A LANDSCAPE THROUGH TIME

THE HISTORIC CHARACTER OF THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK LANDSCAPE

AIMS, METHODS AND USER MANUAL

John Barnatt

2003

Archaeology Service

PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

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Foreword

The Landscapes Through Time Project, an historical landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park, marks a radical new departure in our understanding of this area of outstanding landscape. For the first time it allows us to appreciate in detail the great time depth with which the whole of today's landscape is imbued. It demonstrates the great diversity of human activity through time, different from area to area, which has shaped the Peak District landscape we have inherited. With the greater understanding that is now possible we can go forward into the new millennium better equipped to plan for informed sustainable landscape conservation.

The historic landscape characterisation undertaken in the National Park will be of interest to different audiences and used for different purposes. With this in mind the work is to be presented in three parts. Inevitably, with such a large undertaking there will be delays in the publication of some aspects of the results. It has already taken several years to reach the point we are at now, the production of the first part. Unfortunately there is still much work and consultation to do and it may well be that the final detailed presentations of parts two and three will be equally long in coming.

The first part, this volume, will have a limited circulation to key partners and users of the data. It comprises an aims and methods statement; it will also act a manual for using the project results once these are published. It is designed to be used by specialists and others who want to understand the background to the project, or who want to interrogate the information gathered on the historic character of the Peak District National Park landscape. Equally it can be used by those in other areas who are devising methods for carrying out similar work, or who want to compare their results with those from the Peak District. This volume will allow assessment of what comparisons can be legitimately made, according to the degree of similarity in the methods used.

A second part will present an overview of the results of the historic landscape characterisation of the National Park; this will hopefully be published and made widely available. It will include analyses of settlement, agricultural and industrial landscape, together with sections on the impact of archaeological sites in the present landscape, how communities have traditionally divided and used the landscape, and a summary of the nature of the identified 'historic character zones', 'areas', and 'parish clusters' within the National Park, which will be the main subject of the third part of the project presentation. There will also be a discussion of how the historical landscape characterisation fits with broader landscape assessments and issues, including biodiversity, the built environment and landscape management and sustainability. This volume will be invaluable to local people with an interest in the historic character of their landscape. Local land managers and planners will be able to assess how particular areas fit within the more general picture of the Park as a whole. From a wider perspective, people interested in landscape will be able to compare the historic character of the Peak District with other regions. Similarly, those with an interest in other aspects of the National Park, for example ecological habitats or current land-use, will be able to assess how the all-pervading human-made landscape of the past has influenced what surrounds us today.

The third and final part will describe in detail the results of the historic landscape characterisation of each 'Historic Character Zone,' 'Historic Character Area' and 'Parish Clusters' within the National Park. This will be of particular interest to people who live, work within, or visit the Peak District. Residents will be able to explore the local distinctiveness of their home landscape and to compare this with surrounding parts of the Park. Local land managers and planners will be able to make specific conservation decisions that start from an informed position with regard to the historic character of the land in their care.

Initially this third part will be produced as an unpublished consultation document. It is the intention that at this stage there will be widespread discussion with local communities and others in order that their views about the character of the landscape can be placed alongside our own findings. After this, ways will be explored as to how best the detailed results can be

promoted in a user-friendly format, or formats, that will be accessible to as wide an audience as possible. This will be a powerful tool in the promotion of people's sense of place and local distinctiveness. One that will allow us to move towards sustainable communities who view the special qualities of the Peak District landscape with pride, understanding that the transformations made by many generations are an important aspect of what makes living and working in, or visiting, the National Park so worthwhile.

The text for the first report, the aims and methods statement and user manual, was completed in late 2000 but unfortunately unavoidable delays made it impossible to complete the report to production stage until early in 2003. In the interim period there has been much Historic Landscape Characterisation in counties across England that had not been completed or in many cases even started in 2000. These recent projects have explored various methodologies, most of which have built upon and evolved from what went before. Also the comparative strengths and weaknesses of all current characterisations, including that for the Peak District, have been reviewed. No attempt has been made to assimilate this work has been made here; rather, it seems more appropriate to present the text as the product of work that was current in 2000. To bring the report up to date would involve substantial additions to introductory sections. However, three exceptions have been made. Firstly, some comments on the Peak methodology have made it clear that the 2000 draft was open to misinterpretation, thus clarification has been added. Secondly, where details such as the names of government departments have changed, the 2003 names have been added in parenthesis. Thirdly, in some cases bibliographic references have been updated.

Preface

The aim of the 'Landscape Through Time' project is to assess the historic landscape character of the Peak District National Park, as an aid to strategic planning and to foster local 'pride of place'. Distinctive 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' within the National Park will be defined and described. Historic character is also to be detailed on a parish by parish basis. The aim is to use these descriptions to aid sustainable conservation management of the different elements of the historic character that each part of the Park is imbued with. In this way, the Park will continue to retain the diversity that has developed over many centuries, created by the varied activities of the people who have lived and worked here. Change can then be directed from an informed standpoint, with an awareness of the historic character of the landscape we have inherited.

This volume confines itself to a statement of aims and methods and provides a user manual. An overview of the results and detailed character descriptions will be presented separately.

In Section I of this volume, the aims, scope and working principles of the project are presented. The historic landscape characterisation assesses the present landscape, using maps and supporting text to describe the nature of every part of the landscape created by people over many centuries. The bulk of the rest of the volume is devoted to describing the various methodologies used to achieve this product. Section 2 and 3 introduce these, whilst Section 4 details the methodology used to define 'dominant' historic character, often agricultural in nature, across the National Park. Sections 5 to 8 detail other 'key themes' assessed that go towards achieving a rounded characterisation and describes how each analysis was undertaken; these themes are settlement, industry, archaeological vestiges, and social territories. Section 9 describes how all results were integrated to divide the National Park into several 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas', each with distinctive traits. It also details how parish descriptions are to be used to promote historic character to local communities. Sections 4 to 6 and 9 also can be used as a User Manual for the historic landscape characterisation digital maps. Section 10 summarises the product to be subsequently published in detail, identifies how this may be used for management of the landscape and also discusses how the information may be disseminated in order to foster peoples involvement with, and pride in, the Peak District landscape.

A LANDSCAPE THROUGH TIME: THE HISTORIC CHARACTER OF THE PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK LANDSCAPE

AIMS, METHODS AND USER MANUAL

1.0 The Aims, Working Principles and Scope of the Historic Landscape Characterisation

1.1 Historic Landscape Diversity in the Peak District

There is a stereotyped 'chocolate box' image of what the landscape of Village England should be like and this is applied by some to the Peak District National Park. However, in a very real sense, 'the past is a foreign land'. The landscape has continually evolved. What then is a traditional Peak District landscape? In reality, the landscape has a number of dramatically different parts today, each with different histories, some ancient, others radically altered in the last 250 years.

The aesthetics of the Peak District's landscape are widely appreciated, as witnessed by the millions of visitors, many of whom come for its scenery. The importance of its plant and animal communities, monuments and buildings are well recognised and often cherished. However, the all-embracing historic dimension of the present landscape is still not widely recognised. The time depth behind superficial appearance has not been sufficiently accounted for in debates and decisions affecting the future landscape. This report provides information that will allow the balance to be redressed.

Each part of the diverse landscape of the Peak District National Park has its own special characteristics, examples of which are given in illustrations 1 to 4.

Illustration 1: A typical White Peak landscape. On this central limestone plateau of the Peak District there are many villages. These were mostly first built as planned nucleated settlements in the medieval period, when they lay at the heart of large strip fields themselves surrounded by extensive wastes and commons. Today this landscape is very different. The open fields have had their cultivation strips walled-out into distinctive narrow fields. The wastes and commons have also been enclosed, often in the 18th and early 19th centuries, and now thousands of miles of limestone walls surround rectangular fields. In eastern and northern parts of the White Peak lead mining flourished from Roman times to the 19th century. The many resultant waste hillocks form an important and distinctive part of the landscape's character. However, these are presently being rapidly removed for their fluorspar and other mineral content.

Illustration 2: A typical Dark Peak moorland landscape. In stark contrast to the White Peak, many higher parts of the surrounding gritstone uplands, the Dark Peak, are bleak open moorlands, often dominated by heather. This has not always been the case. Naturally these areas would once have been wooded, as demonstrated by the many long-dead tree stumps beneath the peat. The present vegetation is the product of people in the distant past removing trees. In the highest areas flints are frequently found that bear witness to the presence of hunter-gatherers between six and ten thousand years ago. On the lower East Moors there are many low banks and small stone cairns that are the long-abandoned remains of farms and fields that existed between four and two thousand years ago. Once disused, these fields did not revert to woodland because the moorlands have been grazed by sheep for the last two thousand years.

Illustration 3: The Derwent Valley, at Chatsworth. A further landscape contrast within the National Park is provided by the Derwent and lower Wye Valleys. The small market centre of Bakewell, the only town within the Park, is sited here, at a point where produce from the valleys could be traded with that from the limestone plateau. These valleys have been a core settlement area for at least the last two thousand years. There are villages, hamlets and

scattered farms, many with medieval or earlier origins. Fields in some parts of the valley are walled, others are hedged. The upper valley slopes are often wooded, there being more deciduous woodland here than the rest of the Peak District put together. Many of these woods were coppiced in the 16th to 18th centuries to provide fuel for local lead smelt mills and for iron furnaces around Sheffield. Below the woods are Haddon Hall and Chatsworth House, each surrounded by carefully designed idealised landscape. While that at Haddon is now essentially 19th century in date and has screens of trees that exclude people, that at Chatsworth was created in the 18th century and was designed to be seen.

Illustration 4: A typical South-West Peak landscape. Many areas to the western side of the National Park have scattered farms and hamlets rather than villages. This is a landscape of high but dissected gritstone uplands with often poorly drained valleys below. Here people led a less overtly communal life, each farm surrounded by its own small fields, while on the moors above there was extensive rough grazing and each farm had its own peat-cut for fuel. In some places there were coal mines but these primarily supplied nearby towns such as Buxton, where it was used domestically and for industrial lime burning on Grin Low just to the south.

Illustration 1.

Illustration 2.

Illustration 3.

Illustration 4.

1.2 Aims

The historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park explores how the past has shaped the present and how we can use this knowledge to facilitate informed future management of the landscape we have inherited. It was largely funded by English Heritage.

The primary aim of archaeologists and historians is to understand past people and how they lived within and shaped their land. For archaeologists this cannot be achieved by just studying specific sites, nor by studying the inter-relationship of such dots on a map; a more holistic landscape approach informs us about how people related to the land and each other. Similarly, while historians often study events and processes, these need to be placed within the context of the landscape where they took place.

Public perception of archaeological and historical places often revolves around such sites as prehistoric ritual monuments, medieval castles, and grand stately homes. These are the

exceptional points in the landscape. Of equal and in many ways greater importance are those features that were created by 'ordinary' people who lived and worked on the land. Many everyday features in use today, such as field walls, roads and tracks, field barns and farm buildings, have a history spanning hundreds of years, while their presence has been influenced by how people have modified their landscape over several millennia. The inhabited farms and villages of today often have medieval or earlier origins. Some features, like woodlands, are less obviously human made. However, these have nearly always been purposefully planted and were often coppiced for industrial purposes in the past. Similarly, moorland is normally the product of tree removal and stock grazing. The whole landscape has historical meaning, and each feature is archaeological in that it has been created and changed by people. Often the sum of the parts, many of which are commonplace in isolation, is of infinitely greater importance than the individual features.

The stories that the landscape can tell us, if we take the trouble of learning how to read it, can be both complex and exciting. Unlike the documents and maps that also inform about the past, the landscape cannot be put away. It continually colours our lives. Our own actions continue to create, destroy, alter and transform this open book. It is ourselves that choose whether in a hundred years we will have written further text that retains the richness of millennia of change, or whether the sham superficiality of today's theme parks will spread across the landscape as a whole.

All of the Peak District, from the peat haggs of Kinderscout to the meadows by the River Derwent at Rowsley, is an historic landscape. All parts of it have been affected, transformed and modified by thousands of years of human habitation. Everywhere has complex time depth and historical meaning, the value of which varies according to the background and knowledge of the person engaging with the landscape. Some people have family ties over many generations and have a deep understanding of particular places. Others experience a landscape clouded with preconceptions and false information. Experts sometimes know much about the distant past, often studying aspects of the Park about which many local people understand little because it lies beyond memory. At the same time these experts often know little about the farming or mining undertaken by the grandparents of the present residents. Our knowledge of the Peak District would be greatly enhanced if they learned from each other.

The primary aim of the historic landscape characterisation presented here comprises an assessment of the present landscape and the time depth that this is imbued with. This has been achieved, after a series of information collection exercises and critical appraisal, by the production of maps with supporting texts. The characterisation is designed to:

- Recognise historic characteristics within the present landscape that reflect as broad a spectrum of different types of common human interaction with the land as is practical.

- Ensure that each historic 'landscape character type' is capable of being mapped as reasonably discrete areas of the countryside, to contribute to historic character at a landscape scale.

- Ensure that each historic 'landscape character type' should incorporate distinctions between areas where processes have taken place at different time periods.

- Recognise not only the present 'used' landscape, but also those areas where there are archaeological remains that still have significant impact on visible landscape character and peoples perception of the historic landscape.

When assimilating these historic 'landscape character types' at a broad landscape scale, it is necessary to define 'historic character zones' and their subdivisions, named here 'areas', in some detail. For, as illustrated above, we are dealing with a very diverse landscape where over-generalisations have the danger of being so banal, or so much in conflict with the actual character of specific parts of the National Park, that their usefulness is negated.

One of the main purposes of this work is to feed into more overall assessment of the character of the National Park landscape and what makes it special. When considering all facets of what defines the overall character of the National Park and what is sustainable, obviously the historical dimension of the landscape needs to be set beside:

- Ecological factors.
- The built environment.
- Modern trends as influenced by the creation of the National Park.
- The present needs of the local population and visitors alike.

With overall assessment it will be possible to, firstly, develop informed thoughts on what parts of this character are sustainable, and secondly, influence the development of policies on how and in what way change needs to be directed or managed to ensure their survival. In the National Park Authority's National Park Management Plan the historic landscape character work described here will underpin those sections on the Cultural Heritage.

As far as the historic landscape is concerned, the National Park Authority strives for informed change. It wishes to retain what is valuable wherever possible, but as the whole landscape is historical/archaeological this makes conservation of everything not just impossible but undesirable. It would become a fossilised landscape of circa 2000, not a living landscape that can accommodate, even welcome, change to meet modern needs.

While statutory protection for archaeological and historical sites can be provided through Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building, and Conservation Area legislation, these are inherently site-based approaches. While they conserve particular special places they do little to address safeguarding the character of the broader landscape. When conservation of the character of historic landscape is desired this demands radically different approaches. Some protection can be achieved through the planning process within the National Park, or potentially through positive conservation schemes, as for example the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's (now DEFRA) Countryside Stewardship Scheme or Environmentally Sensitive Areas. More importantly, conservation can best be achieved through the good will and enthusiasm of local communities. More directly, it is local land managers who have the most impact on the landscape; many already have deep commitments to their land and its history but have to balance this against financial viability. Local communities more generally act as pressure groups that also influence the direction and scale of change in the landscape. This is potentially valuable not just in influencing local land managers but also those who pass legislation that could potentially make conservation of the historic landscape a financially viable choice for local farmers and others. It is hoped that this report will stimulated dialogue between present and past communities, through the legacy of how the landscape has been changed in the past, by raising understanding and awareness of the richness and diversity of the historic landscape.

An important aim of the Peak District historic landscape characterisation is to provide information in such a way that it is accessible to local communities. Thus, thought has been given not only to what aspects of local historic character are important, but also at what scale and in what ways this is best presented. Equally important is consultation with local residents and others, to ensure that they understand our perspectives and to allow them to input their own, perhaps different, views as to what is important. The initial products are this report and a forthcoming interpretative overview and detailed character descriptions, which are somewhat technical and have been compiled without wide external consultation. However, it is hoped that the information they contain can be presented in more accessible formats to local people (and visitors) and that this can be achieved in such a way that their insights are incorporated.

By defining the character of areas within the Park and disseminating this information, this will empower people to make more informed decisions concerning the future evolution of our shared 'living landscape'.

1.3 Working Principles

The core premise that led to the development of National Park historic character analysis is that the landscape is living and ever changing. Thus, to plan for the future, local variations need to be brought into perspective in order that people today can engage with, and influence, the direction and pace of future change. Such change can either allow traditional diversity to be maintained, or new departures could be made with fuller knowledge of what is being sacrificed, what is being retained, and why.

In carrying out all the mapping, analyses and presentation of results for this project, several basic working principles were followed. These developed naturally and logically out of work and thought in the Peak District, but also formed part of a sea-change of ideas towards characterisation of the historic landscape developed in the early 1990s that happened simultaneously in several areas (Countryside Commission 1996; Miller 1997; Herring 1998; Fairclough *et al.* 1999; Dyson-Bruce *et al.* 1999; Dixon and Hingley 2002). These principles now largely underpin the European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe 2000; 2002; Fairclough and Rippon 2002).

The principles applied in the Peak are:

- The whole of the Peak District landscape is seen as a human artefact, filled with historic meaning. This results from significant human impact over many centuries that has shaped not only the historic landscape and its many structures that exist today, be they buildings, field boundaries, tracks or earthworks, but also the plant and animal communities sharing that landscape.

- The work is to characterise the present day historic landscape, capturing its time-depth and variation from area to area. The characterisation is a means of recognising the ways in which the present landscape reflects how people have used, adapted and changed their physical environment through time, for practical, social, cultural and aesthetic reasons. When planning for the future it is the present landscape that we need to understand, not only in terms of how it appears, but also how it has come into existence.

- It is recognised that any parcel of land can have different aspects to its character. Thus for example a field can have been used agriculturally since its creation, while parts of it can have been episodically mined for lead. Elsewhere in the field there may be easily recognised archaeological earthworks that tell of very different land use in the distant past. A methodology has been evolved, using 'key themes', which allows these different aspects to be acknowledged.

- No 'landscape character type' or one of its 'components', or any one 'historic character zone' or its subdivision into 'areas', is to be regarded as necessarily more or less important or valuable than others. Rather, the value of the characterisation is to highlight differences between one part of the landscape and another. Thus, it will demonstrate that each needs to be managed differently to retain its historic character.

- Some parts of the landscape have particularly well-preserved 'landscape character types' and 'components' that represent fossilisation of a specific form of activity at a particular time. These are no more intrinsically valuable than landscape that has been continuously or periodically modified and which therefore is a palimpsest of many forms of activity undertaken at different times.

- The methods used are to be as simple and straightforward as practicable, of equal application across the whole National Park, and capable of being checked and repeated. There is to be systematic application of criteria for data processing, using sources wherever possible that are consistent across the region as a whole.

- When making decisions about definitions of 'landscape character types' and 'components', this is to be achieved objectively. While the results presented, for simplicities sake will combine description and interpretation, both aspects are to be separable, so that one does not rely on the other. Thus each 'type' and 'component' can readily separated from all

others either on morphological grounds (in the case of usually very distinctive field types and the patterns formed) or from the depiction of areas on historic maps. The criteria used are to be described in some detail to make them open to future re-evaluation. This will also facilitate comparison with historic landscape characterisations undertaken elsewhere, making it clear what information is directly comparable and what is not because it starts from different premises.

- There is one notable exception to the last point. In defining historic landscape character on time-slice maps prior to 1850, in areas where there are no historic maps, this involves professional judgement as to character of specific land parcels. Where characterisation of this type is made it is to be made explicit that this is the case.

- While the mapping of 'landscape character types' and 'components' is usually straightforward; there are inevitably borderline cases. In many, this is a matter of scale, as for example with small clumps of trees, should they be mapped as woodland or should they be ignored. Time restraints demands the latter approach be adopted; care is to be taken to by consistent. Similarly, with some agricultural 'components' judgements have to be made as to the degree of 'smoothing' to be employed when mapping. For example, when assessing gradual change to areas of 'Ancient Enclosure' in the post-medieval period, deciding at what point has character been modified sufficiently to change the categorisation to 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' is subjective. Again, changes to individual fields are to be disregarded if the more general character of the area remains the same, but care is to be taken to by consistent.

- In defining 'historic character zones' and 'areas', and in giving local 'parish-cluster' descriptions, these should be presented in different ways in order to best serve the needs of both strategic planning and those of local users. Each demands different scales and approaches. For local users, acceptance of the results is concomitant with presentation in ways with which they sympathise. Thus, description in terms of 'home landscape' with which they identify is vital if they are to own and use the product.

- When making decisions about what are key parts of historic character that go together to form 'historic character zones' and 'areas' useful at a strategic level, which inevitably includes value judgements as to what constitutes significance, an attempt is to be made to be as objective as possible. In defining these, they have to be justifiable in terms of differences between one 'zone' or 'area' and its neighbours. These identifiers should include 'landscape character types' from some or all of the defined 'key themes'. The differences need to be demonstrable using objective criteria. This makes them more open to future re-evaluation. It will also facilitate comparison with historic landscape characterisations undertaken elsewhere, making it clear what information is directly comparable and what is not because it starts from different premises.

- All results rely heavily on mapping the perceived differences in historic character across the landscape. All maps are to be seamless in that they are created within a GIS mapping system. This allows information to be viewed at different scales, with a choice of what parts of the Park to view, and for overlays of different aspects of historic character to be combined differently at will.

- All descriptions of landscape character are to be expressed in as non-technical language as possible. Thus, this will enable not only professional colleagues to use the results, but also many other groups, including both non-archaeological professionals and others. Inevitably some specific characterisation terms have had to be devised; these are defined in a glossary (Section 11.0). Most importantly, interpretative texts should be written in a way that is suitable as a basis for popular material for dissemination to a wider audience, which includes local land managers and people generally who live, work in, or visit the National Park. This is vital if we wish to sustain the historic character of the landscape we have inherited.

- It is important that the statements given on historic landscape character are not seen as definitive and final. The information and conclusions should be presented in such a way

that they can and should be reviewed, challenged and changed at a future date as new information become available and perspectives change. In part, this open-ended approach is helped by the way data are stored; mapping using a GIS facilitates ongoing interaction with the maps. Similarly, storage of text in computerised files allows specific 'zone' and 'area' descriptions for example to be modified. More fundamentally, there is a need for wider consultation, not only with 'experts', but also with local residents and others who use the Peak landscape, to integrate their perceptions of value within the landscape characterisation.

1.4 The Scope of the Project

While the prime aim of archaeologists and historians is to understand past peoples and the way they related to the land they inhabited, this is not the aim of the Peak District National Park historic landscape characterisation. Rather, it is to describe the present landscape within the National Park, defining the age and historic character of its multitude of parts. Thus, within this defined scope, the emphasis is on the present rather than on understanding the past. Where past 'landscape' and sites are analysed, this is to inform us about the present. It is the physical character of the land surface and the many marks people have left there, rather than those people themselves that concern us here.

The primary stage of the historic landscape characterisation process was to produce a series of maps that represent different aspects of present landscape character as created by people. These maps attempt to depict the landscape in as objective a way as possible, by systematic application of criteria for data processing, normally using sources that are consistent across the region as a whole. In the primary phase there were several operational variables in selecting what was to be mapped and how this was to be achieved:

- **Extent** - This was the one variable established at the outset. From the viewpoint of the National Park Authority it was desirable that the whole National Park should be assessed (although in practice this was achieved in various stages, building towards the desired goal).

- **Resources** - The amount of time and funding for this project, which was inherently time-consuming, was finite. This influenced both what sources could be consulted and how detailed data collection and research could be. While much detail was assimilated, the approach had to be relatively robust. The aim was to achieve an overview; hence while every attempt was made to be systematic and not include spurious or misplotted data, there was not the chance to check the veracity of all individual pieces of information. With point data used in some cases to define distribution areas, there was not time to ensure all known examples of a particular site-type were included. Only those that could be identified from easily accessible sources were used, though care was taken to ensure that this did not significantly bias distributions as a result. Similarly, when assessing historic maps only those which included whole or substantial parts of parishes were consulted; individual farm maps were not used.

- **Scale** - With the use of GIS mapping, scale was not such an acute problem, as it would have been using traditional mapping procedures. Given that GIS mapped data can be presented easily at a variety of scales, the main concern was to determine what minimum scale(s) could be achieved where there was no perceptible error, which successfully balanced time constraints against acceptable scale(s) of depiction for the purposes of the project (and anticipated future use of the information). Finer-grained scrutiny will reveal generalisations or inaccuracies of plotting which do not detract from the points being made.

- **Sources** - These normally had to be both systematic and of Park-wide scope to be acceptable. In some cases, as with historic maps for example, whole Park coverage could not be achieved prior to the 19th century, but earlier maps were used. This was legitimate, for these in effect acted as test samples from which inferences could be extrapolated outwards to other parts of the Park in a systematic way. Similarly, for the creation of additional maps used to elucidate industry and archaeological vestiges, Sites

and Monuments Record (SMR)-type data has been used. Here care has been taken to identify where systematic studies of particular topics have been undertaken, or when data are otherwise systematic, as for example where they are based on geological maps that plot where coal or lead mines can occur. Where this was not possible, and thus distributions are subject to the vagaries of what is and is not in 'SMR-type' databases, this is explicitly stated with the necessary caveats.

- **Knowledge** - What we understood about the historic landscape at the outset inevitably influenced how the project was formulated, what key themes were identified for study, and how these were analysed. Similarly, our pre-existing knowledge and that acquired during analysis has influenced conclusions and presentation.

A second, but equally important, stage of the historic landscape characterisation was to define a series of 'historic character zones' and 'areas', and to write character descriptions. To make these as effective as possible it is important to anticipate the requirements of the potential users of the information. Two basic audiences have been identified; those who manage or otherwise influence the National Park at a strategic level, and those who have an interest in specific parts, often because they live and work there. Two different approaches and three scales for presentation are thus employed (Table 1).

Defined Category	Scale	Approach	Purpose
Historic Landscape Character Zones	The National Park is divided into 4 main 'zones'	Defined as 'zones' of broadly-similar character	Strategic/Overview
Historic Landscape Character Areas	Each 'zone' is subdivided, there being 11 'areas' in the National park as a whole	Defined as 'areas' of like character	Strategic/Overview
Parishes	Each modern civil parish is described separately (but where similarities exist between adjacent parishes, for expediency of description they are grouped into 'parish clusters')	Areas of dissimilar and contrasting historic character within each parish, reflecting social and political imperatives, are discussed together	Local Information

Table 1: The three scales of land-division defined for character descriptions in the Peak District's Landscape Through Time project.

One limitation of the characterisation is that it confines itself to the National Park rather than the Peak District as a topographical entity. While in broad terms the two correspond, parts of the Peak District are excluded from the National Park. There are two main areas, that around Buxton to the west, and that between Matlock, Wirksworth and Ashbourne to the south. Both have traditionally been seen as parts of the region. Conversely, at the northern, eastern and western fringes of the Park, there are the upland parts of parishes, the hearts of which lie in industrialised areas beyond the Park boundary.

This limitation is one of necessity, given the boundary of responsibilities of the organisation for which the report has been produced. The National Park boundary is a mid-20th century creation, designed to exclude some areas where landscape conservation within the National Park remit was unviable or undesirable, often because prior industrial development was already significant.

Although there are problems with the National Park boundary, traditional divisions such as county boundaries, set precedents for they divide the Peak District in ways that are also illogical in topographic terms. In socio-political terms, it is debatable if the Peak District has

ever been a single entity. Whatever boundary for study was chosen it would have blurred and problematic edges; people have never organised themselves with a strict topographic logic.

A fundamental limitation of the historic landscape characterisation, and one that was purposefully designed in the sense that it was never seen as part of its purpose, is that it does not offer, in itself, an understanding of the landscape in the past or its people. This objective is well beyond the scope of such a project, and one that is forever mutating. As we change our perspectives and pre-occupations we ask different questions about the past. Our enquiries rest half-buried in a landscape of shifting dunes that reveal as much about us as about our forebears.

However, the historic landscape characterisation is a potential starting point for enquiries about the past. The key is to ask searching questions of the data presented here, not to expect that answers be revealed *per se* by the colourful maps. Knowing that an area was a medieval open field a few hundred years ago tells us little about the people who created it, nor why they transformed the landscape in this way. By using the information compiled in the historic landscape characterisation as a tool to foster sustained conservation of significant parts of the historic landscape, this will hopefully allow greater parts of that fabric to remain. This will stimulate the asking of questions about our past in the future, which in turn will generate new research and new answers.

1.5 The Scope of the Available Data

It is self-evident that, as the Peak District historic landscape characterisation's primary aim is to assess the present landscape, then all its component parts are available for study. However, there is a real limitation to characterisation - to what extent do we understand the past use of features that make up the present landscape? Our understanding is based on many years of study by academics and others. At one level we often now know how to recognise features of specific periods and know something of their basic functions. However, the answers to other questions are more mutable and sometimes problematic:

- What does it mean?
- What should be drawn out of the multitude of data as having particular significance?
- What does this tell us about past people?

Interpretation of the past is something that regularly shifts as we change our perspectives about what matters to us and as new questions occur to us. How much such issues should concern us here is a matter for debate. The basic aim of the historic characterisation is to provide a descriptive account of the distribution of the character 'types' and 'components' within the landscape, where possible detailing their basic form, age and purpose; this is often (but not always) possible in general terms.

Each of the five 'key themes' that have been identified for analysis (see Section 3.3) can be assessed in different ways in the Peak District. The levels to which each are understood through time varies:

- **Settlement** - The earliest systematic data for settlement that includes dispersed farms dates to the first half of the 19th century. However, enough earlier information exists to get a reliable overview of nucleated settlement back into the medieval period, with enough dispersed farms being documented to see something of their overall distribution pattern. The Peak District in medieval times has had little research and therefore subdividing villages into types that have any clear meaning on the basis of their plan is difficult.

- **Agriculture** - Again the earliest comprehensive coverage by detailed maps that show field patterns is in the 19th century. However, there are sufficient numbers of earlier estate maps to reconstruct a detailed picture back to the first half of the 17th century for a significant proportion of the Park. From this a total picture can be

extrapolated. In the 17th century large areas of the National Park landscape comprised medieval strip-fields (part-enclosed) around villages, each set of fields surrounded by wastes and commons. This pattern as a whole is likely to date back to at least the 13th century and many strip fields may well be Late Saxon in origin. Pushing the detailed picture back to medieval times in dispersed settlement areas is more difficult.

While a broad distinction between 'enclosed land' and 'waste and commons/moorland' is easy to draw from maps, the use to which fields of all types were put is difficult to reconstruct from maps except in general terms. While some information is available for specific years, derived from terriers and tithe maps, study of this in detail is beyond the scope of this characterisation. It is known that while the region has probably practised mixed farming from well before the medieval period, there was variation through time in the emphases placed on arable and stock. Similarly, it is known that levels of sheep and cattle rearing changed through time, with the emphasis on dairying and beef production increasing with the exponential growth of surrounding cities in the 19th century. While the medieval strip-fields are designed for arable use, the extent to which this actually took place at this time is unclear.

- **Industry** - While lead mining is known to have been taking place since at least Roman times, and coal mines were active from the medieval period, little of the detailed distribution of these activities can be reconstructed until post-medieval times. Recognising early remains from their morphological characteristics is often very difficult because traditional methods of extraction continued to be employed by some miners until the 19th century. Extensive archive research into the lead mining industry allows general patterns of mining to be assessed from the 16th century. However, with coal mining there is no systematic information until the early 19th century. Quarrying is poorly researched and our systematic knowledge is confined to map information from the 19th century onwards. Woodland industries have only recently been clearly recognised and are currently not well understood.

- **Archaeological Vestiges** - Study of the Peak District in prehistory and the Roman period has been extensive and our interpretations continue to develop. The current historic landscape characterisation confines itself to understanding the distributions of archaeological remains in today's landscape. While SMR-type data are never complete, enough is identified to allow patterned distributions of what survives to be identified and assessed.

- **Social Territories** - Little research has been undertaken into township and other local traditional boundaries in the region, although it is suspected many have medieval or possibly earlier origins. The first systematic information on local boundary definition is 19th century in date. County, wapentake and forest boundaries can be traced back to the medieval period.

The basic approach used when deciding what range of variables to include in the characterisations of each of the 'key themes' listed above was somewhat pragmatic. The basic principles were:

- The distinctions drawn to define historic 'landscape character types' and 'components' should be useful for analyses aimed at best furthering our understanding of the make-up of the historic landscape at a landscape scale.

- The 'landscape character types' and 'components' should be capable of being reasonably clearly identified and mapped from the sources being used.

- Where possible there should be sufficient choices available to avoid having to lump land-units into an inappropriate straightjacket.

- Conversely, there should not be so many differentiations made that the quality of information in the sources is insufficient to allow such fine tuning to take place.

2.0 The Context

2.1 The Background to the Present Research

The historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District initially stemmed from the author's long held belief that meaningful study of the past cannot be successfully achieved by undue concentration on specific site-based approaches. Equally, there has been a long term love affair with the Peak District landscape, a fascination with its varied character and time depth, all parts richly imbued with different aspects of past peoples' lives. The greater understanding of historic character will enable a more holistic approach to policy making and the planning process, and equally importantly allow people more generally to reach a fuller understanding of the Peak District landscape. Thus, the English Heritage commission us to carry out historic landscape characterisation was more than welcomed. The reasons for this are threefold:

- It allows assessment of the many human-made elements within the Peak District landscape, giving an overview of their character, variability and time depth.
- It allows a deeper understanding of this diversity within the Peak District landscape.
- It provides an invaluable tool for a conservation-led organisation such as the Peak District National Park Authority.

While the need for an historic landscape characterisation had been perceived for some time, the problem was always was lack of time and funds to carry out such work. This was partially overcome in 1995. The National Park Authority's Archaeology Service had been carrying out, for English Heritage, a characterisation of the lead mine landscape of the Peak District under the auspices of their Monument Protection Programme. This work not only characterised the lead mine remains themselves (Barnatt with Rieuwerts 1995), but was widened to include such issues as smelt sites, fuel sources, communications, and miner/farmers (Barnatt with Rieuwerts and Roberts 1996; Barnatt with Stroud 1996). Study of this last aspect necessitated investigation of settlement and agricultural landscape. Thus three out of five of the 'key themes' identified for the present historic landscape characterisation were included. The methodologies developed to study settlement and agriculture in the lead mine landscape assessment formed the basis for those employed here and thus in effect were a trial run for the broader characterisation. In addition, the data collection and analyses of the lead mine, coal mine and woodland industries provide much of the information also presented here.

At the same time a new historic landscape character initiative was being developed by English Heritage in partnership with local authorities in Cornwall (Landscape Design Associates and Cornwall Archaeological Unit 1994; Cornwall County Council 1996; Herring 1998) and Avon (Chapman 1997). Methodologies were still in development during 1995 and English Heritage was looking for new ways to evolve these. The work carried out for the Monument Protection Programme gave a good starting point for further experimental work in the Peak. English Heritage therefore commissioned the full-scale project of historic characterisation work presented here.

The mapping of the agricultural landscape as part of the lead mine study was confined to the Peak District's central limestone plateau. This used a methodology that took the work already carried out in Cornwall as its starting point (Landscape Design Associates and Cornwall Archaeological Unit 1994; Cornwall County Council 1996; Herring 1998). The same mapping method, with minor modifications, was subsequently employed for the rest of the National Park. This mapping also included other aspects of landscape character, including urban areas, industrial land, recreation areas, parkland and woodland. The one fundamental difference was that a GIS was now available. Thus the work on the limestone plateau was digitised, and the rest of the Park was mapped in this way from the outset. This was carried out in two stages, firstly the rest of Derbyshire within the Park, and secondly the parts of the Park in other counties.

Much of the post-medieval settlement characterisation used here was first carried out as part of the lead mine landscape work (Barnatt with Stroud 1996). The same characterisation

method was employed here. However, new data collection was needed in the areas around the fringe of the Park not previously examined. The previous landscape characterisation of the lead mine industry is presented in summary form here. The lead mine assessment had also collected data on coal mines and woodland industries for the eastern half of the Park; this work was extended to the rest of the Park. New characterisations, that were never part of the lead mine landscape work, include the work on medieval settlement, field boundary types, quarrying, archaeological vestiges and social territories.

2.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation in the 1990s

The need for historic landscape characterisation was brought into focus by English Heritage in the early 1990s. Initially, trial evaluations were undertaken in Oxfordshire and Durham (Cobham Resource Consultants et al. 1993; Fairclough *et al.* 1999). In parallel with this a countywide characterisation was undertaken in Cornwall (Landscape Design Associates and Cornwall Archaeological Unit 1994; Cornwall County Council 1996; Herring 1998). These studies were complemented by general policy statements (Countryside Commission 1994; 1996; English Heritage 1997; Fairclough 1998). Subsequently, historic landscape characterisations were carried out in Avon (Chapman 1997), Hampshire (Lambrick and Bramhill 1998; Fairclough *et al.* 2002; www.hants.gov.uk/landscape) and the Isle of Axholme (Miller 1997), and thereafter a national programme was established which by 2000 had ongoing work in about half of England's counties Fairclough (ed.) 1999) (by 2003 this now covers about three-quarters – Fairclough 2002a; 2002b; 2002c). Landscape characterisation in Wales took a very different direction, identifying landscape of outstanding historic interest, concentrating on specific aspects in each, rather than analysing the landscape as a whole (Countryside Council for Wales *et al.* 1998).

While all the English characterisations commissioned in the 1990s had the same basic aim, to characterise the historic 'landscape character types' and 'components' of the landscape as a whole, the methods employed were deliberately varied from one to the next to ensure continued methodological development. The Peak District characterisation was no exception. While parts of it were based on the method used in Cornwall, this was modified and significant new aspects of study introduced. (This process has continued, although English Heritage has now reviewed all historic landscape character methodologies and produced a first template method for future projects, which built on the Peak work, just as on all other early projects (English Heritage 2002; forthcoming a). The literature on applications and uses is also growing (Darlington 2002; English Heritage forthcoming b; Fairclough 2002a; 2002b; 2000c; Fairclough *et al.* 2002; Macinnes 2002). Historic landscape characterisations in areas surrounding the Peak District have also now been completed for Derbyshire outside the National Park (Barnatt *et. al.* 2001), Nottinghamshire and Lancashire (Ede with Darlington 2002) and is ongoing in Cheshire and Staffordshire).

2.3 The Approach in the Peak District National Park

The ultimate aim of the historic landscape characterisation undertaken in the Peak District National Park is to produce information that bring together all aspects of the influence people had in creating the present landscape. A map of 'dominant' historic landscape character has been produced. However, for initial data collection different 'key themes' have also been treated as separate entities. Different methods of data collection and analysis are appropriate in most of these cases, and often information is better presented separately for the sake of clarity. As noted above (Section 1.5), five 'key themes' were identified:

- Settlement.
- Agriculture.
- Industry.
- Archaeological vestiges.
- Social territories.

The Peak District landscape is agriculture-dominated and thus 'dominant character' and agriculture could be treated together; the other 'key themes' were analysed independently. These human components need to be set against natural characteristics of the landscape such as geology and topography.

The approach adopted is effectively a seven-stage process:

1. Definition of 'landscape character types' and 'key themes' for study.

2. Data collection and mapping of 'dominant' landscape character (and the agriculture 'key theme') and of each of the other 'key themes'.

3. Analysis of 'dominant' landscape character and each of the other 'key themes'.

4. Comparison of the results of each analysis with the geology and topography of the region.

5. Integration of the results of 'dominant', 'key theme' and geological/topographic analyses to characterise the landscape as a whole and divide the National Park into 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas'.

6. Presentation of the results, as 'historic character zone' and 'historic character area' descriptions and explanations to provide an overview for the National Park.

7. Presentation of the results as a series of 'parish descriptions', showing the historic character diversity within the landscape of each local community.

In several significant respects the historic landscape characterisation within the Peak District National Park departs from other characterisation projects undertaken in the 1990s. There are four primary differences:

- The most fundamental of these is the division here into five 'key themes'. Most other studies had as a basic aim produced one historic landscape character map. With the Peak District study the 'agriculture-dominated' character map also includes settlement and industry at a landscape scale. This map resembles those presented for other areas and in many ways the final Peak 'agriculture-dominated' map at the 'present day' can be used as the overarching map of 'dominant character' for the Park. However, limitations with such an approach are recognised. The other 'key themes' were also analysed separately, and further maps produced. The characterisation of settlement, industry, archaeological vestiges and social territories provide additional information that adds significantly to our knowledge of the historic landscape character, which cannot be obtained from the 'present day' 'agriculture-dominated' map.

- The main advantage of the separate analysis of 'key themes' is that it emphasises the concept that different aspects of land-use can all exist within one defined landscape unit in a multi-faceted way. Thus for example agriculture, industry and past land-use can all be acknowledged for one land-parcel. Similarly, in some instances, tracts of land that are similar agriculturally need to be subdivided because one part has industrial remains while another does not.

- In the Cornwall study, for example, the decision was made not to include SMR data, thus point data were not used in an area characterisation, avoiding the danger of the landscape characterisation becoming a backdrop to the SMR (Herring 1998, section 2.2.1). The Peak District characterisation used both information that was mapped as area-data from the outset, as with the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape character maps, and other area data that was derived from the distribution of SMR information, as compiled for the 'key themes' of settlement, industry and archaeological vestiges. This leads to a more powerful interpretative tool that better facilitates the multi-faceted thematic approach advocated here. Point data in effect ceases to be this if it is used only to define boundaries to areas where particular components are present. It is felt that the historic landscape character maps that result from the characterisation described in this report are so inherently powerful, that there is no danger of them ever becoming a backdrop to the SMR; indeed the opposite applies.

- Most other studies have based their assessment of agricultural landscape character types primarily on field-shape morphology. In the case of the Peak District, conventional wisdom

on such matters was tested against historical maps. Maps of 'agriculture-dominated' character were produced at 50-year intervals from 1650 onwards. The final result was an amalgam of data on the age and character of fields based both on historical maps and field shape.

The different perspectives and methods employed in the Peak District have resulted in an historic landscape characterisation that is more complex than others produced before it, which relies not on one mapping exercise but several. These maps are as follows:

- Maps of the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape, which can be used both as:
    - ❖ Overarching maps of 'dominant' historic character in all its aspects.
    - ❖ A detailed characterisation of the agricultural landscape.
- Maps that explore in detail other 'key themes' to landscape character. These cover settlement, industry and archaeological vestiges.
- Maps showing boundaries to 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' that are determined on the basis of synthesis of the information in all the maps noted above.
- Maps that illustrate local historic character on a parish by parish basis, based on what are in effect traditional social territories.

Other ways in which the historic characterisation within the Peak District National Park differs from other early characterisation projects are:

- In some cases, other studies have partially based their characterisation of the agricultural landscape on topography from the outset, defining categories such as 'coastal' or 'valley floor'. This has not been done in the Peak District, for although the region has strong topographic differences, it was not thought appropriate to pre-judge whether topography influenced land-use. Thus, topography was compared with our initial results only after analysis of the 'key themes' had taken place.
- Most studies have divided their regions into zones or areas on the straightforward basis of variation in historic character. In the Peak District, 'historic character zones' and their subdivision into 'historic character areas' were defined in this way. However, a second approach was also employed, designed to look at the fine grain of the local landscape. This gives description of historic character on a parish by parish basis. Here long-recognised social boundaries are retained as an aid to local peoples' acceptance of the characterisation, in order to promote conservation by strengthening their sense of place. Thus, differences of character within and between local areas are stressed, rather than new sets of boundaries being created at this scale, which would have little meaning to local people.

3.0 Identifying and Mapping the Natural Backbone, Key Cultural Themes and Landscape Character Types/Components

3.1 Background

Whilst the whole landscape of the Peak District has historical meaning and it has been created and continually changed by people through time, the influence of topography and underlying geology cannot be ignored. Variations in landform usually do not govern how people live in any deterministic way, but the opportunities and constraints offered by different landscape clearly influence what people chose to do there. Thus, it is important to have an understanding of these underlying natural factors and set them against the various viable options that people are presented with. How and what different societies have chosen to do at any one place often varies considerably over time within the general constraints set by the natural landscape.

While this report concentrates on the impact people have made on the landscape, natural factors are identified and assessed (Section 3.2), in order that these can be set beside the wide range of human components. In order to make assessment manageable, the latter need to be assimilated into a small number of 'key themes' (Section 3.3). Defining the approach used to map to dominant historic character mapping are described (Sections 3.4 and 3.5). General principles and practices employed in data collection (3.6) and map production (3.7) are also reviewed here.

3.2 The Natural Backbone

Of the various natural factors that influence how people have used the land, the obvious basic ones for study here are geology and topography. Consideration of soils is also potentially very important, but unfortunately little detailed soil mapping has been undertaken in the Peak District and coverage is far from systematic. Thus, in more general terms the basic character of soils can be determined from the analysis of geology and topography, and no separate assessment was carried out. No study of vegetation was carried out because it is recognised that the landscape has been so influenced by people over millennia that flora has been so radically changed as a result that this is no longer a 'natural' component. Another potentially important natural factor that influences the distribution of settlement is that of water supply. On the central limestone plateau of the region only a limited number of places have surface water. However, this was not studied because it is known that drainage characteristics have been radically altered in the 17th to 19th century by lead mining activity which has lowered the water table significantly; earlier water supply is poorly understood.

Geology and topography are not surprisingly closely inter-related and stark contrasts exist in the Peak District. Areas of higher land include the central limestone plateau and the surrounding gritstone uplands. In terms of land-use, the limestone area is more advantageous and today is largely enclosed pasture. The gritstone uplands include extensive areas of open moorland. Between these two areas there are deeply incised valleys, cut into predominantly shale beds. These include the Derwent Valley, which has been one of the main focal points for settlement for at least two millennia.

Both geology and topography could be studied from readily available map sources, provided by the British Geological Survey and Ordnance Survey. Unfortunately for financial reasons contour/geological information was not available within the National Park Authority office in digital form, nor was it possible to digitise this for the purposes of the project. Assessment was therefore carried out from paper maps and topographic/geological information presented in this report was taken from pre-existing maps prepared by the author. The results of assessment of topography and geology are returned to in Section 9.3.

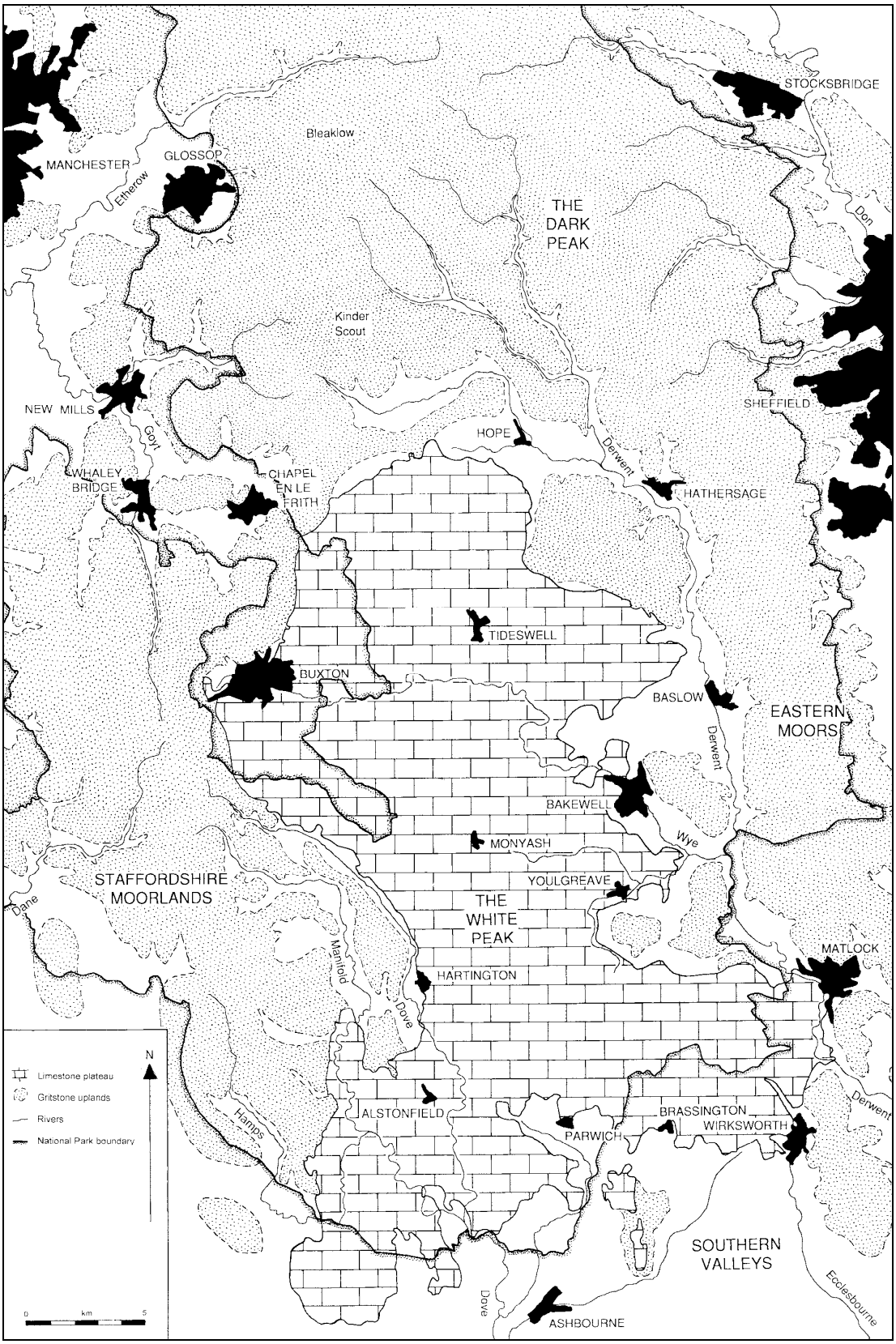

Illustration 5: Map of the Peak District, showing the National Park boundary, major places and basic topographic zones (after Barnatt and Smith 1997).

3.3 Cultural Themes

People live multi-faceted lives that impact upon the landscape in a broad number of ways. This needs to be assimilated into a small number of 'key themes' in order to make characterisation manageable. Five 'key themes' were defined.

The first three of these are standard ways of dividing archaeological and historical evidence and require little comment here; these are **'Settlement', 'Agriculture' and 'Industry'**. Another important aspect, communications, was not considered, as these features are essentially linear. Roads, tracks and paths are found in all parts of the Peak District and therefore they are not useful in differentiating between 'historic character zones' and 'areas'. Railways are few and at a landscape scale, while they sometimes have great visual impact, they again crosscut 'historic character zones' and 'areas' rather than in themselves helping define that overall character. There are also minor aspects of character that do not fit comfortably within the three defined 'key themes' noted above. These include, recreational and ornamental landscape (i.e. parkland), woodland and water management (i.e. reservoirs/ornamental lakes). They were not considered as warranting separate analysis as 'key themes', but they are clearly indicated on the over-arching 'agriculture-dominated' character maps and are accounted for in the definition of 'historic character zones' and 'areas'. In addition, woodland is considered further under industry.

The fourth 'key theme' is **'Archaeological Vestiges'**. This is defined as comprising archaeological features which reflect past use of land rather than being functionally active parts of the present landscape, but which still have a significant physical presence that influence peoples' perceptions of the time depth of their landscape.

The fifth key theme is **'Social Territories'**. In the context of this report, this category is employed primarily to assess how human communities have traditionally used land over the last few centuries. We know that people often organise themselves to exploit varied resources rather than specialising in one. Thus, although the other 'key themes' often allow discrete landscape 'zones' and 'areas' to be identified, each with to one extent or another a different character to its neighbours. This fifth 'key theme' allows assessment of how these have traditionally been crosscut or brought together by local communities.

The five 'key themes' used as the basis for analysis and description include a wide variety of human-made 'components' in the landscape, the most significant are:

- **Settlement** - This includes all known human habitations, be they towns, villages, hamlets or isolated farms. Given that characterisation here was designed to provide an overview, primarily obtained from maps, no attempt was made to differentiate on maps between dwellings and outbuildings in any detail, nor to establish how many people inhabited any individual settlement at given periods. A study of field barns, byres and sheds sited away from dwellings was beyond the scope of the project.

- **Agriculture** - This category includes not only the many fields that cover much of the landscape, but also significant areas of open moorland that are used for rough grazing. Parkland and woodland are also considered here, although they respectively also have 'ornamental/recreational' and industrial facets to their characters.

- **Industry** - This covers the remains of several extensive industries within the region. These comprise lead and coal mining, limestone and gritstone/sandstone quarrying and woodland industries. Cotton mills are also of historical and architectural importance in the Peak District. However, the latter are excluded because their distribution is linear, following rivers and thus crosscutting 'historic character zones' and 'areas'. Site-specific industries such as gunpowder making and chert mining are not included as they had little impact on landscape character except in the strictly local sense.

- **Archaeological Vestiges** - Extensive categories of archaeological data that impact on today's landscape include prehistoric settlements, fields and ritual monuments, Romano-British settlements and Anglian barrows. Medieval and post-medieval archaeological

features are not included here as they are considered as redundant components of the present landscape rather than the landscape character of previous millennia when the historic grain was significantly different.

- **Social Territories** - This examines current boundaries, including those of civil parishes, districts and counties. Similarly, traditional/past boundaries are assessed, including townships, manors, wapentakes and forests.

3.4 Defining the Approach to Dominant Historic Landscape Character Mapping

For much of the mapping work described in subsequent sections characterisation of the data collected is very much a process of pattern recognition.

Casual inspection of the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 maps for the Peak District immediately reveals stark contrasts between enclosed landscape, found commonly on the limestone plateau and in the main valleys, and open moorlands over large parts of the gritstone uplands. Within the enclosed landscape there is a great variety of fields, often in discrete blocks, which are of obviously different character in terms of their shape and size. They are also known sometimes to vary significantly in date. Analysis of these landscape character types and of historic landscape character more generally, was used to reach a basic understanding of this varied landscape. The methodology is described below.

The historic landscape characterisation described in Section 4 has two main aims:

- To produce maps and written descriptions of what can be described as the 'dominant' character of each part of the National Park, identifying predominantly agricultural, settlement and industrial 'landscape character types' within the landscape.

- To provide a finer-grained analysis of the 'agricultural' landscape by identifying a series of different agricultural 'landscape character types'. In contrast, with settlement and industry their presence is identified where dominant but the detail is not differentiated. Archaeological vestiges, while sometimes of great significance in terms of landscape history, are never 'dominant' components in the landscape.

As the Peak District landscape is predominantly agricultural, the dual aims of defining 'dominant' and 'agricultural' types are met by mapping both aspects of historical character on one map. However, it is also recognised that often even specific parcels of land have multi-faceted aspects to their character. Thus, while agricultural landscape is adequately covered by the historic landscape characterisation described here, the other 'key themes' of 'settlement', 'industry' and 'archaeological vestiges' are the subject of separate but complementary analyses and mapping which are presented in Sections 5-7.

The primary emphasis in the characterisation described here was on classification of individual land parcels as defined by field boundaries. Only basic definitions of land-use were possible due to the limitations imposed by information usually presented on maps. The categories depicted include 'enclosed agricultural land' of various types and 'wastes and commons/moorland'. Areas that were principally non-agricultural were categorised as parkland, woodland, industrial land, urban areas, recreational areas and reservoirs/lakes.

The intention from the outset was to present this characterisation of the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape primarily in map form. The final product has been prepared on a GIS computer mapping system using 'Wings' software (now converted to 'Map Info'). This mapped information is supplemented by note boxes in the GIS and by the methodological statements presented here. Similarly, it will be supported with interpretative texts when the characterisation results are published.

As noted above, the analysis of the Peak District landscape used a somewhat different methodology to other early experiments with historical landscape character mapping (see Section 2). These projects predominantly used field-shape morphology as their starting point

for analysis of agricultural land. This makes the basic assumption that the age and character of fields can be broadly assessed from their form as seen on maps.

To test this assumption the analysis of the Peak District landscape used historic maps as the primary starting point for characterisation. Detailed map data for the region are relatively common from the early 17th century onwards, although there is a hiatus for the late 17th and early 18th century. From the mid 19th century onwards there is near-complete coverage. Thus in significant areas of the National Park the history of field boundary change from the early 17th century onwards could be assessed. This allowed prior assumptions regarding field-shape morphology and its interpretation to be evaluated. The results of this showed that while some field patterns could be successfully identified and used, others were problematic. For example, as expected, today's fossilised strip fields consistently follow a pattern with medieval origins, although the fossilisation can be of a variety of dates, while not all blocks of rectangular fields are of 18th or 19th century date, contrary to what may have been expected (see Section 3.5 for further detail).

The final set of historic landscape character categories that were identified and used in the Peak District were a pragmatic amalgam of data derived from historic maps and field-shape morphology (see Section 3.5 and 4.0). This amalgam was designed to maximise the quality of information that could be teased from the landscape in what was essentially a map-based desktop exercise without undertaking physical survey. In practice, the limitations of an office-bound assessment were mitigated by a thorough knowledge of the real landscape acquired by myself over the last thirty years. This had also been the case, for example, in the Cornwall characterisation (Herring 1998); in some more recent studies, the importation of project officers who do not have such familiarity, perhaps start at a disadvantage (although the use of fresh eyes can have undoubtedly have merit).

In order to present the temporal data on landscape change in manageable form it was decided to divide the period of study into 50-year blocks. Initially all 50-year maps from 1600 onwards were considered, but the historic map coverage of different dates varies, and as the project progressed some of the 50-year maps were rejected. At a very early stage the map for 1700 was abandoned as it contained so little information, because of the dearth of maps in the period 1650-1750, and because these data added virtually nothing to that shown on the 1650 and 1750 maps. Similarly a map for 1950 was never started, as it was clear at the outset that there had been little significant change at a landscape scale between 1900 and the present day (in strong contrast to the industrial and urban areas that surround the Peak District).

The Present Day map was compiled from current Ordnance Survey maps and has been given a nominal date of 1996, the year that the first phase of mapping was completed. As the landscape changes in the future a new Present Day map will need to be compiled. Currently it is thought that changes will be incorporated on the current map to 2000, at which time any subsequent changes will be placed on a new map and the 1996 map will be 'fossilised' and called the map for 2000.

The mapping was executed in three phases, firstly the limestone plateau, then the rest of Derbyshire within the National Park, and finally all other parts of the National Park. In this last phase the maps for 1600 and 1900 were not finished. Experience in the first two phases of mapping showed that historic landscape character had changed little between 1850 and Present Day (1996) and thus that the 1900 map was not essential. In the case of the 1600 map only small areas could be mapped in detail. The only significant exception was many of the areas of wastes and commons also shown on the 1650 map. Although the areas of medieval fields depicted in 1650 were no doubt also present, the lack of historical maps pre-1600 prevented internal details being given.

Five maps have finally been completed for the whole National Park, depicting the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape for the dates 1650, 1750, 1800, 1850, and Present Day (1996).

As noted above, the historic 'landscape character types' to be employed in the Peak District included an amalgam of land-use differences and 'types' based on the date of creation of

enclosures as derived from historic maps and on field-shape morphology. Thus, as instances, basic land-use differences such as agricultural and industrial are distinguished, while fields that are ancient, defined here as pre-1650, are differentiated from those created after that date. Field shape morphology is introduced, for example, to distinguish between fossilised medieval cultivation strips and pre-1650 rectangular fields that are perhaps equally ancient. These distinctions are given in more detail in Section 3.5.

One of the primary objectives in designing the Peak District methodology was to generate map statements that included as much good quality information as possible on the historic character of the landscape and which also could be clearly read as a visual image. The number of colours used therefore had to be limited in order that each could be easily identified on the maps. While a relatively large number of colours can be identified on a key this is not the case on maps themselves. Our perception of colours is significantly altered depending upon which other colours they are set against and thus significant ambiguities exist if shades and hues are too close in value. This problem is compounded when colour maps are reproduced on paper, unless the highest (and most expensive) publication methods are employed. Pale tones, if too numerous are particularly vulnerable in this respect. Dark tones could not be used as these obscure the background Ordnance Survey map information. A significant limiting factor with the 'Wings' GIS software is that it was not possible to use multicoloured stripes and thus increase the number of categories in this way. After experimentation, it was decided that the number of colours used should not exceed 20.

While the use of GIS potentially allows many further subdivisions of data that can be combined easily for presentation purposes by altering colours to create combined data at the touch of a button, this approach demands that a 'specialist' is at hand to make these changes to achieve the simplicity of visual image required to make the mapping easily understood. A conscious decision was made not to take this approach, for even the majority of those within the National Park Authority with everyday access to the computerised resource, would not be able to readily understand the basic patterning of the data without first making the necessary simplifications; in many everyday work situations this is impracticable either due to time restraints or technical expertise. In order to facilitate the widespread use of the historic landscape character data, simple mapping seems the most appropriate approach; creating reliance on a 'specialist' interpreter can be viewed as an undesirable ring-fencing of specialist knowledge. Similarly, while it can be argued that the specialist can make available permanent simplified versions for colleagues, this is again potentially divisive. More importantly, the view taken here that complexity is unnecessary; simplicity of approach and presentation allows the most vital patterns within the landscape to be best appreciated.

The five time-slice maps produced to illustrate landscape change employ standard conventions of depiction, using different colours to differentiate between major categories of 'landscape character types'. These were designed to follow (in modified form) pilot work that had already been carried out in Cornwall for English Heritage (Landscape Design Associates and Cornwall Archaeological Unit 1994; Cornwall County Council 1996; Herring 1998). Variations were introduced for a variety of reasons. The analysis presented here is different from that carried out in Cornwall, in that it also looks at the landscape in time-slices as well as characterising the present landscape. As a different methodology that used historic maps as well as field-shape morphology was employed, this demanded additions to the conventions. These take the form of variations of depiction within each colour category. Conversely, some amalgamation of the Cornish landscape character types took place. This was primarily to keep the numbers of colour within realistic limits. In addition, some of the categories used, while still basically similar, had to be re-defined to suite local differences in the landscape.
In designing the Peak District maps a compromise had to be reached between the number of colour options used, limited to 20, and the number of 'landscape character types' that were ideally required. This was overcome by designing a map that depicted just the most important and/or distinctive 'types', while further subdivisions were made textually by attaching Attribute Field boxes to each polygon within the GIS.

Some of the differences between the Cornish and Peak District definitions require further comment. In Cornwall the historical landscape information was assessed on two levels. Not only were 'landscape character types' identified, as in the Peak, but also these were

assimilated into defined landscape zones as part of a broader landscape analysis; variation in definition and map depiction colour were employed for each level. The Peak District 'landscape character types' are primarily based on Cornwall's 'Historic Landscape Type' categories as opposed to its 'Landscape Zone' categories. However, the latter have sometimes been used as the definition of basic colour and category title within which to work. This is particularly pertinent with Anciently Enclosed Land, Recently Enclosed Land and Urban Development. In the Peak District new subdivisions of the Cornwall 'types' were made to the three main agricultural categories, Ancient Enclosure, Post-Medieval Enclosure and Unenclosed Land, allowing a more sensitive characterisation to be made of these (Table 2).

Because the earliest useful historic maps for the Peak District date to the early 17th century, the definition of Anciently Enclosed Land has been modified from Prehistoric/Medieval to enclosure that pre-dates 1650. The prehistoric enclosure category employed in Cornwall is not applicable in the Peak District in that there are currently irresolvable difficulties in identifying with any confidence still-used enclosure that have such early origins. Thus, the term Ancient Enclosure is preferred to Medieval Enclosure as it allows for the possibility that some of the fields in the Peak District may have pre-medieval origins.

Subdivision of Recently Enclosed Land into post-medieval and modern is not necessary in the Peak District in that virtually no land falls into the latter category. Boundary loss has rarely been so drastic as to completely alter the character of the enclosure. However, where significant boundary removal has taken place this is indicated textually within an Attribute Field box in the GIS.

In the Peak District a newly created category, Enclosure of Unknown Date, was necessary after analysis of historic maps. This recognises that significant areas of fields of particular morphological types cannot be easily dated from field-shape morphology in the absence of early historic maps. In the south-western part of the National Park this covers extensive areas, while for the Park as a whole only approximately 25% of land falls within this category.

The term Rough Ground was changed to Unenclosed Land to avoid having to place enclosed areas where there is now moorland regeneration into this category. While in terms of current land-use such areas are sometimes little different from open moorland, there is a significant 'grey area' created by the various levels of grazing in the region, with all shades of 'deterioration' and 'improvement' being present. In most cases it is impossible to determine these from maps. In addition, this problem is irresolvable for all but the Present Day map.

The subdivision of Industrial into active and abandoned was sacrificed primarily to free up available colours. However, there is provision for such a distinction to be made textually within the notes box in the GIS.

The subdivision of settlement or Urban Development into historic core and modern development was again sacrificed primarily to free up available colours. Maps at 50-year intervals potentially allow the distinction between the two to be readily made. There is also provision for such a distinction to be made textually within the notes box in the GIS.

The term Ornamental was changed to Parkland partly because this is the only significant form of ornamental landscape within the Peak District. However, more importantly, the maps from 1650 allow this newly defined category to include medieval-type deer parks on the earlier maps.

Woodland has been subdivided differently. As 50-year maps were being produced there was no necessity to indicate which woods are ancient. In the Peak District it is recognised that those woods identified by English Nature as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands have largely or wholly been planted and carefully managed in the past, often as coppice. Thus, a more meaningful distinction seems to be between woods that have been planted and those areas that have developed cover naturally, usually as scrub or open woodland. Much of this has taken place this century as grazing regimes have changed. However, there are problems plotting this purely from maps.

Cornwall **Historic Landscape Types**	**Cornwall** **Landscape Zones**	**Peak District** **Historic Landscape character types**
Medieval enclosures (pale-green) Prehistoric enclosures (apple green)	**Anciently Enclosed Land (bright-green)**	**Ancient Enclosure Pre-1650 (green)** Medieval strip-field strips (blue-green) Fossilised Medieval strip-fields (dark-green) Other fields (yellow-green) Form unknown (pale green)
Post-Medieval enclosures (powder-blue) Modern enclosures (bottle green)	**Recently Enclosed Land (sky-blue)**	**Post-Medieval Enclosure Post-1650 (blue)** Parliamentary Enclosure Award (dark-blue) Formal private enclosure (mid-blue) Private enclosure - no details (pale-blue) Form unknown (lilac)
		Enclosure of Unknown Date (green and blue)
Rough ground (yellow)	**Upland Rough Ground (yellow)**	**Unenclosed Land (yellow)** Wastes and commons/moorland (bright-yellow) Open pasture/enclosed moorland (pale-yellow) Daleside enclosure (yellow-brown)
Active Industrial (light purple) Relict Industrial (dark purple)	**Industrial (purple)**	**Industrial (purple)**
Settlements - Historic core (orange) - Modern development (red)	**Urban Development (red)**	**Urban (red)**
Recreation (crimson)	**Recreation (crimson)**	**Recreation (crimson)**
Ornamental (pink)	**Ornamental (pink)**	**Parkland (pink)**
Ancient woodland (dark brown) Plantation and scrub woodland (tan)		**Woodland (brown)** Well established woodland or plantation (brown) Daleside scrub or open woodland (brown stripe)
Artificial waterbodies (pale blue) Natural waterbodies (dark blue)	**Reservoirs (dark blue)**	**Reservoir or Ornamental Lake (black hachuring)**
Communications (black)		
	Anciently Enclosed Land extensively altered in the 18th and 19th centuries **(blue green vertical stripes)**	
	Anciently Enclosed Land extensively altered in the 20th century **(blue green horizontal stripes)**	
	Steep-sided Valleys (dark green)	
	Upland Woods (black)	
Military (grey)	**Military (white)** **Airfields (grey)**	not applicable not applicable
	Navigable Rivers and Creeks (brown) **Coastal Rough Ground (tan)** **Dunes (orange)** **Inter-tidal Zone (no colour)**	not applicable not applicable not applicable not applicable

Table 2: A comparison of the historic landscape character types and colour schemes used in Cornwall and the Peak District.

No Natural Waterbodies in the Peak District are of sufficient scale to warrant inclusion on the historic landscape character maps.

It was decided not to include Communications in the Peak District map. This includes roads and railway lines, but as they are all linear, and as there have been no major developments this century, they were not regarded as significant contributors to historic landscape character from an area-mapping perspective. In addition, they are all clearly visible on the Ordnance Survey background map.

The Extensively Altered Anciently Enclosed Land categories used in Cornwall as 'Landscape Zone Types' were not used in the initial definition of 'types' in Cornwall and was not employed in the Peak District. This information is shown in different ways in the Peak, and can be retrieved both by comparing the 50-year maps and textually within an Attribute Field box in the GIS.

The Steep-sided Valleys and Upland Woods categories used in Cornwall as 'Landscape Zone Types' were not used in their initial definition of types in Cornwall and were not employed in the Peak District. These are topographically determined and did not fit into the Peak District's methodological framework.

3.5 Land Use, Historical Maps and Field-Shape Morphology

The identified land-use categories - agriculture, industrial, urban, recreation, parkland, woodland, and reservoir/ornamental lake - are relatively standard terms and require no further comment here.

As one of the primary aims of the 'dominant' character map was to investigate the agricultural landscape, and as significant variation in this can be identified from most maps, then patterns of fields and open grazing are given more detailed emphasis in that more 'landscape character types' are identified. In effect, the other categories show where farming was not taking place or where it was not the 'dominant' aspect of that land. However, in landscape rather than land parcel-specific terms, the 50 year maps can be said to show all the listed categories equally and thus have general 'dominant' character as well as agriculture-specific relevance.

The primary source of data for the characterisation of the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape into the categories just listed is detailed historic maps showing field boundaries at various dates. Thus a preliminary stage in preparing for digital mapping at 50-year intervals was a wide search of national, county and private collections, to provide as comprehensive coverage as feasible. Those finally found included several hundred separate maps. They fall into several categories, including estate maps of 17th to 19th century date, 17th century maps of wastes and commons, 18th and 19th century Enclosure Award maps, 19th century tithe maps, and 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. Only maps which covered all or substantial parts of parishes were used. Estate and farm maps that covered only small areas, often comprising scattered fields with no data on the intervening spaces, were rejected. Similarly, some tithe maps only include small areas within a given parish that were eligible for payment of tithe.

Detailed maps for the Peak District exist from the early 17th century onwards. There are only two known earlier maps, an early 16th century map centred on Meadow Place Grange and a late 16th century map of Wetton. Of the early 17th century maps the most useful were a splendid series of maps by William Senior for two branches of the Cavendish family, then Earls of Devonshire and Newcastle. From the mid 17th century there are also several maps of wastes and commons that belonged to the Crown. After this period there is then a hiatus in map coverage, estate maps do not become even relatively common again until the second half of the 18th century. Parliamentary Enclosure Award maps are common for the second half of the 18th and first half of the 19th centuries. While these are often the first maps of particular areas they have to be treated with care; they show ownership allotments rather than how the land was actually divided. Some field layouts were built differently from those shown

on the maps, while others were never executed. Private enclosure agreement maps are very rare within the region. Maps of 19th and 20th century dates are common and include estate maps, tithe maps and Ordnance Survey maps. Late 19th and 20th century estate maps were not collected for this project as Ordnance Survey maps gave adequate information.

The whole of the National Park has detailed map coverage by the Ordnance Survey, which was used as baseline data throughout. Two sets were used:

- The first edition 25 inch to a mile maps (or, where not readily available, the 6 inch to a mile equivalents). These have the following publication dates:

  Derbyshire 1879-1880.
  Staffordshire 1880s.
  Cheshire 1890s.
  Lancashire and Yorkshire 1880s - 1900s.

- The current edition of the 1:25,000 maps.

As such a large number of maps were used no attempt has been made to list any details of these in the bibliography. The Peak National Park Authority archaeological archive contains full details, and in many cases photographs, photocopies or tracings of the maps.

As noted above, the historic 'landscape character types' employed in the Peak District are based on the date of creation of enclosures, as derived from historic maps and field-shape morphology. In the case of 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' subdivision was also made on the basis of whether enclosure was after Parliamentary Award or was the result of private agreement/piecemeal encroachment. A summary of the criteria used is given below in Table 3.

Some of the placings within Table 3 are self-evident. However, the following need further comment. Analysis of field-shape morphology in conjunction with historic maps shows that while certain types of fields can be dated, others are problematic.

Classic medieval strip-fields are readily recognised from their narrow shape and reverse-S boundaries. There is no reason to doubt that they have origins in the medieval period, although details of their layout may have been subsequently modified and 'fossilisation' using walls and hedges has taken place at a variety of dates. There are also rare examples of superficially similar fields that have no reverse-S boundaries but comprise discrete blocks of small narrow fields with straight edges. These are not placed in this category, as their date is often uncertain and on occasion can be shown to be post-medieval in date.

Conversely not all rectangular fields are post-1650 in date. Early 17th century maps show many rectangular fields, often large in size, and superficially similar to those categorised as post-1650 except that the boundaries are not ruler-straight. How far back into the medieval period the origins of these fields can be taken is still unknown, although a significant number are found at medieval monastic grange sites. Unless the fields here have been radically re-organised, perhaps after the dissolution, the dates are likely to be 12th to 14th century.

There are many areas of small irregular to sub-rectangular fields (the latter being more common), especially in areas of dispersed settlement for which an early date may well also be appropriate. However, examples are also known which have been created post-1650. Because significant areas of this morphological type of field exist, the 'Enclosure of Unknown Date' type was created, to be used in areas where no early historical maps exist.

Within areas with early map coverage, no examples of rectangular fields that have ruler-straight map-drawn boundaries have proved to be pre-1650 in date. However, while many date from the second half of the 18th century onwards, some have map evidence that demonstrates they were created in the late 17th century.

Land Use	Date/Map Information	Field-Shape Morphology
Enclosed land	**Ancient Enclosure (pre 1650)**	Medieval strip-fields - traditional strips Medieval strip-fields - fossilised strips Rectangular and/or irregular fields
	Post-Medieval Enclosure (post-1650) Parliamentary Enclosure Award Formal private enclosure agreement	 Post-1650 private enclosure - no details
		Enclosure of Unknown Date
Unenclosed Land	Wastes and commons Open pasture	Moorland Enclosed moorland Daleside enclosure
Industrial	Industrial	
Urban	Urban	
Recreation	Recreation	
Parkland	Parkland	
Woodland	Well-established woodland or plantation Daleside-scrub or open woodland	
Reservoir or Lake	Reservoir or lake	

Table 3: The historic land-use types used in the Peak District, showing whether their basis is derived from land-use differences, their date of inception or their field-shape morphology.

The subdivisions of Unenclosed Land fall both into the 'Map Information' and 'Field-Shape Morphology' categories in Table 3. Before the mid 19th century a division into two types has been made from historic maps, depending upon whether land was in communal use, usually as parish waste and commons, or used as large areas of open pasture that were grazed privately, usually by a single farmer. After the mid 19th century, with the loss of most common land in the region, the same division is made on the basis of large open expanses of moorland and smaller units of moorland that are walled out. The latter are still significantly larger than the fields of the region. Similarly, some steep dalesides are subdivided into large grazing parcels, but these are significantly larger than the fields on flatter land above.

The categorisation of woodland is based entirely on how it is depicted on maps. Mostly these are shown as continuous cover of trees and are classed as 'well-established woodland or plantations'. However, some areas are shown as patchily tree- and/or scrub-covered areas, often with undefined edges. While the former woodlands have normally been planted or managed for commercial reasons, even when of significant age, the latter may well have different origins. Most of these areas appear to represent natural regeneration as a result of changes in grazing regime. A few scrub/open tree areas, as in the cloughs of the Upper Derwent, may be the last scrappy remnants of a natural tree cover.

3.6 Information Sources

The key factor with all sources is that they must contain information that can be assessed systematically. They must provide information that is either equally applicable across the whole National Park or where biases are understood and capable of adjustment. The data sources are given in summary here, together with observations on their advantages and limitations.

There are two main sources of information that have been used:

- **Maps** - A wide variety of mapped information has been assessed. Ordnance Survey data are objective and give a fair reflection of land use at the date of survey. Similarly, Geological Survey maps reflect the distribution of mineralogical resources systematically. However, most other historical maps contain biases of depiction. A basic question has to

be asked - for what purposes were they drawn? Tithe maps, Enclosure Award maps and estate maps may often give a fair reflection of agricultural land-use, but industrial workings, woodland and even buildings are not always shown. Enclosure Award maps have additional problems. They show what was intended rather than what sometimes actually happened, and they depict proposed ownership rather than any internal sub-division or significant changes that may have been put in place. In some cases estate maps also show proposed changes that were never implemented.

- **Archaeological Assessments** - In some instances, when systematic studies of particular site-types have been carried out, these can be used for landscape characterisation. They have the added advantage over SMRs that it is often easier to recognise where biases or omissions may occur, as data collection and methodological processes can be more easily assessed. In the Peak District systematic studies of the Later Prehistoric settlement and ritual monuments, Anglian barrows, the lead mining industry and millstone production have been utilised.

These two main sources have been complemented occasionally by:

- **Sites and Monuments Records** - It is widely recognised that SMRs have significant unquantifiable biases, resulting from the specific interests of several generations of archaeologists and others, and the local areas within which they carried out their fieldwork. The quality of record and interpretation is also very variable. In the Peak District this situation is mitigated to a point, because systematic multi-period archaeological survey had (by 2000) been carried out for over 30% of the National Park, and therefore some of the biases were understood. Thus, while clearly not all sites of specific types are currently identified, their general distribution at the present day can be assessed. This understanding has for example been used to assess the distribution of Romano-British settlement remains.

- **Historical Documents/Publications** - While written archives held in national, county and private collections are enormously useful for many research purposes, most cannot be used here as they do not present systematic assessments, but are subject to the vagaries of what was written down in the first place and what records have survived. However, there are notable exceptions that have been used. One is the Domesday survey. This has been used to gain an overview of 11th century settlement. The limitations imposed on how this information can be used have been well researched previously. Summary information on the extent of later medieval settlement has also been gained by the occurrence of named places within a multitude of documents (as summarised in place-name volumes). This information is not strictly systematic and significant limitations are thus imposed on how it should be used. However, it is felt that as so many sources have been consulted this may well take out many of the relevant biases. While clearly a significant number of small settlements will remain unrecognised, the identified general distribution patterns of this type of settlement will probably be a true reflection of those in the medieval period. A third use of historical sources is the very detailed list of collieries published by John Farey in 1811.

3.7 Mapping

The majority of mapping undertaken for this project was carried out using a Geographical Information System (GIS) computer mapping facility and 'Wings' software (subsequent to the completion of the mapping, the National Park Authority changed its GIS software to 'Map Info'; the historic landscape character mapping was successfully converted and the descriptions given below still apply). The exceptions are the depictions of topography, geology, and selected categories of archaeological data used in the 'archaeological vestiges' characterisation. Here time constraints and the pre-existing availability of mapped data led to 'paper' maps being utilised.

The advantages of GIS mapping include the facility to vary scale and combine data sets at will. However, the lack of a fixed scale presents its own set of problems, for as one zooms towards the local, errors in plotting precision become increasingly noticeable. This is unavoidable, given practical time frames available for digitising. Thus, it is important to define

minimum scales at which the data will normally be used. It is very easy to become accuracy-obsessed when mapping within a GIS and to waste significant amounts of time trying to achieve unnecessary or spurious levels of accuracy.

For all the digital data plotted in the historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park a minimum scale of 1:10,000 was chosen as that at which significant errors should not be perceivable. Where data are plotted that correspond directly with identifiable features shown on current Ordnance Survey maps this is easily achievable. These maps are stored within our GIS and digitising was carried out directly onto this base information. However, uncertainties are inevitable with information derived from historic sources. For example, when using historic maps, particularly with 17th or 18th century examples which are not precisely measured in the first place, the positions of depicted field boundaries which are now long gone have to be estimated. Similarly, John Farey in 1811 describes the location of coal mines at best to the nearest quarter mile; here there may be significant errors in placement of digitised points.

Direct mapping avoided potential mis-match problems with transference of data from paper or film maps to Ordnance Survey data within the GIS. With our first mapping of the agricultural landscape, before the GIS was in place (in the area confined to the central limestone plateau), this was initially mapped onto paper maps at 1:50,000 scale (using reduced versions of 1:25,000 maps which showed field boundaries). This information was digitised retrospectively. However, each polygon was digitised separately to avoid mismatch problems that would have resulted from scanning in raster form.

With 'Wings' software it was possible to digitise from the outset using the designed colour schemes appropriate for each overlay. Thus the interpretative impact of the mapping was appreciated while digitising was being undertaken and accidental mis-categorising was easy to identify and correct. In practice, with some simple data sets that were based initially on point data, for example those employed for coal mining and woodland industries, presentational details such as colour scheme and the symbols used were designed retrospectively. In the case of the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape characterisation, which was by far the most complex mapping exercise, for speed of operation (using computers that then had limited power) a working digitising overlay was employed which dispensed with the colour depiction for each character type. This said, the system was arranged such that the final colour scheme could be called up easily and this was checked regularly as work progressed.

Several of the data sets were plotted initially using point data, each point depicted by a simple symbol. This approach has the advantage of rapid plotting. However, its main drawback is that it makes inadequate provision for the variable scale of some features. While this approach was necessary due to time constraints, it is far from ideal with certain categories of data, particularly coal mines, quarries and woodland industry features. It is intended to refine depiction at a later date.

4.0 Dominant Historic Landscape Character Mapping and the Agricultural Landscape – A User Manual

4.1 Mapped Historic Landscape Character Types – A Summary

Ten main landscape character categories were defined within the National Park following the principles outlined in Sections 3.4 and 3.5. In some cases these have been subdivided, mapped by using different shades, producing a total of 19 'landscape character types'. Their definitions are summarised in Table 4 and described below. Each main character category and its mapped subdivisions contain further variation that is documented in the GIS by text entries within attribute-field boxes rather than by mapping using colour variations.

Basic Colour	Shades/Hues	Landscape Category
GREEN		**ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (pre 1650)**
	Blue-Green	Medieval strip-fields - traditional strips
	Dark-Green	Medieval strip-fields - fossilised strips
	Yellow-Green	Rectangular and/or irregular fields
	Pale-Green	Form unknown
BLUE		**POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (post-1650)**
	Dark-Blue	Parliamentary Enclosure Award
	Mid-Blue	Formal private enclosure agreement
	Pale-Blue	Private enclosure - no details
	Lilac	Form unknown
BLUE/GREEN	Green hatching on Blue background	**ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE**
YELLOW		**UNENCLOSED LAND**
	Bright Yellow	Wastes and commons/moorland
	Pale Yellow	Open pasture/enclosed moorland
	Yellow-Brown	Daleside enclosure
PURPLE		**INDUSTRIAL**
RED		**URBAN**
CRIMSON		**RECREATION**
PINK		**PARKLAND**
BROWN		**WOODLAND**
	Brown	Well-established woodland or plantation
	Brown stripe	Daleside scrub or open woodland
BLACK	Black hachuring	**RESERVOIR OR ORNAMENTAL LAKE**

Table 4: Summary of the conventions used to characterise the agricultural landscape of the Peak District National Park

4.2 Mapped Historic Landscape Character Types - Definitions

The following historic 'landscape character types' are mapped within the GIS, each using a different colour, shade or hue. Their definitions are as follows:

ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (Green)

While much of this is, or may well be, medieval in origin (at latest), this category is defined here as land enclosed or farmed as open cultivation strips prior to 1650. This cut-off date results from there being virtually no historic maps for the region prior to the early 17th century. While the strip fields are clearly medieval, their fossilisation into narrow bounded fields, whose shape follows the earlier strip layout, often post-dates 1650. However, the green colour is maintained to reflect the medieval origin of their pattern.

In the case of enclosure of medieval strip fields into rectangular fields, when this took place prior to 1650, these areas are categorised as ancient enclosure of rectangular and/or irregular type.

A significant number of the rectangular and irregular fields mapped in the early 17th century lie beyond areas of known strip fields. While some may be of early post-medieval date, others surround the sites of monastic granges and may well be medieval field layouts. Many of the small irregular fields surrounding farms in the dispersed settlement zones may also be medieval in date but demonstrating they are substantially earlier than the early 17th century is difficult with the absence of historic maps for these areas (and thus most are categorised as 'Enclosure of Unknown Date').

The four mapped sub-divisions of the Ancient Enclosure category are defined as follows:

- **Medieval Strip-Fields - Traditional Strips (blue-green)**
  Land within medieval strip-fields that is still subdivided into traditional unenclosed cultivation strips.

  While such strips were originally part of an 'open' field and individually not enclosed, for convenience such land is still placed within the Ancient Enclosure category. This can be justified, as many of the township strip-fields of the Peak District were bounded by earthworks that separated them from wastes and commons. Thus in this broader sense they are thus enclosures within an open landscape.

  In a significant number of cases, by the 17th century these strips are contained within relatively small parcels within medieval strip-fields that have already been partly or largely enclosed. While unenclosed cultivation strips are frequently shown on historical maps, leading to this land being categorised in this way, it should not be assumed that these parcels were still used for arable. In some cases depiction of strips may well be a cartographic convention that shows how traditional rights are divided, the land being used as shared grazing.

- **Medieval Strip-Fields - Fossilised Strips (dark-green)**
  Land within medieval strip-fields that has already been fossilised into parcels by boundaries, each field with distinctive narrow shape, with sides that retain the characteristic reverse-S form.

  Normally a small number of the original strips have been combined within a single parcel. In some instances long fossilised strip fields have been subdivided by cross walls to make them more rectangular in shape. Elsewhere there are small areas within fossilised layouts where the original strip layout has been ignored and rectangular fields created. In both instances, for simplicities sake and for assessment of character at a landscape scale, these have been ignored and the fossilised strip categorisation retained (see below). Where larger areas of rectangular fields were created these are categorised as 'Ancient Enclosure - Rectangular and/or Irregular Fields' or more commonly 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' but the former presence of strip fields is given in the attribute-field notes box.

  Because fossilised strip fields are so distinctive, they can be identified and plotted even when the earliest map source dates to the 18th or 19th century. Where no early map sources are available the 'fossilised strips category' is applied as 'known' data to the appropriate 18th or 19th century maps. However, when extrapolation is made to earlier maps the 'ancient enclosure - unknown form' category (given below) is applied to allow for the possibility that enclosure of the strips took place after the date of the characterisation map being drawn (applicable on the 1650, 1750, 1800 maps).

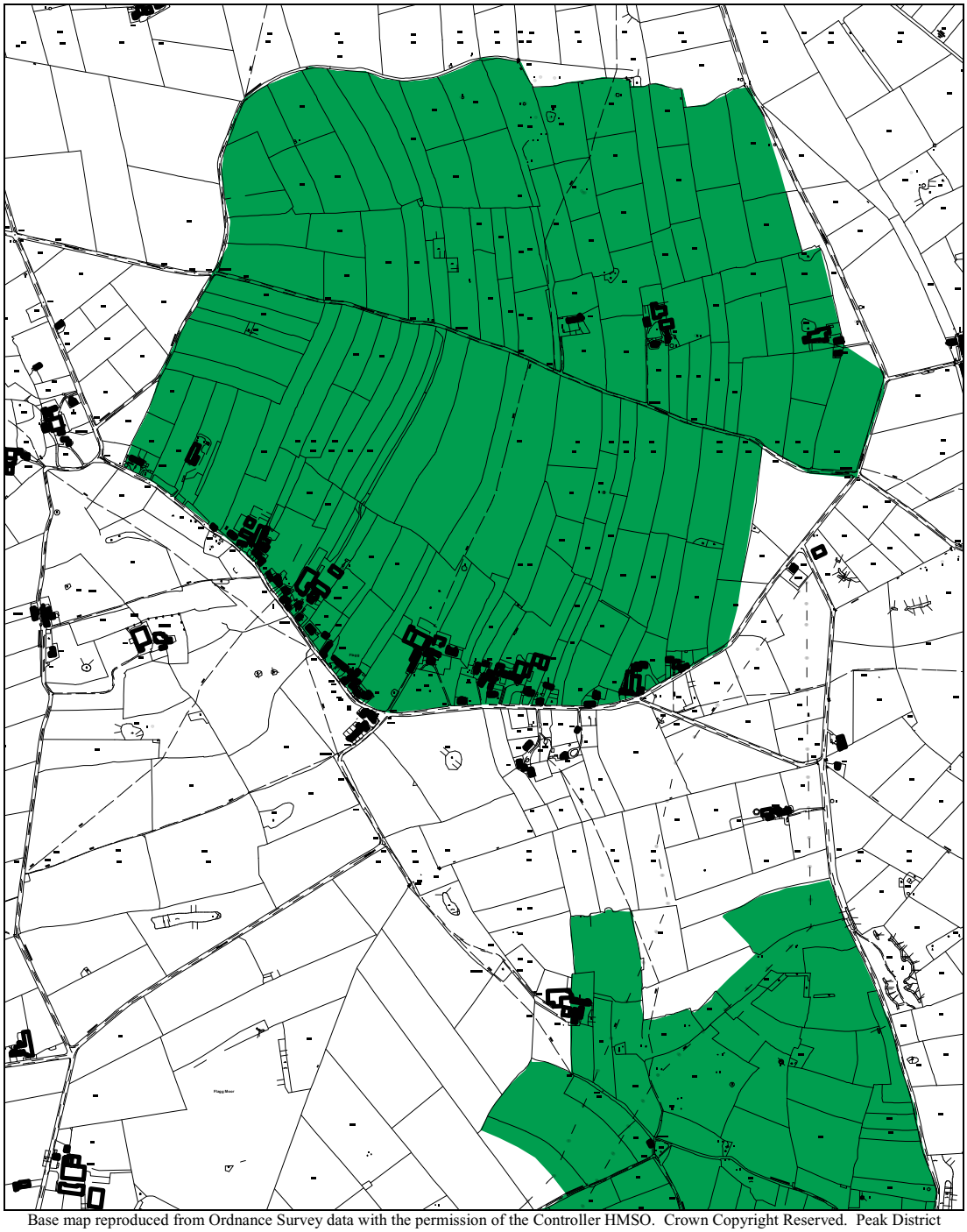

Illustration 6: An example of Ancient Enclosure (Medieval Strip Fields – Fossilised Strips), at Flagg (and Monyash to south).

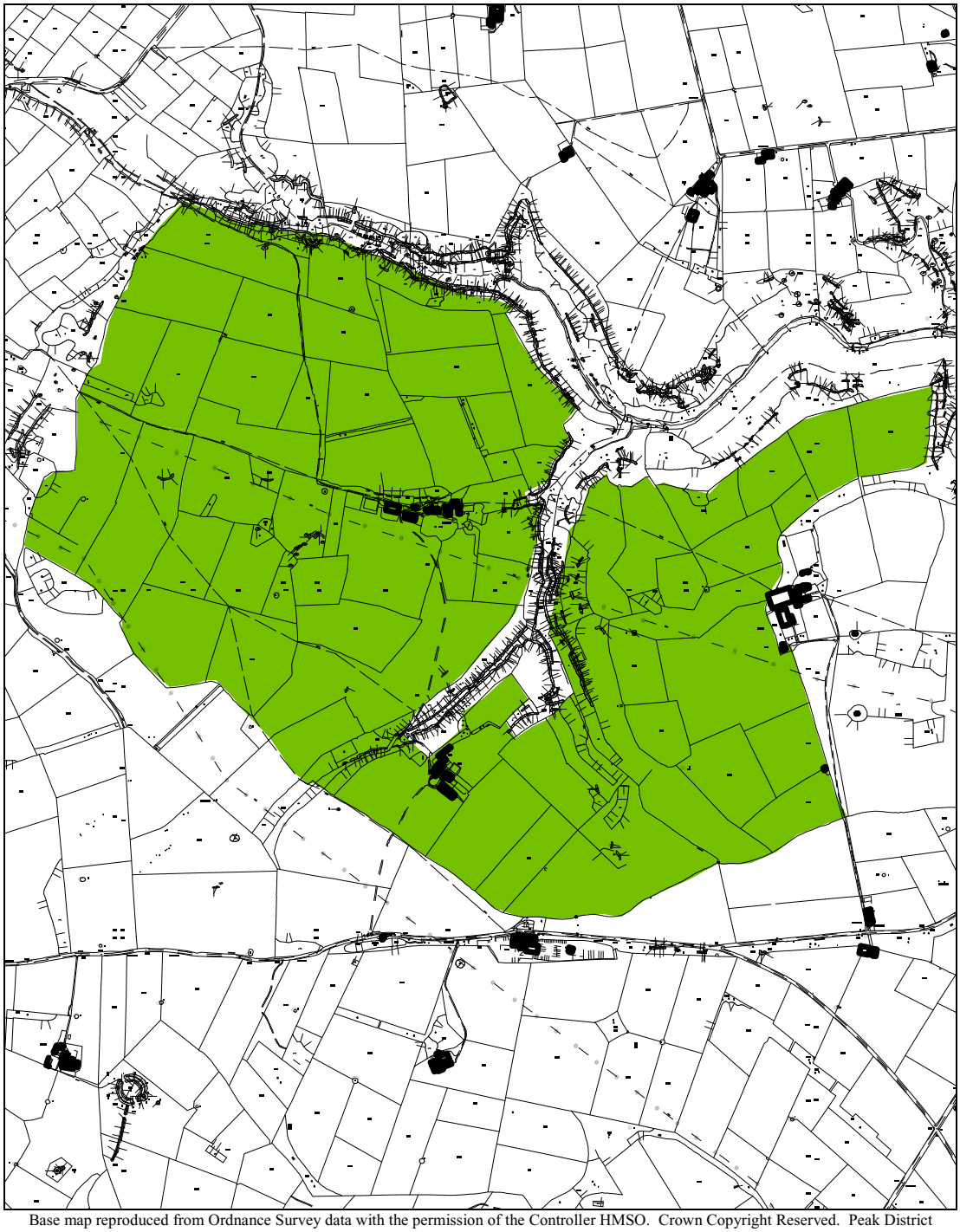

Illustration 7: An example of Ancient Enclosure (Rectangular Fields), at One Ash Grange, Monyash.

Rectangular and/or Irregular Fields (yellow green)

Rectangular and/or irregular fields that have existed since at least 1650.

In many instances these areas were never part of medieval open field layouts or at least show no clear signs that they ever were. In a few instances this categorisation is also used to denote fields of rectangular or irregular shape in significantly sized areas that may well have once been part of open fields but where the strip pattern was ignored when the fields were laid out. However, in areas with morphologically similar fields but where no early map sources are available, the 'Enclosures of Unknown Date' is applied as 'known' data to the appropriate 18th or 19th century maps.

- **Form Unknown (pale-green)**
  Enclosure Award maps often give the overall extent of older enclosures but no details of internal field boundaries. Where there is no further information, but where the field pattern on subsequent maps indicates fossilisation of strip-field cultivation strips, this 'Form Unknown' category is used.

  This category allows for the possibility that enclosure of the strips took place after the date of the characterisation map being drawn (applicable on the 1650, 1750, 1800 maps). Similarly, where early and late historical maps exist of strip-field areas, and where there has been a contraction of remaining unenclosed strips, the 'Form Unknown' category is used in intervening characterisation maps for affected areas, as the precise date of fossilisation is not known.

  In a few other instances when compiling the 'interpreted' parts of the characterisation maps, it was necessary to use the category somewhat differently for special cases. In a small number of examples, while early historical maps shows ancient fields, later historical maps show radical re-structuring. On intervening characterisation maps, when there is no historical map data, the 'Form Unknown' category is used on the 1750 map (however, if there is no data for the 1800 characterisation map, the re-structuring is show on the 1800 map in line with how 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' is treated generally - see below). With some early maps, while they indicate enclosed areas they do not give internal field boundaries. Where there is no further information in non-nucleated settlement zones, where the field pattern at later dates is rectangular/irregular, this is assumed to have be the case earlier and is classed as 'Ancient Enclosure - Rectangular and/or Irregular Fields'. However, within Hartington parish, an early map depicts a few parcels where it is unclear if there were internal field boundaries or not. Thus it is unclear whether they were enclosed moorland or subdivided into fields at this date. Here the 'Form Unknown' category is used on the 1650 map. In the case of Haddon Fields, while an early 18th century map suggests the area was probably open grazing (categorised here as 'Open Pasture'), there is extensive archaeological evidence that the area was once part of an open field; the date of its abandonment is unclear, hence the 1650 characterisation map uses the ancient fields 'Form Unknown' category.

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (Blue)

Given the lack of historical maps that pre-date the first half of the 17th century, this category is defined as enclosure created post-1650.

The four mapped sub-divisions of the 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' category are defined as follows:

- **Parliamentary Enclosure Award (dark-blue)**
  Land enclosed by Parliamentary Enclosure Award where the Award map survives.

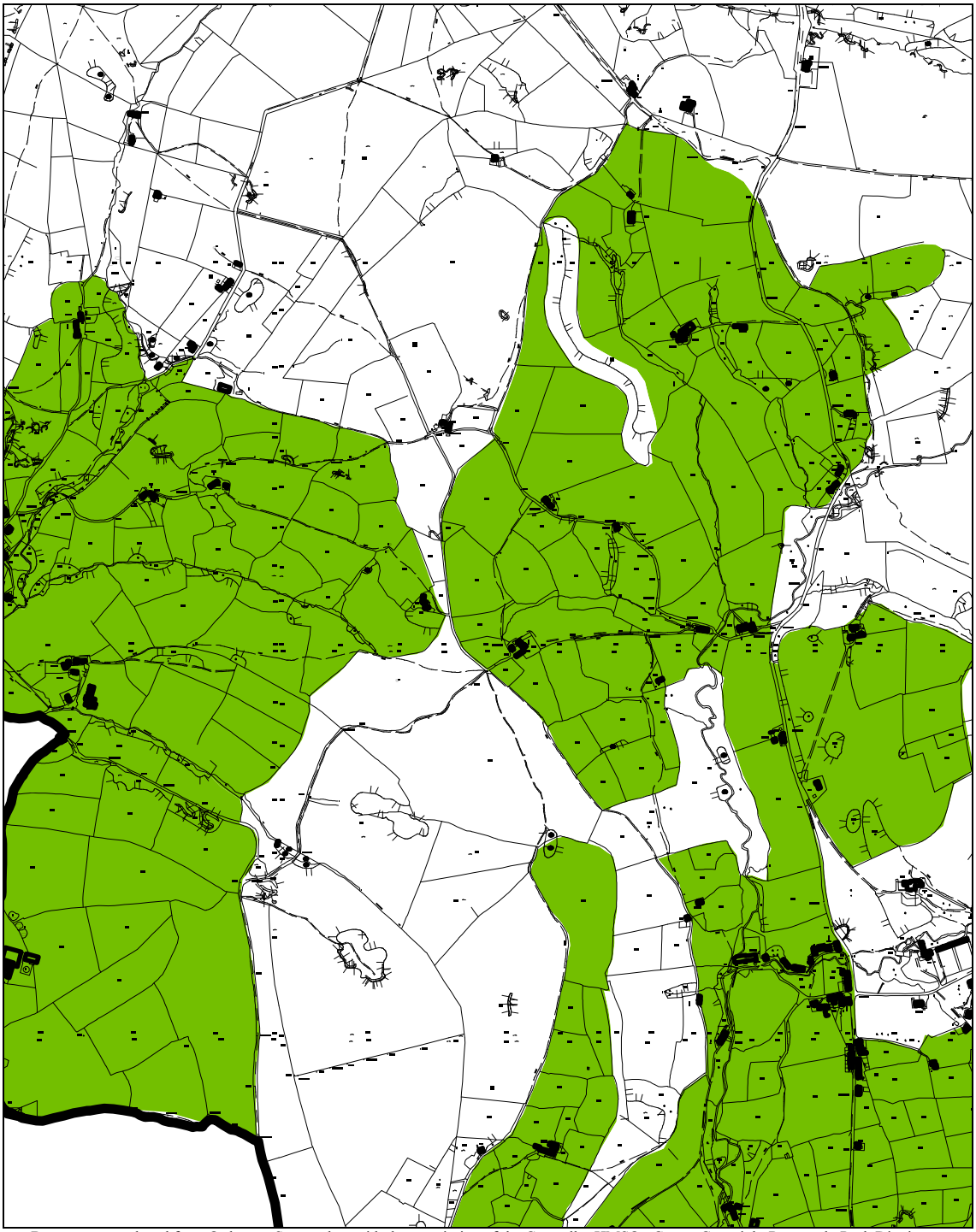

Illustration 8: An example of Ancient Irregular Fields, at Little Hayfield.

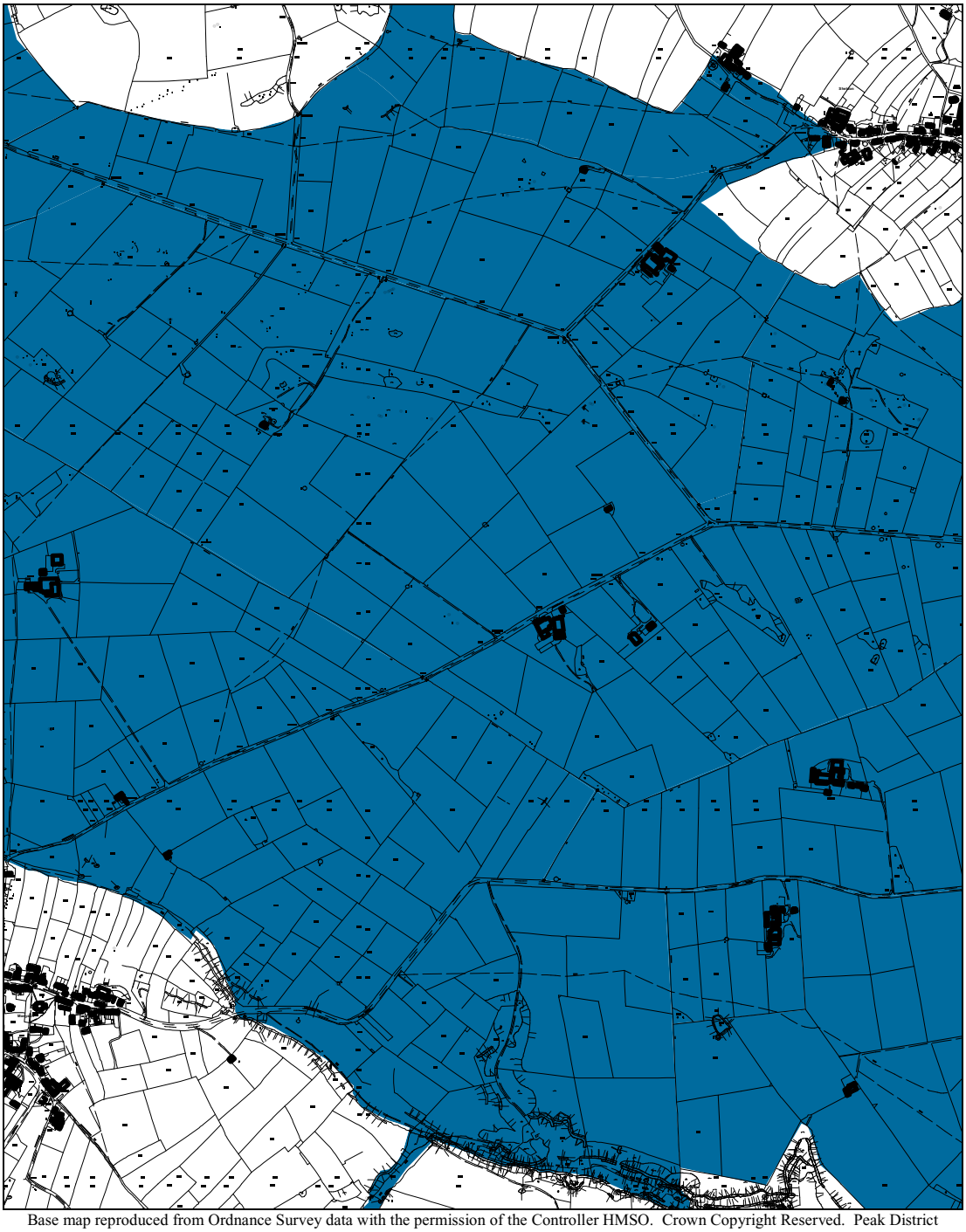

Illustration 9: An example of Parliamentary Enclosure Award fields, between Monyash and Sheldon.

In many cases it is unclear if what the Enclosure Award maps show are ownership allotments that were intended for sub-division from the outset, or whether this happened at a somewhat later date. Thus only subsequent maps demonstrate exactly if and how the land was enclosed. When these maps are of similar date and show enclosure took place these areas are characterised as Parliamentary Enclosure Award fields on the next map in the sequence after the date of the Award. Where a characterisation map relies exclusively on the Enclosure Award Map itself, then the areas are characterised as 'Post-Medieval Enclosure - Unknown Form' given the uncertainty over field layout. This allows for the possibility that subdivision may have been delayed, the parcels initially being in effect 'Enclosed Moorland'.

- **Formal Private Enclosure Agreement (mid-blue)**
  Land enclosed privately by formal agreement where a map showing details survives.

  Few of these are known but presumably a proportion of the fields included in the 'Private Enclosure - No Details' actually fell within this category but no map was drawn or it does not survive.

- **Private Enclosure - No Details (pale-blue)**
  This is mostly used for land enclosed privately, either in piecemeal fashion without formal agreement, or when the enclosure was planned but where there is no known surviving enclosure map.

  Presumably a proportion of fields included in this category actually fell within the 'Formal Private Enclosure Agreement' category.

  Some fields in this category are clearly identified because they do not appear on pre-1650 historical maps. However, the majority are distinguished on morphological grounds, located in areas where there are no pre-1650 historical maps. Here the only inclusions were blocks of planned rectangular fields with ruler-straight boundaries. Less-regular rectangular layouts were consistently placed in the 'Enclosure of Unknown Date' category where early historical maps do not exist, for where such maps do exist some fields of this type can be shown to pre-date 1650.

  In two instances, at Parwich and Fairfield, this category is also used for areas where there was a Parliamentary Enclosure Award but there is no surviving map giving details. They are not included in the 'Parliamentary Enclosure Award' category as it is unclear what parts of the parishes were enclosed in this way and what was only enclosed later. At the time of the Award some areas may have been 'Enclosed Moorland', while others may only have been taken in from open moorland subsequently.

- **Form Unknown (lilac)**
  With many Enclosure Award maps, and in one case a formal private enclosure agreement map, it is unclear if what is shown are ownership allotments that were intended for sub-division from the outset, or whether this happened at a significantly later date (or in some cases was never executed). Thus only subsequent maps demonstrate how this was done and only from this later date onwards are these characterised as 'Parliamentary Enclosure Award' or 'Formal Private Enclosure Agreement' fields. Where a characterisation map relies exclusively on the Enclosure Award Map itself then the areas are characterised as 'Post-Medieval Enclosure - Form Unknown' given the uncertainty in the field layout. This category allows for the possibility that subdivision may have been delayed, the parcels initially being in effect 'Enclosed Moorland'. In other cases it is clear that

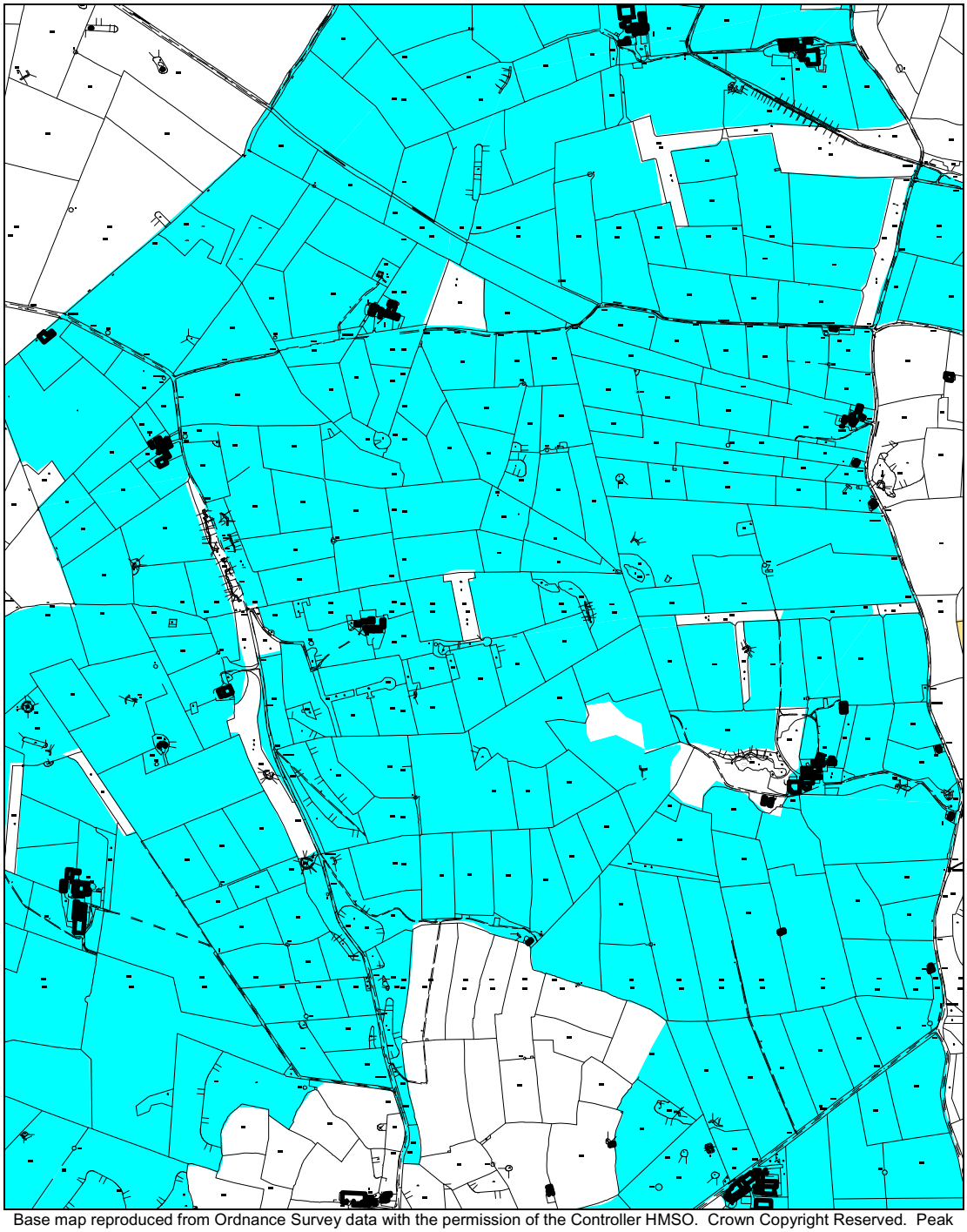

Illustration 10: An example of Private Enclosure (No Details) fields, between Parwich and Pikehall.

amalgamations of allotted holdings took place immediately after an Award and the built field layout disregarded the original intention.

In the case of the Baslow Parliamentary Enclosure Award, some of the allotments were on high moorland and were clearly never enclosed; these are moorland today and have been categorised as 'Wastes and Common/Moorland' throughout.

ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE (Green hatching on Blue background)
Enclosure of unknown date, generally with irregularly-shaped or sub-rectangular fields.

This category is used in areas that have no early historic maps to facilitate distinction between 'Ancient Enclosure' and 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' in the absence of morphologically distinctive field forms.

UNENCLOSED LAND (Yellow)
Much of the land in this category comprises large expanses of unenclosed land and this is termed here 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland'.

There are exceptions. From at least the early 17th century onwards there were large parcels that were not wastes and commons but appear to have been bounded and used as private grazing. They are sufficiently large to stand out as significantly larger than 'normal' field enclosure and are termed here 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland'. Similarly, in the White Peak, there are significant parts of the steep gorges and dry valleys, and occasionally other steep slopes, which while enclosed are significantly different from the surrounding fields. They are much larger and are probably the limestone valley equivalent to the 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland'; they would have been used exclusively for grazing. They are termed here 'Daleside Enclosure'.

The use of unenclosed areas changed through time. After late 18th or early 19th century enclosure agreements, they lost their common land status and normally passed into the private ownership of large landowners. From a character mapping stance their character did not change, they were still open expanses used for rough grazing, thus the employment of the term 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland'.

Prior to the general privatisation of the moorland, over by 1850, it is unclear if all the land categorised here as 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland' was indeed always true common land in socio-organisational terms prior to the late 18th or early 19th century. Some unbounded areas may have been in single ownership in the sense that they were utilised by only one farmer, be it a tenant or a lord of the manor. In these cases there would have been no need to graze them communally through 'stinting' or 'gating' systems (traditional methods of determining how many stock any member of a farming community was allowed to graze here). Similarly, rights of turbary and other traditional practices may have been restricted. It is only where early maps show large bounded open pastures, often adjacent to larger areas of open wastes and commons, that the 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland' has been used. Further extensive detailed historical research will be needed to refine the mapping further than that applied here.

The three mapped sub-divisions of the 'Unenclosed Land' are defined as follows:

- **Wastes and Commons/Moorland (bright yellow)**
  Unenclosed expanses of wastes and commons or open moorland.

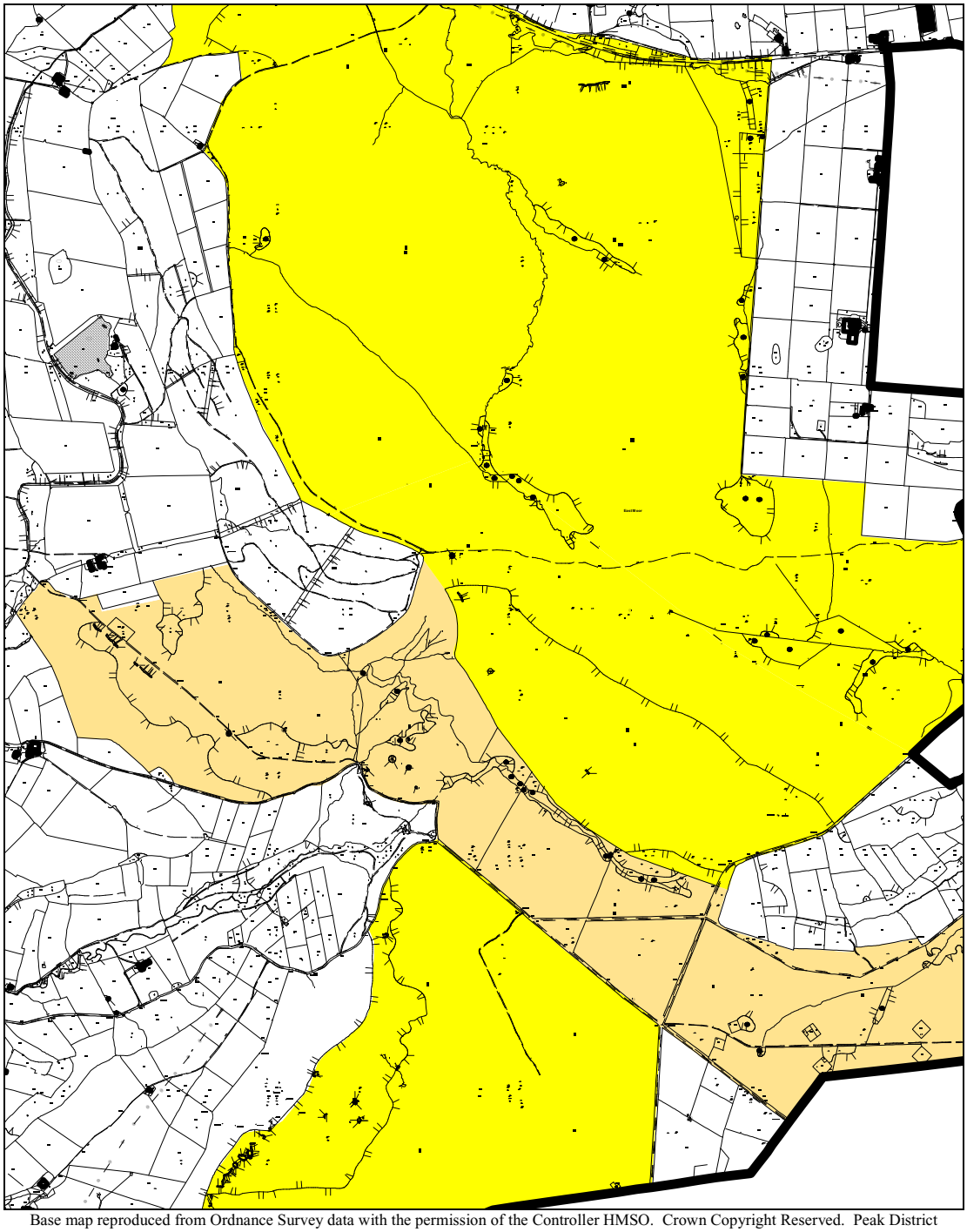

Illustration 11: An example of Unenclosed Land (Moorland and Enclosed Moorland), east of Beeley.

On the 1650 to 1800 maps these areas are usually recognised and mapped on the basis of them being identified on historic maps as being 'wastes and commons' or otherwise unenclosed. With areas categorised thus in the Peak District their use changed through time in that, after late 18th or early 19th century enclosure agreements, they lost their common land status and normally passed into the private ownership of large landowners, thus the employment of the term 'moorland'.

On the 1850 and Present Day historic character maps this category is defined as large expanses of unenclosed land, usually moorland, where there are no clear indications that attempts to improve then has taken place in post-medieval times. Areas that were enclosed and improved in the 18th or 19th centuries but have now reverted to having moorland-type vegetation have not been included in this category.

From 1850 onwards relatively small areas of moorland (and areas of open grazing) surrounded by enclosures are categorised as 'Open Pasture/ Enclosed Moorland'. However, prior to this date they are classed as 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland' as they often had common land status.

Crossing many extensive areas of moorland there are roads, often built as turnpike roads from the mid 18th century onwards. These frequently have (or had) walls to either side, now often ruined. Such walls have been ignored in the landscape characterisation, as the primary intention was to wall out the road rather than enclose the adjacent land. Thus parcels enclosed by default because of roads are still classed as 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland' rather than 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland'. The presence of walled roads should be seen as an integral aspect of these character areas.

- **Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland (pale-yellow)**
  Relatively large areas of not necessarily improved land, significantly larger than nearby fields, which have been bounded to signify ownership or for stock management purposes (often as sheepwalks or cow pastures).

  Many of these areas may well have retained their semi-natural vegetational characteristics.

  There are significant uncertainties with assigning land to the 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland' and 'Daleside Enclosure' categories (see above). Given these, the 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland' category is only applied where there is 'known' data to support this from available historical maps (see Section 4.4), or where interpolation between characterisation maps can be made. Where there are no early historical maps, no extrapolation back through time of this 'landscape character type' is made on the characterisation maps; for simplicity's sake such cases are classed as 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland'.

  On the characterisation maps of 1850 and Present Day (1996) the distinction drawn between 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland' and 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland' is applied in two ways. In some cases the distinction is clear in that there are relatively-large, unimproved moorland parcels that are walled out from much larger areas of open moorland. In some examples this enclosure was as a result of Parliamentary Enclosure Award. In other cases relatively small areas of moorland and areas of open grazing are surrounded by enclosures. These are also classed here as 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland'. However, on the pre-1850 maps the latter areas are shown as 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland' as in many cases they may well have had common land status.

- **Daleside Enclosure (yellow-brown)**
  Large enclosures on White Peak steep dale sides, usually with boundaries running down steep slopes that divide major dry valleys and gorges into grazing units that are significantly larger than the fields above.

  These have been bounded to signify ownership or for stock management purposes. In some cases this enclosure was as a result of Parliamentary Enclosure Award. While strictly enclosed, these areas are included in the unenclosed land-use category because their topography has led to only restricted improvement, brought about by grazing rather than ploughing and reseeding. They are probably the limestone plateau equivalent to the 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland'.

  There are significant uncertainties with assigning land to the 'Daleside Enclosure' and 'Open Pasture/Enclosed Moorland' categories (see above). Given these uncertainties, the 'Daleside Enclosure' category is only applied where there is 'known' data from available historical maps to support this decision (see Section 4.4), or where interpolation between characterisation maps can be made. Where there are no early historical maps, no extrapolation back through time of this 'landscape character type' is made on the characterisation maps; for simplicity's sake such cases are classed as 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland'.

INDUSTRIAL (Purple)
Industrial areas are only included when they have had an obvious, dominant and extensive impact on the landscape that is depicted on maps.

When studying historic maps this is sometimes only obvious when industrial features were enclosed, the land quarried away or buildings erected and named. Lead mine hillocks, for example, are often not shown on historical maps (except by the Ordnance Survey). Hence, for consistency's sake, they are only shown on the character maps when they can be recognised because their presence impinged on the agricultural landscape pattern in the sense that the hillocks were walled-out to prevent access by stock.

In the case of disused industrial sites where archaeological remains are present, but where they are grassed over and used for grazing, the industrial component is retained as field layout is still determined by the industrial character. In addition, such sites as lead mines are sometimes episodically reworked for fluorspar and other minerals. However, where industrial areas have been changed in a more landscape-dominating way, by planting them with trees, then 'Woodland' takes precedence and the area is shown as such. In many cases there are still extensive industrial archaeological remains here.

URBAN (Red)
The only town within the National Park is Bakewell and this is classified as urban.

The many villages of the Park, which have normally not expanded significantly, even in the 20th century, are not shown as 'Urban'. The omission of villages and hamlets was one of expediency in the short term. Digitising these would have been very time consuming and was unnecessary in achieving an overview, as settlement is shown on the Ordnance Survey background within the GIS display. It is the long-term intention to modify the maps to include all villages and hamlets. Dispersed farms may well be shown using a red symbol rather than digitising their exact extent.

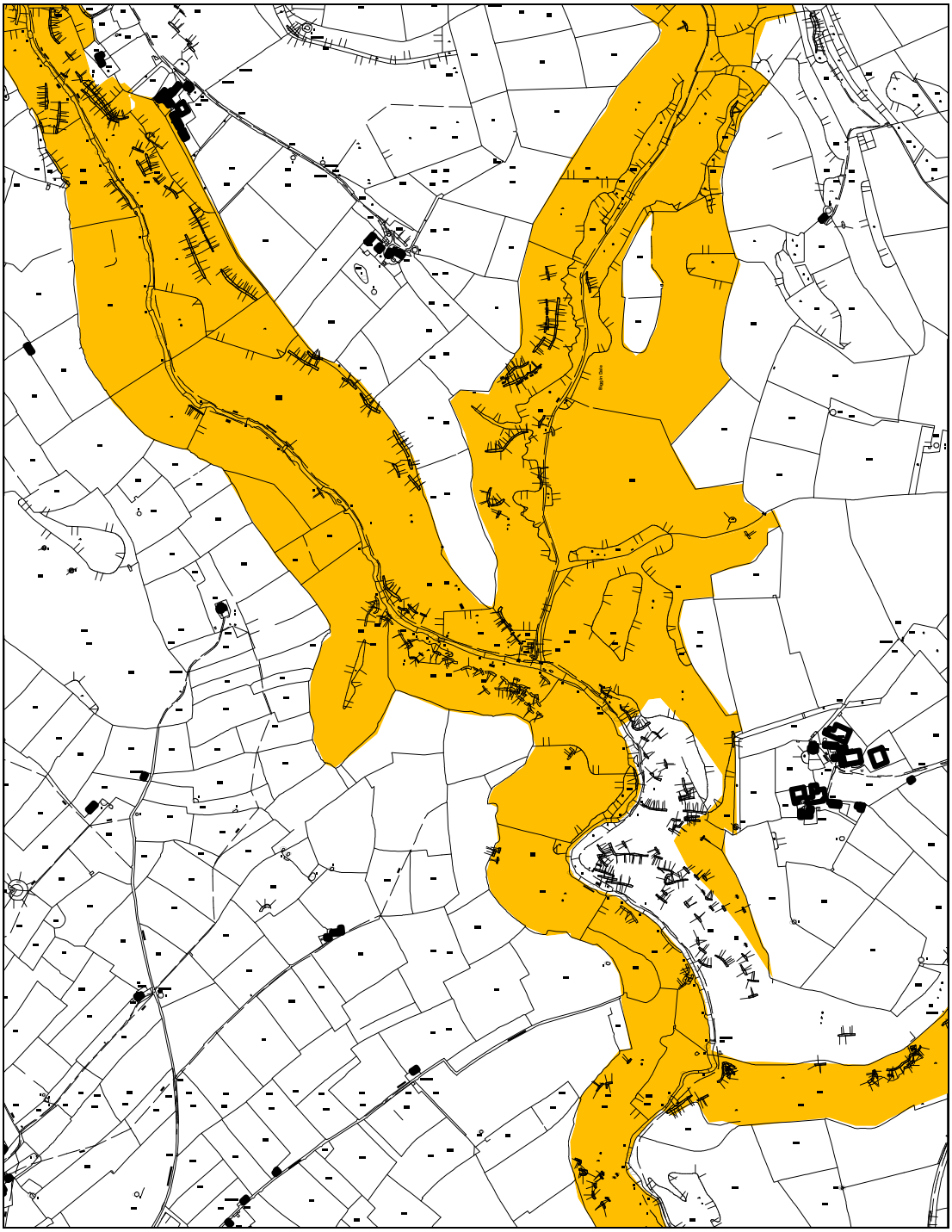

Illustration 12: An example of Unenclosed Land (Daleside Enclosure), at Biggin Dale and Wolfscote Dale, south of Hartington.

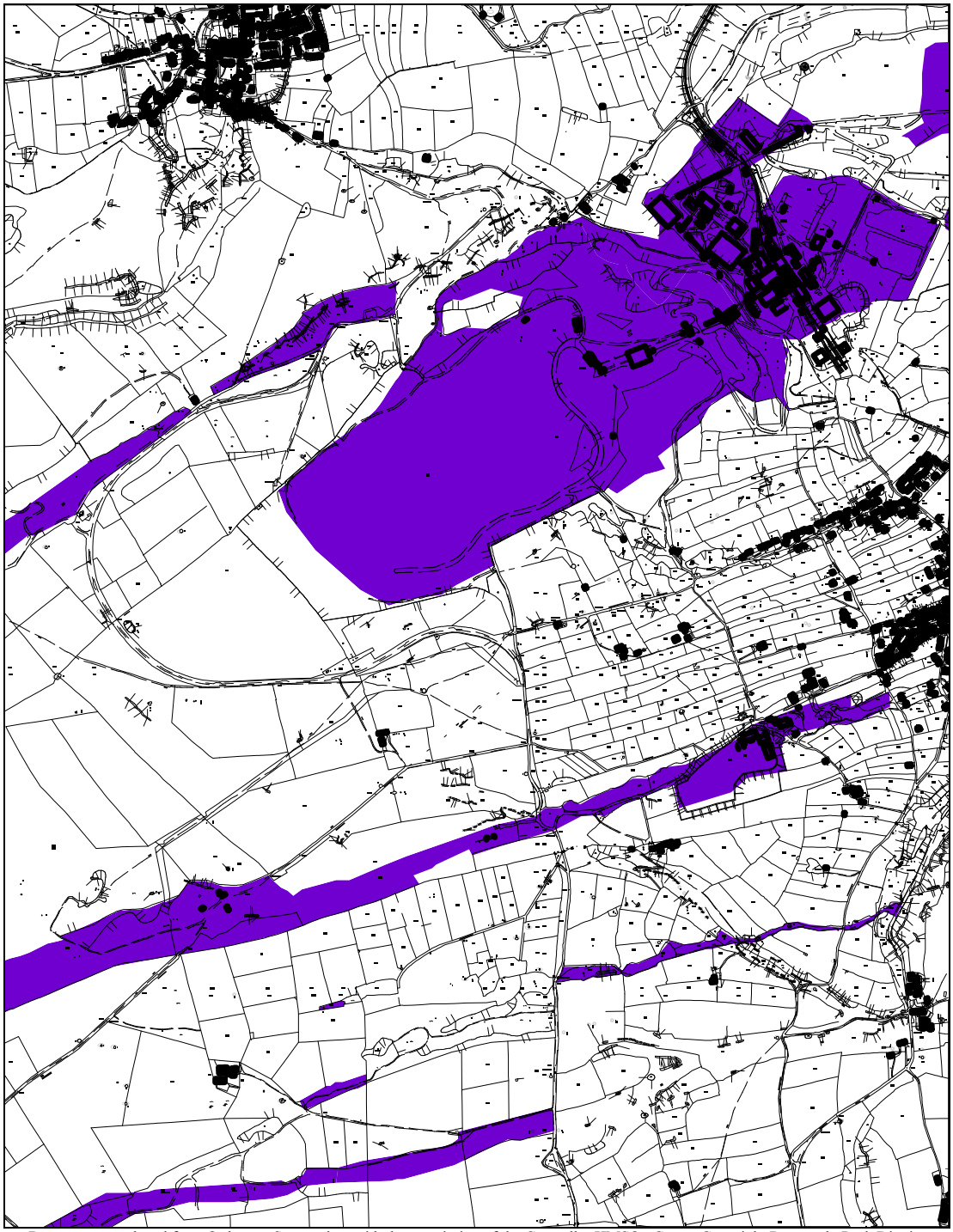

Illustration 13: An example of Industrial Land, south of Castleton and Hope, including the large quarries at the Hope Valley cement works and walled-out workings along major lead mine veins.

RECREATION (Crimson)
While much of the National Park is used extensively for recreation, including such activities as walking, climbing and hang gliding, this category restricts itself to areas that have been significantly altered in character, in a direct and obvious way at a landscape scale, as a result. The category has been used sparingly and includes only a gliding field and a handful of golf courses.

PARKLAND (Pink)
The category includes both formal landscape parks (and gardens) of the 18th and 19th centuries and earlier examples that have origins as medieval deer parks.

Defining 18th and 19th century parkland in some instances causes mapping problems. While parkland areas around grand houses that are devoid of internal boundaries and have been ornamentalised by tree plantings are usually easily identified, while all such land is valuable as grazing, some parks also contain more overtly agricultural land and woodlands that provide a crop with commercial value. In some instances such land was clearly perceived by its designers as within the park as it is within a high park wall or bounded by screens of trees. The issue is whether to adopt a functionalist approach and treat agricultural land as such, or follow what can be identified as the original perception and call it parkland; the latter choice is followed here.

WOODLAND (Brown)
This category includes well-established woodland and plantations, and open woodland and scrub.

The category is identified by the depiction of trees on modern and historical maps; however, before omitting woodland care has to be taken to ensure that any given historic map shows such features as a significant proportion do not even when it was there.

For the Present Day characterisation map, all woodland is placed in the 'Well-Established Woodland or Plantation' category as it is impossible to distinguish between this and 'Daleside Scrub or Open Woodland' on current Ordnance Survey maps. Some of this is known from examination in the field to fall within the latter category, often the product of less-intensive/interrupted 20th century grazing, but until systematic ground-truthing is possible, the category has not been introduced on the 'Present Day' map.

- **Well-Established Woodland or Plantation (brown)**
  This includes all woodland shown on maps as comprising a continuous tree cover.

  No attempt at differentiating between 'Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland' and plantations is made, both because this is often unclear on historic maps and because it is known that much of the 'Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland' has for significant periods comprised carefully managed for industrial purposes as coppiced plantations.

- **Daleside Scrub or Open Woodland (brown stripe)**
  While much of the 'Well-Established Woodland or Plantation' in the Peak District has clearly been purposefully planted or carefully managed, there are other areas of scrub and open or patchy woodland shown on historic maps which appear to be self-generated in areas of steep daleside and moorland. Others may be degenerated relics of former denser woodland cover.

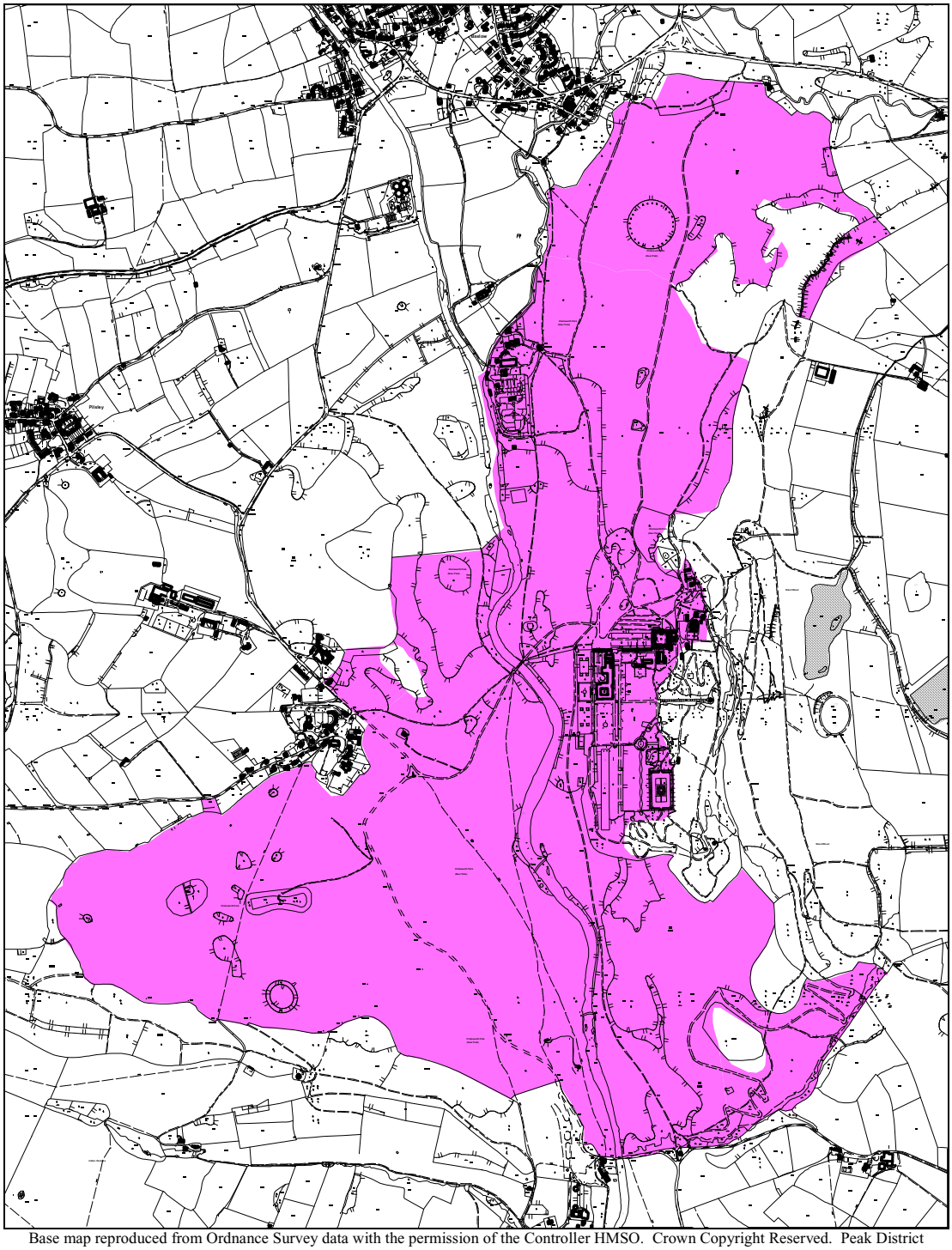

Illustration 14: An example of Parkland, at Chatsworth.

RESERVOIR OR ORNAMENTAL LAKE (Black hatching)
All public water supply reservoirs and larger ornamental lakes are shown. Dew ponds and small meres/other ponds are not shown, as individually they do not make an impact at a landscape scale. This said, dew ponds are particularly common across the limestone plateau and are a part of its landscape character. However, it would have been too time consuming within the time constraints of this project to assess these in detail.

4.3 Mapped Historic Landscape Character Types - Attribute Fields

When using the mapped historic landscape character data within the GIS, each defined area can be interrogated by calling up attribute field information. This falls into five categories, each with a text, as follows:

- **Landscape Change Survey**
  This identifies which map overlay the data applies to, distinguishing between 1650, 1750, 1800, 1850 and Present Day (1996).

- **Land Use**
  This identifies which of the historic 'landscape character types', as listed in Section 4.2, the defined area has been classified as.

- **Additional Information**
  This allows further information to be listed textually on how the defined area has changed through time within the parameters set for each historic 'landscape character type' (see below).

- **Survey Confidence**
  This distinguishes between 'Known' data, 'Extrapolated/Interpolated' data, and 'Interpreted' data (see Section 4.4).

- **Notes**
  A free-text field, including two types of information - 'Maps Consulted' and 'Notes' (see below).

The attribute-field texts (rather than additional mapped colour variations - for reasons discussed above) provide the facility to document the degree of variation within each 'landscape character type'. The variation within categories can be both in field morphology and in how field patterns have been modified through time.

Modifications through time are documented in the GIS as a series of standard statements in the Additional Information field. These texts, and a brief definition of each, are as follows:

- **Enclosures become significantly smaller**
  Fields get significantly smaller, by subdividing a pre-existing field pattern with the insertion of further boundaries, in comparison with the previous characterisation map in the 50-year sequence.

- **Became smaller previously**
  Fields have become significantly smaller, by subdividing a pre-existing field pattern with the insertion of further boundaries, at a time prior to the previous characterisation map in the 50-year sequence.

- **Enclosures become significantly larger**
  Fields have become significantly larger, by removal of some boundaries, in comparison with the previous characterisation map in the 50-year sequence.

- **Became larger previously**
  Fields have become significantly larger, with the removal of some boundaries, than when first laid out. This occurred prior to the previous characterisation map in the 50-year sequence.

- **Rebuilt**
  Fields have been significantly rebuilt or altered, in some cases they have been swept away and a new layout created. This categorisation is only applied when radical change has taken place and where the mapped 'landscape character type' is the same before and after the event. For example, in a few instances post-medieval enclosures are swept away and replaced with new fields of a different layout as dictated by agricultural fashion, in areas of large-estate landscape; these still fall within the 'Post-Medieval Enclosure' category and thus the term 'rebuilt' is necessary.

- **Rebuilt previously**
  Fields have been significantly rebuilt or altered since first laid out but this occurred prior to the previous map in the 50 year sequence, when radical change had taken place but the mapped 'landscape character type' is the same as before.

- **Assumed**
  Assumed on morphological grounds to be enclosure that is post-1650, but where there is no map data to confirm this. Such fields are sub-rectangular in shape and have consistently ruler-straight boundaries.

Variation in field-shape morphology within mapped 'landscape character types' is often harder to quantify in terms of applicable standard terms, and therefore provision for documentation using free text is made in the Notes field. Observed variation that potentially can be assessed as the basis for standardised subdivision is reviewed in Section 4.6.

The Notes field is also used to record any other pertinent information on a particular block of land, for example the exact date of enclosure where known. When the land was enclosed at an unknown date, but this is known to fall between the dates of two maps, these are given.

A second text box is included within the Notes field, entitled 'Maps Consulted' and lists all historic maps available that have gone towards analysis of the land parcel in question.

4.4 Historic Landscape Character Map Options

The creation of the 'dominant' landscape character maps was carried out as a two-stage process. The first, carried out by Gill Stroud, was the mapping of data directly from available historic maps, termed here 'Known Data'. The second, carried out by the author, was the infilling of all blank areas resulting from localised lack of historical map coverage, using categories termed here 'Interpolated/Extrapolated' and 'Interpreted' data. Section 4.4 describes the mapping options available, while Sections 4.5 and 4.6 detail the two stages.

Two versions of each overlay (i.e. 1650, 1750, 1800, 1850, Present Day) were created (in the sense that each option could be brought on screen without re-configuring the many attribute fields within the GIS; all these are in fact interlinked). One of these overlays presents the 'landscape character type' colour scheme on screen, the other shows whether defined areas are 'Known' (green), 'Interpolated/Extrapolated' (orange) or 'Interpreted' (red) data. The latter was used for digitising and also shows each defined-area's polygon boundary. In the former version these boundaries are not automatically visible on screen to save clutter and make the final maps easier to read. The digitising version was necessary initially to speed up data input as it cut back the amount of active data the GIS was using during each digitising operation. This is becoming less of a problem with the use of more powerful computers.

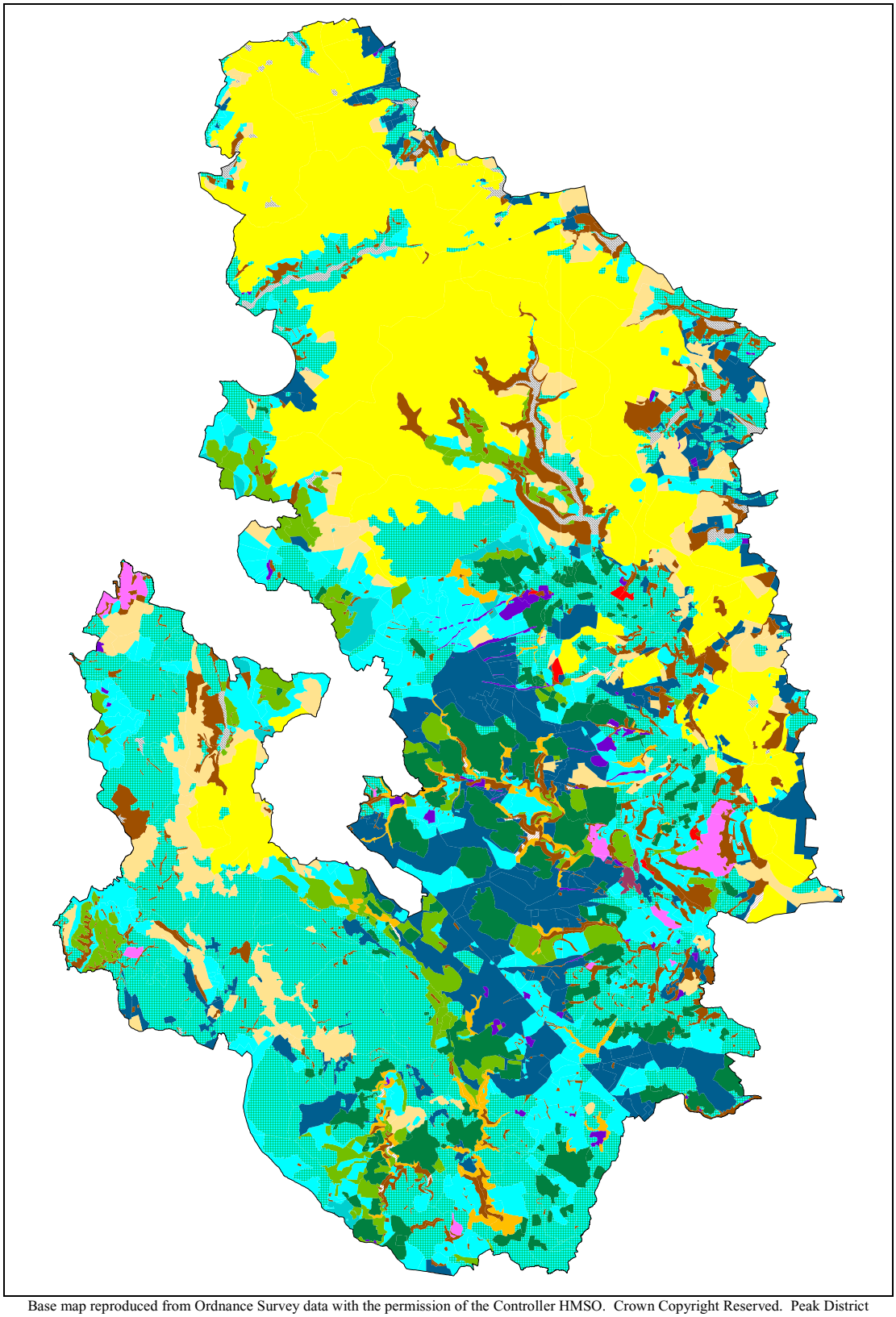

Illustration 15: Map showing the 'Dominant' historic landscape character of the National Park at the Present Day (1996).

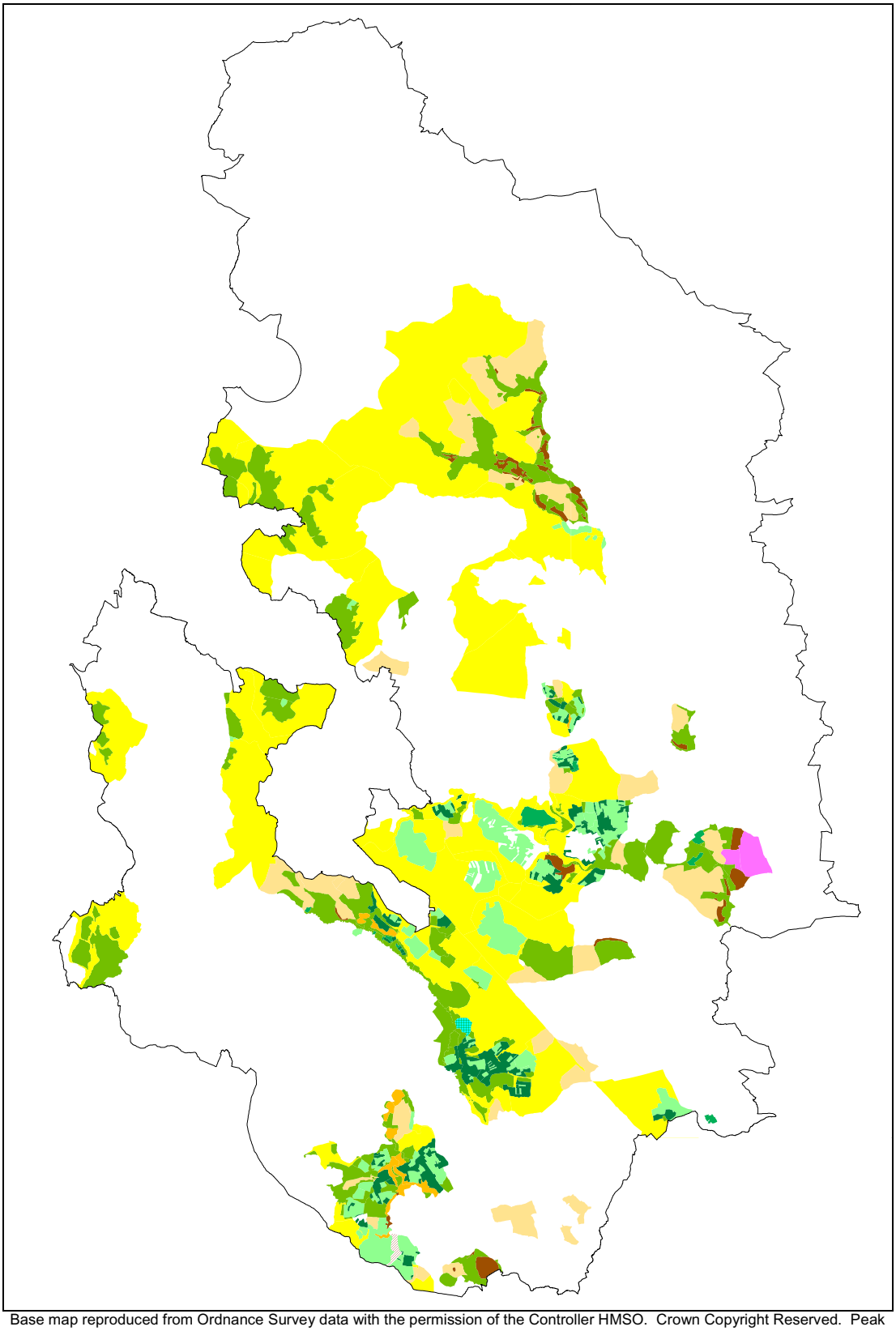

Illustration 16: Map showing the 'Dominant' historic landscape character of the National Park in 1650, using 'Known Data' only.

However, having two versions is still useful in that one is used for making changes and shows the degrees of confidence that can be placed on specific data, while the other presents the data in a more user-friendly form; thus, time is not wasted changing the information displayed on screen to suit different purposes.

One of the main advantages with using GIS mapping is the flexibility with which maps can be changed both in terms of scale and the ease with which other information that can be displayed with the characterisation information. Thus they can easily be made to suit a variety of different work and presentation purposes. One basic example is the type of Ordnance Survey background that is employed. A map with no background Ordnance Survey mapping and is ideal for achieving an overview of the character pattern. Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 mapping shows a background that helps locate a broad area. Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 or 1:2,500 mapping included field boundaries and therefore is ideal for detailed assessment.

4.5 Producing Maps with the Aid of Historic Cartography

In producing the final period maps (1650, 1750, 1800, 1850, Present Day), in deciding which character map was the appropriate one for the placing of historical map data, the overall time period was always divided into 50-year blocks. Thus data from an historical map of 1673 is relevant to 1650 and 1700, but not 1750, despite no 1700 map having been produced.

As the temporal span is divided into 50-year blocks, various mapping assumptions have had to be made. All maps fall between two of the chosen dates, except those prior to 1650. Enclosed fields shown on a map of any given date are not normally assumed to have existed prior to this. However, they are assumed to still exist at the date of the character map

Landscape Category	50 Year Map Before Date of Historic Map	50 Year Map After Date of Historic Map
ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (pre 1650)		
Medieval strip-fields - traditional strips	place here	
Medieval strip-fields - fossilised strips		place here
Rectangular and/or irregular fields		place here
Form unknown		place here
POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (post-1650)		
Parliamentary Enclosure Award	waste and commons here	place fields here
Formal private enclosure agreement	waste and commons here	place fields here
Private enclosure - no details		place here
Form unknown		place here
ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE		place here
UNENCLOSED LAND		
Wastes and commons/moorland	place here	
Open pasture/enclosed moorland		place here
Daleside enclosure		place here
INDUSTRIAL		place here
URBAN		place here
RECREATION		place here
PARKLAND		place here
WOODLAND		
Well-established woodland or plantation		place here
Daleside scrub or open woodland		place here
RESERVOIR OR ORNAMENTAL LAKE		place here

Table 5: Summary of the conventions used as to which 50-year map to place information from historic maps that date to between two of the characterisation maps.

immediately subsequent, unless there is further historical map data to indicate otherwise. In practice this seems a reasonable assumption as once fields are created they are often of long standing, being modified slowly rather than being swept away and replaced. This was regularly confirmed by subsequent historical maps, which show the same fields if sometimes in modified form. Thus, information on enclosed fields is usually placed on the subsequent map but usually not on that prior to the date of the source. There are exceptions to this. For example, with Enclosure Award maps these often give an indication of previous land use, usually as waste and commons or unenclosed cultivation strips. In this case such data are included on the map prior to the date of the map source. Similarly, there are 17th century maps drawn to illustrate the extent of wastes and commons, these data are plotted on the

Landscape Category	Smoothing/Omissions
ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (pre 1650)	Characterised field by field. The only smoothing is when boundaries have been straightened somewhat; earlier lines that vary slightly from the current boundary have been ignored. Where boundaries are significantly different in the past their estimated positions have been mapped.
Medieval strip-fields - traditional strips	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
Medieval strip-fields - fossilised strips	Overall extent mapped, small areas of rectangular subdivision or super-imposition ignored.
Rectangular and/or irregular fields	Overall extent mapped, small areas of later ruler-straight rectangular subdivision or super-imposition ignored.
Form unknown	Overall extent mapped, small areas of later ruler-straight rectangular subdivision or super-imposition ignored.
POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (post-1650)	Characterised field by field. Where boundaries are significantly different in the past their estimated positions have been mapped.
Parliamentary Enclosure Award	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
Formal private enclosure agreement	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
Private enclosure - no details	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
Form unknown	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE	Overall extent mapped, small areas of later ruler-straight rectangular subdivision or super-imposition ignored.
UNENCLOSED LAND	Overall extent mapped.
INDUSTRIAL	Not all maps show industrial areas because this was irrelevant to their purpose. Large quarries mapped as depicted. Small quarries ignored. Lead mining only mapped when both extensive and walled out.
URBAN	Only towns shown. Villages, hamlets and farms not shown.
RECREATION	Only used when primary use explicitly recreational.
PARKLAND	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
WOODLAND	Small areas of woodland, such as those in field corners and small shelterbelts are omitted.
Well-established woodland or plantation	Extent of area mapped as depicted.
Daleside scrub or open woodland	Only shown when clearly identified. Some known areas of this type are shown as ordinary woodland on the character maps because they are not clearly depicted as such on historic maps and on modern Ordnance Survey maps. It may well be that other examples existed that were never shown on maps.
RESERVOIR OR ORNAMENTAL LAKE	Dew ponds and small meres are omitted.

Table 6: Summary of the variation in the degrees of data smoothing employed when producing the characterisation maps.

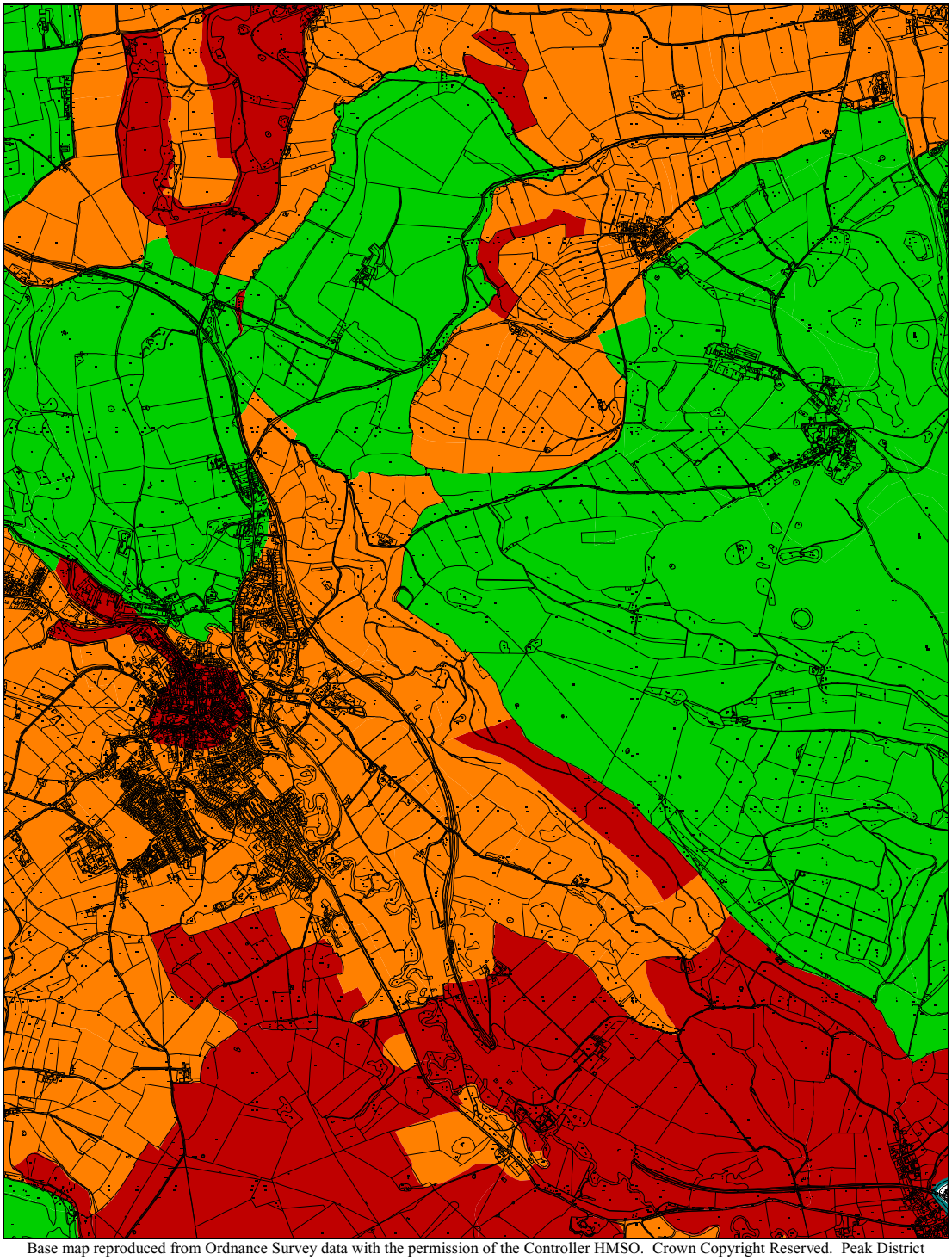

Illustration 17: An example of the 'Digitising Overlay' for 1650, around Bakewell, Pilsley and Edensor, showing the 'Known'. 'Extrapolated' and 'Interpreted' data.

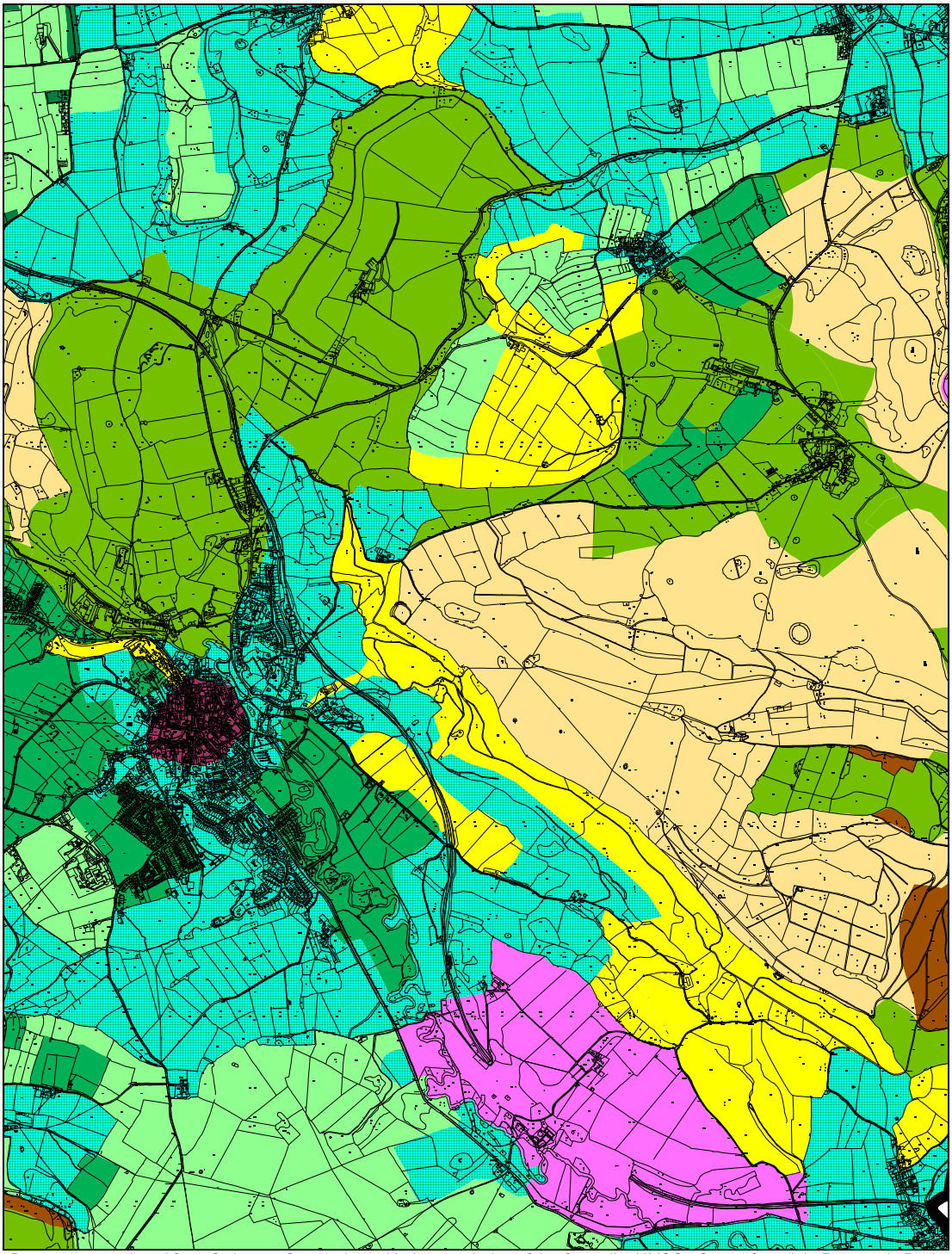

Illustration 18: The same area as Illustration 17, showing the final colour scheme for 1650.

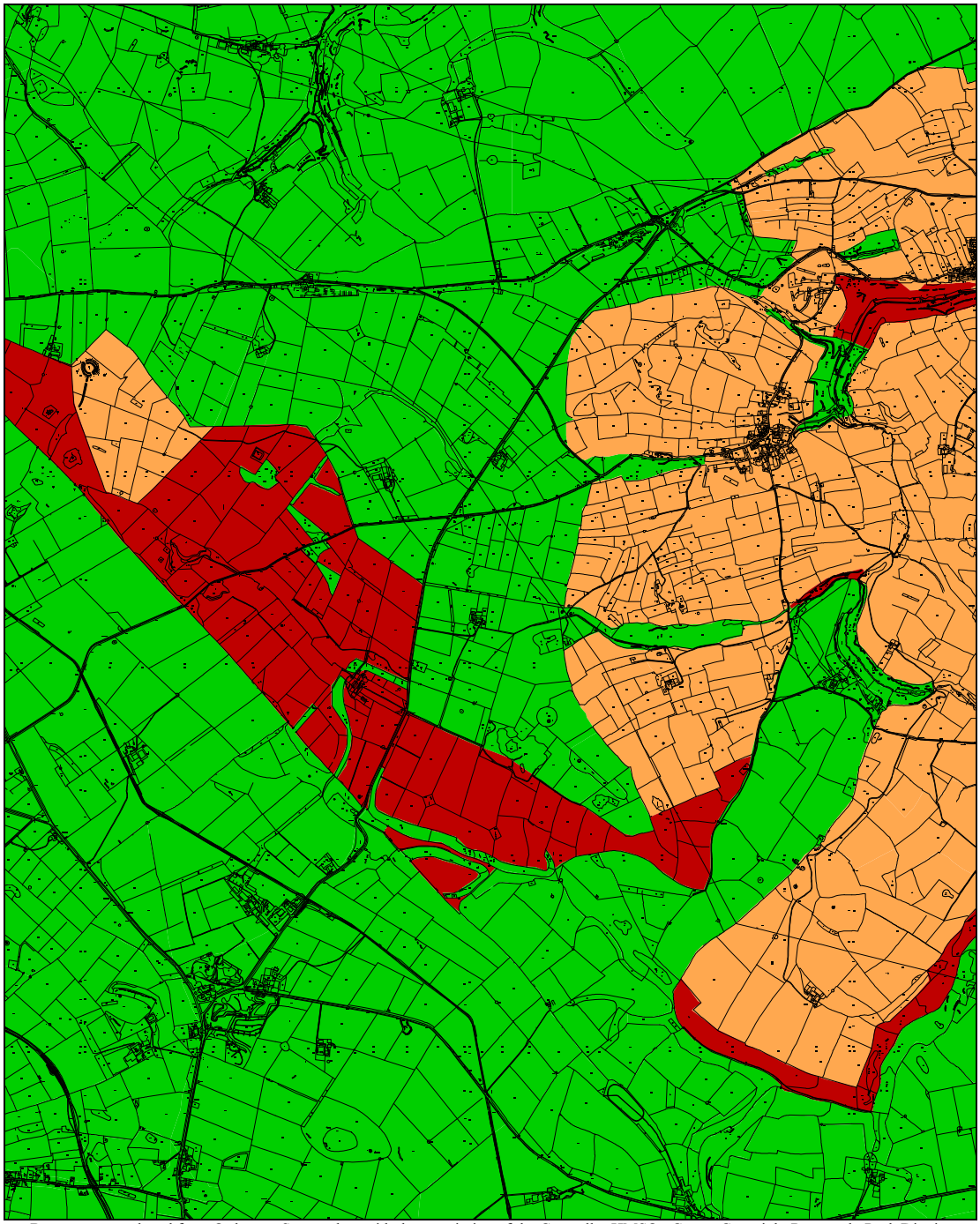

Illustration 19: An example of the 'Digitising Overlay' for 1850, centred south-west of Middleton by Youlgreave, showing the 'Known, 'Extrapolated' and 'Interpreted' data.

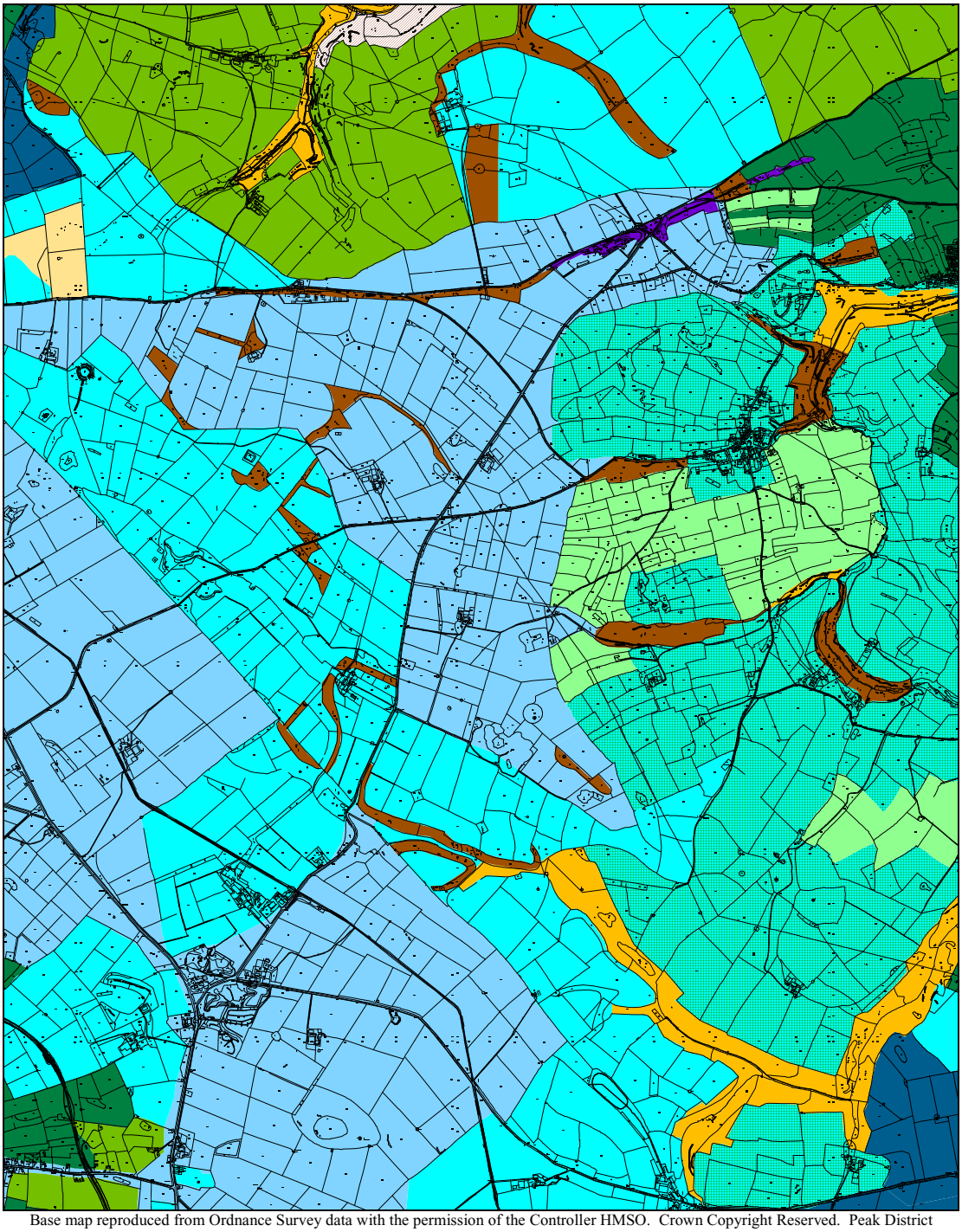

Illustration 20: The same area as Illustration 19, showing the final colour scheme for 1850.

prior map rather than the subsequent one, as enclosure could have taken place shortly after the date of the historical map. A full summary of procedure is given in Table 5.

As there were limits to the time that analysis and digitising could take, when producing the maps some smoothing of data had to take place. Some small areas of distinctive land-use could not be included. Thus, for example small woodlands such as shelterbelts are not depicted. Similarly, most villages are not shown as urban areas (see above). Another limitation of the depiction is that some areas used industrially are omitted. This is particularly the case with lead mines, which occur extensively. Lines of mine hillocks often crossed the agricultural landscape with no reference to the enclosure pattern. They were not normally walled out and thus are not depicted on the majority of historic maps, which were drawn for agricultural purposes or for the assessment of tithe. Thus, although most larger disused mines are shown on detailed Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century onwards, for consistency's sake, these were not shown on the 'agriculture-dominated' characterisation maps unless they were both extensive and had been walled out. The extent of all smoothing or omission is given in Table 6.

4.6 Filling the Gaps

The second stage in the process of creating the 'agriculture-dominated' historic landscape character maps involved filling in all blank areas where there was no local historic map coverage of the appropriate dates. The degree to which this had to be done varied significantly according to which period map was being considered:

Present Day (1996)	None.
1850	Relatively small areas, common to the south and west.
1800	Extensive, except to the east.
1750	Extensive in all areas.
1650	Extensive, except in central areas.

This second stage of mapping was purposefully not started until the first was complete for the National Park as a whole. This allowed an overview from 'Known' data to be achieved and digested. Hence more-realistic mapping could be achieved in stage two as the reasonableness, or otherwise, of necessary assumptions could be assessed. Two basic methods of infilling were necessary.

The first, by which the majority of the blank areas across the Park as a whole were infilled, involved interpolation (filling the gap between two known parts) and extrapolation (extending a known part back in time). Where early and late 'Known' map data existed (often 1650 and 1850) and the 'landscape character type' was the same in both, then maps in-between for which there was no 'Known' data, were infilled by interpolation and characterised as having the same 'landscape character type' as the earlier and later maps. Where there was no early 'Known' data but the 'landscape character type' was determined on morphological grounds as pre-1650 enclosure, usually that identified as fossilised medieval open fields, then the same landscape 'type' was extrapolated to earlier maps. In the case of 'Wastes and Commons' it was also assumed that these had existed from before 1650 and extrapolations were again made.

Although both interpolation and extrapolation make assumptions that short-lived landscape character changes did not occur, seen as an overview, it is thought that this mapped information is reasonably reliable. The number of cases that can be documented from 'Known' data that would break the rules applied here is very small.

The second basic method of infilling is termed here 'Interpretation'. This comprises the use of professional judgement to categorise blank areas on the basis of what had been learned from morphologically similar areas where there was adequate historical map data. The degree to which 'Interpretation' had to be applied varied significantly according to which period map was being considered. The extent of such infilling is as follows:

Present Day (1996)	None.
1850	Small.
1800	Moderate.
1750	Moderate.
1650	Small.

While infilling by 'interpretation', certain 'landscape character types' sometimes proved problematic and rules had to be devised and were applied systematically; these problematic cases represent the majority of the mapping of land as 'Interpreted' data on the 1750 and 1800 maps. The rules attempt to prevent superficial interpretation of the final maps that would lead to grossly misleading assumptions being made. The 'landscape character types' and rules applied are as follows:

- **'Woodland'**
  Managed woodlands can be demonstrated, using 'Known' data, to be changeable in their locations and extent. Even when a site is demonstrably of long duration, the boundaries tend to move, expand or contract. A further problem is that some historic maps, depending upon the purposes for which they were drawn, do not show woodland. Thus, in some cases it cannot be assumed that a wood did not exist at a particular date. In order to avoid these problems woodland was only plotted as 'Known' data. No 'interpolation', 'extrapolation' or 'interpretation' was applied and thus the surrounding non-woodland 'landscape character type' was applied where no positive data to the contrary existed. Thus, the 1650-1850 maps are known to under-represent the full extent of woodland.

- **'Open pasture/enclosed moorland' and 'Daleside enclosure'**
  In both these categories, which are special-case subsets, it was decided that while interpolation should be applied, extrapolation back in time should not. Thus, these categories may well be under-represented on the 1650-1800 maps.

- **'Wastes and commons/moorland' replaced by 'Post-1650 private enclosure'**
  While attribution of areas to these categories is usually reliable, there is one exception resulting from the absence of historical maps around 1750 and 1800. Assumptions have to be made both when interpolating between early and late maps, and where no early historic maps exist but the fields are clearly of post-1650 form. Analysis of parts of the region where historical map coverage is good demonstrates that the majority (but not all) of post-1650 enclosure took place between 1750 and 1850. Thus, on the 1750 characterisation map, in the absence of relevant historical map coverage, all such areas were classified as 'waste and commons'. Therefore, post-1650 private enclosure may well be somewhat under-represented on this map. In contrast, on the 1800 map all such problematic areas were classified as 'Post-1650 private enclosure'. Where historical map coverage is good for 1800, this demonstrates that only approximately half of the post-1650 enclosure (including Parliamentary Enclosure) had taken place by this date. Thus 'Post-1650 private enclosure' is probably significantly over-represented on the 1800 map.

4.7 The Potential for Further Subdivision of the Historic Landscape Character Types

Most of the historic 'landscape character types' include significant variation and can potentially be subdivided. Provision for this has been made in the GIS mapping by the use of attribute field boxes. In most cases these refinements have not yet been implemented. The main subdivisions that have been identified and implemented, or are for future consideration, are:

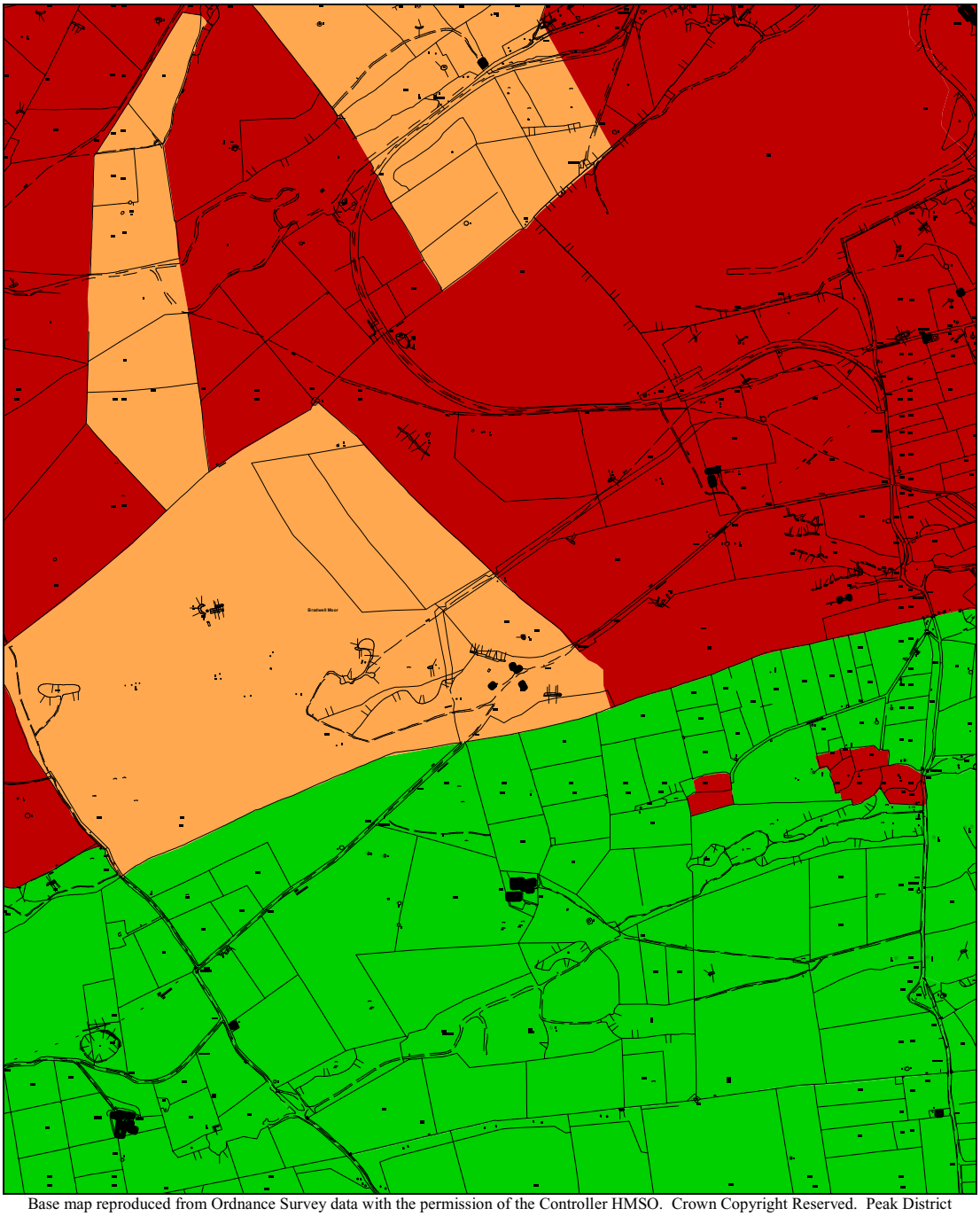

Illustration 21: An example of the 'Digitising Overlay' for 1800, between Bradwell, Castleton and Peak Forest, showing 'Known', 'Extrapolated' and 'Interpreted' data.

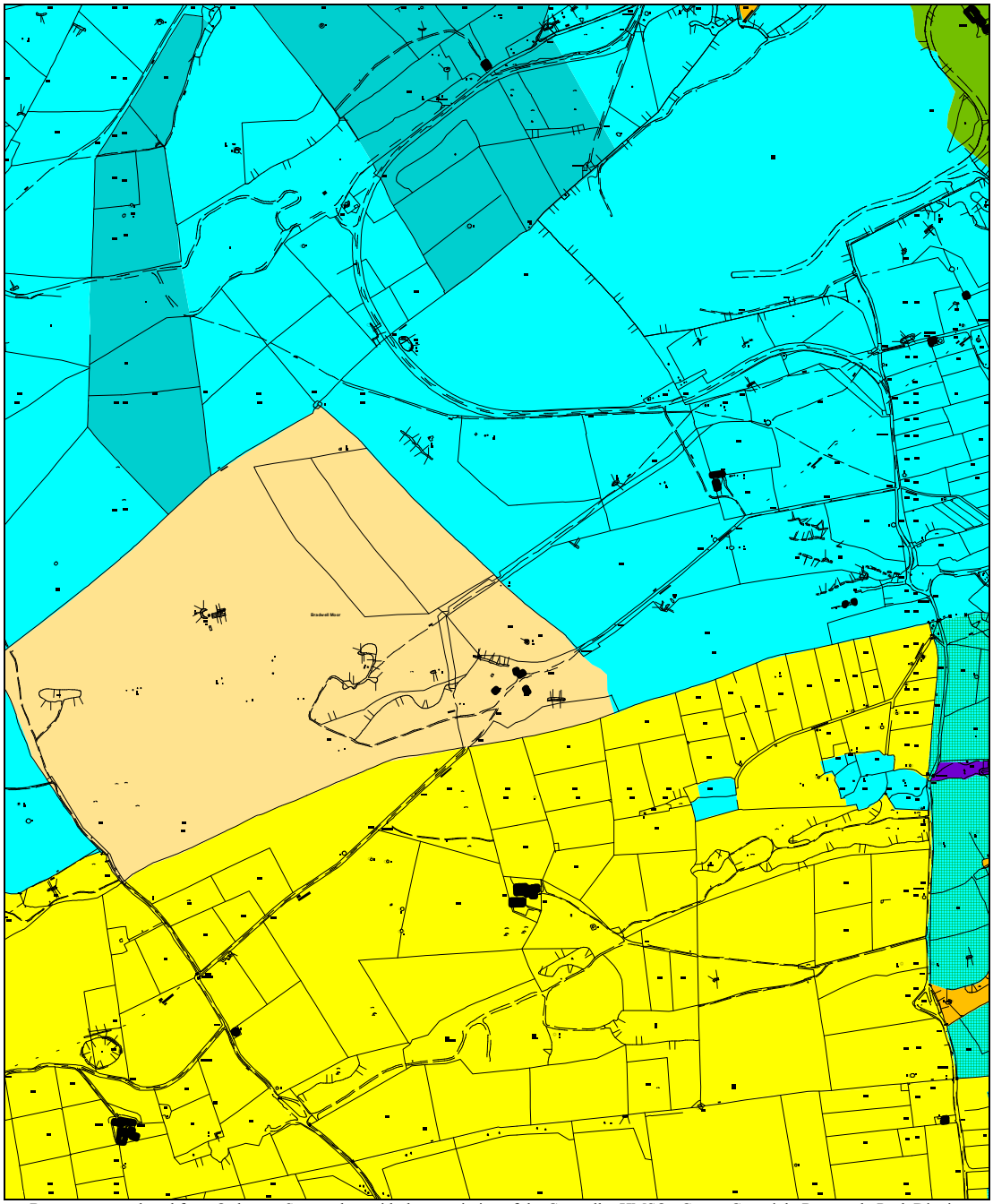

Illustration 22: The same area as Illustration 21, showing the final clour scheme for 1800 (it is not known exactly when much of the northern area was subdivided into fields, this was presumably in the late 18th or early 19th century – following the rules set here for 1800, it is provisionally shown as enclosed).

ANCIENT ENCLOSURE (pre 1650)

- **Medieval strip-fields - traditional strips:** A relatively homogeneous category. No subdivisions are currently apparent.

- **Medieval strip-fields - fossilised strips:** Two basic divisions can be made although any boundary between them is little more than an arbitrary point in a continuum of degrees of pattern survival:

  - ❖ Those where the character is predominantly that of continuous swathes of narrow fields with reverse-S boundaries.

  - ❖ Those where the pattern is more fragmentary, where the reverse-S fields are mostly larger and/or where small areas of rectangular fields have replaced the strip fields.

- **Rectangular and/or irregular fields:** This category contains a variety of different field types, sometimes in discrete areas, which can be classified in more than one way:

  A: Field Location
  - ❖ Fields that lie well away from any land that is likely to have formerly been medieval strip fields around a village.

  - ❖ Fields that lie within an area likely to have been a medieval strip field but which was enclosed with rectangular or irregular fields prior to 1650.

  This subdivision has already been implemented within the GIS, as it facilitated the understanding of differences in the distribution of such fields in areas of nucleated and dispersed settlement, that was necessary in compiling the historic characterisation results.

  B: Field Shape and Size
  - ❖ Irregular-shaped fields, often with sinuous boundaries and of small to medium size.

  - ❖ Mixed-shape fields, often with relatively straight boundaries, of a variety of sizes.

  - ❖ Predominantly rectangular-shaped fields, usually with relatively straight boundaries, of a variety of sizes.

  - ❖ Predominantly rectangular-shaped fields, usually with relatively straight boundaries and mostly of medium to large size.

  The definition of the sub-types listed under B is by matter of degree and in a significant number of examples they are so borderline, and with such a variety of fields (within the parameters defined here), that characterisation would be highly subjective. Thus, it is felt that any future analysis may well be of limited value.

  C: Field Pattern Integrity
  - ❖ The 17th century field layout remaining substantially the same at the present day.

  - ❖ The 17th century pattern having been significantly modified at the present day.

  Again any boundary between the two sub-types would have to be arbitrarily defined; there is a continuum of degrees of pattern survival.

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE (post-1650)

- **Parliamentary Enclosure Award:** In some senses this is a relatively homogeneous group, but it is already subdivided in the Present Day overlay notes according to previous land-use:

  - ❖ Wastes and commons.
  - ❖ Unenclosed cultivation strips.
  - ❖ Earlier enclosure.

  These distinctions are made here for the convenience of users; the same information exists on the earlier 50-year maps.

  Division of Parliamentary Enclosure Award landscape according to field size in one sense, if viewed in simplistic terms, seems a dubious procedure. In a significant number of instances, within a specific Award, field size can be seen to be determined by the number of people with rights to land in combination with the size of the common being enclosed; where there are several commons within the same township, big commons tend to have bigger fields and small commons have smaller fields. This said, areas of enclosure with particularly small fields are noticeable, and analysis of a sample of these suggests that they are areas where dual economies were common, either around market centres or in areas where specific types of lead mining is prevalent (Barnatt with Stroud 1996). Fields tend to be larger than average in areas of poor agricultural potential; the largest are classified as 'Enclosed Moorland' where there has been no agricultural improvement. Therefore a case could be made, for future analytical purposes, that the following should be identified:

  - ❖ Typical fields.
  - ❖ Blocks of particularly small fields.
  - ❖ Blocks of particularly large fields.

  For these analyses to have significance, the results should be viewed at a parish level and take into account topography and known/potential social and economic differences between these communities.

- **Formal private enclosure agreement:** This is a rare type in the Peak District. The same sub-divisions as made for Parliamentary Enclosure Award fields could apply.

- **Private enclosure - no details:**
  The subdivisions listed under Parliamentary Enclosure Award with regard to previous land use and the size of fields also apply here.

  In addition, while the majority of fields in this category have the same field-shape morphology as Parliamentary Enclosure Award fields, other sub-types can also be identified:

  - ❖ As with Parliamentary Enclosure Award fields - predominantly rectangular in shape with ruler-straight boundaries and planned in co-axial blocks.
  - ❖ Irregular-shaped fields, often with sinuous boundaries and of small to medium size.
  - ❖ Mixed-shape fields, often with relatively straight boundaries, of a variety of sizes.

- ❖ Predominantly rectangular-shaped fields, usually with relatively straight boundaries, of a variety of sizes.

- ❖ Predominantly rectangular-shaped fields, usually with relatively straight boundaries and mostly of medium to large size.

- ❖ Small narrow fields with straight boundaries in co-axial blocks.

Most of these sub-types are essentially morphologically identical to some of the sub-types identified in the Ancient Enclosure (pre-1650) - 'rectangular and/or irregular fields' category, but in this instance historical maps indicate the fields are post-1650 in date. The same observations on the problems of sub-division apply. The last sub-type is a rare field form and morphologically similar examples are known to exist as 'Parliamentary' and 'enclosure of unknown date'.

ENCLOSURE OF UNKNOWN DATE

This category contains a range of fields as follows:

- ❖ Irregular-shaped fields, often with sinuous boundaries and of small to medium size.

- ❖ Mixed-shape fields, often with relatively straight boundaries, of a variety of sizes.

- ❖ Predominantly rectangular-shaped fields, usually with relatively straight boundaries, of a variety of sizes.

- ❖ Predominantly rectangular-shaped fields, usually with relatively straight boundaries and mostly of medium to large size.

- ❖ Small narrow fields with straight boundaries in co-axial blocks.

The first four sub-types are identical in their range of field variation as those in the Ancient Enclosure (pre-1650) - 'rectangular and/or irregular fields' category. The last sub-type is a rare field form and morphologically similar examples are known to exist as 'Parliamentary' and 'private' post-1650 enclosure. However, with the absence of early maps in a few cases it is not clear if all examples are post-1650 in date.

UNENCLOSED LAND

- **Wastes and commons/moorland:** These could be divided into:

  - ❖ Those areas of moorland that have archaeological evidence for previous more intensive use in the form of relict field boundaries, cairnfields and ridge and furrow.

  - ❖ Those that do not.

- **Open pasture/enclosed moorland and Daleside enclosure:** The same observations made under 'Wastes and Commons/Moorland' apply to Open pasture/ enclosed moorland. An additional subdivision already made in the notes field, that complements the mapped image, is whether or not the enclosure was the result of a Parliamentary Enclosure Award or not.

INDUSTRIAL

This could be divided according to the type of industry present. Each could be subdivided into used or disused, although some lead mine sites are periodically reworked, often for relatively short periods, for fluorspar and other minerals. Industries mapped are:

- ❖ Lead and copper mines
- ❖ Limestone quarries
- ❖ Sandstone quarries
- ❖ Clay pits
- ❖ Sand pits
- ❖ Mineral processing plants
- ❖ Factories

URBAN
This could be divided into:

- ❖ Historic core.
- ❖ Twentieth century development.

RECREATION
This category could be divided according to the types of activity mapped, which for the Peak District are restricted to golf courses and a gliding field.

PARKLAND
Two subdivisions have been made:

- ❖ Ornamental parkland around manor houses and great houses.
- ❖ Medieval-type deer parks around great houses.

Further subdivisions, such as urban parks, are not applicable to the region (with the exception of one small example at Bakewell).

WOODLAND

- **Well-established woodland or plantation:**
  This could be divided primarily using data other than that derived from maps:

  - ❖ Long established woodland (by 'Present Day').
  - ❖ Nineteenth/Twentieth century plantations.

  For the Present Day map the following further subdivisions could also be made:

  - ❖ Deciduous
  - ❖ Conifer
  - ❖ Mixed

- **Daleside scrub or open woodland:** This again could be divided into:

  - ❖ Deciduous
  - ❖ Conifer
  - ❖ Mixed

RESERVOIR OR ORNAMENTAL LAKE
The only two sub-divisions within the Peak District at sufficient size for inclusion are a number of public water supply reservoirs and the ornamental lakes in Chatsworth Park.

4.8 Field Boundary Character

The Peak District is well known for its thousands of miles of drystone walls. However, walls do not dominate all areas of the National Park. In some valleys hedges are the dominant boundary type. The boundary types investigated are what could be termed 'traditional' forms (at the present day). In many instances, as these have fallen into disrepair in the 20th century it has become increasingly common to replace or supplement them with barbed-wire or sheep-netting fences; these have not been analysed in what is described below. An additional map was prepared to investigate whether boundary type influenced the degree to which field patterns become fossilised in the landscape.

Data on boundary type was compiled from a set of high-level vertical aerial photographs taken in 1984 that cover the whole of the National Park. This assessment was rapid and designed to give an overview of the general character of particular areas; no attempt was made to assess individual boundaries. Thus, broad zones of predominant boundary type were identified as follows:

Wall Dominated	Red
Mixed Walls/Hedges	Purple
Hedge Dominated	Green
Open Moorland	Yellow
Parkland	White

Landscape where 75% or more of the boundaries are walls is classed as 'wall dominated'. Similarly, where there are 75% or more hedges, land is placed in the 'hedge dominated' category. 'Mixed' covers the 25% to 75% bracket. Both the 'open moorland' and 'parkland' categories have few or no boundaries. Estimation of percentage was made visually rather than metrically.

4.9 Historic Maps versus Field Morphology - Observations

In 2000 the historic landscape characterisation of the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape in the Peak District National Park was the only example of such mapping within England that has placed a heavy overt reliance on historic maps as well as field-shape morphology and present day maps, and which has produced maps indicating land-use over the last 350 years (subsequently, the same method has been applied in the rest of Derbyshire – Barnatt *et al*. 2001). A brief review of the perceived effectiveness of the method is given here.

There are two main advantages with the method employed in the Peak District:

- It allows assumptions about field character and date to be checked.

- The time-slice maps provide a powerful tool for demonstrating significant levels of landscape character change.

That extensive use of historical maps makes a valuable contribution is demonstrated by the results of analysis of the historical maps in conjunction with field-shape morphology. While some field types, such as fossilised medieval cultivation strips, could be confidently identified without the historic map analysis, others could not. In some cases superficial application of field-shape morphology would probably have led to erroneous interpretation of the age of some agricultural landscape character types.

Amongst the main surprises of the analysis was the realisation that:

- While many rectangular fields with ruler-straight boundaries built in co-axial blocks are of late 18th and 19th century date, other examples have been identified that date to the late 17th century.

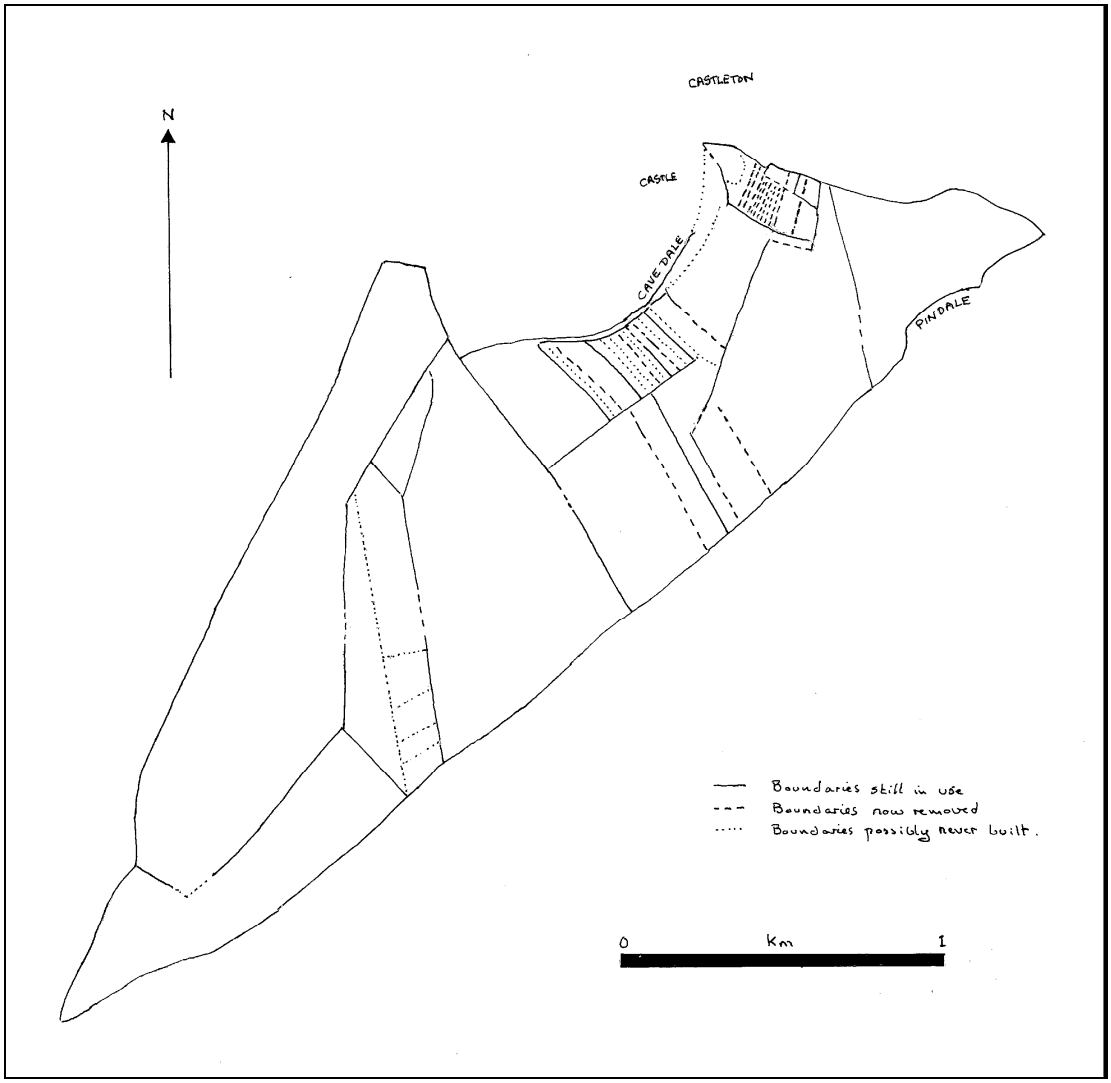

Illustration 23: An early example of fields laid out after private enclosure agreement in 1691 near Castleton, based on a map of that date, showing the straight-edged enclosure created at that time and which boundaries are still in use.

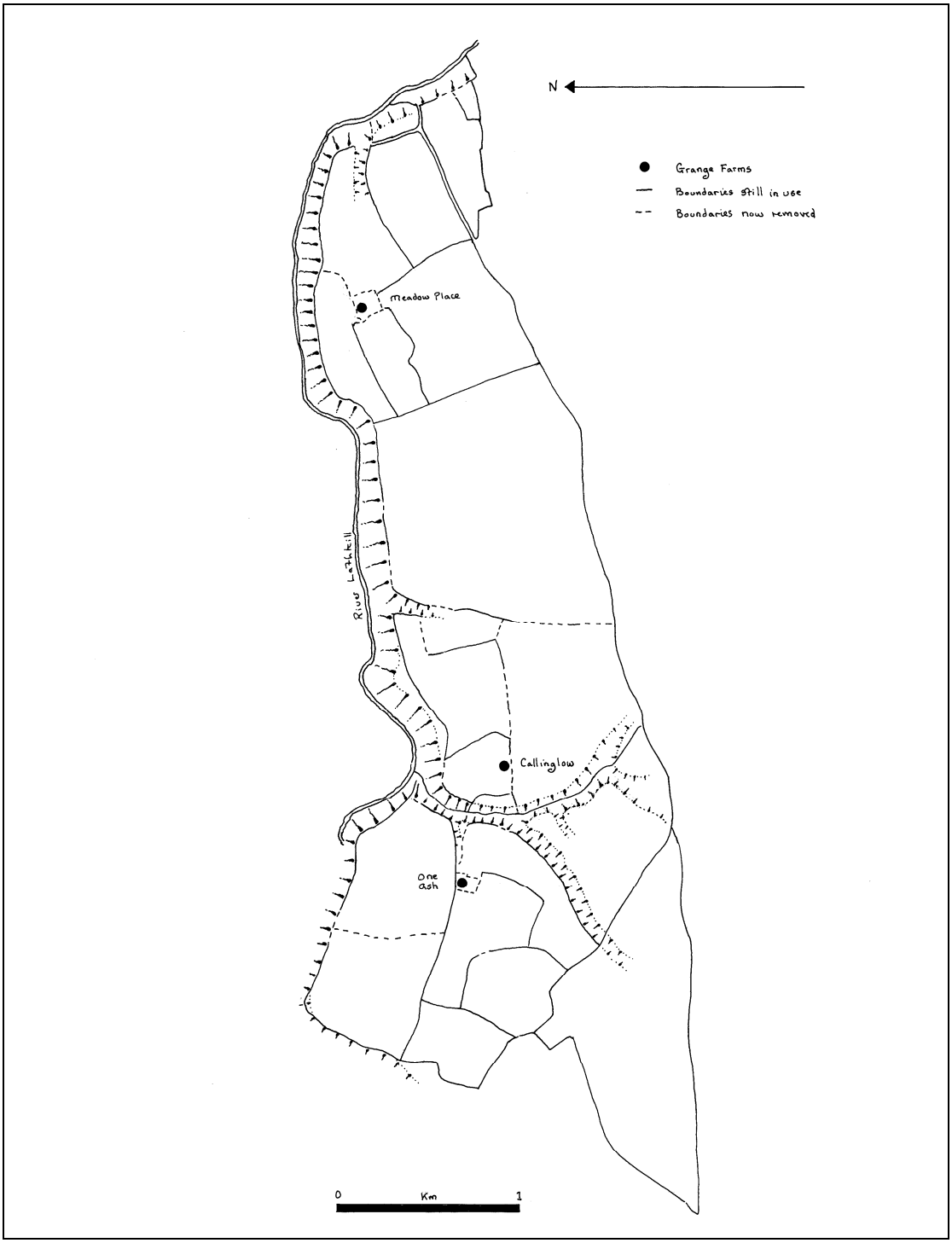

Illustration 24: The grange farms at One Ash, Callinglow and Meadow Place in 1617, based on William Senior's survey of that date, showing rectangular and irregular 'ancient' fields that may be of medieval date.

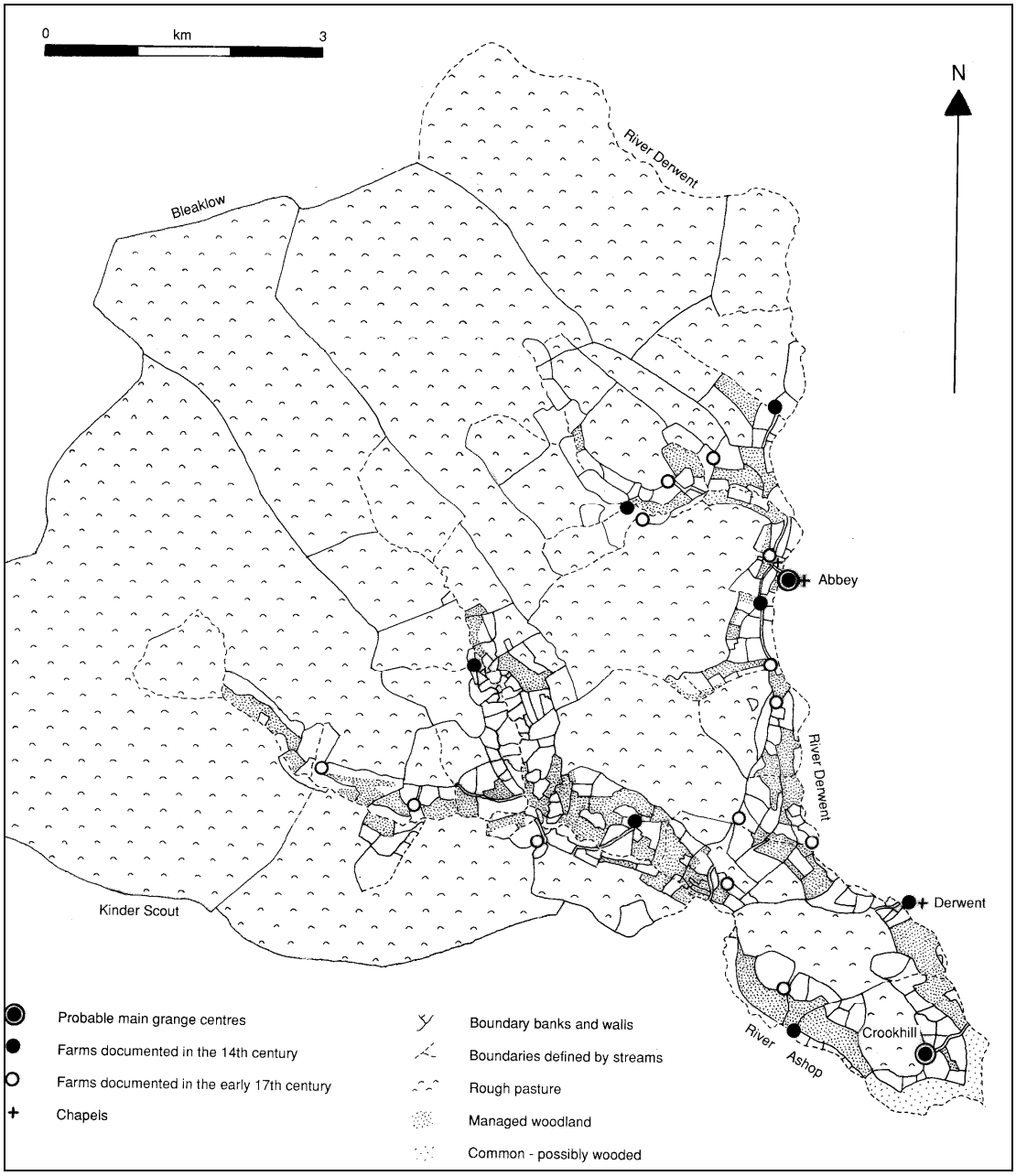

Illustration 25: Hope Woodlands in 1627, based on William Senior's survey of that date, showing irregular 'ancient' fields typical of many of the dispersed settlement areas, together with farmsteads, managed woodland, and grazing rights on the rough pasture above. The last were defined by banks and streams, comprising 'sheepwalks' and 'cow pastures' used by individual farms and divisions on the 'common' above (after Barnatt and Smith 1997).

- Early 17th century maps show that there were significant areas with large rectangular fields. Several of these surround monastic granges, which may suggest they have medieval origins. Some morphologically-identical fields are also known to be significantly more recent in date and therefore such fields cannot be dated from field-shape morphology alone.

- While some areas of irregular/sub-rectangular fields have early origins, others post-date 1650. Again such fields cannot be dated from field-shape morphology alone.

- While some fossilised medieval township fields in the region retain an exceptionally complete footprint in the walled landscape, this is not always the case. Sometimes the pattern is only partial. In extreme cases, the whole of the medieval pattern has been swept away and examination of modern sources alone would give no clues that these areas were once communal agricultural landscapes.

- Fields of very different sizes can have simple explanations that do not reflect the way they were used agriculturally. This alone is no justification for identifying separate field-shape morphological sub-types. An example of this is given in Illustration 27, where field size is governed by the different numbers of people with claim to common land at enclosure; one community's income was predominantly based on farming, while the other was also a market centre. The size of different commons also affected field size.

In conclusion, the method employed in the Peak District (including extensive consultation of historic maps) gives a more-detailed and reliable assessment of historic character than merely using judgement or analogy to interpret present landscape origins. In a significant number of cases it avoids pitfalls that would result from assumptions based on field-shape morphology alone and will avoid patterning of dubious or undetermined meaning that can result from analysis of field shape morphology alone.

However, it must be recognised that the disadvantages are that:

- The approach is costly and time consuming.

- It only works in areas with a reasonable number of early historic maps (although something like 10% coverage may be adequate in providing enough sample areas).

- It only works well in areas for which there are no early historic maps, where there are easily identified differences in field types.

- Plotting time-slice maps becomes increasingly complex and thus time consuming in areas that have been subject to more rapid change over the last few centuries (when compared with the Peak District).

One must also be aware that it is necessary retain a broad perspective; by using historical maps it is possible to identify interesting but rare field types, such as the 17th century enclosure fields noted above. The characterisation results must not be misused by placing undue emphasis on such examples at the expense of more typical and commonplace character traits.

If time or financial constraints make the production of maps at 50-year intervals an unrealistic option, then construction of a 'Present Day' map that is rich in time-depth data can be achieved by making extensive use of historic maps at the analysis stage. Enough sample areas should be studied to achieve a realistic assessment of the character and time-depth of identified field-shape variation before 'landscape character types' are defined. Such a study has been produced for the Isle of Axholme (Miller 1997). This said, one of the main advantages of producing time slice maps, as in the Peak District, is that they provided a particularly powerful visual tool for demonstrating landscape change, especially to non-specialist audiences; this should not be disregarded lightly.

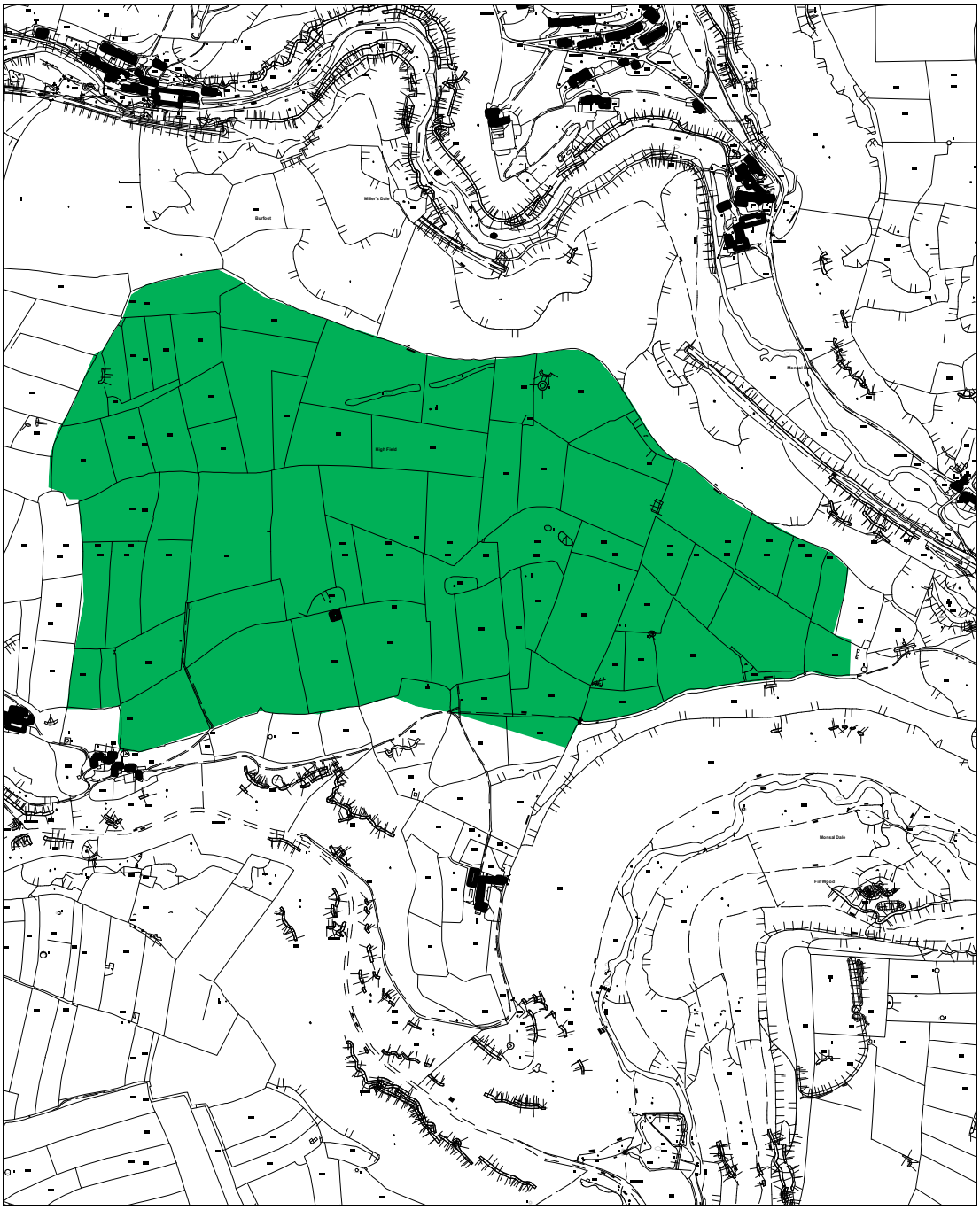

Illustration 26: Map of Brushfield showing the original extent of the medieval open strip-field and the modern enclosure pattern.

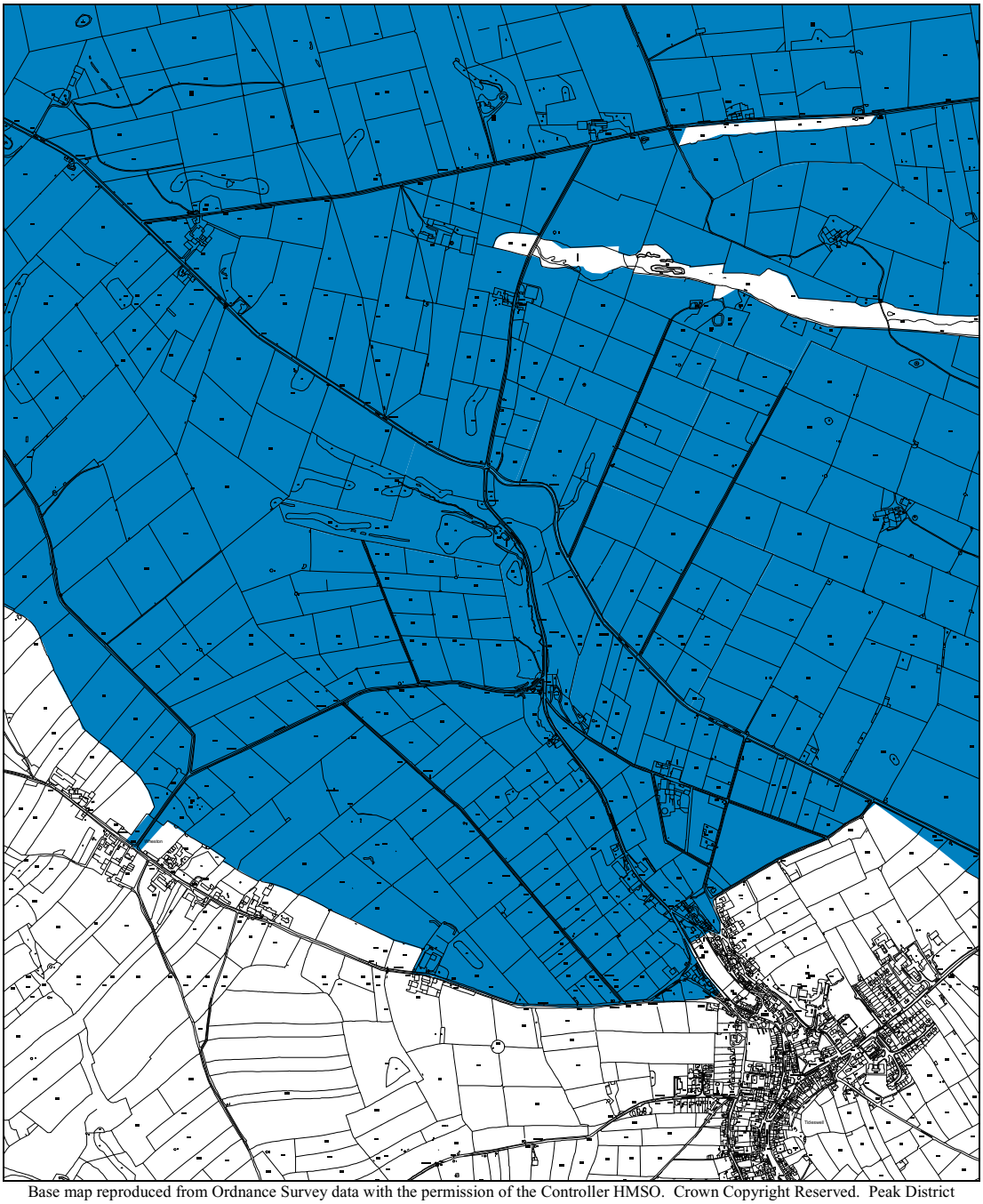

Illustration27: An example of Parliamentary Enclosure Award Fields, north of Tideswell and Weston, showing the variation in the size of fields.

Perhaps the most basic problem with the application of the Peak District method elsewhere, is that large areas of England do not have the same availability of historic maps and/or the clear-cut morphological differences in field types as found in the Peak. In these areas radically different approaches have been necessary which rely on analysis of subtler differences in field morphology to reach an understanding of the predominantly agricultural landscapes of rural areas (e.g. Ede and Darlington 2002); it remains to be seen if these will provide generally meaningful results that have relevance to our understanding of significant differences in historic landscape character across all given areas.

One of the main objectives of the Peak District historic landscape character maps described in Section 4, and those recently produced in other parts of England (see 2.1), is to characterise 'dominant' historic aspects of current landscape character. This approach is clearly a powerful tool for strategic planning, and management of the historic resource more generally. However, there are also obvious limitations in that 'dominant' character is not the whole story. The maps often do not adequately recognise that many places have character that is multi-faceted. This is well illustrated on the limestone plateau of the Peak. There are many fields that have lead workings running through them, but the 'dominant' character is still agricultural. Taken together, across the orefield as a whole, the many veins represent what is the second most important traditional occupation of the region, but one that is significantly under-represented on the character maps. With such scenarios in mind, what follows in Sections 5 to 8 is a series of independent analyses of 'key themes', that when synthesised with information shown on the 'dominant' character maps, will more fully recognise the multi-faceted and polythetic nature of key historic character traits within the landscape.

5.0 Settlement – Introduction and User Manual

5.1 Introduction to Definitions and Parameters

The Peak District today has obvious differences in settlement density and type. Thus a method needed to be devised that best illustrated these differences. The study of settlement patterns presented here uses Ordnance Survey data from the late 1830s-early 1840s as its starting point (Section 5.2). Later changes are assessed (Section 5.3) and projections back through time into the medieval period are also made (Section 5.4).

The most obvious and basic variation in settlement patterning is the varying degrees of nucleation and dispersion through the region. Because of the nature of settlement in the Peak, ranging from dispersed farm to village, with only one small town, a simple approach was adopted which distinguished between village (including the one small town), hamlet and farm. There seemed little value in fine-tuning the range of nucleated settlement size further, for with only a handful of exceptions that mostly once had markets, villages are all relatively small.

A second issue is the changing nature of settlement through time. A comparison between the first edition Ordnance Survey maps of the late 1830s/early 1840s and modern settlement shows that there have been no radical changes. These Ordnance Survey maps are the earliest systematic mapping of the region in sufficient detail to record farms as well as villages. Thus, they are a good starting point for the study of settlement at earlier periods. Earlier sources potentially include the same detailed maps as used in the study of the 'agriculture-dominated' landscape (Section 4), county maps, and the multitude of documents in County Record Offices and elsewhere. However, these do not give systematic detailed coverage of all settlement; this said their future study would certainly greatly expand our knowledge of settlement in the Peak District. Two easily accessible systematic sources were consulted, place-name volumes that tabulate medieval dates for settlement, and the Domesday survey.

With nucleated settlement, another aspect that could be studied is the character of settlement layout. Many Peak District villages are clearly planned medieval settlements, with regular rows of crofts and tofts, often along a single street. Others are more complex, built around market places, while a few appear irregular. However, initial inspection failed to reveal obvious patterning in their distribution. The common plan-types are found in most areas of nucleated settlement while the rarer types appear randomly distributed. If coherent patterning does exist then the development of settlement plans through time would need careful study before this became clear. The present project represents a starting point in that provisional comments will be made when the interpretative overview is published, while a brief description of each village plan will be given when the parish descriptions are disseminated.

The nature of settlement has profound influence on the agricultural landscape. The relative densities of settlement, and whether this is nucleated or dispersed, have influenced the way the land is organised. Thus the character of land holding will vary between one extreme of discrete holdings around single farms, to fragmented holdings around villages which result from subdivision of medieval strip fields with the break-down of the system of organised communal farming from late medieval times onwards. Methodologies for studying the inter-relationships between settlement and agriculture are considered further in Sections 8 and 9.

Recently the varying pattern of settlement across England has been studied at a national scale and a series of provinces and local regional zones identified on the basis of the degrees of nucleation and dispersal (Roberts and Wrathmell 1995; 2000; 2002). This places the Peak District within the Northern and Western Province, which is dominated by dispersed settlement. This national perspective cannot take account of all diversity recognised at more local scales and is clearly an over-simplification for the Peak District in that part of the region has an 'island' of nucleated settlement within the dispersed settlement province.

5.2 Early 19th Century Mapping – A Baseline for Defining Historic Settlement Patterns

The earliest systematic detailed mapping of the Peak District as a whole was by the Ordnance Survey in the late 1830s/early 1840s for the first edition one inch to a mile series. This is the starting point for the settlement analysis undertaken here. It was also that used by Roberts and Wrathmell to produce their national map of rural settlement (Roberts and Wrathmell 1995; 2000; 2002). In the case of the Peak District mapping, this used copies of the unpublished two-inch to a mile draft surveys produced by the Ordnance Survey without the superimposed topographic detail; these have increased clarity. Careful comparison with the published one inch to a mile maps indicate there are no differences in the settlements depicted.

Settlements were plotted as simple point data on GIS computer mapping using 'Wings' software (now converted to 'Map Info'). Three categories of settlement were identified - Villages, Hamlets and Dispersed Farms - each identified by a different symbol as follows:

Village	Large open circle
Hamlet	Small open circle
Farm	Small cross

Although basically similar and arriving at the same end, there are differences in the presentation of the results given here compared with the work of Roberts and Wrathmell:

- Roberts and Wrathmell presented their data for dispersed and nucleated settlement as two separate maps initially. Both are presented here on one map.

- Nucleated settlement was divided by Roberts and Wrathmell into five categories ranging from large towns to small hamlets. This is inappropriate for the Peak District, as the region does not contain large urban settlements. For simplicity's sake a twofold division was made between villages and small hamlets. The only small town, Bakewell, has been given the same symbol as villages. Several of today's larger villages, such as Hartington, Monyash and Tideswell once had markets, but these settlements have not developed to the same size as Bakewell.

- Roberts and Wrathmell adopted a sampling strategy to map dispersed settlement, whereas because of the smaller area covered here it was practicable to examine all the study area.

- Roberts and Wrathmell recorded dispersal numerically and depicted it zonally using shading to create a statement of intensity of dispersion. Here individual points are used on a distribution map to denote each dispersed site.

- Roberts and Wrathmell adopted a scoring system to address the problems of what they term 'minute hamlets', where it is unclear if there is more than one dwelling at a site. This is not followed here, partly because there was no need to assess inter-regional variation, but more fundamentally because it is believed that this issue is overshadowed by other problems of categorisation and inclusion/exclusion that are discussed below. A simpler approach based on named settlements was adopted here (see below), which as the resulting plot demonstrates proves adequate to show significant variation in levels of dispersion and which gives similar results to that presented by Roberts and Wrathmell for the Peak District.

The mapping of nucleated Peak District settlement from the late 1830s/early 1840s maps was relatively straightforward, the only potential ambiguity being where to draw the dividing lines between the categories on the basis of their size. As the Ordnance Survey maps do not distinguish between dwellings and outbuildings this division cannot be done systematically. A more subjective approach was necessary, the criteria used here are that a 'hamlet' is defined as a nucleation of what appears to be two to five farms or other concentration of dwellings,

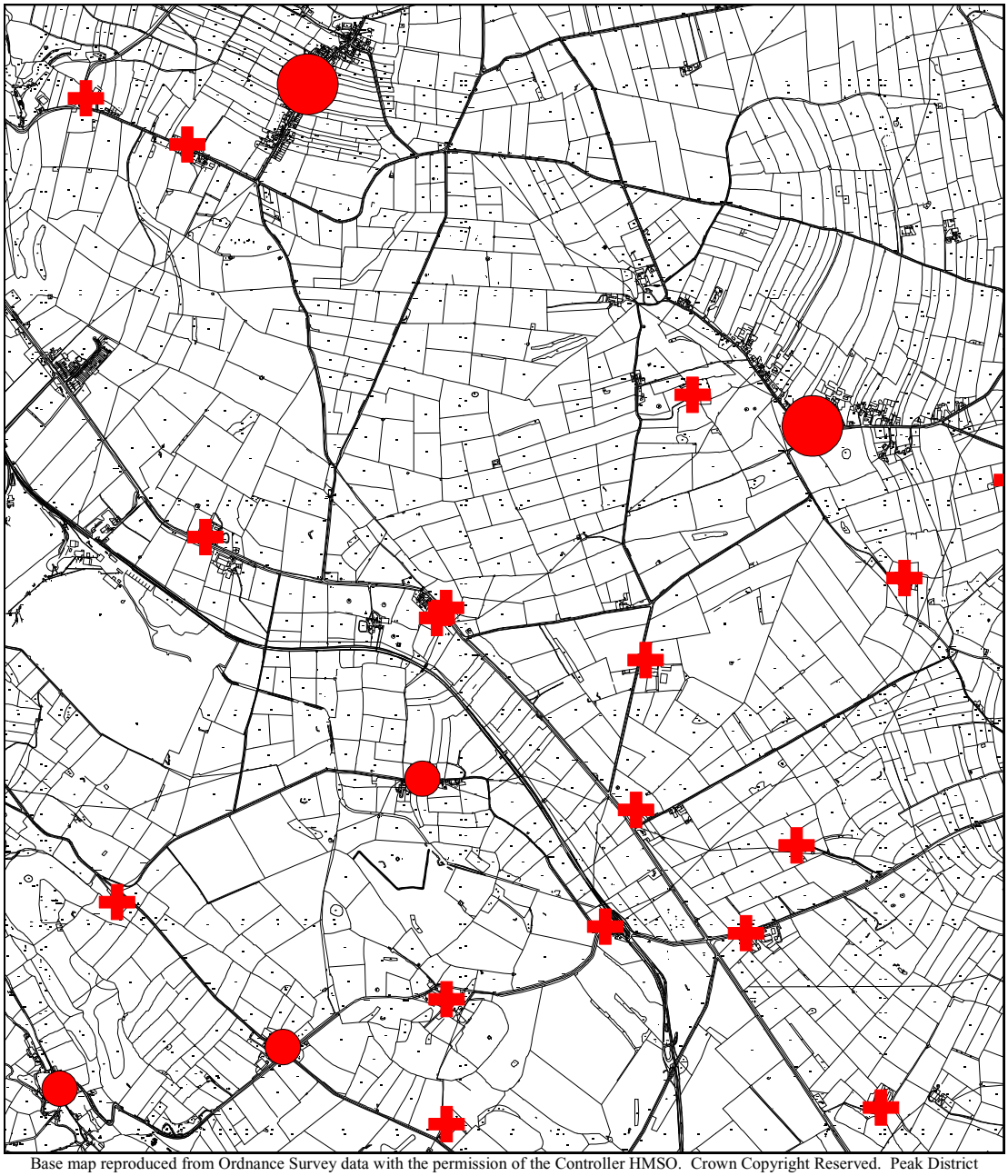

Illustration 28: An example of settlement mapping for c. 1840 on the limestone plateau, from Chelmorton southwards.

whereas anything larger was categorised as a village. In the case of very small hamlets some of these may have been inadvertently categorised as dispersed settlement if it was unclear if there was in fact more than one main dwelling. However, the size criteria were systematically employed.

Examples of problems that were not addressed are:

- Some of the sites categorised as hamlets lie within their own townships, and several of these are known to have been larger medieval villages that had shrunk by the 1830s/40s.

- Other such hamlets may never have been large.

- In a few cases, sites are categorised as villages because of their size but they were subsidiary settlements within the townships of other villages.

The mapping of dispersed settlement is fraught with ambiguities in terms of the inclusion or otherwise of specific sites:

- It is known that the Ordnance Survey included large outbuildings and field barns on their maps (although probably not systematically). This can be demonstrated by comparing selected depicted buildings with surviving buildings whose architecture predates the 1830s/40s. Thus it was decided only to include buildings that were given a settlement name. The exception was when the name included the place-name element 'Barn'. These were excluded, although in a few cases today they are farms and it is suspected that some may have become so prior to the 1830s/40s. Conversely, a few of the named sites with non-functional place-names may never have been anything more than field-barns; some are field-barns today but this does not exclude the possibility that their function has changed and/or that they have been rebuilt. Due to lack of available clarificatory data such sites are included. Places with the place-name 'Inn' have been included, whereas those with 'Mill' have not. A significant proportion of the mills were lead smelters and are unlikely to have had associated dwellings on site.

- Another problem, particularly to the west, is that single names are given to what appear to have been 'dispersed hamlets' with several scattered farms known by one overall name. These contain several farms and other dwellings today and buildings at the same sites are depicted on the late 1830s/early 1840s maps (Fig. 19). However, because of the problem of potential change of use, and the lack of time for extensive field checking within the constraints set by the project, only one symbol per name was included.

- A further problem is one of consistency in the vicinity of villages. Farms in areas of dispersion that were only a few hundred metres apart are given separate symbols. In contrast, many of the Peak District villages have shrunk to one extent or another leaving gaps between properties. Farms at the ends of villages, even when they are now set apart, and particularly if they have names such as Townend Farm or Townhead Farm, have been considered as integral parts of the village and are not given separate symbols.

All the above said, the plotting of the dispersed settlement as presented here gives a good overview of the relative density pattern from area to area from a regional perspective.

Defining different settlement-pattern zones within the National Park was done subjectively from visual analysis of the plotted map. This was relatively simple in that there are clear-cut differences that cover broad areas. Four types of settlement pattern are obvious:

- **Areas of Nucleated Settlement** - villages are common, while hamlets and dispersed farms are uncommon or absent.

- **Areas of Mixed Settlement** - villages, hamlets and dispersed farms are all common.

- **Areas of Dispersed Settlement (dense)** - dispersed farms predominate, hamlets are not as frequent and villages are rare. The density of dispersed farms is high.

- **Areas of Dispersed Settlement (light)** - dispersed farms predominate, hamlets are not as frequent and villages are rare. The density of settlement is only low.

There are also:

- **Uninhabited Areas** - significant areas where there is no settlement due to the high altitude of land.

The map of settlement, as well as depicting individual settlement locations, is thus divided into the following zones, which are depicted as follows:

Nucleated	Yellow
Mixed	Green
Dispersed (dense)	Dark Blue
Dispersed (light)	Pale Blue
None	White

The mapped boundaries of the 'uninhabited areas' follow the present edge of moorland, in order to facilitate comparison of present settlement with that of *c* 1840 and *c* 1650.

5.3 Later Change

There has been little change in settlement patterns in the Peak District in the 19th and 20th centuries, in stark contrast to industrial areas to east and west beyond the bounds of the National Park. Some villages and hamlets have become larger. This is particularly the case in those villages within commuting distance of adjacent cities and towns, and at Bakewell, which has seen significant growth because of its role as a service centre. Increase in the size of settlements can easily be gauged by reference to different editions of Ordnance Survey maps. Because the National Park Authority in recent years has had planning policies that discourage development outside nucleated settlements, the significant increase in dispersed dwellings seen in many other regions with dispersed settlement has been minimised.

Given that the modern changes in the Peak District have not radically altered settlement pattern, it was decided that these would not be mapped, but that change could be easily described textually without further elucidation.

5.4 Extrapolation Back in Time

As noted above, the late 1830s/early 1840s Ordnance Survey maps are the earliest systematic mapping of the region with sufficient detail to record farms as well as villages. Thus, they are a good starting point for the study of settlement at earlier periods.

One easy way of going further back in time is to remove settlement from the 1830s/40s maps that is known to have been within areas enclosed from wastes and commons and where maps exist that demonstrate that there were no buildings there prior to enclosure. To achieve this the 'agriculture-dominated' historic character map for 1650 was used. Thus a picture for about 1650 was achieved; again mapped using the same symbols as for the 1830s/40s. In areas where historical map data is good this significantly reduces the number of farms but very few hamlets and no villages are removed. However, inferences derived from such information need treating with care, as they are far from unbiased. In areas where historic map coverage is poor and the land categorised on the agricultural map as enclosure of unknown date, no settlement data has been removed and thus presumably is over-represented for c. 1650. In all areas there may be some farms that post-date 1650 that, as they lie within anciently enclosed land, have not been removed from the c. 1650 settlement map. No attempt to examine early historical maps to confirm the presence or absence of settlements was made; not all areas with known early fields have early historical maps and

therefore further biases to the picture would be introduced that, while quantifiable, would be hard to assess visually.

County maps dating from the late 16th century onwards confirm that the distribution of villages has been virtually constant; this pattern can be traced back into the medieval period. However, the detailed distribution of smaller settlements is very difficult to reconstruct systematically from easily available sources, although in the future a detailed study of the multitude of documents in County Record Offices and elsewhere would be worthwhile. While the age of many individual farms is difficult to assess without protracted research, it is interesting that rapid plotting of settlement known to be of medieval date from two easily accessible sources still appears to show the same basic distributional patterns present in *c.* 1650 and *c*. 1840. These sources are Domesday Book and county place-name volumes, which tabulate medieval/early post-medieval dates for settlement, derived from documentary archive sources (no volume is available for Staffordshire, and this area was assessed from the Victoria County History). Again these data were plotted as simple point data on the GIS. The symbols used are given in Table 7.

	Taxable in 1086	**Waste in 1086**	**Occupied 12th-16th centuries**
Domesday - main royal manor	Large Red Dot		
Domesday - other manors	Medium Red Dot	Medium Blue Dot	
Domesday - berewicks	Small Red Dot	Small Blue Dot	
Other pre-1600 sources			Green Cross (where appropriate - also added to Domesday entry in the attribute field box)

Table 7: The symbols used in the mapping of medieval settlement.

The main caveat with this rapid assessment is that neither source clearly indicates the nature of settlements, only that they were there; both sources were produced for different reasons. It is not clear from the Domesday survey if nucleation had occurred by 1086, or whether a dispersed farming landscape was later nucleated and the name of the township retained by the village. However, what is clear is that the majority of the villages of the post-medieval period had medieval origins, as they are surrounded by the fossilised remains of large strip fields that clearly go with nucleated settlements at their centre. The majority of places recorded in Domesday Book are now villages. Place-name volumes record further settlements that are now farms, although it is suspected that many more existed but that any documentation has not survived or was not studied. In a proportion of cases it was unclear if the recorded name denoted settlement or topography; these were excluded. While dispersed farms may well be significantly under-represented in the sources used, they are still more common in those areas where they were common in the 1830s/40s.

6.0 Industry – Introduction and User Manual

6.1 Identifying Major Industries

In the Peak District there are significant industrial archaeological remains, for example those related to lead mining and lime production. Their distribution has in part been plotted from SMR data, but such sources are currently inadequate for industrial sites and thus independent detailed studies and historical maps are sometimes of major importance.

Some historic industry was reflected on the maps of 'dominant' historic landscape character detailed in Section 4, but additional industry-specific maps were required to elucidate fully the distribution and character of specifically industrial activity in the landscape. For example, with lead mining there are hundreds of smaller worked veins that run through agricultural fields, but because any particular field usually only has a small proportion of its area affected, it has been categorised on the 'dominant' character maps as agricultural. Similarly, many small quarries are not shown on the 'dominant' character maps while woodland industries are subsumed in the woodland category.

The major industries identified for study within the context of historic landscape characterisation are:

- Mining, which includes coal and lead (and by default more minor extraction of iron, copper and zinc, and major modern secondary reworking for fluorspar, barites and calcite).

- Quarrying, for limestone and gritstone/sandstone, which includes production of lime and specialist gritstone products such as millstones and pulpstones.

- Woodland industries, which includes coppicing for charcoal and white coal (kiln-dried wood) production.

Other important industrial features such as railways and roads crosscut landscape and although they sometimes influence the distribution of industrial developments such as quarries, and this needs to be recognised, they are not considered further in definition of 'historic landscape character zones' and 'areas'. Similarly, there are a number of important industrial mills, for example the cotton mills of the late 18th and 19th centuries. As their distribution is linear, governed by the courses of rivers, again they are not considered further here (except for lead smelting mills).

There are a large number of minor industries, such as fire-brick making, chert quarrying, wooden bobbin making, paper manufacture and gunpowder production, whose impact was localised and is not considered to have made a significant contribution to the overall historic character at landscape scale, important though they often are as sites or monuments.

All industrial map overlays have been compiled on a GIS computer mapping system using 'Wings' software (now converted to 'Map Info'). One significant advantage of this is that they can be superimposed on the broader brush mapping depicted on the 'dominant' landscape character maps. This is particularly useful for analytical purposes.

6.2 Mining

The two main minerals mined historically were lead and coal. Each had very different sorts of mines with discrete distributions within separate parts of the National Park. Separate GIS overlays have been prepared for each.

Coal

Coal mining took place within the National Park from the medieval period to the first half of this century. Its distribution is governed by the occurrence of coal seams at or close to surface, because the thinness of the seams did not justify expensive extraction at great

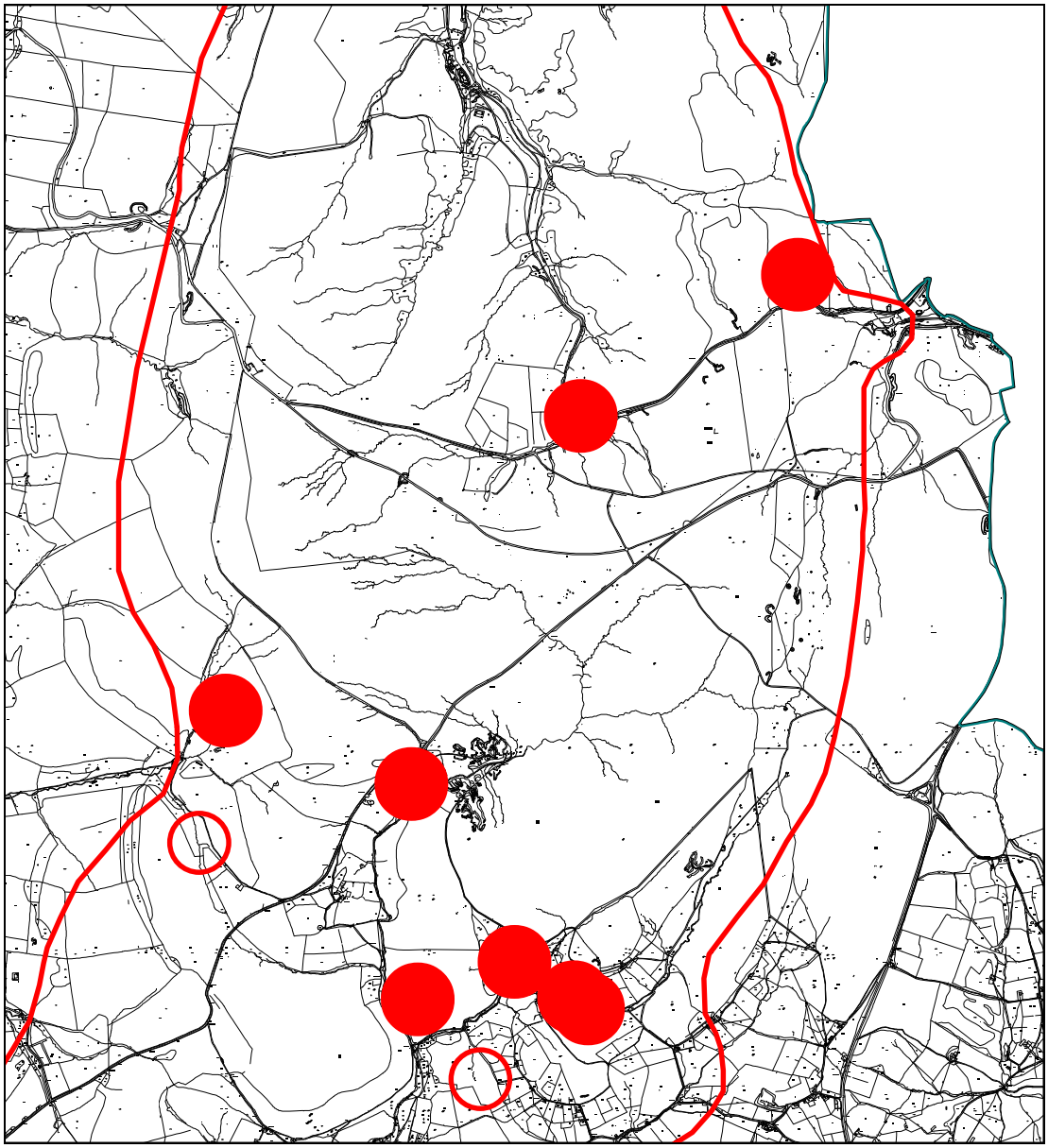

Illustration 29: Digitised mapping of coal mining centred on Goyt's Moss south-west of Buxton, as listed by Farey in 1811.

depth. Normally surface mining features only occur within a few hundred metres of the seam outcrop. Mines were not large by 19th and 20th century standards, but earlier some of them were at a similar scale to others on land beyond the Park to east and west, normally thought of as coal mining areas. Coal mining in the National Park mines appears to have been at its most extensive in the second half of the 18th century, although in a few mines production at greater depth continued through the 19th century.

The coal mine data was initially plotted as simple point data on a GIS computer mapping system using 'Wings' software (now converted to 'Map Info'). Four categories of information were identified:

- Known archaeological remains at the present day.
- Coal workings shown on late 19th century Ordnance Survey 6-inch/25-inch to a mile maps (County Series).
- Collieries shown on Ordnance Survey 1-inch to a mile maps surveyed in the late 1830s.
- Collieries listed in a detailed list published in 1811 by John Farey, the earliest available systematic source that is readily accessible.

All coal mine point data are contained within plotted boundary lines that define all parts of the National Park where coal was potentially available. These have been determined using British Geological Survey maps.

Within each of the four data categories mapped, subdivisions have been made:

- **Known archaeological remains** - The map showing this subdivides the data into four categories – extensive, slight/minor, none and unknown. No attempt has been made at this stage to categorise this information according to the date and character of the remains present. Study of the archaeology of the coal mining industry in the National Park has in the past been neglected and systematic data collection has only been started shortly before 2000. For a significant proportion of sites, particularly to the west, we are not yet in a position to characterise the remains by component parts, as provisional assessment undertaken to date has often been from aerial photography only. The scale distinctions drawn are indicated using attribute fields within the GIS and each is given a different symbol on the maps as follows:

Extensive remains	large cross
Slight/minor remains	Small cross
No remains	Open circle
Unknown	Dot

  Remains entered as Extensive can cover a large area and sometimes a single symbol can represent over one square kilometre extent. The maps do not define the bounds of these mines; this information could be usefully added at a future date.

- **Late 19th century Ordnance Survey 6-inch/25-inch to a mile maps (County Series)** - The County Series Ordnance Survey maps have varied survey dates according to County, which are indicated in attribute fields within the GIS. They distinguish between collieries and coal pits, the latter clearly much smaller in scale. They also indicate whether the mine was active or disused. All these distinctions are indicated using attribute fields within the GIS and each is given a different symbol on the maps as follows:

Active Colliery	Solid circle
Disused Colliery	Open circle
Active Coal Pit	Large cross
Disused Coal Pit	Small cross

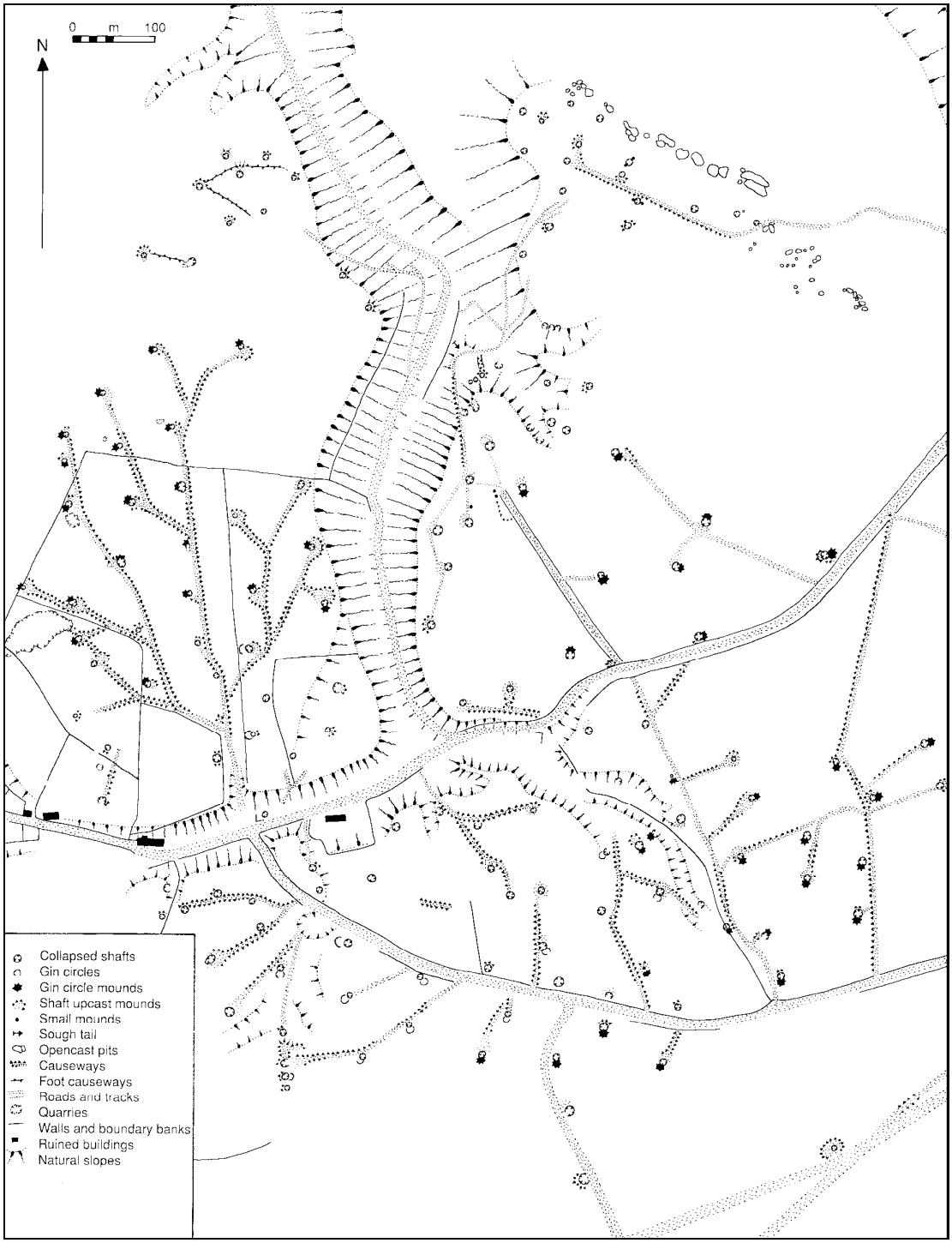

Illustration 30: Surface features at the Goyt's Moss colliery, in the Goyt Valley south-west of Buxton (after Barnatt and Smith 1997).

- **1830s-40s Ordnance Survey 1-inch to a mile maps** - These late 1830s/early 1840s maps show mines and describe them variously as collieries (usually with a name), coal mines and coal shafts, but there appears to be no consistent use of the terms used, and therefore no distinction was drawn between them in the mapping. The disused category was not used either as no instance was found where this was indicated on the maps. It is assumed that all those mapped were active, and they are shown with a solid circle.

- **Farey 1811** - In 1811 John Farey published a detailed written list of all '*collieries*' known to him in the region (and extending to cover the full coalfields to east, south and west of the National Park), distinguishing between those that were active and others that were used '*formerly*'. It is not clear how up to date his list was by 1811, particularly with regard to his use of the term '*formerly*'. The main purpose of the list appears to have been as a geological study (and indirectly to indicate the future potential for mining); it was not a study *per se* of the then current economic state of the coal mining industry of the region, although the nature of the mines and methods used were described.

  The distinction between active and disused is indicated using attribute fields within the GIS and each is given a different symbol on the maps as follows:

Active	Solid circle
Disused	Open circle

  A limitation of Farey's lists is that the mines are not precisely located. Typically the list gives the colliery name, the seam exploited, a location in terms of the direction from a nearby settlement, using both cardinal directions and the main sub-division between (NE, SE, SW, NW) and a distance to the nearest quarter mile. Where these locations can be assessed unambiguously against archaeological remains, it can be seen that the locations given by Farey are usually only correct to within about half a mile.

In addition to the four separate map overlays for coal mining just described, provision has also been made to show all this information in summary, as a simple red cross on a GIS map. While this is useful to achieve an overview of the full extent of coal extraction, the overlay should be used carefully. Mines with a long history migrated as new parts of the seam were exploited. This situation is compounded as new methods of extraction enabled long adits to be used to reach new and more 'permanent' surface processing areas, rather than these shifting as closely spaced shafts were sunk onto the seam. Where the histories of specific collieries are known, as at Goyt's Moss which illustrates this point well (Barnatt and Leach 1997), the centre of the mined area is mapped on GIS and taken to represent the colliery at all dates. However, where little or nothing is known of a mine, and where the coal outcrop extends continuously in linear fashion over a long distance, the problems become more acute. Differently placed crosses may occur at different dates; thus, what is effectively the same mine could be shown more than once. While the approach adopted here seems the most sensible compromise within the constraints set by the project, it is far from perfect. At Goyt's Moss, for example, while archaeologically the coal mining remains form an apparently discrete entity, isolated from other mining remains, it is known from detailed archive research that at one period of the mine's history (but not at others), parts were mined by two owners and regarded as two separate collieries.

Lead

Lead mining on the central limestone plateau of the Peak District took place since at least Roman times but effectively all but ceased in the late 19th century. While some of the post-medieval mines were up to several hundred metres deep, they have direct surface expression in that the miners were usually following veins that went vertically into the ground. In this century many of the veins have been, or are being, reworked for fluorspar, barites and calcite; lead is occasionally mined in small quantities as a by-product. Historically, the lead mines have also produced small but saleable quantities of iron (as ochre), copper and zinc. At Ecton the mines were exceptionally rich in copper.

The approach taken to mapping the lead mining has been different to that adopted for coal mining, focusing on a character area approach more closely related to landscape scale, rather than the straightforward plotting of site distribution used for the coal industry. This is essentially because there are many hundreds of veins crossing the landscape and an equally large number of mines. To plot digitally all the individual veins would in itself be months of work; this was impractical for the present study (By 2003 this task has been achieved as part of a separate initiative, initially plotting all surface workings from aerial photographs - in the process of being ground-truthed). This approach was not necessary for the purposes of the historic landscape characterisation; the character of the lead orefield has already been the subject of a detailed systematic study for English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme (Barnatt with Rieuwerts 1995). This divided the orefield into areas of different character and the summary character map is included here (the detailed assessments

Landscape Character Type	Map Depiction	Notes
Intensive mining - large output	Red	Such areas are often characterised by large veins (often in combination with smaller associated veins). In other cases there are many small but rich veins in close proximity. These two situations represent opposite ends of a spectrum of possibilities.
Intensive mining - small output	Orange	In such areas there are either significantly fewer veins and/or they were not as productive as those areas in the first category. These mines were usually relatively shallow and the post-medieval mines often lack the trappings of deep extraction, such as pumping engines and major drainage soughs.
Small scale mining	Yellow	Such areas are characterised by small numbers of small veins. Usually these mines were only shallow.
Mining under shale	Purple	This special case is identified because mining in the limestones around the fringes of the limestone plateau, where overlain by shale, often has different surface expression. The veins were not worked at surface and therefore there are no continuous lines of hillocks but only spoil heaps associated with deep shafts spaced at intervals. Such mining normally only took place in larger veins and pipes.
Major soughs	Mauve	Long drainage soughs were often driven through mineral-free ground. They often have surface expression in that as well as sough tails there are spaced ventilation shafts. The associated waste heaps are usually of parent rock rather than discarded minerals such as fluorspar, calcite and barites.
Mixed lead/copper mines at Ecton	Blue	The Ecton mines are singled out as a special case in that while they produced more lead than many lead mines, they were equally or more rich in copper than lead.
Copper mines	Green	West of Ecton there is another isolated group of smaller mines that appear to have produced predominantly copper, although these have not been extensively researched. As these are the only other known metal mines in the Peak District, they have been included here for completeness sake.

Table 8: The identified categories of lead mine landscape character (after Barnatt with Rieuwerts 1995).

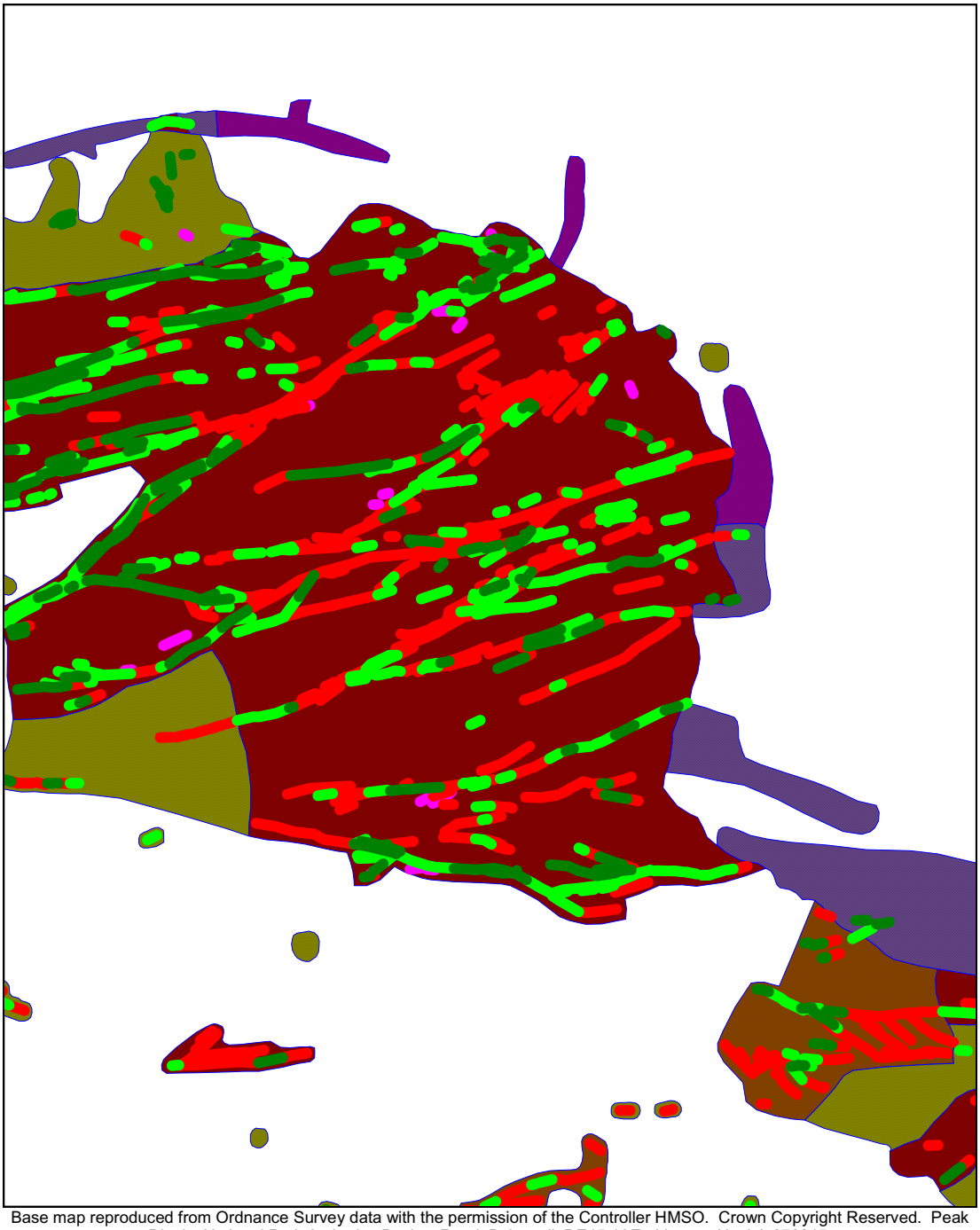

Illustration 31: An example of lead mine mapping, in the area between Castleton, Peak Forest and Great Hucklow, showing character areas (following Table 8) and the status of surface remains (dark green – extant, pale green – intermittent remains, red – destroyed; purple – unknown).

completed by 2003, plotted using GIS, are also available). This summary map distinguishes several landscape character types and these are listed in Table 8. The plotting on GIS of lead veins/mines in detail, noted above, is a task that has been undertaken because such remains are under great threat and there is an urgent need for detailed information on the degree to which the archaeological resource is being depleted.

A second area of lead mine related information that has been recorded for the historic landscape characterisation is the distribution of lead smelters (Barnatt with Rieuwerts and Roberts 1996). While some are found within the orefield, the majority are sited elsewhere, in discrete concentrations governed by the distribution of fuel sources and topographically suitable locations. Because the technology of smelting underwent significant changes that influenced specific location, three basic types of smelter are distinguished on the GIS map, as listed in Table 9. Many smelters are known from documentary sources but are not identifiable in the field. In a significant number of cases, locations are not known with sufficient precision to plot them on the map; as a general rule those where location cannot be fixed to within about 100m are omitted. These omissions do not alter the general distributions that have been defined.

Generic Name	Specific Smelter Types Included	Date Range	Map Depiction
Boles	Bole hearths Blackwork ovens	Medieval to 16th century	Black dot
Ore Hearths	Water-powered ore hearths Footblast ore hearths Almain furnaces earlier Red lead mills earlier Slag mills	16th-18th century	Red dot
Cupolas	Cupolas Spanish slag hearths Scotch hearths later Red lead mills later Slag hearths	18th-19th century	Green dot

Table 9: The identified categories of lead smelter and method of depiction on GIS maps.

6.3 Quarrying

Quarrying in the Peak District on an industrial scale has a history spanning several centuries. Limestone quarrying is still an important industry, while gritstone/sandstone quarrying has declined in importance. These two types of stone have mutually exclusive distributions, the central plateau is limestone, and the surrounding uplands are gritstone/sandstone.

From an industrial perspective, the main historical value of limestone has been to produce lime for agricultural improvement, building, and a wide variety of industrial processes. It is known to have been produced commercially from at least the 17th century (Leach 1996a; 1996b); complexes are identifiable archaeologically as relatively extensive areas of shallow quarries with several circular intermittent kilns with waste heaps below each. In contrast farm kilns, commonly used in the 18th/19th century to lime fields, are usually found singly and do not have waste heaps; the whole content of the kiln, including lime, slag, burnt coal and ash was spread on the fields. Farm kilns, of which there are several thousands, are not considered further here.

Limestone has also been used extensively for buildings and walls. Quarries dug for this purpose in the past seem to have been mostly small. There are also a small number of specialist quarries, for example those producing Ashford Marble (a black limestone) and chert

(found within specific limestone beds). In this century there has been a growing need for limestone for aggregate, reconstituted stone for building and industrial powders; most modern quarries within the National Park are being worked for these purposes rather than for lime. That in the Hope Valley produces lime as part of the cement making process.

The sandstones and coarser gritstones of the Peak District uplands to north, east and west have provided good quality stone, used locally for buildings and field walls. It products were often imported into surrounding areas; these include lintels, sills, quoins, roof slates, floor flags, water troughs and gateposts. Two specialist industries of great importance also existed on the East Moors. Domed millstones were produced in quantity from the medieval period into the 18th century, many exported to other parts of Britain and into Europe. Flat-edged millstones and pulpstones were made in the 19th and early 20th centuries, some of the latter exported to Scandinavia. These industries have now ceased, but a few moderate-sized sandstone quarries still produce high quality building materials.

No systematic study of the history and archaeology of the quarrying industries has ever been undertaken in the Peak, although unpublished work on the history of the lime industry has been undertaken (Leach 1996b) (in 2003 a detailed study of early industrial limeworking has just been completed and is shortly to be published – Barnatt and Dickson in prep.). A further exception is millstone production, whose distribution and history has been reviewed (Tucker 1985, Polak 1987). The limestone quarrying industry is thriving today (both within the Park and to an even greater extent in those parts of the limestone plateau excluded from the Park for this reason). Similarly, the sandstone/gritstone quarry industry is still active, if only in relatively few places. Both industries have had a long history of development with changes in technology and scale, thus their history needs plotting both spatially and chronologically. With this in mind a series of maps was digitally plotted, initially as simple point data on a GIS computer mapping system using 'Wings' software (now converted to 'Map Info'). Three chronological categories of information were identified as map overlays:

- Quarries shown on present day Ordnance Survey maps.

- Quarries shown on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey 6 inch/25 inch to a mile maps (County Series).

- Quarries shown on the Ordnance Survey 1 inch to a mile maps surveyed in the late 1830s/early 1840s (the earliest available systematic source that is readily accessible).

Some important early limestone quarries are not shown on any of these maps, nor are some features within quarries such as kilns. Similarly, some important early gritstone/sandstone quarries are not shown, nor is 'dayworking' activity (the breaking up of surface boulders over wide areas for a variety of products). Commonly, products within quarries, such as abandoned millstones, pulpstones and troughs, are found at quarries where historical maps give no indication that they were manufactured here; their distribution has been systematically reviewed (Tucker 1985) and can be complemented by recent fieldwork by the Peak District National Park Archaeology Service. For these reasons, a fourth map overlay was created:

- Selected archaeological remains at the present day.

Finally, a summary overlay showing all information as simple solid grey dots was produced (to be changed to other symbols and colours for presentation purposes depending upon desired effect).

The scale of quarrying has significantly increased in the 20th century, and individual quarries are significantly larger than those of the 19th century. The definitions of large/small used in the three period overlays listed above have therefore changed accordingly. A modern 'small' quarry would be classed as 'large' if it had existed in the late 19th century.

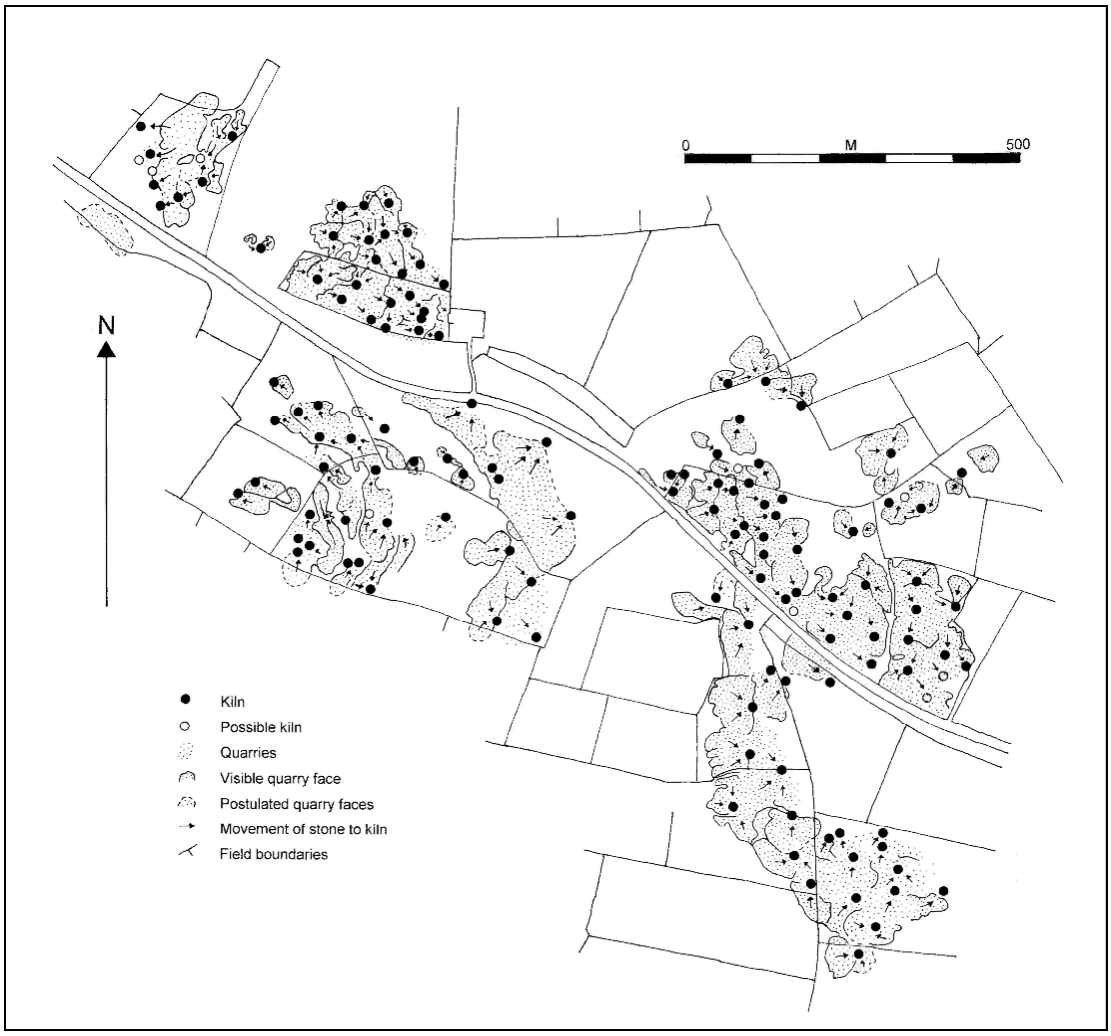

Illustration 32: Schematic plan of the Peak Forest limekiln complex showing the number of kilns and quarried areas (after Barnatt and Dickson in prep.).

On each of the four main overlays, produced separately for limestone and gritstone/ sandstone, subdivisions have been made:

- **Present Day** - The map has quarries subdivided into two categories. In addition the presence of limekilns at limestone quarries, as indicated by maps, is also shown. All these are indicated using attribute fields within the GIS and each is given a different symbol on the maps as follows:

Large quarries	Large red cross
Small quarries	Small red cross
Limekilns depicted	'L' to bottom right of cross

  The present day maps show a large number of disused quarries, some of which have not been worked for a considerable time. Quarries were only entered on the Present Day map when either they are still active or they are not depicted on earlier maps and are likely to have been created since the late 19th century. Similarly, when a quarry is shown on the late 19th century maps but has subsequently grown significantly in size, this is also shown on the Present Day map. A 'notes' box is included in the attributes field display in the GIS to add further detail as to the status of each quarry.

- **Late 19th century Ordnance Survey 6 inch/25 inch to a mile maps (County Series)** - The map has the same subdivisions as the Present Day map. These are indicated using attribute fields within the GIS and each is given a different symbol on the maps as follows:

Large quarries	Large blue cross
Small quarries	Small blue cross
Limekilns depicted	'L' to bottom right of cross

  The maps of this date give no indication of the use to which quarried gritstone/sandstone was being put. Therefore we do not know whether they were for freestone or whether the quarry concentrated on products such as millstones and pulpstones.

  The late 19th century maps show a large number of disused quarries, some of which had probably not been worked for a considerable time. Hence larger quarries were only entered on the late 19th century map when either they were still active or they are not depicted on earlier maps. Similarly, when a quarry is shown on the early 19th century maps but had subsequently grown significantly in size, this is also shown on the late 19th century map. A 'notes' box is included in the attributes field display in the GIS to add further detail as to the status of each quarry.

  The difference in scale and therefore levels of detail shown on the late 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, when compared with the earlier one inch to a mile maps, causes potential problems. A significant proportion of the small quarries depicted on the later maps may have already been disused at the time the earlier maps were drawn and were not depicted here. As it is normally impossible to date these quarries archaeologically without significant work at each, it was decided to display these small quarries on the late 19th century maps despite the uncertainty about their date. A related issue is that many of the small limestone quarries may well have been dug by farmers to produce their own lime and thus they strictly should not be shown on the industrial maps. Again because it is sometimes impossible to assess the status of individual small quarries, it was decided to retain them all, but to treat this data with caution.

- **1830s/40s Ordnance Survey 1 inch to a mile maps** - The digital map again subdivides quarries into two categories. In addition, the mapped depiction of limekilns and products is indicated. All these are indicated using attribute fields within the GIS and each is given a different symbol on the maps as follows:

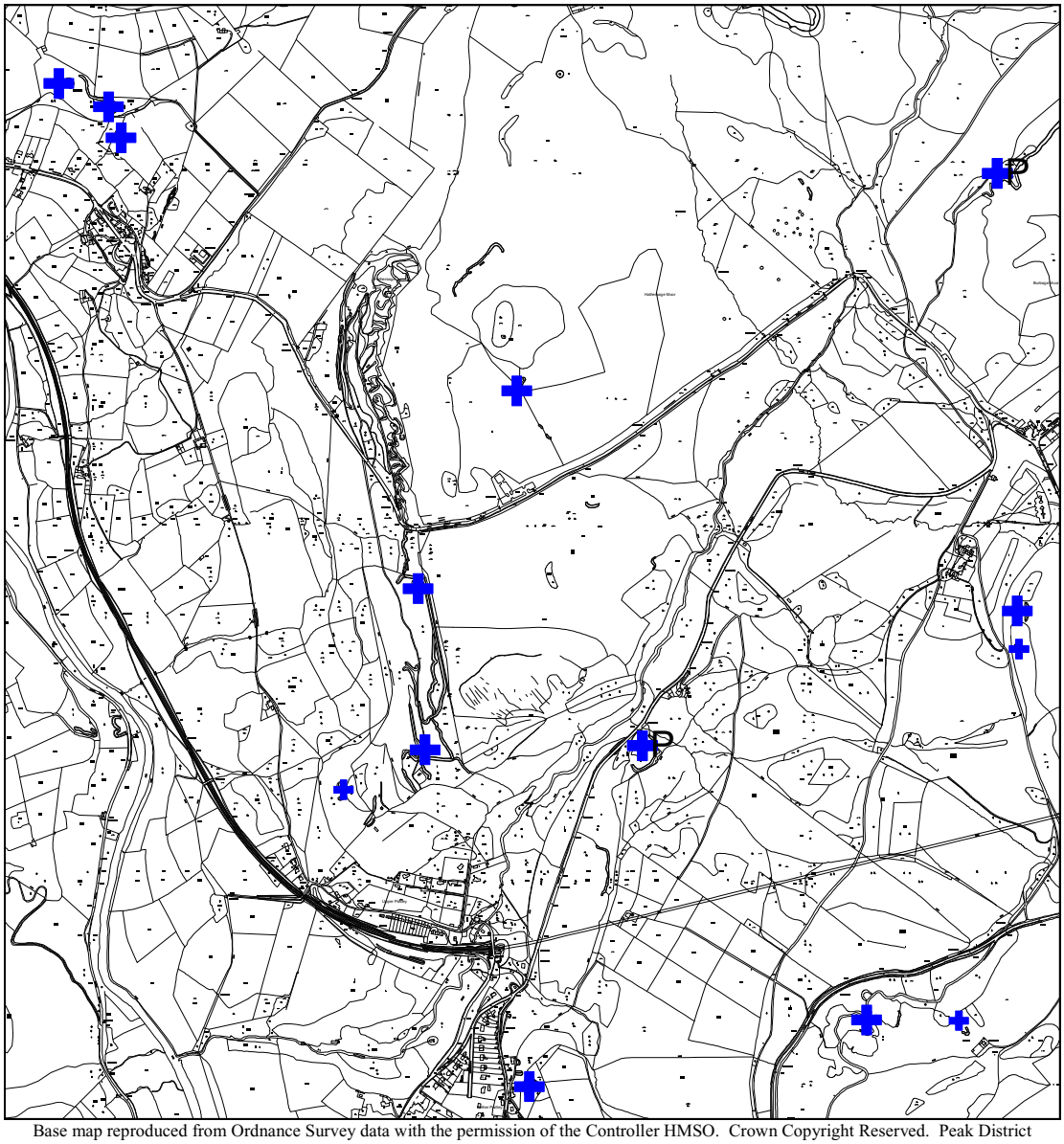

Illustration 33: Digitised map of sandstone/gritstone quarries on the East Moors near Hathersage in the late 19th century.

Large quarries	Large green cross
Small quarries	Small green cross
Limekilns depicted	'L' to bottom right of cross
Millstone production noted	'M' to top right of cross
Grindstone production noted	'G' to bottom right of cross
Roof slate/flagstone production noted	'S' to bottom lest of cross

Given the scale of this map it may well be that many small or disused quarries were not shown. In several instances the map notes that limekilns were present. A 'notes' box is included in the attributes field display in the GIS to add further detail as to the status of each quarry.

John Farey, in 1811, published lists of quarries and indicated their main products. His descriptions of where the quarries were located are often too generalised to identify them with any confidence on the ground, but where practical, information derived from Farey is added to the 'notes' box to supplement the 1830s/40s information.

- **Selected archaeological remains** - This map shows:

Quarries	large black cross
Limekilns	'L' to bottom left of cross
Early limekiln complexes	Large solid black circle
Gritstone/sandstone products	'P' to bottom left of cross

No general attempt has been made at this stage to categorise the data on limestone quarries according to the date and character of the remains present. Study of the archaeology of limestone quarrying industry in the National Park has in the past been neglected and no systematic data collection has taken place. We are not yet in a position to characterise the remains by component parts; in time, as fieldwork progresses, this will become possible. One exception in the short term is the early limekiln complexes, which on the whole were too early to be represented on any of the other three overlays; these have been systematically assessed as they are easily recognised from aerial photographs (and by 2003 this work has been the subject of a detailed study and further sites have been identified in the same areas as plotted by 2000).

With gritstone/sandstone quarries, further detail is provided in a 'notes' box included in the attributes field display in the GIS, where the character of the products present is listed; if these survive within a 'dayworking' context this is also noted. While, the millstone industry has been studied previously in some detail (Tucker 1985; Polak 1987), and in some places detailed field survey has been undertaken by staff of the National Park Authority's Archaeology Service, there is still much archaeological detail to be collected by fieldwork, particularly at other sandstone quarries in the Peak District. Thus, in the short term, this overlay is used to document the millstone/pulpstone quarries (including dayworking-type activity - where known) that are not represented on any of the other three overlays.

6.4 Woodland Industries

While it has long been known that most woodland has been a managed resource since medieval times (and before), it is only in recent years that archaeological evidence for woodland industries has started to be recognised in the Peak District. This takes two forms, platforms used for making charcoal, and simple kilns used to create 'white coal', the local name for kiln-dried wood used in the lead smelting industry. Distribution maps were produced by plotting data as simple point information on a GIS computer mapping system using 'Wings' software (now converted to 'Map Info'). Table 10 identifies the categories within each of the two main forms of archaeological remains.

The recognition of woodland industry archaeology in the Peak District is still in its infancy and the majority of woods still have to be searched for such features. Thus, the information

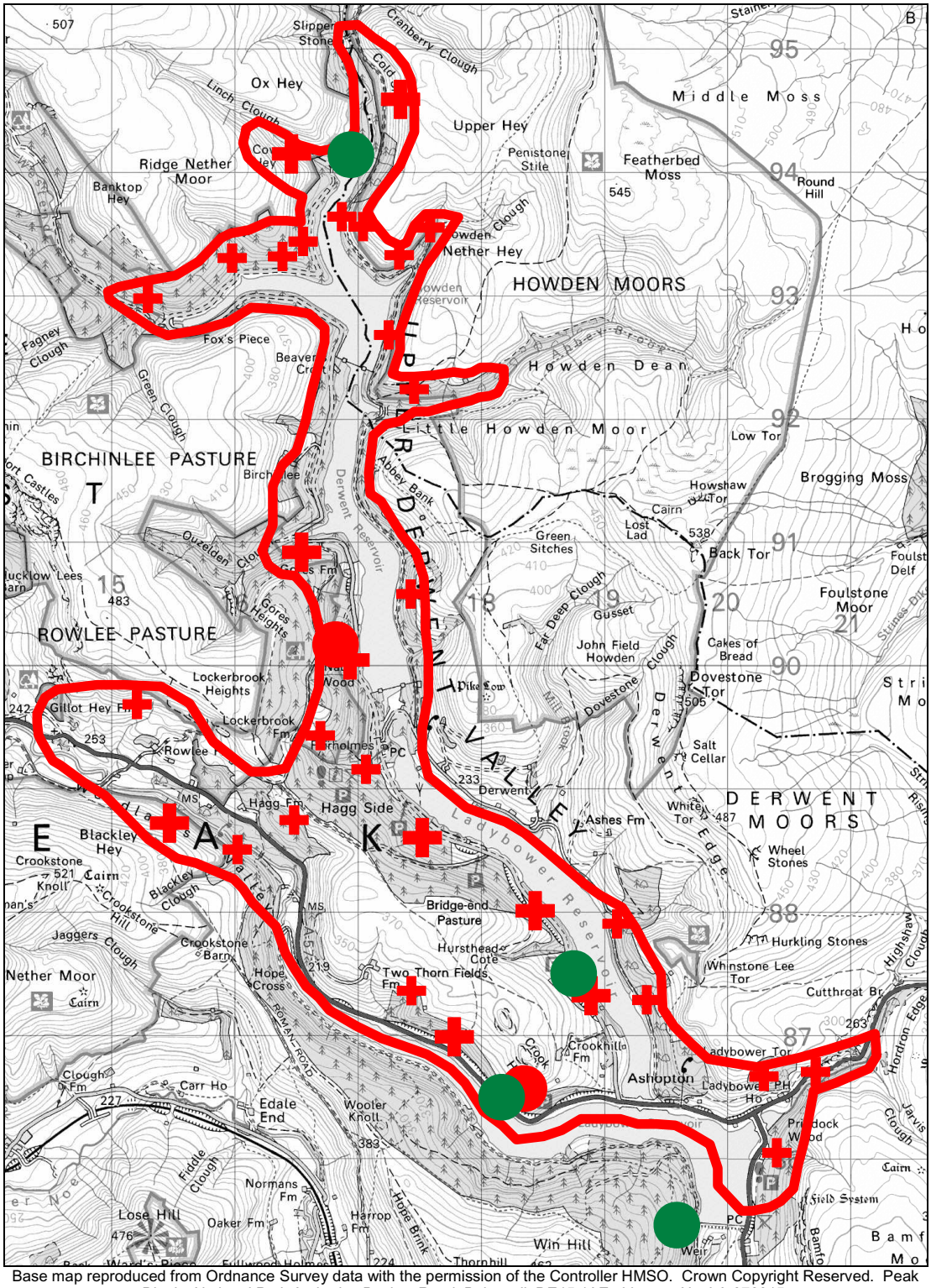

Illustration 34: Digitised map of woodland industry features in the Upper Derwent Valley.

plotted on the GIS maps has to be treated with great caution; the depicted data is almost certainly not a true reflection of the full distribution of such features. In the case of white coal kilns, a more realistic estimate of their distribution can probably be gained by examining the map of the lead smelting ore hearths, which used the white coal, as these have been studied

Charcoal Burning Platforms	Extant – many	Large red cross
	Extant – few	Small red cross
	Possible examples	Large red circle
	Documented examples	Small red circle
White Coal Kilns	Extant - many	Large green cross
	Extant - few	Small green cross
	Possible examples	Large green circle
	Documented examples	Small green circle

Table 10: The identified categories of woodland industry feature and method of depiction on GIS maps.

in greater depth. As for the charcoal burning industry, it is still far from clear if the present distribution of known features suggests there was a specific area of the Park (which is not yet fully defined in that it may extend eastwards) where charcoal was produced on an industrial scale (that was restricted in extent because of the proximity of the iron production industry to the east), or whether charcoal burning was far more widespread.

7.0 Archaeological Vestiges

7.1 Defining Significant Components

It is axiomatic that for all periods of human occupation, contemporary past landscapes must have existed, each with their own characteristics. Like most upland regions, the Peak District is rich in identified archaeological sites of a broad range of dates and types, telling us much about the past and pointing us towards these earlier landscapes. However, while reconstruction of past lifestyles and landscapes are major pre-occupations of archaeologists, they are also concerned with understanding the present landscape, and this is the main aim of the present project. It only uses archaeological site data where surviving earthworks or artefacts make a significant impact on the present character of the land, or of peoples' perception of it, at a landscape scale.

While in some senses archaeological features occur everywhere in the Peak District, assessment at this level is not useful. It is only when categories of data are defined that the contribution of relict features from the past can be assessed in any meaningful way.

Significant categories of the known archaeology of the Peak District which are not discussed below include:

- Archaeological sites that are either medieval or post-medieval in date. While such sites are often important archaeologically, they are parts of the present day landscape, at a landscape scale, in the sense that many of the present day settlements and fields have origins in the medieval period. Analysis of these elements of the landscape is described in Sections 4 and 5 above. Features such as deserted villages and medieval-type ridge and furrow/strip lynchets are usually part of the known pattern, forming a fundamental aspect of the characterisation of the areas in which they lie. However, deserted villages are few in number, while cultivation remains often tells us little that cannot be reconstructed from the analyses of the present landscape and historic maps detailed above. Industrial archaeological sites also have an important role in defining landscape character, but are not considered further here, having been described in Section 6.

- Archaeological sites that do not survive as upstanding earthworks. In a landscape that is infrequently ploughed, where major development is rare, and where cropmarks are rarely photographed, sub-surface archaeology (which may well be plentiful but is poorly recorded) is hard to quantify. As a result such sites currently have little impact on our understanding of the archaeological vestiges 'historic character areas'.

- Rare and uncommon types of archaeological site. While sometimes important in their own right they make little significant contribution to overall landscape character.

- Prehistoric flintwork, and to a lesser extent pottery and other artefacts of a variety of periods, are commonly found in ploughsoils and in eroded areas on moorland. That people find them can be said to contribute to the present landscape, particularly by reminding us of past communities and of significant landscape change over the last few thousand years. However, their distributions are poorly understood because present knowledge is significantly biased by where ploughing and moorland fires take place and more importantly by where local collectors have been active. Thus, they cannot be objectively studied here; one exception is made (see below - Earlier Prehistory).

A number of archaeological categories of sites are regarded as having significant impact on the present landscape, or on peoples' perception of the time depth of the present landscape. Choice of which of these to include here is inevitably somewhat subjective and future additions (or reductions) may be felt desirable as our knowledge and perceptions of priorities change. Those assessed include, Earlier Prehistoric lithics, Later Prehistoric settlements and fields, Romano-British settlement, and Earlier Medieval barrows.

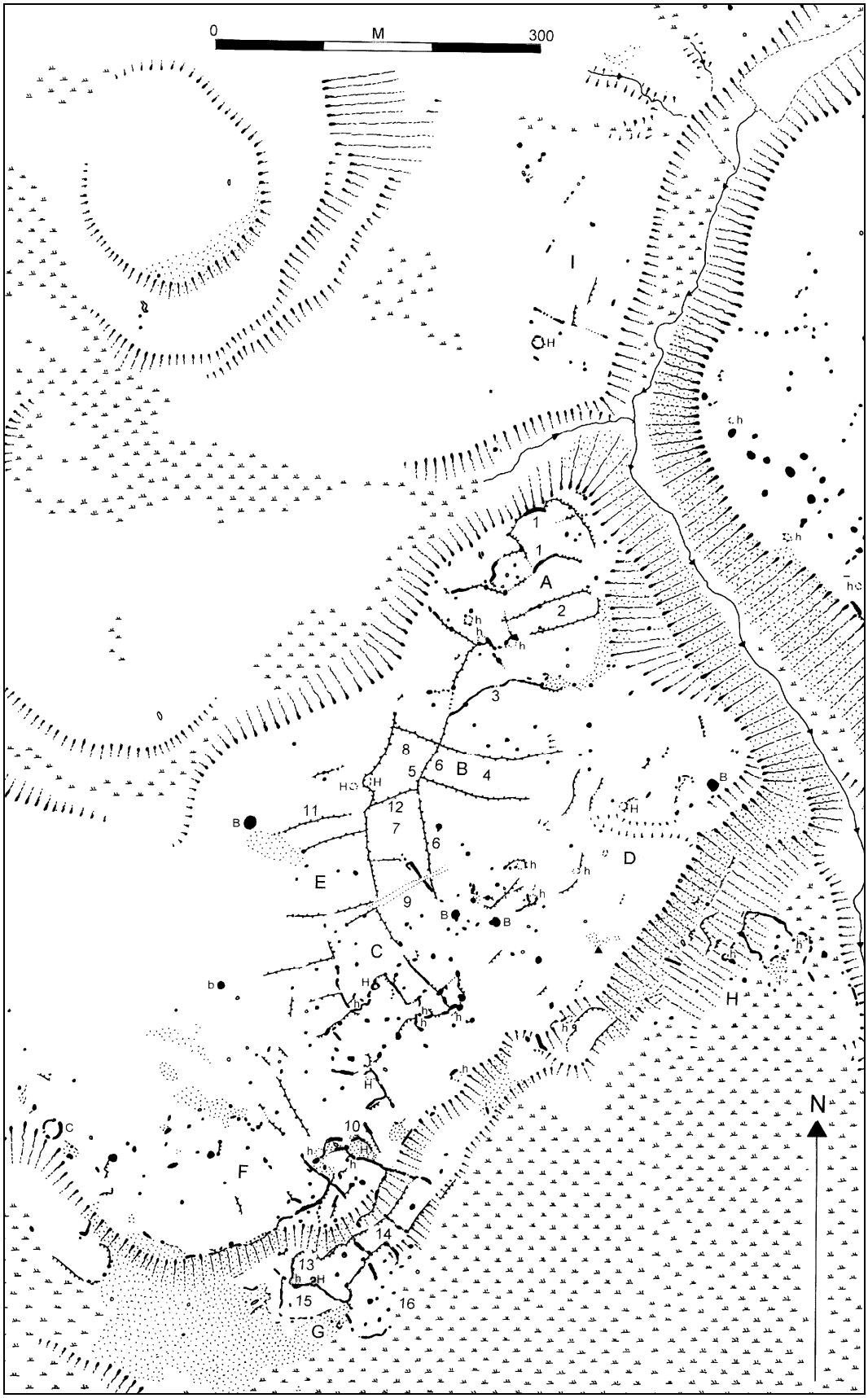

Illustration 35: An example of Later Prehistoric fields and cairnfields on the East Moors, at Big Moor, north-east of Baslow (after Barnatt 2000).

In all cases their distributions can be assessed from SMR and academic sources. No GIS plots have been prepared for the historic landscape characterisation. In some cases distributions have be illustrated from pre-existing sources. In others, verbal descriptions are adequate in the present context.

7.2 Earlier Prehistory

While lithic scatters of Mesolithic date have been found in varying quantities throughout much of the Peak District, the original densities of such material is poorly understood because of the distribution problems noted in the last section. However, Mesolithic material from the high moorlands of the Dark Peak is noted in the interpretative overview, if only because this is often the only significant archaeological material there, indicating a very different land use/character in the distant past compared with that which has existed since.

7.3 Later Prehistory

A number of site types are common and thus included, these are:

- Neolithic ritual monuments, including chambered tombs, long barrows, 'great' barrows and henges are confined to the limestone plateau and this may well reflect an original preference. Several of them are widely known publicly, as for example Arbor Low and Minninglow, and thus these are a significant historic landscape character component for this area of the National Park. The only major Neolithic monument elsewhere in the Park is the massive enclosure at Gardom's Edge; related sites such as causewayed enclosures are commonly 'set-aside' in different locations to other site types.

- Round barrows are found commonly in most parts of the Peak District, there being several hundred extant examples, often forming obvious hilltop landmarks. While they are part of the historic character of the landscape, they are not area-specific and therefore do not help distinguish one part of the landscape from another. They help to characterise the Peak as a whole and their significance is best seen at regional and inter-regional levels, standing in strong contrast with surrounding areas such as lowland Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

- Extensive surviving remains of Later Prehistoric settlement, fields and cairnfields characterise the eastern gritstone uplands, found largely in areas that have been moorland for the last two millennia. Associated with these remains are a number of Earlier Bronze Age stone circles, ringcairns and stone settings not found elsewhere in the region. As these settlement, agricultural and ritual remains are amongst some of the most extensively preserved clusters of such features in Britain they again are a significant historic landscape character component. Some, such as the remains on Stanton Moor, Big Moor and Gardom's Edge, are frequently visited.

7.4 Romano British

Settlements and associated fields potentially dating to this period survive as earthworks in something approaching a hundred cases. The original distribution of Romano-British settlement was potentially extensive over large parts of the National Park, apart from the high gritstone moorlands, but the vast majority of surviving remains are now found on the limestone plateau where they form a significant component of the present landscape character.

7.5 Earlier Medieval

The only relatively common feature-type from this period is the 40 or more Anglian graves in barrows, some found in purpose-built mounds, others inserted in prehistoric barrows. They include rich graves such as the well-known example at Benty Grange. The vast majority of surviving remains are found on the limestone plateau, making a recognisable contribution to landscape character.

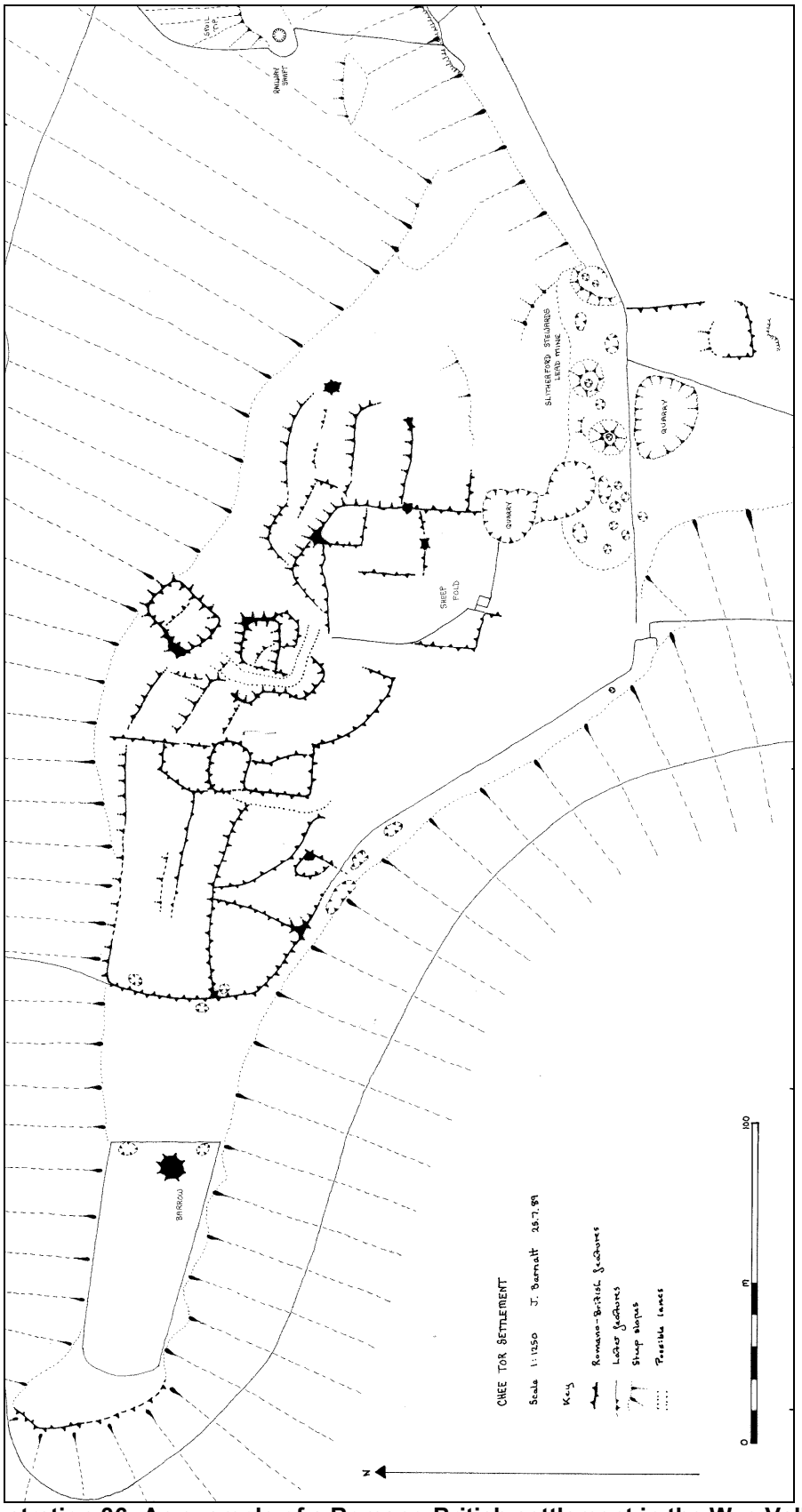

Illustration 36: An example of a Romano-British settlement in the Wye Valley catchment, at Chee Tor near Blackwell (after Barnatt 1989).

8.0 Social Territories

8.1 How People See the Land

For as many people as there ever have been in the Peak District, there are probably as many variations in individual cognitive maps of the region. This said, common threads appear to exist that can form the basis for assessment. Social territories have been identified as one of the 'key themes' of the historic landscape characterisation project, primarily in order that communities 'traditional' tendency to each use complementary or dissimilar areas can be explored. However, 'social territories are likely to have changed their boundaries and meanings through time; realistic if subjective parameters need to be set as to what can legitimately be used in the historic landscape characterisation.

Archaeologists and anthropologists are currently concerned with the various ways different communities see the land they inhabit. Mobile populations, such as early hunter-gatherers, would have viewed the land they seasonally passed through in a radically different way to later farmers who lived a more sedentary life. Each would have had a very different sense of identity, one with a concern with paths through the landscape to where resources were available at different seasons, the other with a perhaps more-focused sense of identity created through the input they had made to make the earth yield its produce at particular locales. Both hunter-gatherers and early farmers may well have had little or no concept of ownership in a modern sense, but could have viewed land in a more fluid way, with tenure over land being sometimes shared with other groups, either communally or at different times of the year. Similarly, in the medieval period, while there were manorial lords who controlled land, much of the actual farming was done communally. It is only in post-medieval times that our modern view of all land being privately owned has become fully developed.

As the historic landscape characterisation is primarily concerned with the present landscape, such issues do not directly concern us here. However, when examining medieval patterns of settlement and agriculture for example, it cannot be forgotten that the social and perceptive processes that created elements of the landscape that we still use today were radically different to those that form our own views of the world.

Another fundamental issue is how people organise themselves communally within the landscape. Here, even though our concern is with the present day landscape, much of present social and political territorial infrastructure is probably over a thousand years old. The county and township boundaries are pre-Norman in origin (although these have subsequently been modified or rationalised in some cases). Whether people lived in dispersed farms or nucleated villages, each individual or 'family' was part of a wider community. This is most clearly expressed in landscape terms with the villages, each within its own civil parish, or formerly township (see Section 8.2 for a discussion of the relationship between these). Here the community clearly used, or in many cases created, a variety of landscape character types in order to take advantage of complementary resources or to use the land in different ways. Thus, the community was relatively self-sufficient. This of course is over-simplistic, some settlements for example, often at particularly advantageous locations at the interface between major topographic zones, developed into market centres where produce could be exchanged or traded.

It is not known to what extent the sense of community and the character of social ties in those parts of the landscape dominated by dispersed farms was similar or different to those in village-dominated landscape. Living in isolated farms in one sense may have fostered greater self-reliance and individuality. Communal identity may have been more fluid. Ties between farms may have been dominated by intermarriage and the meeting of nearest neighbours rather than communal work; this is offset by the sharing of common grazing land, where communal co-operation was presumably necessary.

At a broader level, people were organised both socially and politically into districts and counties. It is a matter for debate to what extent such divisions mattered to most people on an everyday basis; this may well have varied from individual to individual and have altered

significantly through time. It could be that it was their village or township that was their strongest social identifier. Alternate cognitive boundaries may well have been important but these are now impossible to reconstruct. For example, did people in the upper Dove valley see themselves as 'of this valley' irrespective of whether they lived on the Staffordshire or Derbyshire side of the river that runs down its centre? Did the people of the Peak District see themselves as separate from those of the surrounding lowlands? The Pecsaetna (the People of the Peak) were recorded in the seventh century tribal hidage, but no such county was created after the radical changes imposed by the Danelaw and later by the kings of Wessex (England).

In the context of this historic landscape characterisation both local and regional boundaries are examined. The latter are primarily investigated to see if changes in landscape character coincide with traditional socio-political boundaries. However, more importantly, the reason for the study of local boundaries is to explore the ways in which local communities each used complementary resources in landscape areas of different historic character. The divisions examined here often crosscut the characterisation boundaries defined for the other four 'key themes' and thus offer an important different perspective.

8.2 Local Boundaries

The main purpose of describing historic landscape character at a local scale is to foster local peoples' sense of place and their pride in local distinctiveness. The study at this scale has been carried out using local boundaries with which people are already familiar. Civil parish boundaries were therefore chosen as the basic unit to use when presenting local character.

In many upland regions there is significant disparity between modern civil parishes and traditional local organisation that was based on townships. However, over a high proportion of the Peak District these are one and the same thing. This is particularly true for those parts of the National Park with nucleated settlement. Here the traditional townships, which in many cases were also the lordships/manors, are coincident with the civil parishes. While today there is also usually parity with ecclesiastical parishes, this was not the case in the past. In a significant number of cases the medieval ecclesiastical parishes were much larger, although in some cases they contained a main church and a number of outlying chapels, the latter serving individual manors or townships.

Although many traditional townships are now civil parishes, there has been a degree of rationalisation of their boundaries. Before the enclosure of the wastes and commons the exact boundary lines in such landscape may have sometimes been relatively ill-defined; it is known that inter-commoning was practised in some cases. In a few cases boundaries were particularly tortuous in the 19th century, sometimes with small islands of land in one parish surrounded by the land of another. These situations result from particular commons being used jointly by two communities that, when enclosed, were divided between the two. Such anomalies were rationalised in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Given the stated main purpose of the local character analysis, all such minor changes are unimportant here.

The generalisations given above regarding township and civil parish do not always hold true; distinctions are drawn as follows:

- **Traditional Township Parishes** - These form the main group, and although some have had minor boundary rationalisation, in essence these civil parishes represent the same local communities as the medieval townships. There is normally only one nucleated settlement.

- **Traditional Township Parishes with Subsidiary Nucleated Settlements** - In a few cases there is more than one nucleated settlement in a parish. These are separated from the group above to allow for the possibility that they once were separate townships.

- **Multiple Township Parishes** - In several instances, usually in dispersed settlement zones, there are modern civil parishes that once comprised several townships.

- **Special Cases** - In a few cases there are parishes that stand out as different. In some they are clearly parishes that cover dispersed settlements that were in outlying parts of once-larger 'parishes'; it is unclear if there were once several townships. In other cases there are nucleated settlements in their own parishes that clearly were once linked to larger settlements; in these cases the division may well be as old as medieval in date. In one case, Peak Forest, the parish is a 17th century creation, defined as a last ditch attempt to save something of the once much larger Royal Forest of the Peak.

- **New Parishes** - In a few cases there are newly created or radically altered parishes. In these instances the traditional parish boundaries are also mapped.

- **Uncertain** - In a few cases, particularly in dispersed settlement zones, little or nothing is known of the traditional township boundaries. No detailed published literature on boundary changes in the Peak District has been traced, and thus sometimes there is significant uncertainty over parish status in the context of the terms listed here.

While the above distinctions can be drawn, the majority of parishes do correlate with traditional township units. More importantly, because of the basic rationale behind the presentation of historic character areas from the local perspective, modern civil parishes are used throughout for local character descriptions.

Although the basic unit here is the civil parish, these have been grouped into 34 'parish clusters' purely for presentation purposes. This significantly reduces the number of map illustrations and allows texts to be shortened where adjacent parishes have many things in common. In designing the clusters, their boundaries were determined (as much as possible) so that parishes with similar topography were linked, and for there to be a topographic logic throughout.

8.3 Regional Boundaries

The Peak District falls within parts of seven counties and unitary authorities. Information was compiled that allowed the characterisation of the four 'key themes' - settlement, agriculture, industry and archaeological vestiges - to be compared with both modern and redundant administrative boundaries.

The main aim of studying traditional county and district boundaries is to investigate whether or not there are significant differences in historic character that are co-incident with these. The county boundaries do not always respect logical topographic divisions of the landscape. Thus, any identified changes could not be explained away in these terms; socio-political factors potentially offer better explanation. Similarly, did the presence of large medieval royal and private hunting forests leave any recognisable footprint on the character of the landscape?

The two modern boundary types considered are the County and District Borough boundaries. They are very different in character in that, while County boundaries have origins that pre-date the Norman period, District Borough boundaries are a relatively modern creation. The traditional equivalent to the latter are the Wapentake boundaries. An added complication in the Peak District is that in the medieval period, a large area to the north-west was within a royal hunting forest that had its own laws and in theory new settlement was more restricted. Similarly, significant areas to the west fell within privately held forests.

All the boundary types noted above were digitised within the GIS as separate attribute fields in order that they could be combined with other data sets at will.

8.4 The National Park

The boundary of the historic landscape characterisation presented here is defined by that of the Peak District National Park. Thus, in one sense everything studied is part of this one entity. However, it is vital to recognise that this is a mid-20th century creation. The boundaries were drawn to define an area of landscape measured largely in terms of scenic

('natural') beauty, which was deemed distinctive, special and worthy of enhanced protection. Areas where there had been significant industrial or urban development were purposefully excluded. The result of this is that traditional community patterns were crosscut at local, district and county levels. Given the stricter planning controls within National Parks, differences in landscape character are become more pronounced through time. Change in areas immediately beyond the boundary has accelerated more rapidly than within the Park. It is a measure of the conservation successes of the National Park, that, unlike areas like Cornwall, the historic landscape characterisation of the rural landscape had no need for a 'modern landscape' category to reflect recent radical changes in historic character. However, it should also be recognised that, even in the National Park, while the historic landscape framework has remained relatively constant since the 19th century, there have been radical changes in farming method and the social context within which the settlements and landscape of the region are used.

9.0 Defining Historic Character Zones and Areas, and Describing Local Landscape – Introduction and User Manual

9.1 Rationale - Approaches and Choices

This section addresses the next stage in the characterisation process, the analysis and synthesis of all the data on 'dominant' character and 'key themes', to subdivide the National Park historic landscape as a whole into meaningful 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' (the latter being sub-divisions of the former).

A variety of issues and problems needed addressing:

- The information on the historic character of settlement, agriculture, industry and archaeological vestiges has to be synthesised with 'dominant' character. 'Historic character zones' and 'areas' are primarily defined by the distribution of settlement 'types' and agricultural 'types', which often have intimately inter-related landscape components and 'dominate' the Peak District landscape. Boundaries that reflect the presence or absence of industrial 'types' and the earlier archaeological dimension are not always co-incident with those defined by settlement and agriculture except in broad terms (when defining 'historic character zones' and 'areas' more leeway is given to boundary definition here in order to avoid a plethora of small sub-divisions that would negate the usefulness of the area definition approach).

- All these cultural 'key themes' need to be set against natural variation in the landscape, as defined primarily by topography and geology.

- A degree of prioritisation of 'key themes' is needed to arrive at a simple hierarchy that distinguishes between 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas'.

- It is possible to approach the definition of historic character from two very different premises:

    1. A straightforward definition of 'zones' and 'areas' on the basis of similarities in historic character of particular parts of the landscape.

    2. A definition that takes cognisance of traditional social organisation, where villages and their townships (and the townships of dispersed farms) often were defined to encompass complementary resource areas of different character. This approach brings together dissimilar and contrasting areas, reflecting social and political imperatives, by utilising the fifth 'key theme' - social territories.

  We have explored both approaches by producing two sets of characterisations (seeTable

Category	Scale	Characterisation Approach
Historic Landscape Character Zones	The National Park is divided into 4 main 'zones'.	Defined as 'zones' of 'broadly-similar' historic character.
Historic Landscape Character Areas	Each 'zone' is subdivided, there being 11 'areas' in the National Park as a whole.	Defined as 'areas' of 'like' historic character.
Parish	Each civil parish is described separately.	Areas of dissimilar and contrasting historic character within each parish are discussed together

Table 11: The land-division categories and their scale, as defined for description used in the Peak District historic landscape characterisation.

11). Here appropriate scales of definition also come into play. In the first, characterisation is based on categories that are termed here 'historic character zones' and subdivisions termed 'historic character areas'. Each describes a 'zone' or 'area' that has a similar mix of landscape character types and components throughout, but where there are significant differences when compared to adjacent parts of the National Park. In the second characterisation method, historic character at a local level is described on a parish by parish basis. Here 'parish descriptions' contain all significant variation within the parish unit.

- The 'historic character zones' and 'areas' defined here need to be set beside national maps, in particular the Countryside Commission's Countryside Character Map and English Nature's Natural Areas Map, and similarities and differences assessed (Countryside Agency 1999).

- In order to achieve all the above we have to address the problem of how to reduce very complex patterning into simple zoning. Here the basic question is what are acceptable degrees of simplification of the data into recognisable patterns? Each defined area must have identifiable similarities across its full extent, while significant differences must exist when compared with other areas of the Park. While this simplification must be applied evenly, its degree must change according to scales of definition required. This should vary according to what purpose the landscape characterisation is being put. Thus, different approaches are taken when defining 'historic character zones/areas' and giving 'parish descriptions'.

- A related issue is the degree to which boundaries of the 'historic character zones/areas' should be smoothed. There are two aspects to this:

    1. To what extent should the boundary lines have their many 'kinks' taken out of them, with the result that there are simple, easy to follow, smoothly curving boundaries.

    2. When defined boundaries for different 'key themes' are near-coincident, what is the acceptable level of smoothing to achieve a final statement where the component 'landscape character types' have a common boundary.

- While the boundaries are defined as lines, it needs to the recognised that change from one set of characteristics to another is often gradual. The narrow lines should be seen as indicative tools of convenience and an aid to simple depiction.

9.2 Drawing Out Meaningful Patterns From a Complex Historic Landscape

The process of defining 'historic character zones' and 'areas' necessarily involves superimposing relatively simple but meaningful statements of predominant and subordinate character traits onto complex patterning inherent within the historic landscape. This superimposition does not change, distort or belittle the basic characterisation and distribution of 'landscape character types' and 'components'; it simply produces a statement from a different perspective, designed to give an overview of the distribution of key 'types'/'components' and their changing mix from area to area. There are several approaches that could have been adopted for producing these simple statements; the one used here relies upon visual assessment of pattern and professional judgement based on knowledge of the landscape. While somewhat subjective compared with mathematical modelling, it has the advantage of being simple and quick. More importantly, it leads to meaningful results because it gives appropriate recognition of the fundamentally conceptual basis of landscape character, which is not an absolute constant, but a cultural construct that we constantly invent and re-invent as our perceptions of the world change. It allows more searching questions to be asked and hopefully more realistic answers to be obtained.

With agricultural 'landscape character types' in particular, it is not normal for there to be one dominant type in a particular area, particularly when looking at 'historic character zones' and

'areas' rather than the strictly local. Rather, it is usually the case that a landscape has 'landscape character types' and 'components' associated with several of the 'key themes' and it is the different mixes of each that is the basis for defining significant differences in landscape character at a broad scale. For example, it would be a nonsense to identify areas of fossilised medieval strip fields and divorce these from post-medieval enclosure. Each group of medieval strip fields around a village is an island surrounded by later fields in areas that were once commons. When identifying the main 'historic character zones' and their 'area' subdivisions, it is more sensible to identify a broader landscape where fossilised strip fields are common and contrast these with others where they are not. Both often have variable amounts of later enclosure within then. At the same time each of these identified amalgams have variable amounts of other types of ancient fields, different types of settlement, and varying amounts and types of industrial remains. In some cases these will have patterned distributions that demand that subdivisions are created.

Much of the process of defining the 'historical character zones' and 'historic character areas' identified in the Peak District (and of historic landscape characterisation generally) relies primarily on pattern recognition (irrespective of the method used). An identical process is involved in writing 'parish descriptions'. This works at three different levels:

- Presence or absence of particular 'landscape character types' and 'components' needs to be assessed.

- Relative density of occurrences also needs to be assessed. These can usually be divided simply into the following categories:

    1. Isolated occurrences that can be disregarded.

    2. Scattered occurrences that are a minor part of the landscape character.

    3. Dense occurrences that form a significant or major part of the landscape character.

- The different mixes of 'landscape character types' and 'components' within one area is often the key to defining significant 'historic landscape character zones' and 'areas'. This works in several ways:

    1. Within each of the 'key themes' that reflect different aspects of identified landscape character, various 'landscape character types' and 'components' can be present in significant amounts.

    2. Within any landscape there are normally 'landscape character types' and components' present that relate to more than one of the 'key themes'.

    3. Some 'landscape character types' and 'components' are often or always found together.

    4. Some 'landscape character types' and 'components' are mutually excluding.

    Thus, it is the relative densities of 'types' and 'components' relevant to different 'key themes' within a landscape that have to be assessed.

Fundamental to the approach adopted is the recognition of the multi-faceted nature of the landscape and that has to be reflected in the characterisation. Thus, not only does the land beyond settlements have to be assessed according to its agricultural character, but also its industrial elements and archaeological vestiges have to be recognised as integral to the whole.

Because description at the very local level takes a radically different approach, using parish boundaries as its basis, the mapped complexity of settlement and agriculture is retained without simplification in the presentation of character in the 'parish descriptions'. However, the three levels of pattern recognition listed above still apply in subtler ways. In the textual descriptions significant themes and their components are discussed, while minor elements of character are only noted or ignored.

Once each 'historic character zone' and 'area' is defined, the results are presented in a series of simple matrices that show the relative presence or absence of all analysed 'landscape character types' and 'components'. Comparison of the matrices for different 'zones' and 'areas' is an expedient and easily understood way of illustrating similarity and difference.

9.3 The Influence of Geology and Topography on Historic Landscape Character

The influence on landscape character of geology and topography must be set alongside the cultural or historic dimension. Information on these is readily available in the form of maps produced by British Geological Survey and Ordnance Survey. Soils, in the absence of published detailed soil mapping, are treated more generally as an adjunct to geological data. Assessment of geology and soils was carried out from paper maps because digital data were not available to the project.

The Peak District is relatively simple geologically. It is divided into three parts, each of which has significant bearing on topography:

- The central limestone plateau.
- The millstone grit uplands (and including other coarse sandstones), with interleaved beds of shale, but with the hard rocks being dominant.
- Lowland areas where shale beds are dominant, but where thin sandstone beds are also present.

When defining topographic character, the shale valleys and gritstone uplands can be treated together as parts of a topographic sequence. Because the landforms of the limestone plateau and are radically different these are treated separately.

The shale valleys/gritstone uplands contains eight main topographic land-forms:

- Main valleys.
- Narrow upper valleys and tributary valleys.
- Low ridges between valleys.
- Main scarps and other steep main-valley sides.
- Upland shelves, often between main and upper scarps.
- Upper scarps.
- Upper moors.
- Eastern and western fringes, comprising ridges and shelves.

The limestone plateau contains three main topographic landforms:

- Upper plateau, with high ridges and hilltops in a predominantly rolling landscape.
- Broad shelves between the upper plateau and deep gorges.
- Deep gorges and steep-sided dry valleys.

Comparison of the 'historic character zone' and 'area' boundaries (as initially defined by analysis of the cultural components) with these natural aspects of the landscape, shows that there is a strong correlation between human and natural character areas. Thus, in describing 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas', geology and topography are two further key elements. Similarly, they are important factors in explaining historic character differences in the 'parish descriptions'.

9.4 Prioritising the Key Themes and their Landscape Character Types and Components

Definition of 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' demands decisions on the relative weight to give to different 'key themes' in any given situation. In broad terms, assessment shows there is often a direct correlation between 'types' of settlement and the 'types' of agriculture present. However, variation in industrial 'landscape character types' and archaeological vestiges crosscuts settlement/agricultural patterns. The approach adopted was that:

- The settlement and agriculture 'key themes' are given the greatest weight and are used as the prime factors in defining 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas'.

- The presence or absence of industrial 'landscape character types' and 'components', and archaeological vestiges, are integrated within 'historic character zones' and 'areas' defined on the basis of settlement and agriculture, but here greater leeway had to given in terms of boundary fitting. In cases where an industry or archaeological vestiges are present over all or much of a defined 'zone' or 'area' then they are regarded as significant parts of the historic character. Where they are present over small parts of an 'area', or are thinly scattered, they are regarded as minor parts of the character.

Topographic and geological factors are not used as a defining aspect of 'historical character zones' and 'historical character areas'. However, they can help to refine their boundaries. The noteworthy exception to this rule is that the distributions of some industries are directly determined by geological factors and hence this has a more direct impact than normal. While topography and geology were not considered in the initial definition of 'historic character zones' and 'areas' there is in fact a strong correlation between cultural and natural boundaries.

In defining and describing significant detail within 'historic character zones', 'historic character areas' and 'parish descriptions', weighting decisions also have to be made within each 'key theme' according to the perceived relative importance of identified 'historic character types' or 'components'. Priorities are given to 'types' that appear to have the greatest social, economic or temporal significance. These weightings are summarised in Table 12.

While most of these weightings are self-evident in that they follow the guidelines set out above, the following need further comment:

- The distinction between Parliamentary Enclosure Award fields and Private (Post-Medieval) enclosure fields is given lowest priority because, although they were created via different socio-political processes, the final result is fields of identical landscape character in terms of their physical character.

- Lead mining is given greater priority than other industries as it is known that this, with agriculture, was the two mainstays of the Peak District economy from medieval times to the 19th century.

- The three main types of lead smelter are given low priority, for while the exact siting characteristics of each differ, at a landscape scale they all occur in the same part of the Peak District.

- The distribution of white coal and charcoal production sites are given low priority in that the distributions of these are currently poorly understood and may well be misleading.

All such judgements are subjective and will be open to re-evaluation in the future. It is vital therefore that value-judgements are explicitly stated wherever used.

Settlement

Category	Greatest Priority	Lesser Priority	Lowest Priority
Settlement pattern type	Nucleated		
	Mixed		
	Dispersed		
	None		

Agriculture

Category	Greatest Priority	Lesser Priority	Lowest Priority
Field type	Ancient enclosure (general)	Medieval strip-fields	
		Rectangular and irregular enclosure (away from strip fields)	
	Post-Medieval enclosure (general)		Parliamentary enclosure
			Private enclosure
Other land-use types	Unenclosed land		
		Parkland	
		Woodland	
			Recreational land
			Reservoirs/ornamental lakes

Industry

Category	Greatest Priority	Lesser Priority	Lowest Priority
Coal mining		Coal mining	
Lead mining	Lead Mining (general)	Lead mining intensity	
		Lead/copper mines and copper mines	
		Lead smelting sites (general)	Boles
			Ore hearths
			Cupolas
Stone quarrying		Early quarrying for lime production	
		Modern limestone production	
		Millstone/pulpstone production	
Woodland industries			White coal production
			Charcoal burning

Archaeological Vestiges

Category	Greatest Priority	Lesser Priority	Lowest Priority
Archaeological feature type		Neolithic monuments	
		Later Prehistoric barrows and settlements	
		Romano-British settlements	
		Anglian barrows	

Table 12: The weightings given between and within each key theme, as used in the definition of 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas'.

9.5 Smoothing Boundaries

The independent analysis of the 'key themes' initially leads to boundaries that are often only near-coincident. Thus, it makes sense to redefine these slightly so that they follow a common line. This is a subjective process and there are three issues here:

- Which boundaries were capable of tight definition in the first case?
- When are the independently derived boundaries near enough to resolve them into a common line?

- If they are close enough, where should the common line be drawn?

With all three, no hard and fast rules have been followed. Normally, the prioritisation given in Section 9.4 has been used as a guide. When high priority 'landscape character types' were at issue these were treated as less suitable for manipulation than those of lower priority. When the distribution of any high priority 'type' was cross-cut by that of another, if this was in a 'midway' position this was used as the basis of subdivision of a 'historic character zone' into 'historic character areas' rather than boundary resolution. However, when there was only small overlap, especially in the case of lower priority 'types', adjustments to boundaries were made. Similarly, when such boundaries covered a somewhat smaller area within one of the 'zones' or 'areas', as defined by high priority 'types', the boundary was expanded to be co-incident with the high priority boundary.

As a rule boundary lines have been smoothed somewhat in the sense that jagged edges have been simplified so that they have simpler, easier to follow, curving boundaries. This said, those that follow the divide between enclosure and open moorland are sometime still extremely sinuous, but smoothing would be misleading for reasons given below.

When resolving near-coincident boundaries, where relevant, the neatest solution is to follow topographic distinctions, if sometimes only because such a line is easily identified in the landscape. The main exception to this rule is the definition of boundaries that follow the divide between enclosure and open moorland. In these cases the topography is distinctive in that deep but narrow valleys often cut far into the heart of the gritstone uplands. However, the upper parts of such valleys have no settlement and enclosure, while further downstream enclosure often rises onto flatter land to either side of the valleys. Thus, there is no clear correspondence between enclosure and topography and to follow the latter would be misleading; conversely there are strong changes in historic character to either side of the boundaries as defined here. Elsewhere, where there was no strong topographic boundary to follow, high priority 'types' also took precedence.

A more fundamental problem is that change from one set of characteristics to another is often gradual, there being 'grey areas' at the interface with a mixture of characteristics. While this needs to be recognised and defined, there appears to be no particular rule that can be followed that converts this grey band to a narrow line. Indeed, transition zones can have their own distinctive character. Often what is most important is what is enclosed by a boundary, not where it begins and ends. The same problem of defining boundaries as lines rather than broad bands was faced by the Countryside Commission with their Countryside Character Map. While they clearly state that the lines are 'indicative' rather than 'absolute', there will inevitably be a tendency for some users of the map to take the lines as written in tablets of stone. There are obvious dangers in taking too rigid an approach to the interpretation of 'historic character zone' and 'area' boundaries. The narrow lines should be seen as indicative tools of convenience and an aid to simple depiction.

9.6 Mapping Landscape of Like-Character - Defining the Historic Character Zones and Historic Character Areas

Taking 'dominant' character and the 'key themes' - settlement, agriculture, industry and archaeological vestiges - and combining them following the criteria described above, has led to the division of the Peak District National Park into four main 'historic character zones'. These have each been subdivided into 2-4 parts, according to significant differences within each, to make a total of 11 'historic character areas'.

The 'historic character zones' defined here are partially consistent with the three landscape character areas within which the Park falls as defined by the Countryside Commission's Countryside Character Map and English Nature's Natural Areas Map (Countryside Agency 1999).

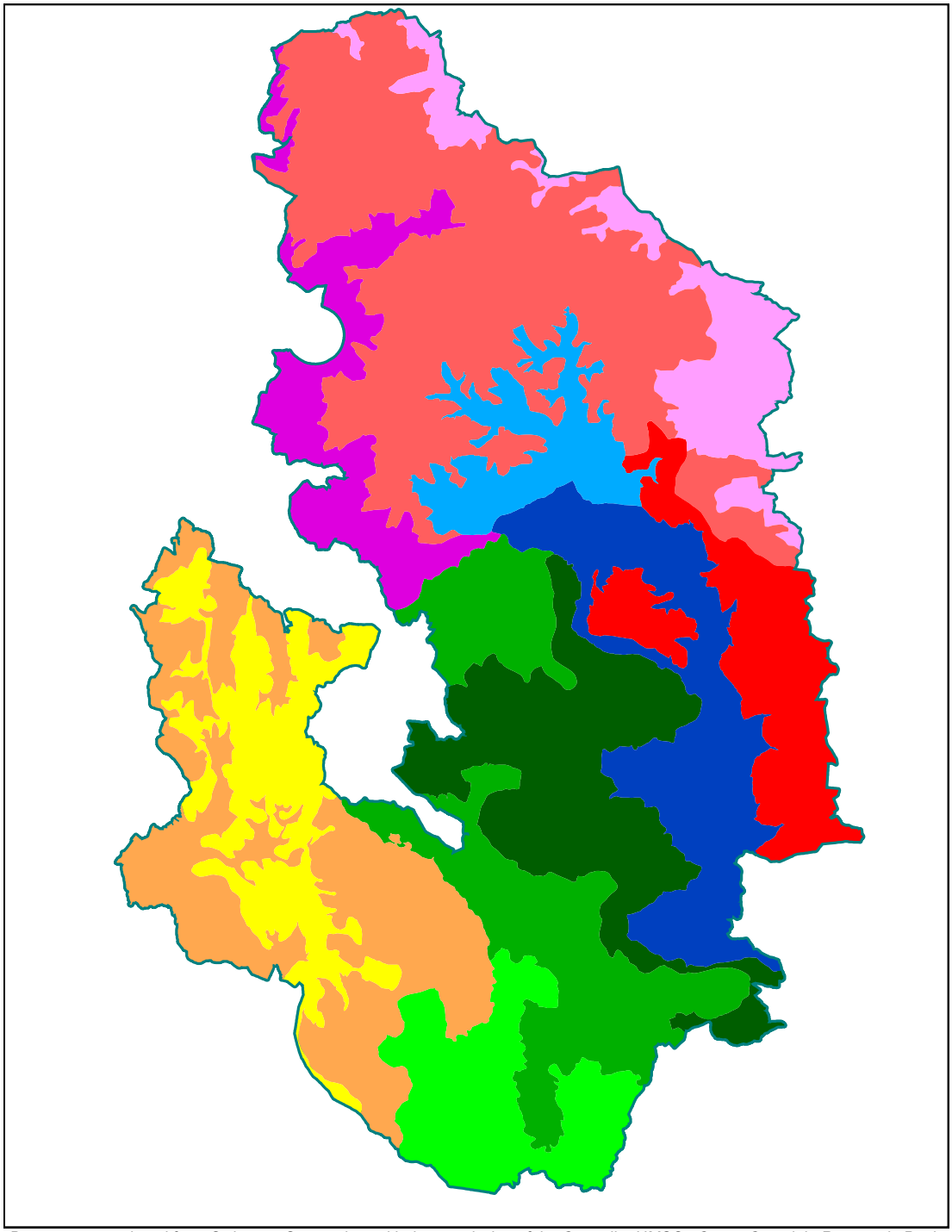

Illustration 37: Map showing the 'Historic Character Zones' and 'Historic Character Areas'.

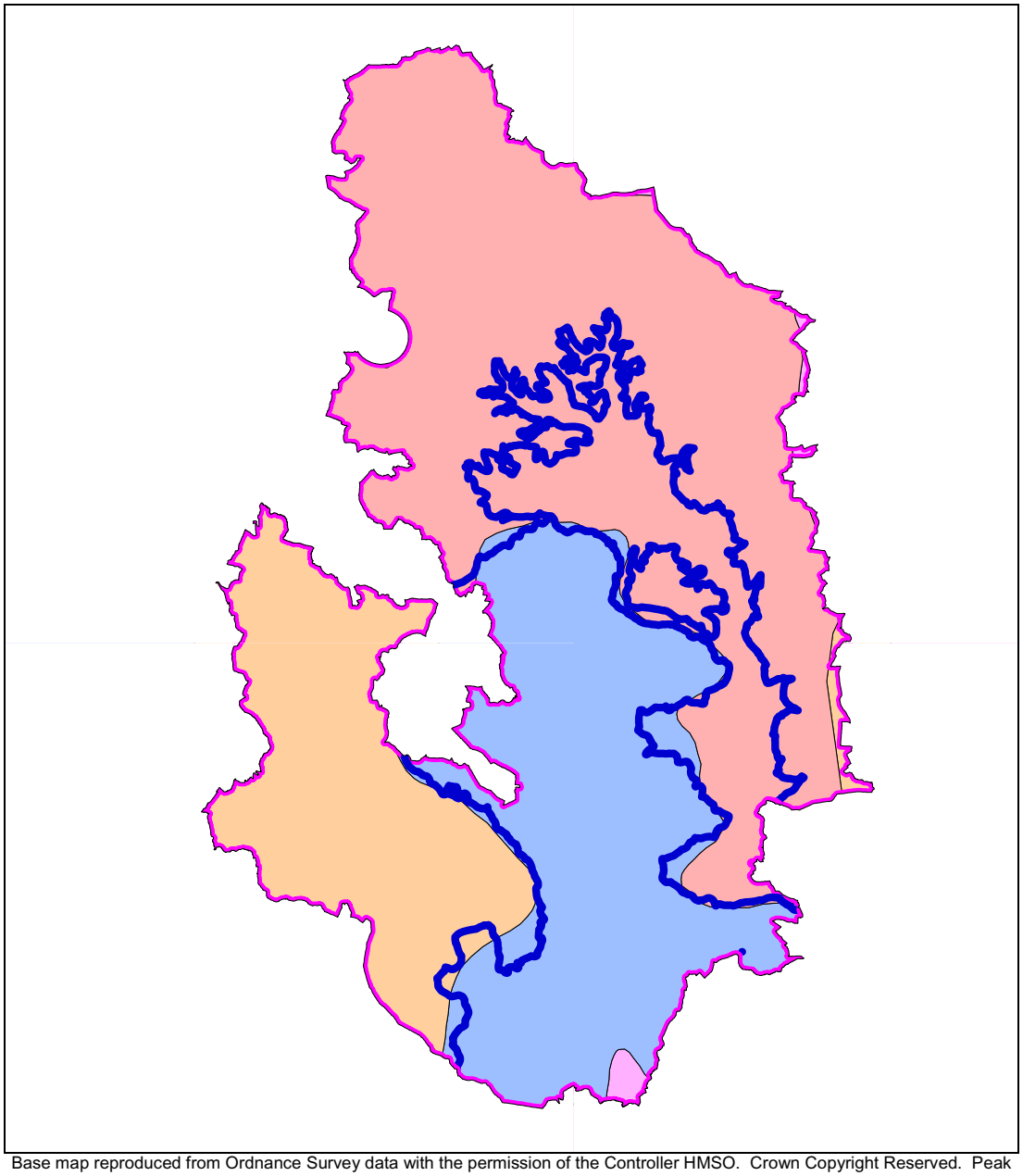

Illustration 38: Map showing Countryside Character Map of England areas within the National Park (coloured areas), compared with those defined here at the conclusion of the historic landscape characterisation (blue lines).

	Settlement	Agriculture	Industry	Archaeological Vestiges
The Dark Peak	None *Dispersed - dense*	Unenclosed land *Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure*	Coal mining Lead smelting Millstone and pulpstone production	Later prehistoric settlement (Earlier prehistoric lithics)
High Moors	None	Unenclosed land		(Earlier prehistoric lithics)
West Fringe	Dispersed - dense	Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure		
East Fringe	Dispersed - dense	Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure		
The East Moors	None *Dispersed - dense*	Unenclosed land *Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure*	Coal mining Lead smelting Millstone and pulpstone production	Later prehistoric settlement
The Derwent Valley	Mixed *Dispersed - dense*	Medieval strip fields Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure Parkland Woodland	Lead smelting White coal production, Charcoal burning	
Main Valleys	Mixed	Medieval strip fields Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure Parkland Woodland	Lead smelting White coal production	
Upper Valleys	Dispersed - dense	Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure Woodland	Charcoal burning	

Table 13: The four 'historic character zones' and eleven 'historic character areas' in the Peak District National Park, showing the key landscape character types and components, and important but less dominant examples (in italics), which led to their definition (Continued on next page).

	Settlement	Agriculture	Industry	Archaeological Vestiges
The White Peak	Nucleated *Dispersed - light*	Medieval strip fields Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure	Lead mining/*copper mining* Early limestone quarrying Modern Limestone quarrying	Neolithic ritual monuments Romano-British settlement Anglian barrows
Eastern and Central Shelves	Nucleated	Medieval strip fields Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure	Lead mining Modern limestone quarrying	Neolithic ritual monuments Romano-British settlement Anglian barrows
Upper Plateau	Dispersed - light	Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure	Lead mining Early limestone quarrying Modern limestone quarrying	Neolithic ritual monuments Romano-British settlement Anglian barrows
South-Western Plateau	Nucleated	Medieval strip fields Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure	*Lead/copper mining*	Neolithic ritual monuments Romano-British settlement Anglian barrows
The South-West Peak	Dispersed - dense *None*	Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure *Unenclosed land*	Coal mining	
High Valleys and Low Moors	Dispersed	Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure		
High Moors	None *Dispersed*	Unenclosed land *Ancient and Post-Medieval rectangular/ irregular enclosure*	Coal mining	

Table 13 (Cont.): The four 'historic character zones' and eleven 'historic character areas' in the Peak District National Park, showing the key landscape character types and components, and important but less dominant examples (in ital

Their Dark Peak landscape character area is the only major exception - it includes both the northern/eastern gritstone moorlands and the Derwent Valley, which have radically different land-use histories.

The criteria used to define the 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' for the Peak District are given in Table 13. In all cases the stated 'landscape character types' are the dominant ones, in some instances others important examples are present in smaller quantities and given in italics.

Provision was made to show the 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' in two basic ways on the GIS generated maps. These are as boundary lines and as areas, each with a distinct colour.

The boundary lines are as follows:

'Historic character zone' boundaries Blue
'Historic character area' boundaries Red

The 'zones' and 'areas' are distinguished by the colours given in Table 14.

Zone	Area	Colour
Dark Peak		**RED**
	High Moors	Pale red
	West Fringe	Purple
	East Fringe	Mauve
	The East Moors	Bright red
The Derwent Valley		**BLUE**
	Main Valleys	Pale blue
	Upper Valleys	Bright blue
The White Peak		**GREEN**
	Eastern and Central Shelves	Dark green
	Upper Plateau	Pale green
	South-Western Plateau	Bright green
The South-West Peak		**YELLOW**
	High Valleys and Low Moors	Yellow
	High Moors	Orange

Table 14: The colours used in map depiction of 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' in the Peak District.

In the overview presentation (Volume 2), each 'historic character zone' and 'historic character area' will be summarised and maps produced to illustrate specific points. In the detailed preliminary presentation of the characterisation (Volume 3), these will be discussed in greater depth and for 'each historic character area' three maps will be included:

- An appropriate extract from the 'agriculture-dominated' present day character map, combined with the standard symbols denoting c. 1840 settlement types.

- An appropriate extract from the 'agriculture-dominated' 1650 character map, combined with the standard symbols denoting medieval settlement types.

- All relevant industrial sites.

Each 'historic character zone' and 'historic character area' will have a written description in the detailed preliminary presentation. This will review each 'key theme', together with a brief account of topography, geology and other historical information. Common factors for the 'zones' and 'areas' as a whole will be drawn out, as will contrasts with adjoining areas.

9.7 Traditional Socio-Political Organisation - Describing the Historic Character of Parishes

As discussed above, description of historic character-based on present parishes as this will be of great value in fostering local community's pride of place. 'Parish descriptions' will give us a tool to interest and enthuse local people about the local distinctiveness of their home landscape, and to engage that interest. In the Peak District many of the present civil parishes take cognisance of traditional social organisation, either as single townships or less commonly as amalgams of several townships (see Section 8.2). The townships were often defined to encompass complementary resource areas of different character.

The National Park boundary drawn in 1951 often did not respect parish boundaries. Thus parishes fall within three categories:

- The whole of many parishes lie within the National Park.
- A major part of some parishes lie within the National Park, enough for each to be considered sufficiently representative to comment on parish character.
- Only a small or unrepresentative part of some parishes lie within the National Park. While brief comment can be made on the part within the Park, overall comment on the character of the parish cannot reasonably be made.

Purely as an aid to presentation of the 'parish descriptions', 34 parish clusters have been defined, each normally containing between three and six parishes. This significantly reduces the number of map illustrations needed and allows texts to be shortened where adjacent parishes have many things in common. The clusters are designed so their boundaries (as much as possible) link parishes with similar topography, and for there to be a topographic logic throughout. Inevitably there is some mismatch with the 'historic character zone' or 'area' boundaries because the latter do not follow parish boundaries. The 'parish clusters' should not be seen as new 'super-parishes' that have any social meaning in their own right.

In the overview presentation (Volume 2), selected parish cluster maps will be presented to illustrate specific points. In the detailed preliminary presentation of the characterisation (Volume 3) three maps will be included for each parish cluster:

- An appropriate extract from the 'agriculture-dominated' present day character map, combined with the standard symbols denoting c. 1840 settlement types.
- An appropriate extract from the 'agriculture-dominated' 1650 character map, combined with the standard symbols denoting medieval settlement types.
- All relevant industrial sites.

Each cluster will have a written description in the detailed preliminary presentation. This will review each 'key theme', together with a brief account of topography, geology and other historical information. Common factors for the cluster as a whole will be drawn out, while the factors that help make each parish 'unique' will be stated clearly for each parish.

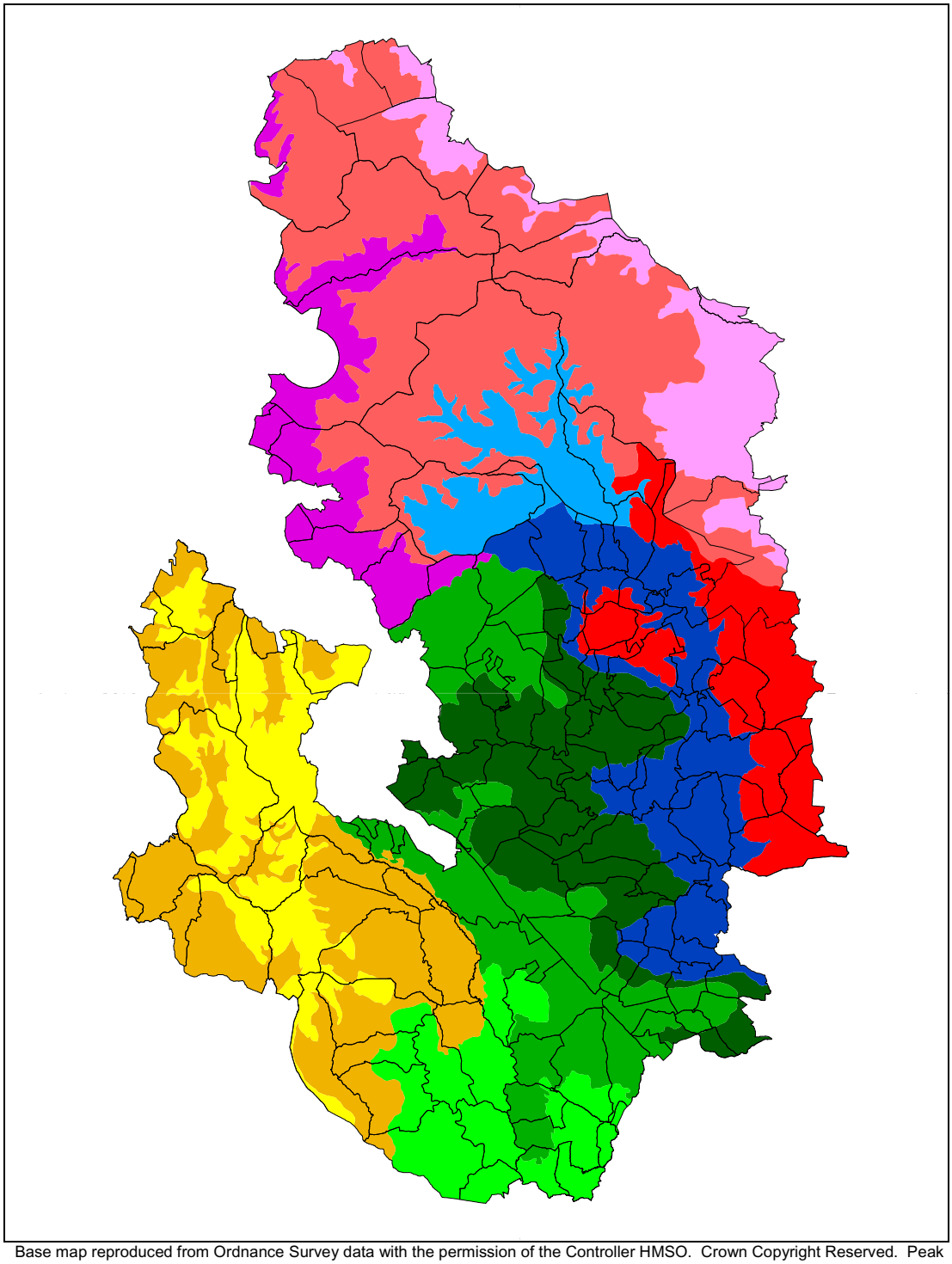

Illustration 39: Map comparing 'Historic Character Zones' and 'Areas' (coloured areas) with parish boundaries (thin black lines) and 'Parish Clusters' (heavy black lines).

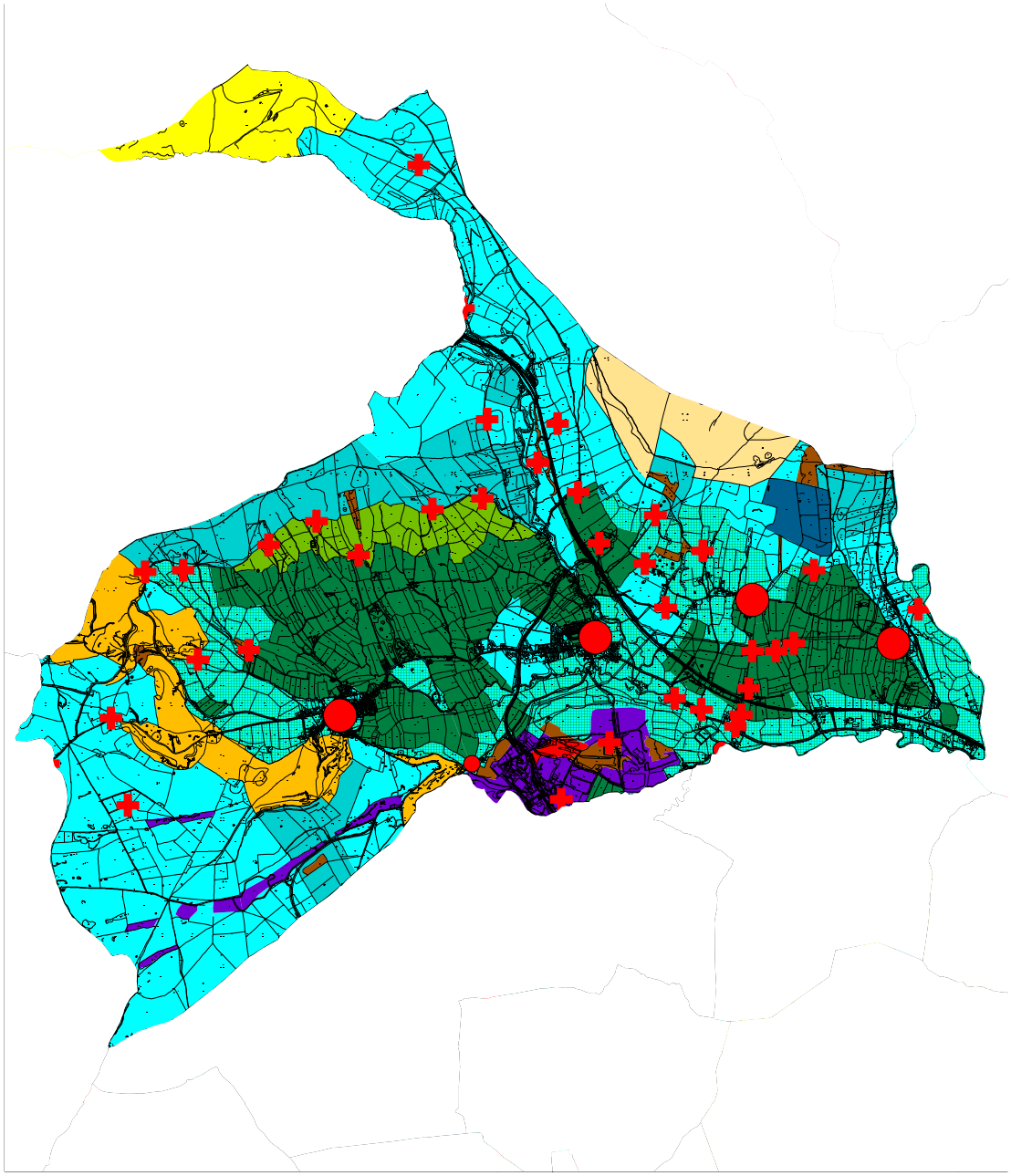

Illustration 40: An example of a parish cluster, the parishes of Aston, Castleton, Hope and Thornhill, showing the 'dominant/agricurtural' land use within the parishes combined with settlement categorisation at c. 1840.

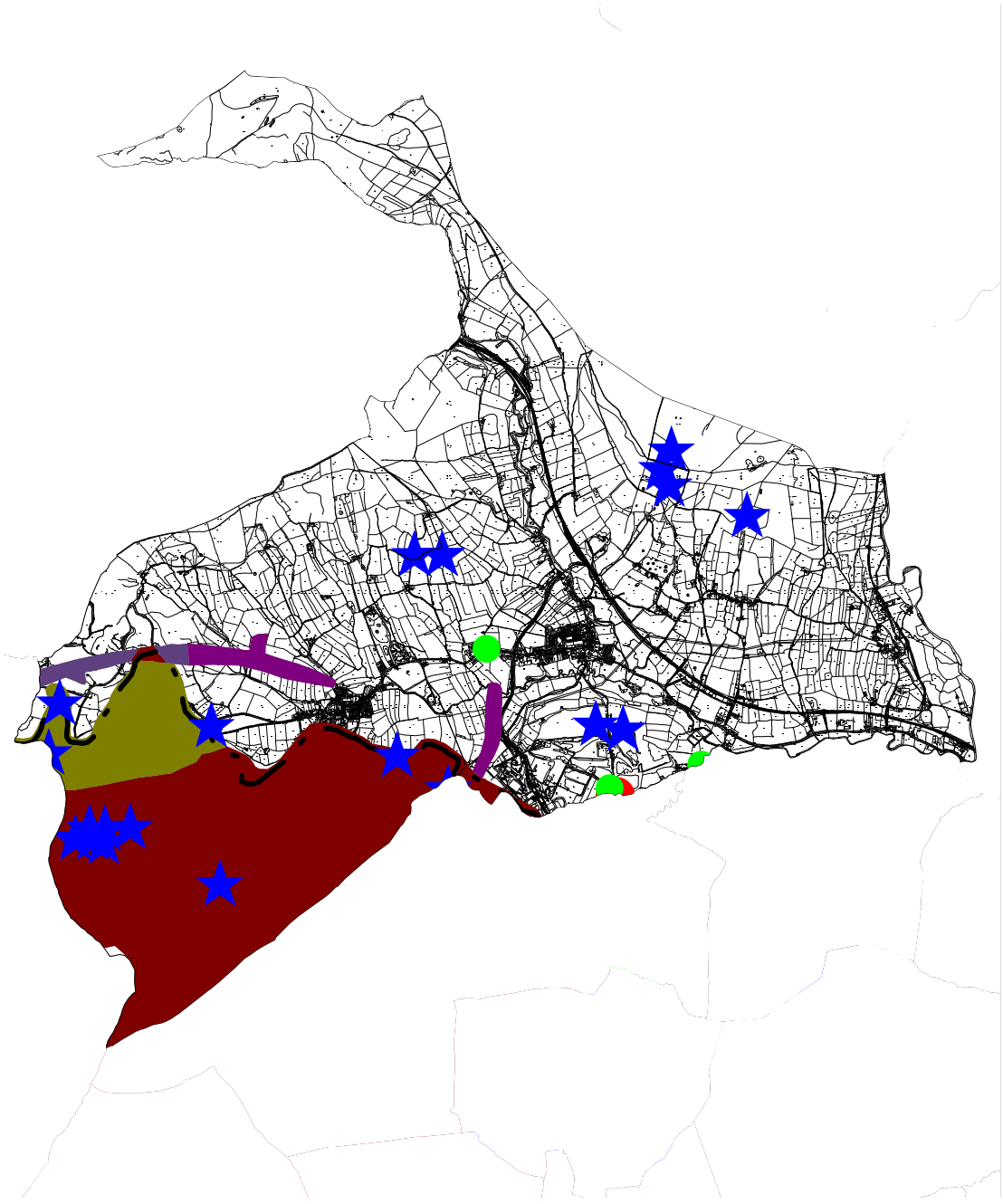

Illustration 41: The same parish cluster as Illustration 40, showing one of several potential presentation styles for industrial sites (lead mining – coloured areas, circles – lead smelting, stars – all quarries).

10.0 Conclusions

10.1 The Landscape Through Time Project and its Product

The historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park has been achieved using a methodology that recognises that while 'dominant' historic character is important and should be identified; this is not the whole picture. Landscape character is multi-faceted and any one parcel of land can have several important character traits. Thus five 'key themes' were identified and analysed independently, they are: settlement, agriculture, industry, archaeological vestiges and social territories. These analyses make it possible, facilitated by the use of GIS mapping to easily view data in various combinations, to recognise and assimilate various aspects of historic character for any area of land within the assessment area.

Another important aspect of the characterisation in the Peak is the use of historic maps. This allows land-use change to be assessed from the early 17th century onwards, and allows the assessment of agricultural 'landscape character types' to be evaluated more successfully.

A further major aspect of the project is the description of local historic character on a parish by parish basis, which permits this to be assessed in terms of the social boundaries that local communities have traditionally recognised in order that they could use complementary resources of very different character. These descriptions are also important in dissemination of the information, as a tool for the fostering of current local communities' pride of place.

In summary the Peak District 'Landscape Through Time' project comprises:

- A characterisation of 'dominant' landscape character at the present day.
- A characterisation of 'dominant' landscape character from the 17th century onwards.
- Independent characterisations of settlement, agriculture, industry and archaeological vestiges.
- Definition and description of the National Park in its four component 'historic character zones' and its eleven 'historic character area' subdivisions.
- Description of local historic character on a parish by parish basis.

The primary product of the historic landscape characterisation is a series of maps. These are available as overlays within the Peak District National Park Authority's GIS computer mapping system and also as paper maps within the supporting reports. They fall into the following categories:

Maps of the whole National Park

- An historic landscape character map of the National Park for the 'present day' (currently defined as 1996), showing the 'dominant' historic character of each land parcel, with detailed emphasis placed on the agricultural landscape (which is the predominant landscape type). This map distinguishes between various field types, unenclosed land, urban areas, industrial land, recreation areas, parkland, woodland and reservoirs/ornamental lakes.
- Time-slice maps for 1650, 1750, 1800 and 1850, produced to an identical format for that depicting 'Present Day', based on the results of historic map analysis and demonstrating landscape change.
- A map showing the distribution of field boundary-type zones, distinguishing between walled, hedged, mixed, parkland and unenclosed landscape 'types'.
- Maps of settlement distributions for *c.* 1840, *c.* 1650, and the medieval period, distinguishing between villages, hamlets and dispersed farms.

- A map showing zones of different settlement character, distinguishing between, nucleated, mixed and dispersed settlement.

- Maps showing the distributions of industrial 'landscape character types' and 'components'. These cover lead and copper mines, lead smelters, coal mines, limestone quarries and limeburning, sandstone quarries including millstone and pulpstone production, and woodland industries including charcoal burning and white coal production.

- Maps (paper only) of the distributions of prehistoric settlements/fields/cairnfields/ritual monuments, Romano-British settlement, and Anglian barrows.

- Maps of current civil parishes, showing traditional townships and modern re-organisations.

- Maps showing county and district boundaries in relation to traditional wapentakes and medieval forests.

- Maps showing 'historic character zones' and 'historic character areas' as defined after the synthesis of all information from the 'key theme' and 'dominant' character analyses (maps listed above).

Maps of specific parts of the National Park

- Maps of each of the four 'historic character zones' and eleven 'historic character areas'. For each there are maps showing:

    - 'Dominant' historic character at 'present day'.
    - 'Dominant' character in 1650.
    - Settlement in *c*. 1840.
    - The industrial landscape.

- Maps of each of the defined 'parish clusters'. For each there is a map showing the 'dominant' historic character, with emphasis on settlement and agriculture, and another that shows industry.

To complement the maps there are several supporting texts (completed or in preparation):

- This aims and methods statement.

- An interpretative overview of the results of the historic landscape characterisation.

- Detailed interpretative descriptions of each 'historic character zone' and 'historic character area' within the National Park.

- Detailed descriptions of every parish within the National Park.

10.2 Historic Landscape Characterisation - Strategic Planning and Sustainable Communities

There is a wide range of potential ways that the historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park could be used. These range from everyday ways as part of development control and archaeological assessments, through conservation schemes, to much broader long term ways such as policy making for sustainable development and public involvement in working towards sustainable communities. When the historic landscape is looked at holistically, statutory mechanisms for preservation, such as designation as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, are not appropriate. Rather, the historic landscape needs to be managed and protected through broader planning and conservation policies, and by action both as part of development control and more positively by participation in conservation schemes and sustainable developments. Of vital importance is the dissemination of the

historic character information to local communities and others in order that they can make more informed decisions regarding their own home landscapes and their sustainable future.

English Heritage have recognised the importance of the conservation of historic landscape and sustainability (English Heritage 1997; Fairclough 1998; Fairclough *et al* 1999). Thus their involvement with, and funding of, various historic landscape characterisation projects, including that in the Peak District. Once the Peak District results are available it is then the responsibility of the National Park Authority, other constituent Authorities, land managers and local people to act on the results.

The many ways in which the historic landscape character results can be used fall into the following broad headings:

Development Control
It is widely recognised that SMRs are in some ways inadequate in providing information on the historic/archaeological environment that can be acted upon for development control. Historic landscape characterisation provides an invaluable tool that places the SMR's site-based data in landscape context. The characterisation is far more than a backdrop to an SMR; rather it is the primary information base, for which an SMR sometimes provides further more-specific data. Thus, the historic characterisation maps are an essential starting place for any development control enquiry, and for archaeological evaluations in advance of development. They provide both the landscape setting for the development, and in many cases the only readily available information for many important but commonplace features such as field walls, lanes, and past industrial sites.

The existence of the historic landscape characterisation should also lead to interrogation and enhancement of SMRs held by the Constituent Authorities within the National Park. It highlights several aspects where SMRs are clearly inadequate, the most obvious and serious omissions being with industrial sites. At a more strategic level, analysis of SMR data set against medieval and post-medieval land-use patterns may reveal much about differential destruction rates of earlier archaeological features and have predictive value. This in turn could further inform archaeological evaluations in advance of development.

Landscape Management
Historic landscape characterisation should be used for landscape management as part of the more general planning process, in conjunction with planning policies governed by relevant guidelines. The most important of these (in 2000) are Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15), Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16) and The Countryside - Environmental Quality and Economic and Social Development (PPG 7). Other planning guidelines can also sometimes be relevant, for example Transport (PPG 13), which includes advise about impact on sites on non-statutory registers such as that for parks and gardens.

The characterisation is also an essential tool that will aid the formulation of landscape management policies by the Peak District National Park Authority. The Authority is currently writing (in 2000) it's National Park Management Plan and the historic landscape characterisation will underpin the section on Cultural Heritage. The characterisation will also inform the Structure Plan and Local Plan when they are next revised.

Agri-Environment Conservation
The historic landscape information the characterisation has provided will be invaluable in informing agri-environment schemes and the formulation of conservation prescriptions. These include (in 2000) the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food's (now DEFRA) Environmentally Sensitive Areas and Countryside Stewardship Scheme, and the National Park Authority's in-house farm conservation grants and management agreements.

Integrated Landscape Assessment
The results of the Landscape Through Time project should be integrated, as a vital component, into more general landscape assessments that also consider other aspects of character, such as the aesthetic, landform and biodiversity.

Similarly, the historic landscape characterisation of the National Park should be set beside national characterisations such as the Countryside Commission's Countryside Character Map and English Nature's Natural Areas Map (Countryside Agency 1999), as an example of how detailed characterisation of an area may influence our perceptions of character areas and their boundaries.

Sustainable Development
The information within the historic landscape characterisation is an invaluable tool in assessing the time depth of the present landscape and what parts are particularly worthy of sustainable conservation in order that the true diversity and richness of the landscape is retained. Informed knowledge about the character and value of what may be lost allows better decision making by a wide variety of people about change to the landscape.

This information is also vital at a strategic level, as it will help in the formulation of policies that foster and direct sustainable development.

Community Participation and Sustainable Communities
The information has great potential value in fostering local communities' pride of place and their sense of local distinctiveness. It is vital not only that this information is made available in a form that is easily accessible and can readily be accepted (see Section 10.3), but also that the opportunity is created for them to contribute their own insights into local character. Thus they may better own the historic character of their home landscape and have pride in its conservation. It is often local people that are the most powerful advocates and prime movers in the retention of the historic fabric of the landscape. If this is done in an informed way then the true historic landscape character will be better retained into the next millennium as an important aspect of sustainable community identity.

Research
The maps and texts detailing the historic landscape characterisation provide much new information on the distribution of historic features and nature of landscape in the Peak District. This will be very useful for academics and local people who want a starting point for further research. There are many potential avenues here, amongst the most obvious being historical research into the origins and explanations of medieval and post-medieval settlement patterns and associated agriculture; assessment of the historic development of specific parishes by local communities or local historians; archaeological landscape surveys of specific areas, and the relationship between historic land-use and ecological communities as found for example in hay meadows, heathland and woodland. Such projects would feed back into the historic landscape characterisation and lead to its refinement in the future.

10.3 People, Identity and Understanding - Dissemination of Information

The publication of this aims and methods statement is only the first stage in the dissemination of the information generated by the Peak District's Landscape Through Time project. Two other major outputs are in preparation:

- A second published volume that will give an overview of the interpretation of the historic landscape character of the National Park. This will include sections on:

    1. Dominant landscape character.

    2. Analyses of settlement, agriculture and industry, together with the impact of archaeological sites in the present landscape.

    3. Assessment of how communities have traditionally divided and used the landscape.

4. A summary of the nature of the identified 'historic character zones' and 'areas', and of local character descriptions.

5. A discussion of how the historic landscape characterisation fits with broader landscape assessments and other issues, including biodiversity, the built environment and landscape management and sustainability.

- Detailed descriptions of the historic landscape character of each 'Historic Character Zone,' 'Historic Character Area' and Parish within the National Park. Initially this will be produced as an unpublished consultation document. It is the intention that at this stage there will be widespread discussion with local communities and others in order that their views about the character of the landscape can be placed alongside our own findings.

  How this information will eventually be published is yet to be resolved. The primary aim is to reach as wide an audience, in as user-friendly a way, as possible. Part of the equation is that the information has to be readily affordable; a lengthy tome that covered the whole National Park, with many glossy photographs and maps, would be inherently expensive and therefore self-defeating. One potentially cheap alternative would be to make the information available over the internet. However, again this may well be far from realistic in the short term. The project information includes large amounts of essential detailed map data, while to make it user-friendly many high-resolution photographs are needed. Within current technological limitations, lengthy downloading time would make it beyond the capacities of most PCs. More fundamentally, many of the people who we would ideally like to reach are not habitual computer users. For now at least placing the Landscapes Through Time results on the internet runs the risk of being a cheap but elitist exercise. Another option would be to present the results on CD ROM. However, if this was to be made available at a realistically low price (thus making it a more attractive option than the expensive book), the distribution may have to be largely restricted to relatively small number copies given to schools and libraries on a non-commercial basis. One option that seems more realistic is to divide the National Park into a number of parts and therefore present the results as a series of booklets or short books at affordable prices. Thus local communities and visitors can purchase only those parts for which they have a directly interest. Another attractive option (but one where practicalities of production have yet to be adequately assessed) is to publish information in loose-leaf format. Purchasers could acquire parts as they would with the booklets. However, the loose-leaf option has the added advantage that it will be relatively simple to update and distribute specific sections as the need arises. Similarly, sections on other aspects of the local landscape, such as local history, ecology or historic buildings, can be added in the future.

Section 10.2 has reviewed the different ways in which all the results of the Landscape Through Time project can be used. Here different organisations and groups of people are identified who may well be involved. They are:

The Peak District National Park Authority
Many of the categories of use identified in Section 10.2 are pertinent to the National Park Authority. On a day to day basis the historic landscape characterisation should be consulted as a matter of course for much development control work and has obvious relevance to agri-environment conservation agreements.

At a broader level, it should underpin future strategic policies that aim to manage the cultural heritage and any impacts upon this. Similarly, management that is directed towards sustainable communities or landscape needs to know the past to plan for the future. An understanding of historic landscape character is also essential for determining underlying factors that govern the ecology and built environment of the National Park. Thus, all major aspects of the Peak District landscape and its management are impacted upon by information derived from the Landscapes Through Time project; the majority of Services within the organisation therefore need to be conversant with the results of this work.

The National Park Authority should also disseminate the results of the historic landscape characterisation widely. This will make a major contribution to conservation in a variety of ways. Other national and regional organisations will be able to use the information in similar ways to the National Park Authority. Local residents, often the final arbiters of change in the landscape, will be able to make better-informed and more sensitive decisions. Local people and visitors alike will better understand the Peak District landscape and the fundamental impact people have had in shaping it in the past. An appreciation of local identity and landscape distinctiveness will foster pride of place and facilitate the development of sustainable communities.

Other National and Regional Organisations
Other organisations who manage the landscape or who lobby on its behalf will find the results of the Landscapes Through Time Project relevant to their work. Of direct relevance to the management of the Peak District landscape on a day to day basis are the constituent County and District Councils and also large landowners such as The National Trust and Chatsworth Estate.

At a national level, organisations with pertinent interests at a strategic policy making level, or as conservation advocates, include English Heritage and English Nature (both of whom also have statutory involvement at a local site level); the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (now DEFRA) (who also have a direct local involvement through the Countryside Stewardship Scheme and Environmentally Sensitive Area agreements); the Countryside Agency; and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Researchers
A wide variety of researchers could make use of the Landscapes Through Time results to achieve new insights into the Peak District landscape and the people and wildlife within it. These include academics and other professional researchers studying, for example, people in the past, landscape change, regional differences in landscape character and the fundamental impact of people on ecological habitats. Peak District communities and local historians could use the results as a starting point to add flesh to the bones we provide.

Local People/Visitors
Last but perhaps of greatest importance, local residents and visitors alike could make great use of the historic landscape characterisation results. The impact on conservation and sustainable communities has been commented upon above. The results will greatly increase peoples' understanding of the landscape they inhabit or pass through. In many cases radical shifts in perception may result:

- No longer should people visit the moorlands of the Peak District and see them as wholly wild and natural.
- No longer will a walled field be just a walled field.
- No longer will people assume that the things they value, such as the picturesque villages and flower-rich hay meadows, have been there 'for ever'.
- No longer can change be seen as inherently bad, for the landscape has been changing continuously for millennia.
- What we value can be brought into stronger focus and conservation priorities can be more clearly realised.

11.0 Glossary of Historic Landscape Characterisation Terms

This short glossary defines the main terms devised here as part of the historic landscape characterisation of the Peak District National Park. At a national level, as such work was still in development in 2000, no over-arching standardisation of such terms had as yet evolved.

Agriculture-Dominated Character Maps
This term is used because the maps showing 'dominant landscape character' have also been used to depict the agricultural historic landscape in more detail. The term 'agriculture-dominated' reflects this dual purpose.

Dominant Landscape Character
It is recognised that any one land parcel may have multi-faceted aspects to its character. However, for mapping 'dominant landscape character' one predominant 'landscape character type' is identified, while information on other aspects of the character is given in the analyses of the 'key themes'.

Historic Character Areas
Each of the 'historic character zones' is subdivided into 2-4 'historic character areas'. The Peak District National Park is divided into a total of 11 of these. They are defined as 'areas' in which, in general terms, each has 'like' historic character, in that it has a mosaic of 'landscape character types' that is similar throughout. Conversely, each 'historic character area' has significant differences when compared with its neighbours within the 'Historic Character Zone' within which it lies.

Historic Character Zones
The Peak District National Park is divided into 4 'historic character zones'. Each is defined as a 'zone' that, in general terms, has 'broadly-similar' historic character, in it has a recognisably different mosaic of 'landscape character types' when compared with the other three zones.

Landscape Character Types
In defining historic landscape character, a series of 'landscape character types' was identified as the basic building blocks for defining 'historic character areas' and 'zones'. In the analysis of 'dominant landscape character' (Sections 3 and 4) 19 'types' are identified, which for example ranged from various categories of agricultural enclosure, through to industrially used land, parkland and woodland. Similarly, 'types' are identified in the key theme analyses (Sections 5-7). For example, with the settlement analysis, 'types' range from 'nucleated settlement areas' to 'dispersed settlement areas', while industrial 'types' include coal mining, and limestone quarrying. Archaeological vestige 'types' include areas covered by prehistoric settlement and field remains, and the Anglian barrows of the limestone plateau.

Landscape Character Components
The 'landscape character types' are made up of 'components'. In the case of the analyses of 'dominant historic character' and agricultural character, these are land parcels, often individual fields. With settlement, industry and archaeological vestiges, these are usually the specific sites that are plotted to define the distribution areas that make up the 'landscape character types'.

Key Themes
In the analysis of historic landscape character, five 'key themes' were identified for study that have a bearing on the landscape created by people. These are settlement, agriculture, industry, archaeological vestiges, and social territories (see Section 1.5). Each was analysed independently before the results were synthesised with 'dominant landscape character' to identify 'historic character zones' and 'areas'.

Parish Clusters
In the description of local character (see Section 9.7), which is on parish by parish basis, 34 'parish clusters' are defined. These are used purely as an aid to presentation. They significantly reduce the number of map illustrations needed and allow texts to be shortened where adjacent parishes have many things in common. The clusters are designed so their boundaries, as much as possible, link parishes with similar topography, and for there to be a topographic logic throughout. They should not be seen as creating new 'super-parishes' that have any social meaning in their own right.

Parish Descriptions
Description of local historic character has been carried out on a parish by parish basis. In the Peak District many of the present civil parishes take cognisance of traditional social organisation, where townships were often defined to encompass complementary resource areas of different character. By exploring these dynamics, the 'parish descriptions' will give us a tool to interest and enthuse local people about the local distinctiveness of their home landscape, and to engage that interest.

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