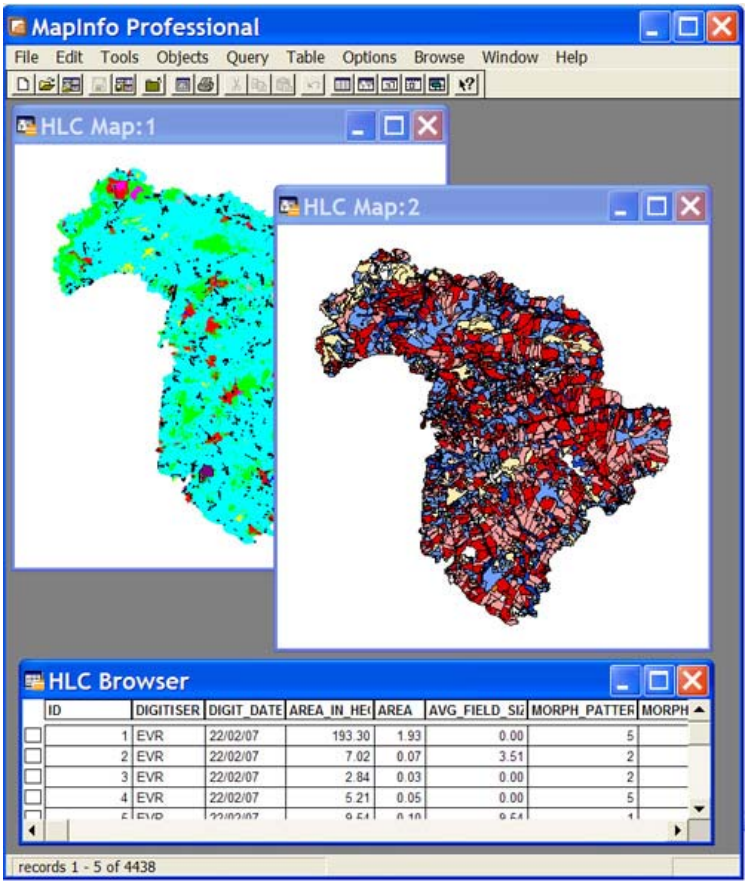
Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB
Historic Landscape Characterisation Project

SECTION 4: METHODOLOGY



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4.1 Summary

The HLC dataset is created using a desk-based programme of GIS mapping and analysis which draws on a wide variety of data sources. These include modern maps, historic maps, aerial photographs, place name studies, SMR data and local archaeological and historical knowledge and research. These sources are used to identify and group archaeological, historic and other environmental attributes attached to land parcels. This allows the creation of multiple and hierarchical historic landscape types each with their own distinct and recognisable character. The distribution of these types can be mapped in GIS and are supported by written descriptions. HLC will form a permanent, flexible and renewable database.

This section outlines the methodology adopted for the Historic Landscape Characterisation undertaken for the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This area comprises an area of 983 square kilometres covering four counties Wiltshire, Dorset, Hampshire and Somerset.

A general methodology was initially proposed in the Project Design. This has now been refined and tested. The methodology was devised by analysis of previous HLC projects, with especial attention being paid to the Hampshire HLC, Dorset HLC, and North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC. The methodology also reflects the individual requirements of the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB. The proposed end uses of the HLC have been borne in mind in the development of the methodology.

4.2 Introduction

This document provides an outline of the methodology used for the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation Project.

The project follows the boundaries of the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB which covers the following four counties: Hampshire, Dorset, Wiltshire and Somerset. Historic Landscape Characterisation Projects have already been undertaken for Somerset, Hampshire and Dorset and this work was used to shape the methodology adopted.

The methodology used was formalised after the following stages -

- Methodological Review of existing HLC Projects. This included studying the HLC method review (Aldred & Fairclough 2003) produced by English Heritage, and an in depth examination of the methodologies for the surrounding HLC's, especially those of Hampshire (Lambrick & Bramhill 1999), Dorset (Markham *pers.comm*) and North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC (Conway *pers.comm* a, b & c).

- Review of sources available at the Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire Record Offices and discussions with relevant experts.

- Consultation with Senior Archaeologists at Dorset, Hampshire and Wiltshire County Councils

- Review of the uses to which HLC had been put, with particular reference to Hampshire HLC, Buckinghamshire HLC (Green & Kidd 2006), and the North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC.

- A series of pilot areas were undertaken to review the initial proposed methodology. These aimed to cover the range of landscapes types found within the AONB as well as testing the methodologies proposed to use data from the Hampshire and Dorset HLC projects.

The project was undertaken in a series of stages -

- **Stage One** - Familiarisation, Refinement of Project Methodology and Sample Tests (January 2007 to March 2007)

- **Stage Two** – Characterisation: Mapping and Digitisation (April 2007 to December 2007)

- **Stage Three** – Review, Analysis and Interpretation of the Dataset, preparation of the Final Report (January 2008 to May 2008)

- **Stage Four** –Dissemination and Publication of the final report and the development of Applications for the HLC (June 2008)

4.3 End Uses of the HLC

It was of vital importance that the methodology of the HLC was developed with possible end products and the needs of the end users in mind.

4.3.1 The primary product

The CCWWD AONB HLC produced three primary products: -

1. Website – The website for the project was launched in March 2008 and provides an introduction to the project as well as a technical section which allows the data to be explored in detail.
   The website address is www.historiclandscape.co.uk

2. Written Report – This is aimed at a general readership and outlines the aims of the project, the location of the AONB, introduces the methodology and contains descriptive text of the historic landscape character of the AONB.

3. Technical Report – This explores the project in much greater depth and includes a full methodology and the full historic landscape type descriptions.

4.3.2 The needs of the AONB

The decision to undertake a Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) project for the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB was directly influenced by the AONB Management Plan 2004-2009. This set out an overriding aim regarding the Historic Environment to "conserve and enhance the historic, archaeological and cultural features within their distinctive landscape settings" (CCWWD AONB 2004: 56). This statement is supported by three key objectives, identified in the Management Plan by HIS. These are as follows: -

HIS A – historic, archaeological and cultural features are conserved, enhanced and appropriately managed as key elements of the AONB's landscape.

HIS B – land managers, residents and visitors understand value and help sustain the historic and cultural heritage of the area, perceiving it as an essential and integral part of the AONB's landscape character.

HIS C – the historic environment plays a fundamental role in contributing to landscape restoration work.

These objectives then led to the creation of nine policies relating to the Historic Environment. Policy HIS 2 is especially important as directly related to this project: –

"HIS 2: Undertake Historic Landscape Characterisation, ensuring consistency with existing studies, to better understand the AONB's historic and cultural evolution" (CCWWD AONB 2004: *58)*.

The Historic Landscape Characterisation has a clear priority, therefore, to fulfil the aims of the Management Plan. The HLC project aimed, in addition, to transform the HLC into various products of use to the AONB. This included a more general report and a dedicated website. The role of the HLC within outreach and research was also considered.

The results of the HLC project directly influenced the redrafting of the relevant sections of the AONB Management Plan during the process of Management Plan Review which occurred during 2008.

4.3.3 The role of the HLC within the relevant HERs and SMRs

On completion of the product the HLC dataset was circulated to the relevant county Historic Environmental Records (HERs) or Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), a copy of the full technical report was also given to each County Record Office.

4.4 Review of Best Practice

4.4.1 Summary

This project aimed to create a HLC which conformed to current Best Practice and which is compatible with the surrounding existing HLC's of Dorset, Hampshire and Somerset. It is also important that the methodology shares common ground between the Dorset HLC and the North Wiltshire AONB and West Berkshire HLC, so that the proposed future Wiltshire HLC can easily develop a compatible methodology.

This section will firstly outline the current guidelines on best practice. It will then discuss the issues surrounding the existing Historic Landscape Characterisations and how they were used to inform this HLC.

4.4.2 Current Guidelines on Best Practice

In 2003 English Heritage published a national method review (Aldred & Fairclough 2003) supported by a template project design (English Heritage 2002). These provided guidance on best practice for creating an HLC as well as attempting to

create a more consistent and standardised method. It also recognised that a standard method should be balanced against the desirability of retaining some individuality to reflect local contexts and uses.

Any HLC is based on a series of key principles which can be summarised as follows (Clark.et.al 2004:6): -

- **Present not past:** it is the present-day landscape that is the main object of study
- Landscape as history not geography: the most important characteristic of landscape is its time-depth; change and earlier landscapes exist in the present landscape
- **Landscape not sites:** HLC-based research and understanding are concerned with area not point data
- **All aspects of the landscape,** no matter how modern, are treated as part of landscape character, **not just 'special' areas**
- Semi-natural and living features (woodland, land cover, hedges etc.) are as much a part of landscape character as archaeological features; **human landscape – bio-diversity is a cultural phenomenon**
- Characterisation of landscape is a matter of **interpretation not record, perception not facts;** understand 'landscape' as **an idea**, not purely as an objective thing
- **People's views:** it is important to consider collective and public perceptions of landscape alongside more expert views
- Landscape is and always has been dynamic: **management of change, not preservation** is the aim
- The process of characterisation should be **transparent**, with clearly articulated records of data sources and methods used
- HLC maps and text should be easy to understand, **jargon free** and **easily**
- **accessible** to users
- HLC results should be **integrated** into other environmental and heritage management records (e.g. SMRs or HERs)

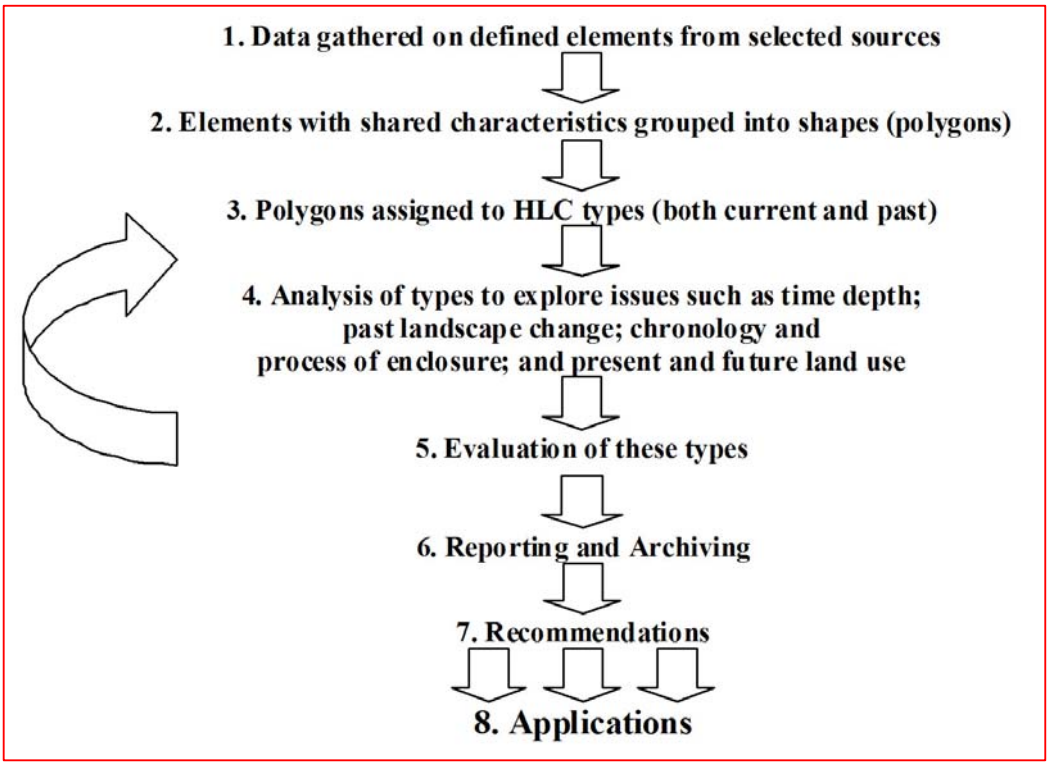
It is essential that it is recognised that characterisation is an interpretative process but that this interpretation must take part in a rigorous framework which ensures that the decision making process is transparent. A multi mode approach needs to be adopted, therefore, where interpretation is central but where subjectivity is made apparent by the use of an attribute based approach. This strikes a balance between a prescriptive approach using predefined classifications and a descriptive approach that relies on observation and the recording of attributes.

The process by which any HLC should proceed is characterised in figure 10.

HLC adopts a bottom up approach with individual land units being grouped into parcels of lands (polygons). The form of these polygons, and the way in which they articulate with each other, determines historic landscape character and a distinctive and repeated combination of polygons define a generic historic landscape character type (Rippon 2004).

Another key aspect is that of scale. HLC brings together large areas with long duration. The aim is to capture the past within the single layer of the present. This is referred to by Fairclough (2006) as the concertina effect. The level of generalisation should place the HLC between a national and local (i.e. Parish) based view. The size of polygons adopted should therefore reflect this scale.

Figure 10: Typical Phases of an HLC Project (after Clark et.al. 2003)



Polygons are created on the basis of shared attributes which will cover areas such as morphology, function, sources and time period. Even though it is possible through this approach to build more than one set of Historic Landscape Types, most HLCs also include a simple classification group to provide structure to the database e.g. enclosed land or open land. Morphology and time depth are used as the primary factors to identify which Historic Landscape Types belong to these areas. These Historic Landscape Types are therefore simultaneously generic in character and specific to certain geographical areas. The coverage of map based sources is uneven, and can understate time depth, therefore map based sources are only used to support, modify and guide morphological assumptions.

Another key issue is identifying time depth. Historic depth is identified in the present day landscape from analysis of morphological attributes and comparison between historical sources. This should be achieved by computer manipulation and is not aimed at reconstructing a landscape at a particular date but rather at recognising longer term processes in the landscape. Again, it is crucial that the decision making process is transparent. The characterisation of time depth in the landscape will be based on the idea of “stratigraphy in the landscape”. This should also incorporate horizontal and vertical stratigraphy.

The decision making process covers two key areas, the first is the identification of areas with shared morphology and second is the process through which Historic Landscape Types are assigned to each polygon (shape). This decision making process can be split into two elements: -

- Firstl,y information about when the polygon (parcel of land) was created and by whom.

- Secondly, information connected with the decision making process for each polygon. This will include information on the data sources used to identify time depth. Processes leading to events, such as enclosure or clearance, should also be identified.

Therefore any data structure adopted will be split into four key areas: -

1. Each polygon (shape) will have its own unique ID
2. Metadata documenting the identity of the digitiser and the date of data creation
3. Present day landscape character
4. Previous landscape character

4.4.3 The Existing Historic Landscape Characterisation Projects

The methodology for this HLC was created with reference to the HLCs which surround it geographically.

Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation

This was an early HLC project. It was paper map based using field morphology as a starting point. The Historic Landscape Types identified were subsequently incorporated within a GIS as predefined classified types (Lambrick & Bramhill: 1999).

Polygons were identified on the basis of morphology and characterised as belonging to one of 85 Historic Landscape Types. The mapping was based on the interpretation of modern 1:25000 maps with reference being made to historic maps and data held by the County Council. The data structure was implicit and classification led, and was able to display some time depth. This meant that the project used a predefined classification of Historic Landscape Types and did not record any information on why polygons were allocated a particular Historic Landscape Type. This HLC was torch bearing in that it was one of the first to use GIS to code attribute data rather than just using it as a display tool. Its weaknesses are that the classification led structure was not transparent and though it was able to display some time depth it did not record information on Previous Historic Landscape Types (see section 4.6.4 below).

The North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC have already assessed the ease of incorporating the Hampshire HLC data into a new HLC and the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB HLC followed its recommendations. These recommendations were: -

"The pre-existing HLC data for Hampshire was assessed at this stage [the pilot studies] and it was concluded that it could not be simply merged into the new dataset and new attributes added. There are several reasons for this:

- *the Hampshire data, whilst a valid indication of the nature of the current landscape, does not consistently record former land-uses;*
- *boundaries of polygons are much less accurate, due to the way the data was created, than those in newly digitised work;*
- *Some Hants HLC types combine land-uses that are separate types in the NWD AONB & WB HLC, e.g. Type 9.2 post-1810 scattered settlement with paddocks.*

The workload generated by the amount of editing and edge-matching that would be necessary to make the Hampshire data fit with the new data, combined with edits

necessary due to changes in land-use since this data was created, was considered to be greater than that of creating new data". (Conway *in draft* c)

Somerset HLC

Somerset County Council undertook a county wide HLC in 1999/2000. The GIS system developed used multiple attribute data for each polygon (shape) as well as indicating past changes by comparison between the present-day and 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" maps. There was a greater reliance on morphological attributes held within discrete data fields. This increased the range and scope of types and made interpretation more transparent. This has been referred to as a "conceptual characterisation approach", where character types were devised after areas had been grouped by their morphological attributes. One of the most interesting elements of the Somerset HLC is the attempt to unpick the relationship between the facts of enclosure and their interpretation, moving beyond simple relationships such as sinuous morphology equalling early enclosure (Aldred 2001).

The information on the Somerset HLC and the GIS dataset has been provided by the Somerset SMR, and the data structure has some striking differences from that used for the Dorset HLC and the North Wessex Downs AONB &West Berkshire HLC. The approach to time depth, for example, is interpretative in the Somerset HLC while the others follow the Buckinghamshire method, which is more proscriptive in its approach.

The area of the AONB in Somerset represents 2.28% of the total area of the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB, so the polygons in this area were redigitised and the final dataset compared against the Somerset HLC to ensure consistency in interpretation.

Dorset HLC

The Dorset HLC is the most recent to cover an area of the AONB, and was developed to be methodologically consistent with other projects started at the same time (Markham *in draft*). 29.48% of the CCWWD AONB is in Dorset, and its HLC is currently in a semi-completed state. The initial dataset has been compiled with Historic Landscape Types being assigned, but there has been no analysis of the results or descriptions prepared for the Historic Landscape Types. The decision-making structures are transparent and current and previous land character areas are separated. The final report for the Dorset HLC has not as yet been prepared, but the methodology statement is available in draft form. The Dorset HLC borrowed extensively from the Shropshire and Devon methods. Mastermap was used as the primary base and the polygons were identified using detailed morphological attributes. At the time of the methodology being formalised for the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB HLC there were several issues with incorporating the existing Dorset HLC into the new dataset.

Firstly, only a mixture of 1st and 2nd epoch Historic Ordnance Survey maps were available when the Dorset HLC dataset was compiled. There is no indication of whether any other sources were consulted such as 1820's OS Surveyors map, or enclosure maps. This meant that the identification of time depth was not as comprehensive as that adopted for the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB HLC.

Secondly, the database which originally linked to the .shp files (a GIS format) containing the polygons could no longer be accessed. This has several implications: -

- Some data fields appear to be missing from the GIS dataset, including those relating to Past Landscape Use.
- There is considerable overlap between polygons, which will have an impact on the calculations of areas
- It would be a time consuming process to make this dataset seamless.

Thirdly, the sample areas undertaken indicated there was a fundamental mismatch between the locations where different historic landscape types were identified, and in the locations of the boundaries of the polygons.

Resolving this issue has a considerable time implication therefore it was decided that the area of Dorset within the AONB would have to be redigitised and analysed afresh if the new Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB HLC was going to remain robust.

North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC

This HLC uses modern and historic mapping, aerial photography and archaeological and environmental information to assess how each land parcel has evolved (Conway: pers.comm). Areas of similar evolution are assessed together and mapped as polygons in a GIS with the attributes related in an internal database. Information in the database is split into three sections: current land use; earlier land use; and information about the polygon (land parcel) itself. Twelve broad character groups were identified and 50 plus Historic Landscape Types. Details of the data structure and final Historic Landscape Types have been made readily available for the CCWWD HLC project. The attributes used to record morphology and current landscape types are very similar to those adopted for the Dorset HLC.

In relation to past Historic Landscape Types the North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC adopts an approach which uses a system of multiple previous land types, recorded along with their source, and period of origin. This method was selected rather than using the Buckinghamshire HLC method which recorded the land-use type of each polygon (land parcel) at set documentation dates. This was because the North Wessex Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC did not have consistent holdings of data sources across local authorities and it was also felt that it could have difficulty dealing with earlier prehistoric influences or areas not always reliably depicted on maps. It was decided to use the same approach in the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB HLC.

Another useful innovation of the North Wiltshire Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC was the incorporation of an element of settlement character analysis, for example separating the suburban or village edge from the historic core. A similar approach was adopted for the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB which was especially helpful due to the small size of the settlements in the AONB.

4.4.4 Trial Areas

The methodology was refined and tested during Stage 1 of the project when a series of sample areas were undertaken. These aimed to test the proposed methodology, test how easy it would be to incorporate existing HLCs into the dataset (discussed above) and finally to calculate the timescale over which Stage Two of the project would be completed. The trial areas represented a 10% sample of the total.

4.5 Summary of Key Map Based Sources

The creation of the HLC is primarily a desk based exercise, so the selection of key map sources was crucial. The base level map that the HLC uses is the Ordnance Survey MasterMap; this is because the starting point for the Historic Landscape Characterisation is the present day landscape. The selected historical maps were then compared against this base map. The AONB spans four counties and therefore coverage of some historical mapping is partial but this does have the advantage of increasing the range of sources available. In order to be consulted the sources had to at least cover a large part of the AONB, they also could not be so detailed that they could not be easily consulted in the time available. This meant, for instance, that it was not possible to consult individual estate records. The key sources used and their strengths and weaknesses are listed below: -

MODERN MAP SOURCES

MasterMap 2006

The Ordnance Survey MasterMap provides the base map to which all others are compared, when used in conjunction with Aerial Photographs it provides information morphology of key attributes such as fields and woodland.

Rectified Vertical Aerial Photographs
Coverage: All

These are used in conjunction with the OS MasterMap and provide additional detail on land use and land cover.

Ordnance Survey 1:25000 (paper only)
Coverage: All

These were used as a visual check during the project to provide overview as the detail on MasterMap was scrutinised.

These three sources also provide information on former land use in the form of earthworks, crop marks and relic features such as field boundaries. This provides additional time depth.

HISTORIC MAP SOURCES

Ordnance Survey Maps - There are four series of historic Ordnance Survey maps available to this project as digital datasets. The primary source to be used in this project is the original **First County Survey Maps (6":1 mile maps)**. The fact that these maps are being used as a digital data set means that the survey date and publication date for each map tile is not available, instead a date range is provided during which these maps were surveyed and produced. The digital datasets, however, are reproduced from the original editions and not from reprints. For ease of reference in digital form the first edition maps, and subsequent revisions, are split into epochs, each of which is associated with a particular date range.

There are several points that need to be borne in mind when drawing information from historic Ordnance Survey maps: -

- Firstly, a series of assumptions are implicitly used when drawing information from these maps. It is assumed that they are accurate, time specific and that the recording and surveying process was sufficiently discriminatory to distinguish between features, rather than agglomerating them. Any given map tile may, in reality, fail to meet any or all of these criteria.

- Secondly, over the course of the production of Ordnance Survey maps there were significant changes in symbology. The original map keys are not available due to the digital nature of the available dataset, so the Ordnance Survey Keys reproduced in Richard Oliver's (2005) 'Ordnance Survey Maps: A Concise Guide for Historians' has been used.

- Finally, the levels of detail depicted tended to vary in the first county series in particular due to the differences between individual surveyors; efforts were made by the Ordnance Survey to standardise survey methods between 1890 and 1910. This led to an increase in accuracy in the subsequent County Revisions.

Ordnance Survey Maps Epoch 4 1919 - 1939
Third County Series Revision (6": 1 mile maps)
Coverage: Partial

These maps represent a very partial revision of the Second County Series. All of the Historic Ordnance Survey Maps are available as digital maps and can therefore be overlaid in GIS over the modern Ordnance Survey Maps. There is some overlap chronologically with Epoch 3.

Ordnance Survey Maps Epoch 3 1904 - 1939
Second County Series Revision (6": 1 mile maps)
Coverage: Partial

Providing a view of the landscape in the first half of the 20th Century. These maps provide evidence of change during the first forty years of the century.

Ordnance Survey Maps Epoch 2 1891 - 1912
First County Series Revision (6": 1 mile maps)
Coverage: Partial

Providing a view of the landscape at the turn of the 20th Century. These maps are of the same detail as the 1st Edition.

Ordnance Survey Maps Epoch 1 1843 - 1893
First County Series Survey (6": 1 mile maps)
Coverage: All

The first edition 6" maps are the most detailed early dataset available. These are core to the main study. They provide evidence of change over the second half of the 19th Century.

Ordnance Survey 2" Surveyor's Draft
(1800 – 1820)
Coverage: All

These were available on CD-ROM and provide the most detailed scale map of the AONB from this period. The depictions of individual fields on these maps are schematic and they are most valuable to illustrate areas of unenclosed land and woodland. The accuracy and the level of detail depicted vary between each map, as they were created by different surveyors. Five maps cover the AONB; these are centred on Warminster, Frome, Shaftesbury, Berwick St John, and Cranborne respectively.

Enclosure Maps (approx 1760-1860)
Digital Photographs of Maps in Record Offices
Coverage: Partial

The enclosure maps show land enclosed by Parliamentary Act in the 18th and 19th Centuries. They are parish based and therefore their coverage is partial. These maps were primarily used to identify enclosed land. The Hampshire Enclosure Maps are available in printed form (Chapman & Seeliger 1997). The Wiltshire Enclosure Awards have been transcribed (Sandall 1971). Those for Wiltshire and Dorset were photographed so they were available for reference as the Characterisation progressed, but meant that the time consuming process of transcribing them onto 1:25000 maps, adopted for other Historic Landscape Characterisation's, was avoided. Parishes in the AONB which have Enclosure Maps held by the relevant County Record Office are listed in Figures 11, 12 and 13 below.

Figure 11: List of Enclosure Maps held by the Dorset County Record Office

PARISH	COUNTY	REFERENCE	DATE
Ashmore	Dorset	Inc 21 & Inc 84	1829 & 1859
Chettle	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Compton Abbas	Dorset	Inc 82	1853
Cranborne	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Farnham	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Fontmell Magna	Dorset	Inc 58	1853
Gussage All Saints	Dorset	Inc 44	1798
Gussage St Michael	Dorset	Inc 45	
Handley	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Iwerne Courtney	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Iwerne Minister	Dorset	Inc 21 & Inc 62	1829 & 1848
Long Crichel	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Melbury Abbas	Dorset	Inc 21 & Inc 26	1812 & 1829
Moor Crichel	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Pentridge	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Pimperne	Dorset	Inc 21 & inc 70	1814 & 1829
Shapwick	Dorset	Inc 50	1813
Stourpaine	Dorset	Inc 21 & Inc 89	1829 & 1859
Tarrant Gunville	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Tarrant Hinton	Dorset	Inc 48	1827
Tarrant Rawston	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Tarrant Rushton	Dorset	Inc 21	1829
Wimborne Minister	Dorset	Inc 1	1786
Witchampton	Dorset	Inc 21	1829

Figure 12: List of Enclosure Maps held by the Hampshire County Record Office

PARISH	COUNTY	REFERENCE	DATE
Damerham	Hampshire	14040	1818
Rockbourne	Hampshire	14117	1802
Whitsbury	Hampshire	14117	1802

Figure 13: List of Enclosure Maps held by the Wiltshire County Record Office

PARISH	COUNTY	WRO REFERENCE	DATE
Alvediston	Wiltshire	EA 38/1	1794
Ansty	Wiltshire	2667/21/1	1809
Barford St Martin	Wiltshire	EA 94	1815
Berwick St Leonard	Wiltshire	EA 158	1840
Berwick St John	Wiltshire	EA 141	1829
Bishopstone	Wiltshire	EA 38/2	1792
Bower Chalke	Wiltshire	EA 181 & EA 38/3	1792 &1860
Broad Chalke	Wiltshire	EA 38/4	1792
Broad Chalke & Chilmark	Wiltshire	EA 188	1861
Burcombe	Wiltshire	EA 179	1860
Codford St Mary	Wiltshire	EA 164	1844
Codford St Peter	Wiltshire	EA 135 & EA 137	1810
Coombe Bissett	Wiltshire	EA 106	1806
Corton (in Boyton)	Wiltshire	EA 111	1829
Dinton and Teffont Magna	Wiltshire	EA 150	1837
Donhead St Andrew	Wiltshire	EA 141	1829
Donhead St Mary	Wiltshire	EA 190	1867
Downton	Wiltshire	EA 122	1822
East Knoyle	Wiltshire	EA 191	1867
Ebbesborne Wake	Wiltshire	EA 38/5	1792
Fifield Bavant	Wiltshire	EA 38/6	1792
Fisherton de la Mere	Wiltshire	EA 71	1807 & 1810
Fovant	Wiltshire	EA 38/7	1792
Fugglestone	Wiltshire	EA 179	1860
Great Wishford	Wiltshire	EA 81	1809
Heytesbury	Wiltshire	EA 25	1785
Homington	Wiltshire	EA 26	1787
Kingston Deverill	Wiltshire	EA 179	1785
Knook	Wiltshire	EA 57	1798
Mere	Wiltshire	EA 116	1821
Netherhampton	Wiltshire	EA 179	1860
Odstock	Wiltshire	EA 28	1787
Sherrington	Wiltshire	EA 41	1796
Steepleford Langford	Wiltshire	EA 153 & EA 186	1836 & 1863
Stockton	Wiltshire	EA 112	1815
Sutton Mandeville	Wiltshire	EA 90	1812
Sutton Veny	Wiltshire	EA 62	1804
Swallowcliffe	Wiltshire	EA 38/8	1792
Tisbury	Wiltshire	EA 149	1836
Tollard Royal	Wiltshire	EA 141	1829
Upton Lovell	Wiltshire	EA 139	1825
Warminster & Corsley	Wiltshire	EA 189	1783
Wilton	Wiltshire	EA 179	1860
Wylye	Wiltshire	EA 187	1861

Historic County Maps
(Approx 1750 -1840)
Coverage: All

These date from the early 18th Century to the mid 19th Century. The most important are as follows: -

- Andrew's and Dury's 1773 Map of Wiltshire
- Bowen 1748 Map of County of Dorset
- Smith 1801 Map of County of Dorset Divided into Hundreds and Liberties
- Taylor 1759 – Map of Hampshire
- Milne 1791 – Map of Hampshire
- Christopher Greenwood – Map of Hampshire 1826

Secondary Sources

There are a series of secondary digital sources available. The most important of these include maps of geology, land use, ancient woodland, and the landscape character areas from the AONB Landscape Character Assessment.

4.6 Methodology adopted for the CCWWD AONB HLC

The creation of the dataset for the Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation was undertaken using MapInfo 9.0 GIS and with reference to key electronic and digital datasets (outlined in section 4.5).

The starting point for any HLC is the present day landscape, the HLC process is looking to record the historic landscape character of the landscape which can be seen today.

The methodology was created with the following factors clearly in mind: -

- The proposed end uses of the HLC, to ensure it was 'fit for purpose'
- The current best practice outlined in section 4.4.
- Ensuring compatibility with existing HLC's, especially those for Dorset and the North Wiltshire Downs AONB & West Berkshire HLC. This will ensure that any future Wiltshire county-wide HLC can easily fit within existing methodologies.

The creation of the dataset follows four stages. The sequence of each of the stages was undertaken for approximately a 10 kilometre square area and then the process was repeated for similar size area, until the whole AONB was covered.

4.6.1 Stage One: Identification of polygons

The first step in creating the HLC dataset is to group individual land units into parcels of lands (technically called polygons in GIS) which share BOTH a common morphology and shared land use history. In this process comparison between the modern Mastermap and historical maps is crucial.

For example, shared morphology in the case of fields would include factors such as the shape and size of the fields, whether the boundaries are straight or curving, and whether the boundaries are hedged or fenced.

In the case of shared land use history any unit of land in the AONB has a primary character which has evolved from a particular historical process and dates from a certain period of land use. The land might also have evidence of previous land uses which survive as fragments. Each parcel of land must share this layered history of land use which survives to the modern day.

Each parcel of land will have the same land-use type and have undergone the same process of land-use evolution. As an initial step each parcel of land (polygon) was annotated on paper OS 1:25000 Explorer maps to ensure that the dataset was being created at the appropriate scale. The polygons identified were then digitised from MasterMap data. As a rough guide, units of land less than 1 hectare were not digitised.

4.6.2 Stage Two: Recording of Attributes

Each of the polygons was associated with a field in a data table internal to the GIS system. This ensured that simplicity was maintained, allowing easier dissemination of the end result. The data table was designed to be flexible so the information allocated to each polygon can be subject to continual revision.

The next stage was to record relevant data for each parcel of land. The data added at this stage is listed below and is also outlined in figure 14.

i) **Identification Number** – The Unique Number for each polygon

ii) **Digitiser** – the identity of the individual creating the polygon

iii) **Date** - The date on which the polygon was created

iv) **Area (Ha)** – the area of the polygon in hectares

v) **Area (in Km^2)** - the area of the polygon in square kilometres

vi) **Place Name** – Applicable Place Name Evidence, taken from modern and historic Ordnance Survey Mapping, which often gives an indication of a polygons previous Historic Land Use

1. Assart, ridding, stubbs, stubbing – referring to an assart or field cleared from woodland
2. Furlong – a rough rectangular block composed of parallel and adjacent strips lying within an open field.
3. Copse/coppice – coppiced woodland. The two words are derived from the same source
4. Wood
5. Green – an area of common land often surrounded by settlement
6. Spinney
7. Furze – an area covered
8. Common – land constrained by long established tenant rights to grazing, fuel and building materials
9. Shaw – attenuated belts of woodland bordering fields
10. Hanger – a wood on a slope

11. Leigh/Ley – land that was cultivated but was then left under grass for a number of years in a common field
12. Grove – A small wood
13. Marsh – wet or boggy area
14. Park – confined and enclosed area for amenity, recreation, or for keeping deer
15. Plantation – deliberate planted area of trees
16. Meadow – field for pasture often in low lying area
17. Enclosure – area of land which has been fenced or hedged.
18. Heath – an area characterised by open, low growing ericaceous vegetation found mainly in poor acidic soils
19. Chase – a medieval hunting ground
20. Downland – an area of open grazed grassland
21. Covert – a piece of woodland cover or scrub grown specifically to harbour game
22. Gore – triangle of land left at the corners of an irregular field in an open field system
23. Fox warren
24. Close – enclosure often near a settlement
25. Warren – area for keeping rabbits
26. Bushes
27. Forest – in the AONB the association of this name may refer to a medieval hunting forest; the foreign land outside the managed or the cultivated.
28. Orchard – area of cultivated fruit trees
29. Pen Pits – area in the AONB associated with collapsed ancient quern stone quarries
30. Screen – area of deliberately planted woodland
31. Lawn – often associated with medieval deer parks, a grass area especially in woodlands
32. Hay – hedge, sometimes an enclosure in a wood, assart or the hedge around a deer park.

Many of the definitions given have been derived from Muir's Reading the Landscape (2000)

vii) **Morphological Pattern** – The overriding appearance of the polygon. These are only defined for Enclosed Land, Settlement and Woodland

For Enclosed Land where the parcels of field are – **Regular**, **Semi-Irregular**, **Irregular** or **Sinuous**

For Woodland - **Irregular** or **Regular**

For Settlement whether the groups of housing and buildings are – **Nucleated Clusters**, **Nucleated Rows, Planned Nucleated, Interrupted Rows**, **Clusters of Farm Buildings,** and **Isolated Farm Settlement**.

viii) **Morphological Boundary** – For enclosed land whether the internal boundaries are **Straight**, **Jointed, Curving** or **Wavy**

ix) **Boundary Type** – for enclosed land only whether the boundaries are primarily **Fence**, **Hedgerow**, or **Wall**. This is only used where the

boundaries are clear on the Aerial Photographs so is most effective for identifying hedgerows.

x) **Field Number** – The number of fields which comprise a polygon of enclosed land in the present day.

xi) **Average Field Size** – The average size of the fields in the polygon

xii) **Boundary Loss** – A numeric measure of boundary loss on enclosed land between the First Epoch Ordnance Survey and the Modern Map

xiii) **Boundary Gain** - A numeric measure of boundary gain on enclosed land between the First Epoch Ordnance Survey and the Modern Map

xiv) **Secondary Water** – Secondary Water Features which have relevance to the polygon but which are too small to be recorded individually.

1. Ornamental Lake
2. Pond
3. Streams
4. River

xv) **Secondary Wood** - Secondary Woodland Features which have relevance to the polygon but which are too small to be recorded individually.

1. Small Copse
2. Ornamental Tree
3. Dispersed Tree Cover
4. Plantation
5. Abundant Tree Cover
6. Heavily Wooded Hedgerow

xvi) **Secondary Building** - Secondary Building Features which have relevance to the polygon but which are too small to be recorded individually.

1. Small Farm Cluster
2. Isolated Farmstead
3. Large Country House or Manor
4. Church

Figure 14: Attributes recorded for each polygon listed by column

	NAME	DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED
i	HLC_ID	Numeric: Unique Ref for Polygon	Yes
ii	DIGITISER	Text: Digitiser	Yes
iii	DIGIT_DATE	Text: Date Digitised	Yes
iv	AREA_ IN_HEC	Numeric: Area of Polygon in hectares	Yes
v	AREA_KM2	Numeric: Area of Polygon in km^2	Yes
vi	PLACE_NAME	Text: Indication of History e.g. Copse	
vii	MORH_PATTERN_NO	Text: dominant morphology e.g. Regular, Irregular	
viii	MORPH_BOUNDARY_NO	Text: Dominant Boundary e.g. Straight, curving,	
ix	BOUNDARY_TYPE	Text: Type of Boundary e.g. Hedgerow, Fence	
x	FIELD_NO	Numeric: Number of Fields	
xi	FIELD_SIZE	Text: Size of Fields	
xii	BOUNDARY_LOSS	Numeric: Boundary Loss since first edition 6" OS map	
xiii	BOUNDARY_GAIN	Numeric: Boundary Gain Since first edition 6" OS map	
xiv	SEC_WATER	Text: Key Water based features too small to digitise	
xv	SEC_WOOD	Text: Key woodland features too small to digitise	
xvi	SEC_BUILD	Text: Building Types which contribute to Historical Character	

4.6.3 Stage Three: Allocating each polygon a Current Historic Landscape Type

Each parcel of land is then allocated a Current Historic Landscape Type. This type represents the historic landscape character present in the modern day landscape. The morphology of the parcels and their particular land use history plus the way that they articulate with each other determines historic landscape character and a repeated combination of these factors define a particular generic Historic Landscape Type.

A key aspect of the Historic Landscape Types is that they exist in a series of nested layers. Each polygon can be allocated an Historic Landscape Type at four levels: Broad Type, Major Type, Subtype 1 and Subtype 2. For example, each parcel of land which is settlement will have the same Broad Historic Landscape Type, but may have different Major Historic Landscape Types or different Subtypes. This approach gives

structure to the data table but also allows the dataset to be interrogated in levels of detail, depending on the scale of interest. For example, when looking at the spread of Historic Landscape Types over the AONB it may be more meaningful to look at Broad or Major Landscape Types. When focusing in on a smaller area the subtypes will be more useful.

The possible Historic Landscape Types and their nested structure is outlined in Figures 15 and 16.

In addition, when a Current Historic Landscape Type is allocated to polygon information is also recorded on the primary map source used to make the decision, the broad time period each parcel of land use dates from, and the certainty of the identification.

Figure 15: Structure of Historic Landscape Types (from Broad Type 1 to Broad Type 4)

BROAD TYPE	MAJOR TYPE	SUBTYPE 1	SUBTYPE2
1 Enclosed Land	1.1 Pre 18th Century Fields	1.1.1 Pre 1800 Curving Irregular Fields	
		1.1.2 Pre 1800 Regular Fields	
		1.1.3 Pre 1800 Sinuous Fields	
		1.1.4 Pre 1800 Semi-Irregular Fields	
		1.1.5 Strip Fields	
		1.1.6 Assarts	
	1.2 18th and 19th Century Fields	1.2.1 Parliamentary Enclosure	
		1.2.2 Planned Enclosure	
		1.2.3 Large Scale Enclosure of Downland	
		1.2.4 Downland Improvement	
		1.2.5 Replanned Fields	
	1.3 20th Century Fields	1.3.1 New Fields	1.3.1.1 Medium New Fields
			1.3.1.2 Large Fields
			1.3.1.3 Semi-enclosed Escarpments
			1.3.1.4 Cleared Fields
		1.3.2 Modified Fields	1.3.2.1 Paddocks
			1.3.2.2 Reorganised Fields
		1.3.3 Enlarged Fields	
	1.4 Other Fields	1.4.1 Enclosed Meadows	
		1.4.2 Water Meadows	
		1.4.3 Allotments	
		1.4.4 Orchards	
2 Open Land	2.1 Downland and Unimproved Grassland		
		2.1.1 Common Downland and Unimproved Grassland	
	2.2 Marsh and Bog		
	2.3 Scrubland and Rough Grazing		
		2.3.1 Common Scrubland and Rough Grazing	
	2.4 Heath		
	2.5 Furze		
3 Woodland	3.1 Pre 1800 Woodland		
	3.2 Post 1800 Woodland		
4 Water Association	4.1 Man-made Lakes and Ponds		
	4.2 Fishpond and Hatcheries		
	4.3 Watercress Beds		
	4.4 Withy Bed		

Figure16: Part 2 Structure of Historic Landscape Types (from Broad Type 5 to Broad Type 12)

BROAD TYPE		MAJOR TYPE		SUBTYPE 1		SUBTYPE2
5	Settlement	5.1	Pre 1800 Settlement	5.1.1	Pre 1800 Linear Settlement	
				5.1.2	Pre 1800 Nucleated Settlement	
				5.1.3	Pre 1800 Planned Nucleated Settlement	
				5.1.4	Pre 1800 Farm Complex	
				5.1.5	Historic House	
		5.2	18th and 19th Century Settlement			
		5.3	20th Century Settlement			
		5.4	Churches, Cemeteries and Graveyards			
6	Designed and Ornamental	6.1	Formal Garden			
		6.2	Designed Landscape Gardens and Parkland			
		6.3	Deer Park			
7	Recreation	7.1	Holiday Village			
		7.2	Safari Park			
		7.3	Camping and Caravan Site			
		7.4	Race Course			
		7.5	Playing Field			
		7.6	Golf Course			
8	Industry	8.1	Extractive			
		8.2	Commercial	8.2.1	Industrial Estate	
				8.2.2	Commercial - Other	
				8.2.3	Game Farm	
		8.3	Manufacturing			
9	Inland Communications	9.1	Roads			
		9.2	Railways			
		9.3	Car Park			
10	Military	10.1	Military Camp			
		10.2	Rifle Range			
11	Civic	11.1	Landfill			
		11.2	Utilities			
12	Archaeology	12.1	Cultural Asset			
		12.2	Iron Age Hillfort			
		12.3	Other Archaeological Earthworks			

The data added at this stage is listed below and is also outlined in figure 17:

xvii) **Current Broad Historic Landscape Type Number** – The number relating to the Broad Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xviii) **Current Broad Historic Landscape Type Text** – Name of the Broad Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xix) **Current Major Historic Landscape Type Number** – The number relating to the Major Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xx) **Current Major Historic Landscape Type Text** - The name relating to the Major Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xxi) **Current Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type Number** – The number relating to the Subtype1 Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon where appropriate as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xxii) **Current Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type Text** – The name relating to the Subtype1 Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon where appropriate as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xxiii) **Current Subtype 2 Historic Landscape Type Number** – The number relating to the Subtype2 Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon where appropriate as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xxiv) **Current Subtype 2 Historic Landscape Type Text** - The number relating to the Subtype2 Historic Landscape Type allocated to the polygon where appropriate as per tables 4.6.3.1 and 4.6.3.2

xxv) **Period** - The Period in which it is judged the Historic Landscape Type originated

1. Prehistoric
2. Roman
3. Anglo-Saxon
4. Medieval
5. Post Medieval
6. 18th Century
7. 19th Century
8. 20th Century (First Half)
9. 20th Century (Second Half)

xxvi) **Source** – The main source used to identify and date the polygon

1. Master & AP
2. OS Epoch 4
3. OS Epoch 3
4. OS Epoch 2
5. OS Epoch 1
6. Enclosure Map
7. Andrews & Dury Wilts County
8. Taylor Hants County
9. Milne Hants County
10. Greenwood Hants County
11. Dorset County 1748
12. Dorset County 1801
13. OS Surveyors Map 1802

xxvii) **Confidence** – A measure of how certain the recorder is of the identification of the Historic Landscape Type

1. Certain
2. Probable
3. Possible
4. Unsure

xxviii) **Status** - This is only applicable to some polygons. It is used to indicate for example, in the case of quarries whether these are still: -

1. Active
2. Inactive.

xxix) **Now Common** – This is only applicable to some polygons and is used to indicate where there are common rights associated with the polygon in the present day

xxx) **Pre Common** - This is only applicable to some polygons and is used to indicate where there were common rights associated with the polygon previously

Figure 17: Information recorded on the Current Historic Landscape Type for each polygon listed by column

	NAME	DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED
xvii	BROAD_TYPE_NO	Numeric: Number for Broad Historic Landscape Type	Yes
xviii	BROAD_TYPE	Text: Name of Broad Historic Landscape Type	Yes
xix	MAJOR_CUR_TYPE_NO	Numeric: Number for Major Historic Landscape Type	Yes
xx	MAJOR_CUR_TYPE	Text: Name of Major Historic Landscape Type	Yes
xxi	SUBTYPE1_CUR_NO	Numeric: No. for Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type	
xxii	SUBTYPE1_CUR	Text: Name of Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type	
xxxiii	SUBTYPE2_CUR_NO	Numeric: No. for Subtype 2 Historic Landscape Type	
xxiv	SUBTYPE2_CUR	Text: Name of Subtype2 Historic Landscape Type	
xxv	PERIOD_CUR	Text: Period type dates to	
xxvi	SOURCE_CUR	Text: Source used to identify type	
xxvii	CONFID_CUR	Text: Confidence of identification	
xxviii	CUR_STATUS	Text: Identified as Disused where appropriate	
xxix	NOW_COMM	Text: Identified as Common Land where appropriate	
xxx	PRE_COMM	Text: Identified as Previous Common Land where appropriate	

4.6.4 Stage Four: Allocating each polygon a Previous Historic Landscape Types

The Historic Landscape Characterisation is also interested in recording evidence for previous land uses which remain as fragments in today's landscape.

If time depth can be identified the polygon can be assigned up to three Previous Historic Landscape Types. These use the same nested types as the Current Historic Landscape Type allocated to a polygon, see Figures 15 and 16 above.

The data added at this stage is listed below and is also outlined in Figure 18.

xxxi) **Previous 1 Broad Historic Landscape Type Number**

xxxii) **Previous 1 Historic Landscape Type Text**

xxxiii) **Current Major Historic Landscape Type Number**

xxxiv) **Current Major Historic Landscape Type Text**

xxxv) **Current Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type Number**

xxxvi) **Current Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type Text**

xxxvii) **Current Subtype 2 Historic Landscape Type Number**

xxxviii) **Current Subtype 2 Historic Landscape Type Text**

xxxix) **Period** - The Period in which it is judged the Previous Historic Landscape Type originated as per xxv

xl) **Source** – The main source used to identify and date the Previous Historic Landscape Type as per xxvi

xli) **Confidence** – A measure of how certain the recorder is of the identification of the Previous Historic Landscape Type as per xxvii

The process is then repeated for allocating Previous Historic Landscape Type 2 and Previous Historic Landscape 3 where appropriate.

Figure 18: Information recorded on Previous Historic Landscape Types for each polygon listed by column

	NAME	DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED
xxxi	HIST1_BROAD_TYPE_NO	Numeric: Number for Broad Historic Landscape Type	
xxxii	HIST1_BROAD_TYPE	Text: Name of Broad Historic Landscape Type	
xxxiii	HIST1_MAJOR_ TYPE_NO	Numeric: Number for Major Historic Landscape Type	
xxiv	HIST1_MAJOR_ TYPE	Text: Name of Major Historic Landscape Type	
xxxv	HIST1_SUBTYPE1_ NO	Numeric: No. for Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type	
xxxxvi	HIST1_SUBTYPE1	Text: Name of Subtype 1 Historic Landscape Type	
xxxxvii	HIST1_SUBTYPE2 _NO	Numeric: No. for Subtype 2 Historic Landscape Type	
xxxxviii	HIST1_SUBTYPE2_CUR	Text: Name of Broad Historic Landscape Type	
xxxxix	HIST1_PERIOD	Text: Period Type dates to	
xl	HIST1_SOURCE	Text: Source used to identify Type	
xli	HIST1_CONFID	Text: Confidence of identification	
xlii - lii	Columns repeated for Previous Historic Type 2 where appropriate		
Liii - lxiii	Columns repeated for Previous Historic Type 3 where appropriate		

4.6.5 Stage Five: Completing the Mapping Process

As mentioned above, each of the stages was undertaken for approximately a 10 kilometre square area and then the process was repeated. The process continued until the whole of the AONB had been mapped. This took 9 months from April 2007 until December 2007. Approximately 9 square kilometres were mapped and recorded per day.

At the end of the process 4438 separate polygons had been created with a total area of 98474.64 hectares. The average size of a polygon was 42 hectares and 30% of the polygons were allocated at least one additional level of time depth.

4.7 EXAMPLE OF DATA CREATION

Now that the methodology has been outlined, this section gives an example of how the recording and subsequent interpretation of polygons works in practice. It shows an area of land to the west of Hindon, Wiltshire which was communally grazed until the early 20th Century (Red Polygon) and an area of Reorganised Fields which were previously 18th Regular Enclosures (Blue Polygon)

Stage One – Identification of Polygons

The individual land units are grouped into polygons which share BOTH a common morphology and shared land use history. Both polygons were identified and annotated on paper OS 1:25000 Explorer. The polygons were then digitised from MasterMap data.

Figure 19: Example polygons overlying Modern Ordnance Survey MasterMap 2006

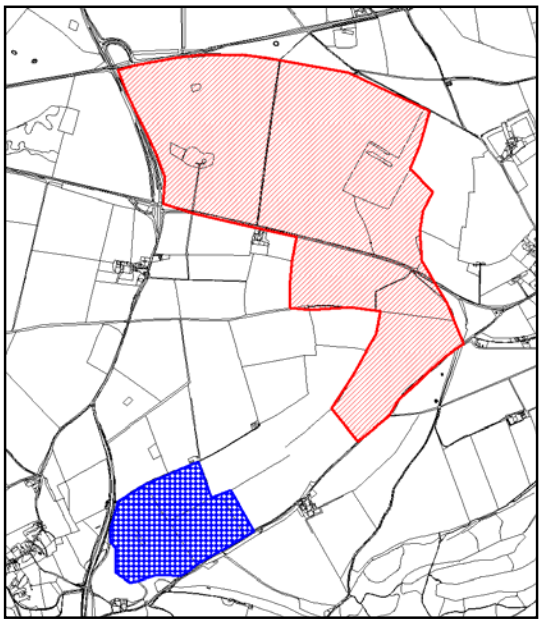
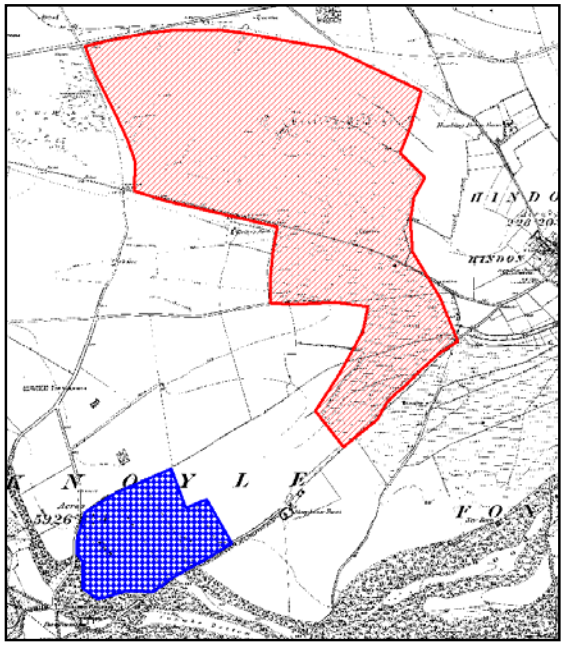


Figure 20: The polygons overlying the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1843-1893



Stage Two – Recording of Attributes

Relevant Data is recorded for each polygon

	NAME	RED POLYGON	BLUE POLYGON
i	HLC_ID	42	46
ii	DIGITISER	EVR	EVR
iii	DIGIT_DATE	26/04/2007	26/04/2007
iv	AREA_ IN_HEC	196	34
v	AREA_KM2	1.96	0.34
vi	PLACE_NAME	Downland	
vii	MORH_PATTERN_NO	Semi-Irregular	Regular
viii	MORPH_BOUNDARY_NO	Straight	Straight
ix	BOUNDARY_TYPE	Fence	Hedgerow
x	FIELD_NO	7	4
xi	FIELD_SIZE	28	8.5
xii	BOUNDARY_LOSS	0	0
xiii	BOUNDARY_GAIN	7	0
xiv	SEC_WATER		
xv	SEC_WOOD		
xvi	SEC_BUILD		

Stage Three – Allocating each polygon a Current Historic Landscape Type

	NAME	RED POLYGON	BLUE POLYGON
xvii	BROAD_TYPE_NO	1	1
xviii	BROAD_TYPE	Enclosed Land	Enclosed Land
xix	MAJOR_CUR_TYPE_NO	1.3	1.3
xx	MAJOR_CUR_TYPE	20th Century Fields	20th Century Fields
xxi	SUBTYPE1_CUR_NO	1.3.2	1.3.2
xxii	SUBTYPE1_CUR	Modified Fields	Modified Fields
xxxiii	SUBTYPE2_CUR_NO	1.3.2.2	1.3.2.2
xxiv	SUBTYPE2_CUR	Reorganised Field	Reorganised Field
xxv	PERIOD_CUR	Late 20th Century	Late 20th Century
xxvi	SOURCE_CUR	MasterMap & AP	MasterMap & AP
xxvii	CONFID_CUR	Certain	Certain
xxviii	CUR_STATUS		
xxix	NOW_COMM		
xxx	CUR_STATUS		

Stage Four – Allocating each polygon Previous Historic Landscape Types where appropriate.

	NAME	RED POLYGON	BLUE POYGON
xxxi	HIST1_BROAD_TYPE_NO	1	1
xxxii	HIST1_BROAD_TYPE	Enclosed Land	Enclosed Land
xxxiii	HIST1_MAJOR_ TYPE_NO	1.3	1.1
xxiv	HIST1_MAJOR_ TYPE	20th Century Fields	Pre 18th Century Fields
xxxv	HIST1_SUBTYPE1_ NO	1.3.1	1.1.2
xxxxvi	HIST1_SUBTYPE1	New Fields	Pre 18th Century Regular Fields
xxxxvii	HIST1_SUBTYPE2 _NO	1.3.1.2	
xxxxviii	HIST1_SUBTYPE2_CUR	Large Fields	
xxxxix	HIST1_PERIOD	Early 20th Century	Post Medieval
xl	HIST1_SOURCE	Epoch 3 OS	Epoch 1 OS
xli	HIST1_CONFID	Certain	Probable
Xlii	HIST2_BROAD_TYPE_NO	2	
Xliii	HIST2_BROAD_TYPE	Open Land	
Xliv	HIST2_MAJOR_TYPE_NO	2.1	

	NAME	RED POLYGON	BLUE POLYON
Xlv	HIST2_MAJOR_ TYPE	Downland & Unimproved Grassland	
Xlvi	HIST2_SUBTYPE1_ NO		
Xlvii	HIST2_SUBTYPE1		
Xlviii	HIST2_SUBTYPE2 _NO		
Xlix	HIST2_SUBTYPE2_CUR		
L	HIST2_PERIOD	Post Medieval	
Li	HIST2_SOURCE	Epoch 1 OS	
Lii	HIST2_CONFID	Certain	
Liii	HIST3_BROAD_TYPE_NO		
Liv	HIST3_BROAD_TYPE	Archaeology	
Lv	HIST3_MAJOR_ TYPE_NO	12.3	
Lvi	HIST3_MAJOR_ TYPE	Other Archaeological Earthworks	
Lvii	HIST3_SUBTYPE1_ NO		
Lviii	HIST3_SUBTYPE1		
Lix	HIST3_SUBTYPE2 _NO		
Lx	HIST3_SUBTYPE2_CUR		
Lxi	HIST3_PERIOD	Prehistoric	
Lxii	HIST3_SOURCE	Epoch 1 OS	
Lxiii	HIST3_CONFID	Certain	

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