Obelisk in Padstow Churchyard

An obelisk-like monument in Padstow Churchyard is in poor condition. Padstow Town Council, who maintain the churchyard, wish to take down the top section as it considered unsafe. Because the monument is beside a path and because of the possible risk to health and safety, it currently has fencing around it.

This report provides a record of the monument and assesses its significance. The factors which may be affecting the monument's condition are briefly assessed.

Location

The monument is located on sloping ground on the north side Padstow Churchyard, close to the north-west gate, at approximate grid reference: SW 9154 7541. It is west-north-west of the church, and immediately south of a path through the churchyard between the north-west gate and the Church Rooms and car park on the north-east.

Map showing the location of the monument, from Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Record on-line mapping.

The setting

Padstow churchyard is generally well maintained, with a short sward within which the headstones and monuments are very visible. However the majority of the chest tombs and a few other monuments have a thick covering of ivy. Scattered through the churchyard are many Irish yew trees and a smaller number of other columnar conifers. The monument is surrounded by four yews and its base is covered in ivy.

The monument from the south, showing the character of the churchyard with a short well-maintained sward, numerous Irish yews and conifers, and ivy invading a number of headstones and other monuments. The monument is currently enclosed by orange fencing.

Headstones and a tall memorial (a replica of the Four Holes Cross on Bodmin Moor) on the south side of Padstow churchyard, including a chest tomb hidden by ivy.

The monument

The obelisk-like-monument is set within a levelled enclosure with a granite kerb and slate floor. Within this is a square granite pedestal on which the top triangular obelisk is set. Originally the monument was enclosed by iron railings and topped off with a finial and ball.

The monument, showings its component parts.

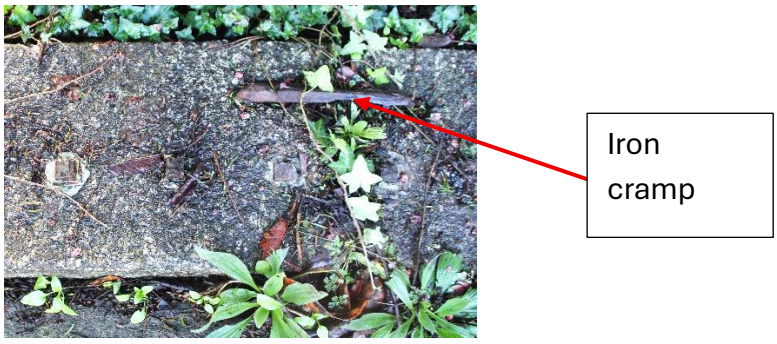
The monument has a total height of 9ft (2.74m) from the slate floor to the top, but may originally, have stood over 10ft / 3.04m including the ball finial. The different components are described below. Note that throughout the report, measurements are given in feet and inches as this is how it would have been designed originally and how it makes sense now.

The enclosure

The enclosing base measures overall 8ft by 8ft (2.42m square) and consists of eight rectangular blocks of granite forming a kerb. As it is set on sloping ground, the base has been levelled up on the downhill side with local stone.

Inside the kerb is a ‘floor’ of slate slabs, the slabs mostly hidden by ivy. Within this is the granite pedestal, 3’6” (1.05m) square.

The granite kerb stones once had iron railings leaded into them, of which only the stumps now survive. The kerb stones were originally held together by iron cramps, although only two cramps remain intact.



Whether the enclosure stands over the graves of the commemorated individuals is uncertain. If so, each new interment is likely to have entailed reconstruction of the obelisk. It is possible, but uncertain with out further investigation, that the granite kerb and railings may be of later date than the obelisk itself.

The plinth

The plinth has three parts:

The capital / cornice is cut from two pieces of cut and moulded granite

Square single block of granite to which a plaque is fixed on each side

The base of the plinth, cut from a single piece of granite

The base is cut from a single piece of granite and has a maximum dimension of 3'6" (1.05m) square. It is is 9 ½" (24cm) high.

The block forming the middle section is 3ft square and 2'6" high (72.5cm x 67cm).

The capital is cut from two pieces of granite and is up to 3'6" square (1.05m) and 8 inches (20cm) high.

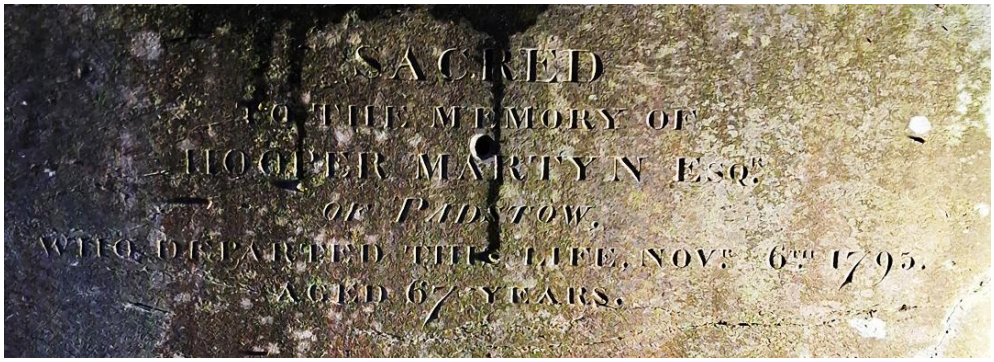
Plaques

The middle section has a plaque on each face. These all measure 20" (51cm) high by 22" (56cm) wide and each one bears an inscription. Two appear to have been let into a shallow recess in the face of the granite block. They are all fixed with lime mortar but two also have a copper nail holding them up. Two appear to have been cut from the same marble or limestone as the obelisk top whereas two are slate.

They are described individually below, in chronological order.

South side

This plaque may be made of marble or limestone. It has a hole in centre, near the top, in the same place as a copper nail in the western plaque. In good light, the inscription is remarkably clear. It commemorates Hooper Martyn Esq. of Padstow, died November 6th, 1795.



The plaque is affected by water dripping from the capital above. It has several cracks across the face although the extent to which these threaten the plaque is not certain.

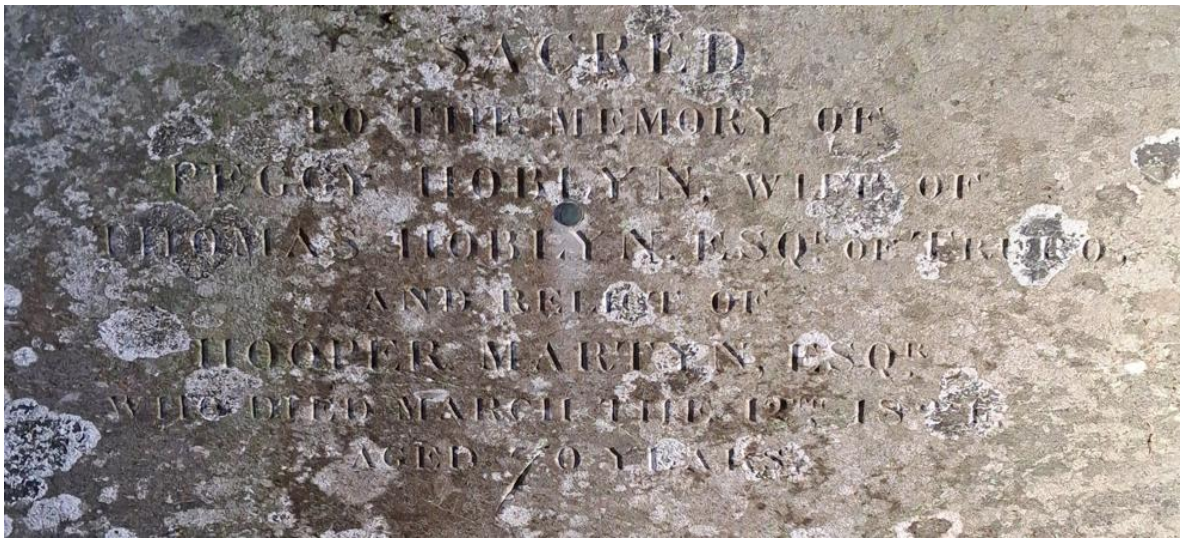
Hooper Martyn

Based on very limited internet research, it appears that John Bone Charles Guy Hooper Martyn was the grandson of Thomas Martyn who has a superb carved slate memorial of 1694. He was a Church Warden and Overseer of the Poor. Recent research reported in the Cornwall Association of Family History's journal reveals that he prospered and made the transition from joiner and yeoman (1777) to gentleman (1783). A notice in the *Sherborne Mercury* of 1774 shows him letting the Grapes Inn in Padstow and in his will, he left £1400 to his wife Peggy (a cousin, whom he married late in life), a considerable sum. He also left money in his will in trust for the Free School in Padstow.[1] This suggests someone of some standing locally, much involved with the community.

[1] Padstow ; Estate Duty Office Abstract of Will of Hooper Martyn, 1797, Gentleman of Padstow ; Martyn, G, 2024. Other Sources, *Cornwall Family History Society* Issue 191, March 2024, CFHS-Journal-No.191-March-2024-Single-PageDraft.pdf 26-7.

West side

The plaque is heavily covered by lichens and moss. It may be made of marble or limestone. The inscription is not easy to read in natural light but with raking light it appears well preserved and easily legible. It commemorates Peggy Hoblyn, wife of Thomas Hoblyn of Truro, and relict of Hooper Martyn. She died in 1821 (?).



On the bottom right corner of the plaque is the name of the stonemason. This may read W. H. PEARCE Sculp. TRURO although it is not completely legible. [2]

[2] W H PEARCE | Cornwall Artists Index

The plaque may have been re-fixed at some point. Mortar (including cement?) survives around over half of the edge and near the top, in the middle of the inscription, is a copper nail.

North side

Slate plaque in good condition with a clear inscription. It commemorates Martyn Richards of Treator, Padstow, died 1843, and his wife Dorothea Maria Richards. Martyn Richards' will survives at Kresen Kernow:

Kresen Kernow

Cornwall - Genealogy Resources

East side

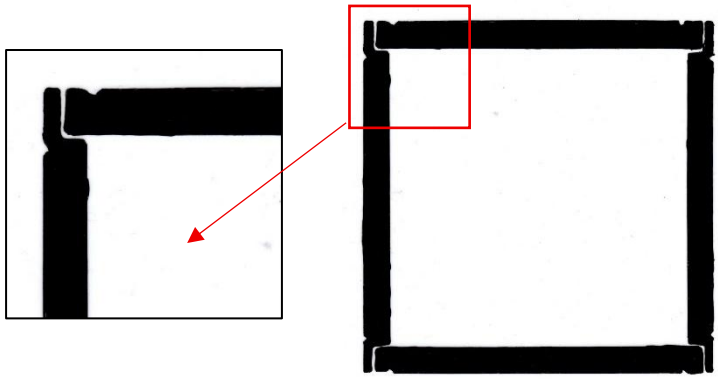
This plaque appears to have been cut from slate and is in good condition. With oblique sunlight on it at the time of the visit, the inscription was very clear. It commemorates Capt Silas Hiscutt Paddon of the Royal Navy, died 1853, and his wife Peggy.

There is a very full account of Hiscutt Paddon in the Made in Padstow Facebook: (20+) Made In Padstow - TO BE DISMANTLED - WHEN DOING THE RIGHT THING... | Facebook

The reason for the commemoration on this monument is that Commander Paddon married twice: the second time, in 1833, to Miss P. Richards, of Padstow.

The top section

The top section of the monument consists of four triangular slabs of limestone (a dark red marble?), each 5ft high, fixed together to form a tetrahedron or four-sided pyramid which is 2ft across at the bottom and approximately 6 inches (?) across at the top. The slabs are not all identical but are paired, with the two on the south and north rebated internally in order to support the two on the east and west. Reflecting this, the N and S slabs are 2 inches thick at the rebated edges but approximately 3 inches deep within the rebated edges. The side (E and W) slabs are 3 inches thick throughout.



Drawing showing the way the triangular slabs were designed to fit together.

The moulding on the N side has a wider margin to the edge of the slab than that on the W and E sides

The W panel sits inside and rests against the internal mortice of the slabs forming the N and S sides of the pyramid/obelisk. As a result, the moulding down the edge is closer to the edge of the slab than on the N side

The internal rebate of the S slab supports the W slab

The top of the obelisk on the north (left) and the west (right)

The N and S slabs are each 3 inches thick Each slab has a simple moulding down the long edges and this also differs, with the pair on the east and west having the moulding closer to the edge of the slab than the pair on north and south. When originally complete this would have given the obelisk a symmetrical appearance.

Method of fixing

Other than the fact that the slabs lean inwards, would once have been carefully fitted together, and held in place by their weight, it is uncertain how the top section of the obelisk fitted together, because it is not possible to see inside other than through the cracks between the individual slabs.

At the bottom NE corner two small pins can be seen, but it is likely that these reflect later repair rather than original construction.

Small pins at the bottom of the SE corner (right).

Internal fill

It is probable that the interior of the pyramid was originally filled with rubble and stones in a lime mortar. Some stone can be seen in a small gap at the top of the monument where a piece of the slab has broken off.

Finial

The top of the obelisk was originally capped with a finial. At the top, the slabs would have joined in a 6-inch square and a finial would have served to protect the interior fill from erosion, complete the monument and add elegance.

Remains of the original finial, which consisted of a square moulded base and a tapering ball are lying around at the foot of the monument. It was carved in five original sections, held together with small internal dowels and lime mortar. The bottom of the finial's base, which is 6" square, would have fitted perfectly on top of the pyramid. The top part of the ball has a small pin visible in the top. This may suggest that there was originally a further small component topping off the assemblage.

When complete, the finial may originally have stood approximately 15 inches high; the bottom section is up to 8 inches across and the ball 7 inches in diameter.

Remains of the finial. The damaged top of the ball can be seen on the ground behind it.

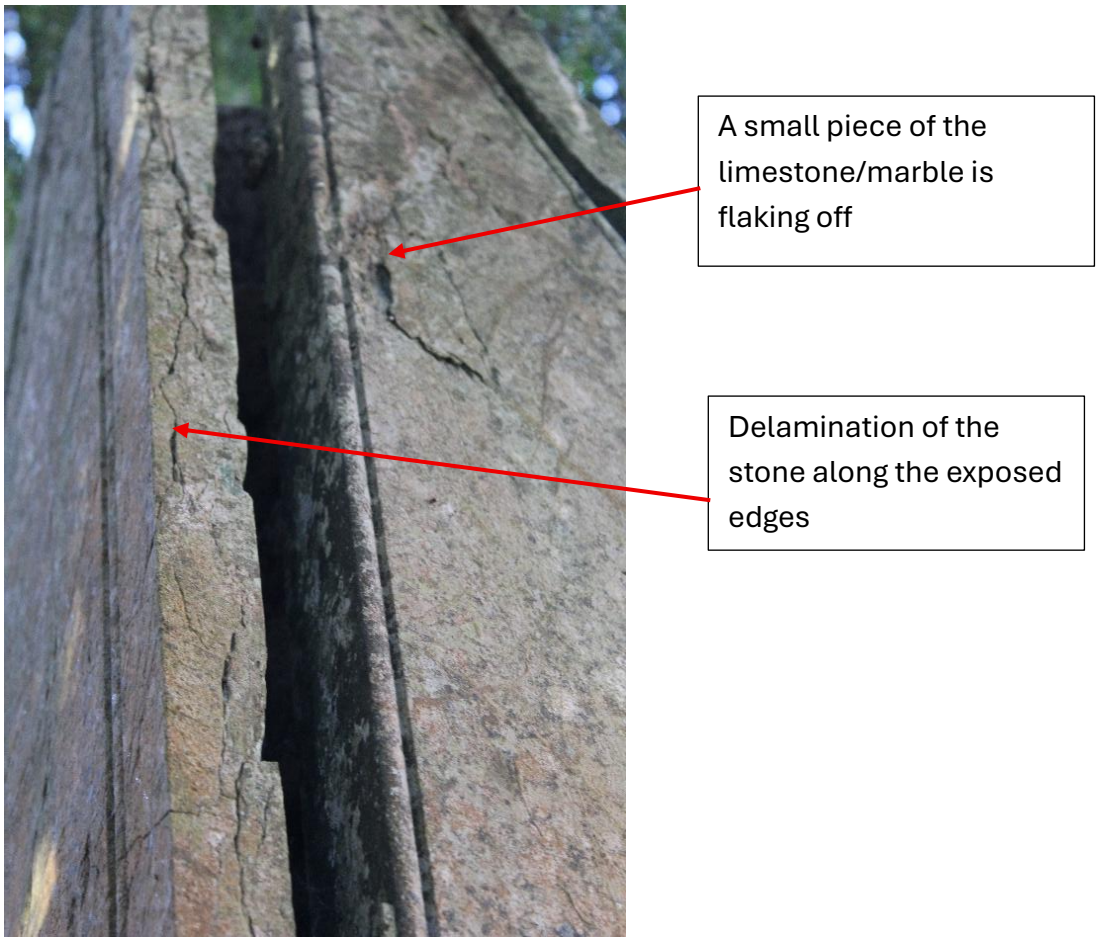
Condition of the obelisk

There are several problems affecting the monument and the most concerning of these relate to the top, pyramid section. These include:

1. De-lamination of the limestone/marble

In one or two places, along the exposed edges of the limestone/marble slabs, it can be seen that the stone is de-laminating. This is probably the result of water penetration. It should be emphasised that overall, as the limestone slabs are 3 inches thick they are solid and overall in good condition.

One slab has a small section missing near the top. The cause of this is not known.



2. Erosion and collapse of the internal fill

The nature of any internal fill within the top of the obelisk is uncertain but it is likely to have consisted originally of rubble and lime mortar. Water penetration through the top is likely to have gradually eroded the lime mortar, causing settlement and collapse of the rubble. This is one possible cause of the movement of the four slabs, which no longer fit neatly together and are now mis-aligned, as seen in the photos below.

Open joints between the slabs forming the four sides of the obelisk. Originally these would have fitted neatly together.

3. Vegetation (ivy, valerian, trees)

Trees: Although the monument is surrounded by four mature Irish Yew trees, these are not thought to be causing any significant damage. The monument is not leaning severely (unlike the Cornish cross replica on the south side of the church which leans far more alarmingly). In fact, it is possible that the shelter from the trees has given some protection from the elements to the exposed edges of the limestone/marble slabs.

Ivy: Ivy covers the base of the monument and it is possible that it was more extensive in the past. If so, this may have contributed to the movement of the slabs of the top section, since ivy will penetrate joints and expand, forcing joints apart.

Valerian: a single valerian plant is growing in the north-east corner of the obelisk, between the basal section and the pyramidal top. Valerian has woody roots which can cause damage to stonework in a similar way to ivy. The root of this plant can be seen in the gap between two slabs. It is up to an inch in diameter; the photo below shows how it has lifted the slab of marble.

Valerian plant (left) and its root (right) growing in the obelisk

4. Historic repairs

There is evidence of past repair and maintenance. The small pins used to fix a corner of the tapering obelisk have been mentioned above but there are also signs of repointing in both lime mortar and cement. Unfortunately, the repairs carried out in cement, while well-intentioned, may have hastened the decline of the monument rather than helping to protect it. Cement is hard and impervious and while it may have had the effect of keeping water out of the joints for a while, it will also have forced water to soak through and evaporate through the marble, leading to the delamination that can be seen in places.

Discussion

Obelisks

The brief survey below, of the history of the obelisk in England and Cornwall, is provided to help set the Padstow obelisk in context.

Obelisks are four-sided, tapering columns. They were originally created and set up in Egypt, where they were placed at the entrances to temples. The earliest were solid shafts of red granite set on a low rectangular base. All four sides of the obelisk were carved with hieroglyphs. After Rome seized control of Egypt c 30 BCE many were taken back to Rome and set up in the city; further obelisks were carved and set up in other parts of the Roman Empire. In the 18th century, Europeans undertaking a Grand Tour and encountering obelisks in Rome assumed them to be of Roman origin; from there the idea spread to Britain. In modern times, Egyptian obelisks have been removed and taken around the world for ornamental or antiquarian purposes. One of the best know, Cleopatra's Needle, was gifted to the British by the ruler of Egypt in 1819 to commemorate Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile, but was not finally brought to London and set up until 1881.

Ancient obelisks were monolithic but more modern examples may be constructed of solid stone, ashlar or even cement. Originally they had ritual, commemorative and spiritual purposes but, fuelled by the Grand Tour and the interest in classicism from the 18th century in particular, 'modern' obelisks found their way into use in parks and gardens of the wealthy, as demonstrations of power and wealth as well as ornamental features.

Obelisks in England

In Britain, obelisks were set up from the sixteenth century but mainly from the early 18th, although the use of pyramids as finials had existed in architecture and for church monuments at an earlier date.

The first obelisk to be set up in England was at Henry VIII's Nonsuch Palace, c 1570. This had been brought by a courtier from Rome.[3] The idea was copied for the gardens at Montacute in Somerset [4] and obelisks, or at least pyramid-shaped finials, also became popular 'on many Jacobean tombs'.[5] Fine examples can be seen on the tomb of Sir Richard Powlett, d 1614, in the church of St Nicholas, Freefolk, Hampshire.[6]

The earliest large, monumental obelisks set up in England were in Ripon market square (by Nicholas Hawksmoor, 1702), and by Sir John Vanbrugh for Castle Howard (1714), both in North Yorkshire. The latter forms a dramatic and commanding feature on top of a hill, on a long straight avenue leading to the mansion. Inscriptions on plaques on the square base state that it commemorates the victories of the first Duke of Marlborough but also the creation of the surrounding landscape by Charles Howard, 3rd Earl of Carlisle. As this monument shows, the original Egyptian obelisk design had been adapted, being positioned on a sturdy pedestal. It is a grade I Listed Building.

In the development and use of obelisks in England, two were particularly influential. Lord Burlington set up a relatively small obelisk in the orange-tree garden at Chiswick House in 1732. This landscape park and garden, designed in part by William Kent, was extremely well known, influential and frequently painted. Alexander Pope's garden at Twickenham, also designed by William Kent, likewise featured an obelisk, erected in 1738 in memory of Pope's mother who had died a few years earlier.

From their commemorative role in parklands and gardens it was a short step to employing obelisks as graveyard monuments and they have remained in use in increasing numbers as commemorative and ornamental features until modern times. The design was used for war memorials in the early 20th century, the obelisk on top of Ham Hill above Montacute being a spectacular example, unveiled in 1923. [7]

Smaller obelisk-shaped stones have also been used in surveying, as boundary markers, sea marks, milestones, as posts to support railings, etc.

A small number of obelisks in churchyards are listed as buildings of national significance [8] but there is some inconsistency, and by no means all are. The cut-off date of 1770 in the listing criteria for churchyard monuments may be one reason why the Padstow obelisk failed to be listed.

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[3] Plumridge, A, 2008. Obelisk Special, *Foll-e, the e-Bulletin of the Folly Fellowship, issue 12, April 2008*
[4] Frontier Publishing, Sculpture & Monuments, The Obelisk: A Monumental Feature in Britain
[5] Plumridge, A, 2008. Obelisk Special, *Foll-e, the e-Bulletin of the Folly Fellowship, issue 12, April 2008*
[6] Sir Richard Powlett, d 1614, in the church of St Nicholas, Freefolk - Google Search
[7] Stoke-sub-Hamdon Obelisk
[8] For example Monument entitled Obelisk, in the churchyard to the west of the Church of St Mary, Kirkby Lonsdale - 1318956 | Historic England ; Obelisk in the Churchyard of St John the Baptist, Yeovil - 1366641 | Historic England

Obelisks in Cornwall

In the developing fashion for obelisks, Cornwall appears to have been very much abreast of national trends. Obelisks found their way into buildings in Cornwall from the mid-17th century[9] and as monumental features, into parks, gardens and churchyards from the mid-18th century. At first they were the preserve of the very wealthy, but with time their use crept down the social ladder. The monument at Padstow reflects this trend; though relatively early in the sequence it was designed for someone of moderate wealth and local standing only.

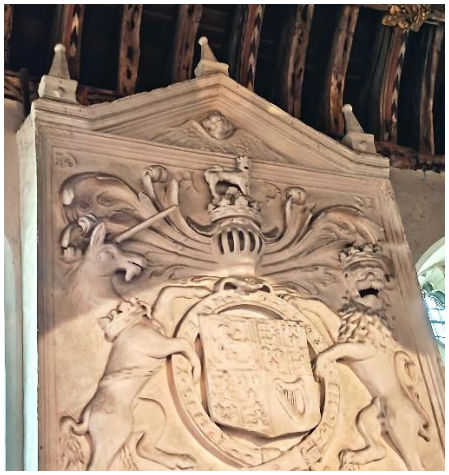
Of the mid-17th century is the gatehouse at Lanhydrock. They also featured in the design of church monuments, perhaps the finest example being the Grylls monument at Lanreath and the King Charles II coat-of-arms at Cardinham.[10] Obelisks or pyramids can be seen on the tops of church towers, as at Otterham, where the upper part of the tower was rebuilt in 1702, and St Enoder rebuilt in 1711 after a collapse of 1686.[11]

Lanhydrock gatehouse, mid 17th century (photo Daniel Rose-Jones)

[9] 1651 datestone: Gatehouse About 40 Metres East of Lanhydrock House, Lanhydrock - 1157994 | Historic England

[10] Dodds, P, 2000, Fig 5, page 6

[11] Beacham, P and Pevsner, N, 2014. *The Buildings of England: Cornwall*, Yale University Press, 388, 533.



Simple obelisk-like pinnacles on the royal coat of arms at Cardinham (1661; photo by Andrew Langdon) and on top of the tower of Otterham Church (1702)

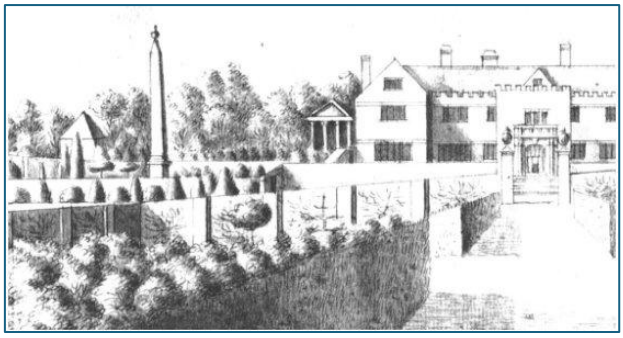
A unique example of a monument which carries the idea of memorialising a great event or person is that on Stamford Hill just outside Bude. It is not a typical example of an obelisk since it consists of a pinnacle from Poughill church tower, mounted on an arch, itself set on stone rubble walls. It stands on the edge of a prehistoric round used as a battery during the civil war battle of Stamford Down and was set up to commemorate the royalist victory there, led by Sir Bevil Greville of nearby Stowe. The memorial was set up by Lord Lansdown in 1713.[12]

A very small number of impressive obelisks in eye-catching settings are known in Cornwall. Of the 18th century are those in the deerpark at Boconnoc (1771) and, on a humbler scale, at Pencalenick (late 1700s?).[13] That at Penans near Grampound, built in the early 18th century and 'seen by Travellers at a great distance', was ruined by 1753.[14] These all form (or formed) landscape features within the parklands of significant houses. That formerly at Prideaux Place was set up as a garden ornament in the late1730s.

[12] Memorial to the Battle of Stamford Hill, Bude-Stratton - 1328543 | Historic England

[13] Langdon, AG, 2000. From your own Correspondents, Cornwall Archaeological Society, occasional newsletter, 3-6. and Cornish Bird The Mystery of Pencalenick Obelisk, near Truro - The Cornish Bird

[14] Dodds, P, 2000. 'Obelisks' or Ruminations in a Cornish Churchyard, *Journal of the Cornish Association of Local Historians*, Autumn 2000, 6



Prideaux Place house and gardens by Edmund Prideaux. (Image sourced from Wikimedia Commons [15])

A particularly interesting and early example of the use of an obelisk as a churchyard monument exists at Sithney.[16] It brings national connections with those at the forefront of landscape gardening in England to a Cornish churchyard, at a relatively early date in the story of the obelisk. It was erected in 1740, to a design by Dr William Borlase, rector of Ludgvan. The small obelisk was commissioned by Dr William Oliver of Bath, a distant relative and frequent correspondent of Borlase, in memory of his father who had died in 1733 and whose burial vault lay in Sithney Churchyard. Dr Oliver had been inspired by Alexander Pope, whom he had met in Bath; Borlase also knew of Pope's gardens, having contributed Cornish minerals to his grotto,[17] and the obelisk he designed for Oliver was modelled on one of William Kent's designs. The plaques affixed to the monument were carved in Bath, of Bath Stone.

Of slightly different, pyramidal design are the quirky Knills Monument (1782) and the Killigrew Monument at Falmouth. The latter is a pyramid of granite ashlar, approximately 30 ft high, erected in 1737-9 by Martin Killigrew of adjacent Arwenack House. The former, built in 1782, is a tall triangular pyramid, standing prominently on moorland above St Ives. It had been intended as a mausoleum for John Knills but he died in London and was never buried there.[18]

The obelisk in Padstow Churchyard was erected at the end of the 18th century. It is impossible to avoid speculation that it may have been inspired by the example at Prideaux Place. It is not known when the obelisk was at Prideaux Place was taken down: it may perhaps have been between 1793 and 1883 when the Rev Charles Prideaux Brune carried out extensive alterations and additions.[19]

Obelisks continued to be set up in greater numbers in Cornwall in the 19th century. A striking and well-known example is the 144ft high Gilbert Monument at Bodmin Beacon,

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[15] File:PrideauxPlace Cornwall ByEdmundPrideaux.jpg - Wikimedia Commons
[16] Dodds, P, 2000. "Obelisks' or Ruminations in a Cornish Churchyard', *Journal of the Cornwall Association of Local Historians*, Autumn 2000, 3-9
[17] Pool, PAS, 1986. *William Borlase*, Royal Institution of Cornwall, 96-101
[18] Knill's Monument, Worvas, St. Ives - 1143386 | Historic England
[19] Petts,1998,176.

erected in 1856 in memory of Lt Gen Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert. Taking a cue from the 17th-century gatehouse, obelisks feature in the design of the 1857 garden walls at Lanhydrock House, mansion of the Robartes. At the opposite end of the scale, a 12ft high obelisk was set up in 1885 by a local draper to commemorate the founder of Truro's former almshouses and, as at Padstow and Sithney, obelisks were occasionally used for individual or family commemoration in the 19th century. In the churchyard at Kenwyn, on the edge of Truro and not far from the site of the almshouses, is a striking group of four 19th-century granite obelisks, all in the same area of the churchyard. The earliest is 1804.

Although they are rare in Cornwall, other war memorial obelisks in Cornwall exist at Bude and Landrake. The war memorial at Old Town, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, takes the form of a 'celtic' cross mounted on an obelisk.[20] Obelisks also feature in the post-1960 layout of the parterres at Ince Castle[21] and in a striking pyramidal water feature of 1996 at Antony.[22]

Obelisks in Padstow

Remarkably, two other obelisks are known in Padstow, apart from the churchyard monument.

As mentioned above, there was formerly an obelisk in the gardens at Prideaux Place. This is likely to have been associated with Edmund Prideaux, who inherited the estate in 1728. He had a keen interest in architecture and garden design (Pett 1998 175-6) and re-designed the gardens after a visit to Italy in 1739-40. His 'lively awareness of contemporary garden design in England and Italy' is seen not just in the obelisk but also in the layout of his gardens at Prideaux Place which were 'surprisingly fashionable and aware for such a remote county'.[23] Nicholas Prideaux' tall obelisk towered above the gardens. It stood on a square pedestal, had a pyramidal top, and was crowned by a ball-like finial. Borlase visited and illustrated Prideaux Place house and gardens in 1758 after they had been redesigned to incorporate the deerpark, either by Nicolas Prideaux after a visit to Italy, or by his son Humphrey. The obelisk was retained, but moved and is now, sadly, lost. [24]

Most prominent is the obelisk on **Dinas Hill**, a solid granite monolith built in 1889 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887. Remains of iron railings surround the monument, which is a Grade II Listed Building.

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[20] Isles of Scilly, Old Town
[21] Pett 1998, 226
[22] Mowl 2005, plate 27
[23] Mowl 2005, 58-9
[24] Pett, D, 1998. The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall, fig 76, page 176; Mowl, T, 2005. Historic Gardens of Cornwall, 58-62

Significance

In summary, although there are a number of obelisks of various types in Cornwall, they are far from common. They are always striking, and in some cases extremely impressive. Even in the context of a churchyard, obelisks stand out amongst the generally smaller and more common headstones and chest tombs.

Within its local environment, the obelisk at Padstow would have formed an impressive feature, dwarfing the surrounding chest tombs and headstones. Standing by the north-west entrance to the churchyard it was clearly intended to make an impact on any people entering through that gateway, not just the family of the deceased.

Churchyard obelisks of the 18th century are unusual and to date only two of this period are known in Cornwall, one being that at Padstow. More are known from the 19th century although again, these are unusual in Cornwall. As far as we are aware, most churchyard obelisks in Cornwall are built of solid granite. This suggests that Padstow churchyard's, which is of red marble, was an expensive and prestigious monument, even though it was raised for a family of only local repute and moderate wealth.

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Ann Preston-Jones, December 2025

Appendix

Obelisks in Britain: a simple timeline of important examples

C 1570 Nonsuch Palace, Surrey

C16 Montacute, finials on pavilion and garden walls

1702 Ripon Market Square

1714 Castle Howard

1732 Chiswick House gardens (Lord Burlington) added to a garden designed by William Kent

1738 Alexander Pope's garden, Twickenham, designed by William Kent – commemorating his mother

Obelisks in Cornwall

This list is almost certainly incomplete and will be added to as further examples are identified.

1623 Grylls Monument Lanreath

1651 Lanhydrock gatehouse

1661 Cardinham church, royal coat of arms

1703 (?) Stamford Hill civil war memorial

1730s Prideaux Place, Padstow

1737/9 Killigrew Monument, Falmouth Designed in 1736.

1740 Sithney churchyard; designed by William Borlase

1771 Boconnoc

1782 Knills Monument, St Ives

17xx Pencalenick

1795 Earliest inscription on Padstow Churchyard obelisk

1856 Gilbert Monument, Bodmin

1857 Lanhydrock garden walls

1804	Earliest legible inscription on one of the four obelisks, Kenwyn churchyard, Truro.
1885	Truro Almshouses
1887	Dinas Hill, Padstow
1920s	War memorial Old Town, St Marys, IOS
Landrake	War memorial
Bude	War memorial
1960	Ince Castle parterre
1996	Antony water feature