

3.15 Category R: Areas with heath place names

This category consists of areas recorded as “heath” in the sources consulted. These areas are likely to have been open pasture at some time, although the name “heath” within the area of the Cotswolds AONB does not appear to mean areas with sandy acid soils (i.e. the dictionary definition of heath). Where this name is found in east Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, it appears to indicate areas of unenclosed pasture which overlie either clays or Chipping Norton limestone rather than the Oolitic limestone.

In Oxfordshire both downs (overlying Oolitic limestone) and heaths (overlying clay or Chipping Norton Limestone) are found, the different terms presumably distinguishing between the distinctive topographies, flora and fauna of the separate geological substrates. The following exceptions to this were noted:-

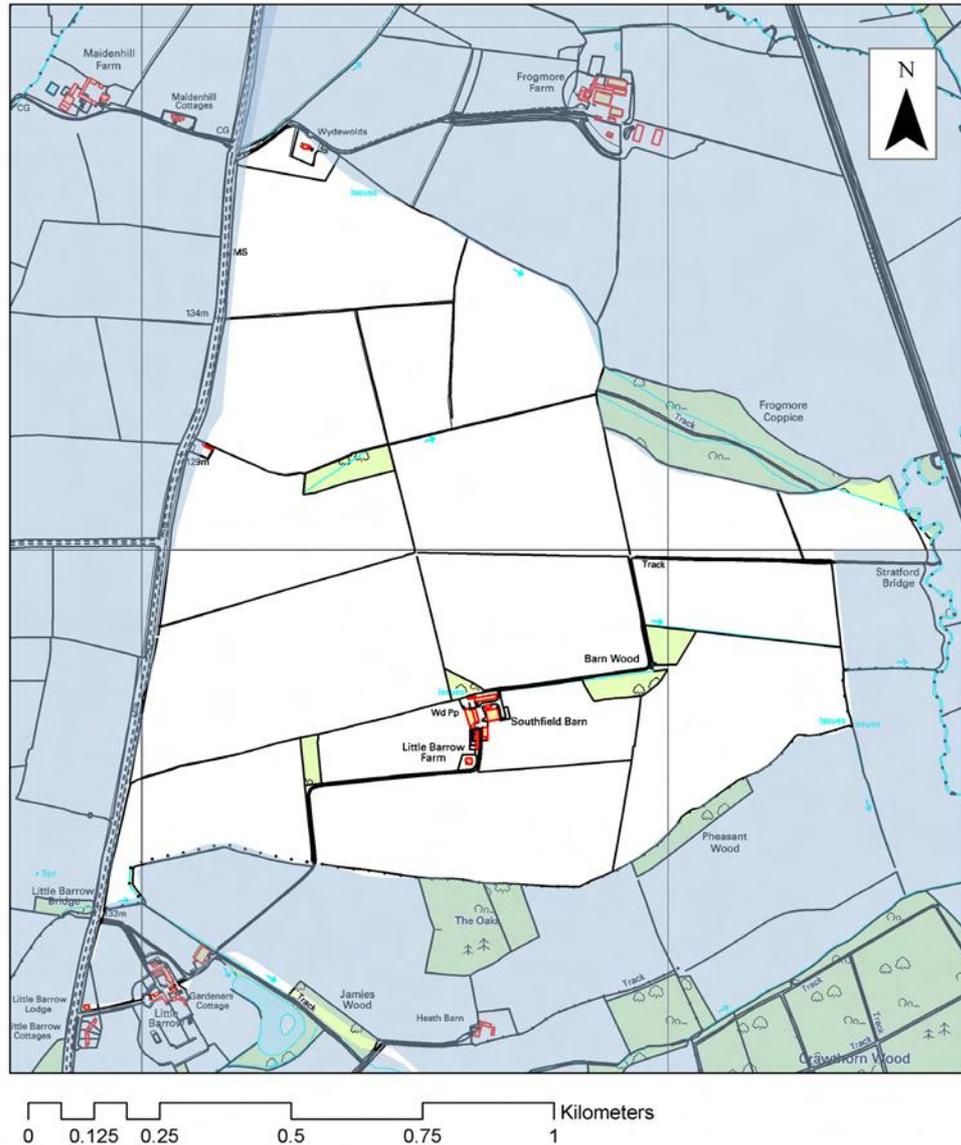
- Rollright Heath and Chasleton Heath in Oxfordshire both overlie Chipping Norton Limestone rather than Clay.
- The area of “Marsh Common” to the north of Kingham, Oxfordshire was categorised as R3A as its geology was similar to other “Heaths” in the area.
- The area to the north of Wick Rissington, Gloucestershire was categorised AIR, as the enclosure pattern suggested A1 enclosure, yet a “Heath” place name was recorded in the area.

This category is used primarily as a suffix with the following exception:-

3.15.1 R3 Regular organised enclosure of areas called heath - post medieval/ parliamentary?

Identification characteristics

Enclosures take the form of generally large (usually between c. 6 and 14ha), regular fields often with straight edges. Boundaries may also be more sinuous where they follow contours, and where permanent pasture is derived from former open fields. Occasional boundaries may echo open field divisions in the form of old strip field land or furlong boundaries (reversed S or extensive irregular “dog leg” boundaries), where they follow the line of pre-existing boundaries such as those for parishes.



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Figure 44: Primary Type R3 at Donnington, Gloucestershire (SP2053929924)

Interpretation

Enclosures in this Primary Type are likely to be the result of either parliamentary enclosure of open pasture or some other organised enclosure dating to the 18th or 19th centuries, and part of the large-scale landscape reorganisations which took place at that time. This Primary Type was categorised as R3 as it is the product of similar historic processes as those which formed Primary Type B3.

Sources

Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps, APs, place names, published/unpublished documentary sources, common land maps, nature conservation designations.

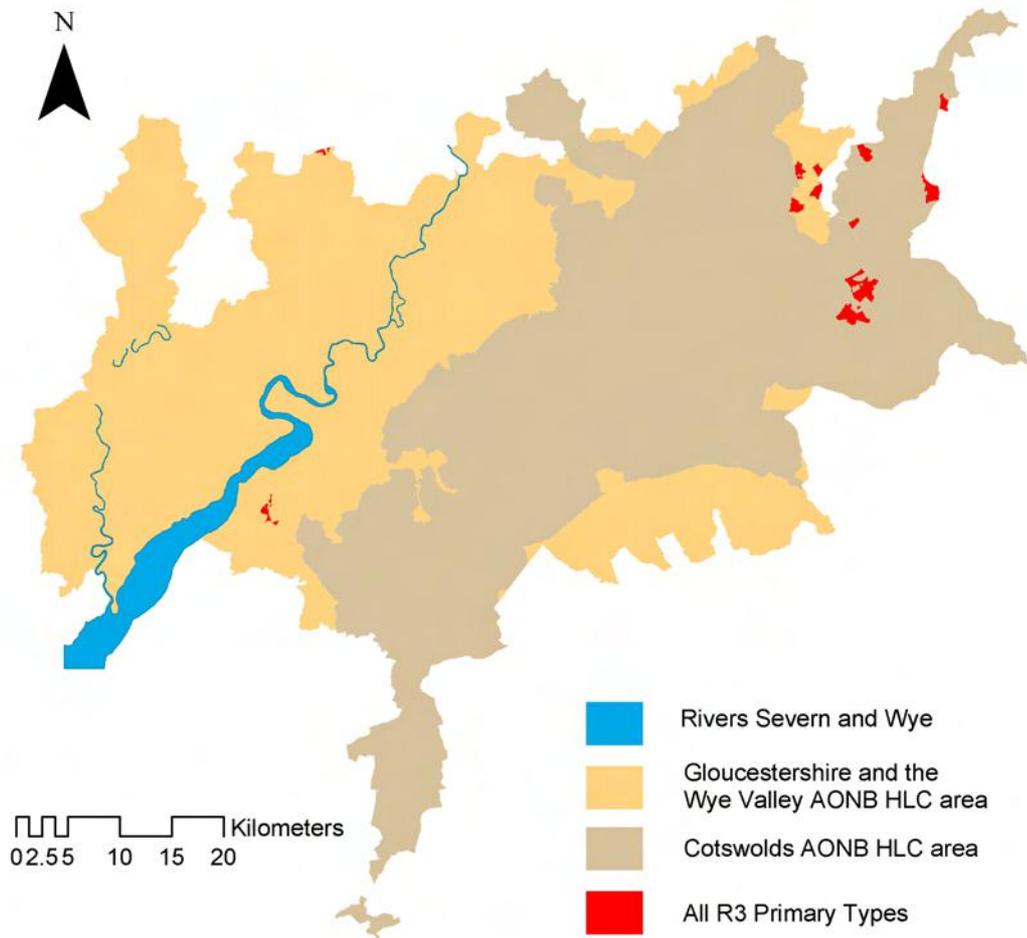
Incidence

This Primary Type is most common in the northeastern parts of the combined HLC survey areas in the Oxfordshire and Warwickshire sections of the Cotswolds AONB and also the extreme northeastern part of Gloucestershire in the vicinity of Morton in Marsh. An area of R3 is also found in the vicinity of Berkeley in the Severn Vale, Gloucestershire

Discussion

Although boundaries within this Primary Type are likely to be relatively late, i.e. dating to the eighteenth century or later, they are now a defining element of the character of the landscape in which they are found. Very little evidence of the large-scale recent removal of boundaries in these areas was identified within the Cotswolds AONB although it is likely that the full extent of this was under represented by this survey (see discussion of category N above).

Although most of the fields in this Primary Type have been extensively ploughed since enclosure, some archaeologically significant earthworks, including evidence of earlier open field systems, do survive in some areas.



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Figure 45: All R3 Primary Types

3.16 Category S: Modern horticulture

This category consists of extensive areas of modern horticulture such as glasshouses, vineyards or orchards.

This category of features was not separately designated throughout most of the Historic Landscape Characterisation area, as individually they were either too small to register at a meaningful scale for the current HLC, or it was felt that their identification would be inconsistent given the sources used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process, and this category was not assigned during the Cotswolds AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation.

In some areas outside the Cotswolds, however, (see for example the area to the north of Newent, Gloucestershire SO7228027960), these landuses formed a significant feature of the landscape and it was considered appropriate to designate them as separate landscape types.

3.16.1 S1 Modern horticultural buildings

Identification characteristics

This type consisted of extensive areas of glasshouses identified from the modern editions of the Ordnance Survey Map used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation.

This type was only designated where these features were the predominant features of the present landscape.

Interpretation

Extensive areas of modern glasshouses which have a visible impact on the landscape.

Sources

Modern OS maps.

Incidence

This type was only identified to the north of Newent, Gloucestershire, at SO7228027960, within the area covered by the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

Discussion

There are no management issues associated with this type.

3.16.2 S2 Modern orchards or vineyards

Identification characteristics

This type consisted of extensive areas of modern orchard or vineyard identified from the modern editions of the Ordnance Survey Map used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation.

This type was only identified where these features were the predominant features of the present landscape.

Interpretation

Extensive areas of modern orchard or vineyard which have a visible impact on the landscape.

Sources

Modern OS maps.

Incidence

This type was identified in the area of Botloe's Green to the north of Newent, Gloucestershire, at SO7228027960, and also in a few areas in the western part of the Herefordshire section of the Wye Valley AONB (e.g. SO5619025940).

Discussion

There are no management issues associated with this type.

3.17 Category T: Waste Tips

This category consists of extensive areas of modern landfill where these form a significant feature of the modern landscape.

3.17.1 T1 Modern landfill site

Identification characteristics

This type consists of extensive areas of modern landfill identified from the modern editions of the Ordnance Survey Map used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation.

This type was only designated where these features were the predominant ones in the present landscape.

Interpretation

Extensive areas of modern landfill which have a visible impact on the landscape.

Sources

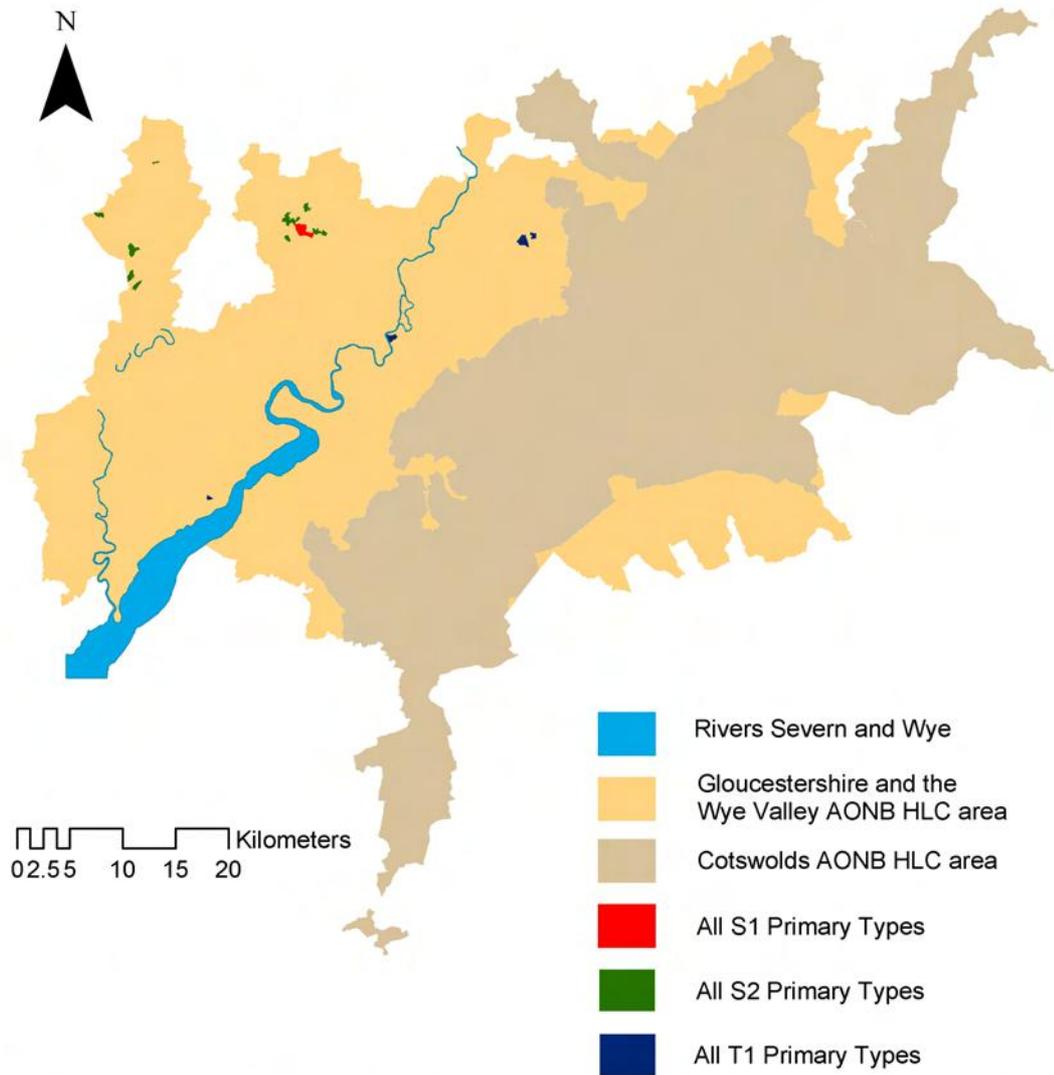
Modern OS maps.

Incidence

This type was only designated in the areas of the modern towns of Gloucester, Cheltenham and Lydney, an incidence which undoubtedly under represents the total area of domestic landfill sites throughout the area covered by the Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Discussion

There are no management issues associated with this type.



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Figure 46: All S1, S2 and T1 Primary Types

3.18 Category W: Areas marked as Waste on 19th century maps, now mainly enclosed.

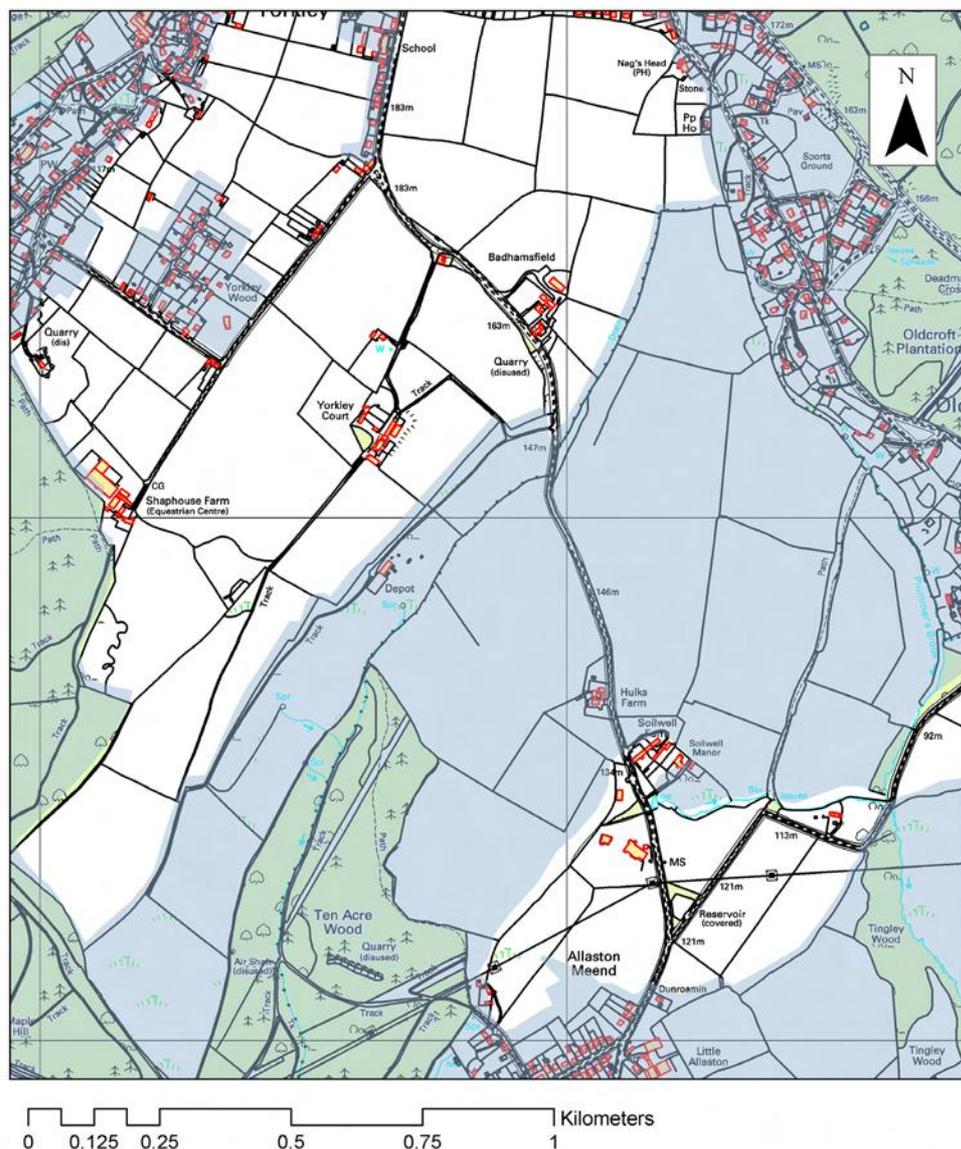
This category represents areas of former open waste.

This category was only assigned where evidence of former waste was recorded on the 19th century maps accessed as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process.

3.18.1 W1 Regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed waste

Identification characteristics

Enclosures take the form of generally small (usually c. 150m²) regular enclosures with generally straight and often coaxial boundaries. The enclosures themselves are generally square or rectangular in shape.



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Figure 47: Primary Type W1 at Yorkley, Gloucestershire (SO6385105948)

Interpretation

This type is assumed to be late medieval organised enclosure of former waste. Like Type A3 (see above), this type may generally be parliamentary in origin and is suffixed x in parishes for which there is no known parliamentary enclosure award.

Sources

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

Incidence

No examples of this Primary Type were identified within the Cotswolds AONB, and outside this area it is found only to the west of the River Severn in Gloucestershire.

Discussion

Although boundaries within this Primary Type are likely to be relatively late, i.e. dating to the eighteenth century or later, they are now a defining element of the character of the landscape in which they are found.

3.18.2 W2 Largely unenclosed estuarine waste

Identification characteristics

This Primary Type consists of areas of largely unenclosed wasteland at the edges of the Severn estuary in Gloucestershire.

Although this type is essentially unenclosed, some areas of W2 (which tend to be long and thin) may be segmented by linear boundaries similar to those within areas of L3 (above).

To qualify as W2 areas must fulfil the following criteria:-

- They must be currently largely unenclosed estuarine waste
- They must contain no evidence of former landuse other than waste (e.g. surviving ridge and furrow).
- They must form a discreet landscape area and be separated from the farmland of their hinterland by distinct boundaries (not just a flood barrier).

Interpretation

Unenclosed long-term open wasteland at the edges of the Severn estuary. These areas tend to effectively form the foreshore between the River itself and areas of farmland

Sources

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

Incidence

This type was recognised on the eastern side of the River Severn to the north and south of Sharpness, Gloucestershire (SO6735002270), and on the western side of the River Severn immediately southeast of Blakeney, Gloucestershire (SO6915006190).

Discussion

Many of these areas are surviving portions of more extensive areas of long-term open estuarine waste and all of the identified areas of W2 are either wholly or partly within the

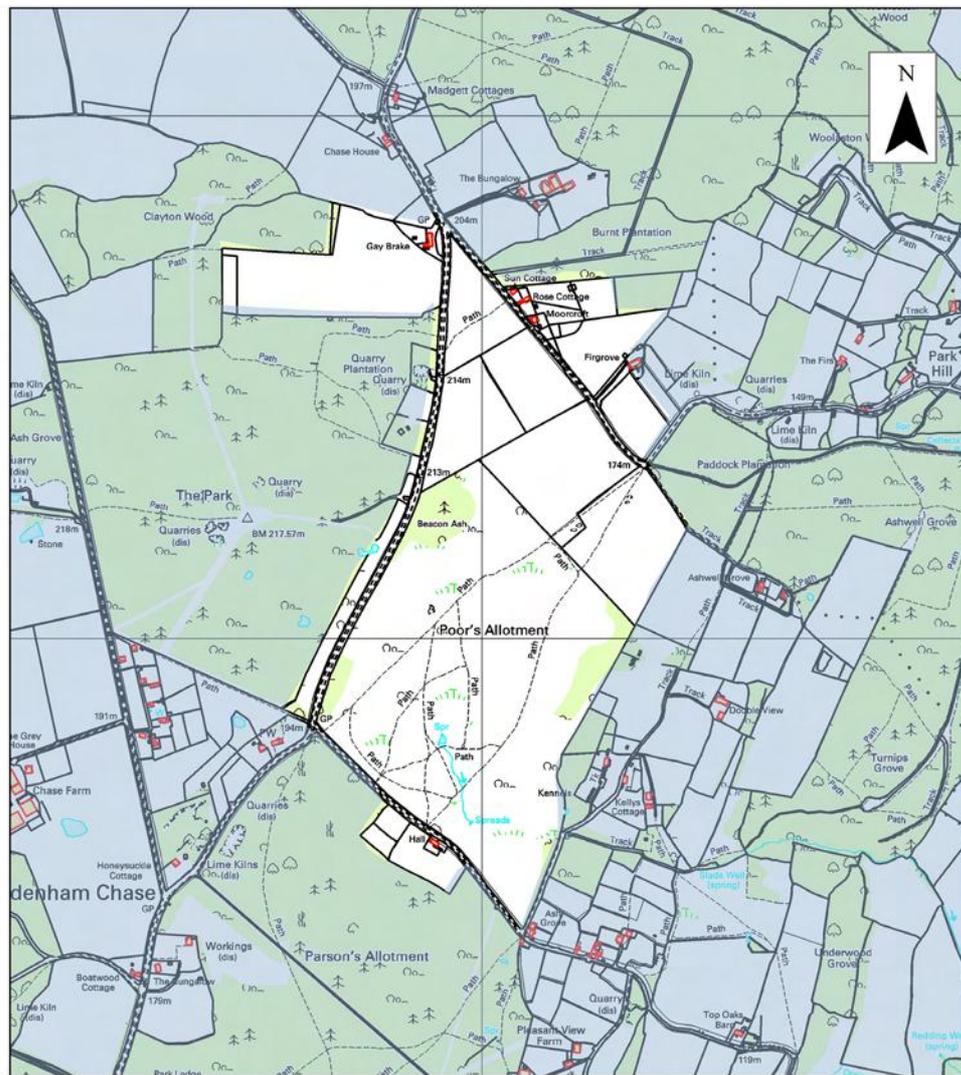
Severn Estuary SSSI. In addition to existing protective designations, these areas would benefit from pro-active management to ensure the preservation of their open, wasteland state.

These areas are also likely to contain evidence of Severn foreshore activities particularly those relating to fishing or trade.

3.18.3 W3 Partly enclosed former waste – irregular enclosure patterns

Identification characteristics

W3 consist of areas of generally regular enclosure in areas identified as former waste on the 19th century maps used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process.



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometers

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Figure 48: Primary Type W3 at Tidenham, Gloucestershire (ST5601299049)

Interpretation

This Primary Type is interpreted as enclosure of former open waste ground.

The date of the enclosure is unknown and it is possible that some areas of W3 represent enclosure undertaken for a variety of reasons at different dates.

Sources

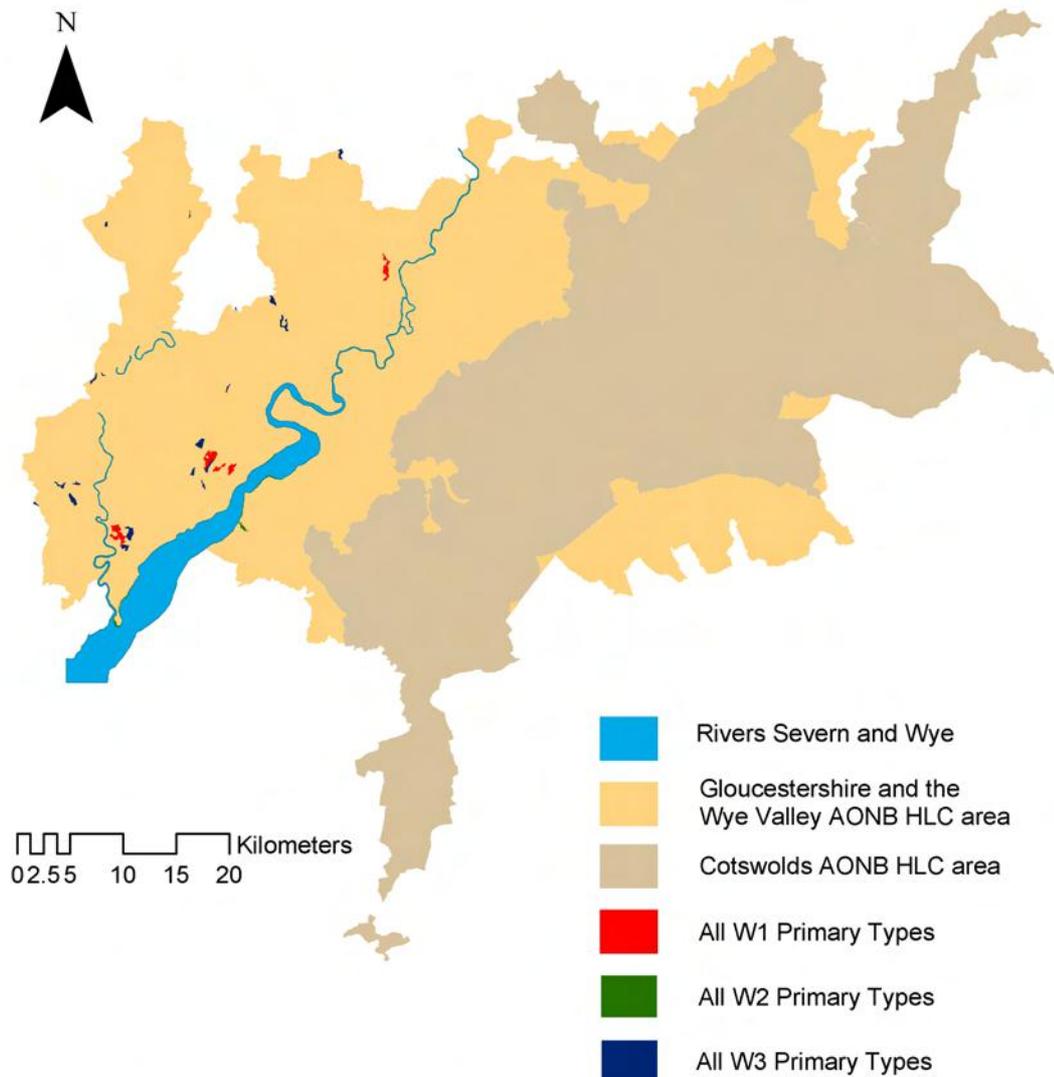
Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps.

Incidence

This type was found only to the west of the River Severn on higher ground in the vicinity of the wooded part of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and also within the Herefordshire and Monmouthshire parts of the Wye Valley AONB.

Discussion

Although the boundaries of this landscape type are undated, and may be no earlier than the late 18th century (or later) in some areas, they do form an integral part of a wider enclosure pattern which is a defining element of the character of the landscape in which it is are found.



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Figure 49: All W1, W2 and W3 Primary Types

3.18.4 W4 Cliff

Identification characteristics

W4 is designated where cliffs have been identified along the edge of the Severn Estuary. This type was only characterised where cliffs were visible as a distinct area on the OS maps used as the base maps for this project, and not all known cliffs have been identified.

Interpretation

Cliffs visible as a distinct area on the OS maps.

Sources

Modern OS maps.

Incidence

This type was only identified within the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, at Garden Cliff, Westbury on Severn (SO718230128170) and Hock Cliff, Saul (SO7275509133) in Gloucestershire. The incidence of this Primary Type is not illustrated.

Discussion

There are no historic landscape management issues relating to this landscape type.

3.19 Category Y: Forest Lodges

This category represents sites relating to post-medieval administration of the timber resource in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

3.19.1 Y1 Boundary of post-medieval Forest Lodge (line only)

Identification characteristics

Y1 consists of the boundaries of post-medieval Forest Lodges identified on the 19th century maps consulted as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process.

Interpretation

Post-medieval Forest Lodges in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Sources

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

Incidence

This type is restricted to the area of the formerly Crown-owned Statutory Forest in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Discussion

These features are of considerable local significance in that they represent the remains of structures which formed a significant element of the Crown management of the post-medieval Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire.

3.19.2 Y2 Site of post-medieval Forest Lodge (point only)

Identification characteristics

Y2 identifies the site of a post-medieval Forest Lodges identified on the 19th century maps consulted as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process.

Interpretation

Site of post-medieval Forest Lodge in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Sources

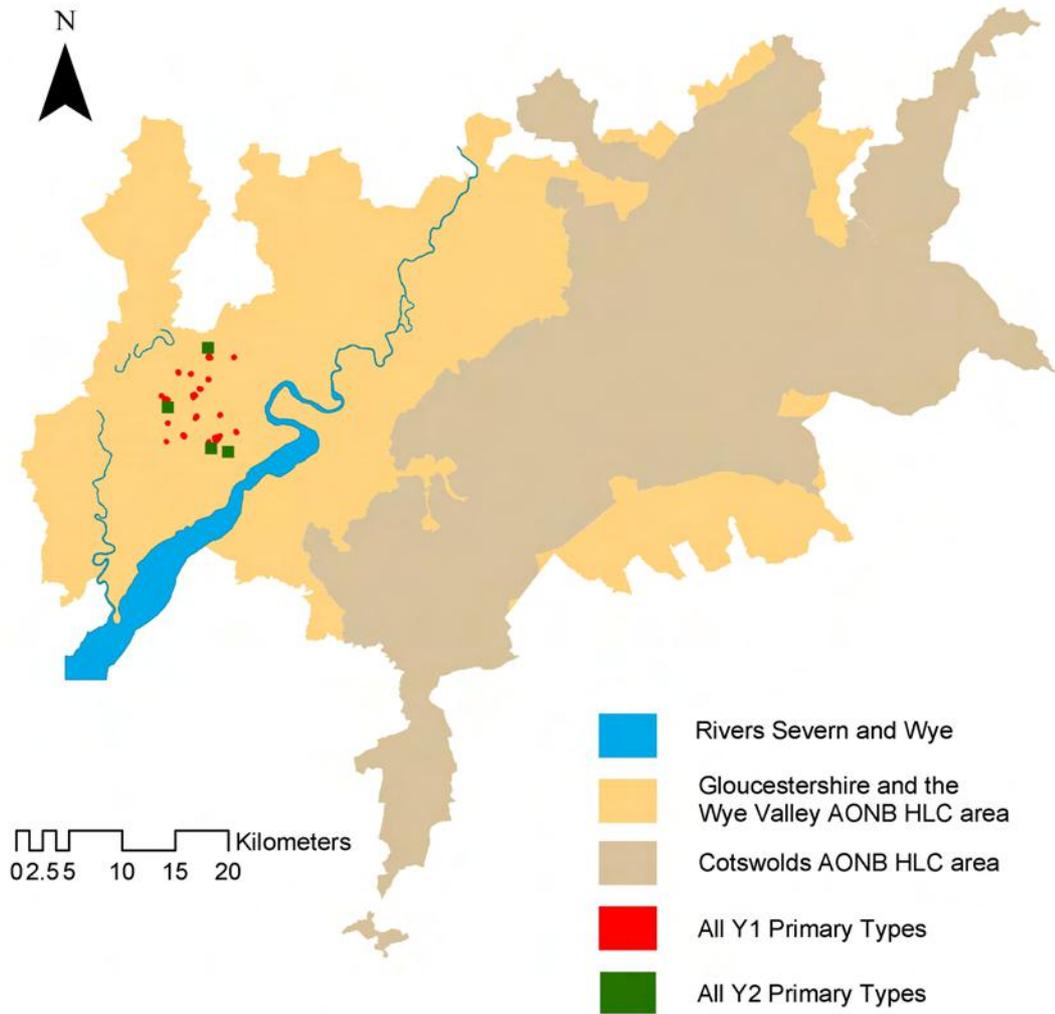
Modern OS maps, 19th and early 20th century OS maps.

Incidence

This type is restricted to the area of the formerly Crown-owned Statutory Forest in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

Discussion

These features are of considerable local significance in that they represent the remains of structures which formed a significant element of the Crown management of the post-medieval Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire.



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Figure 50: All Y1 and Y2 Primary Types

3.20 Characters used only as a suffix

3.20.1 a: Status of post-medieval ornamental landscape unclear

This suffix is used in conjunction with Type F1 where the current status of an area of post-medieval ornamental landscape could not be discerned on the basis of the sources used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process.

3.20.2 d: Larger enclosures than the norm

This suffix was used with Type A1, A2, L1 and L2 to indicate enclosures which conformed to the identification characteristics of these types, but consisted of larger enclosures than was normal.

This suffix differed from suffix f (see below) in that the 19th century maps used as part of the characterisation process did not suggest that the present enclosure pattern is the result of boundary loss.

3.20.3 e: Reorganised enclosure patterns

This is used as a suffix where there is evidence (generally in the form of comparison between the 19th century maps used and the modern OS base) that earlier enclosure patterns have been superseded by the present enclosure pattern.

Typically Type A3e (see for example SO7180031800 in Dymock, Gloucestershire) indicates that earlier A1 or A2 types visible on 18th or 19th century maps have now been regularised into A3 enclosure patterns.

Type D1re (at SO7250032500 also in Dymock) indicates an area where irregular enclosure of meadowland has been superseded by a more regular pattern.

3.20.4 f: Enclosures reorganised by boundary removal

This suffix is used to indicate areas where the modern pattern of enclosure has been significantly altered by the removal of boundaries since recorded on the 18th and 19th century maps used as part of the characterisation process. This suffix is not used in all instances of boundary removal but only where the removal of boundaries has significantly affected the inherent character of the area of landscape.

The Primary Type refers to the boundary pattern discernable on the 18th and 19th century maps accessed as part of the survey.

3.20.5 g: Enclosed “Doles”

This suffix is used in conjunction with D Primary Types to indicate an enclosure pattern, superficially similar to Primary Type A8 (see above) and consisting of long thin fields with straight parallel sides.

This enclosure pattern represents the enclosure of meadows in which the enclosure closely follows the preceding, unenclosed, “dole” boundaries.

Although the date of this type of enclosure is generally not known, meadows tended to be amongst the latest areas to be enclosed, and consequently this type of enclosure is likely to be contemporaneous with the large-scale land re-organisations which took place largely in the 18th to 19th centuries.

3.20.6 h: Enclosures reorganised by both boundary removal and addition

This suffix is used to indicate areas where the modern pattern of enclosure has been significantly altered by both the removal and addition of boundaries since recorded on the 18th and 19th century maps used as part of the characterisation process. This suffix is not used in all instances of boundary removal and addition but only where the removal and addition of boundaries has significantly affected the inherent character of the area of landscape.

The Primary Type refers to the boundary pattern discernable on the 18th and 19th century maps accessed as part of the survey.

3.20.7 i: Enclosure pattern less regular than the norm

This suffix is used to denote areas where the enclosure pattern is broadly consistent with the specifications set out for a particular Primary Type, but where patterns are less regular than those which could be considered as the “Type” of a particular Primary Type.

Where use in conjunction with Primary Type D1, this suffix indicates areas of Riverine Pasture which have been enclosed in an irregular way.

3.20.8 k: Enclosure pattern smaller than the norm

This suffix is used to denote areas where the enclosure pattern is broadly consistent with the specifications set out for a particular Primary Type, but where enclosures tend to be smaller than those which could be considered as the “Type” of a particular Primary Type.

3.20.9 m: Rich wet grassland

This suffix was used to indicate areas which conform primarily to other designations, but which also conform to the following:-

They are found on level ground overlying clayey subsoils, or are at the foot of slopes below spring lines, often criss-crossed with a number of small streams.

They contain a number of “meadow” field names. These will usually be derived from Geoff Gwatkin maps, and these fields will not conform to the specifications for D Primary Types (see above). “Meadow” field names will include the following:-

- Meadow
- Mead
- Ham/Hamm
- Moor
- Marsh
- Pitts (OE *pete* = peat)

The designation indicates that the area is well watered and would have been suitable for rich pasture, if not necessarily hay production. Investigation of a sample of more detailed sources, not generally used in this survey, indicated that these areas often contained a number of field names suggesting earlier pasture or meadow.

Where areas similar to those suffixed m overlie alluvium they are suffixed D.

3.20.10 n: Chartist Land Company settlements

This suffix is used in conjunction with G4 and L2 Primary Types to indicate settlement and associated paddocks or enclosures which represent planned settlement formed in the late 19th century by part of the Chartist Land Company.

3.20.11 p: Presence of parliamentary enclosure award

This is used as a suffix in conjunction with Primary Types A4 and B4 to indicate the presence of parliamentary enclosure in parishes where these Primary Types are found, unless the area designated is known not to have been the result of parliamentary enclosure from the sources used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation.

3.20.12 q: Dispersed settlement

This suffix is used in conjunction with Primary Type G1 to indicate the centre of an area of dispersed settlement which has never been known to have had a nucleated focus.

The suffix is also used in conjunction with G2 to indicate:-

- The site of churches (presumed to represent the original focus of the settlement) which are more than 1km from the sight of existing settlement (designated G3).
- The site of existing settlement which is not deserted, but which is too small to have been normally characterised as G3 at the scale used as part of the Historic Landscape Characterisation process. An example of this can be found at Gatcombe in Awre Parish (SO6740005920).

3.20.13 r: Enclosure patterns more regular than the norm

This suffix is used to denote areas where the enclosure pattern is broadly consistent with the specifications set out for a particular Primary Type, but where patterns are more regular than those which could be considered as the "Type" of a particular Primary Type.

Where use in conjunction with Primary Type D1, this suffix indicates areas of Riverine Pasture which have been enclosed in a regular way.

3.20.14 s: Marginal slopes

This suffix is used to designate fields found on slopes, and marginal to the main arable area of a parish, and is applicable to categories A, B, and R and Primary Types

Typically these slopes were on a gradient in excess of 1:5, although this is not a necessary prerequisite, the key characteristic being the area's marginality. Where Primary Types A1, and A2 are suffixed s, this is likely to reflect early enclosure of peripheral parts of open fields which were abandoned due to population decline from the mid-13th century, creating small pasture fields. As these areas are often found below spring lines (particularly along the Cotswold scarp), they will generally have been well watered and very suitable for pasture. Consequently the conversion of these areas to pasture may owe as much to the positive exploitation of this feature, during a period in which animal husbandry became of increasing economic importance, as to an abandonment of these areas (as peripheral to the main thrust of farming practice) due to population decline. Some fields in categories suffixed with s may have nature conservation designations indicating established grassland, and a study of sources too detailed for general use in this survey will often indicate earlier pasture or meadows in these areas. Some meadow place names (Primary Type D2) are found in these areas.

Where used with B categories this suffix tends to indicate the presence of relatively rich grassland due to the hydrological factors mentioned above

3.20.15 w: Former pasture or heath containing evidence of former unenclosed cultivation

This suffix is used as an additional suffix for areas designated B or R which are already suffixed A, indicating evidence for former unenclosed cultivation.

This suffix indicates that the distribution of the evidence for former unenclosed cultivation is generally in the form of ridge and furrow identified from aerial photographs, and is sporadic within the designated area.

The suffix indicates that there is a level of uncertainty as to the actual boundaries of the former unenclosed cultivation within the designated area.

3.20.16 x: Absence of parliamentary enclosure award

This is used as a suffix in conjunction with Primary Types A3 and B3 to indicate the absence of a parliamentary enclosure in parishes where these Primary Types are found.

Appendix A Acknowledgements

Historic Landscape Characterisation in Gloucestershire and parts of the adjoining counties was undertaken in two stages by Jon Hoyle of Gloucestershire County Council, Environment Department, Archaeology Service, under the supervision of Jan Wills, the Gloucestershire County Archaeologist, and funded by English Heritage and Gloucestershire County Council.

The Cotswolds AONB project (Stage 1) was undertaken on behalf of the County Councils of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire, all of who have portions of the AONB within their administrative areas. The writer would like to acknowledge the following for their assistance and advice throughout the project:-

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- Roy Canham, the County Archaeologist for Wiltshire.
- Paul Smith, the County Archaeologist for Oxfordshire.
- Helen MaClagan, Warwickshire County Council's Principal Museums Officer.

The Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB project (Stage 2) covered parts of the counties of Monmouthshire and Herefordshire who have portions of the AONB within their administrative areas. The writer would like to acknowledge the following for their assistance and advice throughout the project, and for the provision of SMR, and other historical and archaeological information:-

- Keith Ray the Herefordshire County Archaeologist and Rebecca Roseff the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Record Officer.
- Charles Hill and Neil Maylam of Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Graham Fairclough who monitored the project on behalf of English Heritage, and also commented on the draft of this report.

Mike Chapman, formerly of Avon County Council, who discussed the Avon Historic Landscape Assessment with the writer in advance of the Cotswolds AONB HLC.

Jan Wills, the Gloucestershire County Archaeologist, who instigated the projects and edited this report.

Appendix B Appendix 1: Sources

B.i Published and unpublished sources

ADAS	1994	Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Landscape Assessment and Environmental Guidelines Joint Advisory Committee Cotswolds AONB
Aldred O	2001	Somerset and Exmoor National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation Project 1999-2000 Somerset County Council March 2001
Aldred O & Fairclough G	2003	Historic Landscape Characterisation Taking stock of the method The National HLC Method Review 2002 Carried out for English Heritage by Somerset County Council English Heritage and Somerset County Council 2003
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Aston M	1985	<i>Interpreting the landscape</i> <i>Landscape archaeology in local studies</i> 1989 edition, London
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Chapman M	1996	Avon Historic Landscape Characterisation Digital information held as a layer on the Bath and Northeast Somerset unitary authority GIS
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DoE	1997	<i>The Hedgerows Regulation 1997</i> Department of the Environment Statutory Instrument No. 1160 HMSO, 24th March 1997

English Heritage	1991a	<i>Management of Archaeological Projects</i> English Heritage
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English Heritage	1992	<i>County List of Scheduled Monuments:</i> <i>Gloucestershire</i> English Heritage, March 1992
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Fairclough G	1994b	Recent work in England - English Heritage paper presented to ICOMOS UK seminar on cultural Landscape Society of Antiquaries, London 23.6.94
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Fairclough G	1999b	<i>Historic Landscape Characterisation</i> <i>Papers presented at an English Heritage</i> <i>Seminar, December 1998</i> English Heritage
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Friar S (ed)	1991	<i>The Batsford companion to local history</i> London
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Grundy GB	1936	The Ancient Woodland of Gloucestershire <i>Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society</i> 58, 65-155
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Hall D	1982	<i>Medieval Fields</i> Shire Archaeology
Herring P	1999	Historic landscape assessment in Cornwall in G Fairclough et. al. (ed) <i>Yesterday's world, tomorrow's landscape</i> <i>The English Heritage historic landscape project</i> , 80-83 English Heritage
Herring P	1998	<i>Cornwall's Historic Landscape</i> <i>Presenting a method of historic landscape character assessment</i> Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall County Council in association with English Heritage
Hey D (ed)	1996	<i>The Oxford companion to local and family history</i> Oxford
Hoskins WG	1955	<i>The making of the English landscape</i> Book Club Associates edition London
Hoyle JP	1993	Quantification assessment for aerial photographs in Gloucestershire Part 2: Vertical Collections & Additional Information GCCAS unpublished report

Hoyle JP	1996	Cotswold AONB Historic Landscapes Survey Draft outline for preparation of methods statement GCCAS unpublished discussion document
Hoyle JP	1997	Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Beauty Historic Landscape Assessment: Project Design GCCAS unpublished report for English Heritage January 1997
Hoyle JP	1999a	Gloucestershire and the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Historic Landscape Assessment: Project Design GCCAS unpublished report for English Heritage January 1999
Hoyle JP	1999b	Historic Landscape Characterisation Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty GCCAS unpublished report for English Heritage July 1999
Hoyle JP	2001a	The Forest of Dean Gloucestershire National Mapping Programme: Project Design GCCAS unpublished project design for English Heritage May 2001
Hoyle JP	2001b	The Forest of Dean Gloucestershire Archaeological Survey: Project Design GCCAS unpublished project design for English Heritage August 2001
Kingsley N	1989	<i>The Country Houses of Gloucestershire</i> Volume I, 1500-1660 Cheltenham
Lambrick G & Bramhill P	1999	Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment Oxford Archaeological Unit & Scott Wilson unpublished report for Hampshire County Council & English Heritage
Landsatt	2001	Landsatt current landuse map data based on satellite imagery and stored as a digital layer (based on 18m ² blocks) as part of the Gloucestershire County council corporate GIS
Landscape Design Associates	1994	Historic Landscape Assessment A Methodological case study in Cornwall Unpublished report for the Countryside Commission and English Heritage

Lowry B (ed)	1996	<i>20th century defences in Britain An introductory guide</i> Council for British Archaeology Practical Handbooks in Archaeology No. 12 (revised edition)
Nairn J & Pevsner N (ed)	1996	<i>The Buildings of England Oxfordshire</i> Harmondsworth
Overy CGD	1990a	Water Meadows Monuments Protection Programme Single Monument Class Description English Heritage
Overy CGD	1990b	Woods Monuments Protection Programme Single Monument Class Description English Heritage
Rackham O	1989	<i>The history of the countryside</i> London
Rackham O	1976	<i>Trees and woodland in the British countryside</i> London 1983 edition
Roberts BK & Wrathmell S	1995	Terrain and rural settlement mapping The methodology and preliminary results Unpublished report for English Heritage
Saville A	1980	<i>Archaeological sites in the Avon and Gloucestershire Cotswolds: an extensive survey of a rural archaeological resource with special reference to plough damage</i> CRAAGS Survey No. 5 Bristol
Schofield AJ	1988	Deserted Medieval Villages Monuments Protection Programme Single Monument Class Description English Heritage
Schofield AJ (ed)	1998	<i>Monuments of war The evaluation, recording and management of twentieth century military sites</i> English Heritage
Sherwood J & Pevsner N (ed)	1974	<i>The Buildings of England Oxfordshire</i> 1996 edition London
Smith AH	1964a	<i>The place names of Gloucestershire Part 1: River and road names in the east Cotswolds</i> English Place name Society Vol. 38 Cambridge

Smith AH	1964b	<i>The place names of Gloucestershire Part 2: The north and West Cotswolds</i> English Place name Society Vol. 39 Cambridge
Smith AH	1965	<i>The place names of Gloucestershire Part 4: Introduction, bibliography, analyses, index, maps</i> English Place name Society Vol. 41 Cambridge
Tate WE	1945	Gloucestershire Enclosure Acts and Awards <i>Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society</i> 64, 1-70
Tate WE (Edited with an introduction by ME Turner)	1978	<i>A Domesday of English enclosure awards</i> University of Reading
Verey D	1970	N Pevsner (ed) <i>The Buildings of England Gloucestershire I The Cotswolds</i> Harmondsworth 1979 edition
Wade Martins S	1995	<i>Farms and Fields</i> Know the Landscape London

B.ii Area Assessments (used only for the Cotswolds AONB HLC)

Aldred D	1990	<i>Cleeve Hill, The history of the common and its people</i> Gloucester
Cotswold Archaeological Trust	1995	Land off Kemps lane, Painswick, Gloucestershire Archaeological assessment Unpublished CAT report 95250
Darvill TC	1984	Birdlip Bypass Project - first report Archaeological assessment and field survey WAT unpublished report Bristol
Douthwaite A	1998	Unpublished Historic Towns Survey maps of Northleach and Bourton-on-the-Water
Hoyle JP	1991a	Land to the north of the Elms, Bentham, Gloucestershire: Glos 13175 A rapid assessment of the archaeological potential GCCAS unpublished report

Hoyle JP	1991b	Land at the Elms, Bentham, Gloucestershire: Glos 13140 A preliminary archaeological assessment GCCAS unpublished report
Hoyle JP	1993	Proposed community woodland at Stockwell Farm, Birdlip, Gloucestershire Stage I archaeological assessment GCCAS unpublished report
King R	1992	Sherborne to Clapton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire: Glos 15693 Archaeological assessment of the pipeline route Unpublished CAT report No. 92102
Leech R (ed)	1981	Historic Towns in Gloucestershire CRAAGS Survey No. 3 Chipping Campden, Minchinhampton, Northleach, Painswick, Stow on the Wold, Tetbury & Winchcombe
Munby J, Rodwell K & Turner H	1975	Chipping Norton in K Rodwell (ed) <i>Historic Towns in Oxfordshire</i> <i>A survey of the new county</i> Oxford Archaeological Unit Survey No. 3, 85-92
Parry CP	1992	Rodborough Common, Gloucestershire Archaeological survey GCCAS unpublished survey for the National Trust
Parry CP	1994	Crickley Hill Country Park, Badgeworth/Coberly, Gloucestershire An archaeological survey GCCAS unpublished report
Parry CP	1995a	Sherborne Estate, Gloucestershire Archaeological survey 1993-94 GCCAS unpublished survey for the National Trust February 1995
Parry CP	1995b	Haresfield Beacon, Gloucestershire Archaeological survey GCCAS unpublished survey for the National Trust
Parry CP	1995c	Painswick Beacon, Gloucestershire Archaeological survey GCCAS unpublished survey December 1995
Parry CP	1996	Haycroft Farm, Sherborne, Gloucestershire An archaeological survey GCCAS unpublished report

Russett V	1989	The conversion to dual carriageway of the A417, Birdlip to Stratton trunk route A preliminary assessment of the archaeological implications GCCAS unpublished report
Russett V	1991a	The Minchinhampton Commons, Gloucestershire Archaeological survey GCCAS unpublished survey for the National Trust
Russett V	1991b	Proposed golf course at Shipton Solers, Gloucestershire: Glos 13090 Unpublished GCCAS report
Salvatore JP	1995	Glebe Farm, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire Desk Top Archaeological Assessment Unpublished CAT report 95250
Smith AR	1997	Ruskin Mill aquaculture project, Nailsworth Archaeology report Unpublished report August 1997

B.iii Victoria County History

Crossley A (ed)	1972	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Oxford X</i> Oxford
Crossley A (ed)	1983	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Oxford XI</i> Oxford
Crossley A (ed)	1990	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Oxford XII</i> Oxford
Crowley DA (ed)	1980	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Wiltshire XI</i> Oxford
Crowley DA (ed)	1991	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Wiltshire XIV</i> Oxford
Elrington CR (ed)	1965	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire VI</i> Oxford
Elrington CR (ed)	1968	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire VIII</i> Oxford

Elrington CR & Herbert NM (ed)	1972	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire XI</i> Oxford
Herbert NM (ed)	1976	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire X</i> London
Herbert NM (ed)	1981	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire VII</i> Oxford
Herbert NM (ed)	1988	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire IV</i> Oxford
Herbert NM	1996	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Gloucestershire V</i> Oxford
Pugh RB (ed) Assisted by Crittall E	1953	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Wiltshire VII</i> Oxford
Salzman LF (ed)	1949	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Warwick V</i> London
Willis-Bund JW (ed)	1924	<i>The Victoria History of the County of Worcester</i> Vol. IV

B.iv Conservation designation information (used only for the Cotswolds AONB HLC, and the Gloucestershire section of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC)

GCCLA	1994	Register of statutory sites within Gloucestershire Unpublished data recorded on 1:2500 scale OS base maps, curated by Gloucestershire County Planning Department, Landscape Architects Section
English Nature	1995a	Inventory of Ancient Woodland (provisional) Oxfordshire July 1995
English Nature	1995b	Grassland Inventory Warwickshire
English Nature	1996	Grassland inventory Gloucestershire (Version 2)

Lean D & Robinson DP	1989	Warwickshire: Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) Nature Conservancy Council June 1989
Wiltshire Wildlife Trust	1998	Schedule of County Wildlife Sites Unpublished data held on 1:2500 scale OS base maps, curated by Wiltshire Wildlife Trust

B.v Parks and Gardens information

Colvin & Muggeridge	1997	Oxford Parks and Gardens Review Stage I: Volumes I & II Colvin & Muggeridge Landscape Architects June 1997
English Heritage	undated	Register of Parks and Gardens of special historical interest in England Part 16: Gloucestershire Part 20: Hereford and Worcester Part 46: Wiltshire English Heritage
English Heritage	1986	Register of Parks and Gardens of special historical interest in England Part 42: Warwickshire English Heritage

B.vi Common land register information (used only for the Cotswolds AONB HLC)

GCCAS	1991	Registered Common Land in Gloucestershire Annotated 1:2500 OS maps curated by Gloucestershire County Planning Department Archaeology Section
WaCC	undated	Unpublished list of registered Common Land in Warwickshire Curated by WaCC Ecology Section

B.vii Modern Ordnance Survey maps at scale 1:25,000

The following modern Ordnance Survey Maps as scale 1:25,000 were used as the base maps for the characterisation:-

- Exp 169, Exp 170, Exp 179N, Exp 179S
- SO70, SO80, SO81, SO90, SO91, SO92, SO93, SO94
- SP00, SP01, SP02, SP03, SP10, SP11, SP12, SP13, SP14, SP21, SP22, SP23, SP24, SP31, SP32, SP33, SP34, SP41, SP44
- ST75, ST76, ST77, ST78, ST79, ST85, ST86, ST87, ST88, ST89, ST98, ST99

B.viii Third series Ordnance Survey maps at 1:10560 scale

The following map sheets were consulted as part of the Cotswolds AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation

Sheet No.	Revision date	Original survey date
4	1921-22	1883-85
5	1921	1883
6	1921	1883-4
8	1921	1883
50	1920	1881-2
51	1948	1873-4
58	1920	1873-4

The following map sheets were consulted as part of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation. All sheets were originally surveyed between 1870 and 1885 and revised between 1919 and 1925.

9	24	39	54
10	30	40	55
16	31	46	56
17	32	47	64
23	38	48	

B.ix 1" to 1 mile facsimiles of First Edition Ordnance Survey maps

The following maps were facsimiles of late 19th century editions of the 1st Edition 1" to 1 mile scale Ordnance survey maps published by David and Charles. Although these editions dated to the late 19th century (generally late 1870s to 1880s) the original survey date of much of the landscape detail dated to the earlier part of the 19th century (generally 1820s to 1830s).

Sheet No.	Area covered
51	Worcester and Stratford
52	Daventry and Coventry
59	Hereford and Gloucester
60	Cheltenham
61	Banbury and Buckingham
68	Bristol
69	Cirencester and Swindon
76	Bath and Wells
77	Devizes

B.x Definitive maps of the area of the Cotswolds AONB

The following Countryside Commission map sheets at scale 1:25,000 were used to identify the area of the AONB:-

CCM 14/1, 14/2, 14/3, 14/4, 14/5, 14/5, 14/6, 14, 7, 14/8

B.xi Definitive map of the area of the Wye Valley AONB

The definitive map of the Wye Valley AONB was taken from Gwent CC 1992, Plan 6

B.xii Early County maps

Saxon's map of Gloucestershire 1577 in
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society 1961
A Gloucestershire and Bristol Atlas

Speed's map of Oxfordshire 1605, published in Speed J 1611 - Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain - facsimile curated by the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Central Library Oxford

Isaac Taylor 1" to 1 mile map of Gloucestershire 1777 reduced facsimile in Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society 1961 *A Gloucestershire and Bristol Atlas*

Andrew's and Dury's Map of Wiltshire 1773 - reduced facsimile Devises 1952

Davis R 1797 A New map of the county of Oxford. Sheets 5 & 6 Surveyed 1793-4. Facsimile copy held by the Centre for Oxfordshire Studies, Central Library, Oxford.

No maps equivalent to these were used for the counties of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire.

B.xiii Large scale parish maps

6" to 1 mile scale facsimiles of early parish maps for Gloucestershire. The following maps were consulted as part of the Cotswolds AONB HLC

Map No	Parish	Date of origin	Comments
23	Frocester & Coaley	1839	
27	Painswick	1839	Photocopy of small area centred on Painswick town
56	Uley, Owlpen & Nympsfield	1839, 1842	
60	Stinchcombe & Breadstone	1830, 1839, 1840	
69	Cam	1839	
85	Kingscote, Newton Bagpath & Ozleworth	1838, 1839	
90	Kingswood & Alderley	1838, 1852	
95	North Nibley	1847	
114	Temple Guiting	1805	

6" to 1 mile scale facsimiles of early parish maps for Gloucestershire. These maps were consulted as part of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC

Tithe Maps unless marked * for an enclosure or + for an Estate or other map

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
1	Newent (West)	1840								
2	Newent (East)	1840								
3a)	Bromsberrow	1838								
3b)	Preston	1843	Dymock (Northwest part at Leddington)							
4	Dymock (less N.West portion at Leddington)	1847								
5	Churcham	1802*	Highnam	1846	Bulley	1838	Lassington	1840		
6	Blaisdon	1839	Huntley	1838	Flaxley	1869+				
7a)	Kempley	1839								
7b)	Oxenhall	1842								
8	Newnham	1839	Littledean	1839						
10	Pauntley	1840	Upleadon	1842						
11	Longhope	1841	Mitcheldean	1840	Abinghall	1838				
12	Taynton	1840	Tibberton	1839	Rudford	1829+	Highleadon	1837		
13a)	Lea	1842 (with parts of Gloucs now in Hereford)								
13b)	Ruardean	1840								
14	Westbury Upon Severn (less Upper & Lower Lay)	1841								

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
15a)	Upper & Lower Lay (in Westbury)	1841								
15b)	Minsterworth	1839								
16	Bishops Cleeve (Cleeve, Brockhampton, Southam & Woodmancote)	1841								
17	Prestbury	1842	Swindon	1841						
18	Hartpury	1839	Maisemore							
19	Elmstone Hardwick (Hardwick, 1839 & Uckington, 1839)		Stoke Orchard	1838	Tredington	1806*				
20	English Bicknor	1838	Staunton	1845						
21	Whittington	1838	Sevenhampton	1818*						
22	St Briavels	1842	Hewelsfield	1841						
23	Frocester	1839	Coaley	1839						
24	Boddington	1804*	Downhatherley	1807*	Staverton	1804*	Norton	1807*		
25	Woolastone	1841	Alvington	1813*						
26	Deerhurst	1815*	Leigh	1815*						
29	Badgeworth (with Shurdington)	1838	Great Witcomb	1837						
30	Ashchurch – Aston on Carrant	1816*	Fiddington	1842	Northway & Newton	1842	Pamington	1808*		
31	Cubberley	1838	Leckhampton	1835+						
32	Colesbourne	1840	Cowley	1847	Elkstone	1841				

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
33	Churchdown with Hucclecote	1842	Brockworth	1841						
34	Tewkesbury	1825+	Walton Cardiff	1843						
35	Gloucester (Also available as A2 coloured, at £5)	1799*								
36	Upton St Leonards	1841	Matson	1799*	Barnwood	1838				
37	Hempstead	1838	Quedgeley	1840*	Tuffley	1839	Brockthorp	1841	Whaddon	18??
38a)	Corse	1798*								
38b)	Sandhurst	1839								
39	Elmore	1841	Hardwicke	1839	Longney	1815*				
40	Haresfield	1816* (with Coldthrop, 1842)	Harescomb	1838	Moreton Valence	18??				
41	Stroud	1842	Pitchcombe	1838						
42	Redmarley D'Abitot	1838	Staunton	1843						
43	Hawling	1821+	Salperton	1781+						
44	Stonehouse	1839	Standish	1842 (with Standish Moreton, 1840)	Randwick	1842				
45	Arlingham	1802*	Saul	1841	Fretherne	1842				
46	Westcote	1840 (with Gawcomb, 1857+)	Icomb	1847	Bledington	1845+				

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
47	Newland (including Coleford)	1840								
48	Moreton-in-Marsh	1821*	Bourton on the Hill	1821*	Batsford	1839	Dorn	184?		
49	Aylburton	1840	Bream (Newland)	1840						
51	Weston Subedge (with Norton)	1840	Saintbury	1841						
52	Kings Stanley	1838	Leonard Stanley	1830*	Rodborough	1839	Woodchester	1838		
53	Dursley	1844								
54	Awre	1840								
55a)	Gotherington	1807*	Woolstone	1838						
55b)	Sudeley	1783+								
57	Daglinworth	1838	Bagendon	1838	Baunton	1849	Stratton	1771*		
58	Slimbridge	1803*								
59	Alkington (Berkeley)	1840								
60	Stinchcombe	1839 (with Lorridge, 1830*)	Breadstone (Berkeley)	1840						
61	Berkeley, Hinton & Hamfallow (Berkeley)	1840								
62	Ham & Stone (Berkeley)	1840								
63	Lydney	1839	Yorkley (Newland)	1840						
64	Bibury		Ablington	1840	Arlington	1840	Bibury	1840+	Winson	1840

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
65	Longborough	1794* (with Banks Fee, 1842)	Sezincote	1880+	Donnington	1855+				
66	Todenham	1840	Aston Magna	1840	Ditchford	1842				
67	Bisley (including Chalford)	1842								
69	Cam	1839								
73	Charlton Kings	1843+ & 1848	Dowdeswell	1838						
74	Frampton-Upon-Severn	1815*	Whitminster	1838	Eastington	1839				
75	Naunton	1838	Notgrove	1770*						
79	Barnsley	1841	Coln Rogers	1839						
81	Minchinhampton	1839								
82	Tidenham	1845	Lancaut	1839						
83	Twyning	1841								
87	Wotton-Under-Edge	1847								
88	Down Ampney	1842	Poulton	1796*	Meysey Hampton	1779*				
89	Ampney Crucis		Ampney St Mary		Ampney St Peter	1771+	Wiggold (Cirencester)	1838		
90	Kingswood	1852+	Alderley	1838						
91	Broadwell	1795*	Oddington	1787*						
92	Driffield	1801*	Preston	1774+	Harnhill	1839				
93	Cirencester	1837+1838								
94	South Cerney	1814*	Siddington	1779*						
95	North Nibley	1847								
96b)	Hazleton	1826+	Turkdean	1826 – 1831+						
97	Aldsworth	1799+								

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
98	Great Barrington (including part of Little Barrington)	1841	Windrush	1820-1835+						
99	Hatherop	1862+	Coln St Aldwyn	1845+ (with Williamst rip 1851+)	Quenington	1847-1862+				
100	Southrop	1843	Eastleach Turville	1862+	Eastleach Martin (Fyfield)	1814+				
101	Fairford	1841								
102	Lechlade	1839								
103	Kempsford	1802*								
104	West Dean (North) (Lydbrook- Christchurch)	1859+								
105	Tirley	1795*	Ashleworth	1887+	Hasfield	1780+				
106	East Dean (Drybrook) (including Joys Green & Lea Bailey)	1856+								
107	East Dean (Cinderford) (including Popes Hill)	1856+								
108	East Dean (Ruspidge) (including Soudeley & Blakeney Hill)	1856+								

No	Parish	Date	Parish	Source Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date	Parish	Date
112	Didmarton	1839	Oldbury on the Hill	1839	Tresham (Hawkesbury)	1840				
113	Sudeley	1829+	Pinnock & Hyde	1847	Farmcote (Lower Guiting)	1847				
116	West Dean (South) (Parkend etc)	1834+								

These maps were produced by Geoff Gwatkin between 1982 and 1986. Copies form part of the Gloucestershire County Council Sites and Monuments Record, curated by the Environment Department, Archaeology Service

6" to 1 mile scale facsimiles of early parish maps for Herefordshire. These maps were consulted as part of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

Map No	Parishes
2	Ross & Brampton Abbots
3	Woolhope, Putley & Sollers Hope
6	Walford & Ruardean
9	Upton Bishop & Foy
11	Brockhampton, How Caple & Kings Caple
18	Fownhope & Mordiford
19	Lugwardine, Hampton Bishop & Bartestree
85	Holme Lacey, Dinedor & Lower Bullingham
86	Little Dewchurch, Bolstone & Ballingham
87	Llanwarne, Llandinabo, Much Birch & Little Birch
88	Hentland, Tretire, Pencoyd & Harewood
89	Bridstow, Peterstow & Sellack
90	Goodrich, Marstow & Welsh Bicknor
91	Llangarron
92	Whitchurch & Ganarew
94	Dixton (Gwent)

These maps were produced by Geoff Gwatkin between 1982 and 1986. Copies form part of the Herefordshire County Sites and Monuments Record, curated by the Archaeology Service, Hereford Council.

B.xiv Maps from County Record Office (for preliminary areas only)

GCRO 1815 Great Rissington Inclosure map
 Gloucestershire County Record Office document
 Q/R1 116

B.xv Geological maps

The following British Geological Survey maps (Solid and Drift) were consulted:-

Sheet No.	Title	Scale	Published date
199	Worcester	1:50,000	1993
200	Stratford on Avon	1:50,000	1974
201	Banbury	1:50,000	1982
215	Ross on Wye	1:50,000	2000
216	Tewkesbury	1:50,000	1988
217	Moreton in Marsh	1:50,000	1981
218	Chipping Norton	1:63,360	1968
233	Monmouth	1:50,000	1974
234	Gloucester	1:50,000	1975
235	Cirencester	1:63,360	1946
236	Witney	1:63,360	1947
251	Malmesbury	1:63,360	1970
252	Swindon	1:50,000	1974
253	Abingdon	1:63,360	1971

Sheet No.	Title	Scale	Published date
265	Bath	1:50,000	1965

B.xvi Maps of information derived from aerial photographs (used for Gloucestershire only)

GCCAS 1979 Annotated maps of cropmarks derived from a variety of sources, pre-dating 1979.
Curated by Gloucestershire County Environment Department, Archaeology Service

B.xvii Aerial photographs consulted (used for the Cotswolds AONB only)

B.xvii.i ADAS: Vertical cover the whole of the Cotswolds AONB.

Collection of stereoscopic colour prints dated 1993 and curated by Gloucestershire County Environment Department, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

B.xvii.ii RAF vertical Aerial photographs

31/88/SW - 1948	32/80/SW - 1945	42/00/SW - 1945
31/88/NW - 1948	32/80SE - 1945	42/00/SE - 1945
31/88/NE - 1948	32/80NW - 1950	42/00/NW - 1947
31/89/SW - 1945	32/80NE - 1950	42/00/NE - undated
31/89/NW - 1948	32/81/SW - 1949	42/01/SW
31/89/NE - 1948	32/81/SE - 1949	42/01/SE
	32/81/NW - 1949	42/01/NW
	32/90/SE - 1945	42/01/NE
	32/90/NE - 1947	42/02/SW - 1949
	32/91/SE - 1947-49	42/02/SE - 1949
	32/91/NW - 1947-49	42/02/NW - 1947
	32/91/NE - 1947-49	42/02/NE - 1947
	32/92SE - 1946	42/03/SW - 1947
	32/92/NE - 1947	42/02/SE - 1947
	32/93/SW	42/10/SW - 1945
	32/93/SE	42/10/SE - 1945
		42/10/NW - 1947
		42/10/NE - 1947
		42/11/SW - 1947
		42/11/SE - 1947
		42/11/NW - 1947
		42/11/NE - 1947
		42/12/SE - 1949
		42/12/NW - 1947
		42/12/NE - 1947
		42/13/NW - 1948
		42/13/NE - 1948
		42/14/SE - 1948
		42/20/SW - 1945
		42/20/NW - 1947
		42/21/SW - 1947
		42/21/NW - 1949
		42/22/SW - 1949
		42/22/NW - 1947
		42/23/SW -
		42/23/NW -
		42/24/SW -

Appendix C Discussion of the sources used in the project

Not all the sources used during the Cotswolds AONB historic landscape characterisation proved to be useful and the value of each source was continually appraised throughout the course of the project. Each source is discussed below and its value to provide historic landscape information of significance to the project is assessed.

C.i Modern 1:25,000 scale OS maps

Accessibility

These were purchased for the project and, consequently, were readily accessible.

Value

These constituted the basic source of information on present landscape and topography.

On occasion the field boundaries recorded on this source differed from the GIS digital data, where boundaries had been altered since the modern OS map was published. Despite this, using a printout from the GIS in preference to this source would not have been desirable for the following reasons:-

- The maps contained more useful information, such as contours, than was readily available on the GIS in use by Gloucestershire County Council at the time of this survey.
- At the time of the survey, some digitised GIS boundaries appeared to lack some of the subtleties of those on the printed OS maps and were more difficult to visualise within their landscape context.

Use

This source was used as the standard base for both the Cotswolds AONB HLC and the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.ii Early 20th century 6" OS maps

Accessibility

During the work on the Cotswolds AONB HLC, copies of these maps were available only at County Record Offices and consequently, an additional time allowance would have been needed to access them. Between the completion of the Cotswolds AONB HLC and the commencement of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service acquired an incomplete set of 3rd Series maps (c. 1925), which covered most of the Gloucestershire sections of that survey.

Value

During the Cotswolds AONB HLC, this source was principally used during the work on the preliminary areas to assess its value.

As this source is at a larger scale than the 1" maps, it provided more detailed information, but was problematic in terms of gaining an overview of the area consulted.

The more detailed scale of the maps allowed for the publication of more place names than are found at either scale 1" to 1 mile, or at scale 1:25000, and this would have undoubtedly have helped in the identification of types which were partly, or wholly defined by place name evidence.

In some instances this source had the potential to enable the precise divisions between different historic landuse types to be plotted where the boundaries themselves, which indicate

the divisions, have been removed since the 19th century. An example of this was identified to the north of Sherborne, Gloucestershire, where the precise division between the edges of an area of strip cultivation was clearly visible in the 19th century field boundaries. The general location of this boundary would have been identified from a combination of the other sources consulted, although it would probably have been mapped in relation to the present-day enclosure pattern, and would not, therefore have been as precise as the information derived from the 19th century 6" map. In some areas, although not those within the preliminary areas, differences in enclosure pattern as mapped on this source (most of which were surveyed in the latter part of the 19th century around about 1880, with revisions in the early 20th century), and the modern OS map, will have helped in the identification of some historic landscape types, such as N categories (large modern fields), or helped in the correct interpretation of others (see discussion of Primary Type B5 in 3.2.2 above). In other areas the larger scale of this source may have allowed for a better appreciation of the landscape impact of industrial sites (category H) or allowed for better recognition of the extent of present and former post-medieval ornamental landscapes (category F) or medieval deer parks (category E).

The work on the preliminary areas for the Cotswolds AONB HLC, however, indicated that, although more detailed information was available from these sources, their use did not tend to materially alter the overall results derived from less detailed sources. In addition to this, this source had the serious disadvantage of requiring additional time to access.

Use

Due to the limited value of this source when considered against the time implications in accessing it, these maps were not used as a core source, although some of the Gloucestershire maps (which became more readily available during the course of the characterisation) were occasionally used to clarify particular points.

This source was, however, used during the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC where it was able to compensate (to an extent) for the lack of information from aerial photographic sources which were not used in that survey. These maps were used to identify the following:-

- Floated water meadows (Primary Type D3), although it is recognised that the information from these maps would not be comprehensive.
- Areas of post-medieval ornamental landscape (Primary Type F1), which were differentially shaded on these maps

It should be noted that, due to access difficulties, this source was only used for the Gloucestershire sections of that survey

C.iii First Series (19th Century) 1" scale OS maps.

Accessibility

Facsimiles of these were purchased for the project and were readily accessible.

Value

Although later features, such as railways and canals, have been added during the latter part of the 19th century, the majority of landscape features within the area covered by both surveys had been originally surveyed in 1830s and 1840s.

These maps are difficult to read due to fairly poor reproduction (this is a problem with the originals, not the facsimiles used). They do, however, provide consistent information on the extent of woodland, rough pasture and settlement, and on communications and place names during the early 19th century. Enclosure boundaries were generally not represented.

The source contributes most directly to the mapping of categories C and G, although it could also provide information to inform categories B, D, F, H, I and J.

It has an additional value of presenting basic topography (shown as hachures) at a very small scale, allowing a rapid overview of a given area.

In conclusion it is felt that the ease with which this source can be accessed outweighs any limitations in the information it provides.

Use

This source was used as a core source for both surveys.

C.iv 18th and 19th century parish maps

Accessibility

Originals of these maps were only available at County Record Offices and consequently additional time would have been needed to access them. Facsimile copies at 6" to 1 mile, and mainly derived from tithe or other early 19th century map (see Appendix 1), became readily available for Gloucestershire and Herefordshire in the time between the completion of the Cotswolds AONB HLC and the commencement of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC, as copies had been purchased by both Gloucestershire and Herefordshire Archaeology Services. These maps had the additional advantage over original maps as information such as place names or landuse was recorded directly on the map rather than in a separate apportionment or terrier.

Value

It was not the original intention of the characterisation process to consult these sources, as it was recognised that to access originals systematically for the whole of the survey area would have been extremely time-consuming.

Original maps were consulted as part of the characterisation of the Sherborne preliminary area of the Cotswolds AONB HLC. The Great Rissington Inclosure map (dated 1813) was consulted to check the accuracy of the mapping of an area of Primary Type A1 (Piecemeal enclosure of former open fields) to the southwest of the village. This had been identified on the basis of the present enclosure pattern used in conjunction with a reference to piecemeal enclosure derived from the Victoria County History.

This source validated the results of the characterisation based on other sources, although the precise boundary of part of the area mapped as Primary Type A3 (Regular organised enclosure of former open fields) was shown to be incorrect (there was no present day boundary along the actual boundary). The characterisation from other sources was also not strictly entirely correct as some of the fields enclosed had remained as little islands of the open field system until the parliamentary enclosure of 1813, and visible evidence of them had been entirely swept away by the later enclosure. This situation is also known to have occurred at Chedworth, Gloucestershire (map sheet SP01), and is doubtless widespread throughout the characterisation area.

Part of the Sherborne tithe map which was reproduced in the detailed archaeological survey of the Sherborne Estate (see B.i above) was also checked. The enclosure pattern represented was, broadly speaking, identical to that found on the modern OS map. Although field names (e.g. "Ground against Sherborne Field", "The Meadow", "Cowham") did suggest historic landuse, this information re-inforced rather than added to the interpretation already derived from other sources.

In conclusion, the originals of these sources did not really provide any more information than the other sources consulted. Like the 19th century 6" OS maps, they enabled some boundaries to be more precisely located (although not to such a degree that the difference would be noticed at scales of c. 1:50,000 or below), although they also had the serious disadvantage of necessitating an additional time allowance to access.

Facsimile copies of these maps, were, however, much more economical to consult, and this overrode any consideration of the value of the information they contained. In fact it was considered that, once these maps became readily available, they were one of the more economical sources used to establish such information as:-

- Place-name information indicating former landuse.
- Mapped information of earlier areas of woodland, or industry.
- Indications of boundary change through time.

Use

Facsimile copies of this source were used for the Gloucestershire and Herefordshire sections of the Gloucestershire and Wye valley AONB HLC (no similar maps were available for Monmouthshire).

C.v Late 18th century county maps at scales of approximately 1" to 1 mile or above.

Accessibility

This source was readily available as published facsimiles.

Value

This source was detailed and informative, often giving generalised information on the location of open fields, enclosures or open commons.

Some of the areas mapped in the most detailed of these sources (Davis' "New map of the County of Oxfordshire") showed areas of apparently organised enclosure pre-dating recorded enclosure awards, or in areas where the current enclosure pattern appears more piecemeal. The full significance of this anomaly is unclear, although the most likely explanation is that this represents a combination of schematically mapped piecemeal enclosure and areas of early enclosure which were swept away by later parliamentary enclosure patterns. It is, therefore, clear, that a degree of caution is required before information recorded on this mapped source is taken at face value.

Use

These sources were used throughout the Cotswolds AONB HLC, but were only available for the Gloucestershire sections of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.vi Small scale (4 miles to the inch or less) county maps dating from the sixteenth century

Accessibility

Generally these maps are found in County Record Offices, and are subject to the same access limitations as tithe or enclosure maps.

Facsimiles of a number of these sources are available however and those used are listed in unpublished sources above.

Value

This source tended to be relatively schematic and was limited to indicating the site of main settlements, roads and parks. Its value was very limited, and no information not available in other sources was found.

Use

This source was not used for either of the surveys.

C.vii Maps of nature conservation designations and supporting text

Accessibility

Maps of nature conservation designations were easily accessible either because County Council departments hold them, or because copies of the relevant areas were sent to the writer.

Value

This information was useful at the most basic level, i.e. maps of areas with the briefest of descriptions. Detailed site descriptions were not consulted.

The source was particularly helpful in identifying areas of designated Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (including areas which had been clear felled), which were used as an indicator of early, probably medieval woodland. Within the area of the Cotswolds AONB HLC this source was also used to identify areas of established grassland, which assisted with the identification of some categories of former pasture, although the value of this information was limited, and established grassland maps were not used for the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

Use

This source was used throughout the Cotswolds AONB HLC to identify areas of both Ancient Semi-natural Woodland and established grassland.

It was used only to identify areas of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland with the Gloucestershire sections of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC. Early woodland information for the Herefordshire and Monmouthshire sections of this survey was derived from a combination of First Series OS maps, rectified copies of 19th century maps (see C.iii and C.iv above) and other landscape indicators.

C.viii Sites and Monuments Records

Accessibility

For the counties of Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, this source was accessed by printing out summary sheets from the relevant Sites and Monuments Records databases. The summary sheets displayed site number, grid reference, and a brief (one line) description. These sheets were then scanned, and sites thought likely to be useful were highlighted. Full SMR records could have been consulted, although this did not prove to be necessary.

As the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record was not computerised at the time of the Cotswolds AONB HLC, it was necessary to visit Oxford and access the information via the SMR maps. It would have been too time consuming to manually check every SMR entry, and the information was accessed, relatively rapidly, via an overlay which highlighted areas of archaeological constraint. It is possible that this process missed some information.

The location of sites thought relevant to this survey were then mapped on the archive copies of the relevant map sheets.

Value

SMR information could be scanned and prioritised via the summary print-outs very rapidly, although mapping this information onto the archive map sheets was more time-consuming.

Obviously a degree of interpretation is required when applying this data to meet the objectives of an historic landscape characterisation, and final decisions regarding which categories of

data are useful is dependent upon the comprehensiveness of the SMR being used and the value of other sources.

For the Cotswolds AONB historic landscape characterisation it was felt that too many categories of information were highlighted in the first initial scanning of the summary sheets.

The following categories of information were useful:-

- Medieval settlement information (this was probably the main source for this information).
- The location of medieval deer parks.
- The location of “Down”, “Meadow” and “Park” place names or place names indicating areas of early woodland.
- The location of some ornamental landscapes.
- The identification of extensive areas of former industry (generally quarrying).

Use

SMR records were used throughout both surveys as the main source for a number of categories of information.

C.ix Geology maps

Accessibility

This source was very accessible as copies were either kept at Shire Hall, Gloucester, or could be purchased.

Value

Geology maps at scales of 1” to 1 mile and 1:50,000 were used during the characterisation.

Some categories of historic landscape (e.g. D categories and those types suffixed m) were partly reliant on a basic level of geological information. In addition to this, it was found that an elementary understanding of the geology of a given area assisted in defining some historic landscape type boundaries.

Use

Geology maps were used as a source throughout both surveys.

C.x Victoria County History

Accessibility

This source was easily accessed as the volumes for Gloucestershire are held by the County Archaeology Service, whilst those for other counties were available through inter-library loan.

Value

The value of this source is diminished as its coverage is not complete for the whole of the AONB. There was a further limitation in that the value of the information varies between different volumes and most noticeably between different counties. The Warwickshire volumes were particularly lacking in information useful to this project.

This source was relatively time-consuming to access as the entries tended to contain considerable amounts of data not of use to this project. This process could be speeded up by simply targeting those areas headed “Economic History” which provided brief information about the location of open fields, and the extent of meadows and areas of open grazing. Some volumes contained useful maps showing the pre-parliamentary enclosure landscape. It

is possible that some information contained in other parts of the entries may have been missed in this process.

For logistical reasons this source was accessed on a volume by volume basis, either by taking notes or photocopying the relevant sections (copies of notes and photocopies are held in the project archive). It was most efficient to photocopy the “Economic History” sections of individual entries (see above) and extract information directly from the photocopies, than to take written notes.

Where this information was available, it could provide a valuable and relatively quick, basic landuse history and consequently it did prove a valuable source so long as it was accessed and used selectively.

Use

The Victoria County History was used throughout the Cotswolds AONB HLC and for the Gloucestershire sections of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC. It was not, however, used for the Herefordshire and Monmouthshire sections of this survey.

C.xi English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens

Accessibility

This source was readily available via county archaeology services, and was very easy to access.

Value

This source was limited by the fact that not all post-medieval ornamental landscapes are included and the boundaries of the Registered Parks and Gardens did not always conform to the areas mapped on the basis of aerial photographic information.

It was, however, extremely easy to access through the published maplets and the written information also added information on whether the post-medieval ornamental landscapes were derived from former medieval deer parks, which may not have been available from other sources.

Consequently, so long as this source is not followed slavishly, it did prove useful.

Use

This source was used throughout both surveys with the exceptions of the Monmouthshire section of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.xii Place name dictionaries

Accessibility

This source was easily accessible for Gloucestershire as a copy is held by the Archaeology Service. This was less readily available for the counties of Warwickshire, Worcester, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, for, although copies of relevant place name dictionaries are held at Gloucester Reference Library, this arrangement did not suit the methodology of the project, in which individual place names, identified during the mapping process, needed to be looked up immediately to inform that process.

Value

Place names, on occasion, did act as an indicator of historic landuse, although, in general these names were self explanatory (e.g. “Downs Farm”) and a dictionary was not needed to

interpret them. This source was also limited by the fact that not all place-names were identified on the maps used as the basis of the project.

However, despite the fact that it was certainly not necessary, or desirable, to look up all place names, there were occasions where correct place name identification did add to an interpretation of the historic landscape, and consequently judicious use of this source was undoubtedly valuable.

Use

This source was used for the Gloucestershire sections only of both surveys.

C.xiii Mapped cropmarks

Accessibility

Mapped cropmarks from a variety of sources and dates (none more recent than 1979) are held by Gloucestershire County Archaeology Service and are readily accessible. No others were available for other counties with the exception of Oxfordshire, although as these were on film overlays to unavailable 1:10560 OS map bases, they were not consulted.

Value

This source is limited by the fact that it was only available for the county of Gloucestershire, and it also fails to differentiate between cropmarks visible as surface features and those representing buried archaeological features.

In the event this source was only really used to identify areas of ridge and furrow, and was probably more time-consuming to access than it warranted.

Where no aerial photographic coverage was available this source would have been a useful "back up" to other information, but it is doubtful if it warranted systematic accession.

Use

This source was used where available. This comprised the Gloucestershire sections of both surveys and the Oxfordshire section of the Cotswolds AONB HLC.

C.xiv Register of common land and associated maps

Accessibility

These maps are held by County Councils and they are publicly accessible documents. Their accessibility is limited by the need to visit the relevant counties to view the records.

Copies of maps of areas of registered common land in Gloucestershire are held by Gloucestershire County Archaeology Service, making them particularly accessible.

Value

Given the ease of access, this source was fully used for the Gloucestershire sections of the characterisation, although no information which could not be easily derived from other sources was gained from them. The principal limitation of this source is that the majority of commons are too small (e.g. roadside verges) to be significant, or they were very large areas which were already well documented.

A written list of commons in Warwickshire demonstrated that there were none within the survey area, and as this source was not readily available for the counties of Oxfordshire, Wiltshire and Worcester, it was not used.

Use

This source was only used for the Cotswolds AONB HLC.

C.xv ADAS vertical aerial photographic collection

Accessibility

This collection which covers the whole of the Cotswolds AONB is kept at Shire Hall, Gloucester, as twenty bound volumes with accompanying flight plots. Individual volumes can be booked out (but not taken away from Shire Hall) for consultation, which meant that this collection was easily accessible for the Cotswolds AONB historic landscape characterisation.

The photographs are 9" colour prints at an approximate scale of 1:7,500.

Value

This collection is the most up to date representation of the landscape within the whole of the AONB, and provided useful information such as tree scatter and boundary type which was not available from other sources. The source also provided more information on the extent of ridge and furrow than had been gained from other sources.

The collection is in stereoscopic pairs, although as the prints are 9" square it is very time consuming to scan them stereoscopically, and it was not felt that this process added anything to their value as a source for this project.

The main drawback with this source was that individual photographs did not cover very large areas, and consequently they were time consuming to use.

Despite these draw backs, this source was extremely useful as it was the only available visual representation of the near contemporary landscape.

Use

This source was only used for the Cotswolds AONB HLC, as no equivalent, uniform collection was available for the area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.xvi RAF post war vertical aerial photographs at 6" to 1 mile scale

Accessibility

This source was only available for the Gloucestershire part of the characterisation, but was readily accessible as it is held at Shire Hall, Gloucestershire.

Value

This source provided wide coverage as each photograph covered an area of 10km². This was particularly useful as it allowed for an overview of a fairly large area.

This source was also valuable in that it showed large areas of ridge and furrow which have been destroyed since the photographs were taken.

Use

This source was only or the Gloucestershire section of the Cotswolds AONB HLC, and those area of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC to the east of the River Severn (i.e. where coverage was available).

C.xvii Published landscape or town histories

Accessibility

This source was readily available in-house, or through inter-library loan.

Value

The only information of this type accessed as part of the project was published historic town surveys of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire (see published sources).

Given that the information on town development used as part of this survey was extremely basic, this source only really acted as a double check and did not provide any information additional to that already obtained from other sources.

Use

Although this source was consulted as part of the Cotswolds AONB HLC, it did not provide significant useful information and this source was not used during the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.xviii Gloucestershire Historic Towns Survey

Accessibility

An Historic Towns Survey for Gloucestershire was in progress during the course of the Cotswolds AONB HLC. Archives containing copies of relevant unpublished maps and early OS maps were readily available at Shire Hall, Gloucester.

Value

During the work on the preliminary areas, this source was only consulted to identify if the extent of Painswick (a town within the Stroud preliminary area) as mapped on the 19th century OS map differed markedly from the "historic core" of the town.

This source provided a useful copy of part of the tithe map of the area, but no additional information.

It was felt that to trawl through the archives for all towns within the survey area would not have warranted the time that this would have entailed, and consequently this source was not generally used.

Use

Although this source was consulted as part of the Cotswolds AONB HLC, it did not provide significant useful information and this source was not used during the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.xix Unpublished landscape surveys and desk-based assessments

Accessibility

This source was relatively easy to access for Gloucestershire, as copies of the relevant reports were held as part of the SMR, and their existence was recorded on the SMR summary printouts. Additional time, however, was required to physically retrieve copies of these reports from the relevant SMR files.

No examples of this type of information were consulted for other counties as they were not identified on SMR summary sheets, although it is unclear to what extent this reflected their absence, or differing policies of what constituted an SMR entry.

Value

The value of this source lay entirely in the landscape history content of individual reports. This proved to be very variable, and rarely added any information not available in other sources.

In practice this source did not warrant the additional time required to access it.

Recommendation

Although a number of these were consulted as part of the Cotswolds AONB HLC, they did not provide significant useful information and this source was not used during the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.xx Parliamentary enclosure information (Tate 1978)

Accessibility

This information was relatively easy to access as it is all contained in a single volume.

County listings are, however, in date rather than alphabetical order, which makes this source relatively time consuming to access for all parishes within a large survey area.

Value

Suffixes to some categories were dependent upon this source, although the identification of Primary Types did not owe anything to a knowledge of whether a parliamentary enclosure award had been granted or not.

This information could only be used at a broad level, and the characterisation was not detailed enough to identify the full extent of parliamentary enclosure within a given parish. It was, however, clear that some categories of very organised enclosure could not have been parliamentary in origin, whilst some apparently less organised enclosure types must have been.

Use

This source was used throughout the Cotswolds AONB HLC and the Gloucestershire section of the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC.

C.xxi The Buildings of England (N Pevsner)

Accessibility

This source was readily available for Gloucestershire as copies of the relevant volumes are held at the Archaeology Service at Shire Hall. Copies of other county volumes were available via inter-library loan.

Value

This source was not widely consulted and was only used to check the date of some churches where no other information suggesting settlement date was available.

This source falls into the same type as place name information, in that it was occasionally useful, but not essential.

Use

This source was used as appropriate throughout the Gloucestershire sections of both surveys.

C.xxii Midlands Open Field Project data**Accessibility**

Copies of the areas of surviving ridge and furrow were transferred into the Gloucestershire County GIS from the Midlands Open Field Project.

Value

This source was limited in that it only covered Warwickshire and the northeastern part of Gloucestershire.

It was also less comprehensive than open field information derived from aerial photographs, in that it was limited to the identification of ridge and furrow which survived as earthworks, and did not record crop mark evidence of levelled ridge and furrow.

This source did not add any information that was not available from other sources.

Use

This source was used where available, i.e. the northeastern part of the area covered by the Cotswolds AONB HLC (see above).

Appendix D Development of the methodology

D.i Introduction

The methodology to be used in the Cotswolds AONB HLC was set out in the project design (Hoyle 1997), but significantly modified at an early stage. Further slight revision of the project methodology was set out in the project design for the Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB HLC (Hoyle 1999a). The process by which the methodology was developed is summarised as follows.

D.ii The preliminary areas for the Cotswolds AONB HLC

The methodology proposed in the project design for the Cotswolds AONB HLC (Hoyle 1997) was tested by the characterisation of two preliminary areas each measuring c. 100km². These were an area centred on the Sherborne estate in east Gloucestershire (map sheet SP11) and an area to the north of Stroud at the western edge of the AONB (map sheet SO80).

These two areas were chosen as they were geographically and topographical different, and both contained areas which had been subjected to fairly detailed archaeological surveys. This allowed for the results of the methodology to be checked against those of more intensive research.

The purpose of the characterisation of the preliminary areas was fourfold:-

- To establish a workable historic landscape type characterisation procedure.
- To compile a provisional list of historic landscape types which could be applied to the characterisation area.
- To identify problems which would arise from the process of historic landscape type characterisation in different geographical and topographical areas.
- To assess the proposed sources to be used in the characterisation in terms of their accessibility and their value to provide the information required to determine appropriate historic landscape types.

The Sherborne preliminary area was characterised in accordance with the specifications set out in the project design, in which different landscape *attributes* were identified, but was simplified in the following ways:-

- The decision was made to not register isolated, small scale, limestone quarries or mills as type F3-disused mineral extraction and F1-disused industrial buildings.
- Communications were considered to be part of the general pattern of enclosure (i.e. essentially as boundaries rather than land parcels). Linear communication systems such as railways, canals and motorways were not separately categorised.
- As most of the post 19th century woodland formed very small land parcels, this was not classified as a separate type in itself. Almost all of this type was C2/A4 post 19th century woodland in an area of organised enclosure of probable post-medieval date, and was subsumed within type A5.

(The above type identification codes are those set out the project design (Hoyle 1997, Appendix D) and are not the landscape character type codes finally used and summarised in 2.3 above)

This methodology produced a very complex pattern of types, although this did have the following advantage:-

- The information was presented in a raw form which could be used as an archive of the processes that led to each type. The thought processes that went into the decisions of attribute identification were not, however, expressed.

The following disadvantages were identified:-

- This approach presented a very complex picture in which over 30 different types were identified within a small area, many of which (such as post-19th century woodland) were confined to a single land parcel or a small group of two or three land parcels.
- Some identified types (such as post-19th century woodland within a post-medieval ornamental landscape with rabbit warrens in an area of prehistoric ritual activity) may be unique to the whole of the characterisation area.
- Digitising the information without recourse to a separate database required that each type was limited to a maximum of four characters. It would not have been possible to guarantee this using the methodology envisaged in the project design as even the most basic time depth element required at least five characters (e.g. A4/B1 which would have indicated organised enclosure of former open fields in areas of former long-term open pasture).
- In this form the information presented was too complex to be immediately digitised, and would have required further simplification before this could be undertaken.
- Some land parcels may have been physically too small to include all the identified historic landscape types on the base maps (although this problem was not encountered during the characterisation of the Sherborne preliminary area).
- There was some difficulty in identifying the correct boundaries for some types. Examples of this included field boundaries which indicated evidence of open field agriculture, but which separated individual land parcels, not all of which may have been part of the open fields. Also place names indicating common or waste could only be applied to very limited areas as fields containing no indication of this attribute often surround them.
- This system laid undue emphasis on the presence of isolated field monuments (which often had no discernible effect on the present enclosure pattern) or on some current landuses (e.g. post-19th century woodland) which are essentially part of more widespread enclosure systems.

As a result of the work on the preliminary areas, it was decided to define more generalised historic landscape types which could be applied across the whole of the characterisation area.

The advantages of this were:-

- The types were more indicative of general character, pattern and diversity at landscape scale, and much more likely to be both meaningful and suitable for digitisation without further simplification.
- Greater use was made of indicators such as place names, to identify historical processes in large areas of the landscape.

This method adopted had the following disadvantages:-

- Much of the decision making process by which types were identified took place within the head of the project worker, limiting the extent of a meaningful archive.
- Some of the complexity of the historic processes which have formed the present landscape would inevitably be lost as part of this process.

D.iii Scale of the mapping of the assessment results

In the project design for the Cotswolds AONB HLC, it was proposed to undertake the characterisation utilising A3 base maps at a scale of 1:50,000 reduced from OS 1:25,000 originals, the advantages of which were:-

- Ease of handling base maps.
- Less area to shade up (the original intention had been to colour code types on the map sheets).
- Ability to gain an overview not available at a smaller scale.

Since the project design was written, it was agreed that the digitisation of the results would be undertaken by an external digitising company (*TerraQuest*) as part of a large Gloucestershire County Council contract rather than by Archaeology Service staff. They requested that maps should not be submitted for digitisation at scales below 1:25,000.