



GUIDE TO USING THE SUFFOLK HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION MAP Version 3 2008

1. Background

The **Suffolk HLC map** was created as the first part of a **regional East of England HLC map** – covering Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk.¹ The initial Suffolk map was **created 1998-1999** by Matthew Ford, funded by English Heritage and based in the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council.² The map was then edited by Edward Martin of the Archaeology Service to produce **Version 1 in 2001**, **Version 1a in 2002**, **Version 2 in 2005**, and **Version 3 in 2008**.

To compile this map a set of **historic landscape character types** was identified and defined, each based on a **current land use** and an

¹ E. Martin, 'Historic Landscape Characterisation in East Anglia, Project Design', Suffolk County Council document, 1998.

² Ford, M., 'Historic Landscape Characterisation in East Anglia Project, Part 1: Suffolk'. Suffolk County Council report, 1999.

assessment of its historical origin, thus giving the type a **'time depth'**. The types were developed from those used in earlier HLC projects (principally Avon, Cotswolds and Hampshire).

The **Suffolk HLC types** operate at **two different levels**:

1. A set of **14 broad types** which give a basic characterisation:

1. **Pre-18th-century enclosure**
2. **18th-century and later enclosure**
3. **Post-1950 agricultural landscape**
4. **Common pasture**
5. **Meadow or managed wetland**
6. **Horticulture**
7. **Woodland.**
8. **Unimproved land**
9. **Post-medieval park and leisure**
10. **Built up area**
11. **Industrial**
12. **Post-medieval military**
13. **Ancient monument**
14. **Communications**

Due to their broad nature these types generally carry a **high confidence rating**.

2. A nested set of **77 sub-types** that give a closer definition of the broad types, e.g.:

- 1.0 Pre-18th-century enclosure
- 1.1 Random fields
- 1.2 Rectilinear fields
- 1.3 Long co-axial fields
- 1.4 Irregular co-axial fields
- 1.5 Former medieval deer park
- 1.6 Former marsh or fenland
- 1.7 Former coastal marsh

Because of the higher level of interpretation needed to assign these sub-types, they generally carry a **lower confidence rating**.

The Suffolk HLC map can be used at either the broad types or the sub-types level.

SUFFOLK HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES	
1.0	Pre-18th-century enclosure
1.1	Random fields
1.2	Rectilinear fields
1.3	Long co-axial fields
1.4	Irregular co-axial fields
1.5	Former medieval deer park
1.6	Former marsh or fenland
1.7	Former coastal marsh
1.8	Former fenland, planned allotments
2.0	18th-century and later enclosure
2.1	Former common arable or heathland
2.2	Former common pasture, built margin
2.3	Former common pasture, open margin
2.4	Former post-medieval park
2.5	Former marsh or fenland
2.6	Former coastal marsh
2.7	Woodland clearance
2.8	Former warren
2.9	Former heath
2.11	Former mere
3.0	Post-1950 agricultural landscape
3.1	Boundary loss from random fields
3.2	Boundary loss from rectilinear fields
3.3	Boundary loss from long co-axial fields
3.4	Boundary loss from irregular co-axial fields
3.5	Boundary loss from post-1700 fields
3.6	Woodland clearance
3.7	Arable on former meadow
3.8	Arable on former heath
3.9	Boundary loss, enclosed medieval deer park
4.0	Common pasture
4.1	Built margin
4.2	Open margin
5.0	Meadow or managed wetland
5.1	Meadow
5.2	Meadow with modern boundary loss
5.3	Managed wetland
5.4	Managed wetland, former mere
6.0	Horticulture
6.1	Orchard
6.2	Nurseries with glass houses
6.3	Allotments
6.4	Market gardens
6.5	Plotlands
7.0	Woodland.
7.1	Ancient woodland.
7.2	Former medieval deer park
7.3	Modern plantation on former arable
7.4	Modern plantation on former common arable or heath
7.5	Modern plantation on former common pasture
7.6	Modern plantation on former informal park
7.7	Modern plantation on former warren
7.8	Wet woodland or alder carr
7.9	Modern plantation on former meadow
7.11	Modern plantation on former heath

7.12	Wooded common
7.13	Park wood
7.14	Modern plantation on former fenland
8.0	Unimproved land
8.1	Heath or rough pasture
8.2	Heath, former warren
8.3	Freshwater fen or marsh
8.4	Coastal marsh
8.5	Intertidal land
8.6	Shingle spit
8.7	Mere
8.8	Broad
9.0	Post-medieval park and leisure
9.1	Formal park or garden
9.2	Informal park
9.3	Modern leisure
10.0	Built up area
10.1	Unspecified
10.2	Town
10.3	Village
10.4	Hamlet
10.5	Green edge or infill
10.6	House or farmstead
10.7	Isolated church
11.0	Industrial
11.1	Current industrial landscape
11.2	Disused industrial landscape
11.3	Current mineral extraction
11.4	Disused mineral extraction
11.5	Water reservoir
12.0	Post-medieval military
12.1	Current military
12.2	Disused military
13.0	Ancient monument
13.1	Ancient monument
14.0	Communications
14.1	Major road
14.2	Railway

SUGGESTION FOR COLOURS FOR THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES		
1.0	Pre-18th-century enclosure	Red tints
1.1	Random fields	Red 255
1.2	Rectilinear fields	Red 200 Green 25
1.3	Long co-axial fields	Red 250 Green 50 Blue 100 (screened)
1.4	Irregular co-axial fields	R250 G50 B50 (screened)
1.5	Former medieval deer park	R250 G100
1.6	Former marsh or fenland	R200 B125
1.7	Former coastal marsh	R200 B100
1.8	Former fenland, planned allotments	R250 G128 B125
2.0	18th-century and later enclosure	Yellow tints
2.1	Former common arable or heathland	R255 G255
2.2	Former common pasture, built margin	R200 G255
2.3	Former common pasture, open margin	R220 G220
2.4	Former post-medieval park	R250 G200 B50
2.5	Former marsh or fenland	R250 G255 B100
2.6	Former coastal marsh	R200 G250 B50
2.7	Woodland clearance	R250 G200 B100
2.8	Former warren	R143 G149 B127
2.9	Former heath	R146 G159 B106
2.11	Former mere	R208 G240 B255
3.0	Post-1950 agricultural landscape	Grey tints
3.1	Boundary loss from random fields	R199 G190 B199
3.2	Boundary loss from rectilinear fields	R210 G200 B210
3.3	Boundary loss from long co-axial fields	R200 G175 B175
3.4	Boundary loss from irregular co-axial fields	R200 G160 B170
3.5	Boundary loss from post-1700 fields	R225 G200 B150
3.6	Woodland clearance	R210 G185 B150
3.7	Arable on former meadow	R230 G240 B200
3.8	Arable on former heath	R220 G216 B97
3.9	Boundary loss, enclosed medieval deer park	R255 G211 B158
4.0	Common pasture	Green tints
4.1	Built margin	G255
4.2	Open margin	R175 G245
5.0	Meadow or managed wetland	
5.1	Meadow	G210 B150
5.2	Meadow with modern boundary loss	R199 G255 B199
5.3	Managed wetland	G175 B150
5.4	Managed wetland, former mere	R80 G255 B168
6.0	Horticulture	
6.1	Orchard	R176 G176 B0
6.2	Nurseries with glass houses	R176 G176 B100
6.3	Allotments	R176 G176 B100
6.4	Market gardens	
6.5	Plotlands	R176 G176 B25
7.0	Woodland	Brown tints
7.1	Ancient woodland	R120 G0 B0
7.2	Former medieval deer park	R150 G100 B50
7.3	Modern plantation on former arable	R250 G150 B50
7.4	Modern plantation on former common arable or heath	R200 G150 B20
7.5	Modern plantation on former common pasture	R180 G70
7.6	Modern plantation on former informal park	R180 G140
7.7	Modern plantation on former warren	R120 G110
7.8	Wet woodland or alder carr	R140 G130 B140
7.9	Modern plantation on former meadow	R140 G150 B140
7.11	Modern plantation on former heath	R195 G160 B40
7.12	Wooded common	R180 G153 B50

7.13	Park wood	R180 G150
7.14	Modern plantation on former fenland	R255 G192 B0
8.0	Unimproved land	Green tints
8.1	Heath or rough pasture	R130 G160 B45
8.2	Heath, former warren	R135 G150 B100
8.3	Freshwater fen or marsh	R120 G175 B150
8.4	Coastal marsh	R130 G200 B210
8.5	Intertidal land	R130 G200 B250
8.6	Shingle spit	R110 G150 B160
8.7	Mere	R0 G75 B224
8.8	Broad	R100 G64 B255
9.0	Post-medieval park and leisure	Green tints
9.1	Formal park or garden	R120 G150 B80
9.2	Informal park	R20 G180
9.3	Modern leisure	R155 G190 B130
10.0	Built up area	Black
10.1	Unspecified	Black
10.2	Town	Black (screened)
10.3	Village	Black (screened)
10.4	Hamlet	Black (screened)
10.5	Green edge or infill	R128 G130 B128
10.6	House or farmstead	Black
10.7	Isolated church	R100 G100 B150
11.0	Industrial	Purple tints
11.1	Current industrial landscape	R199 B199
11.2	Disused industrial landscape	R197 G119 B199
11.3	Current mineral extraction	R180 B255
11.4	Disused mineral extraction	R165 G115 B190
11.5	Water reservoir	Blue
12.0	Post-medieval military	Pink tints
12.1	Current military	R255 G130 B220
12.2	Disused military	R255 G180 B200
13.0	Ancient monument	
13.1	Ancient monument	R240 B240 G240
14.0	Communications	Black
14.1	Major road	Black
14.2	Railway	Black

2. The HLC map table

Information relating to the historic character of the landscape is stored on a table within *Mapinfo*. This table has five 'cells':

- The first cell stores information on the **broad category** of a particular map polygon, for example, 'Pre-18th-century enclosure'.
- The second cell will contain the **broad category number**, ie 1.0
- The third cell will store information relating to the **specific sub-category** of a particular map polygon, for example, 'Rectilinear fields'
- The fourth cell will contain the **specific sub-category number**, ie 2
- The fifth table will be a working table containing a **combination** of the first two tables, and describing their combined relationship with an individual map polygon ie 1.2.

For example:

Pre-18 th -century enclosure	1.0	Rectilinear fields	0.2	1.2
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These five cells provide an extremely flexible structure which will allow the isolation and display of any single, multiple or thematic collection of HLC categories and sub-categories. This enables both extensive and specific enquiries to undertake complex spatial and statistical analysis of a variety of contemporary, relict-historic and contemporary-historic features.

The data selected can be displayed at any scale, in a variety of ways, including dot density maps, graphs and pie-charts, and illustrate single or multiple aspects of the data including the hectarage of individual or grouped map polygons. The possibilities for analysis are limited only by the precision of the sub-category definitions, and sub-categories can be combined and reorganised to suit any enquiry. The category definitions are not rigid, and in essence merely provide a flexible, organisational template for the sub categories. This capacity for powerful, multivariate analysis and thematic spatial display is the principal advantage of GIS technology over 'hard' maps. In addition future research, eg after the HFSEA project, can change polygon outlines or polygon attribution

The capacity to analyse the historic landscape is enhanced through the presence of digitised Ordnance Survey (OS) landline data within *Mapinfo*. This enables data gathered through the Historic Landscape Characterisation project to be displayed in conjunction with either raster, or vector landline images of OS data. The OS data is stored in a variety of thematic mapping layers which can be turned on or off, facilitating the presentation of data from the Historic landscape project in conjunction with selected single or multiple aspects of OS landline data, such as roads, field boundaries, parish boundaries, buildings etc. This enhances the presentation of Historic Landscape data, and provides a rapid correlation between this data and other environmental features.

3. OPERATING GUIDE

1.0 Opening the HLC map

To open the map in *Mapinfo* go to: **File > Open Table > L: / Mapinfo/ data/ Suffolk/ histland2.TAB**

2.0 Using the HLC map

The HLC map can be manipulated in conjunction with other layers by using **layer control** (tool bar or right click mouse on map).

To see an overview of the county, go into **layer control** and turn off all mapping layers except **histland2** (or whichever table you are using). Then go to **map > view entire layer > select table ie histland2 > OK**. You do not have to turn off all the other layers but it will dramatically increase the speed of the redrawing process.

Press **Escape** to stop the redrawing process at any time. Go to **Window > Redraw window** to redraw a window!

Use tools to move around the map, and turn on other layers when necessary. Try not to turn on too many as this slows down the redraw.

The **information** tool can be used to access the historic data relating to a particular polygon.

3.0 Creating Thematic Maps

The HLC table has no inherent colour coding, and must be told which colours to use. You must create an appropriate `thematic map`. After the table is open go to:

Map > Create thematic map > individual > Region indvalue default > next

In the resulting dialogue box place **histland1** in the table entry, and **specific number** in the column entry, then press

> next > ok.

You may either accept the computers default colouring, or alternately edit the colours using the **customise** option available during step 3 of thematic map creation.

3A. Saving a colour scheme as a template:

Having created a suitable thematic map, you can save the scheme for future use or export:

Go to **Map > Layer control > highlight the thematic layer > click on the Thematic button > under the Template label click on Save as > give the**

template a name and click **OK** > click **OK** on all the subsequent boxes to close them.

To import a template file (they have .thm suffixes) go into Mapinfo and see where your templates are stored: go to **Options > Preferences > Directories**

When you know where they are (usually under U: Mapinfo, or could be under C:), drop the file into the appropriate place.

Go back into Mapinfo, load the basic histland table, go to **Map > Create Thematic Map** > from the template menu that appears, choose **SuffHLCcolour1** (or whatever name the template has) > choose **SpecificNo** (or whatever categories were used for the template) in the drop-down menu under **Field > OK** > colour should appear

Save it as a workspace if you want a quick access on another occasion, or just follow these steps again.

4.0 Queries

To identify all the polygons of one type go to **Query > SQL select**. Place the appropriate table, i.e **histland2** in the table box, the appropriate column i.e **specificNo**. in the where condition box, followed by =, then the number of the relevant **Historic Landscape Type** eg **1.2**.

For example to locate all the `Rectilinear' field systems`:

Query > SQL query. Place **histland2** in the table box. Then **specificNo=1.2** in the where condition box. Give the query a name in the **into table named** box. Then press **OK**.

A browser containing the selected records will appear. If you wish to produce a map, close the browser, go to **Window > New map window** > select the name of your query from the drop down menu > then press **OK**. A map containing only the selected references will appear.

If you wish to `unselect` all the chosen references highlighted on the thematic map, go to **Query > Unselect all**.

5. LICENSING

Licences for the use of HLC maps in the East of England are being handled by:

Multi-county maps: vacant

Suffolk maps: **Edward Martin**
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