

**Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB
Historic Landscape Characterisation Project**

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPE DESCRIPTION:

TYPE 5 SETTLEMENT



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Nick Smith 03-6763



ENGLISH HERITAGE

CONTENTS

Settlement in the AONB: An Introduction	235
Organisation Chart illustrating nested Historic Landscape Types.....	236
Type 5 Settlement	237
Type 5.1 Pre 1800 Century Settlement.....	240
Type 5.1.1 Pre 1800 Linear Settlement.....	243
Type 5.1.2 Pre 1800 Nucleated Settlement.....	246
Type 5.1.3 Pre 1800 Planned Nucleated Settlement.....	249
Type 5.1.4 Pre 1800 Farm Complex.....	252
Type 5.1.5 Pre 1800 Historic House.....	255
Type 5.2 18 th and 19 th Century Settlement.....	258
Type 5.3 20 th Century Settlement.....	261
Type 5.4 Churches, Cemeteries and Graveyards.....	264

Settlement in the AONB: An Introduction

“I was, therefore, somewhat filled with curiosity to see this Steeple Langford again; and indeed, it was the recollection of this village that made me take a ride into Wiltshire this summer. I have, I dare say, a thousand times talked about this Steeple Langford and about the beautiful farms and meadows along this valley”

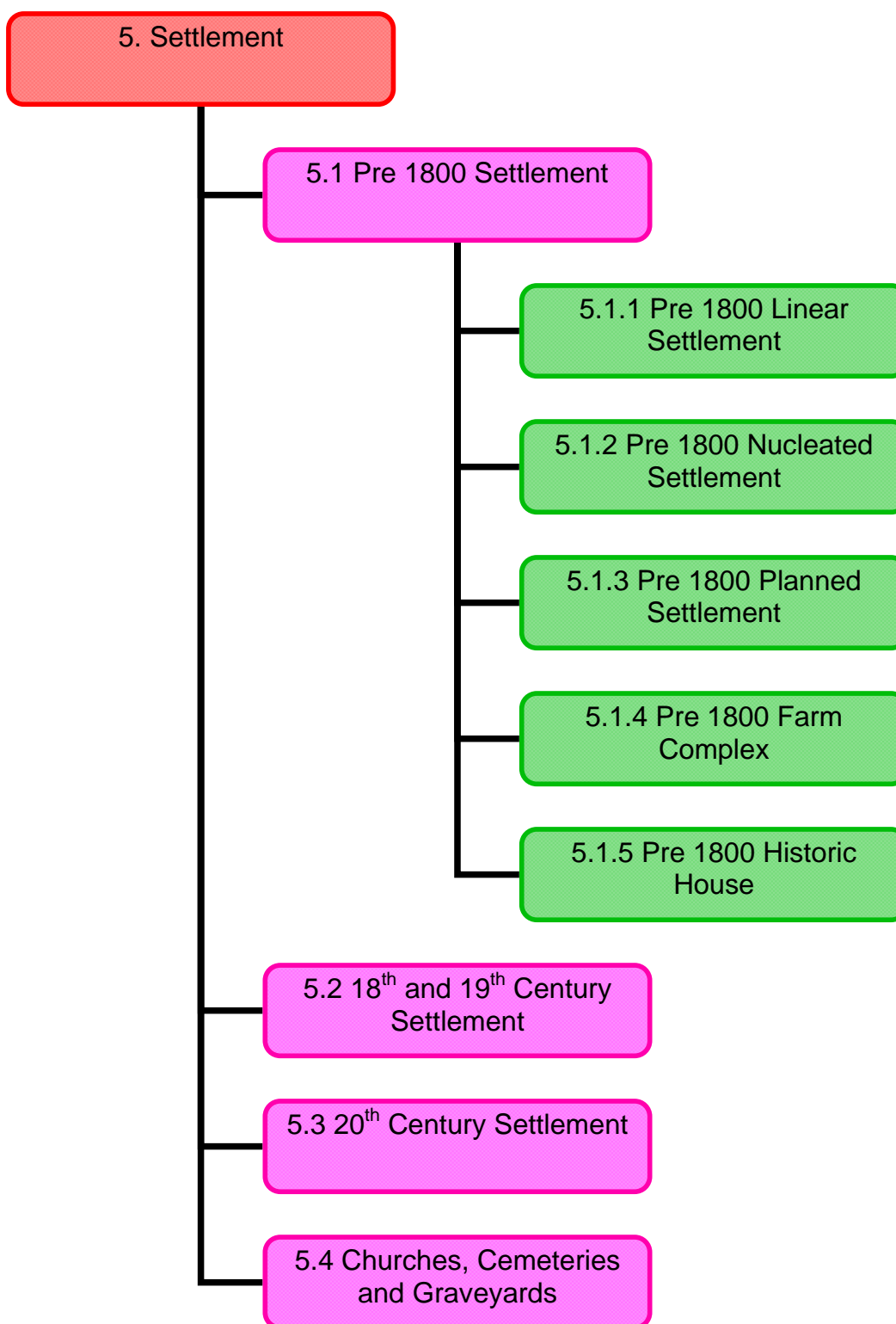
(From William Cobbett (reprinted 1932), Rural Rides Letchworth.)

As this quote from William Cobbett's 1836 Rural Ride between Salisbury and Highworth proves, villages and settlement in the landscape can be evocative places through which people view the wider landscape. They form crucial hubs in which people live and work, and their relationship with the surrounding fields and villages is all important. Nearly all the main villages and hamlets in the AONB are at least pre 1800 date and many have Medieval or even Saxon roots. The historic elements of these villages remain highly visible and central to the character of these settlements, which often have highly distinctive and localised vernacular architectural styles. Several of these settlements are undergoing great change and expansion, a process that has been escalating since the start of the 20th century. The AONB is also characterised by large historic houses with their associated grounds and parkland which often still form focal points in the landscape.

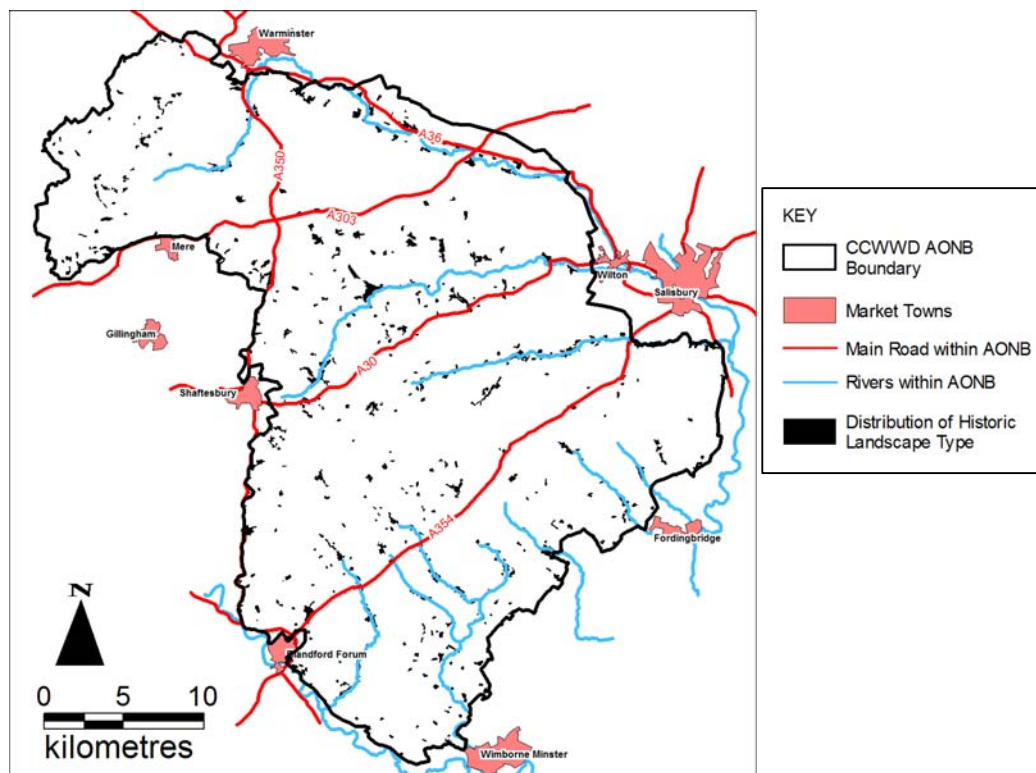


© Countryside Agency - Photographer Nick Smith 02-8077

Organisation Chart illustrating nested Historic Landscape Types



Type 5 Settlement



Introduction

Settlement in the AONB which is over 1 hectare in size. This includes villages, hamlets, and clusters of farm buildings. This settlement has been identified on the modern day Ordnance Survey maps while its history and growth has been identified by comparison with historic Ordnance Survey maps and historic county maps.

The remains of Deserted Medieval Villages can be found under [Section 12, Archaeology](#).

Distribution

Settlements are widely distributed across the AONB in scattered groupings. There are four major voids in the distribution of settlement, on the West Wiltshire Downs, in the area between the Ebbles Valley and the A30, south of the Ebbles Valley, and to the north of Mere. Clear linear distributions can be seen in some areas especially along the river valleys and along the greensand terrace between Warminster and Mere. The Vale of Wardour is associated with larger nucleated settlement, while through the wooded chase downland settlement is more scattered.

Principal Historical Processes

The central focus to most settlements in the AONB is the pre 1800 settlement pattern which in most instances have Medieval or Saxon roots. These tend to form nuclear or linear settlement, but there are also pre 1800 farms scattered across the AONB, often associated with pre 1800 estates and parkland. The nuclear settlements are

often clustered around a common focus, usually a church or manor house, while the linear settlements are focused on rivers or ancient routeways. During the 19th century the main expansion of settlement was away from the villages and in the surrounding countryside linked to the enclosure of previously open downland areas. During the 20th century the main settlement expansion occurred around existing pre 1800 settlements, most dramatically in the Vale of Wardour.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Settlement in the AONB takes a number of forms including large historic houses surrounded by parkland and extensive grounds, clusters of farms and farm buildings set away from the main villages, nucleated settlements often with historic cores featuring pre 1800 houses, and linear settlements stretched out along routeways. All of these settlement types tend to



be associated with local vernacular styles of architecture villages such as Chilmark, Teffont Magna and Fonthill Bishop. All used the locally available Chilmark stone.

Rarity

Settlement as a group are uncommon in the AONB, though this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB. Despite this, however, it represents a significant feature of the AONB, forming key focus points through which people experience and influence the surrounding countryside.

Survival

Settlement patterns in the AONB show continuity over time within the AONB. Existing pre 1800 settlement was not heavily modified until the 20th century.

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. The subtleties of the settlement form and history can only be understood through detailed study of maps.

Past interaction with other types

The type is associated with the surrounding farmland and woodland.

Evidence for time-depth

Only a small fraction of settlement preserves traces of previous land uses, mostly where settlement has expanded into older fields, and the boundaries of these still exist.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the settlement patterns in the AONB contributes greatly to the landscape character of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	2,273 hectares, 2.31% of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 796 polygons, 17.94% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 2.85 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Uncommon.
Previous Coverage:	2,273 hectares, 2.31% of AONB was Settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 2,326 hectares, 2.36% of the AONB.

Constituent Types

[5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement](#)

[5.2 18th and 19th Century Settlement](#)

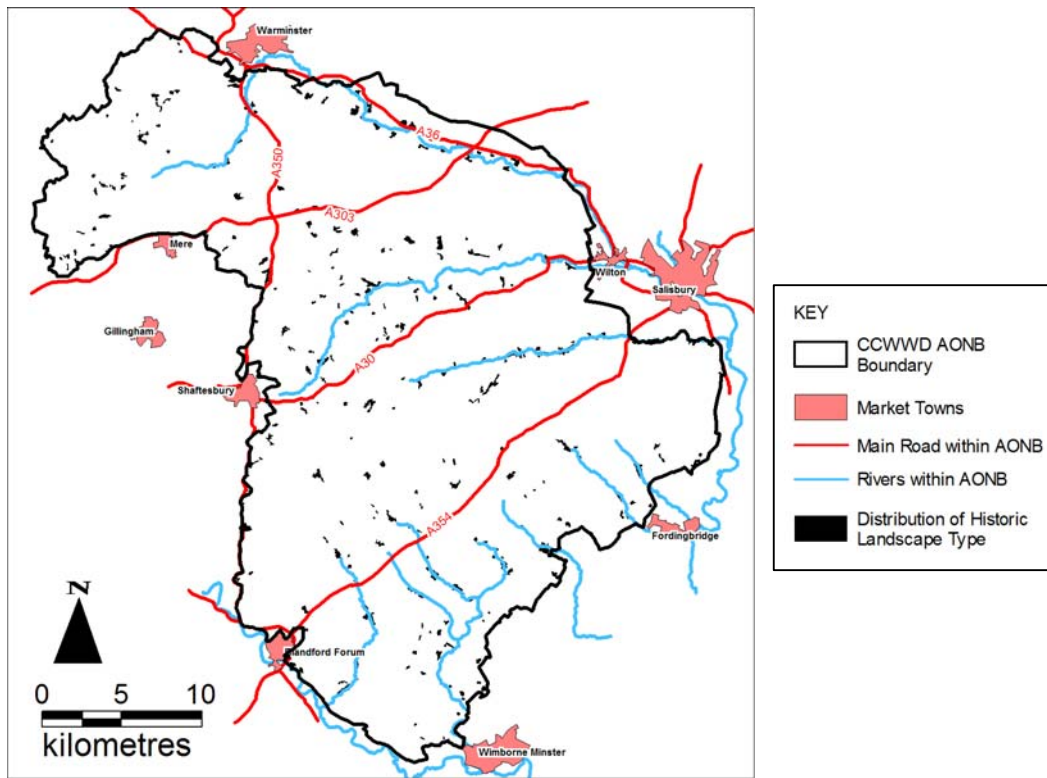
[5.3 20th Century Settlement](#)

[5.4 Churches, Cemeteries and Graveyards](#)

Parent Type

None

Type 5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement



Introduction

Settlement, or parts of settlement, dating primarily to before 1800AD. This settlement is primarily comprised of small villages and hamlets, but also consists of groups of farms and farm buildings, and historic houses. These settlements have been identified on the 1820s historic Ordnance Survey surveyor's maps and also on the relevant 18th century county map. These two maps indicate that there was settlement present at this date; however, settlement morphology can only be identified with confidence on the 1880s Ordnance Survey maps.

Distribution

These settlements are found scattered across the AONB but are mostly absent from the West Wiltshire Downs. There are clear linear distributions along the river valleys and on the greensand terrace between Warminster and Penselwood. The majority of settlements are nucleated in form, though linear settlements also occur, especially either side of the Nadder Valley and along the Ebbel.

Principal Historical Processes

These settlements are pre 1800 in date and in many cases have Medieval or Saxon roots. The linear settlements have grown up along the path of rivers in some cases, but in the majority of cases they have evolved along the edges of ancient routeways. The more nucleated settlements have grown up around central foci, such as churches, manor houses or more rarely greens and open spaces. The pre 1800 farms are often associated with areas of parkland or in relation to old manor houses.

The nucleated settlements have, in some instances, grown and expanded dramatically in the 20th century, especially in the Vale of Wardour, meaning that the original pre 1800 village now forms an historic core. There is one example of a planned pre 1800 settlement at Hindon.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Dating to before 1800 these settlements are often associated with pre 1800 houses and distinctive forms of vernacular architecture. The form of this settlement varies widely. For example, the clusters of farm buildings are dispersed throughout the AONB, while the nucleated settlements often formed around a central focus, for example.



Rarity

Pre 1800 settlement as a group is uncommon in the AONB, though this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB in general. Despite this, however, they often form important foci in the landscape, being found along key communication routes and forming the heart of most settlements in the AONB.

Survival

The pre 1800 form of settlements survived mostly intact until the 20th century when the majority of these settlements saw at least some growth. This has been most dramatic in the Vale of Wardour, but has also had a more subtle impact in areas like the Ebbles Valley, where there has been infilling between existing linear settlements.

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its dispersed form would be obvious to most observers, though the history of this settlement can only be elucidated through detailed study of maps.

Past interaction with other types

The type is associated with other pre 1800 types, especially surviving pre 1800 fields, many of the pre 1800 settlements in the AONB are associated with large estates and their associated parkland.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the pre 1800 settlement patterns contributes greatly to the landscape character of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	1,314 hectares, 1.33% of the AONB
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 379 polygons, 8.54% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 3.46 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Uncommon.
Previous Coverage:	1,338 hectares, 1.36% of AONB was pre 1800 settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 1,353 hectares, 1.37% of the AONB.

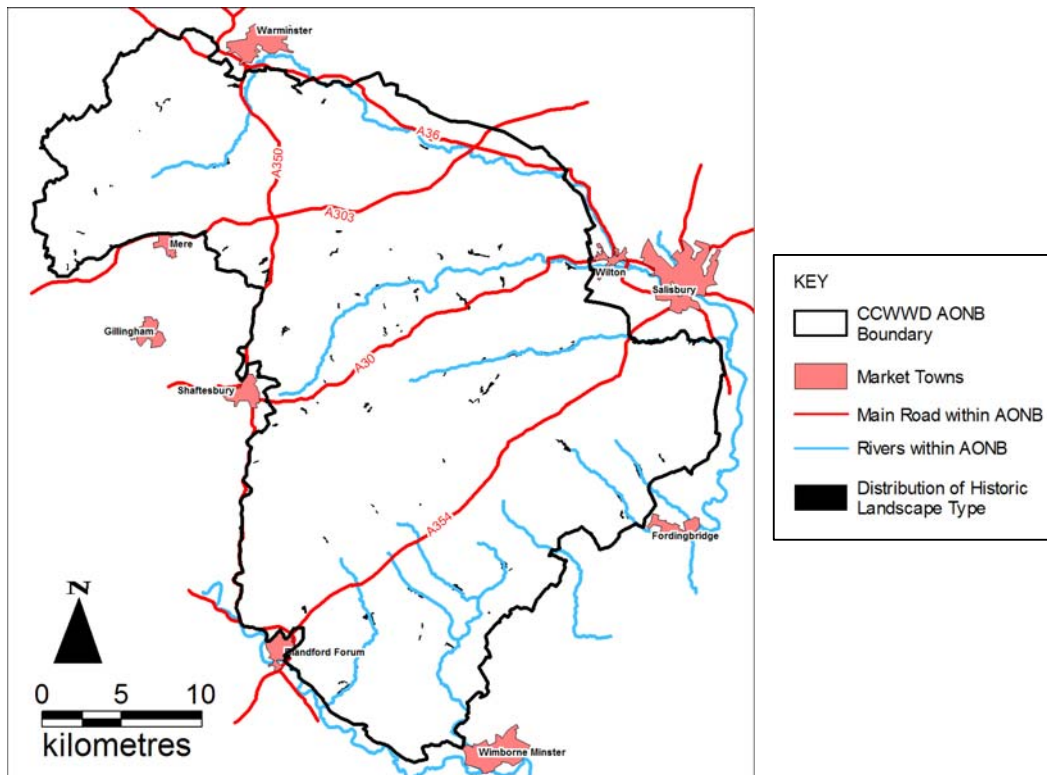
Constituent Types

- [5.1.1 Pre 1800 Linear Settlement](#)
- [5.1.2 Pre 1800 Nucleated Settlement](#)
- [5.1.3 Pre 1800 Planned Settlement](#)
- [5.1.4 Pre 1800 Farm Complex](#)
- [5.1.5 Pre 1800 Historic House](#)

Parent Type

- [5 Settlement](#)

Type 5.1.1 Pre 1800 Linear Settlement



Introduction

Linear settlements, or parts of settlements, in the AONB that are pre 1800 in date. These are all comprised of small villages or hamlets. These have been identified on the 1820's historic Ordnance Survey surveyor's maps and also on the relevant 18th century county map. These two maps indicate that there was settlement present at this date; however, settlement morphology can only be identified with confidence on the 1880s Ordnance Survey maps. These settlements tend to be formed by nucleated rows, although there are a few instances of these settlements forming interrupted rows, especially in the area around Horningsham and Kilmington in the north-west corner of the AONB

Distribution

These settlements are found across the AONB but are mostly absent from the West Wiltshire Downs and wooded downland of the Cranborne Chase. They tend to be concentrated along river valleys such as in the Ebble Valley or in the upper reaches of the Wylde Valley. They are also spread across the Vale of Wardour. There is a notable linear distribution running north to south along the greensand terrace between Warminster and Penselwood.

Principal Historical Processes

These settlements are pre 1800 in date and in many cases have Medieval or Saxon roots. The settlements have grown up along the path of rivers in some cases, but in the majority of cases they have evolved along the edges of ancient routeways. In

general, the form of these settlements has not been significantly altered by more recent settlement growth, although in some cases the distinctions between separate settlements has become blurred in the 20th century as new buildings have been created along the routeways joining these settlements. This is most notable in the Ebbles Valley.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Linear settlements dating before 1800 are often associated with old buildings and distinctive local forms of vernacular architecture. The majority of this type of settlement is comprised of concentrated settlement focussing along a road or in some cases a river course, which is regularly planned. In a few instances this settlement is more interrupted in form along the line of a routeway.



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Nick Smith 03-6994

In some locations in the AONB, for example in the Ebbles and Allan Valleys, linear settlement is the dominant form of pre 1800 settlement. More commonly it is interspersed with nucleated villages.

Rarity

Pre 1800 linear settlements as a group are scarce in the AONB, though this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB in general. Pre 1800 linear settlements are just as scarce as pre 1800 nucleated settlement.

Survival

The pre 1800 linear pattern of these villages has survived mostly intact over the last 200 years. The distinction between these villages is becoming increasingly eroded as the spaces between them are infilled by 20th century settlement.

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its linear form would be obvious to most observers.

Past interaction with other types

The type is associated with other pre 1800 types, including old enclosure patterns and ancient woodland. They tend to be interspersed by pre 1800 nucleated settlements.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the pre 1800 linear settlement patterns contributes greatly to the landscape character of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	432 hectares, 0.44 % of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 128 polygons, 2.88% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 3.38 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Scarce.
Previous Coverage:	432 hectares, 0.44 % of AONB was Pre 1800 Linear Settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 432 hectares, 0.44 % of the AONB.

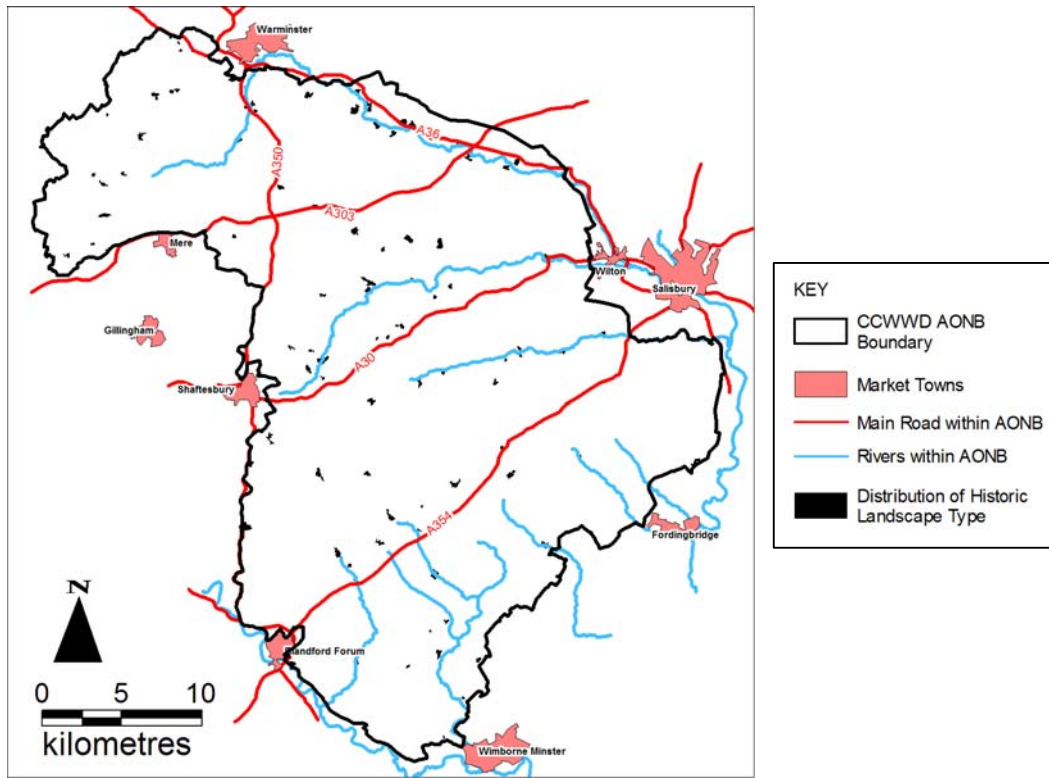
Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement](#)

Type 5.1.2 Pre 1800 Nucleated Settlement



Introduction

Nucleated settlements, or the nucleated core of settlements, in the AONB that are pre 1800 in date. These are mostly comprised of small villages or hamlets but in some cases these are larger villages such as Tisbury in the Nadder Valley. These have been identified on the 1820s historic Ordnance Survey surveyor's maps and also on the relevant 18th century county map. These two maps indicate that there was settlement present at this date; however settlement morphology can only be identified with confidence on the 1880s Ordnance Survey maps. These settlements are formed by nucleated clusters of settlement, although approximately 10% are more linear in form.

Distribution

These settlements are found across the AONB. There are notable linear distributions along the Wylde Valley, along the edge of the greensand terrace in the north west of the AONB, and dispersed along the Ebble Valley. This settlement type is present on the West Wiltshire Downs and across the wooded chalk downland of the Cranborne Chase, where as pre 1800 linear settlement is not found here.

Principal Historical Processes

These settlements are pre 1800 in date and in many cases have Medieval or Saxon roots. The settlements have grown up around central foci such as churches, manor houses or more rarely greens and open spaces. In general the form of these settlements has not been significantly altered by more recent settlement growth,

although in approximately half the cases there has been expansion of these settlements in the 20th century, creating historic cores in large villages, examples of this include Tisbury, Zeals and Iwerne Minister.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Pre 1800 nucleated settlements are often associated with old buildings and distinctive local forms of vernacular architecture. The majority of this type of settlement is comprised of concentrated settlement focussing around a single point in a compact gird, radial or cluster plan. In some locations in the AONB, for example in the West Wiltshire Downs, nucleated settlement is the dominant form of pre 1800 settlement; more commonly it is interspersed with nucleated villages.



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Nick Smith 03-6826

Rarity

Pre 1800 nucleated settlements as a group are scarce in the AONB, although this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB. Pre 1800 nucleated settlements are just as common as pre 1800 linear settlement.

Survival

The pre 1800 nucleated pattern of these villages has survived mostly intact over the last 200 years. The edges of these villages are becoming increasingly blurred as they are expanded by 20th century settlement.

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its nucleated form would be obvious to most observers, as would its central point.

Past interaction with other types

The type is associated with other pre 1800 types, including old enclosure patterns and ancient woodland. They tend to be interspersed by pre 1800 linear settlements.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the pre 1800 nucleated settlement pattern contributes greatly to the landscape character of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	586 hectares, 0.60 % of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 121 polygons, 2.73% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 4.83 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Scarce.
Previous Coverage:	586 hectares, 0.60 % of AONB was Pre 1800 Nucleated Settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 586 hectares, 0.60 % of the AONB.

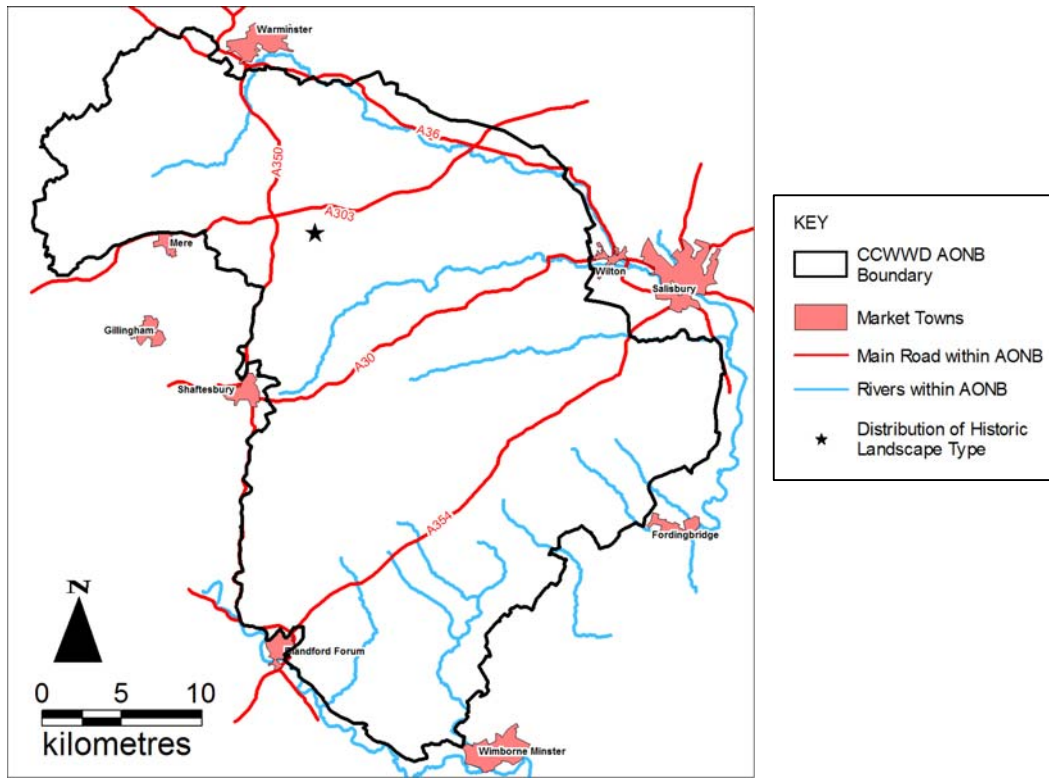
Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement](#)

Type 5.1.3 Pre 1800 Planned Nucleated Settlement



Introduction

Pre 1800 planned settlement at Hindon, which has been identified on the 1820s historic Ordnance Survey surveyor's maps and also on the relevant 18th century county map. These two maps indicate that there was settlement present at this date; however settlement morphology can only be identified with confidence on the 1880s Ordnance Survey maps. This settlement has also been identified as a planned village through well documented historic evidence.

Distribution

Only one pre 1800 planned settlement has been identified in the AONB at Hindon, to the south of the A303.

Principal Historical Processes

This settlement dates to 1219 when Bishop des Roches of Winchester set out a borough along the Salisbury to Taunton Road. The core of the village is dominated by regularly spaced tenements with associated narrow Burbage plots. This pattern remained relatively undisturbed until the 20th century when the settlement expanded around the original tenements, creating an original historic core surrounded by more recent houses.

Typical Historical/ Archaeological Components

This planned settlement is associated with regularly spaced tenements and narrow Burbage plots aligned along a central road. The village was subject to a devastating fire in 1754 so few buildings survive that are earlier than this event.



Rarity

Pre 1800 planned settlements as a group are very rare in the AONB, and Hindon is the only example identified.

Survival

The pre 1800 planned pattern of this village has survived mostly intact since its creation. It now forms an historic core surrounded by more recent settlement

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its nucleated regular form would be obvious to most observers, but its origins as a planned medieval town would only be obvious to experts.

Past interaction with other types

The type is surrounded by pre 1800 fields and more modern fields, created from previous open downland.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

This example of pre 1800 planned settlement in the AONB contributes greatly to the local character of the area around Hindon, but as a sole example contributes less to the landscape character of the AONB as a whole.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	4.86 hectares, 0.01% of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 1 polygon, 0.01% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 4.83 hectares in size.

Occurrence:	Very Rare.
Previous Coverage:	4.86 hectares, 0.01 % of AONB was Pre 1800 Planned Settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 4.86 hectares, 0.01 % of the AONB.

Constituent Types

None

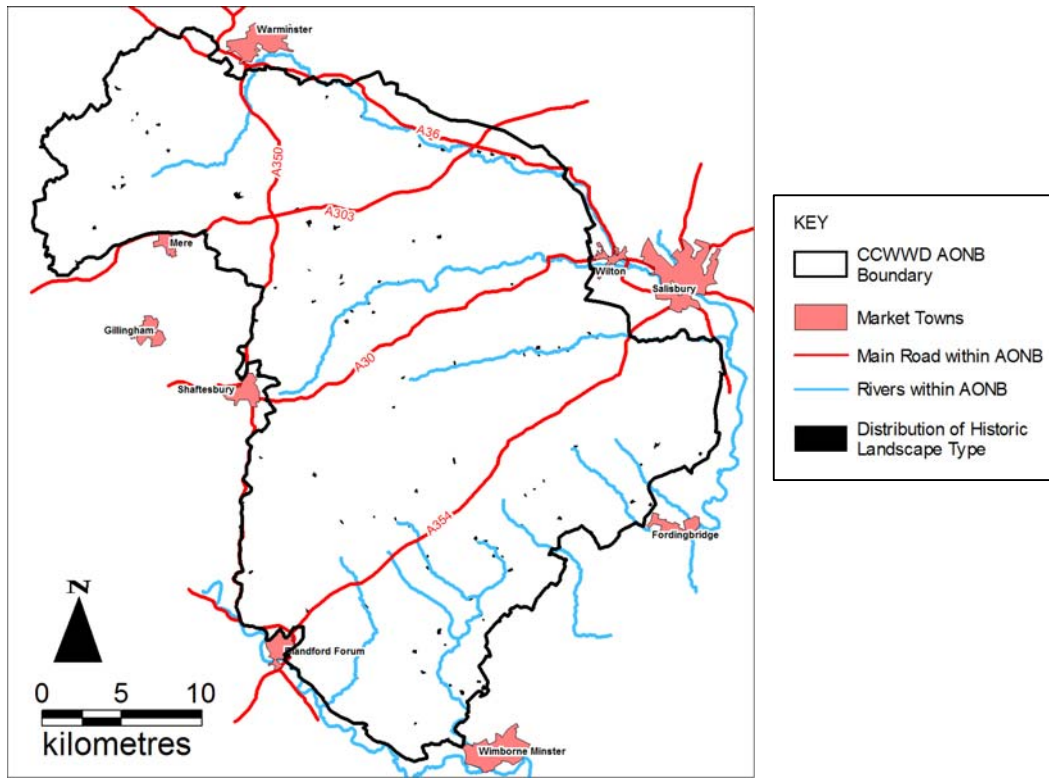
Parent Type

[5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement](#)

Suggested Sources

Marshman, M. 1987. The Wiltshire Village Book. Countryside: Berkshire.

Type 5.1.4 Pre 1800 Farm Complex



Introduction

Groups of farm buildings, at least 1 hectare in size, dating to before 1800 AD. These have been identified on the 1820s historic Ordnance Survey surveyor's maps and also on the relevant 18th century county map. Only farms over 1 hectare in size have been identified.

Distribution

These complexes of farms are found across the AONB with notable concentrations along the Tarrant Valley, on the greensand terrace between Horningsham and Penselwood, and in the Vale of Wardour. In the river valleys of the Ebbel and Wylye they tend to be evenly distributed between the main areas of settlement, while in the Vale of Wardour and Allen Valley they are more isolated.

Principal Historical Processes

These farms are pre 1800 in date and in many cases have medieval roots. They are often associated with historic farm buildings with important local vernacular styles. Their location is often positioned relative to old manor houses or areas of parkland, as indicated by indicative place names.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Groups of farm buildings, dating to before 1800, often associated with more than one dwelling, which cover an area greater than 1 hectare.

Rarity

Pre 1800 farm clusters as a group are rare in the AONB, though this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB in general. These farms cover a total combined area similar to other pre 1800 linear and nucleated settlement types, suggesting the historic importance of these more isolated dwellings in the landscape of the AONB.



Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its form would be obvious to most observers, but its origins as a pre 1800 settlement form may be obvious only to experts.

Past interaction with other types

This type is surrounded by a range of enclosure types. In some areas especially the Ebble and Wylfe Valley, it is regularly interspersed with larger agglomerated settlements.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the pre 1800 patterns of farm complexes contributes greatly to the landscape character of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	246 hectares, 0.25% of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 105 polygons, 2.37% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 2.43 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Rare.
Previous Coverage:	246 hectares, 0.25% of AONB was Pre 1800 Farm Complexes at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.

Total Recorded
Coverage:

The total recorded coverage of this type
is 246 hectares, 0.25% of the AONB.

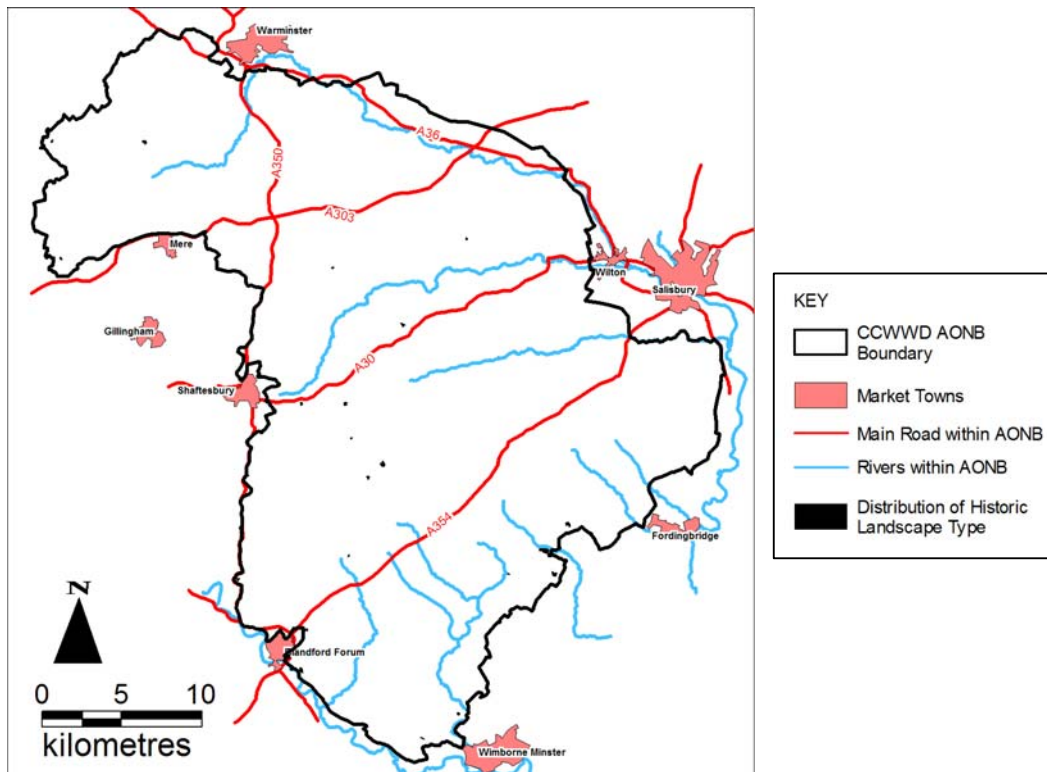
Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement](#)

Type 5.1.5 Pre 1800 Historic House



Introduction

Pre 1800 large historic houses, associated with ancillary buildings and formal buildings, which are at least 1 hectare in size and have a recognisable formal plan. These have been identified on the 1820s historic Ordnance Survey surveyor's maps and also on the relevant 18th century county map. Only prominent historic houses over at least 1 hectare have been identified, though some are not included in this dataset as they have been subsumed within the larger historic park in which they sit.

Distribution

Historic houses are found across the AONB with a notable concentration around the village of Cranborne on the south-east edge of the AONB and in the area around Ashcombe on the Cranborne Chase.

Principal Historical Processes

These houses date to at least 1800 and in many cases there has been a important house on the site since the Medieval period, as for example with Cranborne Manor. Others were created on new sites as the focus of newly created landscape parks, as with New Wardour House.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Large historic houses which are often listed buildings. These are associated with formal gardens and drives, with many ancillary buildings, including stable blocks and coach houses.

Rarity

Pre 1800 historic houses as a group are rare in the AONB.



Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its form would be obvious to most observers, even if the individual history of each site is not fully appreciated. Many of these houses are open to the general public.

Past interaction with other types

This type is often associated with historic parks and gardens.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, historic houses form crucial focus points in the landscape of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	71 hectares, 0.07% of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 24 polygons, 0.54% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 2.99 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Rare.
Previous Coverage:	71 hectares, 0.07% of AONB was Pre 1800 Historic Houses at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 71 hectares, 0.07% of the AONB.

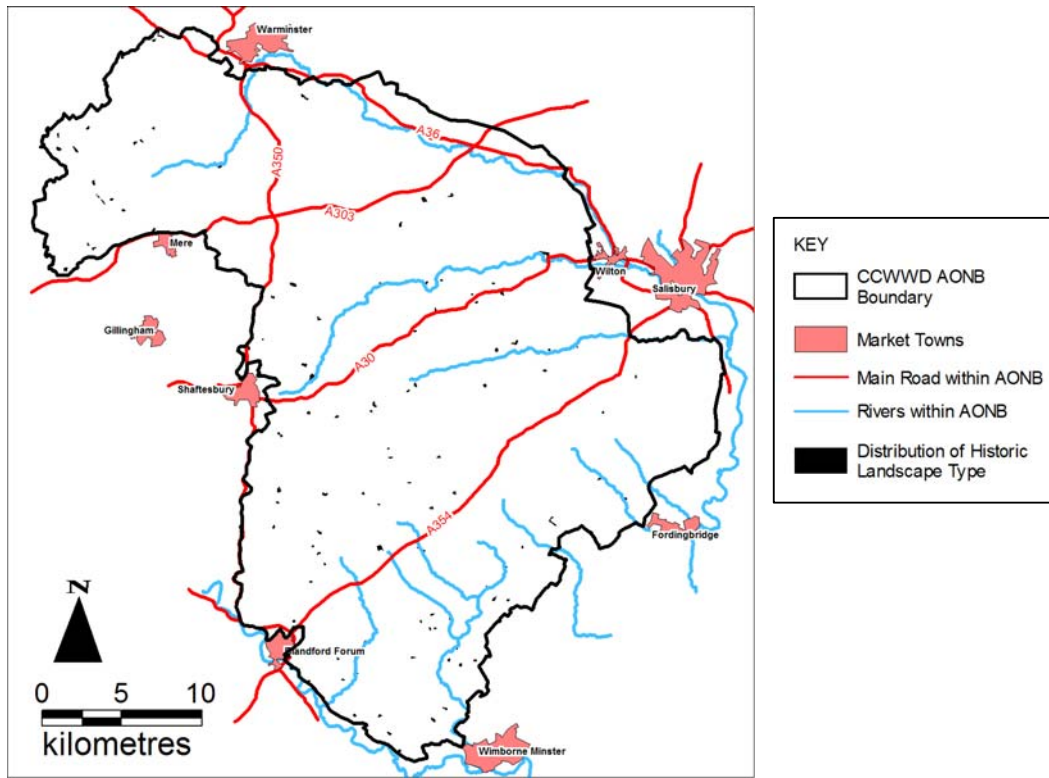
Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5.1 Pre 1800 Settlement](#)

Type 5.2 18th and 19th Century Settlement



Introduction

Settlement dating to the late 18th century and 19th century. This settlement is primarily comprised of small hamlets and groups of houses located away from existing pre 1800 settlement's although in some cases the 18th and 19th century settlement extended the plan of existing villages. These settlements are present on the 1880s historic Ordnance Survey maps but not on the historic county maps, they are often present on the 1820s Ordnance Survey surveyors maps.

Distribution

These settlements are found scattered across the AONB but are mostly absent from the West Wiltshire Downs and the chalk river valleys.

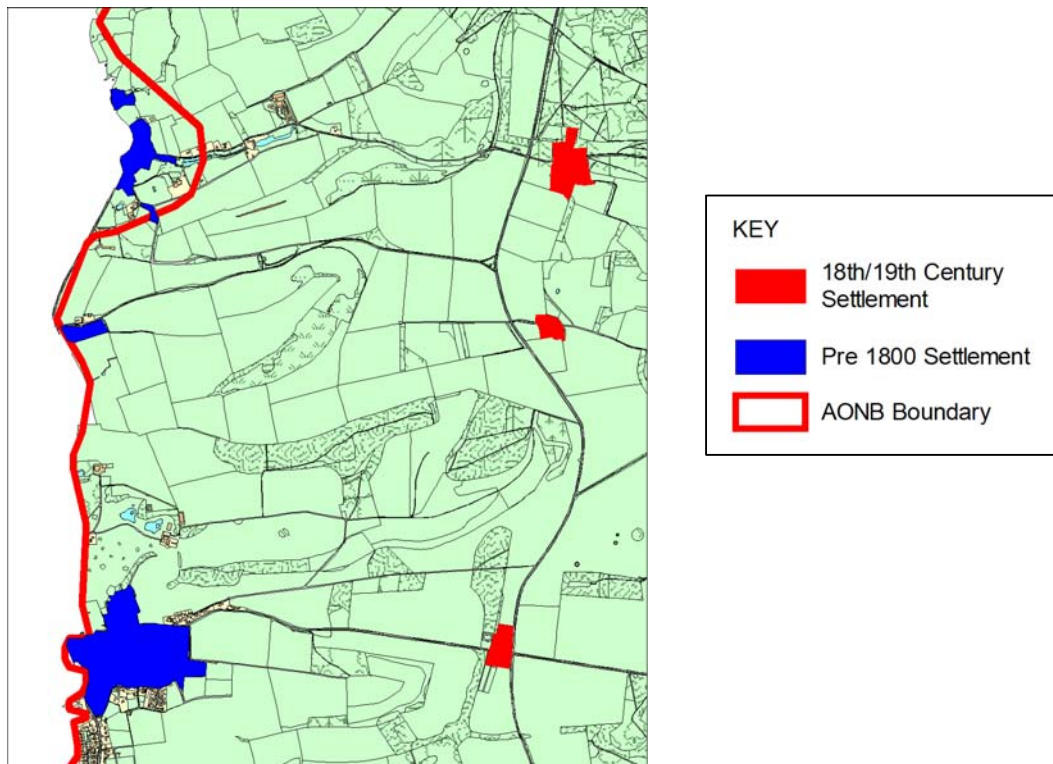
Principal Historical Processes

These settlements date primarily to the 19th century, over half of the examples identified are clusters of new farms which can be linked to the acceleration of the process of enclosure in this period and the intensification of farming. A few examples extend the footprint of existing villages but the majority of the settlement is located in new areas removed from existing settlement.

Typical Historical/Archaeological Components

Isolated dwellings and clusters of buildings found alongside old routeways but often located away from existing villages. In some instances the lines of these new

settlements mirror the locations of existing settlement, as can be seen in this example from the west of the AONB. The new farms created in the 19th century are evenly spaced on the escarpment above the existing pre 1800 settlement in the valley below.



Rarity

18th and 19th settlements as a group are scarce in the AONB, though this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB in general. Despite this, however, it represents a fairly rapid increase in the amount of settlement in the AONB compared with the gradual growth of the nucleated and linear agglomerated settlements, which had been common up until this point.

Survival

The 19th century dispersed pattern of these new farms and small settlements has survived mostly intact over the last 100 years, with the main impact of 20th century settlement being placed upon the pre 1800 villages.



Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its dispersed form would be obvious to most observers, though the history of this settlement can only be elucidated through detailed study of maps.

Past interaction with other types

The type is associated with other 19th century types especially the new enclosure which was created at this point.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the 18th and 19th century settlement patterns contributes greatly to the landscape character of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	250 hectares, 0.25% of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 124 polygons, 2.79% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 2 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Scarce.
Previous Coverage:	299 hectares, 0.30% of AONB was 18 th and 19 th Century Settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 301 hectares, 0.31% of the AONB.

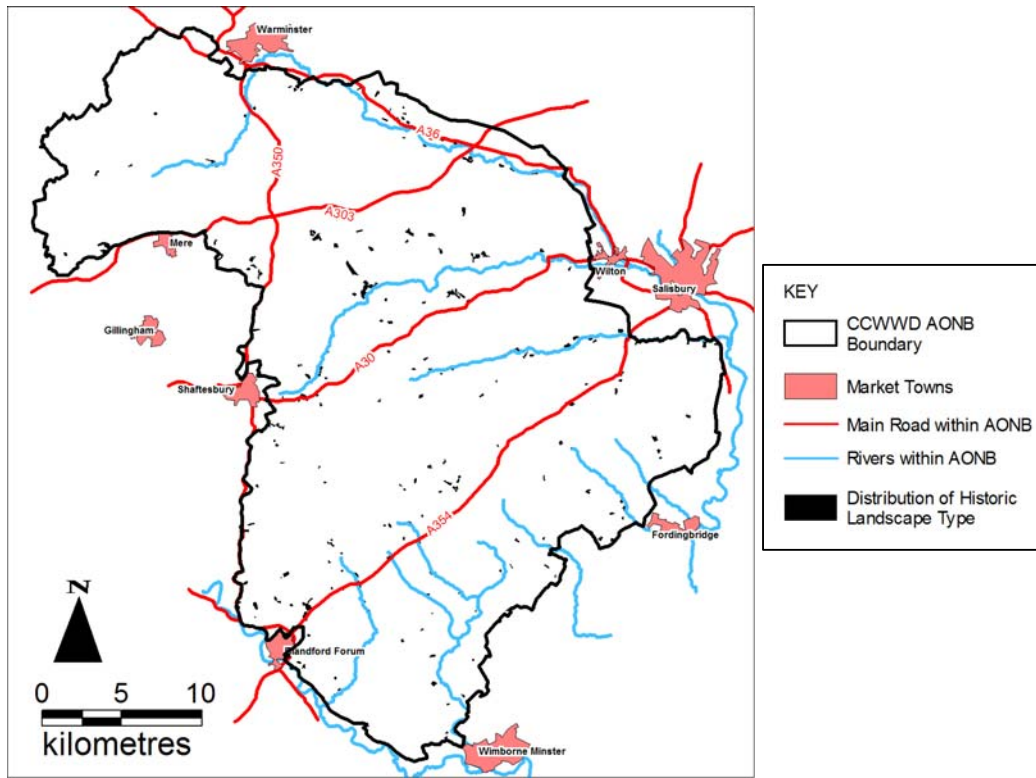
Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5 Settlement](#)

Type 5.3 20th Century Settlement



Introduction: Defining/distinguishing Criteria

Settlement dating to the 20th century. This settlement is primarily comprised of extensions to existing settlement and in the southern half of the AONB as new groups of houses located away from existing settlements. These settlements are present on the modern day Ordnance Survey map but not the historic epoch 1 Ordnance Survey maps from the 1880s. In some instances settlement has been identified as early 20th century on the 1930s epoch 3 maps, however these do not have a complete coverage over the whole AONB so it is not possible to get an indication of the total impact of settlement change in the first half of the 20th century.

Distribution

These settlements are found scattered across the AONB but are mostly absent from the West Wiltshire Downs and the wooded greensand hill stretching between Warminster and Penselwood.

Principal Historical Processes

This settlement dates to the 20th century, and marks the increase of populations in villages across the AONB in the last 100 years. The most dramatic impact has been in the Vale of Wardour where settlements, such as Tisbury, have nearly doubled in size. In this area this process can be traced back into the first half of the 20th century. Similarly in the river valleys the existing settlements have been extended and enlarged, apart from in the Ebble Valley where there has been infilling between exiting settlements. New small blocks of settlement have also been created to the

north of Blandford Forum. In the southern half of the AONB there has been an increase in the number of farms partially linked to the enclosure of formerly open downland.

Typical Historical/ Archaeological Components

Modern houses created alongside older settlement. The blocks of settlement often have a very regular plan and form which contrasts with the more organic layout of the older settlements.



© Countryside Agency - Photographer Nick Smith 02-8096

Rarity

20th century settlement as a group is scarce in the AONB, though this mostly reflects the low population levels in the AONB in general. Despite this, however, it represents a fairly rapid increase in the amount of settlement in the AONB. In the last 100 years the amount of settlement in the AONB has increased by 40%.

Survival

The main impact of 20th century settlement has been upon the pre 1800 villages, which has enlarged these settlements, as population numbers in the AONB are increasing it is likely that this trend will continue over the next few years.

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Modern houses are obvious to most observers, though their impact on the historic form of settlements may not be so obvious.

Past interaction with other types

The type is associated with other settlement types such as pre 1800 settlement.

Evidence for time-depth

Approximately 10% of this settlement preserves traces of previous land uses, mostly in the form of place name evidence and the effect the previous land uses such as enclosed fields, has on the morphology of the settlement.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Despite its low occurrence in the AONB in general, the creation of new houses in the 20th century has had a fairly large impact on the landscape of the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	654 hectares, 0.66% of the AONB.
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 281 polygons, 6.33% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 2.32 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Scarce.
Previous Coverage:	654 hectares, 0.66% of AONB was 20 th Century Settlement at the point when this type was at its most prevalent.
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 654 hectares, 0.66% of the AONB.

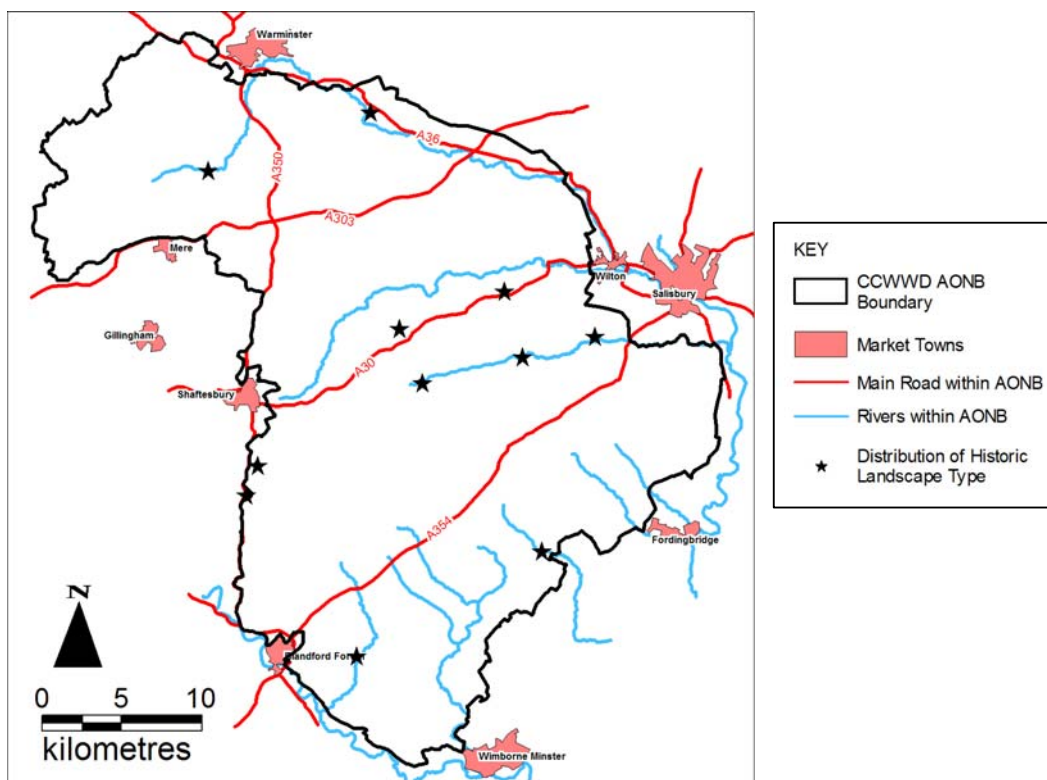
Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5 Settlement](#)

Type 5.4 Churches, Cemeteries and Graveyards



Introduction: Defining/distinguishing Criteria

Cemeteries and graveyards which often are centred round a central church or chapel. These do not represent every instance of cemeteries and graveyards in the AONB but only those that are over 1 hectare or that form a central focus in villages have been recorded.

Distribution

This type are found scattered across the AONB there is a small concentration spread through the Ebble Valley.

Principal Historical Processes

Some of the areas recorded represent the churchyards or wider precincts around which a village has grown and therefore date back to the medieval period even if the church itself is more recent in form. Examples of this can be found at Kingston Deverill and Upton Lovell in the Wylde Valley, at Swallowcliffe and finally at Bishopstone.

The second process being recorded is the creation of new cemeteries on the edge of villages in the 19th century, for example at Compton Chamberlyne.

Typical Historical/ Archaeological Components

The boundary of the churchyards or church precincts, which form central foci in many of the villages of the AONB are often curving and have a sub-circular form with a central church. They are associated with gravestones but these may only cover a small fraction of their former area. In contrast the more recent cemeteries are much more regular in form and are only associated with small chapels of rest, being set apart from the main area of settlement.



Rarity

Churchyards and Cemeteries are very common in the AONB. Every settlement is normally associated with a church and associated churchyard, with larger settlements, such as Tisbury, being associated with several. However, in the dataset itself the occurrence of churchyards is rare as only a few examples have been recorded.

Survival

The majority of churchyards and cemeteries in the AONB are still consecrated places of worship.

Degree of surviving coherence of the historic landscape components

This type is very recognisable in the landscape. Its form would be obvious to most observers, though the history of the individual can only be elucidated through detailed study of maps.

Past interaction with other types

Churchyards in the centre of villages are associated with the pre 1800 settlement form which has grown up around them.

Evidence for time-depth

None of this settlement type preserves traces of previous land uses.

Contribution to the present landscape character

Churches and their associated churchyards form central focus in most settlements in the AONB.

Key Statistics

Total Area:	28 hectares, 0.03% of the AONB
No. of Polygons:	This Subtype is comprised of 24 polygons, 0.27% of the total number of polygons digitised.
Av. Polygon Size:	Each polygon averages 1.17 hectares in size.
Occurrence:	Rare (in the dataset)
Previous Coverage:	30.83 hectares, 0.03% of AONB was Cemeteries and Graveyards at the point when this type was at its most prevalent
Total Recorded Coverage:	The total recorded coverage of this type is 30.83 hectares, 0.03 % of the AONB

Constituent Types

None

Parent Type

[5 Settlement](#)