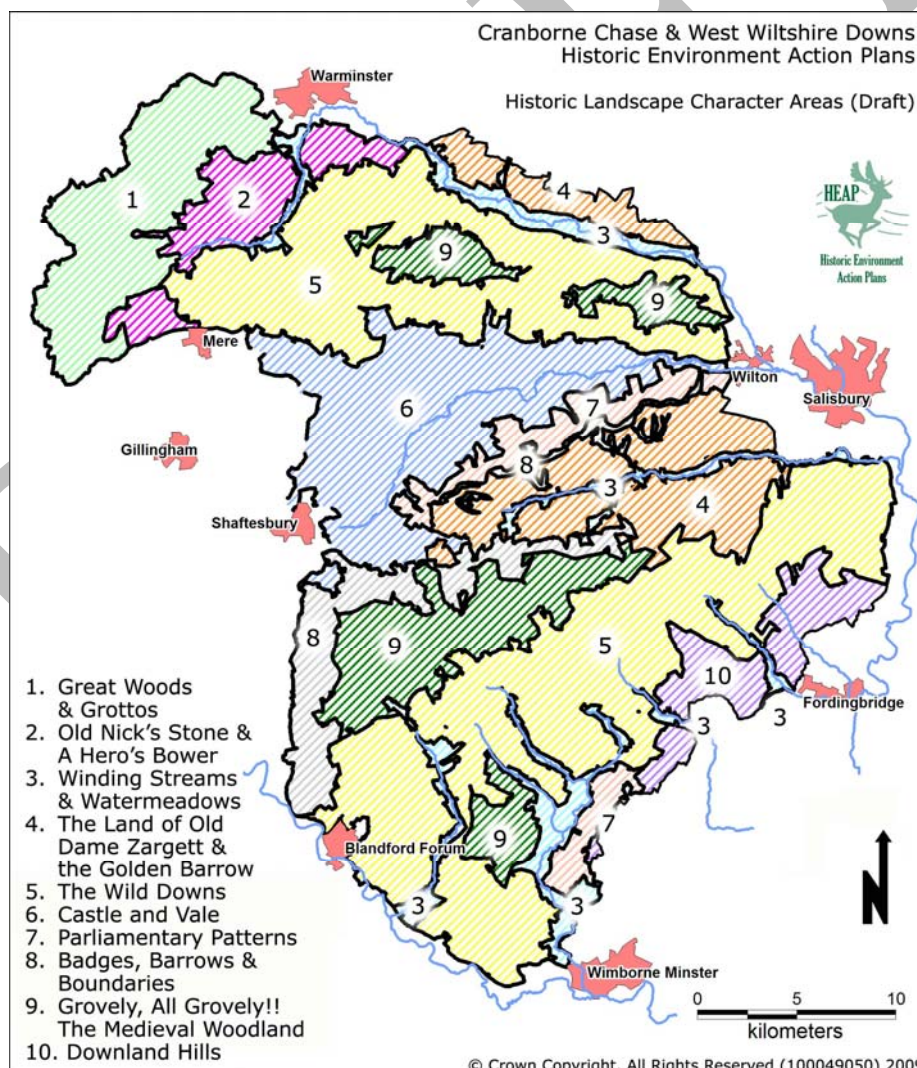


# “The Wild Downs and Hills” ..... Creating Historic Environment Action Plans for the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB

## METHODOLOGY



### Describing Historic Character Areas A Methodology



Draft 1

# Describing Historic Character Areas\* - A Methodology

\*Historic Character Area is one possible name for geographical conglomerations which combine and synthesis historic characterisation data. A range of other terms are also in use such as Historic Landscape Character Areas.

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## Summary

*The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB is creating Historic Environment Action Plans for the AONB landscape. The first step of this project is the creation and description of Historic Character Areas. This document outlines the process through which the written descriptions for each Historic Character Areas were prepared. It outlines existing methodologies, discusses the datasets used and outlines the final descriptive framework.*

## Introducing Historic Character Areas

The creation of Historic Character Areas provides a method of consolidating historic characterisation data into a more generalised dataset comprised of geographically specific areas. Each Historic Character Area was identified using the AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation and is based on shared patterns of present day Historic Landscape Character and traces of past land use. This process is described in the accompanying Method Statement ‘Creating Historic Character Areas A Methodology’.

***Once an Historic Character Area has been identified it needs to be accompanied by text which identifies and describes the main characteristics of each area.***

This description should include both the nationally important and unique but also commonplace and locally distinctive. It should encapsulate the main features of the Historic Environment in its widest form and include both the archaeological and historical, the very old and the more recent. It should aim to be comprehensive but also in the interests of usability concise. The descriptions for each area should be consistent in order to allow easy communication. They should also capture the imagination of the reader, creating a mental picture of the area in question.

Table One: Historic Environment Projects which have created Historic Character Areas

	Summary	Legal Designations	Geology	Topography	Current Character	Previous Character	Use	Historic Development	Archaeological Potential	Relationship to other Areas	Time-depth	Research, Documentation	Amenity, Education	Perceptions, Values	Vulnerability, coherence, rarity, condition	Forces for Change*	Management Issues*	References
Black Country HLC (Quigley; 2007)	x	x	x	x	x	x												
Scarborough – Hartlepool HSC (Val Baker et.al: 2007)			x	x	x			x		x								
Liverpool Bay HSC (Wessex Archaeology 2006)					x	x	x						x					x
Isle of Wight HEAP (Isle of Wight Council: 2008)	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
West Berkshire HEAPs (Conway: Unpub)			x	x	x	x			x								x	
Rochford HEC (Essex CC: 2006)	x				x	x			x									
Thames Gateway HLCA (Chris Blandford Associates: 2004)			x	x	x	x												
Aylesbury HEA (Bucks CC: 2005)		x			x	x								x			x	
Cornwall HLZs (Herring: 1998)	x				x	x		x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Lichfield DC HECA (XXX;XXX)	x	x						x				x	x		x		x	

## Existing Methodologies

A literature review of projects which have created and described Historic Character Areas demonstrates the wide range of attributes that have been captured. These approaches are summarised in Table One. Unsurprisingly the most recent description of Historic Character Areas undertaken for the Isle of Wight HEAP is the most comprehensive. This is due to the fact that the creation of Historic Character Areas involves a continually evolving methodology. The descriptions outlined here similarly follow this more comprehensive approach.

As these descriptions represent a final product there is not a clear separation between the separate the descriptive elements *'the what, and the where,'* e.g. Historical Development, from the analytical *'the so what'*. The actual process of creating the descriptions, however, should consist of two separate steps. The first step is a descriptive process, which for example describes the heritage designations present in an area, or the features which are of particular value to a community drawn from parish plans. The second step is to start to draw inferences from these descriptions about appropriate actions which may be undertaken. This second step will have the effect of imposing, if not values, then priorities onto a given piece of landscape. This document aims to outline a transparent method through which the first step is undertaken where the features of a given area are *described*, before the process of creating Historic Environment Action Plans is begun.

## Sources of Information

### *Comprehensive Datasets available*

Any descriptive framework depends on the sources of information which are available. It is important that the individual Historic Character Areas are described in a comprehensive and systematic manner therefore as a first stage descriptions were created using information from datasets which cover the whole AONB. These datasets should also be available for any area of England.

#### ▪ **Nationally Designated Heritage**

The national system of heritage protection has two parts, firstly identifying heritage through designation and secondly protecting it through the planning system by using different kinds of consent. These datasets can be used to identify nationally important historic and archaeological features, sites and buildings in the AONB.

Nationally Designated Heritage includes:

- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments** - Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for nationally important archaeological sites. The word 'monument' includes 200 classes of features ranging from burial mounds to modern features such as pillboxes. The current legislation, the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent any work to a designated monument. A GIS dataset of SAMs can be obtained from English Heritage and this was cropped for the AONB. There are 556 SAMs in the AONB.

*The text should describe the quantity of SAMs in an area, their distributions, the monument types represented. It should highlight 'iconic' sites those that are well researched, well know or highly visible.*

- **Listed Buildings** –These are nationally important buildings of special architectural or historical value, which have a group value or have close historical association with important buildings or events. These buildings are protected through the used of Listed Buildings Consent. Listed buildings are given one of three categories.

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest, sometimes considered to be internationally important.
- Grade II\* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest.
- Grade II buildings are nationally important and of special interest.

A GIS dataset of Listed Buildings can be obtained from English Heritage and this was cropped for the AONB. This includes details on the buildings name, ref number and grade. There are 2015 Listed Buildings in the AONB, 77 Grade I and 106 Grade II\*.

*The text should describe the numbers of listed buildings in an area, their distribution and character. Any key associations should be noted. It should highlight 'iconic' sites as with SAMs.*

- **Register of Parks and Gardens** - National record of the historic parks and gardens, known as the Register of Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. Inclusion of an historic park or garden on the Register in itself brings no additional statutory controls, but they should be recognised in Local Authority plans. A GIS dataset of List Buildings can be obtained from English Heritage and this was cropped for the AONB. There are 16 Parks and Gardens in the AONB on the Register.

*The text should describe the number of Registered Parks and Gardens in a given area, their location, their key features and associations and their contribution to historic landscape character.*

- **Protected Wreck Sites** – the AONB has no coastline. World Heritage Sites – there are no World Heritage Sites in the AONB.
- **Register of Battlefields** – the AONB has no historic battlefields.
- **Conservation Areas** - Local authorities have the power to designate as conservation areas in any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' whose character or appearance is worth protecting or enhancing. This 'specialness' is judged against local and regional criteria, rather than national importance as is the case with listing. Within a conservation area the local authority has extra controls over demolition, minor developments and the protection of trees. Local authorities hold GIS datasets of their Conservation Areas which can be combined and cropped to the AONB boundary. There are 63 Conservation Areas in the AONB.

*The text should describe the number of Conservation Areas in a given area, their location, main features and associations.*

- **Heritage at Risk**

The aim of the English Heritage at Risk Registers is to understand the overall state of England's heritage to identify those components that are facing the greatest pressures and threats. The At Risk Registers focuses on nationally designated buildings, archaeological sites (Scheduled ancient Monuments), Parks and Gardens (Register of Designed Landscapes), Battlefields, Shipwrecks, and for the first time in 2009 Conservation Areas. Each of these components has been assessed in a slightly different way: -

- **Buildings at Risk** – only Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings have so far been assessed. Only those assessed at being 'At Risk' appear on the Register and there are 6 of these in the AONB. This data was provided to the AONB from English Heritage as an Excel spreadsheet pre cut to the AONB boundary detailing the monument no., name, grade, category of risk and providing a national grid reference. This grid reference can be used to create a spatially referenced dataset in GIS. The online English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk includes further details such as condition of monument and ownership.

*The text should highlight those areas with a building on the At Risk Register where possible the reasons for this status should be described.*

- **Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Risk** – all Scheduled Ancient Monuments can be perceived as the equivalent of Grade 1 Listed Buildings and as such have all been given an At Risk Category (Low, Medium and High). This data was provided to the AONB from English Heritage as a excel spreadsheet pre cut to the AONB boundary detailing the monument no., name, category of risk and providing a national grid reference. This grid reference can be used to create a spatially referenced dataset in GIS. The dataset holds no information on the reason why a particular category has been given. However the regional English Heritage teams hold spreadsheets for each county detailing why each Medium and High categories has been assigned to a particular SAM. The information for each county was combined and added to the GIS dataset using the unique reference for each SAM. The dataset now detailed a main vulnerability for each monument, as well as detailed notes on exact risks for some monuments. This project is particularly interested in gaining a landscape scale overview of the causes of risks to SAMs, so the 'Main Vulnerability' was simplified in new column to one of 10 possible categories: Animal Burrowing, Arable Clipping, Arable Ploughing, Collapse, Forestry, Management, Scrub/Tree erosion, Vehicle Damage, Visitor Erosion and Other.

*For each area the text should look at the number of SAMS at medium and high risk and their distributions. The reasons for their 'At Risk' status should be described.*

- **Parks and Gardens at Risk** - The new 'at risk' register for parks and gardens draws on a suite of indicators that were selected to describe change (whether beneficial or detrimental), active conservation planning, and neglect for every registered site. As yet this At Risk Register registers has not been made publically available, but when available this information will be added to the descriptions.
- **Battlefields at Risk** – There are no Battlefields with the AONB but this register may be of relevance to other protected areas. The Register of Historic Battlefields was established by English Heritage to encourage local authorities, owners and others to understand the importance of these sites. Currently there are 43 battlefields on the register; each has been allocated a risk category of with low, medium or high. A map of Battlefields at risk is available on the English Heritage Website, and this links to further details on each battlefield.
- **Shipwrecks at Risk** - The AONB has no coastline but this register may be of relevance to other protected areas. Currently there are 45 protected wreck sites; each has been allocated a risk category of with low, medium or high. A map of Shipwrecks at risk is available on the English Heritage Website, and this links to further details on each Battlefield.
- **Conservation Areas at Risk** - English Heritage's new campaign will reveal how many of England's 9,300 Conservation Areas are at risk and from what. Each Local Authority in the country to fill in a questionnaire on the condition of their Conservation Areas and the results will be published in June 2009.

*The text should describe which Conservation Areas are at risk and begin to try and understand the reasoning behind this status and the wider implications for the built environment of the AONB.*

#### ▪ **Sites and Monuments Record and Historic Environment Records**

The AONB covers four counties Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire. These each have their own archaeological record which is either called a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) or a Historical Environment Record (HER). These are the same kinds of database, HER being an augmentation of an

SMR containing a wider scope of data, such as information on buildings or the inclusion of Urban Archaeological Databases. SMRs commonly evolve into HERs when a certain data standard is reached. Most HERs/SMRs maintain three types of records: monuments (sites and finds), events and sources/archives. Only those records relating to monuments have been made available to the AONB. Sites within a SMR/HER are given a monument type. These are compiled using the MIDAS (A Manual and Data Standard for Monument Inventories) data standard (MIDAS Heritage: 2007), in association with other shared reference data such as National Monuments Record *The Thesaurus of Monument Types* (English Heritage 1999). This means that there will be a high level of similarity between the databases of different HERs/SMRs. The details of each of the relevant HERs/SMRs are as follows: -

1. Dorset County Council has a Historic Environment Record. This contains 1235 entries for the AONB.
2. Hampshire County Council has a Historic Environment Record. This contains 405 entries covering the AONB
3. Somerset County Council has a Historic Environment Record. This contains 43 entries covering the AONB.
4. Wiltshire County Council has a Sites and Monument Record. This contains 2368 which are in the AONB.

Each county's SMR/HER record is available in electronic format and can be imported into GIS (Geographical Information Systems). Each of the SMR/HER datasets was acquired as a GIS extract cut to the AONB from the relevant county as data files. They were then manipulated as follows:

1. Dorset. The Dorset HER data was provided via email as four separate .csv files. These were opened in Excel and recombined using the unique monument reference number in each file to create a new spreadsheet (.xls). The new spreadsheet contained two columns containing an easting and northing for each entry; this meant that new .xls sheet could therefore be opened in MapInfo and points created in a map layer. Erroneous points which lay outside the AONB were removed and the data was then reexported as a .txt file so it could be combined with the Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire Data.
2. Hampshire. The Hampshire data was provided as ArcMap .shp files; these were translated to a .tab file in MapInfo. These did not have columns containing easting and northing information so these were created. The table was exported as a .txt file so it could be combined with the Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire Data.
3. The Somerset HER only contains 43 points which are inside the AONB boundary. The details of these were created from the information available online on the SMR and a new .txt file created.
4. The Wiltshire SMR was provided as ArcMap .shp files; these were translated to a .tab file in MapInfo. The Wiltshire SMR also provided a .dxf file from AutoCAD which was imported into MapInfo and provided additional line based information such as transcriptions from aerial photographs. This table did not have columns containing easting and northing information so these were created. The table was then exported as a .txt so it could be combined with the Dorset, Hampshire and Somerset Data.

Each of the files was then opened in Excel and combined into one spreadsheet. This involved the removal of additional fields which were not common to all four datasets.

This process left the following fields: -

FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION
ID_NO	The unique HER/SMR number imported from each dataset
COUNTY	The County the data belongs to
NAME	The name of the monument/find in some cases this is the type of monument and a location or in some cases just a location
DATE_FROM	The date of the monument or find
DATE_TO	The Dorset HER contained a date to field which provided a date range. This has been left in but is blank for Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire data.
TYPE	The Type of Monument or finds allocated to each point
TYPE_NEW	Amalgamated category (see below*)
E	The easting for each point
N	The northing for each point

With regards to the type of monument or find allocated to each point (the field named TYPE), there were noticeable differences between the four datasets. This was due to the fact that:-

- The descriptions of different monument types varied in their detail: not all datasets record the morphology of round barrows or enclosures for example.
- The four datasets do not have records of the same monument types. This is because some monument types are location specific and because they may not as yet feature in the relevant dataset.

In order for the spreadsheet to be useable a new field\* was created (TYPE\_NEW) which amalgamated various monument types. Although this lost detail from the dataset, it did allow direct comparisons to be made across the counties. This resulted in the following 49 monument types/categories being created: -

- |                         |                         |                     |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Amphitheatre         | 12. Cursus              | 25. Hillfort        | 40. Settlement      |
| 2. Animal Cemetery      | 13. Deer Park           | 26. Industrial Site | 41. Signal Station  |
| 3. Battlefield          | 14. Ecclesiastical Site | 27. Linear Feature  | 42. Stocks          |
| 4. Boundary Feature     | 15. Enclosure           | 28. Long Barrow     | 43. Stonework       |
| 5. Bridge               | 16. Fence               | 29. Military        | 44. Telegraph Pole  |
| 6. Building             | 17. Field System        | 30. Mill            | 45. Temple          |
| 7. Burial               | 18. Finds               | 31. Moat            | 46. Unknown Feature |
| 8. Castle               | 19. Fort                | 32. Parkland        | 47. Water meadow    |
| 9. Causewayed Enclosure | 20. Garden              | 33. Pillow Mound    | 48. Watermill       |
| 10. Cemetery            | 21. Garden Feature      | 34. Pit             | 49. Well            |
| 11. Circular Feature    | 22. Gate                | 35. Pond            |                     |
|                         | 23. Henge               | 36. Pump            |                     |
|                         | 24. Hill Figure         | 37. Racecourse      |                     |
|                         |                         | 38. Round Barrow    |                     |
|                         |                         | 39. Routeway        |                     |

*In the textual descriptions the main characteristics of the known archaeological record for each area should be described. The text could look at the age range of particular features; some areas for example may display concentrations of medieval sites for example. Locally distinctive features should be highlighted.*

#### ▪ **Historic Landscape Characterisation**

The Historic Landscape Characterisation was completed for the AONB in June 2009. It maps and describes the historic dimension of the present day landscape of the AONB and identifies time depth. It formed the basis for the identification of the discrete Historic Character Areas, and therefore also

forms a major component in the description of these areas. More information on the Historic Landscape Characterisation can be accessed from [www.historiclandscape.co.uk](http://www.historiclandscape.co.uk).

*Information of interest to be included in the text based description of each area includes the distribution of Current historic Landscape Type; Previous Historic Landscape Type and time depth; Place Name evidence; and the morphology of fields, settlement and woodland including boundary information.*

#### ▪ **Portable Antiquity Scheme**

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is a voluntary scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public in England and Wales. It comprised a database recording details of each find, and the finder. This dataset was kindly made available to the AONB by the British Museum and the grid reference recorded for each find used to create a GIS dataset which was cropped to the AONB.

*This dataset can be used to gain an overview of metal detecting in the AONB, and the recovery of finds through other means. It can also be used in the identification of possible location for important sites which have not been formally recorded in the SMR/HER. The Portable Antiquity Scheme has been shown for example particularly helpful in pinpointing Saxon activity, for example, which has been absent from the more traditional archaeological records.*

#### ***Incorporating other information***

Once the individual Historic Character Areas have been described systematically using information from datasets which cover the whole AONB, information from other data sources was used to supplement the descriptions.

#### ▪ **Conservation Area Appraisals**

Following designation, local planning authorities have a duty from time to time to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas. These proposals take the form of Conservation Area Appraisals. Currently only 16 of the 63 Conservation Areas in the AONB have CAAs, though many of the Local Authorities are undertaking rolling programs of CAA creation.

*Where they exist Conservation Area Appraisals form a useful source of information on the history of settlements in the AONB, and descriptions of their main historic features which can be used to augment Historic Character Area descriptions.*

#### ▪ **Parish Plans and other documents**

Parish Plans are documents produced by the local community living within a particular parish. They are designed to be “holistic” or comprehensive in scope and should set out a vision of how the community wants to develop, and identify the action needed to achieve it. They can include everything that is relevant to the people who live and work in the community, from employment and playgrounds to the design of new buildings and protection of hedges and ponds. They can include any social, environmental or economic issues.

*They often identify heritage features of value to a local community which can be incorporated into the Historic Character Area Descriptions, though the comprehensiveness of the plans is very variable. The AONB has access to 16 Parish Plans covering the AONB.*

Village Design Statements are another useful reference document. These are a practical tool prepared by communities to help influence decisions on design and development. Prepared correctly, a VDS

will provide a clear statement of the character of a particular village or town against which planning applications may be assessed. The AONB is aware of one VDS for the AONB.

*These should also indicate the historic features which are particularly locally important.*

#### ▪ **Local Lists**

Some Local Authorities maintain list of buildings of local interest and have in some instances begun to indicate which of these are at Risk. These can be used to look at the locally distinctive characteristics of buildings in the area.

*These can be used to look at the locally distinctive characteristics of buildings in an area.*

Both the Dorset and Wiltshire Gardens Trust maintain written lists of historic Parks and Gardens of local interest which have been transformed into a GIS dataset.

*The lists can be used to describe Parks and Gardens of Interest with Historic Character Areas not on the English Heritage register.*

#### ▪ **Other Management Plans**

Add in details of National Trust strategies for sites when received.

### **The structure of descriptions**

Clarity and ease of comparison are key factors influencing the legibility and usability of the Historic Character Areas descriptions. As discussed above as a first stage these descriptions should seek to be transparent and the sources of information clearly related. For ease of reference the descriptions should have the same layout though obviously the variable availability of data will effect the length of any given section.

#### ***Title***

This should capture the imagination and the main features of the area, drawing on local features and place names.

#### ***Map***

The map should show the outline of the area and the adjacent areas imposed on a suitable scale mapping. In the case of the AONB a 50K raster base was used.

#### ***Summary***

A two or three sentence summary of the historic and archaeological character of the area.

#### ***The Historic Landscape***

Drawn primarily from any available Historic Landscape Characterisation, but utilising other datasets such as Local Registers of parks and gardens.

This should describe:

- The main Historic Landscape Character Types present and their contribution to the historic landscape character of the present day.
- Important Previous Historic Landscape Types

- Time depth in the landscape should also be noted along with major historical developments and processes which have impacted on the landscape.
- Particularly important morphological features should be described e.g the visual aspects of the fields and woodlands.

### ***Routeways***

Drawn from SMR/HER data, SAM, available historic mapping

This should describe:

- The main historic routeways in an area.
- The character of present day routeways in an area and their historical development.
- The character of previous routeways in an area and their historical development.
- Linkages with the RoW network.

### ***Settlement and the Built Environment***

Drawn from any available Historic Landscape Characterisation, Listed Building Data, Buildings at Risk dataset, Conservation Area Designations and Appraisals, Local Lists of Buildings, Parish Plans

This should describe:

- The settlement Pattern
- The Historical development of settlement
- Local Building materials and features
- Conservation areas and their attributes
- Notable buildings of interest

### ***Archaeology***

Drawn from the SMR/HER data, Portable Antiquity Scheme Data

This should describe:

- Main features of the archaeological record
- Notably visible sites
- Iconic sites or those which have been the subject of research.
- Main features from the Portable Antiquity Scheme

### ***Nationally Designated Heritage***

Drawn from the English Heritage Schedules, Lists, Registers and 'At Risk' Data

This should describe:

- The Scheduled Ancient monuments and their at risk status
- The Scheduled Ancient monuments and their at risk status
- Registered Parks and Gardens

### ***Pictures and Illustrations***

Photographs and images capturing views of the historic landscape and key archaeological and historic features in an area.

### ***Linkages***

Where appropriate links should be added to the description to accompanying overarching descriptions including:

- Archaeological and historical research in the AONB
- Antiquarian activity in the AONB
- Period based descriptions of the archaeological development of the AONB.

## Conclusion

Each Historic Character Area should be accompanied by a comprehensive and concise description of its main historic and archaeological descriptions.

These descriptions will form the basis for identifying actions for the Historic Environment in the AONB.

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