

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative

FOXHOLE and CARPALLA

(Hensbarrow Area)



CORNWALL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS INITIATIVE

Conservation Area Partnership

Name:	Foxhole and Carpalla	Study Area:	Hensbarrow
Council:	Restormel Borough Council	NGR:	SW 96663 54327 (centre)
Location:	Mid-west Cornwall, in the clay lands about four miles north-west of St Austell	Existing CA?	No
Main period of industrial settlement growth:	From mid 18 th century; c 1900.	Main industry:	China clay/china stone

Industrial history and significance

The area around Foxhole/Carpalla was one of the first to be developed for china stone and china clay in the late 18th century; and had already had a long history of tin streaming and mining; it subsequently remained close to the heart of one of the largest and longest-surviving clay working areas in Hensbarrow. But Foxhole/Carpalla took nearly 150 years before it changed markedly. Unlike Nanpean, which began to develop into a recognisable village and service centre by the mid 19th century, Foxhole/Carpalla was still in the 1880s an unconnected string of farms, smallholdings and individual cottages along the main local road. Only with a spurt of house building in and around 1900 did it become a recognisable village, and it remains scarcely fully joined up even today.

The provision of anything other than housing in Foxhole/Carpalla remained very limited (a school, a single chapel, club, 2 or 3 shops) – it was not like the churchtown-style settlement at Nanpean, but much more simply a dormitory settlement for the clay and railway workers, and the old farms and cottages remain a principal element in the make-up of the settlement.

This is a distinctly local pattern of events that merits further research to establish the process and timing involved, particularly as an instructive counter to the accepted view of an explosive and immediate response of settlement to industry in Cornwall.

Other comments

The quality of the streetscape in the settlement is a critical issue, and one which could see easily achieved improvements. The potential loss of land east of the village to housing development and extended tipping from Watch Hill will have a serious negative impact on subtle, rare and important archaeological, landscape and historical sites and contexts, and potentially represents a degradation of the setting and environment of the village unthinkable outside this corner of Cornwall.

Recommendations

Historic areas

- Designate a Conservation Area
- Prepare a full Conservation Area appraisal
- Protect open areas that contribute to character
- Protect and manage historic landscapes around the village
- Article 4 Direction to control alteration and partial demolition of walls in CA
- Article 4 Direction to control PD on single dwelling houses and alteration and partial

demolition of small buildings in CA

- Investigate archaeological importance/designation of site at Chegwins

Historic buildings

- Revise Statutory List.
- Prepare list of locally significant buildings

Policy and management

- A full survey of archaeological potential
- Proposals affecting areas of derelict land to be based on a thorough understanding of the unique historical and archaeological importance of the sites
- Limit or restrict development in the outskirts
- Recognise back-land areas and rear lanes as an important aspect of Foxhole's character
- Develop interpretation of the village, and other promotional initiatives
- Further study of historic pattern of ownership and development of properties within the village
- Full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes with appropriate protection measures
- Site-specific design guidance for the village
- Restoration/enhancement schemes to enhance some of Foxhole/Carpalla's important gateway/ focal points
- Design and development brief, the Chapel site

Conservation Area Partnership

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(Hensbarrow Area)**

The Cahill Partnership
and
Historic Environment Service

2004

Report No: 2004R087

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Front cover illustration: Foxhole from the air (CCC – 1995/96 – 95-49-166)

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Abbreviations in main text

AGHV	Area of Great Historic Value
AGSV	Area of Great Scientific Value
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CA	Conservation Area
CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit (Historic Environment Service, CCC)
CCC	Cornwall County Council
CISI	Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order
HES	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council
HERS	Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (English Heritage)
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund (ing)
LB	Listed Building
OALS	Open Areas of Local Significance to Settlement Character
OS	Ordnance Survey
PD	Permitted Development
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
THI	Townscape Heritage Initiative (Heritage Lottery Fund)
[1]	Site number on Figure 4a and 4b and in the gazetteer (Appendix)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Cornwall's industrial settlements are the subject of a Conservation Area Partnership under the heading Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative (CISI). This partnership between English Heritage (with the Heritage Lottery Fund), Cornwall County Council, and the District Councils is intended to assess the character and significance of the County's 112 industrial settlements. These include villages, ports and towns associated with Cornwall's 19th century industrial revolution, based on metalliferous mining, slate and granite quarrying, and china clay extraction. The historic importance and distinctive character of such settlements has previously been undervalued, and their existing status does not adequately represent the industrial history of the county. CISI is aimed at redressing this imbalance.

The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid is being prepared for submission to UNESCO by February 2005 (for inscription in June 2006). The bid areas will include the full range of 18th-20th century mining landscape components, including the settlements that were created or rapidly expanded as a result of mining and associated industries. All mining settlements are of significance to the World Heritage Site Bid - those that fall in the final Bid areas will be covered by the WHS Management Plan, while those that fall outside these areas will form part of the context for the World Heritage Site and will need to be sensitively managed in the light of this.

1.2 Project Aims

The aim of CISI is to produce a settlement-by-settlement analysis in order to obtain an overview of the history, present character and importance of Cornwall's industrial settlements. This will help determine where, for example, new Conservation Areas should be designated (and existing ones revised), and could provide the basis for Conservation Area Statements (to be drawn up subsequently by District Conservation Officers).

1.3 Project methodology

The methodology involved historical research, followed by a site visit(s). For the historical research, a date range of 1750 to 1945 was chosen, as this represented the period of industrial growth and decline in Cornwall. Archaeological and historical sources housed at CCC (see Section 10.1) were consulted, together with Listed Building data supplied by the District Councils. Using this information, Ordnance Survey base maps were hand coloured to show: the different phases of historical development; surviving historic components from each development phase; archaeological sites, key historic buildings, and statutory designations. These maps (which formed the basis for Figures 2-4), together with copies of the primary sources consulted, were bound into a folder for each settlement, for use during site visits.

The focus of the site visits was to assess settlement character and consider ways in which this could be protected and enhanced in the future. This was achieved using a checklist drawn from *Conservation Area Practice: English Heritage's guidance on the management of Conservation Areas* (1995) and *Conservation Area Management - A Practical Guide* (published by the English Towns Forum, 1998). The maps compiled during the historical phase were enhanced during the site visits, particularly with information relating to the survival and significance of historic buildings, and a general photographic record (colour prints) was made of each settlement. Meetings on site were arranged with the District Conservation Officers in order to discuss current initiatives and recommendations for future management.

1.4 Date of Assessment

Foxhole was assessed as part of CISI during 2003

2 Location and setting

2.1 Geographical location

Foxhole/Carpalla is situated on the western side of the Hensbarrow granite uplands in mid-west Cornwall. It is about four miles north-west of St Austell, two miles or so north-east of the parish churchtown at St Stephen, just over a mile south of St Dennis and half a mile south of Nanpean, historically the administrative centre. It is designated as an 'island settlement' within the winning and working zones of the china clay industry, which surrounds it on all sides.

St Stephen's parish occupies a broad, relatively sheltered basin between higher moorland; it is well watered and fertile with a landscape and settlement pattern already well-established by the medieval period. Foxhole/Carpalla stands towards the northern end of this vale – slightly isolated from the rest of the parish, stretching along one of the roads (B3279) leading into the head of the vale (at Nanpean), and then over the moors to the north; other roads lead off to east and west into the surrounding higher ground at the point where the fertile valley rises up onto the higher moors. This northern corner of St Stephen's has always been a place slightly apart – higher, standing on granite and dominated by china clay - whereas the southern half of the parish, off the granite, is much more agricultural, and the industry there remained predominantly mining in the 19th century.

2.2 Landscape setting

The immediate landscape setting is dominated by the heights of Watch Hill to the east, on which once stood one of the best collections of prehistoric monuments in the area, now covered by spreading clay waste tips, and to the west St Stephen's or Foxhole Beacon, a unique Neolithic site of regional significance commanding sweeping views over both the local and distant landscapes.

The whole settlement is surrounded to the north, west and east by higher ground – formerly moor land, now mainly given over to the china clay industry; the huge depot and stores complex at Drinnick/Dubbers impinges on views at the northern end of the settlement.

The slopes to the east of the village retain fossilised medieval and post-medieval field patterns, and parts of the countryside beyond rolling down the valley to the south are as yet untouched by the expanding clay wastes. Some of the clay areas are of considerable interest as historic landscapes themselves, particularly since the Carpalla, Carloggas, Goonamarris area to the west of the settlement was the birthplace in the 18th century of the Hensbarrow china clay industry, and surrounding the Beacon is a strange landscape of overgrown tips, abandoned processing plants and tree-clad engine houses and piercing blue ponds and mica dams; this is an historic landscape of great character and significance in its own right.

The panorama within which the village sits, contained as it is by some of the most blasted industrial landscapes in the country, is dramatic, interesting and, amazingly, even pretty in places. The landscape around is surprisingly green – overgrown rather than planted – but is full of bushes and trees and green fields, rather than just the processing plants, tips and vast holes one might expect.

3 History

This section should be read in conjunction with the mapped historical development in Figure 2.

3.1 Agriculture

By the time the clay industry came to Foxhole in the late 18th century, this was a relatively stable and well-established countryside of ancient hamlets and farmsteads (Foxhole, Drinnick,

Goverseth, Chegwins, Carpalla) with enclosed arable fields based on fossilised medieval field systems and post-medieval enclosure from the waste, with attached upland grazing.

Until the mid 19th century the hamlets that have been incorporated within modern Foxhole/Carpalla were all primarily agricultural with a few workers' smallholdings and cottages scattered between. The agricultural population still considerably outweighed the small number of industrial workers in the 1841 census returns, although by the 1851 census there was a slight imbalance in favour of clay labourers over farmers and agricultural labourers. Some of the farms were small – typically 10 acres. A common associated role was that of carrier, many farmers and tradesmen doubling up as both as horse-drawn wagons remained the basic form of transport for clay even after the railways arrived in the area. By the early 19th century there was a well-established grist mill at Drinnick (as close to the Foxhole settlements as it was to Nanpean), supplying feed for both the farming community and the large number of transport animals.

By the late 19th century farms had been amalgamated and enlarged, with the result that fewer farming and labouring households are recorded – a handful rather than the 20 or so in 1841. Farming intensified over the period (witness the evidence of enlarged farmyard complexes), but the population directly employed reduced.

Because of this continuity in intensive agricultural activity, the physical context of the farming landscape remains as significant locally as the later industrial activity. The ancient agricultural farmsteads and townplaces are still recognisable, and indeed still active farms in some cases, or are important archaeological sites (particularly the extremely important medieval site and context at Chegwins).

3.2 Tin and copper

There is evidence or record of streaming in the valleys east of Foxhole at Currian Vale and Goverseth, at Chegwins, to the south-east of Carpalla and on the slopes of St Stephen's Beacon and Carloggas, as well as at a slightly greater distance on moors to the north at Hendra and Trelavour Downs.

Blackmore Stannary (centred on Hensbarrow) was the most important in Cornwall in the late Middle Ages when over 50% of all south-west tin was produced here. Although in the 16th to 18th centuries tin production declined almost to extinction in Blackmore, and most of Hensbarrow became something of a rural backwater, much unrecorded activity continued. There were, for instance, still stamping mills not too distant in the upper Fal valley, and there was a close relationship between the clay companies and tin production – many setts turned from either tin to clay, or the other way around depending on which was more profitable in the initial stages of opening up the works – Carpalla was still being worked for both tin and clay in the 1830s and 1840s.

Early lode-back and shallow tin mining was concentrated in those areas already known for streaming: Stenagwyn Mine at Foxhole, first recorded in 1584, was one of the earliest recorded in the whole Hensbarrow area, and the name of the village derives from the Fox Hole tin works first recorded in 1686. In 1748 William Cookworthy visited the district and noticed a white scar on the Beacon which turned out to be an open cast tin mine (the site of his discovery locally of china stone).

Mining may well have been much more extensive elsewhere around Foxhole and Carpalla – the existence of the ancient and long-lived mine at Stenagwyn (although insignificant by the mid 19th century) would have stimulated at least the exploration of other sites. There may well have been other mines, and perhaps streaming, within the current area of the village. However, much of the evidence, especially from the earlier phases, has been lost to the subsequent expansion of the china clay pits and dumps, and the early records are extremely limited.

At Stenagwyn itself, the works and shafts covered an extensive area by the mid 19th century (Stenagwyn is the type locality for the relatively rare mineral Fluellite, registered in 1824, an indication of active working at that time), but were shown as disused (for both tin and copper) on the 1879 OS map. No tin or copper workers appear to be recorded locally in the 1841 or 1851 census returns, nor is any mention made in subsequent local trade directories.

3.3 Building stone quarries

In common with much of the surrounding area, there is little evidence to define the extent or location of building stone quarries in and around Foxhole/Carpalla. Although old quarries are marked on the 19th century OS maps around Stenagwyn Mine, these may have been open works for tin or early china clay/stone pits rather than building-stone quarries. However, china stone or St Stephen's porcelain, had been used for church interiors, fittings, and other quality building works in a wide area since the Middle Ages (e.g. the interiors of St Stephen and St Dennis, and for the tower of Probus Church), and Cookworthy found two china stone quarries well established at Carloggas and about a mile away, which at that time must have been for building stone.

The stone is easily tooled and commonly found in association with tin streaming and lode-back work; it continued to be a favoured local building material throughout the 19th century. Unaltered granitic and other types of building stone were also clearly sourced locally throughout the period, but this remains an unquantifiable element of local economic activity throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

3.4 China clay and china stone

This is not the place to give a generalised history of china clay and china stone; reference should be made to the bibliography. A working knowledge of the technologies and general trends of development is assumed in the reader, and only specific trends and sites relating to Foxhole will be analysed here. Throughout, references to the china clay industry are taken to incorporate the working and employment generated by china stone quarrying, a major activity in this part of Hensbarrow.

When, in 1748, William Cookworthy discovered good quality china stone and clay in Hensbarrow it was in St Stephen's; Carloggas was Cookworthy's first mineral sett, his patron for his 1768 patent on porcelain manufacture was Lord Pitt of Boconnoc – the local landowner. Here, by the St Stephen's Combe stream, china clay lay easily accessed while china stone, a necessary adjunct to the clay in the pottery making processes, bounded the valley to east and west. By 1775 the pottery manufacturers of Staffordshire started to take direct interest in the production and shipping of china clay and stone, starting with Josiah Wedgwood himself, who leased sets in Carloggas and Foxhole in 1779 and, in 1798, set up the Hendra Company in partnership with the Minton and the New Hall Potteries, working both clay and china stone on Hendra Downs, while Hallel Moor set was working by 1799. By 1800, Foxhole/Carpalla was close to most of the major pits of the clay producing zone (Trethosa, Treviscoe, Trelavour Down, Hendra Downs, Carloggas Moor, Goonamarris, Goonvean). Foxhole/Carpalla is therefore one of the primary clay-producing areas of extremely high historical significance.

Pits continued to open around the settlement throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, but were rarely amongst the biggest producers - Carpalla, opened in 1819, produced in 1827 only 450 tons a year (compared to 4000 from Trethosa). A separate pit developed in the 1840s at Carpalla, and by the 1870s there were further pits and processing works at Wheal Burn to the west of the village, at Welbull and Foxhole as well as the other major pits in the wider area (Carloggas in particular) all providing employment. Stenagwyn (and the Carpalla clay works) produced some tin and copper as well. The end of the tin boom in 1873 saw further diversion of investment into clay, especially in the use of steam engines (then going cheap second hand from redundant mines), and the Carpalla/Foxhole pits underwent massive expansion in the later 19th /early 20th

centuries. The presence of the rail link to the depots at Dubbers and Drinnick cannot be overstressed (see below 3.5). Reaching Higher Carpalla in 1867 and Drinnick Mill by 1869, it ran right through the Foxhole/Carpalla pits and was a continuing incentive to further investment in this area – even to the point of justifying costly re-alignment of the route itself in the early 20th century as the pits expanded. Transport costs were one of the most important elements in the success of pits and the Foxhole/Carpalla pits had a clear advantage over other parts of the Hensbarrow area. Associated with the railway was an ever expanding network of tramways serving individual pits and clay works.

Despite the acute historic interest and importance of the early stages of the clay industry, the impact on local economies in its early stages, and in particular on settlement, can be easily overstated. Even here, in the heartland of the new industry, it remained very localised and small-scale until the mid-late 19th century. The St Stephen parish constable in 1798 listed only seven china-clay workers in the parish for an army recruitment survey, although these may well have been more than just casual labourers since three of them were able to use a fire-lock. Trethosa Pit was one of the largest works but, in 1810, it was only about nine feet deep, produced only 300 tons of clay per year and employed only 13 people with occasional casual employment of women and girls. After a period of enormous investment and expansion in the 1820s and 1830s one of the largest pits, Goonvean, still only employed 34 people. Even as late as 1873, of the 8,180 acres of St Stephen's parish only 50 acres was taken up by pits and quarries, with a further 20 acres of water, mostly old pits.

It is too easy to see the simple record of more and larger pits, larger and more capital-intensive companies, increasing miles of tramways and so on as a continuous graph-line of expansion and improvement, but this disguises a whole series of boom and bust periods, not unlike the contemporary tin and copper industries in Cornwall. The industry was always badly affected by foreign wars and trade recessions (with particularly low production levels in 1814, the 1830s, the late 1840s and c. 1917, when production levels were about half what they had been in 1912). Despite a continued trend for larger and larger companies over the whole 150 years or so covered by this report, most remained small, duplicating resources and infrastructure, and poorly capitalised – there were still 41 separate companies in 1939. However, Foxhole/Carpalla benefited from the continuity provided by its close proximity to the large administration, depot and processing plants at Dubbers/Drinnick from which much of the industry was run and serviced throughout the 19th and 20th centuries, and the rail and tram links which served it.

The huge levels of capital investment did not necessarily employ more workers – about 4000 or so were employed in the clay industry over the whole Hensbarrow area in the early 1900s, less than in the 1850s when 7,200 men, women and children had been employed. From about 1900 there was a great increase and diversification of uses and, therefore, demand for china clay and, despite the disquiet and violence associated with the famous strike of 1912, working conditions, pay and housing were again relatively good in the clay industry - indeed, it entered a boom period in the years up to the First World War.

The inter-war years saw further rationalisation of the industry, creating massive conglomerates like English China Clays (1919). Again, despite the spread of the industry all over Hensbarrow, the new company was largely based on the old West of England Co.'s concentration of resources around Drinnick and Dubbers, including research facilities, brickworks, cooperages, stores, saw mills etc., while the large power station built in 1936 at Drinnick, replacing an earlier one of 1909, supplied virtually all of the vast ECC/Pochin enterprises in Hensbarrow. Foxhole/Carpalla continued to benefit from proximity to this centre and the rail network associated with it; pits continued to open and expand just to the west of the settlement, albeit modest in scale compared to some of the 'superpits'. But there was still crisis in the early 1920s exacerbated by the pressures of finding jobs for 300 returning service men. The industry had

only just stabilised by the start of WWII, during which production fell to the lowest level since 1876 (175,000 tons).

Export industries were vital to national economic recovery after 1945, and government subsidy regenerated the clay industry on a hitherto unknown scale. By 1966 2,000,000 tons per year were produced from only 24 highly mechanized 'super pits', while other uses were sought for sand waste - including 'Cornish unit' housing, kerbs, blocks and so-on. While Foxhole is now an 'island settlement', the depot at Drinnick is still in active use and the landscape around is ringed with the ever-growing clay pits, settling ponds, china stone quarries and terraced dumps of the still active industry.

3.5 Transport

Despite the small scale of individual pits, by the early 19th century the aggregate scale of the industry was already beginning to have discernable economic, population and settlement effects and to make demands on the local transport infrastructure. The cost of transport was a critical aspect of the industry, because of the low bulk value of the product (compared to metal ores, for instance), and the distance to a port or railhead could be the single most important determining factor in the success of any particular pit.

By 1800 the Hendra and Trelavour Downs Co. had its own ships exporting clay, mainly to Bristol. In 1791 Charles Rashleigh developed Charlestown; by 1829 rival ports like Pentewan, Par and Newquay (between 1825 and 1833) were being developed, with new tram roads proposed at an early stage to link them to the clay areas. Local transport demands were a source of profit for local farmers and tradesmen - many farmers developed a major sideline as carriers and transport contractors (and were as often as not also independent clay merchants and agents); much of the clay industry around St Dennis and St Stephen was based on lands belonging to the Boconnoc estate (owned successively by the Pitt, Grenville and Fortescue families), and their tenant farmers were given preference in transport contracts.

Many of the port and rail schemes were speculations on the potential of the area as much as a reaction to the existing levels of production and, in fact, much of the development was slow, piecemeal and achieved only after often ruthless competition and wasteful duplication of resources. The Cornwall China Stone and Clay Co. were promoting a tramway from Pentewan to Little Treviscoe in the 1840s, but this was baulked by Joseph Treffry's Newquay Tramway coming in from the north to Treviscoe and Hendra Downs. This was itself pursued only slowly and with difficulty – it did not reach Hendra Downs until 1852. Other proposals to unite the tramways and improve communication with the clay ports on both north and south coasts were no less desultory. The Newquay and Cornwall Junction Railway coming from the St Austell main line, mooted since the late 1850s had, by 1867, only built two miles to Higher Carpalla (it was supposed to join up with the Newquay Tramway at Hendra Downs) and was abandoned after reaching Drinnick Mill in 1869. Even the Cornwall Mineral Railway, opened in 1874, and which finally connected up the St Dennis and St Stephen pits via Treviscoe, failed to reach its anticipated levels of mineral (and passenger) capacity, while the further development of Par and Fowey meant the abandonment of Newquay as a clay port, and Treviscoe was served only by the southern rail route by 1907.

For Foxhole/Carpalla, the failure to expand the rail network to its full anticipated extent was of little concern – the important fact was that the rail network served the local pits admirably, and at Carloggas/ Carpalla pits in particular, allowed the local tram networks to plug directly into the main lines.

Later 19th century developments included the introduction of slurry pipelines to ship wet clay from the pits to more distant kiln dries, but much of the clay continued to be moved by horse-drawn wagon until well into the 20th century, when motorised road transport took over.

4 Physical Development (Fig 2)

4.1 Pre 1809

The parish of St Stephen formed part of an extensive and old territory; the ancient lands of Brannel included St Dennis (and perhaps originally other areas too). This was a more densely settled area throughout antiquity than most of Hensbarrow, an early focus of settlement and prestige. Watch Hill dominated the landscape to the east and was, until recent destruction by the expanding clay works, the site of several prehistoric monuments including a group of Neolithic/Bronze Age cairns. St Stephen's or Foxhole Beacon dominates the western side of the St Stephen/Brannel vale; it is the only known Neolithic hilltop defended site on Hensbarrow, of a type unique in Cornwall, and probably a regional centre – one of the most important sites in both a local and regional context (particularly given the range of other features associated with it covering a period of many hundreds of years, right up to the 19th century clay industry).

The evidence for early medieval settlement is limited, although Carpalla may incorporate the word 'ker', referring to an iron-age or early medieval round (or perhaps the nearby enclosure on the Beacon). Although Domesday Book (1086) recorded just a single large manor in Brannel, held by the Count of Mortain (in effect, the Crown), this in itself suggests this was a valuable area and disguises the true extent, density and antiquity of settlement.

Carpalla is the only certainly medieval settlement in the area of the present village; first recorded as a placename in 1336, it has an associated field system. Just outside the study area is the extremely rare and very important archaeological site at Chegwins, with evidence of a probable medieval long-house, farm complex and associated plots and fields; this is probably the only example of this once common house type with above ground remains known in the clay district (Herring and Smith).

The full sequence of the gradual development of the small local farms and hamlets, enclosure from the waste and subsequent enclosure of their associated field systems lies outside the scope of this report, but is worthy of further study. The role of early industry (tin streaming and early tin mining) in the creation of farms and field systems, makes this process even more interesting in Foxhole, particularly given the association of local names with mines - Stenagwyn (1584), Foxhole (tin works name) 1686.

By 1809 there was a long-established scatter of farms within the study area strung out along or just off the road, one of the main roads from St Austell to Carloggas, Nanpean and St Dennis. These hamlets and farmsteads included Higher and Lower Carpalla, Gibbs Farm, Foxhole, Chegwins, Stenagwyn and Higher Goverseth. Of these, perhaps only Carpalla and Foxhole were of any appreciable size – the latter benefiting from its position at a road junction. Each of the hamlets consisted of farmhouses, associated cottages and farm outbuildings and had an associated field system, which remain fossilised in the landscape.

The population in 1809 was primarily agricultural, although there was still tin working in the area, and clay working had been established for a number of years locally. The numbers involved in both industries were still very small, however (see Section 3), and probably part-time, and the handful of workers would have been indistinguishable from agricultural labourers. The largest of the pits (Trethosa) regularly employed only 13 people. We should not look, therefore, for much effect on settlement at this time; the vast impact china clay had in the later 19th/20th centuries tends to give a distorted view of its landscape and settlement importance at this early stage.

Indeed, one of the most remarkable aspects of the settlement history of the Foxhole area is how little the clay industry affected settlement here before the late 19th century – and yet this was the very spot where the industry had first been established.

4.2 1809-42

In the first half of the 19th century the clay industry was still largely an industry of low profit margins and little capital investment, reliant on manual labour. The numbers involved in Foxhole/Carpalla were still not great, despite this being the period of most rapid population rise in the parish of St Stephen as a whole, and the clay, china stone, and tin workers were housed within the existing landscape by the traditional means of rented and leasehold or squatter cottages; the clay companies ran their businesses on traditional cost-book systems, and they did not typically see the need, nor have the capital available to build housing for workers.

Foxhole, Higher and Lower Carpalla, Chegwins, Stenagwyn and Higher Goverseth (and nearby Lower Goverseth and Drinnick) all remained farming hamlets, where clay labourers lived alongside and did not yet outnumber farmers and agricultural labourers. The 1841 census returns record an overwhelmingly agricultural population, with only 2 clay labourers' households at Foxhole and one at Carpalla, compared to some 15-20 farming and agricultural labouring households (allowing for a certain ambiguity and flexibility in the nature of labouring work for the half-dozen or so non-specific 'labourers'). The lack of reference to tanners or miners may be an indication that Stenagwyn was already finished by this date. There is little evidence at this early stage of a growth in trades or service provision, just two carpenters at Carpalla.

The actual extent of the settled areas did not grow that much: Carpalla and Foxhole were notably larger than the other hamlets, but scarcely any of them saw any discernable growth at all - a couple of smallholdings between Higher and Lower Carpalla marking the main change.

Before 1841 the china clay and stone industry had scarcely made a dent in the traditional population, settlement or landscape patterns of Foxhole/Carpalla.

4.3 1842-79

If there was little sign of any impact from the expanding clay industry in 1841, by the 1850s the situation was changing. The 1851 census and the 1856 Post Office Directory reveal a population beginning a shift in emphasis away from the dominance of agriculture, but still not yet overtly 'industrial' in scale or impact. There were now perhaps 10 farming households – compared with 15 or more clay labourers' households. There were significant numbers of other trades for the first time: several carriers (usually part-time farmers), a carpenter, rope maker and cordwainers, a cooper (a trade very much associated with the clay trade, which used barrels to transport the clay), but also a tailor and his son, a draper, and a shopkeeper at Foxhole (although Carpalla was the main settlement in size). There were also one or two 'independent' people – usually widows, but including the Bullocks of Stenagwyn – members of an important local farming family, described as Clay Agents, and just about the only private citizens/gentry recorded in St Stephen's parish in 19th century trade directories apart from the local clergy. Significantly, the later 19th century directories showed scarcely any change in the makeup and numbers in the village; just as in neighbouring Nanpean, there seems to have been a spurt of growth in the late 1840s, with only limited development for the next 30-40 years.

The new building types in the village were very similar to those already existing – smallholdings and individual cottages and houses attached to the two main hamlets at Foxhole and Higher Carpalla or in small clusters between, at Stenagwyn and between Lower Carpalla/Carpalla Farm and Higher Carpalla/Gribbs farm. There was no school, chapel, smithy, post office or any other institutional or community building as yet. With the exception of the clay works at Wellbull, the intervening space was still composed of fields.

4.4 1879-1907

Population growth in St Stephen as a whole accelerated in the late 19th century – from 3,228 in 1881 to 4,831 in 1911, a greater increase in these 40 years than in the previous 80 years, and

most of it concentrated in the years around 1900-1910. It was a time of great capital investment in the clay industry and, although there was decline in the absolute numbers employed over the whole Hensbarrow area, the St Stephen's pits and the huge depots and works at Dubbers/Drinnick, saw relatively greater investment and a shift of employment from other areas. Foxhole/Carpalla came into being as a recognisable industrial village at just this point in time – even to the extent of acquiring that icon of Cornish industrial settlements, a Methodist chapel.

The main area of growth was along the road at Carpalla. The old Wellbull Clay Works were redeveloped for housing, and for the first time rows and terraces of cottages appeared here and along the main road – the typical industrial settlement type was thus a very late comer to the village. The rows ran on south of Higher Carpalla, particularly on the east side of the road (away from the expanding clay works and railway line) so that, with a few gaps, the village had reached virtually its present extent from Stenagwyn to Carpalla Farm; industrial workers for the first time formed an overwhelmingly dominant element in the local population.

The village facilities developed at the same time, creating a community out of what was physically a rather incoherent ribbon development. Although shops and commercial premises were scattered through the village, Foxhole began to develop as the main centre, conveniently placed as it was at the focus of various roads and the closest point to the large complexes at Carloggas/Dubbers. The United Free Methodist Church and its attached Sunday School was built here in 1894 and Foxhole's range of shops expanded by the early 20th century to include a grocer, a general store and a cycle shop (the post office was then further south beyond Wheel Bull).

4.5 1907- 46

Population in St Stephen continued to grow to a peak in 1921 of 5,064, thereafter declining to 4,801 in 1931; the early period of continued growth was at a time when much of Cornwall had already experienced long decline, and when increasing investment and production in clay did not actually mean larger numbers employed. Despite this, a Board of Trade report thought the 1912 strike had been ill-advised, since most workers were quite well-off, owned their own houses, had savings, owned bikes; gramophones etc, and went on seaside trips in summer.

That Foxhole/Carpalla continued to expand was partly a reflection of the relative stability in the local industrial base enhanced by the proximity of the railway and the laboratories, power station, stores and processing plants in and around Drinnick. But it also reflected the working of a marked 20th century phenomenon in the china clay area which was already beginning to show itself. Much of the later industrial housing, and early council housing, in the larger settlements (as it now was) like Foxhole/Carpalla was not just for new population, but for the increasing numbers displaced as the ever-larger pits and tips began to destroy outlying and scattered cottages and hamlets, and the big companies re-located key workers close to the main works.

With the change from the smaller, traditional cost-book clay companies to larger, limited liability companies with greater capital resources came a move to construct company-owned housing on a new scale (ECC owned workmen's cottages sufficient to house 1590 by 1919). This had marked effects on the nature of development: the location of housing was selected by the company, and here as elsewhere (Nanpean, St Dennis) they developed a large block along the road (Goverseth Terrace), not simply slotted into the existing streetscape as before. There was a marked contrast in style and form from the local traditions, with a uniform terrace rather than the traditional rows of individually detailed cottages; and in materials, with the use of mass-produced brick and concrete (both by-products of the industrial complex) in addition to the traditional stone of the area.

Goverseth Terrace formed the largest single phase of development the village had seen (although still maintaining the established tendency to build along the roadside rather than spread laterally onto the adjoining fields – this was, apart from the redevelopment of Wellbull, a post-war tendency first seen in the small estate at Beaconside). Alongside the Terrace, and filling in the various gaps left along the ribbon of development, were speculative villas and bungalows and occasional commercial buildings.

At the same time, the village acquired further facilities and a greater sense of identity as a place in its own right – including the school (built 1911), and a recreation ground converted from the abandoned mine pits and quarries of Stenagwyn. The Union Hall was little more than a wooden shed in 1920, but was replaced by a building housing the Transport and General Workers Union in 1933. Foxhole Band was formed during the First World War as a Territorial band to encourage men to join up. It entered various contests and during the 1930s won the Prince of Wales trophy three years in succession.

4.6 Post 1946

The population of St Stephen continued to decline in the post-war years to 4,436 in 1951, but as an ‘island settlement’ within the China Clay Winning and Working area, Foxhole/Carpalla has continued to see increased housing provision, although houses are no longer being built specifically for clay workers, but for commuters and for those relocated by the still-continuing process of removing population into the ‘island settlements’ as the clay dumps continue to swallow up outlying land. The changing nature of the village, as it lost its overwhelmingly industrial population, is reflected by the change in use of the Union Hall, which became a village hall for concerts, dances and whist drives, and is now a doctors’ surgery; the Foxhole Band was disbanded in 1963.

With the exception of some small infill plots along the main road (thankfully not entirely built up along its length even today), housing has been built not along the roads or on former industrial land, but on green fields, which in this case means remnant medieval field systems. The intimate link with the history of the area has thus been broken in terms both of employment, the physical character and shape of the village, and its surrounding landscape. So far this has been constrained by the tight confines of the development and ‘island settlement’ boundaries, the industrial zones close to the village, and the continuing agricultural use of the ancient field systems to the east of the village – but this narrow strip is under increasing pressure from within the village and from the expanding dumping zone off Watch Hill.

5 Current Character (Figs 3 & 4)

5.1 General

5.1.1 The B279

Foxhole/Carpalla did not exist as a recognisable ‘place’ or village until the very end of the 19th century. Even as shown on the 1880 OS map, this was an unconnected string of small hamlets and scattered farms and cottages standing, for the most part, just off the north-south road (B3279).

Today the settlement is still scarcely perceived physically as a single unified place, even though there is clearly a strong sense of a local community. There are three recognisably distinct areas that reflect the historical origins and development of the settlement: Goverseth/Stenagwyns, Foxhole and Carpalla. These are defined by a sense of an enclosed and more intimate streetscape – recognisably a village street - and are separated by stretches of relatively formless (and not always pleasant) open roadside.

The road itself is like a terrace cut along the side of the valley with Watch Hill behind; its long sloping line, broad sweeping curves, good visibility and constant traffic, although not always heavy, means that speeds can be high, and it can too easily be seen as a road designed for and dominated by traffic, rather than as a street, where people live, walk, shop and linger. An important through-route to Nanpean, St Dennis and the A30, with branches off at Foxhole to still-active china clay workings, the road in a sense created Foxhole/Carpalla as a modern settlement – a convenient location for the growing industrial population. Its earlier origins was not so much as a through-route across the moors as an access into the remote northern end of St Dennis and the scattered agricultural hamlets here.

This is reflected in the current character of the settlement: of the older hamlets and buildings, only Higher Carpalla (Gribbs Farm) [60] and Lower Carpalla [82], the most southerly and the least remote from the parish centre at St Stephen, directly address the road. The other old farms and hamlets are set back from the road itself (Higher Goverseth [5-7], Lower Goverseth and Chegwins, both outside the study area; Foxhole Farm [27]).

5.1.2 Distinct character areas off the road

Chegwins/Fortescue Close

In addition to the parts of the historic village strung out along the road there are adjoining areas off the road with a distinctive character. Some, like the mid 20th century housing in Chegwins/Fortescue Close, lie outside the scope of this report, although clearly there is a distinctly different sense of place from their perspective than any historic settlement analysis could suggest. The dominance of the main road is less significant here (the estates turn their backs on the road, and are not accessed directly from it); the lack of visual focus at Foxhole is less obvious, less important perhaps, when the shops and school are considered as adjuncts to these estates.

Goverseth/Stenagwyns

More relevant to the historical study is Goverseth/Stenagwyns, where the real ‘place’ is off the road, west of Goverseth Terrace, with its rear alley, lovely neat gardens, outbuildings, football ground, play area, and the tree-lined approaches and boundaries of the processing plants/Goverseth refinery. There is also the open space, old mine shafts and tin grounds, views of old, greened-over conical dumps and the wider landscape in the distance. Here, the main road is like a by-pass that can be ignored, the formal fronts of the terrace actually relegated to function as rear entrances.

Beacon Road

Another of these secondary areas off the main road with distinctive, quiet, enclosed and pleasant characteristics is Beacon Road; the twisting narrow lane appears to be all about trees, hedges, greenery and enclosure, with interesting relationships between the set-back buildings, such as between the Foxhole Farm to the school and the old chapel. The scene is picturesque, with an interesting range of textures in buildings and ground, with exposed rough stone, old scantle slates, brick and block and grassy yards, not tarmac hard standings such as all too often dominate the main road. Only by the railway bridge does the streetscape begin to dissipate, where more recent developments have opened up the sense of enclosure; even here the quality of the buildings and the topography will eventually repair any short-term damage to the streetscape.

Wheal Bull

The third area of the historical settlement lying off the main road is Wheal Bull, or Wellbull. This curious enclave is unique, not only in Foxhole/Carpalla, but in the wider area – there can be few mid 19th century china clay works converted to housing by c.1900 – the trend is exactly opposite to the normal sequence of development in Hensbarrow.

Because it was developed on the existing clay works layout, Wheal Bull is tightly enclosed, lower than the main road, set behind an old hedge bank, an inward-looking corner with the Beacon as the constant backdrop, where buildings are set behind walled gardens and enclosures, rows set at strange angles. There is an ambiguity between fronts versus backs, and between private and public tracks and paths. Mixed in with the houses are the old engine house and smallholdings/market gardens - there is withal a strong sense of place, community, conversation and character.

5.2 Streetscape

Because the road is so dominant, both as a unifying element, and as a disruptive force, streetscape is perhaps more important in Foxhole/Carpalla than in most similar settlements. As much as, if not more than, the buildings within the village, it is the road, the views along it, the speed of the traffic, the sense of enclosure or lack of it that really creates a sense of place here.

Where the streetscape works well, it is because a sense of enclosure giving the feel of a street rather than a road is created, usually by layers of activity and demarcation. Thus at Goverseth Terrace, the road is relatively narrow, there are parked cars creating natural traffic calming; there are strong lines of granite kerbs, a footpath, a continuous run of good rubble-stone walled front gardens, the cliff-like enclosure created by the terrace itself. The same pattern is found in Beacon Road, and more notably Carpalla – narrow road, granite kerbs, footpath, walls (or raised pavement), strongly enclosing lines of houses, glimpses through to back gardens and countryside. Here the character of the road as a terrace cut into the hillside is emphasised by the slope across the road – the terraces and houses on the west side are cut into the hill, sometimes set on raised footpaths or behind large retaining and engineering walls, on the east side of the road, the land falls away sharply, the older houses in particular are set down below the road level, but their walls and plot boundaries still create a defined edge to the road. Suitably, by Lower Carpalla, the street comes to an end by the old farm site - a townplace dominated by trees - the road narrows and becomes a country road (making one wonder why it's so broad and heavily engineered further up the village).

Between these strongly demarcated streetscapes are stretches of open road – especially north and south of Foxhole, or on the western side of the road in some stretches along Carpalla - where the roadside lacks this sense of enclosure, where late 20th century housing tend to be widely spaced, often bungalows with set-back garden walls, wide entrance ways and hard-standings, or does not face the main road at all (Chegwins/Fortescue Close). Here boundaries are as often as not wide grassy banks – the older houses, like Stenagwyns, appear as strange interludes along the road, set back at strange angles, their plots looking overgrown and grassy, as if they are development sites awaiting the next bungalow, rendered formless by the newer buildings which relate neither to the road nor to the older pattern, unsure of barriers, building style, shape and materials.

This sense of a lack of focus and streetscape extends into Foxhole itself, where, despite the concentration of public facilities and community buildings, some of real scale and quality, there is a disturbing lack of a strong visual sense of place. This is a result of the width and bland visual quality of the road and junction, the incomplete enclosure of the spaces, the often very severe alterations to the buildings themselves, and the boarded up chapel in its overgrown yard. The lack of a sense of spatial definition is perhaps symbolised by the recent building of cottages at the focal point of the meeting of Beacon Road and the main road – their context dominated by a swathe of open hard-standing at this most critical point.

Yet, the contrasting scene at Carpalla is remarkable; partly this is because the street is more completely developed on both sides with good buildings – especially solid, enclosing historic buildings - but mainly because of the streetscape qualities and lines of demarcation already

outlined. But more than this, the oldest buildings, set back and at an angle to the road, in their own plots, do not have the same sense of isolation, of being marooned that prevails north of Foxhole, perhaps mostly because of the degree of planting, mature trees, enclosing walls, and because the slope across the road is more pronounced here - the west side of the road therefore necessarily has boundary walls and enclosure.

5.3 Built environment

5.3.1 Early, agricultural and pre-industrial remains

For what is overtly an industrial settlement, because it developed so late, the earlier agricultural settlement pattern and the semi-industrial cottages/smallholdings actually form a disproportionately large element of the surviving fabric in the village and set the character of much of the streetscape. The traditional pattern of farmhouse, set around a townplace, with outbuildings, attached paddocks and open ground, persisted right up to the late 19th century. These earlier buildings do not directly address the road – they stand at right angles to it, facing south and standing in self-contained plots. The buildings and town places form important breaks and defining points along the otherwise amorphous stretch of road. Beyond them, especially on the east side of the road, there remains a direct physical and visual relationship with still-surviving medieval or pre-industrial field systems.

The farm houses and cottages are good examples of typical local vernacular agricultural buildings – stone built, with outshuts and projecting stacks [5] [27] including a rare surviving challhouse type (a single range with cottage at one end, animal house and loft at the other) at Lower Carpalla [60]; these examples perhaps pre-dating the 19th century. But the same type was still being built through the mid 19th century for smallholdings or cottages with large enclosing plots [9][10][11][13][62][74][75], as well as for virtually landless cottages [16][66][70]. Often associated with a good range of outbuildings and farm buildings, ranging from small and old stables etc. [6][26], including later 19th century shed-like buildings, reflecting the scale and details of local industrial buildings [61], and rather grand barns making bold statements about the architectural taste and status of their builders [82].

'In the farmyards barns shippens and even piggeries were also carefully designed; many survive to display the care and pride invested in them by Hensbarrow farmers.....all are as impressive as any contemporary dwelling in the area. Farm buildings are often the last examples of local vernacular architecture in a region and the loss of any is regretted. Those with medieval origins will be of national or county importance. The dominant buildings in most farmyards, barns, were often carefully designed to look attractive and impressive. Some had symmetrical facades; door and window surrounds were usually well-finished. Most will be of county or local importance'. (Herring & Smith, 1991)

The surviving agricultural buildings at the various sites in Foxhole/Carpalla are significant as buildings in themselves, and also as showing a wide range of types, construction methods, uses, details and dates, the full range of agricultural development over the pre-industrial and industrial periods. They have special significance since they are within an 'island settlement', and therefore perhaps some of the few that will survive in the Hensbarrow area.

5.3.2 Public/ecclesiastical/commercial buildings

Since it remained essentially a farming and industrial/residential settlement, Foxhole/Carpalla developed very few of the sorts of institutions and facilities so numerous in, say, Nanpean, which was in effect the secondary churchtown to St Stephen and a major administrative and service centre of the clay industry. This is reflected in the paucity of its non-residential or non-farming buildings: a single chapel/Sunday School [29], Board School [17], the Union Club/Village Hall [37], just a handful of shops of various dates (the Old Post Office [69], the current post office stores [31], and some crafts workshops difficult to distinguish from agricultural or cottage outbuildings [34].

Of these, the chapel and the school have significant architectural qualities – the recent de-listing of the chapel and Sunday School, while it reflects their relatively late date, in no way lessens the importance of the buildings as historic structures, their significance to local history and the local community, nor their extremely important role in the local street scene (the chapel in particular). This is in great contrast to the anonymous appearance of the former Trades Union Club [37]; this bland rendered building gives the impression of being in an unfinished building site in a depressed industrial area - a feeling not enhanced by clay works in the valley below being much more in evidence here.

5.3.3 Industrial structures

Foxhole/Carpalla was never an industrial settlement in the sense that industry (or indeed any significant processing or workshop activity) took place within the settlement area. Clearly very significant industrial sites impinge on the boundaries of the study area, but by and large these are earlier than the main phase of industrial settlement - the early metal mining sites at Stenagwyns and Carpalla for instance - and their main physical legacy is in the form of below ground deposits, earthworks or abandoned shafts. There are, of course, other important industrial sites, especially china-clay works, in the neighbourhood, with several important surviving structures (e.g. the engine house at Carpalla Clay Works), although the only such structure of significance within the study area is the converted engine house [40] at the former Wellbull Clay Works.

5.3.4 Housing

Foxhole/Carpalla has distinctive characteristics in the pattern and nature of its industrial housing. The first element is, of course, the continuing presence of working agricultural units throughout the industrial period, and the hazy boundaries that persisted between what was an agricultural cottage, or an industrial one (a father earning money as a clay labourer, wife and daughter perhaps in service, sons apprenticed to a local craftsman, or perhaps tending the few small fields rented or attached to the cottage).

However, the generally late date of most of the growth of a truly industrial population in the area, and the late date of most of the workers' cottages, mean that Foxhole/Carpalla also stands out as markedly different from the older industrial villages because of the prevalence of terraces; that is true terraces, designed as single architectural entities, rather than the row of individual cottages more typical of Cornish industrial housing.

Inter-war developments like Goverseth Terrace [2] are fairly typical of all the clay settlements, all with almost identical detailing, use of render, gables, tight rhythms of fenestration, chimneys and small front gardens creating a distinctive local type and streetscape; these are company-built terraces for clay workers (or for those dispossessed by the creeping destruction of older cottages and hamlets in the clay working areas).

Less typical is the unusual number of late 19th /early 20th century terraces at Carpalla [68][69], which are much more like contemporary cottages and houses, granite or china-stone built with brick detailing, with good walled gardens and yards and evidence of railings.

At Wheal Bull, although there is a greater mix of terraces [39][42] (some as late as the inter-war period) houses [44] and cottage rows [41], much of the apparent irregularity of the streetscape comes not from the variety of building types, but from the adaptation of the existing topography and the layout (and even buildings [40]) of the old china clay works on which the houses were built.

There are several good detached houses in Foxhole/Carpalla, which are well-constructed, neatly detailed, on the whole not very different in scale or detail to the terraces and rows. Some, the two in Beacon Street [18] especially, (significantly closest to chapel and school) stand out in terms of quality and setting. There is not quite the same degree of scale, ornament or size of grounds found in Nanpean or St Dennis, for instance, perhaps revealing a difference in the

social make-up of the villages. Many of the larger houses in Foxhole/Carpalla appear to be prosperous farms rather than industrial/managerial housing as in Nanpean (Carpalla House being a principal exception). Interestingly enough one of the few families of ‘independent’ status in the whole parish was the Bullock family of Stenagwyns, yet this looks just like another not exceptionally large farm.

There appears to be a distinct date difference between the terraced housing of c.1900, and the individual houses and villas, which are mostly early 20th century and less certainly ‘industrial’. Many of the mid 20th century houses and bungalows continue local trends – they are relatively humble affairs, the small, traditionally detailed single storey house type being perhaps more prevalent than the broad, spreading colonial-style bungalow with veranda dominant elsewhere in post-industrial phases of development in Cornwall.

5.3.5 Materials and local details

The natural building material in Foxhole/Carpalla is the local altered granitic stone, a variety of the commercially important china stone. It has a silvery grey colour and creamy texture, and is soft enough to be relatively easily squared and laid to courses. The result is that many of the buildings in the village have an elegant, crisp quality to them. In some cases this is a deliberate architectural effect enhanced by the quality of enclosing walls and boundaries; the school and chapel both have railed walls that, the replacement of the rails themselves notwithstanding, remain as good set-piece architectural ensembles. Adjoining houses in Beacon Road are of similar quality. Many of the older buildings also show such good quality stonework [66][82], although most are built of less regular rubble, and include granite and other stones in their construction [60]. Many of the later buildings have window and door surrounds and lintels, cornices and stacks and other details carried out in a variety of coloured bricks (the white china clay bricks being most notable); even the older outbuildings in the village have been patched and repaired in bricks and concrete blocks [26], giving a wonderful texture.

Many of the older buildings have been so damaged by recent alterations as to be almost unrecognisable as historic buildings – render and replacement windows being the two principal changes, the latter at least understandable given the busy road, if regrettable. The two ends of the cottage row [31] opposite the post office, for instance, are instructive in their varying treatment. Render, and/or lime washing of stone rubble, was not unknown as an historical treatment in the area, and when done with appropriate historical detailing, as in the roughcast with stucco detailing at Lower Carpalla [75] or with traditional lime wash (as opposed to emulsion paint) are not inappropriate. More recent buildings have used a wide range of intrusive brick, concrete, render and even natural stone (slate stone from outside the locality and even less appropriate than some of the brick and concrete products which may at least have historical links to the china clay industry and area). The predominant disposition to build in brown or bland grey bricks, render and roofing is much to be regretted.

Roofscape is important throughout the village because of the sloping topography, both in the longer view looking north-south, and in the more immediate streetscape as the roofs of buildings on the west side of the main road tend to be at eye level to the road. The traditional roofing material was Cornish slate; unfortunately much of which has been lost, and modern developments have tended to use a wide variety of inelegant and always inappropriate man-made alternatives, not least brown interlocking roof tiles.

Given the importance of streetscape to the whole character of the village, it is noticeable that when the road is bordered by fine granite kerbs and well-constructed walls of local rubble stone (either to gardens, or like the good roadside wall with jagged tops running along the western side of the road in Carpalla) the whole character of the street is lifted. Walls are indeed an important part of the character of Foxhole/Carpalla, particularly important given the retaining walls on both sides of the main road.

5.4 Views, Vistas and Green Space

5.4.1 Views and Vistas

Foxhole/Carpalla is surprisingly elevated; the main road is a terrace along the side of Watch Hill, one of the principal heights of the Hensbarrow uplands. The views to the west and south can be magnificent. The immediate foreground is over the shallow valley to St Stephen's (or Foxhole) Beacon; the presence of the valley between creates an illusion of being able to stretch out and touch the Beacon and the open countryside from within the village itself.

In this valley are both working china clay pits, with startlingly aquamarine pools and settling pits, and long-abandoned hollows and conical dumps now covered in scrub and low trees – an abandoned landscape with its own unique historical and scenic interest. The more distant view is over a wide swathe of territory – the broad vale of St Stephen-in-Brannel - and the rich lands to the south down to the sea between Mevagsissey and Veryan Bays. Looking at the ancient rampart-girt dome of the Beacon it is clear why the Neolithic hillfort was sited here in such a commanding position.

To the north and west views are contained by the higher ground and the ever encroaching china clay waste dumps on Watch Hill; ancient agricultural lands and fields are still discernible in the Goverseth valley and immediately to the east of the village, but there is a direct and immediate relationship throughout to the slopes behind.

The long, broad, sweeping line of the road itself creates vistas along its length; to the north of Foxhole these reveal a wide, barren, dry roadscape cutting through scattered housing plots. This is yet another element that serves to create a different sense of place in this area from Carpalla; the views here as in so many other parts of Foxhole create a sense of anticipation. The cluster of buildings at Foxhole look as if they ought to be a tight, nucleated focus – an anticipation quickly dispelled on arriving at Foxhole; indeed in some respects you never do quite arrive given the curious lack of a sense of place here at what should be the heart of the village. The crucial role of the chapel in the views and in creating a sense of place makes its uncertain future a critical issue. This sense of the approach to Foxhole being more interesting than the arrival is also felt in Beacon Road, where the narrow lane, the rising ground, the overgrown hedges and planting all create a sense of intimacy and inward-looking views that add considerable charm to the area; from here Carpalla is seen as a long village along the shelving road, set amongst trees with fields as a backdrop.

In contrast to the stretches along the main road to the immediate north and south of Foxhole, the abrupt curves, narrower road, sense of enclosure and presence of large trees and good architecture in Carpalla (especially at Higher Carpalla) create shorter, but more enticing views along the road, and the wider views are more likely to be glimpses through buildings or across the occasional open plot than the broad panoramas of the northern end of the study area.

5.4.2 Greenery

There is a surprising amount of open green space in Foxhole/Carpalla and, although much of it blends into the countryside backdrop – the Millennium Green for instance – this enhances the feeling of a settlement still set within an historic landscape. Other large areas of open green space are tucked away behind the houses – Goverseth playing field notably and, again, the distinction is blurred between public open spaces and the wider background– in this case remnant mining and clay grounds.

There remains a direct visual link and, indeed, direct access from paths and tracks into the countryside; some parts of the village, like Higher Goverseth and Lower Carpalla, are seen still set within an ancient field landscape, bounded by heavily overgrown hedgerows.

Along the line of the main road, the old enclosed plots of the farming hamlets remain as important green breaks in the street; that at Higher Carpalla/Gribbs Farm is particularly important – marking a change in direction for the road, for views along the street, and a setting around which clusters one of the best groups of buildings in the village. Here the trees set the character in a picturesque partnership with the old buildings. Sadly, the treatment of the entry road to the new housing estate to the rear scarcely lives up to this quality.

6 Industrial significance

The area around Foxhole/Carpalla was one of the first to be developed for china stone and china clay in the late 18th century and had already had a long history of tin streaming and mining. It subsequently remained close to the heart of one of the largest and longest-surviving clay working areas in Hensbarrow. But Foxhole/Carpalla is most interesting because of the very tardy response of local settlement to this long-established industry. Unlike Nanpean, which began to develop into a recognisable village and service centre by the mid 19th century, Foxhole/Carpalla was still in the 1880s an unconnected string of farms, smallholdings and individual cottages along the main local road. Only with a spurt of population growth and house building in and around 1900 did it become a recognisable village, and it remains scarcely fully joined up even today.

Foxhole in particular developed as the main village focus, with the school, chapel and shops, and latterly a post office. Yet the provision of anything other than housing in Foxhole/Carpalla remained very limited – it was not like the churchtown-style settlement at Nanpean, but much more simply a dormitory settlement for the clay and railway workers, and the old farms and cottages remain a principal element in the make-up of the settlement.

The late development of the settlement is a distinctly local pattern of events; most industrial settlements in Cornwall - even those based on older cores - changed very rapidly with the onset of industrialisation. Foxhole/Carpalla took nearly 150 years before it changed markedly. With a long history of small-scale industry intermixed with agriculture, the landscape was able to absorb whatever pressures the expanding clay industry put on it for many years. This merits further research to establish the process and timing involved, particularly as an instructive counter to the accepted view of an explosive and immediate response of settlement to industry in Cornwall.

7 Designations

7.1 Scheduled monuments

There are no scheduled monuments in the study area.

7.2 Historic Buildings (Fig 4)

There are no listed buildings (Foxhole Methodist Chapel was formerly listed, but was de-listed following thematic survey of non-conformist chapels in Cornwall)

There is no local list.

7.3 Historic Area Designations (Fig 4)

There is no Conservation Area.

7.4 Other designations

(Policy numbers refer to Restormel Local Plan adopted October 2001, or the Cornwall County Council Minerals Local Plan 1998).

A development envelope boundary (Policy 3) is fairly tightly drawn around the existing built-up area, although also including currently undeveloped fields north of the school and between

Carpalla Terrace and Chegwins. Outside the envelope are the two areas of formal open space (Football Ground and Millennium Green) and a playing field adjacent to the school.

The valley between Foxhole and The Beacon (the former Mid-Cornwall Clay Works) is a local nature reserve with proposals for access and habitat improvements (Policy R106), while St Stephen's Beacon (outside the Study Area) is an Area of Great Historic/Archaeological Value containing a Scheduled Monument (the Beacon itself); both areas are included in a Countryside Access Corridor (General Policy 17).

Traffic calming measures and improvements on the B3279 are proposed at Goverseth Terrace, Foxhole and Chapel Road, and proposed new footpaths lead to and through the areas of formal open space and on into the local nature reserve and Area of Great Historic/Archaeological Value around the Beacon.

The Cornwall County Council Local Minerals Plan identifies Foxhole/Carpalla as an 'island settlement' (policy CC5), partly enclosed by a buffer zone, especially down the east side of the village and at Stenagwyns, with a restricted presumption in favour of minerals working (policy C7), although the proposed tip extensions on Watch Hill appear to eat into much of this buffer zone.

8 Current issues and forces for change

Foxhole/Carpalla has a relatively strong community base with shops, post office, school, playing fields, clubs (including a football club) and a doctors' surgery. It is increasingly a residential centre, catering for workers in the clay industry, displaced populations from settlements destroyed within the winning and working zones of Hensbarrow, and as a convenient and not unpleasant place to live near employment centres (the surrounding clay works, the depots at Drinnick, or farther afield in St Austell etc.).

The main issues facing Foxhole/Carpalla as an historic settlement are set out below.

As an 'Island Settlement', pressure on the limited land available in Foxhole/Carpalla will be increasingly high; the tight development boundary will alleviate this to some extent, but it does put pressure on low density sites, particularly those extensive plots around the old farms and smallholdings. Without a full recognition of just how important such sites are, not just to the village but in a much wider context, the historic character of Foxhole/Carpalla could easily be eroded or erased. The inclusion of fields in the village envelope adjacent to the important archaeological site at Chegwins could prove very destructive to this potentially important site.

While there is a Buffer Zone (as defined by Policy C7 of the Minerals Local Plan) assuring the amenity and setting of the village, this needs to be extended, or added to by the designation of an Area of Special Environmental Concern (Policy CC3). Such designation should cover the full extent of the field systems to the east of the settlement identified by CAU (Herring and Smith), and associated medieval settlements in the wider countryside at Drinnick, Goverseth and, above all, Chegwins; it should also protect the corridor of good countryside linking Foxhole and Nanpean. Such designation should be backed up at Local Plan level by the use of designations such as Open Areas of Local Significance, historic landscape designations, or as an area of local architectural and historic character (by analogy with conservation area status, this may be applied to field systems and landscapes as much as built environments). Recognition and understanding of the underlying pre-industrial historic topography and settlement morphology is paramount: medieval farming townplace, lanes and tracks leading into a remnant medieval landscape, with other surviving adjoining medieval hamlets. Recognition, understanding, care and enhancement of the historic farm complexes which remain in the village are particularly important.

The designation of the site, context and field systems attached to the extremely important site at Chegwins, its significance so forcefully described in Herring and Smith, should be a priority; it is currently under threat from extended clay tipping and from potential housing development.

The historic village remains, for much of its length, a single building plot deep. Late 20th century developments have begun to erode this, and extensions are proposed into the medieval field system (school grounds, housing development). However, the development boundary is currently drawn appropriately tightly. The encroachment of housing into the fields east of Foxhole/Carpalla, if really necessary (and this may be questionable in the case of the housing, since the Local Plan states that current housing allocation in the area is 'more than sufficient' - Para 47.23) may be mitigated by careful landscaping of a sort that would fit in with the surprisingly high quality of landscape, trees and hedges in and around Foxhole/Carpalla, would make a transition between the village and the open landscape, and would allow visible and physical links through to the countryside from the contained, single plot depth of the street frontage.

At the same time, the surviving industrial sites of archaeological and historic importance around Foxhole/Carpalla should be recognised, protected (by the same designation procedures set out above) and integrated into any future development; this particularly applies to the remnant stream working sites (Goverseth), mining sites (Stenagwyns and Carpalla) and the critically important historical sites west of Foxhole/Carpalla, the very birthplace of the china clay industry.

The proposed extension of tipping on Watch Hill, quite apart from the archaeological, historical scenic and human cost involved, will destroy the still attractive rural setting of Carpalla. Restrictions and mitigations of its effects should be a priority aim in future minerals management and permissions.

The road running through Foxhole/Carpalla (B3279) is currently treated in many places very much as a through-route, engineered in broad, wide sweeps allowing speeds greater than are appropriate. The negative impact of the poor streetscape has been described above; the contrast between the successful parts of the roadside (Carpalla) and other stretches is clear, and, fortunately, there are good local precedents and pointers to how it could be improved. The key to making Foxhole appear to be the community centre it should be lies, above all, in a successful streetscape and environmental improvement scheme; this should be a priority element of the proposed highways/traffic calming improvements.

Foxhole/Carpalla has a number of extremely interesting historic buildings – it is regrettable that the only listed buildings were taken off the statutory list; this does not reflect their intrinsic or streetscape value even if it does reflect national guidelines as to significance. There are good quality houses, very finely detailed terraces, some outstanding agricultural buildings of various types and dates, yet there is generally a lack of recognition of the quality of some of the buildings. The inappropriate and drastic treatment of many buildings – many concentrated in Foxhole around the junction with Beacon Road - has not improved the character or appearance of the settlement, and has undoubtedly done little for the longevity or value of the properties themselves. A programme of guidance, policy control and, in an ideal world, grant aid, would enable significant enhancements. Education and advice holds out perhaps the most appropriate and achievable route to better practice in the future.

Employment in the clay industry is declining (Local Plan para. 47.24) and alternative sources of employment are required; Foxhole/Carpalla has a limited range of alternatives (farming, already declining, will reduce further as good land is lost to extended clay tipping east of the village) and the village is likely to grow only as a purely residential centre.

9 Recommendations

9.1 Historic areas

Recommendation: 1 Conservation Area

Designate a Conservation Area, and associated areas of local architectural and historic character where full Conservation Area status is not deemed appropriate, to include an area beyond the present development boundaries (see Fig 4).

Reason: To recognise the areas of special architectural and historic importance in Foxhole/Carpalla, and to promote policies and schemes for the preservation and enhancement of those areas.

Recommendation: 2 Conservation Area Appraisal

Prepare a full and detailed conservation area appraisal to accompany Conservation Area designation.

Reason: To accord with statutory requirements and departmental policy advice, to ensure a full and adequate understanding of the special historic and architectural importance of the proposed Conservation Area, the range of historic fabric and archaeological potential, and to establish effective parameters for management and policy proposals.

Recommendation: 3 Protect open areas that contribute to character

Further designation of protected open areas that contribute to the character and setting of the conservation area, particularly to the east of the village; use a combination of Local Plan designations (OALS/area of great landscape value/ area of local architectural and historic character etc) and Minerals Local Plan designations (buffer zone/ area of special environmental concern).

Reason: To retain both the discrete identity of Foxhole/Carpalla, and to manage and protect the setting of the conservation area

Open areas of local significance, or similar designations (land to be kept free of development/ rural gap etc.) are an extremely important and useful policy both to contain the spread of development around settlements and to act, in effect, as a secondary layer of management and control round a conservation area, preserving the setting of such an area.

Recommendation: 4 Protect historic landscapes around the village

Pursue designations recognising the intrinsic value and importance of historic landscapes, including the remnant medieval field systems and associated hamlets and important areas of industrial archaeological significance, in particular the area around Chegwins.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the valuable historic landscapes and the historic context of Foxhole/Carpalla within the wider environment of the expanding China Clay industry.

Recommendation: 5 Article 4 Directions (Walls)

Article 4 Directions to control the demolition of walls and hedges, especially for the creation of hard standings.

Reason: To protect the character of Foxhole/Carpalla against inappropriate incremental alterations and demolition.

Recommendation: 6 Article 4 Directions (Buildings)

Extend Article 4 Directions to control the demolition of and alterations to individual houses, to prevent demolition of freestanding outbuildings and to prevent the loss of such features as unlisted shop fronts, especially when now in residential use.

Reason: To protect the character of Foxhole/Carpalla against inappropriate incremental alterations and demolition.

Recommendation: 7 Chegwins

The importance of the site at Chegwins could be such as to merit specific archeological investigation, and perhaps designation. Full reference should be made to the information and proposals relating to this site as set out in Herring and Smith.

Reason: to protect a site (both buried deposits and surrounding landscape) of extreme rarity and importance in the Cornish context.

9.2 Historic buildings

A fuller understanding of the stock of historic structures in Foxhole/Carpalla as elsewhere in Cornwall, is urgently required – local list surveys, thematic surveys, detailed recording as part of Article 4 Directions should all be viewed not only as a first stage to Listing, but as an end in themselves, as critically important elements in the creation of policies, in prioritising action, in targeting funding strategies, and as a means of successfully managing change and promoting opportunities, and to raising the sense of value of the settlement and its components in the eyes of its inhabitants and owners.

Recommendation: 8 Statutory listed building review

Review the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the Foxhole/Carpalla area. The surviving early farms and outbuildings in particular would merit further investigation (Higher Goverseth, Stenagwyns, particularly for historical association with the locally dominant Bullock family, Foxhole Farm, Gribbs Farm, Carpalla Farm and barn; also remnant industrial buildings – the former engine House at Wheal Bull).

Reason: To update the statutory list to reflect changes in understanding of the historic environment, in order to preserve or enhance the special character of the buildings and the area.

Recommendation: 9 Non-statutory historic buildings survey (Local list)

Prepare a list of locally significant structures which contribute substantially to the character of the settlement, based on the combined criteria of both listing and Article 4 Directions, and backed up by a Buildings-at-Risk survey, detailed Article 4 Directions and substantive and enforceable policies in the local plan. This could also back up applications for grant aid.

Reason: To ensure a full and accurate record of the historic fabric of the settlement, to strengthen existing Local Plan commitments to prevent proposals that would harm the historic heritage of the village and guide development and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the village.

9.3 Policy and management

Recommendation: 10 Archaeology

Undertake a full survey of archaeological potential in Foxhole/Carpalla, backed up by an additional policy requiring proper recording of archaeologically sensitive sites before development.

Reason: To comply with and strengthen existing Local Plan commitments to prevent proposals that would harm the archaeological heritage of the village, and thereby preserve its special character.

Recommendation: 11 Derelict land

Base proposals affecting the areas of derelict land that surround and permeate Foxhole/Carpalla on a thorough understanding of the unique historical and archaeological importance of the sites

themselves, and also of their value to the setting of the village. Conserve surviving historic fabric and landscape.

Reason: To ensure that the sites retain both their historical relevance to Foxhole/Carpalla and Cornwall, and their own archaeological and historical integrity.

Recommendation: 12 Limit or restrict development

Further development on the outskirts should be avoided or limited in extent and, where necessary, fully integrated into the historic topography and settlement form (including the highest standards of landscaping), and should be limited to those sites identified in the Local Plan.

Reason: To retain both the discrete identity of Foxhole/Carpalla and comply with existing Local Plan commitments.

Recommendation: 13 Back-land and trackways

Recognise the importance to historic character of back-land areas, tracks and lanes as an important aspect of Foxhole/Carpalla's character; preserve and enhance their informal qualities and important surviving buildings.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Foxhole/Carpalla, especially in areas unlikely to attract private investment and attention.

Recommendation: 14 Interpretation and Promotion

The high quality of the architecture and the historic and archaeological topography of the village and surrounding area would merit a village trail, especially if integrated with existing initiatives (Countryside Access Corridor/local nature reserve, St Stephen's Beacon etc..) interpretive information (such as that developed by the Wheal Martyn Museum), explaining and promoting not only the village, but its links with the surrounding landscapes and settlements (medieval to industrial).

Reason: To present Foxhole/Carpalla's heritage to a wider audience and to attract new visitors and associated regeneration initiatives.

Recommendation: 15 Further study

Undertake a more in depth study of the historic pattern of ownership and development of properties within the village; undertake fuller analyses of resources such as census returns.

Reason: to determine exactly the historic role and functions of the settlement and to increase our understanding of how much the settlement was influenced by the clay industry and how much by landowners.

Recommendation: 16 Trees and ornamental landscapes

Undertake a full survey of existing trees and ornamental landscapes and take protection measures where appropriate.

Reason: To ensure that the contribution made by existing trees to the townscape on both private and public land is recognised and protected where necessary.

Recommendation: 17 Design Guidance/education

Produce design guidance specific to the village, based on a detailed audit of materials, designs, details and character, both of standing buildings and of street paving materials. Develop greater public awareness and acceptance of the value of the historic environment, the benefits of good conservation practice and respecting the character and appearance of historic buildings; promote awareness and acceptance of the good quality of much of Foxhole/Carpalla's historic fabric.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Foxhole/Carpalla, and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the settlement.

Recommendation: 18 Restoration/enhancement schemes

Concentrate restoration/enhancement schemes on some of Foxhole/Carpalla's important focal points, particularly Foxhole and Higher Carpalla/Gribb's Farm.

Reason: To recognise and enhance the importance of gateways and focal points in the development of Foxhole/Carpalla's townscape and act as a catalyst for drawing down regeneration grants.

Recommendation: 19 Design and development brief (The Chapel)

A detailed and appropriate design and development brief is required for the chapel site. It holds the key to ensuring the quality of all future schemes within Foxhole/Carpalla, and to the creation of a real sense of place and local distinctiveness in Foxhole itself.

Reason: To preserve and enhance the special character of Foxhole/Carpalla, and promote change that will preserve and enhance the character of the settlement.

10 References

10.1 Primary Sources

1813 OS map

1841 Tithe Map

1841 Census Returns

1851 Census Returns

1880 OS 25 inch map

1908 OS 25 inch map

Post Office Directory, 1856

Kelly's Directories, 1893, 1914

Cornwall Sites and Monuments Record (computerised database of archaeological sites maintained by CCC HES)

10.2 Publications

Barton R M, 1966, *A History of the Cornish China-Clay industry*

Polsue, J, 1872, *Lake's Parochial History of the County of Cornwall, vol. IV*

Restormel Borough Council, 2001, *Local Plan, 2001-2011*

Herring, P & Smith J R, 1991, *The Archaeology of the St Austell China Clay Area*

Appendix: Gazetteer of archaeological sites and historic buildings: Foxhole/Carpalla

Codes: PRN: Primary Record Number in Cornwall Sites & Monuments Record. LB: Listed Building. SM: Scheduled Monument. Date: MD = medieval, PM = post-medieval, C = century, c = approximately.

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB no.	PRN
01		Hillside	Goverseth Road	House	1879-1906			
02	1 – 40 (incl.)		Goverseth Road	House (40)	1906-46			
03		Stenagwyn	Goverseth Road	Mine shaft to Stenagwyn Mine	Pre-1809 (origins C16)			19886
04		Stenagwyn	Goverseth Road	Mine (site of)	Pre-1809 (origins C16)			19886
05		Higher Goverseth	Goverseth Road	House	PM (1685) 1813- 42			27445
06		Higher Goverseth	Goverseth Road	Outbuilding	1813-42			27445
07		Higher Goverseth	Goverseth Road	House	1842-1879			27445
08		Dula-Cot; Bry Marth; Thornlee; Fernleigh House	Goverseth Road	House (4)	1906-46			
09		Menears Farm Cottage	Goverseth Road	House	1842-1879			
10		Rose Cottage	Goverseth Road	House	1842-1879			
11		Santer	Goverseth Road	House	1842-1879			
12		Stenagwyns	Adj Football Ground	House	1879-1906			
13		Stenagwyns	Goverseth Road	House	1879-1906			27537
14		Wellbrook; Lovira; The Bungalow; hse adjacent	Goverseth Road	House (3)	1906-46			

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB no.	PRN
15		Keal Cott; Brenall	Goverseth Road	House (2)	1879-1906			
16		Tregilby	Beacon Road	House	1842-1879			
17		Foxhole County Primary School	Beacon Road	School	1910			
18		Kimberley; Grove Villa	Beacon Road	House (2)	1879-1906			
19	1 – 20 (incl.)		Beaconside	House	1906-46			
20		Goverseth House	Beacon Road	House	1906-46			
21		Outbuilding	Beacon Road	Outbuilding	1906-46			
22		Goonabarn	Beacon Road	Quarry (site of)	PM			20768
23		Goonabarn	Beacon Road	Quarry (site of)	PM			20769
24		Foxhole	Foxhole	China Clay Works	PM			20788
25		Cornwall Junction Railway	Foxhole	Railway	PM			20676
26		Foxhole Farm Cottage	Beacon Road	House	Pre-1813			
27	1		Beacon Road	House	Pre-1813			
28	2		Beacon Road	House	Pre-1813			
29		Foxhole Methodist Church,(incl. walls, railings and gates)	Chapel Road	Nonconformist Chapel	1894			138865
30		Sunny Cottage	Goverseth Road	House	1813-42			
31		Post Office	Chapel Road	Post Office	1842-1879			
32	1	Post Office Row	Chegwyns Hill	House	1842-1879			
33	2 - 4 (incl.)	Post Office Row	Chegwyns Hill	House (3)	1879-1906			

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB no.	PRN
34		Cottage & outbuildings	Chegwyns Hill	House & outbuildings	1879-1906			
35		Easter Cottage	Chapel Road	House	Pre-1813			
36		Wellbull	Chapel Road	China Clay Works: partial remains of works and enclosures	PM			20779
37		Village hall, former Trade Union Hall	Chapel Road	Trade union hall, now village hall	1906-46; rebuilt			
38	1 – 7 (incl.)	Rowse Terrace	Chapel Road	House (7)	1879-1906			
39		Lower Rowse Terrace	Wheal Bull	House (6)	1879-1906			
40		Old Engine House	Wheal Bull	House, former engine house to clay works	1842-1879			
41	1 – 3 (incl.)		Wheal Bull	House (3)	1879-1906			
42	1 – 6 (incl.)	Beacon Terrace	Wheal Bull	House (6)	1879-1906			
43		Shir Ann and hse adj	Wheal Bull	House (2)	1879-1906			
44		Holly Cottage: South View	Chapel Road	House (2)	1879-1906			
45		Lorka; Haleneika; Denberth; Westley View; Myrtle Cottage; Thelna	Chapel Road	House (6)	1906-46			
46		Clifden House	Chapel Road	House	1879-1906			
47		Ransleigh House	Chapel Road	House	1906-46			
48		Carpalla Cottage	Chapel Road	House	1842-1879			
49		Treveu	Chapel Road	House	1879-1906			

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB no.	PRN
50		Glen-View; Tresco; Wymer Cottage	Chapel Road	House (3)	1906-46			
51		Valhalla; Trewint; Rose Villa; 1& 2 Beacon View	Chapel Road	House (5)	1879-1906			
52	1 – 6 (incl.) 1 –4 (incl.)	Pond View Terrace Tor View	Chapel Road	House (10)	1879-1906			
53		Melbourne House	Chapel Road	House	1879-1906			
54		Dalca House	Chapel Road	House	1879-1906			
55		Oak Villa	Chapel Road	House	1879-1906			
56		Barbrene	Chapel Road	House	1906-46			
57		Outbuilding	Chapel Road	Outbuilding	1842-1879			
58		Gribbs Villa	Chapel Road	House	1906-46			
59		Gribbs Cottage	Chapel Road	House	1842-1879			
60		Gribbs Farmhouse	Chapel Road	Farm House	PM, 1748; post 1841			27539
61		Adj My Ome	Carpalla Road	House ????	1842-1879			
62		My Ome	Carpalla Road	House	1842-1879			
63		Brendon; Isca; Al-Jeema	Carpalla Road	House (3)	1906-46			
64		High View; Wendon	Carpalla Road	House (2)	1879-1906			
65		Collingwood; Slavanka; Treberran	Carpalla Road	House (3)	1906-46			
66		House	Carpalla Road	House	1842-1879			

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB no.	PRN
67		Thurence; Carpalla Villa	Carpalla Road	House (2)	1906-46			
68		1 – 10	Carpalla Road	House (10)	1879-1906			
69		Marcliff – 3 Carpalla Terrace (incl.)	Carpalla Road	House (11); former post office/stores	1879-1906			
70		Carpalla Cottage	Carpalla Road	House	1842-1879			
71		Mordel Mizpah	Carpalla Road	House	1879-1906			
72		House	Carpalla Road	House (2)	1842-1879			
73		Kestle; Bar Point	Carpalla Road	House (2)	1906-46			
74		House	Carpalla Road	House (2)	1813-42			
75		Homeleigh; Drylands	Carpalla Road	House (2)	1906-46			
76		Carpallah House	Carpalla Road	House	1906-46			27542
77		Carpella/Wheal Burn		Clay works				
78		Belmont	Carpalla Road	House	1906-46			
79		Ashleigh House	Carpalla Road	House	1879-1906			
80		Innisfree – Archene (incl.)	Carpalla Road	House (6)	1906-46			
81		Brackendale	Carpalla Road	House	1842-1879			
82		Carpalla Farm	Carpalla Road	Farmhouse and outbuilding	MD, 1336			20841
83			Carpalla	Field system	MD			27312
84		Cornwall Junction Railway (old route)	Carpalla	Railway (site of)				20676
85		Cornwall Junction Railway	Carpalla	Railway				20676

Ref	Street no.	Name	Street	Site type	Period	Status	SM or LB no.	PRN
86		Find spot (Roman Coin)	Carpalla	Find spot (Roman Coin)	RB			20723
87			Lower Carpalla	Field system	MD			27311
88			Foxhole	Field system	MD			27310
89			Higher Goverseth	Field system	MD			27302
90	Football ground and buildings		Goverseth	Football ground and buildings	1906-46			
90	Carpalla Clayworks		Carpalla	Clayworks	Late C19			