole area, so we didn't get any decent photographs. A good reason to visit again!!!

### BODMIN MOOR

Bodmin Moor, one of Cornwall's designated Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, is a remote, bleak heather covered upland granite moorland still grazed by moorland ponies and bisected by the main A30 road.

North of the A30 lie Cornwall's two highest peaks, Rough Tor and the slightly taller Brown Willy, which reaches a height of 420 metres (1,377 ft) above sea level. More than a hundred Bronze Age hut circles have been excavated on the slopes





when it was an active harbour where cargoes like stone, coal, timber and pottery were loaded and unloaded.

Fishing and fish-processing were also important and today there are still fishermen working from here although tourism plays an increasingly important role.

Most of the old centre of the village consists of 18th. and 19th. century cottages, many officially listed as of architectural or historic importance, along narrow alleys and 'opes' winding down steep hillsides.

Stone, ores, limestone, salt, and heavy commodities were shipped and trans-shipped in Port Isaac's little harbour until the 19th. century. Then new ships, too large to be able to visit Port Isaac were being used to trade further overseas. The railway and the motor lorry finally ended the coastal trade and at the start of the 20th century Port Isaac became a holiday village.

## PADSTOW

Another 'must visit' place was Padstow with the world famous fish and chip restaurant run by Rick Stein. We possibly made a mistake going on a Sunday as it was very, busy. The little streets were throng with visitors and all the eateries busy. We sampled some delicious Cornish Pasties in common with a few hundred others!!

How time flies we are now entering our third week here in Cornwall and have visited some beautiful places and stunning beaches which the girls have loved, a paradise for dogs, surfers and explorers like us!

### PADSTOW

Padstow is a town and fishing port on the north coast of Cornwall, England, United Kingdom. The town is situated on the west bank of the River Camel estuary approximately 5 miles (8.0 km) northwest of Wadebridge, 10 miles (16 km) northwest of Bodmin and 10 miles (16 km) northeast of Newquay.

Padstow was originally named Petroc-stow, Petroc-stowe, or 'Petrock's Place', after the Welsh missionary Saint Petroc, who landed at Trebetherick around AD 500. After his death a monastery was established here which was of great importance until "Petroces stow" (probably Padstow) was raided by the



Vikings in 981, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Whether as a result of this attack or later the monks moved inland to Bodmin taking with them the relics of St Petroc. The cult of St Petroc was important both in Padstow and Bodmin.

