

Cotswolds AONB and Gloucestershire and Wye Valley AONB: Historic Landscape Characterisation Primary Types

Type	Tag	Description
Area	A1	Irregular enclosure reflecting former unenclosed cultivation patterns
Area	A2	Less irregular enclosure partly reflecting former unenclosed cultivation patterns
Area	A3	Regular organised enclosure ignoring former unenclosed cultivation patterns
Area	A4	Less regular organised enclosure partly reflecting former unenclosed cultivation patterns
Area	A5	Irregular enclosure reflecting former unenclosed cultivation patterns; regularised as large fields
Area	A6	Regular enclosure largely ignoring former unenclosed cultivation patterns - long narrow fields
Area	B1	Largely unenclosed pasture
Area	B2	Regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed pasture - boundaries constrained by topography
Area	B3	Regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed pasture
Area	B4	Less regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed pasture
Area	B5	Large scale irregular enclosure of former unenclosed pasture
Area	C1	Surviving early woodland
Area	C2	Early woodland cleared in the post-medieval period
Area/Line	C3	Early woodland boundary
Area	C4	Probable assarting of early woodland
Area	C5	Large modern woodland plantation
Line	C6	Post-medieval Crown woodland enclosure boundaries
Area	D1	Riverine pasture, probably meadows now largely enclosed
Area/Point	D2	Meadow placename not in area of riverine pasture
Area	D3	Floated watermeadow system
Area	D4	Valley side meadow below spring line
Area/Line	E2	Medieval deer park boundary
Area/Point	E3	Site of former medieval deer park known from documentary sources
Area/Point	E4	Park name suggesting site of former medieval deer park (symbol only)
Area	F1	Surviving post-medieval designed ornamental landscape
Area	F2	Former post-medieval designed ornamental landscape
Area/Point	G1	Deserted medieval or later settlement
Area/Point	G2	Existing settlement of medieval or earlier origin
Area	G3	Existing settlement - extent by mid 19th century
Area	G4	Existing settlement - present extent
Area	G5	Existing settlement - 19th century linear settlement infilled in 20th century
Area	H1	Disused industrial site
Area	H2	Active industrial site
Area	I1	Disused 20th century military site
Area	I2	Active 20th century military site
Area	J1	Active recreational site
Area	K1	Artificial area of standing water
Area	K2	Tidal river and estuary
Area	L1	Irregular enclosure. Former landuse not identified

Type	Tag	Description
Area	L2	Less irregular enclosure. Former landuse not identified
Area	L3	Regular segmentation of less regular parallel boundaries; former landuse not identified
Area	N1	Large modern fields created from former organised enclosure
Area	N2	Large modern fields created from former piecemeal enclosure
Area	P1	Modern settlement - irregular, dispersed squatter type settlement
Area	P2	Modern settlement - organised urban patterns derived from former irregular dispersed squatter type settlement
Area	P3	Modern settlement - less irregular dispersed squatter type settlement.
Area	R3	Regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed heath
Area	S1	Modern horticultural buildings
Area	S2	Extensive orchard or vineyard
Area	T1	Modern landfill site
Area	T2	Active industrial spoil heaps
Area	W1	Regular organised enclosure of former unenclosed waste
Area	W2	Largely unenclosed estuarine waste
Area	W3	Partly enclosed former waste - irregular enclosure patterns
Area	W4	Cliff
Line	Y1	Boundary of post-medieval Forest lodge
Point	Y2	Site of post-medieval Forest lodge

Suffixes – lower case

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.

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.

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 SO 718 318 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 SO 725 325 also in Dymock) indicates an area where irregular enclosure of meadowland has been superseded by a more regular pattern.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 a 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.

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:-

1. 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).
2. 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 (SO 6740 0592).

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.

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 areas 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

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.

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.