LANDMAP Methodology
Historic Landscape
2016

1. Methodoleg Tirweddau Hanesyddol LANDMAP

Mae'r llu o nodweddion sy'n ffurfio'r dirwedd hanesyddol yn deillio o weithgareddau pobl oedd yn defnyddio a ffurfio'r tir i ddiwallu eu hanghenion yn y gorffennol: maent yn amlygu credoau, agweddau, traddodiadau a gwerthoedd y bobl hynny. Maent yn cynnwys olion ffisegol o bob agwedd o weithgareddau ac ymelwad dynol yn y gorffennol (ar y wyneb ac o dan ddaear), ac ein dealltwriaeth a dehongliad o'r olion hynny. Mae'r Agwedd Tirweddau Hanesyddol yn nodi'r rhinweddau tirwedd hynny sy'n dibynnu ar ddefnydd tir, patrymau a nodweddion hanesyddol allweddol.

Er mwyn i ni fedru asesu cyflymder, cyfeiriad ac effeithiau'r newid, Mae angen i ni ddeall sut mae'r dirwedd wedi datblygu. Mae nodweddion hanesyddol ac archeolegol o ddiddordeb a gwerth am amrywiaeth o resymau: yn allweddol, ar gyfer ymchwil, ac am y modd y maent yn cyfrannu at gymeriad y dirwedd hanesyddol ac at natur, a theimlad, o le.

Mae ein diddordebau a'n gwerthoedd wedi cael eu canolbwyntio'n draddodiadol at brif henebion a safleoedd hanesyddol ac archeolegol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen ystyriaeth ehangach o ddimensiwn hanesyddol y dirwedd, lle mae nodweddion hanesyddol cyffredin wedi'u gosod ochr yn ochr â mathau o brif safleoedd a henebion arferol iawn. Er enghraifft, mae ffiniau caeau traddodiadol ym mhobman ac yn aml yn nodweddion mwyaf blaenllaw'r dirwedd mewn sawl rhan o Gymru, ac yn aml maent yn dyddio'n ôl i'r cyfnod cyn-hanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, nid ydynt yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi'n helaeth fel mathau

derbyniol o henebion cae sydd yn aml mewn cymhariaeth, yn llai, wedi'u gwasgaru'n fwy eang a ddim yn sefyll allan fel nodweddion tirwedd.

Mae'r Agwedd Tirweddau Hanesyddol yn mynd i'r afael â'r ddeuoliaeth hon yn wrthrychol. Mae'n nodi'r dosbarthiadau hynny o ddefnydd tir, patrymau a nodweddion hanesyddol sydd ddim ond yn strwythurol amlwg ac yn cyfrannu at gymeriad hanesyddol cyflawn y dirwedd bresennol. Fe ystyrir henebion a safleoedd archeolegol nad ydynt yn bodloni'r maen prawf hwn yn bwysig ac yn addas ar gyfer amddiffyniad statudol. Yn sgil hynny, efallai na fydd y dosbarth mwyaf blaenllaw a ddewiswyd ar gyfer yr Ardal Agwedd arbennig o angenrheidrwydd yn hen iawn, er gall fod yr ardal ei hun yn cynnwys nifer o safleoedd archeolegol. Ar y llaw arall, efallai na fydd yna unrhyw archaeoleg arwyddocaol yn yr ystyr traddodiadol mewn Ardal Agwedd.

Mae'n bwysig cofio bod LANDMAP yn ymwneud â dod o hyd i batrymau a phriodweddau o fewn tirwedd bresennol, a gyda'u rheolaeth ddilynol. Nid hanes y dirwedd mohono, na ymarfer dod o hyd i nodweddion dirwedd hanesyddol, lle mae adroddiadau helaeth yn cael eu hychwanegu at yr hyn sy'n gyfatebol i'r Ardal Agwedd, er gall ardaloedd a ddiffinnir yn LANDMAP fod yn addas ar gyfer cael eu nodweddu .

Hefyd mae'n bwysig i'r Arbenigwr Agwedd gofio mae asesiad o'r dirwedd yw hon, ac nid y safleoedd unigol o'i fewn. Ni ddylai ardaloedd cael eu diffinio'n unig ar sail eu gwerth neu werth dichonol eu darnau hanesyddol ac archeolegol. Dylai'r rhain ddim ond cael eu hystyried pan maent yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at gymeriad a strwythur hanesyddol cyffredinol y dirwedd.

Yn yr un modd dylid cadw mewn cof mae'r bwriad yw i'r data a gasglwyd cael rhan allweddol oddi allan i anghenion sy'n canolbwyntio rhan amlaf ar y dirwedd, yn y broses LANDMAP. Er enghraifft, gall data Agwedd Tirwedd Hanesyddol fwydo mewn i nodweddion tirwedd hanesyddol fanylach, rhoi gwybodaeth i'r rheolaeth am nodweddion hanesyddol ac archeolegol o fewn cynlluniau amaeth-amgylchedd neu gael eu defnyddio fel elfennau o'r Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol.

2. Summary

The myriad features that make up the historic landscape are the results of the activities of the people who used and shaped the land to serve their needs in the past: they reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions and values of those people. They include the physical remains of all aspects of human activities and exploitation in the past (above and below ground), and our understanding and interpretation of those remains. The Historic Landscape Aspect identifies those landscape qualities that depend on key historic land uses, patterns and features.

To assess the speed, direction and effect of change, we need to understand how the landscape has evolved. Historic and archaeological features are of interest and value for a variety of reasons: intrinsically, for research, and for the contribution they make to historic landscape character and to the nature, and sense, of place.

Our interests and values have been traditionally focussed towards pre-eminent historic or archaeological sites and monuments. LANDMAP, however, requires a wider consideration of the landscape's historic dimension, in which commonplace historic features are ranked alongside long-accepted types of pre-eminent sites and monuments. For example,

traditional field boundaries are ubiquitous and often dominant landscape features in many parts of Wales, and sometimes can have their origins in the prehistoric period. However, they are not as highly valued as accepted types of field monument, which, in comparison, are often smaller, more widely dispersed and not usually prominent as landscape features.

The Historic Landscape Aspect addresses this dichotomy objectively. It identifies only those classes of historic land uses, patterns and features that are structurally prominent and contribute to the overall historic character of the present landscape. Archaeological sites and monuments that do not meet this criterion but that are considered important lend themselves to statutory protection. Consequently, the dominant class selected for a particular Aspect Area might not necessarily be of any great antiquity, although the area itself might contain several archaeological sites. Conversely, an Aspect Area might not contain any significant archaeology at all in the traditional sense.

It is important to remember that LANDMAP is concerned with the identification of patterns and features within the current landscape, and with their subsequent management. It is not a landscape history, nor is it an historic landscape characterisation exercise, whereby extensive narratives are added to the equivalent of Aspect Areas, although areas defined in LANDMAP may be suitable candidates for characterisation.

It is also important for the Aspect Specialist to remember that this is an assessment of the *landscape*, not of individual sites within it. Areas are not merely to be defined on the basis of their value or potential value of their historical or archaeological components. These should be considered only when they contribute significantly to the overall historic character and structure of the landscape.

Similarly it should be borne in mind that it is intended that the data collected will have a key role outside the predominantly landscape-driven requirements of the LANDMAP process. For example, Historic Landscape Aspect data can feed into the more detailed historic landscape characterisation, inform the management of historic and archaeological features within agri-environment schemes or used as components of an Environmental Impact Assessment.

3. Overview of procedure

The process for carrying out the Historic Landscape aspect is similar to the other evaluated aspects. Initially the study area is classified into different landscape types. These are mapped and survey forms filled out for each.

When the assessment is completed, a technical report is prepared to explain judgements and any deviations from the method. A Quality Assurance procedure is carried out on all assessments to ensure consistency and quality control. In order to maintain the effectiveness and confidence in LANDMAP as the key landscape information resource in Wales, the mapping and survey information is periodically updated. The methodology is described in full in the LANDMAP Guidance for Wales Monitoring Methodology (2016).

The compilation of the LANDMAP Historic Landscape aspect therefore involves five main processes:

1. Classifying and mapping Historic Landscape Aspect Areas
2. Aspect Area data capture

3. Compilation of a Technical Report
4. Quality Assurance
5. Monitoring and updating
6. Quality Assurance of updates

Historic Landscape Aspect Specialists are responsible for 1, 2, 3 and 5 in this process. To maintain nationally consistent standards, LANDMAP datasets are quality assured before they are made available as verified LANDMAP Information. The Quality Assurance assessor is therefore responsible for 4 and 6.

4. Classification and Mapping

The LANDMAP methodology relies on good information sources and so the gathering of relevant data is essential.

4.1 Sources of information

The basic information used is as follows:

- Ordnance Survey maps, of all periods and scales
- Vertical aerial photographs
- Existing historic landscape characterisation reports
- The Regional Historic Environment Record
- The National Monuments Record
- Existing GIS data
- Oblique aerial photographs
- Archive material (particularly cartographic sources)
- Specialist local knowledge

The origin of, and any copyright restrictions on, all data sources must be recorded and acknowledged wherever they are reproduced.

4.2 Historic Landscape classification

The Historic Landscape aspect is organised according to a hierarchical classification system. This typology aims to classify the landscape into areas of distinct Historic Landscape character, and is based on a hierarchy of four levels.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Dominant context	Dominant land use	Dominant landscape pattern	Historic landscape detail
At the most basic Level, in terms of human influence, the modern landscape can be divided between rural and built up areas.	At Level 2 the dominant land use in the modern landscape is defined. In the rural environment, this is either agricultural or non-agricultural. In the built environment, it is a choice between	At Level 3, the dominant visual pattern in the landscape, which has been created by the land use class identified in Level 2, should be selected. It is at Levels 3 and 4 that the physical remains in the	The patterns in the landscape at Level 3 are further defined at Level 4 which is a finer-grain, sometimes even site-specific, usually reflecting a specific historic activity in either space or time (or usually both).

	settlement, industrial or infrastructure.	landscape relating to past activities are actually defined and mapped.	

The classification relates to mapping of the study area and allocating a classification to each Aspect Area. LANDMAP Aspect Areas must be identified to Level 3. Level 4 Aspect Areas are identified only when specifically required, usually on more detailed study areas.

Careful collation and storage by Aspect Specialists of all research information is required. This is because the Aspect Specialist's reasoning in reaching classification decisions and the evidence leading to those decisions, may be required to be submitted to, or challenged at, a Public Inquiry.

The classification system should be adhered to. Any required deviations, further sub-divisions or problems should be resolved in discussion with NRW to promote consistency and be reported as part of the Technical Report. NRW agreement is required for any Level 4 classification.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Dominant context	**Dominant land use**	**Dominant landscape pattern**	**Historic landscape detail**
Rural environment	Agricultural	Irregular fieldscape	Relict
			Evolved / mixed
			Intake
		Regular fieldscape	Pre-medieval
			Strip fields - medieval
			Ridge and furrow systems
			Water meadows
			Large fields (mainly post medieval)
			Medium fields (mainly post medieval)
			Small fields (mainly post medieval)
			Enclosed upland
			Amalgamated – 20th century
		Other fieldscape	Other fieldscape (specify)
	Non Agricultural	Horticulture	Allotments / gardens
			Nurseries
			Orchards
			Other horticulture (specify)
		Woodland	Ancient / semi natural woodland
			Non-ancient woodland
			Managed woodland (e.g. Coppice)

			Plantation (not modern forestry)
			Forestry (modern)
			Other woodland (specify)
		Marginal land	Mountain
			Unenclosed land
			Cliff top
			Dune / foreshore
			Other marginal land (specify)
		Reclaimed land	Brownfield sites
			Reclaimed wetland
			Other reclaimed land (specify)
		Water & wetland	Natural lakes and watercourses
			Reservoirs / artificial lakes
			Estuary
			Coastal wetlands / salt marsh
			Bog
			Other wetland (specify)
Built environment	Settlement	Nucleated settlement	Planned settlement – medieval
			Non-planned settlement – medieval
			Planned settlement – 19th / 20th century
			Clustered settlement – 19th / 20th century
			Ribbon development – 19th / 20th century
		Non-nucleated	Dense scattered settlement – pre 19th century
			Dense scattered settlement – 19th / 20th century
			Piecemeal encroachment
		Other settlement	Other settlement (specify)
	Industrial	Extractive	Slate quarrying / mining
			Sand / gravel extraction
			Other stone quarrying / mining
			Coal mining
			Metal mining
			Peat extraction (industrial)

			Other extractive (specify)
		Processing / manufacturing	Power generation
			Water industry
			Chemical industry
			Metal processing
			Mill complexes
			Factory
			Distribution / retail services
			Other processing (specify)
	Infrastructure	Communications	Pre-modern road / track
			Turnpike road (including infrastructure)
			Modern road (including infrastructure)
			Passenger railway (including infrastructure)
			Industrial railway (including infrastructure)
			Canal (including infrastructure)
			Airfield (including infrastructure)
			Harbour / port / dock
			Other communications (specify)
		Military	Prehistoric military
			Roman military
			Medieval military
			Post medieval military
			18th / 19th century military
			20th century military
			Other military (specify)
		Designed	Medieval forest / park
			Designed parkland / garden
			Hunting estate (modern)
			Cemetery (not churchyard)
			Urban park / public space
			Other designed landscape (specify)
		Recreational	Sports facilities
			Golf course / links
			Racecourse
			Caravan / chalet park
			Marina
			Country park

			Other recreational (specify)

The classification system should be adhered to, but local landscape differences may necessitate that the actual classes selected may be different in each Local LANDMAP Area. Any required deviations, or if any problems with using it arise, these must be resolved in discussion with the Historic Landscape representative on the LANDMAP Quality Assurance Panel and reported as part of the standard contents of the Technical Report.

4.3 Definitions of classification categories

Definition and classification is an iterative process. When working at Level 3 or 4, as is most usual in LANDMAP, the assembled data sources should be drawn on to identify discrete areas of landscape pattern. Each of these Aspect Areas must fit into one of the hierarchical classification classes. The patterns that define them may be obvious and apparent from features such as field sizes or shapes (such as areas of enclosure), or from particular land uses (such as woodland or settlement), or from relict elements of former uses and patterns (such as residual areas of medieval strip fields), or any other single dominant pattern. Conversely, they may be more diffuse, particularly, for example, in larger areas of irregular fieldscapes where many combinations of patterns and elements may be present. Aspect Areas must be coherent and be sufficiently different from their neighbours to allow the definition of justifiable boundaries.

It will often be possible when working primarily at Level 3, for some Aspect Areas to be defined at Level 4. For example, it may be easy to define a 'planned settlement – medieval' and a 'slate quarry' (both Level 4 terms) whilst the rural environment might only be recorded as 'regular fieldscape' (a Level 3 term). It is acceptable to mix Levels 3 and 4 within a single study, but a number of rules must be followed. Firstly, there must be no geographical overlap of Aspect Areas (they must be mutually exclusive). Secondly, the forms must show the relevant Level 4 term and the relevant fields completed for these areas. Thirdly, the Level 4 Areas must be identified and justified in the Technical Report.

Historic Landscape Aspect Areas must be defined and classified starting at the finest Level of detail possible with the lower Levels of classification being derived from the classification hierarchy (i.e. a *Nucleated Settlement* can be defined at Level 3 and the hierarchy will dictate that that area's Level 2 classification is *Settlement* and its Level 1 *Built Environment*). This is because in the Historic Landscape Aspect two areas which have been defined, for example, at Level 4 as '[irregular fieldscape -] relict' will not necessarily share all of the same characteristics, and certainly the 'history' of those areas will be different.

In practice, the processes of defining, mapping and classifying Aspect Areas are really three parts of the same task, and to some extent therefore overlap (although they are treated separately in the guidance for ease of explanation). The order in which they are undertaken may, quite legitimately, vary from area to area within the same study. For instance some Aspect Areas, such as towns or blocks of woodland, may follow a simple sequence - they are easily identified, they are relatively easy to map and are in effect 'self classifying' at Level 3 or even Level 4. Conversely the definition of many fieldscapes may rely on the identification of subtle and often incomplete patterns of form, size and boundary type and frequently lack hard edges. Here, the process may not be achieved with a single

source or without field survey. It is here, in particular, that the Aspect Specialist's professional judgement will play an important role.

As a first step, it is important to become acquainted with Levels 3 and 4 of the classification so that one has in mind the nature of the different characters of the Aspect Areas that are to be defined. Next, it is important to obtain an overview of the particular LANDMAP study area. There is no substitute for being well acquainted with the area before the study begins, especially when an exercise is being carried out at Level 4. It is important to know both the sources of information available (where they are, and potentially how useful they will be), and what the landscapes of the area are like physically.

However, even if the Aspect Specialist does know something of the study area, a LANDMAP exercise requires a very different kind of approach than that usually expected of an archaeologist or historian, and this needs to be understood from the outset. LANDMAP requires the Aspect Specialist to capture the landscape's historic dimension. Following on from this, it may be decided that traditional sources of archaeological and historical data (such as the regional sites and monuments records) are of limited use in defining and describing LANDMAP Aspect Areas. It is more likely that aerial photographs, cartographic sources and field survey (backed up by historical documentation) will be of prime importance. It is worth bearing in mind (as stated above) that much of the information required by this Aspect at level 4 (for example on traditional boundaries, vernacular building styles) will not have been collected before, so the exercise will entail a lot of original data generation and capture.

In most studies, on a practical Level it will be easiest to start with those Aspect Areas which are most easily-definable, and then work out to those which require more detailed study and analysis. In effect, this means that, at Level 3 for example, settlements, quarries, areas of woodland which are easily visible on modern OS maps (especially coloured OS 1:25,000 maps) can be easily identified, mapped and forms initiated. Depending on their size, parks and gardens may also be identified.

Broadly speaking, it is easier to define the 'built environment' Aspect Areas first, and then to proceed to the 'rural environment'. Here, it is probably the 'agricultural' Areas where it is most difficult to define Aspect Areas, largely because while areas of fieldscape patterns can be differentiated at a broad Level, at a finer scale (Level 3 and certainly Level 4) they tend to merge into each other with no 'hard-and-fast' definable edges. Here, it will be necessary to look at the pattern and detail of what remains (probably using a combination of vertical aerial photographs, maps (1:25,000 is probably the most useful scale) and field observation to sub-divide areas in line with the classification system.   With the exception of some areas of fieldscape that are readily-definable at Level 4, most areas of 'fieldscape' are not going to have definitive edges, so a 'best fit' definition should be adopted.

Aspect Areas are defined by the dominant historic character of areas of landscape, and they will differ in size and shape. There is no 'average' size and no 'average' number of Areas for a given number of square kilometres. Each Area is unique, and should be defined on its own merits.

4.4 Mapping Aspect Areas
Having reached a judgement on the Historic Landscape character and qualities of an area maps are prepared defining the area, extent and boundary of each Aspect Area. The

boundaries must be justified in the survey form for each Aspect Area. Aspect Area boundaries are digitised in a GIS using a 1:10,000 or 1:25,000 OS digital topographical base map. Each Aspect Area requires an appropriate geographical name and unique identifier. Mapping of areas is an iterative process as explained above.

Historic Landscape Aspect Area map for Ynys Môn (Anglesey)
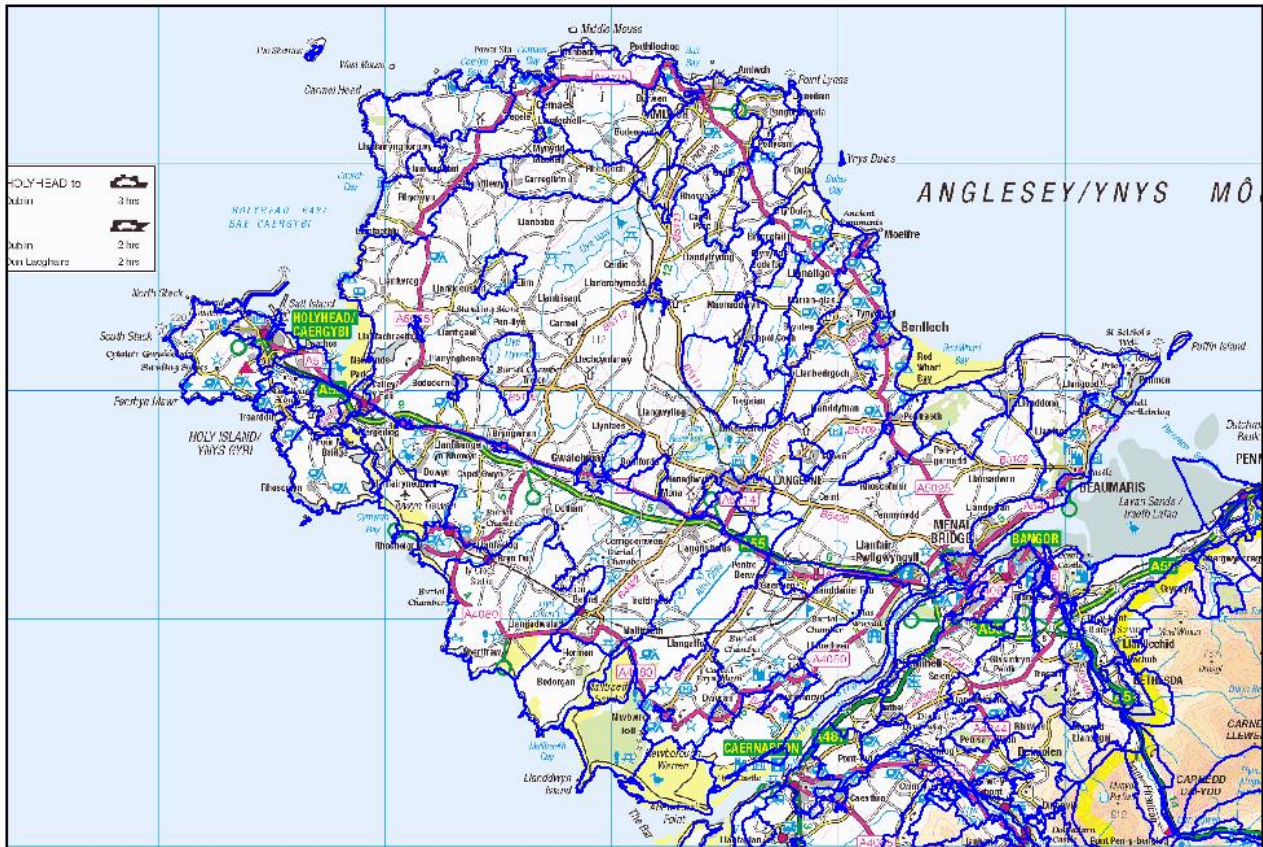
Produced by NRW on: 3 October 2013

Scale 1:216016   © Crown Copyright and database right 2013. Ordnance Survey 100019741.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

5. Surveys

The survey form provides a structured summary of the key characteristics of each identified Aspect Area, together with an evaluation of its significance and a summary of its management requirements.

5.2 Historic Landscape Survey

Survey Number:	Generate
Aspect Area Name:	Insert

Unitary Authority or NPA:	Select
Aspect:	Select
Date Survey Conducted:	Insert

Classification

Level 1	Dominant context	Select
Level 2	Dominant land use	Select
Level 3	Dominant landscape pattern	Select
Level 4	Historic landscape detail	Select

Survey

Monitoring

1. Date of monitoring?	

1a. Monitoring undertaken by	

1b. Has this record been updated following monitoring work?
This record has been updated following monitoring work as more up to date information is available
This record has been updated following monitoring work, there was a real change in the Aspect Area
This record remains unchanged following monitoring work

1c. Change indicated by		
OS Data, Aerial Photographs	Satellite Imagery Interpretation	Phase 1 Habitat Survey & Seasonal Change Maps
Policies, plans & information resources	Fieldwork	

1d. What has changed?		
Classification	Description	Evaluation
Condition & Trend	Recommendations	Boundaries

1e. Has the information been verified in the field? [if yes] At what scale has this been verified?	

2. Does this area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area? [if yes] Which area and what is the nature of the link?	

Description

3. If classification is 'Other', specify here	

4. Summary description/ Key patterns and elements	

5. If working at Level 3, the classification describes the dominant historic pattern, but which other patterns are important to the historical pattern of this area?

Irregular fieldscapes	Regular fieldscapes	Other fieldscapes
Horticulture	Woodland	Marginal Land
Water and Wet Land	Nucleated Settlement	Non-Nucleated Settlement
Other Settlement	Extractive	Processing/ Manufacturing
Communications	Military	Designed Landscape
Recreational	Reclaimed land	

6. If working at Level 4, which other 'details' are also significant to the historic character of this area?

Relict fieldscape	Evolved/mixed fieldscape	Intake
Pre-medieval Fieldscape	Strip Fields –Medieval	Ridge and Furrow Systems
Water Meadows	Large Fields	Medium Fields
Small Fields	Enclosed Uplands	Amalgamated fieldscape- 20th C
Other fieldscapes , please specify	Allotments/Gardens	Nurseries
Orchards	Other Horticulture, specify	Ancient/ semi natural woodland
Non-Ancient Woodland	Managed Woodland	Plantation
Forestry (modern)	Other Woodland, specify	Mountain
Unenclosed land	Cliff Top	Dune/Foreshore
Other marginal Land, specify	Brownfield sites	Reclaimed wetland
Other Reclaimed land, specify	Natural Lakes &Watercourses	Reservoirs/ Artificial Lakes
Estuary	Coastal Wetland/ Salt Marsh	Bog
Other Wetland, specify	Planned Settlement – Medieval	Non-planned settlement - medieval
Planned Settlement – C19th /20th	Clustered Settlement- C19th/20th	Ribbon Development-C 19TH/2Oth
Dense Scattered Settlement- pre C19th	Dense Scattered Settlement- C19th/20th	Piecemeal Encroachment
Other Settlement, specify	Slate Quarrying/ Mining	Sand/Gravel extraction
Other stone Quarrying/Mining	Coal Mining	Metal mining
Peat Extraction (Industrial)	Other Extractive, specify	Power Generation
Water Industry	Chemical Industry	Metal Processing
Mill Complexes	Factory	Distribution/Retail services

Other processing / manufacturing	Pre-Modern Road/Track	Turnpike Road
Modern Road	Passenger Railway	Industrial Railway
Canal	Airfield	Harbour/Port/Dock
Other Communications, specify	Prehistoric military	Roman military
Medieval military	Post-medieval military	C18th/19th military
C20th military	Other Military, specify	Medieval Forest/Deer Park
Designed Parkland/Garden	Hunting Estate (Modern)	Cemetery (not churchyard)
Urban Park/ Public space	Other Designed landscapes, specify	Sports facilities
Golf courses/ Links	Racecourse	Caravan/Chalet Park
Marina	Country Park	Other recreational, specify
Other, specify		

7. If working at Level 4 only, which building types prevail in the area?		
Gentry House	Large Farm attached (house and building)	Small Farm
Small Farm/small holding attached (house and buildings)	Large farm detached – formal planned	Large farm detached – informal
Small Farm/small holding detached formal	Small Farm/small holding detached informal	Cottage detached
Cottage paired formal	Cottage paired informal	Cottage terraced formal
Cottage terraced informal	Non Agricultural House detached	Non Agricultural House paired
Non Agricultural House terraced	Religious	Commercial
Public	Other	

8. If working at Level 4 'only', which periods prevail in this area?		
Pre 1700	1700-1800	C19TH (up to 1918)
1918- 1939	1940-	

9. If working at Level 4 'only', which architectural types prevail in the area?		
Polite	Local Estate style	Regional vernacular
Hybrid	Standardised	

10. If working at Level 4 'only', which what traditional walling materials prevail in the area?		
Stone -local	Stone –imported	Brick
Timber	Render	Limewash
Weatherboarding	Slate hanging	Other (e.g. earth), specify

11. If working at Level 4 'only', which traditional roofing materials prevail in the area?		
Slate- Local	Slate – Imported	Stone Tile
Thatch	Tin/Zinc	Ceramic Tiles
Other, specify		

12. Which Traditional boundary types prevail in the area?		
Hedgerow	Hedgerow with Trees	Hedgebank
Dry Stone Walls	Stone –faced Drystone Wall	Single Thickness Drystone Wall
Boulder Wall	Orthostat- faced Wall	Stone slab Wall
Mortared Wall	Earth/ Turff Bank	Stone Rubble Bank
Cloddiau Variants/ Stone &Earth banks	Slate Fence	Wooden Fence
Post &Wire Fence	Iron Railings	Cut Drainage

13. What is the Nature of any significant archaeological interest in the area?		
None	Buried- dry	Buried- waterlogged
Relict- Earthworks	Relict stone monuments	Buildings & structures
Documentary	Circumstantial	Industrial Archaeology
Associations	Combination	Other, specify

14. Which chronological period is dominant in the area?		
Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval (to 1536)
Post Medieval (1536+)	Industrial	Recent

15. Has a Historical Landscape characterisation been undertaken here? If yes, provide detail	

16. Are there SMR sites here?		
Yes	No	

17. Are there SAMs here?		
Yes	No	

18. Are there listed buildings here?		
Yes	No	

19. Are there registered Historic Parks and Gardens here?		
Yes	No	

20. Are there Conservation Areas here?		
Yes	No	

21. Are there World Heritage Sites here?		
Yes	No	

22. Is the area within a Registered Landscape of Historic Interest?		
Yes	No	

Evaluation

23. Value

Outstanding	High	Moderate
Low	Unassesed	Details…

24. Condition		
Good	Fair	Poor
Unassessed		Details…

25. Trend		
Improving	Constant	Declining
Unassessed	Details…	

Recommendations

26. Existing management.	Generally appropriate	Generally inappropriate	Unassessed
27. Existing management remarks - Explain the management that is appropriate or inappropriate			
28. Principal management recommendations			
29. Guidelines (up to 10) and indicate timescale	Immediate	Medium Term	Long Term

Aspect Area Boundary

30. To what Level was this information site-surveyed?		
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Level 4	Individual Site	None

31. At 1:10,000, how much of the Aspect Area boundary is precise?		
All	Some	Most
None	Explain	

32. What baseline information source was used for Aspect Area boundary mapping?		
OS Raster	Aerial photographs	OS Landline
Other, specify		

33. If OS Data was used, what was the scale?		
1:10,000	1:25,000	1:10,000 and 1:25,000

34. What is the justification for the Aspect Area Boundaries?	

Evaluation Matrix

	Outstanding	High	Moderate	Low	Unassessed	Details (must be completed)
35. Evaluation criteria: Integrity						
36. Evaluation criteria: Survival						
37. Evaluation criteria: Condition						
38. Evaluation criteria: Rarity						
39. Evaluation criteria: Potential						
40. Evaluation criteria: Overall Evaluation Give details						
41. Justification of Overall Evaluation.						

Bibliography

42. List the key sources used for this assessment.	

Assessment

43. Additional Assessments	

44. Additional Comments	

5.2 Definition of terms

Defining the terms used in the Landscape Habitat survey aids the Aspect Specialist

No.	Field name	Guidance notes
1	**Date of monitoring**	The monitoring process may have been carried out over a period of time. Note the date of the initial change detection study (Stages 1 & 2) and date of updating the survey record (Stage 3) if significantly different. The Log section automatically notes any activity and revisions to questions/fields and therefore can be used to note changes made during monitoring.

1a	**Monitoring undertaken by**	This field should be filled in to record all involved in the updating work, e.g. those involved at both Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the monitoring work, who led on the final amendments and who was consulted. The Quality Assurance Panel assessor will also be recorded here.
1b	**Has this record been updated following monitoring work?**	The three available options are self-explanatory
1c	**Change indicated by**	The monitoring table, completed at Stage 2 of the monitoring process, will supply this information.
1d	**What has changed?**	This will allow users to refer to the relevant fields to find out what changes have been detected (classification, description, evaluation, condition & trend, recommendations, boundaries). Therefore cross-check to ensure that monitoring changes are clearly stated in the relevant fields.
1e	**Has the information been verified in the field?**	Has a site survey been carried out or not? This may be updated following monitoring work.
2	**Does the area have a special or functional link with an adjacent area? Which area and what is the nature of the link?**	The relationship with adjacent areas can be important in the overall character of an area, for example a medieval town [a *Nucleated Settlement*] and its associated strip fields [a *Regular Fieldscape*]. The areas do not necessarily have to be adjacent.
	Description	
	Other' classification	To be filled in if a classification has been adopted that is not in the existing hierarchy. New terms must be agreed with the QA assessor in advance of their use.
3	If working at Level 3	If working at this Level, these boxes record 'other' patterns that are important to the historic landscape character of this Aspect Area as per instructions on the form. Whereas in the initial classification you are asked to select one pattern above all others that defines the essential character of the Area, it is possible here to enter more than one pattern, and thereby to indicate a more complex relationship influencing the historic landscape character of any one Area.
4	Summary	This field allows for a brief free text description summarising the main historic character of the chosen Aspect Area. It is also available for the Aspect Specialist to add any other comments relating to the Historic Landscape Character of the Aspect Area that are not recorded elsewhere.

5	If working at Level 4	If working at this Level, the following questions must also be answered. These record 'other' patterns that are important to the historic landscape character of this Aspect Area as per instructions on the form. Whereas in the initial classification you are asked to select one detail above all others that defines the essential character of the Area, it is possible here to enter more than one pattern, and thereby to indicate a more complex relationship influencing the historic landscape character of any one Area. So far, the form has asked questions relating to the dominant overall historic pattern or detail of the landscape in an Aspect Area. The remaining questions in this section relate to individual features or elements that have an overwhelming influence on landscape character and which may the subject of targeted evaluation and management at a later date.
6	Historic character	If working at Level 4, Aspect Specialists are asked to note any other characteristics which are both historically important and which contribute significantly to the historic landscape character of the Area. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
7	Building types	If working at Level 4, Aspect Specialists are asked to note those building styles and materials which are both historically important and which contribute significantly to the historic landscape character of the Area. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
8	Building periods	If working at Level 4, Aspect Specialists are asked to note that period significant building types date from. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
9	Architectural types	If working at Level 4, Aspect Specialists are asked to note which architectural styles are present in the Aspect Area. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
10	Traditional walling materials of buildings	If working at Level 4, Aspect Specialists are asked to note which walling materials are present in the Aspect Area. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
11	Traditional roofing materials of buildings	If working at Level 4, Aspect Specialists are asked to note which roofing materials are present in the Aspect Area. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
12	Traditional boundaries	Aspect Specialists are asked to note the traditional boundary types which are both historically important and which contribute significantly to the historic landscape character of the Area. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
13	Archaeological interest	Aspect Specialists are asked to assess the principal archaeological interest(s), which contribute significantly to the historic landscape character of the Area. As any

		answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
14	Chronological periods	This is not a statement of all chronological evidence; rather it requires an assessment of the chronological period/s that are significantly relevant to the historical character of the Area if working at Level 4. As any answers as necessary can be selected from a pre-defined checklist.
15	HLC	This section should be used to record the details of any previous historic landscape characterisation exercises which affect the study area should be noted here
16	SMR sites	This section records the presence or absence of sites recorded
17	SAMs	This section records the presence or absence of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the Aspect Area.
18	Listed Buildings	This section records the presence or absence of Listed Buildings in the Aspect Area.
19	Registered Parks and Gardens	This section records the presence or absence of Registered Parks and Gardens wholly or partly within the Aspect Area.
20	Conservation Areas	This section records the presence or absence of Conservation Areas wholly or partly within the Aspect Area.
21	World Heritage Sites	This section records the presence or absence of World Heritage Sites wholly or partly within the Aspect Area.
22	Registered Historic Landscapes	This section records the presence or absence of Registered Historic Landscapes wholly or partly within the Aspect Area.
25	Trend	Used to record the general trend in condition displayed by an Aspect Area i.e. is its general condition *improving* or *declining.* A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu with the option to add further remarks
26	Recommendations Existing Management	Used to record the existing management of the Aspect Area. A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu.
27	Existing Management remarks	Used to record additional free text remarks about the existing management of the Aspect Area
28	Principal Management Recommendations	Used to outline the principal management recommendations for an Aspect Areas
29	Management Guidelines	Used to record (up to 3) recommendations for future management priorities. . A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu with the option to add further remarks
30	Aspect Area Boundary Level of survey	This section records the Level at which the Aspect Area boundary has been mapped
31	Level of precision	This section records the how much of the mapped Aspect Area boundary is precise at a scale of 1:10,000
32	Baseline data	What was the primary baseline data used to map the Aspect Area boundary

33	OS sources	This records which OS sources were used, if any
34	Boundary Justification	This section is used to record a brief free text justification for the choice of Aspect Area boundary
35	Evaluation matrix Integrity	Used to evaluate the 'completeness' of the Aspect Area. A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu.
36	Survival	Used to evaluate the Levels of survival of the various components of the Aspect Area.. A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu.
37	Condition	Used to evaluate the overall condition of the Aspect Area.. A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu.
38	Rarity	Used to evaluate the rarity of the Aspect Area within the study area. A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu.
39	Potential	Used to evaluate the likely potential of the Aspect Area for future study or educational or tourist use. A single pre-defined entry is required from a drop-down menu.
40	Overall Evaluation	Calculated from an addition of the above matrix values
41	Justification	Used to express opinion on the overall reliability of the evaluation result for an Aspect Area
42	Bibliography	This section should record the main sources used in the definition of the Aspect Area. A standard Harvard system (or similar) can be used here as long as the a full bibliography is included in the Technical Report
43	Assessment	Two free text fields to allow for the recording of additional notes and comments.
	Log	Details of assessors and editing dates are automatically noted every time the form is updated. Additional comments on the compilation/editing process can also be added to this Log section.

6. Evaluating Aspect Areas

The Aspect Specialist aims to establish an evaluation of intrinsic value based on a professional understanding of the Historic Landscape character of the landscape. Pre-defined assessment criteria are provided in a matrix. The matrix is completed within the survey form for each Aspect Area after collecting all information on which the evaluation is to be based. The evaluation is then summarised with an overall evaluation and justification. The summary needs to be carefully worded as it may be used for secondary products such as designation or in development management and decisions.

The Historic Landscape criteria for the identification of intrinsic quality have been adapted from those used to evaluate the impacts of development on historic landscapes found in the *Guide to Good Practice on Using The Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales in the Planning and Development Process* (known as AISIDOHL2 as of 2007) These are *Integrity*, *Survival*, *Condition*, *Rarity* and *Potential* and each is described below.

Only Aspect Areas which have been identified at LANDMAP Level 3 or Level 4 can be evaluated, as only at these Levels can any criteria be brought to bear on specific sets of landscape features which are both measurable and meaningful.

The criteria and their application have been selected to try to bring a degree of objectivity and quantification to this part of the LANDMAP process. However, as with all historic and archaeological evaluation, there must be a degree of professional judgement (based on the Aspect Specialist's experience and understanding) involved.

Although some of the evaluation criteria may be applied as a desktop exercise (*Rarity*, or the quantification elements for example), evaluation *should* be carried out with reference to recently acquired field data and ideally with reference to field visiting carried out as part of the LANDMAP study.

Evaluation Matrix

The Evaluation should be recorded in the Evaluation Matrix section of the form, using the following guidelines. One of four possible values should be recorded for each of the criteria: *Outstanding, High*, *Moderate* and *Low*.

Integrity
The integrity of an Aspect Area relates to its overall 'completeness'. This is assessed by the visibility and legibility of the components or elements of the *Dominant Landscape Pattern* (at Level 3) or the *Historic Landscape Detail* (at Level 4). Greater visibility and legibility generally increase the potential for the historic landscape to be easily understood by the non-specialist and hence enhance its value. It is not necessarily about the physical survival of individual elements (which is quantified elsewhere), but about the overall survival of the landscape *pattern* or *detail* as measured through the identification of its components, which might be both physical (for example fields systems, archaeological features or buildings) and associative (for example particular institutions, cultural figures or historical events). It may even be that historical processes and patterns have been maintained, or continue, so that the Aspect Area retains much of its original character, thus also enhancing its *Integrity*.

Evaluation scores should be allocated in the following way.

Evaluation score	Interpretation for Integrity
Outstanding	*Pattern* and/or *Detail* highly visible and easily understood; Aspect Area retaining most of its original character, form and function
High	*Pattern* and/or *Detail* visible and fairly easily understood; Aspect Area retaining much of its original character, form and function
Moderate	*Pattern* and/or *Detail* visible, but not easily understood Aspect Area retaining only some of its original character, form and function
Low	*Pattern* and/or *Detail* not particularly visible and difficult to understand; Aspect Area retaining little or nothing of its original character, form and function
Unassessed	

Survival

This relates to the degree of survival of individual elements and components present in the Aspect Area. In instances where the original extent or numbers are known (for example, traditional field boundaries for which there may be detailed mapped evidence), it may be possible to measure this quantitatively, but failing this estimates should be made.

Evaluation scores should be allocated in the following way.

Evaluation score	Interpretation for Survival
Outstanding	More than 90% of visible elements surviving
High	Between 71% and 90% of visible elements surviving
Moderate	Between 51% and 70% of visible elements surviving
Low	Between 26% and 50% of visible elements surviving
Unassessed	

Condition

This relates to the condition of those elements and components that survive in the Aspect Area, as a measure of overall condition. It is therefore not the same as the survival of individual elements – 100% of an Aspects Area's components may survive but they may all be in a poor condition.

Evaluation scores should be allocated in the following way.

Evaluation score	Interpretation for Condition
Outstanding	Elements surviving in very good condition for their class
High	Elements surviving in good or above average condition for their class
Moderate	Elements surviving in moderate or average condition for their class
Low	Elements surviving in fair or below average condition for their class
Unassessed	

Rarity

This relates to the rarity of the Aspect Area. This should be assessed against the Aspect Areas of the same type in the study area, as long as the study area is of sufficient size to make the comparison meaningful. Producing thematic maps based on the hierarchical classification can assist with this assessment.

Care must also be taken here to compare like with like. For example many rural areas classified at Level 3 will contain large numbers of *Irregular fieldscapes*, but these are not necessarily all the same thing – they may result from combinations of radically different Level 4 classes, for example. A certain amount of professional judgment will be required here to ensure a *sensible* result is achieved.

Evaluation scores should be allocated in the following way.

Evaluation score	Interpretation for Rarity (this will be absolutely confirmed before the contracts are formally let)
Outstanding	Includes features of exceptional historic importance which are nationally or internationally rare or unique
High	Includes features that are historically rare or exceptional in a regional context.
Moderate	Includes features that although being widely distributed regionally, may still be of local interest.
Low	Features present are widely distributed regionally and but better elsewhere.
Unassessed	

Potential

This relates to the potential within the landscape for future study and analysis and for the potential of elements that might be, or already are, developed as a public educational and recreational amenity.

Evaluation scores should be allocated in the following way.

Evaluation score	Interpretation for Potential
Outstanding	Wide-ranging scope for future historic landscape study and /or its potential amenity value
High	Considerable scope for future historic landscape study and /or its potential amenity value
Moderate	Some scope for future historic landscape study and /or its potential amenity value
Low	Little scope for future historic landscape study and /or its potential amenity value
Unassessed	

Overall Evaluation

The Aspect Specialist should evaluate each Aspect Area according to the criteria and rationale above, and should assess the Level of intrinsic value against each criterion, and then accord an overall evaluation. To enable the overall evaluation to be determined, a crude mechanism would be to allow a score ranging from 1 for each Low (or Poor) to 4 for each Outstanding with each score then being added to the overall total. This gives an overall range from 5-20. This range of 16 points can be divided into four bands of four allowing the allocation of an *Overall Evaluation* thus.

Overall Evaluation	Total score
Outstanding	17-20
High	13-16
Moderate	9- 12
Low	5-8

If an Aspect Area cannot be assessed against two or more criteria, through lack of appropriate data for example, then an *Overall Evaluation* of *Unassessed* should be recorded irrespective of the numeric total score achieved.

Justification
The Aspect Area's evaluation must be clearly justified and explained in the survey.

Historic Landscape Aspect Area and Evaluation thematic map for Ynys Môn (Anglesey)
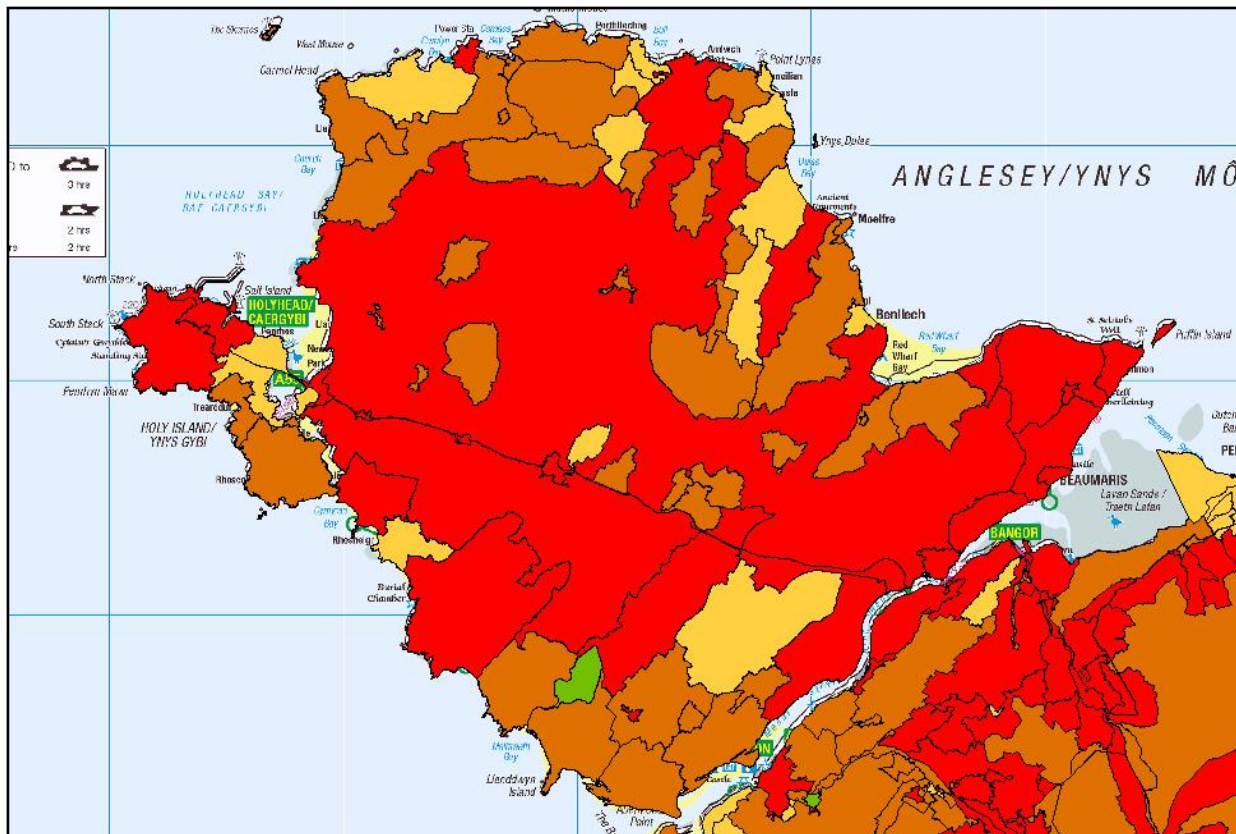
Produced by NRW on: 3 October 2013
Scale 1:206439   © Crown Copyright and database right 2013. Ordnance Survey 100019741.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

7. Technical Report

To support the Historic Landscape survey the Aspect Specialist submits a Technical Report for the Historic Landscape aspect so that the justification and explanation of key decisions is made transparent.

Format and content of Technical Reports

Executive Summary (500 words) in Welsh and English

Contents page

Methodology: If the prescribed LANDMAP guidance was followed then the Aspect Specialist does not need to reproduce the methodological description.

Overview: A summary description of the Historic Landscape aspect for the whole study area bringing out the most important characteristics and key issues.

Information sources and data sets used including full details of consultations, date, personnel involved and outcomes

References

Justifications and judgements of any decision that may cause confusion. Areas where such texts are likely to be needed include:
- Justification of approved additions to, or departures from, the prescribed hierarchical classification system, although such deviations are generally not permitted.
- Explanation of potentially contentious decisions about individual Aspect Areas.
- Elaboration on the justifications of evaluations for any potentially contentious decisions about individual Aspect Areas.

8. Monitoring

A robust, repeatable and standardised monitoring methodology has been developed to facilitate the process of identifying Aspect Areas where significant change has occurred. This methodology is described in full in the LANDMAP Monitoring Methodology (2016) and uses a range of mapped data, including processed information derived from remote sensing, to identify areas of potentially significant landscape change.

9. Quality Assurance

To ensure national consistency and high standards, LANDMAP information is Quality Assured before any datasets are approved and made available. The methodology is described in full in the LANDMAP Quality Assurance Methodology.

- Aspect Specialists submissions for quality assurance should be comprehensive and include:
- A single GIS layer defining Aspect Areas
- Aspect Area surveys
- A comprehensive Technical Report/Monitoring Table
- Supplementary information as required. Documentation, including correspondence, survey maps and field data sheets should be retained, in the event that they are required.