

PAL 19 East Moor, Altarnun and North Hill, Historic Environment Action Plan



Terminal bank of coaxial field system running towards Clitters Cairn (with thorn tree), an Early Bronze Age stone mound that it abuts and is secondary to. The spread and growth of European Gorse, or furze, is impacting the visibility of the remains (Pete Herring, February 2025).

Location, geology and topography

Centred: SX 236 783

Extent: 324 ha (802 acres)

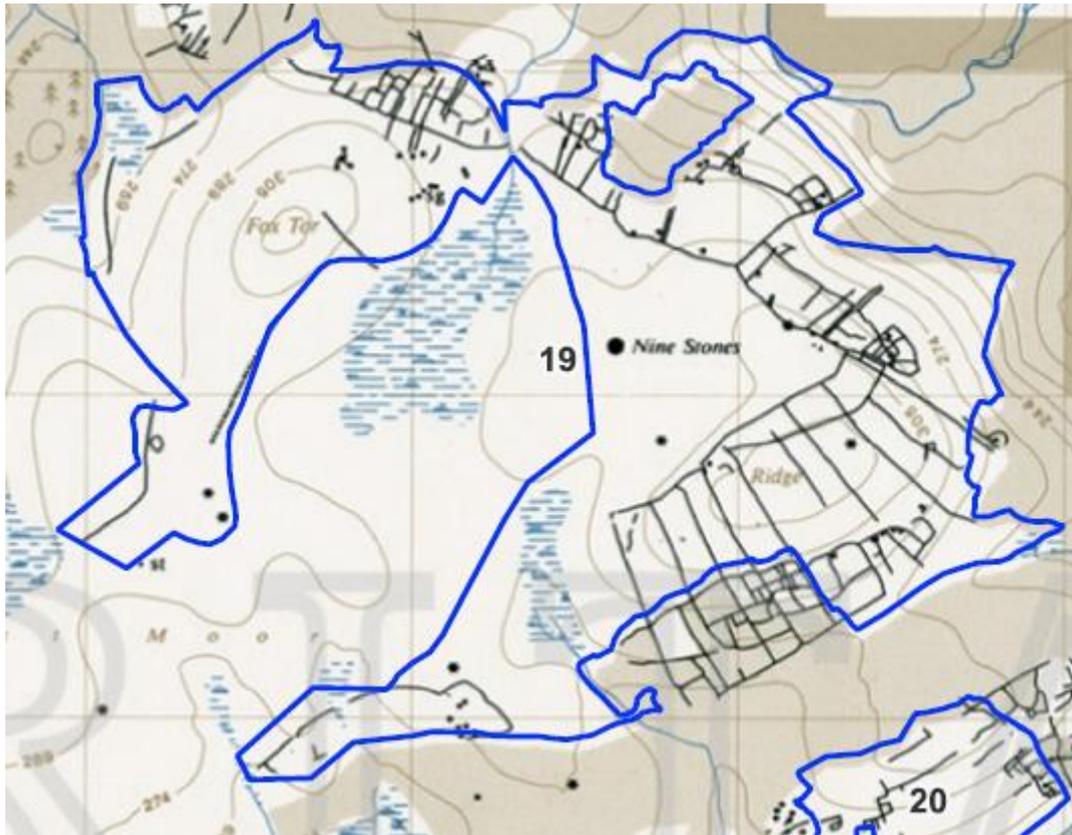
Geology

Bedrock geology is granite of the Bodmin Moor Formation, formed between 330.9 and 272.3 million years ago in the Carboniferous and Permian periods and superficial deposits are boulder spreads and head (clay, silt, sand and gravel), formed in the Quaternary period, 2.5 million years ago to the present (BGS Online Viewer).

Topography

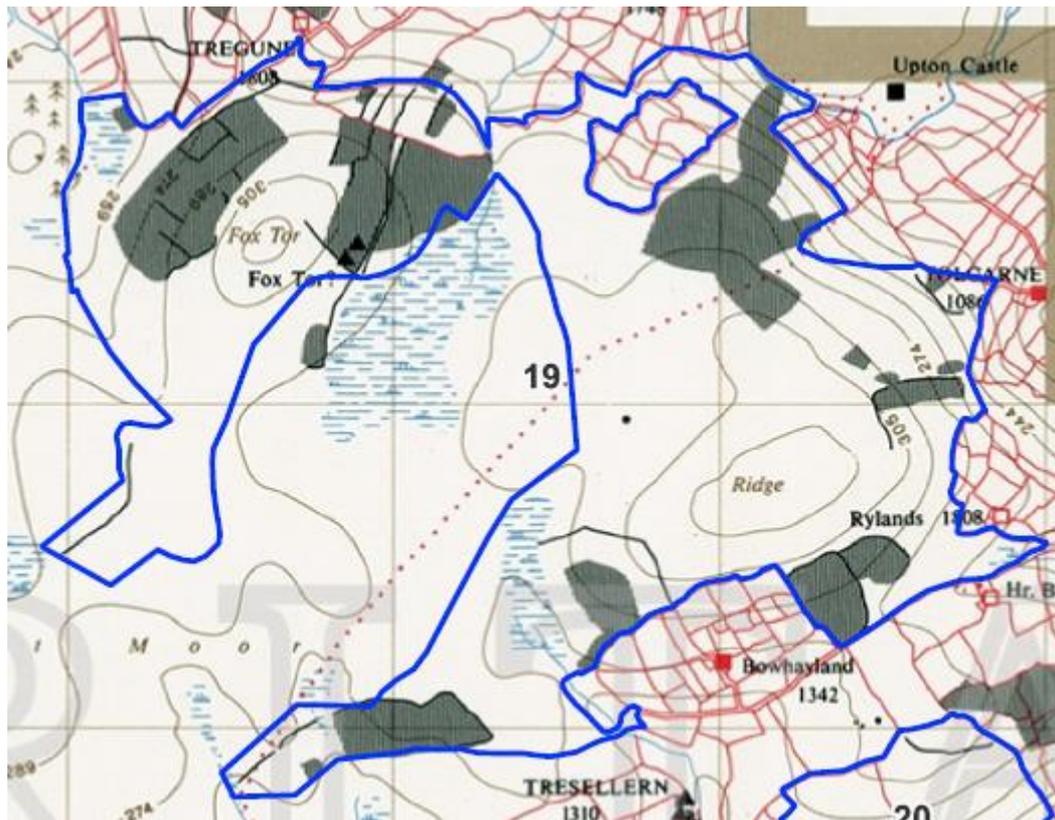
Mainly sloping rounded downland dominated by two large hills, Ridge (330 metres, 1082 feet) and Fox Tor (323 metres, 1060 feet), and the scarp falling to the north-east that runs between the two. The smaller hills of Carey Tor (287 metres, 941 feet) is at the SW end of the straggling PAL and the un-named hill (sometimes called Sand Hill, the name used here) to the SW of Fox Tor (304 metres, 997 feet) is at its NW end. The hills are largely convex downlands though Fox Tor and Carey Tor have granite outcrops at their summits and clutter on their slopes. Ridge also has extensive clutter on its south-eastern side.

A small stream runs north from Redmoor Marsh and another runs south-east from Watery Marsh.



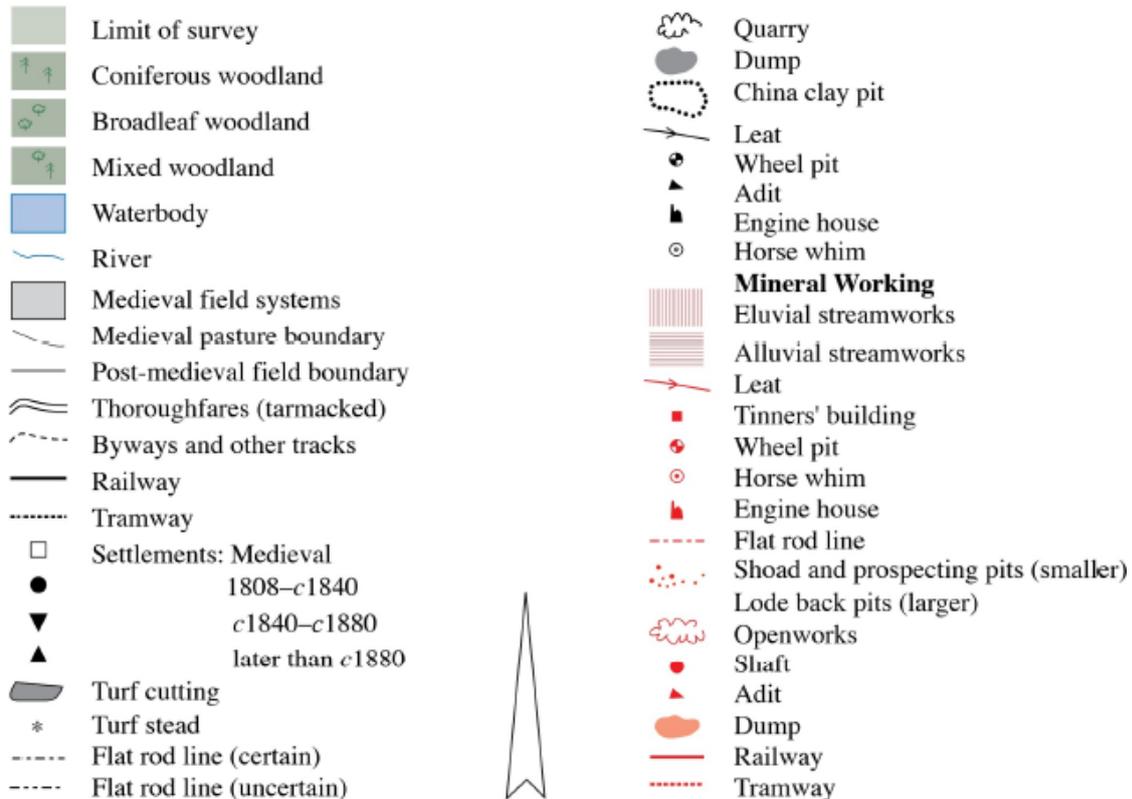
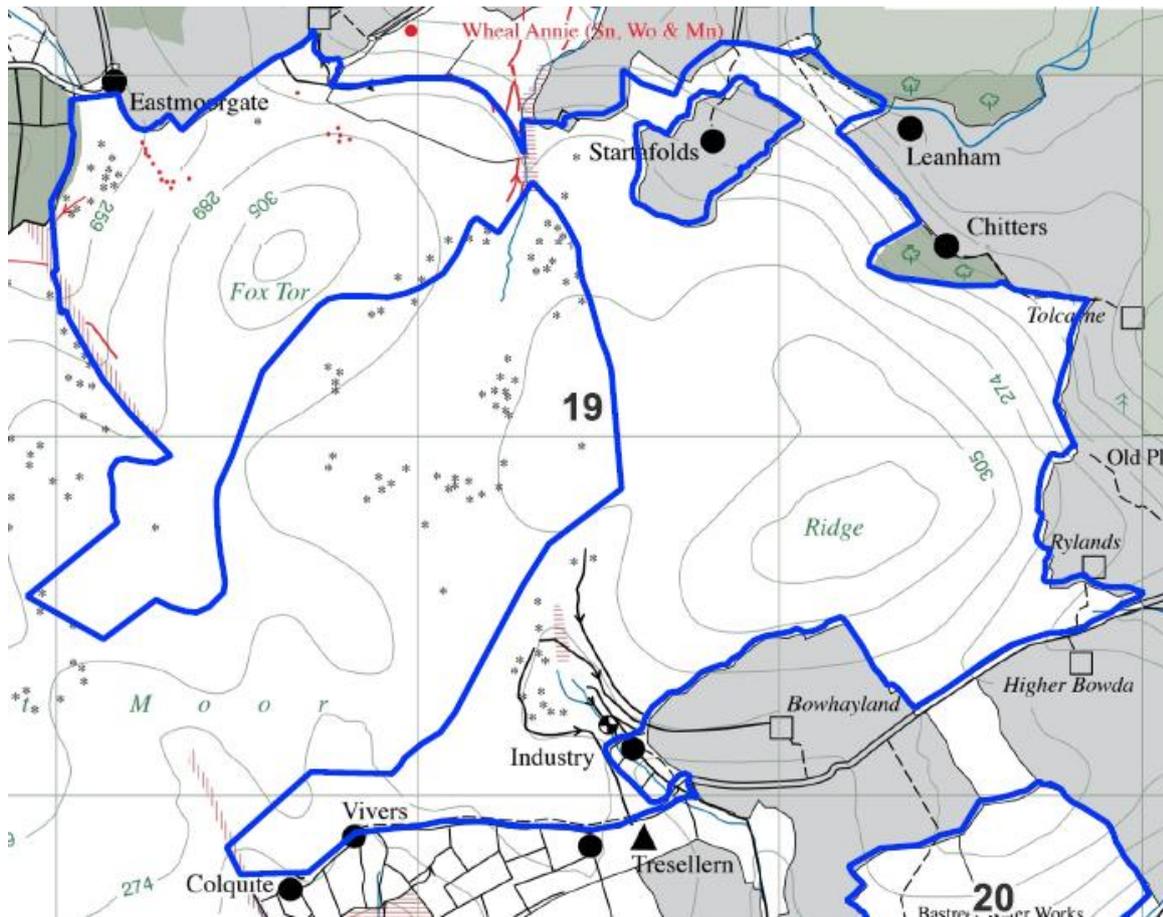
- Prehistoric field and enclosure boundaries
- Stone banks and ramparts
- Hut Circle
- ◄ Long cairn (oriented)
- Cairn/barrow
- Stone Circle
- ⊙ Henge (with stone circle)
- Stone row
- _{SG} Stone Setting
- _{SI} Standing stone

Extract from Prehistoric overview map (Johnson and Rose 1994, Map 1; reproduced with permission of Cornwall Council and Historic England).



- Cultivation ridges
- Medieval and post-medieval field boundaries, based on the O.S. 1808 two-inch MS map, and tithe maps.
- Medieval and post-medieval field boundaries found by air and ground survey.
- Embanked enclosure
- Surviving settlement, recorded before 1540.
- Surviving settlement, recorded between 1540 and 1808.
- Deserted settlement, recorded before 1540.
- Medieval longhouse
- Post-medieval dwelling (abandoned)
- Other medieval structure
- Other post-medieval structure
- LANK 1278 Cornish place name, and earliest recorded date.
- Hulker 1407 English place name, and earliest recorded date.
- Parish Boundary c. 1840

Extract from Medieval and later landscape to c1808 overview map (Johnson and Rose 1994, Map 2; reproduced with permission of Cornwall Council and Historic England).



Extract from *Post-medieval and industrial overview map* (Herring et al 2008, Map 1; reproduced with permission of Cornwall Council and Historic England).

Land use history

Pre-1748

The archaeological remains in this PAL are dominated by extensive Middle Bronze Age fields, but the land has been used for common grazing for most of the last 4000 years, and probably for longer than that as pollen in the soil beneath the Early Bronze Age Clitters cairn indicated an open pastoral landscape (Brisbane and Clews 1979).

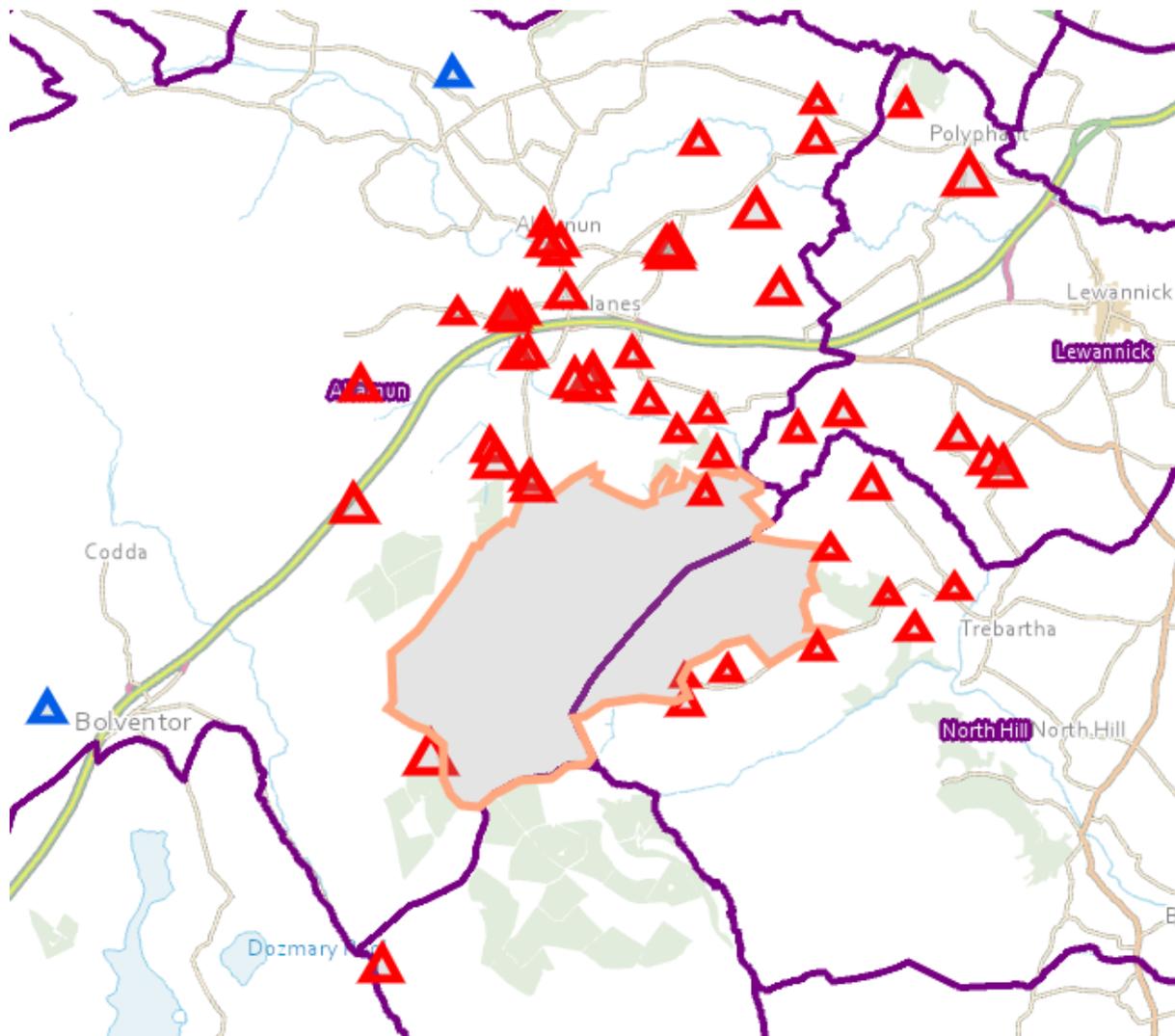
In the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age a stone circle with large stones but small diameter was set up in the bowl-like central area of the eastern part of the downs; this is the Nine Stones circle. And a stone row, again with quite large stones was laid out on the SW slopes of Fox Tor, ending at the summit of the lower hill to its SW at a menhir set transversely to the row but aligned on Rough Tor. The Goodaver stone circle was skylined a couple of miles away to the SW. These were probably meeting places for the performance of ritual and ceremony, but also for achieving other ends, which might well have included making decisions about the use of the common grazing lands that stretched away in all directions.

The coaxial fields themselves were attached to 'terminal boundaries that delineated an area of common grazing that contained the old Nine Stones circle at its heart. There are low lynchets on some of the coaxial field system's cross boundaries, indicating some cultivation. Groups of roundhouses show that several small hamlets used the fields, and lanes with bank on each side fed livestock onto and off the common grazing land. Pastoralism was therefore an element of mixed farming in the second millennium BC.

There are other roundhouse settlements on Fox Tor and on Carey Tor that appear to have been associated with no enclosures or very small ones, the sort of settlement then that was probably practicing pastoralism as transhumance.

Medieval farming on East Moor was probably also mainly pastoral, though there was a possibly short-lived hamlet of longhouses on the eastern side of Fox Tor whose occupants laid out a small field system of strips that was extended around to the western side of the hill, and spatially extensive but probably even shorter-lived episodes of outfield cultivation using spade-dug lazybeds within the prehistoric coaxial fields on the northern slope of East Moor, on Carey Tor and on the western end and lower SE slopes of Ridge. Medieval land use was otherwise summer grazing and occasional tin streamworking, mainly eluvial.

The downs of East Moor make up one of the most extensive areas of later medieval open ground on Fawymore or Bodmin Moor. Intakes beyond its western end such as on Smith's Moor and on its NW side around Halvana, and its SW around Tresellern and Colquite have reduced its extent considerably. There would once have been numerous downs rolling into one another, and the commons would have been shared by the farmers of numerous hamlets, their occupants tenants of several manors on the NE side of the Moor. A sense of the spread of the hamlets can be obtained by the distribution of the holdings that registered rights as late as 1965 (see map).



Red triangles indicate farms and holdings with rights on East Moor Common (which is picked out in grey with orange surround); blue triangles indicate two farms (Barton and Trelawney in Altarnun) that made claims which were refused in a decision made on 25 August 1981 ([East Moor Decision Aug 1981](#)).

Thomas Martyn's 1748 map

The area of East Moor does not appear as a very coherent block on Martyn's map. He shows several small streams draining it in all directions except the west and has three hills in profile. The stone circle called Nine Stones is a little lost as he shows the parish and hundred boundary that passes through it so strongly. But he does show a now lost stone circle at Tresellern and picks out The Grey Mare, a large natural boulder to the west of the PAL.

c1810 OS drawing

This map shows much more clearly the character of East Moor in the early modern period, rolling hills supporting rough grassland. Only one hill is named, the most distinctive of them all, the tor-topped Fox Tor, and the great rock called The Grey Mare. Redmoor Marsh and Watery Marsh are shown (but not named) and the lane from Trevague to Tolcarne and beyond that to Trebartha and North Hill is depicted. Otherwise, East Moor is shown as if it were a corner of an extensive undulating grazing landscape.



c1840 Tithe Map

Two Tithe Maps cover East Moor, another nice indication of the way the area transcends the local manor or hamlet based commons that are normal elsewhere. The NW half is in Altarnun parish and is shown as a single undivided block of land bounded to the west and north by the ring fences of several medieval and early post-medieval tenements, pierced here and there by the openings of lanes onto the moor, such as that at East Moor Gate, and those from Tregune, Tregrenna, and Trevague.

The Moor was TA 2691 'East Moors', 1338 acres with land use described as Coarse Pasture and Bog. No Landowner was given, and no Occupier either, presumably reflecting the multiplicity of both (see above).

The North Hill Tithe Map is interesting and frustrating for its omissions. It did not show East Moor, nor the parish boundary between North Hill and Altarnun. It has the label 'Treveniel Moor' placed where the open downs in North Hill. Treveniel is one of the hamlets quite close to East Moor, NW of Trebartha, and was a manor though little is known of its history. Post-medieval leases survive of tenements that were leased from Trebartha manor that had 'common of pasture' on Treveniel Moor (e.g. KK, RD/978, of 1681 that records the tenement of Boohayland having common of pasture and estovers in Treveniel Moor.) Estovers was the right to take wood for domestic fuel, and here may have referred to the collection of furze.

c1880 OS map

Land cover was rough grassland with clumps or furze, the latter more frequent towards the western end of the PAL. The Nine Stones circle, cairns, some roundhouses (as Hut Circles) and some open-sided trackways were shown, but otherwise the map shows the East Moor as extensive open rough grazing.

c1906 OS map

Only the eastern part of the East Moor was updated in 1906, and that showed no significant change.

Modern

The PAL has continued to be grazed in common.

Historic Environment

This PAL mainly consists of prehistoric ritual and settlement features but also includes some elements of medieval settlement and post medieval industry. It has been used extensively by local groups, particularly schools, to study the archaeology of the moor. The whole area is of outstanding importance for demonstrating extensive prehistoric farming remains.

Headlines

- Possible Neolithic bank cairn on SE slopes of Fox Tor.
- Early Bronze Age stone circle, the Nine Stones.
- Early Bronze Age stone row on SW slopes of Fox Tor and NE slopes of the un-named hill to its SW. Unusually large stones.
- Possible ritual enclosure on higher N slopes of un-named hill to SW of Fox Tor.
- Several Early Bronze Age hilltop cairns, including two near the SW end of the stone row and another, Clitters Cairn on the ridge between Ridge and Fox Tor.
- Cornwall's most extensive prehistoric coaxial field systems, Ridge and East Moor. Each includes several round houses, lanes and terminal boundaries against the common pastures.
- Both coaxial systems appear to incorporate some remnants of earlier curvilinear fields with round houses.
- Settlement of scattered round houses on the northern and eastern slopes of Fox Tor and on the eastern slopes of Carey Tor have the character of transhumance settlements with few enclosures.
- Two longhouses on the SE slopes of Fox Tor, and strip fields, containing extensive ridge and furrow of lazybeds on most slopes of the hill.
- Lazybeds on Carey Tor and Ridge.
- Startafolds, an early post-medieval farmstead, was established on the northern slopes of the ridge between Ridge and Fox Tor.
- Twentieth century memorial cross on SE slopes of Ridge.
- Victorian boundstones separate Altarnun and North Hill parishes and run through the Nine Stones circle.

Summary of main heritage assets

Prehistoric ceremonial and ritual

- A broad bank climbing the SE side of **Fox Tor** (MCO22131) may be a third example on Bodmin Moor of a Middle Neolithic **bank cairn**, similar in some ways to the better-defined ones on Roughtor and Carburrow Tor. Averages 3.5m wide and 0.8m high, with a mixed construction of in-situ boulders, rubble, occasional orthostats and a few instances of double faced walling.
- **Nine Stones stone circle** (MCO18456). Just 2 stones stood upright before Squire Rodd restored the circle in 1889. When Tregelles planned the circle in

1902 it had nine standing stones including one in the middle, a **parish boundary stone**. According to John Barnatt the circle has a diameter of 13.7m by 15.2m; spacing of the stones is irregular, and Barnatt suggests originally numbered between 10 and 12' survivors stand between 1.0m and 1.4m high.

- Site of a **stone circle** shown on Thomas Martyn's 1748 Map of Cornwall, placed on the down to the NW of Tresellern. Searched for but not found in 2024, but likely to have fallen within the PAL.
- East Moor **stone row** of 21 stones, 560m long, which is aligned on Goodaver stone circle, a mile or so to the SW, and ends on a **large upright slab** on the crest of the hill to the south-west of Fox Tor.
- A second separate **stone row** of three stones, all fallen, has been identified running SW from the southern of the two cairns on 'Sand Hill' (NHLE 1012236).
- An unusual prehistoric 'D-shaped' **ritual enclosure** (MCO21562) formed of v small stones 140m NW of the SW end of the stone row also appears to be part of the complex associated with it; the lowness of its perimeter appear snot to be functional so a ritual use has been suggested (Johnson and Rose 1994, .
- **Cairns and barrows** are clustered mainly on the higher ground.
 - A **ring cairn or embanked platform cairn**, 16m in diameter on the summit of 'Sand Hill', SE of the end of the stone row (MCO4427).
 - **Kerbed platform cairn** 13.8m in diameter and 0.5m high with central mound and on N side a recumbent '**longstone**', 2.4m long. Central excavation as exposed an upright slab stone possibly part of a **cist** (MCO7399).
 - **Clitters Cairn** (MCO4282), a **kerbed cairn** 15m diameter, 1.5m high on the ridge above Clitters Farm, was partially excavated by Brisbane and Clews in 1976. Cairn built over 4 large moorstones. A prehistoric boundary adjoining the cairn on SE and NW post-dates the cairn.
 - **Three Early Bronze Age cairns** on mid-slopes W of Clitters Plantation (MCO4421, 4422, 4423).
 - Two small **Early Bronze Age cairns** near angle of two coaxial field systems, just 4m diameter (MCO4425, 4426).
 - Ridge Barrow, a large **Early Bronze Age cairn**, 21m diameter, 1.3m high, a short way NE of the summit of Ridge (MCO4519). Excavation revealed indications of cremation on the old ground surface. A gutted area 10m by 5.0m in the centre represents conversion of the cairn to a shelter.
 - Two small **Early Bronze Age cairns**, c6m diameter, 0.7m high, on mid-slopes NW of Ridge (MCO4518, 4519).
 - Fine **Early Bronze Age kerbed cairn**, 8m diameter, 0.6m high, on mid-slopes NE of Carey Tor (MCO4257).

Prehistoric domestic and agricultural

On the south east side of East Moor is an extensive, multi-phase system of mainly rectilinear fields of prehistoric origin. These fields hang in parallel lines from long perimeter banks, one of which runs up to and post-dates the large Clitters Cairn. The fields extend over both the south east, north west and west slopes of Ridge Hill, and along the north east facing escarpment of East Moor. They are mainly in open moorland but also extend into the modern enclosed land beyond the PAL. They are similar to the Middle Bronze Age reave systems, which have been extensively documented on Dartmoor, with this being the most complete and clear example on

Bodmin Moor. In places narrow lanes defined by stony banks lead through the fields to the open grazing on the higher moor above the fields. These indicate a mixed economy in which livestock raising was an important part. Scattered throughout the field system are several round house settlements and in places ridge and furrow cultivation indicates medieval re-use of the fields.

Further prehistoric field systems and settlements are to be found scattered throughout this PAL, some boundaries following the organic layout common elsewhere in round house settlements on Bodmin Moor, and others appearing to follow the reave system.

- A probably **Middle Bronze Age settlement** of at least **7 scattered roundhouses** on E slopes of Carey Tor may have been a **transhumance settlement** with few enclosures (MCO20935).
- A probably **Middle Bronze Age settlement** of at least **15 scattered roundhouses** on N and E slopes of Fox Tor has the character of a **transhumance settlement** with no enclosures (MCO19181).
- A probably **Middle Bronze Age settlement** of at least **5 roundhouses** within fragmentary remains of an **irregular field system** on gentle NE slope to SE of Startafolds on the northern flank of East Moor (MCO21333).
- **Middle Bronze Age East Moor coaxial field system** (MCO20903) on the northern slopes of East Moor and the northern, eastern and southern slopes of Ridge. Unified by the sharing of two long **terminal boundaries** from which the coaxial fields depend. Those terminals meet at Clitters; it is possible that the northern boundary and its coaxial system precedes the southern one. Incorporates a few smaller more **curvilinear fields** that might be earlier, but which seem to have been absorbed into the field pattern, and the **roundhouses** associated with them may have continued in occupation. At least three lanes defined by closely parallel banks lead through the fields to the area of common around the Nine Stones circle. Roundhouses are found in small groups, usually with clusters of smaller rectilinear fields, suggesting the existence of at least 7 small communities sharing the coaxial fields, which cover at least 190 hectares (470 acres). The system extends further downslope as many of its lines are fossilised in medieval field systems that are still farmed.
- A probably **Middle Bronze Age settlement** of at least **10 roundhouses** within a **coaxial rectilinear field system** on gentle NE slope of Fox Tor (MCO21566), a continuation of the main East Moor coaxial system. Incorporates a **trackway** defined by banks leading from a dense cluster of roundhouses up to the S through the fields and onto the common.

Medieval

- An **early medieval transhumance hut** is noted to the W of the N cairn on 'Sand Hill' (NHLE 1012230).
- Towards the foot of the steep SE slope of Fox Tor is a **small medieval hamlet**, comprising **two longhouses** and **one ancillary building** (MCO14458). This is probably 'Foxtorre', mentioned in a subsidy roll of 1327.
- On the N and E sides of Fox Tor is a large area of **lazybed cultivation**, probably associated with the hamlet (MCO20937); includes fragments of **field boundaries**, some of which define **strips**, especially clear on the east side of the hill, and the lazybeds also extend into the Bronze Age coaxial fields on the lower N slope of the hill.

- On the far side of Fox Tor from the hamlet are **several outfields** with **lazybeds** and remnants of **strips** (MCO20936).
- Further **large areas of lazybeds** survive within the northern part of the Bronze Age coaxial field system to W and E of Startafolds, probably worked by farmers from Upton and Tolcarne hamlets to the N (MCO20904, 20907).
- **Lazybeds** on the southern and eastern slopes of Carey Tor are probably related to the medieval hamlet at Tresellern (MCO22149, MCO20772) and those on the S slope of Ridge (MCO20661) are probably related to Bowhayland.
- **Medieval pasture boundaries**, substantial banks with external ditches, survive as earthworks on the slopes of 'Sand Hill' (MCO22130) and Carey Tor (MCO22127). Lengths of them may have **prehistoric origins** (see Scheduling document for NHLE 1011509), being reused in the medieval period.

Industrial

- **Eluvial tin streamworks** with **leats** and **2 dams** and Gerrard **Types B and D** dumps and several **drainage channels**, on northern slope of 'Sand Hill' to SW of Fox Tor (MCO23760).
- **Fragmentary remains of an eluvial tin streamworks** N of Redmoor Marsh (MCO23775), disturbed by fords, tracks and fields. Contains Gerrard **Types B and D** dumps and **drainage channels**.
- Straight line of **prospecting pits** on lower NW slopes of Fox Tor (MCO23758).
- Two groups of **prospecting pits** on N slope of Fox Tor (MCO23756).
- Area of **shallow quarrying** SW of Tolcarne (MCO48082).
- Extensive **stone-splitting** of granite moorstones on the slopes of Ridge, mainly for simple rectangular pieces, for posts and lintels. Two simple **post-medieval shelters** may have been created and used by the splitters (MCO22139).

Post-medieval and modern

- Victorian **granite boundstones** run from the SW corner of Clitters Plantation and across East Moor following the parish boundary through the Nine Stones circle to Colquite (MCO18480). The south faces have N for North Hill and the northern have A for Altarnun. On April 18th 1866 Colonel Francis Rodd (of Trebartha Hall) wrote in his diary that he and H. Crouch went 'over Ridge Hill fixing boundary stones to Nine Stones' (Latham 1971, 109).
- While the East Moor commons are essentially open land, there are several **trackways** of fairly even 4m widths, some cut into hillsides to maintain an even carriageway, that may have been used by carts and waggons; these include those that radiate from the opening onto the Moor at Eastmoorgate.
- A series of **leats** take water from Fox Tor and the Redmoor Marsh area (MCO48061) into the fields of Treburland and Tregune farms, for **watering livestock** and to serve the mine **Wheal Annie** at Treburland.
- A **leat** draws water from the N end of Watery Marsh to the hamlet of Bowhayland (MCO24292).
- A **leat** draws water from the W side of Watery Marsh to the farm of Tresellern (MCO48124).
- **Startafolds**, an early **post-medieval farmstead**, was established on the northern slopes of the ridge between Ridge and Fox Tor before 1808 (OS 2-inch drawing). Its perimeter, of substantial stone-faced earth banks, like modern

corn-ditches, is a prominent feature on the northern slope of East Moor (MCO13266).

- **Turf cutting** and at least 60 **turf steads** around Redmoor Marsh (MCO23763).
- Stone splitting on Fox Tor and Carey Tor.
- **Twentieth century memorial cross** on SE slopes of Ridge (MCO5052). Miss Doris Mary Shellabear was killed by a kick from her horse after she fell while hunting with the East Cornwall Foxhounds on Friday 24th November 1922; Squire Rodd had the cross set up on the spot (The Cornish Bird, [Tragic Tale](#))
- Disused modern **waterwheel pit** and **dam** at SE end of Watery Marsh, perhaps used to generate electricity (MCO24293).

Significance of landscape visibility

The early prehistoric ritual and ceremonial monuments were placed with landscape design in mind. The Nine Stones circle is placed in a bowl with views down on to it from high ground on all sides. Long views from it are mainly to the west, towards the Goodaver stone circle, just visible on the distant skyline. The Fox Tor stone row also has a visual relationship with the Goodaver circle, and its end stone had one with Rough Tor.

The remains of later prehistoric and medieval settlements and fields are lowlying, rarely exceeding 0.3m high, so are vulnerable to being obscured by vegetation growth.

Designations

Historic Environment

Scheduled Monuments

There are two extensive Scheduled Monuments that include the coaxial field systems and thus cover a large part of the PAL

- **NHLE 1008631** **Nine Stones stone circle 1.03km NNW of Bowhayland Farm**
- **NHLE 1012228** **Prehistoric stone alignment 1km SSE of Eastmoorgate,**
- **NHLE 1012217** **Prehistoric ritual enclosure 1.7km NW of Tresellern Farm**
- **NHLE 1012230** **Prehistoric embanked platform cairn and medieval transhumance hut 1.49km NW of Tresellern Farm**
- **NHLE 1012236** **Kerbed platform cairn with central mound and adjacent stone alignment 1.42km NW of Tresellern Farm**
- **NHLE 1011507** **Round cairn 800m WSW of Tolcarne Farm**
- **NHLE 1011508** **Round cairn 910m WSW of Tolcarne Farm**
- **NHLE 1011880** **Round cairn 700m NNW of Bowhayland Farm**
- **NHLE 1011872** **Kerbed round cairn 110m NNE of Carey Tor**
- **NHLE 1008245** **Prehistoric coaxial field system, incorporated and adjacent hut circles, stone setting, linear boundaries and medieval settlement on Fox Tor and Treburland Farm**
- **NHLE 1008439** **Two adjacent prehistoric coaxial field systems incorporating regular field systems, stone hut circles, cairns and medieval fields on East Moor and Ridge**
- **NHLE 1011869** **Stone hut circle 50m south-east of Carey Tor**

- **NHLE 1012705** Stone hut circle 50m east of Carey Tor
- **NHLE 1011509** Prehistoric and medieval linear boundary with associated peat stack platform 475m SSW of Eastmoorgate
- **NHLE 1011386** Prehistoric and medieval linear boundary 1.34km south of Eastmoorgate
- **NHLE 1011874** Prehistoric linear boundary and adjacent subsidiary boundary 1km west of Tresellern Farm
- **NHLE 1011881** Peat stack platform 650m north-west of Bowhayland Farm

Heritage Assets assessed as being of National Importance

The following sites which 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).

- **Eluvial tin streamworks with leats and 2 dams** and Gerrard **Types B and D** dumps and several **drainage channels**, on northern slope of 'Sand Hill' to SW of Fox Tor (MCO23760)

Natural environment designations:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

NA

Special Areas of Conservation

NA

County Wildlife Site

Yes, NC7/S9, 'East Moor'.

Cornwall Conservation Areas

NA

Other designations

Common Land

East Moor is common land, divided into two uneven parts, but regarded as a single common in Commons Registration Decision made 25 August 1981 ([East Moor Decision Aug 1981](#)). The larger western part is CL108 'East Moor'; the eastern part is CL162 'East Moor or The Ridge'.

CROW Access Land

Yes, whole PAL.

Registered rights of way.

Footpaths run along the S side of Carey Tor and along the moorland edge N of Startafolds.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

North Hill was made in 2017; Altarnun none.

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.)

- The establishment of dense stands of furze on the W and E slopes of Fox Tor, on the NW slopes of Ridge, and NW of Startafolds had occurred prior to 2005. The subsequent 20 years has seen them thicken up, becoming closed canopy in parts of Fox Tor and N of Startafolds. Erosion is being caused by livestock tracking through the remaining passages.
- Archaeological remains of important and extensive complexes, such as the two best-preserved Bronze Age coaxial field systems in Cornwall, that had been easily visible in the 1980s, are now obscured and coherent patterns are difficult to observe.
- The stone row and stone circle are also being encroached upon by furze growth.
- Significant increase in erosion caused by vehicles at Industry / Tresellern access to the downs.

Issues

Spread of furze.

- 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.

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 extensive important archaeological remains clear of furze.

Specific recommendations

- Address the growth of furze on the Fox Tor stone row, the East Moor and Ridge roundhouse settlements and coaxial fields, and the Fox Tor medieval hamlet and its strip fields clear of furze.

- Adjust grazing to push back the more general conversion to furze which will also simplify and overwhelm the diversity of the semi-natural habitats that have developed as part of the ancient grasslands.
- Further archaeological recording.
 - The Fox Tor longhouse hamlet requires detailed survey.

Adjusting the extent of the PAL:

1 Extend at NW to include all of the eluvial streamworks and associated leat. NB Noah Breslin has identified a possible stamping mill at the NW end of the streamworks.

2 Extend on SE side to include the remainder of the medieval field system and lazybeds.

3 Consider closing the loop of the East Moor PAL as it encircles Redmoor Marsh and the 'natural monument', Greymare Rock. It would then be a single block of land containing Cornwall's best preserved Middle Bronze Age coaxial field systems and the area of open, common grazing that they directly related to through their terminal boundary which frames it on its N and E sides, and through the several lanes that led through the fields and onto it. This central part also contains the Nine Stones stone circle, making the enlarged PAL represent a coherent early prehistoric landscape.

References

Rose, P and Herring, P, 1990 *Bodmin Moor, Cornwall, an evaluation for the Monuments Protection Programme*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Truro

Appendix 1 2007 PAL text

19East Moor

Historic Environment

This PAL mainly consists of prehistoric ritual and settlement features but also includes some elements of medieval settlement and post medieval industry. It has been used extensively by local groups, particularly schools, to study the archaeology of the moor. The whole area is of outstanding importance for demonstrating extensive prehistoric farming remains.

Prehistoric ritual monuments are to be found throughout the PAL, including Nine Stones stone circle and the East Moor stone row of 21 stones, 560m long, which is aligned on Goodaver stone circle, a mile or so to the SW, and ends on a large upright slab on the crest of the hill to the south-west of Fox Tor. Cairns and barrows are clustered mainly on the higher ground, with two particularly substantial cairns to the south of the stone row. A prehistoric enclosure also appears to be part of the complex associated with the southern end of the stone row. A broad bank climbing the SE side of Fox Tor may be a third example on Bodmin Moor of a bank cairn, similar in some ways to the better defined ones on Roughtor and Carburrow Tor.

On the south east side of East Moor is an extensive, multi-phase system of mainly rectilinear fields of prehistoric origin. These fields hang in parallel lines from long perimeter banks, one of which runs up to and post-dates the large Clitters Cairn. The fields extend over both the south east, north west and west slopes of Ridge Hill, and along the north east facing escarpment of East Moor. They are mainly in open moorland which is occasionally very stony, but also extend into the modern enclosed land beyond the PAL. They are similar to the Middle Bronze Age reave systems, which have been extensively documented on Dartmoor, with this being the most complete and clear example on Bodmin Moor. In places narrow lanes defined by stony banks lead through the fields to the open grazing on the higher moor above the fields. These indicate a mixed economy in which livestock raising was an important part. Scattered throughout the field system are several round house settlements and in places ridge and furrow cultivation indicates medieval re-use of the fields.

Further prehistoric field systems and settlements are to be found scattered throughout this PAL, some boundaries following the organic layout common elsewhere in round house settlements on Bodmin Moor, and others appearing to follow the reave system.

On the relatively steep south east facing slope of Fox Tor is a small medieval settlement, comprising two long houses and one ancillary building. This settlement is probably 'Foxtorre', mentioned in a subsidy roll of 1327. To the north of the long house is a large area of ridge and furrow cultivation, which is probably associated with the settlement

Small scale stream working, both eluvial and alluvial, and likely to be of medieval or post medieval date, lie to the south and west of the PAL and at Redmoor Marsh. There is also extensive stone splitting in places, especially on the northern slopes of Fox Tor and around Carey Tor in the south. Startafolds, an abandoned late medieval and post-medieval farming settlement with associated fields lies on the northern slopes. Some of Bodmin Moor's finest turf steads are found around Watery Marsh above Industry.

Natural Environment

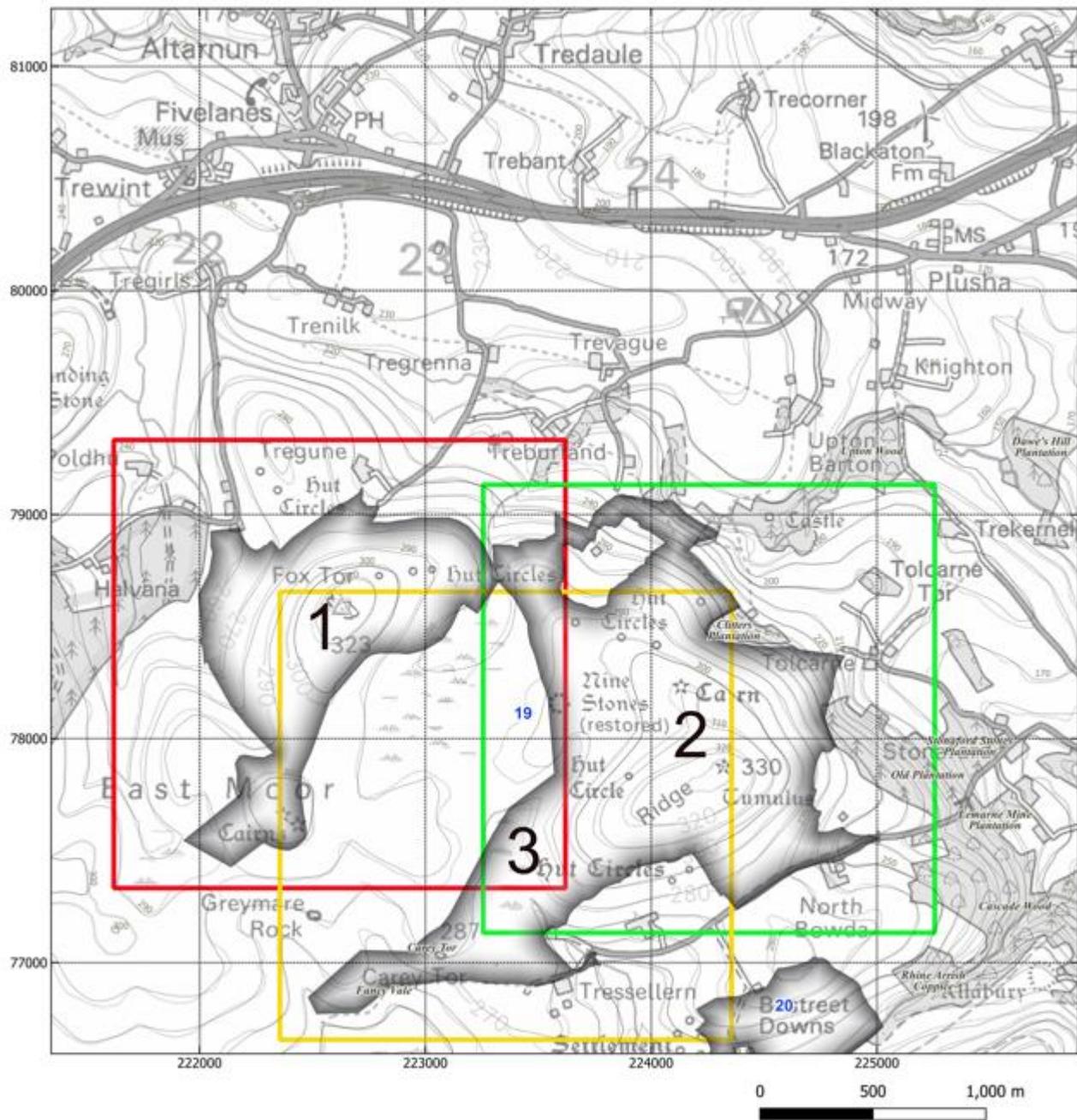
Fragmented Western Heath, Wet Heath, Valley Mires, Bracken and Scrub

Designations

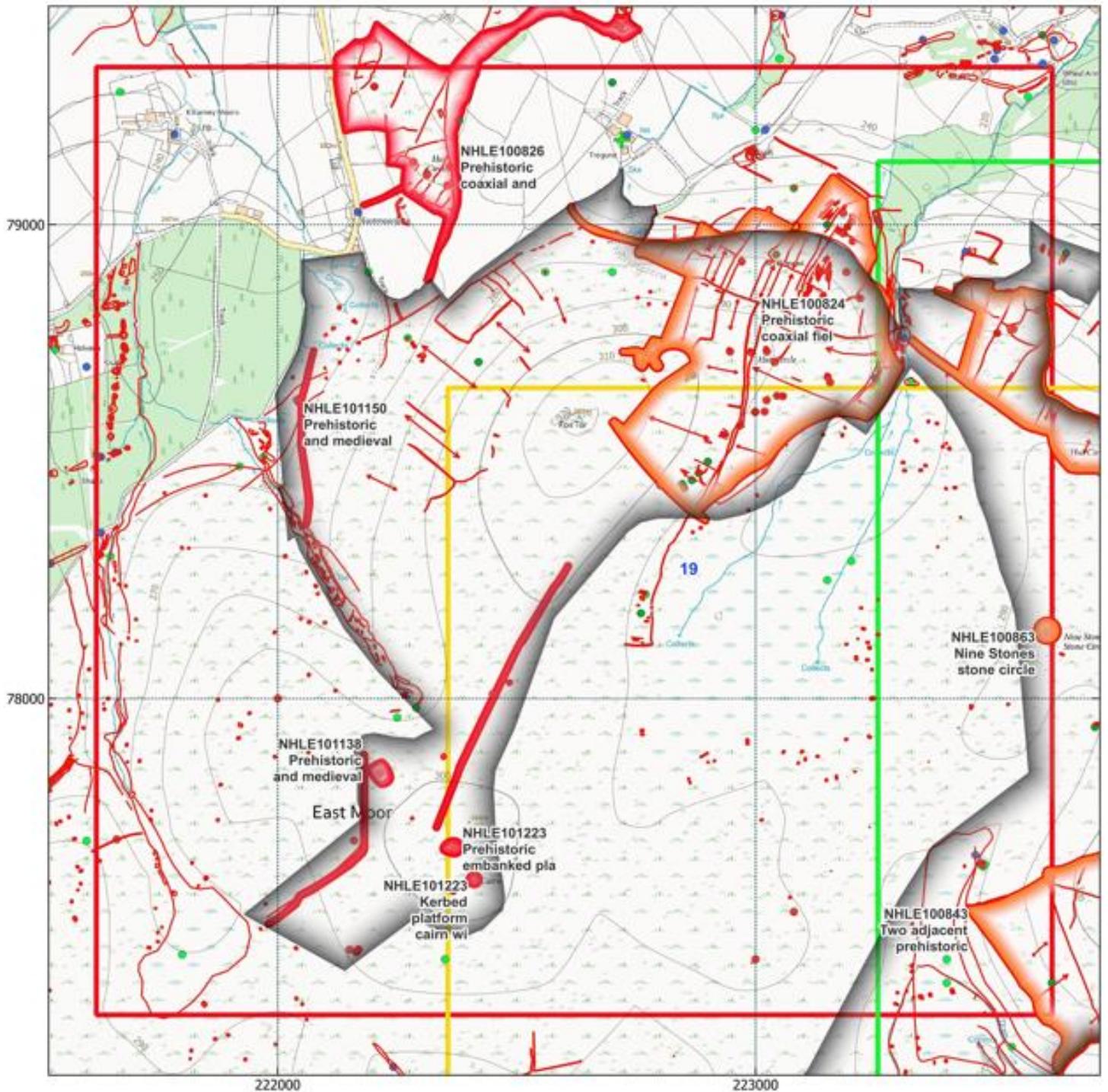
The majority of the prehistoric field system and settlements are covered in a blanket Scheduling (Nos 15220, 15230). Many of the prehistoric ritual monuments are Scheduled as isolated sites, which do not reflect their interaction with the surrounding landscape (Nos. 15184 to 15196, 15203/4/6/7).

No current NE designations.

Vision



PAL 19: East Moor: Index Map

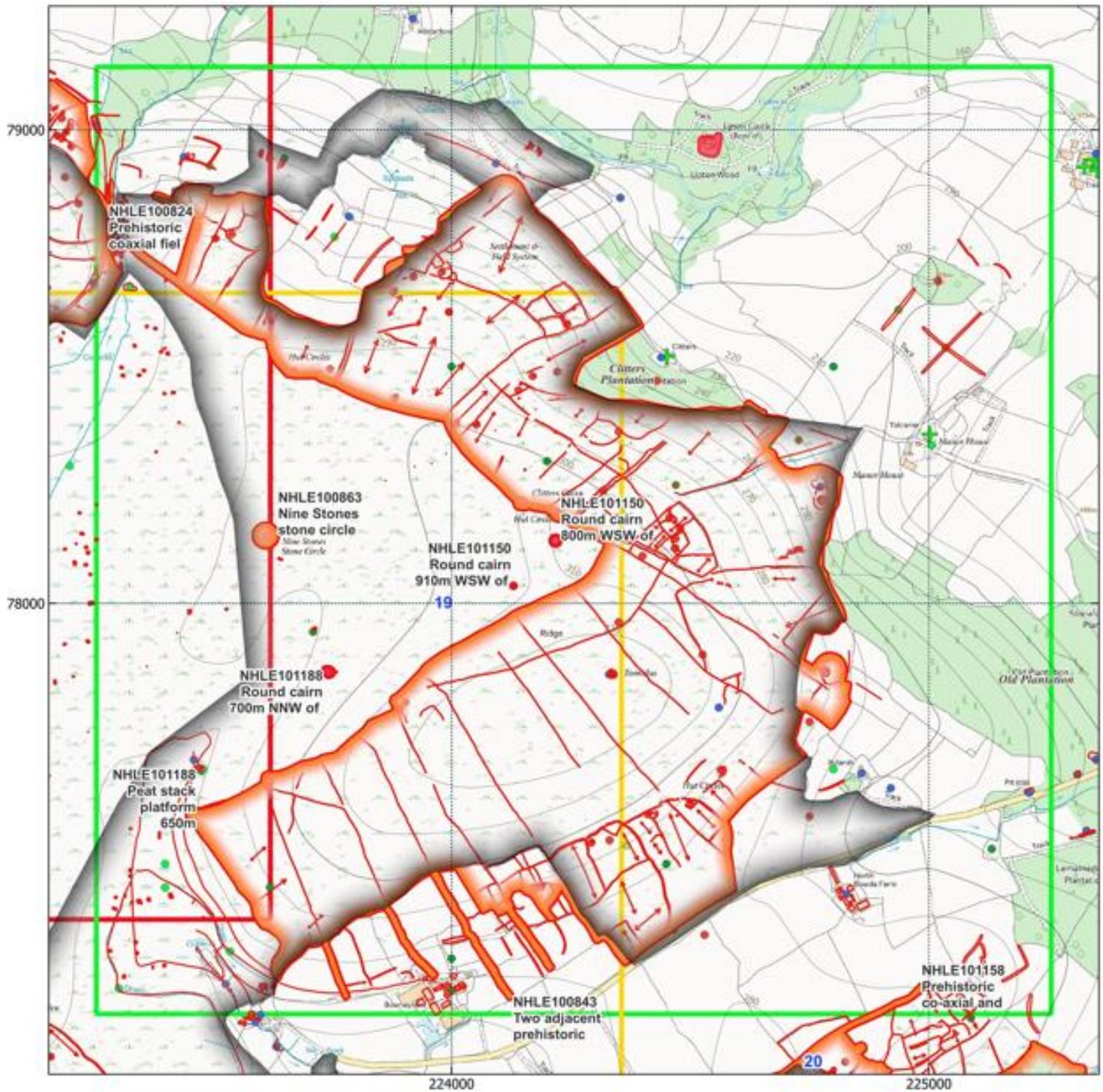


- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- CRoW_Access_Land__Natural_England
- Feature Groups**
- Prehistoric
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data**
- Prehistoric
- Early Medieval
- Romano British
- Medieval
- Post Medieval
- Modern

19 East Moor Detail Map
no 1

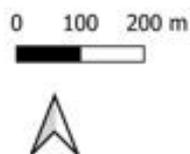
0 100 200 m

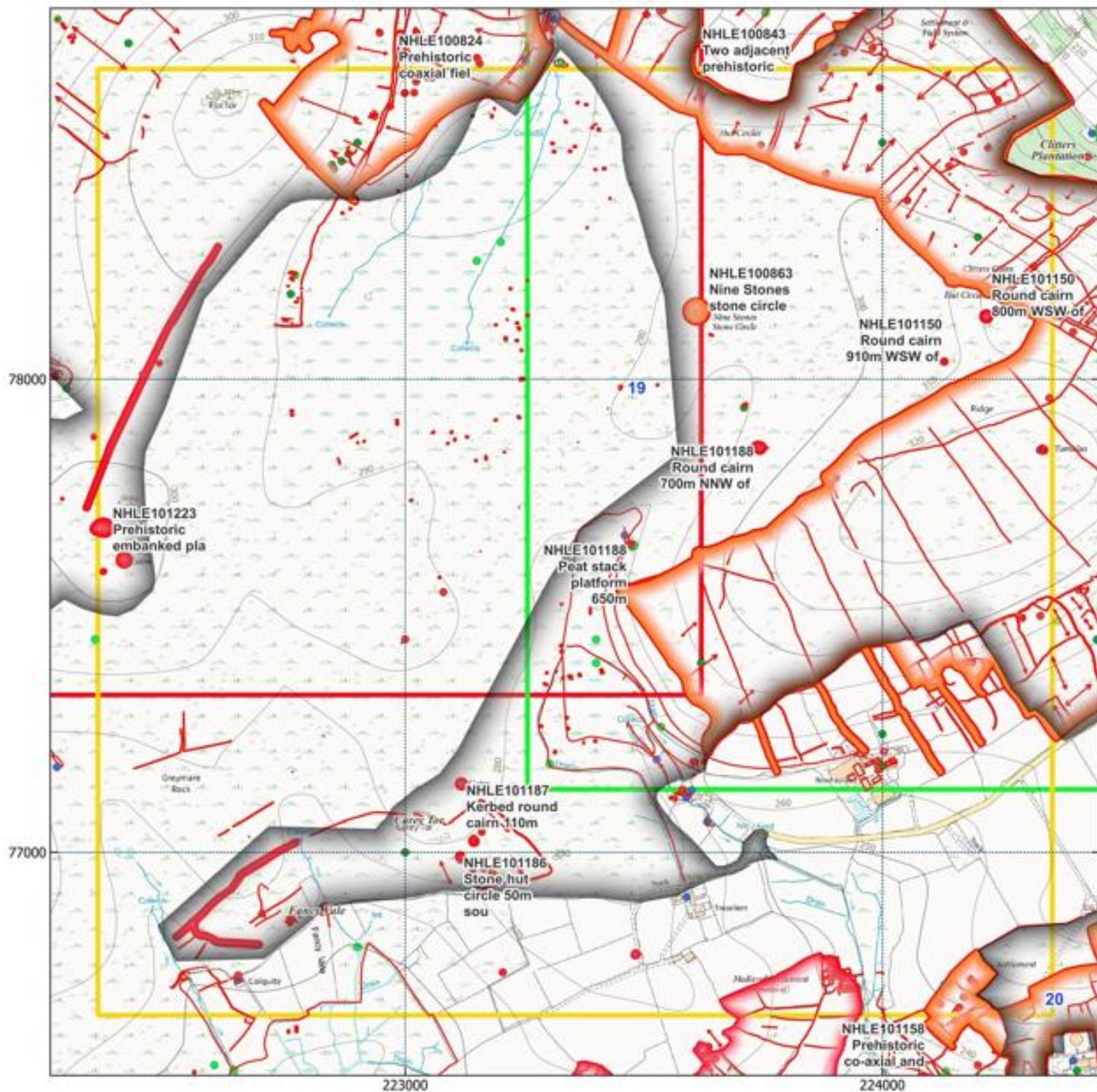




- PAL Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Scheduled Monuments @ Risk
- CRoW_Access_Land__Natural_England
- Feature Groups
 - Prehistoric
 - Medieval
 - Post Medieval
- Aerial Mapping Transcriptions
- CSHER point data
 - Prehistoric
 - Early Medieval
 - Romano British
 - Medieval
 - Post Medieval
 - Modern

19 East Moor Detail Map
no 2





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

19 East Moor Detail Map
no 3

0 100 200 m

