

SOUTH GATE AND WALLS
PRIDEAUX PLACE
PADSTOW
CORNWALL

Archaeological Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 20230522



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South Gate and Walls, Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall

Heritage Assessment of South Gate and Flanking Walls

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SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a heritage assessment for the South Gate and Walls at Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall to inform plans to consolidate and repair the South Gate section of the perimeter walls. This work was carried out in consultation with HEP(Arch) and in accordance with the relevant guidance.

Prideaux Place is a complex gentry residence with a large and multi-phase garden and park. The site appears to have been the location of a monastery then monastic grange, adapted post-Dissolution into a country house with multiple phases of rebuilding and extension. A series of 18th century depictions indicate the character and extent of the associated gardens also fluctuated according to the fashion of the time.

The South Gate probably forms part of the early 19th century phase of works carried out by the Rev. Charles Prideaux-Brune between 1812 and 1840. The South Gate piers are distinctly different to those of the earlier East Gate which they are designed to mimic. Furthermore, the segmental arch over the gateway resembles several others on the site (two footbridges to north and cascade/niche to east side of south terrace) providing evidence that the southern entrance formed part of a wider 19th century remodel to the estate grounds.

The works proposed to stabilise the flanking Grade II walls either side of the Grade II South Gate entail the use of concrete piers trenched into the ground against the internal elevation of south wall and affixed to the failing walls by steel reinforcements bars inserted through the stonework. The plans are broadly supported. They endeavour to preserve and conserve the wall, restoring its aesthetics by removing cement repair and replacing with a sustainable, sympathetic, lime-based material. There are a few concerns to the impact on certain features (the graffiti and tunnel structure) which are the subject of several recommendations below.*



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FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

1 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	SOUTH GATE AND SOUTH SECTION OF PERIMETER WALLS AT PRIDEAUX PLACE
PARISH:	PADSTOW
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 91403 75432
SWARCH REF:	CPPP23
OASIS No.:	SOUTHWES1-514502
PLANNING REF:	PRE-APPLICATION (SOUTH GATE)

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Martin Perry Associates (the Agent) on behalf of the landowner to provide a heritage assessment for the South Gate and south section of the perimeter walls at Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall. The South Gate is Grade II* Listed; the walls Grade II Listed. This work was undertaken in advance of an application to consolidate and repair a section of these walls. This report also considers the East Gate; this is also in need of repair but will be the subject of a separate planning application. The report was produced in line with current and relevant guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England and in consultation with Cornwall HEP (Arch).

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The South Gate is located along the southern boundary of the gardens of Prideaux Place, on the western edge of Padstow. The ground slopes to the east, at a height of between c.35 and 43m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the slates and siltstones of the Trevoise Slate Formation (BGS 2023).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies within the town and parish of Padstow, in the historic Hundred and Deanery of Pyder (Lysons 1814). The settlement is recorded here at the time of Domesday under ownership of the canons of St Petroc. Padstow translates as *St Petroc's Place*. It was originally named as *Eldestawe* or *Adelstow* after King Aethelstan, later *Petroc-stow/Petroc-stowe/Petroc's Place* after Saint Petroc, a Welsh missionary saint who is recorded to have landed at Trebetherick around AD500. According to Sheppard (1980) in his *Historic Towns of Cornwall: An Archaeological Survey*, the origins of Padstow were religious, with a monastery to St. Petroc founded in around the 6th century with claims that this is where the saint was buried. The monks later moved to Bodmin and, in the 10th century, the extensive lands were passed to the see of Crediton, although the centre of St. Petroc in Padstow persisted as an independent one. Version C of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle suggests that the monastery in Padstow was sacked in the year 981, along with much damage to coastal settlements around this time. By the 14th century, Padstow was being taxed as a borough, and for the siege of Calais in 1346 the town was able to fund two fully-equipped warships. Court rolls cover the liberties enjoyed by those in Padstow in the 15th and 16th centuries and, at this time, there was considerable traffic with Ireland. A charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1582, declaring the town as a free borough.

Norden (c.1584) tells us that there was a house, probably on the site of Prideaux Place, prior to the current one: 'Mr. Nycolas Prydiauxe, in a howse situate on a loftie hill'. This may have been a conversion of the remains of the monastic priory. Sheppard (1980) records that Prideaux Place, built on the site of the former Priory, was commenced in 1585 and completed between 1588 and 1592. This work was carried out by Sir Nicholas Prideaux, a lawyer, who moved the family back to

Cornwall from Devon. The name has also been recorded as *Prideaux Plas*, the Welsh *Plas* meaning a hall or mansion, so indicates the scale of the building constructed. The mansion was castellated and later fortified, the deer park set out in c.1770.

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Landscape Character (HLC) records this area as *Ornamental: the deliberately and carefully manipulated landscape, parklands and gardens surrounding large country houses, normally of 18th and 19th century origin*, within a larger area of *Medieval Farmland and older core settlement* (pre-1907).

The estate comprises of several different listed elements, with several designated assets sitting within and around the grounds. Of particular relevance to this project is the Grade II listed wall boundaries wrapping the estate, the Grade II* listed South Gate and Grade I Listed East Gate; Listing texts have been added below and to Appendix 2.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The site visit was conducted by A. Allen in April 2023. The work follows the guidelines laid down in ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2020) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016). The discussion of the setting follows the approach outlined in the appropriate guidance (National Highways guidance and Historic England 2017).

1.5 HEP COMMENTS

In relation to the rest of the boundary walls and the southern entrance gate, the Perry report does not present a clear picture of the current physical state of the walls and gate piers as an evidential basis for making archaeological decisions.

We have also read the CBA response (Council for British Archaeology, 20 April 2021) and note their concerns, particularly as summarised in their recommendation. Although we would differ in relation to their recommendation that additional information may be provided under a precommencement Condition (as per NPPF (2021) paragraph 205. Any such information should be provided pre-determination in accordance with the requirements of NPPF (2021) paragraph 194 to inform the decision-making process prior to deciding any archaeological or historic building recording decisions. Therefore, to enable us to adequately assess the level of physical intervention and whether archaeological structural recording would assist in the repair work to ensure any original features be retained or reinstated, we advise that a rapid archaeological historic structural assessment be carried out and the results made available to us for further comment before this application is determined. Pragmatically, and economically, it would be prudent to include the east entrance gateway in commissioning this assessment, and to appreciate all the elements in context.

Digital recording, photography and reporting of results is required. This assessment should be carried out by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation or individual in accordance with accepted national guidelines. This is in accordance with the provisions of NPPF (July 2021) Chapter 16, paragraph 194 and Cornwall Council Local Plan Policy 24.

RECOMMENDATION: The applicant should commission a rapid archaeological historic structural assessment and make the results available to us for comment before this application can be determined.

1.6 RELEVANT LISTING TEXTS

Prideaux Place is Grade I Listed, its Listing text reading:

Country house. Circa late C16, attributed to Nicholas Prideaux who inherited in 1581 and died in 1592. Extended and partly remodelled by Edmund Prideaux (1683-1745) and possibly by his son Humphrey.

Considerably remodelled by Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune between circa 1810 and 1833 and service rooms extended in 1907. Slate stone rubble with moulded granite plinth. Battered base to main range, not continuing around the front wings and porch. There is a distinct straight joint at the angle between the front range and the 2 projecting wings and the masonry of the front wall is finely coursed whilst that of the front wings is rubble. Moulded granite strings. South front refaced with ashlar slate stone in circa 1810-1833. Slate roof with hipped ends remodelled between 1730-1758. Renewed rendered axial and end stacks. Plan: Only partial internal access was available at time of inspection (1987) and the roof structure was not inspected. For a detailed account see H.B.M.C. report 12 May 1986. The original house, attributed by Carew to Nicholas Prideaux, was probably of an overall H shaped plan facing east with a central 2 storey porch. The hall on the higher left hand (south) side of the central passage was heated by a rear later stack with family rooms probably in the south cross wing, a parlour or withdrawing room on the lower right hand side (north) of the passage with service rooms in the centre of the north cross wing. The great chamber above the hall has a fine quality circa late C16 or early C17 plaster ceiling. Edmund Prideaux inherited Prideaux Place in 1728 and left documents including drawings of the house. In an undated drawing of the east front, the house was illustrated with gable ends to the front wings and there are drawings of the south elevation wings as existing in the early C18 and with proposed alterations including a remodelling of the windows. Many of the rooms have fine quality bolection moulded panelling, traditionally reused from the demolished Grenville house at Stowe, Kilhampton. This includes panelling in the reading room in the west wing, in the south east room in the south cross wing, in the steward's room on the right hand side of the passage and in the grand chamber above the hall which was divided into 2 rooms and the ceiling covered. The hall was possibly remodelled in the early C18 and extended to incorporate the passage; the hall was given a cornice and moulded ribs to ceiling. The panelling in the hall is of at least 3 phases, the screen probably late C16 or early C17 and the remaining panelling circa early C17 apparently reset. Coeval with this bake-house range to the north west of the north wing may have been added and retains several early C18 12-pane sashes with heavy glazing bars. In a Borlase print of 1758 the house is illustrated with hipped ends to the front wing; the existing arrangement being an alteration that was either executed by Edmund Prideaux after his drawing of circa 1730s or by his son Humphrey prior to 1758. Coeval with this the 2-storey north-east wing was probably added. Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune inherited Prideaux in 1793 and much of the Gothick remodelling of the house is traditionally associated with his work between 1820 and 1833. However, this work appears somewhat archaic in style and would normally be associated with a late C18 date. The south front was refaced and remodelled with a central battlemented bow with pinnacles at the drawing room and oval bedroom above. A new stair hall was formed in the extension to the rear of the hall and passage with Gothick detailing and the south west block was refaced and remodelled to form the library. In 1907 the rear court was infilled and in 1960 the parapet and pinnacles above the south bay were reduced. Exterior: 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 1:2:1:2:1 windows east front with later range to north east (right). Castellated parapets with moulded plinth to main range and moulded granite strings. Central 2 storey porch flanked by 2 wings to right and left. Inner east entrance has C17 tripartite door with framing and moulded arch with vase stops. 4-light mullion window in ground and first floor with 4-centred arch to porch and 2-light mullion window above. 2 storey range to right with single window front. South front. Asymmetrical garden front with 4-centred arched openings and mullion and transom windows. Central bay with low library tower to left which has a battlemented parapet with finials. Interior: Only partial access available and the roof structure was not inspected. Through passage probably remodelled in early C18 when the partition on the higher side was removed and the moulded hall cornice was continued around the passage. Fine quality carved screen with circa late C16 or early C17 detailing inserted on higher side of passage. The panelling in the hall is reset and probably of at least 3 phases including small carved figures with rotating arms. C20 hall chimney-piece. Moulded cornice and C18 moulded plaster to joists in hall. Bolection moulded panelling in steward's room on lower right hand side of passage and in east room of south cross wing. Drawing room in south cross wing has a circa early C19 moulded plaster cornice ornamented with quatrefoils and the reading room to west has complete bolection moulded panelling and fine quality carving. The library has a vaulted ceiling and the detailing is of circa mid to late C18 style although traditionally attributed to Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune's work of the early C19. The Gothick detailing of the stair hall is also archaic for the early C19, but is of a fine quality with complete plasterwork, canopied recesses and granite cantilever stair with iron balustrade. Chamber above has a circa 1600 historiated plaster barrel vaulted ceiling restored in the 1980s, depicting Susanna and the Elders. (Compare with ceiling a Lanhydrock and figures in overmantles at Trewarne, St Kew (qv). Full inspection of interior and roof structure not available. HBMC report by D.B. Sumpster, 12 May 1986. Cornforth, J 'Prideaux Place, Cornwall' Country Life, Feb 1, 1962 and Feb 8, 1962.

The house sits within a Registered Park and Garden, which is Grade II Listed. The relevant section

for the southern entrance is below, the remainder is in Appendix 2:

The principal drive enters the site from the south, at the junction of Church Street and the minor road which passes along the western boundary of the gardens and pleasure grounds. The south entrance (listed grade II) comprises a crenellated stone arch flanked by a pair of square turrets which are in turn adjoined by early C19 rubble-stone walls (listed grade II) which return east and west to screen the gardens from the adjacent public roads. The entrance was built in 1796 when the chapel of St Samson was demolished in order to create the south drive. The south drive extends north to reach the south side of the forecourt to the east of the house.*

Walls enclosing the gardens to south and east of Prideaux Place, flanking the south entrance and continuing south from the mock fortifications is Grade II listed, the listing text reads as:

Walls. Circa early C19. Stone rubble. High stone rubble walls enclosing the gardens to south and east of Prideaux Place (qv). The walls flank the crenellated south entrance (qv) and continue south from the entrance gate and flanking walls which form the mock fortifications to east of Prideaux Place (qv).

The South Gate is Grade II* listed, with the listing text reading:

South entrance to Prideaux Place. Circa C18, pre 1758. Slate stone rubble. Square- on-plan turrets. Semi-circular dressed stone arch to entrance, with crenellations above, flanked by 2 square crenellated turrets with narrow slits and moulded plinths. Flanked by high stone rubble walls enclosing garden to south of Prideaux Place (qv). The crenellated entrance is similar in design to the mock fortifications to the east entrance of Prideaux Place (qv) which were probably added by Edmund Prideaux in 1728- 45 or by his son Humphrey before 1758, when they are illustrated in part, in a print by Borlase. Cornforth, J. 'Prideaux Place, Cornwall - II' Country Life, February 8, 1962 Kelly, F. HBMC report. 'Prideaux Place' Padstow, Cornwall.

The East Gate is Grade I listed, with the listing text reading:

Entrance gate and flanking walls forming mock fortifications to east of Prideaux Place (qv). Probably added either by Edmund Prideaux in 1728-45 or by his son Humphrey before 1758 when they are illustrated in a print by Borlase. Slate stone rubble with moulded plinth and Catacleuse stone arch to entrance. The piers are square on plan forming crenellated turrets and the flanking walls continue along the east side of the garden to Prideaux Place. 2 square crenellated turrets with moulded plinths, each with 3 narrow slits, flank a stone rubble crenellated wall which is set back and has a reset circa late C16 Catacleuse stone 4-centred arch with moulded jambs terminating in elaborate scroll stops. The spandrels are carved and the hood mould is moulded. The walls to north and south are crenellated and were extended in front of the north wing probably in the early C19. They were further extended to form a crenellated screen to the stable yard (qv Footbridge over lane to estate yard and flanking walls forming north end of mock fortifications to north east of Prideaux Place). A drawing of the front of Prideaux Place by Edmund Prideaux illustrates the house prior to the alterations of the gables of the north east and south east wings and includes the temple (qv) but does not show the mock fortifications. However, the Borlase print of 1758 shows the existing entrance and flanking walls which on the north, extend from the north east corner of the house to the front. Kelly, Francis. HBMC report Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall. Cornforth, J. 'Prideaux Place, Cornwall - II' Country Life February 8 1962.

2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

The site lies within the town and parish of Padstow, in the historic Hundred and Deanery of Pyder (Lysons 1814). According to Sheppard (1980), in his *Historic Towns of Cornwall: An Archaeological Survey*, the origins of Padstow were religious, with a monastery to St. Petroc founded in the 6th century AD with claims that this is where the saint was buried. The monks later moved to Bodmin and, in the 10th century, the extensive lands here were passed to the see of Crediton, although the religious centre of St. Petroc in Padstow persisted as an independent one. Version C of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle suggests that the monastery in Padstow was sacked in the year 981, along with much damage to coastal settlements. By the 14th century, Padstow was being taxed as a borough, and for the siege of Calais in 1346 the town was able to fund two fully-equipped warships. Court rolls detail the liberties enjoyed by Padstow in the 15th and 16th centuries and, at this time, there was considerable traffic with Ireland. A 1582 charter of Queen Elizabeth declared the town a free borough.

Norden (c.1584) states there was a house on the site of Prideaux Place before the current one: 'Mr. Nycolas Prydiauxe, in a howse situate on a loftie hill'; this *might* have been a conversion of the remains of the monastic priory. Sheppard (1980) records that Prideaux Place, built on the site of the former Priory, was commenced in 1585 and completed between 1588 and 1592. This work was carried out by Sir Nicholas Prideaux, a lawyer, who moved the family back to Cornwall from Devon. The name has also been recorded as *Prideaux Plas*, the Cornish *Plas*, meaning a hall or mansion, an indication of the scale of the building constructed. The mansion was castellated and later fortified, and a deer park added in c.1770.

The Listing text suggests the original building had an H-shaped plan, with other sources suggesting an E-shape. The Elizabethan core was adapted in the 17th century by Edmund Prideaux, who had been on a grand tour of Europe and returned wishing to remodel the house and gardens to reflect the classical style. Another recorded major change occurred in the early 19th century when the Rev. Charles Prideaux-Brune remodelled and redecorated the house in the Strawberry Hill Gothic style.

During the Second World War, one wing of the house was used to house the 121st Engineer Combat Battalion of the US Army in their preparations for the D-Day landings. A large part of the house and gardens have been made publicly accessible, but that wing has been left as it was in the mid-20th century and remains closed to the public. Peter Prideaux-Brune and his wife, Elisabeth, are the current owners of the house and have been actively restoring the house and grounds since inheriting the property in 1988.

Gilbert (1820) records that a chapel of St. Sampson was destroyed in order to extend the plantation and walks of Place House. He states that the chapel measured 30ft by 30ft and that, during the removal of the floors of the chapel, several human skeletons were discovered and then reburied in the same location. Doble and Henderson (1938) challenge this and say that there is no evidence St. Sampson's stood on the grounds of Prideaux Place; instead suggesting that the chapel here was probably associated with the grange of Bodmin Priory. Platt (1969) concludes that such chapels are either of 13th century date or later and so the chapel at Place would not have been connected with the monastery of St. Petroc. The Ordnance Survey visited the site and found no trace of the chapel, nor local knowledge of the burial ground, but they agree that it is likely a chapel once stood here (Cornwall HER).

2.2 EARLY DEPICTIONS OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS

A 18th century painting of Prideaux Place by William Aikman (see Figure 2) illustrates an earlier version of the house. The crenelated east entrance with flanking walls is shown, although looking slightly different to today. A windmill is included in the background of this painting, referred to in some of the earlier sources and field names. The grounds appear smaller in this painting, suggesting the South Gate may not have been constructed at this time, or left off for compositional reasons. There do appear to be structures to the left of the picture, which may tie in with the buildings on the Martyn's map of 1748.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM A 1720 PAINTING BY WILLIAM AIKMAN SHOWING PRIDEAUX PLACE (THE ACORN ARCHIVE 2007, ACCESSED 2023).

There are notable differences between the drawing of the east elevation by Edmund Prideaux (Figure 3) and that of William Borlase (Figure 4), with c.20 years between both. The 1738 depiction shows the formal gardens that existed to the south-west corner of the deer park, evidence of which survives and is visible on images derived from LiDAR data (see Section 4.1 below). Access to this garden was through a wide opening respecting the south entrance of the house, defined by two plain, tall piers that were topped with large 18th century urns. These appear to have been re-sited to a new southern terrace or earlier South Gate, as depicted by Borlase. An obelisk appears in both, but in different areas; this feature is documented to have moved around the estate before it was finally demolished and possibly dumped in a well located to the north. Borlase shows a crenelated East Gate and fenced deer park. The grounds appear to have been redeveloped or cleared 1738 and 1758 to make way for a new designed garden and wider parkland. A small dovecote structure is seen in both in similar locations, south of the temple; this no longer exists. Borlase also includes a long, linear build with gabled ends at the south-west corner which could reference the chapel thought to exist within the estate pre-1700. The house also develops between illustrations, most notably its roof. The original gabled wings were replaced with hipped ends and crenelated parapets in the 1740s or 1750s, adopting an imposing 'Medievalist' approach. Prideaux shows the flanking walls along the east terrace without crenelations, and a small opening can be identified to the return section of wall to the south; this corresponds to evidence found on site (i.e. scarring for a wide blocked opening).

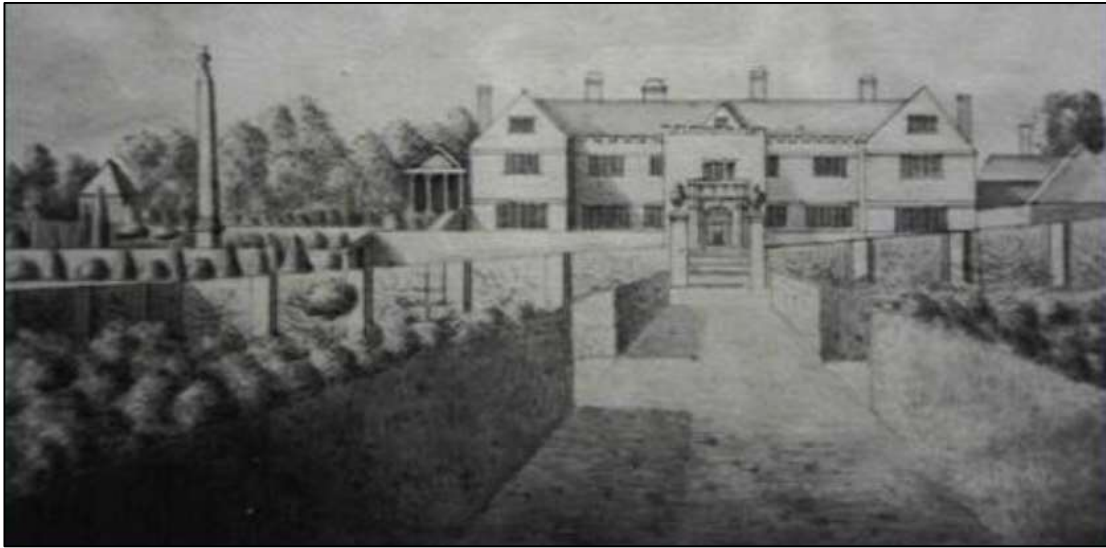


FIGURE 3: EDMUND PRIDEAUX'S DRAWING OF THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE 1738, DEPICTING THE FORMAL GARDENS, NOW LOST (THE ACORN ARCHIVE 2007, ACCESSED 2023).

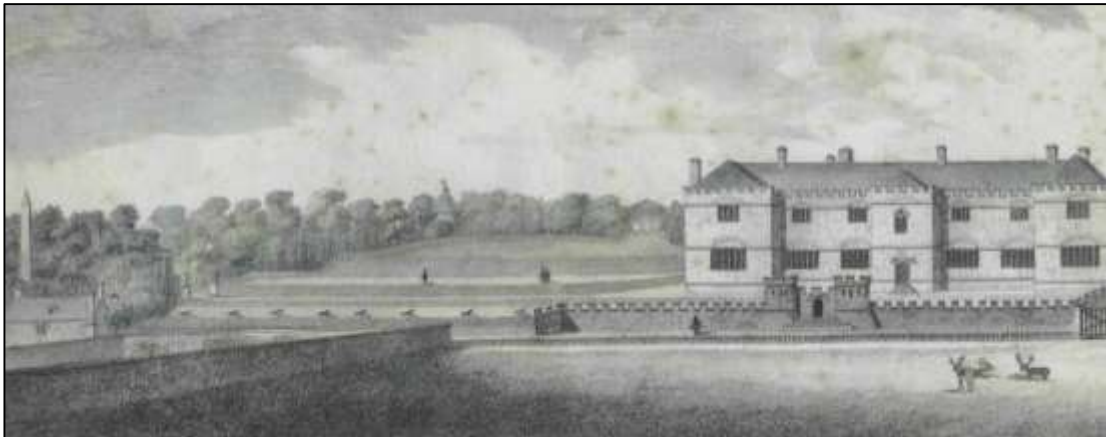


FIGURE 4: WILLIAM BORLASE'S ENGRAVING OF 1758, SHOWING EAST ELEVATION OF HOUSE AND SOUTH END OF GROUNDS, FROM THE DEER PARK (THE ACORN ARCHIVE 2007, ACCESSED 2023).

2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The earliest map available to this study showing Prideaux Place is the 1748 Martyn map. While little detail is included here, *Prideaux Esq.* is marked on the map, along with a large house, indicating the seat of the Prideaux family. The town layout to the east of Place is identifiable, with Fentonluna Lane, High Street and Church Street having a distinctive pattern, with St. Petroc's Church and residential blocks to the south. Interestingly, there appear to be two rows of buildings to the south of Place, which do not appear on subsequent historic mapping. A windmill is also shown to the west of Place which does not appear on any later mapping but is shown in the Aikman painting (Figure 2). Sheppard (1980) notes "*There was an untenanted mill in 1455, probably not the same as the building sold in 1573 to John Prideaux. This windmill stood on the ridge above Place House. There are several references to it; it is shown in Martyn's Map (1748), and the memory survived in field-names listed in 1840*". While the perimeter walls at Place are not shown on this map, there is a gap in the line edging the road along the east side of the house, which may indicate the entrance on this side.

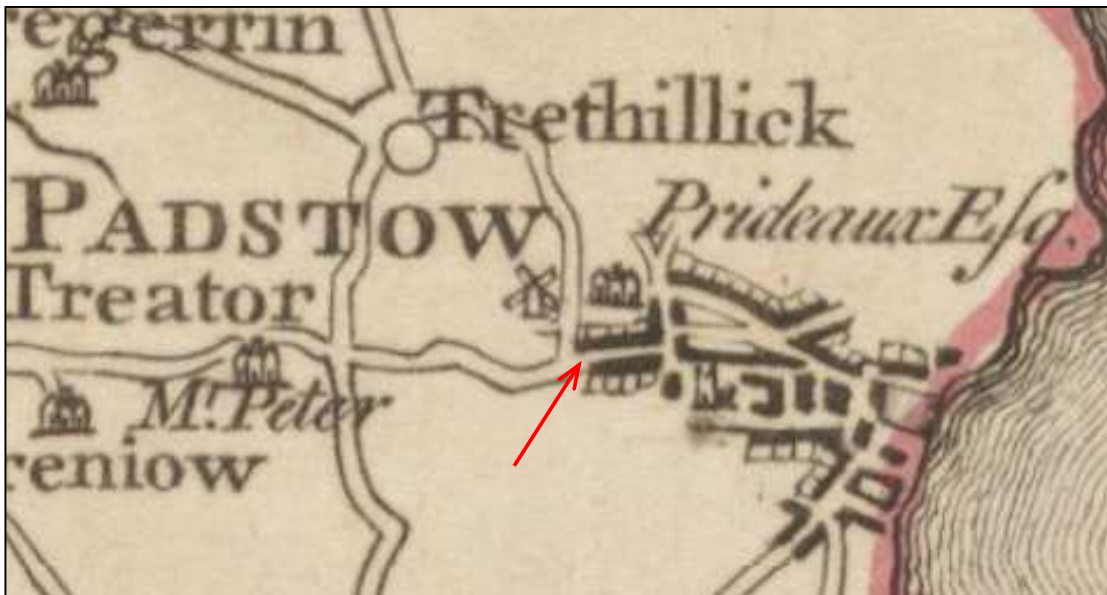


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT OF THE 1748 MARTYN COUNTY MAP; THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SOUTH GATE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1808 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP; THE TWO GATES ARE INDICATED (BL).

The 1808 Ordnance Survey (OS) surveyor's draft map (see Figure 6) lacks detail but does appear to include the East Gate. The Reverend Charles Prideaux-Brune was known to have altered the north end of the estate in c.1812, and so it seems likely the southern entrance, as it stands today, was not yet constructed.

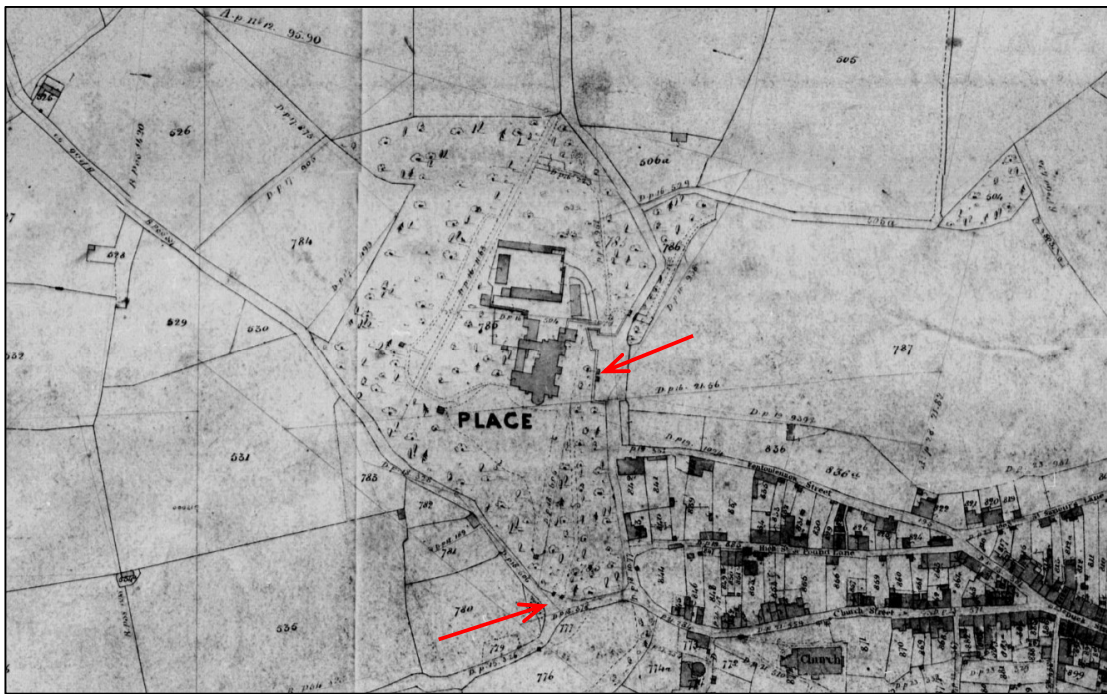


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 PADSTOW TITHE MAP (TNA).



FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 PADSTOW TITHE MAP; DETAIL OF THE SOUTH GATE (TNA).

The 1840 Padstow tithe map shows the site in greater detail. The piers of the South Gate are clearly visible in the perimeter wall at the end of the drive that leads to the east side of the house. The area of garden inside the walls is shown planted with trees; an odd square block (indicated in blue, Figure 8) probably indicates a garden feature (perhaps a seat from which to appreciate views to the house while walking the grounds; as this is at the end of a long wide straight route which may be the line of an earlier driveway). The entrance forms part of the large plot surrounding the house labelled 785, *Place House, Courtlage, Pleasure Grounds, Garden* described as having the usage *plantation timber, garden, orchard*. The land surrounding the southern gate and wall section is also recorded as part of the Prideaux grounds, largely used as plantation. The one exception to this is plot 781, which is owned by Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq. but occupied by Matthew Trevan as a garden and mowhay of the smallholding he occupied called Townsend Meadow.



FIGURE 9: EXTRACT OF THE 1840 PADSTOW TITHE MAP SHOWING THE EAST GATE AND WALLS (TNA).

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 PADSTOW TITHE APPORTIONMENT.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Usage
<i>Place</i>				
503	Charles Prideaux Brune, Esq.	Himself	Plantation	Plantation
504			Plantation	Timber Plantation
773			House and Garden	
775			Plantation	Timber and Plantation
776			Plantation	Furze and Plantation
777			Waste, Stone Quarry	
778			Plantation	Plantation
782			Plantation	Plantation
785			Place House, Courtlage, Pleasure Grounds, Garden	Plantation, Timber, Garden and Orchard
786			Plantation	Plantation
787			Deer Park	Pasture
788			Plantation	Plantation and Timber
809			Plantation	Plantation and Timber
836			Gardens	Garden
836a			Plantation	Plantation
837			Garden and House	
847			Pound	
781		Matthew Trevan	Townsend Meadow, Garden	Garden and Mowhay

Figures 10-11 show the 2nd edition OS map of 1907, and very little change is evident. The principal changes are the tunnel under the lane linking the gardens to the quarry (which appeared after 1881) and a reordering of the space just outside the East Gate (again, after 1881). The piers of the South Gate, as well as the line of the perimeter wall, are clearly depicted. The grounds are heavily planted, with both deciduous and coniferous trees shown, and the garden features and pathways still in evidence. To the east of the gate, running underneath the wall and road, a tunnel and associated routeway is shown. The OS map includes the label *St. Petrock's Monastery (Site of)* and *St. Sampson's Chapel (Site of)*.

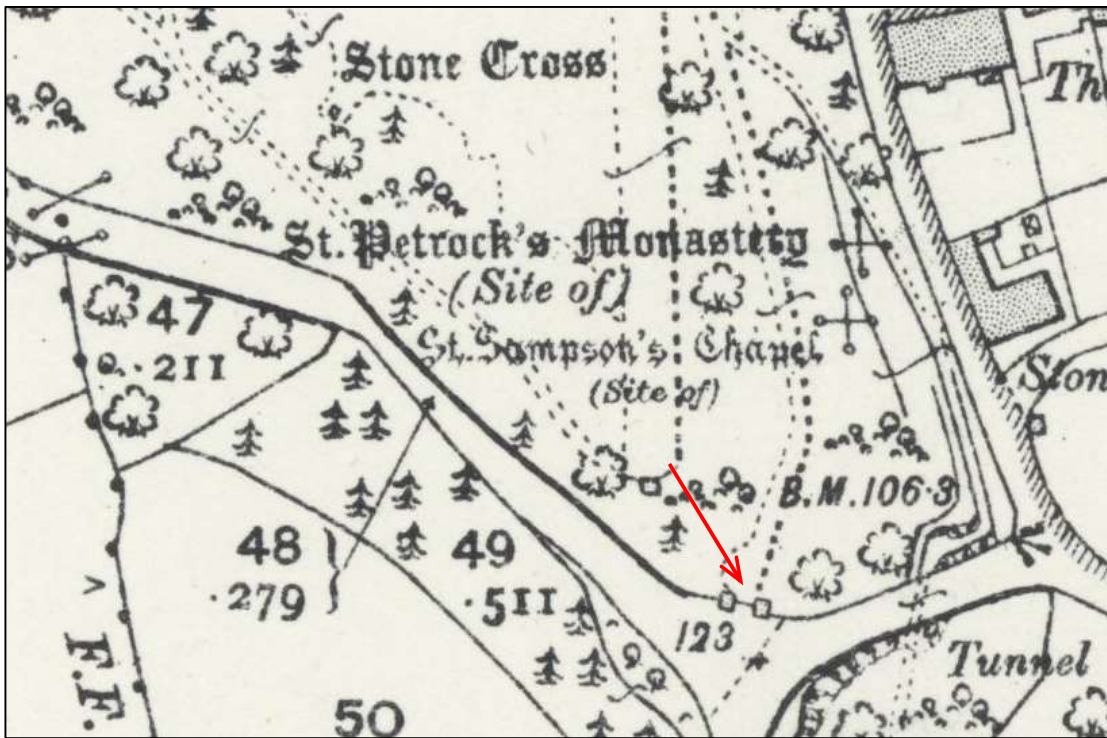


FIGURE 10: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 2ND EDITION OS MAP (SURVEYED 1905; CORNWALL SHEET XVIII.15); THE SOUTH GATE IS INDICATED (NLS).

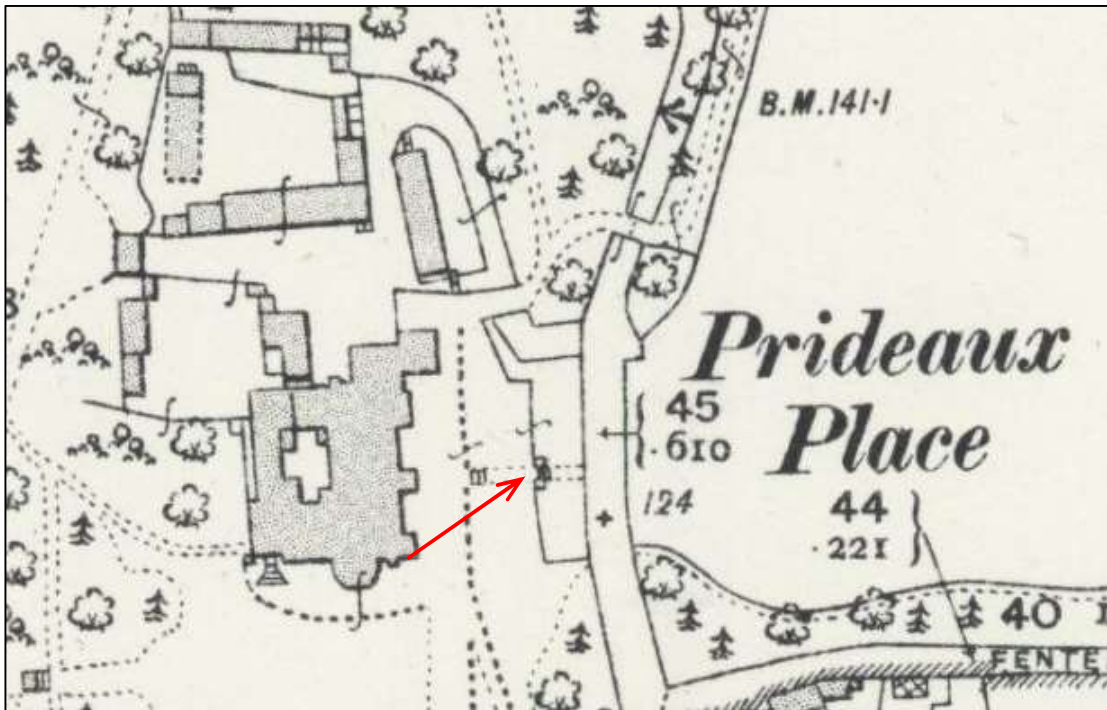


FIGURE 11: EXTRACT FROM THE 1907 2ND EDITION OS MAP (SURVEYED 1905; CORNWALL SHEET XVIII.15); THE EAST GATE IS INDICATED (NLS).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 FIELDWORK

It is of note that Prideaux Place, and Padstow as a whole, has not seen the level of research and fieldwork one might expect for such historic places. The event record held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (hereafter the *HER*) is very sparse (see Figure 14; Table 4). That being the case, it is highly likely the HER will not provide a reliable guide to the archaeological potential of the site.

3.2 HER DATA

The Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (C&SHER) records a number of sites close to or within the grounds of Prideaux Place, dating from the Medieval to Modern periods. The closest assets relate to the Medieval and Post-Medieval Prideaux Place and Registered Park and Garden, as well as assets relating to the religious and settlement activities of the area. The proposed site lies just outside of the Padstow Conservation Area. The HER data and Designated assets are shown on maps below (Figures 12 and 13) and documented in Tables 2 and 3.

3.2.1 PREHISTORIC

The evidence for elsewhere in Cornwall indicates that the landscape was largely cleared, settled, and utilised from the Middle Bronze Age (c.1500BC) onwards. There are possible Prehistoric assets to the east, with a suggested Bronze Age cemetery underneath Church Street (MCO26614), but none within the survey area.

3.2.2 ROMANO-BRITISH

The Roman period is marked by a high degree of settlement continuity from the Late Prehistoric, with a fully occupied landscape. There is a single Romano-British findspot (a brooch) recorded to the west of the search area (MCO53224), but no other assets dating to this period have been identified within the search area.

3.2.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL & MEDIEVAL

The end of the Roman period and the onset of the Early Medieval period saw a period of profound change in the layout and distribution of settlement, leading to the establishment of those places identified by the place-name elements *lan-* and *tre-*. The broad outlines of the Medieval tenurial and ecclesiastical landscape were also established in this period. The material evidence is, however, somewhat lacking. Far better represented are the later Medieval settlements and buildings, including elements of Prideaux Place (MCO10903), a cemetery near St. Petroc's Church (MCO47012) and a small well or cistern at the north-western end of the deer park (MCO6972). There is one listed Medieval cross in the grounds of Prideaux Place (MCO5701; presumably curated and displayed by the Prideauxs/Prideaux-Brunes) as well as a possible playing place (*plain a gwarry*) (MCO45310). Place is reputedly the site of a lost Medieval chapel and a monastic grange (both – speculatively – located by the Ordnance Survey on their historic maps).

3.2.4 POST-MEDIEVAL

The most widely represented period of this area, the recorded Post-Medieval features include numerous buildings, the deer park (MCO26598), gardens (MCO13224; speculative lost garden to south-west corner of deer park MCO26599), footbridges (MCO48396; MCO48397) and walls (DCO10838; DCO10077; DCO8426; DCO10835; DCO8433) of Prideaux Place. The 1748 Martyn map would appear to indicate structures formerly lined the roads to the south of Prideaux Place, where the South Gate now stands.

3.2.5 MODERN

There are no Modern features recorded on the HER within the radius, but these are of course ubiquitous.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOUTH GATE AT PRIDEAUX PLACE, PADSTOW

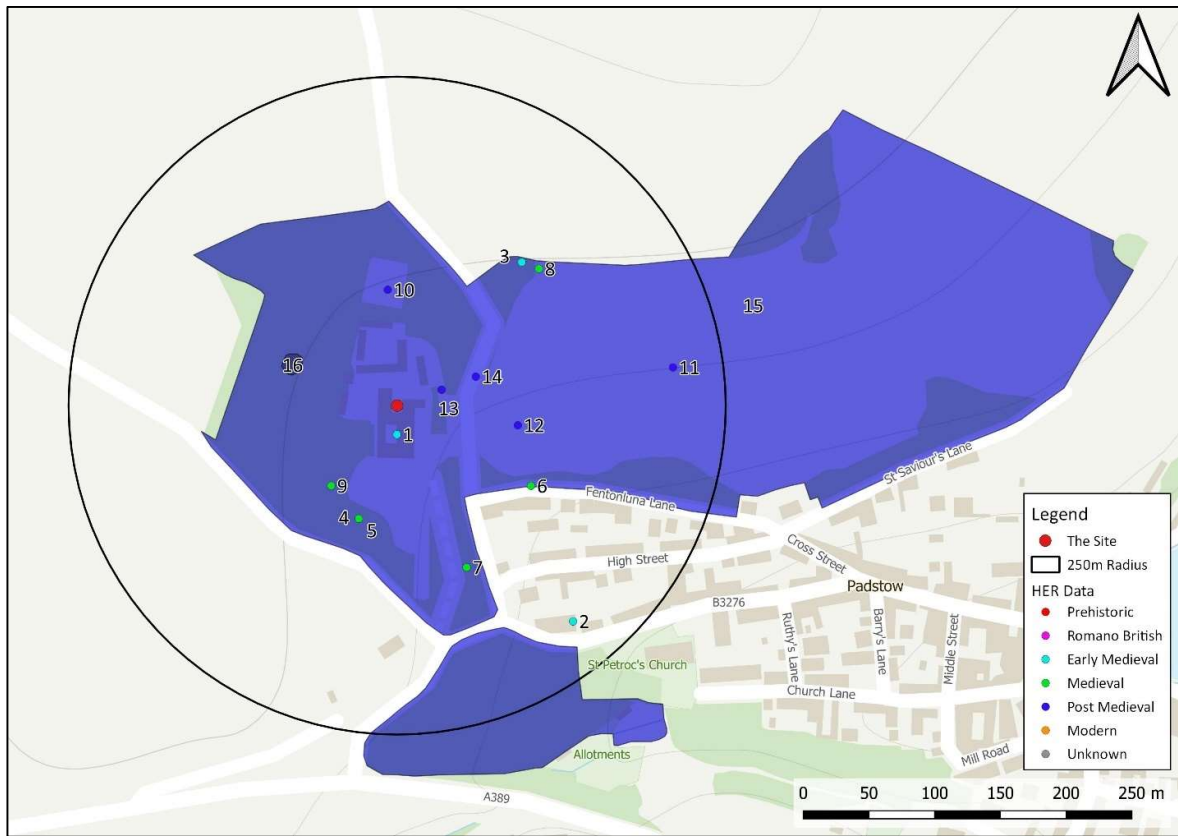


FIGURE 12: MAP SHOWING HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 250M OF THE SITE AS RECORDED BY THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER). CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2023.

TABLE 2: DETAILS OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS SHOWN ON FIGURE 12 (C&SHER).

Number	MonUID	Name	Summary
1	MCO10903	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Early Medieval grange, Post Medieval country house	Prideaux Place was begun in 1585 and has C18 additions.
2	MCO47012	PADSTOW - Early Medieval cemetery	A cist burial ground discovered during building works in 2002.
3	MCO52833	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Early Medieval well	A small excavation carried out by J Clemes in 2007 revealed a small sump or cistern cut into the slate bedrock and filled by a spring.
4	MCO5701	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Medieval cross	A fragment of a cross shaft at Prideaux Place.
5	MCO5702	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Medieval cross	A wheel headed four hole cross set on part of an old shaft and mounted on a modern base stands in the grounds of Prideaux Place.
6	MCO6972	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Medieval/Post Medieval holy well	A well house dated 1592, and inscribed with the name Nicholas Prideaux.
7	MCO10132	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Medieval chapel	The sit of a medieval chapel at Prideaux Place.
8	MCO26591	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Medieval cross	An octagonal latin cross, cemented on to a stone, in the north-west corner of the deer park.
9	MCO45310	PADSTOW - Medieval plain an gwarry	The possible site of a plain an gwarry near Prideaux Place.
10	MCO13224	PRIDEAUX PLACE - C18 garden	Gardens and pleasure grounds laid out in the 1730s and 1740s.
11	MCO26598	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Post Medieval deer park	A deer park associated with Prideaux Place.
12	MCO26599	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Post Medieval garden; Post Medieval enclosure	Earthworks within the deer park at Prideaux Place.
13	MCO48396	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Post Medieval wall, Post Medieval footbridge	A C19 footbridge over lane to the estate yard and flanking walls forming north end of mock fortifications to north east of Prideaux Place.
14	MCO48397	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Post Medieval footbridge	A circa early C19 footbridge over a road survives to the north east of Prideaux Place.
15	MCO13224	PRIDEAUX PLACE - C18 garden	Gardens and pleasure grounds laid out in the 1730s and 1740s.
16	MCO66087	PRIDEAUX PLACE - Undated mound	Circular mound-like feature in grounds of Prideaux

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOUTH GATE AT PRIDEAUX PLACE, PADSTOW

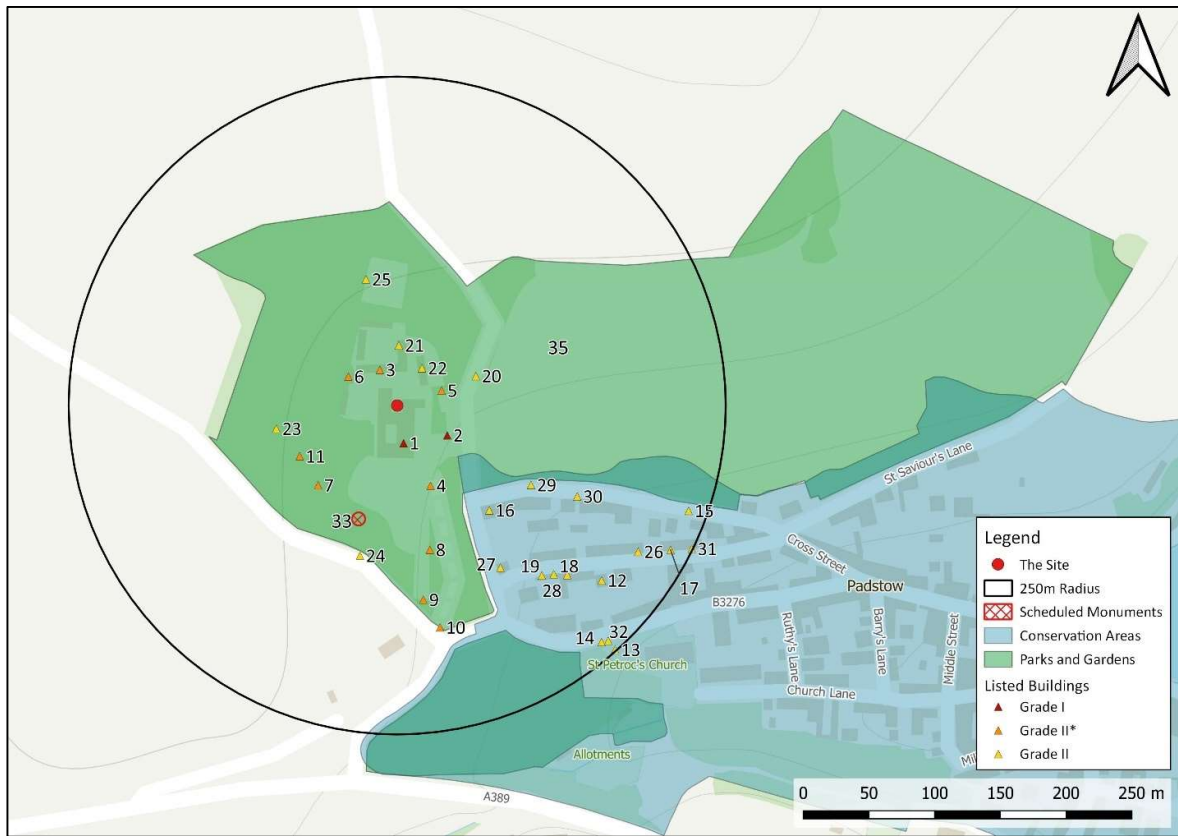


FIGURE 13: MAP SHOWING DESIGNATED ASSETS WITHIN 250M OF THE SITE AS RECORDED BY THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HER. CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2023.

TABLE 3: DETAILS OF THE DESIGNATED ASSETS SHOWN ON FIGURE 13 (C&SHER).

Number	List Entry	Name	Grade
1	1212008	PRIDEAUX PLACE	I
2	1289743	ENTRANCE GATE AND FLANKING WALLS FORMING MOCK FORTIFICATIONS TO EAST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	I
3	1212011	THE STABLES	II*
4	1212013	LEAD BUST TO SOUTH EAST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
5	1212128	FOOTBRIDGE OVER LANE TO ESTATE YARD AND FLANKING WALLS FORMING NORTH END OF MOCK FORTIFICATIONS TO NORTH EAST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
6	1212134	DAIRY AND GROTTTO	II*
7	1212199	GARDEN TEMPLE TO SOUTH WEST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
8	1212202	SOUTH TERRACE WITH GROTTTO NICHE TO SOUTH OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
9	1212203	GARDEN FEATURE AT SOUTH END OF SOUTH TERRACE OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
10	1212204	SOUTH ENTRANCE TO PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
11	1289637	CANNON IN UNDERGROWTH BESIDE THE GREEN WALK OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II*
12	1211620	56, CHURCH STREET	II
13	1211696	HEADSTONE OF JANE AND RICHARD GUY 18 METRES TO WEST OF WEST TOWER OF CHURCH OF ST PETROC	II
14	1211711	GATE AND GATEPIERS AT NORTH WEST ENTRANCE TO CHURCHYARD	II
15	1211795	DEER PARK WALLS ON NORTH SIDE OF FENTONLUNA LANE	II
16	1211796	THE DOWER HOUSE	II
17	1211853	20 AND 22, HIGH STREET	II
18	1211857	27, HIGH STREET	II
19	1211858	31, HIGH STREET	II
20	1212009	FOOTBRIDGE OVER ROAD TO NORTH EAST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II
21	1212010	HORSE TROUGH AND GROTTTO NICHE ON EAST SIDE OF ESTATE YARD	II
22	1212132	THE RINK, TO THE SOUTH EAST OF THE ESTATE YARD	II
23	1212200	SHELL HOUSE TO WEST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II
24	1212201	WALLS ENCLOSING THE GARDENS TO SOUTH AND EAST OF PRIDEAUX PLACE, FLANKING THE SOUTH ENTRANCE AND CONTINUING SOUTH FROM THE MOCK FORTIFICATIONS	II
25	1289638	TERRACES AND SUNKEN GARDEN TO NORTH OF PRIDEAUX PLACE	II
26	1289820	ALTHEA	II
27	1289821	40, HIGH STREET	II

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOUTH GATE AT PRIDEAUX PLACE, PADSTOW

Number	List Entry	Name	Grade
28	1289822	29, HIGH STREET	II
29	1289830	FENTONLUNA WELL	II
30	1289831	GARDEN WALLS BETWEEN FENTONLUNA LANE AND HIGH STREET TO WEST OF NO 7 AND EAST OF THE ZOOLOGICAL BIRD GARDENS	II
31	1289832	TREGEA	II
32	1289896	LEDGERSTONE OF THOMAS AND JOAN MARTYN CLOSE TO NORTH WALL OF CHURCHYARD 3 METRES TO EAST OF WEST GATES	II
33	1006624	Wayside cross in the grounds of Prideaux Place 70m SSW of the house	
34	DCO109	PADSTOW	
35	1001249	PRIDEAUX PLACE	II

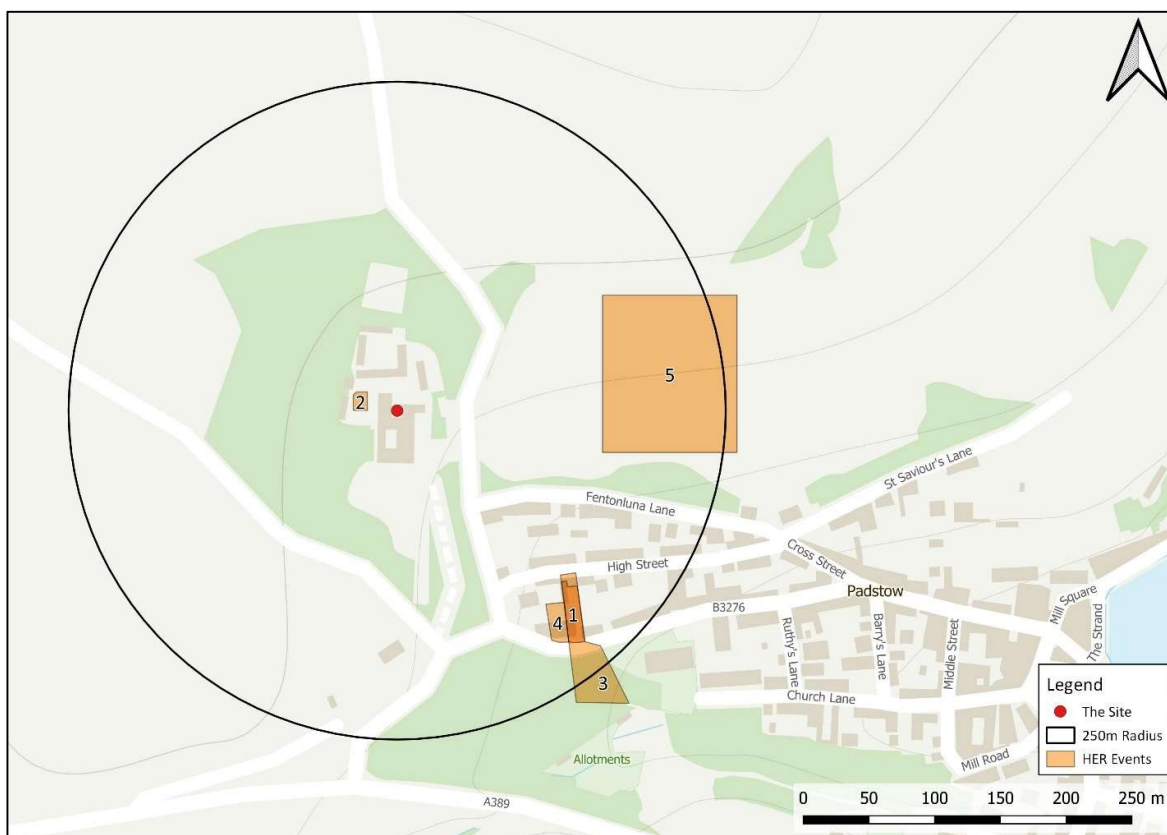


FIGURE 14: MAP SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS WITHIN 250M OF THE SITE AS RECORDED BY THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HER. CONTAINS OS DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2023.

TABLE 4: DETAILS OF THE EVENTS SHOWN ON FIGURE 14 (C&SHER).

Number	EvUID	Name	Event Type
1	ECO605	Althea Library, High Street, Padstow, Cornwall	Field Observation; Watching Brief
2	ECO856	Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	Evaluation
3	ECO1196	Althea Library	Excavation; Watching Brief
4	ECO1408	68 Church Street, Padstow	Watching Brief
5	ECO2993	Prideaux Place, Padstow	Geophysical Survey

3.3 LIDAR DATA

Figures 15-18 are derived from Environment Agency 2019 1m DSM and 2022 DTM LiDAR data, processed with QGIS v.3.16. This analysis has some value for determining earlier garden structures associated with the estate, and estate boundaries (both extant and lost) which in turn may inform further mitigation or heritage limitations for the proposed works.

The images for the gardens around the South Gate is somewhat confused due to the landscaping, terracing and tree planting here in the later 18th and 19th centuries. The South Gate piers and the

perimeter walls can be seen, with associated carriage drive leading to the house, running parallel with the south terrace. The boundary walls show clearly, respecting the roads and lanes that wrap around to the west, south and east. Running parallel to Tregirls Lane is a sunken path, bounded by herringbone retaining walls, that leads down into a rock-cut tunnel that passes beneath the public road and providing access to the quarry (from which the stone for the house was supposedly won) and the outer part of the park, and St Petroc's Church. The tunnel is a late 19th century addition (c.1890s). The quarry was also developed by Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune as a water garden. A significant amount of earth and rock were used in create this feature and this probably accounts for the extent of disturbance in this part of the garden.

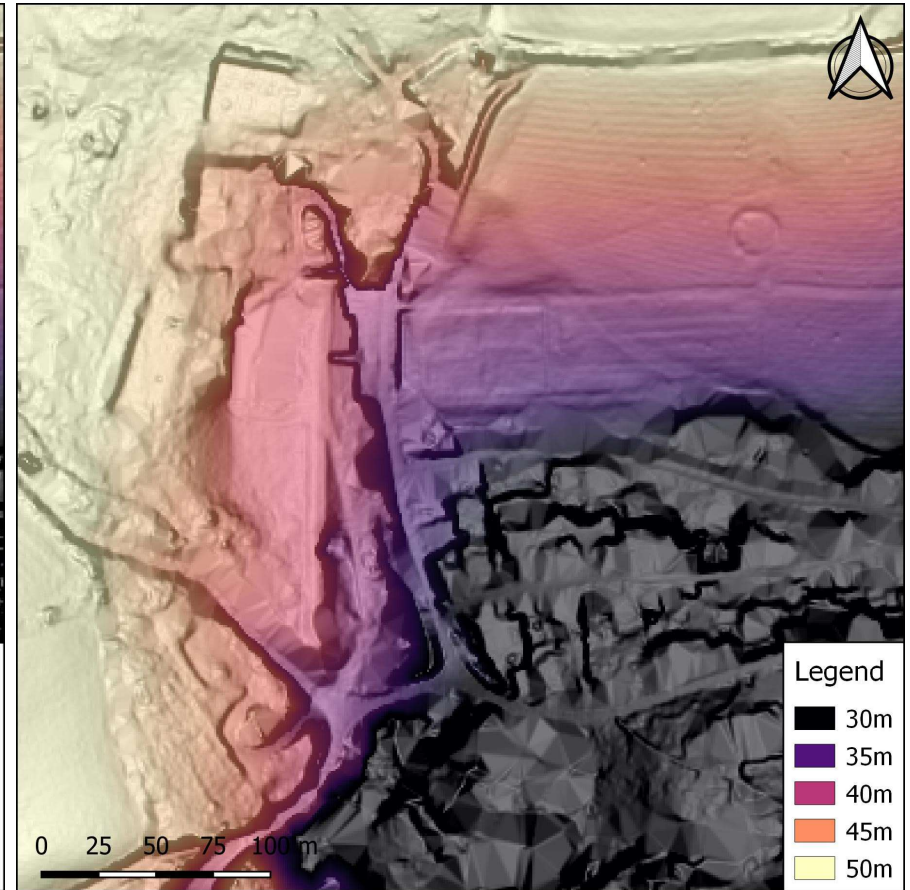
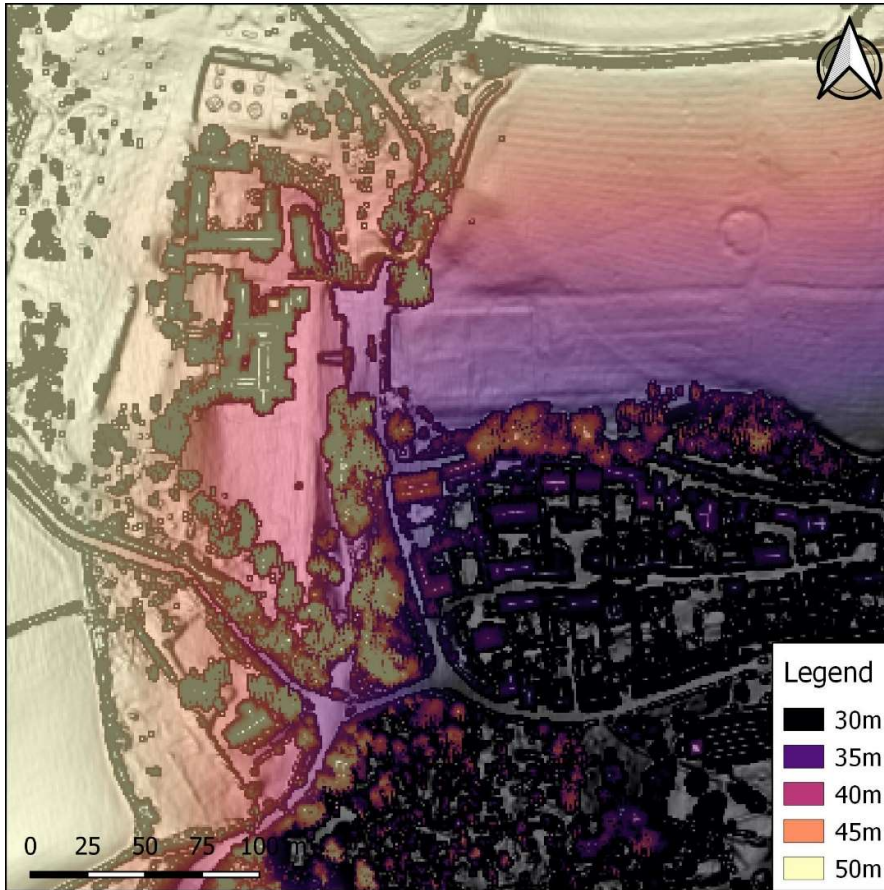
Just east-north-east of the South Gate there are a few distinct earthworks including a small circular feature (perhaps the well mentioned in estate records, or possibly the foundations of the obelisk known to exist to this end of the garden in the mid-18th century), as well as the south terrace and water feature/bridge rock-cascade. Below this, to the south-east, nearer the wall, there is a possible defined edge or building platform directly within the location mapped on the Cornwall HER as the former location of the chapel.

The LiDAR for the East Gate and surroundings is much clearer. The details of the entrance, gate and walls are well-defined due to the open lawn. The terracing and drive are clear, wrapping around the east elevation of the house. To the north corner, just south of the 19th century footbridge, appears to be a faint track cut by the later 19th century replacement wall. This track appears to run out to the deer park and therefore part of the earlier (18th century) layout.

The LiDAR also identifies several features within the eastern deer park. These include probable relict field boundaries, and narrow parallel linear marks indicative of ridge and furrow (although in this instance they appear a little too narrow). It is likely this end of the gardens/park was created over earlier Cornish strip or communal fields. To the south-west corner is a larger rectangular earthwork divided into four quarters. This will be the formal gardens as depicted in the 1738 painting by Edmund Prideaux. The boundaries of this rectangular enclosure are clear and its division into four equally sized quadrants is in accordance with Renaissance Garden ideals of symmetry and order. Beyond this, to the east, is a second rectangular enclosure with a possible slightly off-centre track; this could be an extension of the formal gardens, as well as the boundary between it and the deer park. Within the wider deer park are several pits/circular depressions that may be associated with quarrying, and to the centre a large, circular enclosure is visible; this may be associated with management of the deer park or the location for a former summerhouse or similar, accessed via a carriage drive. The Deer Park pales and banks are clearly visible and form a third rectangular enclosure; this area has been subject to geophysical survey but the details or results of that were not readily available.

What these images show is how the narrative of gentry outdoor space evolved as per the whims of the different generations as fashion for pleasure spaces or sporting spaces changed. The East Gate clearly defined a forecourt area to the 'front' of the Elizabethan house, which was built facing east across the estuary; remnants of that early landscape may survive in and around the walls today although much altered. A sense of what this might have looked like can be gleaned from the early depictions (above). The changes between 1738 and 1758 (i.e. between Edmund Prideaux and William Borlase) is striking, indicating a more classically inspired early 18th century garden design has been adapted into a later 19th century picturesque scheme with tree planting and simpler expanses of open grassland. There is certainly evidence of disturbance around the blocked gate to the south terrace, within the garden walls just south of the East Gate. The changes made to the boundaries seem fairly superficial, the style of gates changing and then being repaired and rebuilt on the same footprint rather than the relationships between the spaces or alignment of the walls being significantly altered.

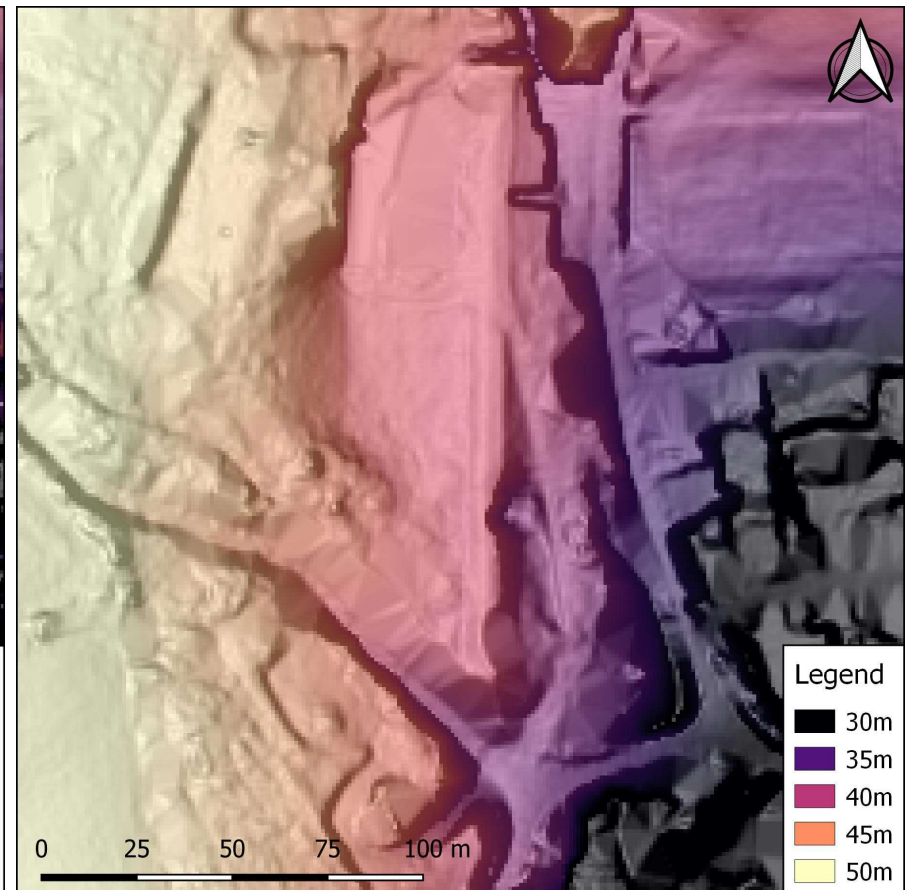
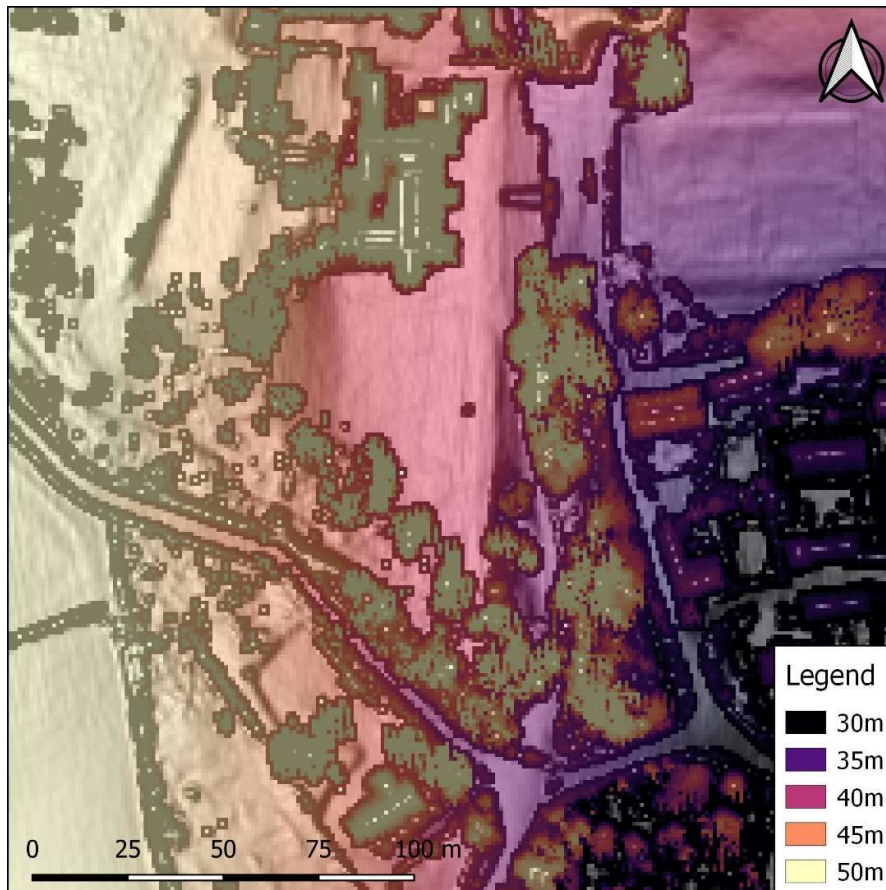
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOUTH GATE AT PRIDEAUX PLACE, PADSTOW



LEFT FIGURE 15: RESULTS OF LIDAR DATA FOR THE WIDER SITE; USING 2022 1M LIDAR DTM DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS V.3.16, SLOPE ANALYSIS OVERLAID OVER A SIMPLE COLOUR RAMP. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENSE 3.0.

RIGHT FIGURE 16: RESULTS OF LIDAR DATA FOR THE WIDER SITE; USING 2019 1M LIDAR DSM DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS V.3.16, SLOPE ANALYSIS OVERLAID OVER A SIMPLE COLOUR RAMP. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENSE 3.0.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SOUTH GATE AT PRIDEAUX PLACE, PADSTOW



LEFT FIGURE 17: RESULTS OF LIDAR DATA CONCENTRATING ON GATES; USING 1M 2022 LIDAR DTM DATA. PROCESSED USING v.3.16, SLOPE ANALYSIS OVERLAID OVER A SIMPLE COLOUR RAMP. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENSE 3.0.

RIGHT FIGURE 18: RESULTS OF LIDAR DATA CONCENTRATING ON GATES; USING 2019 1M LIDAR DSM DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS v.3.16, SLOPE ANALYSIS OVERLAID OVER A SIMPLE COLOUR RAMP. CONTAINS ENVIRONMENT AGENCY DATA USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENSE 3.0.

3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the ground beneath and to either side of the walls must be considered *high*. As a Grade II* Listed structure within a Registered Park and Garden, it is likely that the ground here has the potential to reveal information about the development of the estate, the construction of the walls and earlier planting of the garden.

The 1748 Martyn map would appear to indicate this end of the garden was occupied by a row of houses. If this can be taken at face value, then the houses (and their gardens) must have been swept away during one of the mid-18th century phases of landscaping that were undertaken by the Prideaux family. Vernacular structures rarely feature substantial foundations, but it is possible remnants of those buildings might survive.

There is also documentary evidence (albeit circumstantial) to suggest that the remains of earlier monastic buildings or a chapel, possibly with the remains of those interred, could be exposed during works.

However, it is clear that a significant degree of landscaping has taken place here, with successive generations of tree and shrub planting. This is likely to have truncated or destroyed archaeological deposits or features, should they have been present.

Archaeological monitoring is anticipated as a requirement during the groundworks associated with the repairs.

4 HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

4.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Prideaux Place is a Grade I listed gentry house located on the western edge of Padstow; the house enjoys views across the harbour and the estuary of the River Camel. It is framed to the west and north by agricultural fields accessed by a network of small lanes, some of which bound the property to the south, east, and west. This includes the B3276 that provides access to the main harbour, and Tregirls Lane which continues northwards passing the deer park. Within the grounds are several designated assets. The walls to the south are Grade II Listed (including east and west sides), with the South Gate separately Grade II* listed. The East Gate is Grade I listed from the north pier to the first 19th century footbridge (the wall to the north of the Listing is an area known to be of 19th century rebuild, as observed from site visit; the HER may need to be updated accordingly).

4.2 WIDER CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF HOUSE AND WALLS

Prideaux Place is a large country house attributed to Nicholas Prideaux who inherited in the late 16th century and developed a house from the 1590s based on an earlier ecclesiastical grange. It is known to have been significantly extended and remodelled by Edmund Prideaux (b.1683, d.1745) who inherited the estate in 1728, and again by his son Humphrey in the 1750s. It was considerably remodelled by Rev. Charles Prideaux-Brune between c.1810-1833, with service rooms extended in the early 20th century. Its east façade retains the proportions and footprint of the earlier E-shaped Elizabethan plan; however, its original gabled roof was replaced with hipped ends and crenelated parapets in the 1740s or 1750s, adopting a 'purist' approach which is more 'Medievalist' than 'Gothic', in contrast to the exuberant, classic Gothic revival south garden façade, more in line with Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill style. The works undertaken by Edmund and Humphrey track the evolution of the ideals of the Gothic Revival movement during the 18th century into the 19th century, from those mixed with neo-classicism to more traditional ideas of Tudorbethan and Gothic forms. A similar pattern is followed by the grounds, with formal gardens, then statement pieces such as temples, echoes and obelisks, later naturalised grass park, and we can see this same process echoed in the garden walls and gates to the estate: there is an increase in the height and levels of enclosure over time, as the parkland and gardens grew, enclosing more of the surrounding landscape over the course of the 18th century. The boundary walls between elements of the estate could be used to prepare or curate a visitor's expectations of the gardens beyond, by aligning their styles with those of the house and grounds and announcing the presence of the estate in the wider landscape, presenting to the public and the rest of Padstow.



FIGURE 19: THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

4.3 THE SOUTH GATE

4.3.1 DESCRIPTION

At first sight the South Gate appears as a very similar to the East Gate (see below); however, close inspection would suggest it is probably a later 18th or early 19th century copy of the earlier 18th century East Gate. This access approaches the house from the south, with continuous stone walls respecting the lanes that run along to the east and west of the property. Part of the returning east wall from the east pier (the subject of the works) leans out and scaffolding braces the internal and external face of the wall, concealing it from view.

The gate consists of two square-profile crenelated gate piers with a tall, wide carriage entrance with a stone-built arched gateway, also raised with crenelations in between. The external elevation is imposing: the piers are over-scaled and stand to one side of the road junction (the B376 leading to Church Street, and Tregirls Lane heading west). The piers are similar to those of the East Gate but are taller and crisper in appearance. The shafts of the piers each feature three 'arrow-slits' (again like those of the East Gate but less well executed) with two plain chamfered string courses in a bath stone, or similar limestone. A tall, semi-circular, segmental slate arch with central limestone keystone and chamfered hood which forms part of a longer string course running across both piers, forming an over-throw. This arch braces between the piers carrying three crenelations with slate slab coping (the middle looks somewhat precarious). This space, unlike its east counterpart, has been neatly tied in, the piers and arch being of the same structural phase. The weathering of these piers is significantly less than of those to the east and, while this location is more sheltered, that would suggest they are later than those of the East Gate. The detail is markedly similar to the Listed 19th century archway and footbridges to the north-east of the East Gate which serve the stable yard, and consequently may be of the same date.



FIGURE 20: THE EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 21: INTERNAL FACE OF SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 22: THE SEGMENTAL ARCH SHOWS DESIGN ELEMENTS AS PER THE 19TH CENTURY FOOTBRIDGES TO THE NORTH. INTERNAL ELEVATION OF SOUTH GATE ARCH, VIEWED FROM BELOW.

4.3.2 INTERNAL ELEVATION OF BOUNDARY WALLS

The ground to the rear (north) of the gates slopes slightly eastwards but is terraced to provide a level access route to/from the house. To the west of the gates, the internal face of the boundary wall is concealed by a thick layer of green moss. The build uses large platey slatestone, some blocks having identifiable quarrying/adze marks to their faces, and the mortar used is a reddish-yellow brown earth/clay. The wall retains fragments of a single-slate weathering course/coping to its top, although many pieces are missing. The wall, on this side, appears to be built up and over the piers, and no ties could be seen between the structures, suggesting the walls were (re)built up to the piers once the gate was constructed. The ground level rises to the far west end, following the topography. Large, mature shrubbery lines this side. To the east of the gates, the internal face was braced with scaffolding, but similar in construction; graffiti was noted here at head height, possibly reading *J Davey 1894*.



FIGURE 23: THE WEST INTERNAL WALL BUILT OVER AND AROUND WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



FIGURE 24: BRICK-LINED DRAIN AND IRON GRATE AGAINST THE WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



FIGURE 25: THE WEST WALL WHERE IT MEETS AN EARLIER SECTION OF VERNACULAR DRY-STONE WALLING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

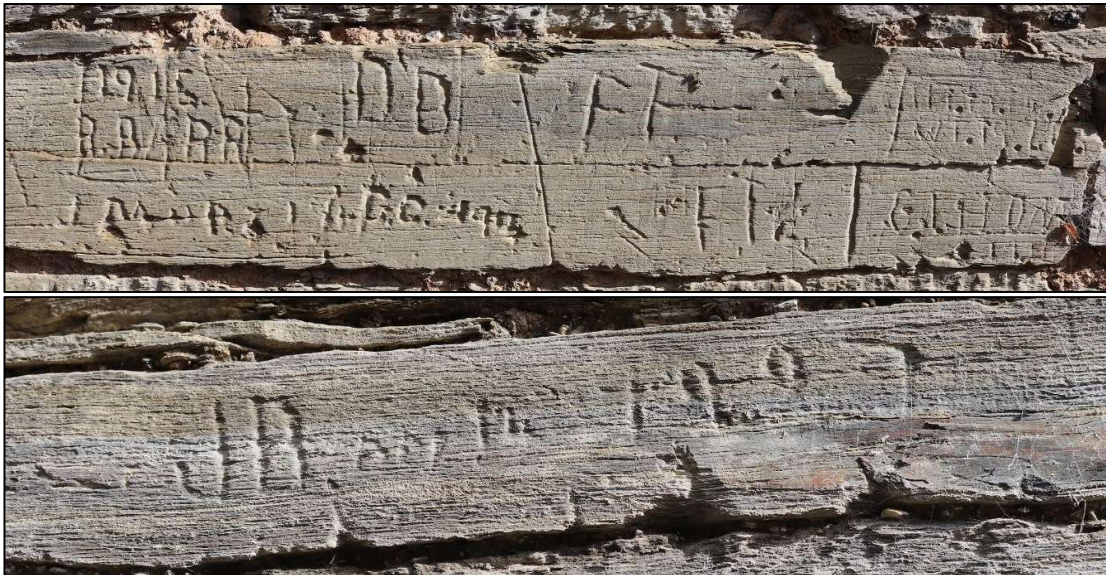


FIGURE 26: GRAFFITI SEEN ON THE WEST FLANKING WALL OF SOUTH GATE.

4.3.3 EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BOUNDARY WALLS

The wall to the west of the South Gate follows the side of Tregirls lane, returning at a slight angle with an angled buttress bracing the two sections of wall. The build of the wall is more visible here, consisting of slatestone laid horizontally in courses, and consists of two sections separated by a shallow buttress (more like a pilaster) and stretches for c.25m. At its western end, this section of build abuts another high wall, of pitched slatestone in a loose clay bond, built crudely on top of the slate bedrock which was exposed at the base. This section of wall – a typical Cornish stone-faced hedgebank – is older and largely overgrown with ivy. Several examples of graffiti were noted, mostly close to the west wall flanking the west pier, and includes several names and dates including 1914, 1918, possibly 1887. To the base of the west pier there is a brick-lined drain, with exposed

cobbles and an iron grate.

The wall to the east of the South Gate follows the B3276 and was concealed by scaffolding and screening; however, the build appears very similar to that of the west side and again there are shallow buttresses. Some graffiti was noted here, although difficult to read. This wall next to the South Gate is leaning out (to the south), hence the scaffolding, but more generally the wall shows signs of movement. The returning section of walling has been breaking away from this buttress, cement repair was seen at the top of this structure, although this had failed, and large structural cracking could be seen. It is possible this movement relates to the 19th century rock-cut tunnel and narrow track beneath (see below); equally (and perhaps more likely) it relates to the down-cutting of the road and vibration/settlement associated with road traffic.

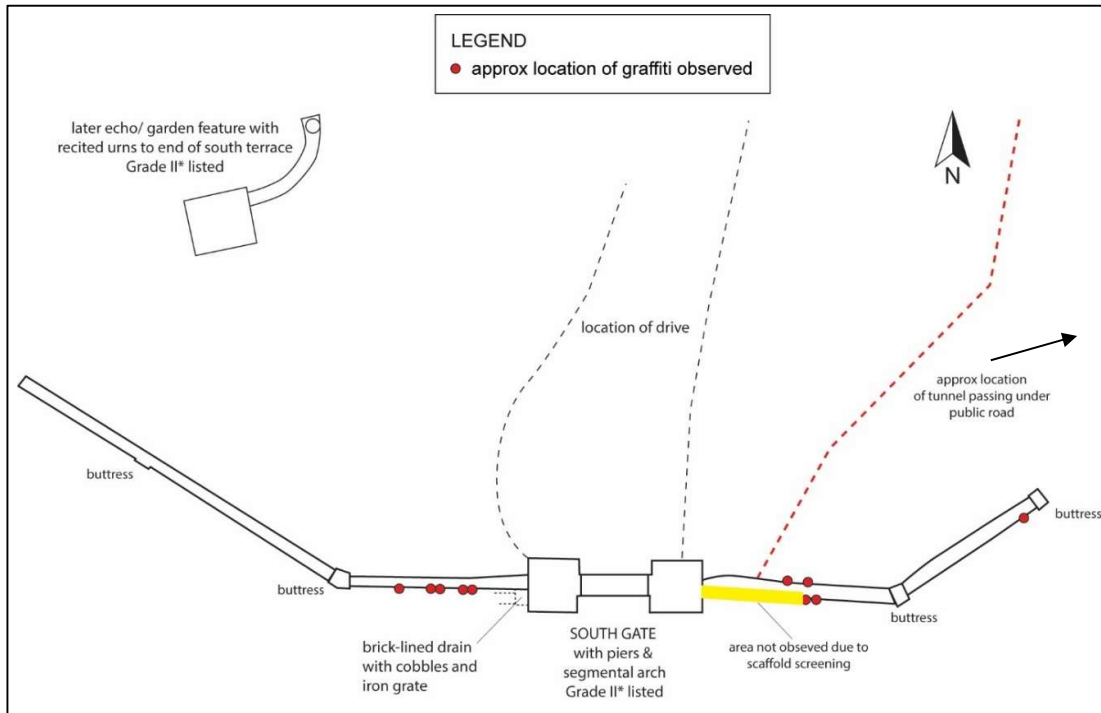


FIGURE 27: APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF GRAFFITI FOUND TO SOUTH GATE FLANKING WALLS. FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.

4.3.4 EXTERNAL FACE OF THE RETURNING BOUNDARY

The walled boundary continues along the side of the B3276. The build is fairly consistent, with sections of coursed slatestone separated by shallow buttresses, and there is slate coping in places. Cement patching and repair is present to the wall between south and East Gate. There was a continuation of rough graffiti along this section of wall, especially on the corner with Tregirls Lane. At least one blocked door opening is present that opposed a similar blocked opening in the boundary wall of the neighbouring Grade II listed Dower House (UID: DCO10833). One thing of note is the presence of large, possible coping slatestones seen in the build in several places along this length of wall, suggesting the wall has been raised, perhaps by as much as c.1.5m in places. Previously the wall was lower, or perhaps had railings. The walling above these slate coping stones, some of which are slightly chamfered is looser in build.

The raise may reflect several factors. One is the changing ground levels behind the wall, when the terrace and then track to the tunnel was installed. Another is concepts of privacy, screening the gardens from public view and vice versa.



FIGURE 28: SLATE COPING STONES (INDICATED) AS SEEN ALONG THE WALL NORTH OF THE JUNCTION WITH TREGIRLS LANE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 29: THE TUNNEL THAT LEADS THROUGH TO THE QUARRY/WATER GARDEN CLOSE TO THE LOCATION OF THE SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

4.3.5 THE TUNNEL

Passing beneath the boundary wall to the east of the South Gate is a deep, rock cut tunnel (not currently noted on the HER but mentioned in the RPG listing). This tunnel, addressed by a sunken

path/track, provided access to the quarry to the south of the B3276. The quarry is fairly extensive, visibly enlarged between the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps and is (reputedly) the source of the stone used to build the great house. The tunnel was cut through beneath the public road to provide access to the water garden developed by Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune in the (then redundant) quarry in the 1890s. Access to the church was then possible via the water garden. The sunken path drops down to the tunnel entrance between drystone walls, across the location noted on historic OS maps and the HER as the site of a lost Medieval chapel. The tunnel is currently gated off and inaccessible but appears deliberately crude in execution. The rock wall to the one side (Figure 28) features 'graffiti' but it actually a Latin inscription: XXXX COGITATUM ... HOC OPUS DESIDERATUM TANDEM DELICITER CONSU... CCPB ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXC... NIC ET LABORE GVL HOCKING ET GVL POPE. Roughly translated as: *... thought this work forsaken at last warriorly constructed CGPB [i.e., Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune] in 1890... and hard work of GLV Hocking and GLV Pope.*

It is *possible* works for the repair of the wall may affect the tunnel, depending on the exact relationship between the two and the scale of the engineering involved.

4.4 THE EAST GATE

4.4.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The East Gate does not form part of the current planning application but is described to provide context for the South Gate, and to pre-empt the need for a second archaeological assessment should and if works be required for that structure. At the time of the site visit the crenelations between the piers had been braced with scaffolding and the flanking walls cordoned off.



FIGURE 30: THE EXTERNAL FACE OF EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

4.4.2 DESCRIPTION

The East Gate faces east across the deer park, divided by a narrow single-width road that serves several small farmsteads on the headland to the north. The gate and walls define the boundary of the pleasure grounds attached to the house, integral with walling wrapping around the gardens to the south and east. It also now attaches to later walling to the north and east which defines two

19th century footbridges: one to the west side over a private lane to the estate yard (MCO48396), and a second to the east side over the lane (east UID: MCO48397). Both footbridges echo characteristic elements seen across the estate, particularly to the South Gate.



FIGURE 31: THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).

The East Gate itself is set back from the line of the road. It consists of two over-scaled, square-profile crenelated gate piers either side of a broad, stone-built arched gateway, also raised with crenelations, fitted with a reset moulded stone doorway, possibly of 16th or 17th century date. The ground level is higher to the west (house) side of the gate, so the walls and gate also serve as a retaining wall, addressed by a gravelled path dropping down in a shallow cutting to the gate from the west.

The piers have been designed to mimic castle turrets and have been over-scaled to fit a fortified ‘manor-house’ aesthetic, likely part of a historic phase that altered the roof of the house and eaves to include a mock-fortification presence with crenelations, known to have occurred between 1738 and 1758. Square in plan with plinth, shaft and crenelations, the merlons are capped with slate slabs. The crenelations are carried on a cavetto carved stone string course. Interestingly, on this face, the flanking walls appears to continue through the base of the piers, the rear of the piers are flush with walls to this side, suggesting elements of an earlier forecourt wall are likely survive encapsulated within this later form.

The east (external) elevation of the piers presents an archaic ‘Medievalist’ Gothic aesthetic. The large piers have a wide base plinth, topped with a weathering course of cavetto moulding. A square shaft above rises to crenelations with a second, carved stone string beneath as an entablature. Both strings are of carved granite, looking more rustic than originally intended due to heavy weathering. Repair work can be seen to both plinths and string courses; some areas exhibit the use of cement. The west (internal) elevation mirrors that to the east, lacking the plinth but with the entablature. The west elevation incorporates several larger irregular blocks as quoins, most of which do not correspond consistently with the rest of the stonework, as might be expected here to complete a credible, original design. This could suggest they have been added later, reusing masonry that may

have been used elsewhere to the house, or that this is intentional pastiche, intended to mimic antiquity. In both cases the stonework consists of coursed and relatively good slatestone set in (where visible) a pale lime mortar, with areas of repair including some cement.

There are a series of three recessed, chamfered 'arrow slits' to the front (east), side (north and south) and back (west) elevations of the shafts to both piers; these echo a fortified design but are purely aesthetic. Crenelation detail existed to the top of the walls, with plain, slate slab coping. The south pier appears to abut the adjacent wall, but the north pier has a more crude battered base using heavier stonework and larger slabs (more in line with the 1758 Borlase depiction) suggesting the south pier may have been (partially) rebuilt. Moreover, the stonework to the base of the north pier appeared integral to the wall build partially toothed at the base, whereas the mid-shaft section of the pier clearly abutted the wall.

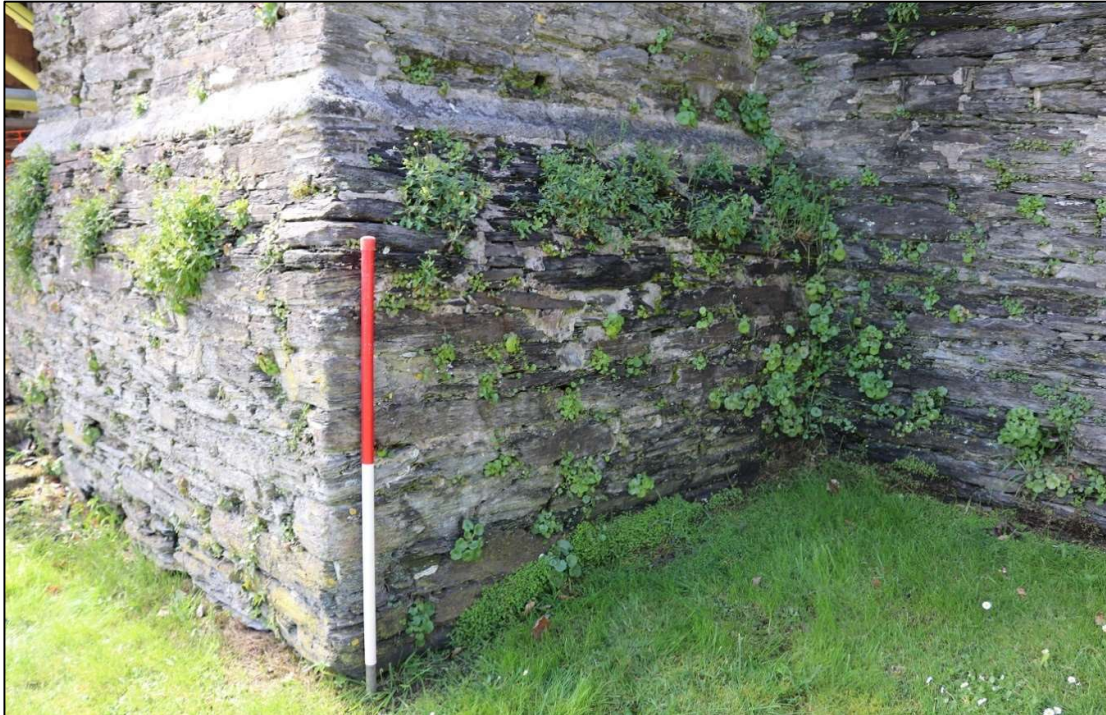


FIGURE 32: THE BASE OF NORTH PIER APPEARS INTEGRAL TO THE BUILD OF THE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).

The wall between the piers is also crenelated with plain slate coping (some slate slabs have been replaced), although many crenelations appear to have been repaired, particularly the slate tops, where several areas of cement patching/repair were observed.

The doorframe is of a coarse elvan or softer limestone, notably more elaborate to the east (external) side. Here it has inset flower roundels in a cavetto- and ogee-moulded frame, with ornate larger cavetto and roll moulded hood-mould, foliate spandrels, the doorframe sat on rams-head scroll plinths. The stonework is fairly crisp and this may indicate it forms part of the intended 18th century gothic-revival scheme, or even the Strawberry Hill phase, though the rams-head scroll plinths are a feature of the 17th century in the South West. The west (internal) side has over-large roll moulding, and an ogee-carved square-headed hood-mould with plain labels, typical of the later 16th or early 17th century, carved into granite stone. The frame has broken spandrels and cemented joints and is in poor condition overall; assuming a genuine 17th century frame has been reused here, it presumably came from the earlier house. The two faces consist of different carved frames using different stone materials and alternate styles, single-faced architraves attached back-to-back in this wall.



LEFT FIGURE 33: THE INTERNAL (WEST) SIDE OF THE DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE WSW (SCALE 1M).

RIGHT FIGURE 34: THE MORE ORNATE EXTERNAL (EAST) SIDE OF THE DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).

The central door appears an awkward fit in the door frame and is likely part of a later reset. It is hung to the north side of the interior face, bolted on two plain, lengthy strap braces with sharp, spear-head terminals and a plain iron thumb latch with simple sliding lock below to the south side. The door is plain with beaded ledges and styles – very Victorian in aesthetic.

Between the piers to the east and descending from the doorway are a set of granite steps, each level with scarring holes for earlier railings. The space between the piers is currently braced with scaffolding, as with the internal face, but the wall between the piers appears to have been built separately, abutting both piers and potentially in filling a larger, original gateway.

The external face of the East Gate differs slightly from the internal face. Here, the walls respect a much lower ground-level, recessed in from the lower eastern walled boundary that follows the road, creating a deep, grassed verged buffer that respects this north-eastern end of the boundary. This space has seen some change, scars for earlier railings inset into granite edging could be seen lining this space, alongside a deep carved channel for rail fittings seen to the south-east corner.

4.4.3 FLANKING WALLS

The levels change between the internal and external faces, with raised internal forecourt, the walls between acting as a retaining wall. The walls flanking the piers are fairly consistent, using slim, slatestone in a pale lime mortar and there are several areas of later repointing and repair. There is an area of the south return wall that is disturbed (a ragged possible build line to the west side) and there may be a possible blocked opening here. Evidence of this change was not visible to the south, however, a deep chamfer to the north-east corner of north flanking walls would certainly respect an earlier opening in this location.

The flanking walls continue northwards, before returning in towards the house again, respecting the lane that accesses the rear north of the estate. It is not entirely clear within the upper forecourt

and terrace in front of the house, but the wall may once have run back to the edge of the building, fully enclosing this area. On the returning projecting corner of the wall there is a deep chamfer, built in and recessing the corner of the wall, a later alteration that considered the tight movement of horse and carriage from the archway beyond. Beyond this, and to the north, is another lengthy section of wall that meets the western footbridge over the lane to the stables. This section is notably different and is a modern alteration or replacement, using crisper, finished slatestone, carrying a row of crisp crenelations with modern replacement slate slab coping in a thick lime mortar, matching that of the 19th century footbridge structure.



FIGURE 35: THE POSSIBLE BLOCKED OPENING IN THE SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 36: THE WALL NORTH OF THE EAST GATE, THE WALL TO THE RIGHT BEING A LENGTHY SECTION OF 19TH REBUILD; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

4.5 SUMMARY AND BRIEF PHASING DISCUSSION

It is clear that the boundary walls and gateways here have undergone a series of changes associated with the successive rationalisation of the estate and a demand for greater privacy. The probable coping stones incorporated into the fabric of the extant walls strongly hints these walls have been

raised, in line with the development of the wider parkland. The East Gate has a definitive build date of 1758 (Acorn Archive 2007) which relates to the 1758 Borlase depiction, although it is possible the north pier incorporates some earlier fabric. The flanking walls are probably contemporary with this mid-18th century phase, aggrandised with crenelations when the piers were altered in the mid/late 18th century phase. Where the flanking wall steps back, the less weathered stonework is probably contemporary with the footbridge to the north. This footbridge (MCO48396) forms part of the extended Colonel's Walk, a raised terrace to the north passing over the public road and narrow lane leading to estate yards. The design of the segmental arch is similar to that of the South Gate: all include a slate segmental arch with a chamfered string for a hood and a limestone central keystone. It is fair to posit that the South Gate and the northern footbridges are part of the same phase; the Colonel's Walk was constructed c.1812 (Acorn Archive 2007). The South Gate presumably designed to mimic the East Gate to ensure a degree of homogeneity. The design also reflects similar details seen to the cascade/niche built within the east side of the southern terrace (Grade II* listed, UID:1212202) built in the early-mid 19th century.

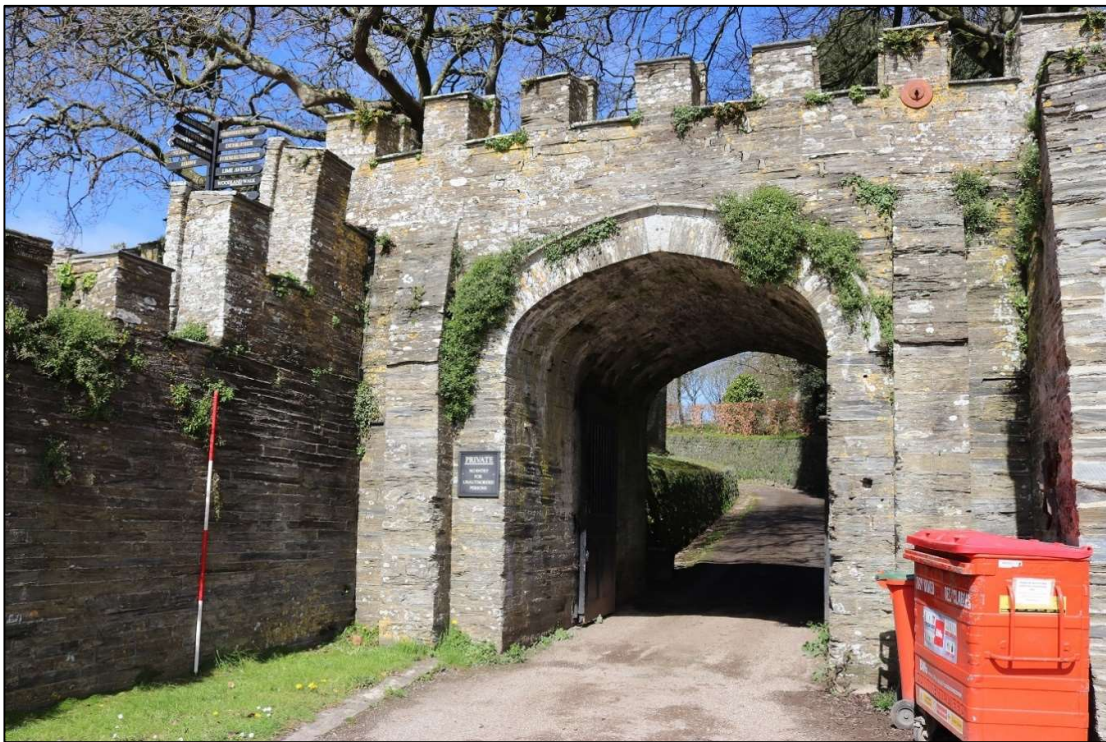


FIGURE 37: THE 19TH CENTURY FOOTBRIDGE OVER THE PRIVATE ESTATE LANE. ELEMENTS OF ITS DESIGN MIRROR THOSE OF SOUTH GATE, INCLUDING THE SLATE STONE SEGMENTAL ARCH WITH CENTRAL KEYSTONE AND CHAMFERED STRING FOR HOOD. VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

5 PROPOSALS FOR WORKS TO THE SOUTH GATE

5.1 ASSESSMENT OF CONDITION

The condition of the walls to each side of the gate piers varies significantly. The east side is clearly in worse condition: the wall between the first buttress and east pier is breaking away causing damage to the return wall and the wall returning to the pier. The west side is in better condition generally, although a slight lean could be seen in both sections of wall. The piers themselves were observed to be in better condition than those of the East Gate, though the top of the crenelations, particularly over the segmental arch, seemed precarious; mortar has fallen out and the slate coping appears loose. The East Gate is the subject of a separate planning application, but it is also in declining condition, particularly the piers and doorway.

5.2 PROPOSALS FOR STABILISATION ACTION

A structural assessment has been made (Perry 2023; see Appendix 1) stating the wall is failing and in deteriorating condition, caused by significant movement that is being accelerated by time, gravity, and lack of earlier intervention. It proposes the construction of five reinforced concrete piers to be placed along the internal elevation of the south and east walls either side of the South Gate (one to the west, four to the east side). The concrete piers would be counterweighted by piled foundations, supported by stainless steel reinforcement bracing the wall and the new piers. As part of this proposed scheme of works, the earlier cement repair/pointing will be removed and replaced with an appropriate and sustainable lime replacement. This will be further sustained by raising the ground levels of the internal elevation of the west side which will help to reduce further lateral pressures from the ground and surrounding mature shrubbery/trees.

5.3 CONSIDERATIONS OF PROPOSALS

Overall, the plans are broadly supported. They balance the need for the much-needed stabilisation of the walled structures without wholesale rebuilding. The additional repointing works, with a more sustainable lime material, would retain the existing appearance whilst ensuring the preservation of the wall and its future conservation. The piers would be located to the north (rear) of the wall and as such would not be visible from the south (front). Whether they are stone clad or the concrete left honestly exposed has yet to be determined. Stone cladding would be difficult to convincingly achieve, so perhaps exposed concrete rusticated or concealed by planting would be preferable. As such, it has been determined the works will have a *slight beneficial* impact.

It has been noted, however, that there are several areas of very good graffiti, with some dating to the 19th and early 20th century. If these marked stones within the wall are to be subject to repair, it is imperative they are retained *in situ* and left uncovered and undamaged. They are an important feature of the narrative and fabric of the wall and provide direct reference to visitors and inhabitants of the town. The loss of this graffiti would be detrimental, impacting on the historical and illustrative value of the structure. Mitigation should be straightforward.

A second concern would be the potential effect on the tunnel below. The proposed concrete bracing piers are to be dug into the ground (depth unspecified) and ground levels adjusted to support the new stabilising piers. The proximity of the Grade II walls and Grade II* South Gate should be addressed, and there is also the archaeological potential of the site to consider (i.e. the reputed lost chapel). The initial groundworks and any regrading should therefore be subject to archaeological monitoring.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prideaux Place is a complex gentry residence with a large, multi-phase garden and park. The site appears to have been the location of a monastery, then monastic grange, and adapted post-Dissolution into a country house with multiple phases of rebuilding and extension. A series of 18th century depictions indicate the character and extent of the associated gardens also fluctuated according to the fashion of the time.

The South Gate probably forms part of the early 19th century phase of works carried out by the Rev. Charles Prideaux-Brune between 1812 and 1840. The South Gate piers are distinctly different to those of the earlier East Gate, which they are designed to mimic. Furthermore, the segmental arch over the gateway resembles several others on the site (two footbridges to north and cascade/niche to east side of south terrace) providing evidence that the southern entrance formed part of a wider 19th century remodel to the estate grounds.

The works proposed to stabilise the flanking Grade II walls either side of the Grade II* South Gate entail the use of concrete piers trenched into the ground against the internal elevation of the south wall and affixed to the failing walls by steel reinforcement bars inserted through the stonework. The plans are broadly supported. They endeavour to preserve and conserve the wall, restoring its aesthetics by removing cement repair and replacing with a sustainable, sympathetic, lime-based material. There are a few concerns around the impact on certain features (the graffiti and tunnel structure) which are the subject of the recommendations below.

6.1.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

- A full record of the tunnel and its inscriptions, listing it as an estate feature in the HER.
- Visuals must be considered as works take place; repair work must remain appropriate to the setting.
- If areas of graffiti/marked stones are to be damaged during works, they must be safely removed and reinstated in similar locations.
- Archaeological recording and monitoring are advised during works due to the proximity of the walls and possible Medieval chapel.

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APPENDIX 1: STRUCTURAL REPORT



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Project Ref: 20343

STRUCTURAL REPORT

ON: SOUTH GATE ENTRANCE, PRIDEAUX PLACE,
PADSTOW

FOR: MR P PRIDEAUX-BRUNE

DATE: JANUARY 2023

PREPARED BY: M W PERRY B.Eng (Hons) MRICS I.Eng AMIStructE



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QA.19-V3-27.04.2022

The Institution of
StructuralEngineers



1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Structural Report has been undertaken to support a planning application (PA21/02613) for the remedial treatment and construction of 5 new reinforced concrete piers supporting the South entrance boundary walls to Prideaux Place, Padstow.

2.0 GENERAL

- 2.1 Prideaux Place is an historic estate at the edge of Padstow, Cornwall. The South entrance to Prideaux Place is a Grade II* listed structure; ref. 1212204, constructed of slate stone rubble walls.
- 2.2 The structure is circa 18th Century featuring two crenelated turrets and semi-circular dressed stone arch.
- 2.3 The overall site sloped downward from East to West, with the boundary adjacent to the B3276.
- 2.4 Significant leaning and deterioration of the boundary wall has been observed, and scaffolding has been erected to temporarily support the wall.
- 2.5 For the purposes of this report the frontal elevation of the two crenelated turrets is assumed to face South.

3.0 STRUCTURAL ISSUES, CAUSE AND REMEDIAL ACTION PROPOSED

- 3.1 The walls to each side of the main gate house lean outwards significantly and have continued to move over time. A scaffold framework was set up in the recent past with ballast tanks to the rear, internal face. This scaffold was struck by a vehicle in 2019 which caused further damage to the wall.
- 3.2 The cause of the movement has been investigated and this work has included the excavation of trial holes and drainage surveys. From the investigations it has been confirmed that the stem of the wall continues down below the ground level to a significant depth, bearing onto solid virgin bedrock. The drainage to the roadside face of the wall has been found to have some defects, but not to the degree that would cause significant movement to occur. Therefore, subsidence type movement has been ruled out.
- 3.3 The wall is constructed from local natural mudstone, and the particular stone used has weathered poorly becoming soft and friable. The road to the southern side of the wall means that the wall is within a splash zone from traffic, and this, along with the rear face being sheltered from trees, may have caused some differential movement between the front and back faces of the wall, causing it to bend outwards. The extent of the movement has been so severe that gravity has now taken hold and accelerated the movement.
- 3.4 The proposals include the construction of new reinforced concrete piers to the rear of the wall. These piers will be adequately counterweighted by piled foundations that will also limit the amount of excavation required. In order to allow the piers to sufficiently tie to the weak wall stainless steel reinforcement will need to be installed into the wall which will tie to the reinforcement within the piers. In addition to this work the raised ground to the rear of the wall to the west of the gatehouse will be regraded to limit lateral pressures from the ground and trees.



SIGNED:

DATED: 13th January 2023

APPENDIX A
PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1 - South elevation ("Crenelated turrets").



Figure 2 - Boundary wall following Westerly direction ("Front").



Figure 3 - Boundary wall following Westerly direction ("Rear").



Figure 4 - Boundary wall following Easterly direction ("Rear").



Figure 5 - Boundary wall following Easterly direction ("Rear") - Significant movement observed.



Figure 6 - Boundary wall following Easterly direction ("Front")- Temporary scaffolding supporting leaning wall panels.



Figure 7 – Boundary wall following Easterly direction ("Front") – Significant leaning to piers and wall panels observed.

APPENDIX 2: RELEVANT LISTING TEXTS

PADSTOW PRIDEAUX PLACE, Padstow

SW 9075-9175 8/120 Prideaux Place 24.4.53

GV I

Country house. Circa late C16, attributed to Nicholas Prideaux who inherited in 1581 and died in 1592. Extended and partly remodelled by Edmund Prideaux (1683-1745) and possibly by his son Humphrey. Considerably remodelled by Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune between circa 1810 and 1833 and service rooms extended in 1907. Slate stone rubble with moulded granite plinth. Battered base to main range, not continuing around the front wings and porch. There is a distinct straight joint at the angle between the front range and the 2 projecting wings and the masonry of the front wall is finely coursed whilst that of the front wings is rubble. Moulded granite strings. South front refaced with ashlar slate stone in circa 1810-1833. Slate roof with hipped ends remodelled between 1730-1758. Renewed rendered axial and end stacks. Plan: Only partial internal access was available at time of inspection (1987) and the roof structure was not inspected. For a detailed account see H.B.M.C. report 12 May 1986. The original house, attributed by Carew to Nicholas Prideaux, was probably of an overall H shaped plan facing east with a central 2 storey porch. The hall on the higher left hand (south) side of the central passage was heated by a rear later stack with family rooms probably in the south cross wing, a parlour or withdrawing room on the lower right hand side (north) of the passage with service rooms in the centre of the north cross wing. The great chamber above the hall has a fine quality circa late C16 or early C17 plaster ceiling. Edmund Prideaux inherited Prideaux Place in 1728 and left documents including drawings of the house. In an undated drawing of the east front, the house was illustrated with gable ends to the front wings and there are drawings of the south elevation wings as existing in the early C18 and with proposed alterations including a remodelling of the windows. Many of the rooms have fine quality bolection moulded panelling, traditionally reused from the demolished Grenville house at Stowe, Kilhampton. This includes panelling in the reading room in the west wing, in the south east room in the south cross wing, in the steward's room on the right hand side of the passage and in the grand chamber above the hall which was divided into 2 rooms and the ceiling covered. The hall was possibly remodelled

in the early C18 and extended to incorporate the passage; the hall was given a cornice and moulded ribs to ceiling. The panelling in the hall is of at least 3 phases, the screen probably late C16 or early C17 and the remaining panelling circa early C17 apparently reset. Coeval with this bake-house range to the north west of the north wing may have been added and retains several early C18 12-pane sashes with heavy glazing bars. In a Borlase print of 1758 the house is illustrated with hipped ends to the front wing; the existing arrangement being an alteration that was either executed by Edmund Prideaux after his drawing of circa 1730s or by his son Humphrey prior to 1758. Coeval with this the 2-storey north-east wing was probably added. Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune inherited Prideaux in 1793 and much of the Gothick remodelling of the house is traditionally associated with his work between 1820 and 1833. However, this work appears somewhat archaic in style and would normally be associated with a late C18 date. The south front was refaced and remodelled with a central battlemented bow with pinnacles of the drawing room and oval bedroom above. A new stair hall was formed in the extension to the rear of the hall and passage with Gothick detailing and the south west block was refaced and remodelled to form the library. In 1907 the rear court was infilled and in 1960 the parapet and pinnacles above the south bay were reduced. Exterior: 2 storeys and attic. Symmetrical 1:2:1:2:1 windows east front with later range to north east (right). Castellated parapets with moulded plinth to main range and moulded granite strings. Central 2 storey porch flanked by 2 wings to right and left. Inner east entrance has C17 tripartite door with framing and moulded arch with vase stops. 4-light mullion window in ground and first floor with 4-centred arch to porch and 2-light mullion window above. 2 storey range to right with single window front. South front. Asymmetrical garden front with 4-centred arched openings and mullion and transom windows. Central bay with low library tower to left which has a battlemented parapet with finials. Interior: Only partial access available and the roof structure was not inspected. Through passage probably remodelled in early C18 when the partition on the higher side was removed and the moulded hall cornice was continued around the passage. Fine quality carved screen with circa late C16 or early C17 dentailing inserted on higher side of passage. The panelling in the hall is reset and probably of at least 3 phases including small carved figures with rotating arms. C20 hall chimney-piece. Moulded cornice and C18 moulded plaster to joists in hall. Bolection moulded panelling in steward's room on lower right hand side of passage and in east room of south cross wing. Drawing room in south cross wing has a circa early C19 moulded plaster cornice ornamented with quatrefoils and the reading room to west has complete bolection moulded panelling and fine quality carving. The library has a vaulted ceiling and the detailing is of circa mid to late C18 style although traditionally attributed to Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune's work of the early C19. The Gothick detailing of the stair hall is also archaic for the early C19, but is of a fine quality with complete plasterwork, canopied recesses and granite cantilever stair with iron balustrade. Chamber above has a circa 1600 historiated plaster barrel vaulted ceiling restored in the 1980s, depicting Susanna and the Elders. (Compare with ceiling a Lanhydrock qv and figures in overmantles at Trewarne, St Kew (qv). Full inspection of interior and roof structure not available. HBMC report by D.B. Sumpster, 12 May 1986. Cornforth, J 'Prideaux Place, Cornwall' Country Life, Feb 1, 1962 and Feb 8, 1962. Listing NGR: SW9137575572

Early and mid C18 gardens, pleasure grounds, and park, with early C19 gardens.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

Nicholas Prideaux (d 1560), a lawyer, acquired property at Padstow on the dissolution of Bodmin Priory in the mid C16. The estate was inherited in 1560 by Roger Prideaux, who was succeeded in 1582 by his son, Sir Nicholas Prideaux (1550-1628), who in 1592 rebuilt the house. In 1728 the property was inherited by Edmund Prideaux (1693-1745), who in 1716 and 1727 undertook tours in the south-west of England visiting houses and gardens and recording antiquities. Both before and after a tour in Italy in 1739-40, Prideaux undertook a programme of improvements to the house and gardens; these are shown in a series of mid C18 drawings (Prideaux). Edmund Prideaux died in 1745 and was succeeded by his son, Humphrey, who by 1758 had made further alterations to the house and had remodelled his father's formal gardens; these, together with a new deer park, are

shown in a view by Borlase dated 1758. The estate was inherited in 1793 by the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune, who, between 1796 and his death in 1833, carried out further extensions and alterations to the house and gardens. A formal garden and conservatory were built to designs by Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune in 1878 (Pett 1998).

Today (2000) the site remains in private ownership.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Prideaux Place stands on high ground above the town of Padstow, with fine views east to the Camel estuary. The c 15ha site is bounded to the south by early C19 rubble-stone walls (listed grade II) which form the north side of Fentonluna Lane, while to the west further early C19 stone walls (listed grade II) front a minor road which leads north-west from Padstow to Trethillick. To the north and north-east the site adjoins agricultural land, while a public road leading from Padstow to Tregirls crosses the site from north to south c 200m east of the house. A further area of gardens, detached from the main body of the site, lies to the south of the principal entrance; this garden is bounded to the north by Church Street, to the north-west by the B3276 road, and to the south by the A389 road. To the south-east it adjoins domestic properties, and to the east, the churchyard of St Petroc's church. The site falls gently to the east, and more steeply to the south-east, revealing views across the town to the Camel estuary.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES Prideaux Place is entered today (2000) from the minor road which passes north through the site, parallel to the boundary of the gardens and pleasure grounds. A short straight drive extends west from the road, passing through entrance gates which are flanked by crenellated walls (listed grade I), to reach the forecourt below the east front of the house. These mock fortifications were constructed by Humphrey Prideaux in 1758, and are shown in Borlase's engraving of the same year. The walls were extended northwards in front of the north wing of the house in 1812. This northern wall retains a terrace, the Colonel's Walk, to the east, and screens the estate yard to the west.

The principal drive enters the site from the south, at the junction of Church Street and the minor road which passes along the western boundary of the gardens and pleasure grounds. The south entrance (listed grade II*) comprises a crenellated stone arch flanked by a pair of square turrets which are in turn adjoined by early C19 rubble-stone walls (listed grade II) which return east and west to screen the gardens from the adjacent public roads. The entrance was built in 1796 when the chapel of St Samson was demolished in order to create the south drive. The south drive extends north to reach the south side of the forecourt to the east of the house.

The early C19 stable yard, which stands to the north of the house, is reached by a track which passes under a bridge below the start of the Colonel's Walk, across a gap in the crenellated walls (listed grade II*). A C16 arch of dressed stone is set into the wall to the west side. The stables (listed grade II*) were constructed in the C18 and remodelled in the early C19. To the east, The Rink (listed grade II) is a late C18 stable with a granary above. To the south-west of the stables are the Dairy and an associated grotto (listed grade II*), which were adapted from an earlier building c 1750 and reworked by the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune in 1812. Rockwork around the stable-yard water trough, and to the rear of the Dairy, was installed by the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune in the early C19.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING Prideaux Place (listed grade I), originally known simply as Place, is a two-storey stone building with C16 origins, which stands on the site of a monastic grange. The house is E-shaped on plan, with its entrance towards the east. The house is lit by large mullion windows and has a crenellated parapet and a hipped slate roof. The C16 house was remodelled in the early C18 by Edmund Prideaux, and again, more radically, by his son Humphrey in the mid C18. The house was extended to the north in a similar style by Charles Prideaux-Brune in the early C19; he also

remodelled the south facade, inserting gothic windows, a full-height segmental bay window, and a tower above the library to the south-west. These additions were formerly surmounted by pinnacles and crenellations which were removed in the late C20.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS Prideaux Place stands near the centre of its gardens and pleasure grounds. An open lawn lies below the south front of the house, occupying the site of C16 and C17 formal gardens. Along its eastern side extends a straight walk, the South Terrace (listed grade II*), which leads south from the forecourt on the east front to a garden seat (listed grade II*). The Terrace formed part of the late Elizabethan formal gardens, but was adapted in 1738, and then extended in 1758 at which time the original eastern entrance gate was demolished and fitted to the well in Fentonluna Lane, and the Terrace Seat moved to its present position. The Seat was constructed by Edmund Prideaux in 1740 (date stone). An inscription indicates that the Roman artefacts which decorate the Seat were brought back from Italy by Edmund Prideaux.

Below the short crenellated parapet, at approximately the central point of the South Terrace, is a grotto niche (listed grade II*) in the form of a rounded arch with large scattered rocks around it; this dates from the Rev Charles Prideaux-Brune's remodelling of the Terrace in the early C19.

Immediately to the east of the southern entrance to the site, a sunken path leads down to a tunnel. Passing beneath the public road, the path enters a quarry from which stone for the house was cut. The quarry was developed by Charles Glynn Prideaux-Brune in the late C19 as a water garden; the contemporary tunnel was cut to provide a private access from the gardens to St Petroc's church to the south-east.

In the gardens to the east of the Terrace, close to its northern end, stands an C18 lead bust (listed grade II*) set on a granite plinth. . A temple (listed grade II*) stands on the western slope of the pleasure grounds, above the south lawn, on the site of the early C18 wilderness. The temple was built by Edmund Prideaux in 1739 and contains Roman statues brought back from Italy by Prideaux in 1740. An obelisk which was erected at the same time near the east front of the house was moved in 1758 when the boundary of the pleasure grounds was extended by the purchase of adjacent tenements; it was subsequently removed in 1890 when the tunnel to the church was constructed. The remains of the obelisk today (2000) stand by a well at the bend of the Colonel's Walk north-east of the house; along with the temple, terrace seat, and some of the walling, it is all that remains of the complex layout of formal gardens developed in the early and mid C18 by Edmund Prideaux.

To the west of the house, behind a bowling green which is know to have existed in 1728, are woodland gardens which are divided by the Green Walk, a broad grass path. At one end of the Green Walk is the site of a bronze cannon (listed grade II*), one of several introduced in 1758 as part of the mock fortifications that formerly stood on the saluting platform to the south of the East Gate and which are shown in Borlase's drawing of 1758. A late C19 shell house (listed grade II) stands adjacent to the Green Walk.

To the north of the house and stable yard are terraces and a late C19 sunken garden (listed grade II). Four flights of stone steps lead down through retaining walls to a lawn which surrounds a quatrefoil-shaped fountain pond which forms the focal point of the garden. A late C19 conservatory stood on the terrace at the north end of the garden. The sunken garden was restored in 1992; it is the last surviving garden in a series of similar enclosed gardens which were originally linked by the Green Walk. These gardens were in existence at the beginning of the C20.

PARK The deer park lies to the east of the house, beyond the public road which passes from north to south through the site. A path leading from the north-east corner of the forecourt crosses an early C19 bridge (listed grade II*) over the track leading to the estate yard north-east of the house, and then passes over a further early C19 bridge (listed grade II) across the public road to reach the

Colonel's Walk. This Walk passes round the park within boundary plantations which were originally planted as areas of pleasure ground. From the Walk there are views across the park to the estuary and the town below. The park was landscaped by Humphrey Prideaux c 1750, replacing an area of late C16 formal gardens; traces of the main walls associated with these gardens remain today.

KITCHEN GARDEN The kitchen garden which lay adjacent to Fentonluna Lane c 500m south-east of the house has been developed for housing in the late C20.

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W Borlase, Natural History of Cornwall (1758) T Allom, Cornwall Illustrated, (1831), p 43 J Horticulture Cottage Gardener NS 40, (1900), pp 289-90 Gardener's Magazine 52, (1909), pp 103(6, 125-7 Gardeners' Chronicle, ii (1911), pp 219-20 Country Life, 131 (1 February 1962), pp 226-9; (8 February 1962), pp 274-8 Architect Hist 7, (1964), pp 33-4, 84-6 N Pevsner and E Radcliffe, The Buildings of England: Cornwall (2nd edn 1970), p 130 Inspector's Report: Prideaux Place, Cornwall, (English Heritage 1991) D E Pett, The Parks and Gardens of Cornwall, (1998), pp 175-6

Illustrations E Prideaux, Drawings of Prideaux Place and gardens, early and mid C18 (reproduced in Architect Hist 7, 1964) W Borlase, Drawing of Prideaux Place from the east, 1758 (reproduced in Borlase 1758)

Archival items Notes on the history of Prideaux Place from Drewitt & Drewitt, Architects, Penzance, August 1992 [copy on EH file]

Description written: September 2000 Register Inspector: JML Edited: October 2001

PADSTOW PRIDEAUX PLACE, Padstow SW 9075-9175 8/136 South entrance to Prideaux Place GV II*

South entrance to Prideaux Place. Circa C18, pre 1758. Slate stone rubble. Square- on-plan turrets. Semi-circular dressed stone arch to entrance, with crenellations above, flanked by 2 square crenellated turrets with narrow slits and moulded plinths. Flanked by high stone rubble walls enclosing garden to south of Prideaux Place (qv). The crenellated entrance is similar in design to the mock fortifications to the east entrance of Prideaux Place (qv) which were probably added by Edmund Prideaux in 1728- 45 or by his son Humphrey before 1758, when they are illustrated in part, in a print by Borlase. Cornforth, J. 'Prideaux Place, Cornwall - II' Country Life, February 8, 1962 Kelly, F. HBMC report. 'Prideaux Place' Padstow, Cornwall.

Listing NGR: SW9140375432

PADSTOW PRIDEAUX PLACE, Padstow SW 9075-9175

Entrance gate and flanking walls forming mock fortifications to east of Prideaux Place (formerly listed as Entrance Gate)

GV I

Entrance gate and flanking walls forming mock fortifications to east of Prideaux Place (qv). Probably added either by Edmund Prideaux in 1728-45 or by his son Humphrey before 1758 when they are illustrated in a print by Borlase.

Slate stone rubble with moulded plinth and Catacleuse stone arch to entrance. The piers are square on plan forming crenellated turrets and the flanking walls continue along the east side of the garden to Prideaux Place.

2 square crenellated turrets with moulded plinths, each with 3 narrow slits, flank a stone rubble crenellated wall which is set back and has a reset circa late C16 Catacleuse stone 4-centred arch with moulded jambs terminating in elaborate scroll stops. The spandrels are carved and the hood mould is moulded.

The walls to north and south are crenellated and were extended in front of the north wing probably in the early C19. They were further extended to form a crenellated screen to the stable yard (qv Footbridge over lane to estate yard and flanking walls forming north end of mock fortifications to north east of Prideaux Place).

A drawing of the front of Prideaux Place by Edmund Prideaux illustrates the house prior to the alterations of the gables of the north east and south east wings and includes the temple (qv) but does not show the mock fortifications. However, the Borlase print of 1758 shows the existing entrance and flanking walls which on the north, extend from the north east corner of the house to the front.

REFERENCES

Kelly, Francis. HBMC report Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall.

Cornforth, J. 'Prideaux Place, Cornwall - II' Country Life February 8 1962

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. THE INTERNAL FACE OF SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



2. THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE SEMI-CIRCULAR SEGMENTAL SLATESTONE ARCH WITH CENTRAL LIMESTONE KEYSTONE TO SOUTH GATE.



3. THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE WEST WALL (WEST OF SOUTH GATE); VIEWED FROM THE NNE (SCALE 2M).



4. THE WEST WALL IS BUILT AROUND WEST PIER TO SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



5. THE WEST WALL IS BUILT AROUND WEST PIER TO SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



6. STRUCTURAL CRACKING BETWEEN TOP OF WALL AND WEST PIER.



7. QUARRYING SCARS SEEN TO STONWORK ALONG WEST INTERNAL FACE.



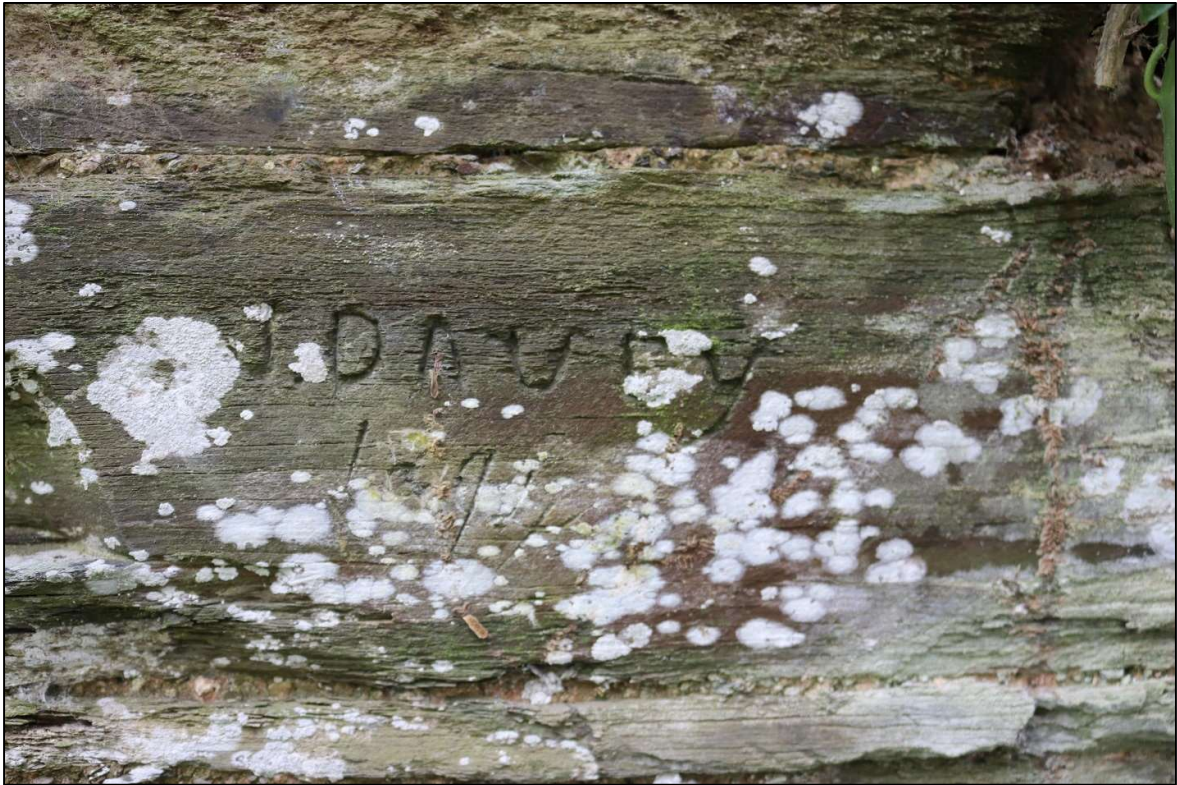
8. THE INSET AND RECESSED 'ARROW SLITS' TO THE WEST ELEVATION OF WEST PIER (SOUTH GATE).



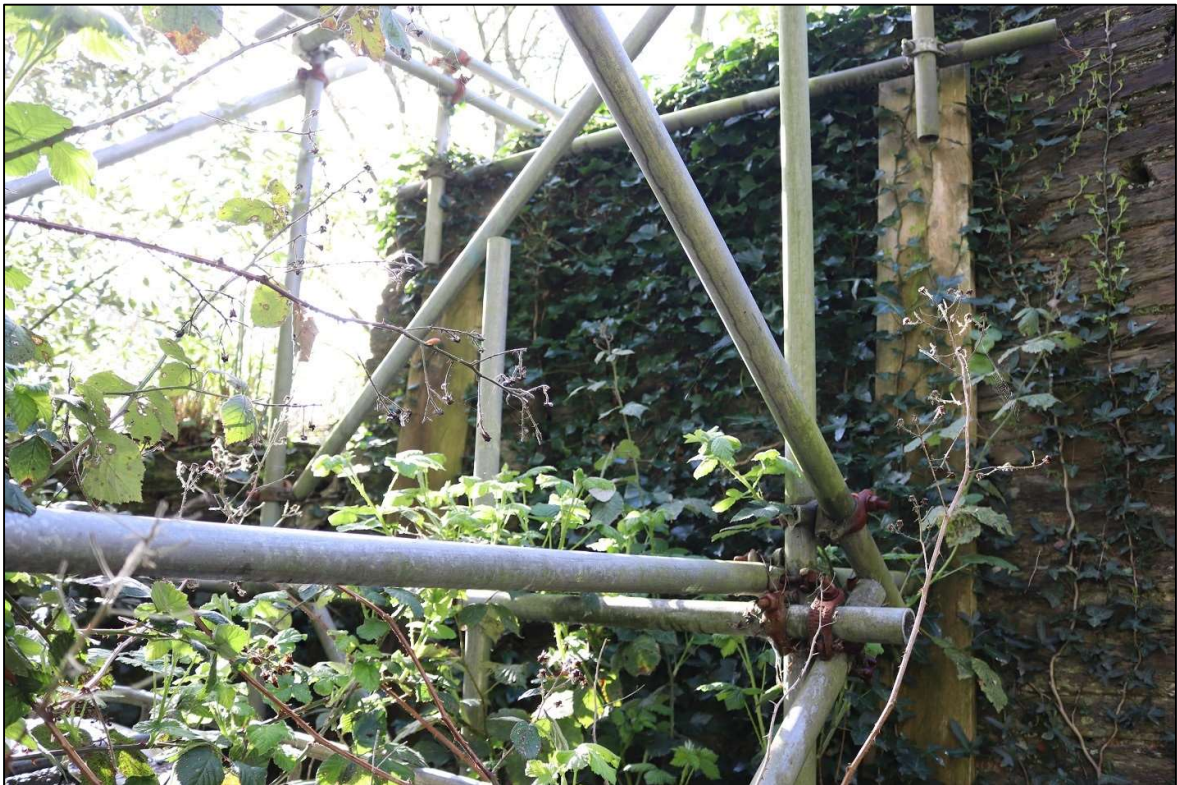
9. THE INTERNAL FACE OF SOUTH GATE LOOKING TOWARDS EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



10. THE EAST INTERNAL FACE OF WALL (EAST OF SOUTH GATE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



11. GRAFFITI SEEN ON INTERNAL FACE EAST WALL OF SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



12. CURRENT TEMPORARY REINFORCEMENTS TO THE EAST SIDE OF INTERNAL FACE OF SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



13. THE EXTERNAL FACE OF THE SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



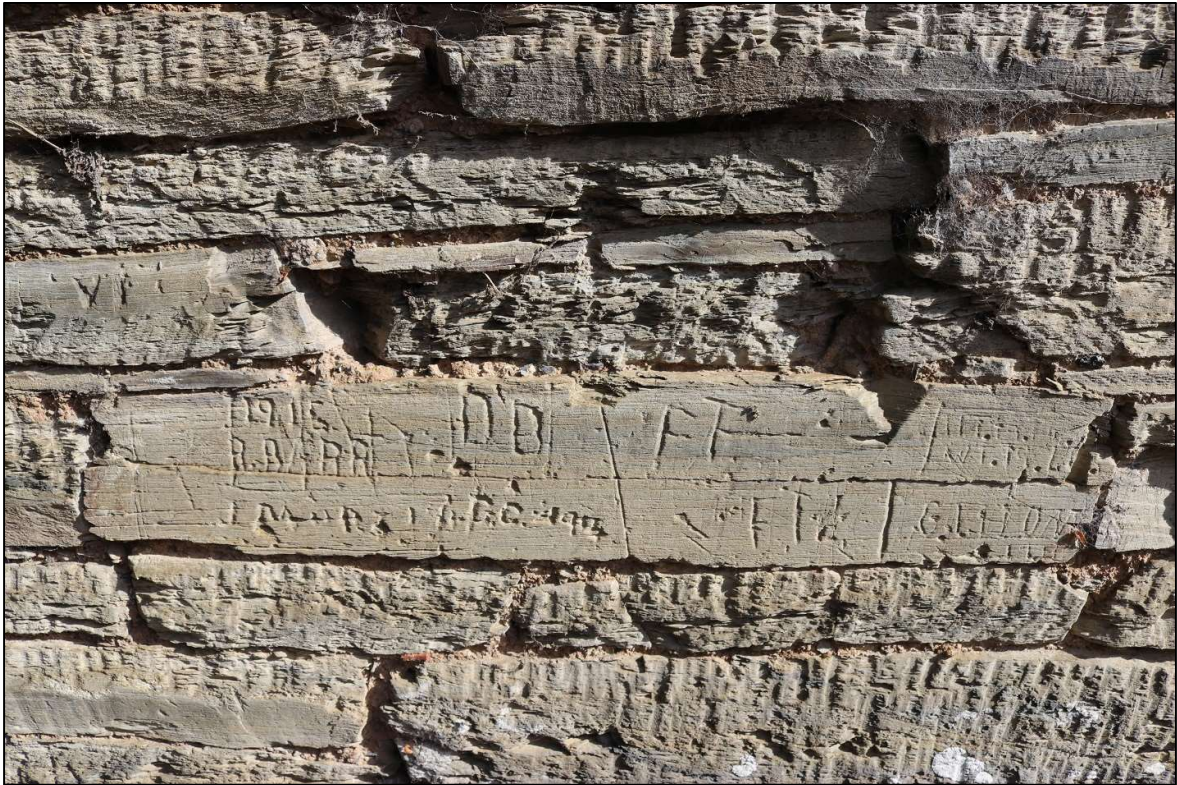
14. THE EXTERNAL FACE OF THE WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



15. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



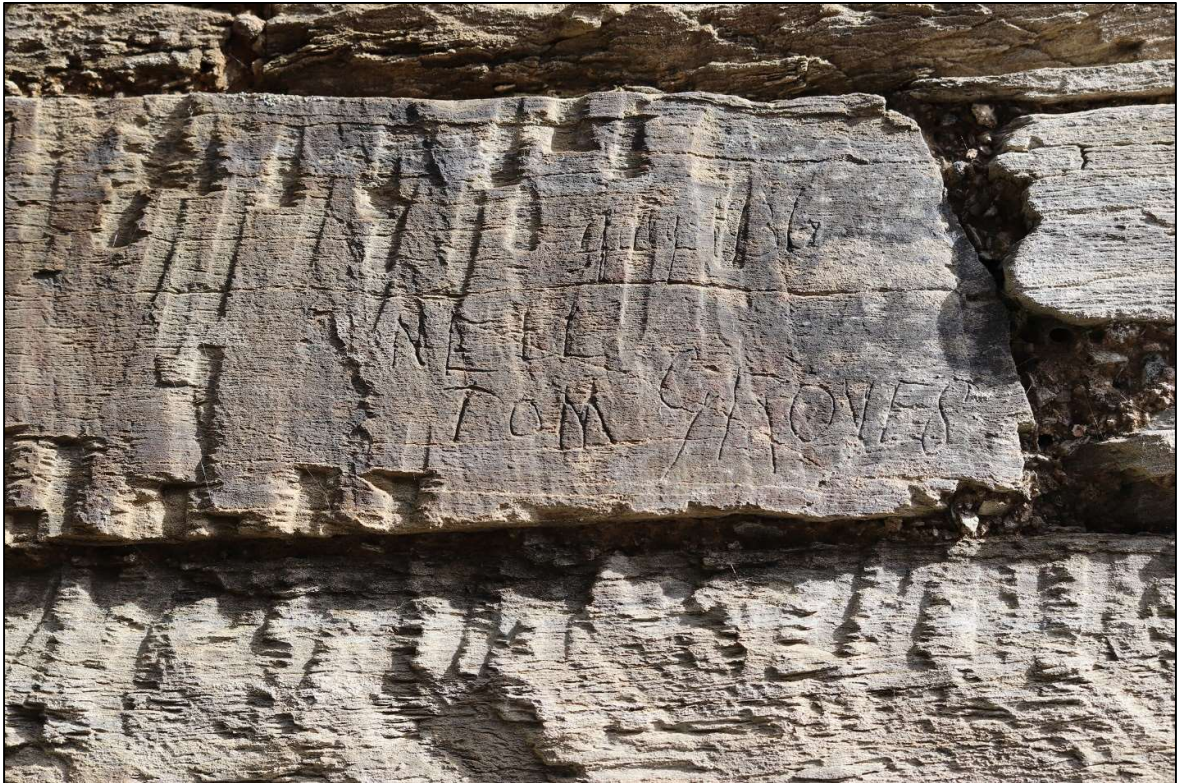
16. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



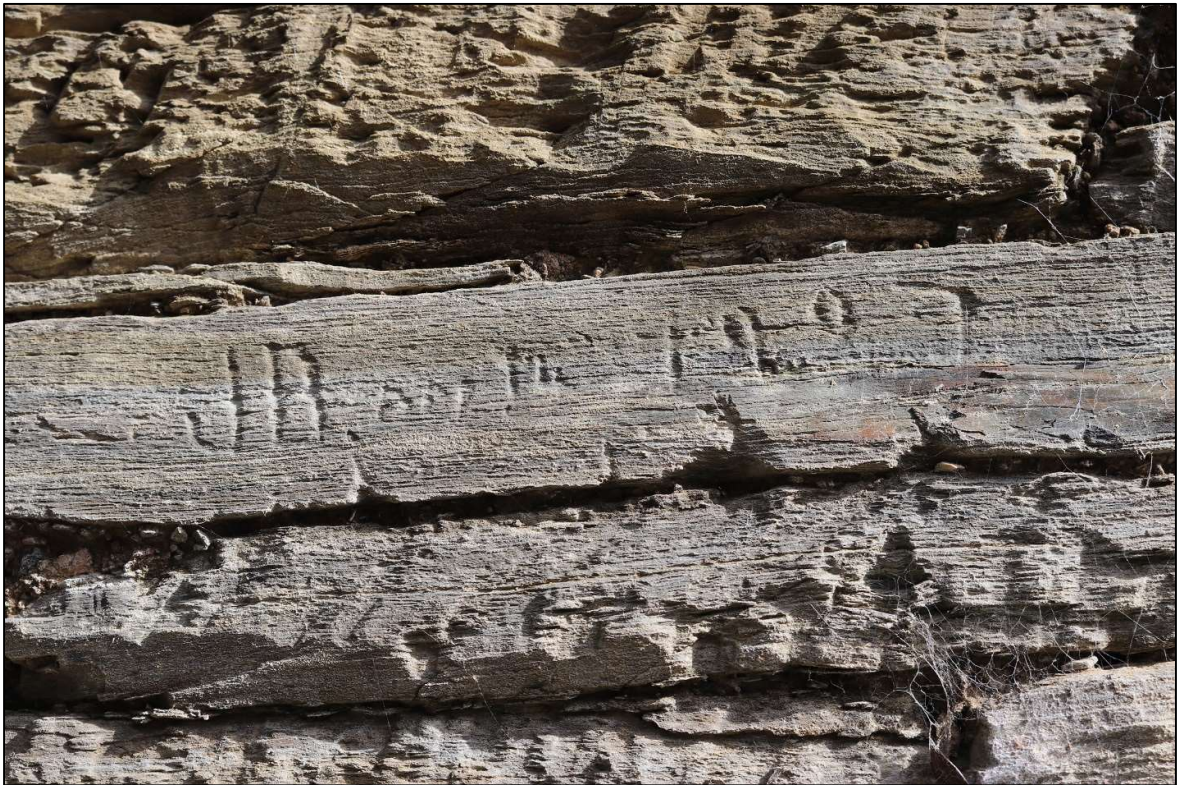
17. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



18. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



19. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



20. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



21. THE QUARRYING SCARS SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



22. THE SLATE TILED TOP OF THE WALL, IN POOR CONDITION, BARELY SURVIVING.



23. THE WEST WALL BUILT AGAINST WEST PIER, WITH BRICK LINED DRAIN AND SURVIVING DRAINAGE COBBLES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



24. THE FIRST BUTTRESS WEST OF THE WEST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



25. THE RETURN WALL WITH NEATLY ANGLED BUTTRESS, RESPECTING THE LANE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



26. THE RETURN WEST WALL WITH NEATLY PROJECTING BUTTRESS, RESPECTING THE LANE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



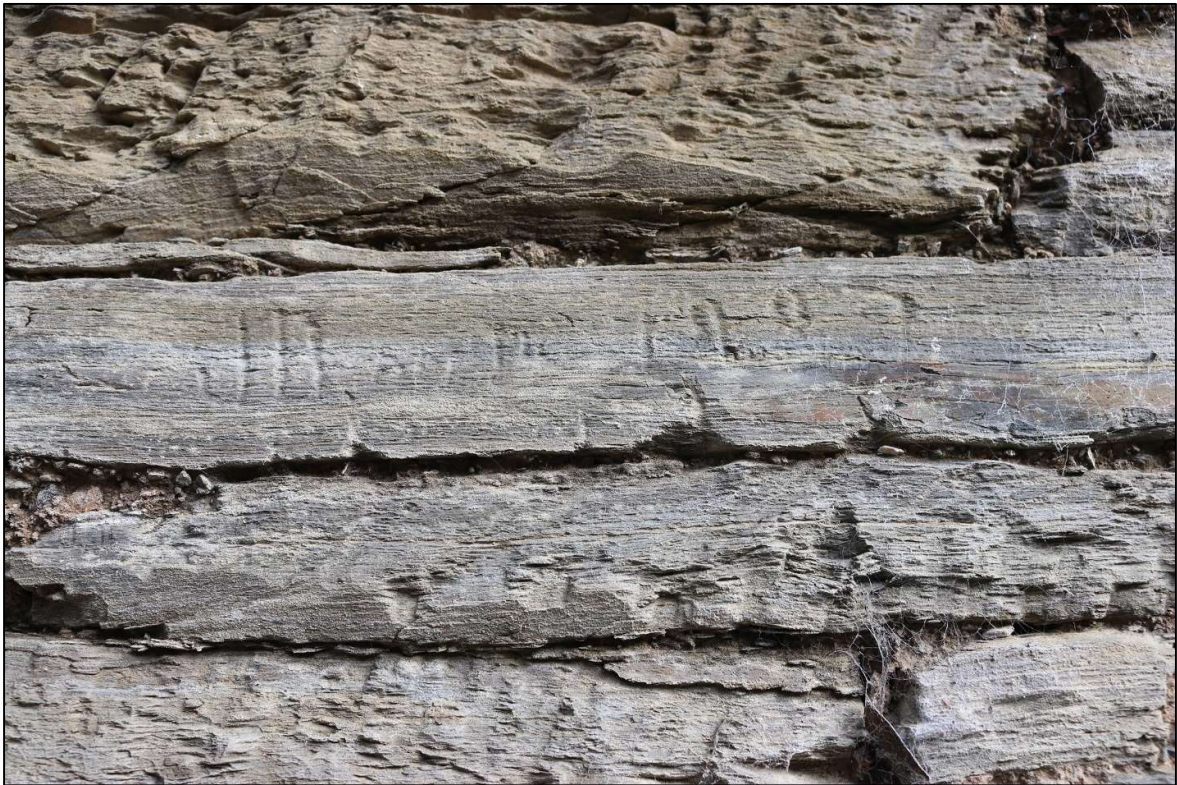
27. THE WEST WALL, MEETING A LONGER SECTION OF VERNACULAR DRY-STONE WALL BUILT STRAIGHT ONTO BEDROCK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



28. THE EAST WALL, RETURNING FROM THE EAST PIER OF THE SOUTH GATE, RESPECTING THE B3276; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



29. THE EAST WALL IS CURRENTLY IN POOR CONDITION AND BRACED WITH TEMPORARY SCAFFOLDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



30. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST EAST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



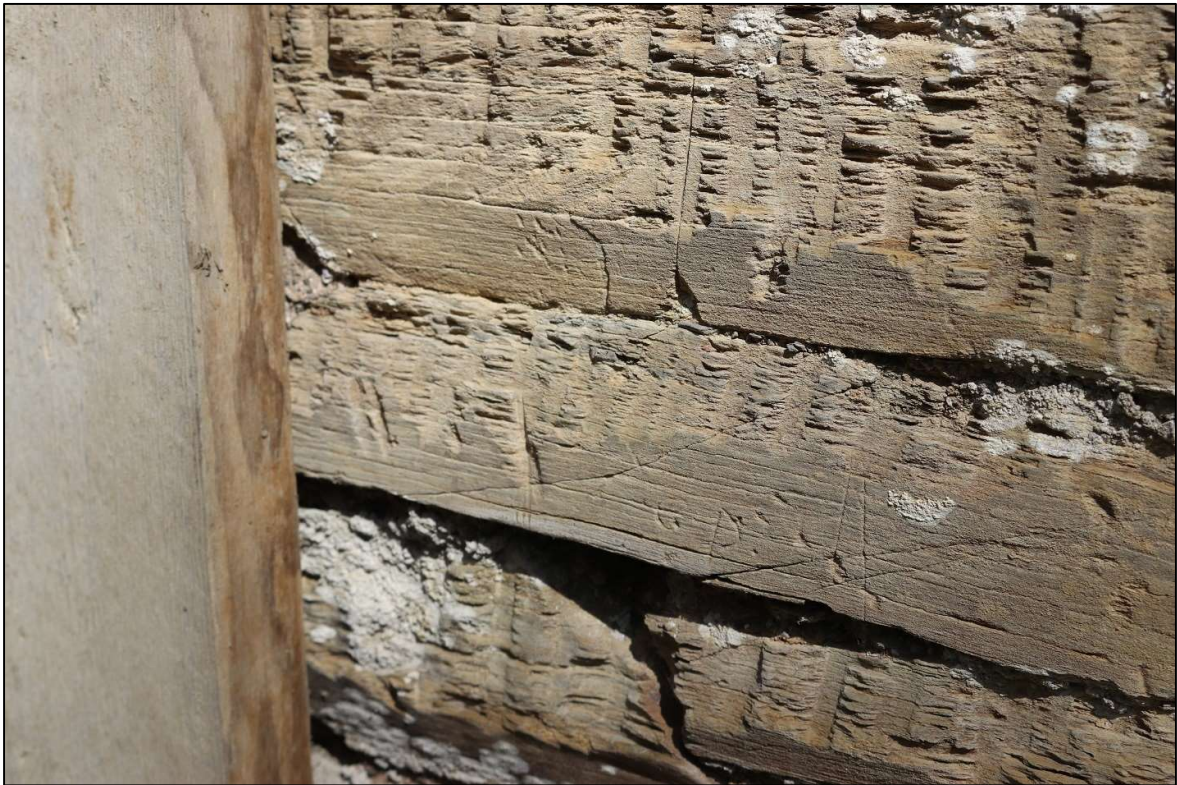
31. A CONTINUATION OF THE EAST WALL LOOKING DOWN THE B3276; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



32. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST EAST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



33. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST EAST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



34. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST EAST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



35. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST EAST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



36. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON SECTION OF WALL AGAINST EAST PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



37. THE EAST WALL NOT TIED TO FIRST BUTTRESS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



38. STRUCTURAL DAMAGE TO THE EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



39. LEFT AND RIGHT: DETAIL OF DAMAGE TO THE EAST WALL AGAINST THE FIRST BUTTRESS.



40. THE TOP COURSES OF THE EAST WALLS.



41. THE DAMAGE TO THE EAST WALLS AND FIRST BUTTRESS, CEMENT PATCHING.



42. THE EAST WALL LOOKING UP TO THE FIRST BUTTRESS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



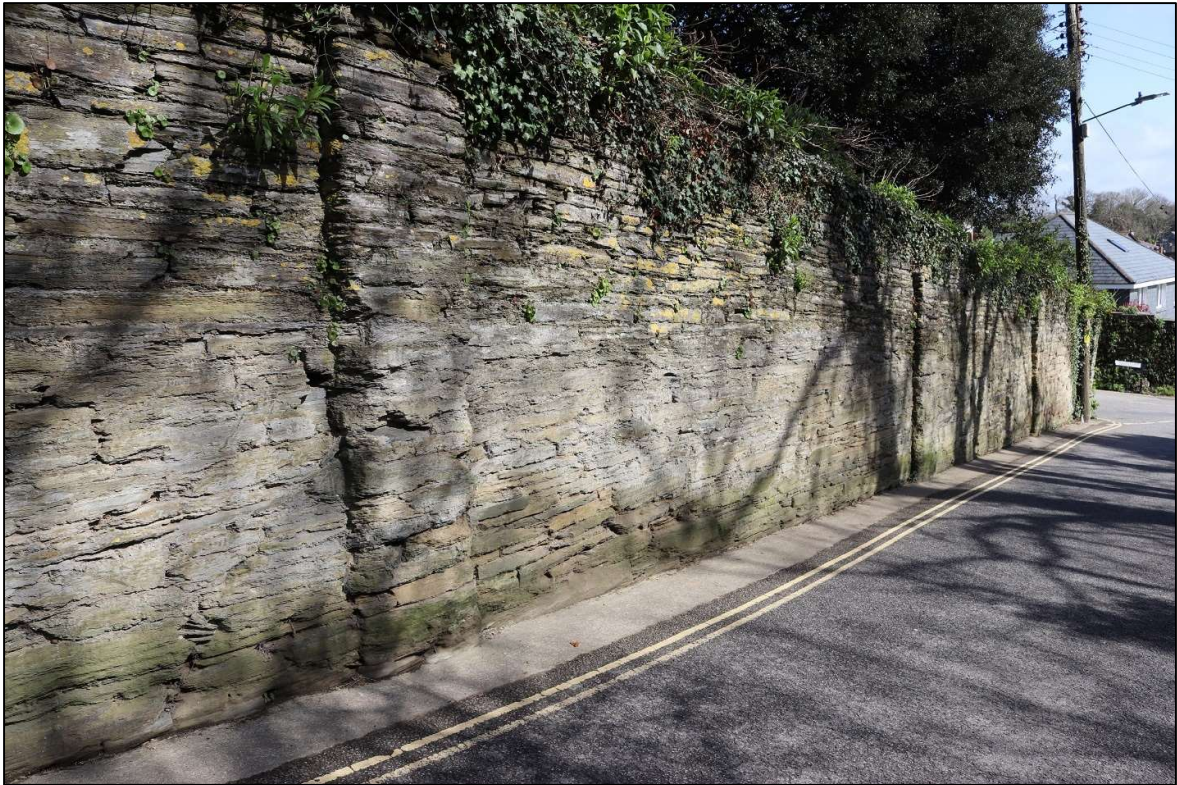
43. THE LEAN CAN BE SEEN FROM THE ROAD ADJACENT TO THE EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



44. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON A SECTION OF WALL ALONG THE B326; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



45. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON A SECTION OF WALL ALONG THE B326; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



46. THE EAST WALL, RUNNING NE ALONG THE B326; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



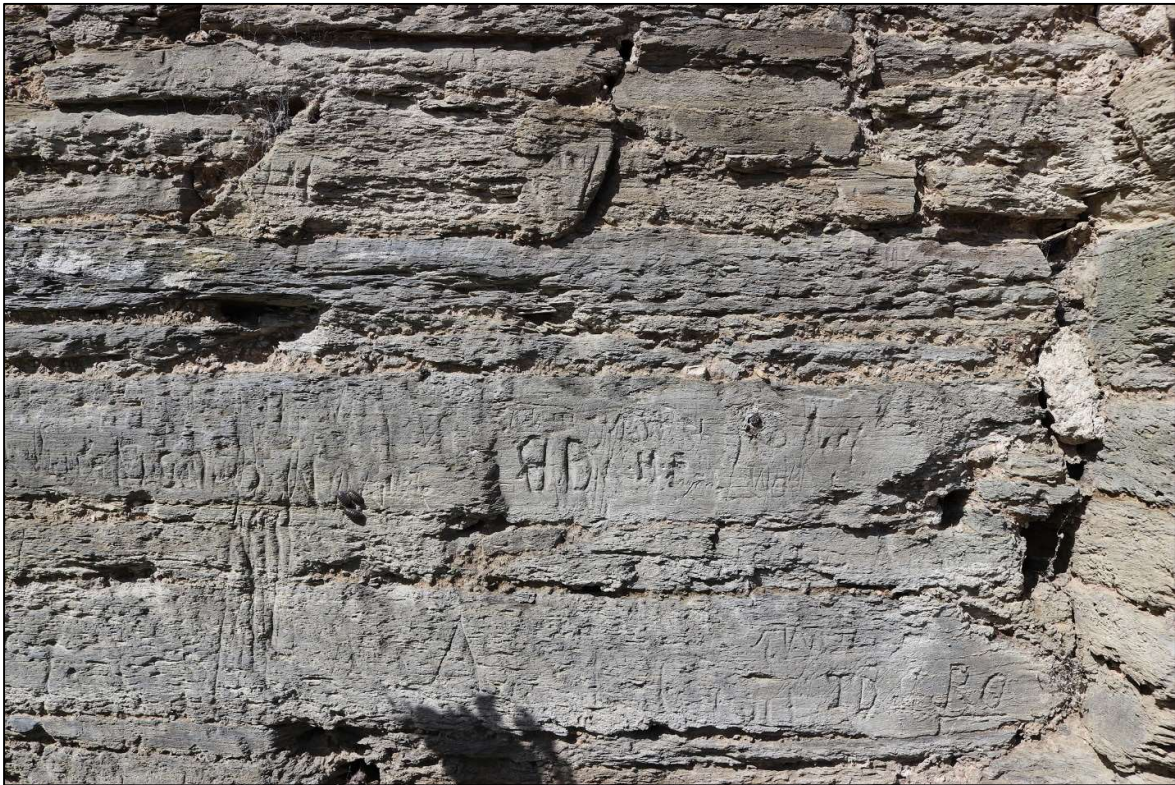
47. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON A SECTION OF WALL ALONG THE B326; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



48. THE EAST WALL LOOKING UP TOWARD SOUTH GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



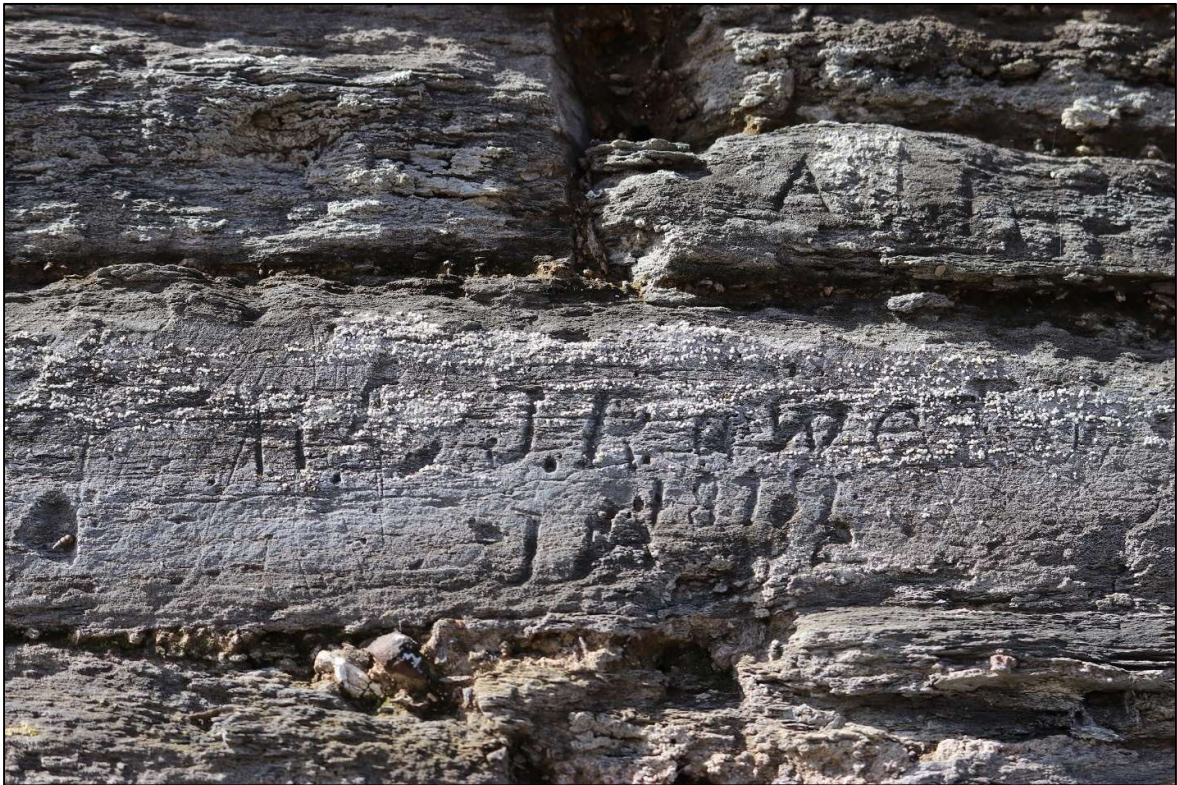
49. THE CORNER OF TREGIRLS LANE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



50. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON THE CORNER OF TREGIRLS LANE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



51. THE CORNER OF TREGIRLS LANE WITH SLATE EDGING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



52. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON THE CORNER OF TREGIRLS LANE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



53. THE GRAFFITI SEEN ON THE CORNER OF TREGIRLS LANE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



54. THE RETURN EAST BOUNDARY, COMPLETE WITH POSSIBLE COPING STONES FOR EARLIER WALL LEVEL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



55. EAST BOUNDARY COMPLETE WITH SERIES OF POSSIBLE COPING STONES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



56. THE GRAFFITI SEEN AT THE EAST BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



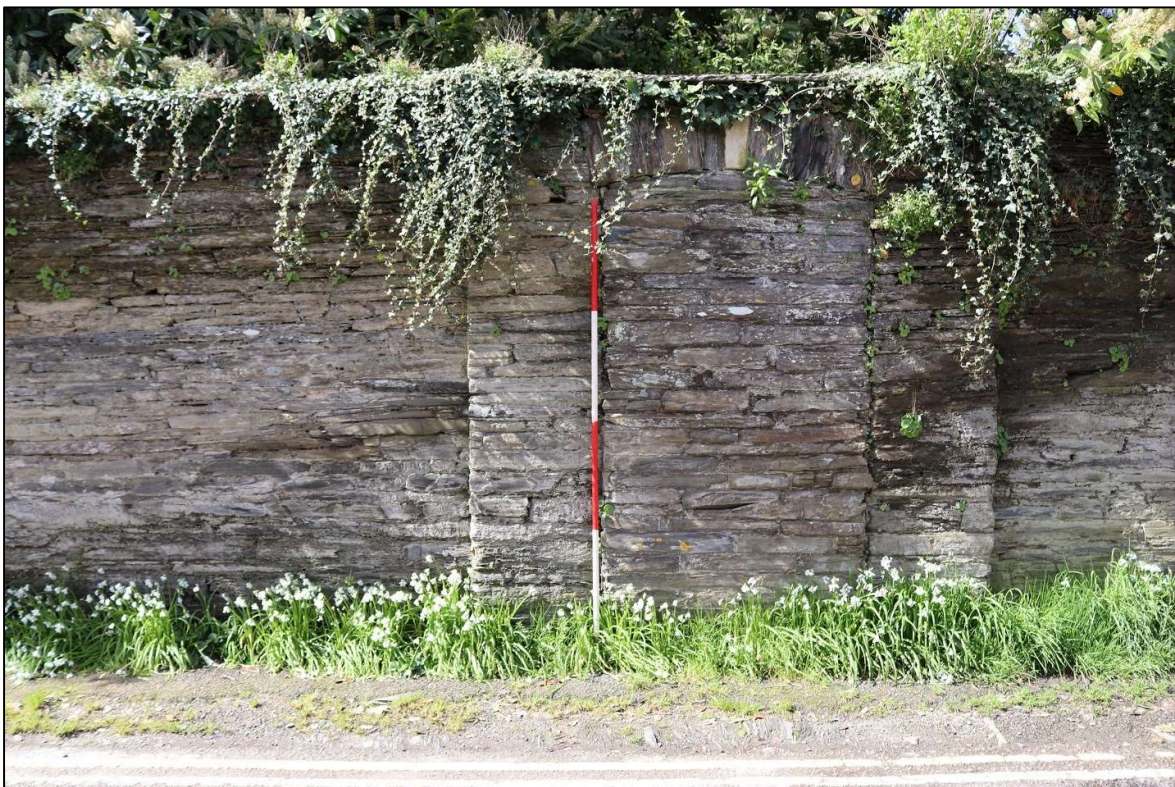
57. THE SLATE EDGING LINING THE EAST BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM ABOVE.



58. THE DOORWAY WITH SLATE LINTEL IN THE EAST BOUNDARY VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



59. THE EAST BOUNDARY WITH POSSIBLE COPING STONES FOR EARLIER WALL LEVEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



60. THE BLOCKED DOORWAY IN THE EAST BOUNDARY COMPLETE WITH SHALLOW BASKET ARCH AND CENTRAL LIMESTONE KEYSTONE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



61. THE EAST BOUNDARY AND BLOCKED DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



62. THE OPPOSING BLOCKED DOORWAY SEEN IN THE BOUNDARY OF THE NEIGHBOURING DOWER HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



63. THE EAST BOUNDARY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



64. THE EAST BOUNDARY WALL LEVEL CHANGES TOWARDS THE EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



65. THE GRADE II LISTED DOWER HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



66. THE RETURN WALL OF THE EAST GATE, SHOWING POSSIBLE BLOCKED OPENING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



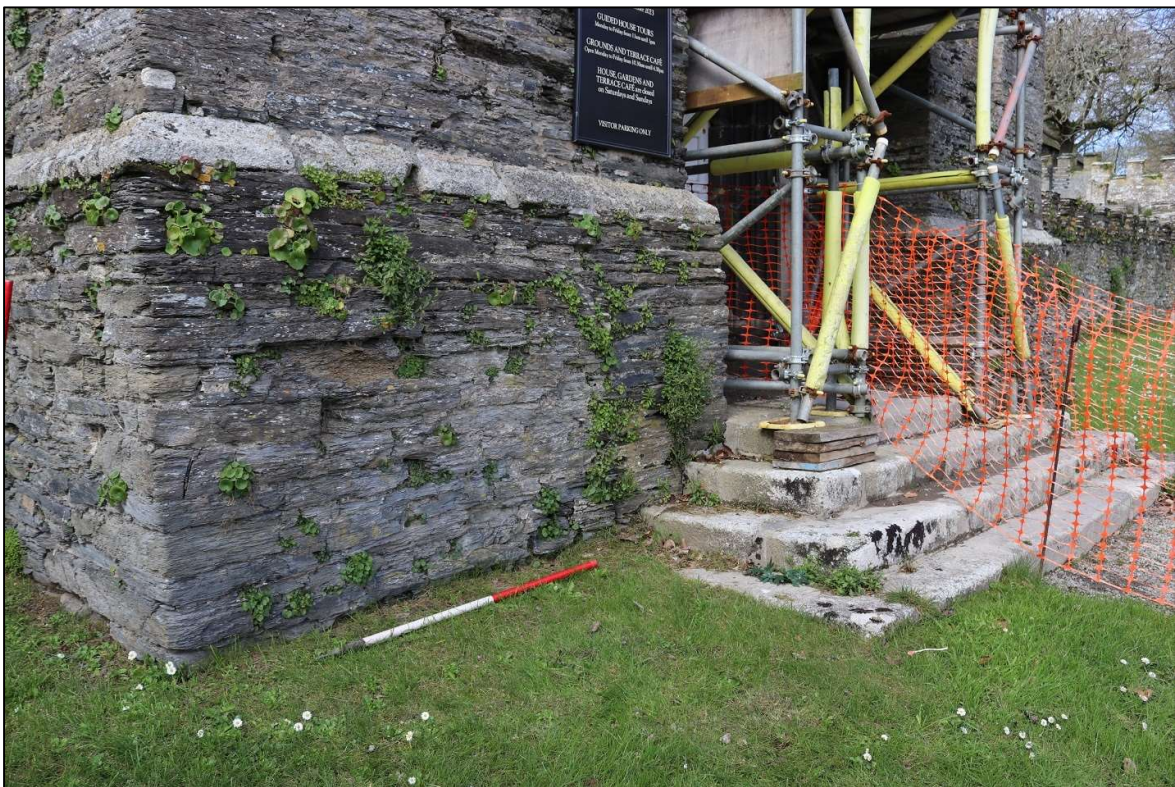
67. THE EXTERNAL FACE OF THE SOUTH WALL AGAINST SOUTH PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



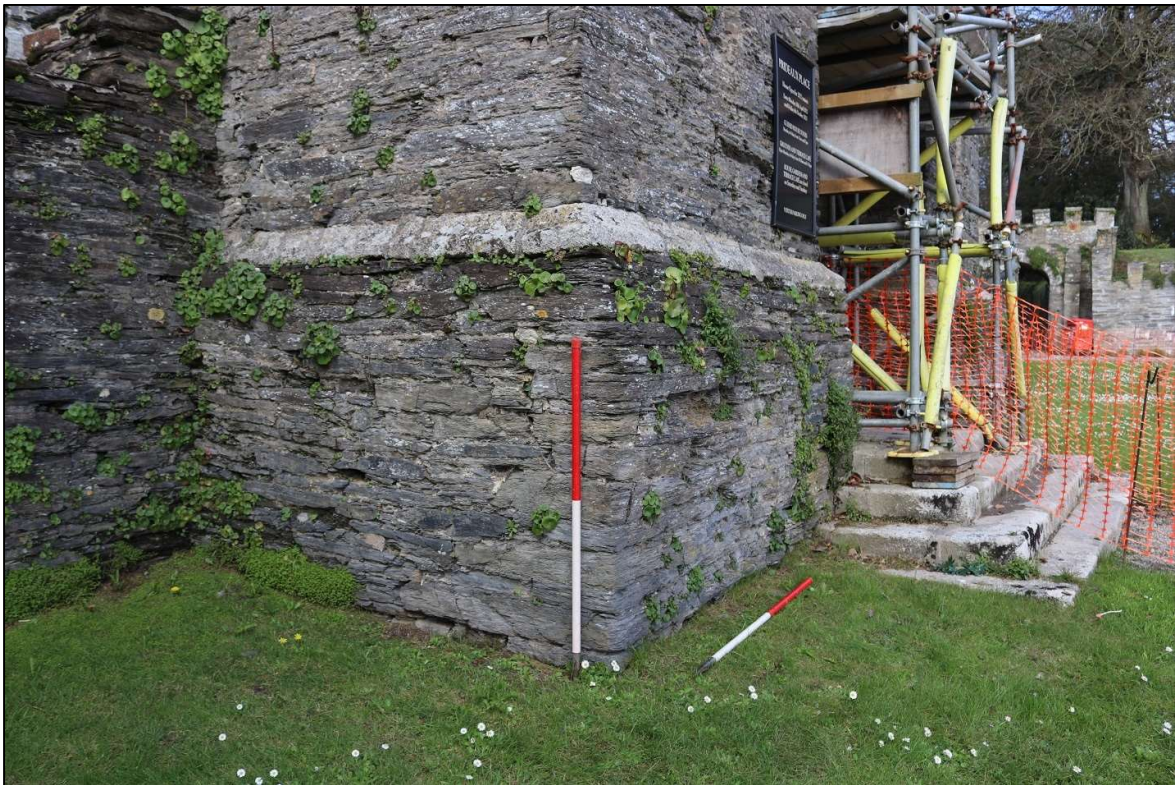
68. THE EAST FACING ELEVATION OF THE EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



69. THE EXTERNAL FACE OF THE SOUTH WALL AGAINST SOUTH PIER; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



70. THE SOUTH PIER WITH PROJECTING NOSED GRANITE STEPS LEADING TO THE ACCESS DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



71. THE BASE PLINTH OF THE SOUTH PIER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALES 1M).



72. THE SOUTH PIER ABUTTING THE WALL OF THE SHAFT.



73. THE RECESSED INSET ARROW SLITS IN THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE SOUTH PIER.



74. THE SOUTH GATE, EXTERNAL FACING DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



75. THE CRUDER, ROUNDED BASE PLINTH OF THE NORTH PIER; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



76. THE STONWORK OF THE NORTH PIER BASE PLINTH APPEARS INTEGRAL TO THE WALL, SUGGESTING EARLIER STRUCTURE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED UPON; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



77. THE EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE CONTINUING NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



78. THE EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF THE CONTINUING NORTH WALL LOOKING TOWARD THE 19TH CENTURY FOOTBRIDGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



79. THE DETAIL OF A DEEP CHAMFER AT THE NORTH CORNER (LEFT) AND 19THC REPLACEMENT WALL MATCHING THAT OF THE FOOTBRIDGE, CONTINUING NORTHWARDS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



80. THE NORTH WALL WITH DEEP CHAMFER MEETING LATER WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



81. THE SECTION OF NORTH WALL FROM THE NORTH PIER LOOKING BACK AT THE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



82. THE SECTION OF 19TH CENTURY WALLING MEETING THE 19TH CENTURY FOOTBRIDGE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



83. THE 19TH CENTURY FOOTBRIDGE LEADING TO THE ESTATE STABLES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



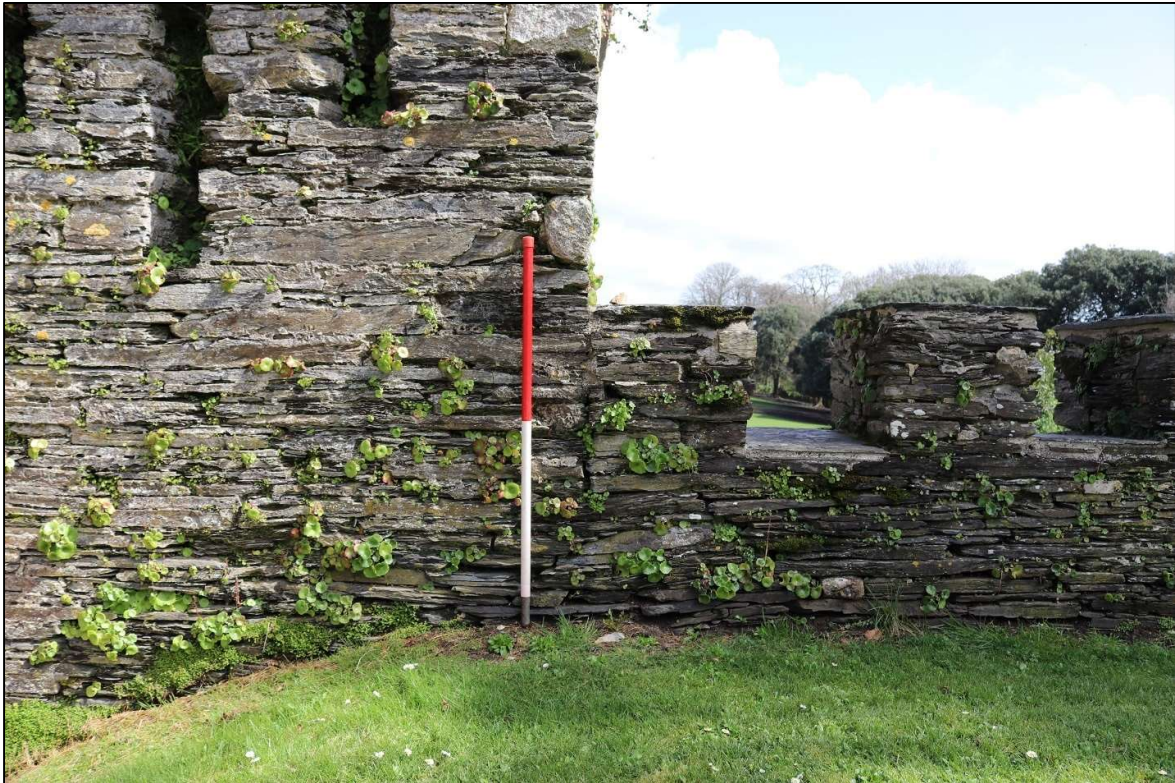
84. INTERNAL FACE OF EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



85. THE DETAIL OF THE GRANITE CARVED STONE SURROUND TO THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



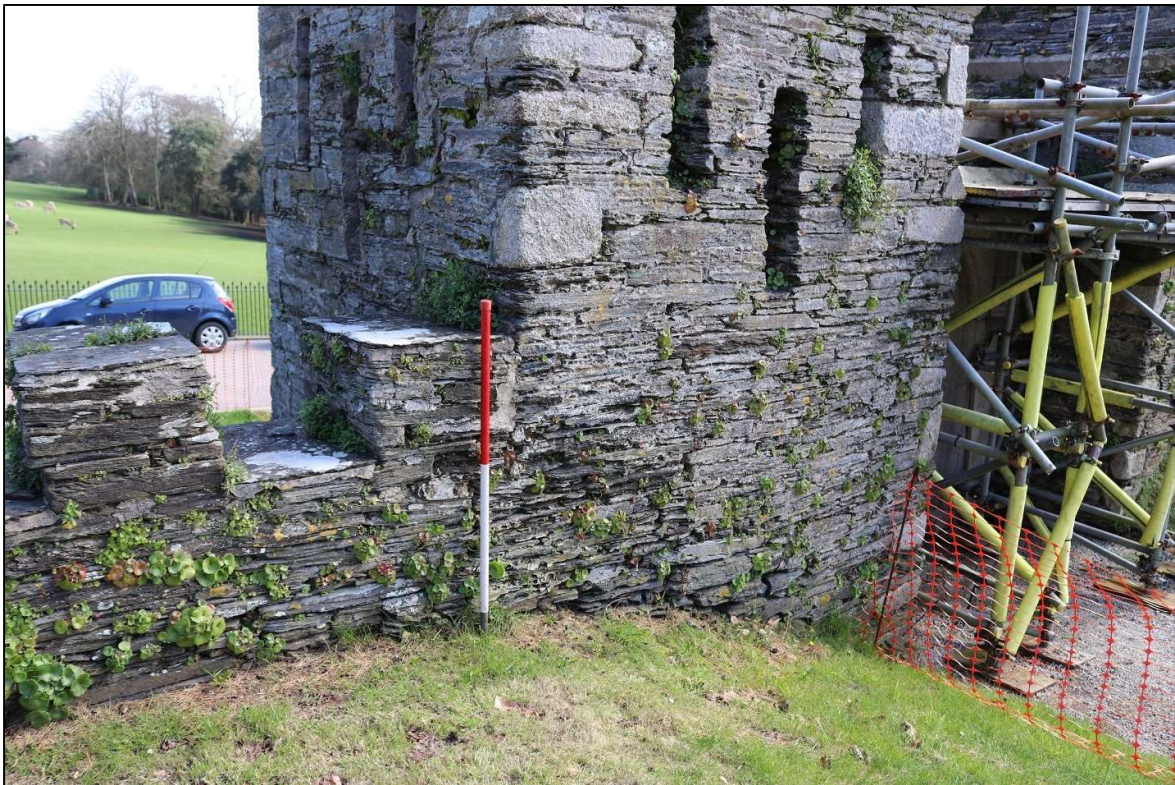
86. THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE SOUTH WALL FROM THE SOUTH PIER OF THE EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



87. THE WALL CONTINUES TO FORM THE SOUTH PIER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



88. THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE SOUTH WALL FROM THE SOUTH PIER OF THE EAST GATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



89. THE WALL CONTINUES TO FORM THE NORTH PIER WITH CRUDER STONEWORK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



90. THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



91. THE RETURN WALL MEETING THE 19TH CENTURY WALL TO NORTH; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



92. THE VIEW ACROSS THE EAST GATE TOWARDS THE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



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