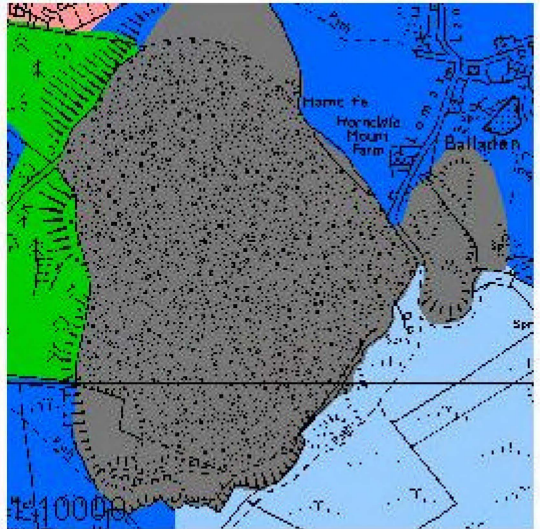
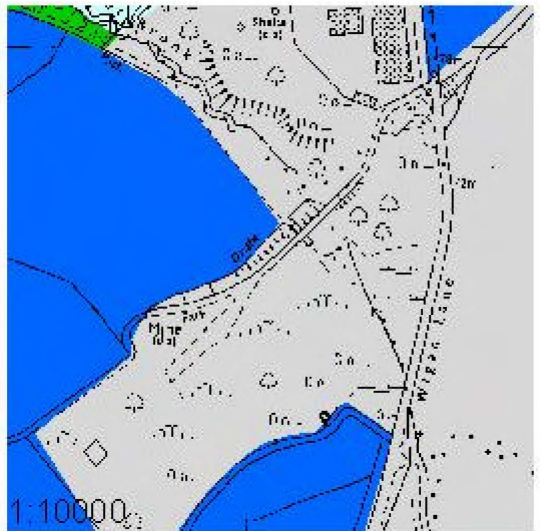
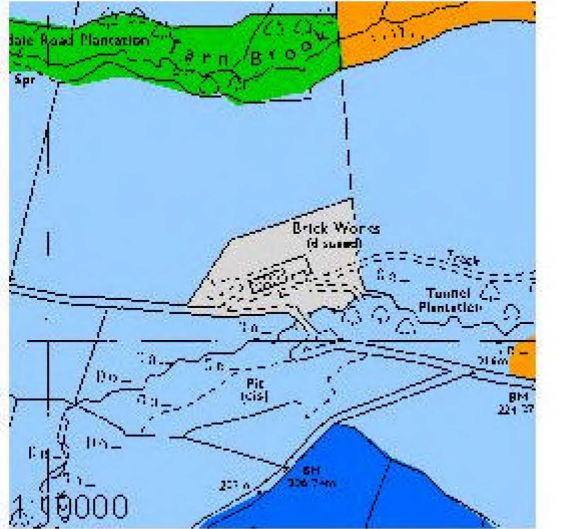
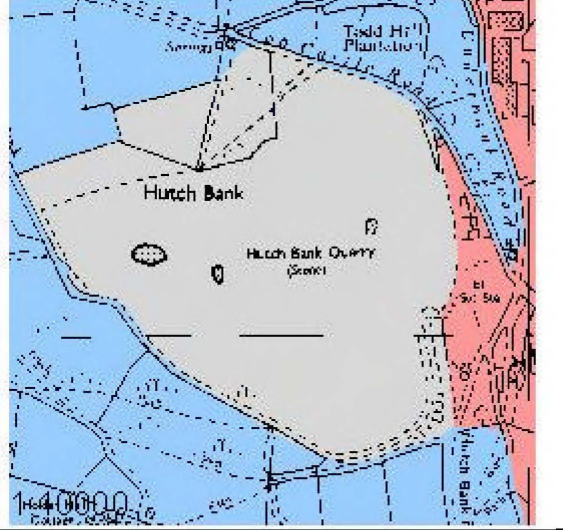
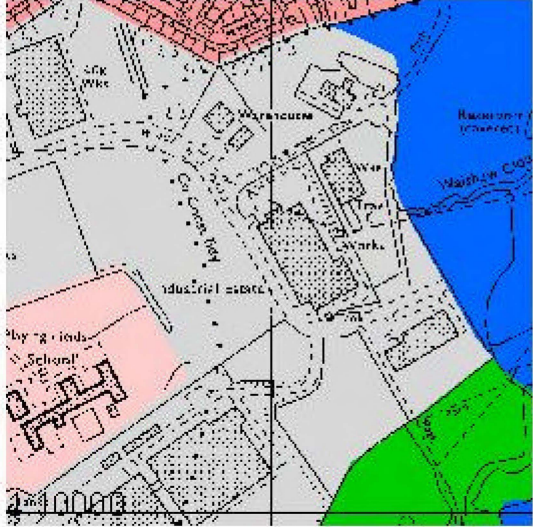
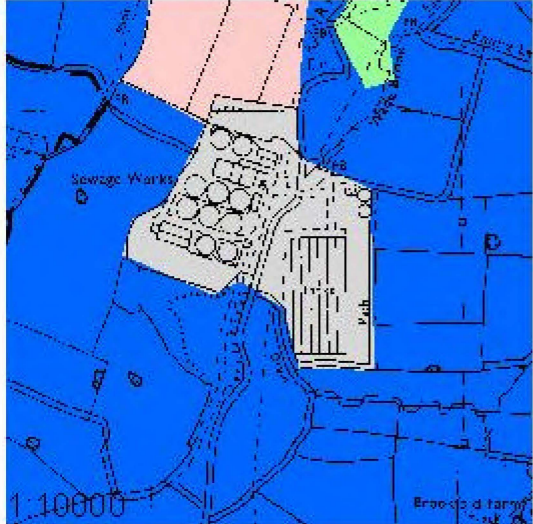
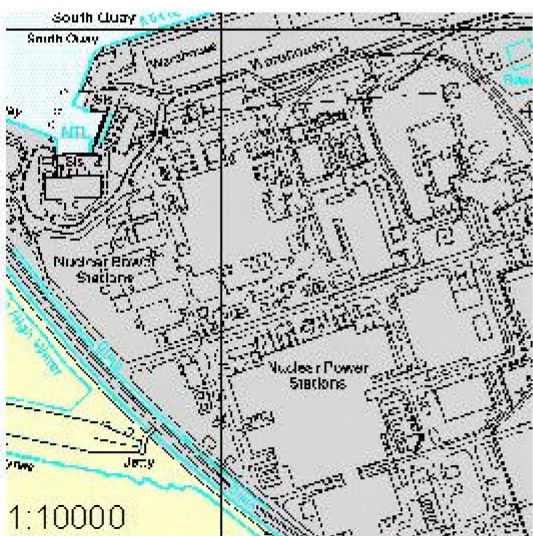
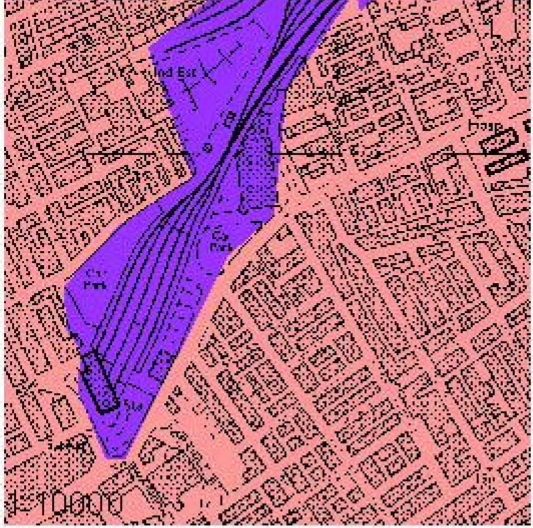
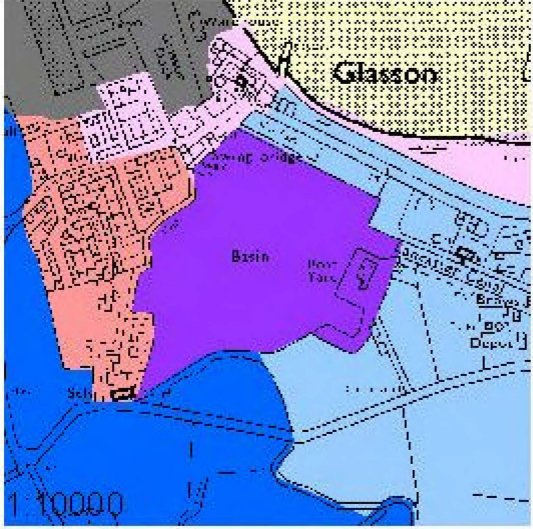
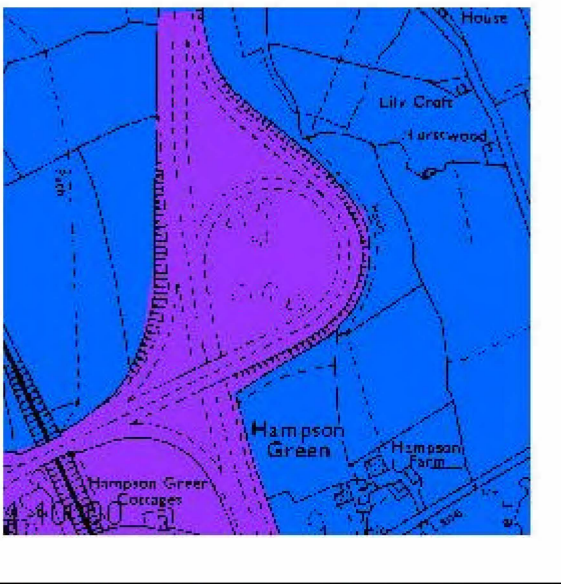
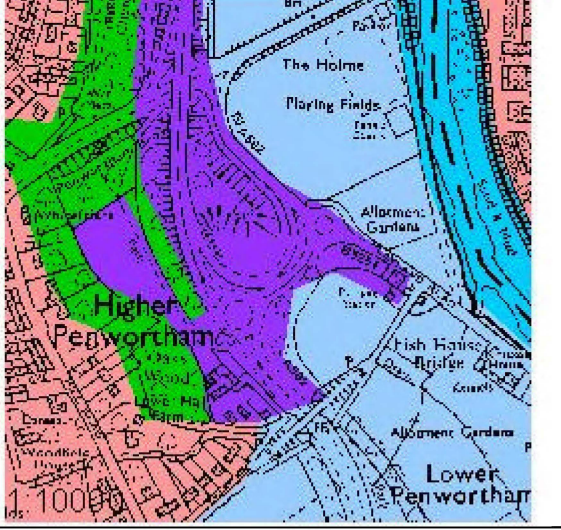
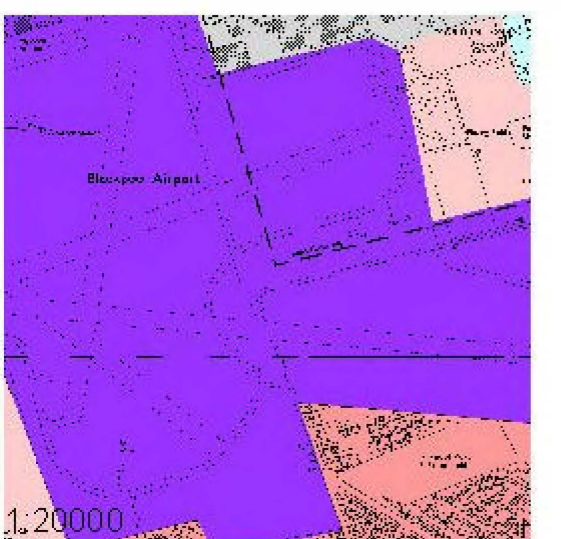


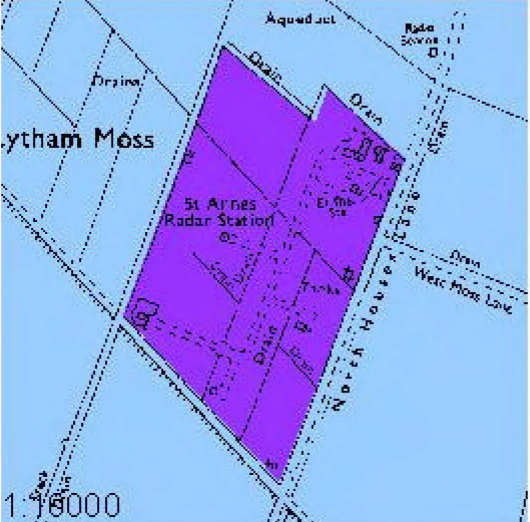
	<p><i>resolution of detail may be provided in the future through inclusion of local landscape studies and surveys, but again these are more likely to identify landscape attributes rather than new types. Because of the nature and the scale of the characterisation study it is likely that some relic industrial activities will be under-represented (such as mines or lime production) compared with others (such as quarries or mill complexes). In addition, sites may not be represented where another landscape type masks or predominates. Interrogation with the SMR at a later stage may help identify these areas, and add to the description of landscape categories.</i></p>	
I1	<p>Inactive quarry</p> <p>Hushings are included in this category</p>	
I2	<p>Inactive mine</p>	

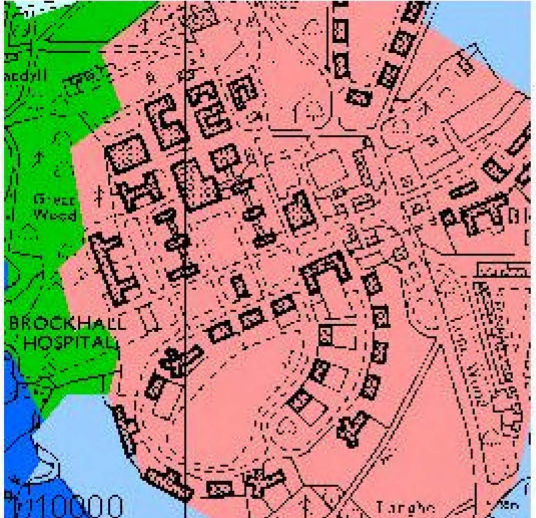
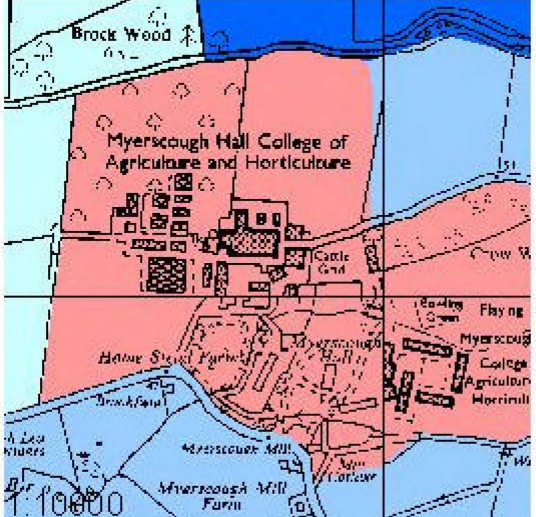
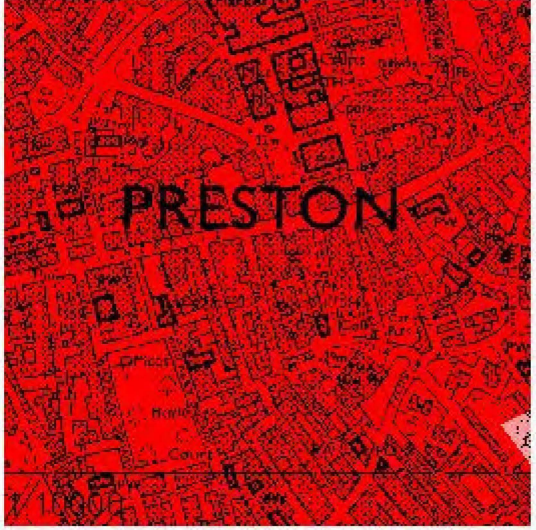
13	Other inactive industrial	
	<p><i>Active industrial sites</i>  <i>Those industrial areas active today as represented on maps. This includes sewage works, landfill sites, industrial estates, manufacturing complexes, active quarries and mines. Personal knowledge and aerial photographic analysis may add further sites.</i></p>	
15	Active quarry	
16	Active mine	

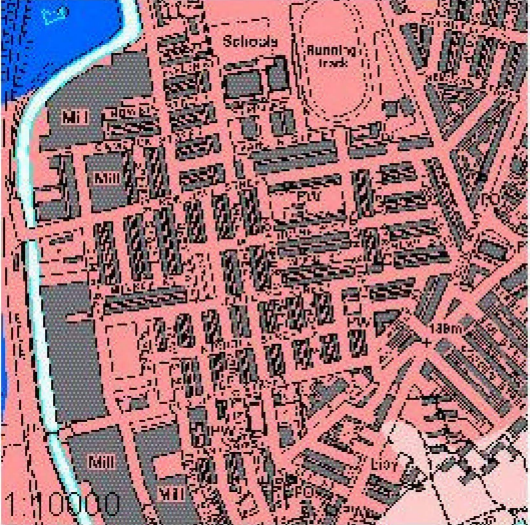
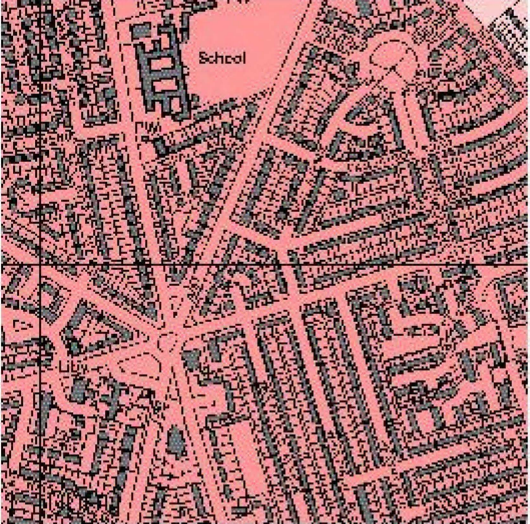
17	Active industrial estates Usually on edges of settlement.	
18	Other 'works' This category mainly includes waterworks such as those around reservoirs and sewage works.	
19	Power generating sites Included here are extensive windmill sites and power stations	
110	Docks	
111	Textile mills	

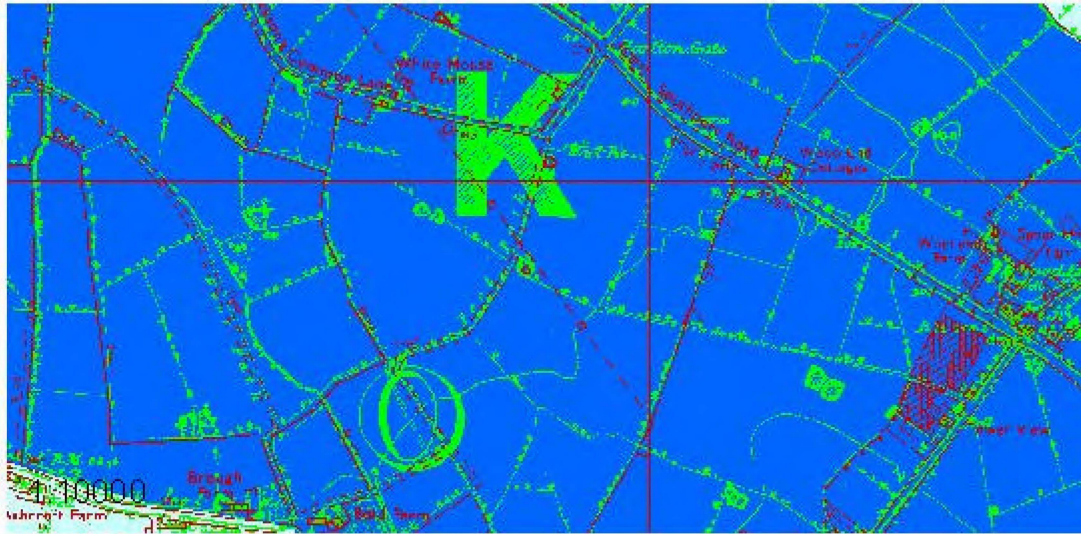
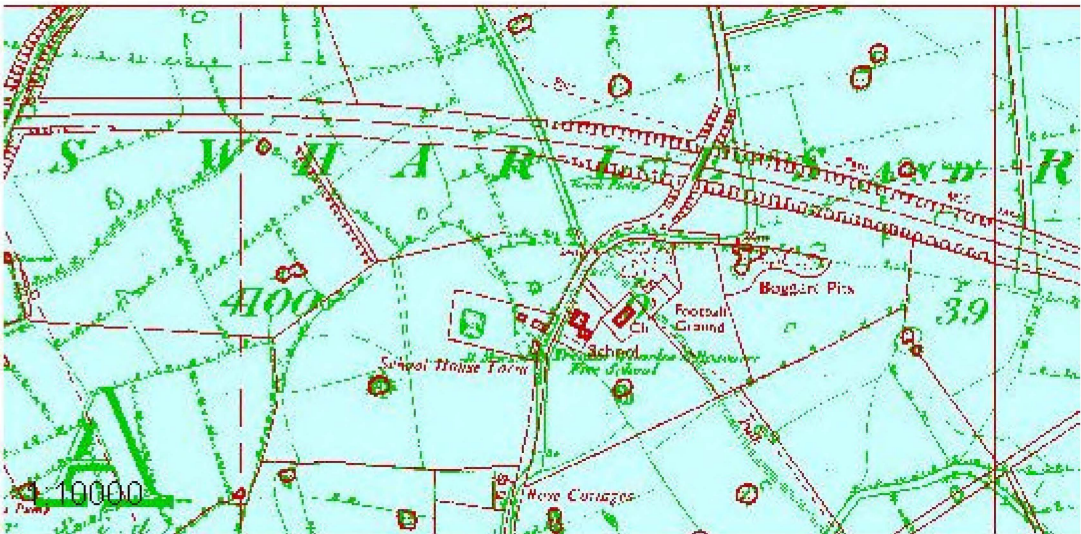
<b>C</b>	<p><b>COMMUNICATION</b></p> <p><i>The type includes significant road junctions or cuttings, motorway service stations, railway sidings and stations, airports and telecommunication stations. Most of these are already on the LCC GIS. Only large concentrations of communication facilities have been included, the often long, thin and linear attributes of roads, railways and canals being too small to map within the type.</i></p> <p><u>Sources:</u> Current O.S. map series; local plans; aerial photographs</p>
<b>C1</b>	<p>Rail</p> 
<b>C2</b>	<p>Canal</p> 

<b>C3</b>	Motorway	
<b>C4</b>	Other main road	
<b>C5</b>	Airport/Airfield	

<b>C6</b>	Telecommunication station	
<b>C7</b>	Toll roads (ancient) – in the end unused in the characterisation programme.	
<b>S</b>	<p><b>SETTLEMENT</b></p> <p>Where possible the settlement category has been subdivided to identify more specific landuses. The current Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) programme (carried out by LCC in partnership with English Heritage and Egerton Lea Consultancy) and the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) study of Lancaster City (a planned project in partnership with LCC, English Heritage, Lancaster City Council and Oxford Archaeology North) will provide detailed assessment and zoning of historic urban centres within which a much closer resolution of the phased historic development and relative significance of urban fabric and deposits will be defined. These surveys will nest within the more generalised scale of existing HLC mapping and will be viewable as insets.</p> <p><u>Sources:</u> 1st edition O.S. 6 inch map series and modern coverage; Lancashire SMR; statutory lists.</p>	
<b>S1</b>	<p><b>Settlement</b></p> <p>Generally undefined areas of settlement, large enough to be mapped under the remit of the HLC (i.e. greater than 5 hectares in extent). Mainly identified from existing Lancashire County Council GIS coverage (1991), current O.S. map series and current aerial photographs if necessary.</p>	

<b>S1CH</b>	Areas of settlement predominantly comprising hospital complexes.	
<b>S1D</b>	Cemeteries	
<b>S1E</b>	Educational establishments (such as Myerscough College or Lancaster University)	
<b>S1MC</b>	The municipal or civic centre of larger settlements, often containing large civic buildings such as town halls, libraries and museums and the commercial centre	

<b>S1MH</b>	Settlement comprising mills and housing Predominantly cotton mills and weaving sheds found in association with terraced housing (mainly Bylaw Housing) to accommodate factory workers.	
<b>S1R</b>	Modern residential housing	
<b>S1TL</b>	Tourism and leisure use as identified on LCC GIS coverage 1991	
	<p><b>A &amp; Z CODING AFTER PRINCIPAL CODE: CHANGE SINCE C.1850</b></p> <p>An additional level of coding is appended after the current landuse code to indicate whether any change in landuse or field pattern has taken place since the first edition mapping of the 1840s. If such change has occurred the previous landuse or field pattern is noted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> column of the database (see below).</p>	

<p><b>A</b></p>	<p>Field pattern altered from c.1850, but general framework of the earlier landscape still survives</p> 
<p><b>Z</b></p>	<p>Landscape (either landuse or field pattern) completely changed since 1850. The category includes areas of land unenclosed until some time after the 1<sup>st</sup> edition O.S. map was surveyed, but now enclosed. It also includes those areas where the older enclosure pattern has been so totally obliterated by more recent enclosure that the landscape is dominated by the latter activity. The type covers later 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century intake from unimproved land; also historic enclosure which has been so altered in the modern period that its historical character – though it may be known from cartographic evidence – is no longer discernible and makes little contribution to the contemporary landscape. Exceptions to this rule may be parish boundaries and those along ancient lanes and routeways which are isolated survivals from once complex early land divisions. Such landscape details cannot be satisfactorily accommodated at the relatively coarse scale of mapping utilised for the general assessment but their historic value may still be recognised at the local level in the characterisation of landscape zones.</p> 

**LANDSCAPE IN 1850**

<b>CODE2</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Various: Same as Landuse CODE</b>	This field is used to record where there has been substantive change between the landscape of c.1850 and the present day. Here the same landuse (and field pattern) codes used for present day landuse are recorded (see above), but for the landuse and field pattern shown on the first edition mapping. As noted above an additional level of coding is also appended after the current landuse field to indicate whether such change in landuse or field pattern has taken place (A being altered, Z being completely changed).

**STEEPNESS OF SLOPE**

<b>SLOPE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Yes/No (tickbox)</b>	The <b>SLOPE</b> field refers to whether the landscape category was on a steep slope. Although this should be possible to pick out when interrogating the GIS the relevant contour database was so large that an initial assessment was better done at the coding stage. This was a simple Yes/No code – ‘Yes’ if the category is on a steep slope and a default value of ‘No’. The code was only completed for woodland categories, where it was used to differentiate between wavy-edged woodland influenced by topographical location and wavy-edged woodland resulting from other factors, particularly man-made processes such as assarting.

**PITS**

<b>PITS</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Yes/No (tickbox)</b>	The <b>PITS</b> field is used to record the presence of marl, sand or gravel pits and/or field ponds. It reflects the geological character of the area as well as landuse and allows a cross-comparison between HLC types of a single attribute.

**BOUNDARIES**

<b>BND</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>W</b>	The <b>BOUNDARY</b> field was established to record the presence of different boundary types. During the project only water boundaries ( <b>W</b> ) were differentiated, these being readily identifiable from the colour 1:25,000 mapping. The differentiation of walls, ditches and hedges from aerial photographs was not possible due to the constraints of time, but could usefully be added at a later stage. Analysis in conjunction with the Digitised Landscape Assessment may also help to identify where these different boundary types dominate.

## INTERPRETATION

INT	DESCRIPTION
	<p>The <b>INTERPRETATION</b> fields were established to interpret the origins of the enclosures and to answer the broad question of ‘by what process did the land become enclosed?’ Several different interpretations are possible within the framework of the database, so for example, an area of enclosure may be described as originating through the assarting of former woodland (i.e. possible post-Roman regeneration), <i>and</i> through the improvement of former upland moor. In these cases the additional interpretations are added to up to four interpretation fields within the database. There is no hierarchy of interpretation i.e. an interpretation recorded in the first interpretation field carries the same weight as that placed in the third or fourth.</p>
<b>as</b>	<p><b>Assarted</b> The process of carving out agricultural land from wooded areas (assarting) resulted in small irregular shaped fields with associated copses and woodland. This woodland tends to be irregularly shaped with sinuous boundaries where piecemeal parcels of land have been removed from woodland to form enclosures. Such landscape usually has winding lanes and tracks joining dispersed farms and hamlets. In Lancashire the main area where this is still visible lies in a band between the Forest of Bowland upland area and the reclaimed moss lowlands.</p>
<b>cf</b>	<p><b>Common field</b> This category is identified by a pattern where discrete ‘bundles’ of amalgamated strips can be identified. The boundaries of the pattern tend to be curved and the category is closely associated with settlement.</p>
<b>dp</b>	<p><b>Old deerpark</b> The chief characteristic of this code is land that was bounded by a (sub-) circular boundary unrelated to topography and hence may have been deerpark in the past, although it is now used for other purposes. There are often other features in the present day landscape to indicate its earlier use, particularly veteran trees.</p>
<b>ea</b>	<p><b>Enclosure by agreement</b> A difficult interpretation to identify from map evidence alone. It tends, though not necessarily, to result in straight-sided enclosures which have some regularity of pattern and some long common boundaries. The overall pattern, however, is not so organised and laid out with the surveyor’s level as those enclosure patterns resulting from Parliamentary Act. During the course of the project it was decided that the enclosure by agreement category was effectively to become the default category applicable where the field was left blank.</p>
<b>ep</b>	<p><b>Enclosure by Parliamentary Act</b> These tend to result in enclosure patterns that are very regular, laid out to patterns including long common boundaries. The edges tend to be very straight as they were often laid out by professional surveyors. The enclosures can be large and many relate to maps held in the CRO which have been examined as part of the HLC project. Where specific parliamentary enclosure plans have been used during the course of the project the code <b>EPE</b> is appended to the comment field (see below) along with the relevant CRO reference.</p>

<b>fs</b>	<p><b>Fossil strips</b></p> <p>Common arable fields were cultivated in strips in order to distribute good and bad soils equally amongst the various tenants farming the fields. When these have been enclosed they result in long, thin enclosures with wavy edges. Sometimes they have been sub-divided by cross boundaries producing rectangular wavy-edged enclosures. There can be steps in the field boundaries where individual strips ended. This is a rare category in Lancashire.</p>
<b>he</b>	<p><b>Enclosed from upland moor</b></p> <p>Moorland has been encroached upon by farmers wishing to extend their improved agricultural land, or for new farming enterprises. Such enclosure is easily identified where it abuts present day moorland, but becomes more difficult where such enclosures have been created progressively further back in time, and hence is more distant from the extant moorland of today.</p>
<b>mg</b>	<p><b>Meadow grazing</b></p> <p>Defined for the purposes of this project as areas of potential irrigated water meadow, or areas which naturally provide the same function. Flat areas of grazing associated with river floodplains. The benefit of a water meadow regime was to increase the crop of hay and to elongate the growing season through periodic flooding in the winter months – thus allowing sheep and cattle to pasture in early spring.</p>
<b>op</b>	<p><b>Old parkland</b></p> <p>A code assigned to land that was clearly parkland in the past, although it is now used for other purposes. There are enough features in the present day landscape to indicate its earlier use.</p>
<b>rm</b>	<p><b>Reclaimed from lowland moss</b></p> <p>Although a limited amount of mossland reclamation started in the medieval period most of this has been obliterated by later reclamation. The earlier phase would have resulted in smaller, irregular enclosures bounded by ditches. Later phases have resulted in a variety of enclosure sizes bounded by straight ditches. There are large ditches forming the backbone to these systems and regular patterns of drainage ditches feeding into these. It is assumed that earlier phases of drainage resulted in smaller enclosures. As technology improved and key landowners implemented large drainage schemes, the size of enclosures also increased. Many of the earlier ditches were filled in to produce larger enclosures. Much of this activity has occurred since the 1840s and therefore the changes are picked up in this study. Alan Crosby (1993) mentions that much of the change is even more recent, occurring since 1950. Examination of a larger range of maps would date these changes more accurately.</p>
<b>rs</b>	<p><b>Reclaimed from the sea</b></p> <p>Around the coast of Lancashire there have been various phases of land reclamation. These are often bounded by embankments and the resulting enclosures used for pasture or arable cultivation. The reclamation of land from the sea, particularly through the improvement of salt-marsh, has continued up to the present day.</p>
<b>sf</b>	<p><b>Single farmstead</b></p> <p>Groups of fields identified from the modern and historic mapping that are clearly associated with a single farmstead. These are usually to be found in upland areas, adjacent to and sometimes completely surrounded by moor. The presence of single farmsteads in upland or mossland locations, often reflects secondary settlement</p>

	associated with Norse migration or 16-18 <sup>th</sup> century improvement.
<b>vc</b>	<p><b>Vaccary centre</b></p> <p>The management of the Forests of Lancaster and of the honor of Clitheroe for extensive cattle ranching in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries resulted in a distinctive local enclosure pattern. This comprised an area of intensive arable production centred around the vaccary farm, with a grazing area usually delimited by the watershed of the relevant valley beyond. Sometimes lengthy dykes delineated the management of individual farms, and pales surrounded the lands within the forest set aside as parks for hunting deer and other game. This predominantly pastoral economy, managed at first centrally for the large estates of the major landowners, does not appear to have supported the development of small hamlets and villages until later in the medieval period when the administrative systems broke down and land was sold off into private ownership. The vc code represents the centre of the vaccary whilst the ve code (below) is used for the extensive land under vaccary management.</p>
<b>ve</b>	<p><b>Vaccary extent</b></p> <p>The extensive grazing lands used by the vaccary. See above.</p>

**DATING**

DATE	DESCRIPTION
	This field relates to an interpreted date for each historic landscape character type, be it settlement, ornamental, enclosure or other type.
1	Prehistoric and Romano-British This category is only used where research has identified this early date for specific enclosures. There is not a consistent level of analysis for the whole of Lancashire and therefore the category is rarely used in any wider analysis of landscape characterisation.
2	Pre-1600 Although AD 1600 is an arbitrary date it does represent a period before which land use in Lancashire had continued in a fairly stable way from the medieval period. After this time agricultural improvements, such as large-scale drainage and enclosure of moss and moorland, were being adopted and significant changes occurred in the landscape.
3	1600 - First Edition O.S. 1:10,560 survey date The first O.S. surveys were carried out between 1844-9 in Lancashire and between 1846-50 in the parts of the county that were formerly within Yorkshire. The maps were published 1847-1853
4	Post - First Edition O.S. 1:10,560 survey date
5	No date indicated This is the default value and is used for areas where dating is inappropriate, i.e. moorland, water or mudflats.
6	Mid - 18 <sup>th</sup> century early 19 <sup>th</sup> century
7	Pre – First Edition O.S. 1:10,560 survey date.

**CONFIDENCE LEVELS**

<b>CON</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
	This field represents the degree of certainty assigned to the complete coding used for each polygon assigned a landscape category and to an interpreted date for each historic landscape character type, be it settlement, ornamental, enclosure or other type. Although a certainty level could have been assigned to each interpretation and date field it was decided that this would over-complicate the database without significant gain in quality of information. Whilst four levels of confidence were originally assigned, in reality only the <i>Certain</i> (i) and <i>Probable</i> (iv) fields were extensively used and any future refinement to the project would be likely to discard levels ii and iii.
<b>i</b>	Certain – used, for example, where First Edition O.S. 1:10,560 mapping demonstrates that a previous landuse no longer exists in the present day landscape.
<b>ii</b>	High likelihood of certainty.
<b>iii</b>	Good basis for certainty.
<b>iv</b>	Probable. This is the default value and was mainly used where a morphological interpretation of date and historic landuse had been applied.

**COMMENT**

COMMENT	DESCRIPTION
	<p>A free text description field used to record a range of attributes regarding the polygon. These include placenames, queries, observations and documentary references (such as those of specific Enclosure awards mapped by the project and held in the County Record Office – marked EPE). A search using the comment field would, for example, be able to identify all those polygons containing <i>thwaite</i> or <i>beorh</i> placenames, or all the mapped areas of Enclosure.</p>

## REFERENCE LIST OF CODES

Code	Communication	Code	Ornamental
C1	Rail	O1	Ornamental landscape/parkland
C2	Canal		
C3	Motorway		<b>Rough Land</b>
C4	Other large road		<b>Coastal rough land</b>
C5	Airport/Airfield	RL1	Dunes
C6	Telecommunication station	RL2	Saltmarsh
C7	Toll roads not now large main roads – only if info easily available	RL3	Sand
		RL4	Mudflats, shingle etc
	<b>Enclosures</b>	RL11	Coastal rough ground
	<b>Wavy-edged enclosures</b>		<b>Moor incl. blanket peat etc</b>
E1	Small irregular	RL5	Unenclosed
E2	Other irregular	RL6	Very large enclosures
E12	Regular	RL7	Enclosed
	<b>Straight-edged irregular enclosures</b>	RL7A	Reverted fields since 1840s (assumed habitat change)
E3	Small		<b>Other unimproved land</b>
E4	Medium	RL9	Moss – lowland, big enough areas
E5	Large	RL10	Grass/scrub etc, big enough areas
	<b>Straight-edged regular enclosures</b>		
E6	Small		<b>Woodland</b>
E7	Medium	WD1	Wavy edged
E8	Large	WD2	Straight edged
	<b>Long, thin (3x long as wide) enclosures</b>		
E9	Straight edge		<b>Recreation</b>
E10	Wavy edge	R1	Golf course
E13	Distinguishing features are: running at right angles to slope and paths and tracks running along edges. Some cross boundaries and loss of boundaries.	R2	Caravan park
E13S	=<100m wide overall pattern	R3	Playing fields/sports grounds/amenity land when marked as such on maps, and as amenity land on Phase I and large enough area or as Op on landuse coverage
E13L	=>100m wide overall pattern	R4	Racecourse
	<b>Clear grid layout</b>	R5	Holiday camp
E15	Small		
E16	Medium		<b>Settlement</b>
E17	Large	S1	Settlement
	<b>Nurseries</b>	S1CH	Hospital
E11	Small enclosures mainly with glasshouses	S1D	Cemeteries
	<b>Parliamentary Enclosures (PE)</b>	S1E	Education
EPE	Enclosed by Parliamentary Enclosure	S1MC	Municipal and civic
anc	Shown as anciently enclosed land on PE docs	S1MH	Mills and housing
		S1R	Modern residential

		<b>S1TL</b>	Tourism and leisure
	<b>Industrial</b>		
	<b>Inactive industrial</b>		<b>Water</b>
<b>I1</b>	Quarry	<b>W1</b>	Intertidal water
<b>I2</b>	Mine		<b>Fresh water</b>
<b>I3</b>	Other		<b>Man-made</b>
	<b>Active industrial</b>	<b>W2</b>	Reservoir
<b>I5</b>	Quarry	<b>W3</b>	Mill pool
<b>I6</b>	Mine	<b>W4</b>	Flooded quarry
<b>I7</b>	Industrial estates	<b>W7</b>	Lake/pond
<b>I8</b>	Other 'works'		<b>Natural</b>
<b>I9</b>	Power generation	<b>W5</b>	Lake
<b>I10</b>	Docks	<b>W6</b>	River
<b>I11</b>	Textile mill		
	<b>Military</b>		
<b>M1</b>	Active military		
<b>M2</b>	Inactive military but still present as an influence in present day landscape		

*Small* = less than 4 ha. *Medium* = 4 - 16 ha. *Large* = over 16 ha.

**A** – altered 1840-1990 but some features remaining      **Z** – altered a lot      **W** – water boundary

Settlement, urban only – add **MH** – mills and housing    **R** – residential    **MC** – municipal centre, shops

Add **Y** to code if on steep slope (only for WD codes)

**fs** – fossil strips    **as** – assarted    **cf** – enclosed common field    **ea** – encl. agreement  
**ep** – encl. parliament    **rm** – reclaimed lowland moss    **rs** – reclaimed from sea    **vc** – vaccary centre  
**ve** – vaccary extensive    **he** – encl. heath/moor    **op** – old parkland    **dp** – old deer park  
**sf** – single farm

**1** – prehist-RB.    **2** – pre 1600.    **3** – 1600-First Edition 1:10,560.    **4** – post First Edition 1:10,560.  
**5** – no date indicated.    **6** – mid-18<sup>th</sup> /early 19<sup>th</sup> c.    **7** – pre First Edition 1:10,560.

**i** – certain    **ii** – high likelihood of certainty    **iii** – good basis certainty    **iv** – probable





LANCASHIRE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE SERVICE  
ENVIRONMENT DIRECTORATE  
LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
GUILD HOUSE  
CROSS STREET  
PRESTON PR1 8RD

Tel (01772) 261551  
Fax (01772) 263423  
e-mail [john.darlington@env.lancscc.gov.uk](mailto:john.darlington@env.lancscc.gov.uk)