

**Figure 21: Primary Type C3 at Owlpen, Gloucestershire (ST8010399166)**

### Interpretation

This Primary Type (mapped as a line rather than a polygon) indicates surviving boundaries of early woodland, where the woodland itself has been cleared.

### Sources

APs, modern OS maps.

### Incidence

This Primary Type was recorded in both HLC areas, generally in close association with extant early woodland (Primary Type C1) and recently cleared woodland (Primary Type C2).

## **Discussion**

Although no longer surviving as woodland, these areas were identified on the basis of surviving likely early woodland boundaries. Consequently, although the pattern of enclosure in the vicinity of C3 boundaries may be relatively recent, these boundaries are likely to be medieval or earlier in date, and in many areas will be amongst the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape. In addition to this they are also likely to be the only surviving visible evidence of former woodland within those parts of the landscape in which they are found.

### **3.3.4 C4 Probable assarting of early woodland**

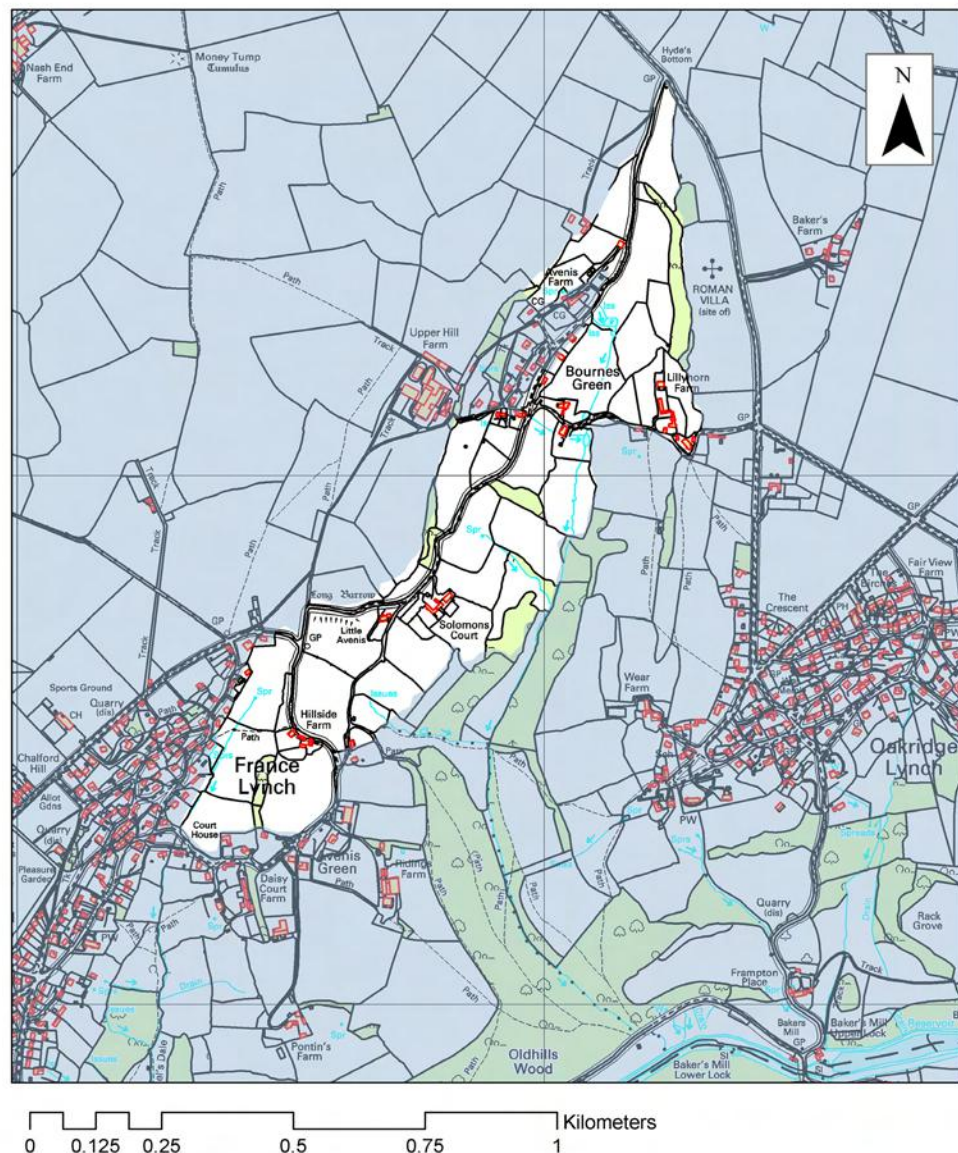
#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type was recognised on the basis of a combination of enclosure pattern and association with identified area of early or cleared woodland, and was not identifiable as cleared woodland on the basis of documentary or other sources consulted. It consists of small fields (generally between c. 1 and 4ha) with irregular boundaries. These generally have amorphous boundaries lacking in common axes with little overall regular patterning. Areas of established grassland (from nature conservation designation maps) were a feature of this type of enclosure in some areas.

This type is frequently, but not exclusively found in areas where Type C1 (Surviving early woodland) or Type C2 (Early woodland cleared in the post-medieval period) are found in a similar terrain.

This type can include small areas of woodland (which independently may have been categorised C1, c.f. Robinswood Hill, Gloucestershire, (SO8393015370).

A less regular version of this Type was suffixed I



**Figure 22: Primary Type C4 at Frances Lynch, Gloucestershire (SO9089203867)**

### Interpretation

Probable piecemeal assarting of early woodland dating from the medieval period. Some enclosures in this category contained evidence of ridge and furrow (suffixed A) suggesting that they had, at some time, been cultivated. It was not clear on the basis of the evidence accessed as part of this project, whether the ridge and furrow pre-dated, or post-dated the enclosure pattern.

### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, early maps, APs, Ancient Semi-natural Woodland designation, published/unpublished sources.

## **Incidence**

This Primary Type is almost universally found on steep slopes associated with other categories typical of valley landscapes, such as surviving early woodland.

This Primary Type is found most commonly in the area of the Stroud Valleys, Gloucestershire on the western side of the Cotswolds AONB. It is, however, also found in the area of Robinswood Hill (SO8390315370), and Dumbleton Hill (SP0050434490) Gloucestershire, both of which are outliers of the Cotswolds Escarpment.

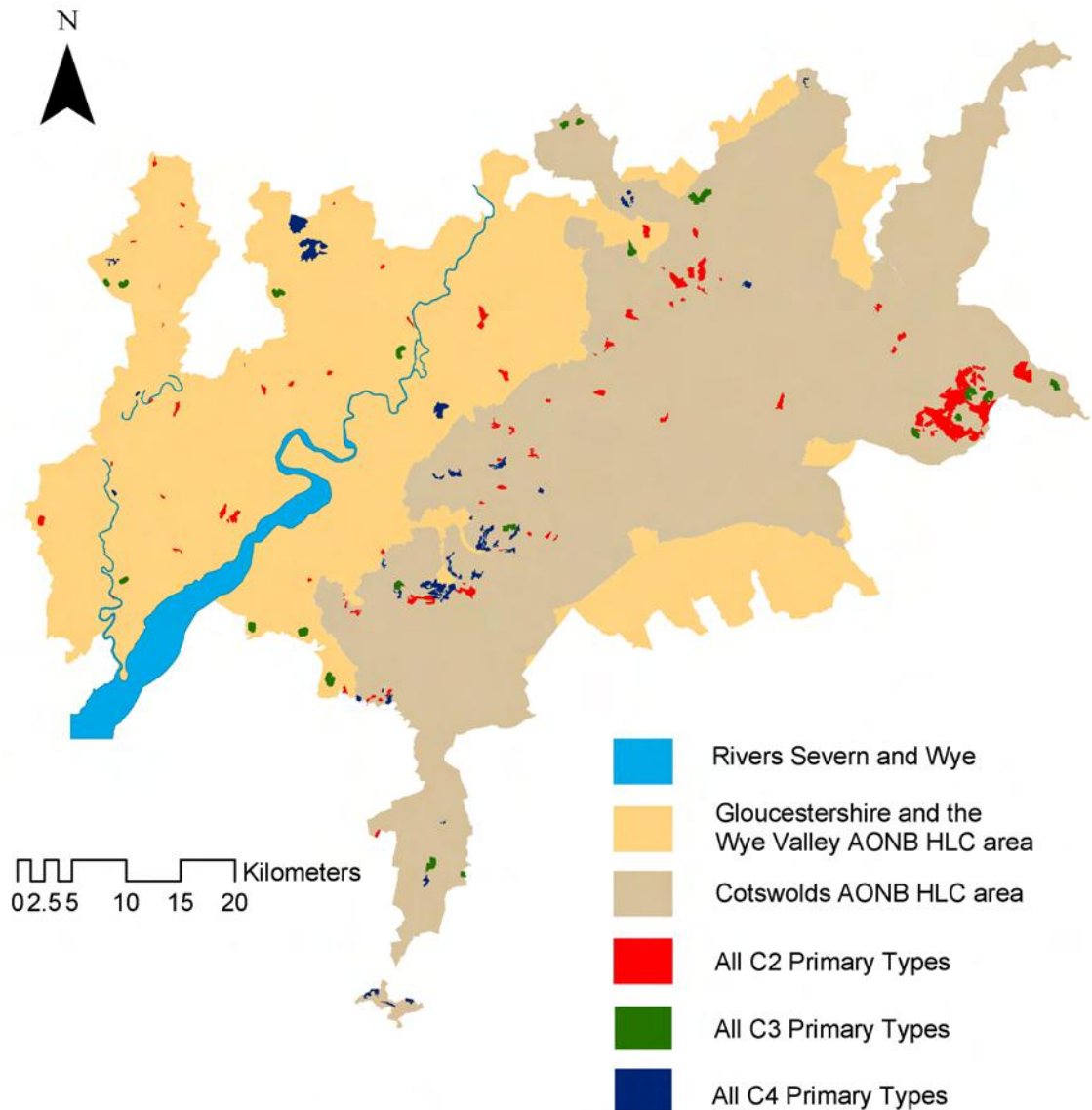
West of the River Wye it is categorised at Harewood, Herefordshire (SO5379028830) as the enclosure pattern here is found in conjunction with areas of C1 (surviving early woodland), and also at two locations near Dymock, (SO7069032340 and SO7215029810).

The enclosure pattern of C4 is, however, very similar to that categorised as L2 (see 3.12.2) which may be a variant of this type.

## **Discussion**

Although individual areas of this type of enclosure were not dated as part of the characterisation, boundaries in these areas are likely to be medieval or early post-medieval in date, and in many areas will be amongst the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape. The irregular pattern of boundaries in these areas and the interrelationship of individual fields define this Primary Type and give it its special landscape character.

Nearly all enclosures in these areas are on marginal steep land and are likely to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval quarrying. Where suffixed A, this type is likely to contain surface evidence of ridge and furrow.



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**Figure 23: All C2, C3 and C4 Primary Types**

### 3.3.5 C5 Large modern woodland plantation

#### Identification characteristics

This consists of areas of woodland present in 1992, but which do not conform to the characteristics of Primary Type C1. Areas of cleared woodland, which are still part of the woodland management cycle, are included in this Primary Type.

Only very large areas of plantation (above c. 30ha) which are clearly superimposed on the predominant surrounding enclosure pattern and which have a major impact on the landscape, are mapped. The majority of areas of modern, non-ancient woodland consist of relatively small copses, belts or brakes and are a facet of the surrounding enclosure pattern; consequently, these have not been categorised as C5.

No distinction is made between areas of deciduous or mixed woodland and coniferous plantations.



This type does not include recent plantation within areas which indicators suggest have been within the woodland management cycle for a considerable period and conform to the identification characteristics of Type C1, early woodland.

### **Interpretation**

Large areas of present day woodland which do not conform to the boundaries of probable medieval woodland.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, Ancient Semi-natural Woodland designation.

### **Incidence**

The methodology adopted for both HLC projects did not record smaller areas of post 19th century woodland which conform to the surrounding enclosure pattern.

Large areas of modern woodland plantation are not common in the area of the Cotswolds AONB and none was identified in Oxfordshire, Warwickshire or Wiltshire. Those which were identified in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire tend to be adjacent to areas of large-scale organised enclosure, often of former long-term open pasture.

Within the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, this Primary Type is found only to the west of the River Severn.

### **Discussion**

As these areas of woodland are a modern phenomenon, there are no particular management recommendations concerning the woodland itself.

Some of these areas may, however, contain relict earthwork features, ranging from discrete prehistoric monuments to evidence of medieval or post-medieval quarrying which may have taken place on marginal areas that have since become woodland. Detailed management recommendations appropriate for archaeological features within areas of woodland are beyond the scope of this report. In general, however, woodland management strategies and techniques should take account of the vulnerability of many of these monuments to both tree throw, and damage from the operation of machinery.

## **3.3.6 C6 Post-medieval Crown woodland plantation boundaries – line only**

### **Identification characteristics:**

This consists of selected linear boundaries visible not only on the modern OS 1:25,000 maps, but also on the 6" scale rectified copy of maps of the central Forest of Dean derived from mid 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of the area (Map sheets 104, 106, 107, 108, 116). It was mapped as a line only.

### **Interpretation**

These boundaries almost certainly represent the remains of Crown woodland enclosure dating from the mid 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. It is not impossible that some boundaries represent the remains of earlier episodes of Crown enclosure, a process which began in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, early maps.

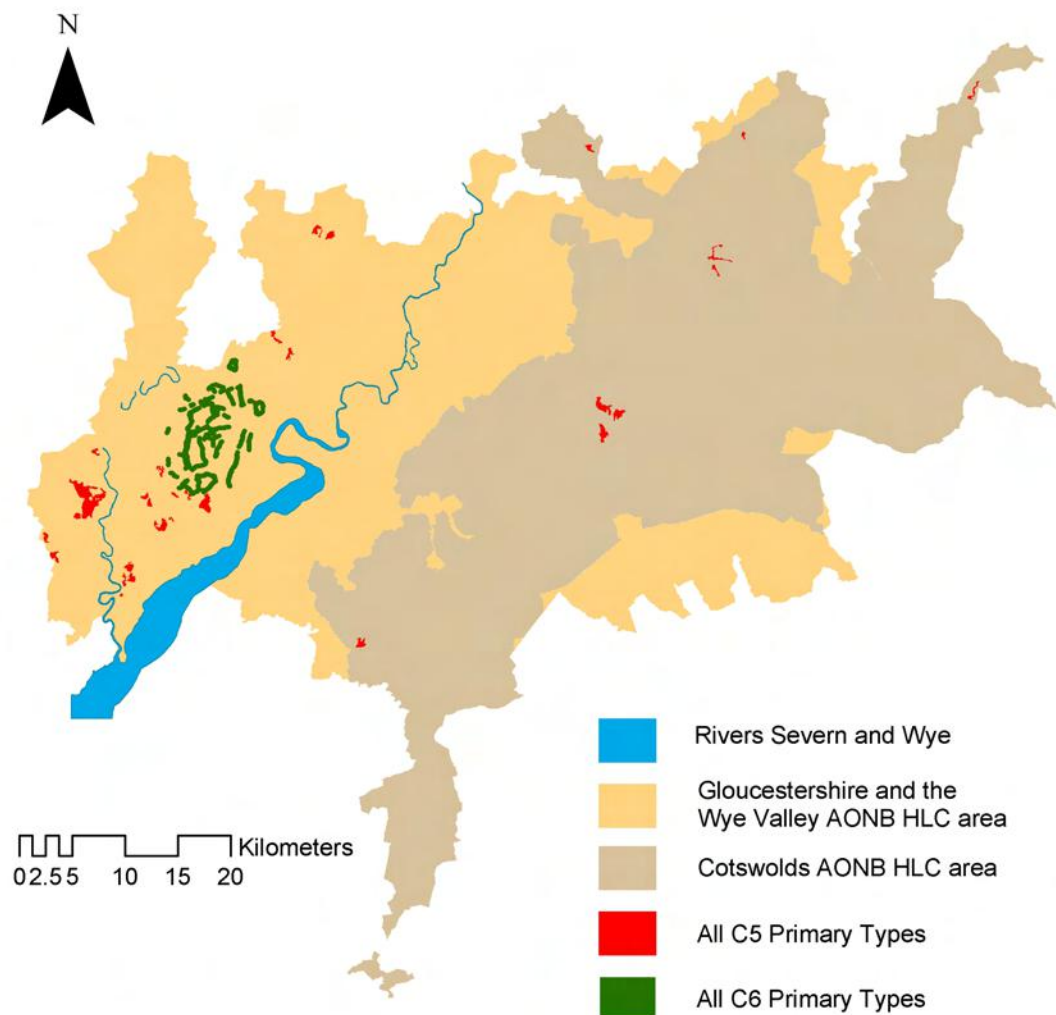
## Incidence

This type is found only within the area of the Statutory Forest of Dean, which was administered as Crown woodland until transferred to the Forestry Commission in 1924.

## Discussion

These features are the surviving remains of an administrative system of great significance not only to the history of the Forest of Dean, but also to the history of government organisation of Britain's woodland resource.

They are only found within a discrete and definable part of the area covered by the HLC projects and their preservation should be given due regard when any management operations are undertaken in this area.



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**Figure 24: All C5 and C6 Primary Types**





### **3.4 Category D: Riverine pasture, probably used as meadows**

Landscapes in this category are those most suitable for use as meadows, i.e. for the growth of hay (rather than simply as grazed pasture), or as rich wet grassland. This type of landuse is dependant upon an increased water content in the soil and can be found in two distinct topographical areas:-

- Level ground adjacent to watercourses, and subject to seasonal flooding
- Valley sides below spring lines.

The present day landuse within these areas varies. Many of the level meadow sites were under arable cultivation in 1992, although those on valley sides tended to be grassland (it was not possible to determine whether this was pasture or hay meadow).

Where used as a suffix, this category denotes areas where proximity to a water course combined with an alluvial subsoil suggests that these fields were suitable for meadow land, but where the predominant enclosure pattern or other evidence suggests that they fall within another primary historic landscape type. Where D is used as a suffix to Primary Type C, this may indicate areas of early woodland which were temporarily cleared to create open meadowland and which have since reverted back to woodland.

Where A is used as a suffix to this Primary Type it indicates areas where there is clear evidence (generally from aerial photographic sources) for ridge and furrow. Linear cropmarks which could be taken as dole divisions were not included in this designation, and the remains of floated water meadow systems were recorded as D3 (see below).

#### **3.4.1 D1 Riverine pasture – probably meadows - now largely enclosed**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type is not identified on the basis of enclosure pattern, but consists of enclosed areas of level ground adjacent to major streams or rivers, and overlying an alluvial subsoil as indicated on the relevant 1:50,000 or 1" scale geological map. To qualify as a separate type, these areas must be defined by boundaries indicating the approximate edge of the alluvium, and presumably, therefore, the edge of former meadows.

Accordingly the recognition of this type does not consist simply of plotting areas of alluvium, but those areas overlying alluvium which appear to have been separately enclosed or have distinct boundaries indicating a separate use from the surrounding fields.

This Primary Type includes some gentle slopes adjacent to level flood plains where the surviving enclosure pattern suggested they had been part of the meadow system.

Place names or documentary and map evidence of former meadows supported the identification of Primary Type D1, but were not essential to it. Given the increased levels of detail available from the rectified copies of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps used during the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, placename alone is not used to indicate former meadows except where these are found in association with an alluvial subsoil. Where meadow place-names abound on these maps in areas without an alluvial subsoil, these areas are suffixed m.

A few areas (e.g. Southwest of Shurdington, Gloucestershire, SO9033017850), however, are designated D1 on the basis of a combination of placename, enclosure pattern and physical relationship to recognised water source.

## **Interpretation**

This Primary Type is interpreted as enclosure of more or less permanent meadowland sited on level ground on the flood plain of rivers or large streams. Most of these areas were probably enclosed as part of the large-scale landscape reorganisations which took place during the 18th and 19th centuries, of which parliamentary enclosure was a part, although some areas may have been enclosed earlier.

Suffixes e, g and r are used with this Primary Type to indicate details of enclosure type.

## **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, early 20<sup>th</sup> century OS maps, APs, nature conservation designations, geological maps published/unpublished sources, place names.

## **Incidence**

The majority of D1 meadows are identified as relatively narrow strips of alluvium following the valleys of rivers which run both eastwards across the Cotswolds dip slope towards the River Thames and westwards towards the Severn.

Relatively large areas of D1 are also found immediately adjacent to the River Severn, particularly between Tewkesbury and Gloucester, and on either bank of the River Wye in Herefordshire.

## **Discussion**

Although enclosures within D1 areas were not dated as part of the characterisation, the outer boundaries of these areas (i.e. those which define the edges of the meadowland) may be medieval or early post-medieval in date, and in some areas could be amongst the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape.

Irregular enclosure patterns within this Primary Type may indicate early enclosure of meadowland, or alternately some boundaries may follow earlier straight dole divisions, and either represent early enclosure or echo one of the landscape features which gives these areas a distinct landscape character.

Linear ditches demarcating doles may survive as visible earthworks in some D1 areas and, where suffixed A, these areas may contain well preserved relict ridge and furrow, or other earthworks associated with former open field systems. This survival is now an integral part of the landscape character, and evidence of former open fields is visible evidence of the ebb and flow of land use change within the survey area.

### **3.4.2 D2 Meadow place name not in area of riverine pasture (symbol only)**

#### **Identification characteristics**

Much of the Cotswolds is incised by valleys incorporating many spring lines at the junction of the permeable Oolitic limestone, or Cotswold Sands, with the underlying impermeable clays. A number of meadow place names, which did not fulfil the characterisation criteria necessary for D1, were noted in these areas, presumably indicating the presence of former meadows, or rich wet grassland. Accordingly Primary Type D2 records the location of meadow place names where these are found outside the area of other D Primary Types. The following names were categorised as D2:-

- Ham/Hamm
- Hop/Hob
- Meadow
- Mead

- Moor
- Marsh
- Pits

### **Interpretation**

This Primary Type was mapped as a symbol only to indicate the site of former meadows known from place names.

### **Sources**

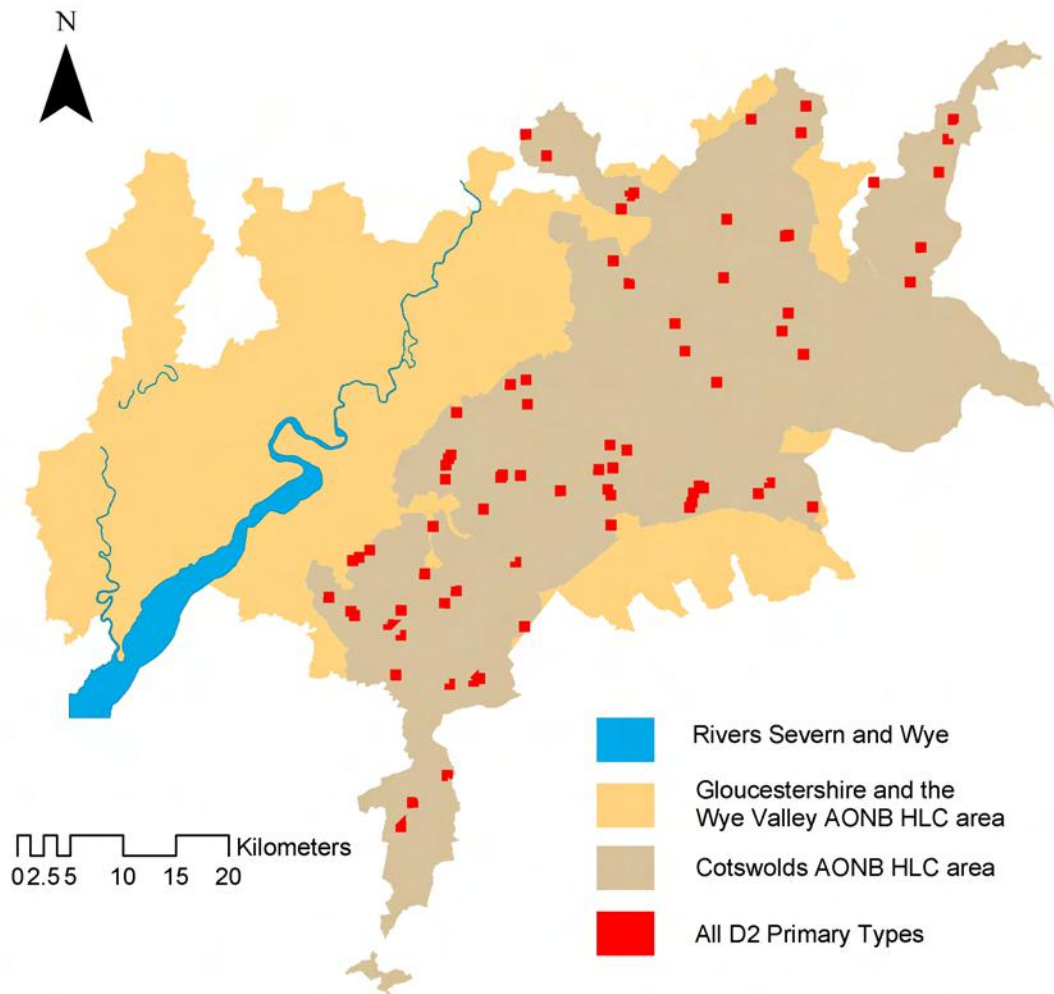
Modern OS maps, 19th century OS maps, published/unpublished sources, place names.

### **Incidence**

This category is not assigned in the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, as the use of rectified copies of 19<sup>th</sup> century parish maps led to vast numbers of these being identified. Where meadow placenames, which did not overlie an alluvial subsoil were identified in this HLC, these areas were suffixed m.

Where identified within the area of the Cotswolds HLC, the majority of these are either adjacent to or within valleys and refer to meadows on valley slopes below spring lines.

Some meadow names are found on relatively level ground at the southern edge of the Cotswolds dip slope, although these are also fed by springs at the junction of the Oolitic limestone and Cornbrash and the underlying Oxford clays. Similarly a few meadow names are found at the foot of the Cotswolds scarp at the western edge of the characterisation area fed by springs at the junction of the Inferior Oolite and the Upper Lias clay of the Severn Vale.



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**Figure 25: All D2 Primary Types**

### Discussion

This Primary Type is known only from place name evidence, and no visible features are known to be associated with it.

### 3.4.3 D3 Floated watermeadow system

#### Identification characteristics

This Primary Type fulfils the topographical and geological criteria for D1 meadows, but also displays evidence of post-medieval floated watermeadow systems in the form of sluices and feeder channels.

Within the area of the Cotswolds AONB, these were recognised primarily from aerial photographs, although floated water meadow features recorded on early OS maps could also be used as an indicator of this type, as could information within the documentary sources consulted. Outside the Cotswolds AONB, aerial photographs were not used as a source of information. In these areas floated water meadows were recognised from information recorded on early OS maps or other documentary sources. The identification criteria also includes features such as water leats indicating improvement of water control on valley edges, although none was identified in the course of this project.

The improvement of water control to create floated meadows was a phenomenon which dated from the 17th to the 19th century, and can generally be seen a facet of the large-scale landscape reorganisation which took place at that time. Accordingly D3 Primary Types generally have rectilinear boundaries enclosing large areas and conforming to post-medieval enclosure patterns, although their outer boundaries are likely to follow the edges of alluvium and represent earlier meadow boundaries.

### **Interpretation**

Post-medieval floated watermeadow systems probably dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

### **Incidence**

This Primary Type was identified only within the Cotswolds AONB and the Thames Valley. As these areas were categorised principally on the basis of aerial photographic evidence, they are most common within the Cotswolds AONB, where selected aerial photographs were used as a source. Those D3 types identified in the Thames Valley in Gloucestershire were derived from early 20<sup>th</sup> century 6" scale OS maps which were used only as a source in the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC. These are adjacent to rivers draining southeastwards (towards the Thames) from the Cotswolds dipslope.

It is possible that the sources used for the identification of this type have influenced their differential identification between the two HLC surveys. This distribution may, however, be accurate, indicating that the landscape of the Cotswolds dipslope and Thames Valley, combined, perhaps, with a relatively affluent landowning class with the resources necessary to construct and maintain these systems, did favour their distribution in these areas.

### **Discussion**

These areas were identified on the basis of visible relict earthworks indicative of floated meadows and represent surviving evidence of an important post-medieval landscape feature. These earthworks are also likely to indicate the presence of associated structures such as bridges, sluices or culverts, and are particularly vulnerable to many modern agricultural practices, particularly ploughing.

## **3.4.4 D4 Valley side meadow below spring line**

### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type applies only to areas on valley sides below spring lines which can be interpreted as meadows. If place name evidence only of former meadows was found, these areas were categorised as D2 (see above). Areas which share a similar topography or geology but which are not recorded as former meadows were categorised in accordance with their predominant enclosure pattern and suffixed m or s as appropriate.

### **Interpretation**

Former meadows on sloping valley sides.

### **Sources**

Published/unpublished documentary sources.

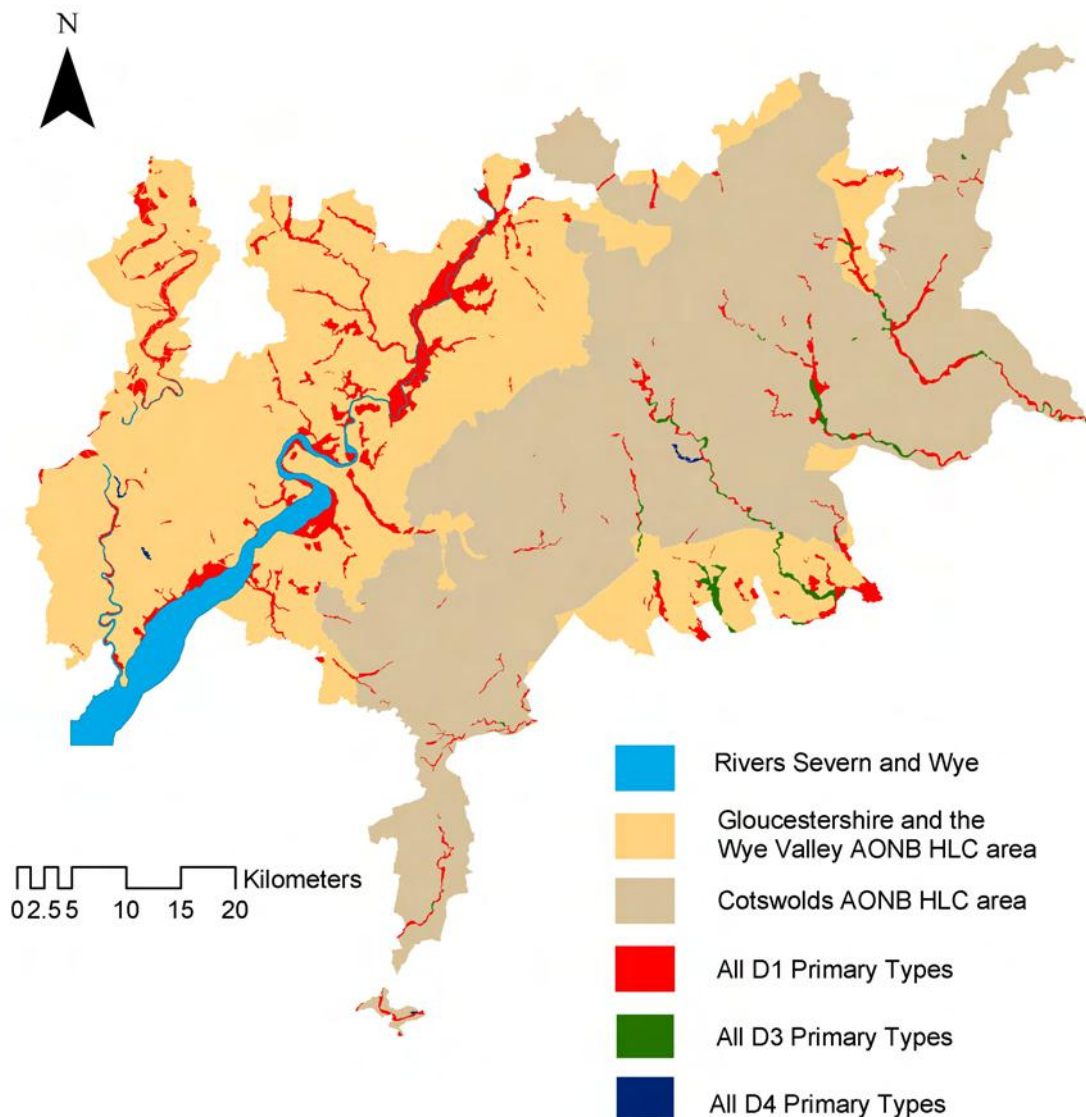
## Incidence

Only six examples of this Primary Type were identified within the area of the Cotswolds AONB, and five of these are at Chedworth, Gloucestershire (SP0509011340) with the remaining one at Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire (ST8142060580).

Two further examples were identified within the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, to the southwest of Hewelsfield (SO5684002510) and on the sloped adjacent of the Valley Brook between Newland and Redbrook (SO5435008300).

## Discussion

The management issues associated with this Primary Type are similar to those of D1, although the additional rarity of this Primary Type enhances its value as an historic landscape. It should be noted that the sources used probably means that the full extent of this Primary Type has been underestimated.



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**Figure 26: All D1, D3 and D4 Primary Types**



### **3.5 Category E: Medieval deer parks**

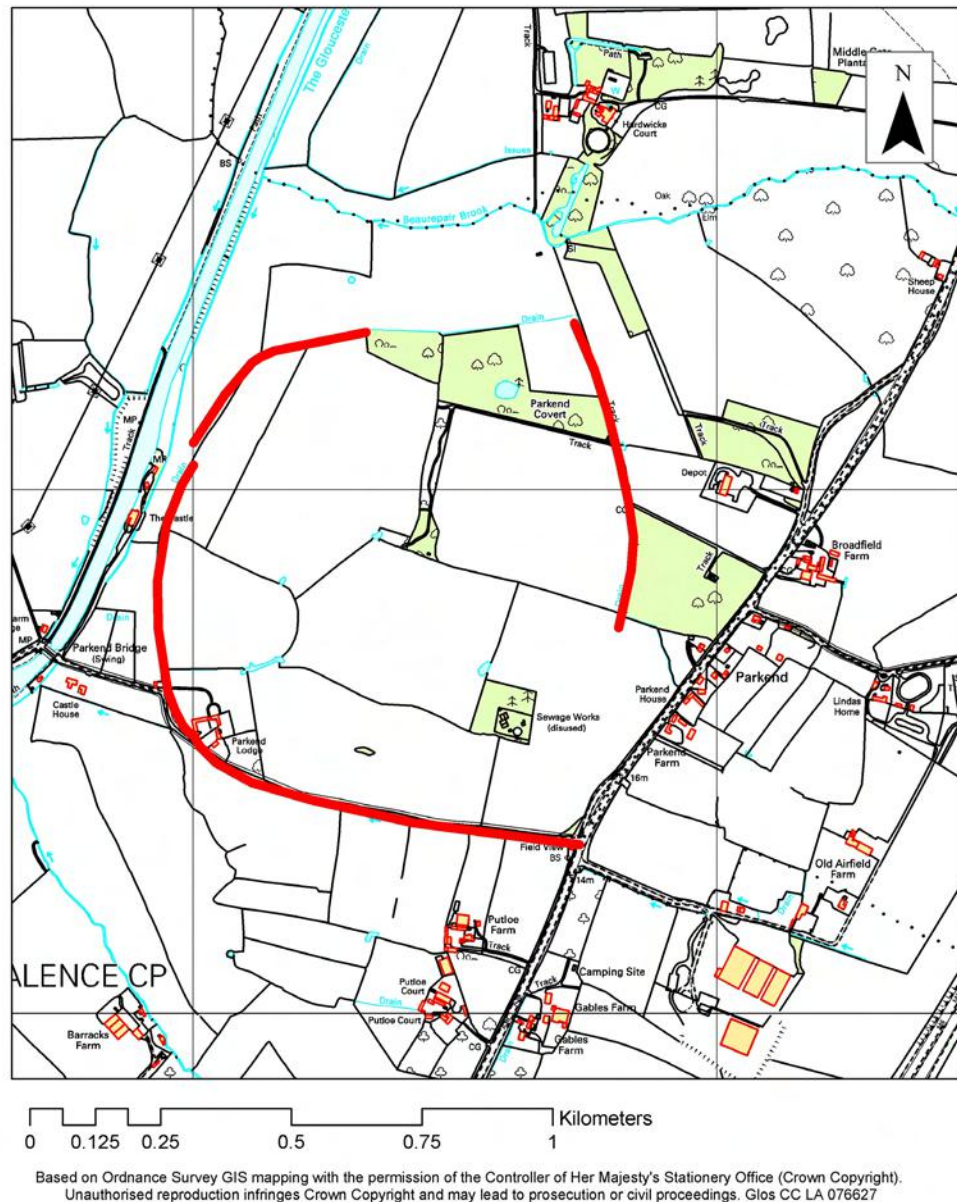
This category consists of deer parks which were created throughout the medieval period, but predominantly during the 12th and 13th centuries. Whilst undoubtedly also status symbols these parks were principally economic enterprises in which the deer were kept as a food source. Accordingly this category can be differentiated from later ornamental landscapes, in which deer may have been kept primarily for sport or decoration. It is recognised that this difference may be difficult to sustain in some instances, and consequently there may be some overlap between the two categories

Where used as a suffix, E denotes areas of other landscapes which are enclosed by a surviving deer park boundary (Primary Type E2). When used in conjunction with C, this suffix may denote existing ancient woodland which was an original feature of the deer park.

#### **3.5.1 E2 Medieval deer park boundary (line only)**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type generally takes the form of a curved boundary, occasionally, but not necessarily forming part, or all of the boundary of a sub rectangular or oval enclosure, the interior of which is now subdivided into a number of separate enclosures. These boundaries are often respected by later enclosure patterns, communications and, in many instances, parish boundaries. The interpretation of this boundary as that of a medieval deer park was supported by place name and documentary references.



**Figure 27: Primary Type E2 at Moreton Valence, Gloucestershire (SO7847210801)**

### Interpretation

This Primary Type was mapped as a line only and indicates boundaries of former medieval deer parks visible within the modern pattern of enclosure. The extent to which these indicate the sites of surviving earthwork features is not clear.

### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names.

### Incidence

This Primary Type is distributed throughout the area of both surveys and tends to be most common where identified in association with areas of surviving or former post-medieval ornamental landscapes (Type F).

## Discussion

It is likely that the boundaries of former medieval deer parks will be amongst the earliest surviving boundaries within the landscape, and they may include features, such as deer leaps or ditches, which formed part of the medieval deer park boundary. They are also tangible evidence of a former land management regime which has contributed to the special landscape character of those areas in which they can be identified.

Relict landscape features, such as rabbit warrens, evidence of small scale quarrying or ridge and furrow within these areas, may be surviving indicators of economic diversification within deer parks (i.e. whilst they were still in use as deer parks), and consequently have an additional historic landscape value. Similarly areas of early woodland (type C1E) within these areas may represent surviving features of the deer park, enhancing its historic landscape value.

### 3.5.2 E3 Former medieval deer park: Site of known from documentary sources (symbol only)

#### Identification characteristics

This Primary Type is assigned where no physical evidence of a former deer park is recognised, but where documentary or map information indicates that one had been present.

#### Interpretation

This Primary Type was mapped as a symbol to indicate the site of a former medieval deer park known from documentary sources only. In some instances, boundaries recorded on early maps (e.g. Gwatkin map 101 which records deer park boundaries at Fairford Park, Gloucestershire - SP15280198) was used to identify the sites of deer parks whose boundaries had been removed.

#### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, published/unpublished sources, place names.

#### Incidence

Many examples of this Primary Type are found in association with evidence of later, post-medieval ornamental landscapes (Type F) and indicate sites where a medieval deer park had been superseded by a post-medieval ornamental landscape with the apparent loss of the original deer park boundaries.

This Primary Type was most common within the area of the Cotswolds AONB with only four examples found outside that area.

#### Discussion

Although this Primary Type indicates that the most recognisable attribute of a former medieval deer park (its boundary) no longer contributes to the enclosure pattern of an area of landscape, some features originally associated with the deer park use, which would not have been mapped at on the 1:25,000 scale OS maps used for this survey, may survive. This type of feature may include parts of the boundary ditch, deer leaps or areas of early woodland. Other relict landscape features, such as rabbit warrens, evidence of small scale quarrying or earthworks associated with former open fields systems, may be surviving indicators of economic diversification within the former deer park.

### **3.5.3 E4 Former medieval deer park: Site suggested by Park name (symbol only)**

#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type is assigned where no physical evidence of a former deer park is recognised, but where documentary or map information records a “Park” place name which may indicate the site of a former deer park.

Where a number of “Park” place names within a small area clearly refer to a single park, the symbol is used only once.

#### **Interpretation**

This Primary Type was mapped as a symbol only to indicate the probable site of medieval deer park identified only from place name evidence.

#### **Sources**

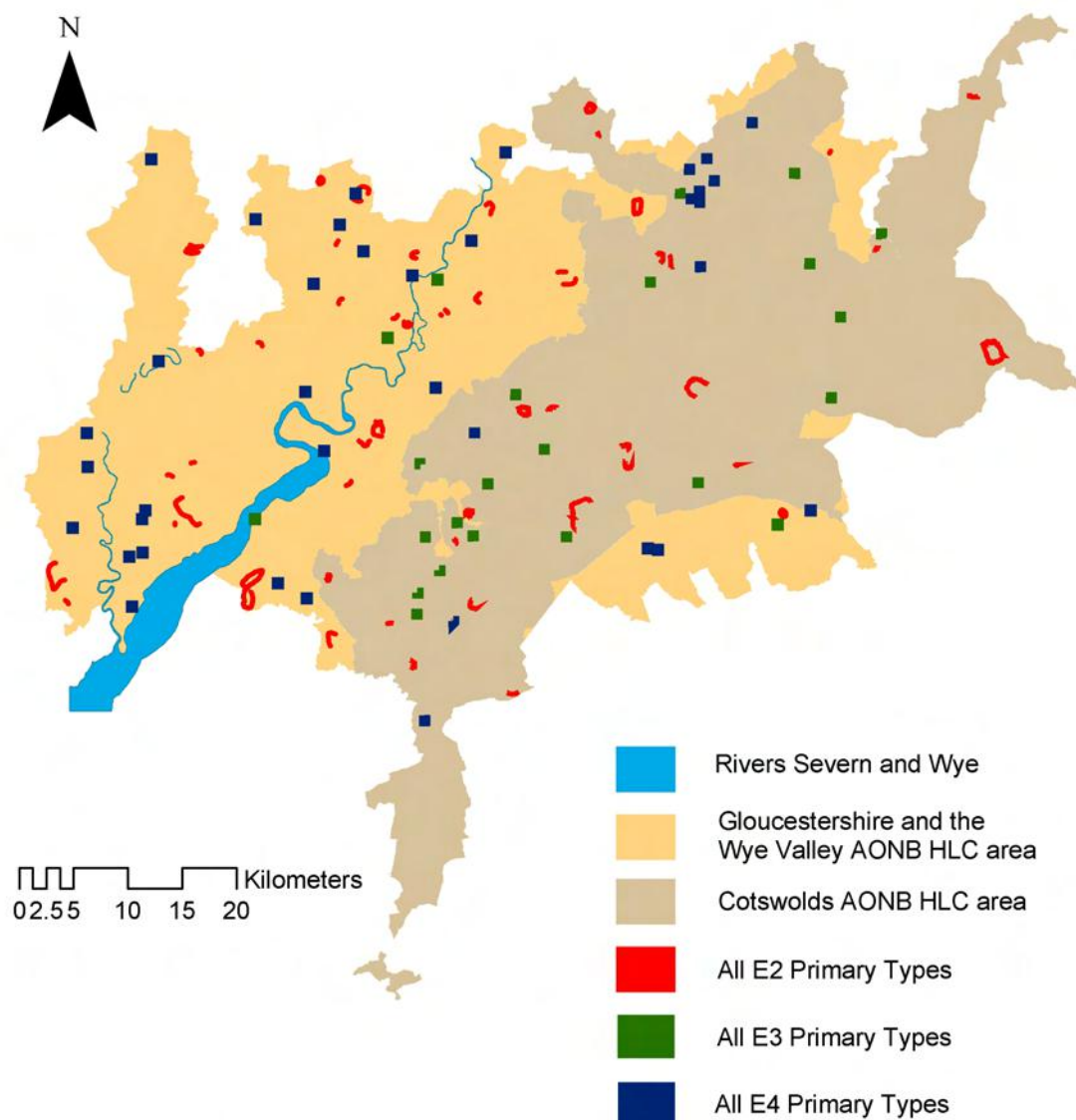
Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, published/unpublished sources, place names.

#### **Incidence**

This Primary Type was found throughout the area of both surveys. The six examples in Buckland, Stanton, Snowhill and Stanway parishes, Gloucestershire, all of which are within a 4km<sup>2</sup> area, may refer to a single former deer park.

#### **Discussion**

The management issues for this Primary Type are identical to those of E3 (site of former medieval deer park).



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**Figure 28: All E2, E3 and E4 Primary Types**





### **3.6 Category F: Post-medieval designed ornamental landscapes**

This category comprises landscapes dating primarily from the 17th to 19th centuries which were designed for recreational and ornamental purposes. It does not include public parks and gardens located within areas of settlement. The difference between categories E and F is discussed under E above.

Where used as a suffix, this designation denotes other Primary Types known to be within the area of a post-medieval ornamental landscape. When used as a suffix to C categories, the early woodland is likely to be an original feature of the ornamental landscape.

#### **3.6.1 F1 Surviving post-medieval designed ornamental landscape**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of post-medieval designed landscaped parks, including landscapes designed for deer coursing (as opposed to medieval deer parks which were essentially designed as deer enclosures).

Although some recognised areas of F1 are included on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens (and all entries to this register are designated Type F1), this is not a necessary qualification and the majority of areas categorised as F1 are relatively small parks not on the English Heritage register.

The majority of areas of F1 were identified by place name evidence, or clearly identified as such on early map sources (particularly areas shaded as “parkland” on early 20<sup>th</sup> century 6” OS maps).

Within the Cotswolds AONB many small parks were also identified by obvious ornamental landscape features (decorative parkland trees, or ornamental lakes) visible on aerial photographs, and these sources were also used to demarcate the boundaries of some registered parks and gardens, which differed from the boundaries recorded by English Heritage.

Outside the area of the Cotswolds AONB, aerial photographs were not used as a source of information. In these areas parkland recorded on early map sources whose status could not be determined on the basis of the sources used was suffixed a. It is likely that a number of areas recorded as F1a outside the area of the Cotswolds AONB are in fact Type F2.

The following other landscape types were separately designated within F1 areas of ornamental landscape:-

- Areas of surviving early woodland (C1) incorporated within ornamental landscapes. These are designated F1C (Where it is not clear that the early woodland forms an integral component of the ornamental landscape (as opposed to the back drop to a vista) the woodland was designated C1).
- Extant evidence of industrial sites (H), military sites (I) and recreational sites (J). These were suffixed F.
- Evidence of both extant and deserted settlement of probable medieval date (G1 and G2). Neither of these were suffixed F.
- Areas of 20th century settlement (G4) within areas of former post-medieval designed ornamental landscapes were suffixed F.
- Areas of parkland, which currently appear as parkland, but which were visibly army camps on post-war APs, are characterised F1I.

Areas within ornamental landscapes, such as stabling or kitchen gardens, were generally on such a small scale that they were subsumed within F1. Only one large area of this kind was identified adjacent to Sezincote Park, Gloucestershire (SP1740023110). This was not separately designated and was subsumed within the adjacent F1 Primary Type.

## **Interpretation**

Surviving designed post-medieval ornamental landscapes which still retain their parkland character.

## **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names, English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens.

## **Incidence**

This Primary Type is distributed throughout the area of both surveys with no apparent patterning in relation to other historic landscape categories.

## **Discussion**

Ornamental landscapes are recognised as an “essential part of the nation’s heritage” (English Heritage undated 16, 1) and this Primary Type is important not only in its own right, but also as a component of the wider landscape of which it forms a part.

In the past, the principal threat to this landscape type has been from agricultural encroachment (see F2 below). The extent to which this remains a threat is unclear, and although this change in landuse would currently be inconceivable for some F1 areas, the threat of gradual degradation, especially in the smaller ornamental landscapes, must remain a possibility.

In addition to their present ornamental character, this Primary Type often contains relict landscape features reflecting pre-ornamental landuses. This can include discrete prehistoric monuments, but consists mostly of earthworks associated with former open field systems, evidence of deserted settlement, or landscape features indicative of an earlier use as a deer park. Where these features survive, they are now an integral part of the present landscapes of Primary Type F1, and act as tangible evidence of the sequence of landuse changes through time.

### **3.6.2 F2 Former post-medieval designed ornamental landscape**

#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of either part or all of a post-medieval designed ornamental landscape which has lost its ornamental character. These have been converted into arable, improved pasture or obvious post-parkland enclosure, but still retain identifiable boundaries of the former ornamental landscape.

Unlike the Cotswolds AONB HLC, the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley HLC did not make use of up-to-date aerial photographs. Consequently F2 was not easy to define in all instances, and where the current status of the parkland was not clear areas were assigned Type F1a (see above). F2 could, however, be characterised on the following basis:-

- Where an area is marked as “park” on early map sources (particularly areas shaded as “parkland” on early 20<sup>th</sup> century OS maps, but is clearly not parkland on any APs consulted. An exception to this may be areas mapped as military sites on post-war APs.
- Where an area is marked as “park” on early map sources (particularly areas shaded as “parkland” on early 20<sup>th</sup> century OS maps), but this area is more extensive than the parkland shown on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens, the “extra” areas are characterised F2.

Areas of surviving early woodland (C1) which had been incorporated within ornamental landscapes, but where the area surrounding the early woodland had lost its ornamental character were characterised as F2C.

Areas of cleared woodland within former parks are characterised as C2F.

### **Interpretation**

Designed post-medieval ornamental landscapes which have lost their parkland character.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names, English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens.

### **Incidence**

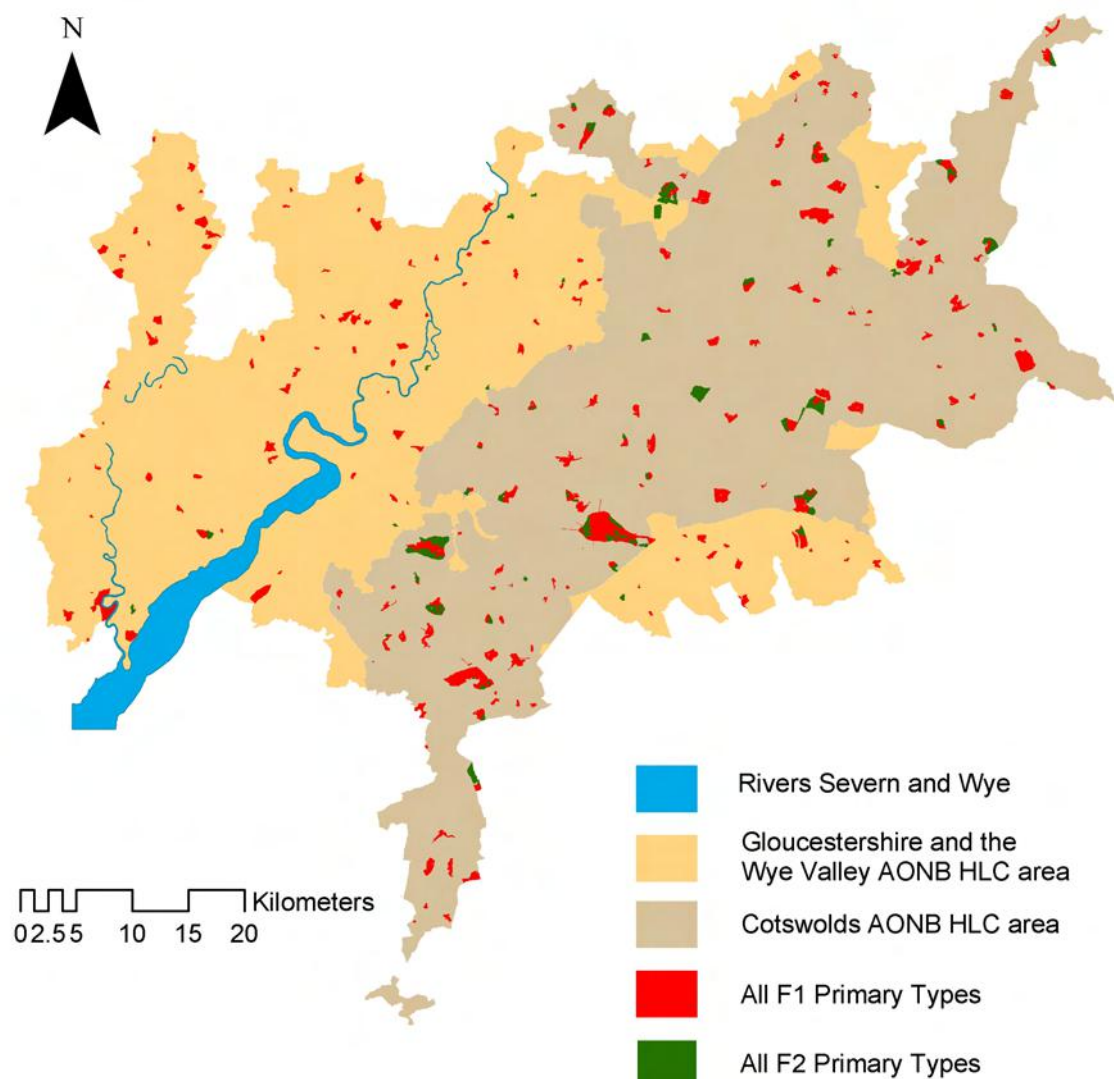
This Primary Type is mainly found within the area of the Cotswolds AONB where, with three exceptions (at Andoversford, Gloucestershire, Compton Abdale, Gloucestershire, Longborough, Gloucestershire), they are all either contiguous with or closely associated with surviving areas of ornamental landscape designated Primary Type F1.

The lack of this type from the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC is likely to reflect the difficulty of identifying this type without the aid of aerial photographs, which were not used in that survey.

### **Discussion**

The extent of this Primary Type indicates that at least 33% of F1 ornamental landscapes have been lost, almost invariably due to encroachment of agriculture into areas of former parkland.

Although much of their ornamental character has gone, these areas could be recognised by the survival of features such as parkland trees or former park boundaries. These features invest the landscape with its present distinctive quality and provide tangible evidence of their former landscape character.



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**Figure 29: All F1 and F2 Primary Types**

### 3.7 Category G: Towns, villages and hamlets

These consist of named towns and villages (generally the principal settlements within a parish) and hamlets where they survive as more than isolated farms (although see G1 - deserted medieval and later villages). Some larger, but unnamed groups of houses are also included.

Where mapped as a polygon rather than just a symbol, these encompass:-

- Buildings and their curtelages.
- Some small enclosures without buildings (e.g. paddocks) where these essentially formed part of the settlement rather than the surrounding pattern of enclosure.
- Religious sites (churches, churchyards monasteries and cemeteries).
- Industrial sites (with the exception of large-scale quarrying).
- Some military sites (such as barracks).
- Earlier settlement features (such as moats and castles) where these fell within an area of existing settlement.

The small scale of the mapping militated against the rigorous application of firm boundaries for this category.

#### 3.7.1 G1 Deserted medieval or later settlement (symbol only)

##### Identification characteristics

This Primary Type represents evidence of deserted settlement (dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods) identified in areas which are no longer part of recognised towns, villages or hamlets. It is not used to designate deserted elements of existing towns, villages or hamlets.

Deserted settlements are identified from Sites and Monuments Records. These may be known from documentary records and share a name with that of a nearby modern farm, or are securely located on the basis of recognised field or documentary evidence. Evidence of earlier settlement derived from Sites and Monuments Records was not used where the status or date of the settlement is in doubt.

This type does not include:-

- Undated settlement.
- Pre-medieval settlement.
- Isolated features, such as moats or castles, which are not part of a settlement recognised from other sources.
- Known foci of medieval settlement currently within c. 0.5km of existing settlement (Type G2).

The designation of this Primary Type is an attempt to indicate principal sites of deserted nucleated settlement and no attempt has been made to represent all sites of known medieval settlement evidence recorded on SMRs.

##### Interpretation

This Primary Type was mapped as a symbol to indicate the site of towns, villages and hamlets deserted in the medieval or post-medieval periods

##### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, other early maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names, SMRs.

## **Incidence**

This type is distributed throughout the area of both surveys, although rare in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, to the west of the River Severn, and the southeastern part of the Cotswolds dip slope in Gloucestershire.

Although the majority of this type are within areas designated as large-scale organised enclosure of former open fields or areas of open pasture, a number of this type, within the area of the Cotswolds AONB, are within areas designated as post-medieval ornamental landscapes (Type F1),

## **Discussion**

This Primary Type survives in a variety of forms ranging from clearly defined and extensive earthwork features to documentary locations, probably indicative of below ground survival of significant archaeological remains.

Archaeological sites of this nature should be subject to detailed site management recommendations beyond the scope of the historic landscape characterisation process. It is, however, recommended that measures should be taken to ensure that all areas categorised as G1 are included on relevant SMRs to ensure their consideration in the determination of any future development or other land use change proposals.

Association with sites categorised as former settlement, especially where these survived as visible earthwork features, would increase the landscape value of some categories of historic landscape (such as areas of A1 piecemeal enclosure of former open fields).

### **3.7.2 G2 Existing settlement of medieval, or earlier, origin (symbol only)**

#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type represents the sites of existing settlement, known to have been present since c. AD 1600. The symbol is generally placed on the site of the church (if of known medieval date), or on the site of the known medieval focus of the settlement to provide a rough indication of settlement drift since c. 1600. Where settlement has completely shifted from its medieval focus (e.g. in some areas of Primary Type F1 - post-medieval ornamental landscape), the symbol is placed over the likely site of the medieval focus.

Primary Type G2 is identified on the basis of SMR information indicating the medieval origins of existing settlement, medieval churches within existing settlements and place name evidence indicating a settlement of at least medieval origins.

Early names of existing settlements which represent either farmsteads or topographical features are not categorised as G2 where there is no other indication that the settlement itself existed before c. 1600.

Although G2 is generally used as a symbol in conjunction with polygons designated G3 (existing settlement), in some instances (e.g. Gatcombe, Gloucestershire SO6990004300) the G2 symbol is isolated, indicating that the site of the settlement designated G2 still exists as a settlement (i.e. has not been deserted) but is too small to qualify as G3. These are categorised as G2q.

#### **Interpretation**

This Primary Type indicates the site of medieval settlements still inhabited in the 20th century.



## Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names, SMRs.

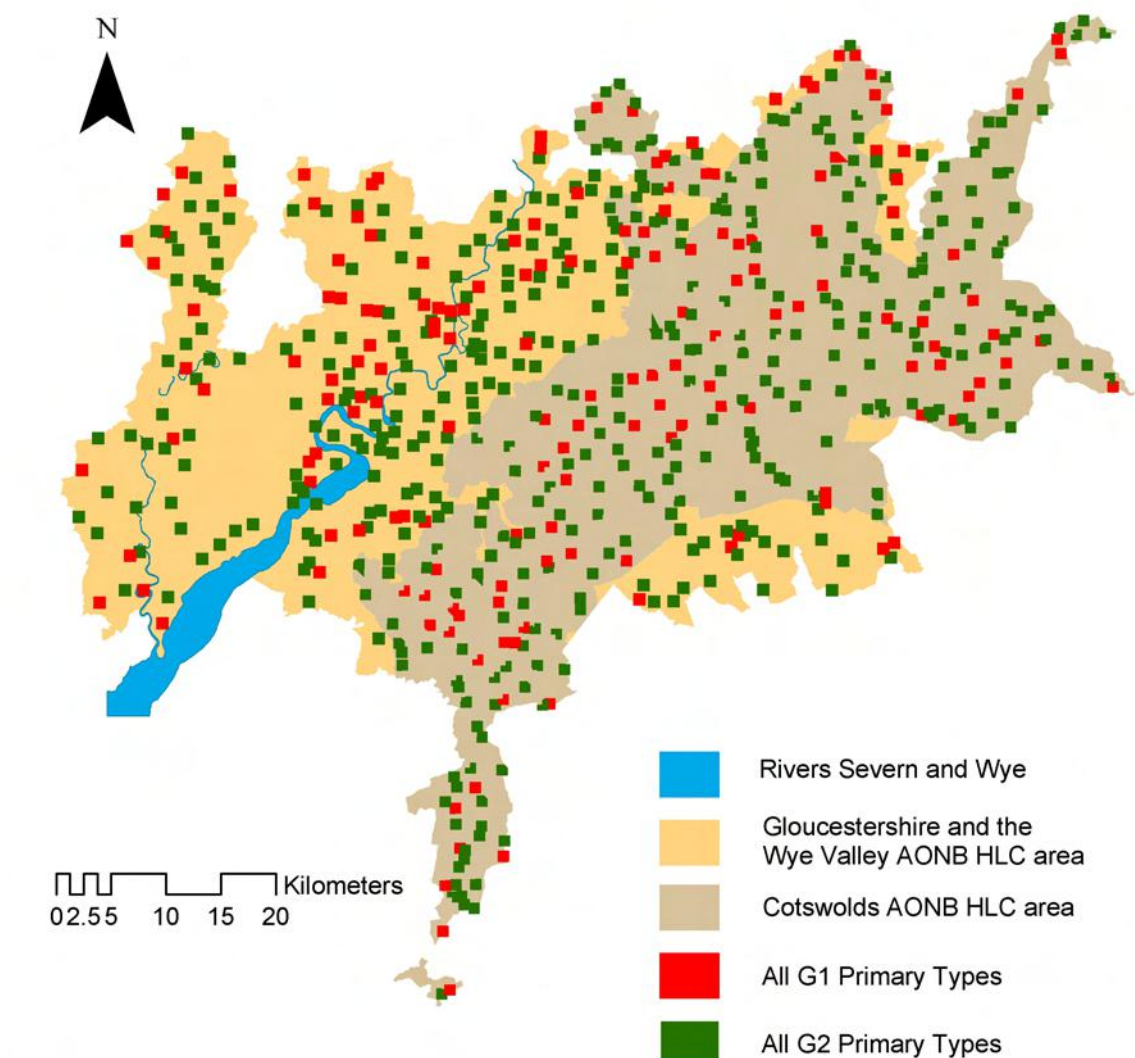
## Incidence

This type is found throughout the area of both surveys, and the vast majority are contiguous with areas of existing settlement.

Within the area of the Cotswolds AONB, this type is occasionally found within areas of post-medieval ornamental landscapes (Primary Type F1). In these instances the settlement has been re-located to its present site at the edge of the ornamental landscape.

## Discussion

Management issues directly affecting this Primary Type are beyond the scope of the historic landscape characterisation.



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**Figure 30: All G1 and G2 Primary Types**

### **3.7.3 G3 Existing settlement - extent by mid-19th century**

#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of the limit of towns, villages and hamlets mapped on the 19th century 1" OS map.

The source of this information (19th century 1" OS maps) is often fairly schematic which made accurate mapping of the settlement boundaries difficult. Where it was clear that the extent of existing settlement conforms in character to that mapped in the 19th century, the modern settlement boundaries as mapped on modern 1:25,000 OS maps are used. This did not imply that all boundaries/houses are identical to those mapped in the 19th century. A separate Primary Type was not assigned to cover areas of settlement mapped in the 19th century, which no longer coincide with existing settlement. In practice such areas tend to be very small and to represent very minor settlement drift.

Type G3 also includes area of green or open space which forms part of an existing settlement. In some instances (e.g. Oldends, Gloucestershire SO7980006100) the area of open space is larger than the built up part of the settlement.

Where G3 types are found not in conjunction with G2, this may be indicative of the limitations of the sources used as part of this characterisation process, rather than being indicative that the settlement definitely postdates c. 1600.

#### **Interpretation**

This Primary Type represented the extent of existing towns villages and hamlets at c. AD 1840.

#### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps.

#### **Incidence**

This Primary Type is distributed throughout the area of both survey areas with the exception of the area of the Statutory Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, which was administered as Crown Woodland until transferred to the Forestry Commission in 1924.

Even in areas where the predominant enclosure pattern is indicative of large-scale organised enclosure of former open fields or long-term open pasture (particularly within the area of the Cotswolds AONB), Primary Type G3 is generally associated with Primary Types indicative of piecemeal enclosure of former open fields. It is also very common for Primary Type G3 to be found in the vicinity of meadows (category D).

#### **Discussion**

Discussion directly affecting this type are beyond the scope of the historic landscape characterisation.

### **3.7.4 G4 Existing settlement – present extent**

#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of existing settlement (identified from modern OS maps and aerial photographs) which extended beyond the settlement limits as identified on the 19th century 1" OS map (Primary Type G3), or were not recorded at all on the 19th century OS map. Large (above c. 10ha) twentieth century medical, academic or retail sites constructed on green field sites are included. The boundaries of this Primary Type were also inclusive of gardens or

playing fields interpreted as an integral part of the settlement, rather than the surrounding enclosure pattern. Primary Type G4 was used only where the extent of present settlement did not conform in character to that mapped in the 19th century. Minor settlement expansion (consisting of two or three houses) was not separately mapped, and no account was taken of later development within the area of 19th century settlement (Primary Type G3).

This type also includes areas of housing constructed as parts of disused military sites which still appear to be inhabited. These are characterised G4I.

### **Interpretation**

Existing towns villages and hamlets where these have expanded beyond their 19th century limits.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, APs.

### **Incidence**

This Primary Type is largely indicative of recent expansion of urban centres and predominates at the major Gloucestershire towns of Gloucester and Cheltenham. Areas of G4 are also found in the areas of the Stroud Valleys and Cam and Dursley in the southwestern part of the Cotswolds AONB, and the towns of Cirencester and Tewkesbury, reflecting recent development of those areas. G4 is also found to the west of the River Severn, particularly in the area of towns such as Lydney, Coleford and Cinderford, and is indicative of the expansion of these urban centres as a response to increasing 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century industrialisation of this area.

### **Discussion**

Management issues directly affecting this Primary Type are beyond the scope of the historic landscape characterisation.

## **3.7.5 G5 Existing settlement - 19th century linear settlement infilled in 20<sup>th</sup> century**

### **Identification characteristics**

This is a hybrid of Primary Types G3 and G4 and consists of settlements which are more extensive than those recorded on 19th century OS maps, but share the same essential characteristics and were so similar in extent as to make sub-division into separate G3 and G4 categories meaningless at the scale utilised. This Primary Type was applied to areas of extended settlement, where the gaps between discrete groups of houses mapped on 19th century OS maps had been infilled to form a larger linear settlement, generally following roads. The source of information on the extent of 19th century settlement (19th century 1" OS maps) was often fairly schematic which made an accurate designation of the settlement boundaries difficult (c.f. Primary Type G3 above).

Where suffixed ? this indicates areas of linear settlement not recorded as such on the early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, but which are, in every other respect, identical to G5 types.

### **Interpretation**

Modern settlement which was slightly different in character from that recorded on 19th century OS maps. This Primary Type can be interpreted as extended settlements which have undergone minor extension and linking development since the 19th century.

## Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

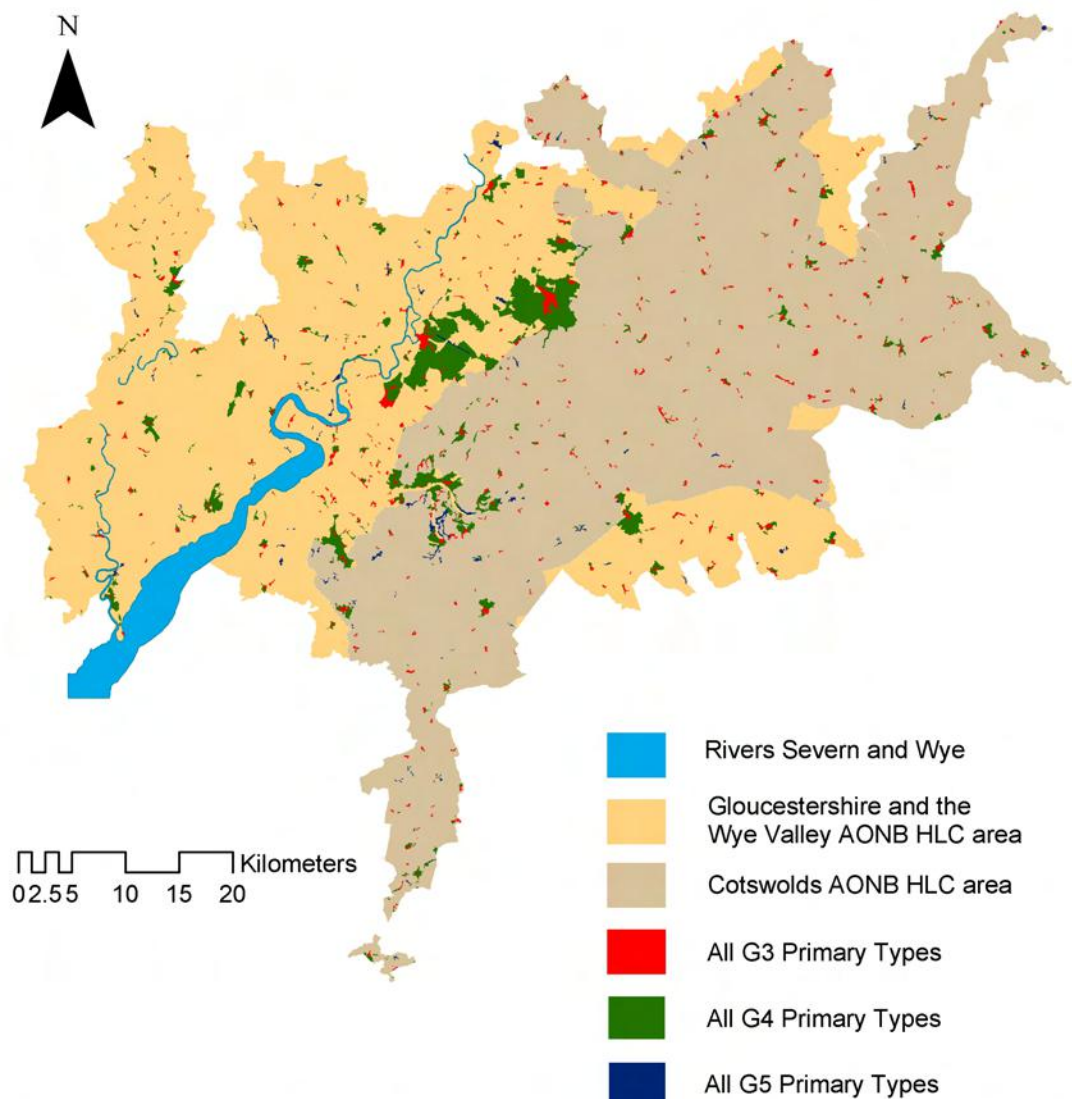
## Incidence

This Primary Type is found throughout the area of both surveys, although it is more common in areas where the topography was one of valleys and slopes.

It is particularly prevalent in the area to the south of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

## Discussion

Management issues directly affecting this Primary Type are beyond the scope of the historic landscape characterisation.



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**Figure 31: All G3, G4 and G5 Primary Types**

### 3.8 Category H: Industry

At the scale at which Historic landscape Characterisation is undertaken, it is impossible distinguish or identify the full impact which industry has had on the landscape of areas such as the Stroud valleys and Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Areas in which industrial activity, or the remains of former industries, are the predominant feature of an area of landscape, and consist of large-scale (generally above c. 6ha) industrial features, such as factory and mining complexes, civil airports, and quarries, can however be identified.

Factories, mills or mines, either within settlements or surviving as isolated buildings, isolated, or relatively small mine spoil heaps and visible evidence of piecemeal or small scale quarrying (an important historic feature of the Cotswolds scarp on the western side of the AONB, many valley sides throughout the Cotswolds, and the Forest of Dean) are not separately mapped despite the fact that, collectively, features such as these could be considered to be a major contributor to the character of the landscape in which they are found.

As a consequence, this category is largely limited to:-

- Large areas of post-medieval quarrying
- The Frome valley to the east of Stroud, Gloucestershire, where a canal, lined with disused industrial buildings runs along the base of the valley. This area was categorised as H1D.
- The Gloucestershire Aircraft Company works at Bentham, Gloucestershire.
- Extensive industrial estates to the east of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, classed as H2.
- Extensive complexes within the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, where industry, or former industry, which can be interpreted as the predominant influence on the current form of the landscape.

#### 3.8.1 H1 Disused industrial site

##### Identification characteristics

Disused industrial sites are designated as this Primary Type only where they form the predominant landscape feature in a given area. This Primary Type includes large-scale factory or mining complexes, power stations, civil airports, and areas associated with transport (e.g. railway marshalling yards) which are disused and fall outside areas designated as settlement. Large-scale mineral extraction in the form of quarries (including large flooded gravel pits), and large areas of mine spoil heaps which are no longer active are also included.

##### Interpretation

Industrial sites which are no longer in use but which still have a visible impact on the landscape.

##### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names.

##### Incidence

The Primary Type was only assigned where disused industrial sites were identified as the predominant landscape form in a particular area, and the distribution of this type under-represents the full extent of disused industrial sites within both surveys, particularly post-medieval mining sites within the area of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and limestone quarries within the area of the Cotswolds AONB.

Within the Cotswolds AONB Primary Type H1 is most common in the northern part of the AONB, exploiting the Great Oolite limestone, and the eastern part, in the vicinity of Wychwood, Oxfordshire, where Stonesfield Slate beds have been quarried. Some extensive

disused quarries are also found in the western part of the characterisation area, at the lip of the Cotswolds scarp, where the Inferior Oolite has been quarried. Disused and flooded gravel pits to the east of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, have also been assigned this Primary Type (those in the Cotswolds Water Park, in the Thames Valley, however, are now used as active recreational sites and have been designated J1H – see 3.10.1). The majority of these sites are associated with areas of large-scale organised enclosure of either former open fields or former long-term open pasture, although many of those along the scarp edge are within areas of existing open pasture (B1). The flooded gravel pits to the east of Bourton-on-the-Water are sited within areas designated as meadows.

Within the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC this type is most common within the area, or vicinity of the Statutory Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, which was administered as Crown Woodland until transferred to the Forestry Commission in 1924.

### **Discussion**

Only relatively large sites of former industry were separately categorised, and management issues affecting many of the relatively small medieval and post-medieval quarries found throughout the area would need to be considered as part of the wider historic landscapes in which they are found.

Where identified, however, these sites provide evidence of the former and locally important industrial activity, and, as such, are an integral and important element of the landscape of which they form a part.

## **3.8.2 H2 Active industrial site**

### **Identification characteristics**

Only active industrial sites which are the predominant landscape feature in a given area and are clearly superimposed onto earlier enclosure patterns were mapped. This Primary Type includes large-scale factory or mining complexes, power stations, civil airports, areas associated with transport (e.g. railway marshalling yards) which are still active, and which fall outside areas designated as settlement. Large-scale mineral extraction in the form of quarries, large mines and spoil heaps which are still active are also included.

Where suffixed H these are on the site of former industrial complexes, but represent the re-use of the same site for different industrial processes.

### **Interpretation**

Industrial sites which are still in use and which have a visible impact on the landscape.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

### **Incidence**

Within the area of the Cotswolds AONB, this Primary Type consisted almost exclusively of active limestone quarries within the northern part of the AONB in Gloucestershire, exploiting the Great Oolite limestone and within areas of large-scale organised enclosure of either former open fields or former long-term open pasture.

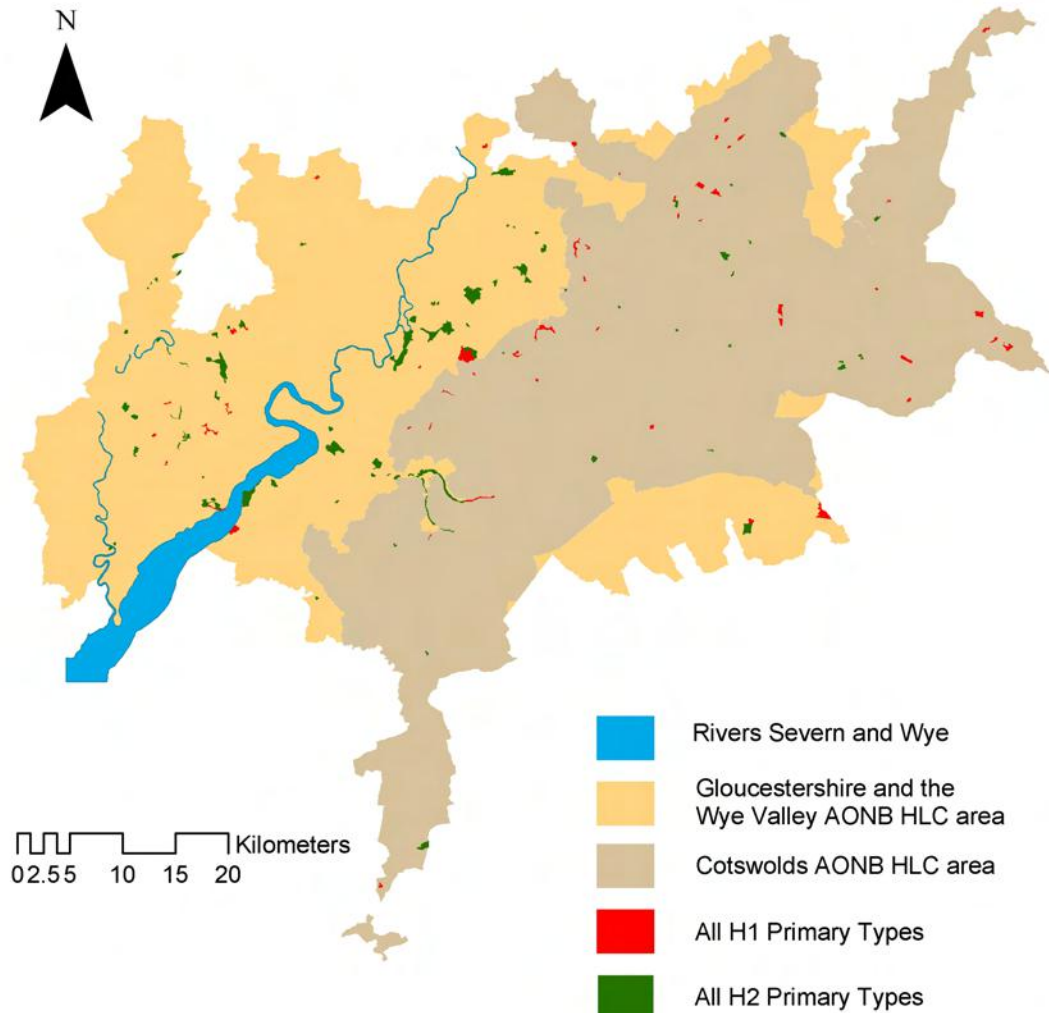
Within the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, type H2H (indicating modern industry on the site of former, and different industry) tended to be found in the northern part of the Forest of Dean Gloucestershire with examples at Mitcheldean and Cinderford, and also in the area of the valley of the River Frome to the east of Stroud. Large modern industrial centres are also found in the vicinity of Gloucester and Cheltenham, at



Lydney and Sharpness on either side of the River Severn and also at Stonehouse and Frampton on Severn to the west of Stroud.

## Discussion

The principal management issues affecting active industrial sites (generally large-scale limestone quarries) are confined to the limitation of the impact of this Primary Type on other historically important landscapes in the area.



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**Figure 32: All H1 and H2 Primary Types**



### **3.9 Category I: Military sites**

This type was limited to sites which form the predominant feature of an area of landscape, and consists of large-scale (generally above c. 12ha) 20<sup>th</sup> century military complexes such as airfields. Relatively small-scale or temporary military features such as World War II Prisoner of War camps or Anti Aircraft defences could not be identified at the scale at which Historic Landscape Characterisation is undertaken, and, accordingly, I was not used as a suffix.

#### **3.9.1 I1 Disused 20th century military site**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type includes military camps and airfields, the remains of which form the predominant feature of an area of landscape and which are generally above c. 12ha in area. Small-scale military features within settlements (e.g. barracks), isolated small features (e.g. pill boxes) and isolated buildings, which were once part of larger military landscapes and are now only visible as smaller discrete areas, are not included.

This Primary Type does not include:-

- Areas of military activity known from documentary sources or early APs which are no longer the predominant visible landscape form within an area.
- Areas of housing, which form part of now disused military sites. If these still appear to be inhabited, they are characterised G4I.

##### **Interpretation**

Disused 20th century military sites which have a visible impact on the landscape.

##### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources, place names, SMRs.

##### **Incidence**

The majority of this Primary Type were identified within the area of the Cotswolds AONB, and most are in Gloucestershire. They are sited on relatively high, level areas generally adjacent to or within areas of large-scale organised enclosure of either former open fields or former long-term open pasture, and the majority are former World War Two airfields.

##### **Discussion**

20th century military sites are increasingly recognised as important historic sites in their own right, acting as a "...source of information about momentous episodes in our national history." (Lowry 1996, xiii), and also as an integral part of the historic character of the landscape in which they are found (Schofield 1998).

#### **3.9.2 I2 Active 20th century military site**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type includes military camps and airfields currently in use, where these form the predominant feature of a given area of landscape and are generally above c. 12ha in size.

This Primary Type also includes areas of housing, which form part of active military sites.

## Interpretation

Active 20th century military sites which have a visible impact on the landscape.

## Sources

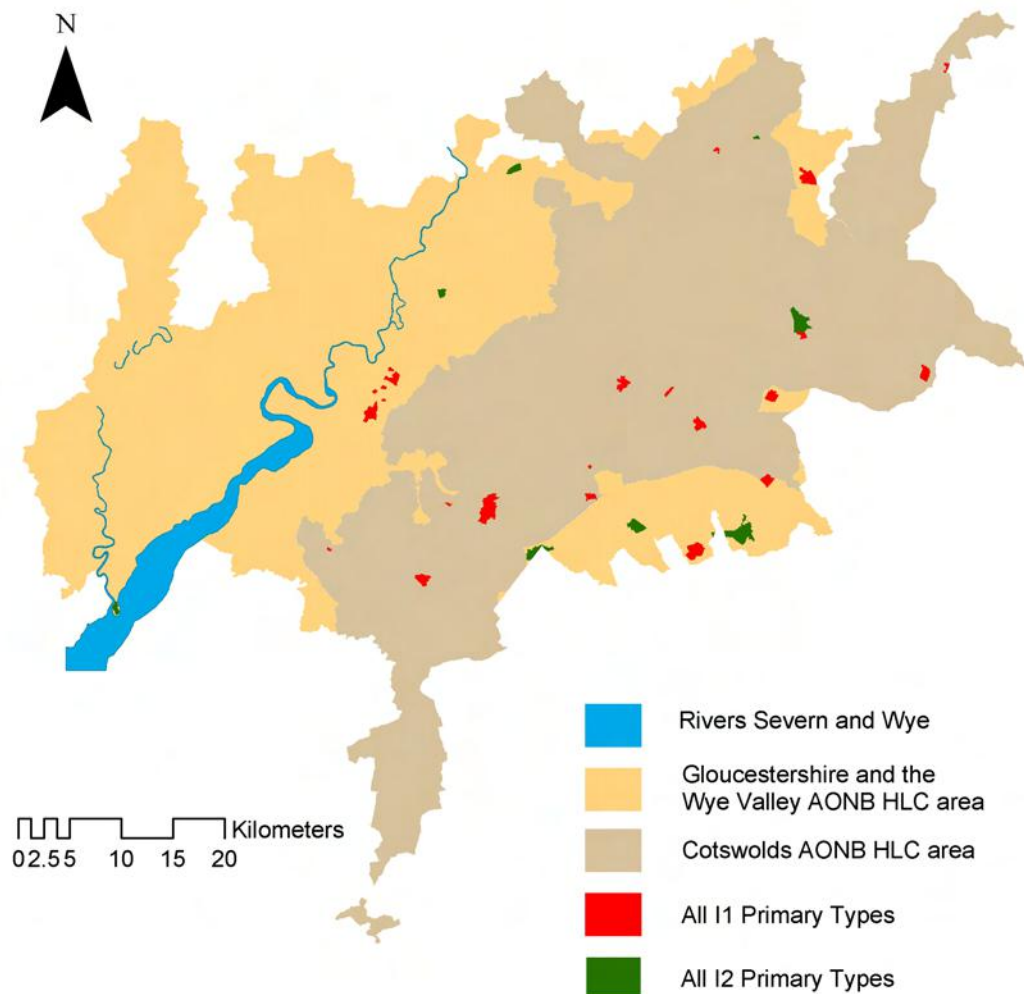
Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

## Incidence

This Primary Type is found mainly in the southeastern Cotswolds and the Thames Valley, although an extensive area of I2 is found at Ashchurch to the east of Tewkesbury in northern Gloucestershire.

## Discussion

A number of Primary Type I3 sites have similar origins to those of Primary Type I2, and are subject to similar management issues. These sites are also currently active, and therefore subject to potential change or expansion. As such, the limitation of their impact on other historically important landscapes in the area is also a management issue.



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**Figure 33: All I1 and I2 Primary Types**

### **3.10 Category J: Recreational sites**

#### **3.10.1 J1 Active recreational site**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type includes extensive sites set aside for recreational activity, where these are the predominant landuse within a given area, or are superimposed on earlier enclosure patterns. Recreational sites within areas of settlement are not included in this Primary Type. Primary Type J1 includes golf courses, camping/caravan parks, large motorcycle scrambling courses and racecourses. Small scale recreational sites which simply fall within more widespread enclosure patterns (e.g. village cricket pitches, small campsites attached to farms, small scale and probably temporary motor cycle scrambling courses) are not separately designated, nor are urban parks with the exception of an extensive recreational area in the centre of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire (SO8928032250) which was designated J1 on account of its size.

Included in this category are disused recreational areas which are contiguous with, and form part of, an area actively for recreational purposes. The only example of this was identified at Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, where the northern part of a large golf course (centred at ST8890098670) was no longer actively used.

Also in this category are the flooded gravel pits in the Cotswolds Water Park in the Thames Valley in Gloucestershire. As these are actively used for water sports, they have been designate J1H

##### **Interpretation**

Recreational sites currently in use which have a visible impact on the landscape.

##### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, SMR, published/unpublished documentary sources, APs.

##### **Incidence**

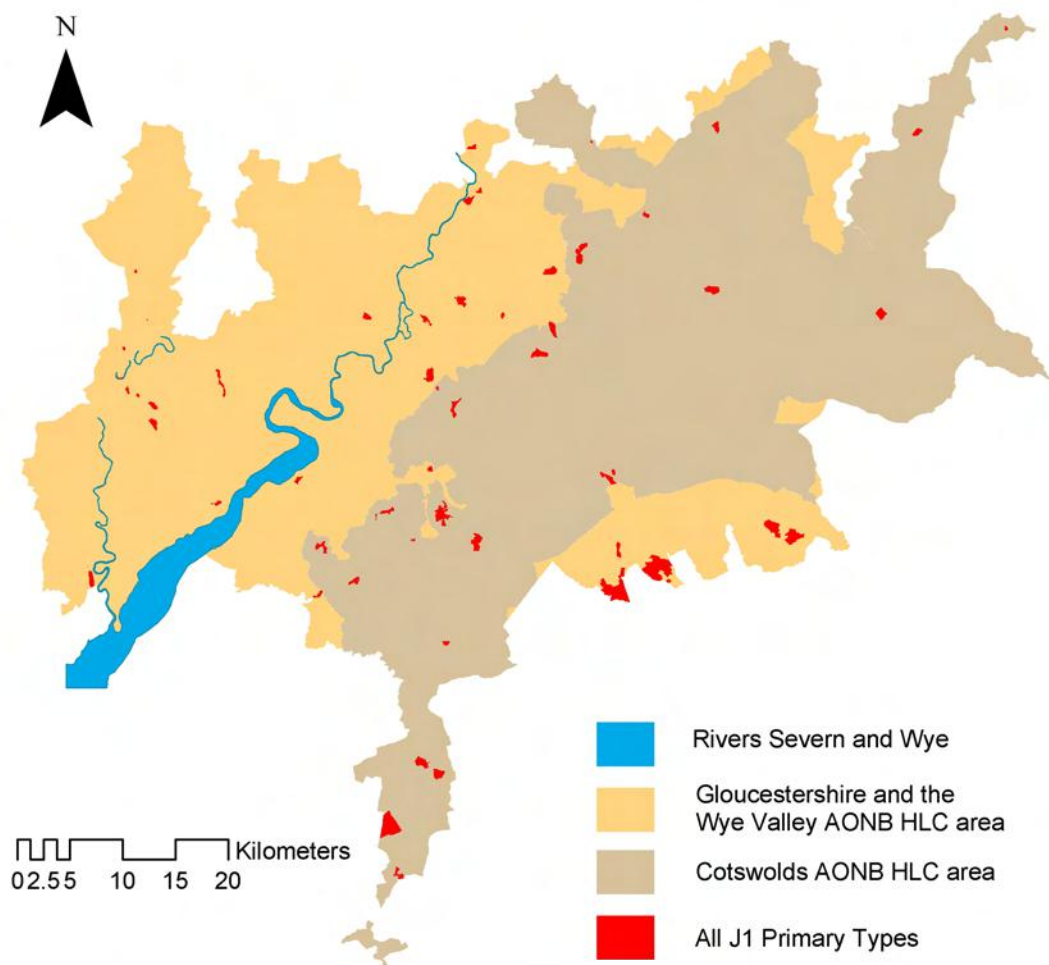
This type is found throughout the area of both surveys. The majority are golf courses either within areas of large-scale organised enclosure, former open fields, former long-term open pasture (Primary Types B3, B4), or areas of existing open pasture (Primary Type B1).

Large modern horse racing courses were also identified at Prestbury, Gloucestershire and Chepstow, Monmouthshire.

##### **Discussion**

This Primary Type appears generally to have been sited in areas of former open pasture, and many of the management issues are the same as those for areas of B1 (see above).

As this Primary Type is still in use, the impact of maintenance and improvement (particularly in the case of golf courses) on the character of the surrounding historic landscape is also a management issue.



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**Figure 34: All J1 Primary Types**

### **3.11 Category K: Water bodies**

No extensive (above c. 8ha) naturally formed expanses of standing water such as lakes which had a significant impact as landscape features were identified. Small pools or naturally formed “sinks” were not considered to have enough impact on the landscape to be separately characterised at this scale.

#### **3.11.1 K1 Artificial area of standing water**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of large expanses of standing water which have been artificially and deliberately created as water features such as reservoirs and ornamental and recreational lakes. It does not include small areas of standing water (e.g. ponds), small artificial lakes within areas designated as post-medieval ornamental landscapes, or flooded industrial workings such as those which form the Cotswolds Water Park in the Thames Valley in the southeastern part of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC area.

##### **Interpretation**

Areas of standing water which have been artificially created.

##### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, other early maps, SMRs, published/unpublished documentary sources, APs.

##### **Incidence**

Three examples of this Primary Type, all within the Gloucestershire part of the Cotswolds AONB, were identified. All of these are in the western part of the AONB, either at the foot of the Cotswolds scarp, or at the mouths of valleys flowing out of the Cotswolds towards the River Severn.

##### **Discussion**

These sites are examples of 19th and early 20th century water management systems and, as such, form an integral part of the historic character of the landscape in which they are found. As these sites are also currently in use the possible impact of any proposals to enlarge them, and the effect this would have on the historical character of the surrounding landscape, is also a management issue.

#### **3.11.2 K2 Tidal river and estuary**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type is identified from Ordnance Survey indicators of tidal waterways.

##### **Interpretation**

Tidal waterways.

##### **Sources**

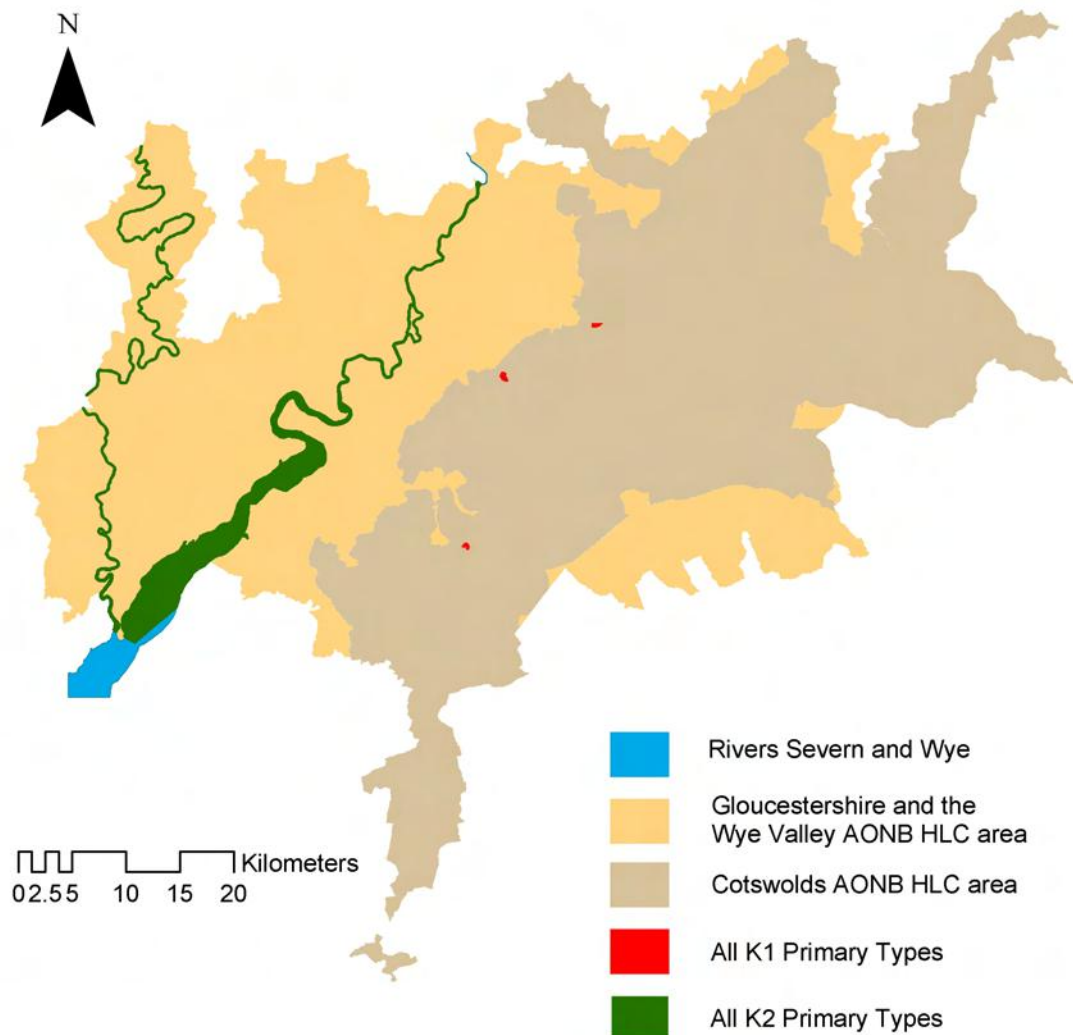
Modern OS maps

## Incidence

This type is only found within the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC and is restricted to the River Severn (as far north as Tewkesbury Gloucestershire) and the River Wye which is tidal through the whole of the characterisation area.

## Discussion

This type forms an integral part of the historic character of the landscape in which it is found. The inter-tidal zones of both the Rivers Wye and Severn are likely to contain well preserved features relating to riverine activities such as fishing, trade or communications.



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**Figure 35: All K1 and K2 Primary Types**



### **3.12 Category L: Enclosure where former landuse has not been identified**

This category consists of enclosure patterns which do not display clear evidence of the landuses which preceded them and where the historical sources consulted as part of Historic Landscape Characterisation did not provide this information.

It remains possible that the areas characterised as Type L represent enclosure with a range of origins which would require considerably more in-depth investigation to unravel than was possible during the course of the HLC. This was particularly evident in the case of Type L2 where extensive areas in Monmouthshire would undoubtedly have been characterised as A2 or A4 in parts of Gloucestershire where a wider range of sources were available and where the writer has greater familiarity with the overall pattern of landscape history.

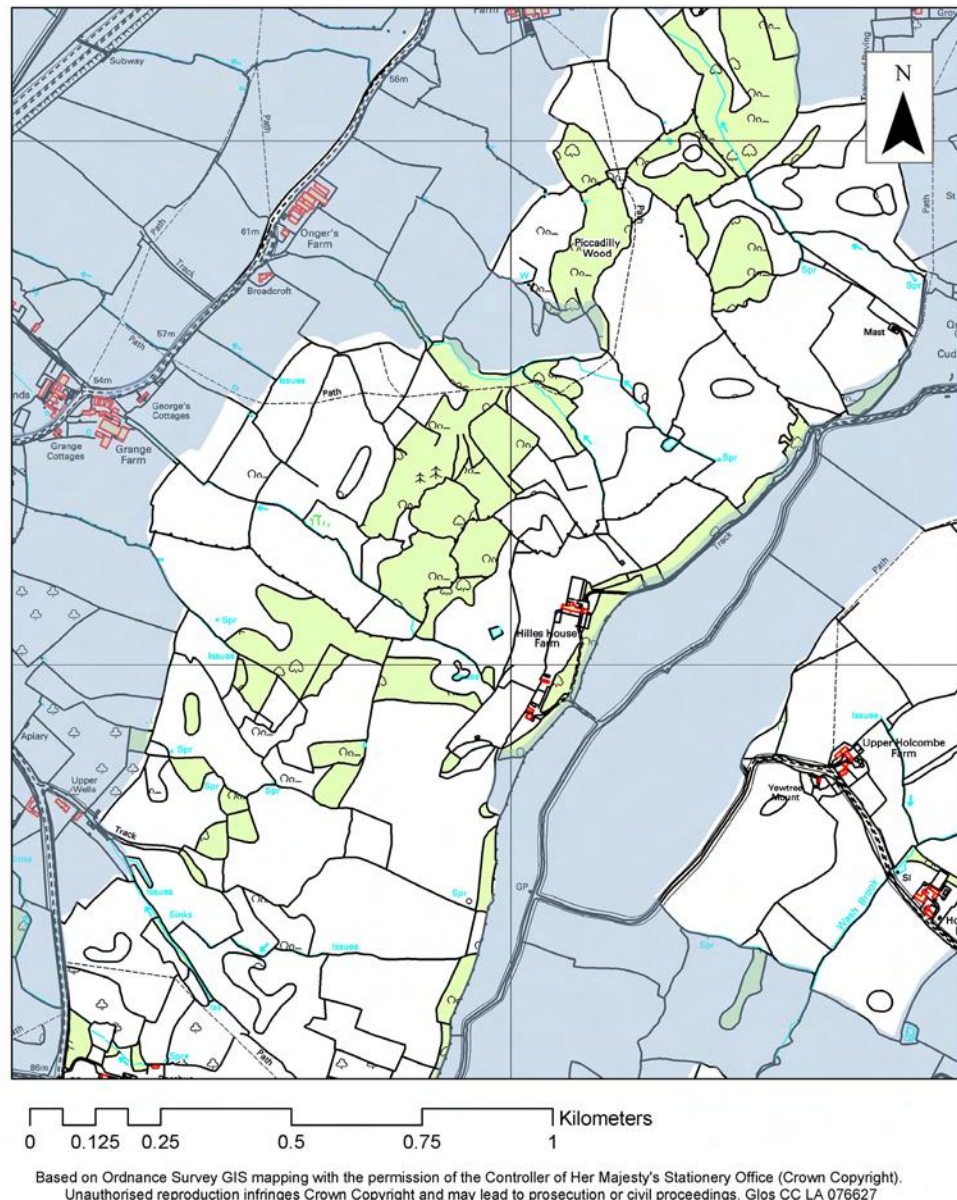
Although L categories are divided into three types, the precise dividing line between these could be unclear.

#### **3.12.1 L1 Irregular enclosure; former landuse not identified**

##### **Identification characteristics**

Enclosures in this Primary Type consist of small (generally between c. 1 and 7ha) enclosures with either irregular or sinuous boundaries, although occasional straight boundaries are included within area of L1. The enclosures tend to lack co-axial common boundaries, and boundary patterns within areas of L1 generally lack a sense of overall cohesion, suggesting that enclosure of these areas may have been undertaken on a piecemeal basis.

Some boundaries display some suggestions of former unenclosed cultivation patterns (sinuous reversed S or “dog-leg” patterns) but these are not a significant feature of this type, and as these areas are lacking in supportive evidence for former open fields it is not clear that this type does represent enclosure of areas of former unenclosed cultivation.



**Figure 36: Primary Type L1 at Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire (SO8495512232)**

### Interpretation

The precise interpretation of this enclosure pattern remains unclear. Areas of L1 tend to be found on marginal slopes (particularly steep river valley sides at the western edge of the Cotswolds AONB) and often in the vicinity of areas of former unenclosed cultivation (A types). This type may represent either piecemeal enclosure of marginal areas of unenclosed cultivation (cf. A1s) or perhaps the enclosure of uncultivated waste (or woodland) at the edges of cultivated open fields.

### Sources

Modern OS maps, rectified late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century parish maps.

### Incidence

The type is most common on steep slopes at the western edge of the Cotswolds AONB (see above), although it is less frequently found in areas of relatively steep ground at the edges of

the main woodland area of the Forest of Dean Gloucestershire, often in areas sandwiched between the woodland and more readily cultivated land.

## **Discussion**

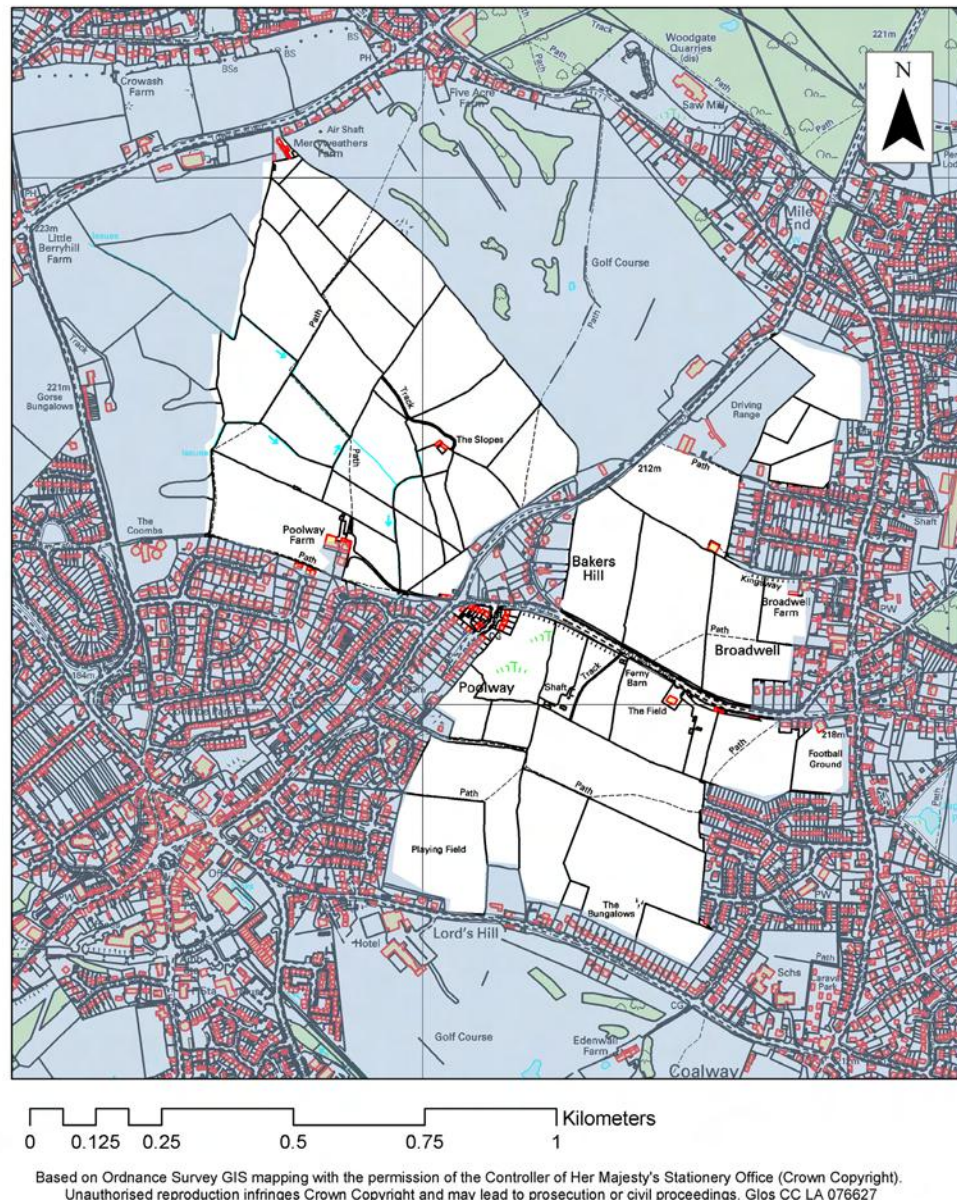
Although the origin of the enclosure pattern in these areas is not fully understood, they are a defining part of the landscape character of the areas in which they occur, and represent the utilisation of relatively marginal areas at the edge of cultivated land.

### **3.12.2 L2 Less irregular enclosure; former landuse not identified**

#### **Identification characteristics**

Like Type L1 enclosures in this Primary Type consist of small (generally between c. 1 and 7ha) enclosures. Although some boundaries within this type are irregular or sinuous, there tends to be a greater incidence of relatively straight and co-axial common boundaries, giving areas of L2 a general a sense of overall cohesion, suggesting that enclosure of these areas may have been undertaken simultaneously.

Although some boundaries display some suggestion of former unenclosed cultivation patterns (sinuous reversed S or “dog-leg” patterns) these are not a significant feature of this type, and as these areas are lacking in supportive evidence for former open fields, it is not clear that this type does represent enclosure of areas of former unenclosed cultivation (although see references to Areas of L2 within Monmouthshire above).



**Figure 37: Primary Type L2 at Coleford, Gloucestershire (SO5812311306)**

### Interpretation

The precise interpretation of this enclosure pattern remains unclear. Areas of L2 tend to be found in areas of more marginal and hilly land particularly the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire and in Monmouthshire or Herefordshire to the west of the River Severn. Some of them almost certainly represent areas of enclosure of former unenclosed cultivation, particularly in areas like Herefordshire and Monmouthshire. Other areas may represent enclosure of uncultivated marginal land such as waste.

In some areas of the southern Gloucestershire Vale, such as the parishes of Alkington (ST7150095000) or Kingswood (ST7400091000) areas of L2 are found in association with early woodland or placename evidence (e.g. Kingswood) suggestive of former early woodland. These areas of L2 may represent areas of cleared early woodland where evidence for this was not found in the sources used as part of the process of Historic Landscape Characterisation.

In another part of the parish of Kingswood, Gloucestershire (centred at ST7500091500), an area categorised as L2 may, on the basis of circumstantial evidence, represent enclosure of former meadow land, whilst a third area in Kingswood Parish (centred at ST7300089000) was known as “Chase Hill” on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps consulted, and may represent an area of enclosed open common pasture.

### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, rectified late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century parish maps.

### **Incidence**

This type is most common to the west of the River Severn, either around the periphery of the central wooded area of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, or in the Herefordshire or Monmouthshire sections of the Wye Valley AONB. Some small patches of L2 are also found throughout the remainder of the area covered by the Historic Landscape Characterisation, generally in areas of relatively steep terrain.

### **Discussion**

Although the origin of the enclosure pattern in these areas is not fully understood, they are a defining part of the landscape character of the areas in which they occur.

## **3.12.3 L3 Regular enclosure segmenting long thin areas; former landuse not identified**

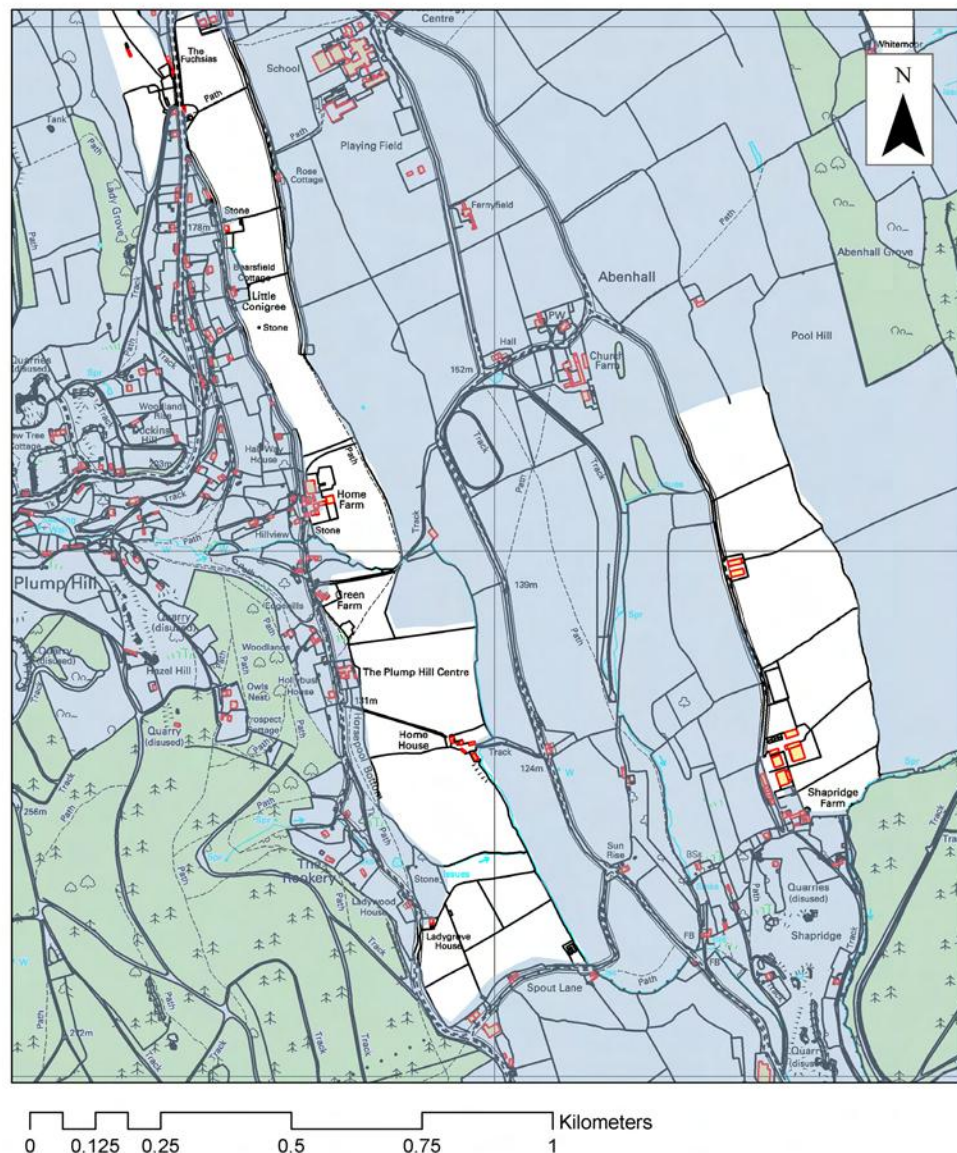
### **Identification characteristics**

These areas consist of generally long thin areas of land, often on valley sides or sandwiched between different elements of the landscape (e.g. an area of woodland and a road), or different landscape types.

These areas are now enclosed in a regular fashion generally consisting of straight, approximately parallel boundaries segmenting the area into roughly equal enclosures between c. 2 and 7ha.

L3 appears identical to a number of other types identified as part of the characterisation process (e.g. some elements of A2, A3, B2 or D1r) but has been assigned where the former landuse of the enclosed area could not be discerned either from the current pattern of enclosure, or from the historical or other sources consulted as part of this project, and where it forms a discrete area, clearly different from adjacent landscape types.





**Figure 38: Primary Type L3 at Plump Hill, Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire (SO6698617010)**

### Interpretation

The precise interpretation of this enclosure pattern remains unclear, and it remains possible that different areas of L3 represent enclosure of a number of former landuses at different periods and further, more detailed, historical research would be required to shed more light on this. As this type tends to be found on relatively marginal land, however, it is likely to represent relatively recent enclosure of areas of waste or cleared woodland.

### Sources

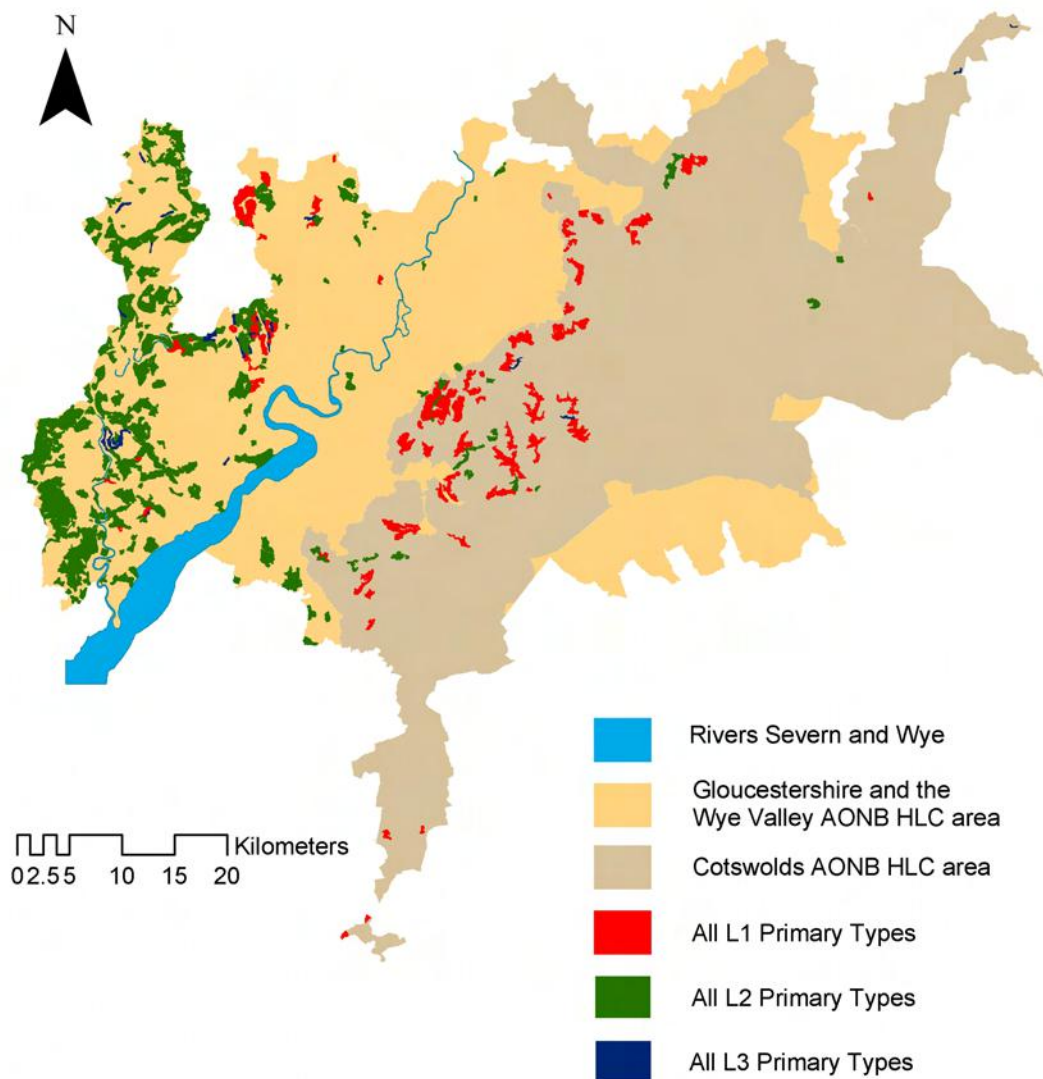
Modern OS maps, rectified late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century parish maps.

## Incidence

Areas of L3 tend to be found in areas of more marginal and hilly land particularly the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and in Herefordshire to the west of the River Sever, although some are found on valley sides at the western edge of the Cotswolds AONB

## Discussion

Although the origin of the enclosure pattern in these areas is not fully understood, they are a defining part of the landscape character of the areas in which they occur.



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**Figure 39: All L1, L2 and L3 Primary Types**





### **3.13 Category N: Large modern fields**

#### **3.13.1 N1 Large modern fields created from former organised enclosure**

##### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of areas where field boundaries have been removed to create a “prairie” landscape for modern cereal production or where modern fields had been created in areas of former open ground. Not all modern boundary removal qualified as this Primary Type since the map sources consulted did not allow for detailed direct comparison between present and former boundary patterns. Fields in this Primary Type are in the order of 18ha or more in area, and, consequently, the full extent of recent boundary removal is unlikely to be represented.

##### **Interpretation**

Large modern fields created by the removal of earlier field boundaries. This Primary Type is assumed to represent adjustment of organised (A3, A4, B3, B4) enclosure patterns.

##### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, place names, published/unpublished sources.

#### **3.13.2 N2 Large modern fields created from former piecemeal enclosure of unenclosed cultivation**

##### **Identification characteristics**

Identical to N1 except that the large-scale reorganisation is known to have been modification of Primary Types A1 or A2 (piecemeal enclosure of former unenclosed cultivation).

##### **Interpretation**

Large modern fields created by removal of earlier Primary Types A1 or A2 (piecemeal enclosure of former open field) boundaries.

##### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

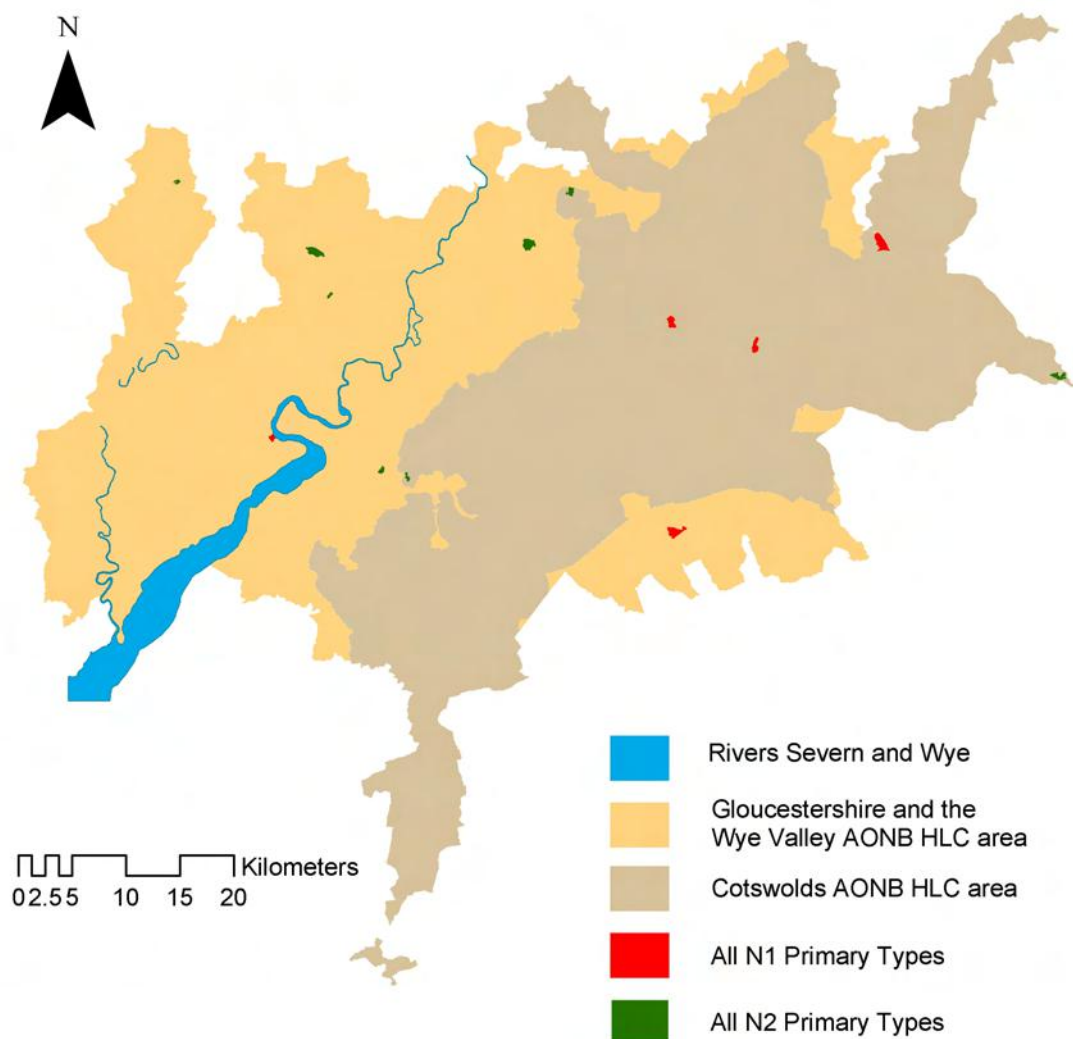
##### **Incidence of both N1 and N2**

Given the size constraints governing the identification of this Primary Type, it almost certainly underestimates the full extent of modern boundary removal within the area covered by both surveys.

These types are found throughout both survey area, but are most common where the predominant enclosure pattern is large-scale organised enclosure of former open fields or long-term open pasture (Primary Types A3, A4, B3, B4).

##### **Discussion; both N1 and N2**

These are interpreted as recent trends within landscape organisation and the principal management issue affecting them is to ensure that the impact of this trend is limited where it affects other historically important landscapes and sites.



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**Figure 40: All N1 and N2 Primary Types**

### **3.14 Category P: Settlement patterns derived from dispersed squatter type settlement**

#### **3.14.1 P1 Modern settlement - irregular dispersed squatter type settlement**

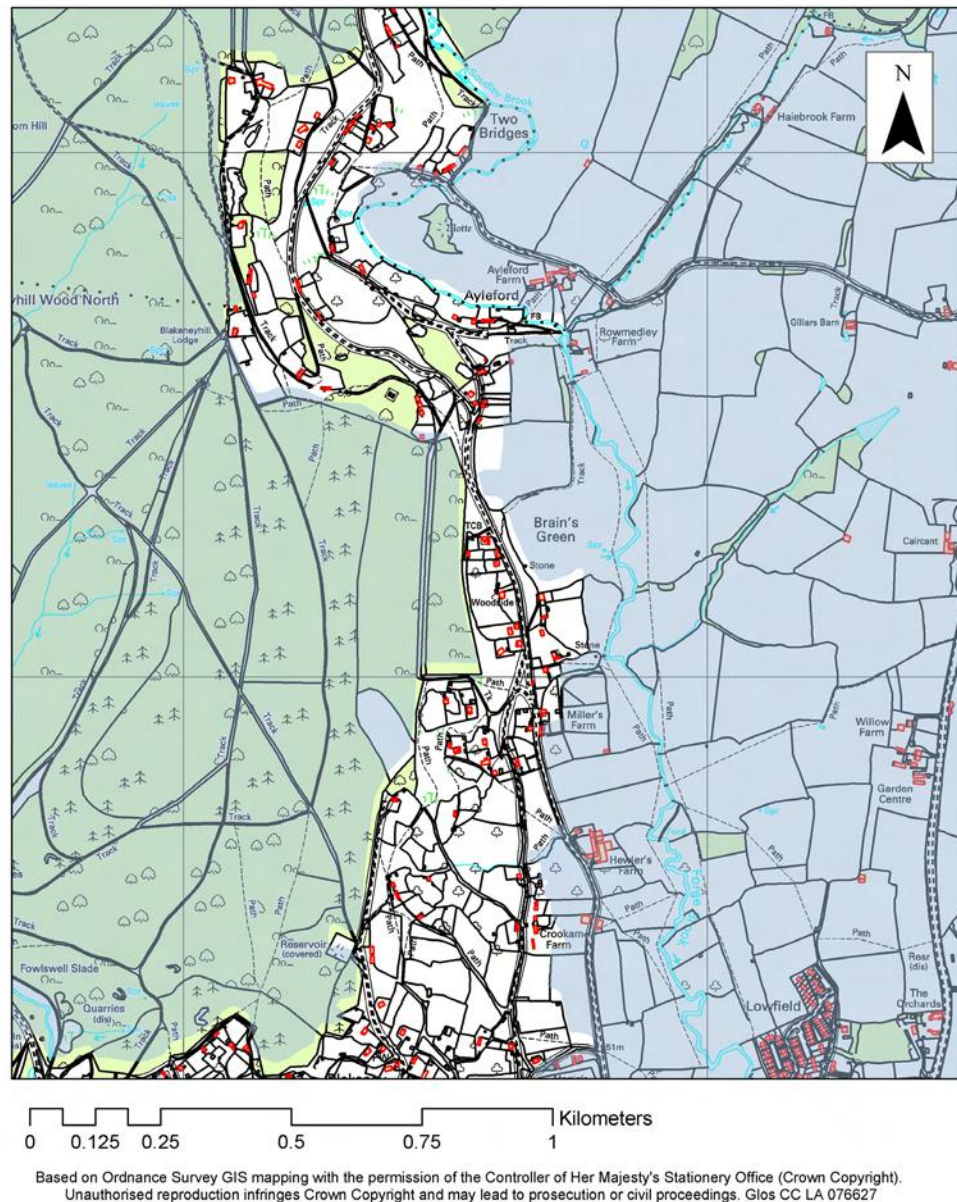
##### **Identification characteristics**

This type is identified by generally small irregular enclosures. These are scattered apparently randomly within areas of open waste ground. On occasion P1 enclosure is also found within areas of woodland, but in at least one instance (Wigpool Common, Gloucestershire – SO6550019500) the existing woodland is known to postdate the enclosures which were established in an area of waste.

Although P1 enclosures often form discrete contiguous groups this is not always the case and isolated enclosures within areas of waste are a characteristic of this type. An additional characteristic of P1 is that a proportion of the enclosures (generally c. 30%) contain buildings, generally domestic dwellings.

It is not necessary for areas of P1 to conform precisely to the settlement pattern recorded on 19th century maps. The key identifier is that the modern settlement retains the same open, and apparently random mix of enclosures, enclosure containing buildings and open ground as that depicted on 19th century maps.

Areas of P1 are recorded as such not only on the modern OS maps of the area used during the survey, but were also recorded as such on 19th century maps of the area. In some areas (e.g. at Christchurch Gloucestershire SO5950013500) areas of P1 were not recorded as such on 19th century maps. Where this occurred P1 was suffixed ?.



**Figure 41: Primary Type P1 at Lower Soudley, Gloucestershire (SO6658008255)**

### Interpretation

This type is interpreted as the results of unregulated (squatter) settlement with its origins in the late 18th and 19th centuries, in areas of waste ground (or on occasion woodland), generally, but not always, at the fringes of the Crown land of the Royal Demesne (Statutory Forest) of the Forest of Dean Gloucestershire.

In the area of Wigpool Common, Gloucestershire (SO6500019500) P1 enclosure is found within woodland.

### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

## **Incidence**

This type is found exclusively to the west of the River Severn and is most common on the fringes of the Statutory Forest (the old Crown land of the Forest of Dean) in western Gloucestershire.

Areas of this type to the east of the main concentration in Gloucestershire, or to the west in Monmouthshire or Herefordshire, are assumed to be of similar date and represent unregulated settlement in areas of former waste.

## **Discussion**

Although small areas of P1 type are found throughout the survey area to the west of the River Severn, the scale of this type around the fringes of the former Crown land of the Statutory Forest is a significant and distinctive feature of the settlement pattern of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and indicative of the conflict between the housing needs of workers required to meet the expanding industries of the area and the government restrictions on settlement and other activity within Crown land.

Some areas of P1 may also contain archaeological evidence of former industries such as disused quarries, mine shafts or tramways.

### **3.14.2 P2 Modern settlement - organised urban patterns derived from former irregular dispersed squatter type settlement.**

#### **Identification characteristics**

This Primary Type consists of existing urban settlement identified from modern OS maps and appears identical to the types of settlement characterised as G3 or G4 (see above). The distinguishing characteristic of P2, however, is that it is derived from areas which conformed to the identification characteristics of P1 when they were recorded on the 19th century maps consulted.

Large (above c. 10ha) twentieth century medical, academic or retail sites constructed on green field sites are included. The boundaries of this Primary Type were also inclusive of gardens or playing fields interpreted as an integral part of the settlement, rather than the surrounding enclosure pattern. Primary Type P2 was applied where the modern “urban” settlement was the predominant characteristic of the settlement of the area.

#### **Interpretation**

This type is interpreted as the results of the urbanization of areas of former unregulated (squatter) later post-medieval settlement, in areas of waste ground.

#### **Sources**

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

#### **Incidence**

This type is found exclusively to the west of the River Severn and almost exclusively on the fringes of the Statutory Forest (the old Crown land of the Forest of Dean) in western Gloucestershire.

#### **Discussion**

P2 effectively represents a reorganization of a settlement pattern characteristic of the area and management issues directly affecting this type are beyond the scope of the HLC.

### **3.14.3 P3 Modern settlement – less irregular dispersed squatter type settlement**

#### **Identification characteristics**

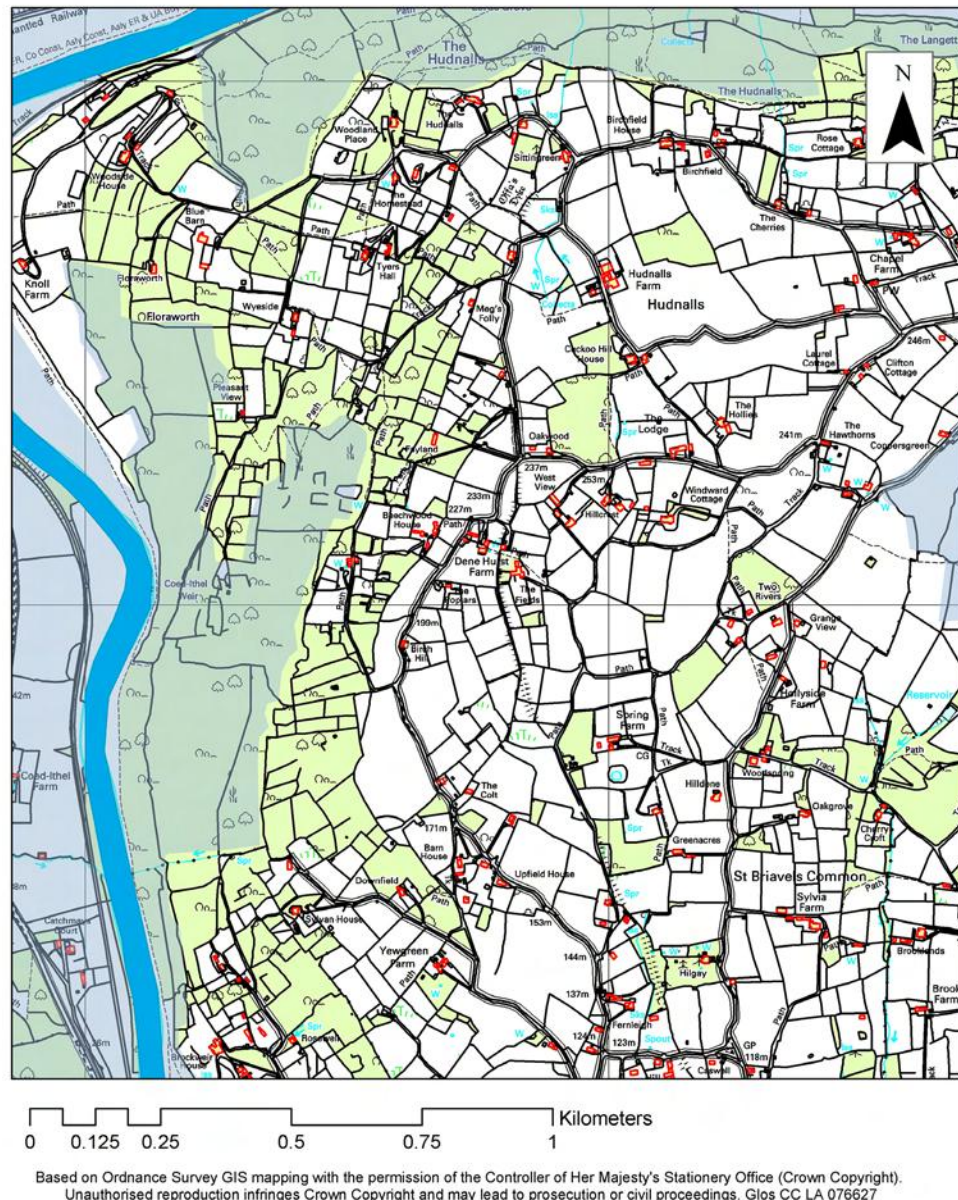
This type is identified by generally small (no more than 100m<sup>2</sup>) enclosures. These are less irregular than those characterised, as P1, and tend to consist of continuous areas of contiguous rectilinear enclosure in areas of waste ground, or woodland. Both these landuses are, however, a feature of the area in which P3 types are found.

Although enclosures may exhibit a degree of coaxial common boundaries, close inspection of the enclosure pattern reveals that P3 types tend to be essentially irregular and could have developed in a piecemeal fashion.

An additional characteristic of P3 is that a proportion of the enclosures (generally c. 30%) contain buildings, generally domestic dwellings.

Like P1, P3 types will have been recorded as such on the 19th century maps consulted as part of the HLC process. It is not necessary for areas of P3 to conform precisely to the settlement pattern recorded on 19th century maps. The key identifier is that the modern settlement retains the same open, and apparently random, mix of enclosures containing buildings or open ground as that depicted on 19th century maps.





**Figure 42: Primary Type P3 at St Briavel's Common, Gloucestershire (SO5376803118)**

### Interpretation

On the basis of historical evidence for what is effectively the type-site for this form of enclosure (St Briavel's Common, Gloucestershire – SO5422002620) this enclosure and settlement pattern represents gradual and unregulated clearance and encroachment into areas of woodland undertaken during the earlier part of the post-medieval period. It is recognized that, in other areas, this enclosure and settlement pattern may represent a different process of encroachment into areas of waste or woodland which occurred at different periods.

### Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, published/unpublished sources.

## **Incidence**

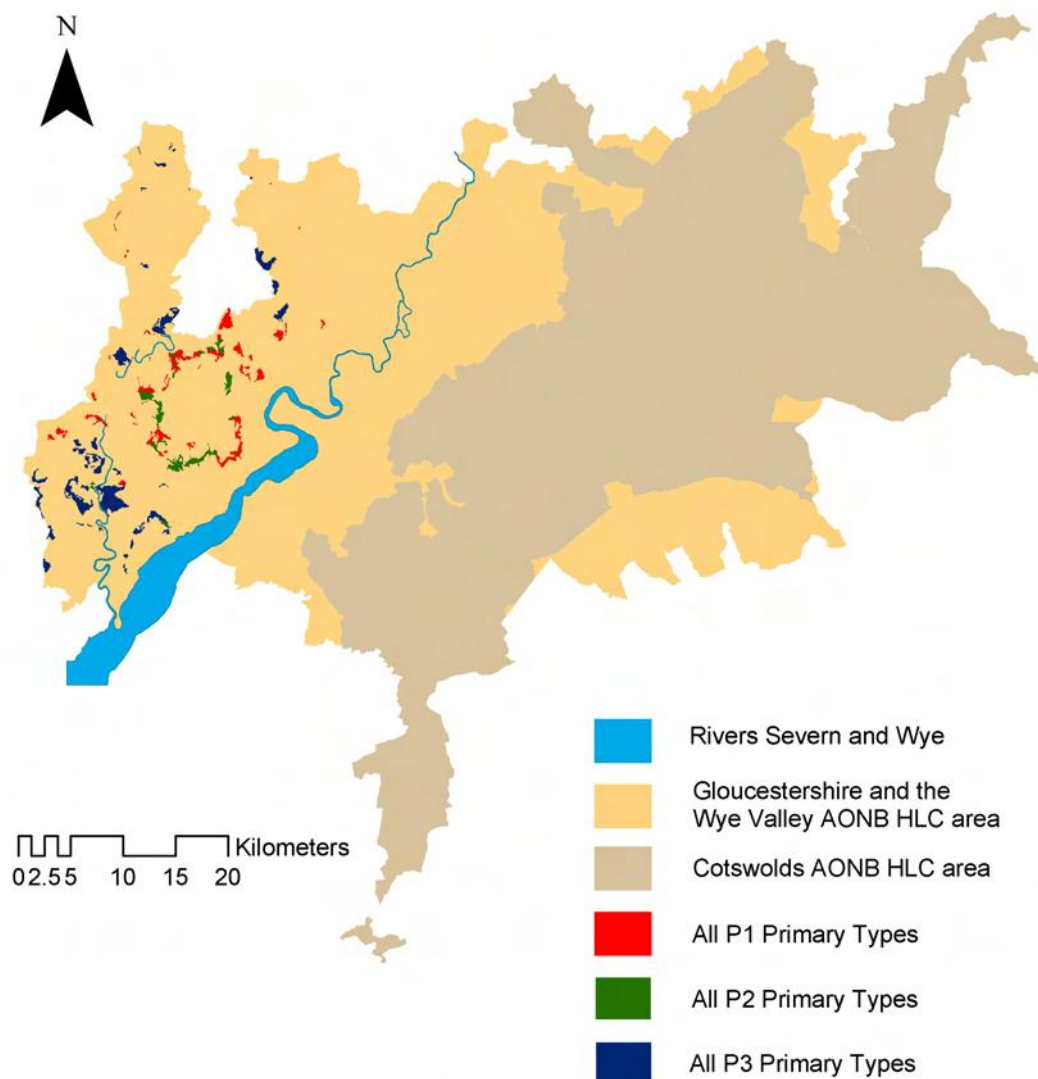
This type is found exclusively to the west of the River Severn. Although St Briavels common in west Gloucestershire is considered to be a typical area of P3, extensive areas of this enclosure type are found in southwest Gloucestershire (to the southeast of St Briavels common) on the fringes of the higher ground along the edge of the River Severn. Extensive areas of P3 type are also found to the west of the River Wye in areas of higher ground in the Monmouthshire part of the Wye Valley AONB, and smaller areas are also found in northwest Gloucestershire (at the edges of the area covered by the HLC) and also within the Herefordshire part of the Wye Valley AONB.

## **Discussion**

This type generally represents the earliest recognizable pattern of enclosure in a given part of the survey area, and is generally considered to represent late medieval or post-medieval encroachment into areas of woodland or waste.

West of the River Severn, the scale of this type around the fringes of the former Crown land of the Statutory Forest is a significant and distinctive feature of the settlement pattern of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and indicative of the conflict between the housing needs of workers required to meet the expanding industries of the area and the government restrictions on settlement and other activity within crown land.





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**Figure 43: All P1, P2 and P3 Primary Types**

