

Proposed Holiday Lodges, Hall Wood, Pelynt, Looe, Cornwall

Supplement to Heritage Impact Assessment

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| Report Number | 2018R016 |
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| Date | March 2018 |
| Status | Final Report |
| Checked by | Andy Jones |

Produced by:

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1 Site location, project background, and study area

This Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Supplement, by Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU), provides information at the pre-planning stage for proposals for further holiday lodges at Hall Wood, Pelynt, near Looe, Cornwall (see location plan, Fig 1). The study was commissioned by Mr Alex King for Tower Property Developments Ltd.

The lodges currently planned would be similar to those included in a forthcoming, larger-scale development of lodges in the Hall Wood property, on the opposite side of the valley, recently accorded planning consent (PA17/07467) following an HIA of 2017 also by CAU. The present report is designed as a supplement to this earlier HIA (Parkes 2017), which may be consulted for additional detailed identification and analysis of the wood's heritage resource, including comment on its wider context and landscape.

The site, covered in ancient woodland or plantation, lies in a small steep-sided tributary valley, on the west of the West Looe River which runs to Looe on the south coast. The landscape intersected by the river system is rural, undulating, and well-wooded.

A prehistoric fort, Hall Rings, extends over much of the back of a ridge adjoining Hall Wood on the east (Fig 2). This is a Scheduled Monument (SM) and an HIA was initially required by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and Historic England (HE) to assess potential impacts of the scheme on the SM together with the wider heritage resource.

The HIA supplement focusses on the areas now proposed for new lodges. These run in a series along the north west-facing side of the stream valley, that is, the side nearest to, and below, the Hall Rings SM (the development with existing planning permission runs along the opposite side of the valley). They are referred to below as Lodge Areas 1-3 (numbered in sequence progressing from south west to north east; see Figs 1 and 2).

2 Methodology

While the present study area is therefore the east side of Hall Wood, this HIA supplement draws on the archive, map, documentary and field study carried out for the earlier HIA (Parkes 2017). It is also informed by further, intensive 'walkover' fieldwork in the development areas now proposed, using annotation of a base map, and digital colour photography. This allowed identification of several marginal sites additional to those found in 2017, and full consideration of potential visual impact. The report identifies these and other implications of the plans, and notes options to address these including further archaeological work (subject to LPA approval) should the scheme proceed.

3 Designations and Regulations

This Section provides a summary, adapted to relate to the present proposal, of the previous HIA (see Parkes 2017, 6, and its Appendices 1A and 1B, for further details).

3.1 Scheduled Monument overlapping Hall Wood

Slight univallate hillfort with outworks called Hall Rings (List Entry 1006682).

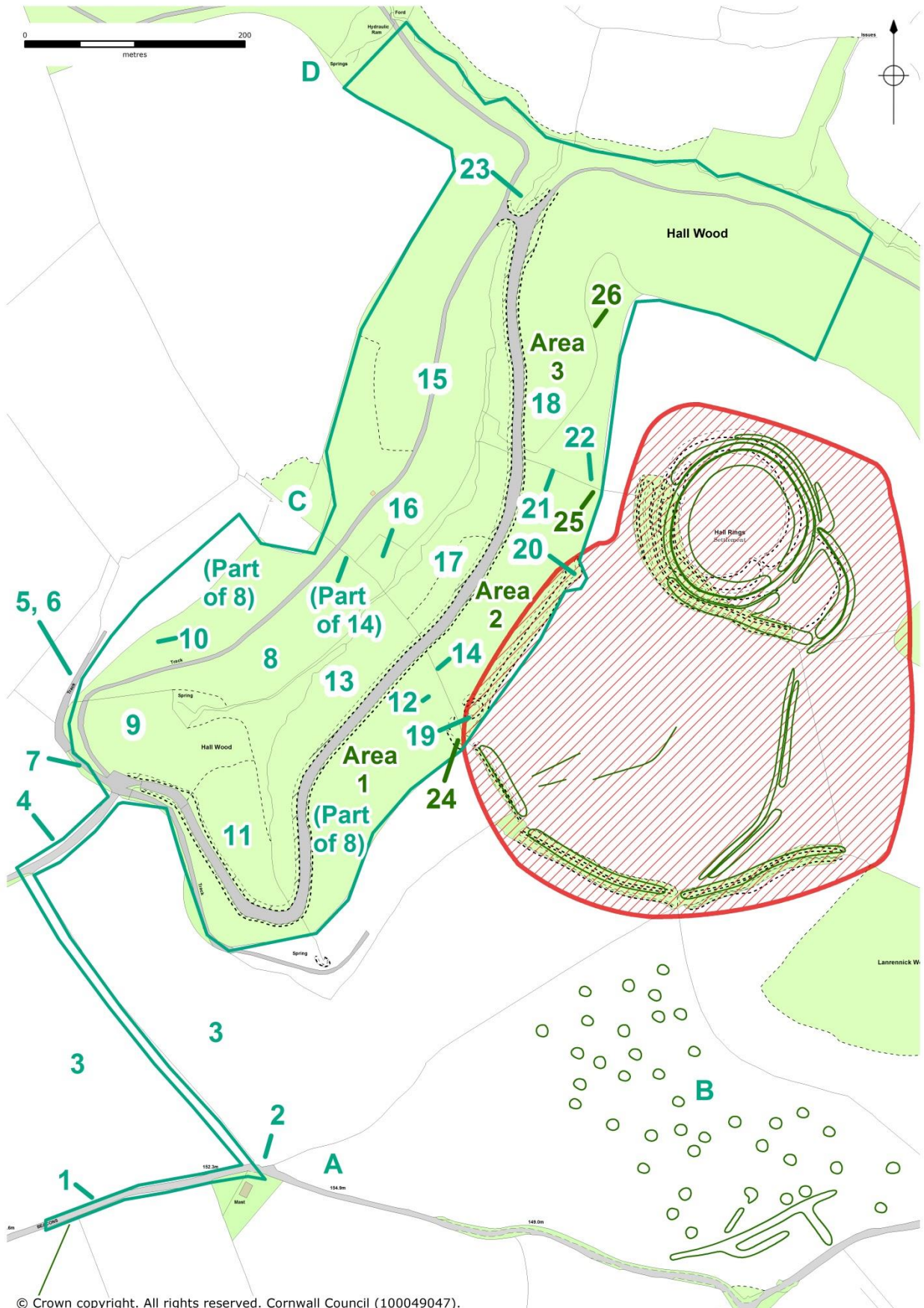
The Scheduled Monument (SM) of Hall Rings is a hillfort part reduced and ploughed, but large and quite complex (Fig 2). An oval core enclosure c120m across internally, on the shoulder of a spur overlooking the valley system, is defined by a rampart bearing trees, and largely buried ditch. This has an entrance to the south east where there is a small secondary enclosure up to c90m across. Extending south west from the core enclosure is a large ridgetop area, with an outer earthwork to the south west where a 400m long bank and partially buried outer ditch cut off the neck of the spur, on higher ground. The earthworks are best preserved to the south west, above Hall Wood, where ramparts c1.3m to 4.3m high survive; elsewhere they are preserved largely as buried features.

A significant part of the SM - the west side of its outer enclosure - lies within Hall Wood. This Scheduled belt in the top of the wood is c200m long and up to c20m wide (Fig 2).

Inside the core of the fort (not shown on Fig 2) is an anomaly found by geophysical survey (Lewis and Frieman 2016), potentially a buried rectangular enclosure c30m by 15m with associated structure/s, perhaps indicating high-status medieval reuse of the site giving rise to the place-name Hall, as suggested by the 2017 HIA (Parkes 2017, 6).



Fig 1 Location plan as supplied by client, showing eastern Lodge Areas 1-3, the subject of this HIA supplement, added to the layout with western lodges, access and forestry works - now with planning consent – included in the earlier HIA (Parkes 2017).



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Fig 2 Location plan showing (in dark green) lodge areas currently proposed, and Sites 24-26 noted on the 2018 walkover. Map base, with Hall Rings SM (red) and Sites 1-23 and surrounding features A-D (paler green), from earlier 2017 HIA (Parkes 2017).

3.2 Other Designations

3.2.1 Scheduled Monument (possibly related to remains adjoining Hall Wood)

Linear boundary called the Giant's Hedge (List Entry 006681).

Scheduled areas protect much of the course of the Giant's Hedge, a linear earthwork enclosing the coastal country between the Lerryn and Looe Rivers. This is considered to be a rare pre-Norman territorial boundary. It forms a striking feature of the landscape, massive, crossing prominent brows of the rounded hills and river promontories, and associated with folklore reflected in its name. The nearest part of this scheduling lies around 2km to the west. The earlier HIA indicates that the bank now forming the boundary on the south west of Hall Wood (Parkes 2017, Site 5) is potentially part of an undesignated section of the Hedge or a related linear earthwork.

3.2.2 Listed Building (farmhouse of the estate, nearer to the village of Pelynt).

Hall Barton Farmhouse, Pelynt Grade II (List Entry 1140697)

This barton (estate home farm) is possibly 18th century with mid-19th century alterations. It has a double depth plan with a principal room on either side of the central entrance hall; two storeys; and a symmetrical 3-window front. Its fabric includes some reused earlier dressed granite, and there is much dressed granite in the surrounding outbuildings and in the yard. The barton is linked to the Hall Rings ridge by the lane around the south end of Hall Wood (Parkes 2017, Site 6), passing into the field above the present study area.

3.2.3 Hedgerow Regulations

'Cornish hedges' or boundary banks within the scheme are considered important under the historic criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations of 1997 (the criteria including whether a hedge marks a pre-1850 boundary, and whether it incorporates an archaeological feature). Owners wishing to remove such hedgerows are required to notify the LPA.

4 The Heritage Resource

To summarise the main findings of the 2017 HIA with particular relevance to the present study areas, Hall Wood is a relatively remote valley with distinctive topography and historic or semi-natural landscape. It features a potential early linear boundary at its south west end (unaffected by the current proposals); remains of ancient woodland including possibly pre-Norman woodland boundary Site 14 between proposed Lodge Areas 1 and 2; and a post-medieval or earlier warren, within which Lodge Area 1 lies.

Part of the east side of the wood contains the greater part of the west side of, and adjoins, the large Scheduled prehistoric fort of Hall Rings. The linear boundary on the south west, if confirmed as such, may be part of the district 'frontier' known as the Giant's Hedge, part Scheduled (see further Summary of Significance, below).

4.1 Resource identified in 2017 HIA

Sites identified during the 2017 HIA include those listed below, within or surrounding the Lodge Areas now proposed (see Parkes 2017 for source references and other details).

Site 8 Warren (possibly medieval or Tudor). The field-name Warren recorded c1840 indicates a warren lying in the west end of the Hall Wood valley (now part of plantation Site 11). This was arable by the time of the c1840 survey so is earlier, perhaps dating from the time of the Bullers who settled at Tregarrick in the reign of Elizabeth I, and acquired Hall after the dissolution of the monasteries. Buller lands in the area passed to a younger branch of the family in Morval in 1710.

11 Plantation (early 21st or late 20th century). The conifer plantations now covering much of the study area are modern.

12 Boundary (19th century or earlier: potentially medieval in origin). A worn boundary bank lies west of early bank Site 14 (Fig 3). Historic mapping dating to c1840, c1880 and c1908, all mark a dashed boundary against a strip of trees here (Site 13). Dashing usually marks a fence line. Possibly the bank was built post-1908, or is a pre-19th century field boundary reused to fence a plantation at Site 13.

13 Ancient woodland or Plantation (early 19th century or earlier, possibly several phases). The OS drawing of 1803 shows a 'tail' of trees in the valley south west of ancient woods Sites 15 and 17. The c1840 and c1880 maps record the extent of woodland here apparently established in the former warren, including a strip up to approximately 20m wide between boundaries Sites 12 and 14 possibly dating from between 1803 and c1840. Large broadleaf trees survive in places (Fig 13).

14 Boundary (probably medieval, potentially pre-Norman in origin.) The OS drawing of 1803 hints at a boundary running north west from the southern outwork of Hall Rings. The c1840, c1880 and modern maps show this as a sinuous boundary on the same line as, and with a curve similar to, the outwork (Fig 2). In the study area it is a substantial bank, with old trees (Fig 13), which formed the west boundary of ancient woods Sites 15 and 17.

17 Plantation The c1840 map records a plantation on the south in Hall Wood. Trees of this era may include a large beech below quarry Site 19 (visible in Fig 13).

18 Ancient Woodland (medieval or earlier). Hall Wood is recorded on the historic maps consulted, in a similar way to Holy Well Wood (Site **15**). Like the latter it is partly replanted, but many native trees remain here on the west above the stream dividing the two woods, and to the south.

19 Quarry (pre-1880: post-medieval or earlier). The c1880 map records earthworks c30m across in the south corner of old Hall Wood, including a roughly oval hollow with bank below. The site appears shaped mainly by abandoned early quarrying.

20 Quarry (pre-c1840: post-medieval or earlier). The maps of c1840 and c1880 show a kink in the field/wood boundary here. This is an old quarry.

21 Boundary A hedge bank mapped c1840 north of plantation Site 17 (Figs 6 and 9) may have been built to bound that re-planting of part of Hall Wood (although if so, it is perhaps surprising that its line runs on to Hall Rings above the wood).

22 Quarry (pre-c1880: probably post-c1840). The c1880 map depicts a patch of rough ground at the field/wood boundary, an old quarry, probably made after c1840 as the map of that date does not show it (Fig 16).

4.2 Further resource identified through 2018 HIA

Further features noted on the 2018 walkover are as follows (see Fig 2, where they are marked in dark green, continuing the numbering sequence 1-23 allotted in 2017).

Note; In addition to these sites, several trackways, mostly overgrown, were also found on the 2018 walkover. These are typical modern forestry tracks, leading off Hall Wood's main, 20th century access trackway (which runs beneath the proposed lodge areas and forms a circuit around the valley at mid-slope). They do not form through-routes and do not have hard surfaces, but together with the conifers contribute to the layer of modern plantation landscape character prevailing on this eastern side of the valley (Fig 4).

24 Earthworks (3). A series of three small earthworks runs down the slope in the east corner of Warren (Figs 5 and 14). These are downward-sloping areas of levelling, or shallow scoops, around 6m across, with spoil on their downhill sides. They may have been made to look for stone near the ground surface, or for some other purpose relating to quarrying at Site 19 nearby; small quarries occur in other corners of the wood also (Sites 20, 22 and 25).

25 Quarry. A small stone pit beside boundary bank Site 21 may have been made to supply some of the stone for facing (or repairing) the bank. It measures up to 4m across and 0.6m deep (Fig 6).

26 Boundary (pre-1808, probably medieval in origin). The OS drawing of 1808 represents indicates this part of the early eastern boundary of Hall Wood, the edge of which was shifted uphill from here in the 20th century. This is a substantial stone-faced earth bank with a ditch along its outer or upper side (Fig 7).

5 Statement of Significance

As stated in more detail in the previous HIA (Parkes 2017, 10), the greater part of Hall Wood, including Sites 17 and 18 where Lodge Areas 2 and 3 are located, derives from ancient valley woods. Woodlands here will have been among those in the district mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086, and were important to the traditional economy of Pelynt, where an inn displayed the woodman's symbol, *The Axe*, in post-medieval times.

The woods at Sites 17 and 18 have been largely re-planted relatively recently. However, some earlier plantation trees on or near boundary banks, and spreads of ancient woodland-indicator species such as bluebells, remain there. The hedge bank at Site 26, potentially affected by Lodge Area 3, is part of the early boundary of Hall Wood, extended beyond it in the 20th century.

A cross-valley woodland boundary between Lodge Areas 1 and 2, Site 14, continuing or extending the sinuous line of the upstanding, Scheduled ridge-top outwork of Hall Rings (see further below), is potentially pre-Norman in origin. It may help us understand the fort's relationships with, or legacy to, past organisation of the wider landscape.

Site 19 beside this, featuring a large hollow with a bank below it, is of interest as a possible early quarry – perhaps the source of stone for any reuse of Hall Rings in the historic era – and are also sensitive as they are poorly distinguished at present from any upstanding remains of the western corner of the hillfort itself.

Slighter earthworks surviving in the upper part of Site 13, a belt c10m-20m wide of older broadwood plantation along the south west side of boundary Site 14 are thought to be of local interest. They include a bank, probably the other boundary of this belt, Site 12; and several small platforms or scoops likely to be associated with quarrying, at Site 24.

Part of the east edge of Hall Wood, above Lodge Area 2, lies within the margin of the designated area of the prehistoric fort of Hall Rings, a Scheduled Monument, on the river promontory east of the valley, and as such is of National Importance. The historic landscape including the proposed development areas is considered an important part of the setting of this SM. It has significance also as part of the setting of Hall Barton, Listed at Grade II; Lodge Area 1 is part of its Warren, possibly made for the Bullers of Tregarrick in Pelynt, who acquired the estate after the dissolution of the monasteries.

6 General summary of proposed works

The proposed extension to the planned holiday accommodation in Hall Wood involves construction of 10 holiday lodges in Hall Wood, set at intervals in three groups along the north-west facing side of the stream valley (Fig 2). The proposed main, vehicular access is the existing, modern forestry track running along the valley side below mid slope (Fig 1). Grassy pedestrian route/s would be provided on the slope above.

7 Potential impact of proposed works

7.1 Construction of forest lodges in groups off forestry track

The extension would consist of arrangements of 2-storey lodges at intervals, similar to those now granted planning consent across the valley following the main scheme of 2017. The new units would be fewer in number (10 rather than 15), and would be dispersed along the contour above the existing surfaced access track in a series of small linear groups, Lodge Areas 1-3.

7.1.1 Direct impact

As on the other side of the valley, lodges would project from the natural slope but would entail some ground disturbance for foundations and any associated levelled storage/transport compounds.

In Lodge Area 1, within the Warren area (part of Site 8), as in other anciently enclosed land, groundworks could encounter medieval or earlier buried remains. However, the 2018 walkover covered this area systematically, establishing that there are no earthworks potentially related to a warren, such as 'pillow mounds' for breeding rabbits.

The works in Area 1 would lie below the west corner of the Scheduled Monument, the Hall Rings hillfort, and those in Area 2 would lie downslope of the west side of the SM. These Lodge Areas as outlined at present would have no direct impact on the SM, being separated from its boundary or 'constraint line' (the red line in Fig 2) by at least 20m.

Again Lodge Areas 1 and 2 would not impact on the historic boundary extending (from the west corner of the SM) north west down the valley side on the line of Hall Rings' outer cross-ridge earthwork, considered a significant component of the setting of the fort (Site 14). As part of the development of the previous scheme for Hall Wood it was agreed that the boundary would not be breached for the intended route along the upper valley side (Parkes 2017, 12). There may be a risk though of the north west end of Lodge Area 1 disturbing a belt of older trees between this boundary at Site 14 and the lesser bank at Site 12. The belt contains several earthworks considered of minor importance (Site 24); it is of greater value in that its broadleaf trees show something of the historic character of Hall Wood with its woodland boundary running off from the fort.

For Lodge Areas 2 and 3, in areas of ancient woodland largely replanted (Sites 17 and 18), buried early settlement-related remains are unlikely to occur. There is no evidence for past cultivation or settlement, and this is improbable on the steep ground here.

Lodge building in Areas 2 and 3 could disturb some indicator species of ancient woodland. Bluebell occurs in some of the upper, lighter parts of the slope above Area 2 on the walkover (Fig 8). However, ground vegetation appears largely limited by 20th century conifer planting in the Lodge Areas. The planned development respects the boundary banks between the Lodge Areas, Sites 14 and 21, so the broadleaf species including mature trees and other semi-natural features there would be retained (Fig 9).

For Lodge Area 3, the initial, outline drawing (Fig 1) indicates there could be a risk of inadvertent disturbance as a result of the plans to part/s of a curving hedge bank at mid-slope (Site 26), part of the historic boundary of Hall Wood which was extended above it in the 20th century.

7.1.2 Visual impact on Hall Rings SM

As the proposed Lodge Areas are relatively close to the Scheduled area of Hall Rings, on the 2018 walkover intervisibility with the SM was tested across the three Lodge Areas. Overall, this showed that the siting of the planned extension to the development, near the middle of the valley slope, means it would not affect views from the Hall Rings SM (or from the historic approaches to this site), blocked by the landform.

Lodge Area 1. At the top boundary of Hall Wood on the south of this Area, because of a rise in the adjoining field, the SM was not visible from above the south west part of the Area (Fig 11); a small part of the SM's cross-spur outwork was visible from above the centre of Area 1; and much of the NNW half of the outwork was visible from above the north east part of Area 1 (Fig 12). It should be emphasised that these observations were made from the top edge of the wood. From 20m-25m below the wood edge, beneath which level it is proposed to site the lodges, the SM could not be seen. The former approach to an entrance in the centre of the fort's cross-spur outwork (from the track south of the wood, Site 6) was also hidden by the slope from Area 1, the nearest to it.

Lodge Area 2. From the top of the wood above this Area, much of the north east side of the SM can be seen, with parts of its tree-bearing cross-spur and core earthworks (Fig 2). Again, it is important to note that this intervisibility is between the SM and the wood boundary, not the middle of the wooded slope where the lodge sites are planned. The SM passes out of view behind the slope 15m-20m below the wood edge (Figs 13 and 14).

Lodge Area 3. From the modern upper edge of Hall Wood above Lodge Area 3, the core 'ring' of the SM, or some of its trees, are visible (Figs 15 and 16). From a felled area up to c25m lower downslope, trees on the ring and distant outwork can be seen (Fig 18). At and below the historic upper boundary of the wood, the SM is wholly hidden by the shoulder of the slope. Lodge Area 3, unlike the previous two, has recently been felled apart from scattered pine trees, opening up views across it. However, the historic wood boundary Site 26 on the skyline, and the slope above this, hide the SM from view (Fig 17).

7.1.3 Visual impact on undesignated heritage asset, linear boundary Site 5

The linear earthwork Site 5, potentially associated with the Scheduled linear boundary the Giant's Hedge (Section 3.2.1), runs past the head of the Hall Wood valley to the south of the proposed Lodge Areas. It is c150m from the nearest point of the Lodge Areas (the approximate south west end of Area 1), across a dip in the ground at one of the heads of the Hall Wood stream, and is not intervisible with them.

7.1.4 Visual and noise impact on setting of Hall Rings SM and of undesignated heritage asset, linear boundary Site 5

While not intervisible with the Scheduled hillfort, or linear boundary Site 5 potentially of equivalent value to a SM (Sections 7.1.2, 7.1.3), the proposed development would have some impact on their settings. It would result in increased vehicle traffic and other movements and noise in the construction and operational phases. Lodge construction, and some associated forestry management, would open some areas, whether temporary (during growth of new trees to maturity) or longer-term. These changes would have a cumulative impact, together with the previous scheme (Parkes 2107).

However, the longer-term proposals for woodland management include restoration of a greater proportion of native broadleaf trees. In these areas of ancient woodland largely replanted with conifers in the 20th century, this would represent in general a significant enhancement of historic landscape character.

Note; See Section 7.3 for comment on woodland management in archaeologically sensitive ground between Lodge Areas 1 and 2 and on the east of Lodge Area 2.

7.2 New secondary route/s

The proposed new route along the upper slopes of the south east side of the valley would intersect the central early cross-valley boundary bank (Parkes 2017, Site 14) considered a significant component of the setting of the Hall Rings SM. However, it is understood that the route would be carried across rather than through the bank (Birgit Hontzsch email September 4th 2017), so direct adverse impact is expected to be limited to construction of a stile or similar arrangement for this.

7.3 Retention/planting of Broadleaf trees

The 2017 scheme included preservation, regeneration and extension of broadleaf woodland in various compartments of Hall Wood. These were considered as a whole during the previous HIA (Parkes 2017).

For the 2018 proposals, existing plans to retain or replant broadleaf on the eastern valley side could be beneficial. They would help to screen and separate the three Lodge Areas, and so reduce the overall impact of the holiday site on the landscape and the setting of the Hall Rings SM.

There is a risk, though, that forestry operations in the existing broadleaf belt running up to the cross-ridge outwork of Hall Rings (between Lodge Areas 1 and 2) could result in disturbance or loss of legibility to the following features or parts of them;

- Cross-valley boundary Site 14 (potentially medieval or earlier), running up to, and considered a significant element of the setting of, the Hall Rings SM.
- Abandoned boundary bank Site 12, and three small earthworks possibly exploratory quarry scoops at Site 24, not considered early or otherwise highly sensitive but relatively slight and so more exposed to inadvertent damage.

The general site plan (Fig 1) indicates retention and management of a band of existing broadleaf between Lodge Areas 1 and 2. However, this is not aligned with the course of boundary Site 14 there, and does not cover Site 24.

Any ground disturbance in the upper margin of the wood (between Lodge Areas 1 and 2, or above Lodge Areas 2 and 3), risks truncating or removing buried important upstanding or buried remains **within** the Hall Rings SM (Fig 2). Felling, planting, heavy vehicular access, or any other groundworks here would be subject to statutory control, and would require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) in advance from Historic England, separate from the planning process.

8 Options for addressing impacts

The following measures are identified to avoid, limit or mitigate for specific adverse impact on the heritage resource, in the event that the scheme proceeds. All options are subject to approval by the planning authority. To facilitate cross-reference, this Section follows the structure of the assessment of potential impacts in Section 7.

Attention is drawn to the statutory requirement to seek SMC from HE in advance of any ground-disturbing works in the SM, Hall Rings, shaded red in Fig 2.

8.1 Construction of forest lodges in groups off forestry track

8.1.1 Direct impact

- Archaeological watching brief for associated ground-disturbing works, for the south western Lodge Area 1, historically part of the Warren.
- For Lodge Area 1 ensure a margin of at least 20m between its north east end and cross-valley boundary Site 14, to protect earthworks at Sites 12 and 24, mature broadleaf trees, and associated historic character of the setting of the Hall Rings SM.
- To achieve the above, adjust the area retaining broadwood trees, already planned for the vicinity of boundary Site 14 between Lodge Areas 1 and 2, so that it is aligned with Site 14, and extends to c25m either side of this.
- In Lodge Area 3 avoid inadvertent disturbance during the construction phase to the curving hedge bank at mid-slope (Site 26), part of the historic boundary of Hall Wood.

8.1.2 Visual impact on Hall Rings SM

- Ensure that a margin of 30m is preserved between the upslope edge of the development and the existing upper boundary of Hall Wood. (This would contain the strip of ground where the wood and SM overlap.)

8.2 New secondary route/s

Retain integrity of early cross-valley boundary bank Site 14, considered a significant component of the setting of the Hall Rings SM, as proposed in the previous HIA (Parkes 2017, Section 8.8).

8.3 Retention/planting of Broadleaf trees

- As noted in the previous HIA, a management plan for the east edge of Hall Wood intersecting with the west margin of the Hall Rings SM, which might involve careful progression from conifer plantation to more open ground retaining any mature broadleaf trees, may be desirable, subject to HE guidance and to SMC (Parkes 2017, Section 8.10).
- In view of the current proposals, ideally this should include the broadwood area running down the slope to the west from the west corner of the SM at the top of the wood, between Lodge Areas 1 and 2; adjusted (as suggested in Section 8.1.1, bullets 2 and 3) to be aligned with and centred on the cross-valley boundary Site 14 and c50m wide, containing several earthworks (Sites 12, 19 and 24).

9 References

Lewis, J, and Frieman, C, 2016. *A Geophysical Survey of Hall Rings Enclosure Pelynt* Cornwall Southeast Kernow Archaeological Society Report **5** (online)

Parkes, C, 2017. *Proposed Holiday Lodges, Hall Wood, Pelynt, Looe, Cornwall; Heritage Impact Assessment*, Cornwall Archaeological Unit: Truro (CAU Report no. 2017R060)

10 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146776**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn material is maintained by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council, Fal Building, County Hall, Treyew Road, Truro, TR1 3AY.

Historic England/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-311758

Sites identified in or adjoining Lodge Areas (photos in sequence SSW-NNE)



Fig 3 Low bank Site 12, at the north east end of Lodge Area 1, looking SSE. This may have bounded a tree belt on the edge of the Warren planted 1803-c1840 (Site 13).



Fig 4 Lodge Area 1, with disused forestry track of 20C type, one of a series of these, running SSW-NNE through it from active track below proposed lodges (looking NNE).



Fig 5 Small platform, the easternmost (nearest the Hall Woods SM) of three at Site 24. These features may be associated with quarrying at Site 19 beyond boundary Site 14.



Fig 6 Small quarry Site 25, with boundary Site 21 to left, north east of Lodge Area 2.



Fig 7 Part of historic east boundary of Hall Wood, seen from the substantial ditch forming its outer side, lying in a 20C extension to the wood (part felled) north east of the 3 Lodge Areas (looking SSW). Lodge Area 3 is downslope, to right (compare Fig 17).



Fig 8 View along slope above the centre of Lodge Area 2, with limited bluebell spreads, and general cover of modern commercial plantation replacing ancient woodland.



Fig 9 Boundary Site 21, one of the two historic boundaries within Hall Wood separating the proposed Lodge Area. This bank, possibly made to protect earlier plantation Site 17; has old semi-natural features including pollarded hedgerow ash.



Fig 10 View to NNW across the west side of the Hall Rings SM, from its western corner overlapping the wood edge above the south west end of Lodge Area 2. The field seen here lies within the cross-ridge outwork; the trees beyond stand on the core 'ring' earthwork. Lodge Areas 1-3 lie on a steep slope below the wood hedge to the left.

Assessment of potential visual impact of lodges (photos in sequence SSW-NNE)



Fig 11 Looking north east towards Hall Rings SM from wood edge above south west part of Lodge Area 1. Just visible on the skyline is the crown of one of the trees standing on the Rings' cross-ridge outwork, marking the nearest part of the SM (see Fig 12).



Fig 12 Again looking north east towards Hall Rings SM from wood edge; here, from above north east part of Lodge Area 1. The hedgerow ahead forms part of the cross-ridge outwork, the part of the SM nearest to Area 1 (down a steep slope to the left).



Fig 13 View from west corner of Hall Rings SM down cross-valley wood boundary Site 14 on the steep slope between Lodge Areas 1 and 2. The large beech, right of centre, stands c25m away. From this it can be seen that a margin of 30m between the lodges and the top of the wood would mean the two would have little or no intervisibility.



Fig 14 Looking in the opposite direction to Fig 13. The scale marks the lower of the slight features at Site 24, possibly linked to quarrying at Site 19 beyond hedge Site 14, left.



Fig 15 Tree-bearing oval earthwork at the core of Hall Rings, right, seen across wider fort interior also in the SM, from wood edge at quarry Site 20, above Lodge Area 2.



Fig 16 Overgrown quarry Site 22 on wood edge above boundary 21 between Lodge Areas 2 and 3. Tops of trees on oval earthwork at the core of Hall Rings SM are just visible beyond; indicating that the SM would not be intervisible with the lodges below.



Fig 17 View to the south across the quite steep ground in Lodge Area 3. The original boundary bank of Hall Wood (Site 26) can be seen on the skyline (left and centre); the Hall Rings SM on top of the spur is hidden by the slope beyond the boundary.



Fig 18 View to SSE along valley side from felled area above Lodge Area 3. Slopes cut views of the SM's core (under trees top left) and outwork (skylined above 1m scale).