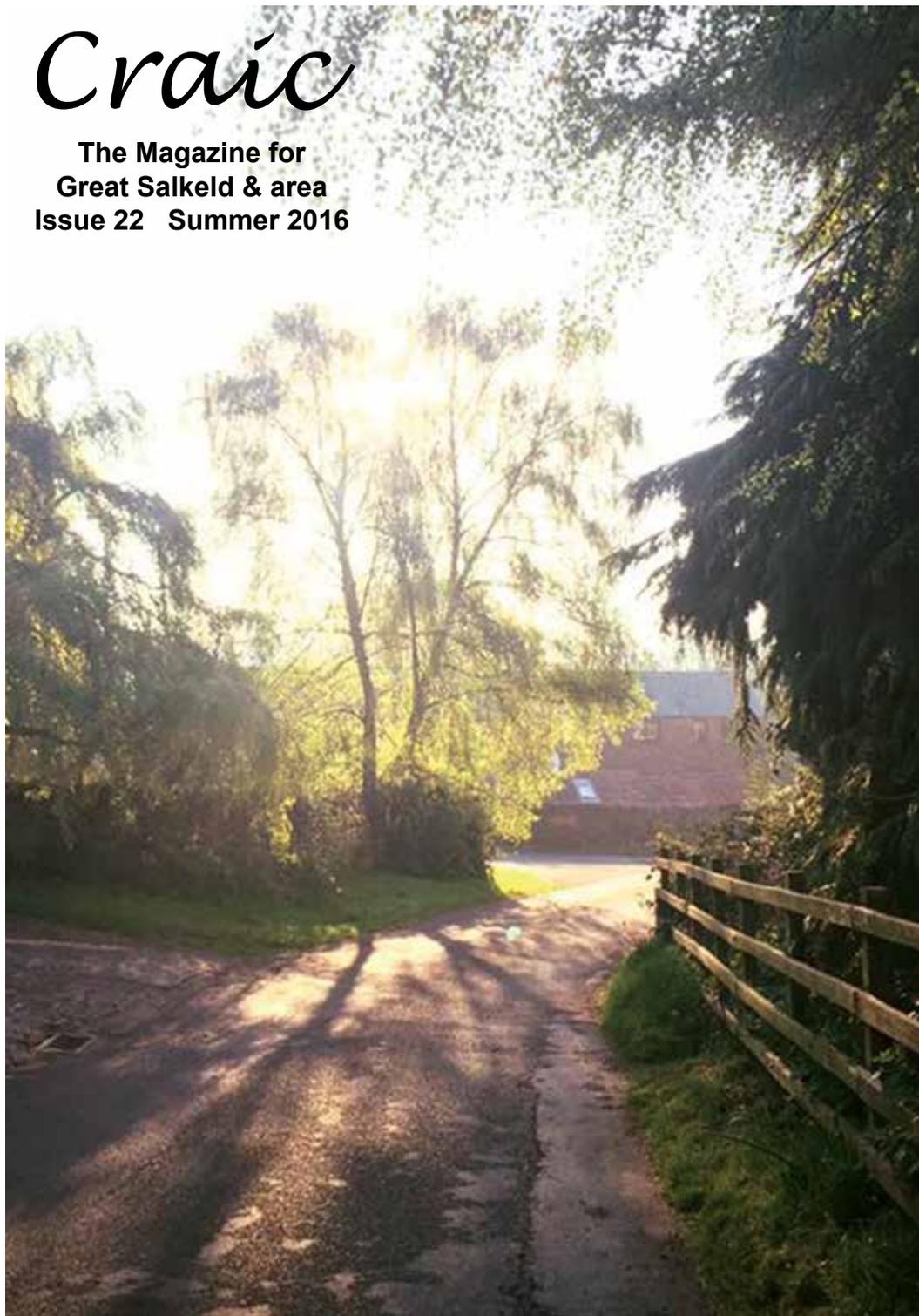


# *Craic*

**The Magazine for  
Great Salkeld & area  
Issue 22 Summer 2016**



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We've enjoyed a few weeks of sunny dry weather lately (I hope I am not jinxing the summer by saying that!) and our beautiful local area has been at its most green, blousey and verdant best in the fields, woods, hedgerows, verges and gardens. My favourite wildflower is cow parsley - it softens the verges in abundant drifts. As they say "a weed is just a flower in the wrong place".

In this issue of Craic we have a local walk taking in Glassonby and Long Meg. Long Meg too is the subject of an article about an archeological dig there in 2015. A fishing related piece is a new feature as too is a pet health article from a local vet. Donald MacIennan tells some curious tales about his time working as a sound recordist in London. Kitchen herbs and colourful summer crops make up the regular Nature and Gardening features by Ron Davies and Richard Wood.

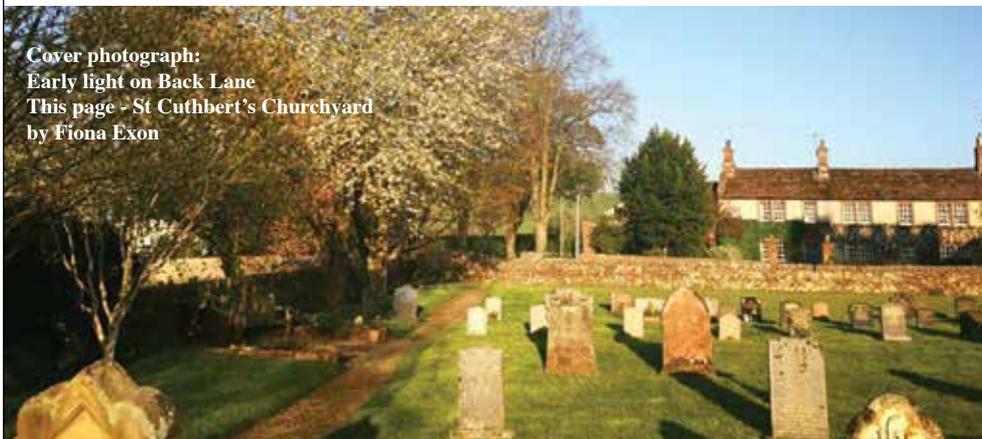
*Fiona Exon*

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**CONTRIBUTIONS:**

Please send your news to **copy@great-salkeld.net**. We welcome Readers' views on articles which are published and invite our readers to suggest topics for inclusion in future issues. News and Events are also included on the Village Website: **www.great-salkeld.net** The website contains the Diary of Village Events, which is frequently updated. Email Philip on **greatsalkeldvillagediary@gmail.com** for diary inclusion. We won't always have space to include every article or item in the current Craic; some items will be held over to subsequent issues, while some items will go onto the village website.

Cover photograph:  
Early light on Back Lane  
This page - St Cuthbert's Churchyard  
by Fiona Exon



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# LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS - THE DIG

Emma Watson, Durham University, Dept. of Archaeology

It is not often that you get to achieve one of your life-long aspirations...but in March of 2015, I managed exactly that! I was honoured to be part of the excavation at Long Meg and her Daughters, the first modern-day excavation of a Cumbrian stone circle. Paul Frodsham headed up the team from Altogether Archaeology and, having gained permission from English Heritage, was supported by Durham University's Archaeological Services. Long Meg and her Daughters is a large stone circle in north-east Cumbria, the third largest in England. It is made up of 69 local boulders, with a 3.7 metre high menhir of red sandstone, 'Long Meg' herself, outside of the entrance-way, to the south-west.

Arriving at Long Meg, from Hunsonby Village Hall, we rounded the corner on the farm track and caught our first glance of the stones. Breath-taking, mysterious beauties, emerging up out of a ground mist (Photo 1). The frisson of excitement and

anticipation felt on arrival within the group was palpable, combined with a certain apprehension about what might be uncovered, and with that an overwhelming eagerness to get started. The experience did not disappoint, despite the gruelling de-turfing and mattocking. To look up from a trench and see the stones arcing away from you, was magical!

During the nine-day excavation, we dug three trenches. Two were on the northern side of the stone circle, where the circle and an

unexplained enclosure ditch met (Photo 2). A further trench was placed on the east side of, and within, the enclosure, to look for evidence of habitation.

The two stone circle trenches are marked by the rectangles seen in the centre of the picture

After over a week of mattocking and trowelling, the enclosure ditch was finally excavated in its entirety (Photo 3); post- and stone-holes were unearthed (Photo 4); the trench was recorded and all three trenches backfilled (with a fantastic digger's help) and re-turfed virtually by hand.



1. Long Meg stone circle emerging out of the mist, on arrival



2. An infra-red photograph showing the enclosure and the stone circle of Long Meg, along with the farm and track (seen in blue).

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# LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS - THE DIG

Emma Watson, Durham University, Dept. of Archaeology - continued.....

The dig had heightened my senses, especially regarding visual thoughts about the Neolithic period. This was a time before all metal and machinery, where colour, sound and touch would have been of great interest to our ancestors. During the excavation of Trench One, we had uncovered a vast amount of pebbles and stones of varying greens, whites, reds and blacks. These stones contrasted starkly against the reddy-brown backdrop of soil. Just as the stone of Long Meg herself contrasts with her Daughters, so these pebbles also seemed to deliberately contrast with the soil, within which they were placed, whether for memory, ritual or ceremonial purposes. (For further discussion about sensory archaeology, see A Jones' (1999) fascinating article, 'Local colour: Megalithic architecture and colour symbolism in Neolithic Arran', Oxford Journal of Archaeology 18/4, 339-350)

All in all, the excavation had been an exhausting

but really rewarding experience which, in the end, answered the research questions set, while providing Paul with enough new queries for ten

more excavations at least! It was exhilarating to dig at a site where, roughly 5,000 years ago, Neolithic people, reusing an already sacred landscape, dug a huge interrupted ditched enclosure and stood in awe of these stones on this mystical hilltop. We can only imagine what Neolithic people might think of our 2015 excavations. They might marvel

at our continued interest in this special monument, created without today's machinery or techniques. Yet, in order to revere our own ancestral past, this awe-inspiring monument demands further investigations into what lies beneath. Will you be there at the next dig?

Mattocking definition: A mattock is a

versatile hand tool, used for digging and chopping, similar to the pickaxe. It has a long handle, and a stout head, which combines an axe blade and an adze (cutter mattock) or a pick and an adze (pick mattock). ■



3. The enclosure ditch, its original depth and width



4. A massive stone-hole for a missing entrance stone

**Photos: from the author.**

## THE RIVER EDEN - by Clive Mitchelhill

The source of the river Eden can be found high in the Pennines, from which point it travels through approximately 90 miles of breathtaking landscape on its journey towards the sea, eventually spilling out into the Solway Firth.

On its travels, the Eden is home to a diverse selection of creatures, from insects living in the substrate, to a wide variety of birds and fish, all of which rely on these meaty morsels for sustenance; it's also nice to see the odd otter in attendance too. All of these indicators can go some way to telling us just how healthy our river is, so as gatekeepers of this valuable natural resource, we need to vigilantly protect this often volatile and very delicate environment.

Anglers are amongst some of the people who are often tasked with this very important undertaking, many of whom take on the job of monitoring the ever changing conditions of our rivers aquatic environment, in a bid to maintain the health of our river and it's inhabitants, often a bit of a juggling act being as nature is very finely balanced in its attempts to maintain this equilibrium.

The fact that the river Eden (amongst many other rivers) is home to a good selection of fish species goes some way to guaranteeing the continuation of this important monitoring work, which includes projects such as habitat improvements, water quality and abstraction monitoring, improved access to the river and



its tributaries for both migratory and non migratory fish species, (via the removal of obstacles) and the removal of invasive species within the river Eden catchment. This work not only helps to protect the fish populations, but also has a protective domino effect on many

other species relying upon a healthy ecosystem.

Angling clubs and trusts in the area have instigated a phenomenal amount of work to help initiate these improvements, which

includes the protection and conservation of our river Eden fish species, and whilst anglers can still enjoy a day out on the river, they are now very mindful of the safe handling and returning to the water of a very large percentage of their quarry. Much of this better practice has come

about due to improvements in the availability of educational literature, instructional sessions, a wider conservational awareness, and last but not least, a certain amount of peer pressure from a majority of better educated anglers.

Although still a long way to go, it's good to know that our Garden, that is Eden, is being taken seriously and dealt with in a much more positive way, despite the many problems we face and will continue to face in future times.

Thank you to all involved! ■

*Clive Mitchelhill of Border Game Angling and Borderlines.*

*Email: [clive@bordergameangling.co.uk](mailto:clive@bordergameangling.co.uk)*

*Photos: Fishing the Eden and River Eden at Lazonby by Fiona Exon*

# A Kitchen Herb Garden - by Ron Davies

The word herb not only refers to the kitchen but means any plant that is in use medicinally or eaten. This covers thousands of plants around the world. I have chosen a few that I hope will supplement your cooking needs. If possible, position your herb garden handy to the kitchen. Try to eradicate perennial weeds and dig in manure or organic compost, water well in dry weather to ensure succulent leaves.

## Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

An onion flavoured herb, can be used in egg, cheese, fish and meat dishes and sauces and salads. A good cut and grow again plant.



## Bay (*Laurus nobilis*)

A shrub growing in height to about three feet high or more. In ancient times bay was woven into garlands

and awarded to the victors in battle. It was hung in churches to welcome elves and fairies and to deter witches. Used mostly in meat, fish and game dishes.

## Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)

Introduced by the Romans. Was used as a balm for babies suffering from colic. Useful in salads, soups, egg, cheese and meat dishes, also fish and poultry. The seeds are utilised in distilling gin.



## Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)

A plant with feathery foliage to three feet tall. Bunches hung on doors deterred witches and

evil spirits (allegedly). Useful in soups, stews, meat and fish dishes.



## Garlic (*Allium contrversum*)

Introduced from central Asia and is a herb you either love or hate; hardly a dish cannot be improved

with a clove or two. Historically used to treat people suffering from worms, dog bites, earache and to treat ulcers.

## Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*)

One of our most popular herbs, used with just about anything but a must for fish. An old saying was "Parsley flourishes where the missus is master". Nuff said!



## Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

A largish, handsome shrub. The generic name means "Dew of the sea". Perfect with roast lamb.

## Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)

A large shrub with aromatic foliage. At one time, a concoction was used for whitening teeth. Used with meat, fish, egg, poultry and game dishes.



## Mint (*Mentha spicata*)

No garden should be without this herb. However, grow in a bottomless bucket or else it will swamp your garden. Roast lamb speaks to mind.

These are just a few of my favourite herbs but many people are experimenting with oriental herbs used with exotic dishes.

Good luck to them. ■

# WALK - Glassonby, Addingham Church & Long Meg

## Long Meg & Her Daughters



Distance: 3¼ miles Cumulative Height: 275 ft.

Parking: Alongside Glassonby village green

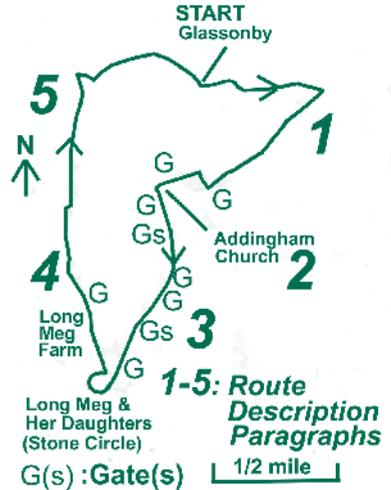
Local services: Café facilities in Langwathby & Little Salkeld.

Start grid ref: NY576389 Map: OS Explorer OL5: English Lakes NE

Notes:

- \* Strong walking boots should be worn.
- \* Sections of this walk may well be wet and boggy.
- \* Leave gates as you find them.
- \* Keep dogs under close control at all times but be aware that you may encounter sheep and cattle on this walk, maybe with their young.
- \* Take care when negotiating anything that may be hazardous.

**1** The walk begins in the centre of Glassonby at the roadside shelter by the lower part of the village green. With your back to the shelter commence the walk to the left then bear left at the road junction along the road signed to Gamblesby & Alston. Glassonby is a village of Norse origin whose name means 'Farmstead or village of a man called Glásson'. The village has an association with Romany (Rev. George Bramwell Evens, born 1884), a Methodist Minister, stationed for a time in Carlisle, who preached from time to time at Glassonby chapel (now closed). He spent much of his spare time exploring the lower Eden valley with his wife Eunice, dog(s) Raq and horse Comma. He became well known for the pioneering Children's Hour BBC programme 'Out with Romany' which, with 13 million listeners, paved the way for modern naturalist radio and television broadcasting. Romany visited Old Parks near the village regularly for 22 years and it is here that his ashes were scattered on a small hillock, the location marked by a small memorial bird bath. Keep ahead at a further junction (signed to Gamblesby and Melmerby) and pass by the remaining properties in the village. Veer off the road to the right about 200 yards beyond the final dwelling in the village and proceed along an unsurfaced 'green lane' with an untended 'green' at first on the left. After a short distance turn off this lane to the right and pass through a gate into a field (signed



Public Footpath). Keeping a fence to the right side pass along the edges of six fields, each separated by a gate to eventually pass through a final gate to reach the Little Salkeld to Glassonby road.

**2** Turn right, for a short distance, along this road, then turn off left along the access road to Addingham Church (St Michael & All Angels). On reaching the church pass through the gate into the churchyard then proceed along the flagged path that passes to the right around the church. You may wish to take the opportunity to visit this historic church should it be open. *St Michael and All Angels Church, which may be visited,*

## WALK - Glassonby, Addingham Church & Long Meg

is in a parish named after a lost village. Addingham was an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the banks of the River Eden a little to the west. During the 14th Century the river changed its course and washed the village and original medieval church away. Continue along the path as it leads away from the main doorway to a further gateway on the south edge of the churchyard. Keep then ahead, along the length of a field and pass through a gate onto a farm access road.

**3** Cross over the road and pass through another gate which is signed Public Bridleway – Long Meg  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. Continue along the right edge of a field towards an area of evergreen woodland. Upon reaching this area veer right from the field and pass through a gate onto an enclosed path. Keep the woodland to the left side and pass through a further gate, then continue along another section of enclosed path to reach a gate. From here keep along the right side of a field towards woodland, then pass through two gates in succession. Continue then ahead, along the side of the next field with the woodland to the immediate left and pass through another gate at the further field corner into the field containing the Bronze Age stone circle known as **'Long Meg and her Daughters'**. Long Meg and her Daughters is the 3rd largest stone circle in England, after Avebury and Stanton Drew. It is composed of a large ellipse shaped ring of 59 light coloured porphyritic stones (the daughters) measuring 300 x 360 feet, and Long Meg, a large 12ft high outlying red sandstone pillar. On Long Meg there are some Bronze Age spiral carvings.



A legend suggests that if Long Meg was damaged, she would begin to bleed. The relationship of Long Meg to the circle suggests the possibility that it may have been used to sight the midwinter sun. The route then continues on, passing

by some of the stones to reach the metalled farm access road from Long Meg farm. Cross over this road and make your way around the circle, taking in the outlying 'Long Meg' stone as well as the other stones and keep around to meet the farm access road a second time, nearer to the farm.

Addingham Church:  
St Michael & All Angels



**4** Turn left here, along the farm road, pass beside the various buildings and drop gently downhill on a track beside a small pond and a belt of woodland. At the foot of the slope, leave the track, make over right to a gate that leads onto a woodside path.

Continue along this enclosed path, rising up gently. Eventually the path turns sharply right to arrive at a signed 'T' junction of paths.

**5** At this point turn sharp left onto the path signed as leading towards 'Daleraven Bridge'. Keep along this path for a little under  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to reach a further junction, having just descended through woodland.

Turn right at this point (no signage) and rise uphill, with woodland at first to the right side, to reach the local Kirkoswald to Glassonby road after about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile. Bear right, along this road, to shortly reach Glassonby village green and the end of the walk. ■

Addingham Church:  
St Michael & All Angels



Photos from the author

# Rainbow Colours of Our Fields

by Richard Wood



You do not need to travel far to see how the colours in the tapestry of British fields has changed significantly in the last few decades, and will probably continue to do so as new uses are found for crop production.

No longer is British agriculture and farmers churning out the growing of old standbys, such as wheat, barley and oats – green followed by beige followed by gold, but now these crops are interspersed by vibrant yellow, heavenly blue, gorgeous mauve, Van Gogh yellow, even fields of red!

So what are these crops and what are their uses? Firstly, perhaps the most significant newish colour, by acreage grown, must be the vibrant pale to mid-yellow of the flowers of oil seed rape. In Spring and early Summer, this is the crop that gets you reaching for your sunglasses in order to view the wonderful vibrating, intense colour. Oil seed rape is sown the previous year, germinates and being part of the brassica family, is adored by the pigeon population which can do serious damage. It can also be ravaged by the pollen beetle which cannot resist the lovely yellow pollen and damages the crop by boring into unopened flowers in its search for food. After flowering, the crop is left to stand as the seed ripens and is then harvested. The seed is crushed to produce rape oil, beloved by chefs and home cooks and compared to other oils, very good for you. A lovely golden syrup yellow, nearly tasteless and odourless, its use is increasing and so more yellow fields! At home, we use rape oil grown and cold pressed in Northumberland – good for low food miles! The spent crushed seeds are also used as a nutritious cattle feed.

Another yellow crop taking over our fields is the sunflower. We have all seen the endless fields of magnificent, statuesque sunflowers in Southern France and so, with climate change, sunflowers are becoming a viable crop in the south of the country. Again, the production of cooking oil is the main use and supplying the bird feed and health food markets.

Now for a change in colour – stunning sky blue but only before midday! Linseed (insert photo above) is another crop grown for its oil, but in this case, used both as an industrial oil and an edible oil. The seed, however, is also used by the bakery and confectionary industries and also as a health food product. It is also the source of linen, hence the Latin name, *Linum usitatissimum*, meaning “most useful”! But to the casual observer, to see a field of linseed in flower is to die for – it is the most stunning pale sky blue but you must see it in the morning as the flowers close up after midday!

And we can go on and on as agriculture diversifies and new market opportunities open up. *Papaver somniferum*, the opium poppy, covers fields in white, mauve and red petals and is the source of many drugs, including morphine and codeine – hence its name of “the sleep-bringing poppy”. The yellow of daffodils will probably become more common in our fields as it has been found to contain a drug capable of controlling Alzheimers. White, yellow and blue lupin fields produce a nutritious animal feed for both sheep and chickens. The wonderful intense blue of lavender fields produces crops used in the cosmetics industries. White, pink and blue crops of delphiniums are used for their dried flower petals as an alternative to confetti, and are biodegradable! The same use is also made of dried rose petals, plus rose oil, another cosmetic industry input.

Even closer to home, many farms have been stimulated by agricultural subsidies to sow “game crops” or “strips” in order to help maintain the wild bird population. This can be seen within Great Salkeld. Within these seed mixes are various exotic, non-native plant varieties such as red or white millet, sorghum, quinoa, phacelia – all adding a touch of mystery and difference to the countryside which did not exist 30 years ago.

Our agriculture really is becoming a melange of rainbow colours – it certainly makes a trip through the countryside a lot more interesting! ■



**BLUE-GREEN ALGAE:** Living in the beauty of The Lake District means that those of us who have dogs with an affinity for swimming are especially vulnerable to blue-green algae. There's a wide range of blue-green algae. In fresh waters, they're suspended within the water or attached to rocks and other surfaces. You usually can see them when they're concentrated into clumps. These clumps can look like green flakes, greenish bundles or brownish dots. Bloom and scum forming blue-green algae can produce toxins. Toxin-producing blooms are called Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs). These toxins can kill wild animals, farm livestock and domestic pets. Pet owners should keep their animals away from affected waters.

If your pet comes into contact with blue-green algae, they can experience a variety of symptoms; vomiting, diarrhoea, skin or eye irritation and sometimes collapse or anaphylaxis if very severe. Contact your vet immediately. If you come across any blue-green algae, please call the Environment Agency on **0800 80 70 60** to report your sighting.

**TICKS:** If you walk your dog in an area of long grass, woodlands, bracken or where sheep are likely to graze in the warm months, there is a possibility that they may pick up ticks. Preventative treatment is always advised as ticks can carry a number of relatively serious diseases such as Lyme's Disease and in the South of the country, a newly emerging disease called *Canine Babesiosis*, which affects the dog's red blood cells. Ticks can also cause an allergic reaction in the area of attachment. If you observe a tick on your dog, it is essential that it is removed appropriately, as, if the head or mouth-parts are left in the dog's skin, it can cause reaction and infection. You can get a tick hook from your vets if your dog is prone to ticks. Slide the tick into the slotted part of the hook and gently twist until the tick comes free. Check to ensure that the head looks intact.

As always, if you have any worries about your pet during the warmer months, please contact your vet. As a profession, we are always happy to talk over any health concerns or preventative measures that can be taken to ensure your pet is safely enjoying the summer sun! ■

**N**ow that it seems that summer has finally arrived, there's nothing pleasanter than taking the dog for a walk along the river on a sunny afternoon or evening. I am reminded of the often overlooked pitfalls that pet owners can encounter when the sun is shining.

**HEATSTROKE:** The most often talked about of these problems is heatstroke in relation to dogs being left in cars. Dogs should NEVER be left in cars during the summer or any other warm period.

A car can become as hot as an oven very quickly, even when it doesn't feel that warm and with the windows cracked open. When it's 22 degrees outside, in a car it can reach an unbearable 47 degrees within the hour. On a hot day, dogs exposed to heat or vigorous exercise without access to sufficient water, are vulnerable to heat stroke. Dogs with short noses or who are overweight are especially prone to this problem. If your dog is panting heavily, distressed or collapsed, then it might be suffering from heat stroke.

Some simple pet first aid actions can be undertaken to help your pet if you suspect they have, or are in danger of overheating. Move the dog to somewhere cool or shaded, place cool or cold wet towels around its neck and head, although do not cover your pet's eyes, nose or mouth. Rewet and rewrap every few minutes as you cool the animal. Pour or use a hose to keep water running over the animal's body, especially the abdomen and between the hind legs, and use your hands to massage its legs and sweep the water away as it absorbs the body heat. Contact your vet as soon as possible as your dog may require hospitalisation to correct any dehydration or loss of fluids that has occurred.

# Delighted, Honoured and Privileged



**By Donald MacLennan**

**Throughout my working life I have been exceedingly fortunate and can share many events that can be described by any one of the words Delighted, Honoured or Privileged. Three stories that I would like to share with you now are associated with our Parliament – the Palace of Westminster.**

During 1992 a Swedish company, Ljudproduktion, was in the process of collecting sound effects to be used in their new set of Big Cities television and film sound effect CDs. At the start of the project they were concentrating on five of the world's major cities – London, Paris, Rome, Berlin and New York. During April of that year I was employed by them to record the many required soundscapes of London. This involved me having to wander for ten long days and nights with my recording equipment through the City's many attractions, streets and transport centres. It was during this time that I made my first visit to the Palace of Westminster where I had to record Big Ben chiming midday. As I needed to get a 'clean' recording (without traffic noise) of the chimes, I would have to gain entry into the Clock Tower, now known as the Elizabeth Tower, to obtain this. Having cleared their security procedure by 10.30 a.m., I was escorted up the tower, where I had to set up my recording equipment before the 11 a.m. chimes so that I could determine the recording levels that I would be using. Having

listened to Big Ben chiming many times on the World Service and Radio 4, the sensation of standing there in the Tower and feeling my entire body shaking throughout the quarters and chimes is an experience that has remained with me ever since. After the midday recording, I took the opportunity to have a look around the Tower and take in all its history. You are now able to take virtual tours of Big Ben and many other areas of Westminster by going to the Parliament website <http://www.parliament.uk/>. The following two Google links take you to the tour page for Big Ben: <http://goo.gl/Ih1Be0> and the Big Ben download page where you can hear and download phone ringtones (for free) of Big Ben: <http://goo.gl/wCYKFP>.

**My second memory of time spent at Parliament relates to when I was given the opportunity to visit the House of Lords.** I was in London for several days, recording the sound for a television gardening programme being made at the Chelsea Flower Show. As we had a few free hours one afternoon, our shows presenter (Terry Underhill ) arranged for us to visit his father (Lord Underhill ) who was sitting in the House of Lords. This was a great opportunity to see how 'The Lords' function, as it is independent from and complements the work of, the elected House of Commons.

On arrival we were taken up to the public gallery within the House of Lords where we watched the proceedings take place. At the end

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of business we were taken down to one of the eight bars in the Palace, where we were joined by Terry's father. What made the occasion even more special for me (being a northerner) was that I got to drink a pint of beer in the Palace which I didn't have to pay for, as it was only members who were allowed to purchase drinks. "Cheers, Lord Underhill!"

**My third Westminster memory concerns the Union Jack which I saw flying upside down on the Palace.** I can't remember when it was that I was taught the correct way that the Union Jack should be flown, but I know I have spent much of my life checking flags whenever I see any. I was at Television South West in Plymouth working on the sound desk, preparing to do the evening's local news programme which covers the Devon and Cornwall regions. It was 4 p.m. and we were about to pre-record an interview with a local southwest MP who was at the Palace of Westminster. The reporter was based in the Plymouth studio and would be talking with the MP by a live television broadcast line. The cameraman in London had set up his equipment and we were waiting for the MP to arrive. The picture we were looking at while waiting for him was a view of the Palace of Westminster.

It was then that I noticed the Union Jack flying on the Palace was upside down, so I decided to contact the Palace and ask them why. I phoned direct enquires for the phone number and once dialled I got through to the Palace switchboard, where I asked them who was responsible for raising the flag. They told me it was the Serjeant-at-Arms office which they then connected me to. I told the person who answered the phone that I had noticed that the Union Jack was flying upside down and asked them why. They responded "NO IT WASN'T" to which I replied "yes it was". They then asked me how I knew it was upside down so I explained that the broad white cross was not at the top of the flag next to the flag pole, as it should be. I suggested that they go outside and check it and once they returned would they please phone me back and confirm that I was correct. They then asked me from where it was that I was looking at the flag. When I replied Plymouth they immediately hung up their phone. They never did

call me back nor do I know if they re-hung the flag as I had to get on with my evening's work, and once the interview was completed the camera was disconnected.

Should you be wondering how to tell if the Union Jack is flying correctly, see the two illustrations below.

This first flag is correct. If you look at the flag pole and the top of the flag, you will see the broad white cross is at the top.



This second flag is incorrect. If you look at the flag pole and the top of the flag, you will see the narrow white cross is at the top, which is wrong. If you would like to know more about the Union Jack, there is lots of information at the Flags & Heraldry Committee website.

This link takes you there: <https://goo.gl/aqqJ2> ■



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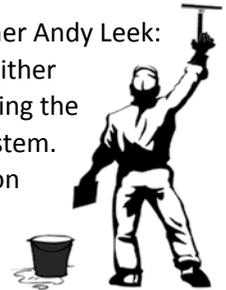


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