

APPENDIX A: DETAILED DATABASE DESCRIPTION

DETAILED DATABASE DESCRIPTION

The database comprised the following fields:

Poly no – a unique identifier for each of the 4,800+ polygons

Code – a code identifying current landuse of the polygon

Code 2 – a second code for identifying landuse (and shape and size) in c.1850, taken from the first edition Ordnance Survey mapping

Steep slope – a field for identifying steep ground – used only in association with Woodland categories

Pits – a field for identifying the presence or absence of sand, marl or gravel pits in the Enclosed land categories

Boundary – a field for identifying water filled boundary ditches in the Enclosed land categories

Date – the date of the predominant historic character of the polygon

Interpretation 1-4 – up to four fields for identifying origins of enclosed land (for example areas of current enclosed land which were previously mossland)

Confidence – a field in which a measure of confidence is allocated to the date and interpretation fields

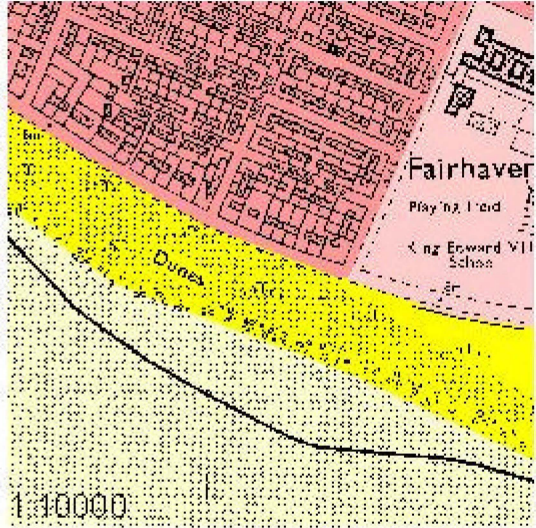
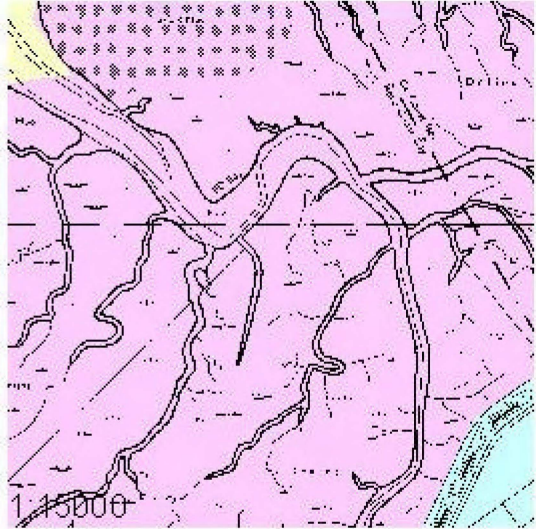
Comments – a field for descriptive notes

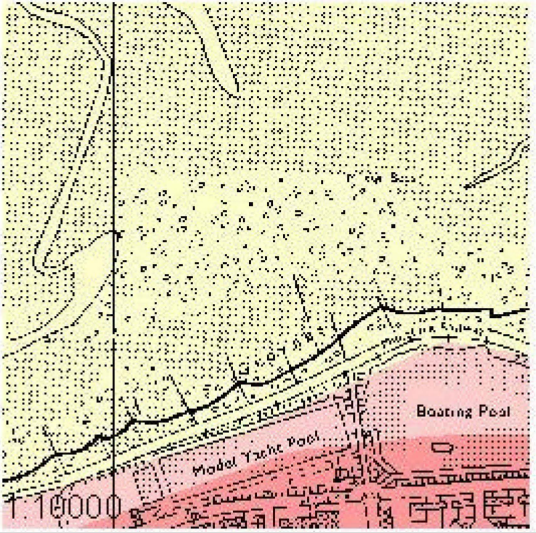
Checked – a field to confirm that the polygon has been double-checked by someone other than the Project Officer

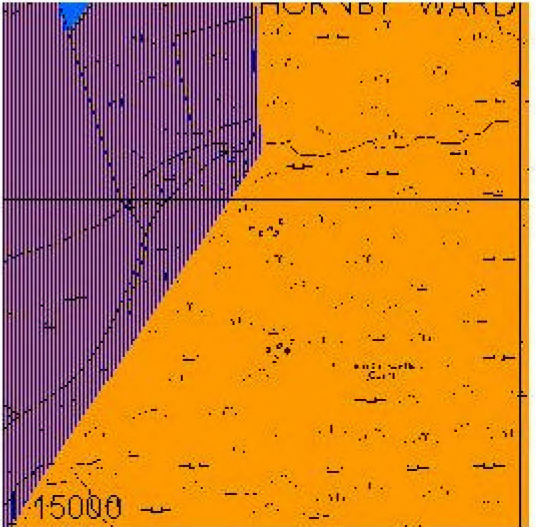
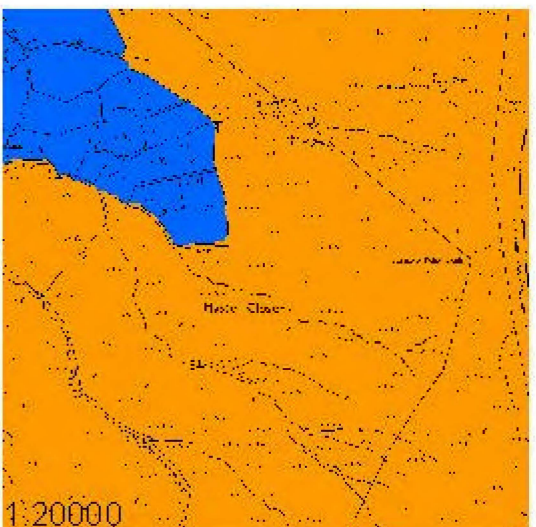
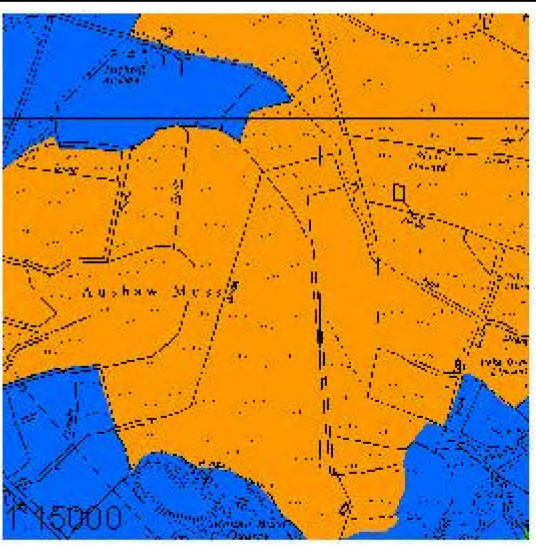
POLYGON	CODE1	CODE2	STEEP	PITS	BOUN	DAT	INT1	INT2	INT3	INT4	CON	COMMENTS	CHK
1882	E01		N	N		2	as	he			iv	Carr Side Farm	Y
1883	E04Z	E01	N	N		4					i	Bailey Hippings	Y
1884	E01		N	N		2	as	he			iv	Gibbon Bridge, Greenlands Farm	Y
1885	RL07A	E03	N	N		4					i		Y
1886	WD2		N	N		7					i	Townley Moss Wood	Y
1887	RL07A	E06	N	N		4					iv		Y
1888	E03		N	N		2					i	Stakes	Y
1889	WD1		N	N		7					i		Y
1890	E04A	E02	N	N		2	as				iv	Wardsley	Y
1891	E01		N	N		2	sf	as			iv	Leagram Hall	N
1892	E02		N	N		2	sf	as			iv	Dinkling Green Farm, Tunstall Ing, Lickhurst, Greystoneley, Holme	Y
1893	WD1		N	Y		7					i	Buckbanks Wood, Dinkley Green Hey	Y
1894	E01		N	N		2	dp				iv	Park Style, Park Gate	Y
1895	E04		N	N		3	he				iv		Y
1896	RL07		N	N		3					i		Y
1897	RL07A	E02	N	N		4					i	GINNEY Hey	Y
1898	E07		N	N		6	he				iv		Y
1899	RL07A	E04	N	N		4					i	Burnslack	Y
1900	RL07		N	N		3					i	Four Oak Fell, Whitmore Fell	Y
1901	E07		N	N		6	he				iv	Higher Fence Wood	Y
1902	RL07A	E07	N	N		4					i	Pether Stake	Y
1903	I01		N	N		4					i		N
1904	E04		N	N		3	he	as			iv	New Laund Hill, Craggy, Reed Barn	Y
1905	WD1		N	N		7					i		N
1906	E07		N	N		6	he	ep			iv	Burholme Moor	Y
1907	RL07A	E08	N	N		4	dp				i		N
1908	WD1		N	N		7					i	Porter Wood	Y
1909	S1		N	N		7					i	Whitewell	Y
1910	E07		N	N		6	ep	dp			iv	Radholme Laund, Park Gate, lose the path boundary in woods to f	N
1911	E07Z	E04	N	N		4	dp				i		Y
1912	WD1		N	N		7					i		Y

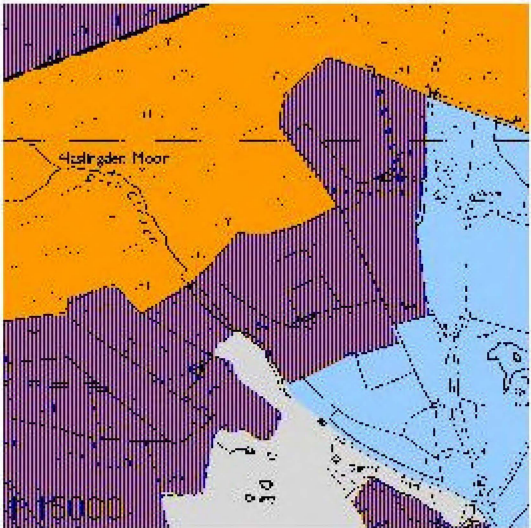
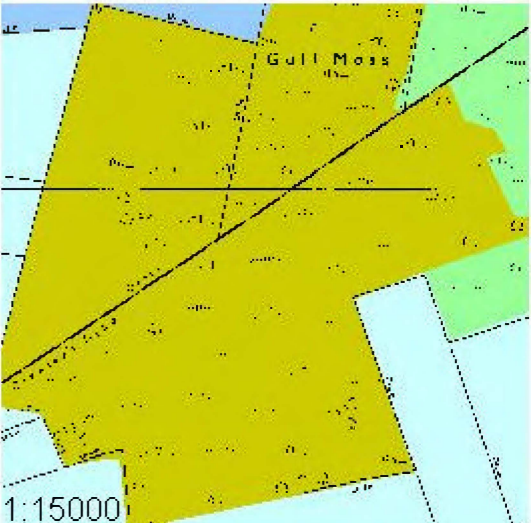
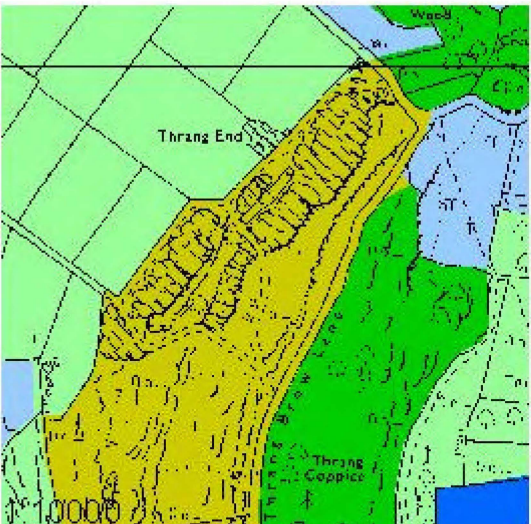
These fields are described in detail below.

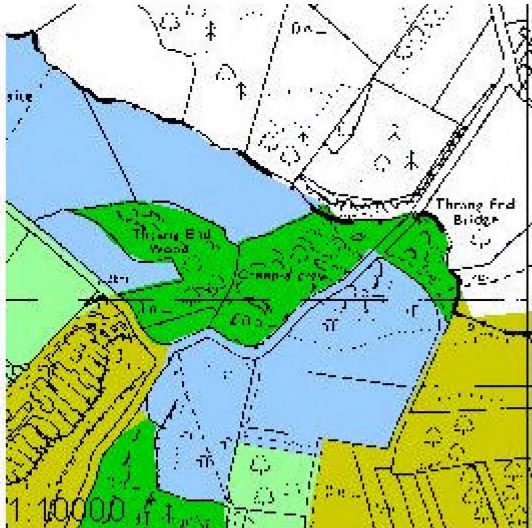
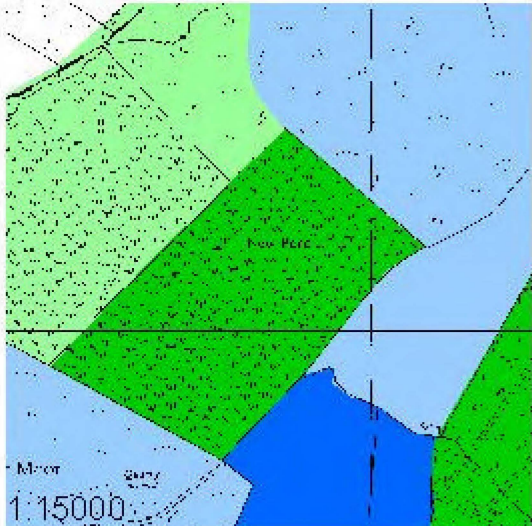
CODE – CURRENT LANDUSE CODE

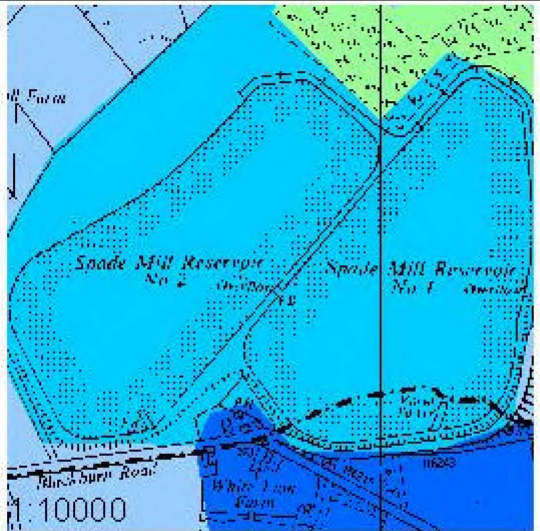
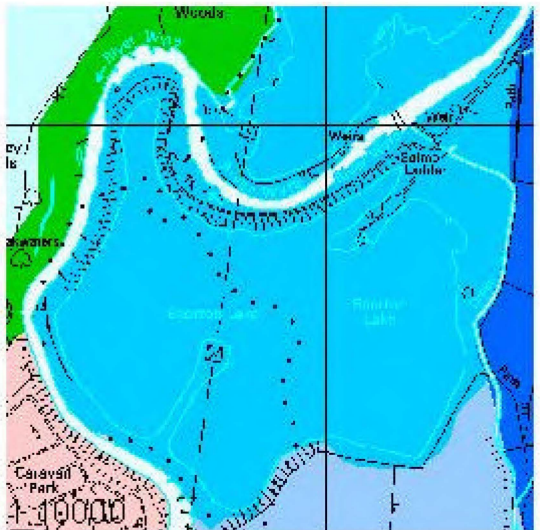
CODE	DESCRIPTION AND SOURCES
RL(C)	<p>ROUGH LAND (COASTAL)</p> <p>Sources: Phase 1 Habitat Survey; aerial photographs; O.S. mapping; LCC GIS coverage (for saltmarsh).</p>
RL1	<p>Dunes</p> <p>As shown on the present day O.S. mapping. Not a stable landscape type and will have moved in the past so that the areas of today's dunes were not necessarily dunes in the past, nor will be so in the future.</p> 
RL2	<p>Saltmarsh</p> <p>As classified in the Phase 1 Habitat Survey.</p> 

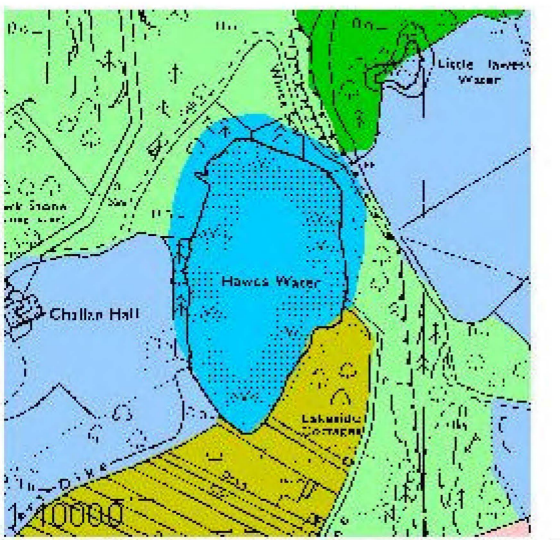
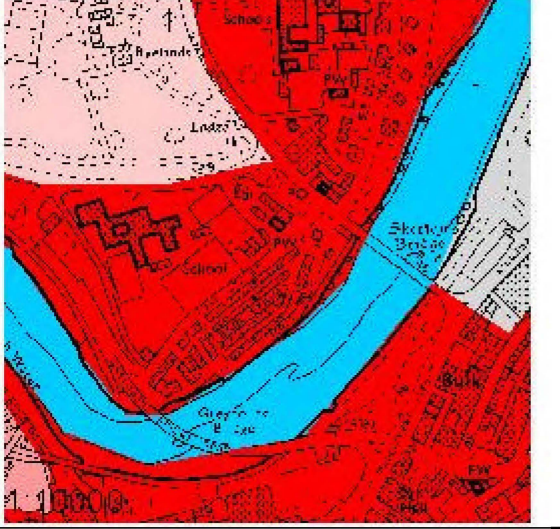
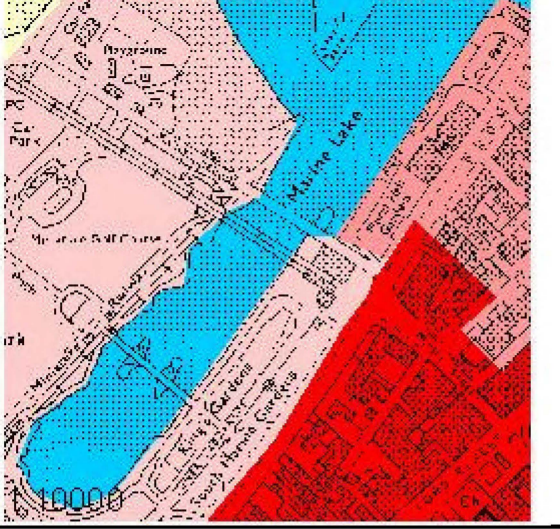
RL3	<p>Sand As shown on the present day O.S. mapping.</p> 
RL4	<p>Mudflats and shingle As shown on the present day O.S. mapping (see above for mapped example).</p>
RL11	<p>Other coastal rough land.</p>
RL(U)	<p><i>ROUGH LAND (UPLAND)</i></p> <p><i>The type includes the unenclosed uplands of the medieval forests of the earldom of Lancaster (Quernmore, Over Wyresdale, Bleasdale and Bowland, the chases of Hornby and Burton in Lonsdale) and of the honor of Clitheroe (Pendle, Trawden, Rossendale and Accrington).</i></p> <p><i>Upland rough land includes some of the best preserved prehistoric, Romano-British, early medieval and post-medieval industrial relic landscape features. Peat blanket may disguise historic features or may have completely buried earlier prehistoric land surfaces. In other parts of open upland there are extensive areas of abandoned mineral extraction, hushing and stone quarries. Abandoned tramways, railways, packhorse roads and other routeways are a feature of the most intensively exploited mining and mineral-working landscapes, as is the evidence of extraction and disposal of waste from extraction processes. However, where these become the dominant visual features of the landscape they will be allocated to the Inactive Industrial type.</i></p> <p><i>Areas of former moorland which have been improved and which remain in general agricultural use are recorded in the enclosed land category under an interpretation field. It is therefore possible to recreate the extent of former moorland across the county.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Phase 1 Habitat Survey; aerial photographs; O.S. mapping; LCC GIS coverage.</p>

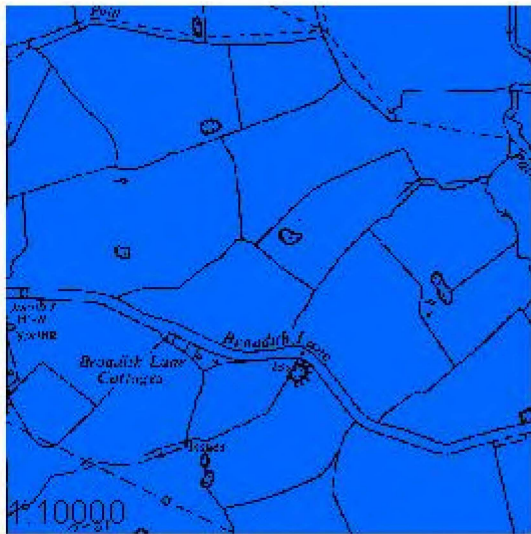
RL5	<p>Unenclosed moorland Usually large expanses of moorland top.</p>	
RL6	<p>Large moorland enclosures (>50ha.) These can be several hundred hectares in extent. However, there is a clear difference between these and the unenclosed category upon map examination.</p>	
RL7	<p>Enclosed moorland (<50ha.) These are smaller enclosures, usually old fields (intakes) enclosed and (sometimes partly) improved in the past for grazing. A further coding RL7A (see below) was added where the first edition mapping showed the landuse to be improved and enclosed pasture, but which has since reverted to moorland. This, in tandem with the mapping of the extent of former moorland (recorded as an interpretation field, usually within what is now enclosed land) allows the reconstruction of the probable limits of both moorland and improved land over time.</p>	

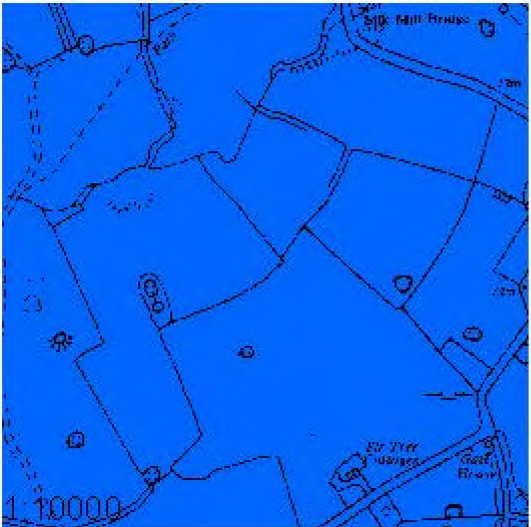
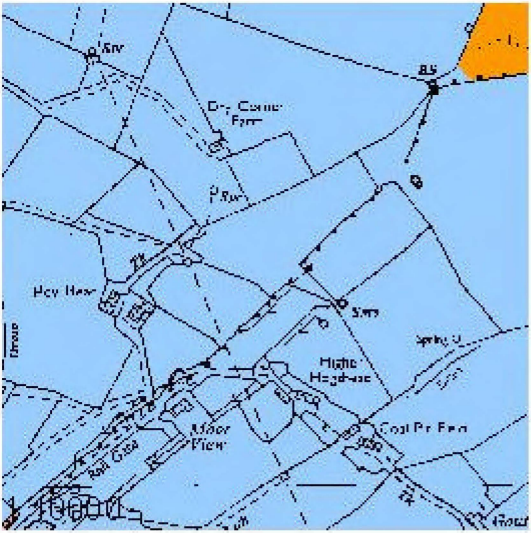
RL7A	<p>Reverted moorland</p> <p>Areas of current moorland which are shown to have been improved pasture on the first edition mapping of the 1840s-50s, but which have since reverted.</p>	
RL	<p>ROUGH LAND (LOWLAND)</p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Phase 1 Habitat Survey; aerial photographs; O.S. mapping; LCC GIS Coverage.</p>	
RL9	<p>Moss – lowland and large enough to be mapped in the HLC</p> <p>Small remnants of a once extensive landscape mostly drained and used for agriculture today. Areas of former mossland which have been improved and remain in general agricultural use are recorded in the enclosed land category under an interpretation field (see rm under interpretation below). It is therefore possible to recreate the extent of former mossland across the county.</p>	
RL10	<p>Scrub; unimproved land extensive enough to be mapped in the HLC. Areas of unimproved meadows and other rough land which do not fall into other categories of land use.</p>	

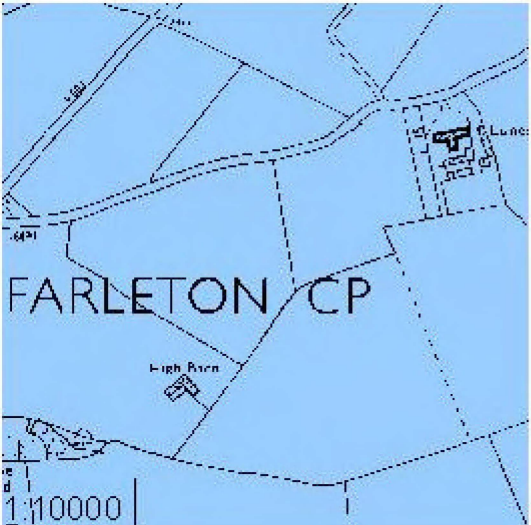
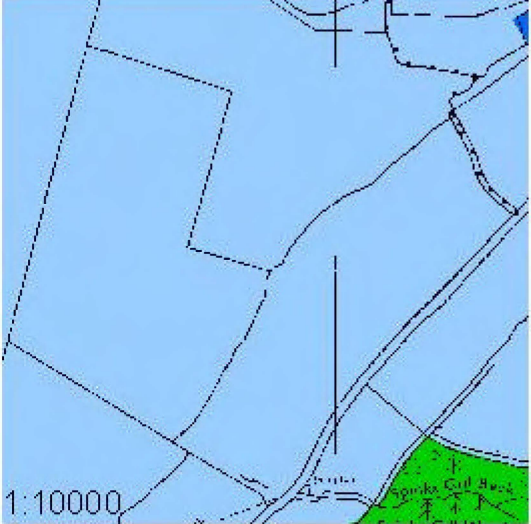
W	<p>WOODLAND</p> <p><i>Woodland is divided into two categories dependent upon the shape of the relevant landparcel, these either having wavy or straight edges.</i></p> <p><i>Areas of former woodland which have been assarted and which remain in general agricultural use are recorded in the enclosed land category under a separate field (see as under the interpretation field described below). It is therefore possible to recreate the probable post-Roman extent of former woodland across the county.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Phase 1 Habitat Survey; aerial photography; 1st edition O.S. 6" series</p>
WD1	<p>Wavy-edged woodland A woodland type often resulting from the assarting of a once larger wooded area.</p> 
WD2	<p>Straight-edged woodland Likely to be deliberately planted, for instance as part of ornamental landscapes or later commercial landscapes. Some woodlands may correspond with areas of later enclosure by agreement or Parliamentary Act.</p> 

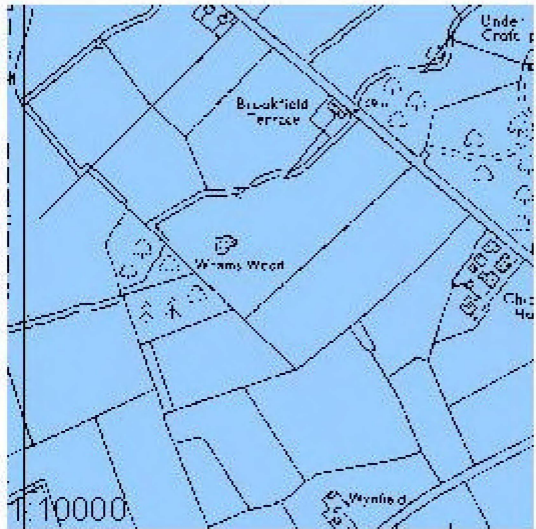
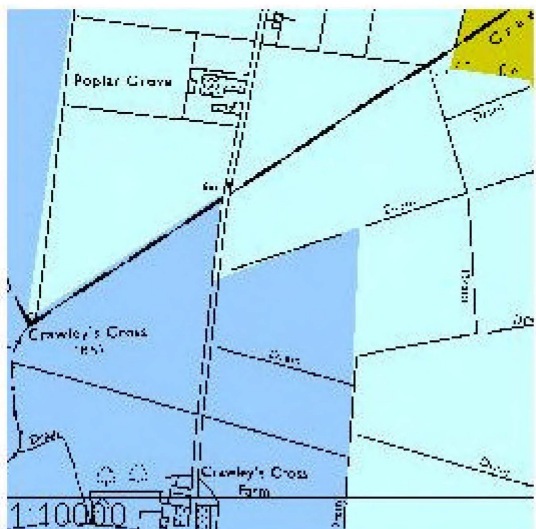
W	<p>WATER</p> <p><i>Mapping of water types included subdivision into salt and freshwater categories and natural and man-made categories</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Current O.S. map series; aerial photographs.</p>	
W1	<p>Intertidal water</p> <p>This includes the intertidal reaches of rivers.</p>	
W2	<p>Reservoir</p> <p>Already mapped on the GIS and including the immediate built area around the water body and associated buildings.</p>	
W3	<p>Mill pool</p>	
W4	<p>Flooded quarry</p>	

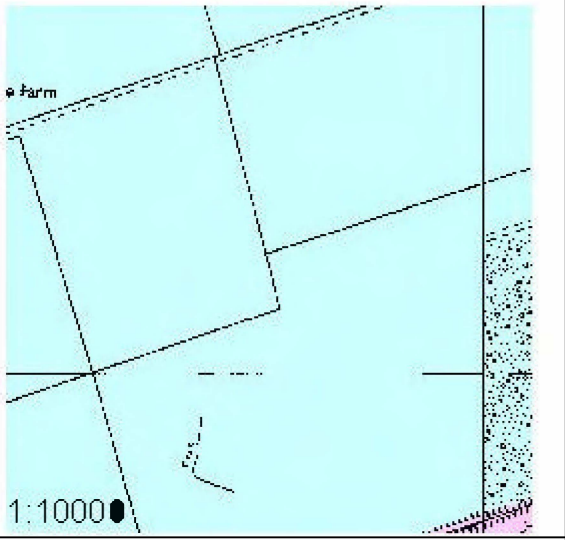
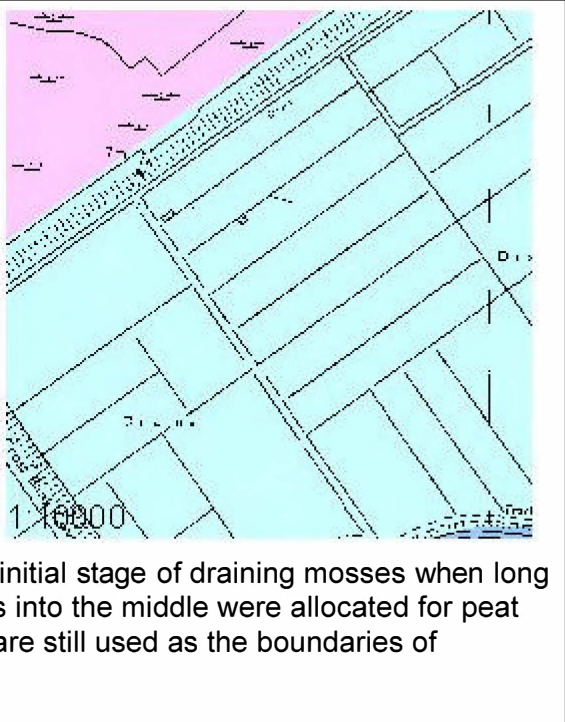
W5	Natural lake or large pond	
W6	River	
W7	Man-made lake or large pond	
E	<p>ENCLOSED LAND</p> <p><i>Enclosures (fields) are firstly assessed on their size and shape, and then interpreted according to this and other listed evidence. As discussed above, this enabled a flexible approach to later interrogation in order to understand the processes</i></p>	

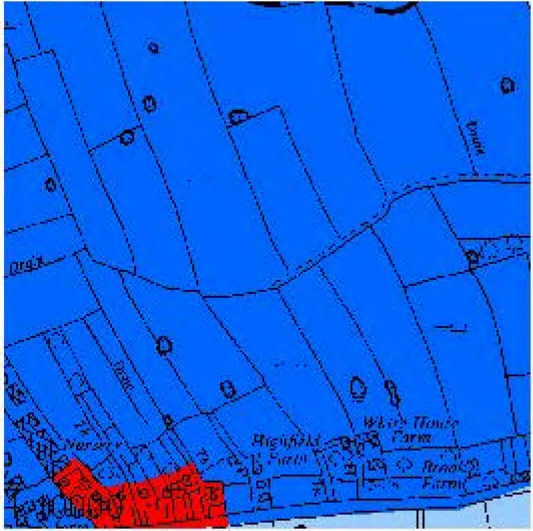
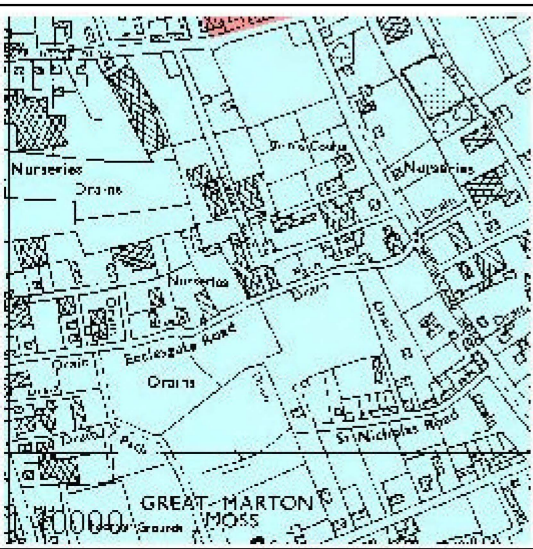
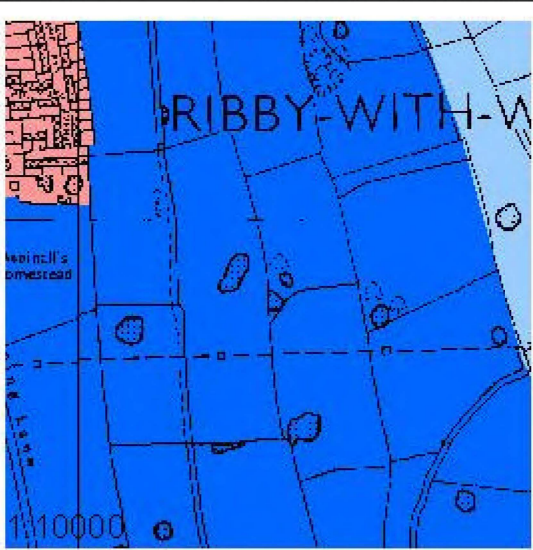
	<p><i>of development represented in the landscape today.</i></p> <p>Sources: Field form analysis (i.e. form of surviving field enclosure pattern shown on 1st edition O.S. 6 inch map series compared with that represented on modern mapping, assessed in association with place-name evidence, VCH, detailed township and parish studies where available and studies relating to post medieval enclosure, mossland drainage and reclamation schemes; Lancashire SMR.</p>
	<p><i>Wavy-edged enclosures</i></p> <p><i>These fields have curving boundaries and have usually evolved rather haphazardly in the landscape as individual farmers, or small groups of them, have enclosed land in a piecemeal fashion. Generally (although not always), they reflect the early subdivision of the landscape, prompted and constrained by a large number of historical influences.</i></p> <p><i>There is a wide diversity in this type across the County's varied physiography, and a similar breadth of variation in the way that early patterns of enclosure of land for agriculture have been changed in the post-medieval and modern periods.</i></p> <p><i>Generally, early historic field systems are irregular, asymmetrical, relatively small land units, often with sinuous or curved boundaries, threaded by cartways and droveways which may now be preserved by the footpath network. In the more heavily-wooded zone inland, around the fringes of the upland and in more marginal farming areas, the land has been managed typically from dispersed farms or small hamlets. This piecemeal approach to enclosure has resulted in an irregular field pattern, often of smaller fields, served by winding lanes and cartways. Such enclosure patterns can include small nuclei of ploughlands farmed in common, surrounded by a patchwork of individual assarts or encroachments into waste and woodland, some of which may now have reverted to rough ground. Isolated groups of small irregular enclosures on more marginal land are often associated with single farmsteads with Scandinavian place-names and may represent some of the earliest surviving medieval farming landscapes, originating in the 10th and 11th centuries. These remain relatively unaltered as compared with the more intensively farmed landscapes around the larger nucleated settlements.</i></p> <p>E1, E2 and E12 are all included with this group.</p>
E1	<p>Small irregular wavy-edged enclosures (<4ha.)</p> 

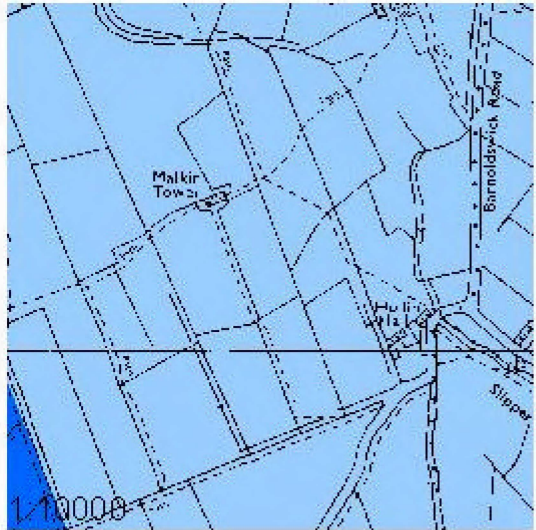
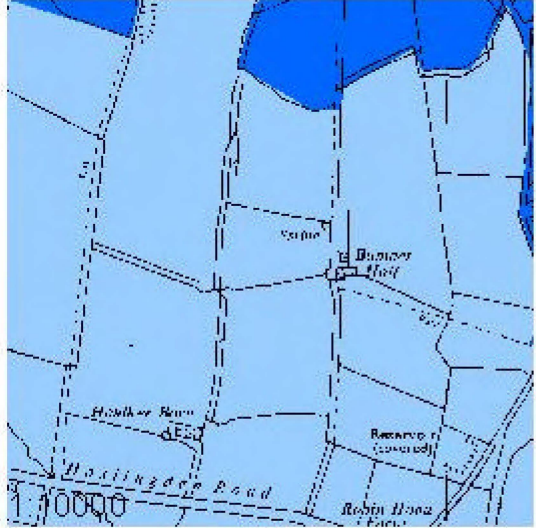
E2	<p>Medium sized irregular wavy-edged enclosures (4-16ha.)</p>	
	<p><i>Straight-sided irregular enclosures</i></p> <p><i>It is generally presumed, although not universally, that the smaller enclosures represent an earlier period of enclosure, perhaps resulting from the enclosure of small groups of strips rather than open fields, for example. However, there may be a difference in period and historical interpretation between different areas of Lancashire. In particular the enclosure of the mosses is likely to have evolved at a different time and for a different reason to enclosure of the upland margins although the apparent shape of the fields is similar.</i></p> <p><i>These enclosures are distinguished from E1-2 above by their straight edges, but the field system pattern is still irregular with odd shaped enclosures and few long common boundaries. The pattern probably represents enclosure of land, including common fields, by agreement as well as piecemeal addition to established early historic field systems.</i></p>	
E3	<p>Small irregular straight-sided enclosures (<4ha.)</p>	

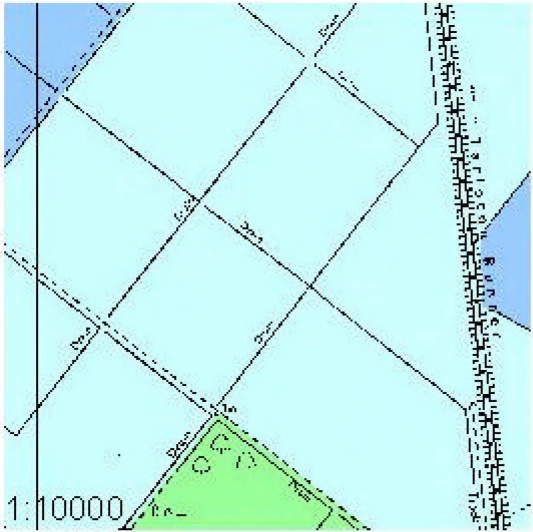
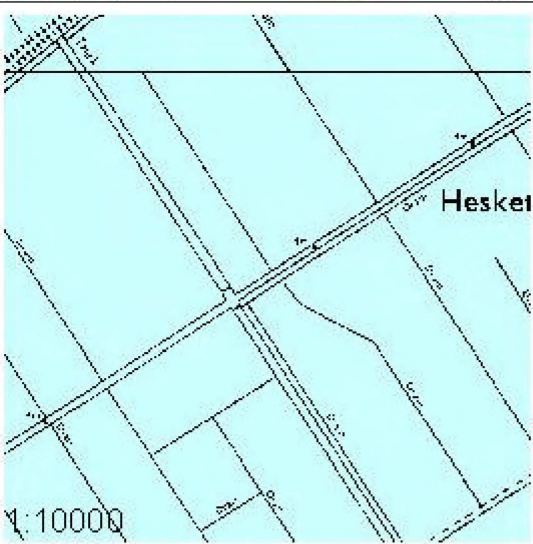
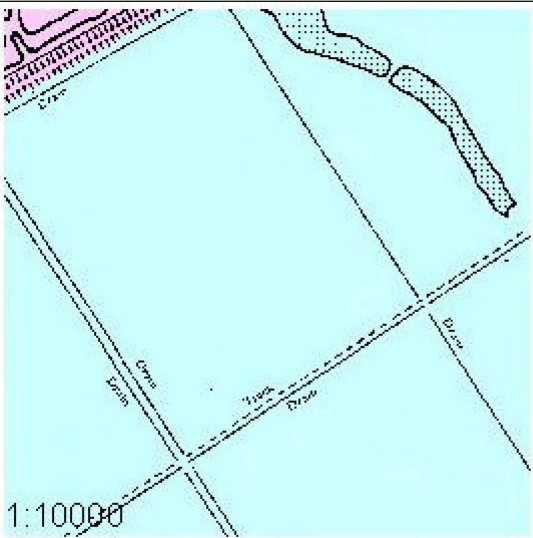
E4	Medium irregular straight-sided enclosures (4-16ha.)	
E5	Large irregular straight-sided enclosures (>16ha.)	
	<p><i>Straight-sided regular enclosures</i></p> <p><i>This type of enclosure includes the drainage and reclamation schemes of the 17th-19th centuries for the wetlands and meres of South-West and North Lancashire, as well as the organised enclosure of waste and common in the later 18th-19th centuries. It also includes alteration of small-scale, irregular early enclosure to large, more regular farming units for pasture and mechanised arable farming. Although large-scale planned enclosure is often strikingly evident from its rectilinear boundaries, regular form and relatively large size, it is not always easily distinguishable from the rationalisation of early historic enclosure. Similarly, while the planned drainage schemes which transformed the landscapes of the wetlands from the late 17th and 18th centuries may have had their origins in medieval monastic drainage schemes, the intricate and dense networks of ditches and drains belonging to the major post-medieval phase of mossland reclamation have themselves been aggregated into larger fields as pumping technology and agricultural methods evolved.</i></p> <p><i>Examination of all the maps relating to parliamentary enclosure held in the County Record Office confirmed the interpretation of this pattern in many townships. Where a map existed for parliamentary enclosure the confidence rating for the interpretation of the resulting fields could be put at 'i' (see confidence field below). Similarly the surrounding enclosures could have a higher confidence rating depending on how closely associated the pattern was with that resulting from the original</i></p>	

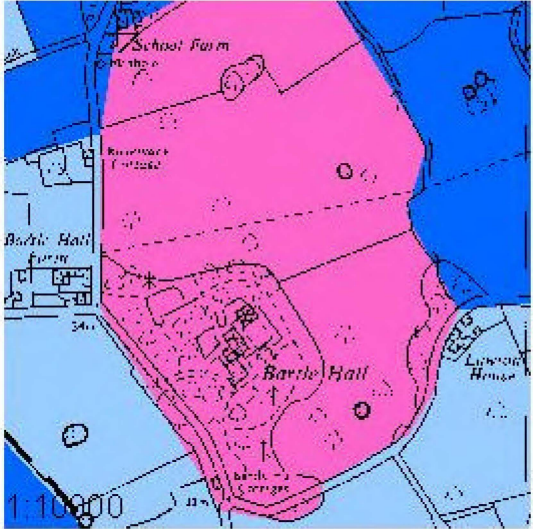
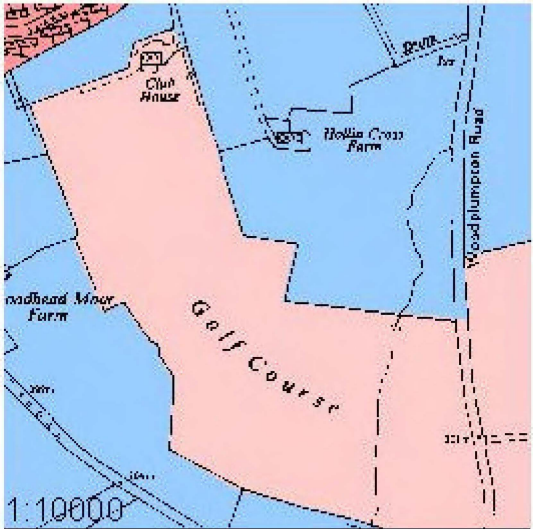
	<p><i>parliamentary enclosure. Where the enclosure pattern has formed the skeleton for the present day landscape, or has not appreciably altered since the enclosure occurred, then one single polygon was drawn around the boundaries of land to which the enclosure Act related, regardless of size and shape of enclosures. Where there has been considerable change from the parliamentary enclosure pattern then the resulting landscape was characterised in the usual detail. A comment was added to each of these resulting character polygons with the relevant Enclosure Act County Record Office reference number and date.</i></p>	
E6	Small regular straight-sided enclosures (<4ha.)	
E7	Medium regular straight-sided enclosures (4-16ha.)	

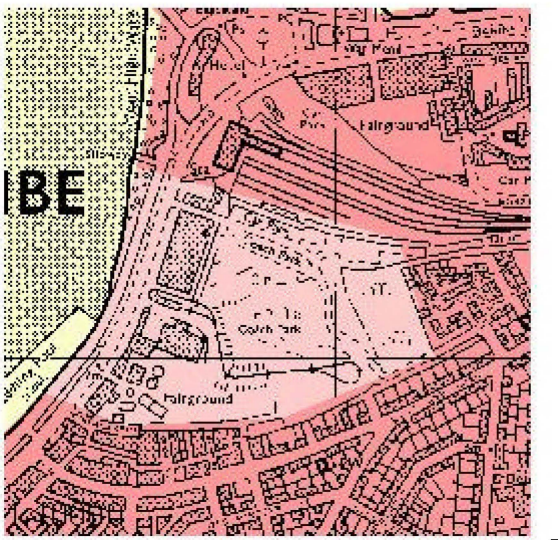
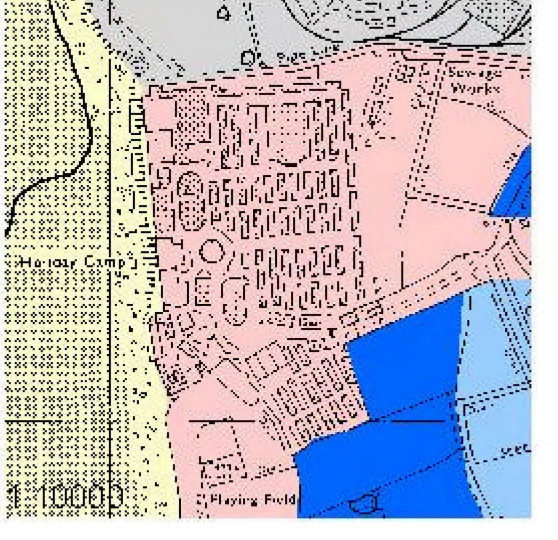
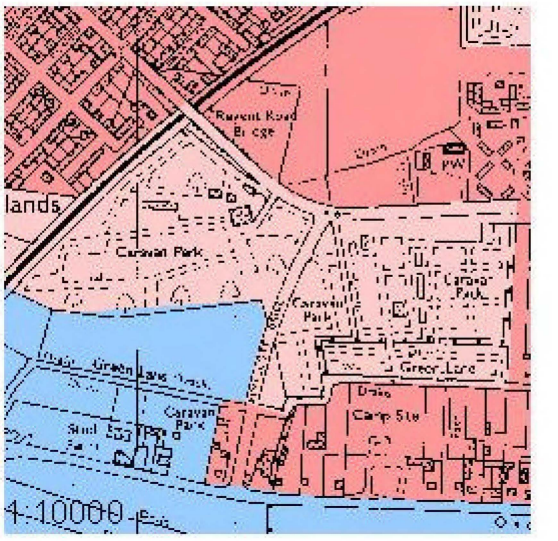
E8	Large regular straight-sided enclosures (>16ha.)	
	<i>Long narrow enclosures</i>	
E9	<p>Straight-sided long enclosures</p> <p>These enclosures are at least three times as long as they are wide. They appear to be most closely related to pastoral rather than arable uses, perhaps representing areas of common pasture divided across varied terrain. Here the long thin nature of the enclosures would ensure an equitable distribution of topographical resource. However, there are examples containing ridge and furrow which both aligns with and respects the boundaries of the field, and which must relate to a prior arable use, even on quite steep slopes (for example, at Aughton in the Lune Valley). The category also includes mossland cuttings. These resulted from the initial stage of draining mosses when long thin areas running from the edge of the moss into the middle were allocated for peat digging. In some areas these sub-divisions are still used as the boundaries of enclosures.</p>	

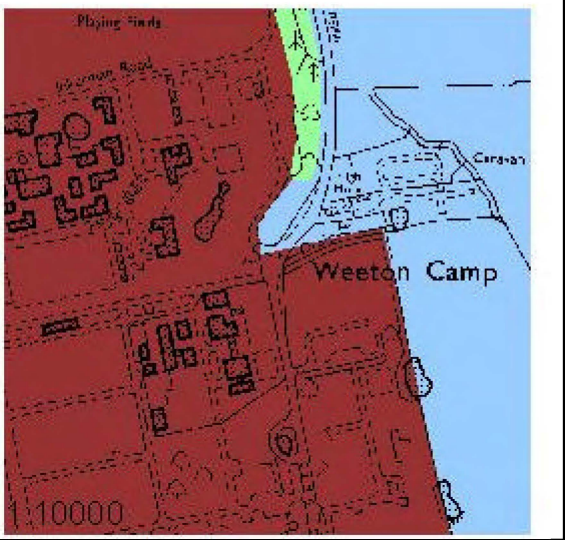
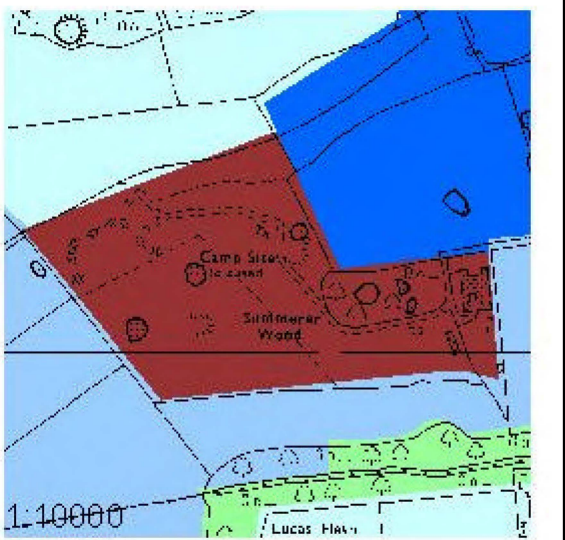
E10	<p>Wavy-edged long enclosures</p> <p>These are most likely to be the remnants of enclosed strip fields representing areas of previous open field cultivation. The classic sinuous or reverse-s curve of the field boundaries reflects the practice of turning the cumbersome ploughteam (usually comprising eight oxen) before reaching the headland of the field.</p>	
	<p><i>Nurseries</i></p>	
E11	<p>Nurseries</p> <p>Mainly small enclosures with glasshouses shown on the O.S. mapping. These are usually too small to be mapped as a part of the project, but on occasion, such as with the extensive nurseries of West Lancashire, they form a significant landscape type of sufficient size.</p>	
E12	<p>Regular wavy-edged enclosure</p> <p>Often associated with enclosed open fields of medieval date, the regularity resulting from the grouping of similar-sized furlongs, or their subdivision. See description of 'wavy-edged' enclosures above E1 for background description</p>	
	<p><i>Variable size narrow enclosures</i></p> <p><i>These enclosures are found running at right angles to a slope. They are often smaller</i></p>	

	<i>around farms and settlements, enlarging in size with distance from these and up onto the tops of hills. There are often paths and tracks running along the boundaries, and internally there are usually cross boundaries.</i>	
E13S	<p>A pattern of enclosures which are narrow – 100m or less in width. These can be very long and narrow, or shorter enclosures, though still more than three times as long as wide.</p>	
E13L	<p>A pattern of wider enclosures – 100m and w This landscape category is likely to be the re than being on a slope another main distingu running along enclosure boundaries and trac</p>	
	<p>Clear grid layout <i>This category is used when the enclosures are in a clear grid pattern, often resulting from enclosure by Parliamentary Act. It is distinguished from the regular pattern codes (E6,7,8) where, in the latter, a grid is not absolutely clear or dominant. The category is sub-divided into the three size categories.</i></p>	

E15	Small-sized enclosures in a grid layout (<4ha.)	 <p>A historical map showing a grid of small-sized enclosures. The map is oriented with North at the top. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 1:10000. The enclosures are small, roughly rectangular, and arranged in a regular grid pattern. A small green area is visible in the lower right corner of the map.</p>
E16	Medium-sized enclosures in a grid layout 4-16ha.)	 <p>A historical map showing a grid of medium-sized enclosures. The map is oriented with North at the top. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 1:10000. The enclosures are larger than those in E15, roughly rectangular, and arranged in a regular grid pattern. The word 'Hesket' is visible in the upper right corner of the map.</p>
E17	Large-sized enclosures in a grid layout (>16ha.)	 <p>A historical map showing a grid of large-sized enclosures. The map is oriented with North at the top. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates 1:10000. The enclosures are the largest of the three, roughly rectangular, and arranged in a regular grid pattern. A small green area is visible in the upper left corner of the map.</p>
O	<p>ORNAMENTAL <i>Planned or designed ornamental landscapes often associated with country houses or leisure pursuits, which have been superimposed on a pre-existing landscape. Such landscapes are often associated with extensive plantation woodland. The type may</i></p>	

	<p><i>preserve remnants of earlier landscape features, even displaced settlement, as earthworks, tree lines or ancient woodland. While some late historic parks have their origins in medieval deer parks, the features evident in the modern landscape are usually predominantly of late historic date, largely 18th century or later. Ornamental landscape buildings and structures are of too small a scale for HLC but could be included at a later stage of characterisation as a more detailed nest.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> 1st edition O.S. 6 inch map series; VCH; English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens; Manchester Metropolitan University survey; Lancashire SMR; relevant local historical studies; aerial photographs.</p>
O1	<p>As for woodland and settlement, a date code distinguishes parks created since the 1st edition 6" mapping from earlier ornamental landscapes.</p> 
R	<p>RECREATION</p> <p><i>The type includes public parks, zoos, tourist attractions, caravan parks, sports grounds and playing fields. Many sites are too small to be identified in the project.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Current O.S. map series; aerial photographs.</p>
R1	<p>Golf Course</p> 
R2	<p>Caravan park</p> <p>This includes parks with permanent features indicated on the present day maps.</p>

R3	<p>Playing fields/sports fields/amenity land</p> <p>When shown on maps. When this category is within urban areas it is included under the settlement coding.</p> <p>Large, purpose-built urban parks are included here.</p>	
R4	Racecourse	
R5	Holiday camp	
M	<p>MILITARY</p> <p><i>The type includes 19th and 20th century military sites, ordnance factories, air fields, barracks, and other large-scale surface remains related to the two World Wars and the Cold War.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Modern O.S. coverage aerial, current and immediate post-war photograph series</p>	

M1	<p>Active military</p> <p>This only includes areas that have influenced the present day landscape. This category includes airfields, barracks and settlements associated with military activity today.</p>	
M2	<p>Inactive military</p> <p>As above this only includes sites which influence the modern landscape. Sometimes inactive military sites may be classified as a different landscape category. This will depend on the overriding nature of the area in the present day landscape. Military buildings and structures are poorly represented in existing databases but are being augmented through the Defence of Britain project. However, they are generally too small in scale for the characterisation exercise.</p>	
I	<p>INDUSTRIAL</p> <p><i>The category is relevant where industrial activity is or has been the dominant source of visual character and influence on landform in an area. It is not applicable where an isolated industrial structure (e.g. a corn mill, a field quarry, a limekiln) occurs as part of a landscape where the predominant character derives from the surrounding urban or rural environment. Here the structure may form an attribute of landscape character rather than a character type in itself. In this case it will be represented in the descriptive text of other landscape types (particularly urban types).</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> 1st edition O.S. 6 inch map series and modern coverage; Lancashire SMR; aerial photographs; local plans.</p>	
	<p><i>Inactive industrial</i></p> <p><i>This category is often not visible from present-day maps. Where factories and other industrial complexes were shown on the first edition map and the buildings are still present then analysis of aerial photographs may show the status of these sites. Similarly, aerial photographs are used to check on the survival of suspected industrial areas, e.g. in the uplands. These may be represented on maps by symbols showing earth disturbance of some sort – quarries, earthworks etc. Further sites may be picked up using the GIS with categories such as derelict land, quarries etc. A greater</i></p>	