

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow, St Breward and Blisland, Historic Environment Action Plan



View N from Carkees Tor towards Rough Tor, Garrow and Brown Willy, in 1959 (courtesy of the Charles Woolf collection, Institute of Cornish Studies, ICS12.4094).

Location, geology and topography

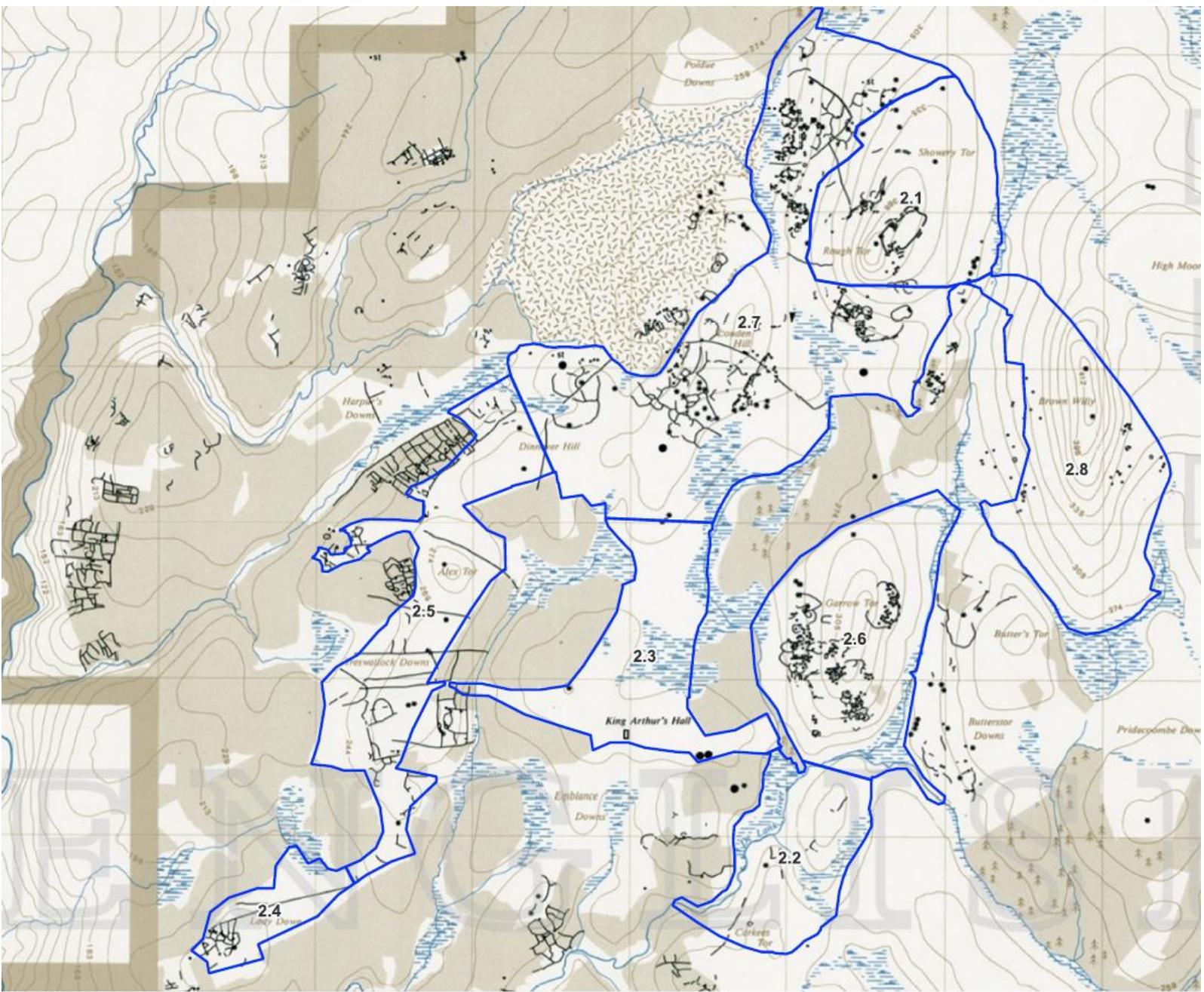
Centred: SX 138793

Extent: 1178 ha (2912 acres). This PAL has been divided by Cornwall Council into 8 distinct parts, effectively mini-PALs.

Each has a distinct character, a distinct history and therefore a distinct complex of archaeological remains. They are therefore treated here as discrete PALs.

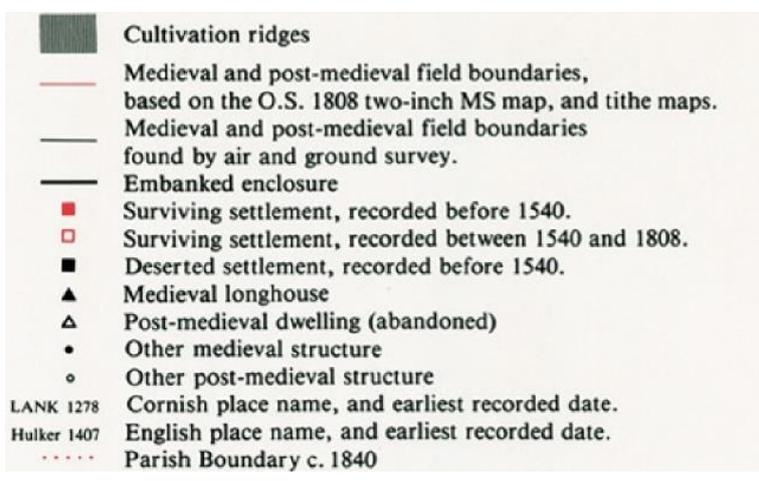
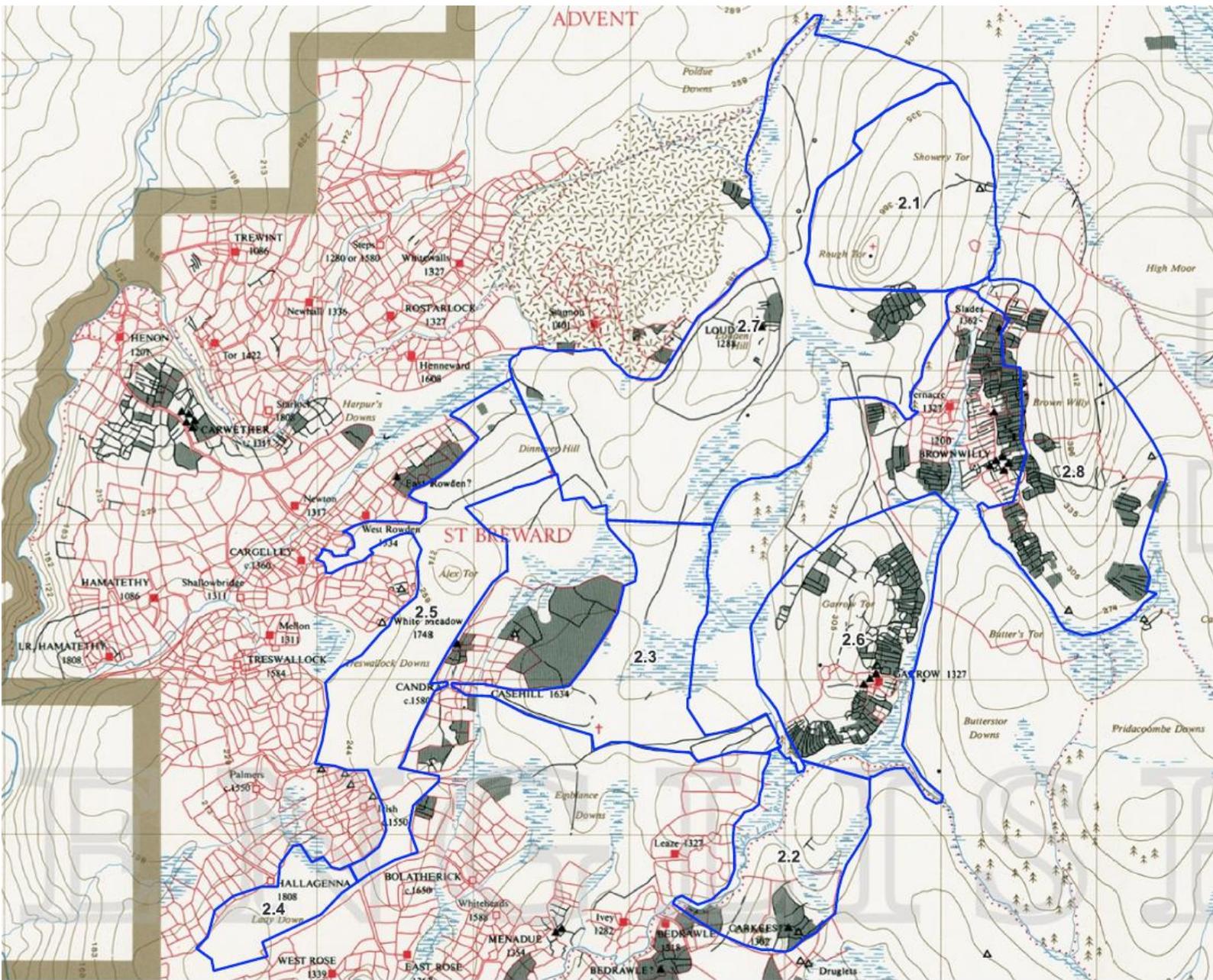
- 2.1 Roughtor summit
- 2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs (in Blisland)
- 2.3 King Arthur's Downs
- 2.4 Lady Downs
- 2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs
- 2.6 Garrow
- 2.7 Roughtor slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon

2.8 Brown Willy

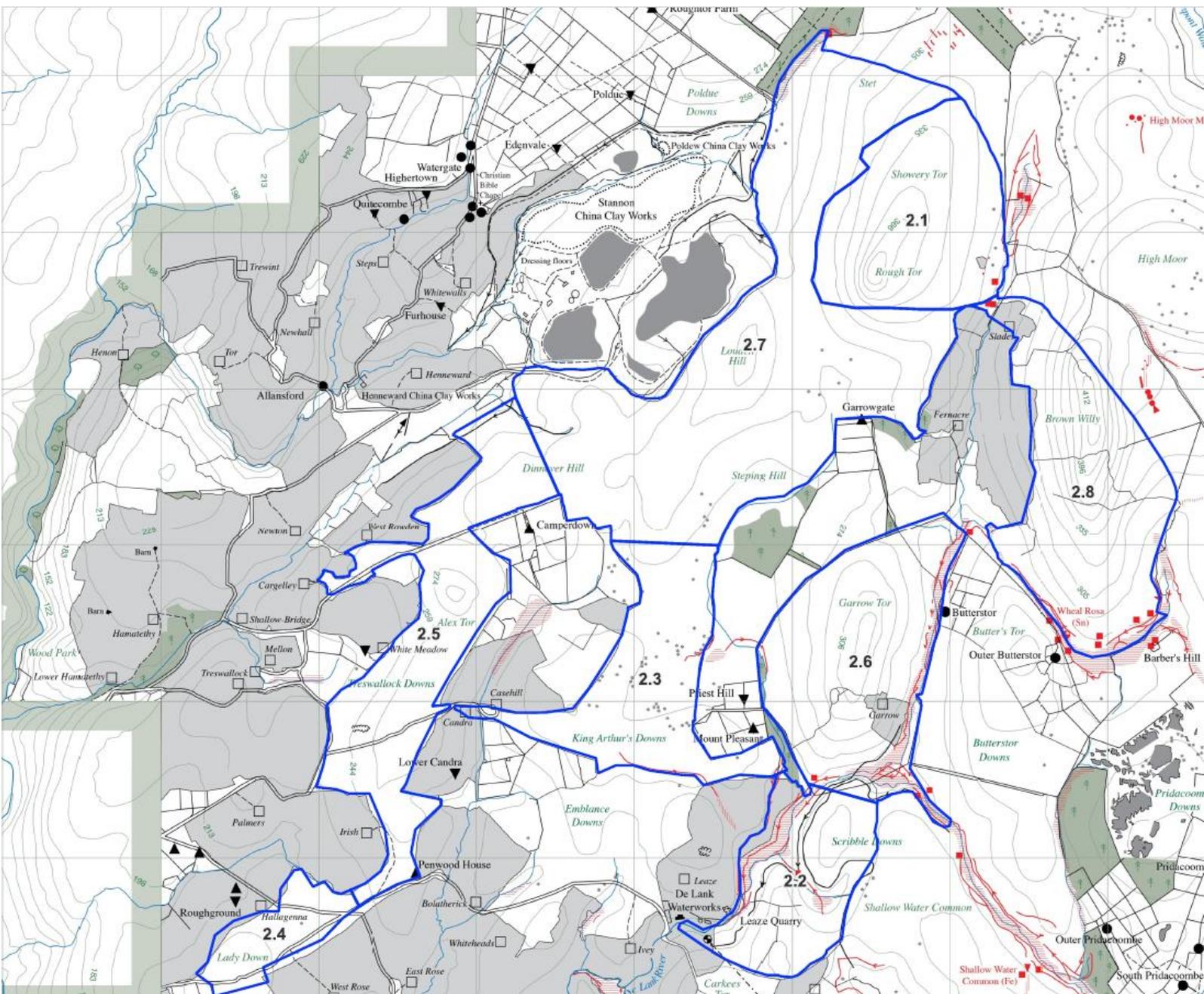


- Prehistoric field and enclosure boundaries
- Stone banks and ramparts
- Hut Circle
- ◄ Long cairn (oriented)
- Cairn/barrow
- Stone Circle
- ⊙ Henge (with stone circle)
- Stone row
- sg Stone Setting
- st Standing stone

Hamatethy PAL (its sub-areas numbered) on extract from Map 1, prehistoric Bodmin Moor (Johnson and Rose 1994) illustrating how the PALs include most complex areas.



Hamatethy PAL (its sub-areas numbered) on extract from Map 1, prehistoric Bodmin Moor (Johnson and Rose 1994) illustrating how the PALs include most complex areas.



- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | Limit of survey | | Quarry |
| | Coniferous woodland | | Dump |
| | Broadleaf woodland | | China clay pit |
| | Mixed woodland | | Leat |
| | Waterbody | | Wheel pit |
| | River | | Adit |
| | Medieval field systems | | Engine house |
| | Medieval pasture boundary | | Horse whim |
| | Post-medieval field boundary | | Mineral Working |
| | Thoroughfares (tarmacked) | | Eluvial streamworks |
| | Byways and other tracks | | Alluvial streamworks |
| | Railway | | Leat |
| | Tramway | | Tinners' building |
| | Settlements: Medieval | | Wheel pit |
| | 1808–c1840 | | Horse whim |
| | c1840–c1880 | | Engine house |
| | later than c1880 | | Flat rod line |
| | Turf cutting | | Shoad and prospecting pits (smaller) |
| | Turf stead | | Lode back pits (larger) |
| | Flat rod line (certain) | | Openworks |
| | Flat rod line (uncertain) | | Shaft |
| | | | Adit |
| | | | Dump |
| | | | Railway |
| | | | Tramway |

Hamatethy PAL on extract from map of post-medieval and industrial Bodmin Moor (Herring et al 2008) illustrating how the PALs are generally quite empty; the PAL was delineated largely on the basis of its prehistoric and medieval remains.

Geology

Granite (based on BGS Online Viewer). Tors on several hills (Showery Tor, Little Rough Tor, Rough Tor, Brown Willy, Louden Hill, Garrow Tor, Carkees Tor, Alex Tor), plus some smaller outcrops (as on Treswallock Downs) and extensive spreads of clitter, otherwise many scatters of moorstones.

Topography

Considered separately for each area.

1. **Rough Tor.** Includes all the tors of the second highest hill in Cornwall and the twisted ridge on which they stand. In places the boundary of the PAL reaches down to the streams around the hill, especially on the eastern side where the De Lank River runs south from Roughtor Marsh.

The summit of Rough Tor is at 400 metres, or 1312 feet, nowhere near a mountain as the UK government's definition has it (610 metres or 2000 feet), but it is a mountain in the perceptions of many who have climbed or admired its mountainous character with massive tors, some cheesewrings and extensive spreads of clitter, especially on its southern and western slopes. Little Rough Tor reaches 390 metres (1280 feet) and has tors and clitter, as does Showery Tor (385 metres, 1263 feet), which has a particularly impressive cheesewring.

The PAL is as low as 288 metres (945 feet) alongside the De Lank River so the eastern side has a continuous climb of 112 metres or 367 feet, and much of that is steep and through stony ground. It is truly treacherous on the steepest south-western slopes, rarely visited by anything other than the most foolhardy sheep.

Centred: SX 147 809

Extent: 125 ha (309 acres).

2. **Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.** Two separate hills on the eastern, Blisland side of the De Lank River.

Carkees has a substantial granite tor on the south side of its summit plateau and other outcrops and large boulders on the northern slopes. The hill, which reaches 280 metres (919 feet) high, has a ridge-like form, with a northern down-like projection. Slopes are steepest on the NW side and gentlest to the NE where they run down to the stream separating Carkees from Scribble Downs.

Scribble Downs is a fairly small rounded hill, 258 metres (846 feet high), a sort of spur to the long downland of Shallow-Water Common to its SE.

The two hills are separated by a small stream that rises in a marsh to the E of Scribble and runs for less than half a mile to join the De Lank River to its SW. The De Lank has a broad flood plain to the west of Scribble but rushes through a narrower pass to the west of Carkees.

Centred: SX 139 767

Extent: 88 ha (217 acres).

3. **King Arthur's Downs.** An area of unusually gently sloping and undulating downland.

There is a low hill (264 metres, 866 feet) at the southern end on the middle western slopes of which King Arthur's Hall stands. A slightly higher rounded hill called Case Hill is to the NW of that, 275 metres (902 feet) high.

North of King Arthur's Hall is a large bog and valley bogs extend up much its eastern side. Arms of the PAL reach down at its SW and SE ends to small streams that are tributaries of the De Lank River.

Centred: SX 131 782

Extent: 111 ha (274 acres).

4. **Lady Down.** Another area of gently sloping and undulating downland. A low hill towards the western end reaches 232 metres (761 feet) and a lower one to the east of that is just 222 metres (728 feet high).

There is a marsh at the northern edge of the PAL, at the headwaters of a tributary of the River Camel.

Centred: SX 107 765

Extent: 35 ha (87 acres).



Alex Tor from the west (Pete Herring, April 2017)

5. **Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.**

Rolling downs with three distinct hills. From the NE these are Dinnever Hill, a gently sloping eminence reaching 272 metres (892 feet); Alex Tor, a much steeper hill, a local landmark with a strong conical profile and extensive spreads of clitter, reaching 291 metres (955 feet) high; and Treswallock Downs, a rounded ridge with its long steep western slope running down to a marsh, and reaching 272 metres (892 feet).

Centred: SX 119 787

Extent: 153 ha (379 acres).

6. **Garrow.**

The third of the great north-western hills, the lesser partner, topographically, of Rough Tor and Brown Willy.

A tor-topped ridge, with its long axis running north to south and its summit tor towards the northern end of a narrow summit plateau from which steep slopes fall on all sides, least steeply to the north. These slopes are slightly concave meaning they are

generally well-drained, though rocky with much clutter, some small outcrops, and many moorstones.

The De Lank River forms the eastern and southern sides and a tributary curves around much of the western, leaving just a rounded ridge to the north to connect Garrow to Fernacre and Rough Tor.

Centred: SX 143 783

Extent: 155 ha (384 acres).

7. Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.

The large footprint of Roughtor Downs, and especially the long even slope to its west, running down to a tributary of the River Allan. Also, the low plain to Rough Tor's south, part of the downs of Fernacre, Louden Hill to the west of that, a tor-topped ridge reaching 315 metres (1033 feet) high, with a prominent logan stone at its northern end, and the rounded ridge, with no recorded name on which Stannon stone circle stands. A large marsh lies to the south of that low rounded down.

Centred: SX 137 799

Extent: 351 ha (868 acres).

8. Brown Willy.

A long ridge running north to south with its peak (420 metres, 1378 feet) at the northern end, and four more mini-summits stepping down to the south, each with substantial tors. Much clutter on all slopes. The western side falls furthest, down to the De Lank River and its southern tributary. This slope is concave and thus well-drained. The eastern slope is the steepest, almost cliff-like below the four northern peaks, and has many outcrops of granite.

The hill has two significant topographical features, the first is that it is Cornwall's highest hill, or mountain, and the second that its two long sides drain to different coasts, the SE, S and W sides via the De Lank River and then the River Camel reach the N coast beyond Padstow, and the NE side contains Fowey Well, one of the sources of the River Fowey, which reaches the S coast at Fowey.

Centred: SX 159 798

Extent: 159 ha (394 acres).

Current management and structures of ownership, commoners, etc:

- 'St Breward Common and Rough Tor Downs', CL124, historically Hamatethy Common, includes the following parts of the PAL.
 - PAL 2.1 Roughtor summit, PAL 2.3 King Arthur's Downs, PAL 2.4 Lady Downs, PAL 2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs and PAL 2.7 Roughtor slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.
- PAL 2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs, PAL 2.6 Garrow, and PAL 2.8 Brown Willy are in private ownership, not commons.

Land use history

The land use history of this large and diverse PAL is largely introduced via its eight parts. The three south-eastern parts, Brown Willy, Garrow and Carkees/Scribble have been ring-fenced and operated as hamlet-level commons since medieval times, but

the remainder has been part of the extensive Hamatethy Common, some of which was briefly enclosed in the later medieval period (notably at Louden Hill), but much of which appears to have been open moorland worked as a common since early prehistoric times.

Hamatethy itself is towards the western end of its manor, north of St Breward churchtown, but its long broad strip of common grazing ran to the NE to beyond Rough Tor. It was gradually encroached upon from the 11th century onwards by new field systems contained within sweeping curving 'ring-fences' that also contained appropriated areas of rough ground, known as 'home' or hamlet commons. But much of the Hamatethy common is still interconnected.

A pony can be ridden without stopping the four miles (6.5 kilometres) from Treswallock to the common's northern extremity – as glorious a ride as any in Cornwall, especially as those who do it may know that neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval people all did it before them.

2.1 Rough Tor.

Pre-1748

The focus of much of the early prehistoric ritual and ceremonial activity in north and east Cornwall. Its apparently **Early Neolithic tor enclosure** was probably a gathering place in which rituals and ceremonies were accompanied by other more mundane activities, including administration of extensive shared resources, notably the rough pastures. The three large Early Bronze Age **stone circles** in this PAL, at Fernacre, Stannon and Louden Hill, are all placed in relation to Rough Tor. The Pole Star stands above it when at Fernacre, the Beltane (May Day) sun rises from behind its main tor when standing at Stannon circle, and the hill appears a perfect cone when at Louden Hill.

Many other prehistoric features in the PAL and beyond relate to Rough Tor and its summit tors. A medieval chapel to St Michael set up by its owners as Lord of Hamatethy Manor in the later medieval period presumably reflects the continued significance of the hill to local society then, and the choice of Rough Tor as the hill to serve as a memorial of the Cornish heroes who fell on Hill 112 in Normandy when the war against fascism was turned to the allies favour is also significant, reflecting its symbolic importance for the people of Cornwall.

It is surprising that the hill has only an English name, given its prominence in the landscape of the Moor and much of east Cornwall. It may be presumed to have had a Cornish name.



Rough Tor from the west in 1969, when the vegetation was an open semi-natural grassland (Charles Woolf, courtesy of the Institute of Cornish Studies, ICS12.12599).

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

Martyn clearly visited 'Roughtorr' as he shows its profile very carefully with the separate peaks of Rough Tor, little Rough Tor and Showery Tor and sets the profile drawing at the correct angle.



Detail of Rough Tor from Thomas Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall (courtesy of Harvard University).

Martyn also showed long-distance unfenced trackways crossing the open downs.

c1810 OS drawing

This also shows the long-distance routeways on the western slopes and curving around the southern foothill. It shows the great spreads of clitter very dramatically and land cover is shown as rough grassland.

c1840 Tithe Map

In St Breward parish and part of a larger plot, extending to 864 acres, numbered 1724, recorded as 'East Part of Roughtor', and included within 'Moors and Wastrels belonging to the Manor of Hamethethy'.

A small parcel was cut out of it next to the bridge to Brown Willy (TA 1725) and shown with a small building. This is where there may be the remains of a blowing house. Bound stones are shown along the NE edge, against the parish of Advent and the manor of Helstone.

c1880 OS map

Shown with a mix of rough grass and furze. Archaeological remains were plotted, including St Michael's Chapel (though placed on the site of a ruined later building rather than in its proper summit location) and barrows. Logan Rock also shown.

c1906 OS map

Still a mix of rough grass and furze.

Modern

The summit area was donated by the Lord of the Manor to the National Trust (Sir Richard Onslow) and by the 43rd Wessex Division 'as a memorial to its men who fell in the Second World War' and in particular those of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry who contributed greatly to turning the course of the War at the crucial battle for the highly strategic 'Hill 112', west of Caen. 380 men of the 5th Battalion advanced on July 10th, but just 60 returned 18 hours later. They had played a central and vital role in clearing Germans from where they themselves had stated that, 'He who holds Hill 112 holds Normandy' (White 2006, 395-400).

After the removal of the Germans a temporary wooden notice was erected on which was painted the following. It has since been replaced by a substantial permanent memorial.

COTE 112, surnommée CORNWALL HILL, commune d'Esquay Notre Dame.

10-11 Juillet 44, 5 Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry of the 43rd Division d'Infanterie Anglaise.

La ou les Armées Alliées ont décidé du sort du monde ['where the Allied Armies decided the fate of the world'].

The donation is marked by a permanent plaque placed within the ruins of St Michael's chapel at the summit of the hill.



The plaque marking the donation of Rough Tor to the nation as a memorial to those of the 43rd Wessex Division of the British Army, who included the 5th Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (Pete Herring).

Rough Tor is now a very popular walking place, where visitors tend to head straight to the summit, but locals often prefer to climb Showery Tor first.

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.

Pre-1748

Carkees is in Blisland parish and would have been in Blisland manor. It is within a curving ring fence and was unusual in having a solitary medieval longhouse – nearly all others on Bodmin Moor were found in hamlets. The name, whose earliest surviving record is from 1302, contains Cornish *caer*, meaning fort or round, but no archaeological remains of one survive.

Some small fields on the NE slope containing lazybeds, spade dug cultivation ridges, and possibly a corn-drying barn indicate a mixed economy, arable as well as pasture, though the latter dominated spatially. There are remains of prehistoric fields on the west and NE slopes, the latter including a few roundhouses.

Scribble Downs is named from the English Scrub Hill, suggesting it was shrubby, presumably heathy or furzy, when first named, sometime before 1570, the year of the earliest surviving record. It is separated from the great long downland of Shallow-water and Brockabarrow Commons by a short shallow valley. Otherwise, it would be part of the place once known as Gratton, Great Down. Fragments of apparently prehistoric fields survive on Scribble, as do several small cairns.

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

Carkees Tor is shown open, and the hill is portrayed in profile and named but Scribble is not, though it is delineated by the streams that surround it on three sides.

c1810 OS drawing

Carkees is named and sketched and some of its long boundaries dividing the rough grassland pastures are shown. Cairns are shown on Scribble Downs which also has the boundary separating it from Shallow-Water Common.

c1840 Tithe Map

In Blisland parish. Carkees Tor is shown as a great rock. The eastern of three large areas of rough pasture, TA 1281, was called Carkees Common, suggesting its earlier use as a common though by c1840 it was occupied by just one man, Thomas Cole. The northern area of pasture was called Small Scribble even though it was actually on Carkees Tor, and was jointly occupied by the same Thomas Cole. The western area of rough pasture on Carkees was called 'Druglets, Rough Ground', a term much used in more recent historic characterisations of Cornwall's uplands. Druglets itself was the name given to a post-medieval steading just outside the PAL to its SE.

The parts of the hill were owned by two different landlords (Sir William Molesworth and John Wallis), neither of whom lived nearby, the former at Pencarrow and the latter in Bodmin town, but all was occupied, as was Scribble, by Thomas Cole.

c1880 OS map

All shown as rough grassland with patches of furze. The leat and waterwheel that powered flat rods that worked distant Hawk's Tor china-clay works were in place on the SW side, the leat being drawn from the De Lank at Garrow.

c1906 OS map

Little change, still mainly rough grass and furze, but the leat and waterwheel were now redundant.

Modern

Still worked distantly as private rough grazing, as it appears to have been since the later medieval period. In the later 20th century and now operated from either Ivey or Hawk's Tor farms.

2.3 King Arthur's Downs.

Pre-1748

King Arthur's Hall, or Arthur's Hall, is one of Europe's most enigmatic monuments, even though we now know its date of origin is Middle Neolithic (c3200 BC), and that it may have been reused in the Iron Age and in the later medieval period. Its function has been the focus of intense archaeological speculation.

At the boundary of two of the Moor's principal manors (Hamatethy and Blisland) and at the heart of the ancient Hundred of Trigg. The reuse of the Hall as a pound is likely, as is its further reuse as a tin streamworks' reservoir. King Arthur's name was attached to the site as it often was when a feature was mysterious and supernatural or mythic forces were attributed to its creation, as it could not be otherwise explained. But a king would, ironically, have been a vital player in the administration of both tin working and overseeing the extensive pastures shared in a common.

The Hall is adjacent to a complex of pasture boundaries (to its south) that were used or reused in the later medieval period in the rounding up of Blisland' manor's tenants'

livestock. A penny was paid for each head of cattle and one of the enclosures was named Penny Park in 1695 when shown on the Lanhydrock Atlas (Holden et al 2011). Other pasture boundaries further north appear to be prehistoric (no ditches as on medieval ones).

There is an unusually closely spaced pair of Early Bronze Age stone circles on Emblance Downs.

A cross stood a short way west of the Hall in the medieval period (its base survives). Long-distance trackways crossed the lonely moor here, one running north towards Rough Tor, the other east towards Garrow.

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

Area shown open. A rare error by Thomas Martyn has King Arthur's Hall depicted as a Farm House.

c1810 OS drawing

All shown as open rough grassland, with the cross in the angle of the crossing of the two long-distance routeways and 'Arthurs Hall' as a rectangle beside the track to Garrow. One of the two Emblance Downs stone circles was shown.

c1840 Tithe Map

King Arthur's Hall not shown (but the St Breward Tithe Map surveyors showed very few archaeological features. The banks to the south of the Hall are shown as broken lines (i.e. not stock-proof). The downland to the north is in Plot 1727 recorded as 'Case Hill and Arthurs Hall Down', and included within 'Moors and Wastrels belonging to the Manor of Hamethethy'.

c1880 OS map

Shown as rough grassland with patches of furze, especially dense on the higher slopes of Case Hill. Bound stones shown on the manor boundary between Hamatethy and Blisland.

c1906 OS map

No change.

Modern

Part of the commons of Blisland and Hamatethy, which run together here with no stock-proof boundary now, though there are the earthworks of medieval ones.

2.4 Lady Down.

Pre-1748

Intriguing name, possibly related to the c1550 reference to a 'Lady Moore' in St Breward (Gover 1948, 105). Central part owned by Lady Grenville in 1840 (Tithe Map). Part of the extensive commons of Blisland, which extended into the southern edge of St Breward parish.

Hantergantick, a farming hamlet to the south of the down, is of interest as the first part of its name is from Cornish *hendre*, the term used for the home or base farm used in transhumance. It suggests that the practice was continued from new bases on the Moor itself after other places like the havos or summer dwelling, at Hamatethy itself had been permanently settled.

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

Area shown open and un-named.

c1810 OS drawing

All shown as open rough grassland with lanes crossing it, in a different configuration to the present ones.



c1840 Tithe Map

Shown as Lady Down and divided into three uneven blocks, the westernmost TA1336, Hantergantick Higher Down, in private ownership then, defined on its east side by a broken line with bound-stones, now (2025) a stock-proof hedge. The central part was owned by lady Grenville and described as 'Common, part of Lady Down' and was down as Pasture. The largest eastern part was Plot 1721 and was called Lady Down, and was part of the 'The Moors and Wastrels Belonging to the Manor of Blisland'.

c1880 OS map

Shown as rough grassland with a few patches of furze.

c1906 OS map

No change; still dominated by rough grassland.

Modern

Quite open with grassland still dominant, but rapidly furzing over in parts.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.

Pre-1748

A straggling area of Hamatethy's common land encroached upon on west and east sides by ring fences of medieval farmland. Dominated by the tor-topped hill of Alex Tor, and by the long ridge of Treswallock Downs which as unusual apparently prehistoric stony banks, roughly parallel to each other, dividing the land into large blocks. These appear to overlie curvilinear field systems associated with round houses. Cairns were built on higher ground on Alex Tor and on lower summits on Treswallock Downs.

The name of Middlemoor Cross is interesting, suggesting it was once perceived as being in the heart of the Moor. It is not in relation to Bodmin Moor but is quite central to the commons of Hamatethy.

There are also several long pasture boundaries of apparently medieval date (with ditches), especially prominent on Dinnever Hill, that may have been short-lived attempts to take land in from the commons (see Johnson and Rose 1994, fig 66).

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

The land is shown open. 'Alex's Tor' is shown in profile.

c1810 OS drawing

The area is shown as rough grassland. Swallock Down (rather than Treswallock) and still Alex's Tor. Criss-crossed by open sided trackways, many of them leading out from farms onto the commons.

c1840 Tithe Map

The largest part was Plot 1728 and was called Swallock Down and was part of the 'The Moors and Wastrels Belonging to the Manor of Hametethy'. In the NW corner is TA 1729, 'Rowden Plain', also part of the 'Moors and Wastrels Belonging to the Manor of Hametethy'.

c1880 OS map

Shown as rough grassland with patches of furze and scrub, especially dense on Treswallock Downs west of Middle Candra, and lightest on Dinnever Hill in the north.

c1906 OS map

Rough grassland with patches of furze.

Modern

Still open grassland, but with rapidly increasing stands of furze.

2.6 Garrow.

For many people their favourite hill on Bodmin Moor; its topography creating a warm nested atmosphere, its archaeological remains of numerous forms of dwelling (round house, corridor house, proto-courtyard house, transhumance hut, longhouse and post-medieval farmhouse), making direct links to past inhabitants of the Moor.

It is where the ashes of its greatest archaeological investigator, Dorothy Dudley, were scattered. 'On a beautiful May day, the month she loved the most, a small party of friends carried Dorothy Dudley's ashes to Garrow Tor, where, with bluebells all around, one of her favourite flowers, we left them in an Iron Age hut of her own excavation. Surely, there could be no better resting place for the historian, teacher and archaeologist who dearly loved Cornwall, but in the end loved Bodmin Moor above all, in particular her 'enchanted place', Garrow Tor' (Woolf 1975, 4).

Pre-1748

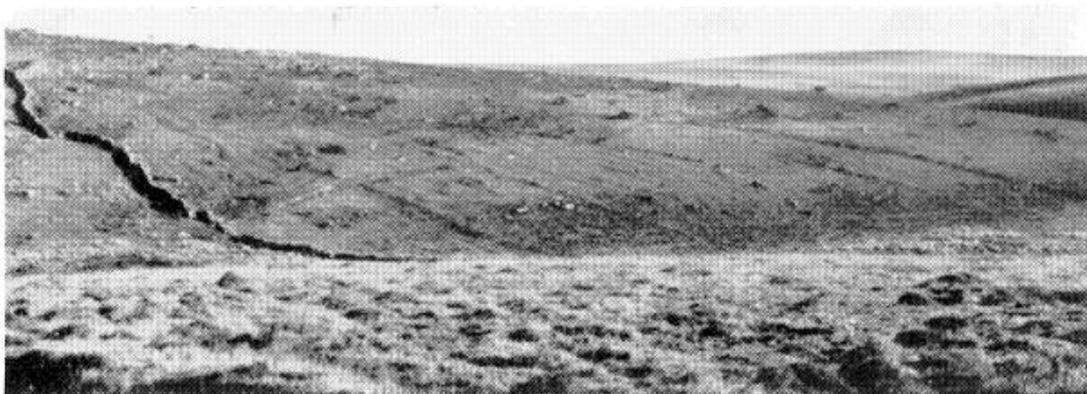
Dorothy Dudley excavated several houses on Garrow, but unfortunately published relatively little on her results, except for the later medieval longhouse site (Minter and Dudley 1962-3). She found later prehistoric material in several of the roundhouses, indicating long term if possibly sporadic use as a place of settlement. While there are over one hundred roundhouses, the enclosures and fields associated with them are quite limited in extent, except on the western side, where there is a curvilinear accretive field system, and most have the character of pastoral enclosures – pens or pounds.

Two unusual types of prehistoric house are found on Garrow, multi-cellular houses, especially on the western slopes and on the southern ridgetop, that might be where Dorothy Dudley found Romano-British pottery, as identified by Ralegh Radford. On the eastern slope, just uphill from the longhouse settlement were the 'corridor houses' with concentric walls built around a central roundhouse. The outer part may have been used to house livestock. It seems likely that prehistoric people found Garrow as attractive as people still do.

In the later medieval period, the boundary between Blisland and Hamatethy manors ran along the spine of Garrow (the southern third of the line now followed by a fine drystone wall), with Hamatethy on the west side and Blisland the east (Maclean 1873, 94). The hamlet of either 5 or 6 longhouses at Garrow was therefore built in Blisland manor, despite being in St Breward parish.

The excavation of house 1 produced a very well-preserved simple and small longhouse whose central hearth in the uphill living room had a vertical fireback slab, and whose lower room, the cowhouse or shippon had a single manger of upright granite slabs with three holes for tethering chains or ropes along the western side.

Much of the land on the eastern Blisland half of the hill was divided into narrow strips worked by lazybeds (see Minter and Dudley 1962-3, 279. Plate XXVII, reproduced below).



B



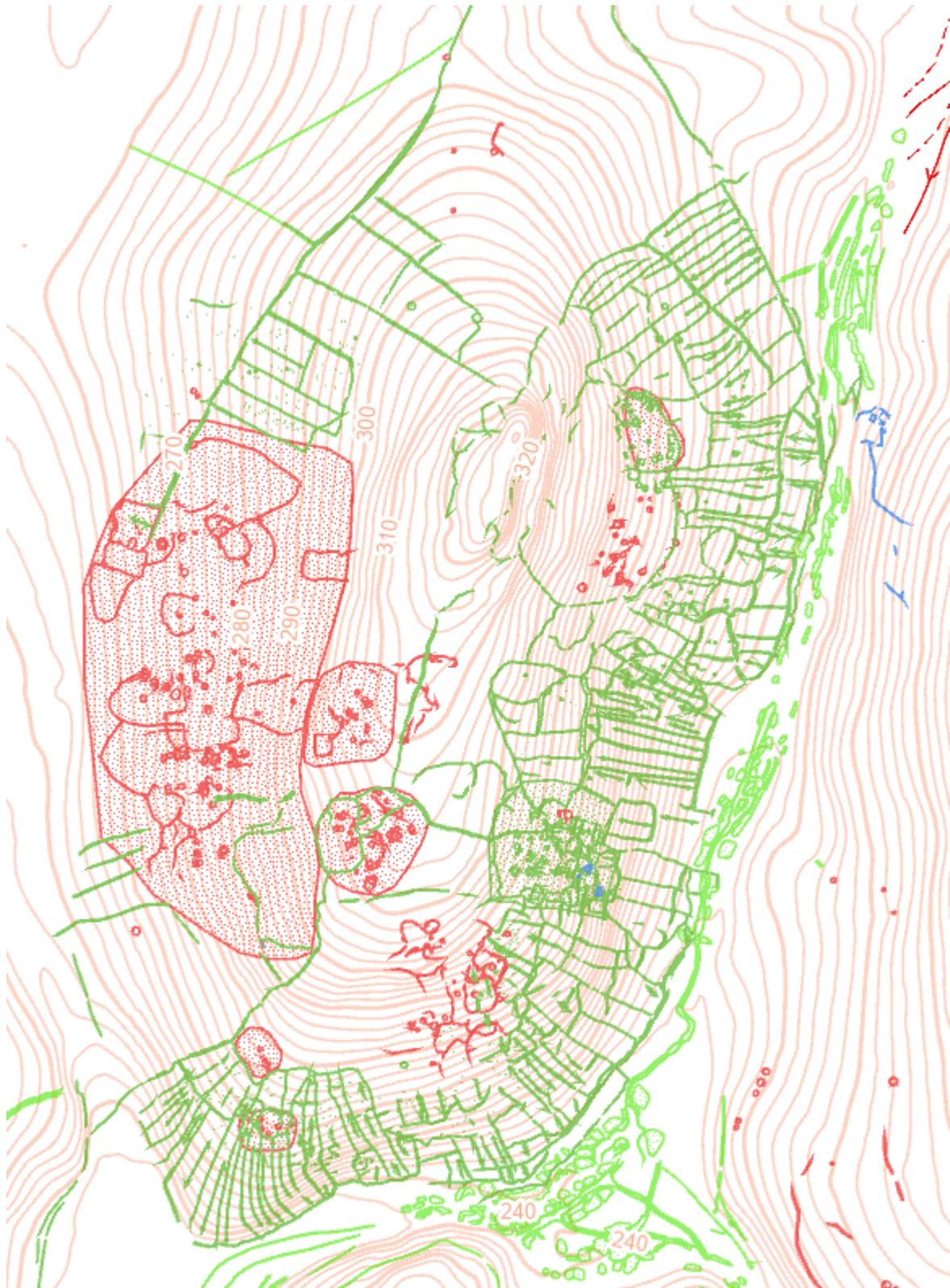
C

GARROW TOR, CORNWALL

A. View looking across marsh of river De Lank (p. 272)
 C. Lazy-beds on S. running under marsh (p. 278)

B. Fields on SW. side. (p. 278)

*Phh.: A, D. Dudley
 B, R. H. Corfield
 C, M. Bizley*



Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

The hill was shown in profile, and a farmhouse (not a hamlet) was indicated, labelled 'Garrah'.

c1810 OS drawing

The farmstead was shown, again as Garrah, with several buildings set within a pattern of small fields that had been laid out reusing some of the strip field boundaries. But the larger part of the hill, approximately 80% of it, was shown as rough pasture.

c1840 Tithe Map

As in c1810 the largest part of the hill was open ground, labelled Garrow Down but named in the Tithe Apportionment as TA 1583, Garrow Common, a common of the hamlet or home variety, that is one that was once shared by the several household of the hamlet. By 1840 all was in the occupancy of one person, Nicholas Menhennick, lessee of Mrs Louisa Sarel or the Devises of John Wallis Esq. A trace of the earlier hamlet is visible in the division of the land into Higher and Lower Garrow, with the group of small fields the dwelling (still standing in 2025) being Lower Garrow, and a second dwelling, now ruined to its north being Higher Garrow, along with the 'Common'. Both dwellings were 'occupied' by Nicholas Menhennick, so presumably he sublet at least one to a sub-tenant.

Indeed the 1841 census returns for St Breward have no mention of a Nicholas Menhennick actually living at Garrow, but instead Thomas Green, aged 30 and a 'herdsman, did, with his wife Elizabeth and six others called Green, most of them presumably their children.

c1880 OS map

land cover was shown as coarse pasture with a thin scatter of furze clumps. Some of the prehistoric and medieval enclosures and strip fields were sufficiently substantial to have been mapped, as were 'Hut circles' on the eastern side of the hill, and the medieval longhouses. The old farmstead at Higher Garrow had been abandoned and its buildings were shown roofless. The beehive hut was shown still roofed.

The De Lank River was shown with a weir directly below the farmhouse drawing off water for a leat that ran along the lower slopes of Garrow before recrossing the De Lank by an aqueduct before running around Scribble and Carkees to work a large water-wheel that pumped china-clay from the bottom of the Hawk's Tor china-clay works in Blisland.

c1906 OS map

Little change, except the china-clay leat and aqueduct had been removed.

Modern

Continues to be used as rough grazing. Some scrub clearance has been undertaken in recent years a part of a funded agri-environmental agreement. That also included repairs to the beehive hut in the farmstead and to the old manorial boundary.

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.

Pre-1748

Pollen analysis from cores taken from the marsh to the south of Rough Tor indicate the gradual shift from woodland or wood pasture to an open grass dominated vegetation community in this part of Bodmin Moor in the Neolithic period and early Bronze Age. This would have been achieved and maintained by grazing.

The hill was also the focus of early ceremony and ritual, at sites like the summit tor enclosure, presumed to be Early Neolithic through its similarity to excavated sites elsewhere in Cornwall at Carn Brea and Helman Tor, the later Neolithic bank cairn

and embanked avenue and then in the Early Bronze Age at summit cairns on Showery Tor, Little Rough Tor and Rough Tor, as well as many on the higher slopes and even some on the lower slopes.

Elsewhere in this PAL there were other ritual and ceremonial monuments, including an early neolithic long cairn on the lower NE slope of Louden Hill, later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone circles at Fernacre, Louden and Stannon, and several standing stones, cists and many cairns, again including some on the middle or lower slopes of the hills. Some on Louden Hill contain the stone boxes known as cists, that would have contained some of the community's dead.



Early Bronze Age and mid-20th century land use at Stannon stone circle in 1962, when the semi-natural grassland included considerable amounts of furze and the Stannon china-clay works was still producing sky-tips of waste material (Charles Woolf, courtesy of the Institute of Cornish Studies, ICS12.6245).

Later in prehistory, probably mainly in the Middle Bronze Age, large groups of roundhouses were built on the lower slopes of Rough Tor, associated with enclosures and pounds rather than extensive field systems. That suggests that the occupants were predominantly pastoralists, and some or many may have been transhumants who spent the winters in more sheltered parts of NE Cornwall.

More extensive curvilinear accretive field patterns were created on other hills in this part of the PAL, including Louden Hill and to the east of Stannon stone circle.

Some smaller roundhouses and those that were inserted into the shells of abandoned larger ones may have been built and occupied by later prehistoric transhumants. Some small sub-rectangular huts found on the lower slopes of Rough Tor are probably early medieval transhumance huts.

Later medieval activity appears to have been primarily commoning by the tenants of Hamatethy manor. Some long ditched banks appear to have been medieval pasture boundaries dividing, perhaps briefly, the commons of Hamatethy.

More significant were the later 13th century events on Louden Hill. The lord of Hamatethy was obliged to protect the common rights of all their tenants by the 1235 Statute of Merton (Richardson 1974, 25). A compromise between those obligations and a wish to intensify moorland exploitation (and to increase the money rent received) involved the lord denying rights of common on the manorial waste to the tenants of any new colonising settlements; their rough pasture would then be confined to that within their ring fences. A 1288 lawsuit between Henry Cauvel of Louden and the lord of Hamatethy manor confirmed that the former had no pasture rights on the manorial commons of Roughtor (Maclean 1873, 355). Broad tracks marked by stock-proof boundaries on either side of the ovoid ring-fence that took in most of Louden Hill permitted the passage of the livestock of the manor's other tenants to the remaining blocks of manorial waste, including to Rough Tor Downs to the north.

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map.

The whole of this sub-PAL was shown open, being traversed by unfenced lanes. The hills of Rough Tor and Lowdon were shown in profile and Fernacre stone circle was plotted.

c1810 OS drawing

All was shown as open rough ground with marshes in the valley bottoms and long-distance trackways, all unfenced, crossing the downs.

c1840 Tithe Map

This sub-PAL was shown as open ground on the St Breward Tithe Map of 1840. An apparently arbitrarily drawn straight line was used to separate Rough Tor and the Fernacre plain from Louden Hill, Steping Hill Dinnever Hill and Candra Hill. The former was recorded as TA 1724, 'Moors and Wastrels belonging to the Manor poof Hametethy, East Part of Roughtor' and the latter as 'Moors...etc,....West Part of Roughtor'. This is another indication of the dominance of Rough Tor in people's perceptions of the place.

In the 1840s there were annual teetotal gatherings of thousands of people on Rough Tor, again reflecting the meaning of the hill to the local society (Rowe 1993, 261.34)

c1880 OS map

Land cover shown as rough grassland with clumps of furze separated from the marshes of the valley bottoms. Boundstones were plotted along the lines separating Hamatethy Common from the contiguous open ground to the NE, Davidstow Moor and High Moor.

The Fernacre and Stannon stone circles were plotted and numerous 'hut circles' (roundhouses plus some of the prehistoric enclosures on Rough Tor. Charlotte Dymond's monument was shown.

c1906 OS map

The northern part of Rough Tor was not re-surveyed in the second series of the OS mapping. There were no significant changes in the mapping of the rest of this sub-PAL.

Modern

Still used as common grazing.

Now a highly popular walking area, including for those headed for Brown Willy, Cornwall's highest point, and elsewhere, the car park often overflowing.

Popular spot for watching murmurations of starlings and congregations of golden plover.

2.8 Brown Willy.

Famously the highest hill or mountain in Cornwall. Its name is derived from *bron*, breast or rounded hill and the plural of *guennol*, 'swallow', the bird. The hill is ridged but does look breast shaped when viewed from either the north or the south.

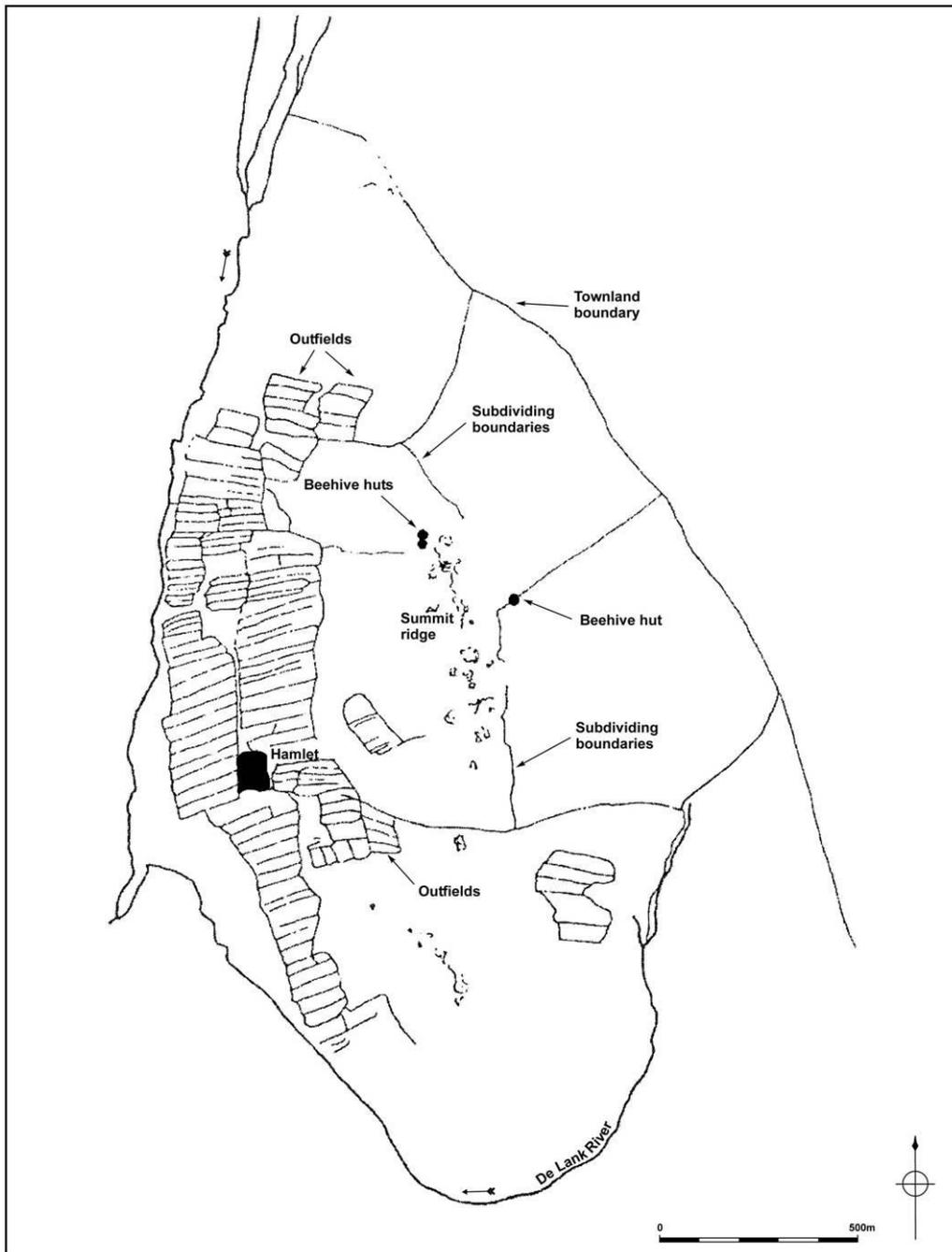
Pre-1748

Two large Early Bronze Age cairns on the highest and third peaks indicate that the hill had significance for those engaged in early prehistoric ritual and ceremony.

There are small roundhouse settlements on the lower western and eastern slopes, all with small enclosures rather than field systems, suggesting that they were pastoralist settlements.

Some of the roundhouses on the western side were repurposed as pens, possibly by the occupants of a scatter of sub-rectangular transhumance huts. Those transhumants may have experimented with laying out strip fields as there are remains of a small system apparently associated with the huts.

Later, in the 11th or early 12th centuries a hamlet of four longhouses was planted on the hill, probably by the lord of Fawton Manor whose land this was, and the occupants were allocated land in carefully measured strip fields, each strip within three large fields being precisely 6 Cornish rods in width. Later the hamlet expanded to six farmsteads, sharing two corn-drying barns for ripening the grain crops grown on the extensive lazybeds, many surviving as clear earthworks, especially in the numerous small bundles of strips that were created to extend the field system. In the 13th century the settlement was reorganised into three farmsteads, Slades, Higher Brown Willy and Lower Brown Willy, the last being established on the site of the medieval hamlet. whose occupants reused the land that had been strips.



Medieval arrangements at Bronwenelyn (now Brown Willy) showing the tenement or townland defined on three sides by the De Lank River and its tributary, the fourth (NE) by a substantial ring fence. Strip fields on the western slope took up around a third of the land and the remainder was the hamlet or home common, first open with herds sheltering in the beehive huts, and then subdivided into blocks by long pasture boundaries (from Herring 2008, fig 43).

The field system took up around one third of the land inside the ringfence that separated Brown Willy from the extensive commons of Hamatethy, Trewint Commons and West Moor, to the north, south and east. The remaining two-thirds were rough pasture used as the hamlet's home common. Initially herds used beehive huts as shelters but later in the medieval period the hill was subdivided into several large

blocks of rough pasture by long pasture boundaries, some time before the break-up of the hamlet into three farmsteads. Those boundaries were then reused by the new farmsteads as the boundaries of their own 'private' pastures.

In the 17th century a fourth homestead was recorded, whose dwelling survives as a ruin on the eastern slopes, 'The House in Catteshole'.

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map

The map shows the hill in profile, with its four mini summits and with clitter running down its side. One farmstead was shown, as Brown Willy in a position that suggests it was Lower Brown Willy, on the site of the medieval hamlet.

c1810 OS drawing

No settlement was shown on this map. The ring fence and two of the substantial pasture boundaries that crossed the ridge were recorded as was the upper boundary of the strip field system and the wall that ran down to the clapper bridge on the western side, linking with Butterstor.

c1840 Tithe Map

The Hill was divided between Lower Brown Willey and Higher Brown Willey, which included the land at 'Slades and Maiden Torr', though no dwelling was shown at Slades – Maiden Tor is the smaller tor at the north end of the Brown Willy ridge. The only dwelling was that at Higher Brown Willey, near the centre of the hill, where a small house was attached to the most southerly of three small rectangular enclosures, which may have been used as gardens or very secure mowhays. This was owned by Mrs Louisa Sarel, the 'lord' of Hamatethy manor, who had therefore acquired it from Fawton manor. and 'occupied' by John Hockin, though the 1841 Census Returns record that the only family living on 'Browneally' was that of Richard and Jane Auger, Richard an agricultural labourer. There were six young children, including Emblem and Seau, twins then aged 1.

Lower Brown Willey was owned by Richard Doidge Esq, who also owned Fernacre farm across the De Lank to the west. Both were occupied by Philip Ham, recorded as a farmer in the 1841 Census Returns, living at Fernacre with his family of five children, plus Ann Parsons a female servant and her young son, and William Keast a 'streamer', indicating another ongoing land use in the area, tin streaming. Three more 'Streamers' were recorded at neighbouring Butterstor.

c1880 OS map

This map shows all the houses on Brown Willy (at Slades, Higher and Lower Brown Willy) as unroofed. Fragments of the old medieval strip field system had been repurposed and while virtually the whole hill was shown as rough grassland with clumps of furze (most numerous on the higher ground and on the southern end of the hill), four fields were shown with improved land, presumably used for haymaking. All were within easy reach of Fernacre where the people working Brown Willy probably lived.

The vegetation was sufficiently low to show archaeological features, like 'hut circles' and the ruined medieval longhouses. Leats were shown drawing water from the De Lank River at the SE and S sides of the hill, water probably used in streamworks. Wheal Rose operated the alluvial streamworks at the southern end of the hill. There is evidence of time depth in these streamworks which probably had medieval origins.

c1906 OS map

The main change was the re-occupation of Slades farmstead and the improvement of several of its fields. New farm buildings were erected, including small beehive huts, and other beehive huts were also recorded, including the pair just west of the summit of the hill, labelled 'Hut Dwellings' in Gothic script used for antiquities.

Modern

Slades was abandoned again in the middle decades of the 20th century, after a generator had been installed and electricity brought to the most remote farmstead on the Moor. The land has been used as rough grazing but with the area of the medieval strip fields secured by fencing to allow rotation of livestock through the more productive area of the hill. This block of land was thus excluded from the CROW Act access land.

Ponds for luring wildfowl to be shot were created in the 1980s on the lowest western slopes and among the dumps of the streamworks at the southern end.

An increasingly well-trodden path leads to the hill's summit, allowing people to be briefly on top of Cornwall.

Historic Environment

Headlines

- One of the most significant archaeological landscapes in Europe.
 - A classic palimpsest where considerable time-depth is easily visible as later prehistoric complexes overlay and respond to earlier prehistoric ones and are themselves overlain but not entirely removed by later medieval and early post-medieval arrangements and features.
 - A wide range of site types, ceremonial, ritual agricultural, pastoral and industrial, from all of the broad periods mentioned above.
 - The marginality of the land (the highest and most exposed uplands in Cornwall have minimised later intensification of land use and thus of damage to archaeological remains.
 - Considerable continuity in the importance of summer grazing, which underpins most of the early and later prehistoric and medieval and later history of the place.
 - All of that coupled with a dramatic natural topography and a relatively wild, though fundamentally semi-natural (and thus semi-cultural) environment.
- Several coherent early prehistoric ceremonial and ritual complex survive in remarkable condition, on Rough Tor itself and in smaller discrete complexes placed in relation to it.
 - Includes 5 stone circles, a unique sacred enclosure (King Arthur's Hall), standing stones, a long cairn, a bank cairn, an embanked avenue, several tor cairns, scores of round cairns, several propped stones.
 - Rough Tor and Showery Tor were themselves referenced in the siting and orientation of other early prehistoric monuments throughout eastern Cornwall.
 - Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor were linked by a substantial probably Early Neolithic tor enclosure, a significant gathering place for a large community.

- At least some of the later prehistoric settlements and fields were laid respectfully in relation to Rough Tor's principal ceremonial monuments, and to the other early monuments in the PAL.
- The archaeology and landscape of summer grazing.
 - Much of the land forms the surviving downland element of one of the great commons of Bodmin Moor, Hamatethy common, extant by 1066 and probably with prehistoric origins.
 - The three eastern areas are ring-fenced medieval tenements which were home or hamlet commons in the medieval period.
- An ancient common, part of the medieval Blisland Manor commons, never enclosed and never subject to any form of farming and land use other than grazing and turf cutting, with the exception of very confined stream-working, quarrying and mining.
- Includes several groups of small transhumance huts, apparently of the early medieval period, and King Arthur's Hall may have been reused as a drift pound for holding livestock caught trespassing on the common.

Summary of main heritage assets

Prehistoric ceremonial and ritual

2.1 Rough Tor. The focus of much ritual and ceremonial activity in north and east Cornwall.



The early Neolithic tor enclosure on Rough Tor. Three lines of stony banks link Little Rough Tor (left) with Rough Tor (Pete Herring, June 2017).

- The apparently **Early Neolithic tor enclosure** (MCO20049, PRN 3384) whose multiple lines of stony banks link Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor and create a large fairly open space was probably a gathering place in which rituals and ceremonies were accompanied by other more mundane activities.
- Possibly **Later Neolithic embanked avenue** (MCO22798) on high western slopes aligned on the cheesewring at Showery Tor.
- Large and complex **Early Bronze Age cairn** on Roughtor Downs to the north of Showery Tor (MCO4576).
- Large **Early Bronze Age ring cairn** around Showery Tor cheesewring (MCO4575).
- Large **Early Bronze Age kerbed cairn** covers summit tor on Little Rough Tor (MCO4478).

- **Two Early Bronze Age cairns** at summit of Rough Tor (MCO4528 and MCO4529), and a third on its eastern side (MCO4408).
- **Two Early Bronze Age cairns** on higher NW slopes below Showery Tor (part of a group that continues into area 7) (MCO4557, MCO4556).
- **Four Early Bronze Age cairns** on higher W slopes of Rough Tor (part of a group that continues into area 7) (MCO4567, 4568, 4570, 4571).
- **Line of eleven small cairns on mid-slopes on east side** (MCO4417, 4481-4488).
- **Standing stone** within tor enclosure.

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs. The two hills are interestingly different. Carkees with its well-drained main slopes has just the one small cairn on the northern downland while the rounded wetter downland of Scribble has several cairns and standing stones.

Carkees Down

- A single **Early Bronze Age kerbed platform cairn** (MC4260) on the northern downland spur of Carkees Down.

Scribble Down

- **Early Bronze Age stone setting** (MCO40687), of two upright granite slabs, near southern end of Scribble Down
- **Early Bronze Age standing stone** (MCO40677), near northern end.
- **Four Early Bronze Age cairns** (MCO40679, 40680, 40681, 40685) on the spine of Scribble Down

2.3 King Arthur's Downs. Dominated by the rectangular enclosure called King Arthur's Hall. Also, two stone circles and a substantial cairn, and the northern stone of a stone row.

- **King Arthur's Hall** (MCO21647), a unique rectangular earthwork (47 by 21 metres internally) whose substantial banks were created from stone and rab scraped from the bedrock of the interior and lined with upright granite slabs. Oriented N-S. Presumed ritual or ceremonial
- **Two stone circles** (MCO18448), almost touching each other on Emblance Downs to the ESE of King Arthur's Hall.
- **Large Early Bronze Age kerbed cairn** (MCO4276) on the summit of Case Hill, to the NW of King Arthur's Hall

2.4 Lady Down. Two cairns on the highest part of Lady Down

- **Early Bronze Age cairn** (MCO4458) on summit. Large, but now amorphous because of disturbance
- **Early Bronze Age cairn** (MCO4457) to east of summit. Small and possibly a clearance heap.
- **Early Bronze Age cairn** (MCO4459) on lowlying ground to east of main hill. Possibly a clearance heap.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs. Numerous Early Bronze Age cairns, including on the summit of Alex Tor.

- **Early Bronze Age kerbed cairn** (MCO4613) on summit of Alex Tor; unusually high slabs for kerb.
- **Early Bronze Age cairn** (MCO4591) on lowlying ground on SE slope of Alex Tor.
- **Early Bronze Age cist** (MCO22352) on lowlying ground on NE slope of Alex Tor.
- **Six Early Bronze Age cairns** on high points along the length of Treswallock Downs (MCO4226, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4612, and 4614).
- **Large Early Bronze Age cairn** (MCO4319) on summit of Dinnever Hill.
- **Early Bronze Age cairn** (MCO4459) on lowlying ground on N slope of Dinnever Hill.

2.6 Garrow. Groups of Early Bronze Age cairns on the lower western slope and lower northern slopes that are less well-drained than the main part of the hill. Possible propped stones and other early features have been observed on the main northern tor.

- **Three Early Bronze Age cairns** (MCO4126, 4434, 4437) on lowlying ground to the north of the hill.
- **Six Early Bronze Age cairns** (MCO4336, 4338, 4339, 4340, 4342, 53541) on lowlying ground to the west of the hill.
- **Propped stones, pilings of small stones and clearance of natural rock chambers** at the summit tor of Garrow were recorded and discussed by the late Roger Farnworth (Farnworth et al 2024).

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Loudon Hill and Stannon. Despite several extensive later prehistoric and medieval layers of settlements and fields, there is a remarkably well-preserved and coherent ritual and ceremonial landscape on the lower slopes of Rough Tor and on the several hills to its south-west. They include two Early Neolithic long cairns, a long and broad Middle Neolithic bank cairn, three large Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone circles, a stone setting, standing stones and 60 Early Bronze Age cairns, some with traces of central cists, and 4 Early Bronze Age freestanding cists.

- **Neolithic long cairn** (MCO11015) on lowest NE slopes of Loudon Hill.
- **Neolithic long cairn** on lower western slopes of Rough Tor, its line later extended as the bank cairn, below.
- **Neolithic bank cairn** (MCO56772) on western slope of Rough Tor, in three distinct lengths, each oriented on a cheeswring type tor along the spine of Roughtor Downs.



Neolithic bank cairn during excavation by Time Team (Pete Herring, October 2006).

- **Later Neolithic embanked avenue** (MCO22799), 110 metres long, on the high western slopes of Rough Tor, aligned on the top slab of the cheesewring of Showery Tor.
- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone circle** (MCO18442), known as the Fernacre circle, on the plain due south of Rough Tor, which towers above it. The largest freestanding circle in Cornwall, 46m in diameter. Irregular plan and irregular shapes, sizes and spacing of stones.



Fernacre stone circle on the sloping plain immediately south of Rough Tor (Pete Herring, April 2016)

- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone circle** (MCO34072), known as the Stannon circle, on a low hill to the S of Stannon and SW of Loudon Hill, with views to the Mayday or Beltane sun rising over Rough Tor's peak. A large and irregular circle 43 metres in diameter with irregular shapes, sizes and spacing of stones.



Stannon stone circle in ancient semi-natural grassland, from SW with Rough Tor in the distance (centre) and the topmost tors of Brown Willy poking over the back of Louden Hill (Dan Ratcliffe, January 2025)).

- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone circle** (MCO18452) on a low rounded spur to the SW of Louden Hill. A third large circle (45m diameter) with Rough Tor looking conical to its north.



The Louden stone circle, now with few stones standing, with Rough Tor looking almost conical to the north (Pete Herring, December 2015).

- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone setting** (MCO18488) 65m NW of Stannon stone circle. Line of four closely spaced stones. It has been suggested that this might be at the N end of a contemporary **stone row** (MCO64327), but that is uncertain.
- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age stone setting** (MCO18488) of four end-set slabs, up to 0.9m high and arranged as two pairs on the SW slope of Louden Hill.
- **Two Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age standing stones** (MCO7457) on the SE slope of Louden Hill.
- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age standing stone** (MCO7406) a short way due E of Fernacre stone circle.
- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age standing stone** within the tor enclosure on Rough Tor – not in HER.
- **Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age standing stone** (MCO7496), now leaning but once 1.7m high to N of the bank cairn on the W slopes of Rough Tor.
- **29 Early Bronze Age cairns on Rough Tor's slopes.** Of these, 10 cairns, MCO4523, 4555, 4556, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563 and 4565, are all

to the NE of the bank cairn, some placed on early field boundaries. Another 15 cairns, MCO4540, 4541, 4542, 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547, 4548, 4549, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4553, 4554, are on the lower western slopes in the same broad area that later roundhouses and fields were established. Some had been mis-identified as roundhouses. Another 4 cairns, MCO4524, 4525, 4526 and 4527, are on the lower southern slopes, again in an area where later roundhouses and enclosures were established.

- **24 Early Bronze Age cairns on Louden Hill.** There are numerous cairns on the lower slopes and spine of Louden, possibly gathered there because of its proximity to Rough Tor. There are 5 in the northern half of the hill (MCO4361, 4386, 4387, 4388, 4419), another 19 on the south-eastern slopes (MCO4349, 4350, 4351, 4352, 4353, 4354, 4355, 4356, 4357, 4358, 4359, 4362, 4363, 4364, 4365, 4366, 4367, 4368, 4369)
- **3 Early Bronze Age cairns** on the hill with the **Stannon** stone circle (MCO4320, 4322, 4323).
- **3 Early Bronze Age cairns** on **Candra Hill** (MCO4321, 4347, 4348)
- **An Early Bronze Age platform cairn** on **Fernacre plain**, not in the HER, located at SX14427991.
- **A pair of Early Bronze Age cists** on **Louden Hill** (MCO4358), a large cist with a much smaller one beside it, as if the graves of a parent and child.
- **An Early Bronze Age cist** on **Louden Hill** (MCO22840) on the western slopes.
- **Early Bronze Age cist** on the hill with the **Stannon** stone circle (MCO22385).

2.8 Brown Willy. Aside from several possible propped stones and two large cairns, one at the summit and the other on the third peak from the north, there is surprisingly little evidence for prehistoric ritual and ceremonial features on Brown Willy.

- **Early Bronze Age cairn** on the summit of Brown Willy (MCO4214), all stones, 14.5m in diameter and 3.2m high.
- **Early Bronze Age cairn** on the third peak of Brown Willy (MCO4215), all stones, 18.5m in diameter and 1.8m high.



The lower of the two cairns on the spine of Brown Willy, in exposed grassland (Pete Herring, August 2005).

Prehistoric domestic and agricultural

2.1 Rough Tor.

The upper western slopes of Rough Tor contain some stony banks on the edges of the clitter which have no ditches and thus appear to be prehistoric. They may have been pasture boundaries used to contain or control the movement of livestock, including in some cases preventing them entering the most hazardous areas of clitter.

- On the north west clitter-covered moorland slope are **three roundhouses**, associated with a pattern of stony banks covering around 5.0 hectares and forming a curvilinear and accretive **field pattern**, presumed to be of Middle Bronze Age (MCO21372).
- A second more **fragmentary field pattern** of stony banks on the higher western slopes of Rough Tor (MCO21373). It is possible that more fields exist here, covered by peat growth.
- A single well-preserved **roundhouse** (MCO19935) survives on the eastern slope of Rough Tor, contained within a five-sided post-medieval field.

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.

Fragments of field systems on both hills, formed of low banks with occasional upright stones, presumed to be Middle Bronze Age because of sinuosity and because preceding peat growth.

Carkees Down

- A probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC20729) associated with two **roundhouses** on the northern downland spur of Carkees Down. Fragmentary as peat growth has covered remains.
- A probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC20731) on the southern slopes of Carkees Tor. Fragmentary low stony banks with some orthostats; some peat growth has covered remains.

Scribble Down

- A fragmentary probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC22718) on the southern end of Scribble Downs. Fragmentary as peat growth has covered remains.
- A fragmentary probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC22719) on the central eastern side of Scribble Downs. Fragmentary as peat growth has covered remains.
- A fragmentary probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC40687) on the western slopes of Scribble Downs. Fragmentary as peat growth has covered remains.

2.3 King Arthur's Downs.

No certain remains of prehistoric boundaries.

- Lidar plots have shown **two small sub-circular enclosures** on the NE slope of Casehill, but these have not yet been identified on the ground (MCO74935 and 74936).

2.4 Lady Down.

Long apparently prehistoric pasture boundary runs along the northern slopes. A curvilinear and accretive field system associated with several round houses survives on the slopes of the main hill at the western end of Lady Down.

- A **pasture boundary** – a substantial stony bank – forming the north boundary of a field system and associated settlement (below), running along the north slope of the ridge of Lady Down (MCO22353). Presumably Middle Bronze Age as the fields appear to be of that period.
- Probably **Middle Bronze Age field system and roundhouse settlement** on Lady Downs (MCO21660). Fields are sub-rectangular and curvilinear and are accretive. Three appear to be attached to the long pasture boundary.
- A **pasture boundary** glancing across the north slope of the ridge of Lady Down (MCO22354). Appears to be slighted by the more continuous bank to its south (see above). Presumably earlier in the Middle Bronze Age period.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.

A series of long fairly straight boundaries, of Bronze Age pasture boundary form (substantial stony banks with some orthostats suggesting they had stock-proof faces) divide these downs. They run east to west but are not quite parallel with each other so are not necessarily a coaxial field system.

They appear to run across and post-date curvilinear fields and enclosures that are of a Middle Bronze Age style and so can be regarded as later prehistoric boundaries built to organise access to pastures.

A tiny fragment of a possible small coaxial field system, probably of Middle Bronze Age date pokes onto the lower slopes of Alex Tor from Rowden.

- A large irregular **probably Middle Bronze Age circular enclosure** on the western slopes of Treswallock Downs (MCO50147). Appears to be sliced by a later prehistoric pasture boundary.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear field system** on the SW and SE slopes of Treswallock Downs, extending into the fields of West Candra farm (MCO20699). It includes a large **enclosure** on the Downs that is around 120 metres across, not unlike the circular enclosure above. It too appears to have been slighted by later long pasture boundaries. The fields in West Candra are associated with a group of around 12 **roundhouses** and include some **very small circular enclosures**, like gardens or pens. The field system is fragmentary and may have been several different complexes, rather than the single one covering nearly 40 hectares identified in the HER.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear field system** with **ten roundhouses** on the NW slopes of Alex Tor and Cargelley (MCO20725). Partly within Cargelley's fields, partly in the PAL.
- A fragment of the small **probably Middle Bronze Age coaxial field system** at Rowden (MCO21377) extends onto the downs to the N of Alex Tor. A single **roundhouse** is also on the downs. There are more fields and roundhouses in the medieval fields of Rowden.
- Five long and quite straight stony banks, probably **later prehistoric pasture boundaries** that run broadly east-west across Treswallock Downs. They appear to form a single coherent pattern.
 - The northern bank (MCO22700) is 650 metres long and runs WNW to ESE and continues into the fields of North Candra and is aligned on

banks that cross the Candra stream and climb up the slopes of Case Hill.

- The second bank from the north (MCO22701) is described as a 'reave' in the HER account of MCO50147, the circular enclosure it slices through.
- The third bank (MCO22702), around 600m long, is secondary to an Early bronze Age cairn that it abuts, and has three side banks attached to it.
- The fourth bank (MCO22703), around 450m long.
- The fifth bank (MCO22704), 620m long, has a pronounced angle change, turning south-westwards towards its western end. To its east it is possible that the bank continued on the eastern side of the Candra Stream and climbed the hill and ran E-W across King Arthur's Downs c170m N of King Arthur's Hall.,
- Four roughly parallel stony banks at the southern end of Treswallock Downs (MCO20823), oriented NNW-SSE, may be further **later prehistoric pasture boundaries**.

2.6 Garrow.

There are several discrete roundhouse settlements on Garrow, some apparently beginning as unenclosed roundhouse groups, others having extensive curvilinear field systems and two large ovoid pound-like enclosures on the NE slopes whose boundaries cut through some roundhouses.

'Through the 1950s Dorothy Dudley investigated the settlements on Garrow Tor, fully excavating round houses in three of six groups on the hill, and trial trenching houses in two others. Unfortunately, the prehistoric excavations remain unpublished, apart from a brief note (Dudley 1957-8, 47-8 and 53-4). It is, however, possible to piece together an outline of the project from her notebooks, held at the Royal Institution of Cornwall (Dudley MSS)' (Herring 1986, vol 1, 90-97).

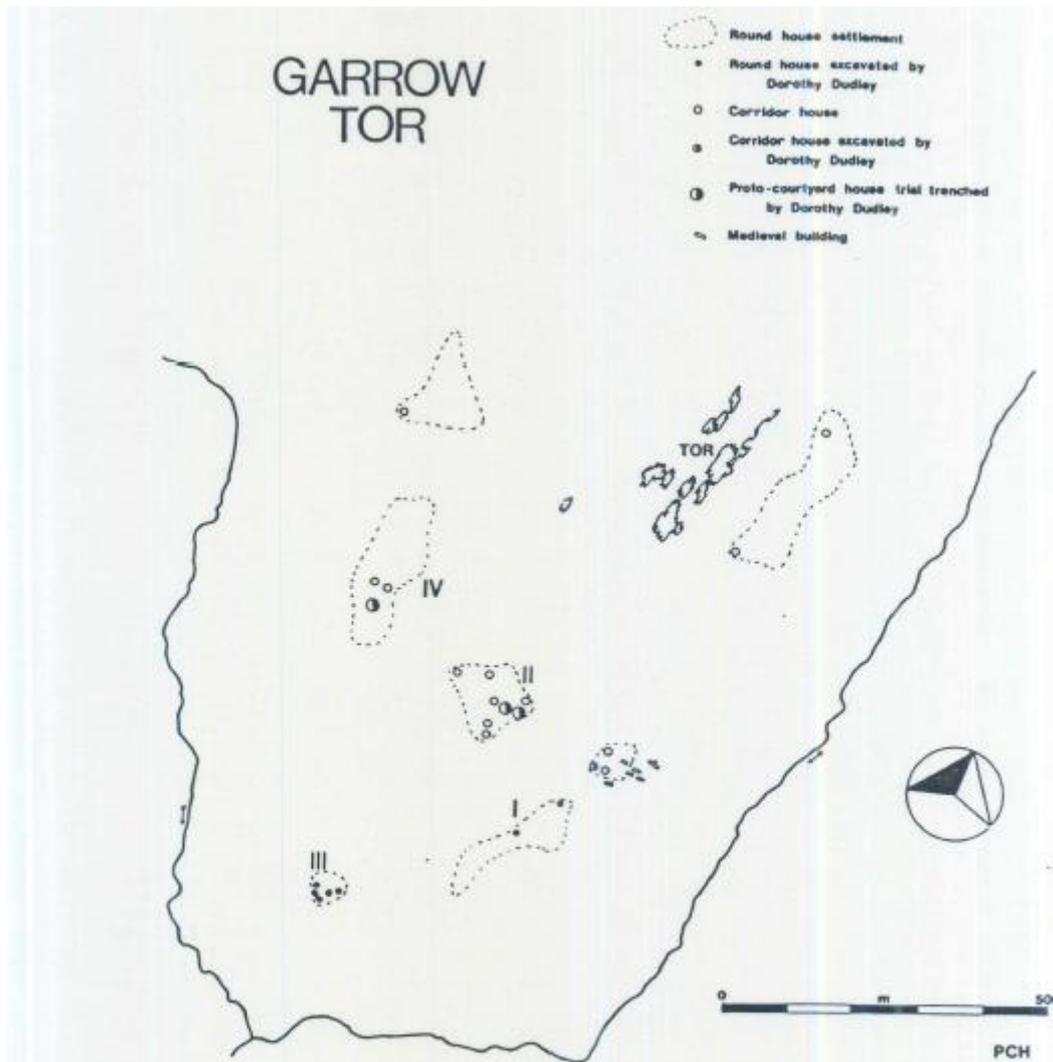


Figure 18 Garrow Tor, Bodmin Moor, showing the locations of Dudley's sites I to IV and the identifiable Iron Age (?) corridor houses and proto-courtyard houses.

Map showing where Dorothy Dudley excavated prehistoric houses on Garrow, based on her notebooks and archaeological remains of her trenches (from Herring 1986, Vol 1 fig 18)

- **Probably Middle Bronze Age large ovoid enclosure** (MCO56622) containing 18 roundhouses on steep NE slopes of Garrow. Some roundhouses have been sliced by the enclosure wall which suggests they pre-date it and were originally an **unenclosed roundhouse settlement**, with a small number of very **small pens or gardens**.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age larger ovoid enclosure** (MCO14322) attached to the above. Contains a further 21 roundhouses and again it slices across 3 others suggesting another **unenclosed roundhouse settlement** originally.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age Extensive curvilinear and accretive field system** with over **50 roundhouses** on western slope of Garrow (MCO20867). Many houses have been repurposed as shelters for later smaller huts, presumably **transhumance shelters**. One house that had been adapted

contained more than one cell, like a proto-courtyard house. It was trenched by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s and produced pottery that Raleigh Radford, an experienced archaeologist of the time, considered likely to be Romano-British, i.e. contemporary with the courtyard houses of west Cornwall.

- **Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear field system** on higher SE slopes of Garrow with at least **26 roundhouses** (MCO20869).
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age unenclosed roundhouse settlement** on the higher SW slopes of Garrow (MCO19459). Some of the 26 roundhouses have been adapted for reuse in later prehistory, perhaps to accommodate transhumants.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear field system and round house settlement** on the higher western slopes of Garrow (MCO20870). Some small pens as well as several curvilinear fields. May have originated as an **unenclosed roundhouse settlement**.
- **Group of three 'corridor houses'** on eastern slopes of Garrow, immediately uphill from the farmhouse (not included in the CSHER). One investigated by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s; Middle Bronze Age pottery in inner roundhouse, but no artefacts from outer corridor area, which might be later. Dudley noted numerous other examples of corridor houses on Garrow Tor – see map above.
- **Group of five prehistoric roundhouses** on eastern slopes of Garrow, immediately uphill from the farmhouse (not included in the CSHER). Some investigated by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s; Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was found.
- **Group of five prehistoric roundhouses** on southern slopes of Garrow (MCO22355), pre-date two small pound-like enclosures, also probably prehistoric. Excavated by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s; Middle Bronze Age pottery indicates original establishment but an Iron Age glass bead indicates reuse around a thousand years later, possibly as a transhumance settlement, using the pound-like enclosures.



Middle Bronze Age roundhouse on southern slope of Garrow; one of those excavated by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s (Pete Herring, December 2014).

- **Group of five roundhouses** on eastern slopes of Garrow, immediately uphill from the farmhouse (not included in the CSHER). Some investigated by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s; Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age

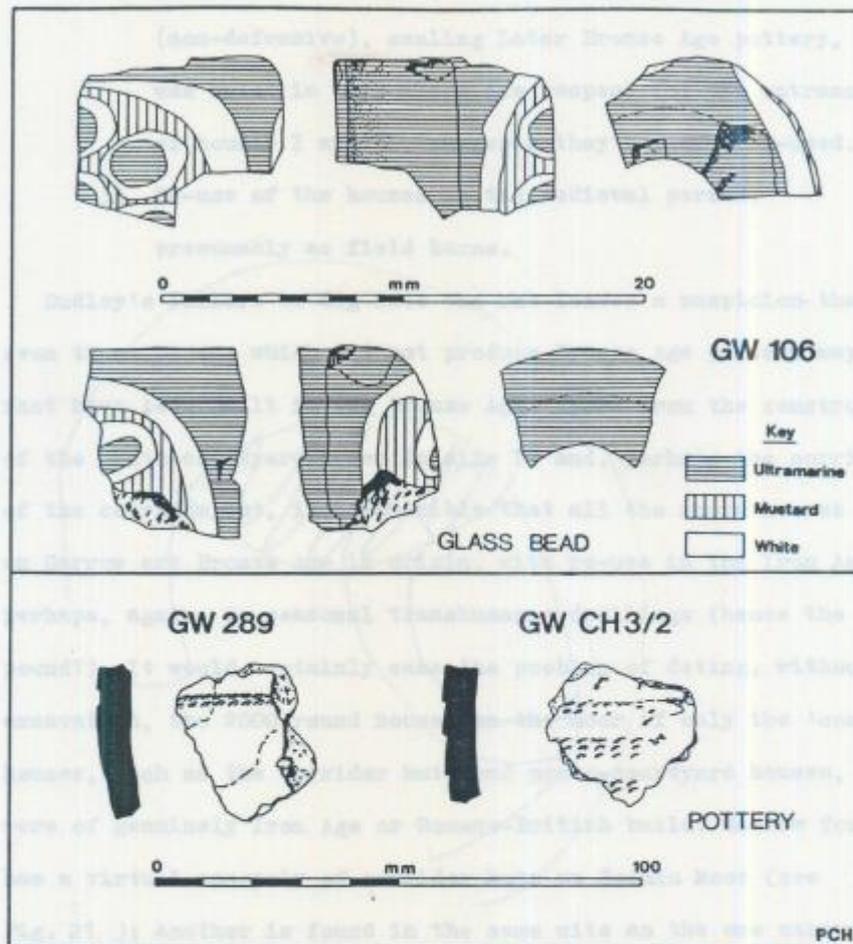


Figure 20 (Top) Two pieces of a broken glass bead from the 'floor' of round house IV of Garrow site III (see Fig.19) (Dudley MSS). It can be dated to the 4th or 3rd centuries BC (see p92).

(Bottom) Two pieces of Bronze Age pottery (Trevisker type II). GW 289 was found beneath the pound wall of Garrow site III (Fig 19) (Dudley MSS); GW CH3/2 comes from the 'floor' of the corridor hut excavated by Dudley (see Fig. 18 for location).

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Loudon Hill and Stannon.

Numerous prehistoric settlements and fields, mostly of Early Bronze Age curvilinear forms, but including some especially early ovoid and sub-rectangular fields on Rough Tor and on the hill containing Stannon stone circle which appear from lacking

roundhouses and also being primary in relationships with Early Bronze Age stone circle (Stannon) and cairns (Rough Tor) might be Neolithic in date.

- Group of **early curvilinear enclosures** (MCO21369) on higher western slopes of Rough Tor. One, pear-shaped, appears to be overlain by the Neolithic bank cairn so might be Neolithic, unusually early for Cornwall. No certain roundhouses associated with the enclosures, though a one or two possible houses have been suggested.
- Group of **early sub-rectangular and curvilinear enclosures** (MCO21370) on higher western slopes. Overlain by four Early Bronze Age cairns, so is either very Early Bronze Age or Neolithic in origin.
- **Early irregular curvilinear and accretive field system** (MCO21367) on lower western slopes of Rough Tor. No roundhouses; several **stone clearance heaps**. An Early Bronze Age cairn seems to have been placed on top of the junction of three banks. If it post-dates the enclosures, then they will be either very early Bronze Age or Neolithic.
- **Possibly early prehistoric field system** on SW slopes of Rough Tor, with curvilinear fields and **clearance heaps** but no roundhouses (MCO20881).
- **Early curvilinear field system** on the low downland containing the Stannon stone circle (MCO20876). There are no roundhouses and the banks of the fields appear to have been removed or robbed in the vicinity of the stone circle, as if robbed by the builders of it in the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.
- Scatter of small **curvilinear fields and 3 roundhouses** on higher SE slope of Rough Tor (MCO19467).
- Very extensive **Middle Bronze Age field system and roundhouse settlement** on the lower western slopes of Rough Tor (MCO21368). Over 120 roundhouses recorded, some freestanding, some attached to or within curvilinear enclosures. Considerable variety in the size of houses – some appear to be too small to accommodate a household, but others are among the largest known on Bodmin Moor. Much evidence for time-depth with houses and enclosures overlaying each other. So probably not a single-episode settlement. Three houses were investigated by the Time Team TV archaeology programme and produced Middle Bronze Age pottery (Thompson 2009-2010). The enclosures are quite small, and many houses are not obviously associated with them. The economy may have been predominantly pastoral though some low lynchets in larger enclosures suggest some cultivation took place.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age field system** on S slopes of Rough Tor, with curvilinear fields and **clearance heaps** and over 50 roundhouses (MCO20881). Quite small fields and lot of roundhouses are not obviously associated with them. Can suggest that this was originally a seasonal pastoral settlement with pens that was then permanently settled with the few fields. It was reused again later as several houses have smaller later ones inserted into them.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age field system** on S slopes of the summit ridge of Fernacre, with curvilinear fields and **clearance heaps** and over 30 roundhouses (MCO20923). Quite small fields and lot of roundhouses are not obviously associated with them. Can suggest that this was originally a seasonal pastoral settlement with pens that was then permanently settled with the few fields.

- **Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear accretive field system** on SW slopes of Louden Hill (MCO20872) covers over 26 hectares and contains over **10 roundhouses** and several **clearance heaps**.
- **Probably Middle Bronze Age roundhouse settlement and attached boundaries** (MCO19462). Many of the 28 roundhouses are attached to three gently curving banks like strings of beads. Another **8 roundhouses** freestanding close by. Possibly a pastoral settlement.
- **Three large ovoid enclosures** on S slopes of Rough Tor (MCO21552, 21553, 21554), apparently earlier than the pasture boundaries, but possibly overlying or attached to the roundhouses of MCO20881, above.
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO22802) on W slope of Rough Tor, attached at its NE end to the E end of the Neolithic bank cairn. Overlies field system MCO21369 and curves through the large settlement (MCO21368) dividing it into two parts.
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO22803) on higher W slope of Rough Tor, attached at its NW end to pasture boundary MCO22802. Part of a sequence subdividing the pastures of Rough Tor (Johnson and Rose 1984, fig 46).
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO22804) on SW slope of Rough Tor. Runs from base of dense clitter down to valley bottom. Has a probably early medieval transhumance hut attached to it, so probably either late prehistoric or early medieval.
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO22805) on SW slope of Rough Tor. Runs from base of dense clitter down to valley bottom. Has a curvilinear enclosure on its east side, but earthwork evidence of that continuing to the west, so pasture boundary is secondary. Has a probably early medieval transhumance hut attached to it, so probably either late prehistoric or early medieval.

2.8 Brown Willy.

Roundhouse settlements on east and west sides of the hill have just a few very small ovoid enclosures and were probably homes for seasonal; pastoralists.

- A **settlement of 30 roundhouses** on middle western slopes of Brown Willy survives in a fragmentary form within the extensive medieval strip field system here (MCO19062). Enclosures are all small and ovoid. Typical of pastoralist settlements.
- A **settlement of 8 roundhouses** on middle eastern slopes of Brown Willy survives in a fragmentary form (MCO19091). Enclosures are all small and ovoid. Typical of pastoralist settlements.

Medieval

2.1 Rough Tor.

- Licence for a **chapel of St Michael at 'Roghtorre'** was granted to Sir Hugo Peverelle (of Hamatethy manor) on 1st September 1371, traces of the chapel survive at the summit, MCO10158.
- Well on high western slopes is regarded by some as a **holy well** (MCO7048). Small well house with spring issuing within.
- **Cross base** (MCO3331) in clitter on higher southern slopes of Rough Tor.

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.

- Unusually **solitary longhouse** within a small **medieval field system** with stony banks and ditches and areas of **lazy beds** (MCO20727) with small **corn-drying barn** on the sheltered NE side of Carkees Tor (MCO22696).

2.3 King Arthur's Downs.

- **King Arthur's Hall** (MCO21647), now known to be Neolithic in origin, appears to have been reused in early medieval times as the **hundredal pound** for distraining trespassing livestock found on the extensive common pastures of Trigg hundred. The long pasture boundaries to N and S work with it. It may then have been reused in the later medieval period as a **manorial pound**, possibly shared by the two great manors of Hamatethy (in which it lies) and Blisland, a short distance to the south.



King Arthur's Hall looking NE towards Rough Tor showing gentle slope on exterior of bank, upright slabs on more vertical inner face and quagmire in centre of the enclosure (Pete Herring, December 2020).

- **Cross base** on downs beside trackway to W of King Arthur's Hall (MCO5413).
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO48746) running E-W across King Arthur's Downs c160m N of King Arthur's Hall. Forms N side of long enclosure containing the Hall.
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO22725) running E-W across King Arthur's Downs c25m S of King Arthur's Hall. Forms S side of long enclosure containing the Hall. Was the boundary between the manors of Hamatethy (to the north) and Blisland (to the south).
- **Pasture boundary** (MCO42658) running NNE-SSW down the spine of King Arthur's Downs, heading towards the Hall or just to its west, where a trackway ran in post-medieval times (e.g. Thomas Martyn's map, 1748).

2.4 Lady Down. No obviously medieval remains, though the down would have been an element of Hamatethy Common.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.

- **Wayside cross**, called Middlemoor Cross, beside track from Hamatethy into the heart of the Common, and towards the chapel of St Michael on Rough Tor.



Middlemoor Cross, with Rough Tor beyond (Pete Herring, April 2017).

2.6 Garrow. Extensive medieval strip field system focussed on a well-preserved hamlet of longhouses that Dorothy Dudley excavated in the 1950s.

- **Transhumance hut** (MCO22357) downhill from later prehistoric roundhouses and uphill from later medieval longhouses (below). Larger than normal; it may have accommodated several people. Oval or sub-rectangular in plan with low stony banks.
- **Possible transhumance hut** on the high north-eastern slopes of Garrow (MCO22375).
- **Possible transhumance hut** on the high eastern slopes of Garrow (MCO22377).
- **Possible transhumance hut** on the high western slopes of Garrow (MCO22379).
- **Possible transhumance hut** on the high north-eastern slopes of Garrow (MCO22380).
- **Pasture and manorial boundary.** Not recorded in HER. A substantial stock-proof wall and hedge that separated Blisland parish (to its east) from Hamatethy to its west. Most of Garrow's fields and its settlement were in the eastern, Blisland half of the hill.
- **Hamlet of longhouses, outhouses and corn-drying barn, with yards, gardens, etc** (MCO29751) and in the same post-medieval enclosure as several prehistoric roundhouses and corridor houses as well as an early medieval transhumance hut. Excavations by Dorothy Dudley in the 1950s have revealed that the settlement evolved during the 13th – 15th centuries and later shrank to a single farmhouse with barns and beehive hut before being abandoned in the early 19th century (Dudley and Minter 1962).
- **Extensive and well-preserved strip field system** (MCO20868) associated with the hamlet of longhouses on Garrow. Strips are fairly irregular, for example when compared with the neatly parallel and precisely even-widened ones at the

core of the fields at nearby Brown Willy. Around 100 acres in extent. Most of the strips contain stone clearance heaps and the narrow ridges of lazybed cultivation.



Part of the Garrow medieval strip field system, with lazybeds visible in most strips, and a prehistoric roundhouse settlement left of centre (Steve Hartgroves, Cornwall County Council, March 2007).

- **Group of outfield strips** on lower north-western slopes of Garrow. Contains stone clearance heaps and lazybed ridges. Not recorded in HER, but presumably part of the Garrow hamlet's fields, despite being in Hamatethy parish (whereas the hamlet is in Blisland).
- **Well** (MCO22356) uphill to the NW of the main medieval hamlet at Garrow.

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.

- **Probably Early Medieval transhumance hut** (MCO21798) attached to pasture boundary on SW slope of Rough Tor.
- **Probably Early Medieval transhumance hut** (MCO18507) attached to pasture boundary on S slope of Rough Tor.
- **Outfield strips with lazybeds and clearance heaps** on SE slopes of Rough Tor (MCO20880). Presumed to relate to nearby hamlet at Fernacre.
- **Pasture boundary** on lower western slopes of Rough Tor threaded through early prehistoric roundhouse settlement, has distinctive uphill ditch (MCO22824).
- **Probably medieval pasture boundaries** on Fernacre plateau, not recorded in HER but plotted by NMP. Form two sides of a lane leading from Garrow to

Hamatethy Commons. Eastern boundary touches S side of Fernacre stone circle.

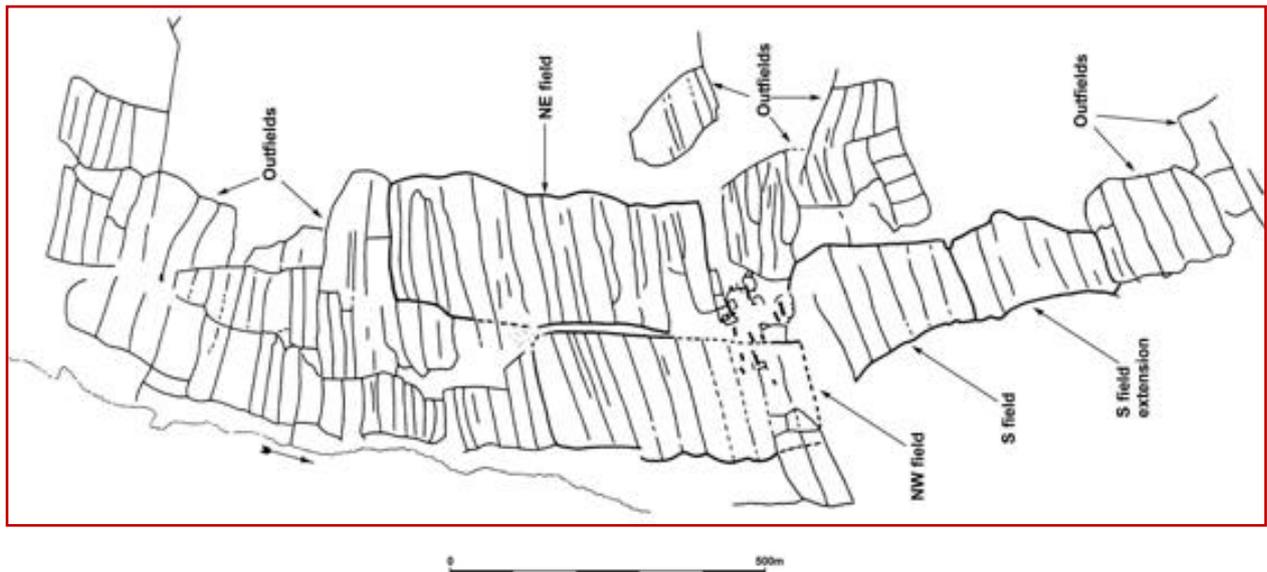
- **Hamlet** of two remarkably well-preserved **longhouses and outhouses** on the NE slopes of Louden Hill (MCO15496).
- Small area of **strip fields** (MCO20822) with **ridging of lazybed cultivation** to the north, all contained within an ovoid **ringfence** that contains the whole of Louden Hill. Created in the 13th century by the occupants of the longhouse hamlet (Johnson and Rose 1994).
- **Collapsed beehive hut (MCO22841)** on eastern slopes of Louden Hill, close to the longhouse hamlet. Presumed to be medieval and use by the inhabitants of the hamlet.
- **Possible pillow-mound (MCO22833)**, i.e. a rabbit bury, possibly created by the inhabitants of the medieval hamlet as a source of protein in their diet.

2.9 Brown Willy.

- **Extensive strip field system** (MCO21181 and MCO22777) associated with a hamlet of six longhouses (itself not within the PAL). Just the northern and southern and eastern tops of the strip are in the PAL itself. Strips defined by low stony banks but contained by more substantial banks, the remains of stock-proof boundaries. Many stone clearance heaps and extensive cultivation ridges from spade-dug lazybeds (Herring 1986 and 2006).



The western slopes of Brown Willy contain one of the best-preserved medieval strip field systems in Britain. Viewed from Rough Tor (Pete Herring, March 2018).



Simplified plan of the Bronwenelyn (Brown Willy) strip field system showing original three subdivided Fields (NW, S and NE Fields), and their extensions by bundles of outfield strips, and the hamlet of first 4 and then 6 longhouses to the right of centre. North to left. (Based on measured survey by Pete Herring, 1981-1982).

- **Outfield strips with lazybeds** on lower eastern slope of Brown Willy (MCO20679).
- **Pasture boundaries** separating the tenement of Brown Willy from the common grazing land of West Moor to the east, as a ringfence, and also subdividing Brown Willy's rough grazing within that ringfence into several portions, probably in the later medieval period (MCO22771, 22772, 22774, 22776, 22778) (Herring 1986 and 2006).
- **Two Beehive huts** (MCO22758-9) just west of the hill's summit probably created for use by herds before the medieval pasture boundaries were built. A separate **beehive hut** (MCO22760) low on the hill's eastern side pre-dates one of the pasture boundaries, which was built up to it.



The two medieval beehive huts near the summit of Brown Willy (Pete Herring, August 2005).



The eastern beehive hut with a medieval pasture boundary attached to it (Pete Herring, August 2005).



Bronwenelyn (Brown Willy) hamlet of six longhouses set within strip fields with lazybeds (Image copyright 2025 Airbus, made available via Google Earth Pro.)

Industrial

2.1 Rough Tor

- **Leat** (MCO49532) leading N to S to a possible **reservoir** (MCO66932) and a probable later medieval or post-medieval **tin mill**, with the earthwork of a possible **47heelpit** and its side. Close to the bridge to Brown Willy over the De Lank River
- **Stone splitting** of tors and moorstones at the summit and on the higher slopes of Rough Tor. Includes **abandoned unfinished millstones** (MCO22809, 22810, 22811, 22812, 22813, 22814, 22815, 22816, 22820, 22821, 22850, 22851, 22852, 22853, 22854, 22855, 22856).

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.

- **Alluvial streamworks** alongside the De Lank River (MCO23875) includes range of dump forms, hatches, and broad **diversion channels**. **Tinners' shelter** recorded associated with the De Lank alluvial streamworks, above..
- **Alluvial streamworks** in marsh between Carkees and Scribble Downs (MCO23869), Gerrard's Type 3, **parallel dumps**. Also **hatches**.
- Prospecting pits on SW slopes of Scribble Downs (MCO40712, 40718).
- Infilled **mine shaft** (MCO24246) on lower western slope of Carkees Tor.
- **Stone splitting** of outcrops, tors and moorstones on Carkees Tor (MCO40616) (Cole 1997). Includes some abandoned unfinished millstones (MCO40614, 40615,
- Large **waterwheel pit** on SW slopes of Carkees Tor. Operated **flatrods** that transmitted power for over 1.5 kilometres to pump china-clay slurry from Hawk's Tor **china clay works** in the later 19th century (Cole 1997).

2.3 King Arthur's Downs.

- **Leat** (MCO23854) running alongside marsh to NE of the Hall. Date and function uncertain.
- **Leat** (not included in the HER) runs from downs to NW of King Arthur's Hall, collecting run-off water. It later tapped the pool within the Hall and carried the water SE to a fine, two-phased **eluvial streamworks** within the fields of Leaze.

2.4 Lady Down.

No industrial remains recorded.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.

- Group of **prospecting pits** on NW slopes of Dinnever Hill (MCO50160).
- **Granite quarry** on Treswallock Downs (MCO23848). No charge holes, but tare and feather marks indicate a 19th century date. Hollow-way at western downhill entrance. Overburden dumps alongside. Few wasters so probably for building stone, not dimension stone.
- **Abandoned unfinished millstone** (MCO22688) on northern slopes of Treswallock Downs

2.6 Garrow.

- **Alluvial streamworks** between Shallow-water Common and Butterstor (MCO23870). Excellent examples of all types of dump patterns and forms. **Four tanners' buildings** on the SW side of the streamworks.
- **Alluvial streamworks** (MCO23875) in valley of the De Lank River between Garrow and Scribble Downs and Butterstor. Cuesta and parallel dumps recorded. Some **hatches**.
- **Tanners' building** (MCO23876) on lower SE slope of Garrow.

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.

- **Alluvial streamworks** (MCO23926) on stream at Roughtor Ford. Includes dams in base of cutting.
- **Alluvial streamworks** (not included in HER) at head of stream that runs through Roughtor Ford.
- **Tanners' building** (MCO23927) beside streamworks above.
- **Stone splitting** on Rough Tor's lower slopes. Includes unfinished and abandoned items like **cider mill base** (MCO22830), **millstones** (MCO22817, 22818, 22819, 22851) and farmyard troughs on the lower SW slopes (not in the HER).
- **Stone splitting** on Louden Hill. Includes unfinished and abandoned items like **cider mill bases** (MCO22835, 22839), **millstones** (MCO22834, 22389, 22390).

2.8 Brown Willy.

- **Alluvial streamworks** (MCO13110) along stream that curves around the southern end of Brown Willy. Excellent **cuesta style dumps**. A succession of workings from west to east along the streambed, each phase deepening the stream necessitating progressively deeper **drainage channels** to the north-west. A small number of **hatches** in the south west.
- Several well-preserved **tanners' buildings** (MCO24033, 24035, 24036) alongside alluvial streamworks at south end of Brown Willy. Some with fireplaces in gable walls.
- **Alluvial streamworks** (MCO24095) in valley on SE side of Brown Willy. **Hatch** with cuesta dumps.
- **Eluvial streamworks** (MCO49463) on lower eastern slope of Brown Willy.
- **Adit** (MCO24038) in SE of Brown Willy, probably exploratory.
- **Stone splitting** on Brown Willy. Includes unfinished and abandoned items like **millstones** (MCO22887)

Post-medieval and modern

2.1 Rough Tor.

- **Building** to S of summit of Roughtor (MCO22848).

- **Ruined post-medieval Farmstead** (MCO22876) with a **house** and **outhouse** and small **field** (MCO20890) and **turf stead** (MCO49475) on lower eastern slopes.
- Five-sided **field** with **lazybed** cultivation ridging (MCO21191) on eastern slope of Rough Tor.
- Stone and turf banked **pen** on lower east slopes of Rough Tor (MCO21797)
- **Shelter** against eastern outcrop of Little Rough Tor (MCO22858). Possibly a store for stone splitters tools.
- **Memorial to the 43rd Wessex Division** in recognition of the Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry's contribution to turning the tide of world history on Hill 112, Normandy in July 1944 (see White 2006, 395-400). Metal plaque fixed to outcrop within the medieval chapel at the summit.
- **Well** (MCO7048) on higher western slope, a controlled spring with small wellhouse, considered by some to be a holy well.



Rough Tor well with stream issuing; a watering place for livestock or a holy well (Pete Herring, June 2017).

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.

- **Turf cutting** in marsh to SE of Scribble Downs (MCO23868).
- **Turf steads** on lower slopes of Carkees Tor (MCO40610).

2.3 King Arthur's Downs.

- **38 turf steads** around marsh to NE of King Arthur's hall (MCO23855).
- **Field system** of Mount Pleasant (MCO40666).
- **Field system** of Priest Hill (MCO40667).

- Line of **granite boundstones** crossing Down to south of King Arthur's Hal, on **manorial boundary** between Hamatethy (to the north) and Blisland (to the south), with MX on S, Blisland side representing Molesworth of Pencarrow, lord of the manor (MCO61587, 61581, 61582, 61583, 61584, 61596, 61930).

2.4 Lady Down.

No post-medieval or modern remains recorded.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.

No post-medieval or modern remains recorded.

2.6 Garrow.

- **Post-medieval farmhouse** at Garrow, on the east side of the hill. Much photographed. Built on the lower end of a medieval longhouse. Has 17C features – chimney stack, kneeler stone and chamfered stone window frame.
- **19th century cowhouse** in Garrow farmstead. Listed Grade II. (MCO
- **Possible beeboles** (MCO55992), two square stone-edged alcoves, built into the face of the hedge of the orchard to SE of the cowhouse at Garrow (Robertson and Gilbert 1979, 37). Believed to be rather small for beeboles (in which swarms of bees lived in straw skeps (Deborah Wingfield pers. comm.).
- **Beehive hut** (MCO56681) in the farmyard at Garrow, probably used as a multi-purpose storage shed or livestock shelter.
- **Bridge**, clapper of three spans, over the De Lank River linking Garrow with Butterstor (MCO48399). Built between 1840 and 1882. Listed Grade II.

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.

- Small D-plan post medieval **shelter with fireplace** (MCO22807), on western slopes of Rough Tor. Probably a **herd's shelter**.
- Stone, **two-celled structure** built into a substantial prehistoric roundhouse on the western slopes of Rough Tor (MCO22808). Probably a post-medieval **herd's shelter**.



The larger of the two cells of a post-medieval herd's shelter incorporated into a prehistoric roundhouse (Pete Herring, June 2017).

- Small **herd's shelter** built into the shell of the southern of the two ruined longhouses of Loudon Hill (MCO22836).
- **Bridge**, clapper of two spans, over the stream NW of Rough Tor (MCO29695). Tare and feather marks on split granite slabs. Built after 1882. Listed Grade II.
- **Memorial** on E bank of stream to W of Rough Tor, to Charlotte Dymond, murdered here in April 1844 (MCO58116). Erected by public subscription to affirm the guilt of her young lover, who was later hanged.

2.8 Brown Willy.

- Ruined early **post-medieval house** on lower eastern slopes of Brown Willy (MCO13925).
- Area of **lazybed cultivation** on SE slopes of Brown Willy (MCO20680), considered to possibly relate to the smallholding on Barber's Hill a short way to the SW.
- Crash site on the eastern flank of Brown Willy of a WW2 bomber flying in mist from RAF Davidstow Moor (MCO55532).
- Ruined post-medieval building in the outcrops of the fourth peak of Brown Willy (MCO22762). Small with a tiny fireplace. Possibly a **herd's shelter**.

Significance of landscape visibility

2.1 Roughtor summit

This is the place on the Moor whose visibility was especially important in prehistory, with numerous ritual and ceremonial monuments placed where Rough Tor's tors, or Showery Tor first came into view over intermediate hills. For this effect to have worked the vegetation cover of large parts of the Moor would have been low, not wooded.

On the hill-top itself, the visibility of the Neolithic tor enclosure, the large gathering place created nearly 6000 years ago, is of fundamental significance, as are the remains of the cairns, medieval chapel and the memorial to the brave men of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, included in the 43rd Wessex Division's memorial plaque at the summit.

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs (in Blisland)

Subtle prehistoric archaeological remains on the edges of Carkees and on the back of Scribble. All are vulnerable to being lost to scrub, especially furze.

A well-preserved medieval longhouse settlement and its fields on the NE slopes, with much lazy bed ridging, again vulnerable to being lost to scrub.

2.3 King Arthur's Downs

King Arthur's Hall and the two stone circles on Emblance are intriguing early prehistoric gathering places. It is important that they are kept clear of scrub to see their detail and to see them from a distance and to view the distant landscape from them – Rough Tor especially.

2.4 Lady Downs

Prehistoric roundhouses and associated fields, and an earlier Bronze Age summit cairn on the higher western part of the PAL should be kept clear.

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs

Prehistoric roundhouses, fields, pasture boundaries and cairns on Treswallock Downs are becoming overgrown with furze which is also climbing the lower slopes of Alex Tor.

2.6 Garrow

All slopes of the hill except the most northern have densely distributed remains of prehistoric and medieval settlements and fields, surviving as fairly low features vulnerable to being lost to furze and bracken and other vegetation.

2.7 Roughtor slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon

There are several relatively low-lying early prehistoric ritual and ceremonial monuments including the Neolithic bank cairn on the west slopes of Rough Tor whose three main straight stretches are aligned on summit tors on the spine of the hill. These are especially important viewing lines. The views towards the bank cairn from the roundhouses on the western slopes of the hill are also significant, the cairn appearing as a skylined feature to their north.

Louden Hill long cairn is low-lying and vulnerable to becoming less easily visible as vegetation increases.

The three stone circles at Stannon, Louden and Fernacre are also important features that are appreciated from afar and when approached and from which important views to Rough Tor and Brown Willy can still be had, though all three are becoming more

overgrown. On the lower slopes of Louden Hill are standing stones and cairns, some with cists.

The several round house settlements on Rough Tor and Louden Hill and their enclosures and fields are among the most complete complexes of their kind in Britain and each contains evidence for expansion and decline and so provide important evidence for prehistoric change. They should be kept as clear of obscuring vegetation as possible.

The Louden Hill medieval complex is also significant: a short-lived attempt to colonise a marginal hill has left important remains of a tiny hamlet (two remarkably well-preserved longhouses), their strips and lazybeds and the pasture boundaries. Again, these are important features that should remain visible.

2.8 Brown Willy

The summit cairns are kept clear of vegetation by being entirely of stone and being subjected to the most extreme conditions in Cornwall. But the growth of furze and other scrub is obscuring important prehistoric and medieval settlement and field system remains on the west and east slopes.

Semi-natural Environment

In 2005 this was described as 'Western Heath, Scrub and Bracken'.

See Land Use History, above for more detail on the vegetation mix.



Western Heath on lower eastern slope of Brown Willy (Pete Herring, August 2005).

Designations

Historic Environment

Scheduled Monuments

2.1 Rough Tor.

NHLE 1019478 **Earlier prehistoric hillfort with incorporated and adjacent cairns, chamber and medieval chapel on the summit ridge of Rough Tor and Little Rough Tor** [NB the scheduling uses formal terminology; the 'early prehistoric hillfort' is the tor enclosure.]

NHLE 1011544 **Tor cairn on Showery Tor**

NHLE 1011501 **Prehistoric embanked avenue with incorporated funerary cist 210m WNW of Showery Tor**

NHLE 1019172 **Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, and religious and funerary remains on the middle and lower slopes west and south of Roughtor**

NHLE 1008187 **Prehistoric linear boundary, adjacent irregular aggregate field system and hut circles, incorporated cairns and medieval grave on north-west Roughtor**

NHLE 1008120 **Prehistoric round cairn with inner and outer kerbs and a central cist 485m WNW of Showery Tor**

NHLE 1008123 **Roughtor holy well, 333m south-west of Showery Tor**

NHLE 1011459 **Round cairn 417m north-west of Showery Tor**

NHLE 1011388 **Round cairn 312m north-west of Showery Tor**

NHLE 1011213 **Round cairn 460m north of Showery Tor**

NHLE 1008231 **Medieval long-house with adjacent enclosure 1.44km NNE of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008488 **Prehistoric and later enclosure containing a stone hut circle 1.2km NNE of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008487 **Five prehistoric round cairns and a ring cairn 920m NNE of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008119 **Prehistoric round cairn 865m NNE of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008118 **Prehistoric ring cairn 810m NNE of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008232 **Three prehistoric house platforms on south-east Roughtor, 1km NNW of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008241 **Prehistoric house platform on south-east Roughtor, 985m NNW of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008243 **Four prehistoric house platforms on south-east Roughtor, 938m NNW of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008242 **Two adjoining prehistoric house platforms on south-east Roughtor, 960m NNW of Fernacre Farm**

NHLE 1008182 **Deserted medieval building 55m south of Roughtor summit**

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs.

No Scheduled Monuments, but see below for MPP-assessed sites

2.3 King Arthur's Downs.

- NHLE 1004459 **Two small stone circles 530m ESE of King Arthur's Hall**
- NHLE 1006706 **King Arthur's Hall**
- NHLE 1004658 **Kerbed cairn 500m east of Casehill**
- NHLE 1019887 **Medieval tenement boundary between Louden Hill and King Arthur's Downs**

2.4 Lady Down.

No Scheduled Monuments, but see below for MPP-assessed sites

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs.

- NHLE 1004222 **Hut circle 440yds (400m) SW of Candra**
- NHLE 1004223 **Ring cairn 295m north west of Candra**
- NHLE 1005470 **Kerbed cairn 415m NNW of Candra**
- NHLE 1005471 **Kerbed cairn on Alex Tor**
- NHLE 1007768 **Prehistoric embanked platform cairn and linear boundary with superimposed medieval boundary and adjacent clearance cairn on Dinnever Hill**
- NHLE 1007767 **Platform cairn on Dinnever Hill, 510m north of Camperdown Farm**
- NHLE 1007957 **The Middle Moor Cross, 230m north-east of Camperdown Farm**

2.6 Garrow.

- NHLE 1021445 **Prehistoric and medieval settlements with fields and enclosures together with Bronze Age cairns and medieval alluvial streamwork at Garrow Tor**

2.7 Rough Tor's lower slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon.

- NHLE 1019172 **Prehistoric to post-medieval settlement, and religious and funerary remains on the middle and lower slopes west and south of Roughtor**
- NHLE 1011577 **Prehistoric irregular field system and enclosures with incorporated stone hut circle and incorporated and adjacent cairns 558m north-west of Showery Tor**

- NHLE 1011214 **Round cairn 567m north-west of Showery Tor**
- NHLE 1011542 **Round cairn 625m north-west of Showery Tor**
- NHLE 1011460 **Prehistoric standing stone 695m north-west of Showery Tor**
- NHLE 1011546 **Prehistoric irregular field system with incorporated cairnfield and round cairn 1.08km north-west of Showery Tor**
- NHLE 1011462 **Neolithic long cairn north-east of Louden Hill**
- NHLE 1019885 **Prehistoric to post-medieval funerary, ritual and settlement remains on and around Louden Hill**
- NHLE 1008331 **The Louden Stone Circle, 950m ENE of Camperdown Farm**
- NHLE 1007763 **Round cairn with central cist capstone and inner kerb 935m north-east of Camperdown Farm**
- NHLE 1019886 **Prehistoric cairns and field boundary 450m south of the Louden Stone Circle**
- NHLE 1007764 **Stannon Stone Circle, prehistoric field system, hut circle settlement, cairns, cist, linear boundaries and medieval building north of Dinnever Hill**
- NHLE 1007765 **Prehistoric stone setting 62m north-west of the Stannon Stone Circle**
- NHLE 1007766 **Stone hut circle north of Dinnever Hill, 200m WNW of the Stannon Stone Circle**
- NHLE 1007769 **Medieval tenement boundary with adjacent medieval field north of Dinnever Hill**

2.8 Brown Willy.

No Scheduled Monuments, but see below for MPP-assessed sites

Heritage Assets assessed as being of National Importance

Some parts of this PAL were not covered by English Heritage's Monuments Protection Programme (MPP) in the 1990s and early 2000s. This assessed for possible scheduling those sites considered to be of national importance.

The following sites were assessed as satisfying the criteria for National Importance using the criteria employed by the MPP and were therefore proposed as candidates for formal assessment for Scheduling during the Evaluation of Bodmin Moor (Rose and Herring 1990).

Following the guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) these non-designated heritage assets are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments. 'Substantial harm to or loss of [these] should be wholly exceptional' (NPPF, para 206).

PAL 2.2 Carkees and Scribble

A probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC20729) associated with two **roundhouses**

A fragmentary probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC22718)

A fragmentary probably **Middle Bronze Age field system** (MC22719)

Unusually **solitary longhouse** within a small **medieval field system** with stony banks and ditches and areas of **lazy beds** (MCO20727) with small **corn-drying barn** on the sheltered NE side of Carkees Tor (MCO22696)

Alluvial streamworks alongside the De Lank River (MCO23875) includes range of dump forms, hatches, and broad **diversion channels**. **Tinners' shelter** recorded associated with the De Lank alluvial streamworks, above..

Large **waterwheel pit** on SW slopes of Carkees Tor (PRN 12154).

PAL 2.3 King Arthur's Downs

Cross base on downs beside trackway to W of King Arthur's Hall (MCO5413).

Pasture boundary (MCO22725) running E-W across King Arthur's Downs c25m S of King Arthur's Hall.

38 turf steads around marsh to NE of King Arthur's hall (MCO23855).

PAL 2.4 Lady Down

pasture boundary – a substantial stony bank – forming the north boundary of a field system and associated settlement (below), running along the north slope of the ridge of Lady Down (MCO22353).

Probably **Middle Bronze Age field system and roundhouse settlement** on Lady Downs (MCO21660).

A **pasture boundary** glancing across the north slope of the ridge of Lady Down (MCO22354).

PAL 2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs

A large irregular probably **Middle Bronze Age circular enclosure** on the western slopes of Treswallock Downs (MCO50147).

Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear field system on the SW and SE slopes of Treswallock Downs, extending into the fields of West Candra farm (MCO20699).

Probably Middle Bronze Age curvilinear field system with **ten roundhouses** on the NW slopes of Alex Tor and Cargelley (MCO20725).

Five long and quite straight stony banks, probably **later prehistoric pasture boundaries** that run broadly east-west across Treswallock Downs. They appear to form a single coherent pattern (MCO22700, 22701, 22702, 22703, 22704).

Four roughly parallel stony banks at the southern end of Treswallock Downs (MCO20823), oriented NNW-SSE, may be further **later prehistoric pasture boundaries**.

PAL 2.6 Garrow

Alluvial streamworks between Shallow-water Common and Butterstor (MCO23870).

PAL 2.8 Brown Willy

Early Bronze Age cairn on the summit of Brown Willy (MCO4214)

Early Bronze Age cairn on the third peak of Brown Willy (MCO4215)

A **settlement of 30 roundhouses** on middle western slopes of Brown Willy survives in a fragmentary form within the extensive medieval strip field system here (MCO19062).

A **settlement of 8 roundhouses** on middle eastern slopes of Brown Willy survives in a fragmentary form (MCO19091).

Extensive strip field system (MCO21181 and MCO22777) associated with a hamlet of six longhouses (itself not within the PAL).

Outfield strips with lazybeds on lower eastern slope of Brown Willy (MCO20679).

Pasture boundaries separating the tenement of Brown Willy from the common grazing land of West Moor to the east, as a ringfence, and also subdividing Brown Willy's rough grazing within that ringfence into several portions, probably in the later medieval period (MCO22771, 22772, 22774, 22776, 22778)

Natural environment designations:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The whole PAL is within the very extensive SSSI Bodmin Moor, North. See Appendix of HEAP for its description.

Special Areas of Conservation

SAC UK0030056, River Camel. Includes the tributary of the Camel the De Lank River, which flows through several parts of this PAL: PAL 2.1 Roughtor, PAL 2.2 Carkees and Scribble Downs, PAL 2.6 Garrow, PAL 2.8 Brown Willy.

Cornwall Conservation Areas

NA

Other designations

Common Land

'St Breward Common and Rough Tor Downs', CL124, historically Hamatethy Common, includes the following parts of the PAL.

PAL 2.1 Roughtor summit, PAL 2.3 King Arthur's Downs, PAL 2.4 Lady Downs, PAL 2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs and PAL 2.7 Roughtor slopes, Fernacre, Loudon Hill and Stannon.

CROW Access Land

The whole PAL is Open Access.

Registered rights of way.

Footpaths:

One crosses Lady Down.

Two cross Treswallock Downs.

One crosses King Arthur's Downs

One crosses Garrow.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

Yes, Blisland, made in 2023, affects Carkees and Scribble Downs.

Change between 2005 and 2025

(Overview derived from comparison of CCC 2005 aerial photography, available as a basemap on the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record, and the Airbus 2025 satellite imagery as viewed from Google Earth aerial photos.)

2.1 Roughtor summit

- Little change on the common.

2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs (in Blisland)

- Significant increase in furze cover on NW and NE slopes of Carkees and on the west and east slopes of Scribble. Much is now nearly closed canopy on the NW slopes of Carkees, obscuring important archaeological remains and causing livestock to follow narrow passages causing erosion. Becoming nearly closed canopy on the NE slopes too, close to the important medieval settlement remains.

2.3 King Arthur's Downs

- Extensive development of low furze to the NW, N and E of King Arthur's Hall.
- This may develop into dense furze cover, as elsewhere on the Moor.

2.4 Lady Down

- Significant increase in furze cover on all slopes of Lady Down. Much is now nearly closed canopy, obscuring important archaeological remains and causing livestock to follow narrow passages causing erosion.
- Small clumps established by 2005 are now larger and higher, and forming small areas of closed-canopy furze.
- Many small furze plants have emerged in the spaces between and the trajectory appears to be towards closed-canopy furze over much of the down.



Lady Down from the east showing development of furze cover (Dan Ratcliffe, January 2025).

2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs

- Little change on the northern common, N of Alex Tor.
- Significant increase in Western heath cover on all slopes of Treswallock Downs. Some European furze as well as mainly Western Gorse.

- Obscuring archaeological remains.

2.6 Garrow

- Significant increase in European furze lower and middle slopes of western side.
- Smaller areas on southern slopes.
- Some patches cover important archaeological remains.
- Some reduction on roundhouses on western slopes as part of a FiPL project in early 2025.

2.7 Roughtor slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon

- Some increase in furze cover on NW slope of hill with Stannon stone circle.
- Otherwise a complex mix of ancient semi-natural grasslands on one of the archaeologically most significant parts of the Moor.

2.8 Brown Willy

- Some increase in furze cover on NW, E and SW slopes. Some dense, and closed-canopy, obscuring archaeological remains and causing livestock to follow narrow passages causing erosion.
- Furze is also becoming established in many other parts of the hill

Issues

Spread of furze, bramble and bracken.

- Reducing the diversity of the ancient rough grasslands and their flora and fauna, including their invertebrates.
- Obscuring the more ephemeral archaeological remains.
- Will begin to cause erosion as vehicles and livestock are confined to ever narrower tracks.
- Encourage tick-borne diseases in livestock and wild fauna.

Spread of molinia.

- Reducing the diversity of the ancient rough grasslands and their flora and fauna, including their invertebrates.
- Obscuring the more ephemeral archaeological remains.

Opportunities

To better guide grazing levels on the common by closer understanding of the flora and fauna of the ancient semi-natural grasslands.

Recommendations

General approach

Retain open ancient semi-natural grassland with easy movement in all directions. Keep the important remains of the Rough Tor, Louden and Stannon prehistoric and medieval fields clear of furze.

- Adjust grazing levels to push back the conversion to furze.

Specific recommendations

2.1 Roughtor summit.

- Address recent activity of creating fairy stacks of stones.
 - Enhance survey of tor enclosure and of the prehistoric remains on the southern summit of Rough Tor.
- 2.2 Carkees Tor and Scribble Downs (in Blisland)
- Address furze on archaeological remains on N slopes of Carkees.
 - Fuller record of alluvial streamworks along De Lank River.
- 2.3 King Arthur's Downs
- Monitor condition of King Arthur's Hall.
 - Undertake OSL dating of banks associated with the Hall, running E-W to its south.
 - Support full pollen analysis of peat cores taken with in Hall and from peat bog to its NE.
- 2.4 Lady Downs
- Further identification survey required along S side of PAL.
- 2.5 Dinnever Hill, Alex Tor and Treswallock Downs
- Ensure that the furze does not overwhelm the prehistoric remains on Treswallock Downs (cairns, roundhouses, enclosures and pasture boundaries).
- 2.6 Garrow
- Address furze on archaeological remains on all slopes.
 - Review archive material from Dorothy Dudley's excavations of prehistoric houses on Garrow and publish as appropriate.
- 2.7 Roughtor slopes, Fernacre, Louden Hill and Stannon
- Ensure that furze does not overwhelm the prehistoric and medieval remains on all these hills (long cairn, bank cairn, stone circle, cairns, roundhouses, enclosures and pasture boundaries).
 - Ensure that all Bodmin Moor Survey records are fully uploaded to the CSHER – currently many are still skeleton records.
- 2.8 Brown Willy
- Ensure that furze does not overwhelm the prehistoric and medieval remains on the hill (cairns, roundhouses, longhouses, strip fields and pasture boundaries).

Adjusting the extent of the PAL:

PAL 2 Hamatethy, etc, part 2, Carkees Tor

1 Minor tweak in SW corner to ensure that the whole of the medieval field system is included. Redraw the boundary along the fence which edges the CROW access land.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, etc, part 3, King Arthur's Downs

1 Minor tweak along S edge to ensure that all of the medieval pasture boundaries are included.

2 Minor tweak on E side to ensure that the whole of the leat is included.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, etc, part 4, Lady Down

1 Several minor tweaks required; the whole PAL has been unusually clumsily drafted, wobbling away from the edge of the CROW access land, including entering parts that are not Access land.

2 An area of rough ground on the south side of the PAL that Lidar suggests contains remains of both prehistoric and medieval fields, as well as extraction pits. Inclusion would complete the coverage of the common.

3 Re-drawing of the line along the edge of the Access land along the S edge of the PAL would bring all of the pasture boundaries that are a key feature of this PAL into its mapping.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, etc, part 6, Garrow

1 Larger adjustment on the E side of the PAL. This would bring the western slopes of Butterstor Downs into it, an area containing an important group of Early Bronze Age cairns, some Middle Bronze Age curvilinear fields and associated roundhouses, and several Early medieval transhumance huts.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, etc, part 7, Rough Tor to Stannon

1 Minor tweak at NW edge to include prehistoric and medieval banks and trackways to the W of Stannon stone circle.

2 Minor tweak at N edge to include all of the alluvial streamworks and associated tinnners' hut here.

References

Johnson and Rose 1994

Langdon, A, 2006 *Blisland Commons Boundary Stone Project*, Blisland Commoners Association

Moore, P, 2024 *Bodmin Moor's Boundary Markers, a Legacy in Stone*, Peter Moore

Robertson, R and Gilbert, G, 1979, *Some Aspects of the Domestic Archaeology of Cornwall*, Institute of Cornish Studies, Pool

Rowe, J, 1993, *Cornwall in the Age of the Industrial Revolution*, second edition, St Austell

Tilley, C, 1995 Rocks as Resources: landscapes and power, *Cornish Archaeology*, **34**, 5-57

Woolf, C, 1975 Dorothy Dudley – Historian, Teacher, Archaeologist. An Appreciation. *Cornish Archaeology*, **14**, 2-4

Appendix 1 2007 PAL text

2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow

Historic Environment

This PAL contains all types and features from all periods resulting in a very complex archaeological landscape of the highest importance. The area around Roughtor is one of the most visited and visible parts of the moor and along with Garrow, is often used by local and national groups for study and interpretation (for example the 2006 Time Team visit). Largely made up of the great common attached to Hamatethy manor, though includes part of Blisland manor's common in the south. Both were used

mainly for summer grazing and as sources of fuel (mainly peat). The PAL can be regarded as of international importance.

The area around Roughtor contains one of the best examples of a ceremonial landscape in the country. A well preserved bank cairn, up to 7m wide and over 350m long, is aligned on significant tors on Roughtor and a processional avenue leads towards the summit of Showery Tor with its large ring cairn. Further cairns of various forms, including many with cists, are distributed throughout the area (including a long cairn on Louden Hill, an impressive kerbed cairn on Alex Tor and further large cairns on Treswallock Downs), mainly on the higher ground but not exclusively so. There are scores of smaller cairns lying low on valley sides, some isolated, but most in groups, some of these being linear as on the east side of Roughtor.

Five stone circles are found within this PAL, including Cornwall's three largest at Fernacre, Stannon and Louden, and the pair of smaller circles at King Arthur's Downs, along with various standing stones. Roughtor in particular appears to have been a focus point for many of the prehistoric monuments on the moor and has an early Neolithic tor enclosure on its summit. This is made up of several lines of piled and set stones along the western and eastern sides of the saddle between Roughtor and Little Roughtor. Each is pierced by several elaborate entrances, associated with small kerbed cairns.

This ceremonial landscape is complemented by dense prehistoric settlement. Well defined round house settlements and associated field systems of mainly Bronze Age date survive in coherent groups, with particular well defined clusters around Roughtor, Louden Hill, Brown Willy, Garrow and Lady Down. For example, the settlement on the WNW facing slopes of Roughtor Moor is a large, complex, multiphase prehistoric settlement of over 120 houses with associated small enclosures and a fragmentary field system. The houses, set on levelled platforms, are defined by stone/boulder banks.

More isolated or unenclosed round houses survive between these clusters and all areas of the PAL are crossed by field boundaries of prehistoric date. In the Roughtor, Stannon, Louden area, these field boundaries clearly show three phases of use in prehistory. It is one of the most complex, well preserved and visible prehistoric landscapes in the UK. At the northern end of the long west side of Roughtor is a group of apparently much earlier enclosures, lacking stone houses and overlain by cairns, including the bank cairn. These could be among the earliest agricultural enclosures in mainland Britain. Pollen analysis suggests that the Roughtor area was cleared of woodland particularly early in prehistory, and has been open land ever since.

Large numbers of early medieval transhumance huts (small huts, usually round-cornered rectangles, walls now low banks of stones) are scattered through the PAL, with particularly concentrations on Brown Willy, Roughtor and Garrow. Transhumance involved members of lowland farming households accompanying cattle, sheep, goats, etc onto the Moor for the long summer, early May to late October.

The PAL contains equally extensive medieval field systems, with those on Garrow, Brown Willy and Louden Hill being particularly complete with the clearly identifiable remains of longhouse settlements at their core. Those on Garrow and Brown Willy are of particular note, where the phased development of the fields and the abandonment of the houses can be charted from the extent of their surviving remains.

Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation (mainly spade-dug lazy-beds) with associated clearance cairns remain within the field systems, demonstrating extensive preparation and cultivation of these areas. Some of the settlements have the remains of corn drying barns or even ovens, such as those on Brown Willy, Garrow, Louden and Carkees Down, used to dry unripe or wet grain prior to threshing (and a testament to one of the many issues faced by growing crops in this climate at that time).

There are Christian remains in the form of medieval crosses, cross-bases on cross-common tracks, and a ruined chapel to St Michael on the summit of Roughtor.

Long earthwork boundary features, some of them marking manorial land, cross this PAL and are likely to be medieval in origin. The distinctive pound called King Arthur's Hall is situated on one of these boundaries. Post-medieval herd's shelters (more rectangular and better preserved than the transhumance huts, and including beehive huts, roofed with overlapping slabs of rock at Brown Willy and Louden) are found on most hills. Areas of tin streaming within this PAL may also date from the medieval period, although they may have been in use in prehistory and some were undoubtedly reworked throughout the post medieval period.

The tor-topped and clutter-strewn hills were also important as sources of granite, mainly simple rectangular blocks used for lintels, jambs, posts, etc. But there were also areas where more specialist features were manufactured and there are clusters of abandoned half-finished millstones, cider mill

stones, saddle stones and troughs. A small number of quarries were opened, most notably on Treswallock Downs.

This PAL is exceptionally important because the complex relict landscape has great chronological depth and can be interpreted and unravelled so long as the vegetation is kept low.

Natural Environment

Notified Features:-

Acid Grassland – Bristle Bent grassland (U3 - *Agrostis curtisii* grassland), Bent-Fescue grassland (U4 - *Festuca ovina* - *Agrostis capillaris* - *Galium saxatile* grassland), Mat Grass grassland (U5 - *Nardus stricta* - *Galium saxatile* grassland)

Wet Heath – Deer Grass – Cross-leaved Heath wet heath (M15 - *Scirpus cespitosus* - *Erica tetralix* wet heath), Cross-leaved Heath – bog moss wet heath (M16 - *Erica tetralix* - *Sphagnum compactum* wet heath)

Valley Mire and other mire communities – Bog Asphodel – bog moss mire (M21 – *Narthecium ossifragum* - *Sphagnum papillosum* mire), Purple Moor-grass – Tormentil mire (M25 - *Molinia caerulea* - *Potentilla erecta* mire), bog moss bog pool community (M2 - *Sphagnum cuspidatum/recurvum* (fallax) bog pool community), Bottle Sedge – bog moss mire (M4 - *Carex rostrata* - *Sphagnum recurvum* (fallax) mire), Star Sedge – bog moss mire (M6 - *Carex echinata* - *Sphagnum recurvum* (fallax) *auriculatum* (*denticulatum*) mire)

Aggregations of non-breeding birds – Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*)

Populations of nationally scarce butterflies – Marsh Fritillary (*Eurodryas aurinia*), Silver-studded Blue (*Plebejus argus*).

Butterflies which have experienced substantial declines – Dark Green Fritillary (*Argynnis aglaja*), Grayling (*Hipparchia semele*), Green Hairstreak (*Callophrys rubi*), Silver-washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*).

Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Scarce Blue-tailed Damselfly (*Ischnura pumilio*), Small red Damselfly (*Ceriagrion tenellum*).

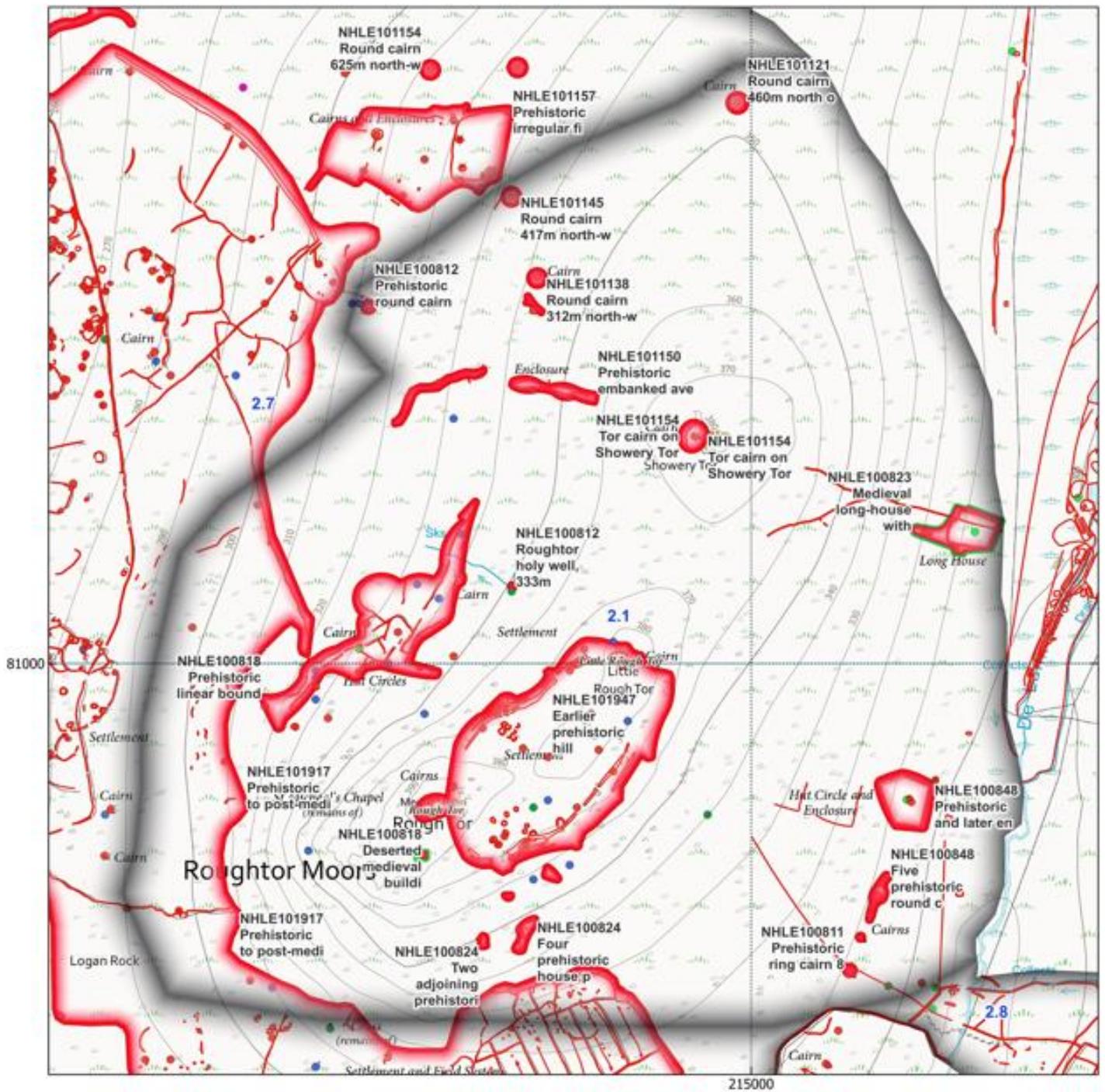
Outstanding Dragonfly Assemblage

Specific notes:- Valley mires important for lower plants and invertebrates. Mire systems important for Marsh Fritillary. Scribble Downs contains extant **Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary** (*Boloria selene*) colony (BC Sept 2007). Extant **Marsh Fritillary** (*Eurodryas aurinia*) colonies at Garrow, Church Down & Candra (BC, Sept 2007).

Designations

Large parts of this PAL are Scheduled, reflecting the importance of this area as a coherent landscape (Nos. 81, 397, 883, 890-94, 902, 15200, 15208-11, 15213 to 15215, 15221 to 15229, 15233/4, 15238-40, 15282/3, 15278-84, 15287, 15548, 15550-52, 24266, 635).

Bodmin Moor North SSSI (units 3, 4, 15-19, 25)



- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups**
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data**
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland
 Habitat Change: Little
 Notes: Little change on the common.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 1

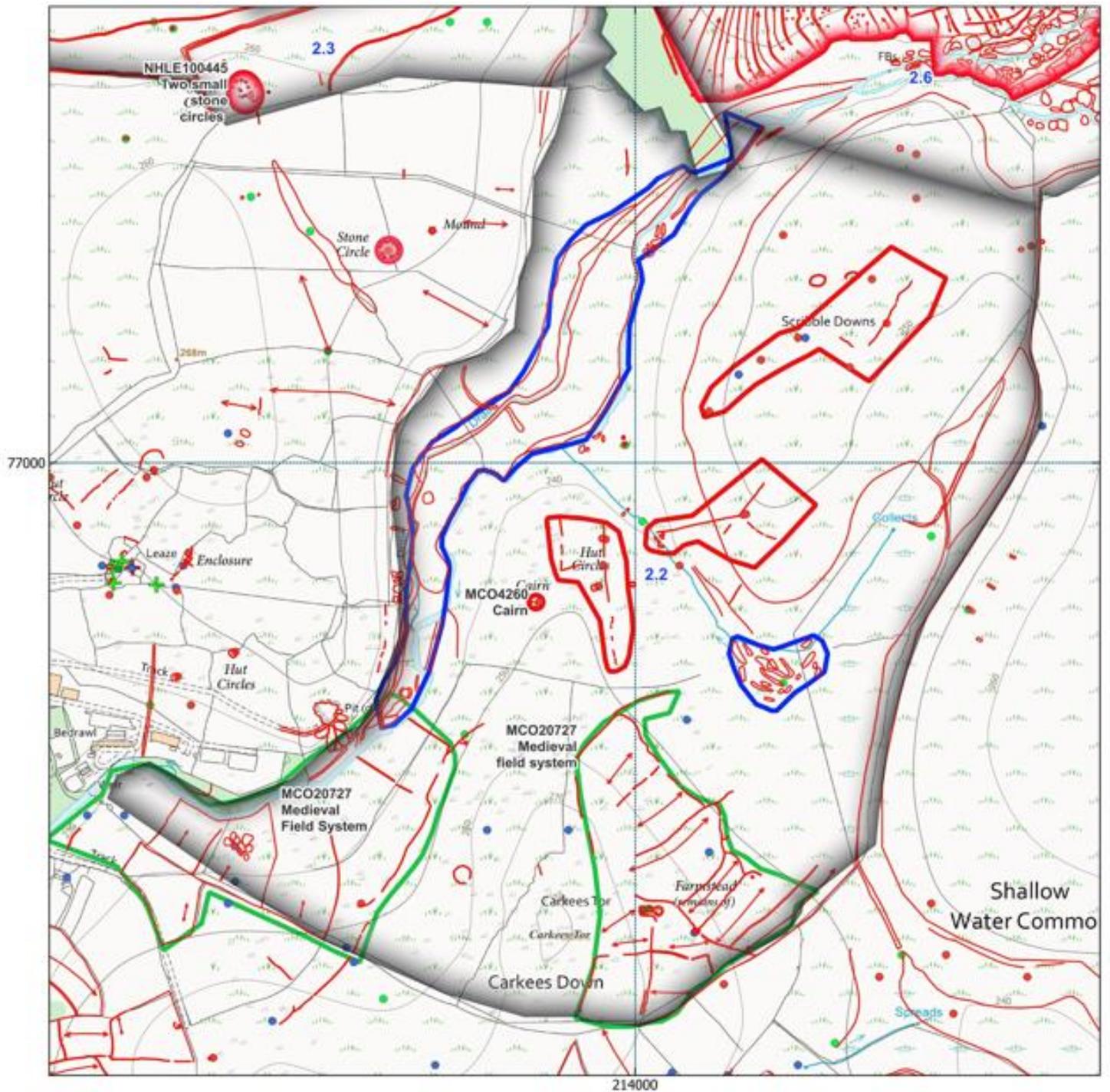
www.statement-heritage.com

Corwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
 Copyright, All Rights Reserved
 2025 Ordnance Survey
 AC000817921

0 100 200 m





- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland and Heath Mosaic

Habitat Change: Considerable

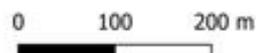
Notes: Furze cover has increased significantly on NW and NE slopes of Carkees and Scribble, forming nearly closed canopy. This obscures archaeological remains and causes livestock to follow narrow passages, leading to erosion.

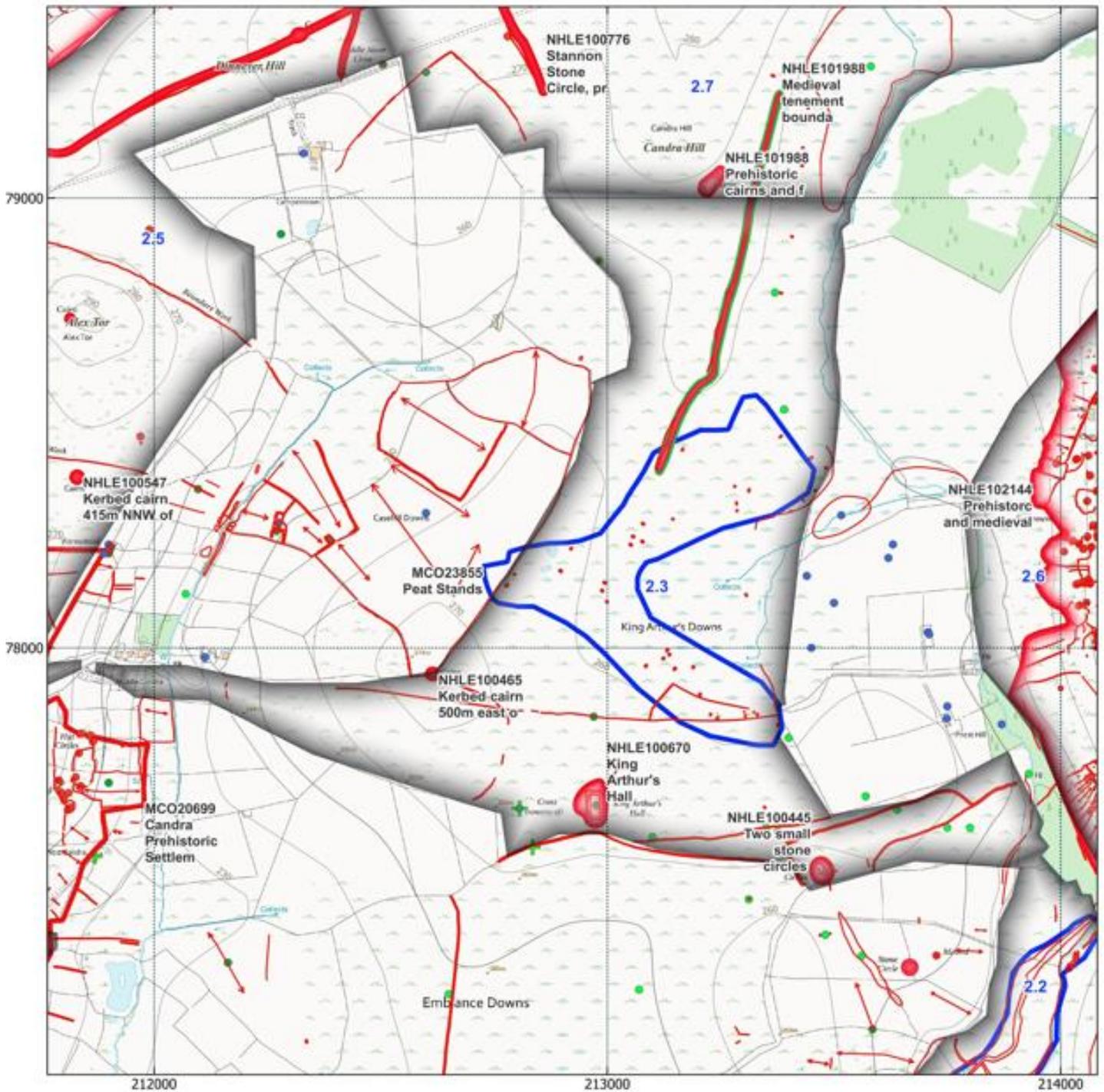
PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 2

www.statement-heritage.com

Cornwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
Copyright, All Rights Reserved
2025 Ordnance Survey
AC000817921





- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| PAL Areas | CSHER point data |
| Scheduled Monuments | Prehistoric |
| Scheduled Monuments @ Risk | Early Medieval |
| Feature Groups | Romano British |
| Prehistoric | Medieval |
| Medieval | Post Medieval |
| Post Medieval | Modern |
| Aerial Mapping Transcriptions | |

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland

Habitat Change: Considerable

Notes: Extensive development of low furze to the NW, N and E of King Arthur's Hall. This may develop into dense furze cover, as elsewhere on the Moor.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 3

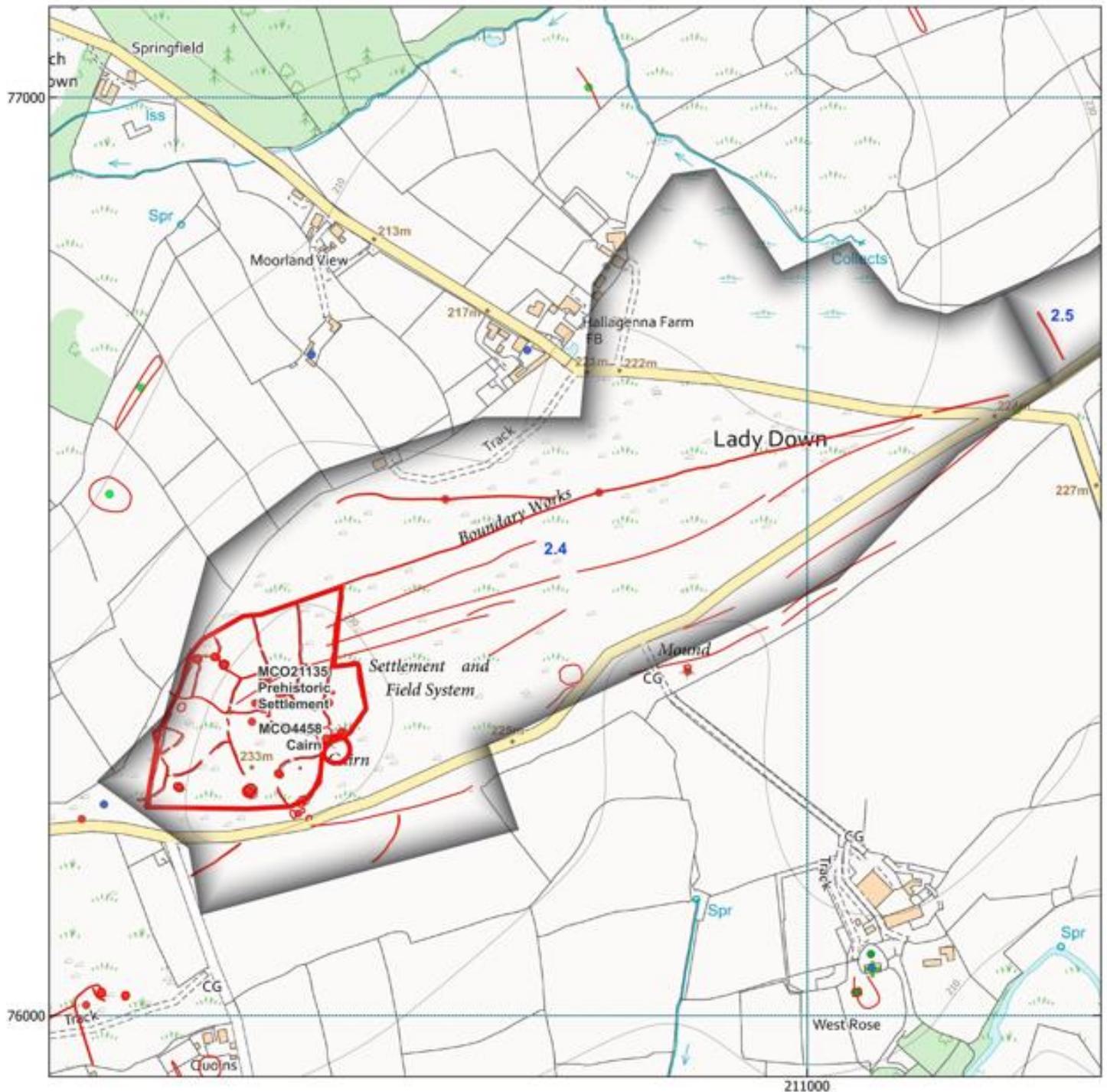
www.statement-heritage.com

Cornwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
Copyright, All Rights Reserved
2025 Ordnance Survey
AC000817921

0 100 200 m





- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups
 - Prehistoric
 - Medieval
 - Post Medieval
 - Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data
 - Prehistoric
 - Early Medieval
 - Romano British
 - Medieval
 - Post Medieval
 - Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland and Heath Mosaic

Habitat Change: Considerable

Notes: Furze cover has increased on all slopes of Lady Down, forming nearly closed canopy. This obscures archaeological remains and causes livestock to follow narrow passages, leading to erosion. Small clumps established by 2005 are now larger and higher.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 4

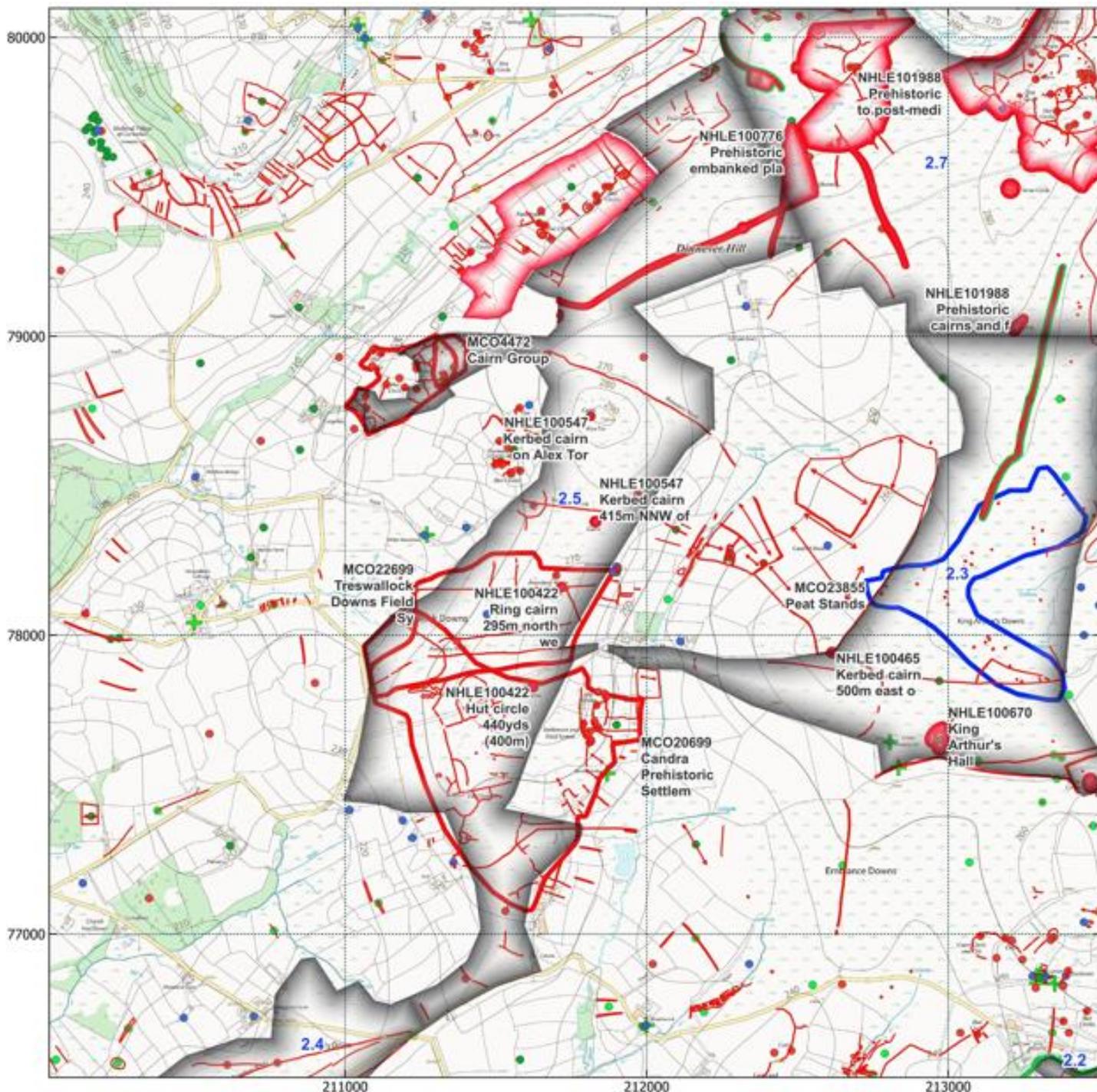
www.statement-heritage.com

Cornwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
Copyright, All Rights Reserved
2025 Ordnance Survey
AC000817921

0 100 200 m





- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland

Habitat Change: Considerable

Notes: Little change on the northern common, N of Alex Tor. Significant increase in Western heath cover on all slopes of Treswallock Downs. Some European furze as well as mainly Western Gorse. Obscuring archaeological remains

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 5

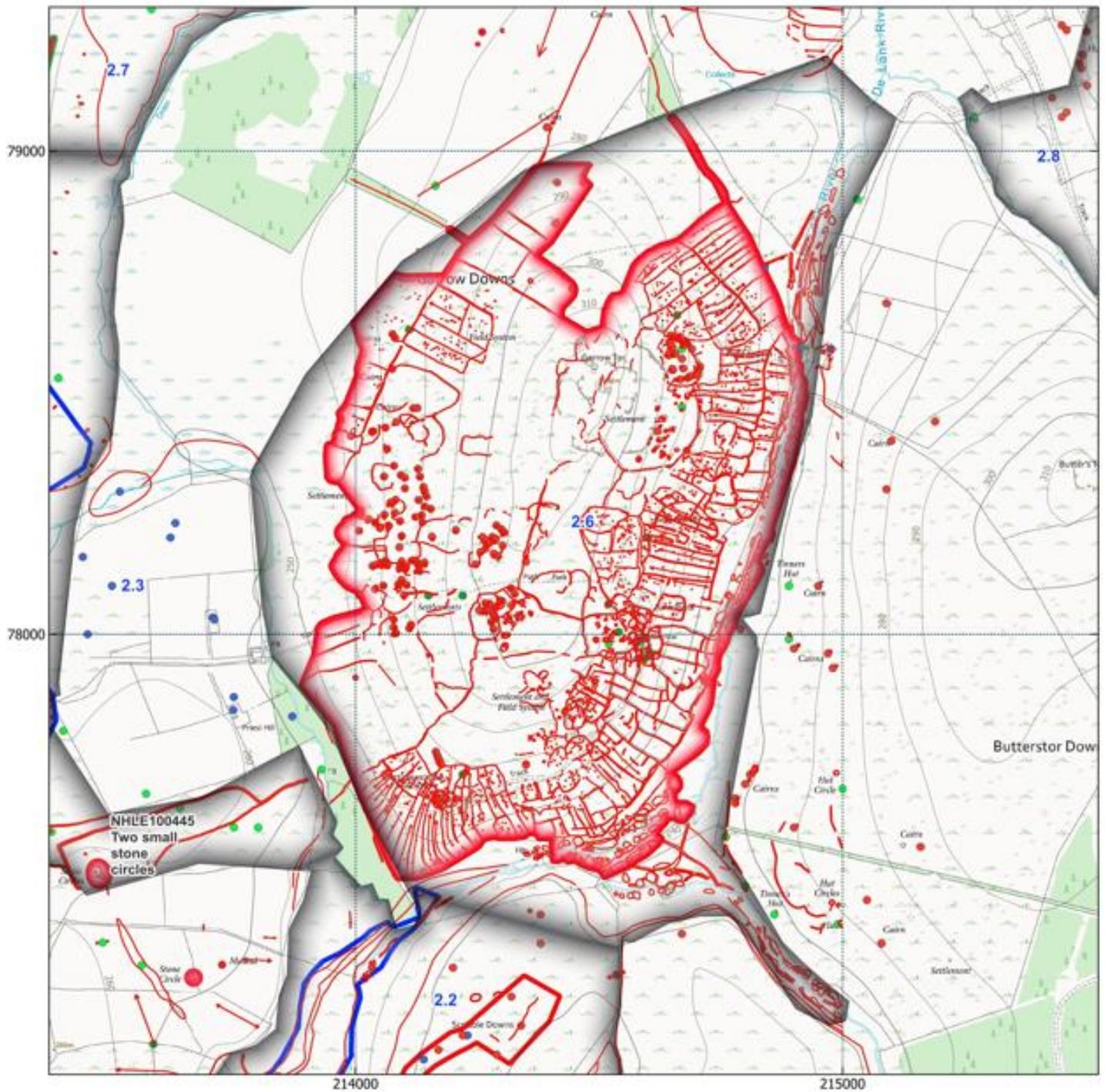
www.statement-heritage.com

Corwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
Copyright, All Rights Reserved
2025 Ordnance Survey
AC000817921

0 100 200 m





- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups**
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data**
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland and Heath Mosaic

Habitat Change: Considerable

Notes: Significant increase in European furze lower and middle slopes of western side.
 Smaller areas on southern slopes.
 Some patches cover important archaeological remains.
 Some reduction on roundhouses on western slopes as part of a FiPL project in early 2025

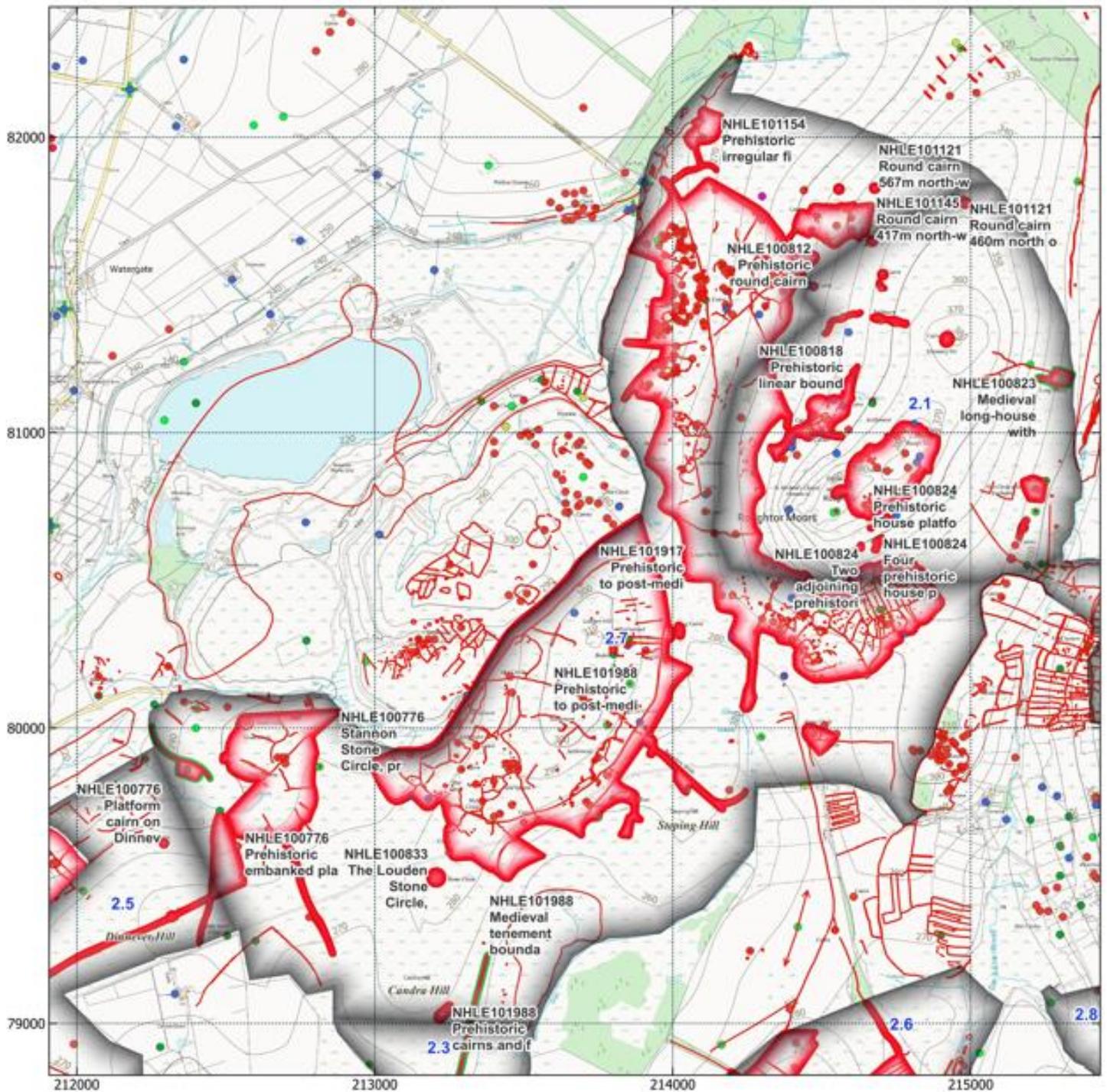
PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 6

www.statement-heritage.com

Cornwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
 Copyright, All Rights Reserved
 2025 Ordnance Survey
 AC000817921





- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups**
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data**
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland

Habitat Change: Little

Notes: Some increase in furze cover on NW slope of hill with Stannon stone circle.
 Otherwise a complex mix of ancient semi-natural grasslands on one of the archaeologically most significant parts of the Moor.

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 7

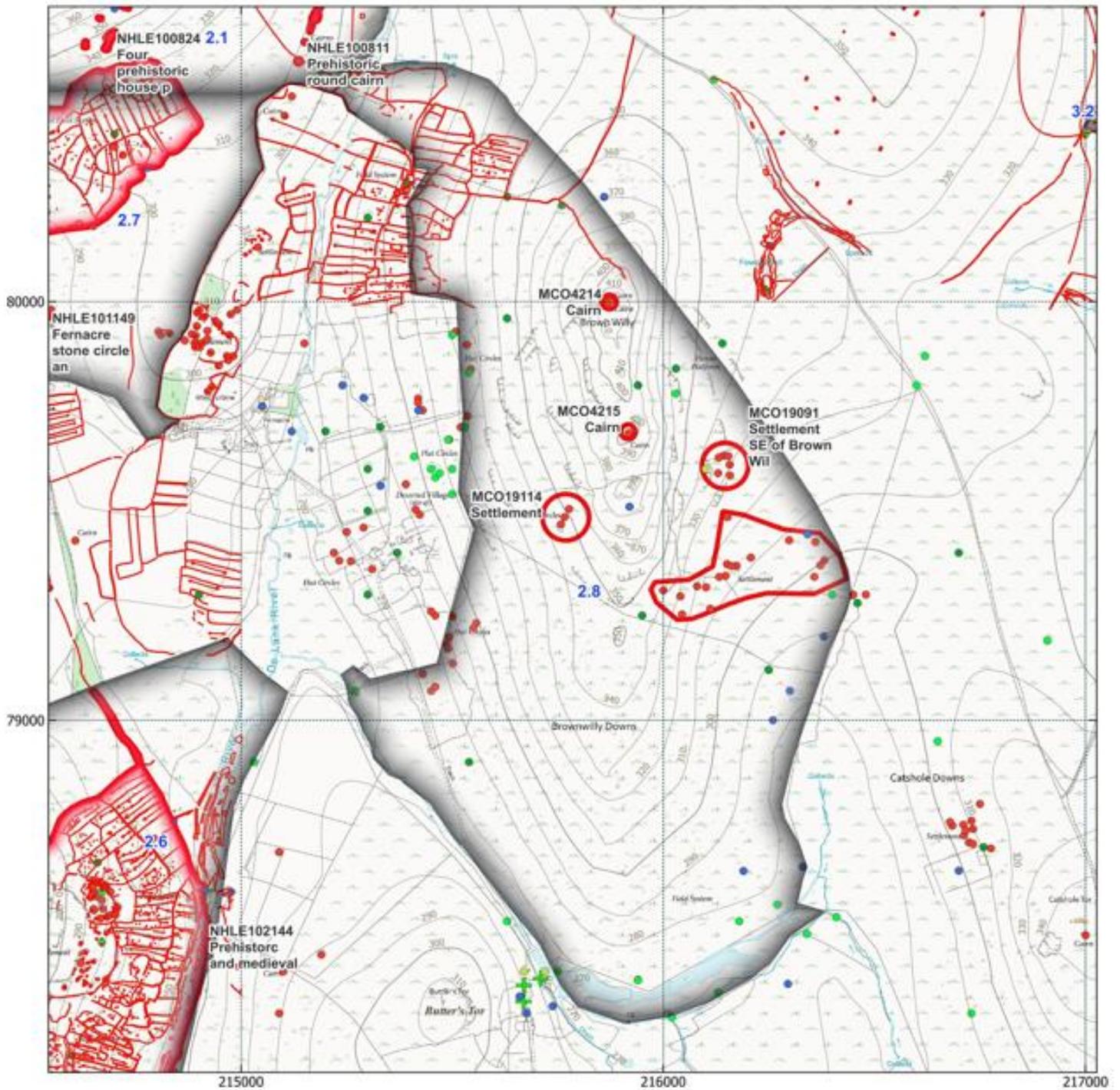
www.statement-heritage.com

Cornwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
 Copyright, All Rights Reserved
 2025 Ordnance Survey
 AC000817921

0 100 200 m





- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- Feature Groups
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

Dominant Habitat: Dry Acid Grassland and Heath Mosaic

Habitat Change: Considerable

Notes: Some increase in furze cover on NW, E and SW slopes. Some dense, and closed-canopy, obscuring archaeological remains and causing livestock to follow narrow passages causing erosion. Furze is also becoming established in many other parts of the hill

PAL 2 Hamatethy, Brown Willy and Garrow 8

www.statement-heritage.com

Corwall Council

Contains OS Data © Crown
Copyright, All Rights Reserved
2025 Ordnance Survey
AC000817921

