



Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

B10



Area



Theme



Supplementary



Method

Background

Historic Environment Action Plans

Background 10: References
and Glossary










This document forms part of a suite of documents which together comprise the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Environment Action Plans.

The HEAPs provide a summary of the key characteristics of the historic environment of the AONB at a landscape scale, they then set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of this special landscape and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance these special characteristics. These summaries are divided into two groups:

1. Summaries of the historic environment of the AONB by area
2. Summaries of the historic environment of the AONB by theme

These core documents are accompanied by documents which provide background information, supplementary information and detail on the methodologies used to create these documents.

A series of icons help you navigate this suite of documents:

-  **Background** - Provides an introduction to the AONB Historic Environment Action Plans and provides background information on the history and archaeology of the landscape **(B1 to B10)**
-  **Area** - Summarises key characteristics of discrete geographical areas within the AONB, they then set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of each area and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance its characteristics **(A1 to A12)**
-  **Theme** - Summarises key characteristics of historic environment themes, each document then sets out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of each theme and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance its characteristics **(T1 to T14)**
-  **Supplementary** - A series of documents which explore supplementary issues of relevance to the Historic Environment Action Plans **(S1 to S2)**
-  **Method** - Introduces the methodology behind the production of the Historic Environment Action Plans **(M1 to M3)**

Glossary

Acre	<i>is a unit of measurement originally 40 rods long by 4 rods wide, today one acre equals 4,046 square metres.</i>
Aerial Survey (archaeology)	<i>is a method of recording, mapping and analysing archaeological sites from aerial photographs.</i>
Afforest	<i>is a Medieval legal term meaning to place an area under forest law and administration.</i>
Anthropology	<i>is the study of humanity.</i>
Agrarian	<i>as relating to farm life.</i>
Agri-environment schemes	<i>is a mechanism by which landowners and other individuals and bodies responsible for land management can be incentivised to manage their land in a manner sympathetic to the environment.</i>
Alluvium	<i>is the name for loose bodies of sediment which have been deposited at the bottom of a slope transported by water.</i>
Antiquarian	<i>is an old name for an individual who studied history and was interested in past human societies.</i>
Archaeology	<i>is the study of past human societies primarily through the recovery and analysis of material culture.</i>
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	<i>is an area of landscape established under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act which is designated because it is considered to have significant landscape value. Natural beauty is seen as a blend of both the rich natural and cultural heritage of an area.</i>
AONB Management Plan	<i>is a statutory document created by the AONB Partnership which sets out objectives and policies for AONB partners</i>
Assart	<i>is an area of clearance in woodland or waste; or the act of clearing</i>
Banjo enclosure	<i>is an archaeological feature dating to the Iron Age defined by an enclosure forming low bank and ditch and a funnel like long entrance track.</i>
Ballista	<i>is an ancient Roman missile weapon, a bolt from which was found in the AONB.</i>
Baroque	<i>is an artistic style prevalent from the late 16th century to the early 18th century. The style is characterized by dynamic movement.</i>
Belgae	<i>are an Iron Age tribal grouping in England</i>

Bishopric	<i>is an an ecclesiastical region run by a bishop</i>
Bronze Age	<i>time period between 2500 BC and 700 BC. The Bronze Age of the AONB is marked by the beginnings of metal working in Copper, Gold and Bronze.</i>
Causewayed Enclosure	<i>is a Neolithic monument often located on hilltops consisting of concentric ditches with an internal bank, crossing the ditch are causeways.</i>
Chase	<i>is a Medieval legal term for hunting ground in which the Lord of the Chase has the right to hunt deer or boar. The area was governed by special laws, called 'chase law'. The special laws upheld the primacy of the beast that were hunted (deer, boar) and the habitat and vegetation (known as 'vert') on which they relied.</i>
Civitas	<i>is a term used to describe the local government divisions used in Roman Britain.</i>
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	<i>is a system of European Union agricultural subsidies and programmes.</i>
Conservation Areas	<i>are places which have been identified as being of special architectural or historic interest.</i>
Crown	<i>institutional power and authority of the monarch, as in 'Crown lands', in modern times vested in, and represented by, the government.</i>
Cursus	<i>is a Neolithic monument consisting of large parallel lengths of banks with external ditches.</i>
Cremation	<i>is a funerary rite associated with the burning of the dead body</i>
Colluvium	<i>is the name for loose bodies of sediment which have been deposited at the bottom of slope transported by gravity.</i>
Commons, Common Rights	<i>Is a Medieval term for an area of land within a manor where its tenants or those of other manors had special rights such as to graze livestock, or collect firewood.</i>
Coppices, Coppicing	<i>is a traditional method of woodland management in which young tree stems are cut down to near ground level. In subsequent growth years, many new shoots will emerge, and, after a number of years, the cycle begins again and the coppiced tree, or stool, is ready to be harvested again.</i>
Coverts	<i>is a thicket in which game can hide.</i>

Cultivation	is the process of growing plants (specifically crops) on arable land.
Daub	<i>is plaster, clay, or another substance used for coating a surface, esp. when mixed with straw and applied to laths or wattles to form a wall.</i>
Demense	<i>is land possessed or occupied by the owner himself and later land not held of owner by free tenants; an ancient demesne is property belonging to the king from time of the Norman Conquest</i>
Deserted Medieval Village	<i>is a former settlement which was abandoned during the Middle Ages</i>
Diocese	<i>is the district or see under the pastoral care of a bishop, it is divided into parishes.</i>
Disafforest; Disforestation	<i>is a term used to free forest land from the operation of forest law.</i>
Dissolution (of the Monasteries)	<i>was the administrative and legal processes between 1536 and 1541 by which Henry VIII disbanded monasteries, priories, convents and friaries in England, Wales and Ireland.</i>
Disenfranchisement (Cranborne Chase)	<i>was the process by which the Lord Chase gave up his hunting rights in return for financial payments.</i>
Domesday Book	<i>is a great land survey from 1086, commissioned by William the Conqueror to assess the extent of the land and resources being owned in England at the time, and the extent of the taxes he could raise.</i>
Durotriges	<i>are an Iron Age tribal grouping in England</i>
Droeway	<i>a route for driving livestock on foot from one place to another.</i>
Dyke	<i>is a manmade bank with ditch (in archaeological contexts).</i>
Early Medieval	<i>Time period between AD 410 and AD 1066. With the collapse of the Roman Empire, the landscape of the AONB was initially subsumed within several self governing civitas. However throughout the 5th and 6th centuries AD the area became increasingly under the influence of Anglo-Saxon presence and culture.</i>
Ecclesiastical	<i>Of, or relating to, the Christian Church or its clergy.</i>
Enclosure	<i>the act and process of enclosing areas of land previously part of the open woods or fields, including forests and commons.</i>
Enclosure Awards	<i>See Parliamentary Enclosure.</i>

Estover	<i>is a Medieval term for the right to take wood from common land for fuel and other purposes.</i>
Ethnography	<i>is the description of the nature of human cultures.</i>
Freehold	<i>is the status of property and land not subject to the customs of the manor, as opposed to copyhold, q.v., heritable and disposable.</i>
Feudalism	<i>is a set of local customs and practices relating to legal and military obligations of lords, vassals and fiefs in Medieval society.</i>
Furze	<i>is another term for Gorse – a spiny evergreen shrub.</i>
Geoarchaeology	<i>is the study of natural physical processes that affect archaeological sites such as geomorphology, the formation of sites through geological processes and the effects on buried sites and artefacts post-deposition.</i>
Geology	<i>is the science and study of the solid Earth and the processes by which it is shaped and changed.</i>
Geophysics (archaeology)	<i>relates to techniques used to detect buried archaeological sites and features.</i>
Grubenhau	<i>is a type of sunken floored building built between the 5th and 7th centuries AD.</i>
Hatches	<i>is another word for sluice gates used in reference to water meadows.</i>
Haybote	<i>is a Medieval term for the right of tenants on a manor to take wood for making and repairing fences and hedges.</i>
Historic Character Areas	<i>are areas in a landscape which have a distinct historic landscape character.</i>
Historic Environment Records	<i>is all aspects of the landscape resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.</i>
Historic Environment Action Plans	<i>are series of specific, attainable time based actions which address key threats to the historic environment of a landscape, area, place, site or theme. These actions flow from assessments which describe the key historic and archaeological characteristics of the landscape, area, place, site or theme in question, and set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting these historic characteristics.</i>
Historic Environment	<i>is a county based list of known archaeological sites, findspots, historic buildings, historic landscapes and records of</i>

Records	<i>archaeological investigation (formerly known as Sites and Monuments Records).</i>
Hectares	<i>is a unit of area defined as 10,000 square metres.</i>
Henge	<i>is a Neolithic monument consisting of a ring bank and ditch but with the ditch inside the bank rather than outside.</i>
Hillfort	<i>is a Iron Age monument often on a hill top consisting of large circular banks and ditches with one of more entrances.</i>
Hoard	<i>In archaeology is a collection of valuable objects or artefacts, sometimes purposely buried in the ground.</i>
Honour	<i>a Medieval term consisting of a great lordship comprising dozens or hundreds of manors.</i>
Hundred	<i>the division of a shire for administrative, military and judicial purposes under the common law.</i>
Hunter gatherer	<i>refers to a method of subsistence involving the direct procurement of edible plants and animals from the wild, foraging and hunting without significant recourse to the domestication of either.</i>
Hunting Forest	<i>is a Medieval legal term for a hunting ground in which the Lord of the Chase has the right to hunt deer or boar. The area was governed by special laws, called 'forest law'. The special laws upheld the primacy of the beast that were hunted (deer, boar) and the habitat and vegetation (known as 'vert') on which they relied.</i>
Hurdles	<i>is a portable woven fence, usually made of willow.</i>
Hypercaust	<i>is an ancient Roman system of underfloor heating.</i>
Inhumation	<i>is the act of placing a dead person or object into the ground.</i>
Iron Age	<i>time period between 700 BC and AD 43. The start of the Iron Age is traditionally marked by the first use of Iron for tools, weapons and ornaments.</i>
Landscape	<i>is an area perceived by people whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.</i>
Landscape Character	<i>is a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.</i>
Landscape Characterisation	<i>any attempt to identify, classify, map and describe landscape areas of similar character.</i>

Late Medieval	<i>is a time period between AD 1066 – AD 1485. The Late Medieval period traditionally begins with the conquest of England by French speaking Norman elite, over the English speaking elite, based in castles and manor houses. The Medieval landscape of the AONB was characterised by a pattern of nucleated villages, with associated manors surrounded by open fields.</i>
Liberty	<i>is also known as ‘franchise’, the exemption by royal decree from general provisions or regulations.</i>
LiDAR	<i>known as Light Detection And Ranging is an optical remote sensing technology that measures properties of scattered light to find range and/or other information of a distant target. It is commonly used in archaeology to detect archaeological sites in woodland.</i>
Lithics	<i>a stone tool.</i>
Listed Buildings	<i>are nationally important buildings protected by legislation.</i>
Local Development Framework	<i>is the spatial planning strategy introduced in England and Wales by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.</i>
Local Distinctiveness	<i>is that sense which allows us to distinguish one place from another.</i>
Local Lists	<i>are lists of locally important heritage assets.</i>
Long Barrow	<i>is a Neolithic monument dating to the early Neolithic period. They are rectangular or trapezoidal tumuli or earth mounds traditionally interpreted as collective tombs.</i>
Local Planning Authority	<i>is the local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom.</i>
Lynchets	<i>is a bank of earth that builds up on the downslope of a field ploughed over a long period of time.</i>
Magnates	<i>is often used to distinguish higher territorial landowners and warlords such as counts, earls, dukes and territorial-princes, from the baronage.</i>
Manor	<i>derives from traditional inherited divisions of the countryside, reassigned as local jurisdictions known as manors; each manor being subject to a lord, usually holding his position in return for undertakings offered to a higher lord. The lord held a manor court, governed by public law and local custom. Not all territorial manors were secular; bishops and abbots also held lands that entailed similar obligations.</i>

Manorialism	<i>is a Medieval system of land tenure characterised by the vesting of legal and economic power in a lord, supported economically from his own direct landholding, and from the obligatory contributions of a legally subject part of the peasant population under his jurisdiction.</i>
Mesolithic	<i>is a time period between 8000 BC and 4000 BC. Mesolithic means 'Middle Stone Age'. The Mesolithic period is a period of transition from the way people were living during the Palaeolithic period as hunter-gatherers to the development of farming in the Neolithic period.</i>
Microliths	<i>is a small stone tool typical of the Mesolithic period.</i>
Minster	<i>is a Saxon term relating any settlement of clergy living a communal life and endowed by charter with the obligation of maintaining the daily office of prayer. It declined in importance with the systematic introduction of parishes and parish churches from the 11th century onwards.</i>
Milestones, Mileposts	<i>are markers of distance along roads.</i>
National Park	<i>is a reserve of natural or semi-natural land, declared or owned by a government, set aside for human recreation and enjoyment, animal and environmental protection and restricted from most development.</i>
Neolithic	<i>Time period between 4000 BC and 2500 BC. The Neolithic period in the AONB is marked by the first origins of farming and the introduction of domesticated animals and plants.</i>
Neo-Classicalism	<i>is the name given to quite distinct movements in the decorative and visual arts, literature, theatre, music, and architecture that draw upon Western classical art and culture.</i>
Nomadism	<i>is the practice of moving from one place to another rather than settling permanently.</i>
Palaeochannel	<i>are deposits of unconsolidated sediments deposited in ancient river and stream channel systems.</i>
Palaeoenvironment	<i>refers to the study of past environments.</i>
Palaeolithic	<i>is a time period between 700,000 to 8'000 BC The earliest evidence of human activity in the landscape of the AONB dates from the Palaeolithic period. The Palaeolithic period traditionally begins with the first use of stone tools by hominins (the ancestors of modern humans).</i>
Palladianism	<i>is a European style of architecture derived from the designs of</i>

Palynology	<i>the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio. is the science that studies contemporary and fossil palynomorphs including pollen and spores.</i>
Pannage	<i>is a Medieval term for the right to graze pigs in woodland.</i>
Park	<i>is an enclosed area in a forest where deer may be collected (entering via 'leaps' and 'parked' for protection and maintenance; or an enclosed area outside a forest in which rights of hunting are enjoyed by a lord, often treated to landscaping in the seventeenth and later centuries.</i>
Parish	<i>is a territorial unit that was usually historically served by a parish church or local church.</i>
Parliamentary Enclosure	<i>are local acts of Parliament, which created new enclosures which consolidated open fields, pastures, commons or wastes.</i>
Pillboxes	<i>were small fortified structures constructed as a part of British anti-invasion preparations.</i>
Pillow Mounds	<i>are historic rabbit warrens formed by an oblong mound with a flat top.</i>
Planning Policy Guidance 15, 16	<i>former national planning policy guidance relating to archaeology and listed features (superseded by Planning Policy Statement 5).</i>
Planning Policy Statement 5	<i>current national planning policy relating to the historic environment 2010 onwards</i>
Pollards, Pollarding	<i>is a method of producing light timber in woodland pasture. Trees were cut at a height out of reach of the browsing of livestock to produce a pillar-like trunk. New growth emerged from the crown and the cycle of cutting would be anything from ten to twenty years depending on the tree species.</i>
Post Medieval	<i>is a time period between AD 1485 and AD 1800. The end of the Medieval period saw the expansion of the yeomanry and the beginnings of the enclosure of the countryside.</i>
Protected Landscapes	<i>refers in England and Wales to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks.</i>
Radiocarbon dating	<i>is one of the most frequent uses of radiocarbon dating is to estimate the age of organic remains from archaeological sites.</i>
Reformation	<i>term used for the break by Protestants from the Roman Catholic religion.</i>
Register of Parks and Gardens	<i>is a list of nationally important historic parks and gardens. Inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register in itself brings no additional statutory controls.</i>

Ridge and Furrow	<i>is an archaeological pattern of ridges and troughs created by a system of ploughing used in Europe during the Medieval period.</i>
Romano-British	<i>Time period between AD 43 and AD 410. The start of Roman Britain in the South West region is traditionally dated to AD 43. The archaeology of the next 300 years is associated with the imposition of Roman culture into Britain, ultimately deriving from the expansion of the Roman Empire out of Rome.</i>
Round Barrow	<i>commonly used to refer to circular Bronze Age burial mounds.</i>
Round Houses	<i>commonly used in reference to distinctive round huts found in Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements.</i>
Saxon	<i>refers to people and culture derived from Germanic tribes which reached the AONB from the 6th century onwards.</i>
Scabbard	<i>is a sheath for holding a sword.</i>
Scheduling	<i>refers to the legal system for protecting nationally important archaeological sites in England.</i>
Scheduled Monuments	<i>are nationally important archaeological sites protected by legislation.</i>
Sedentism	<i>is a term applied to the transition from nomadic to permanent, year-round settlement.</i>
Sites and Monuments Records	<i>See Historic Environment Records.</i>
Shire	<i>is the original term for what is usually known as a county; the word county having been introduced at the Norman Conquest of England. The two are synonymous; also the place where hobbits are found in the AONB.</i>
Stratigraphy (archaeology)	<i>refers to the layers of soil on an archaeological site</i>
Tanged	<i>meaning leaf shaped.</i>
Tithe Barn	<i>a type of barn used in the Medieval period for storing the tithes - a tenth of a farm's produce which had to be given to the church.</i>
Topography	<i>meaning the surface shape and features of an area.</i>
Turnpike	<i>is a privately or publicly built road for which users pay a toll.</i>
Vert	<i>is a Medieval word for the habitat for deer; trees and underwoods.</i>

Villa	<i>is a Roman country house often forming the centre of an agricultural estate.</i>
Yeoman	<i>is used to refer to a free man holding a small landed estate, a minor landowner, or a small prosperous farmer.</i>
Walk	<i>is a Medieval term for the district of the forest under the oversight of a keeper.</i>
Warren	<i>is a Medieval term for a piece of ground preserved for hunting beasts of warren (including rabbit, hare and fowl).</i>
Waste	<i>is a Medieval term for unlicensed felling of underwood, wood or trees in an area of land within a manor where its tenants or those of other manors had the right to graze livestock</i>
Water Meadows	<i>is an area of grassland subject to controlled irrigation to increase agricultural productivity.</i>
Wattle	<i>is a woven wooden support often combined with daub to make a structure.</i>
Wessex	<i>refers to an Anglo Saxon kingdom in the south west. The term is used today to refer to central southern England including the counties of Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset.</i>

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Online Sources

The AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation is the main source of information on the historic landscape of the AONB and is available at www.historiclandscape.co.uk [last accessed 8th November 2010].

The main archaeological record for the area is the county based Historic Environment Record in Dorset <http://www.dorsetforyou.com/her>, Hampshire <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/historic-buildings-register.htm> and Somerset <http://webapp1.somerset.gov.uk/her/sop.asp?flash=true> and the Sites and Monuments Record in Wiltshire <http://history.wiltshire.gov.uk/smr/> [last accessed 8th November 2010]. Or alternatively you can search Heritage Gateway to search across national and local records of England's historic sites and buildings <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> [last accessed 8th November 2010].

Information on the listed buildings in the area is available from English Heritage's Listed Buildings Online <http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk> [last accessed 8th November 2010].

Information on historic farm buildings in the area is only available at the scale of National Character Area as part of English Heritage's preliminary characterisation of historic farmsteads http://www.farmsteadstoolkit.co.uk/tk_intro.html [last accessed 8th November 2010].

Information on nationally important historic parks and gardens in the AONB are available from the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Planning policy statements can be accessed from the Communities and Local Government Website <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicystatements/> [last accessed 8th November 2010].



The Wiltshire Community pages on the Wiltshire Council Website provide a wealth of information on the parishes in Wiltshire in the area
<http://www.northwilts.gov.uk/community/index.php> .

This is complemented by descriptions of parishes in the Victoria County History of Wiltshire which are organised by Hundred <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/place.aspx?gid=36®ion=3> [last accessed 8th November 2010].

Nearly all parishes in the AONB have had parish histories created for them and these are available from the relevant county reference library [last accessed 8th November 2010]:

- Dorset History Centre <http://www.dorsetforyou.com/dorsethistorycentre>
- Hampshire Archives and Local Studies <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/archives>
- Somerset Record Office <http://www1.somerset.gov.uk/archives/>
- Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre <http://www.wshc.eu/>



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Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Historic Environment Action Plans

www.historiclandscape.co.uk

This document forms part of a suite of documents which together comprise the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Historic Environment Action Plans, or HEAPs for short. The HEAPs provide a summary of the key characteristics of the historic environment of the AONB at a landscape scale, they then set out the significance, condition and forces for change affecting the historic fabric and character of this special landscape and identify proactive actions to conserve and enhance these special characteristics.



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