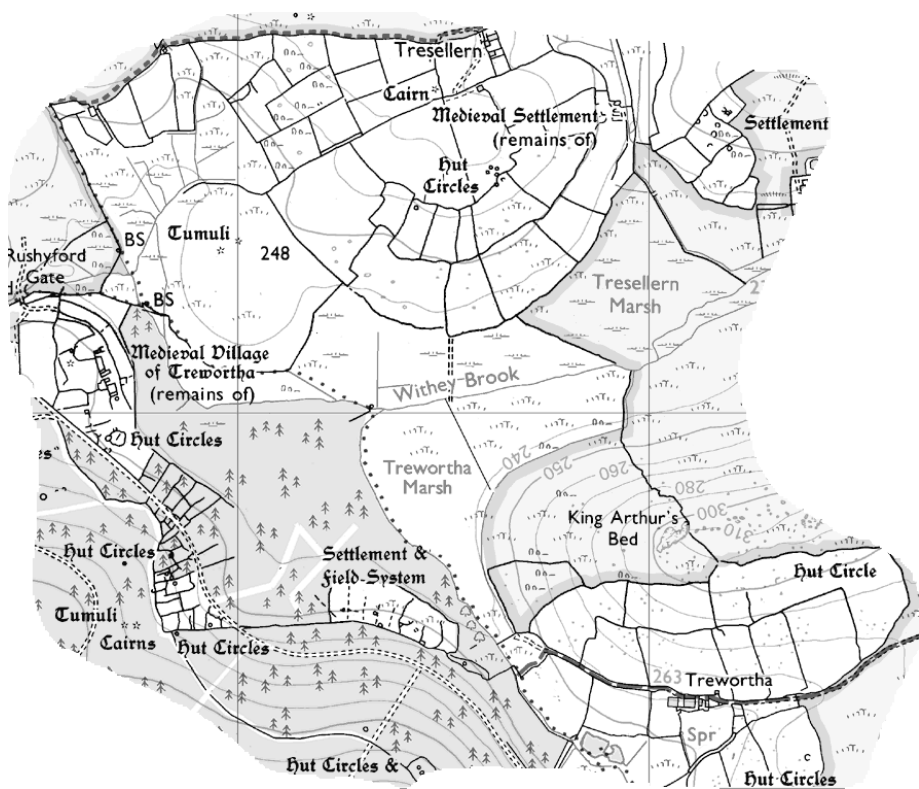


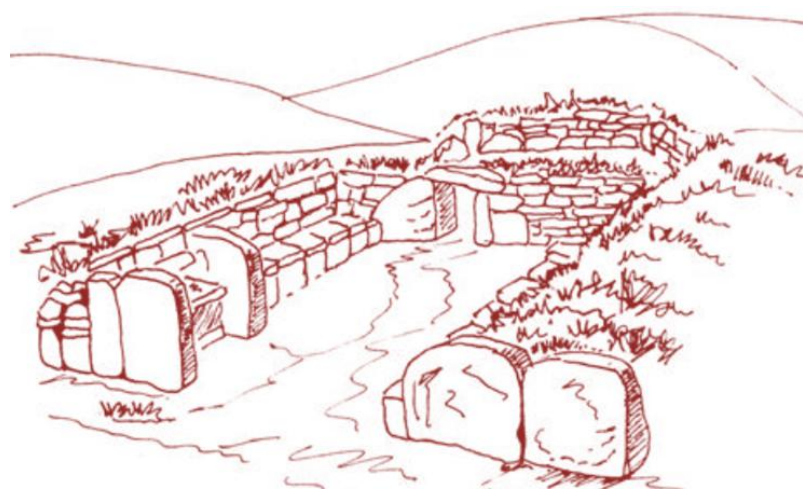
Settlement

The western half of North Hill parish forms part of Bodmin Moor, the highest and wildest area in Cornwall. The rest is formed from the rolling hills and sheltered valleys of the Rivers Lynher and Inny.

In prehistoric times the nomadic peoples cleared the moor of its native deciduous forest by systematic burning and felling.



From about 1800 BC to 500 BC the moorland area was settled by Bronze Age man. The first permanent homes, hut circles with nearby irregular fields, were built on the exposed moor where the land was less fertile but was a safer place than the lower slopes of uncleared woodland where wild animals lived.

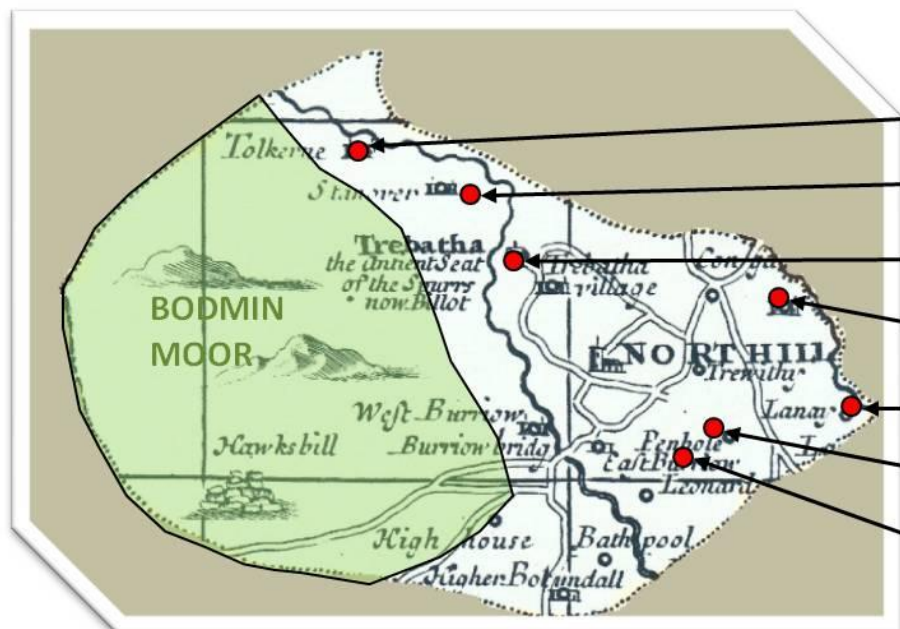


Stone remains of a building at Trewortha hamlet on Twelve Men's Moor

The Celts arrived around 500 BC. Over time their improved agricultural methods and clearance of the woodlands on the lower slopes enabled the growth of villages of about ten buildings, each building housing a family.

By the time of the Saxons' arrival in the 9th century there were established settlements in the valleys and the moorland was largely unpopulated.

The seven most important Saxon settlements in the area were recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086.



Settlement	Occupier
Tolcarne	Ermenald
Treveniel	Information lost
Trebartha	Thurstan the sheriff
Illand	Robert, Count of Mortain
Trefrize	Reginald, Earl of Cornwall
Penhole	Wulfsige or Wulfsi
Landreyne	Reginald, Earl of Cornwall