



**CORNWALL GROUP  
NEWSLETTER FOR  
November 2019**

With autumn pounding on the roof it can be difficult to remember the balmy days of summer when it was so hot and dry that it is now remembered fondly. At the time it was hot, sweaty and worrying. How time changes things!

There isn't much colour in my garden at the moment. I always plan to add more Michaelmas Daisies, but somehow I never quite get there. I remember a selection of stunted, mildew ridden dwarf cultivars from a childhood garden. I don't have the urge to revisit that scenario. However, there are better ones available. Tall, elegant, mildew free cultivars that sway in the breeze and add gentle colour to the autumn scene (then fall over in the rain and drench you as you pass). I will plant some more ... eventually.

In the last few days my *Liquidambar* has awoken to its seasonal duty, flaming scarlet at the tips of the branches. Another week or two will see it at its peak and if I'm lucky the gales will spare the display for a week or two at least. If the worst comes to the worst, it is still very beautiful when the ground is covered with the fallen leaves. The weather is unpredictable, you have to make the best of things.

So I have spent the last few weeks hiding in the greenhouse, keeping warm and enjoying the *Nerine*.

## ***Nerine on the Isle of Wight.***

"We're on the boat, we're on the boat, we're off to see Nerin-ee

There's nothing but the Solent now can hope to stand between-ee!

And so the song continued. Merry members of the Nerine and Amaryllid Society giving voice to their joy during the annual trip to the Isle of Wight to see the *Nerine*. (I may have slightly overstated events).

Setting off from the docks at Southampton aboard the Red Funnel ferry, the journey takes about an hour to Cowes, slipping quietly down the river and then over the Solent. It is a fascinating trip through the commercial heart of Southampton and then the rural riverside of Hampshire.

Plenty to see on the journey from ocean-going cruise liners to local sail boats. Some of them had black sails. I'm sure they were really pirates but they behaved very courteously. We had hardly finished enjoying an early morning coffee on board when we were docking at Cowes, ready for the day ahead.



**Red Funnel ferry from  
Southampton.**



**I think they were probably  
pirates on the horizon.**



**Ocean going cruise liner.**

Howard Batchelor had invited us to see his collection, housed in a small greenhouse and a lean-to attached to his garage. He has a beautiful collection covering the full range of colours of *Nerine sarniensis*, particularly some of the most modern purple and lilac cultivars. In addition to his generous invitation, we were welcomed to his garden by his adorable dog. I have never seen a tail wag so fast. If you could get her to walk backwards you would never need a brush-cutter! The colours of the *Nerine* were delightful but I was most impressed by a simple orange flower. Marked *N. sarniensis* Betty's Bay, it was a collection of the original species from Betty's Bay in South Africa. There are very few of them in cultivation, most of the plants we see are the results of a hundred years of breeding and selection. This one was collected by Tony Norris in the 1970's. Nice to see the old girl hanging on in collections! Thanks to Howard for inviting us to see his plants.



***Nerine* in the greenhouse.**



***Nerine sarniensis* Betty's Bay.**



**The lean-to, attached to the garage.**

We moved on to see Chris Edwards' remarkable collection. Chris raises a lot of seedlings and selects the best of them for naming. They are housed in a series of parallel greenhouses that are stretched across the entire width of his garden. There is a couple of feet between each of them so that they don't shade each other. It helps to ensure that they get the maximum direct light in a part of the UK that has more hours of sunshine per year than anywhere else. The fantastic results speak for themselves.

I was particularly taken with the darker red colours but I also loved the way the colour spread across the whole garden when viewed from one end, through the whole series of greenhouses. I see quite a lot of collections of plants as I travel around, but it is rare to find one managed with such precision, dedication and accomplishment. I think that the garden was a tiny National Treasure and I am very grateful for the chance to visit.



**View through the greenhouses.**



**Excellent deep red flowered seedling in the sunshine.**



**A look inside one of the greenhouses.**

The first visit of the day was to see Ken Hall at Springbank House. We were welcomed to the house by a topiary whale, particularly appropriate as the light rain fell. It cleared up later, I'm not sure if the whale minded.

We started with a look at the garden of hardy *Nerine bowdenii* forms. Ken has a large collection of these, including many of the new cultivars that are now being introduced from the Netherlands. He has also been raising his own seedlings which were looking fantastic planted in a long bed. A number of them were selected for trial recently by the RHS and are now being

bulked up for distribution.

On of the most interesting plants was *N. bowdenii* 'Manina', introduced by Tony Norris in the 1970's through his 'Nerine Nursery' at Welland in Worcestershire (now long gone). He had discovered this distinct, pale variant in the Manina Forest in South Africa but in recent years it has become very uncommon in cultivation. Fortunately Ken still has it and there are a couple of other growers with original stock.



**A welcome from the Whale.**



***Nerine bowdenii* in the long seedling bed .**



***Nerine bowdenii* 'Manina'**

We moved out of the rain (with some enthusiasm) to coffee and refreshments in Ken's greenhouse, to see his collection of *Nerine sarniensis* forms. The greenhouse is one of the nicest that I know, with space for a comfortable chair and a wood burning stove. A very civilised touch.

Ken has been breeding *Nerine sarniensis* for decades and has named a number of new cultivars. The earliest of them carried the Springbank prefix but in recent years he has been naming the new cultivars after small Cornish villages. 'Mullion', 'Tregony' and 'Gweek' caught my eye. 'Coverack' came home with me, one of the nicest pale pinks that I have seen.

Huge thanks to Ken Hall for his welcome (and for introducing us to 'The Fighting Cocks' for an excellent pub-lunch).



***Nerine* 'Mullion'.**



**The most civilised greenhouse that I know .**



***Nerine* 'Tregony'**

## LAST MEETING

**"I believe in the Western Cape".  
by Julian Sutton.**

People who like the plants of the Western Cape are few and far between, but they are often obsessed. There is a stereotype that the region has nothing except bulbs for the greenhouse but this evening I am trying to get beyond that.

Most of South Africa experiences hot, moist summers and cool to cold, dry winters. The Western Cape has an unusual climate that is much more like the Mediterranean with cool, moist winters and hot, dry summers. Many of the plants grow through the winter and are unfamiliar to gardeners while the rest of South Africa has a number of summer growing plants that may be

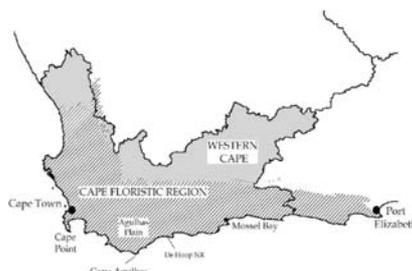
more familiar, such as *Crocoshmia*, *Eucomis* and *Agapanthus*. The area we are considering is roughly banana-shaped, following the western coast of the Cape from Vredenburg in the north to Port Elizabeth in the east. It is approximately 200 miles wide east/west and 100 miles from north to south.

It is a narrow band with rugged mountains rising from the low, rolling, fertile land. This was once a great range of mountains but they have now eroded away leaving low, jagged peaks. This was the first part of South Africa to be heavily colonised and there is a wide genetic mix of people. The land is heavily cultivated with typical Mediterranean crops, vines, citrus and winter wheat. The natural vegetation is confined to the mountains and to field edges and margins that cannot be cultivated. There are very few nature reserves in public hands, most are privately owned, jealously guarded and not generally accessible.

Most of the natural vegetation is fynbos, a sort of Mediterranean scrubland equivalent to the maquis of Europe or chaparral in North America. It is extremely biodiverse with a great many narrow endemic species.



**Cape Town showing Table Mountain.**



**Map showing the Western Cape.**



**Fynbos vegetation.**

Most visitors will start in Cape Town which spreads up the side of Table Mountain. The mountain is almost part of the city and there are a lot of joggers and other recreational users, however the natural flora still survives. *Pelargonium cucullatum* is a good example of the genus to be found there. In the UK it is slightly tender and needs to be protected from the worst of the weather. *P. myrrhifolium* is almost growable outside and will tolerate temperatures to -5degC but it will be killed in the wet. It would be very good planted in the ground in a small greenhouse.

In Europe there are about 29 species of *Erica*, and they all look much the same. In South Africa there are about 600 species and they all look quite distinct. *E.abietina* has scarlet blooms that have a typical shape for a South African heather with a long floral tube. The European species tend to be pollinated by tiny insects that enter the small, bell-shaped corollas and are then covered with pollen as the anthers explode. Many South African heathers are pollinated by Sunbirds, the anthers explode on touch as they feed on nectar. *Erica lutea* is usually yellow flowered, as you might expect from the name, but the population on Table Mountain has white flowers. Unfortunately the flowers die badly, turning brown and being retained on the stems so it isn't the best in cultivation.

South African heathers are quite growable in the UK, but for some reason they are best grown in pots, even if they are stood outside. They need a sandy, ericacious potting mix, excellent drainage and full sun. The most southerly tip of South Africa is still much closer to the equator than the most southerly point in Europe so the sun is much higher in the sky and light levels are stronger. This can be a problem for plants grown in Europe and full exposure to the sun is essential. The plants also need good airflow and frequent watering, they do not like to dry out. Some minimal protection may be needed for many species, perhaps bringing them under cover during extreme weather.



*Pelargonium cucullatum* .



Typical small flowers of  
*European Erica* .



Long tubed flowers of South  
African heather.

The De Hoop Nature Reserve is a coastal limestone plateau with they typical fynbos vegetation, but without *Erica* because of the alkaline soil. It is grazed by Cape Mountain Zebra and Baboons and Southern Right Whales can be seen offshore. *Euryops linearis* is one of several similar species that can be found in the area. *Gladiolus virescens* has large, lilac flowers with strong guide marks and a powerful scent of violets to attract bees. It might seem too bright to survive in habitat but in fact the lilac colour provides camouflage among the dry grasses. It is one of about 200 species found in South Africa but it is not for the open garden in the UK. *G. pappei* grows only in a single bog in Betty's Bay. It is like a small growing *G. carmineus* with large pink flowers. It is intolerant of dessication.

There are about 100 species of *Ixia* and most have small, cup shaped flowers on tall, wiry stems, not making a great show. Many of the forms available in the trade have been bred for larger flowers with the consequence that the stems fall over very easily. *Ixia viridiflora* has shorter stems and amazing coloured flowers. It is tolerant of moisture and so growable outside. *Tritonia crocata* is a super-easy thing and almost bomb-proof in a sunny location.

Bulbs and corms from the Western Cape should always be tried in a pot first. They need a well drained compost in a greenhouse or frame and need maximum light. Keep them dry during cold snaps and stop watering as they start to die down. They need a dry summer dormancy and should be repotted and watered in early autumn. Once you have sufficient spare they can be tried outside in a sunny, well drained position though it is always as well to keep a spare in a pot. They can be grown in a narrow strip of sand alongside a path. *Oxalis* and *Lachenalia pustulata* can even thrive in the crevices of a dry stone wall.

Roadsides are often interesting places for plants in the Western Cape. The ground by the roadside is often compacted with poor drainage and there may be a gully or ditch, many plants benefit from the extra water available as a result. Bog plants are particularly good for the wet conditions in Cornwall. *Watsonia* can often be found in these conditions and many of them are good for gardens. *Watsonia* species hybridise easily and almost everything found in UK gardens is a hybrid, usually deriving from crosses between summer growing and winter growing species. *Melianthus major* can also be found, but in the wild it is a sparse, gawky shrub with tall brown flowers. In cultivation it is transformed into a beautiful dense shrub for foliage effect that only flowers after a mild winter. *Wachendorfia thyrsiflora* is another roadside plant with yellow, furry flowers and orange roots. It is a reliable hardy perennial in the UK.



*Gladiolus carmineus* .



*Ixia viridiflora* .



*Watsonia meriana bulbifera*.  
A bulbiferous pest!

The Zuurberg Mountains are at the far eastern end of the Western Cape, reaching just into the Eastern Cape Province. The valleys are filled with Yellow-wood forests (*Podocarpus*) that are heavily logged. Many interesting plants suitable for cultivation in the UK are found on the forest floor. *Dietes iridoides* is a rhizomatous, Iris-like perennial with very tough, linear leaves. They don't flower in the shade of the Yellow-wood forest but they spread widely. When a tree falls down they will suddenly be able to flower and seed, making use of the light and space available. It is a well known phenomenon in forest ecology where herbaceous plants survive for very long periods in shade, waiting to outlive the trees and flower when they fall. It is a little bit tender in the UK.

*Encephalartos altensteinii* is the southernmost species of cycad in Africa but it is not even close to being the hardiest species for the UK. The best specimen grows in Birmingham Botanic Garden in a greenhouse that never dips below 15degC. It is well adapted to the fires that can sweep through the area. Restios and grasses also recover well after fire. There are about 30 species of *Bobartia*, all with very similar yellow flowers, that flower after a fire. They are the Creeping Buttercups of the fynbos. Many annuals and biennials germinate after fire has cleared the ground. There are a number of purple flowered *Senecio* species that could be good in gravel driveways. *Gerbera tomentosa* is a hardy species but unfortunately it has dull flowers.



***Dietes* flower .**



***Podocarpus* Yellow-wood.**



***Encephalartos altensteinii* .**

Moving westwards, the inland renosterveld vegetation is found on a clay soil that is very good for agriculture. There are several private nature reserves but signs that say "Trespass at your peril" are quite serious and permission to visit can be difficult to obtain. *Gladiolus tristis* is found in this region, growing on south facing shady clay slopes. In the UK it is good in a well drained garden soil in full sun, where it doesn't etiolate. Julian has been raising colourful hybrids between this and other species though it is difficult to bulk up stock rapidly enough to meet the demand. They flower in April and May and need a well drained soil in full sun. *Watsonia aletrioides* is another species from the renosterveld with long red tubular flowers and pollinated by Sunbirds. There are also a number of succulent shrubs in the area, though few people in the UK grow them. *Aloe ferox* is a large growing, gnarly species that is fairly cold hardy.

The Cedarberg Mountains are the highest in the Western Cape, rising to 2,000m in places. They have short, cold, snowy winters and long baking summers. Water is in short supply and much of it is used for agricultural irrigation, particularly for vineyards. There are a number of alpine *Erica* species growing at high altitude. *E. maximilianii* was shown growing in a rock crack. *E. junonia* is almost daphne-like in flower growing where there is persistent snow in winter. These species are temperature hardy but do not tolerate winter wet. *Protea nitida* makes a large tree, the timber has traditional uses. It has large cream flowers the size of dinner plates that can be produced at any season. *P. cynaroides* comes from lower altitudes and high rainfall areas. It forms a lignotuber which helps it to recover after fire and is also a good adaptation to a cold winter. *Leucospermum conocarpodendron* might also be a species suitable for gardens in Cornwall. *L. 'Safari Sunset'* is probably the hardiest form and should be reasonably reliable in a suitable soil.

The Proteaceae grow well in pots with some winter protection. They need a sandy, peaty acidic compost with low phosphate levels. They grow best in full sun and good ventilation is essential. They will tolerate some frost if they are dry.

Julian and his wife now run a small nursery from their garden. Previously they had a large poly-

tunnel and grew plants from the Western Cape in pots standing on the ground. They withheld water during winter and covered everything with fleece in harsh weather. Dripping condensation was sometimes a problem and the fleece sometimes had to be removed and hung in the sun to keep it dry. After the freeze of 2010 some plants returned to flower within four or five weeks. Julian showed pictures of *Lachenalia viridiflora*, *L. bulbifera*, *L. aloides* and *L. vanzyliae* and said that this was why "I believe in the Western Cape".



*Gladiolus tristis.*



*Lachenalia viridiflora .*



*Protea cynaroides.*

## THE THREE STEMS COMPETITION

Thanks to Julian Sutton for judging the Three Stems competition. Sarah Wilks came first with a selection of autumn flowers. *Heptacodium miconioides* makes a small tree in time but produces its scented flowers in abundance as a large shrub. The pairs of curved leaves adorn the branches like ringlets through the summer. The *Symphotrichum* added a tinge of soft colour to the group, and *Fuchsia* 'Hawkshead' added a remarkable sense of poise to the group. A well deserved win.

Heather Hiley took second place with a selection of *Begonia* flowers, the last of the exotic colour of autumn and Jo Waterhouse came third with *Sternbergia lutea*, the first flash of colour from the autumn bulbs.

Among the other entries, Sue Lake brought a vase of *Symphotrichum*. The deep purple one particularly caught my eye. Pam Dormand had a very pretty *Salvia stolonifera* in her group. The orange flowers are well spaced on the stem but they must make a good splash of colour in the garden.

The most striking combination came from Jane Blackmore with a single stem of *Cyperus alternifolius* flanked by blue *Hydrangea*, a fascinating combination.



**1st. Sarah Wilks.**  
*Heptacodium miconioides* ,  
*Fuchsia* 'Hawkshead' and  
*Symphotrichum* 'Cotswold  
Gem'.



**2nd. Heather Hiley.**  
*Begonia* .



**3rd. Jo Waterhouse.**  
*Sternbergia lutea* .

Simon and Jo Waterhouse brought in an arrangement for the display table marked "Pink from our Garden", a lovely warm seasonal mix of *Dahlia*, *Symphotrichum*, *Alstroemeria* and *Anemone*. It was a nice demonstration of the freshness still to be found in the garden.

Julian Sutton brought a range of fascination garden plants for sale, propagated on his "not really a nursery" (his words, not mine) and a range of rare bulbs that complimented the evening talk.



"Pink from our garden" by  
Simon and Jo Waterhouse.



Julian Sutton.



Bulbs from his "not really a  
nursery" .

### **Christmas Festive Lunch.**

**Saturday, 14th December, 12:00 for 12:30 hrs.**

Hawkins Arms, Zelah. TR4 9HU. (<https://hawkinsarms.co.uk/>)

Full details and menu will be available at the next meeting on  
Wednesday, 6th November.

If you cannot make that meeting and wish for details then  
please contact the Chair, Phil Gadd, tel: 01726 817396 or  
email: [phil@gaddabout.com](mailto:phil@gaddabout.com).

### **New Year Walk 2020.**

**The New Year Walk will be at Mylor and Restronguet  
Creeks on Saturday, 2nd January 2020, starting at 10:30  
hrs.**

Meet at the Pandora Inn car park ([www.pandorainn.com](http://www.pandorainn.com))  
(Satnav: TR11 5ST). Please car share if possible.

This is a easy-moderate grade walk of about two hours and  
good walking shoes, or preferably, Hiking Boots are  
recommended. The walk will start at Pandora Inn, Restronguet  
Creek, and follows the edge of the creeks, down Restronguet  
Creek to Weir Point and via Greatwood Quay, back up Mylor  
Creek to Mylor Bridge. It then climbs the hill through fields to  
Restronguet Barton and descends Restronguet Hill back to the  
Pandora Inn. Lunch will be at the Pandora Inn where well  
behaved dogs are welcome. For committee members there will  
be a meeting following lunch.

Any queries, contact Phil Gadd, ([phil@gaddabout.com](mailto:phil@gaddabout.com)) (Tel:  
01726 817396).

## OTHER EVENTS LAST MONTH

A grey time of the year, it seems as though there have been showers (or worse) every time I have gone out, but there have been a few interesting gardens to visit during the last month.

### **Chelsea Physic Garden. 22nd September 2019.**

I was in London at the end of September and encouraged to visit Chelsea Physic Garden. I haven't been there since the late '80's so I was interested to see how things had changed. It is a small garden just beside the Thames on the Embankment, a short walk from the tube station. Over the last couple of decades the garden has adapted to the increasing number of visitors. A cafe has been conveniently slipped into the existing buildings with an option to sit at a table in the garden and watch the steam from a cup of coffee meander over the lawns. Excellent idea, but not in the drizzle thank you. I was grateful for a warm room and a sustaining carrot cake.

The garden is packed with interest, the order beds showed a selection of unusual plants from the different families. The garden is essentially formal in structure but a long shade garden with a meandering path under rare evergreen shrubs was more informal (and softened to noise from the adjacent road).

A selection of greenhouses are connected by a 'lean-to' corridor along the north wall of the garden and contained a remarkable range of unusual plants, including an adventurous number of tropical trees. Plants from the Canary Islands also featured heavily, including as many *Echium* species as you could possibly hope for. A cool fern house in the shade contained a number of species that I hadn't seen before and was surprisingly popular.

A fascinating and important little garden with an astonishing amount of interest in a small space - if you find yourself on the Chelsea Embankment be sure to visit!



**Order beds at Chelsea Physic Garden.**



**Greenhouses.**



**Shady borders.**

### **Steve Eyres, National Collection of Nerine. 5th October 2019.**

Steve Eyres hold two National Collections of Nerine at his garden just outside Exeter. The collection of tender *N. sarniensis* forms are housed in a selection of greenhouses and polytunnels beside the house and the collection of hardy *N. bowdenii* cultivars have just been moved to a new display bed. The collection is open every year during the flowering season, details can be found through Plant Heritage or the National Gardens Scheme.

The RHS has just completed a trial of hardy *Nerine* and a number of the better cultivars have been added to the National Collection, showing the range of colour and improved head shapes that are now available.

The brightest colours come from the *N. sarniensis* forms. Steve has a polytunnel devoted to new seedlings that are being assessed. A few new cultivars have been selected, but Steve says it is difficult to reject any of them. They certainly all looked good to me.



*Nerine sarniensis* seedlings.



*Nerine bowdenii* 'Manina'



*Nerine bowdenii* in the new display bed.

### Exbury. 12th October 2019.

October is the month for *Nerine*. They give a sensational blast of colour in a cold greenhouse and I have been thoroughly blasted this year. On October 12th I visited the collection at Exbury. Several generations of the Rothschild family have bred *Nerine* at Exbury and a number of excellent cultivars were raised. During the 1970's there was nobody interested in continuing the work and the collection was sold to Sir Peter Smithers in Switzerland. He continued to raise seedlings, selecting them by means of 'beauty contests', inviting his friends and family to comment on the best of his seedlings. On his death the collection returned to Exbury, and for the last couple of decades Nicholas de Rothschild has continued the breeding work. Many excellent new plants have been produced, particularly in the purple shades. There is a display mounted in the Five Arrows Gallery in the garden through the flowering season, and there is an open day to see the whole collection in the greenhouse. Details for next year will be available through the Exbury website.



Display in the Five Arrows Gallery.



*Nerine* 'Dinga'an'.



Collection in the greenhouse.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Membership renewals are due in January but because we have no meeting during that month, we usually handle them at the December meeting.

We would be grateful if you could try to avoid cash as these payments are becoming increasingly difficult to process.

**If you are able to use online banking this saves us a great deal of trouble. Details are attached with this newsletter.**

Alternatively you can bring a cheque payable to Cornwall Hardy Plant Society to the December meeting. (Single membership £12 per annum, £20 joint.)

# COMING EVENTS

Everything that I have heard of is going on at Rosemoor. Please tell me if you know of anything else that might be of interest to members.

## **Rosemoor.**

Thursday 24th October - Sunday 27th October.  
Hocus Pocus Halloween Event (tickets required).  
Check website for details: [www.rhs.org.uk](http://www.rhs.org.uk)

## **Rosemoor.**

Thursday 14th November - Saturday 4th January.  
Rosemoor Glow Garden Illuminations. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays only.  
Check website for details: [www.rhs.org.uk](http://www.rhs.org.uk)

## **Rosemoor.**

Thursday 14th November - Friday 31st January.  
Winter Sculpture Exhibition.  
Check website for details: [www.rhs.org.uk](http://www.rhs.org.uk)

## **Rosemoor.**

Saturday 14th December and Sunday 15th December.  
Magic of Christmas Food and Craft Fair.  
Check website for details: [www.rhs.org.uk](http://www.rhs.org.uk)

If you go to any of these events, please would you take some pictures for the newsletter! Three "landscape" (broad and low) pictures fit the page perfectly. "Portrait" (narrow and upright) pictures may have to be cropped to fit them in. Add some words if you like. Thanks.

Please would you let me know of any garden shows, open days or other events that may be of interest to our members so that I can include them in the next newsletter.

If you are planning to attend an event please check the details for yourself. I try to verify them all, but I might make mistakes!

All other content gratefully received.  
[cornwallhps@gmail.com](mailto:cornwallhps@gmail.com)

## NEXT MEETING

Wednesday 6th November .

John Amand from the bulb company Jacques Amand will talk about "Unusual Bulbs and how they get to your garden".

7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.

Nina has very kindly agreed to get tea and coffee ready for us at the start of the evening, available from the kitchen at the front of the hall. Rumours are there might even be biscuits!

Please consider bringing in something from your garden for the "3 stems" competition, three stems of anything you like from the garden, to show to members. Judged by the speaker on the night. There is also a display table at the front of the hall for the members, please bring along anything of interest you have. There is a members sales table if you have surplus plants you would like to sell, please include a second label with the price and your name so that we can work out who gets the money (the society takes a small percentage of the price).

Finally, good raffle prizes are always very welcome. The raffle is one of the fundraisers that keeps us afloat!

**ADVANCE NOTICE**

**Wednesday 4th December 2019 .**  
**Christmas Social and Brian Hiley will talk about "My Favourite Gardens".**  
**7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.**

**Saturday 14th December 2019 .**  
**Christmas Festive lunch. 12.00 for 12.30hrs.**  
**Hawkins Arms, Zelah. TR4 9HU. (<https://hawkinsarms.co.uk/>).**

**Saturday 2nd January 2020 .**  
**New Year Walk, 10.30am.**  
**Meet: Pandora Inn Car Park, TR11 5ST.**

**Please let me have any items that may be of interest to the members so that I can include them in the next newsletter. News items, visits, photographs and upcoming events especially welcome. Please let me know if I drop any clangers!**

*John Sirkett* [cornwallhps@gmail.com](mailto:cornwallhps@gmail.com)