



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION REPORT (HAMPSHIRE)

South Downs National Park

Abstract

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC) is an archaeological method used to define and map the historic and archaeological dimension of the present day landscape. This report accompanies the Historic Landscape Characterisation GIS dataset for the Hampshire area of the South Downs National Park

Wyvern Heritage and Landscape
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for the South Downs National Park**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introducing Historic Landscape Characterisation

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HLC) is an archaeological method used to define and map the historic and archaeological dimension of the present day landscape. It forms part of a National Programme developed by English Heritage in the early nineties and is continually evolving with ongoing development and changes in methodology, technology and application.

HLC is concerned with the totality of the landscape, providing a broad overview of the complexity of the historic environment in a given area. It is concerned with mapping the commonplace and locally distinctive and identifying time depth in the landscape.

Mapping and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) plays a central role in both the creation of the HLC dataset and in the presentation of the results

1.2 The Guiding Principles of Historic Landscape Characterisation

All Historic Landscape Characterisation Projects undertaken are underpinned by a series of guiding principles: -

- **Present not past:** it is the present-day landscape that is the main object of study
- **Landscape as history not geography:** the most important characteristic of landscape is its time-depth; change and earlier landscapes exist in the present landscape
- **Landscape not sites:** HLC-based research and understanding are concerned with area not point data
- **All aspects of the landscape,** no matter how modern, are treated as part of landscape character, **not just 'special' areas**
- Semi-natural and living features (woodland, land cover, hedges etc.) are as much a part of landscape character as archaeological features; **human landscape – bio-diversity is a cultural phenomenon**
- Characterisation of landscape is a matter of **interpretation not record, perception not facts;** understand 'landscape' as **an idea**, not purely as an objective thing
- **People's views:** it is important to consider collective and public perceptions of landscape alongside more expert views
- Landscape is and always has been dynamic: **management of change, not preservation** is the aim

- The process of characterisation should be **transparent**, with clearly articulated records of data sources and methods used
- HLC maps and text should be easy to understand, **jargon free** and **easily accessible** to users
- HLC results should be **integrated** into other environmental and heritage management records e.g. Sites and Monument Records (SMRs) or Historic Environment Records (HERs)

It is also crucial that this project has a clear definition of what is meant by landscape.

This project defines Landscape as: -

"an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors."

1.3 Introducing the South Downs National Park

This is a nationally designated landscape covering 1600 km². The area now designated as the National Park encompasses living, working, and mostly privately owned and farmed landscapes. It is heavily populated compared to other National Parks, loved, and used intensively by its 112,000 residents. However, its future, like its past, is also very interdependent with the areas and communities that surround it. Many settlements, including Chichester, Winchester, Brighton & Hove, Eastbourne, and Alton, lie on its doorstep. Nearly 2 million people live within 5 kilometres of its boundary and are able to enjoy its extensive network of paths and trails.

1.4 The Aims of the South Downs National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation (Hampshire)

A Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation dataset was completed in 2010 by Dr Nicola Bannister. The original dataset was created for the area of the whole county of Sussex. The dataset has been subsequently cut to the National Park Boundary.

This study has been commissioned to create an Historic Landscape Characterisation for the Hampshire area of the National Park in order to provide seamless coverage of HLC across the National Park area. This includes adopting the methodology and classification system for Historic Landscape Types from the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation project.

The main aims of the Historic Landscape Characterisation are to help the National Park to:

- Better understand the historic elements of the whole landscape of the National Park.
- Raise awareness and understanding of the unique cultural heritage of the area amongst local people, visitors, and the wider population

- Provide a tool for managing the historic environment and the integrated management of the landscape as a whole
- Inform planning decisions
- Provide a framework for policy making and research agendas
- Enhance the county based Historic Environment Records

The HLC can be used to:

- add to the information about the landscape held by the National Park.
- raise awareness of the special nature of the area
- develop a sense of identity for the National Park.
- inform planning decision making and minimise the adverse environmental impact of new development
- offer integrated management advice
- feed into the National Park Management Plan

1.5 About the South Downs National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation (Hampshire)

The South Downs Historic Landscape Characterisation (Hampshire) consists of two elements

1. A GIS dataset
2. Historic Landscape Type descriptions (see Section 3 of this document)

The HLC dataset was created using a desk-based programme of GIS mapping and analysis which draws on a wide variety of data sources. These included modern maps, historic maps, aerial photographs, place name studies, HER data and local archaeological and historical knowledge and research.

These sources were used to identify and group archaeological, historic, and other environmental attributes attached to land parcels. This allowed the creation of multiple and hierarchical historic landscape types each with their own distinct and recognisable character. The distribution of these types can be mapped in GIS and are supported by written descriptions.

This HLC used modern and historic mapping, aerial photography, and archaeological and environmental information to assess how each land parcel has evolved. Areas of similar evolution are assessed together and mapped as polygons in the GIS with the attributes related in an internal database. Information in the database is split into three sections: current land use; earlier land use; and information about the polygon (land parcel) itself.

Eleven broad character groups were identified, 21 Sub Types and 85 Historic Landscape Types. In relation to past Historic Landscape Types the HLC adopts an approach which uses a system of multiple previous land types, recorded along with their source, and period of origin.

The HLC also incorporates an element of settlement character analysis, for example separating the suburban or village edge from the historic core.

2. BRIEF GUIDE TO THE SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (HAMPSHIRE) DATASET

The starting point for the Historic Landscape Characterisation is the present day landscape as observed on modern maps and aerial photographs.

We are looking to record the historic landscape character of the landscape which can be seen today.

The primary product produced is a computerised map created in GIS (Geographical Information System) attached to a table of data.

THIS PRODUCT IS CREATED IN EIGHT STAGES

➤ STAGE 1

The first step is to **identify individual parcels of land which share both a common form (technically known as morphology) and a common land use history (often referred to as time depth)**. In this step comparison between modern maps and historic maps is crucial. These individual parcels are known as 'polygons' in GIS.

IN ORDER TO BE IN A PARCEL (POLYGON) EACH UNIT OF LAND NEEDS TO HAVE

BOTH

THE SAME MORPHOLOGY

Any piece of land in the National Park can be attributed to a broad type which can be seen in the landscape. These broad types include fields, woodland, water, or settlement. Each of these broad types exhibits variations in appearance. Units of land can be grouped together to form a parcel (polygon) where their form is the same – they can be said to have shared morphology.

&

THE SAME LAND USE HISTORY

Any area of land in the National Park has a primary character which has evolved from a particular historical process and dates from a certain period of land use. The land might also have evidence of previous land uses which survive as fragments. Units of land can be grouped together to form a parcel (polygon) where they share this layered history of land use often called 'Time depth'.

E.g. Shared Morphology in the case of fields, for example, would include factors such as the shape and size of the fields, whether the boundaries are straight or curving, and whether the boundaries are hedge or fenced.

E.g. Shared Land Use in the case of fields, for example, might be a 20th century fieldscape of large irregular fields which contains some surviving hedged boundaries which are traces of earlier, smaller, regular fields first created in the 19th century.

In order to undertake this process historic map based sources need to be used. These include 18th Century county based maps, Ordnance Survey Historic 6 inch: 1 mile maps (1843-1939). See Appendix A for a full list. These can be used to identify and date changes in land use which can be compared with the modern day landscape, and thereby identify land use history. However, these maps only provide snap shots in time, some of them have patchy coverage of the National Park, and the earliest only dates back to the mid-18th Century. This means that the morphology of the land parcels is also crucial in identifying land use history especially for identifying change which occurred before the 18th century.

➤ STAGE TWO

Once a parcel of land has been identified **its shape is added to a computerised map (in GIS)** using the Modern OS Mastermap as a base. This shape (polygon) is attached to a table where information about the parcel of land is recorded.

➤ STAGE THREE

The next step is **record relevant data on the morphology of each parcel of land (polygon).**

The information added at this stage includes: -

- Unique number for each parcel
- The size of the parcel of land
- The date it was created and the person who undertook the identification
- Place name evidence

Field Name	Field Type	Description	Required
HLCUID	Numeric	ID number for HLC polygon	Y
DIGITISER	Text	name of polygon creator	Y
HECTARES	Numeric	area of polygon	Y

➤ STAGE FOUR

The parcel of land is then allocated a **CURRENT HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPE**.

This type represents the historic landscape character present in the modern day landscape.

It is important that it is recorded why each parcel of land/polygon/group was allocated a particular Current Historic Landscape Type, so that the decision making process is transparent.

Therefore, for each parcel of land/polygon/group information is recorded on: -

- The primary map source used to help identify the Current Historic Landscape Type
- The broad time period the parcel of land dates from
- The certainty of identification

Field Name	Field Type	Description	Required
BROADTYPE CODE	Text	Code for Broad Type e.g. WL	Y
BROADTYPE	Text	Broad type of polygon, e.g. <i>woodland</i> ,	Y
HLCTYPECODE	Text	Code value used to identify HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Asmn</i>	Y
HLCTYPE	Text	HLC Sub Type e.g. Ancient Woodland	Y
NAME	Text	Place Name Evidence	N
SUMMARY	Text	Historic Landscape Type <i>e.g. Assart Woodland</i>	Y
CONFIDENCE	Text	How solid the interpretation of a polygon is, four values; cert, probable, possible, unsure	Y

PERIOD	Text	Period the Historic Landscape Type dates to	Y
SOURCE	Text	Source used to make the interpretation	Y
NOTES	Text	Additional notes	N

➤ STAGE FIVE

If there is time depth present, a land parcel/polygon will then be assigned up to three Previous Historic Landscape Types where evidence for previous land uses survives in the modern day landscape.

E.g. Example of Previous Historic Landscape Types assigned to a Land Parcel (polygon)

Current Type	>	Previous Type 1	>	Previous Type 2	>	Previous Type 3
amalgamated fields	>	Parliamentary enclosures	>	Open Field	>	None
(Period mid-C20 th to present	>	Mid C18 th to mid C19 th	>	Medieval	>	N/A)
(Source modern OS map	>	Enclosure map	>	Enclosure map	>	N/A)

For each Previous Historic Landscape Type parcel of land identified information is recorded on: -

- The primary map source used to help identify the Previous Historic Landscape Type make the decision
- The broad time period the parcel of land dates from
- Confidence

Field Name	Field Type	Description	Required
PREV 1 BROADTYPE CODE	Text	Code for Broad Type e.g. WL	N

Field Name	Field Type	Description	Required
PREV 1 BROADTYPE	Text	Broad type of polygon, e.g. <i>woodland</i> ,	N
PREV 1 HLCTYPECODE	Text	Code value used to identify HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Asmn</i>	N
PREV 1 HLCTYPE	Text	HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Ancient Woodland</i>	N
PREV 1 SUMMARY	Text	Historic Landscape Type <i>e.g. Assart Woodland</i>	N
PREV 1 CONFIDENCE	Text	How solid the interpretation of a polygon is, four values; cert, probable, possible, unsure	N
PREV 1 PERIOD	Text	Period the Historic Landscape Type dates to	N
PREV 1 SOURCE	Text	Source used to make the interpretation	N
PREV 2 BROADTYPE CODE	Text	Code for Broad Type e.g. WL	N
PREV 2 BROADTYPE	Text	Broad type of polygon, e.g. <i>woodland</i> ,	N
PREV 2 HLCTYPECODE	Text	Code value used to identify HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Asmn</i>	N
PREV 2 HLCTYPE	Text	HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Ancient Woodland</i>	N
PREV 2 SUMMARY	Text	Historic Landscape Type <i>e.g. Assart Woodland</i>	N
PREV 1 CONFIDENCE	Text	How solid the interpretation of a polygon is, four values; cert, probable, possible, unsure	N
PREV 1 PERIOD	Text	Period the Historic Landscape Type dates to	N
PREV 1 SOURCE	Text	Source used to make the interpretation	N
PREV3 BROADTYPE CODE	Text	Code for Broad Type <i>e.g. WL</i>	N
PREV3	Text	Broad type of polygon,	N

Field Name	Field Type	Description	Required
BROADTYPE		<i>e.g. woodland,</i>	
PREV3 HLCTYPECODE	Text	Code value used to identify HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Asmn</i>	N
PREV3 HLCTYPE	Text	HLC Sub Type <i>e.g. Ancient Woodland</i>	N
PREV3 SUMMARY	Text	Historic Landscape Type <i>e.g. Assart Woodland</i>	N
PREV 1 CONFIDENCE	Text	How solid the interpretation of a polygon is, four values; cert, probable, possible, unsure	N
PREV 1 PERIOD	Text	Period the Historic Landscape Type dates to	N
PREV 1 SOURCE	Text	Source used to make the interpretation	N

➤ STAGE SIX

The mapping and recording process is repeated (Stages 1 to 5) for every unit of land in the National Park until the individual parcels of land seamlessly cover the whole National Park.

The computerised map with attached data is now complete

➤ STAGE SEVEN

To aid interpretation each current and previous historic landscape type identified was arranged into a hierarchical structure, where Historic Landscape Types were grouped together into Sub Groups and Broad Types

Broad Type > **Sub Group** > **Historic Landscape Type**

For example

Enclosed Land > **Formal Enclosure** > **Parliamentary Enclosure**

This allows maps of Post 1600 woodland or maps of area where pre 1700 enclosure survives to be created quickly and easily without complex querying of the HLC Dataset.

➤ **STAGE EIGHT**

The completed dataset of the National Park Historic Landscape Characterisation consisted of parcels of land recorded in a computerised map called a Geographical Information System (GIS).

Each of these parcels had an entry in an associated data table which contained over 25 different columns into which information could be entered. The dataset therefore contained over 200, 000 separate pieces of information.

The flexibility of the GIS system means that it is possible to analyse and map any aspect of the data.

As an example, analysis could include the following: -

- Maps showing which parcels of land have been assigned a particular Historic Landscape Type
- Numerical calculations indicating what percentage of fields have a certain morphology
- Map showing which settlements are associated with a particular place name AND are associated with a particular Previous Historic Landscape Type

This flexibility and power is limited of course by the time constraints of the project, so only certain aspects of the information contained in the dataset could be explored in detail.

3. DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES

This section contains descriptions of each Historic Landscape Type identified in the National Parl. **See Section 2 for a guide to the HLC Dataset.**

Each polygon/parcel of land in the dataset is allocated a **Current Historic Landscape Type**. This type represents the dominant historic landscape character present in the modern day landscape.

Polygons/parcels of land which share the same Current Historic Landscape Type can be separated spatially but they share the same generic morphology and land use history.

If there is **time depth present** any polygon/parcel of land can be assigned up to three **Previous Historic Landscape Types** where evidence for previous land uses survives in the modern day landscape.

Each Historic Landscape Type exists as a series of nested layers. This hierarchical structure consists of three levels:

Broad Type > **Sub Group** > **Historic Landscape Type [identified as Summary in GIS dataset].**

Each **Historic Landscape Type** has its own description

For ease of reference the **Historic Landscape Type Descriptions** have been split into sections by **Broad Type** and by **Sub Group**

They are accompanied by statistics on total hectares covered, no of polygons and including information on their occurrence both within the dataset as whole and within the individual Broad Type using the following scale:

Occurrence	Percentage Scale
Absent	0%
Very Rare	< 1%
Rare	1 - 5%
Occasional	5 – 10%
Common	10 – 25%
Abundant	25 – 50%
Dominant	> 50%

They are accompanied by a map which shows the 1880s Historic Ordnance Survey 6” map superimposed with the modern Mastermap in **BLUE** and the relevant HLC type in **RED**

List of Historic Landscape Types and Relationship to Sussex HLC

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES: Broad Type - HLC Type - Summary	Matching Type in Sussex HLC
Communications [COM]	Yes
Rail [Rail]	Yes
derelict railway	
railway infrastructure	Yes
Road [Road]	Yes
major road	Yes
Designed Landscapes [DL]	Yes
Formal parkland [Fpark]	Yes
Cemetery	Yes
Large Landscape Garden	Yes
Post-medieval designed park	Yes
Post-medieval gentrification	Yes
Informal Parkland [Ipark]	Yes
Large Landscape Garden	Yes
Post-medieval designed park	Yes
Post-medieval gentrification	Yes
Fieldsapes [FLD]	Yes
Assarts [Assrt]	Yes
Aggregate Assart	Yes
Cohesive assart	Yes
Formal (planned/private) [Fenc]	Yes
Co-axial fields	Yes
Consolidated strip fields	Yes
Gallops	
Parliamentary Enclosure	Yes
Planned private Enclosure	Yes
Relic Water Meadows	
Informal [Ifld]	Yes
Enclosed meadows	
Irregular piecemeal enclosure	Yes
Isolated Enclosure	Yes
Modern field amalgamation	Yes
Modern field new	
Modern field reorganisation	
Modern field subdivision	
Paddocks	
Regular piecemeal enclosure	Yes
Wastes/Commons/Greens	Yes
Horticulture [HOR]	Yes
Allotments [Allot]	Yes

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES: Broad Type - HLC Type - Summary	Matching Type in Sussex HLC
Market Gardens/Allotments	Yes
Orchard [Orch]	Yes
Orchard	Yes
Relic Orchard	
Industry [IND]	Yes
Extraction [Extrc]	Yes
extraction - chalk	Yes
extraction - clay	Yes
extraction - gravel	Yes
extraction - unknown	
Other Industry [Othin]	Yes
factories	Yes
Light industry	Yes
Processing [Proc]	Yes
Water treatment	Yes
Military [MIL]	Yes
Modern Military [Mmod]	Yes
Modern Military	
Historic Military [Mhis]	
Rifle Range (previous only)	
Recreation [REC]	Yes
Golf Course [Golfc]	Yes
golf course	Yes
Sports fields [Sports]	Yes
sports fields	Yes
Tour [Tour]	
tourist infrastructure	
Cricket [Crick]	Yes
cricket ground	Yes
Settlement [SET]	Yes
Historic core [Shcor]	Yes
Church and/or vicarage	
Common edge settlement	Yes
country house	
hamlet	
Large Farmstead	Yes
market town	Yes
Small farmstead/cottage	Yes
village	
Historic dispersed [Shstd]	Yes
Common edge settlement	Yes
country house	
Large Farmstead	Yes

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES: Broad Type - HLC Type - Summary	Matching Type in Sussex HLC
Ribbon Development	Yes
Small farmstead/cottage	Yes
Non-historic Isolated [Snhi]	Yes
country house	
Large Farmstead	Yes
Small farmstead/cottage	Yes
Other Settlement [Sexot]	Yes
caravan/chalet/camp	Yes
Common edge settlement	Yes
Infill	Yes
Large Farmstead	Yes
planned estate	Yes
Ribbon Development	Yes
Schools	Yes
Small farmstead/cottage	Yes
Settlement suburbs [Sexsb]	Yes
Infill	Yes
planned estate	Yes
Unenclosed/unimproved [UL]	Yes
Common [Ucmn]	Yes
Common Land	Yes
Downland [Udwn]	Yes
Open downland	Yes
Heath [Uhth]	Yes
Open heath	Yes
Marsh [Umfr]	Yes
Fresh marsh	Yes
Wooded over common [Uwdcm]	Yes
Wooded over common	Yes
Water [WT]	Yes
Lakes [lakes]	Yes
Modern Lakes	
ornamental lake	
Ponds [ponds]	Yes
Fish Ponds	Yes
Historic Ponds	
Modern Ponds	
Watercress beds	
Reservoir [Reser]	Yes
reservoir	Yes
Woodland [WL]	Yes
Ancient semi-natural [Asmn]	Yes
Ancient Woodland	Yes

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPES: Broad Type - HLC Type - Summary	Matching Type in Sussex HLC
Assart wood	Yes
Replanted - Wood	Yes
Shaw	Yes
Plantations [Wplnt]	Yes
Plantation broadleaved	Yes
Plantation coniferous	Yes
Plantation mixed	Yes
Regeneration [Wrgrn]	Yes
regenerated - scrub	Yes
regenerated - wood	Yes

FIELDSCAPES (FLD)

The process of the creation of the present day fieldscapes in the Hampshire area of the South Downs National Park has its origins with the Medieval open strip fields, some of which remain fossilised in the landscape today, through the creation of enclosed piecemeal irregular fields. At the same time, new irregular piecemeal fields were created from open land and the assarting of ancient forest, the enclosure of open meadows, commons, wastes and greens became increasingly common.

The first formally arranged and larger scale attempts at enclosure occurred from the 16th century onwards and became politically formalised with the Parliamentary Enclosure Acts of the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the 20th century period the enclosure process accelerated with the creation of large prairie fields and the reorganisation of existing field systems especially on downland areas.

These processes all combine to create the fieldscapes with which we are so familiar today, and the evidence for all these processes is still written in the landscape.

Fieldscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- ASSARTS (Assrt)
- FORMAL ENCLOSURES (Fenc)
- INFORMAL ENCLOSURES (Ifld)

Assarts are a field system created by the process of “assarting” or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields. Assarts date mostly to the Post Medieval period but could also be Medieval in date. These fields have only been identified as assarts where their previous wooded land use can be assumed with some level of confidence. This means that some of the field’s categorised as pre 1800 regular, or irregular fields may therefore be assarts; this type may therefore be under represented in the dataset. The process of assarting from the Medieval period onwards is seen as a result of population pressure and the need for more agricultural land, and accelerated from the early Medieval period onwards (Muir 2000: 22). This is linked to the occurrence of place names referencing the former common status of these older assarts.

Formal enclosure fields are identified by those field systems with a strong and regular pattern, where there is apparent evidence of actual planning of the field pattern. The dominant boundary type is that of a hedge, and more rarely a grassy balk or fence, or a wet ditch. Often the fields are medium to large in size.

Informal enclosure fields are identified by those field systems with irregular patterns where enclosure has happened in an ad hoc fashion over time.

ASSARTS (Assrt)

Aggregate Assart

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Assrt	312	71	Medieval to Late Post-Medieval	Rare	Very Rare

Description

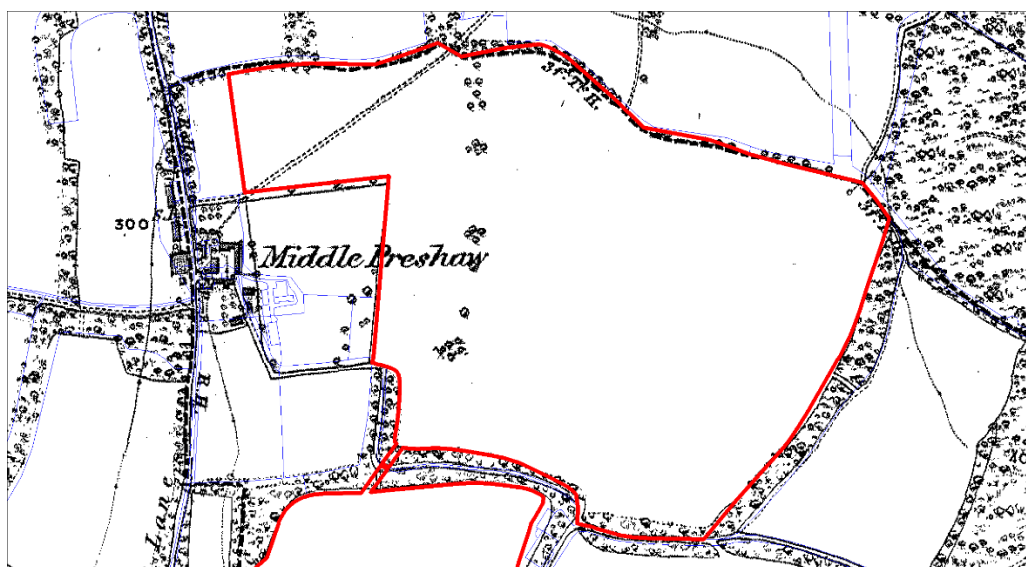
Aggregate assarts are a field system created by the process of "assarting" or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields. They are identified by their irregular shape and pattern, generally small (less than 0.5ha) to medium (less than 2.5 ha) size, and the sinuous and wooded nature of their boundaries. Their wooded boundaries have a woodland origin to the botanical composition of the tree, shrub, and ground flora layers. Aggregate assarts as their name implies are "organic" in their origin, created by a gradual and piece-meal clearance as each field is added on to the adjacent. The pattern can be influenced by the local topography and aggregate assarts are closely associated with **assart woods**.

Period

Medieval. It is thought that the main period in which assarting took place was in the 12th and 13th centuries when the process was recorded in the manorial records, but the assarting of woodlands to create fields was probably taking place much earlier and also into the early Post Medieval period. Many of these assarts have been assigned an early Post-Medieval date but their origins will probably be earlier.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – AGGREGATE ASSART



Cohesive Assarts

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Assrt	654	74	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Rare	Rare

Description

Cohesive assarts are a field system created by the process of "assarting" or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields; a process similar to that for **aggregate assarts**. However cohesive assarts have a more regular pattern and shape compared with aggregate assarts. The characteristic features are their irregular, sinuous and wooded nature of the boundaries. The resulting fields are semi-regular in shape. Their wooded boundaries have a woodland origin to the botanical composition of the tree, shrub, and ground flora layers. Cohesive assarts as their name implies are both "organic" in their origin but with evidence of some degree of formal planning, created by a systematic gradual and piece-meal clearance as each field is added on to the adjacent. The pattern can be influenced by the local topography and like aggregate assarts, cohesive ones are closely associated with **assart woods**.

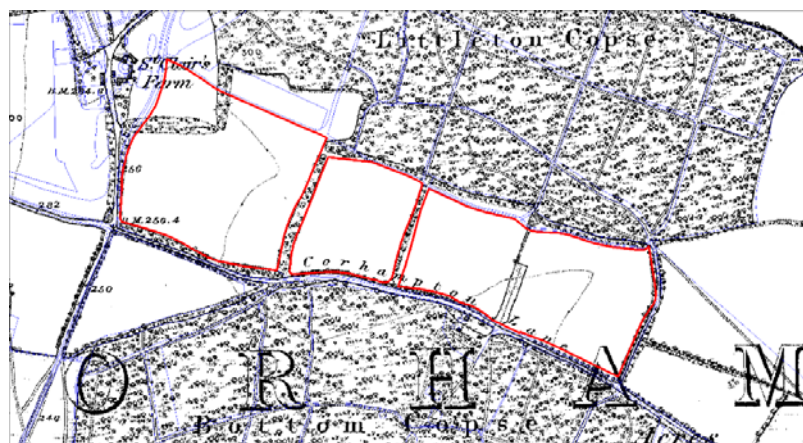
Period

Medieval

It is thought that the main period in which assarting took place was in the 12th and 13th centuries when the process was recorded in the manorial records, but the assarting of woodlands to create fields was probably taking place much earlier, before the Conquest. The relationship of the cohesive assarts with the aggregate ones is not clear, but it may be that the former are earlier and the latter represent the last phases of woodland clearance in the Medieval period. To set out a more structured field pattern suggests that the land being enclosed may have been more open than a wood, perhaps wood pasture or open grazing areas. Many of these assarts have been assigned an early Post-Medieval date but their origins will probably be earlier.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

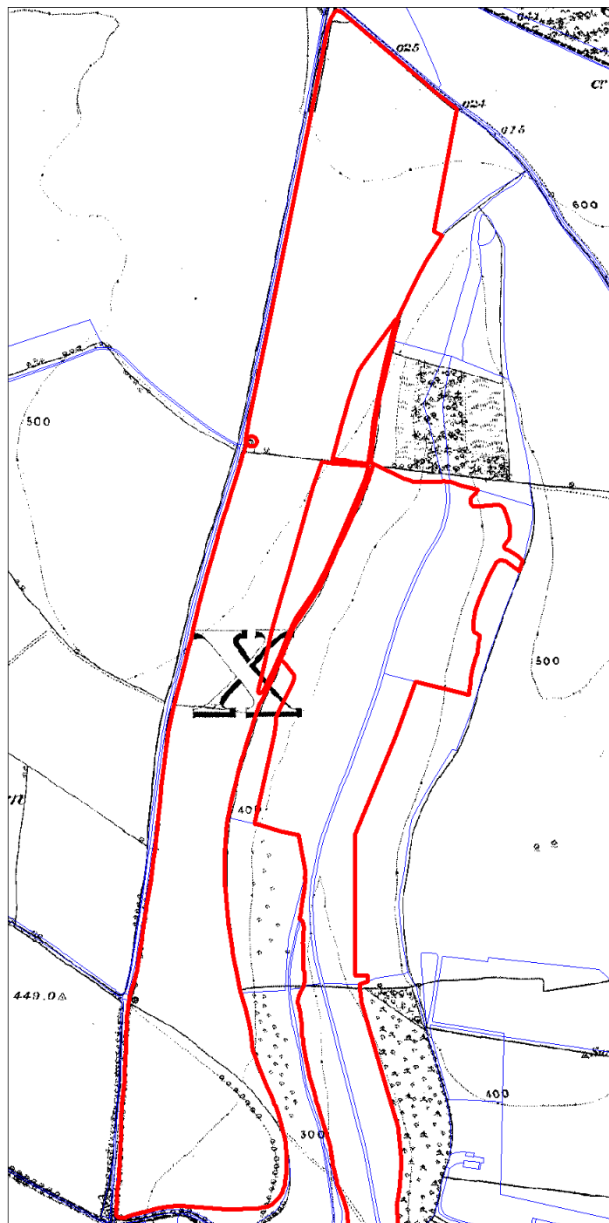
Related to Sussex HLC Type COHESIVE ASSARTS



FORMAL ENCLOSURE (Fenc)

Co-axial Fields

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fenc	593	18	Early Medieval to Late Post-Medieval	Rare	Rare



Description

Co-axial fields are so described due to their having a strong long, linear ladder-type pattern; their long axis extending for a considerable distance across the landscape in one direction. The long axis of boundaries may be marked by continuous lines of hedges or frequently by roads, lanes, tracks, or footpaths. The shorter internal divisions create small to medium fields of regular or sub-regular, square, or rectangular pattern.

These fields show a degree of planning and formal laying out across large tracts of the landscape which suggests that when this enclosure took place the environment was fairly open, rather than mature wood land cover. They are predominantly found on downland in East Hampshire.

Such field systems were probably more extensive but have since been modified by later field rationalisation and boundary removal.

Period

Early Medieval

Relationship to Sussex HLC

CO-AXIAL FIELDS

Consolidated Strip Fields

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fenc	48	12	Early Post-Medieval to Late Post-Medieval	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

Consolidated strip fields are where former areas of land in an open or common field system have been enclosed to form very regular small rectangular fields (where the long axis is at least twice as long as the shorter one to fit the furlong strip which is being enclosed). The resulting pattern is organised with the resulting boundaries either straight or slightly wavy, but the resulting fields themselves appear to be of a similar size or multiples of the same size.

Fields are created by the enclosure of open strip fields fossilising the inverted "S" shape of the furlongs within the field boundary. There is a distinct parallel pattern of small curvy fields aligned next to each other. The traces left of this type are sinuous reverse-S shaped and curving boundaries, narrow strip fields and indicative place names. They are identified through interpretation of morphology of fields in today's landscape.

Period

Early Post Medieval

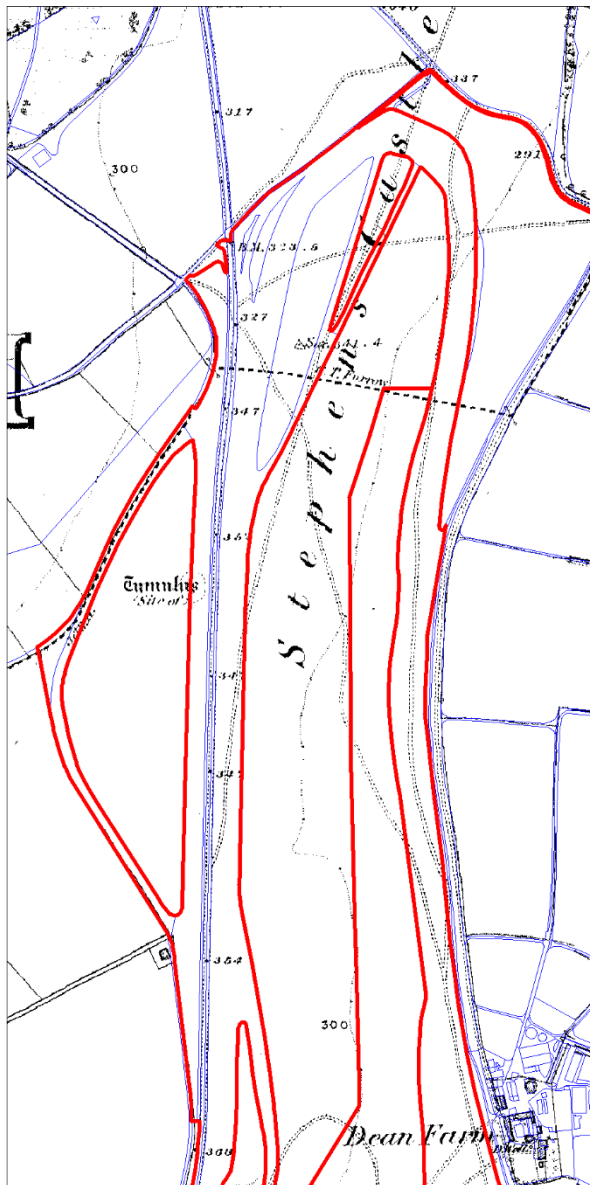
Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS and STRIP FIELDS



Gallops

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fenc	41	2	20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare



Description

The creation of large horse gallops in the 20th century on former areas of open Downland.

Period

20th Century.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Type not present in the Sussex HLC

Parliamentary Enclosure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fenc	1239	92	Late Post-Medieval to Early Modern	Rare	Rare

Description

The Parliamentary Enclosure HLC type is those fields enclosed from open fields or from heaths or commons by Parliamentary Act, either under a private act or a one of the general acts. The fields are characterised by regular often grid like pattern with straight internal and external boundaries.

This process is often referred to as Inclosure in older documents) which occurred in England mostly in the period between 1750 and 1850. Enclosure is the process "by which land that has formerly been owned and exploited collectively is divided into separate parcels, each owner exchanging rights in part of it" (Sandell 1971: 1). The process of enclosure could transform landscapes at a stroke by imposing a new angular geometry where previously there had been winding lanes and sinuous fields. The scale of the impact, however, varies quite considerably between areas. The methods of enclosure can be divided into four main types (Chapman & Seeliger 1997: xiv): -

1. Piecemeal
2. Formal Agreement
3. Imposition by the Lord of the Manor
4. Formal agreement and by Act of Parliament

It is this fourth method that relates to the type under discussion. Until 1836 it was normal to obtain a separate Act for each individual manor or parish subject to enclosure, but after this date blanket authorisation for enclosure by agreement was introduced, which allowed enclosure to occur automatically if certain conditions were met (notably, that just two-thirds of the interested parties agreed to the enclosure).

This type is dominated by fields which are regular in size and shape with straight boundaries, and are often hedged. These boundaries can follow the line of newly created straight linear boundaries which have been imposed across the landscape, regardless of topography and can extend for several kilometres. These often occur in the same direction as existing parish boundaries. However, the morphology of these fields can also vary in response to local topography, pre-existing route ways or boundaries. This type, therefore, has had a striking impact of the landscape.

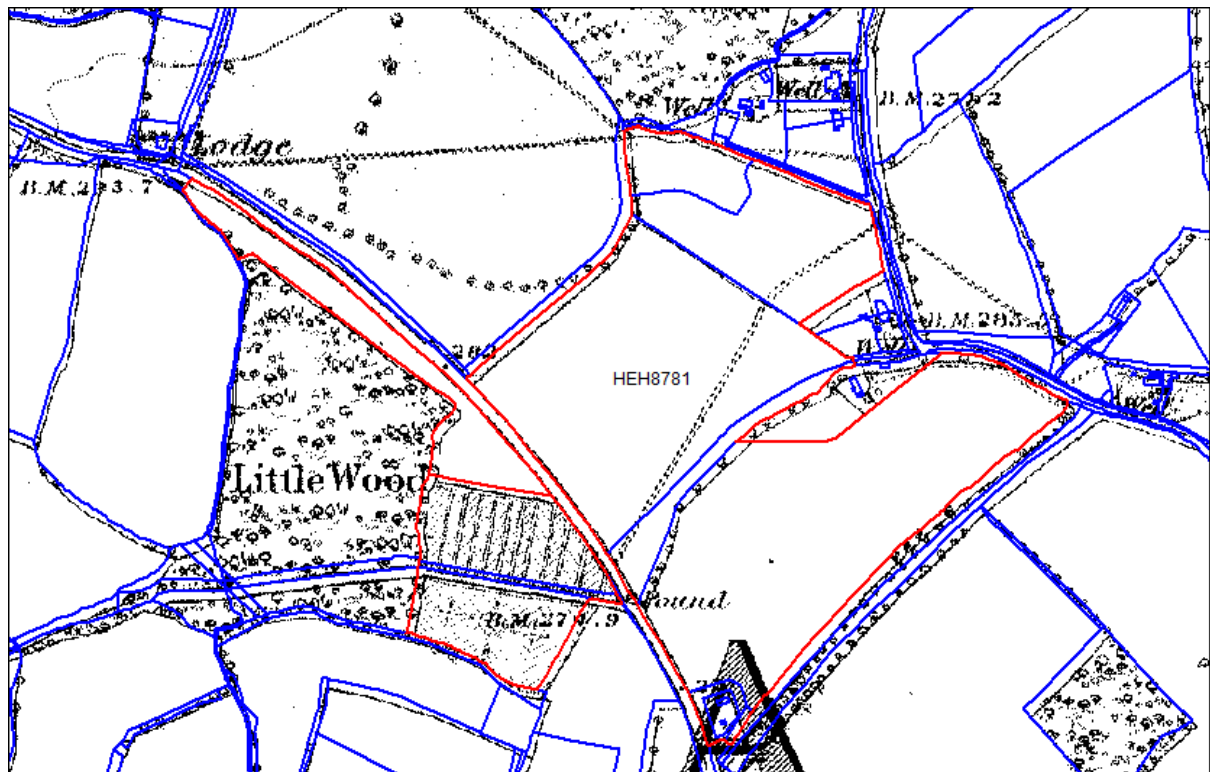
The county of Hampshire has been subjected to a detailed study of enclosure culminating in the publication in 1997 of John Chapman and Sylvia Seeliger's *"Guide to Enclosure in Hampshire 1700 to 1900"*. This provides a detailed parish-by-parish summaries of formal enclosure agreements and parliamentary enclosures. This is supported by Parish Maps which shows Land Formally Enclosed (by an Act of Parliament) which has formed the basis of identifying this Historic Landscape Character Type. In the notes section for each polygon reference has also been made to the reference number for the Act in question so reference can be made back to this invaluable resource.

Period

Late Post-Medieval to Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE. The Hampshire study of Parliamentary Enclosure means that there is a greater confidence level for the identification of this type within the Hampshire area of the South Downs National Park.



Planned Private Enclosure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fenc	2701	132	Late Post-Medieval to Early Modern	Occasional	Occasional

Description

Planned private enclosures are those fields which show all the characteristics of Parliamentary Enclosure but for which there is no formal act. They are regular shaped fields of medium to large size with a strong regular pattern and bounded by straight hedges.

These fields have been created through the process of Planned Enclosure which occurred in England mostly in the period between 1750 and 1850. Enclosure is the process "by which land that has formerly been owned and exploited collectively is divided into separate parcels, each owner exchanging rights in part of it" (Sandell 1971: 1). The process of enclosure could transform landscapes at a stroke, imposing a new angular geometry where previously there had been winding lanes and sinuous fields. The scale of the impact however varies quite considerably between areas.

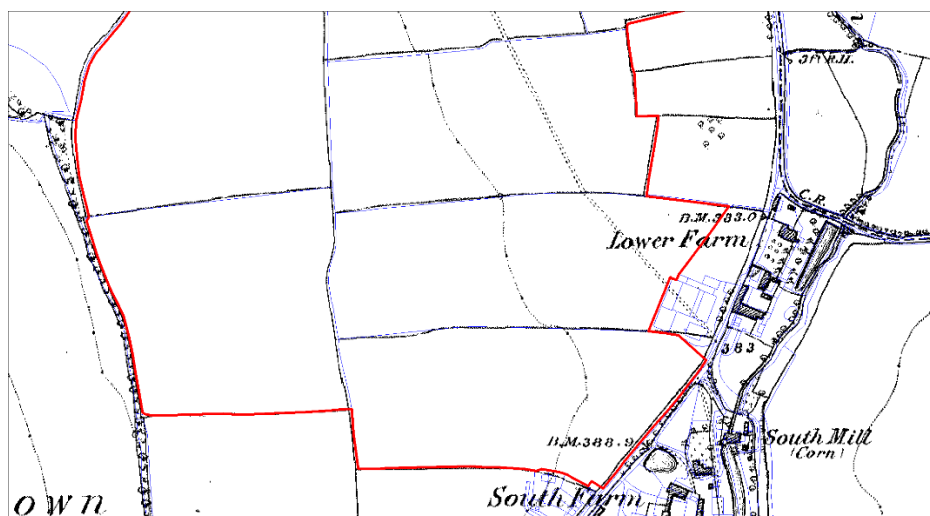
The type under discussion is not formed by Act of Parliament, and therefore their creation appears to be through more informal methods for which there is no easily traceable documentary evidence, such as formal agreement, or imposition. Its morphological similarities to fields created by Parliamentary Enclosure suggest that these fields were also created through consensus and exchange.

Period

Late Post-Medieval to Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type PLANNED PRIVATE ENCLOSURE



Relic Water meadows

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
FENC	700	50	Late Post-Medieval to Early Modern	Rare	Rare

Description

Water Meadows played a crucial role in Britain's farming economy between 1600 and 1900. The early grass that could be produced by water meadows was a crucial element to the farming regimes of the chalklands of Dorset, Hampshire, and Wiltshire.

The meadows formed a central feature of the local sheep/corn system of agriculture. They allowed for the artificial control of the watering of meadows using a sophisticated system of hatches, weirs, channels, and drains. This allowed a lush crop of grass to grow several weeks before natural grazing became available and allowed for greater flocks of sheep to be maintained and thus more farmland to be enriched with manure.

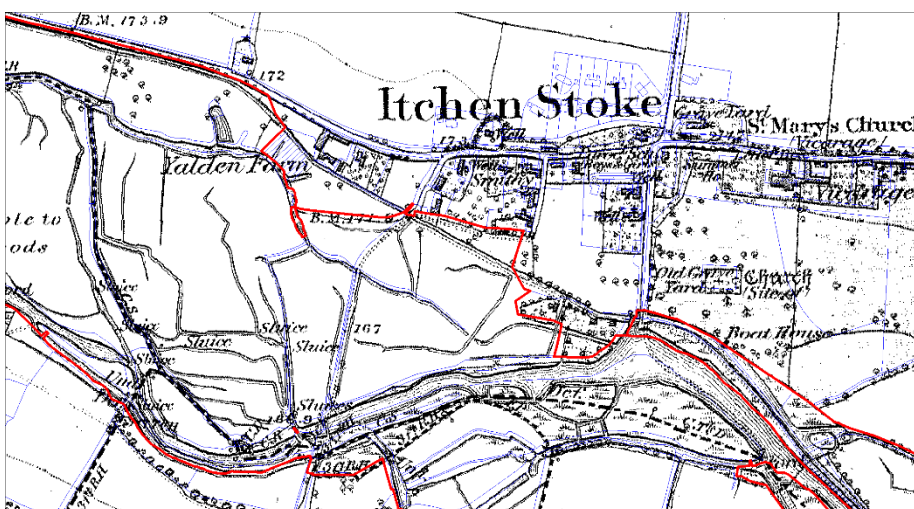
The Water Meadows comprise a series of complex and sophisticated bed works, which used a system of weirs, hatches, channels and drains to drown the meadows. These were interspersed by culverts and bridges, which provided access to the meadows for carts when the hay was harvested.

Water Meadows can vary greatly in their form, extent, and arrangement. The evidence for these is still visible in the landscape. The channels are especially noticeable in low light or when the meadows flood in winter.

They are often associated with **irregular piece-meal enclosure** and **enclosed meadows**. Water course are also a characteristic feature of these fields.

Period

Late Post Medieval



Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to BROOKS INNINGS in the Sussex HLC. Brooks Innings are the drainage and enclosure of fresh water marshland in river valley flood plains, creating meadows bounded by "wet fences" or ditches.

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE (Ifld)

Enclosed Meadows

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	398	83	Early Post-Medieval to Late Post-Medieval	Rare	Very Rare

Description

These sinuous fields were probably used for the cultivation of hay and for grazing. The majority have been dated to the Late Post Medieval but it is likely that with further research and investigation they could be identified as being of greater antiquity, possibly early Post Medieval or even Medieval in origin. Many more of this type may have previously existed than there is evidence for in today's landscape, but would have been transformed into water meadows and therefore all traces would have been removed.

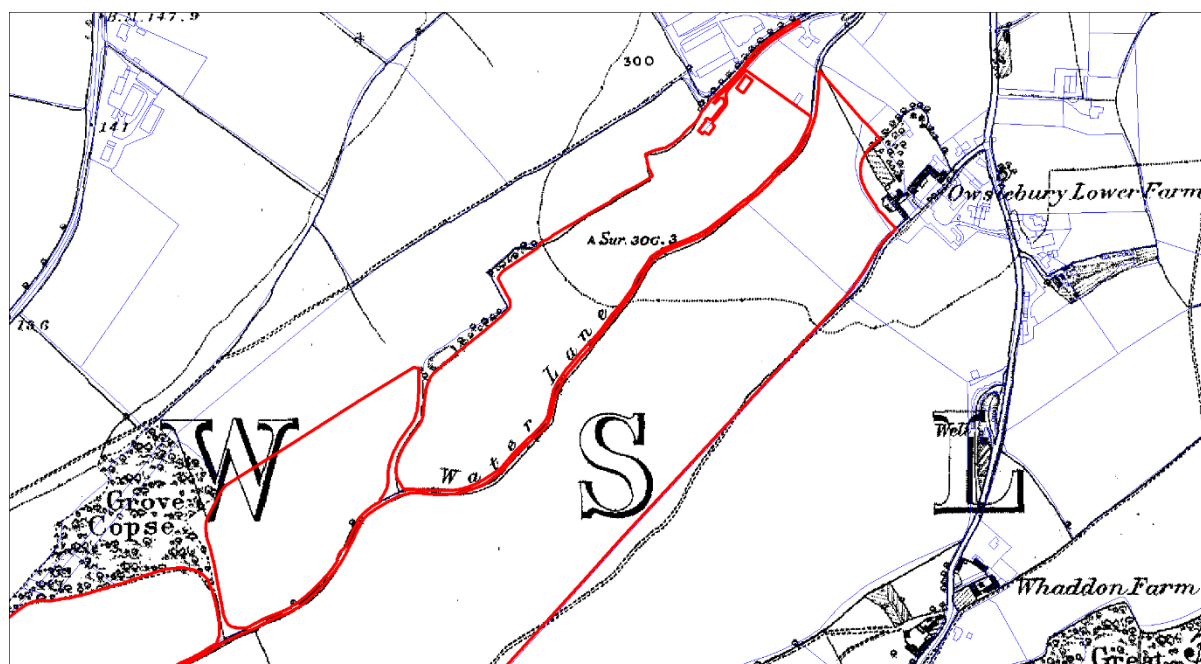
This type is dominated by small sinuous semi irregular fields with curving boundaries found alongside streams and in valley bottoms.

Period

Late Post Medieval.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No comparative Type



Irregular Piecemeal Enclosure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	4865	437	Early Post-Medieval to Late Post-Medieval	Common	Occasional

Description

Irregular fields with straight boundaries intermixed with wavy ones creating fields which are irregular in shape and with no clear defined field pattern. Their boundaries are formed either of hedgerows or ditches. Topography probably strongly influences the shape and pattern of these fields as they are most frequently found in the smaller river and stream valleys. These fields where they occur in the lower reaches of the valleys are closely associated with **Enclosed Meadows**.

These fields are found across East Hampshire, particularly in the upper reaches of river valleys and following course of larger streams.

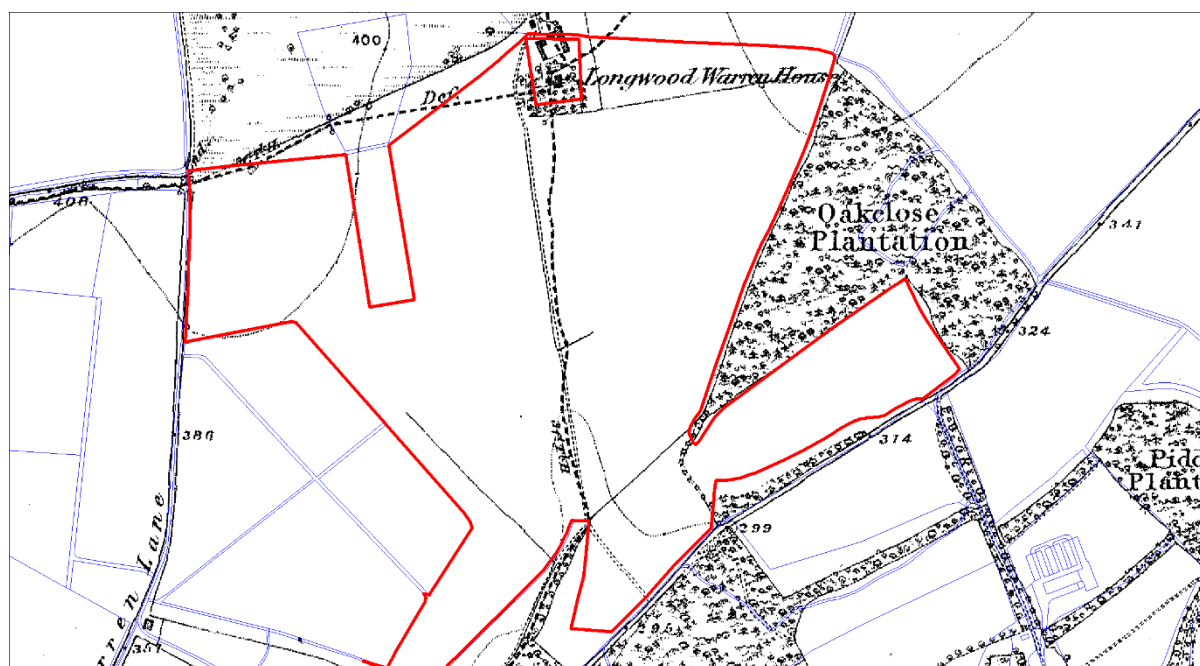
Period

Early Medieval/Medieval

The strong association with river valleys suggest that these are meadows, cultivated for hay and thus could have a Medieval or earlier date. Fields in valleys had a higher value than those on the higher ground due to their greater fertility from the alluvial soils and from the importance of hay used to over-winter stock.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type IRREGULAR PIECEMEAL



Isolated Enclosure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	68	36	Late Post-Medieval to Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

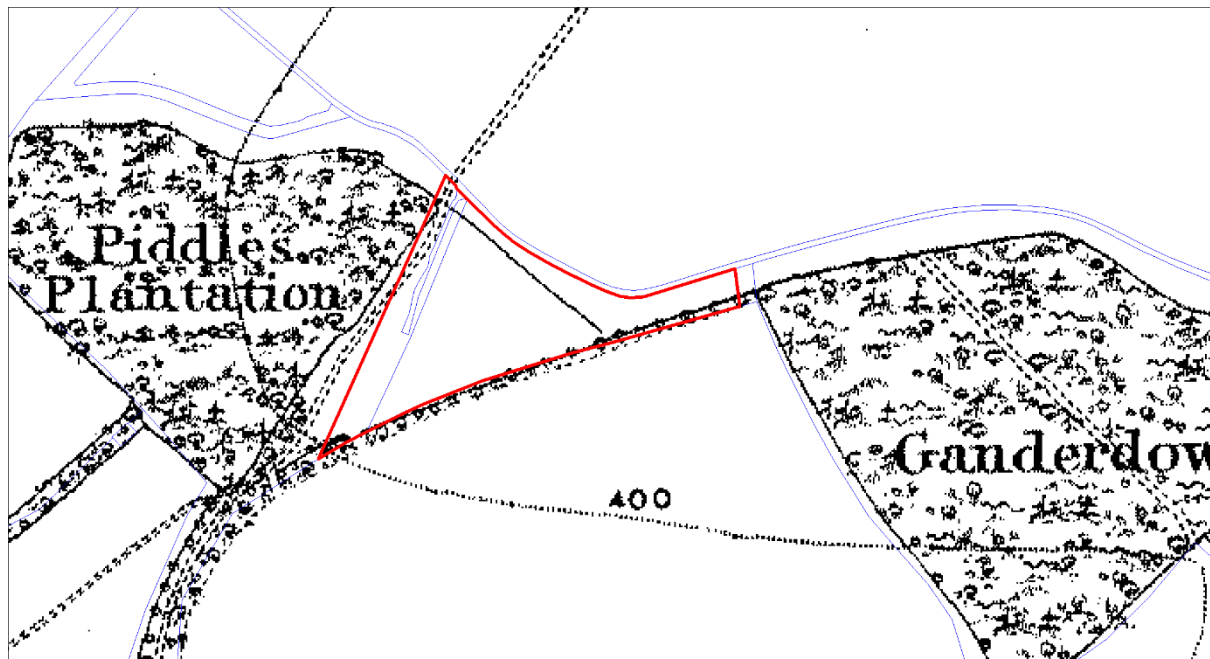
One or two fields enclosed within areas of other field patterns or woodland which show little or no pattern or cohesiveness with other fields. Isolated enclosures can be regular or irregular of varying sizes. It is their location and relationship with other fields which is the key to their identification. Some which lie within woodland could be described as a Post Medieval or modern form of "assarting".

Period

Late Post Medieval to Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type ISOLATED ENCLOSURE



Modern Field Amalgamation

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	15125	625	20 th Century	Abundant	Abundant

Description

Modern field rationalisation or amalgamation is identified by 50% or more of lost boundaries, creating larger fields than those shown on the historic map sequence. The resulting fields often retain some of the historic characteristics of the enclosure form they originated from; this is often evident from the external boundaries.

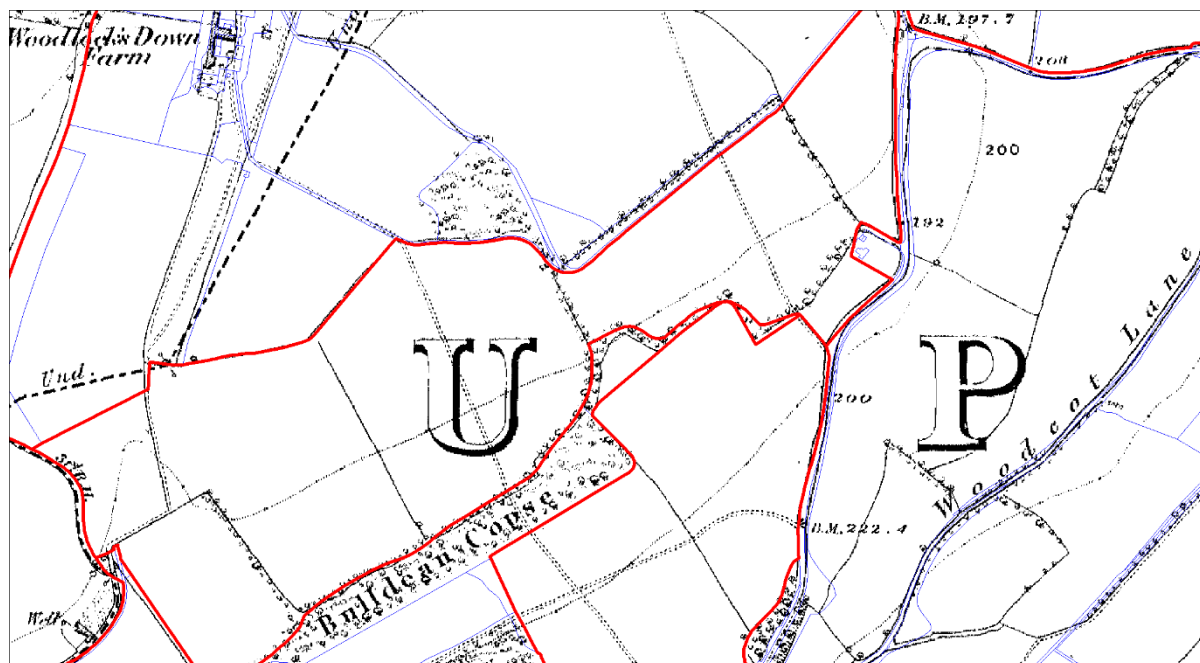
This reorganisation has also involved the shifting and relocation of boundaries, as well as their amalgamation. This process is probably linked to changes in agricultural practice and the intensification of farming. These fields tend to have a regular or semi-regular form and a mixture of boundary form. This suggests that the boundaries that have been removed create not just larger fields but more regular ones, and the boundaries that remain, or have been added, follow the morphology of the older fields. Many examples of this type preserves traces of previous land uses.

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MODERN FIELD AMALGAMATION



Modern Field New

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	2300	288	20 th Century	Occasional	Rare

Description

These fields have been created by enclosing previously open land, and the vast majority of this was open grassland and downland but also includes new clearance within woodland. Often these new fields have been created by imposing a new, often radical, layout and form of fields upon the landscape. However, in this instance these tend to have been imposed upon existing enclosed land created in the Post Medieval period. The process of creating both these types of fields started in first half of the 20th century and accelerated markedly in the later 20th century. They are probably linked to changes in agricultural practice and increases in arable farming, and to the reclamation of formerly Industrial land. The fact that these fields occur often in quite large blocks points to the planned nature of these fields and the possible consolidation and replacement of smaller land holdings

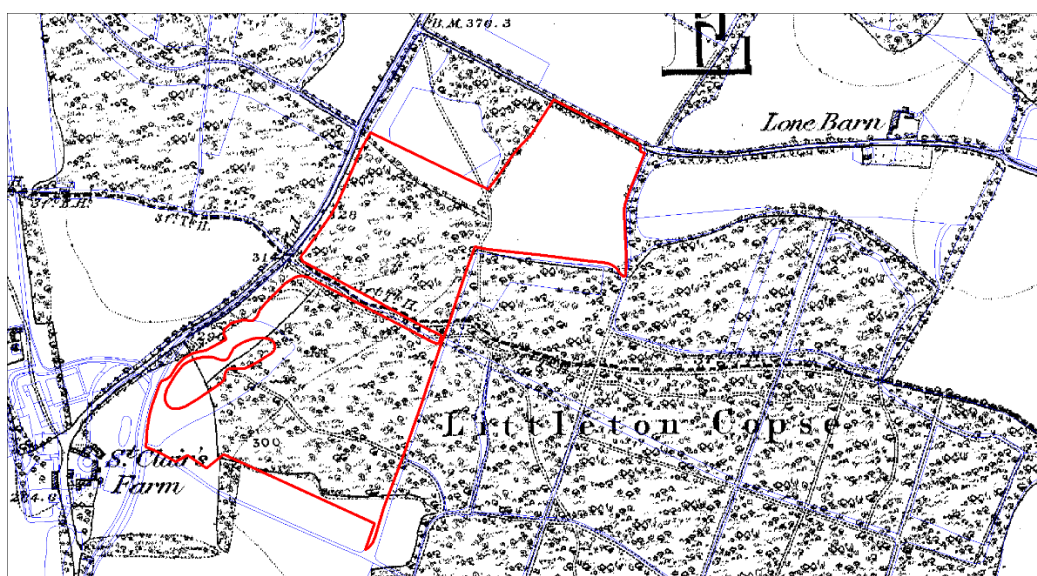
This type is dominated by either large fields with a range of different morphologies or medium fields which are regular in size and shape, with straight boundaries. These fields have been imposed across the landscape; their boundaries can respect local topography, meaning that their form can, in these instances, deviate from the normal regular pattern, becoming more sinuous and irregular in nature. The imposition of these fields has had a fairly striking impact on the landscape.

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Some relationship to Sussex HLC Type RECLAIMED INDUSTRIAL



Modern Field Reorganisation

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	1657	102	20 th Century	Rare	Rare

Description

These fields were created in the late 20th century through the mass reorganisation of pre-existing fields. They are probably linked to changes in agricultural practice and the intensification of farming. The fact that these fields occur often in large blocks, points to the planned nature of these fields. This reorganisation often led to the division of existing fields. The variable morphologies of these fields suggest that though overall these fields represent a planned element in the landscape, the fields were created in an ad hoc way paying respect to local topography and, in some cases, incorporate existing boundaries where convenient. Many example of this type preserves traces of previous land uses. This suggests that though the fields themselves mark a radical departure and reorganisation of form and size, a large number of these fields retain traces of older boundaries.

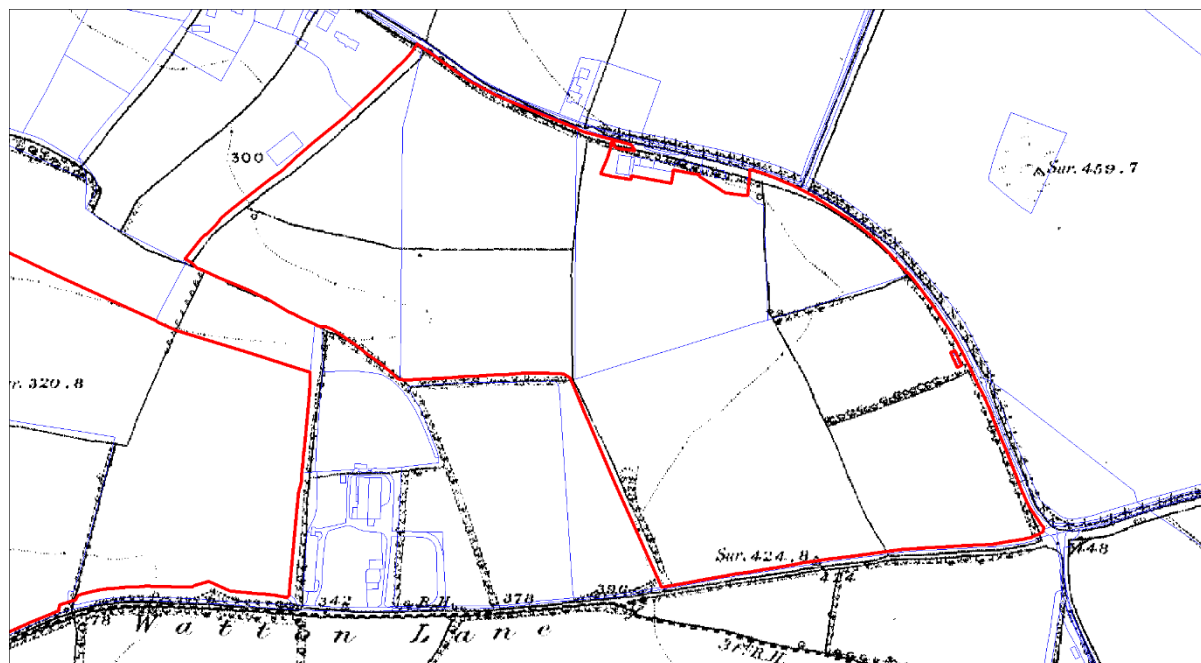
This type demonstrates a great variety in morphology. In approximately half the cases the reorganisation has tended towards great uniformity, with regular shaped fields and regular boundaries. The other half has tended towards irregular shaped fields with kinked and curved boundaries.

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No related type



Modern Field Subdivision

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	2350	213	20 th Century	Occasional	Occasional

Description

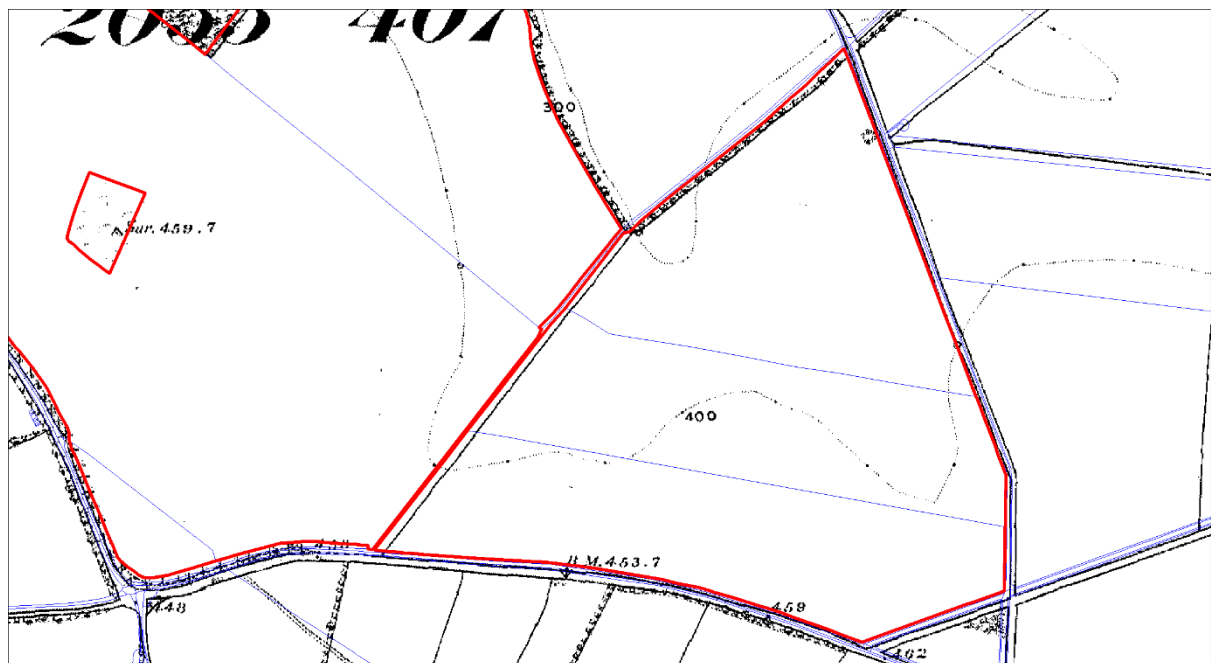
These fields were created in the late 20th century through the mass subdivision of pre-existing fields. They are probably linked to changes in agricultural practice and the diversification of farming. The fact that these fields occur often in large blocks, points to the planned nature of these fields. This reorganisation often led to the division of existing fields. The variable morphologies of these fields suggest that though overall these fields represent a planned element in the landscape, the fields were created in an ad hoc way paying respect to local topography and, in some cases, incorporate existing boundaries where convenient. Many example of this type preserves traces of previous land uses. This suggests that though the fields themselves mark a radical departure and reorganisation of form and size, a large number of these fields retain traces of older boundaries.

Period

20th Century.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No comparative type



Paddocks

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	840	362	20 th century	Rare	Rare

Description

These fields are created in the late 20th century via the subdivision of larger fields to create small paddocks, fields, and enclosures at the edges of villages. These could have been created for a variety of purposes, but part of the explanation may very well be equestrian. The process appears to be happening on an ad hoc and piecemeal basis. This is leading to gradual erosion of older enclosure forms, including 18th and 19th century enclosure patterns and older pre 1800 fields.

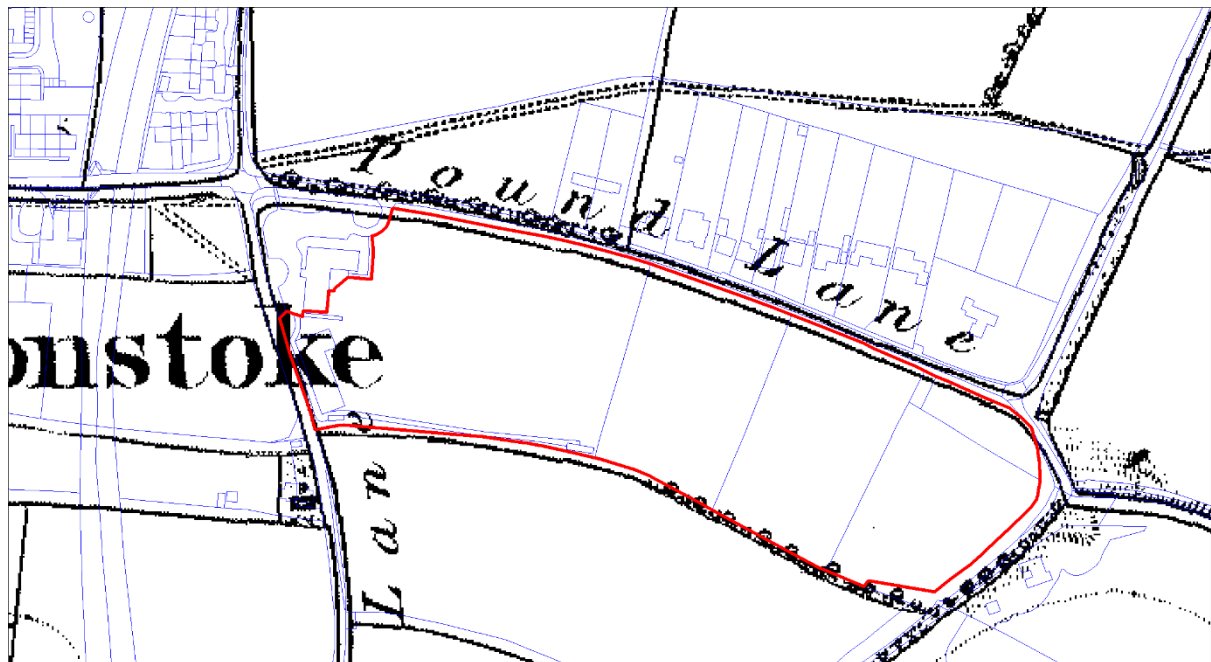
This type is dominated by small fields which are 1 hectare on average in size

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No comparative Type



Regular Piecemeal Enclosure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	4193	483	Early Post-Medieval to Late Post-Medieval	Common	Occasional

Description

Regular piecemeal enclosure is identified by regular or semi-regular shaped fields with wavy and or straight boundaries, creating a regular field pattern, but not obviously planned or **formal**. The boundaries are generally formed of hedgerows rather than woody shaws. These fields date to before 1800 as they appear on the 1820's surveyor's maps and the area is indicated as being enclosed on the earliest county maps. They could have been created via a range of different historical processes, and further research is needed.

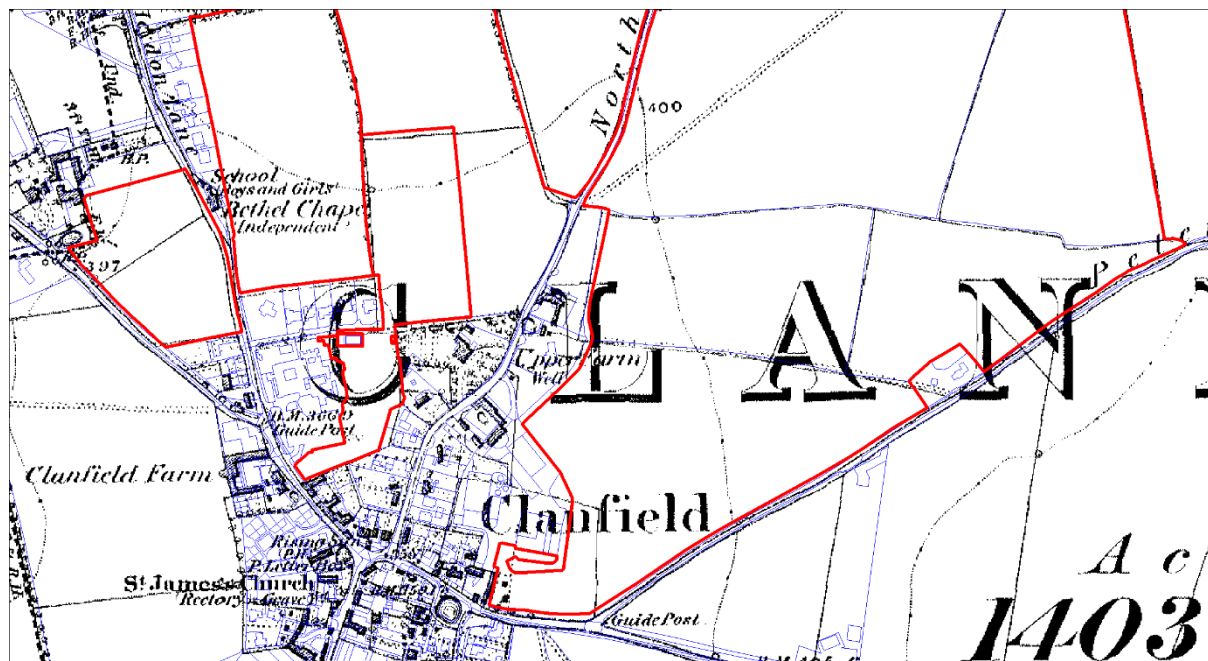
These fields are found extensively across East Hampshire.

Period

Possibly late Medieval or Tudor, and may be an indication of field re-organisation at this time.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Sussex HLC Type: Regular Piecemeal



Wastes, Commons, and Greens

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
IFLD	14	9	Early Post-Medieval to Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

Remnants of former unenclosed and open areas left after the surrounding land has become sub-divided into fields or developed. Small road side wastes, greens and commons are a characteristic feature of parts of East Hampshire. This type also includes remnants of the drove way funnels which led on to commons and heaths. Sometimes they still retain the name of the common.

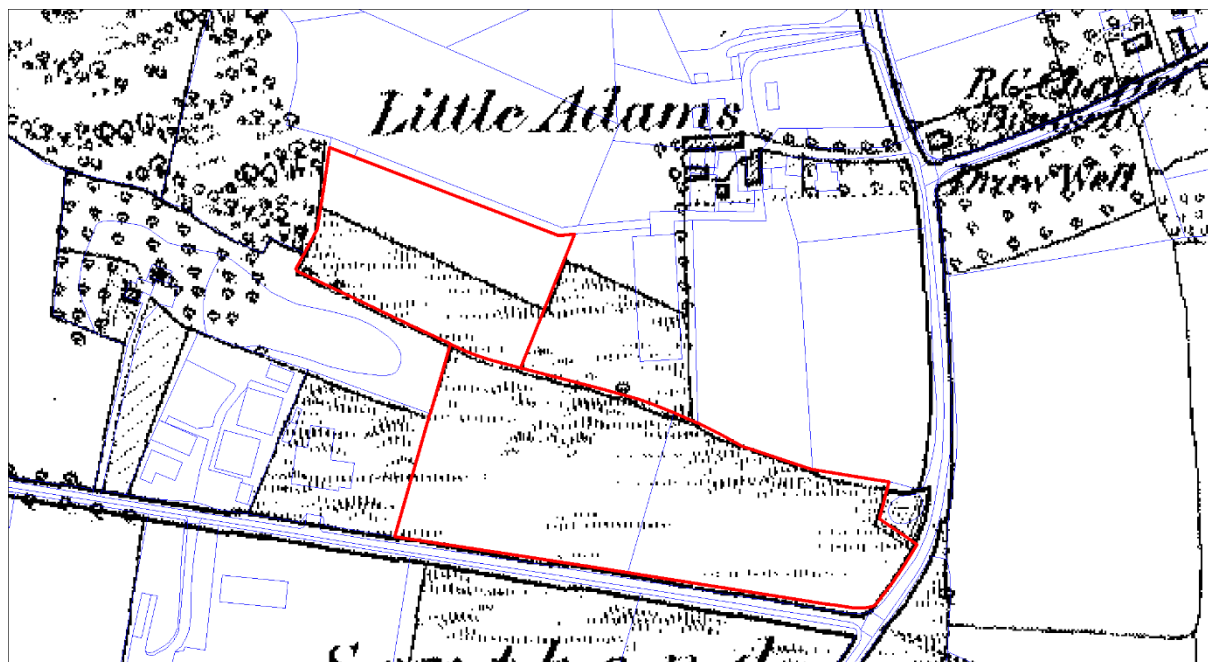
These enclosures are irregular in shape with sinuous or curved external boundaries and straight internal boundaries of either hedges or fences. Wastes, commons, and greens occur close to roads and settlement, and are often associated with larger areas of commons, which may still be unenclosed.

Period

Post Medieval and Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Wastes, Commons, and Greens



WOODLANDS (FLD)

Woodland is a major component of the landscape of the South Downs National Park. Many areas of woodland date back to the Medieval period and are associated with ancient trees, coppices, and semi-natural habitats. Just as important, however, are the post 1800 additions to the woodlands of the National Park. These include new geometric blocks of woodland which have been imposed on some areas. Just as striking are the ornamental additions linked to the creation of the great landscape parks. Although many areas of old woodland have been cleared or replanted since the Medieval period, the general trend over the last 200 years has been towards a more dispersed woodland landscape punctuated by ancient blocks of woodland.

Woodland Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL (Asmn)
- PLANTATIONS (Wplant)
- REGENERATED (Wrgrn)

Ancient Semi-Natural Ancient are areas that have been under continuous woodland cover throughout the historic period. The majority of these sites are designated as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity.

Plantations are woods which date from the Post Medieval period, and are generally monocultures of forest types.

Regenerated woodland is identified from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 maps, aerial photographs and also from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, where areas are shown as dispersed tree and scrub.

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND (Asmn)

Assart Woodland

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
ASMN	45	19	Medieval	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

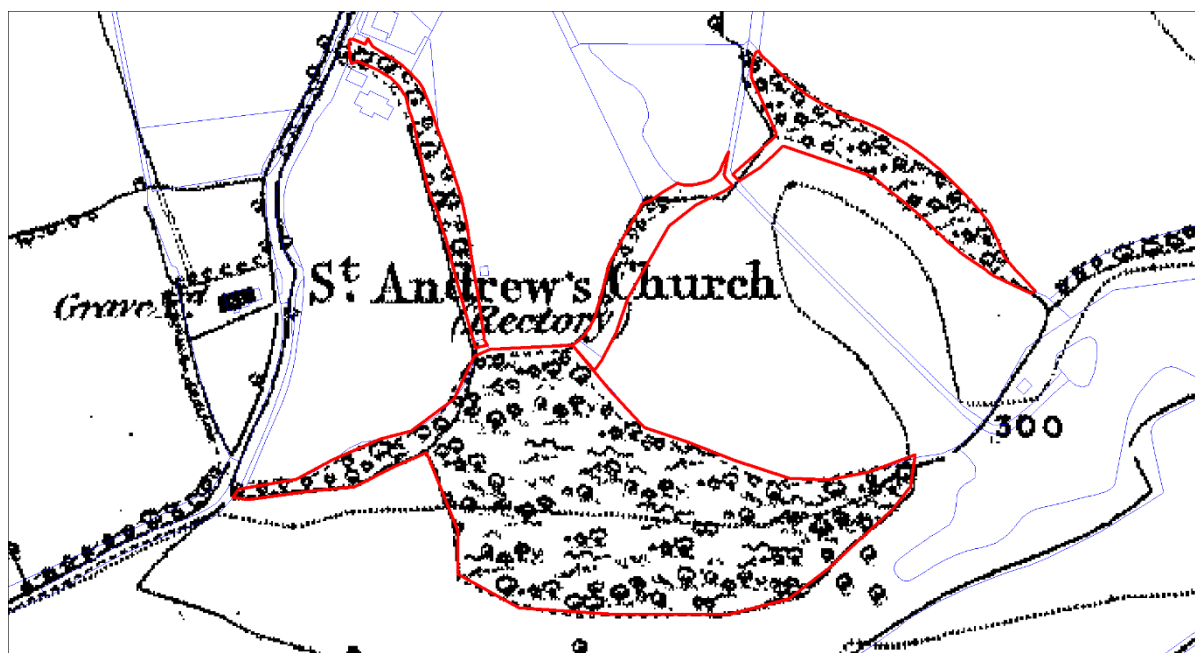
Ancient semi-natural assart woods are areas that have been under continuous woodland cover throughout the historic period, and are those areas of woodland left after the surrounding woodland was cleared and enclosed as farmland. They are identified by their often sinuous outline and irregular shape. All these sites are designated as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity. Such ancient assart woods are often closely associated with the **assart fields**. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other older 18th century county maps.

Period

Early Medieval / Medieval

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type SHAW



Ancient Woodland

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
ASMN	4107	681	Medieval	Abundant	Occasional

Description

Woods and Copses present since before 1600. Native broadleaf species, ancient coppicing and semi-natural habitats dominate this woodland.

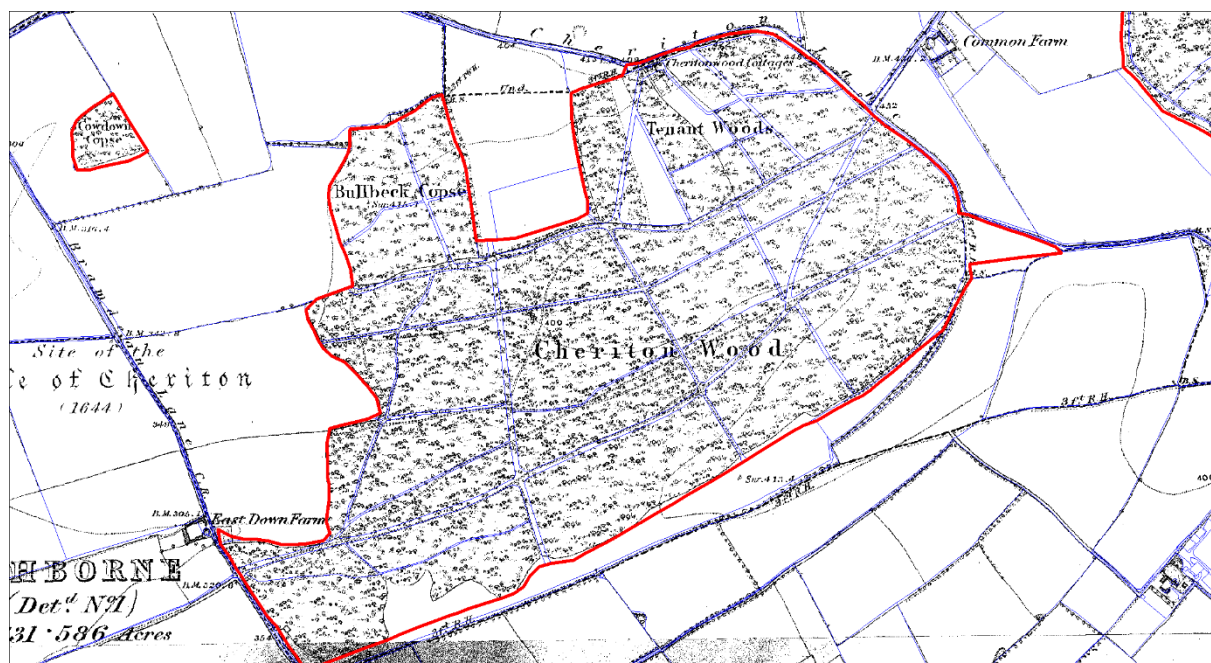
The woodland blocks are irregular in shape and are often associated with woodland banks and boundaries. These boundaries can sometimes also form the boundaries of parks and parishes. The extent and form of this woodland has fluctuated quite significantly over time.

Period

Early Medieval/ Medieval

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No related Sussex HLC Type



Shaws

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
ASMN	29	27	Medieval to Early Post-Medieval	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

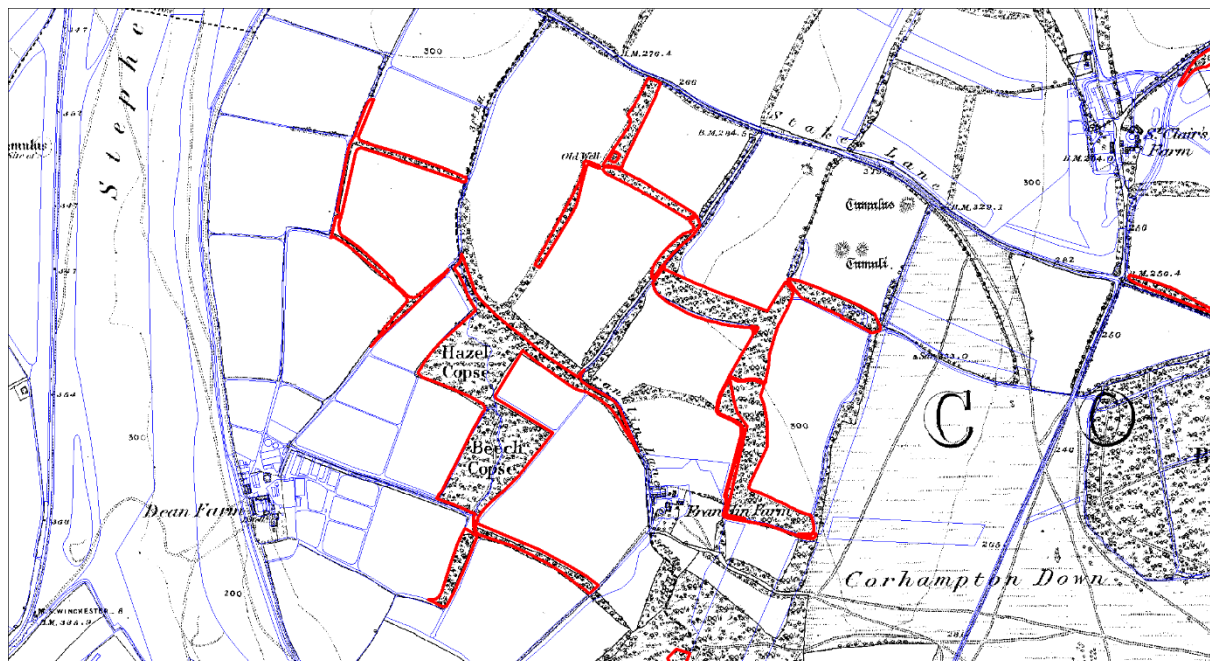
Shaws are small areas of generally linear woods dividing fields. These woods are a common feature of East Hampshire and often provide woodland corridor links between other areas of woodlands such as **ancient assert woods** and **ancient gill woodlands**. They may also be associated with **other woodland character types**. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. As with other ancient woods, this interpretation of character type is also strongly associated with **assart fields**.

Period

Early Medieval / Medieval /Early Post Medieval.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type SHAW



Replanted woodland

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
ASMN	1002	79	Medieval in origin	Very Rare	Rare

Description

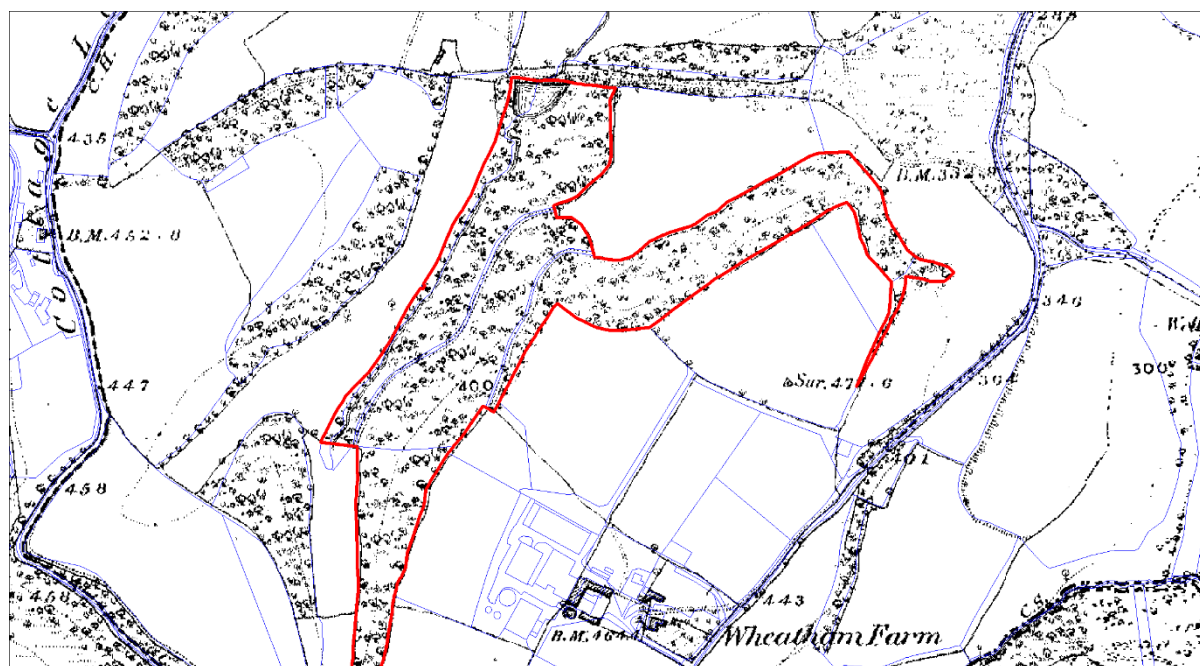
Replanted Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland or as described by the Forestry Commission – Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites [PAWS] are sites which have modern forestry plantations on sites which are of ancient woodland origin. Whilst having the characteristics of modern forests and woods, they also retain characteristics of ancient woods, including remnants of the ancient flora and fauna together with historical features. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps as well as being on the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees

Period

Late Post Medieval onwards with Early Medieval /Medieval Origins

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL (BROADLEAVED; CONIFEROUS and MIXED)



PLANTATION WOODLAND (Wplant)

Broadleaved, Coniferous, or Mixed

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Plantation Broadleaved	82246	861	Post-Medieval to Modern	Common	Occasional
Plantation Coniferous	283	283	As above	Common	Rare
Plantation Mixed	716	171	As above	Occasional	Rare

Description

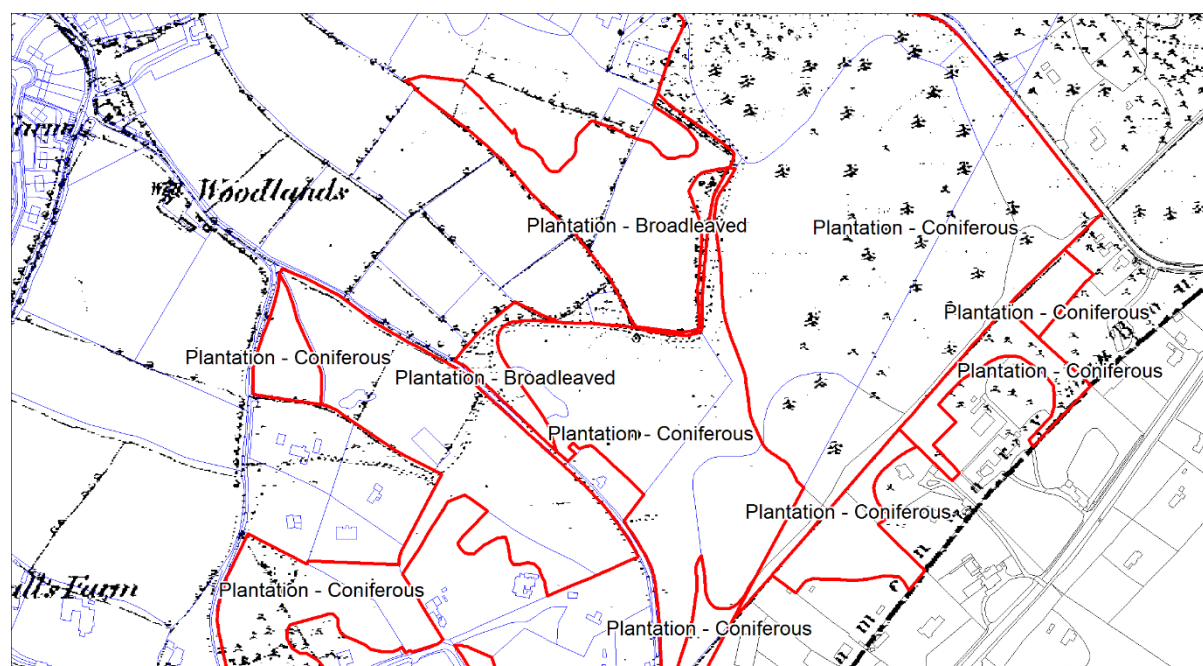
Plantations are woods which date from the Post Medieval period, and are generally monocultures of forest types. The shape and pattern of plantation woodland general "fit" the enclosure pattern. They consist of broadleaved, coniferous or areas of mixed planting. These woods are identified from the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees, the historic Editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and the OS Explorer 1: 25,000 maps. **Broad-leaved/Coniferous** and **Mixed plantations** may be closely associated with both **Replanted ancient semi-natural woodlands** and **Ancient Semi-natural woodlands** as well as with other types of woodland plantations.

Period

1600 to the Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type PLANTATIONS (BROADLEAVED; CONIFEROUS and MIXED)



REGENERATED WOODLAND (Wrgn)

Regenerated Woodland

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Regenerated - wood	367	311	Early Modern to 20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

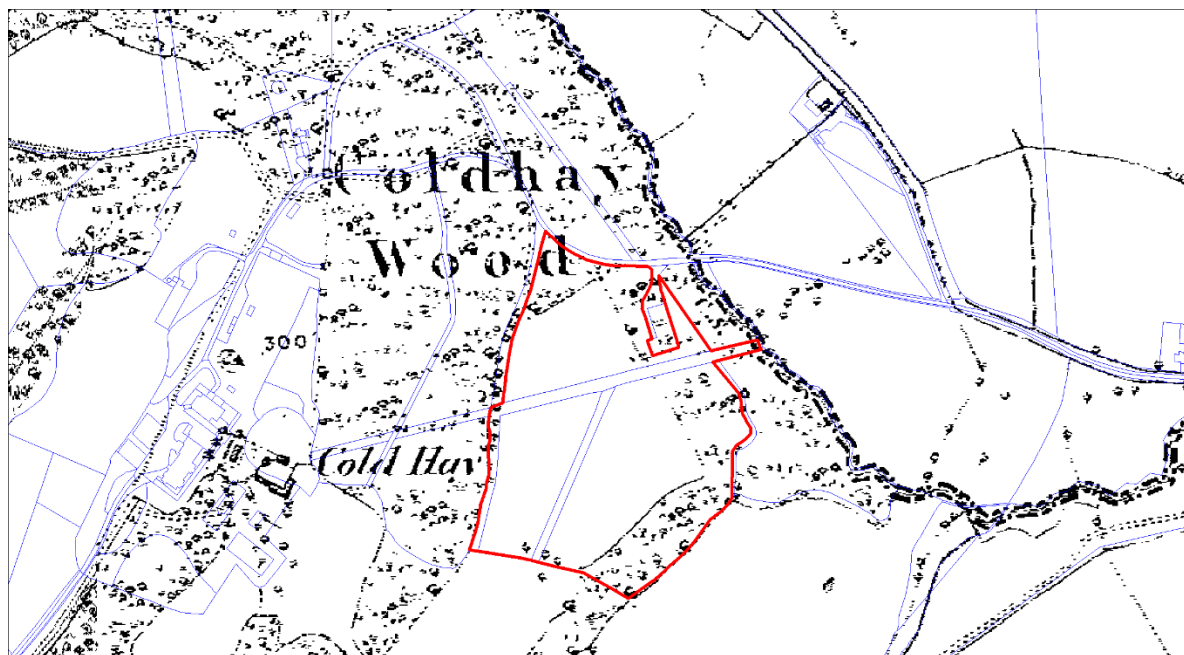
Regenerated woodland is identified from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 maps, aerial photographs and also from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, where areas are shown as dispersed tree and scrub. Such woodland is often associated with the character types of **commons, downs, and heaths**, and to a lesser extent encroaching into farmland especially adjacent to areas of **ancient woodland**. It may also be associated with **regenerated scrub**. As with plantation woodland regenerated woodland preserves the adjacent enclosure pattern. It also differs from plantation woodland by the variable height and pattern of the tree canopy as shown on the aerial photographs.

Period

1600 to the Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type REGENERATED - WOOD



Regenerated Scrub

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Regenerated - scrub	309	298	Early Modern to Modern	Rare	Very Rare

Description

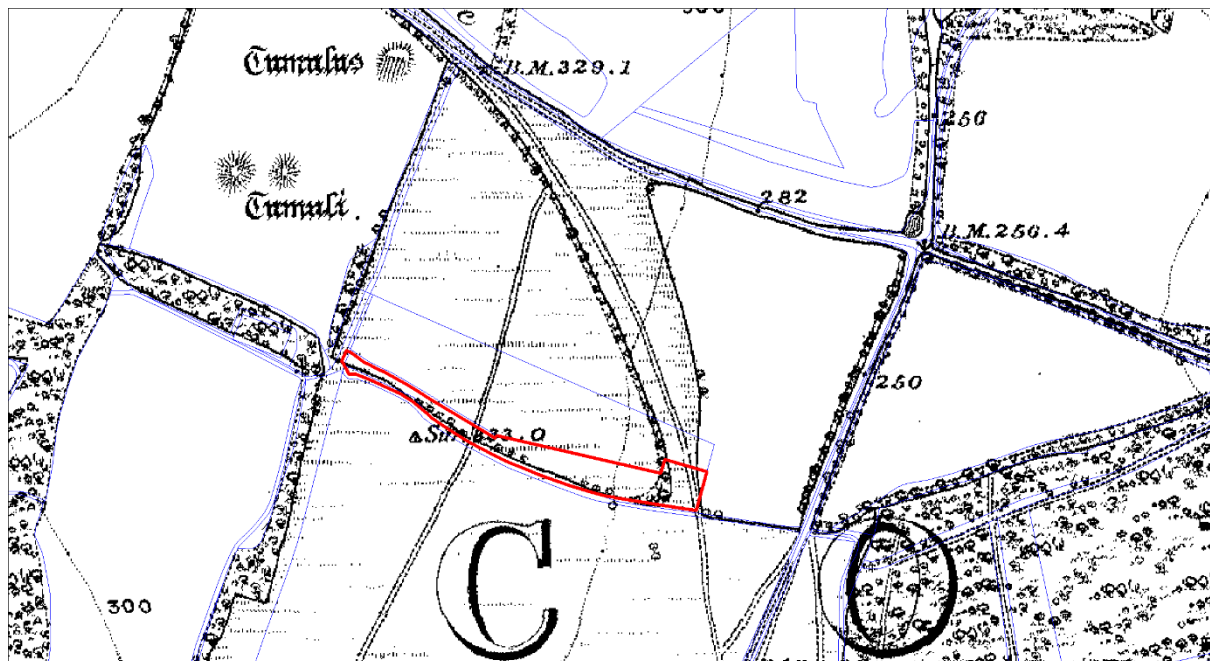
Regenerated woodland of a scrubby nature is identified from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 maps, aerial photographs and also from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, as dispersed tree and scrub. Such woodland is often associated with the character types of **commons, downs, and heaths**, and to a lesser extent encroaching into farmland especially adjacent to areas of **ancient woodland**. It may also be associated with **regenerated woodland**. As with plantation woodland regenerated woodland preserves the adjacent enclosure pattern.

Period

1600 to the Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type REGENERATED – WOOD



SETTLEMENTS (SET)

Villages and settlement in the landscape can be evocative places through which people view the wider landscape. They form crucial hubs in which people live and work, and their relationship with the surrounding fields, woodlands and open land is all important. Nearly all the main villages and hamlets in the South Downs National Park are at least pre

1800 date and many have Medieval or even Saxon roots. The historic elements of these villages remain highly visible and central to the character of these settlements, which often have highly distinctive and localised vernacular architectural styles. Several of these settlements are undergoing great change and expansion, a process that has been escalating since the start of the 20th century.

Fieldsapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- HISTORIC CORE (Shcor)
- HISTORIC DISPERSED (Shstd)
- EXPANSION - OTHER (Sexot)
- EXPANSION –SUBURBS (Sexsb)
- NON HISTORIC – ISOLATED (Snhi)

Historic Core relates to Historic Landscape Types forming the Historic Core of Market Towns, Villages, and Hamlets in the South Downs National Park

Historic Dispersed relates to Historic Landscape Types representing pre 1900 settlement which is dispersed across the landscape including country and manor houses, farmsteads, and cottages.

Expansion other relates to 20th century additions to the hamlets, villages, and towns of the South Downs National Park,

Expansion suburbs relates to the expansion of larger market towns

Non historic isolated relates to 20th century settlement growth in the wider countryside.

HISTORIC CORE (Shcor)

Church and/or Vicarage

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Church and/or vicarage	30	35	Medieval to 20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

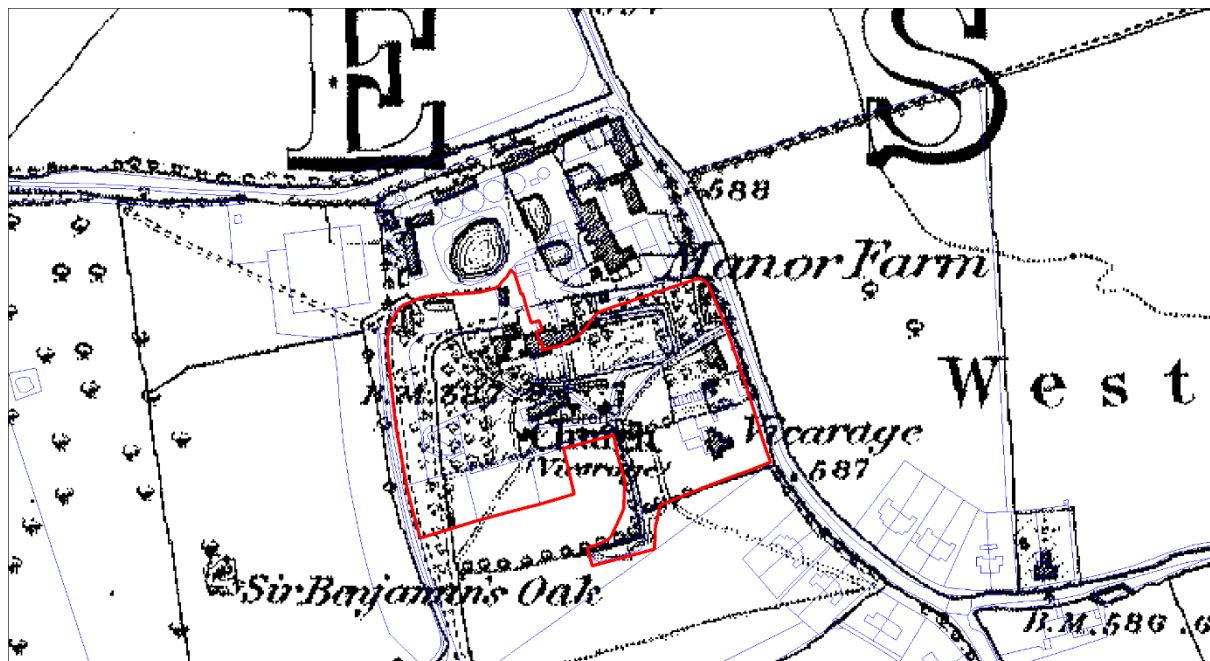
The boundary of the churchyards or church precincts, including the Vicarage, which form central foci in many villages. Their boundaries are often curving and have a sub-circular form with a central church. They are associated with gravestones but these may only cover a small fraction of their former area. In contrast, the more recent cemeteries are much more regular in form and are only associated with small chapels of rest, being set apart from the main area of settlement.

Period

Medieval and Post Medieval

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No Related Sussex HLC Type



Common Edge Settlement

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Common Edge Settlement	12	20	Post Medieval to Early Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

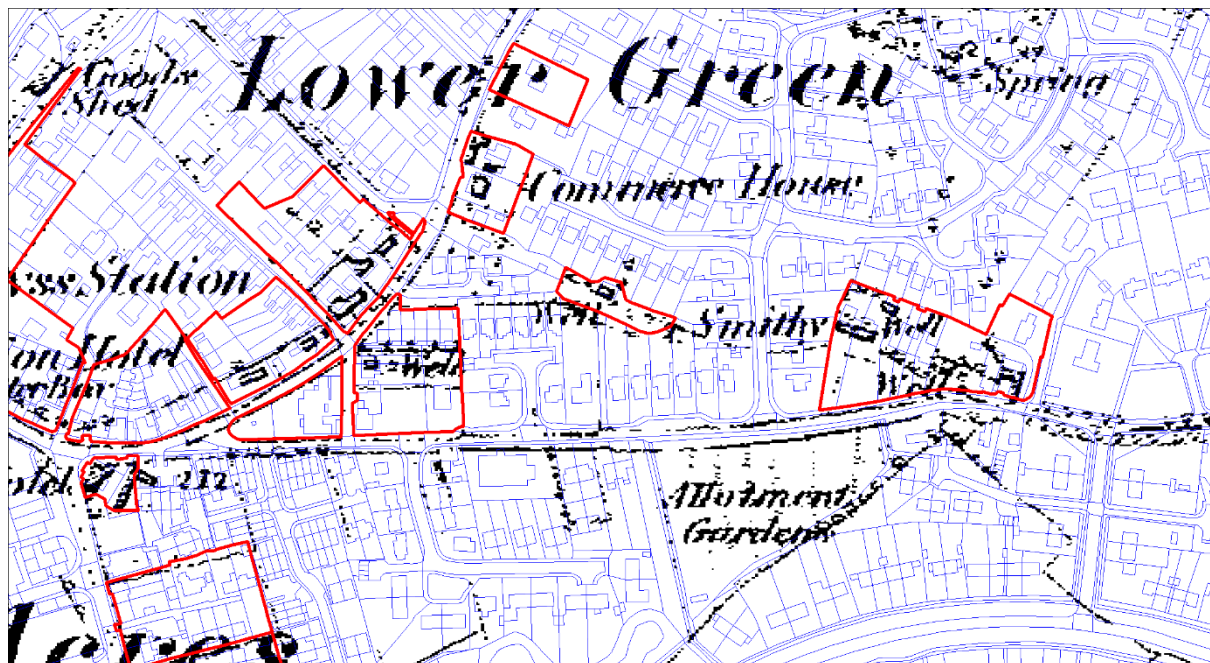
The key identifying feature of **Common edge settlement** is its proximity to commons, greens, and heaths. Often sites are similar to either **historic ribbon development** or to **historic hamlets**. The common may have long since been enclosed, or developed but its shape together with the "funnel entrances" along routeways may still be seen in the plan forms. Such settlements are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Small artisan cottages and small holdings characterise these types of settlements

Period

Medieval, Post Medieval.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT



Country House

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Country House	21	16	Post-Medieval to Early Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

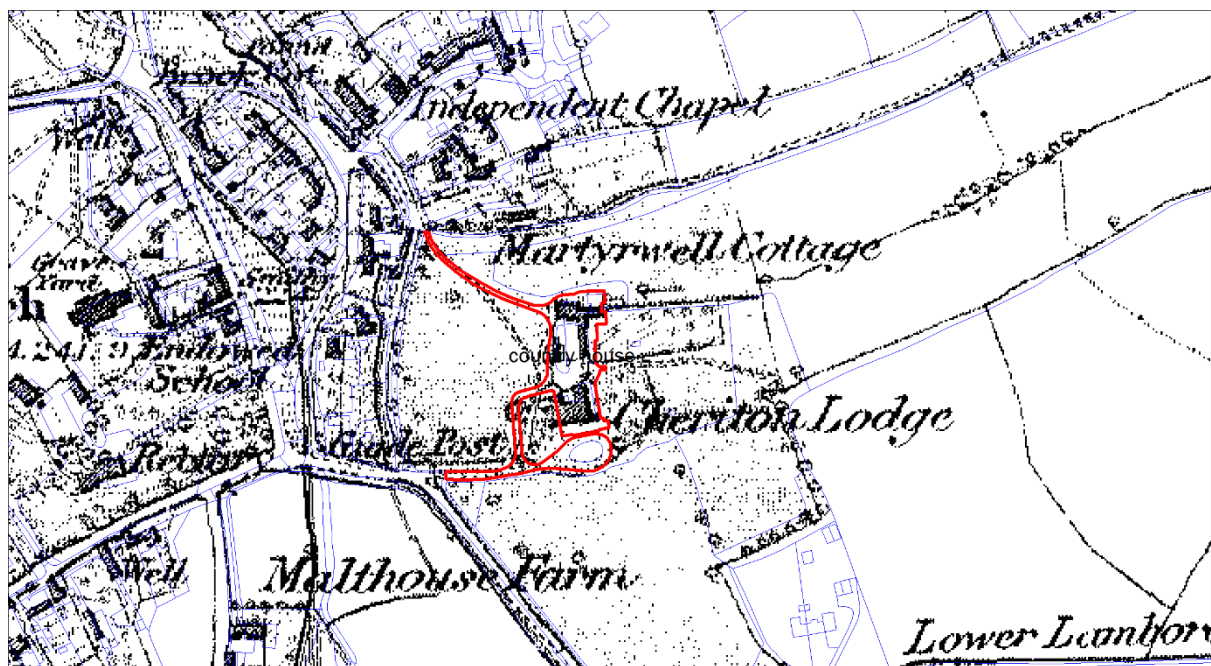
Large Country Houses and Manor Houses within the Historic Core of Settlements. These are often associated with formal gardens, carriage houses and other out buildings.

Period

Medieval and Post Medieval

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Not Related to Sussex HLC Type



Hamlet

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Hamlet	95	102	Medieval to Early Modern	Rare	Very Rare

Description

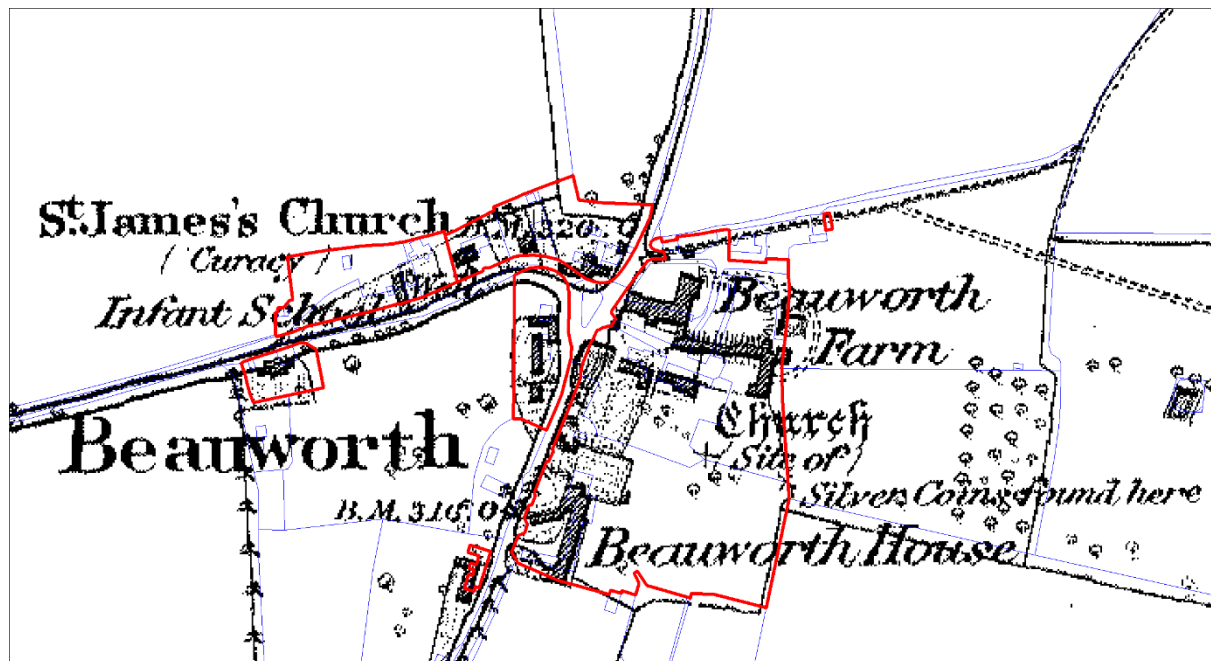
Historic hamlets are small groups of dwellings often with a public house centred around a routeway junction. They are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps, and comprise several dwellings and small farms clustered together, which may or may not be named.

Period

Medieval and Post Medieval.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type HAMLET



Large Farmstead

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Large Farmstead	39	30	Medieval to Early Modern	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

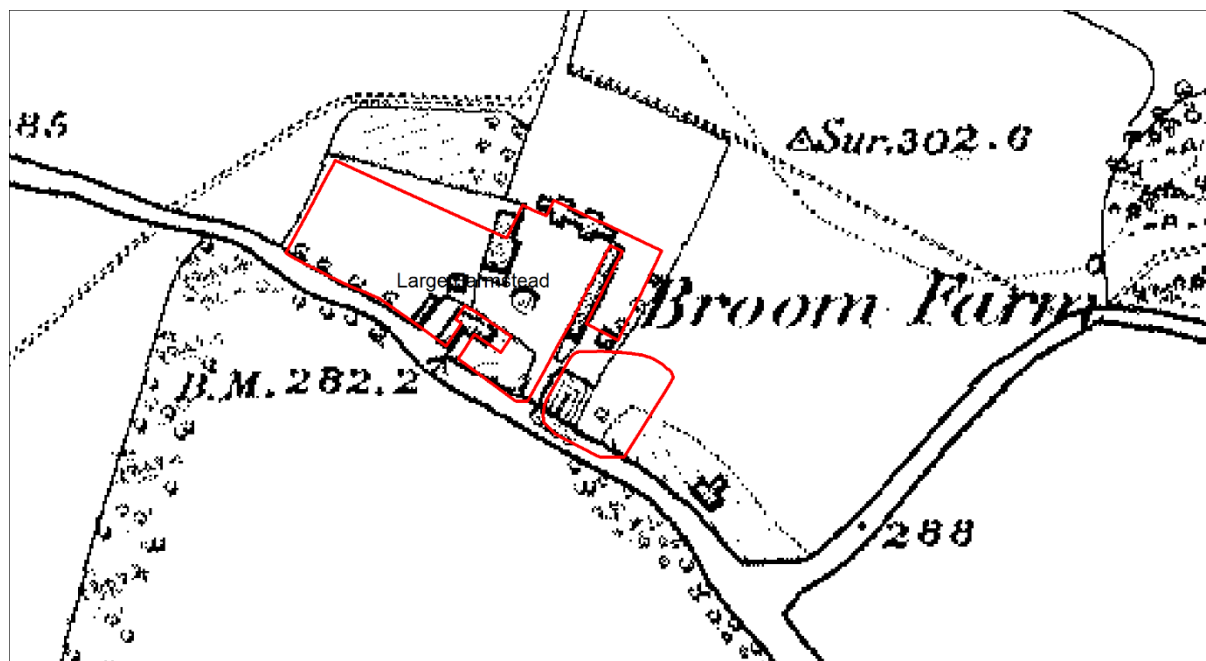
It is possible to see larger historic farmsteads sited within or on the edge of historic villages and hamlets. These are farms which may have originated as the manorial centre or be the Home Farm to the manor house. They are similar to **Historic Dispersed Larger Farms** and identified by their location to other settlements. It was not possible to see how many were still functioning as farming units or had been converted to purely residential use.

Period

Medieval, Post Medieval and Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type LARGE FARMSTEAD



Market Town

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Market town	25	30	Medieval to Early Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

Market Towns are identified by their presence on the 18th century maps. The extent of the character is identified from the historic maps, and covers the main core area of each town.

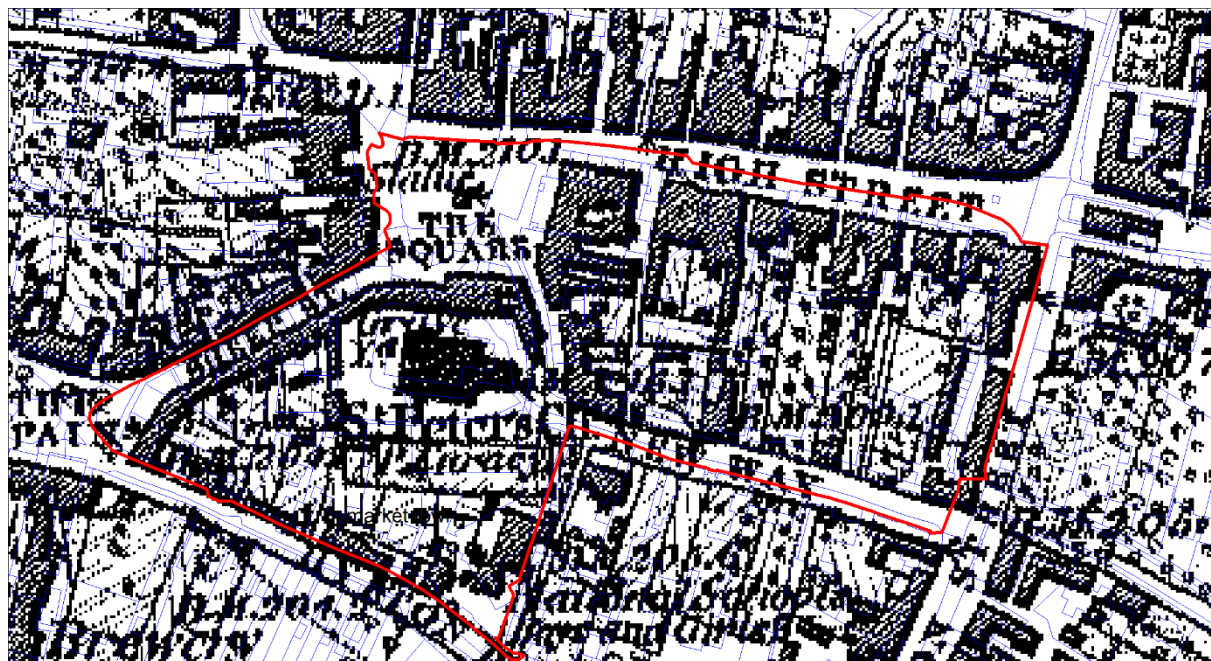
Generally, the towns have a Medieval centre and evidence of the early historical development can still be seen in the town plans, and some of the surviving historic buildings.

Period

Medieval to 1800

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MARKET TOWN



Small Farmstead / Cottage

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Small farmstead/cottage	30	52	Medieval to Early Modern	Rare	Very Rare

Description

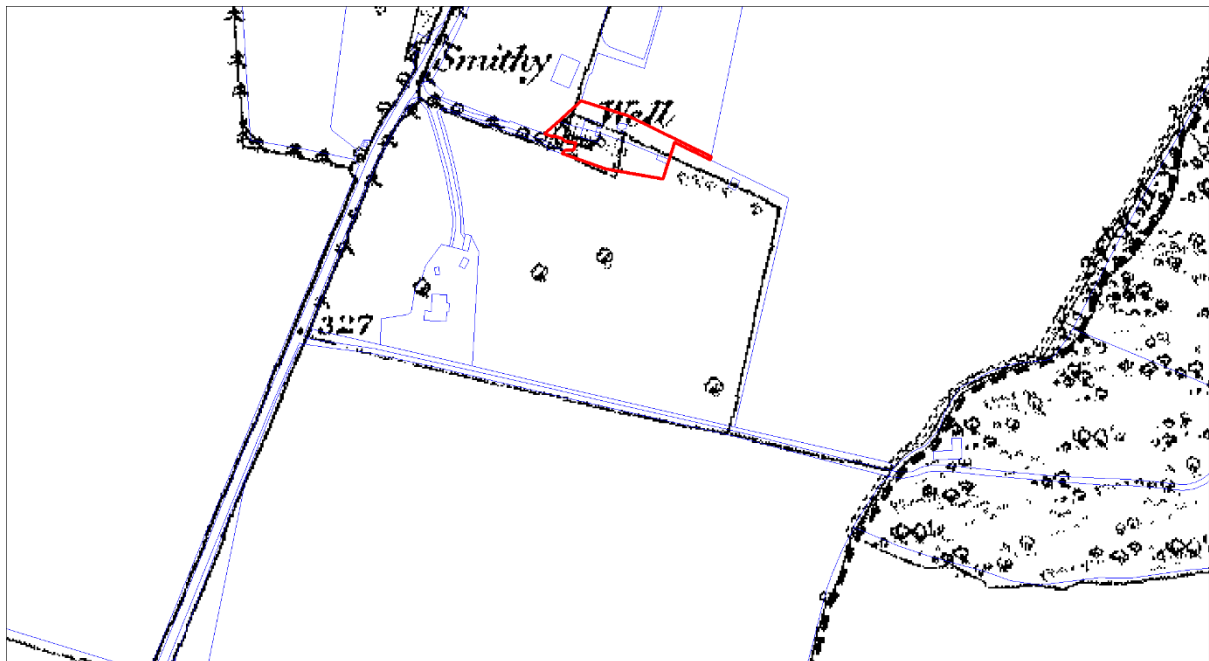
Smaller historic farmsteads sited within or on the edge of historic villages and hamlets.

Period

Medieval to Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type



Village

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Village	212	164	Medieval to Early Modern	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

These are centralised Medieval settlements identified from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

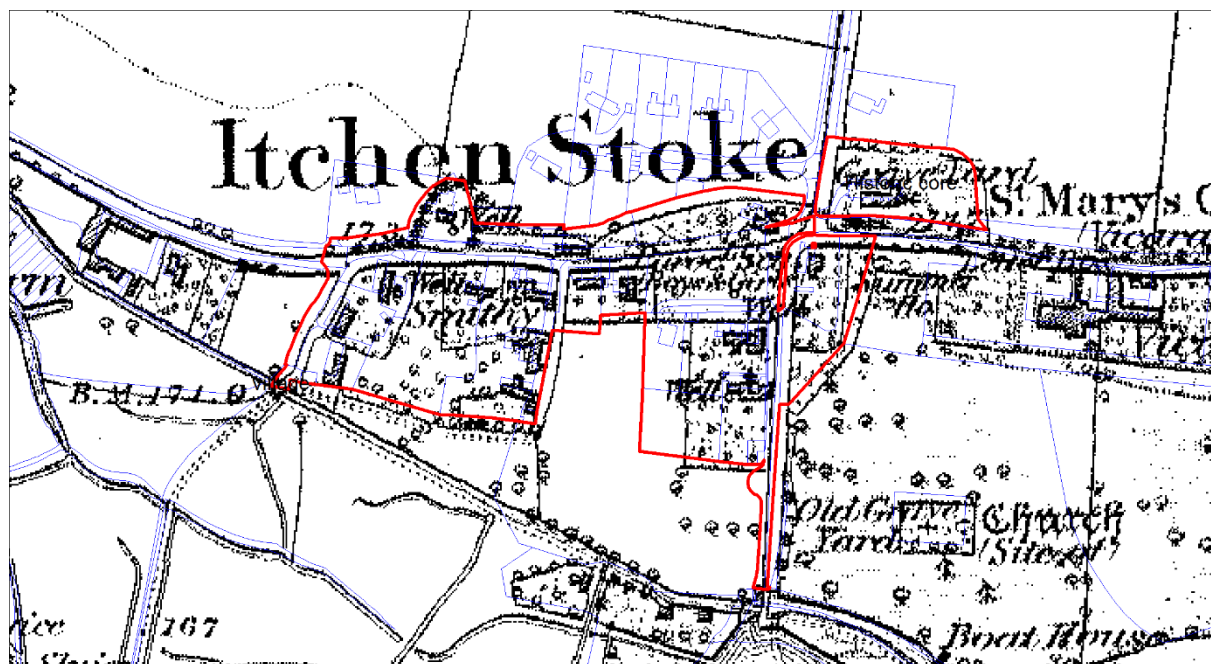
As with market towns the historic area is defined as that shown on the OSDs, either forming a central group or spread along a routeway.

Period

Early Medieval and Late Medieval.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MARKET VILLAGE



HISTORIC DISPERSED SETTLEMENT (Shstd)

Common Edge Settlement

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Common edge settlement	46	98	Medieval to Early Modern	Rare	Very Rare

Description

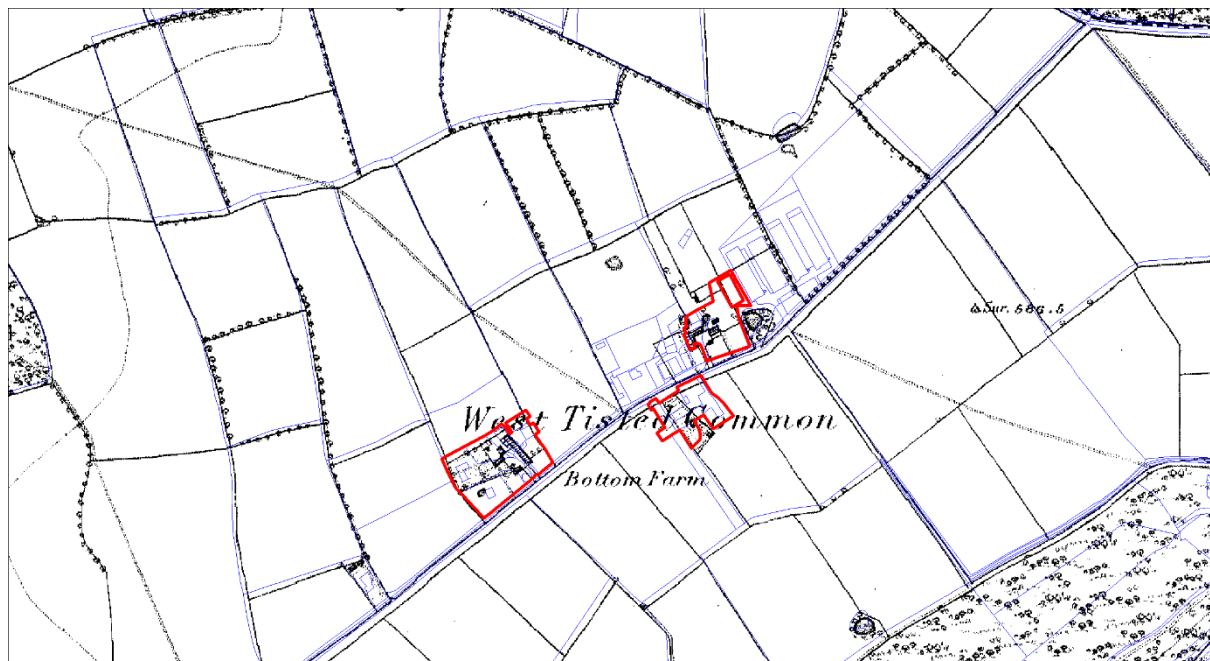
Historic dispersed common edge settlement is characterised by its location on the edge of **commons, heaths, and greens**, but differs from **historic core common edge settlement** by its fragmented and dispersed character. In many instances, the common has been enclosed and or developed, but its shape together with the funnel entrances along routeways can still be traced in the field and settlement pattern. It may also still survive in the place name. Other sites may still have fragments of the common surviving as small open spaces between roads and settlements. Historic dispersed common edge settlement is identified by its presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

Period

Medieval to Early Modern.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT



Country House

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Country House	67	53	Medieval to Early Modern	Rare	Very Rare

Description

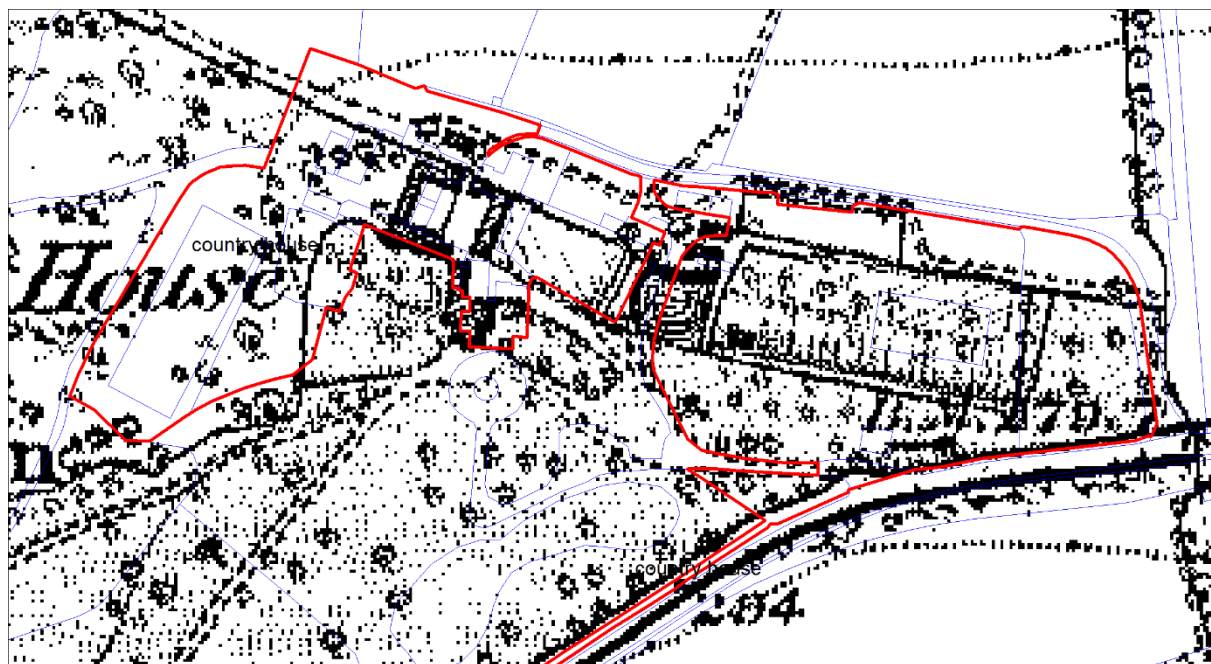
Large Country Houses and Manor Houses. These are often associated with formal gardens, carriage houses and other out buildings. They are often associated with extensive grounds and parkland.

Period

Medieval to Early Modern.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Not related to Sussex HLC Type



Large Farmstead

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Large Farmstead	207	123	Medieval to Early Modern	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

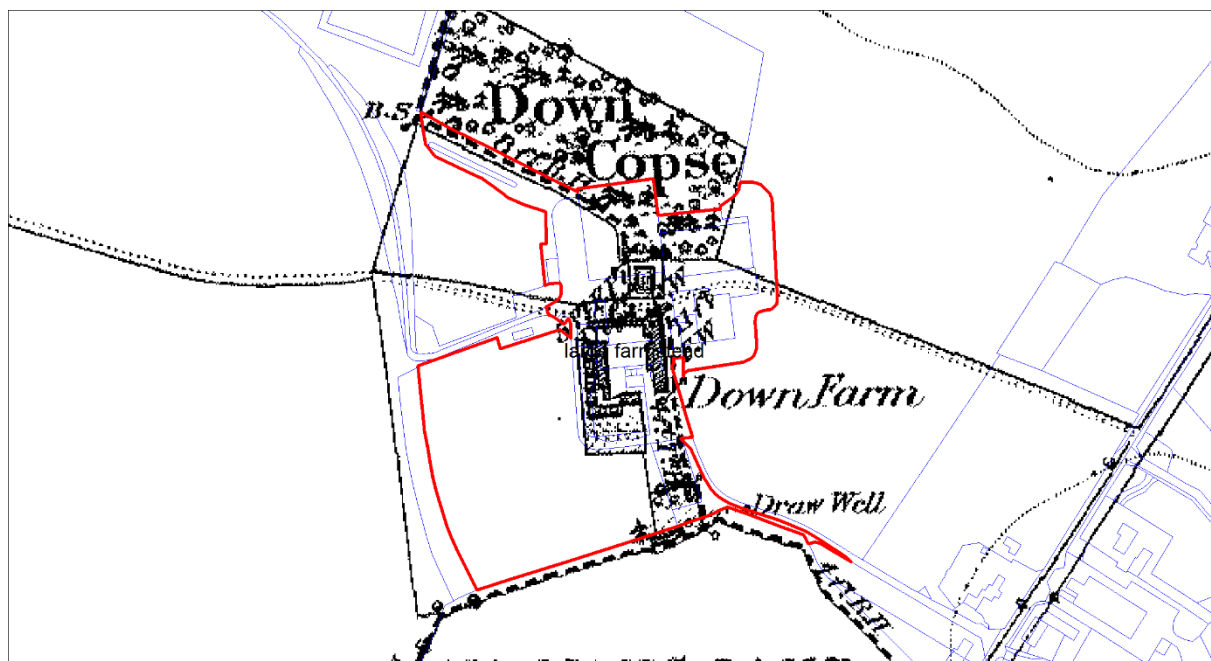
Large farmsteads of pre-1900 date dispersed across the rural landscape. They have a large farmhouse surrounded by a complex of farm buildings. Such farmsteads may or may not still be a working farm. The extent of the historic farmstead is identified from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and later farm buildings are characterised as **Non-Historic Isolated – Large Farmsteads**

Period

Medieval to Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type LARGE FARMSTEAD



Ribbon Development

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Ribbon Development	11	20	Medieval to Early Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

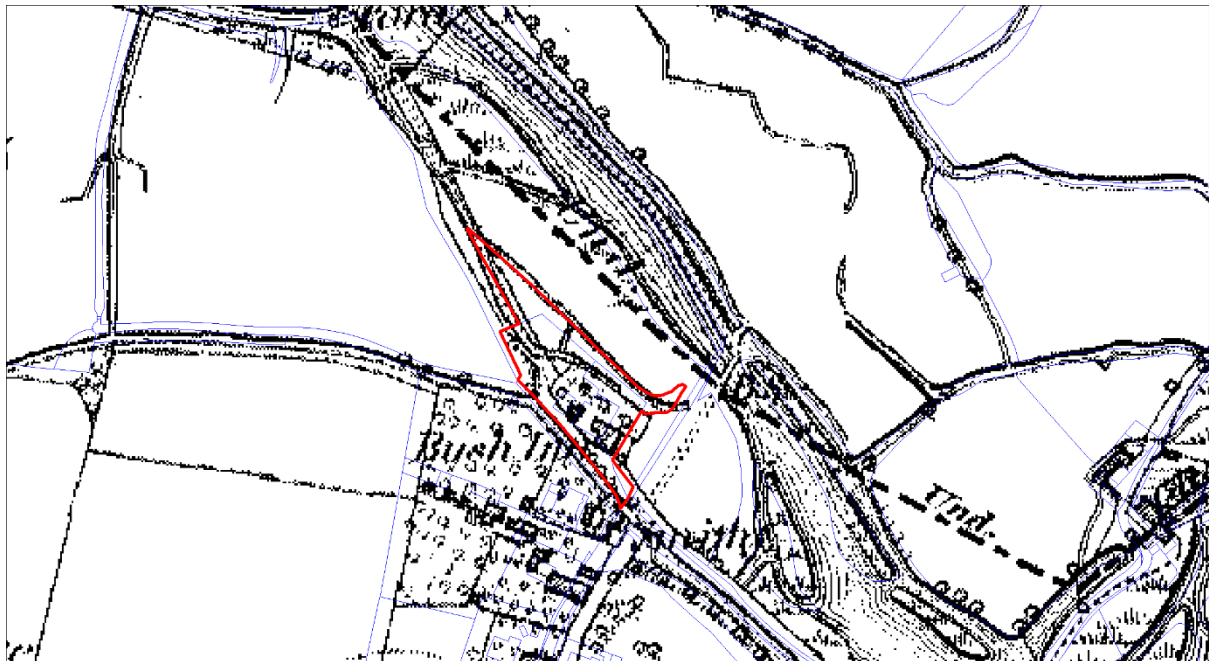
Ribbon development is not just confined to the Modern period but can also occur prior to 1800. Small farmsteads and cottages dating from before 1800 are strung out along a routeway, often with small paddocks in between. Some of these paddocks have been infilled with later development. **Historic dispersed ribbon settlement** is identified by its presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

Period

Post Medieval to Early Modern.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type RIBBON DEVELOPMENT



Small Farmstead /Cottage

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Small farmstead/cottage	340	520	Medieval to Early Modern	Common	Very Rare

Description

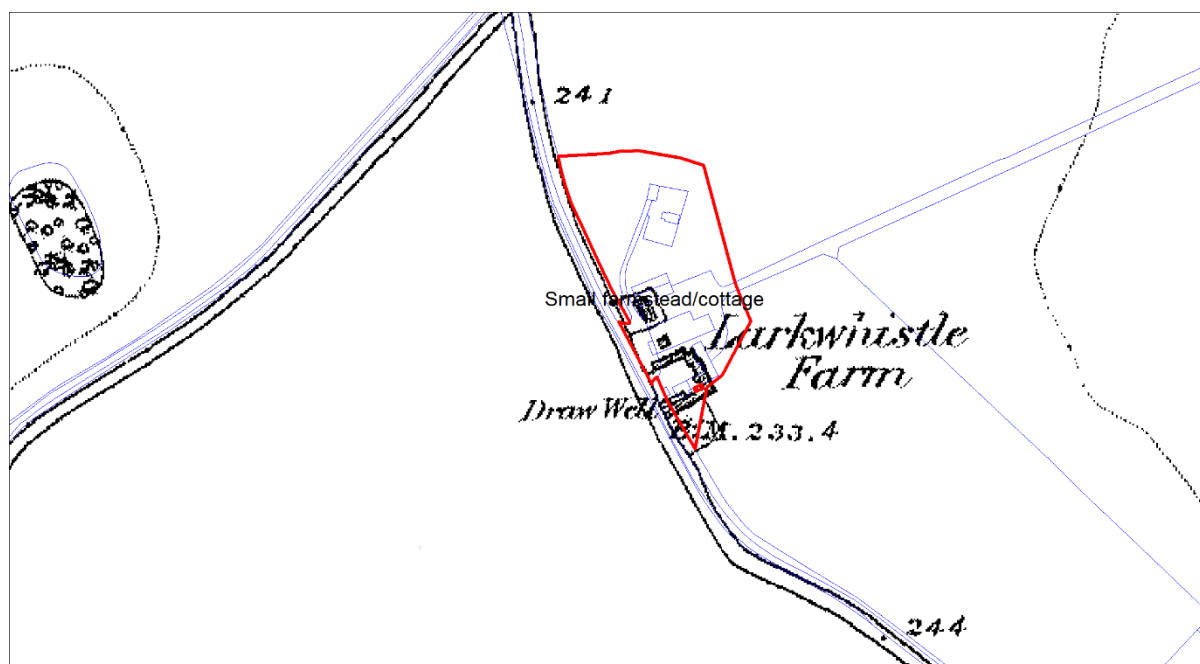
Historic dispersed small farmstead/cottages differ from the larger farmsteads by the nature of their size. Such sites comprise a house with perhaps just a barn and small yard. Such farm sites are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Some may have undergone enlargement and further development in the modern period

Period

Medieval to Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type SMALL FARMSTEAD / COTTAGE



SETTLEMENT – EXPANSION SUBURBS (Sexsb)

Infill

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Infill	1.4	4	20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

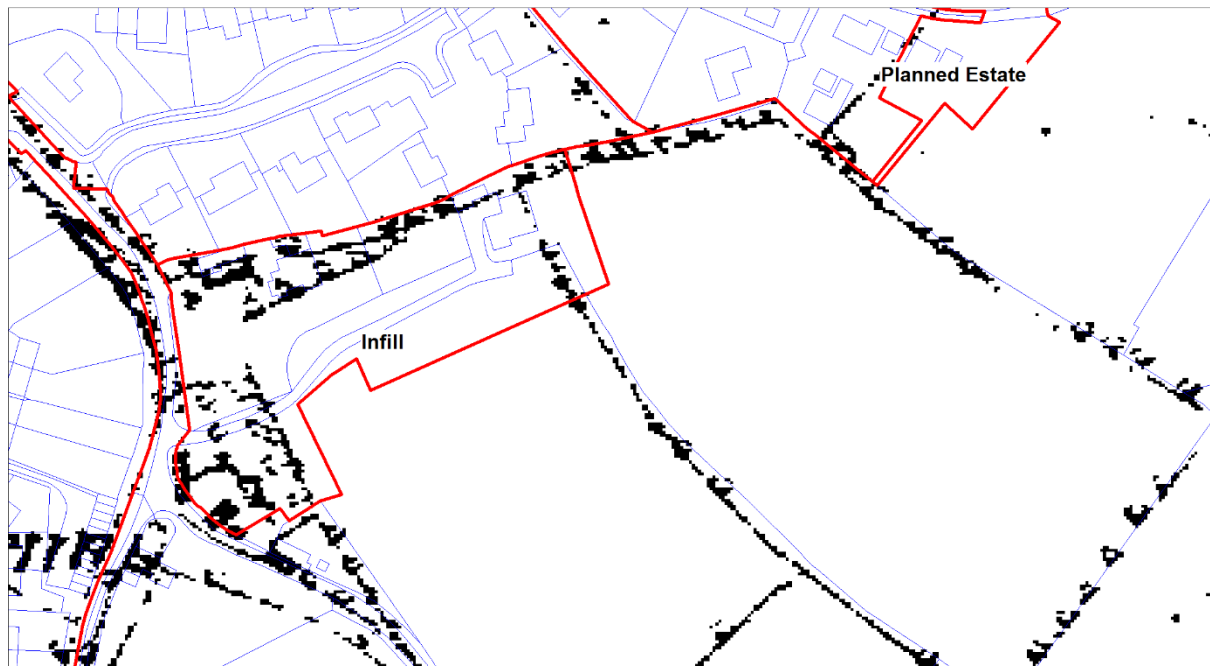
Where suburban expansion has taken place, there are often areas which have been left undeveloped until the later part of the 20th century. 52 These areas have subsequently been developed with infill dwellings which often have a different size or pattern. **Expansion – suburban Infill**, are areas in the larger towns, and coastal areas, which have been developed. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – INFILL



Planned Estate

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Planned Estate	199	33	20 th Century	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

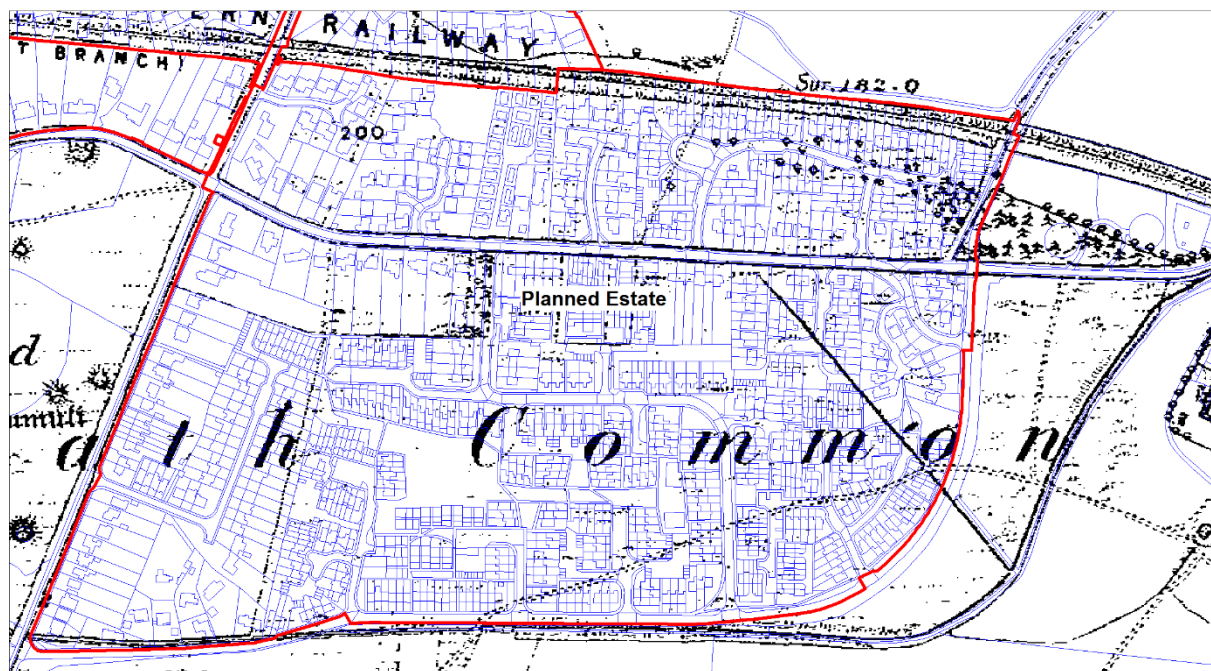
Suburban planned estates are found on the edges of the main towns and the areas of large scale expansion along the coast. As with **Expansion-other planned estates**, size of the individual plots is a key attribute – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing).

Period

1900 to the Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – PLANNED ESTATE



SETTLEMENT – EXPANSION OTHER (Sexot)

Caravan / Chalet /Camp

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Caravan/chalet/camp	16	3	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

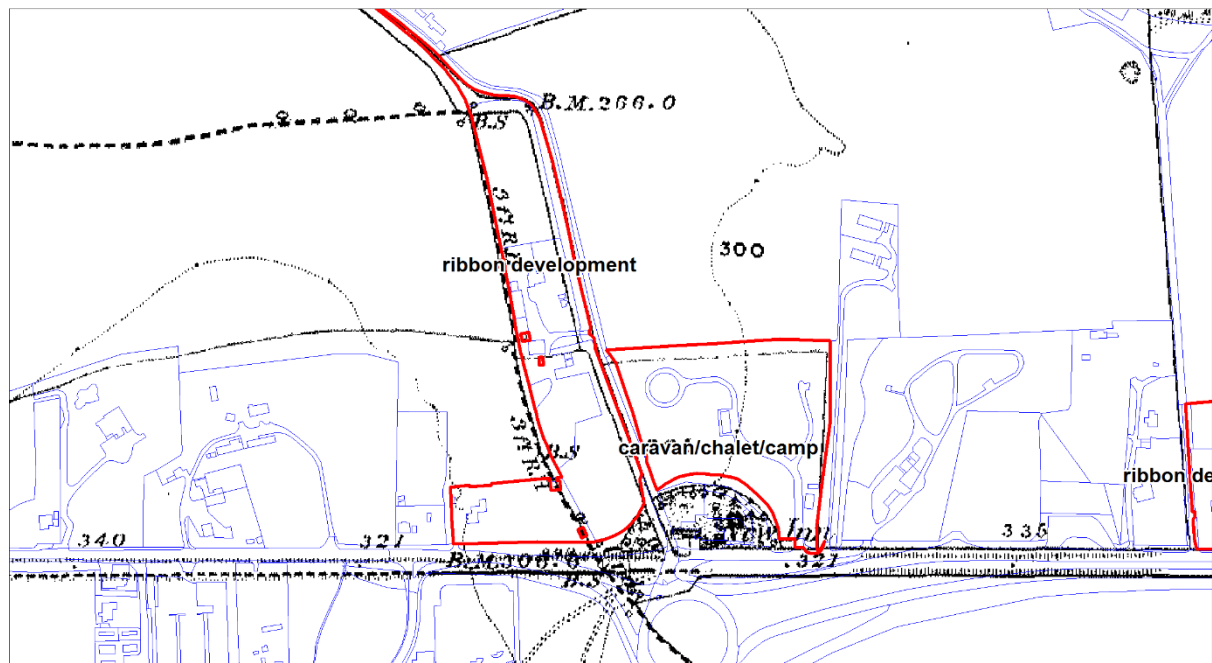
Caravan/chalet/camping sites are identified from the OS 1:25,000 Explorer Map and the aerial photographs. They are associated with other forms of settlement. They are an Early and Late 20th century feature and often extend over several hectares.

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – CARVAN/CHALET/CAMPING



Common Edge Settlement

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Common Edge Settlement	38	29	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

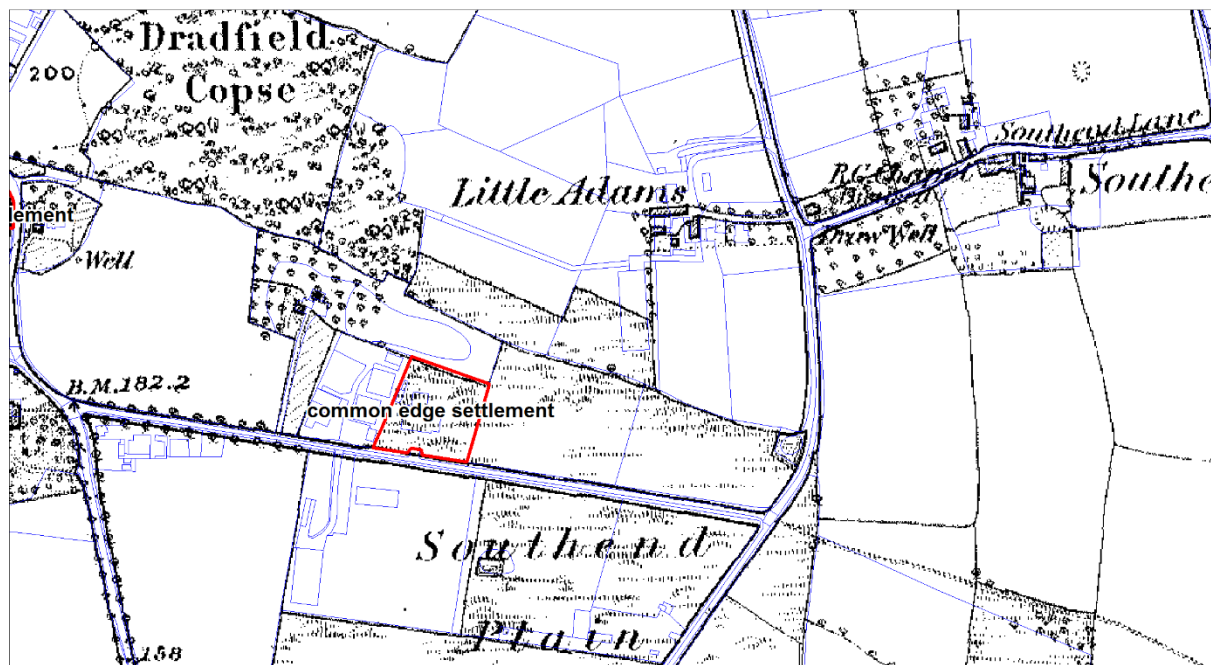
As with **historic common edge settlement**, **other expansion common edge** is closely associated with existing or former **commons** and **heaths**. It often has little or no pattern to it, comprising scattered dwellings around the edge of open ground or former open ground. The settlement may also follow the edges of the “funnel routes” into the commons and may or may not be associated with **historic common edge settlement or hamlets**. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Period

1900 to the Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT



Infill

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Infill	260	270	20 th Century	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

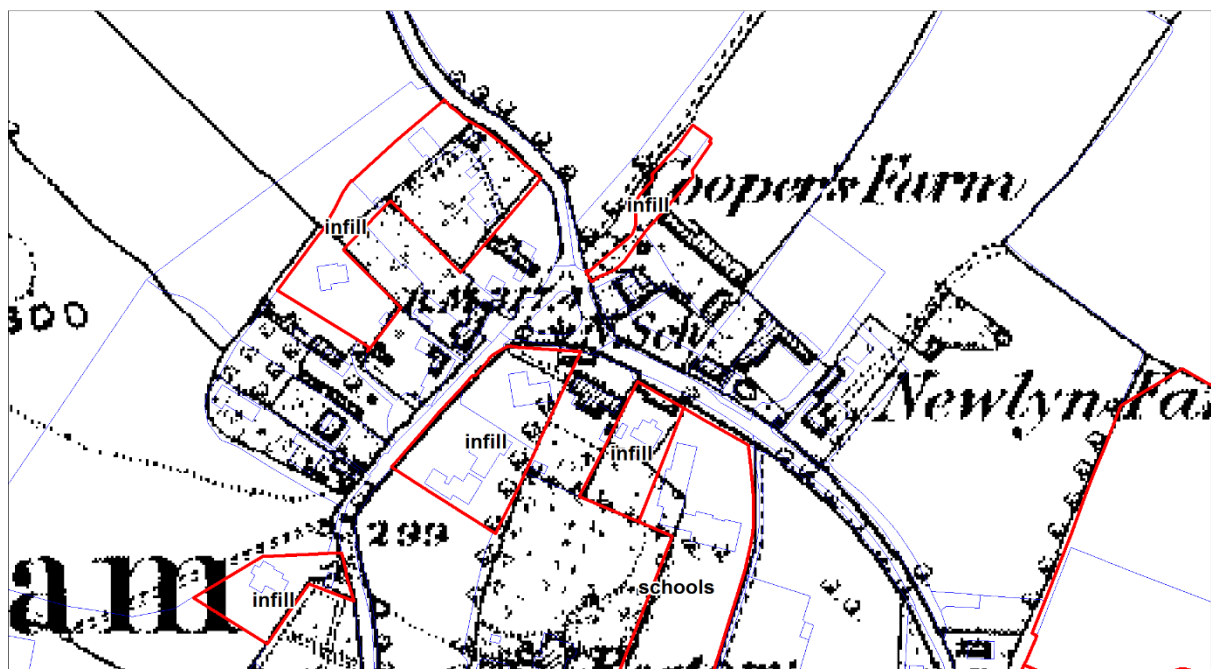
Where expansion has taken place, there are often areas which have been left undeveloped until the later part of the 20th century. These areas have subsequently been developed with infill dwellings which often have a different size or pattern. **Expansion – other Infill**, are areas in the smaller towns, villages, and hamlets, which have been developed. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Period

1900 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – INFILL



Large Farmstead

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Large Farmstead	31	15	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

The **expansion of large farmsteads** is strongly associated with **historic dispersed large farmsteads**, and to a lesser extent historic **small farmsteads/cottages**. It records the 20th century expansion of agriculture. The expansion of the farm yards may have extended into adjacent paddocks and fields or as part of the redevelopment of the historic core.

Post-1900 farms are characterised as **non-historic dispersed large farmsteads** and **small farmsteads/cottages**.

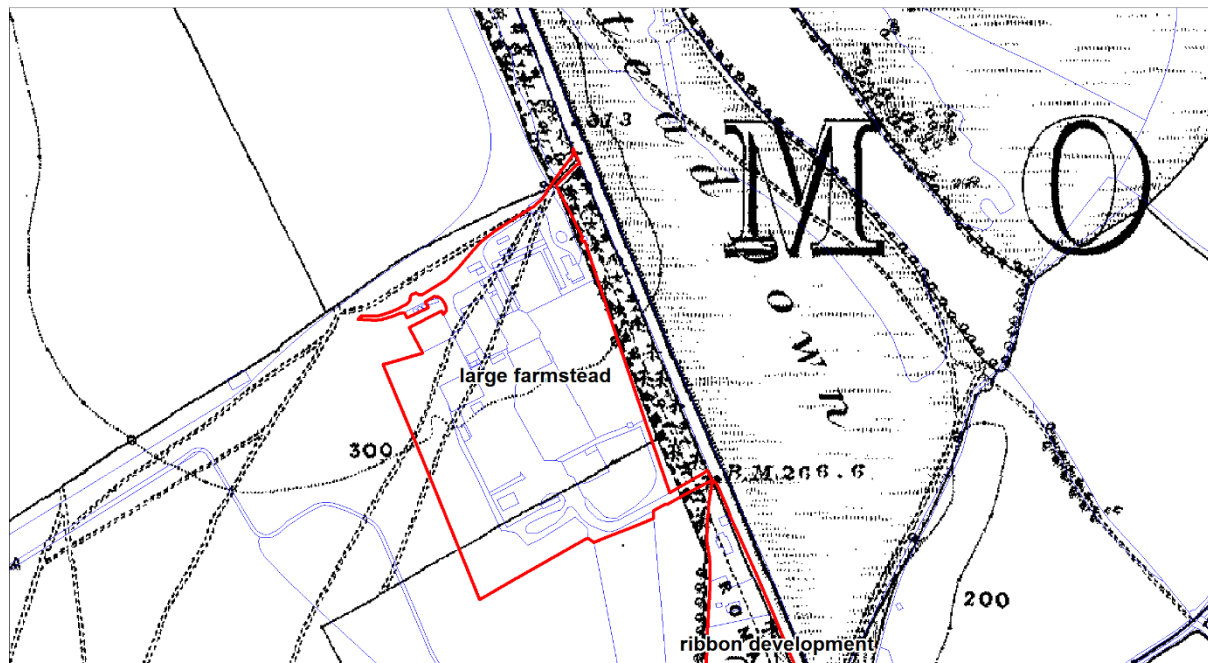
Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. They are identified by the ground plans of large barns and yards, with associated outbuildings. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Period

1900 to Present.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – LARGE FARMSTEAD



Planned Estate

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Planned estate	284	80	20 th century	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

Planned Estates from other expansion, are those developments which lie away from the suburbs of the towns and coastal settlements. Generally, these are the modern estates in the smaller towns and villages. They comprise regular planned groups of housing set around curved and or straight access roads integral but on the edges of the historic core of **towns, villages, and hamlets**,

Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey 3rd and 4th Epoch Editions of the 25" maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

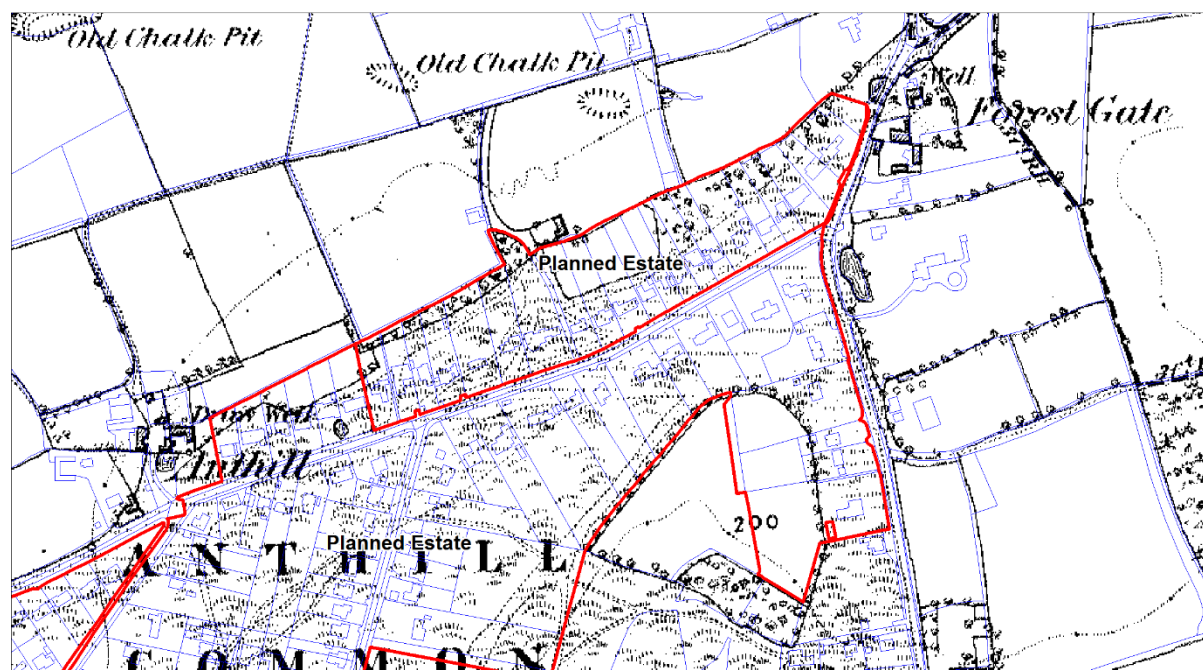
The size of the plots also defines such areas – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing)

Period

1900 to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type PLANNED ESTATE



Ribbon Development

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Ribbon development	384	294	20 th Century	Common	Very Rare

Description

Extends along routeways away from core settlements. Unlike historic dispersed ribbon development, this form is often very regular comprising terraced, semi-detached, or detached properties, which may be integral with related **planned estates**.

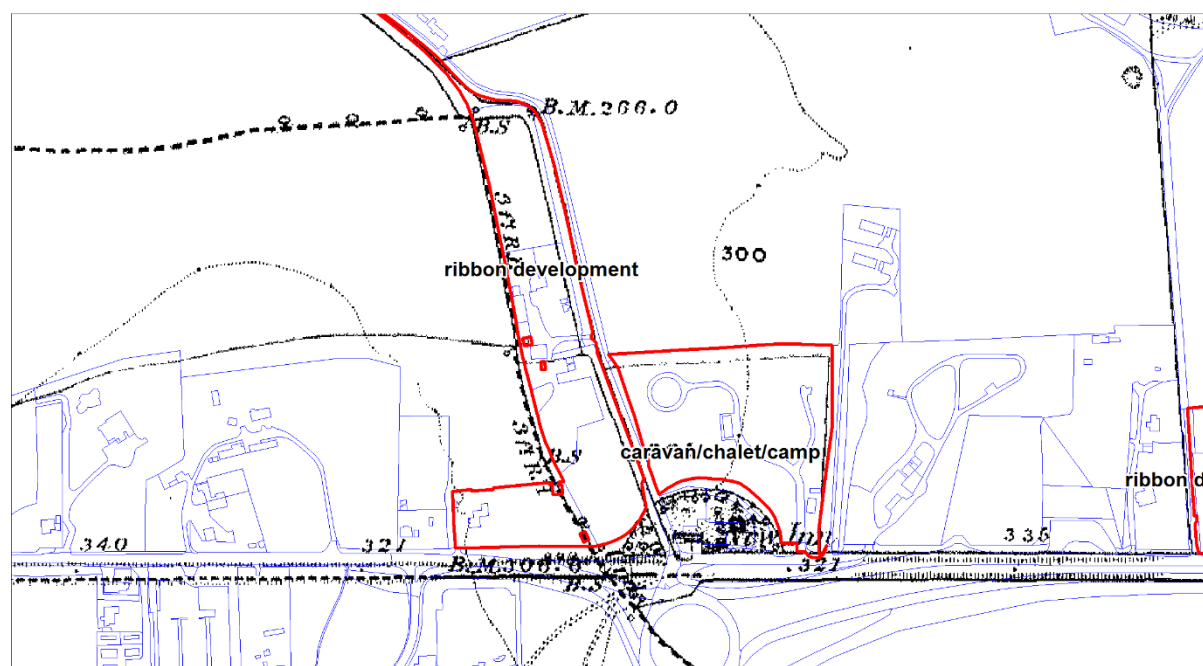
Such development may also include small cottages with paddocks but which have subsequently become infilled. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Period

1900 to Present.

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – RIBBON DEVELOPMENT



Schools

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Schools	45	13	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

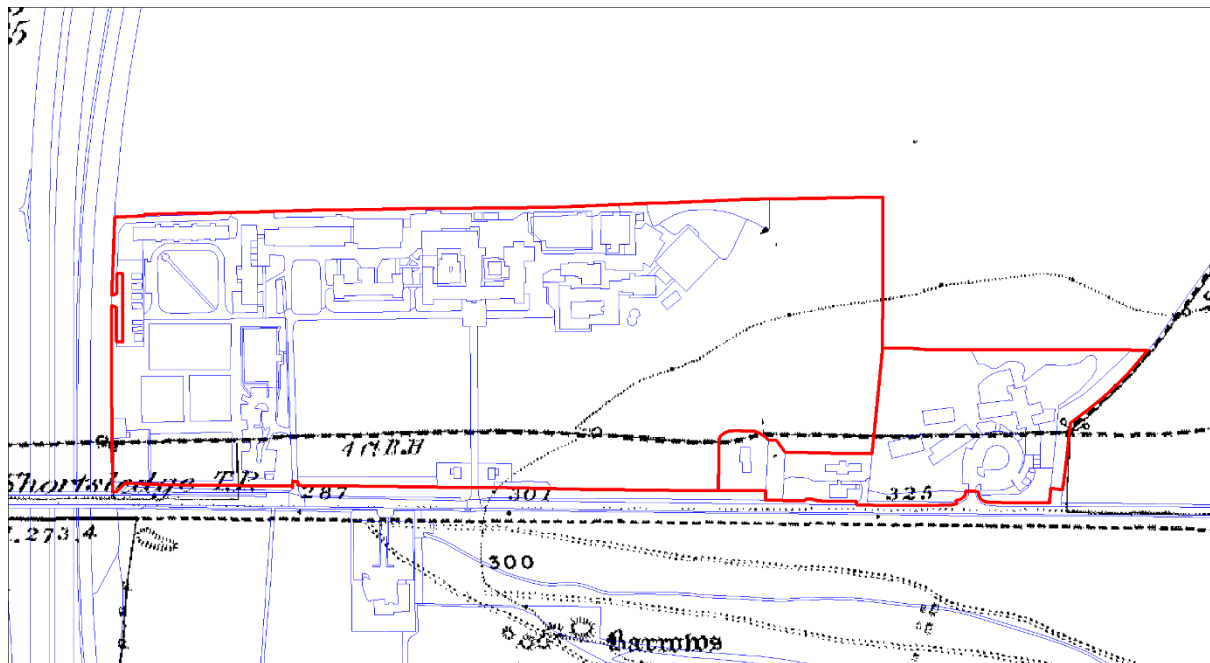
Places of education or other institutions located in the countryside or on the edges of villages and smaller towns. They are identified from the OS 1:25,000 Explorer maps and by the structured layout of larger buildings. They are often associated with **Sports Fields** and possible with **Other expansion - planned estates**. A key attribute is the period in which they originated.

Period

20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type SCHOOLS



Small Farmstead/Cottage

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Small Farmstead Cottage	5	8	20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

The **expansion of small farmsteads/cottages** is strongly associated with **historic small farmsteads/cottages** and to a lesser extent the **historic dispersed large farmsteads**. It records the 20th century expansion of agriculture. The expansion of the farm yards may have extended into adjacent paddocks and fields or as part of the redevelopment of the historic core.

New small farmsteads which were built post 1900 are included in the **non-historic dispersed small farmsteads/cottages**.

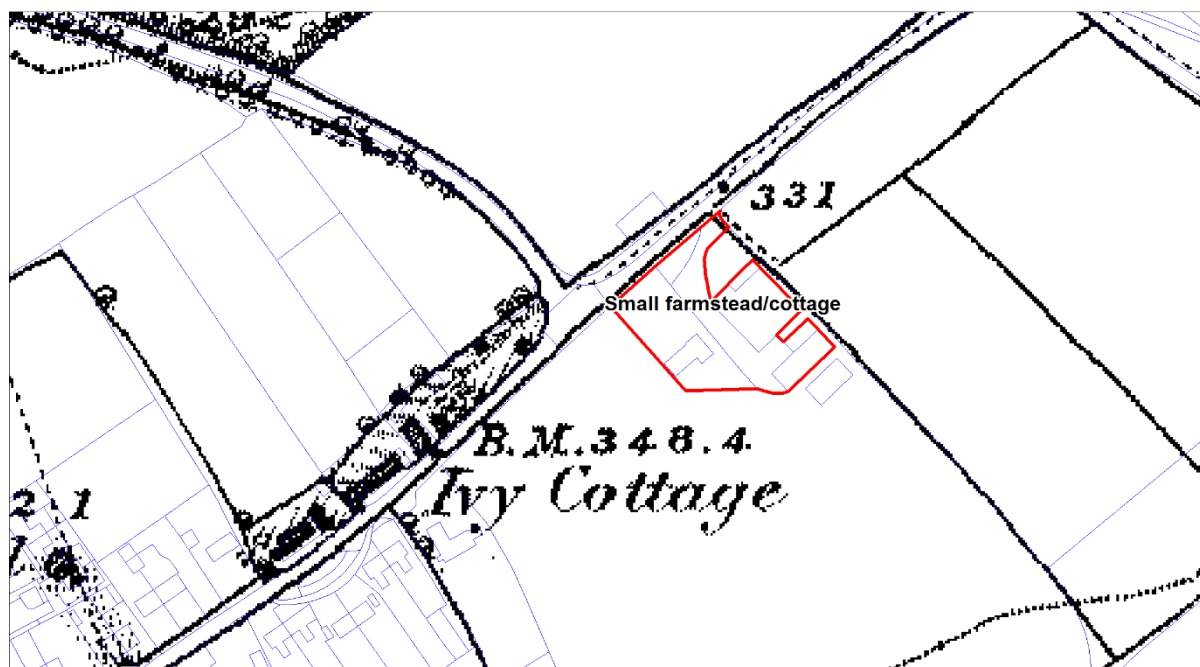
Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. They are identified by the ground plans of large barns and yards, with associated outbuildings. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Period

1900 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE



NON-HISTORIC ISOLATED (Snhi)

Country House

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Country House	25	12	20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

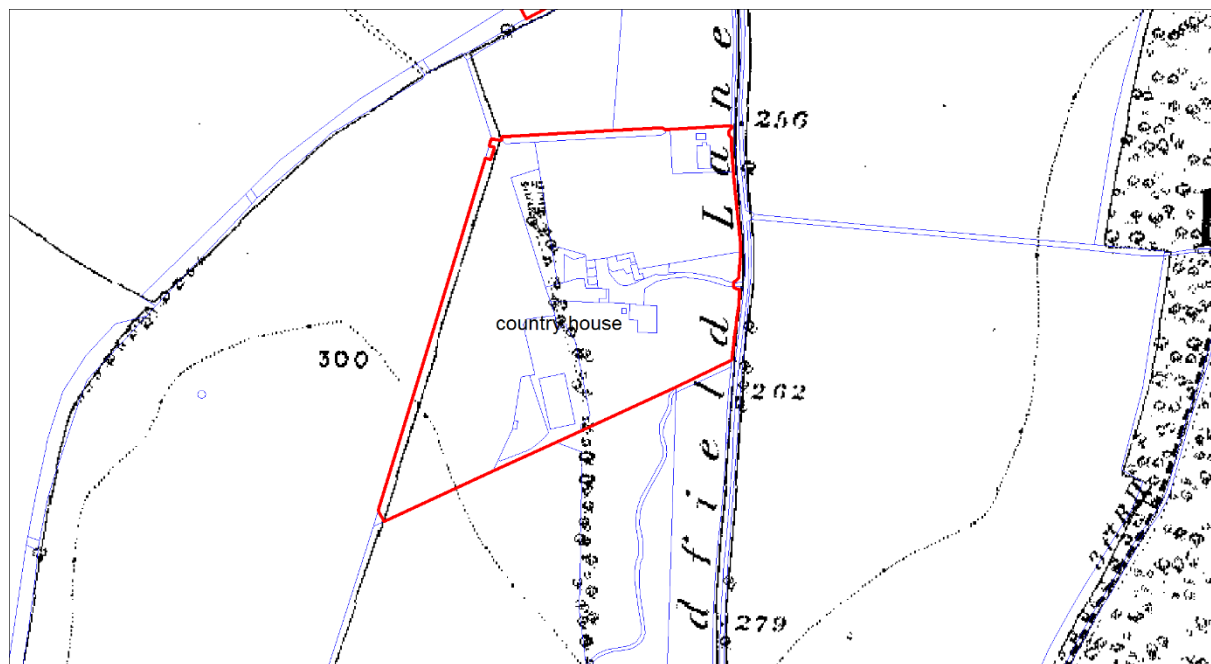
Represents the constriction of large modern homes in the countryside often associated with elaborate landscaping.

Period

1900 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE



Large Farmstead

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Large Farmstead	111	62	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

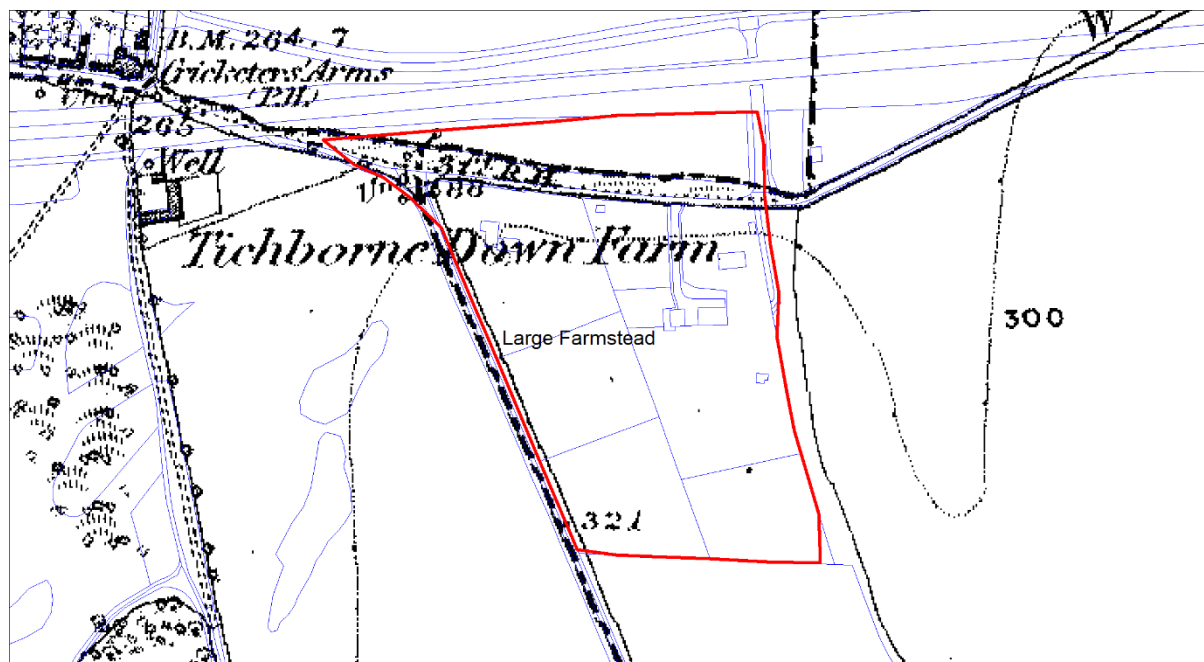
Non-historic or isolated large farmstead is an interpretation of character type which captures modern development in the countryside. The OS 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs are the main source showing new farmstead development on formerly fields and to a lesser extent woods and commons. These farmsteads reflect modern expansion in farming and the redundancy of historic farm buildings unsuitable for modern farming methods.

Period

1900 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – LARGE FARMSTEAD



Small Farmstead/Cottage

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Small Farmstead/cottage	371	513	20 th century	Common	Very Rare

Description

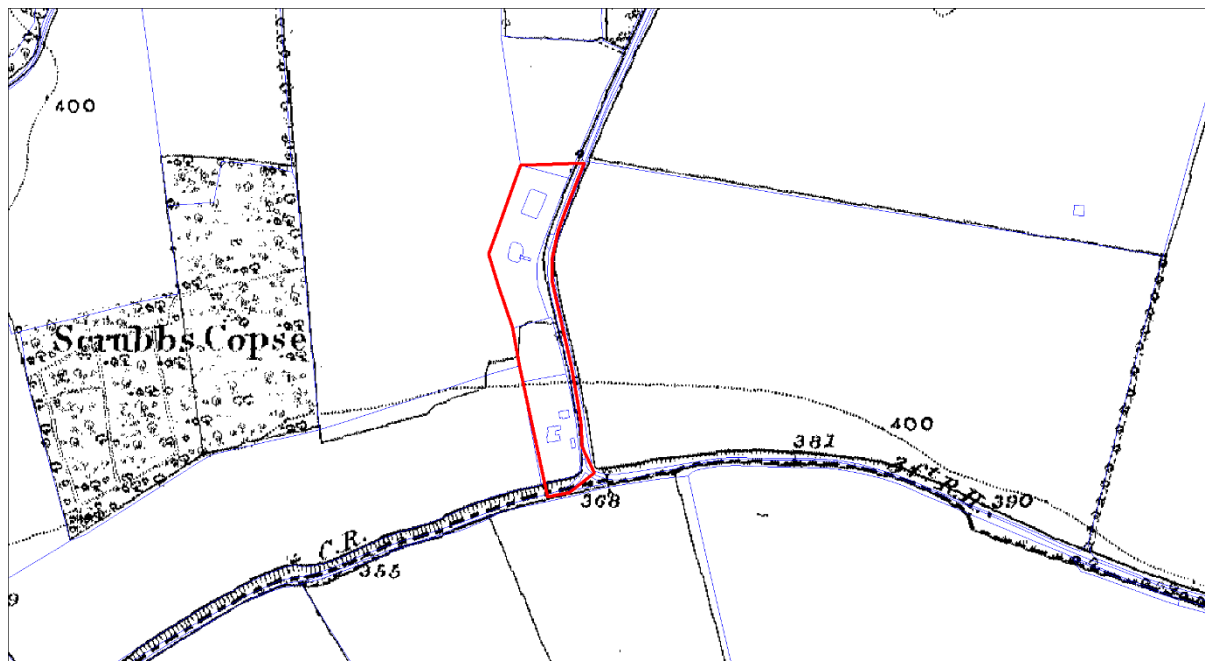
Non-historic or isolated small farmstead/cottage is an interpretation of character type which captures modern development in the countryside. The OS 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs are the main source showing new farmstead development on formerly fields and to a lesser extent woods and commons. These smaller farmsteads reflect a modern trend for small-holding and horticulture. They are often found close to small hamlets and villages.

Period

1900 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type – SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE



DESIGNED LANDSCAPE (DL)

Designed Landscapes form important focal points in the landscape, and form areas which are not just pleasing to the eye but are also mentally stimulating and challenging. Many are also associated with the remnants of older parkland features such as Medieval deer parks; these are intrinsically linked with former Medieval hunting areas such as Bere Forest and Holt Forest.

Designed Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Formal (Fpark)
- Informal (Ipark)

The difference between **Formal (Fpark)** and **Informal Parkland (Ipark)** is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks with a Medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

FORMAL PARKLAND (Fpark) and INFORMAL PARKLAND (Ipark)

Cemetery

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Formal (Fpark)	7.669	1	Early 20th Century	Very Rare	Rare
Informal (Ipark)	0	0	-	-	-

Description

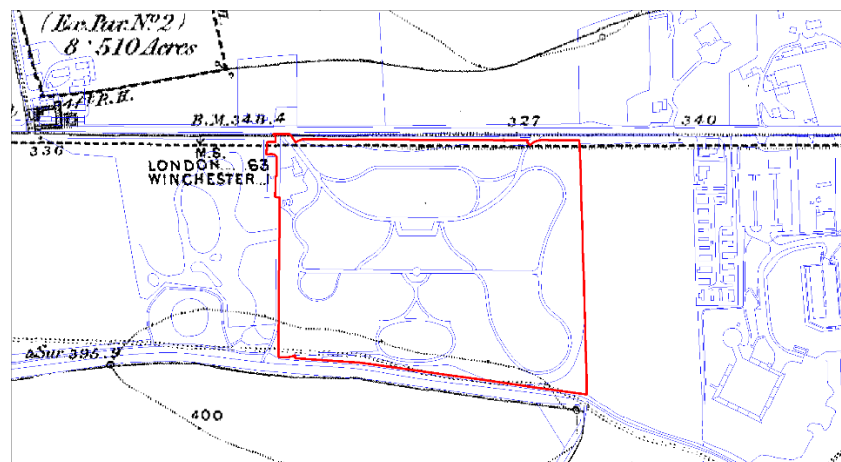
This interpretation of character type captures the larger designed early 20th century **cemeteries** and generally not those around parish churches or later 20th century civic utilitarian cemeteries. Cemeteries are associated with **settlement** character types and may also reflect the former enclosure pattern of the locality. They are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1: 25,000 map and aerial photographs. Generally, they have a formal appearance with well laid out elements including designed architectural features.

Period

Early 20th Century (AD 1914 - AD 1945)

References

English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*. More detailed information is available on the Hampshire Gardens Trust web site - <http://www.hgt.org.uk/>



Large Landscaped Gardens

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Formal (Fpark)	39	28	Late Post Medieval (AD 1600 - AD 1799) to 20th Century (AD 1914 - Present)	Rare	Very Rare
Informal (Ipark)	12	11	Late Post Medieval to 20th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

Many of the larger country house have landscape gardens associated with them. There are three main periods of large landscape garden development:

- Formal Gardens associated with large country houses often associated with larger landscaped parks. This include formal beds, and walks as well as walled gardens.
- Gardens associated with the 19th century with the development of the railways and the increase of wealthy business people moving from London and then again in the latter half of the 20th century with the conversion of farms to residential use, where gardens encroach into adjacent fields and woodlands

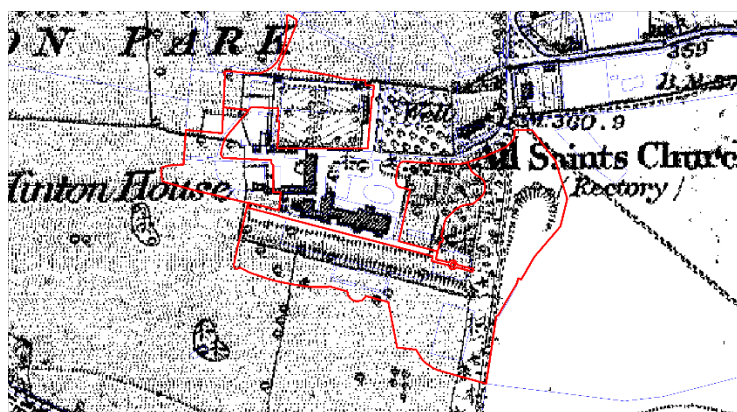
Larger landscape gardens are identified from 1st Edition OS Mapping c.1880 and aerial photographs, in particular with regards to late 20th century examples.

Period

Late Post Medieval (AD 1600 - AD 1799) to 20th Century (AD 1914 - Present)

References

English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*. More detailed information is available on the Hampshire Gardens Trust web site - <http://www.hgt.org.uk/>



Post Medieval Designed Park

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Formal (Fpark)	1177	82	Late Post Medieval to Early Modern	Dominant	Rare
Informal (Ipark)	15	1	Late Post Medieval to Early Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

These are designed landscapes where there is often a designer or landscape gardener and where there are clear parkland features, including lakes, exotic tree planting, ha-has and formal gardens. Informal designed parkscapes are where a designer is not identified but where they still retain many parkscape features in a structured layout. They are also strongly associated with larger country mansions and grand houses. The pre-parkland land use is also not readily apparent, except where it might have been a **Medieval deer park**. These parklands are identified from the Ordnance surveyors Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps as well as the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps and are listed in the English Heritage "Register of Parks and Gardens". A key attribute for this type is the period in which the landscape originated. The parkland may also have other interpretation of character types associated with it such as **ancient** and **plantation woodland**, **country house**, **landscaped garden**, and **historic farmsteads** (representing home farms). In some instances, these landscapes are now under plough, these are identified as previous types when all planting associated with the landscapes have been removed.

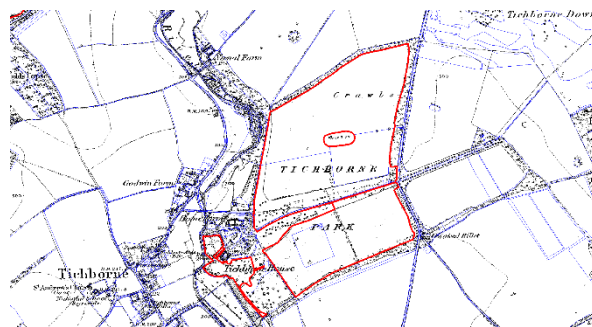
Period

Late Post Medieval (AD 1600 - AD 1799)

References

English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*. More detailed information is available on the Hampshire Gardens Trust web site -

<http://www.hgt.org.uk/>



Post Medieval Gentrification

	Total Area [Ha]	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Formal (Fpark)	6	2	Late Post Medieval to Early Modern	Very Rare	Very Rare
Informal (Ipark)	219	61	Late Post Medieval to 20th Century	Common	Very Rare

Description

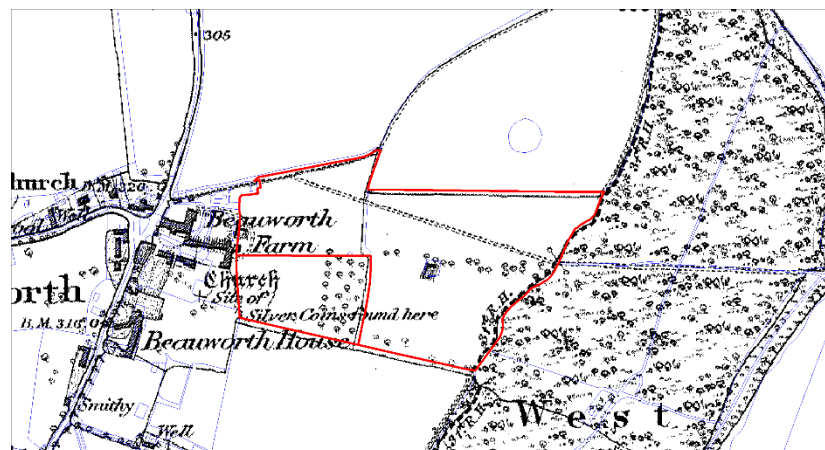
This is where the pre-parkland land use can be readily identified such as former farmland. Generally, a designer or landscape gardener has not been involved and the park has been created by removing elements of the past land use such as hedges and adding more formal tree planting, and perhaps plantations, and water features. There may be a smaller country house with its formal gardens also associated with this interpretation of character type. Such parkland may also be listed on the English Heritage "Register of Historic Parks and Gardens". These parklands are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the OS maps and may also appear on earlier maps in particular Milne 1897. Often, they are had a relationship to earlier large designed landscape parks, and in smaller settlements are associated with the manor house or rectory.

Period

Late Post Medieval (AD 1600 - AD 1799) to 20th Century (AD 1914 - Present)

References

English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*. More detailed information is available on the Hampshire Gardens Trust web site - <http://www.hgt.org.uk/>



Medieval Deer Park (Previous Type Only)

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Formal (Fpark)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Informal (Ipark)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Description

Medieval deer parks are identified by their roughly circular outline, the "park" name and their presence on the 18th century historic maps. There are no parks which are still extant but previous types can retain the characteristic features of a Medieval deer park; its unenclosed pasture with scattered pollards and core areas of ancient woodland. Many of these have become incorporated into a **Post Medieval parkscape**.

Period

Medieval (AD 1066 to AD 1485) to Early Post Medieval (AD 1485 to 1600)

References

English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands*. More detailed information is available on the Hampshire Gardens Trust web site - <http://www.hgt.org.uk/>

OPEN LAND (UL)

Historically open downland (especially on the far western side of the National Park), areas of rough grazing, furze and heath were all extremely important features of the landscape in the past, much of these areas were subject to common rights which gave people access to fuel, summer grazing and materials for construction. These more marginal lands were increasingly encroached upon as the land was more intensively farmed in the 19th and 20th centuries. These pressures meant that the open land in the South Downs National Parks has shrunk to a fraction of its former size. The locations where it is still found mark an important historical survival, therefore, which is often also of great ecological significance.

Designed Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Common (Ucmn)
- Downland (Udwn)
- Heath (Uhth)
- Freshwater Marsh (Umfr)
- Wooded Over Common (Uwdcm)

COMMON (Ucmn)

Common Land

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Common Land	38	11	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Rare	Very Rare

Description

Commons are irregular areas of unenclosed semi-natural habitats, usually rough pasture and furze with some trees and scrub. Commons are usually so called and may be registered as such. Historically they were used for grazing livestock, and exploiting of resources, such as fuel and minerals. Commons with heaths and downs, formed an important element of the Medieval rural economy. Some commons still retain their Medieval character with numerous pollarded trees and the funnel shaped droveways leading into them. Today many are used for recreation and open access with a few being converted to golf courses and cricket pitches. The common sub-type is often associated with **historic** and **expansion common-edge settlement**.

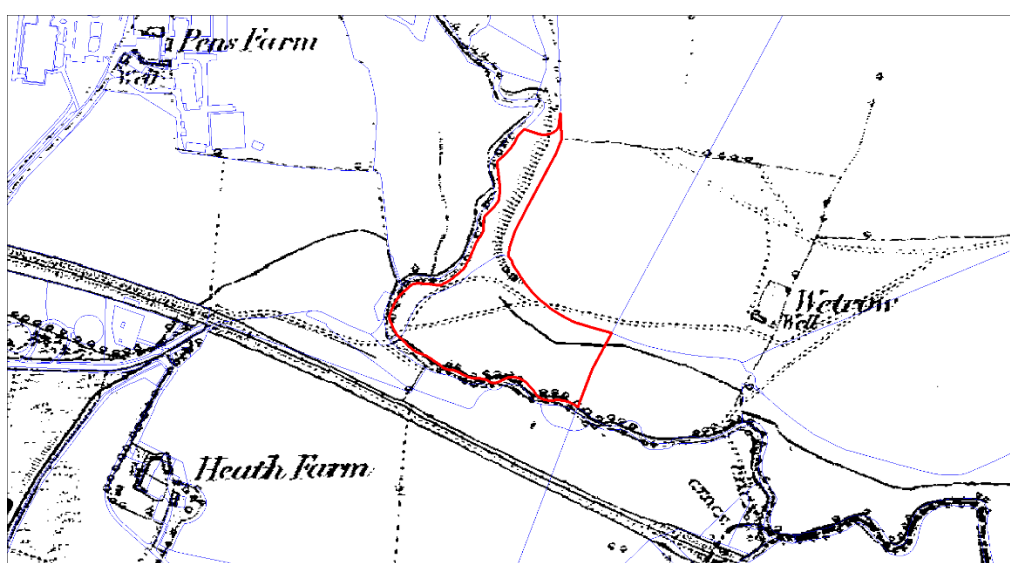
Commons were identified from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Detailed changes in their boundaries were established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps. Aerial photographs were used to establish the extent of secondary woodland cover, in order to differentiate between this type and '**wooded over commons**'.

Period

Medieval to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type COMMONS



WOODED OVER COMMON LAND (Ucmn)

Wooded Over Common Land

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Wooded over common	50	9	Post-Medieval	Rare	Very Rare

Description

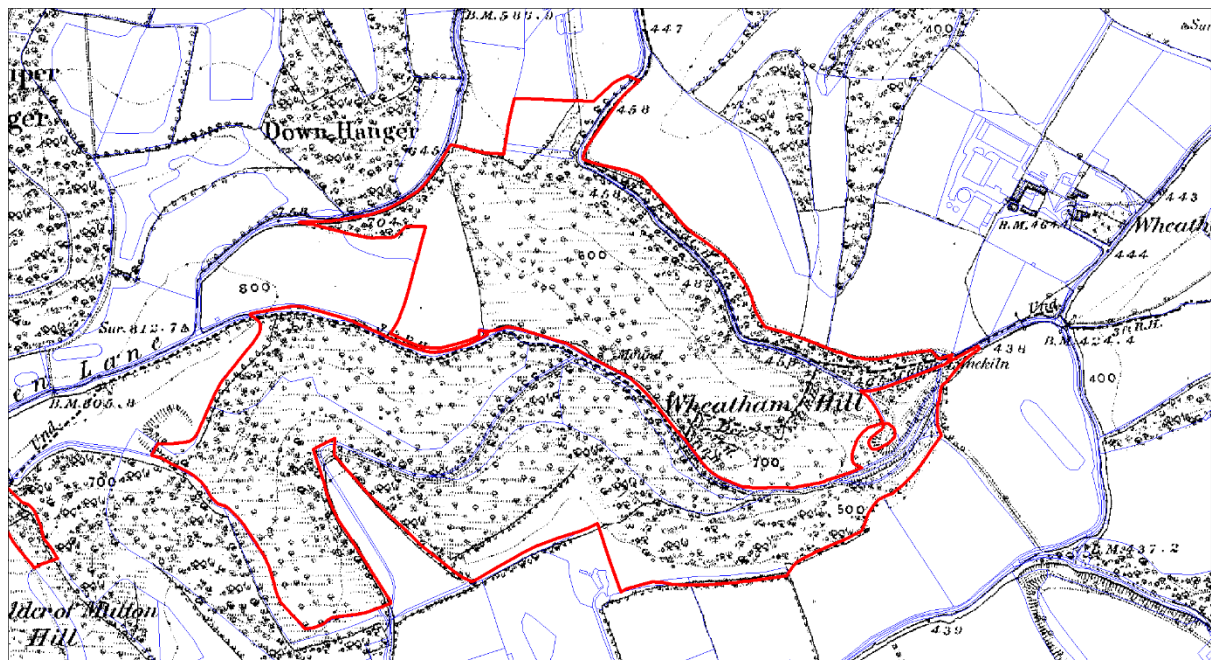
With the decline in the traditional grazing management of commons, heaths and greens, scrub encroachment has increased leading to the development of a mature woodland canopy. Some commons survive in name only attached to mature secondary woodland. However, the irregular shape of the wood together with the funnel-shaped routeways are clues to its origin. Such areas are also closely associated with **common-edge settlement**, and may still have areas not wooded over.

Period

1800 to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type COMMONS



DOWNLAND (Udwn)

Open Downland

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Open Downland	481	43	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Abundant	Very Rare

Description

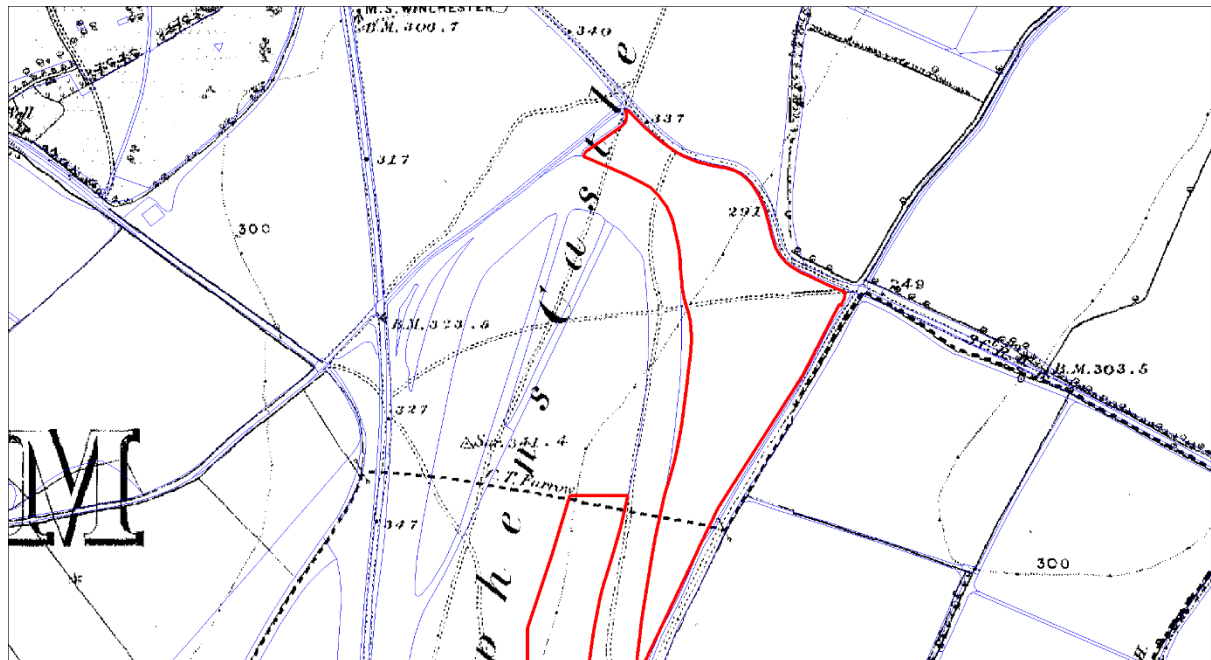
Downland is a semi-natural habitat of high ecological value found on chalk. It also is an important landscape for the preservation of prehistoric archaeology. The downland subtype is found along the steep slopes of the South Downs escarpment and dip slope dry valleys and was identified from the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings and the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25" map. Many areas of established downland are registered as either National Nature Reserves or Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The downland subtype is also closely associated with **regenerated scrub woodland**.

Period

Early Medieval to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type DOWNLAND



HEATH (Uhth)

Open Heath

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Open Heath	760	59	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Dominant	Very Rare

Description

Heaths are areas of heather, furze, bracken and rough grass and scrub, usually occurring on sandy soils. They are variable in size and irregular in shape but some do have funnel-shaped routeways entering them. Heathlands are important semi-natural habitats with many designated as either Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. Many heaths are so called and give their name to adjacent settlements such as Heathfield. Heaths formed an important part of the Medieval and early Post Medieval rural economy providing valuable grazing as well as resources in the form of fuel, wood products and minerals. **Common-edge settlement** is closely associated with this sub-type. An extensive heath survives at Holt Forest which was also used as a royal hunting forest.

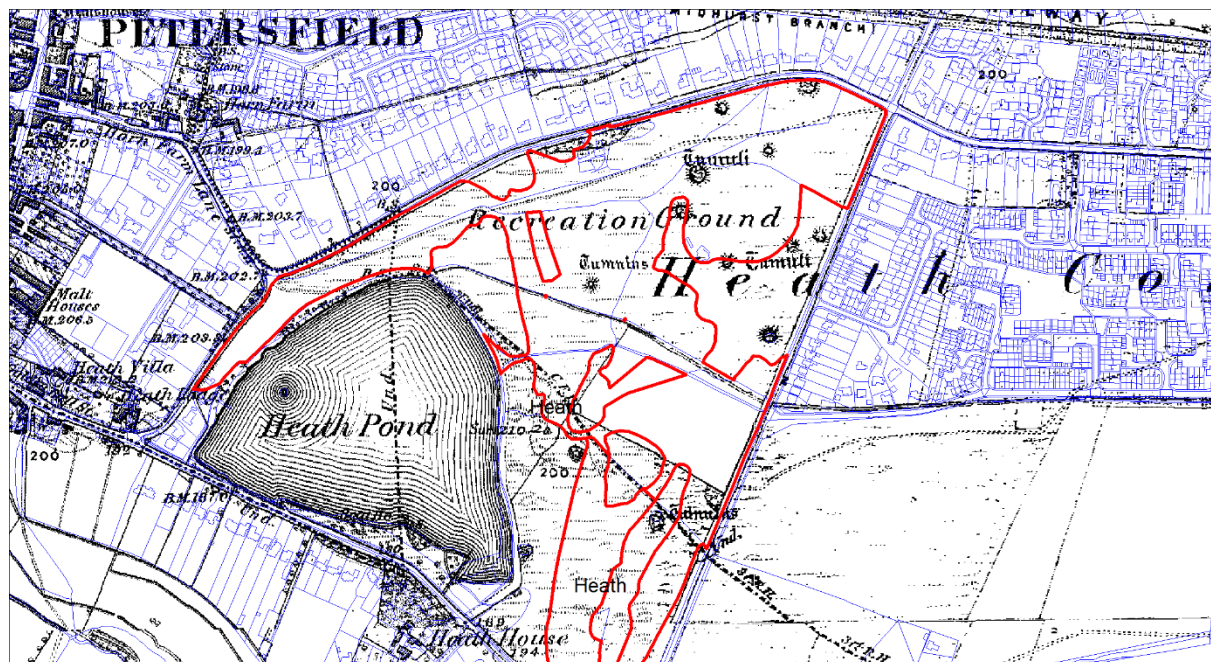
Golf courses, recreation grounds and **conifer plantations** are all modern land use changes which have taken place on heathland.

Period

Early Medieval to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type HEATHS



MARSH (Umfr)

Marsh - Fresh

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fresh Marsh	16	11	Medieval to Post-Medieval	Rare	Very Rare

Description

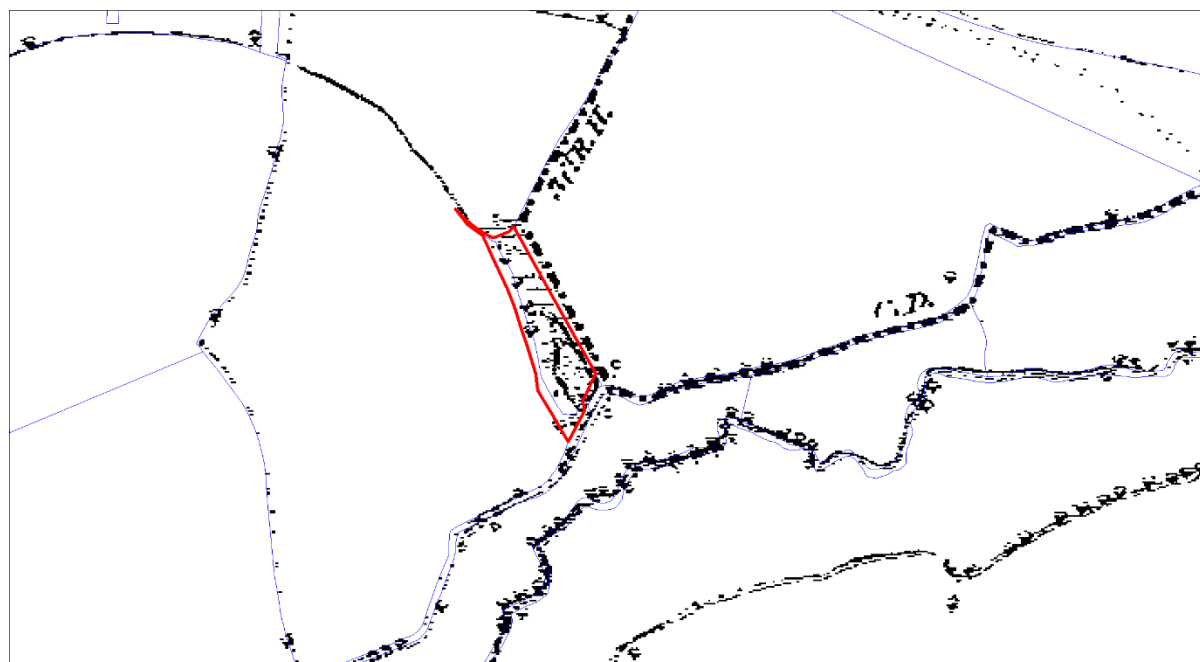
A key attribute for **fresh water marsh land** is its period of origination. Some marshland is of considerable antiquity, whilst other areas are modern, created through adjacent changes in land use. Fresh water marshland is a semi-natural habitat found in river valleys and adjacent to bodies of fresh water, such as **ponds**, and **lakes**. Where attempts have been made to enclose and reclaim marshland in the past this is characterised under Reclaimed Marsh. The Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings for 1" OS 1st Edition and the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map was used to identify the historic extent of the marshland, and aerial photographs to establish its current extent. Such areas are important ecological habitats and where the marshland has a historic time-depth is of high archaeological potential.

Period

Early Medieval to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type HEATHS



RECREATION (REC)

Since at least the 18th Century the National Park has been the focus for organised public recreational activity. It is not until the late 20th century, however, that the history of creating areas for purely recreational purposes has had a landscape scale impact upon the National Park. The creation in the modern era of a suite of recreational facilities, including tourist attractions, golf courses, caravan sites and playing fields has, in some respects, transformed the way that many people, especially visitors, interact with the landscape of the National Park.

The impact of these new types of facilities, however, is low as they tend to be small scale and scattered across the landscape.

Designed Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Sport (Sport)
- Cricket (Crick)
- Golf Course (Golfc)
- Tourist Infrastructure (Tour)

Sport relates to purpose built sport facilities including cricket grounds, golf courses and sports fields

Tourist Infrastructure includes Visitor Centres and car parking.

Cricket Fields (Crick)

Cricket Grounds

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Cricket Grounds	15	8	Early Modern to Present Day	Rare	Very Rare

Description

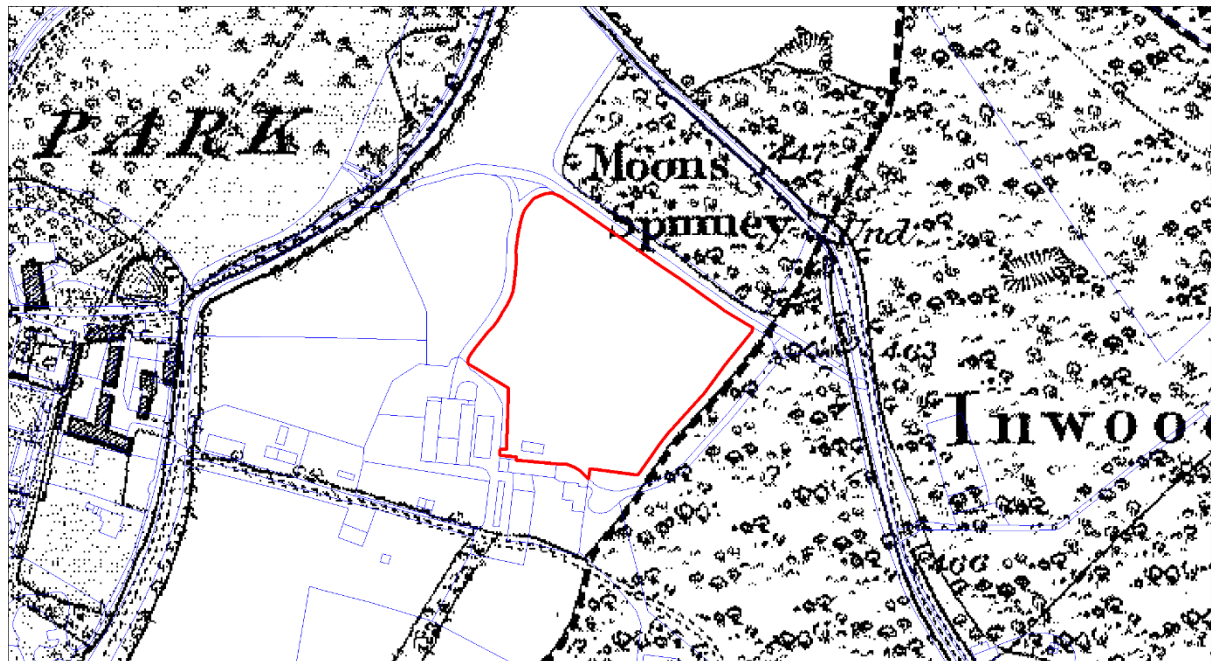
Cricket Grounds are rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures often close to settlement, in particular villages and hamlets. They may also be associated with **heaths, commons and greens**. Cricket grounds within **sports grounds** are characterised as the latter. This interpretation of character type was identified from the later editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and from aerial photographs where the distinctive „crease" was present

Period

1880 to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type CRICKET GROUNDS



Golf Course (Golfc)

Golf Courses

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Golf Course	255	11	20 th Century	Dominant	Very Rare

Description

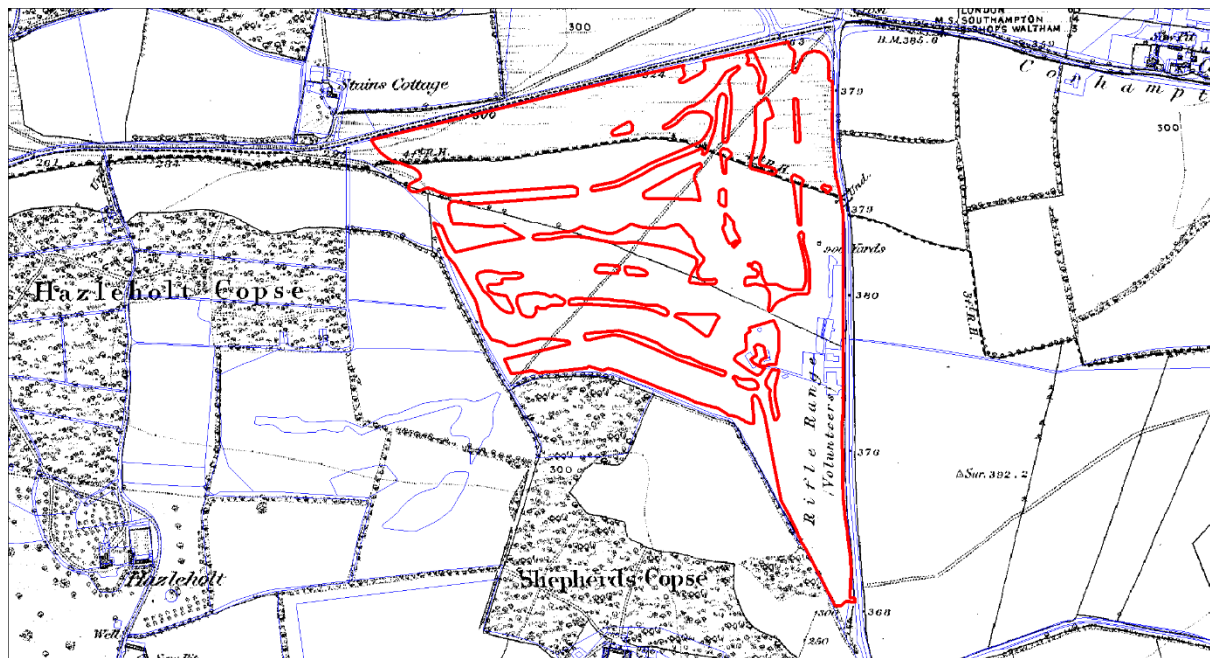
Golf courses were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. They were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. Many of the older courses still retain features of the previous land use, such as former parkland, heathland etc. However modern golf courses of the late 20th century have very little of the previous landscape character; the landscape having been completely re-worked and engineered.

Period

Late 19th century to present day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type GOLF COURSES



SPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE (Sport)

Sports Fields

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Sports Fields	64	23	20 th Century	Common	Very Rare

Description

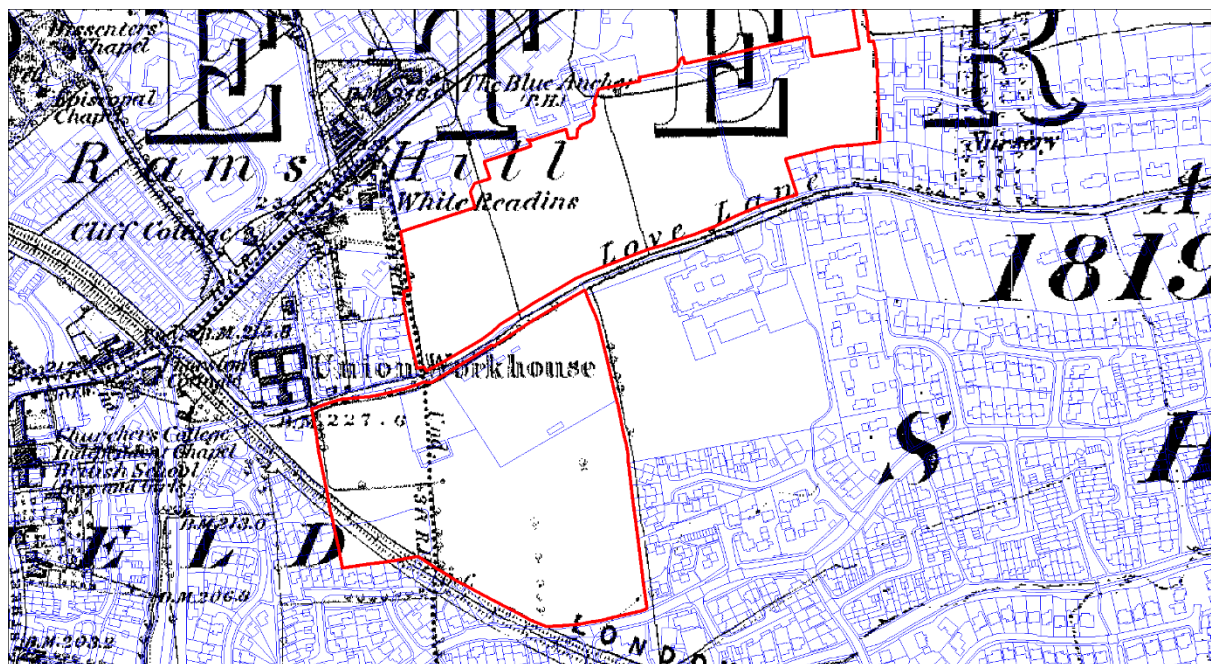
Sports fields are areas for formal recreation are variable in size, and include football and cricket pitches, running tracks and tennis courts. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. Sports fields are closely associated with **expansion settlement** and **schools**. Some fields still retain the patterns of the fields from which they were enclosed.

Period

1900 to present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type



TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE (Tour)

Tourist Infrastructure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Tourist infrastructure	66	15	20 th century	Common	Very Rare

Description

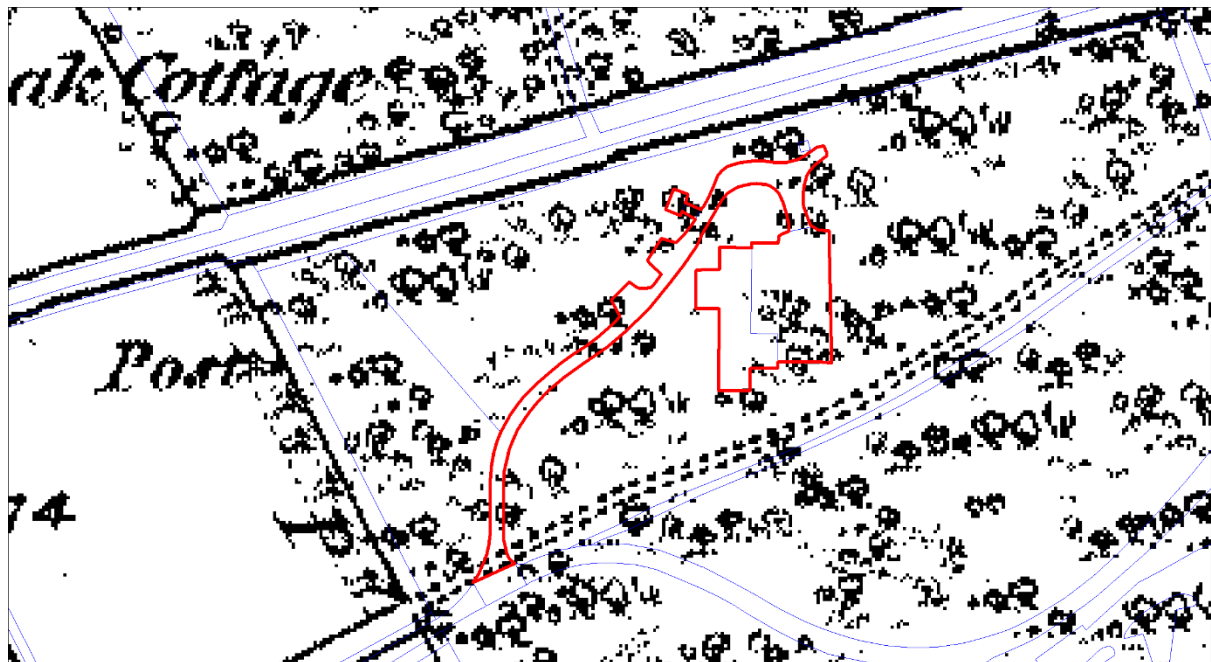
Buildings, Visitor Infrastructure, and Car Parks associated with tourist activity in the National Park. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs.

Period

1900 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No Related Sussex HLC Type



HORTICULTURE (HOR)

Horticulture and fruit production has a long tradition in the Hampshire area of the South Downs National Park. It is first identified in the Historic Landscape Characterisation through the identification of surviving traditional orchards in the landscape dating to the Post Medieval Period. From 1900 onwards you can identify the adoption of more intensive market gardens and the allotment movement.

Designed Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Orchards (Orch)
- Allotments and Market Gardens (Allot)

ORCHARDS (Orch)

Orchards

and

Relic Orchards

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Orchards	17	9	Early Modern to 20 th Century	Abundant	Very Rare
Relic Orchards	12	22	Early Modern	Common	Very Rare

Description

Orchards for the growing of top fruit were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The orchards were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of origin. Orchards often preserve the field enclosure pattern of the area in which they are located.

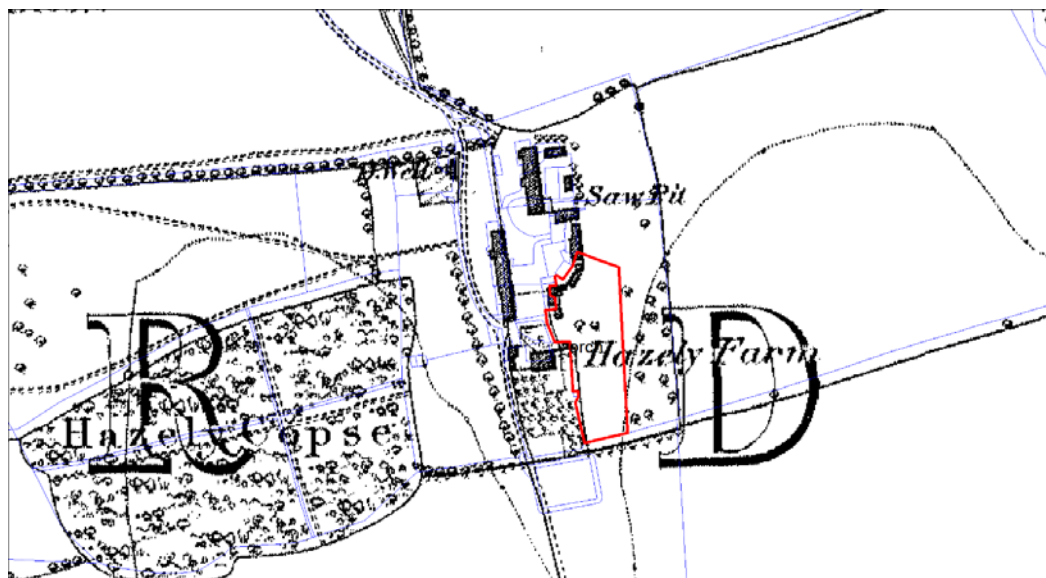
Relic Orchards are recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey Map of the 1880s and retain their boundaries and may also retain evidence of traditional orchard planting.

Period

Late Post Medieval to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type ORCHARDS



ALLOTMENTS and MARKET GARDENS (Allot)

Allotments and Market Gardens

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Market Gardens/Allotments	23	14	Early Modern to 20 th Century	Dominant	Very Rare

Description

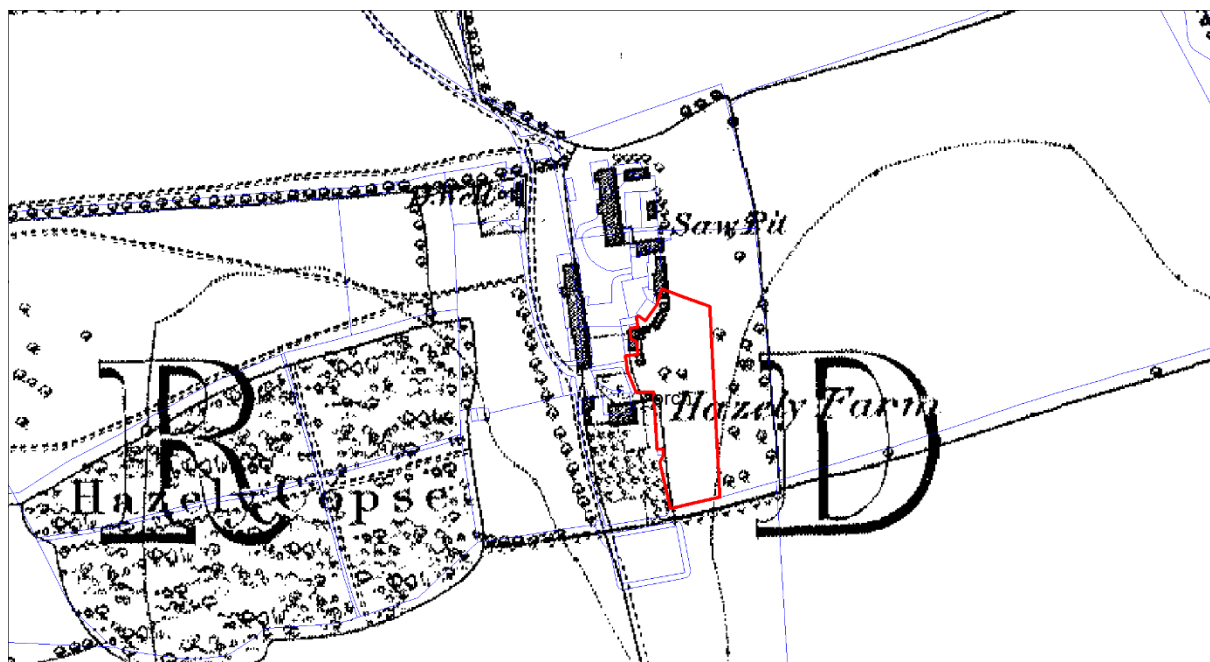
This interpretation of character type includes areas of small-scale horticultural production. **Allotments** were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The allotments were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. They often preserve the shape and pattern of the fields from which they were created. **Allotments** are closely associated with late 19th and early 20th century **suburban expansion**.

Period

1800 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MARKET GARDENS AND ALLOTMENTS



INDUSTRY (IND)

Industry within the landscape has been traditionally of localised and small scale, with the addition of larger industrial estates in the 20th Century.

Industry Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Extraction (Extrc)
- Processing (Proc)
- Other Industry (Otherin)

EXTRACTION (Extrc)

Extraction - Chalk

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Extraction - chalk	16	222	Post Medieval to Early Modern	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

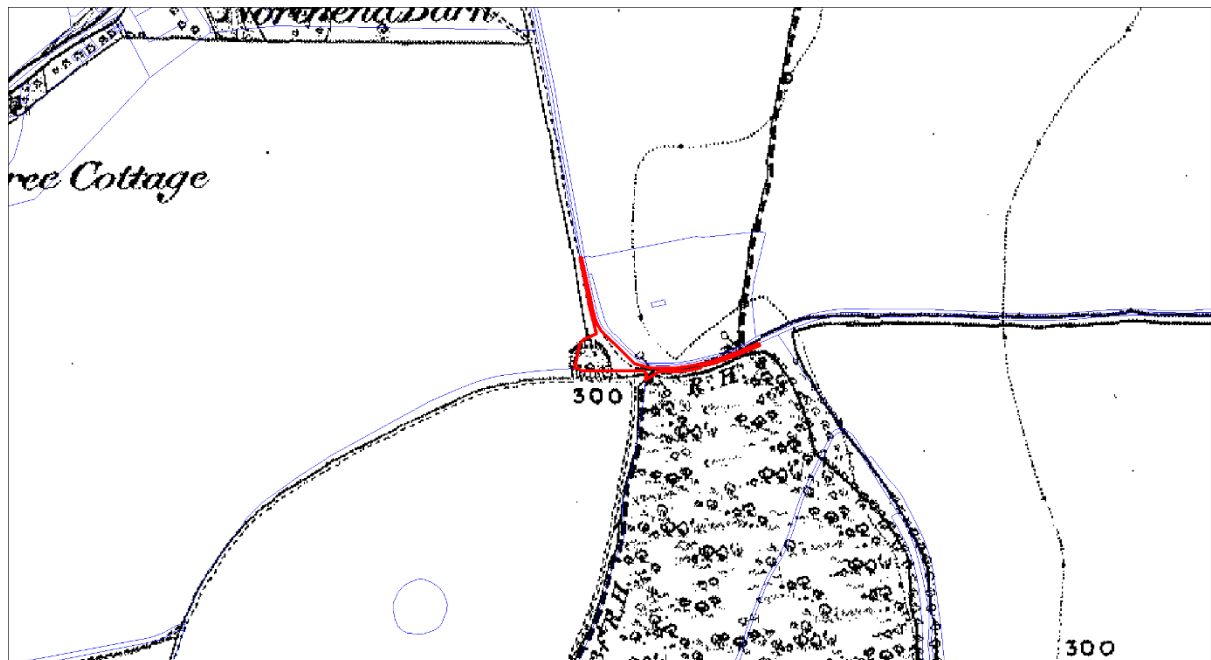
Chalk pits and quarries were identified along the downland areas and also in the various river gaps through the chalk hills. Pits both active and inactive were captured in this interpretation of character type. They are also associated with **downland** and **regenerated scrub**. Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of the chalk and extent of the extraction pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

Period

1600 to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type EXTRACTION – CHALK



Extraction - Clay

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Extraction – Clay	0.3	2	Post-Medieval to 20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

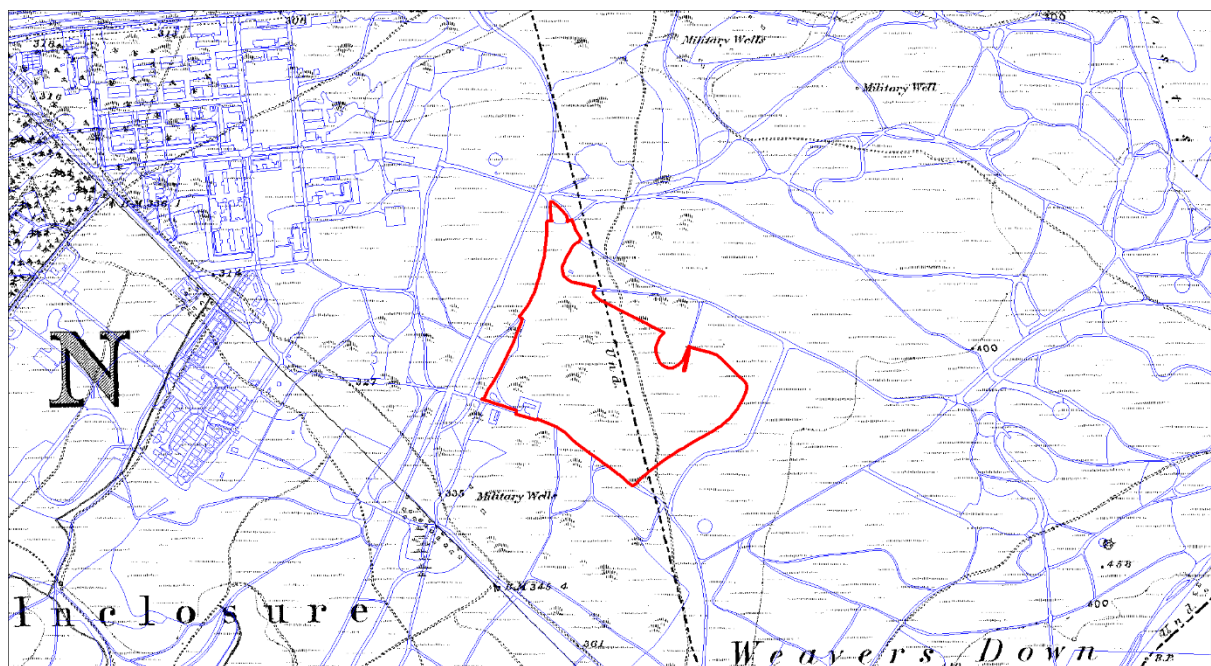
Clay pits are to be found associated with sites of mineral processing as they are the source of clay for brick and tile works. Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the clay pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

Period

1800 to the Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type EXTRACTION – CLAY



Extraction - Gravel

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Extraction - Gravel	8	1	Post-Medieval to 20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

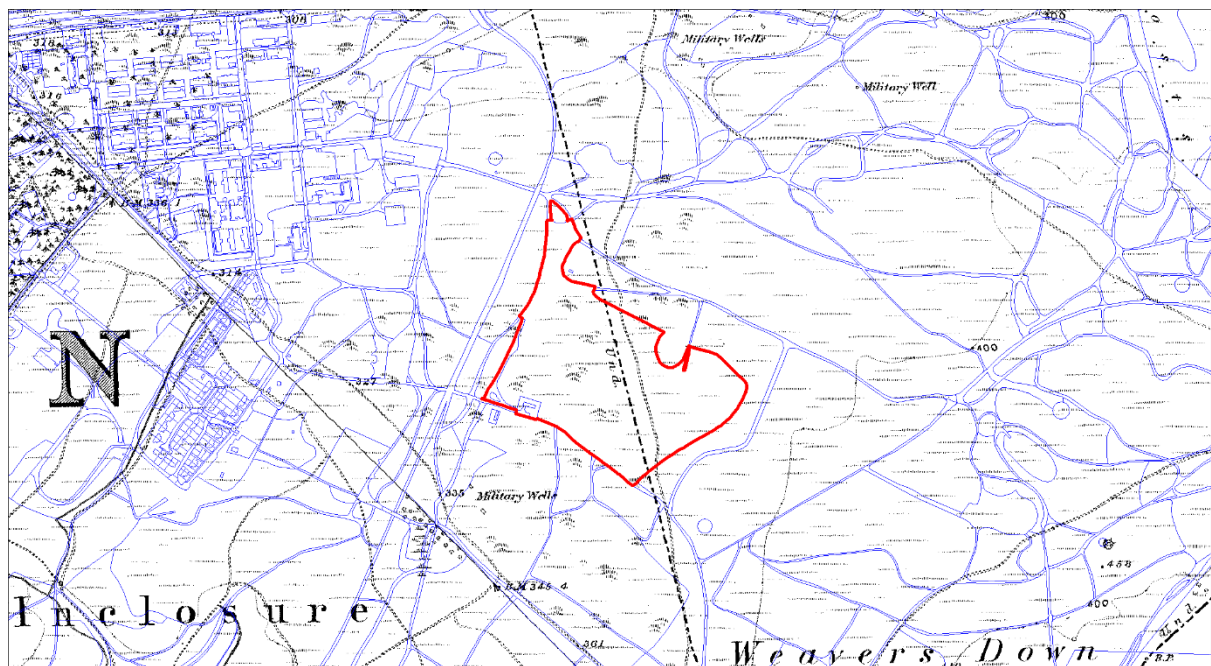
Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the gravel pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

Period

20th Century to present day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type EXTRACTION – GRAVEL



Extraction - unknown

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Extraction - unknown	2	3	Post-Medieval to 20 th Century	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

Pits and quarries where the source material is unknown were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the unknown pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” maps.

Period

20th Century to present day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type EXTRACTION

PROCESSING (Proc)

Water and Sewage Treatment

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Water Treatment	17	9	20 th Century	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

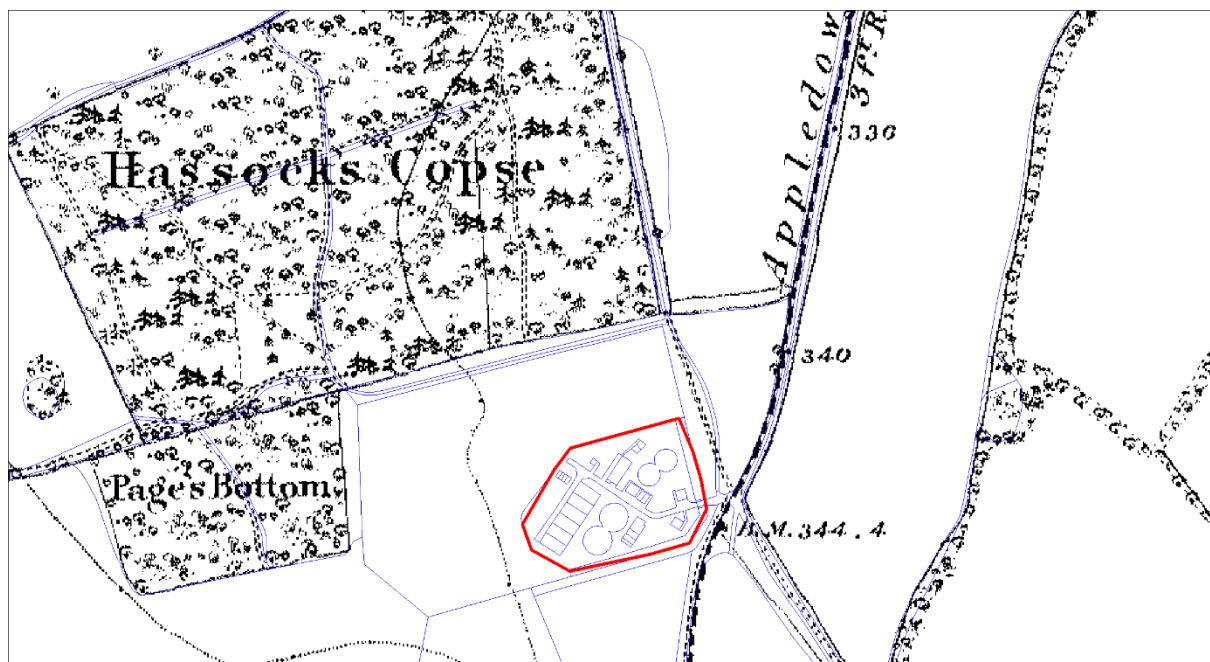
Water treatment or sewage works were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. They tended to occupy river valleys and were adjacent to areas of settlement. They were identified by the filter and settlement tanks.

Period

20th Century to present day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type WATER TREATMENT



INDUSTRY – OTHER (Otherin)

Light Industry
and

Factories

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Light Industry	122	61	Early modern to 20 th Century	Dominant	Very Rare
Factories	38	4	20 th Century	Common	Very Rare

Description

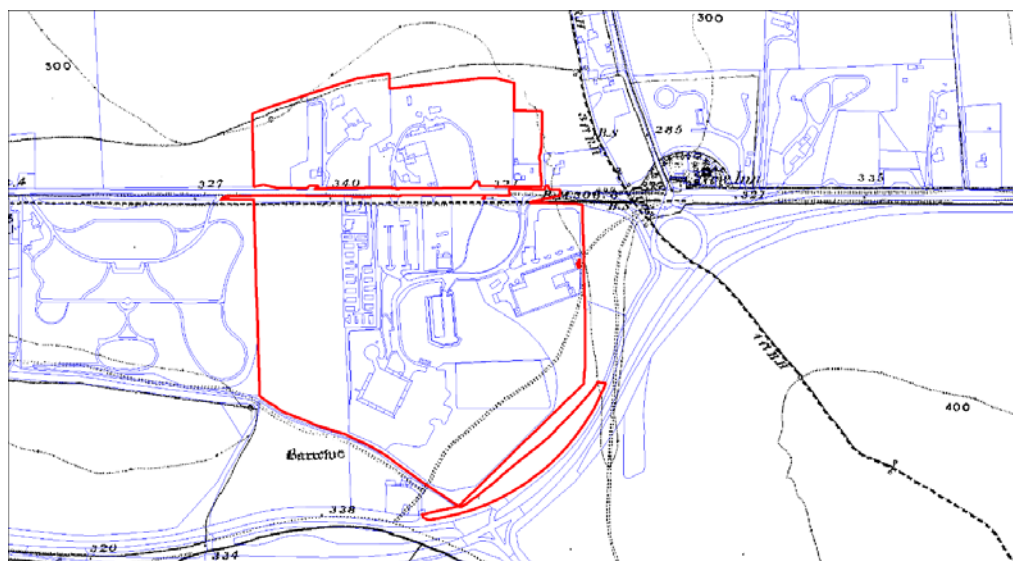
The Light Industry and Factory interpretation of character type covers all types of factory and business premises from business parks to individual sites and to those industrial sites where the function is not clear. Generally, factories occur in groups and are closely associated with **communications** and **expansion settlement** interpretation of character types. Factories were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. The origin of such sites especially was then traced back on the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” maps.

Period

1850 to Present

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type FACTORIES



COMMUNICATIONS (COM)

A major part of the landscape's historic character as well as a living and working part of the countryside. In addition, the modern communication network forms a crucial medium through which people first experience the landscape itself.

Industry Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Major Road Infrastructure (Road)
- Rail Infrastructure (Rail)

MAJOR ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE (Road)

Major Road

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Major Road	264	16	20 th century	Dominant	Very Rare

Description

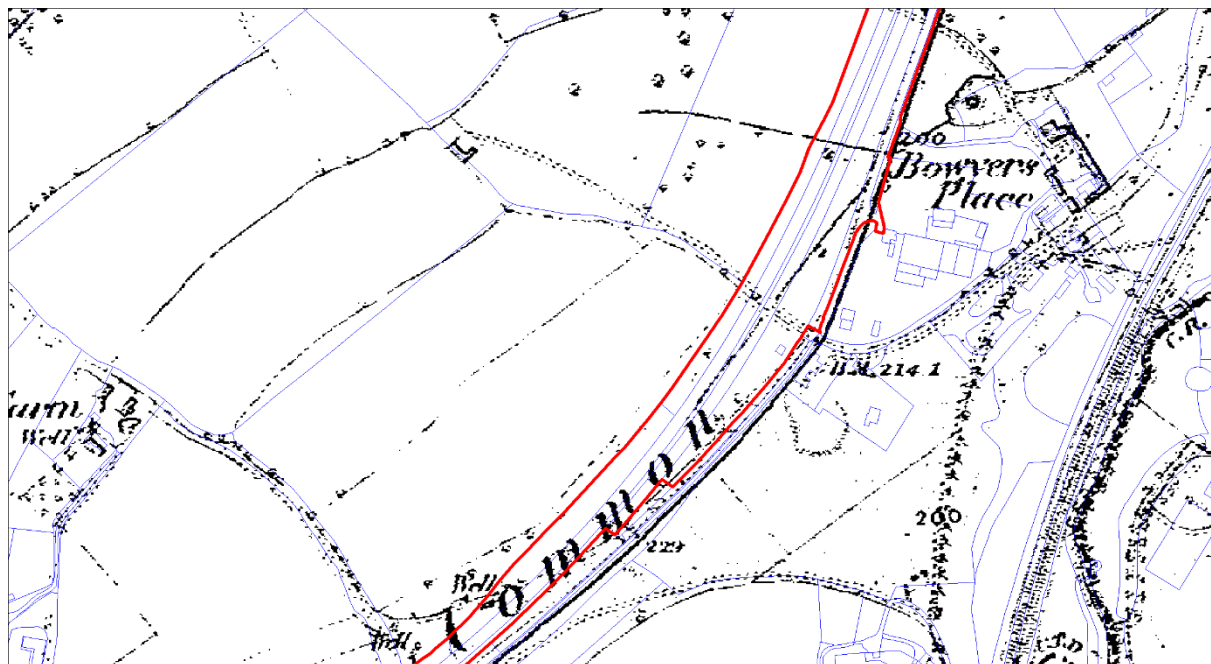
Carriageways, roundabouts, and junctions associated with Major Roads including the A3.

Period

Late 20th Century to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No Comparable Sussex HLC Type



RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE (Rail)

Derelict Railway

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Derelict Railway	2	3	Early Modern to 20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

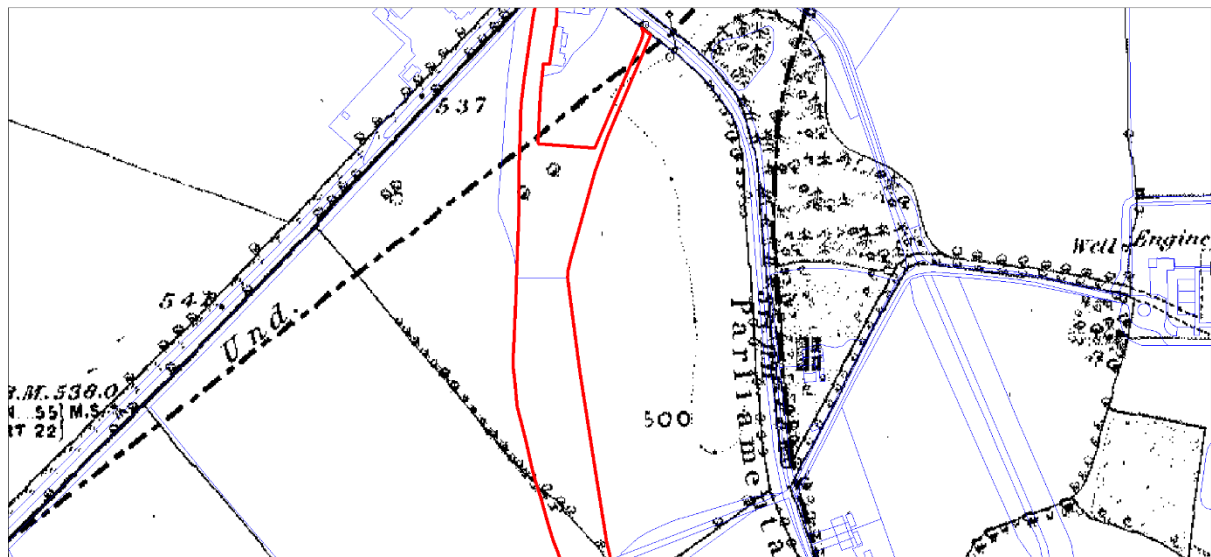
Derelict Railway Line infrastructure, stations, sidings, and junctions are captured in this sub-type. **Industrial areas** and **expansion settlement** are closely associated with this sub-type. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The extent and origin of stations etc were identified from historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

Period

1840 to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type STATIONS AND SIDINGS



Railway Infrastructure

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Railway Infrastructure	11	45	Early Modern to 20 th Century	Common	Very Rare

Description

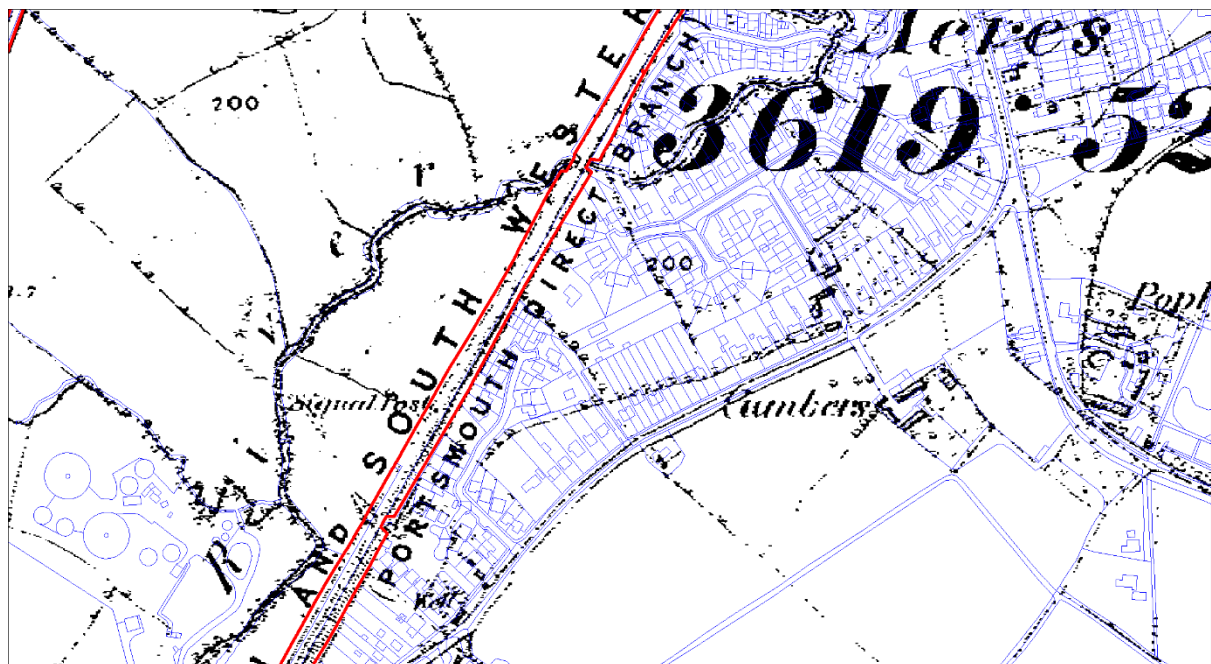
Main Railway Line infrastructure, stations, sidings, and junctions are captured in this sub-type. **Industrial areas** and **expansion settlement** are closely associated with this sub-type. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The extent and origin of stations etc were identified from historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

Period

1840 to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type STATIONS AND SIDINGS



MILITARY (MIL)

Evidence of Military Activity in the landscape dating to the 19th century onwards.

Industry Landscapes Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Modern Military (Mmod)
- Historic Military (Mhis)

MODERN MILITARY (Mmod)

Modern Military

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Modern Military	79	10	20 th century	Dominant	Very Rare

Description

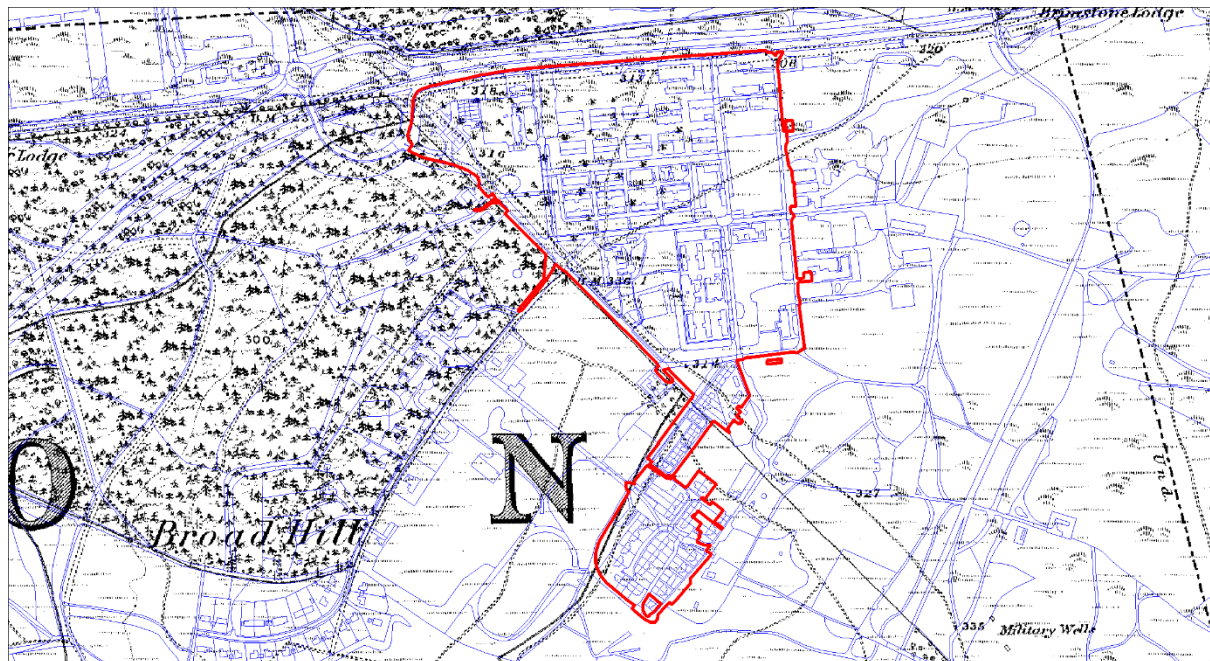
This sub-type includes both modern barracks, rifle ranges, and camps. Features were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map and aerial photographs. Their origin and extent were identified from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” map and Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings.

Period

20th Century to Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type BARRACKS



HISTORIC MILITARY (Mhis)

Historic Rifle Range (Previous Type Only)

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
N/A	-	-	-	-	-

Description

Historic Rifle Ranges identified on 19th century historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

Period

1800 to 1900 AD

Relationship to Sussex HLC

No related Sussex HLC Type

WATER (WT)

Evidence for the exploitation of water in the landscape.

Water Historic Landscape Sub Types:

- Ponds (Pond)
- Lakes (Lakes)
- Reservoirs (Reser)

PONDS (Pond)

Fish Ponds

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Fish Ponds	1	2	20 th Century	Very Rare	Very Rare

Description

These are either large areas of water currently used for fishing and identified by the symbol on the OS Explorer 1:25,000 map or smaller historic examples identified on historic mapping

Period

Medieval to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type FISHPONDS



Historic Ponds

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Historic Ponds	43	63	Medieval to Early Modern	Abundant	Very Rare

Description

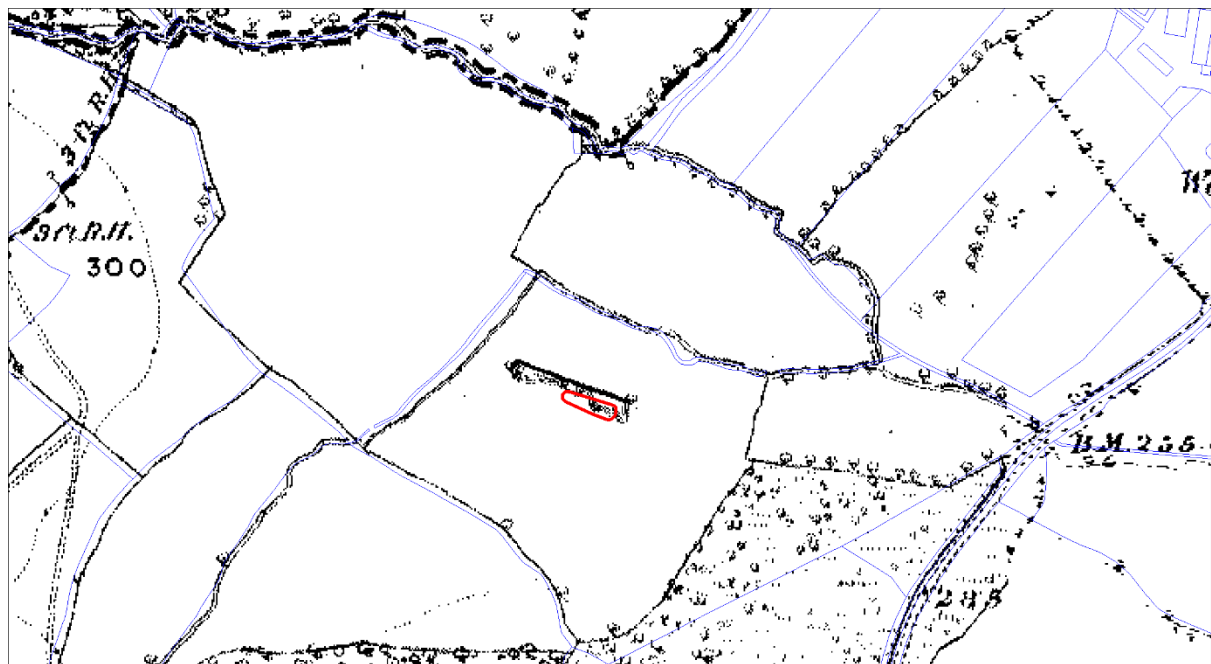
Identified on 1st Edition historic Ordnance Survey mapping dating to c1880s often related to historic settlements, historic farmsteads, and mills

Period

text

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MILL PONDS



Modern Ponds

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Modern Ponds	34	50	20 th Century	Abundant	Very Rare

Description

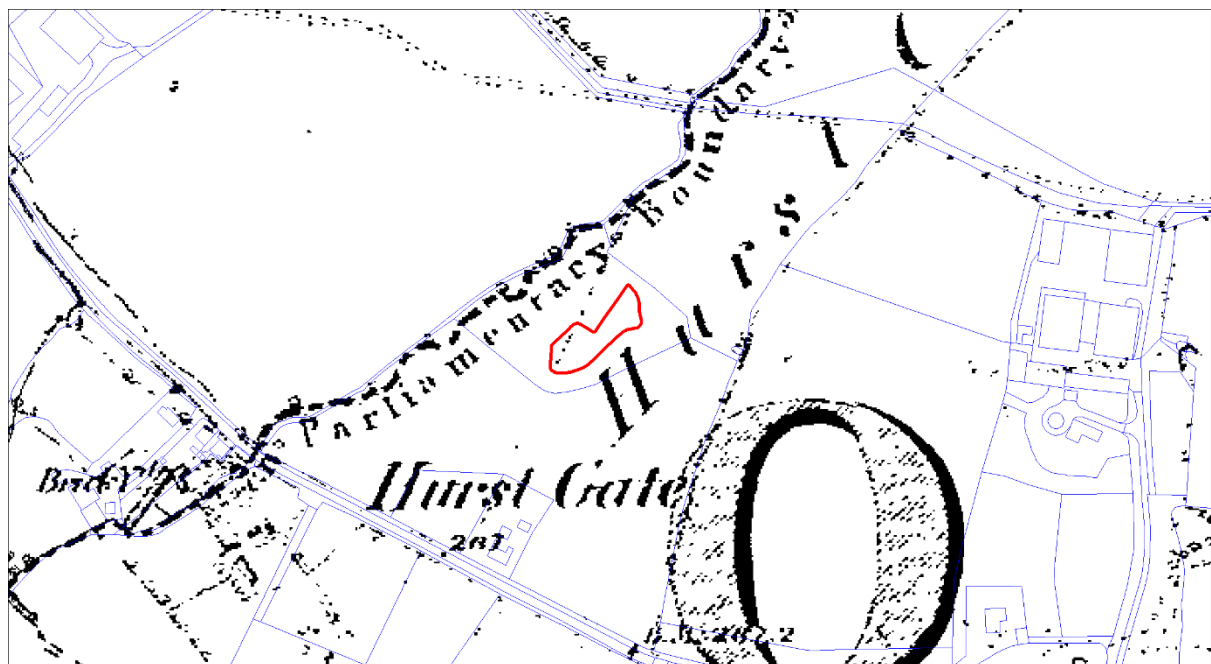
Ponds which first appear on the modern OS Explorer map or on the aerial photographs, usually created for private use. They are often associated with the **larger designed gardens**.

Period

20th Century to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type PONDS MODERNS



Watercress Beds

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Watercress Beds	5	5	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

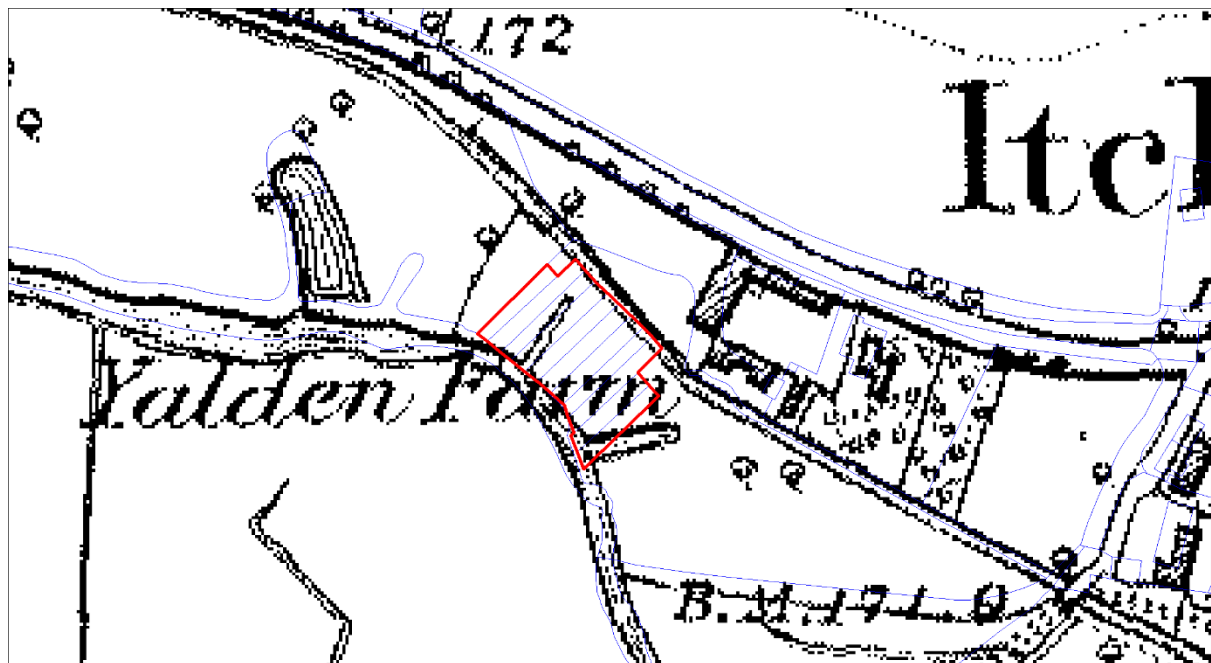
Long narrow ponds, where water cress was grown. These are found on the smaller streams flowing from the chalk hills of the South Downs. Watercress Beds are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic map editions of the 25".

Period

Early Modern to Early 20th Century

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type WATER CRESS BEDS



LAKE (Lakes)

Ornamental Lake

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Ornamental Lake	7	3	Post-Medieval to Modern	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

Identified on 1st Edition historic Ordnance Survey mapping dating to c1880s often related to designed parkland

Period

Medieval to Early Modern

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MILL PONDS

Modern Lake

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of "interpretation of character" based on total area characterised (%)
Modern Lake	9	2	20 th Century	Occasional	Very Rare

Description

Lakes which first appear on the modern OS Explorer map or on the aerial photographs, usually created for private use. They are often associated with the **larger designed gardens**.

Period

20th Century to Present Day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type FISHPONDS and MILL PONDS

RESERVOIR (Reser)

Reservoir

	Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Period	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of “interpretation of character” based on total area characterised (%)
Reservoir	1	2	20 th Century	Rare	Very Rare

Description

Identified on Modern OS mapping

Period

20th century to present day

Relationship to Sussex HLC

Related to Sussex HLC Type MODERN PONDS

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