



Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

Final Report

Volume 2: Historic Landscape Type Descriptions:

Text Descriptions

Map extracts

February 1999



Historic Landscape Type

1.1 Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland



1.1 Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land. Generally early medieval to early post-medieval in age. Small assarts do not seem to occur in association with downland or within areas which were once open fields.

Identifying Characteristics

Small up to 2-3 hectares in size. Typically of irregular form with wavy boundaries (normally hedges). They generally form an irregular field pattern with no immediately discernible major common boundaries within the pattern. These assarts are normally interspersed with small woods and copses, many of which are too small to map individually.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type is generally restricted to wooded lowland areas and also the edges of wooded heathland. Small assarts also occur in association with the 'Hangers' of the Western Weald. The degree of irregularity and size of field pattern does seem to vary from one geographical area to another. e.g. The assarts to the west of Fordingbridge generally form a smaller field pattern compared with the assarts to the north of Petersfield.

Typical Associations with other Types

Small assarts by definition are associated with assarted broad-leaved woodland. They occur within an area of woodland as well as at woodland edges. As such there seems to be a general correlation with the Royal Forests of the County e.g. The New Forest and The Forests of Bere, Eversley and Pamber.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Small assarts can be distinguished from medium sized assarts(1.2) by their size. They also tend to be more irregular in shape and have more wavy boundaries. Also they can be distinguished from field type 1.4 by their irregular shape and lack of straight boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer Maps
OS 1" Series.

Other sources which help to indicate areas where the type is likely to occur, include Hampshire County Council's 1:100,000 map of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

1.2 Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries



1.2 Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land. Generally of early medieval to early post-medieval in age. This type does not seem to occur in association with downland or within areas which were once open fields.

Identifying Characteristics

Medium sized assarts can vary in size from about 3-12 hectares. The shape tends to be fairly irregular but often rather more rectangular than 1.1. Boundaries are wavy and normally hedged. As with type 1.1 there are often no immediately discernible major common boundaries within the field pattern. As with 1.1, these assarts are normally interspersed with small woods and copses, many of which are too small to map.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Medium sized assarts, as with type 1.1 are generally restricted to wooded lowland areas and also the edges of wooded heathland such as The New Forest, and the Forests of Bere Eversley and Pamber. They are rare on the chalk, but do occur on clay with flints (eg NW of Petersfield)

Typical Associations with other Types

By definition this type is associated with assarted broad-leaved woodland. They occur at woodland edges as well as within larger clearings within woodlands. Often this type can be found away from woodland edges, with type 1.1 (small assarts) lying in between.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type can be distinguished from type 1.1 (small assarts) by their size and more regular shape. Type 1.3 (large assarts) by definition are larger, and can be fairly regular in shape and may possess straighter less wavy boundaries. Type 1.4 (assarts with straight boundaries) can be very similar but with straight rather than wavy boundaries suggesting that they are later in origin or have been modified. Types 1.16 (small regular fields with wavy boundaries) tend to be more regular and not interspersed with copses and woodland. In some areas HL Type 1.16 could be explained by adjustment and rationalisation of assart types such as 1.2, though it also occurs in geographical areas not normally associated with assarting.

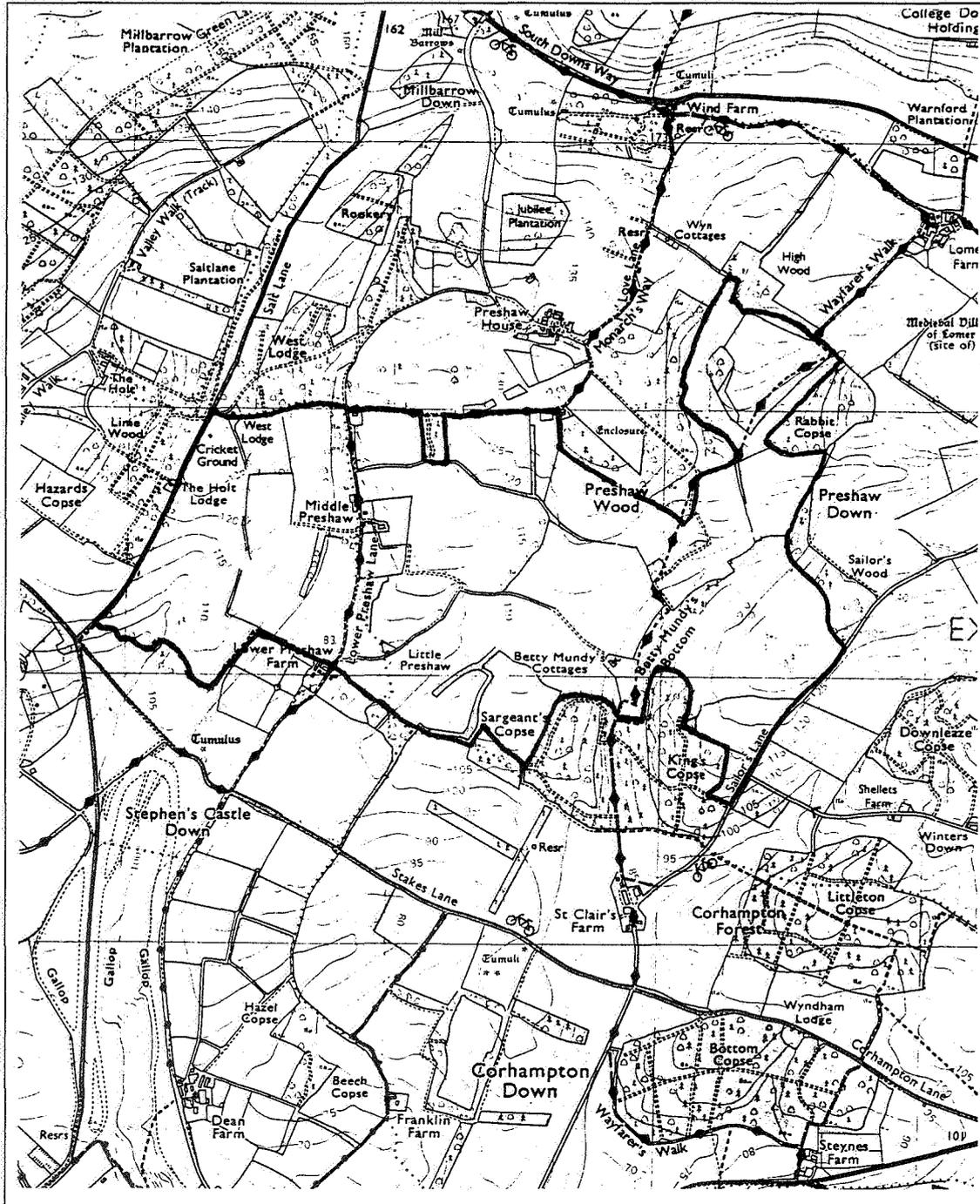
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer Maps
OS 1" Series.

Other sources which help to indicate areas where the type is likely to occur, include Hampshire County Council's 1:100,000 map of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

1.3 Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries



1.3 Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

As with HL Types 1.1 and 1.2, these enclosures were probably formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land. Age may vary from medieval to late post medieval (18th-early 19th centuries). It is possible that in some areas this type could have originated by boundary loss of small and medium assarts to form larger enclosures. Hence their more regular shape and presence of straight boundaries.

Identifying Characteristics

Generally 12+ hectares in size. Shape or form can vary from fairly irregular to rectangular in shape. Boundaries tend to be wavy, but one or more boundaries can be straight. Small woods and copses are often interspersed with large assarts.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs mainly in wooded lowland areas, such as The Forest of Bere and North Hampshire, but is also significant part of the occurrence of assarting on the chalk, where the largest areas of this type occur (eg north of Romsey).

Typical Associations with other Types

This type typically occurs with other assart types such as 1.1 and 1.2, but also with more open larger fields. It is also associated with all broad-leaved woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Large assarts can be differentiated from 1.1 and 1.2 assart types by their size and often by their more regular appearance. This type can seem very visually similar to 1.6 and 1.16 but can be distinguished by its greater irregularity of field shape and typical association with woodland.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer/Outdoor Leisure Maps
OS 1" Series.

Other sources which help to indicate areas where the type is likely to occur, include Hampshire County Council's 1:100,000 map of Ancient Woodland and by references to various source documents, such as reference to enclosure histories.

Historic Landscape Type

1.4 Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries



1.4 Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land. Age generally tends to be of a later date than other assart types, or reflects their alteration. Typically either 19th-20th century clearance or enclosure of woodland, or rationalisation of pre-existing assarts. These two possible origins can give rise to a rather diverse range of forms, principally united by the straightness of boundaries or clear evidence of being late. It is the straightness of the boundaries that suggests the "regularity" form.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size from a few hectares up to 20+ hectares. Boundaries are predominantly straight with the frequent exception of woodland edges. Often inter-mixed with woodland. The shape of the field pattern tends not to be rectangular due to the nature of assarting, though in some cases they can be rectilinear and regular, especially where the straightness of boundaries is associated with late clearance rather than being merely the consequence of regularising existing assarts.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type of assart is found across the county, even on chalk uplands where the felling of post medieval plantations creates this type. Size also varies quite considerably even in individual areas such as The Forest of Bere. Broadly size variation seems to reflect the size variation of other forms of assart.

The two key variations are those examples which are regularised versions of pre-existing assarts, which may be very similar in form to them, and those that reflect late clearance, which are often larger and more regular in field shape.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is associated with all woodlands types including 19th century plantation. It is most typically found with other assart types (HLT 1.1-1.3). It can be associated with small parliamentary-type enclosures (HLT 1.9) reflecting enclosure of woodland (eg in the Forest of Pamber), or with larger parliamentary or pre-parliamentary type fields on the chalk).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

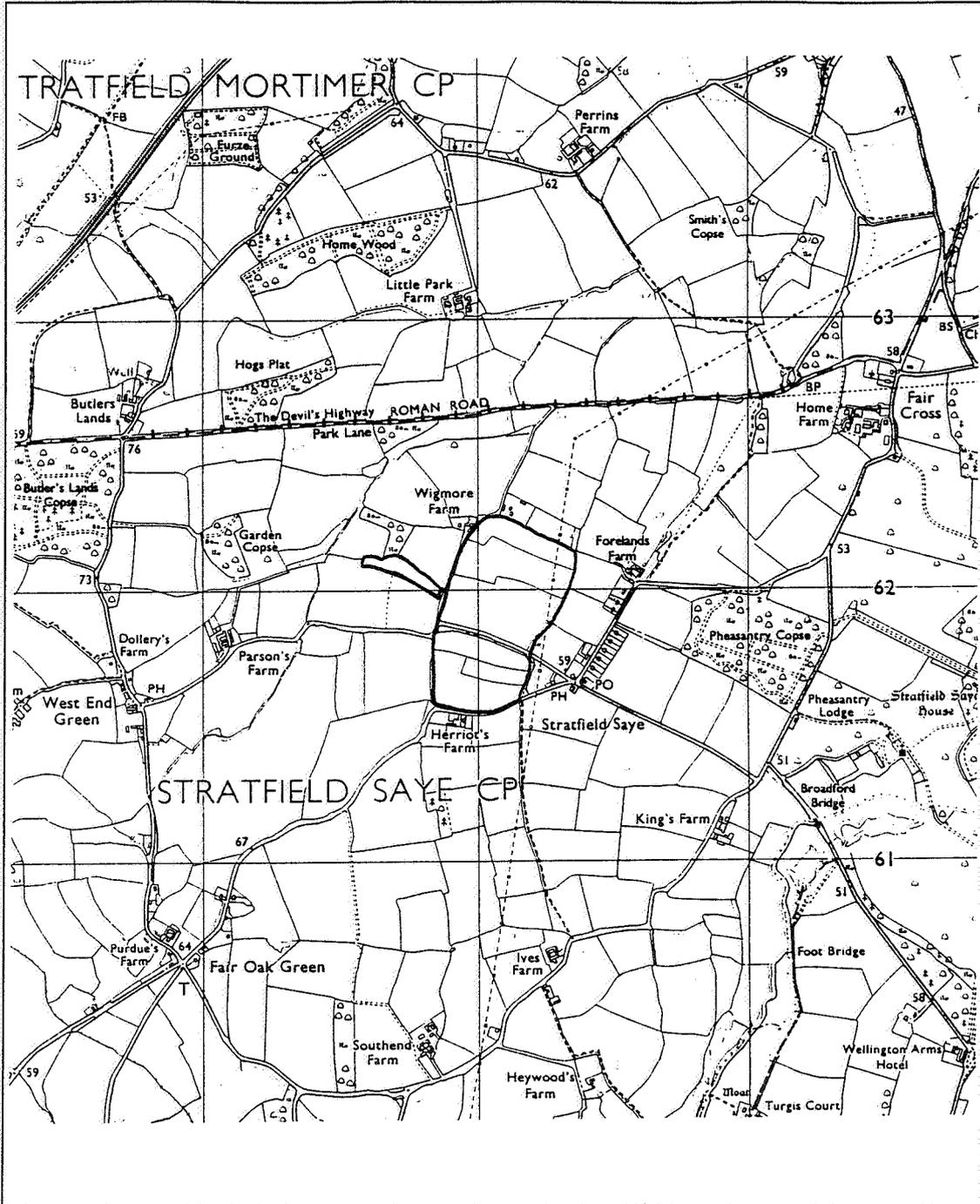
This type can be distinguished from other assart types by their regular straight boundaries and more rectilinear form. They can also be distinguished from parliamentary and post-parliamentary enclosures by their more irregular field shapes and association with woodland and by reference to enclosure records.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer/Outdoor Leisure Maps
OS 1" Series.

Enclosure Records

1.5 Enclosed Strips and Furlongs



1.5 Enclosed Strips and Furlongs

Description and Historical Rationale

These fields were formed by the enclosure of strips and furlongs, which were previously part of open field systems. Generally they are likely to be late medieval to post medieval in age, but pre-date parliamentary enclosures. They appear in some instances to get rationalised into small or larger wavy edged fields (HLT 1.6 and 1.16) by the removal of some boundaries. This type of enclosure may only be found on land which used to be farmed by the open field system, but this is not certain. Very little survives in a recognisable form, so this would be difficult to establish.

Identifying Characteristics

This type can be recognised by their relatively long gently sinuous boundaries especially where they have a reversed 'S' form. Also characteristic are "steps" in such boundaries reflecting places where one or more strips has been included or excluded for the purposes of creating a new enclosed parcel.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Very rare, and only a few small patches survive, which occur in North Hampshire (east of Silchester and along the River Blackwater), at Martin (Cranborne Chase), at Beaulieu, and in the Forest of Bere area.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically but not universally associated with field patterns HLT 1.6 or 1.16, which this type appears to turn into.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

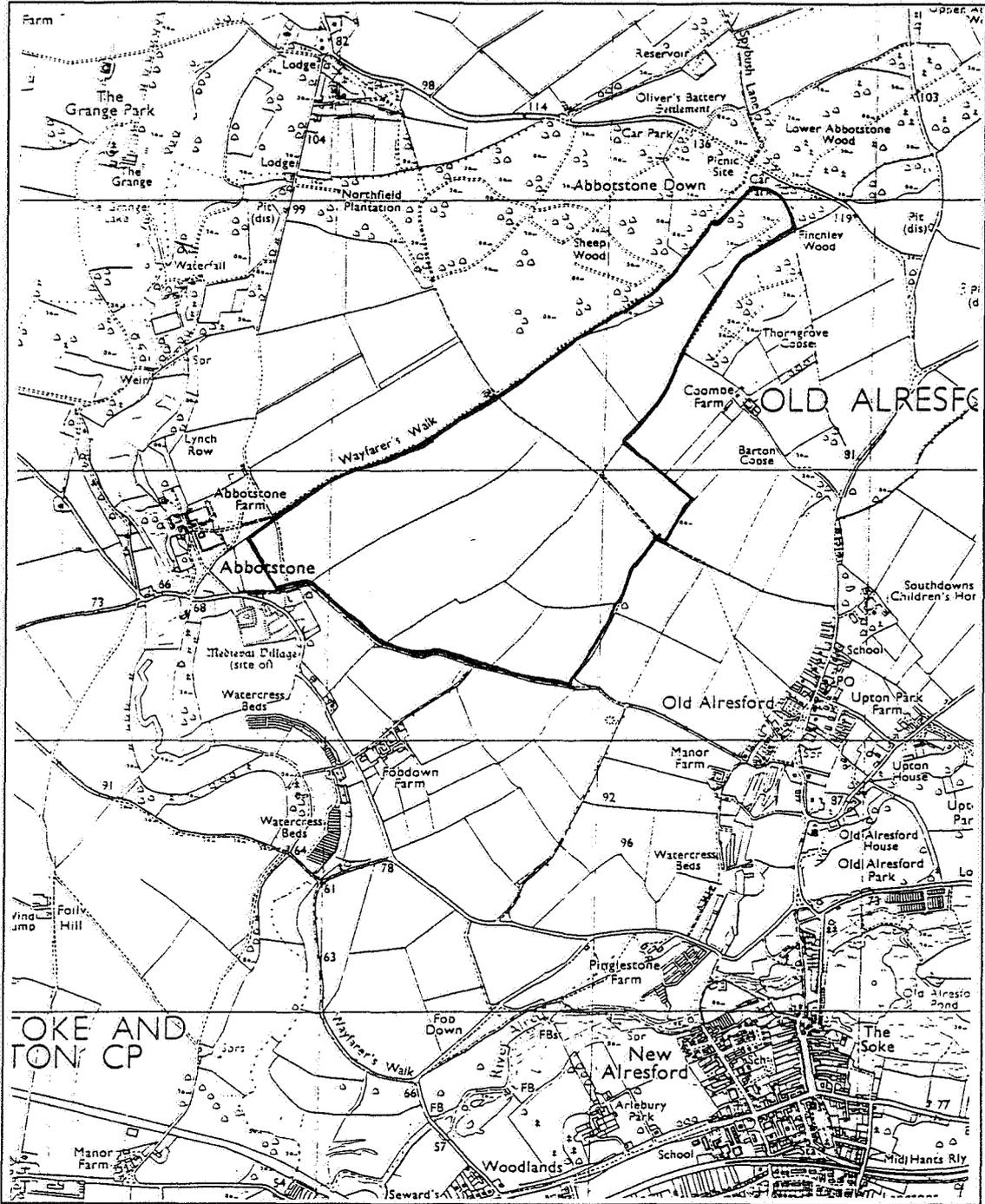
They can be distinguished from other enclosure types such as 1.7, 1.1, 1.2, 1.6 1.16 and parliamentary type enclosures by their form. They are most difficult to distinguish from 1.16.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor Leisure Maps
OS 1st Edition 1"Map and enclosure histories are of some use.

Historic Landscape Type

1.6 Regular form with Wavy Boundaries



1.6 Medium to Large Regular Fields with Wavy Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

This enclosure type is assumed normally to relate to late medieval to 17th/18th Century informal enclosure, predating the period when boundaries were carefully surveyed. There may be exceptions.

Identifying Characteristics

1.6 enclosures are typified by their regular shape (usually fairly rectilinear) and wavy boundaries. Size is variable.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type can occur throughout the county, but is typical of relatively open areas on the chalk, coastal strip and open clay and river valleys in the east and north of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Commonly occurs with medium to large parliamentary type fields on the chalk; quite often associated with smaller version of this type, HLT 1.16.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

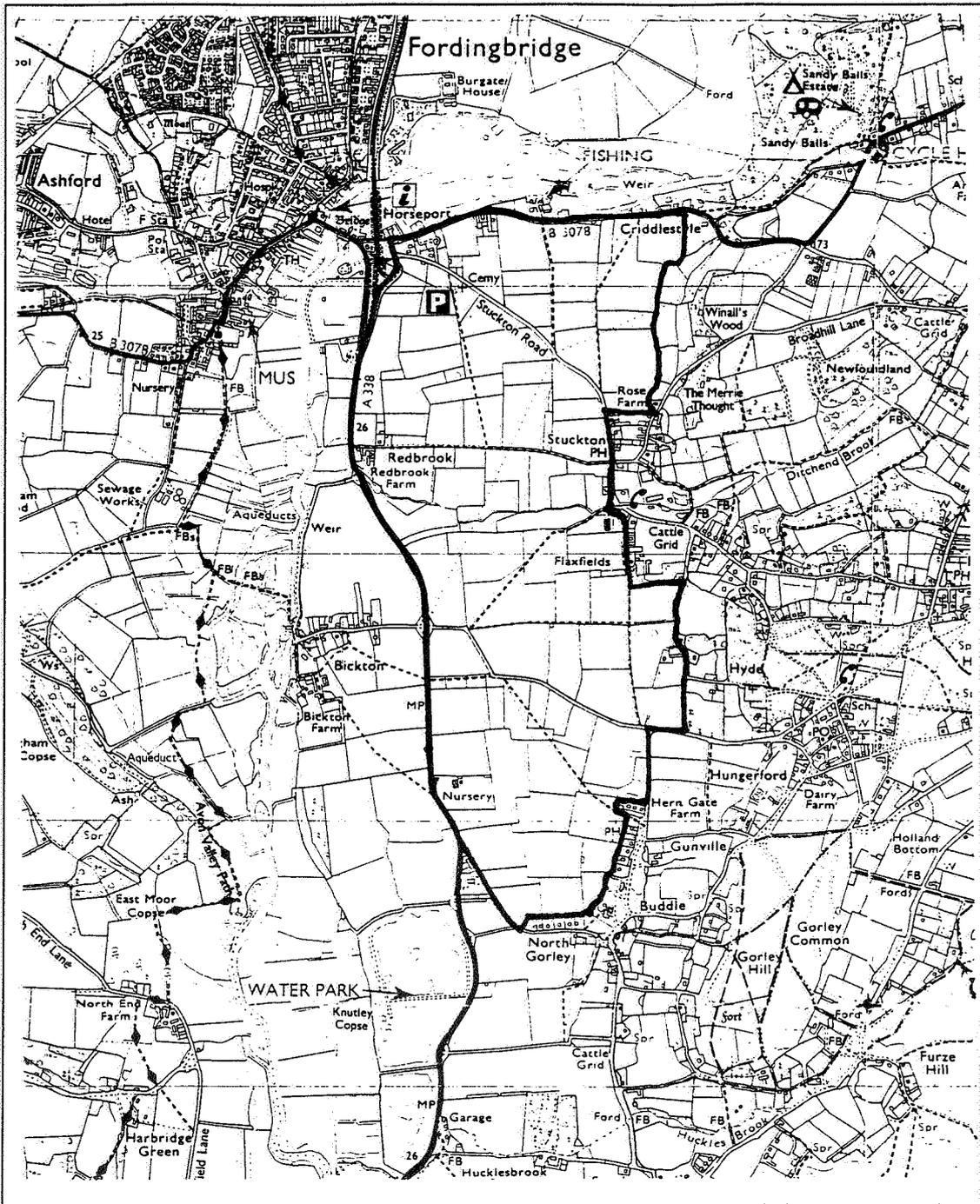
This type can be distinguished from 1.3 (large assarts) which are visually similar in plan view, by general lack of association with woodland and by greater regularity of field shape, and to some extent enclosure histories.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor Leisure maps.
OS 1st Edition 1"Map and Enclosure histories.

Historic Landscape Type

1.7 Irregular Straight Boundaries



1.7 Irregular Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

Small straight sided rectilinear fields of irregular interlocking shapes. Their origin has not been established, but are thought most likely to be contemporary with parliamentary-type enclosures, but not actually enclosed under the Inclosure Acts.

Identifying Characteristics

Regular in shape with straight boundaries but collectively irregular in composition. Variable but generally small in size.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Fine example found immediately south of Fordingbridge. Otherwise, however, not frequent (other areas East Meon, Kingsley and the Blackwater Valley. Characteristically in dry valley bottom (?river terraces) locations

Typical Associations with other Types

Tends to be associated with larger parliamentary fields in the surrounding area.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

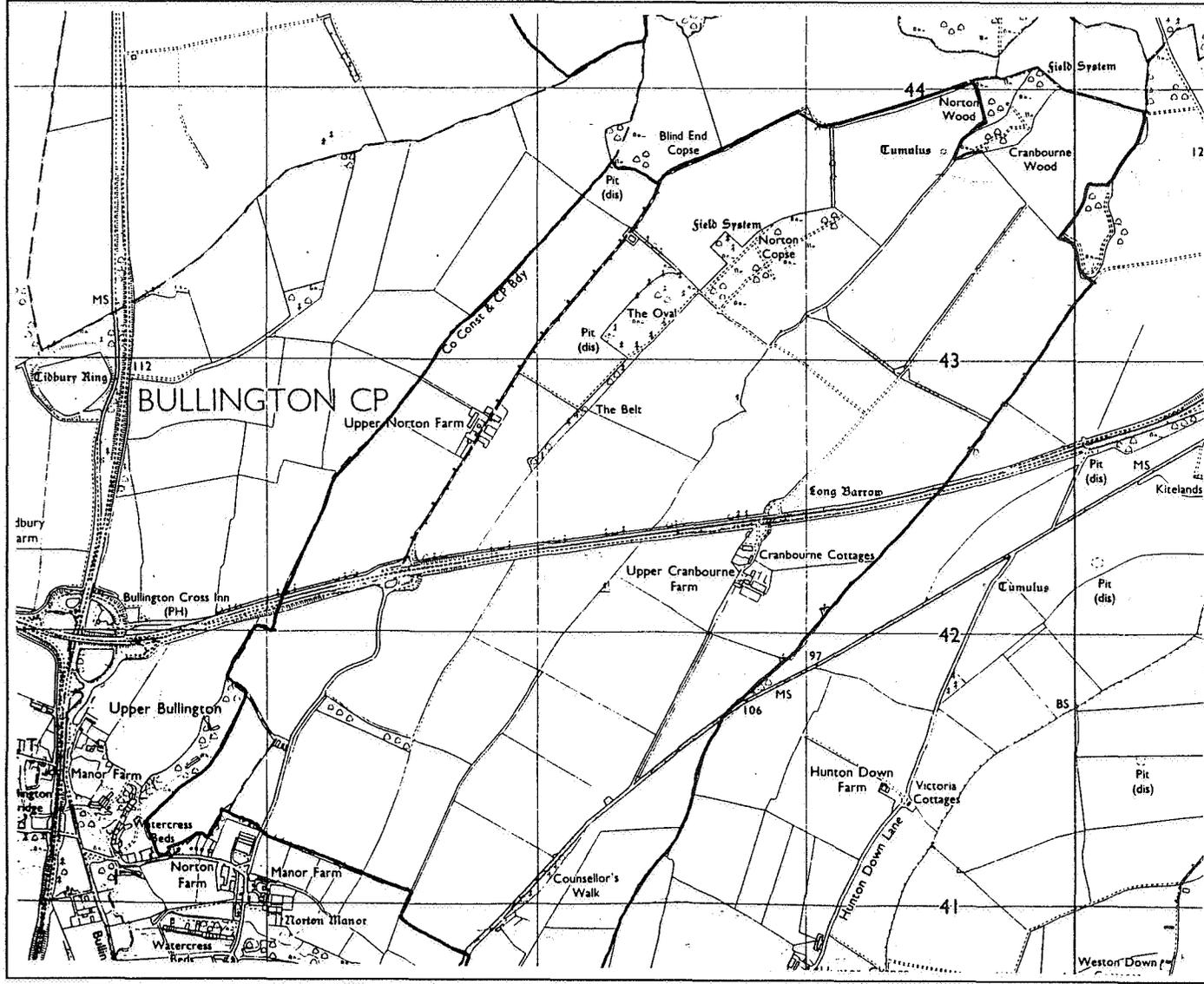
Might be confused with 1.3 or 1.4 distinguished possibly by lack of scattered woods and much more regular shape and straight boundaries. Also potentially confused with parliamentary type enclosures, especially 1.9 from which it is distinguished but distinguished by irregular patterning.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer.

Historic Landscape Type

1.8 Regular "Ladder"



1.8 Regular "Ladder" Fields

Description and Historical Rationale

The fields of this type are formed by cross boundaries linking long wavy parallel boundaries which are often trackways or footpaths, thus making "ladders" of long sinuous "uprights" joined by straight "rungs". The linking cross boundaries perpendicular to the long sinuous ones are generally straight and regular in nature. "Ladder" type field systems are mainly evident on the chalk uplands of the county, linking lower ground to higher downs. They probably result from informal enclosure of the downland, in post medieval times, but are mostly not directly associated with formal parliamentary inclosure.

Identifying Characteristics

Long wavy parallel boundaries, often running for several kilometres across chalk uplands, subdivided by regular straight boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Primarily found on chalk uplands, especially the upper Test basin and Cranborne Chase, such as in the area south of Whitchurch. Normally these fields follow the natural grain of the chalk, tending to extend away from settlements up-slope onto the chalk downs.

Typical Associations with other Types

Generally associated with medium to large parliamentary types. Some areas appear to link valley floor enclosures to woodland or downland on higher ground (eg south east of Whitchurch for an example associated with woodland, Martin for example associated with downland). Where the "uprights" of the "ladders" are tracks and paths they were physical links between different resources.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

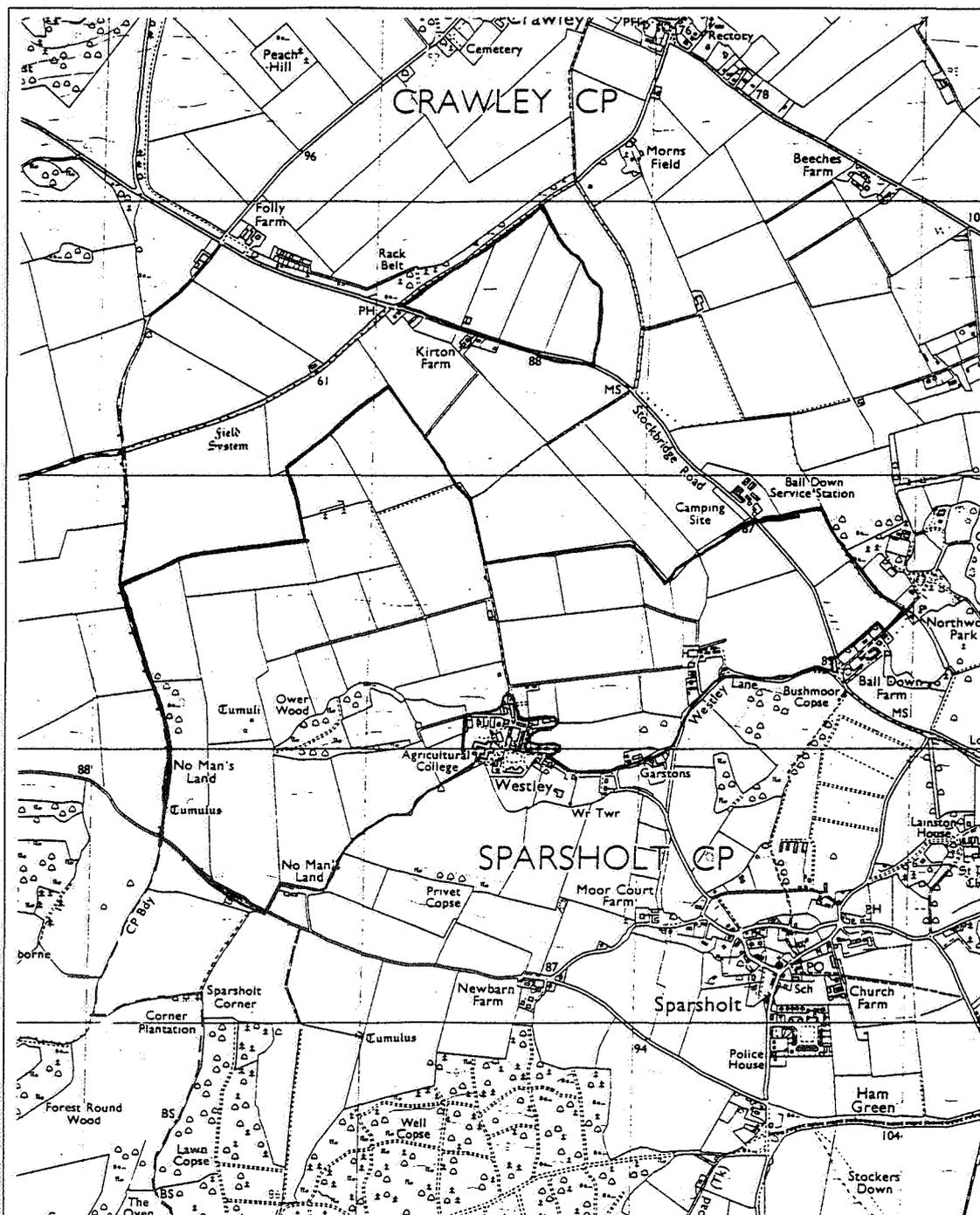
Can be distinguished from other enclosures types, such as the parliamentary ones, by their long wavy parallel boundaries and straight cross rungs. Examples with wavy cross boundaries are rare and have been mapped as HL Type 1.6.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor Leisure maps
OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Historic Landscape Type

1.9 Small Regular with Straight Boundaries
(Parliamentary Type Enclosure)



1.9 Small Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type)

Description and Historical Rationale

These enclosures were typically formed by Parliamentary Inclosure Acts of the late 18th - 19th Centuries, or are probably contemporary with them. Post-parliamentary enclosures, e.g. of downland or woodland may also be included in this type.

Identifying Characteristics

Small parliamentary-type enclosures of up to c. , that are typically rectangular with straight surveyed boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Predominately these enclosures are to be found in lowland and coastal areas generally dominated by small fields, and tend to be on the chalk uplands of the county where the open field systems would have been enclosed by formal means.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is typically associated with other Parliamentary type enclosures, such as 1.10 and 1.11.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

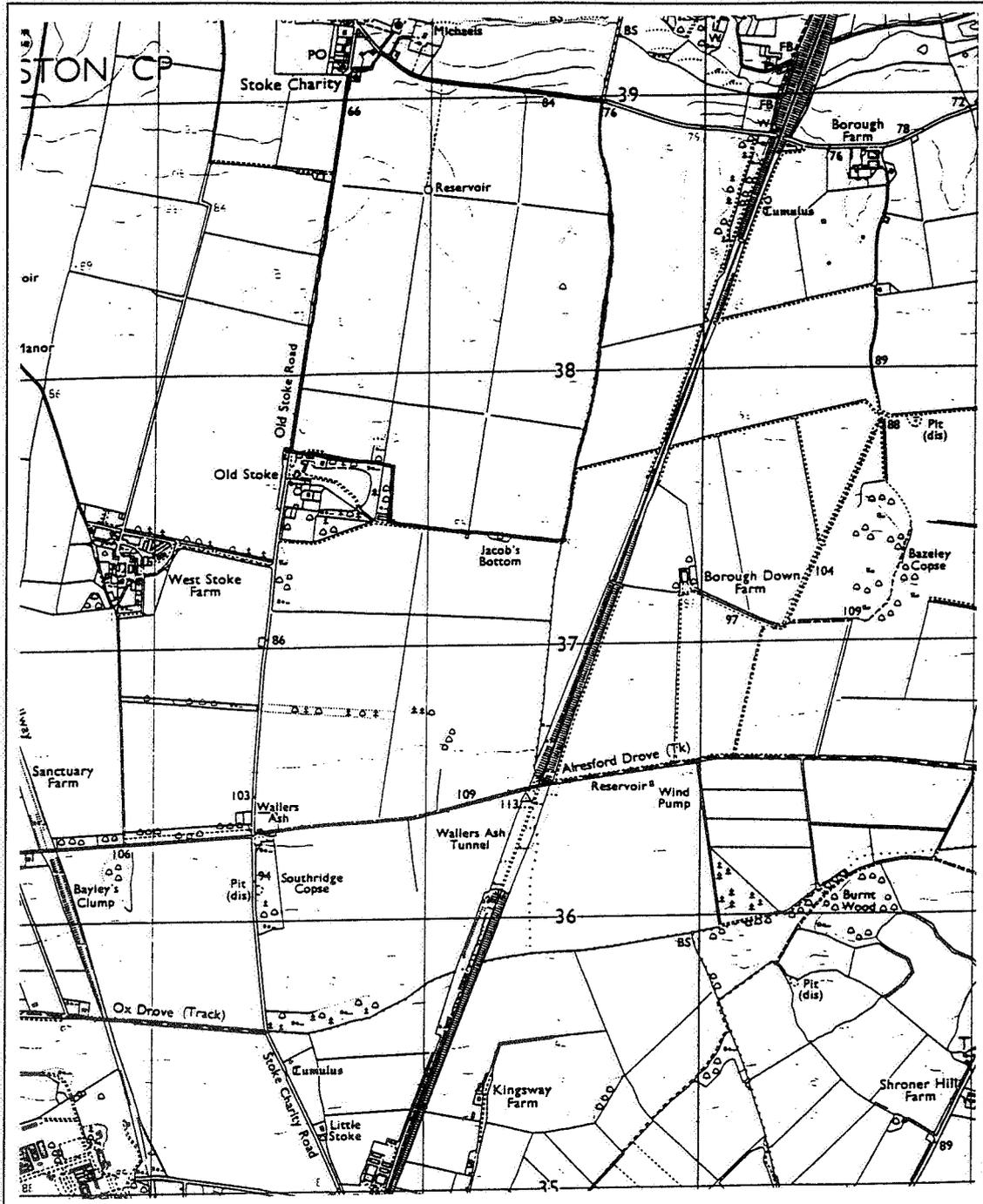
Parliamentary enclosures can be distinguished from other types by their regular form and straight surveyed boundaries, and are also referenced in enclosure histories.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor leisure maps
Hampshire County Council Enclosure Histories and Maps

Historic Landscape Type

1.10 Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure)



1.10 Medium Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type)

Description and Historical Rationale

This type of enclosure were typically created by the enclosure acts of the late 18th and 19th Centuries. This type can also include post parliamentary enclosure, as the appearance is often identical.

Identifying Characteristics

These enclosures are generally rectangular with straight surveyed boundaries and can form a regular grid like field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This field type is mainly restricted to areas of the county where the old open field systems were prevalent and then enclosed by Acts of Parliament in the last Century such as the chalk uplands.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is usually associated with other parliamentary field types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

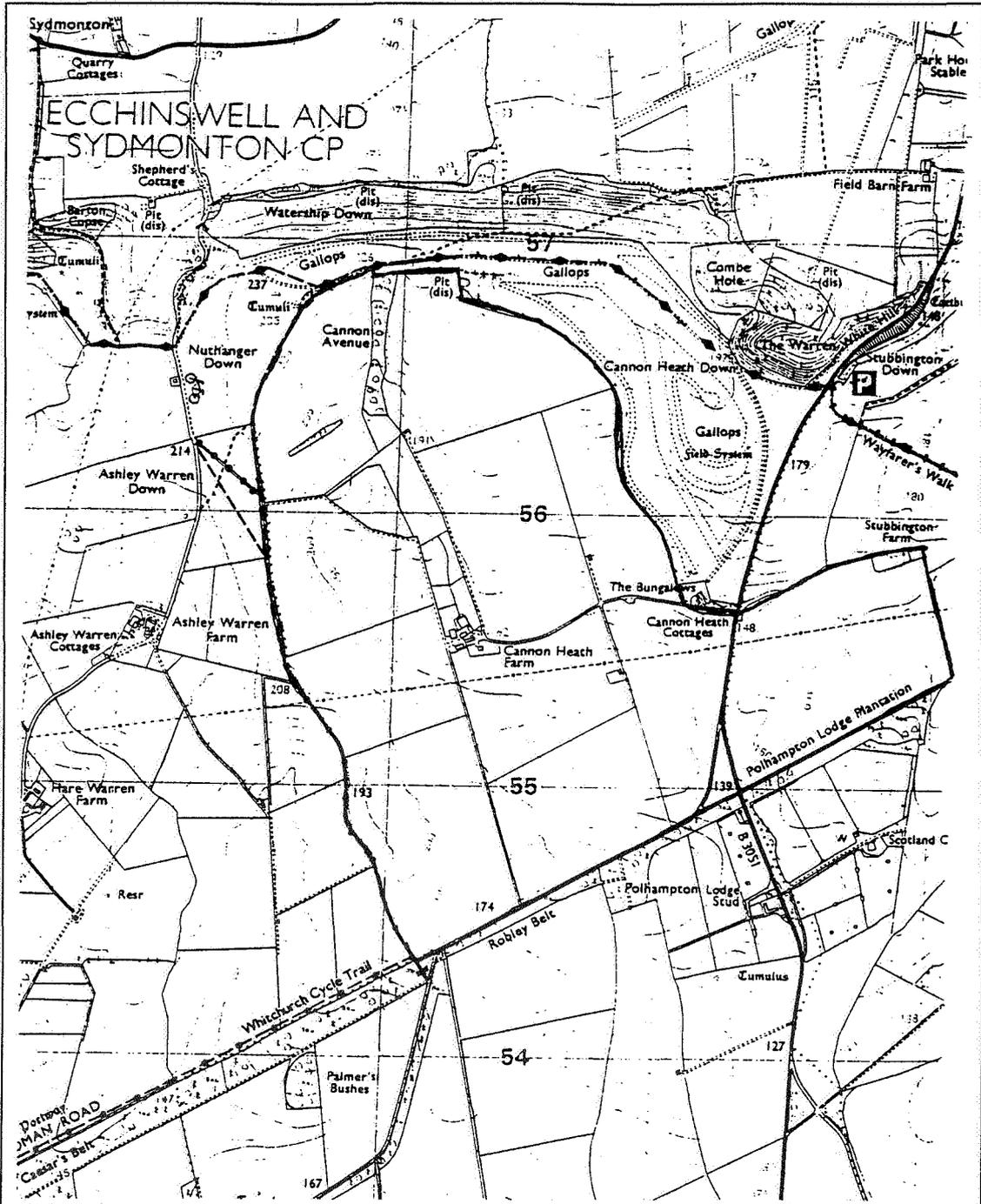
These enclosures can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their general size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor leisure maps
Hampshire County Council Enclosure Histories and Maps

Historic Landscape Type

1.11 Large Regular with Straight Boundaries
(Parliamentary Type Enclosure)



1.11 Large Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type)

Description and Historical Rationale

This type of enclosure were typically created by the enclosure acts of the late 18th and 19th Centuries. This type can also include post parliamentary enclosure, as the appearance is often identical.

Identifying Characteristics

These enclosures are generally rectangular with straight surveyed boundaries and can form a regular grid like field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This field type is mainly restricted to areas of the county where the old open field systems were prevalent and then enclosed by Acts of Parliament in the last Century such as the chalk uplands.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is usually associated with other parliamentary field types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

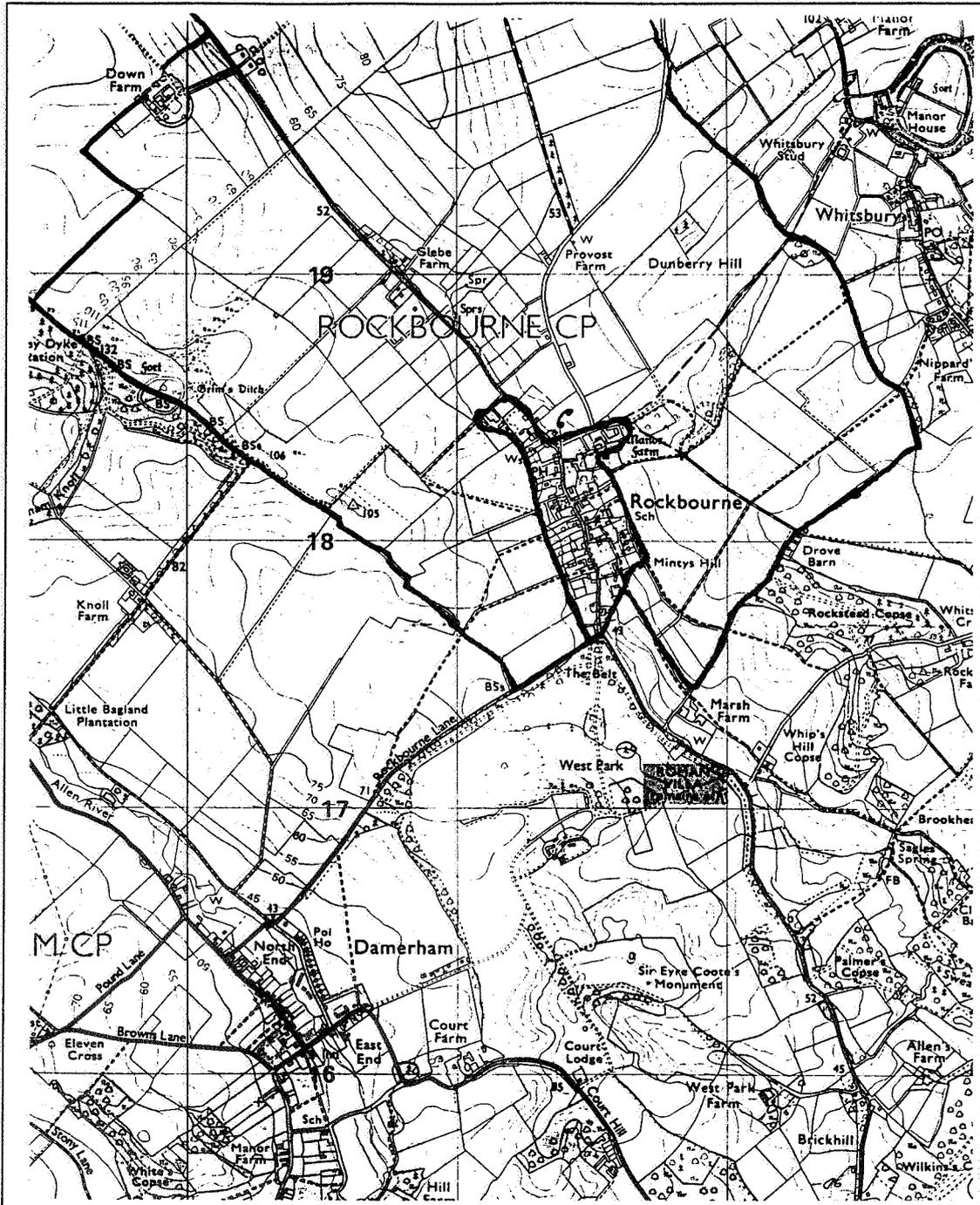
These enclosures can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their general size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor leisure maps
Hampshire County Council Enclosure Histories and Maps

Historic Landscape Type

1.12 Variable Size Regular with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure)



1.12 Graded Size Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure)

Description and Historical Rationale

This type of enclosure were typically created by the Enclosure Acts of the late 18th and 19th Centuries. This type can also include post parliamentary enclosure of areas such as downland.

Identifying Characteristics

This type is typically regular and rectangular in shape with straight boundaries. The enclosures generally form a pattern around a settlement (i.e. downland village) with smaller enclosures nearest the settlement with size increasing anyway and normally upslope from the settlement

Predominant Locations and Variations

Predominant locations are mainly the chalk uplands of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typical associations is generally with other parliamentary type enclosures.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

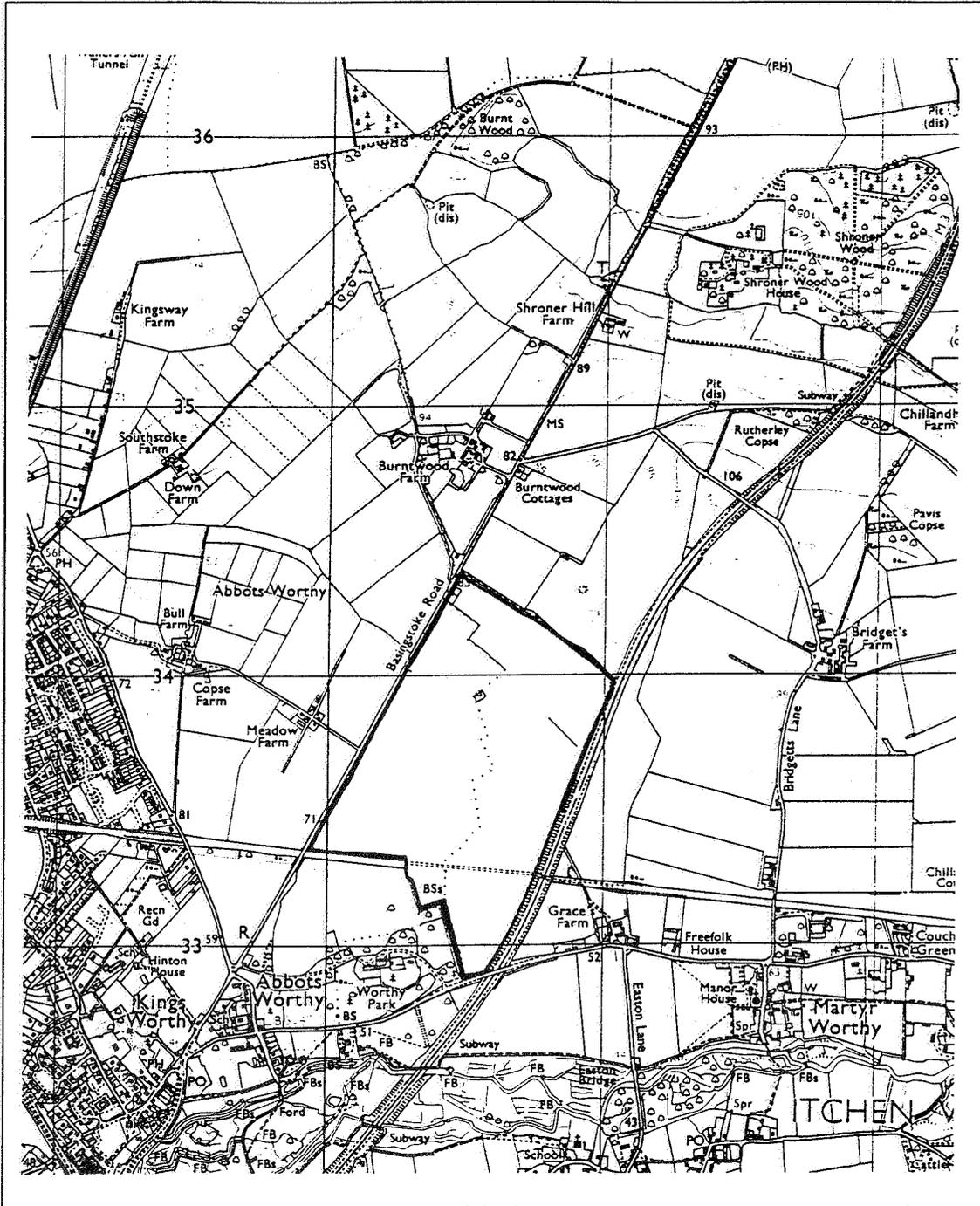
Variable size enclosures can be distinguished from other parliamentary types by the pattern it forms around settlements with enclosures increasing in size away and upslope from these settlements.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor leisure maps
Hampshire County Council Enclosure Histories and Maps

Historic Landscape Type

1.14 "Prairie" Fields (19th Cent Enclosure with Extensive Boundary Loss)



1.14 "Prairie" Fields

Description and Historical Rationale

These enclosures have generally been created by 20th Century boundary loss of 19th Century or earlier enclosures

Identifying Characteristics

These enclosures are very large with dimensions often well over 1000m. They are generally regular with straight boundaries

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type is generally confined to the chalk uplands of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typical associations are generally confined to parliamentary types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

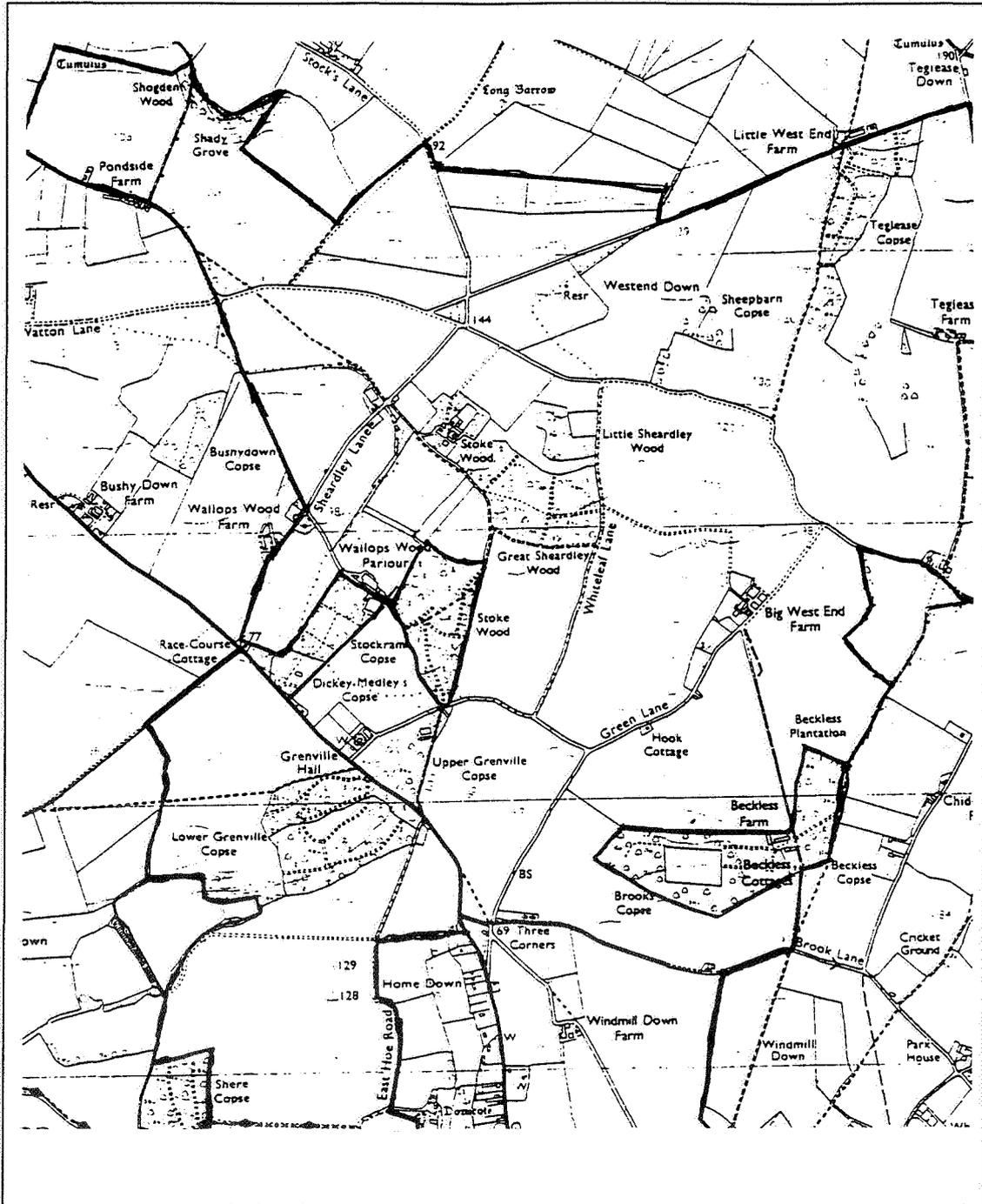
"Prairie" field enclosures can be distinguished from other types by their size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer and Outdoor leisure maps
Hampshire County Council Enclosure Histories and Maps

Historic Landscape Type

1.15 Irregular Fields Bounded by Roads, Tracks and other Public Rights of Way



1.15 Irregular Fields Bounded by Roads, Tracks and Paths

Description and Historical Rationale

This type generally occurs on chalk uplands - especially the dip slopes and has resulted from post-medieval informal enclosures. The roads and tracks are possibly old drove roads to and from the downlands.

Identifying Characteristics

Typically large enclosures bounded by wavy road tracks and other public rights of way.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Generally occur on chalk uplands, especially on the South Hampshire Down to the north of the forest Bere.

Typical Associations with other Types

Mainly occurs with medium to large parliamentary or pre-parliamentary fields.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

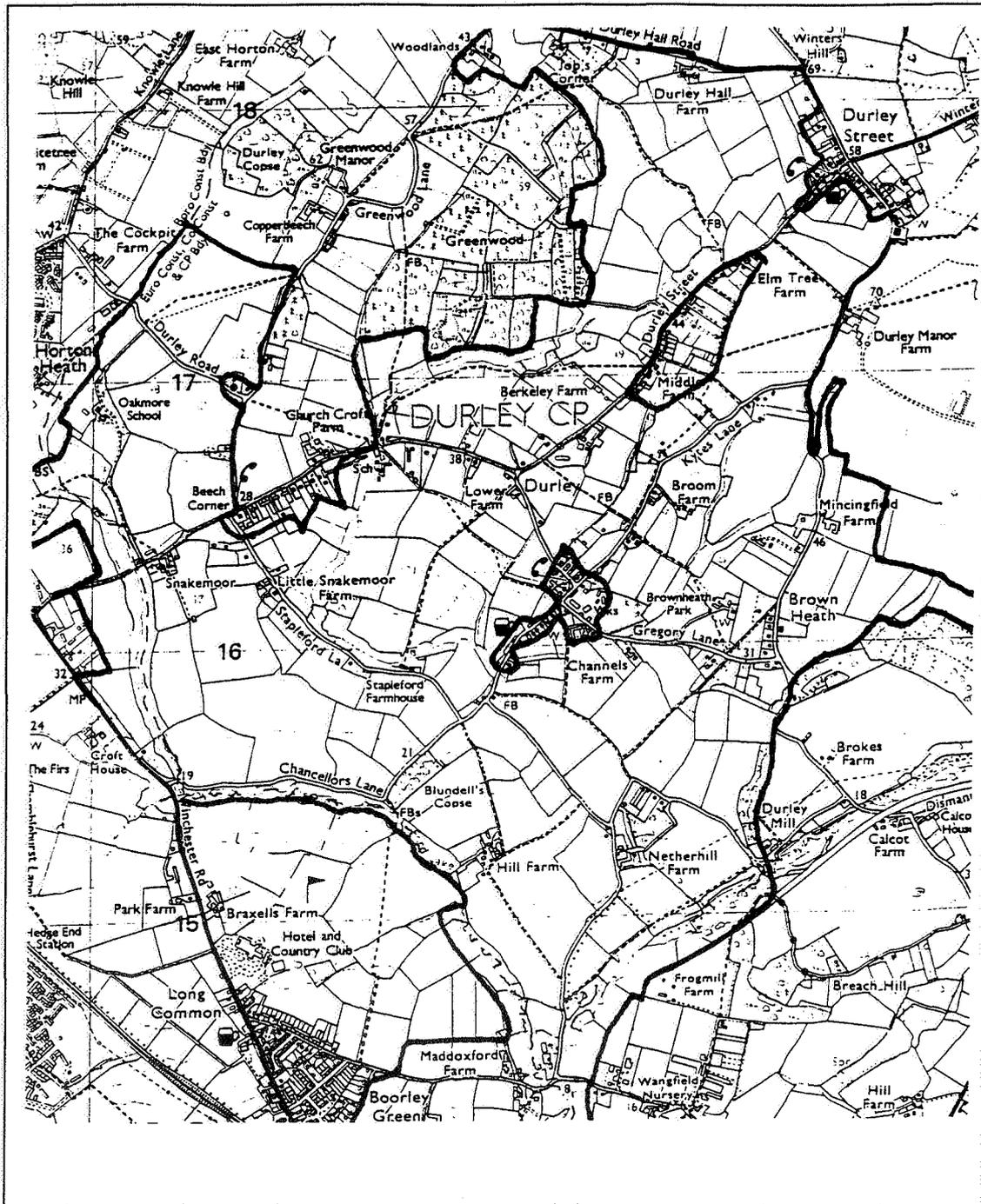
1.15 is similar to 1.6 but can be distinguished by roads tracks and paths forming the majority of their boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S 1:25000 maps and Hants enclosures maps.

Historic Landscape Type

1.16 Small rectilinear with wavy boundaries



1.16 Small Rectilinear with Wavy Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

These enclosures probably relate to late medieval to 17th/18th century informal enclosure.

Identifying Characteristics

1.16 Enclosures are typified by their fairly regular shape and wavy boundaries. They are a smaller version of 1.6, fields being up to c.8.0 ha.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type can occur throughout the county but can result from rationalisation and adjustment of small and medium sized assarts HLT 1.1 and 1.2 respectively

Typical Associations with other Types

Generally associated with pre-1810 small settlements 9.7 and pre-1810 scattered settlements 9.1..

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

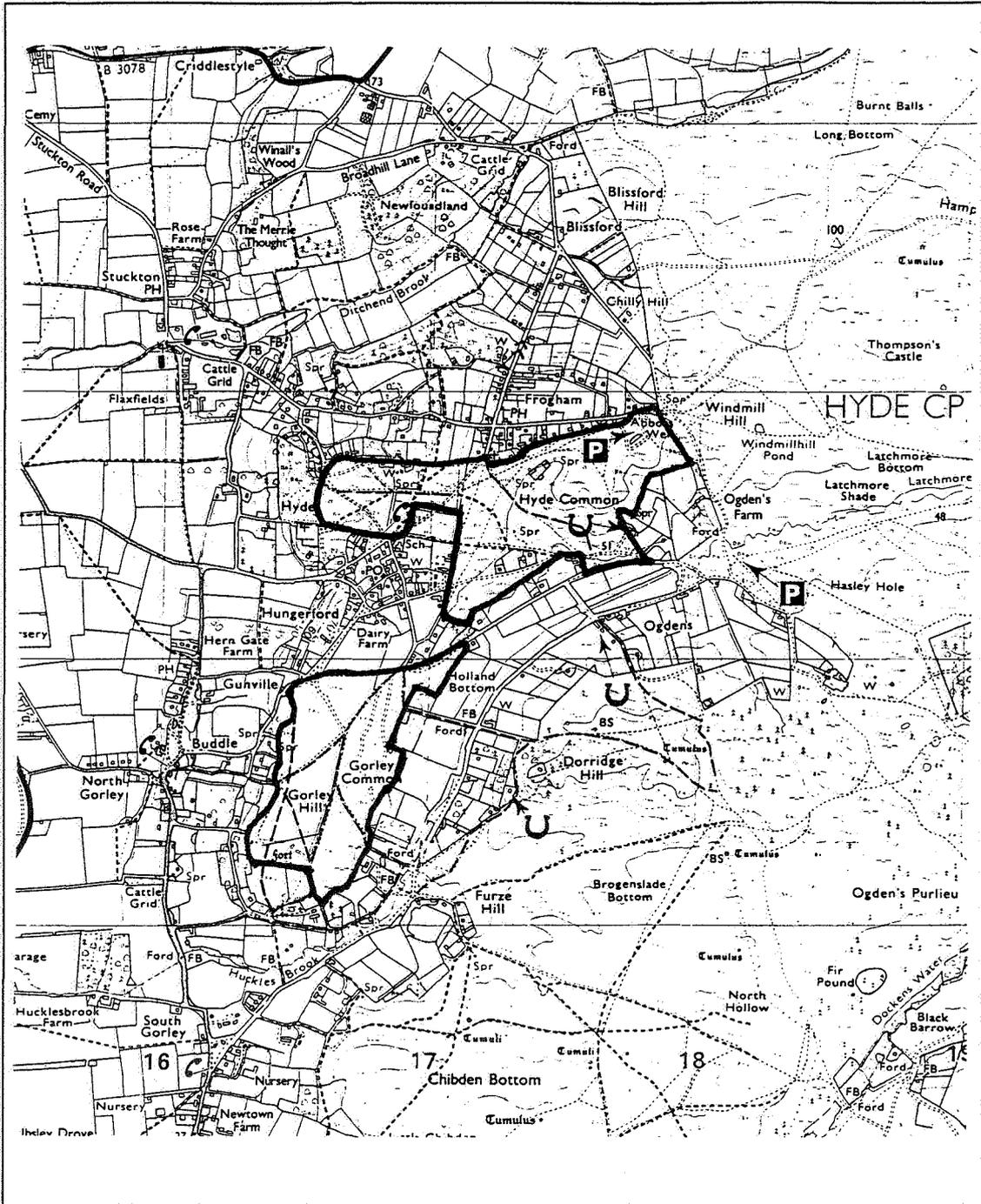
Fields of HLT 1.16 can be distinguished from small to medium assarts (HLT 1.1 & 1.2) by their more regular shape, and from 1.9 by their wavy boundaries. They are distinguished from HLT 1.6 by being smaller.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S 1:25000 maps and Hants enclosures maps.

Historic Landscape Type

2.1 Heathland Common



2.1 Common Heathland

Description and Historical Rationale

Unenclosed land subject to commoners' rights. Often unimproved grazing land

Identifying Characteristics

Commons are often criss-crossed by many paths and other public rights of way. Also names such as heath and moor are associated with heathland commons

Predominant Locations and Variations

Heathland commons are predominantly found around extensive areas of heathland such as the New Forest and Woolmer Forest

Typical Associations with other Types

Typical associations include other heathlands and settlements, especially common edge settlements

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

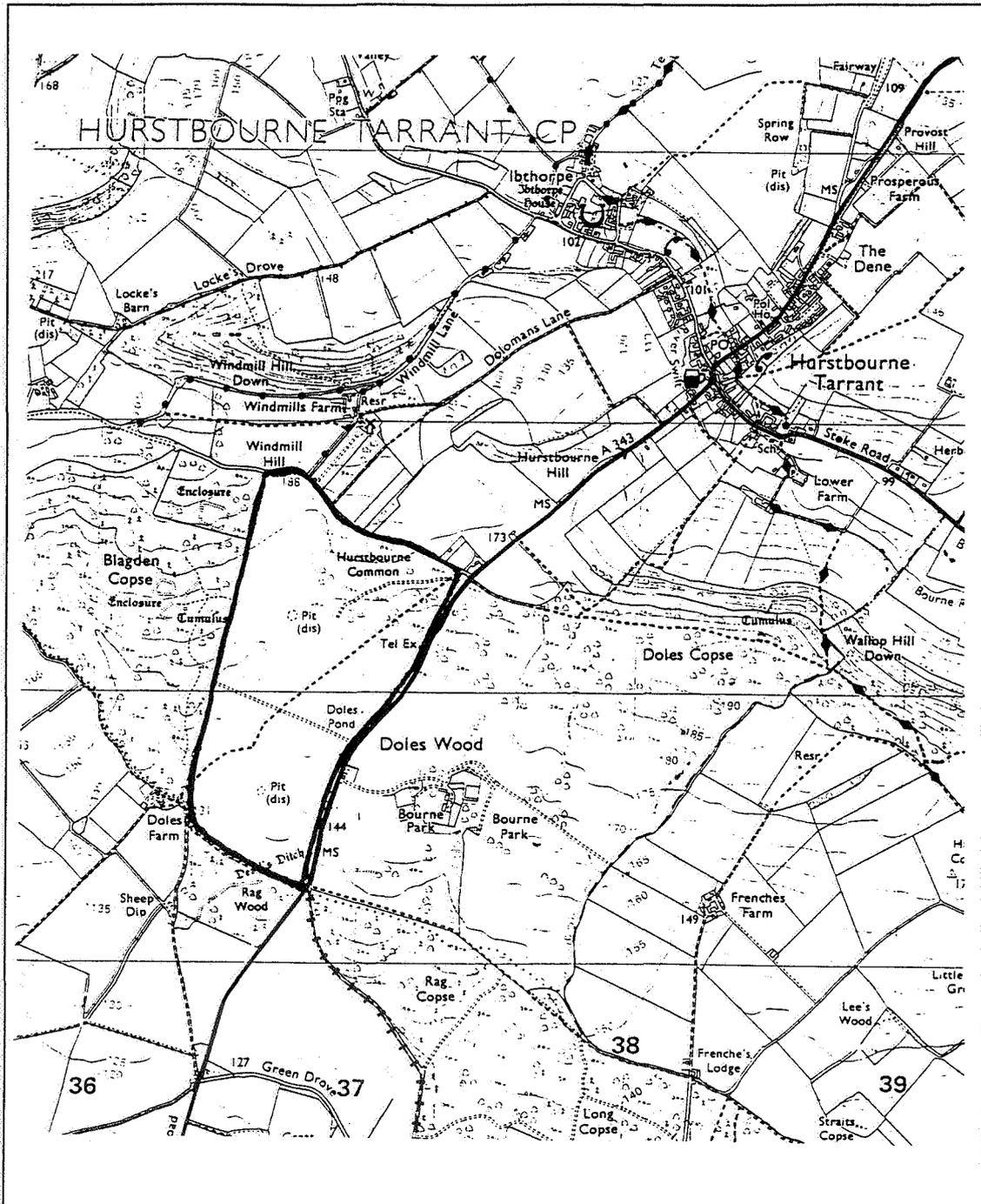
Heathland commons can be distinguished from other heathlands by reference to indicative sources

Key Indicative Sources

Sources include O.S 1:25000 maps and 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener)

Historic Landscape Type

2.2 Downland Commons



2.2 Downland Commons

Description and Historical Rationale

Unenclosed land subject to commoners' rights. Typically unimproved grazing land.

Identifying Characteristics

Often crossed by many paths. Often **named** as commons on O.S. maps. May be located on 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener)

Predominant Locations and Variations

Downland commons are generally confined to the chalk areas of the county

Typical Associations with other Types

Due to their geographical location, downland commons are associated with various types of downland enclosure

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

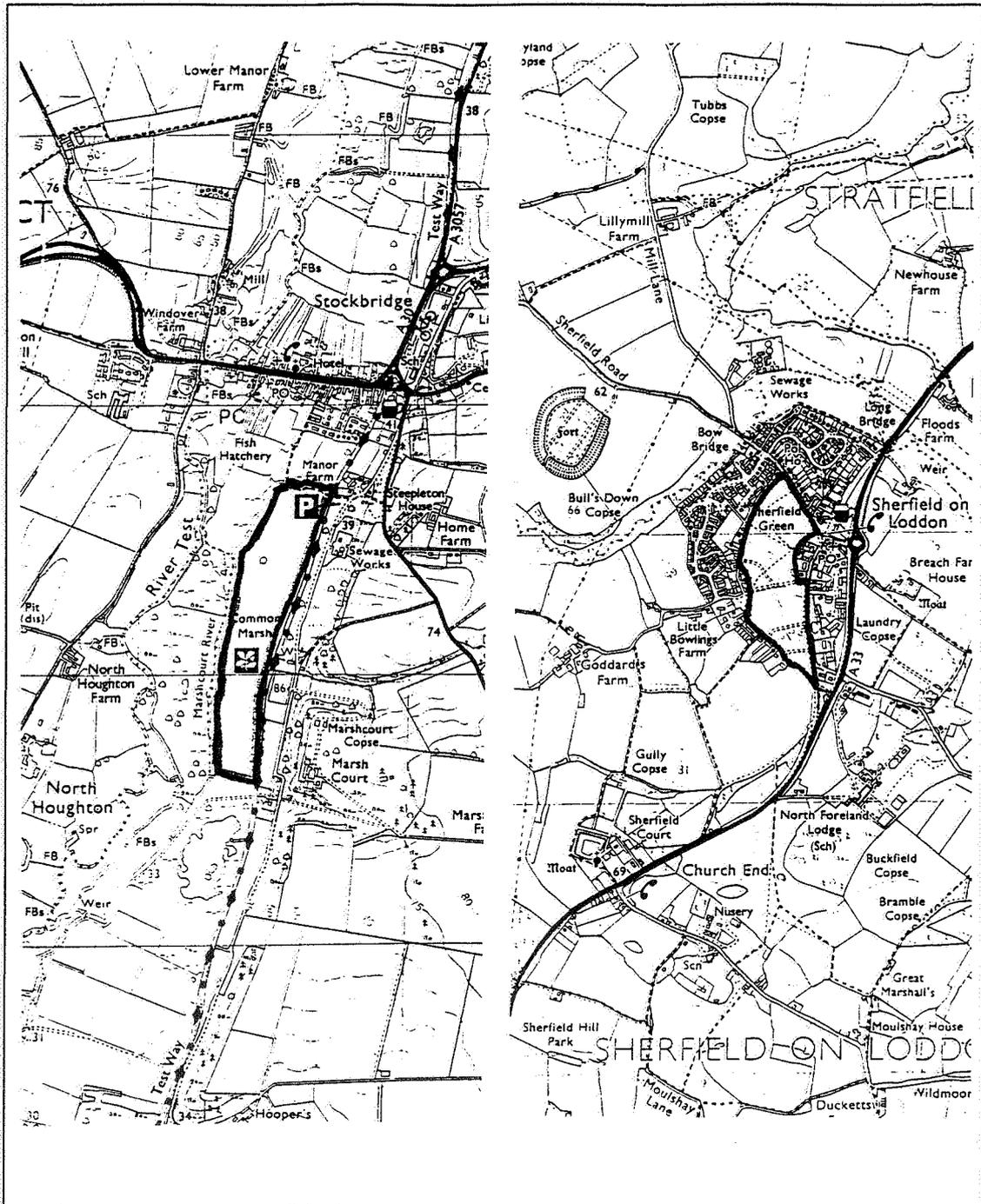
These commons can be distinguished from Downland category types by reference to source documents such as 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener)

Key Indicative Sources

Sources include O.S. maps and 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener)

Historic Landscape Type

2.3 Other Commons and Greens



2.3 Other Commons and Greens

Description and Historical Rationale

Unenclosed land subject to commoners' rights. Includes marsh commons and village greens. Old in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Often named as commons on O.S maps. May be identified by presence on 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener). Often criss-crossed by paths and other public rights of way. Greens are situated within settlement areas and are named on O.S. 1:25000

Predominant Locations and Variations

Commonest in northern Hampshire, in former Forests of Eversley, Pamber etc

Typical Associations with other Types

Greens are found primarily within settlement categories. Marsh commons found largely in association with lower river valley and estuarine categories

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

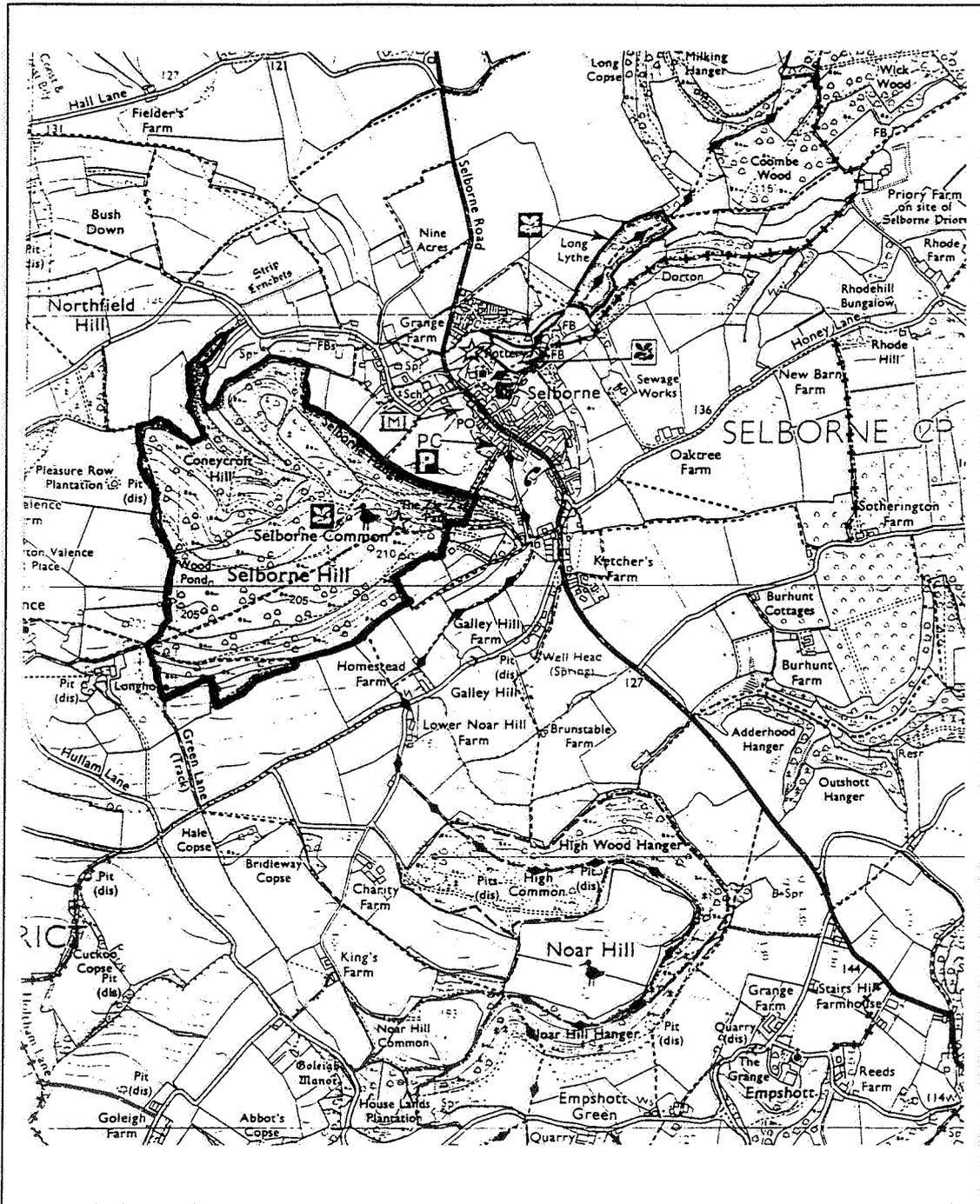
Distinguished from 2.1 (heathland commons) and 2.2 (downland commons) by location outside heathland / downland areas and by association with settlements

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener)

Historic Landscape Type

2.4 Wooded Over Commons



2.4 Wooded over Commons

Description and Historical Rationale

Common land which, in a few cases was always wooded, or more usually has become wooded over in recent times, (ie. C19th / C20th) has not been regularly grazed, and hence has been allowed to become wooded over

Identifying Characteristics

Commons which are denoted as woodland and scrub on O.S. maps

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type seems to occur predominantly in the north and east of the county eg. Selborne Common. Examples of historically wooded commons include Odiham and Hurstborne Tarrant. Binswood is mapped as wood pasture.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with other woodland types

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

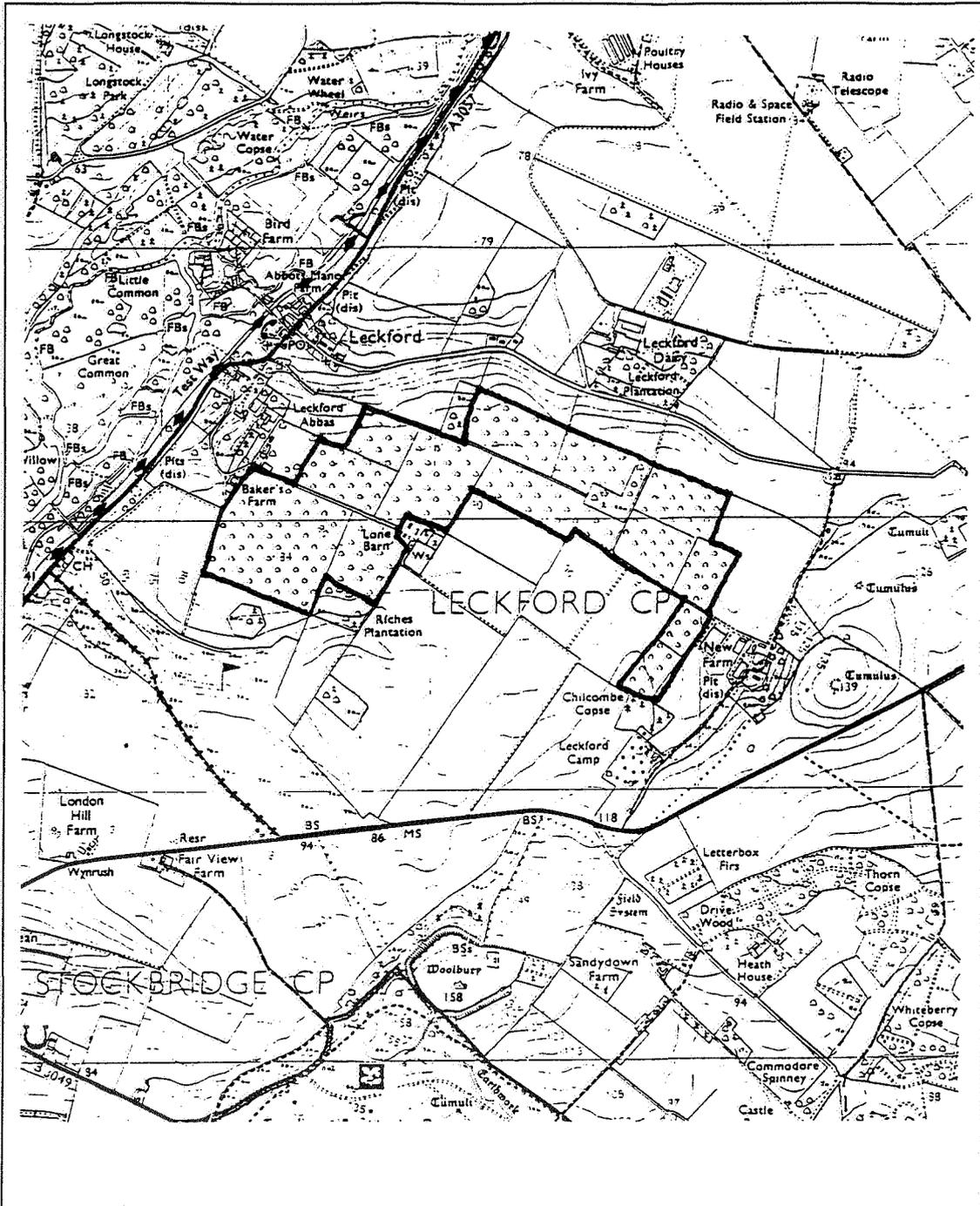
Can be distinguished from other woodland types by their names and comparison with earlier maps, such as the first edition 1 inch series

Key Indicative Sources

Sources include O.S. 1:25000 maps, HCC constraints mapping – O.S. first edition 1 inch series and 'The Common Lands of Hampshire' (Tavener)

Historic Landscape Type

3.1 Orchards



3.1 Orchards

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of commercially grown fruit trees, generally fairly recent in age ie. C20th

Identifying Characteristics

Orchards can be identified by uniformity of tree size and spacing

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type tends to occur mainly on the coastal plain, but with a small group near Selborne

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with other horticulture types such as 3.3 (nurseries)

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

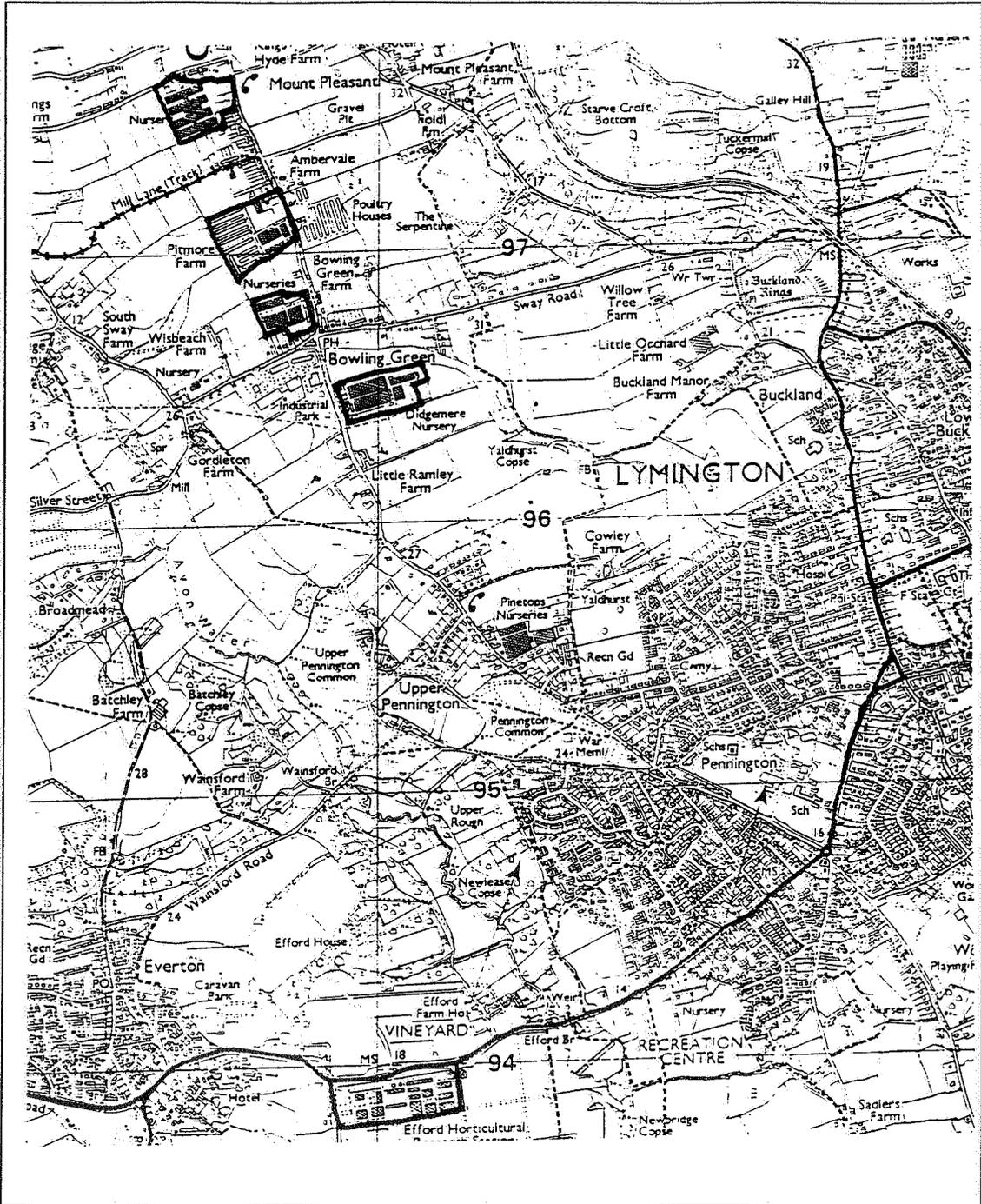
Can be distinguished from woodland types such as C19th plantation by tree species, and by generally occupying fairly modern field systems

Key Indicative Sources

Sources include O.S. 1:25000 maps

Historic Landscape Type

3.3 Nurseries With Glass Houses



3.3 Nurseries with Glasshouses

Description and Historical Rationale

This type is invariably of C20th origin and is involved with the cultivation of salad vegetables and soft fruit

Identifying Characteristics

This type can be recognised on O.S. maps by the presence of glass house annotations and by name

Predominant Locations and Variations

Located predominantly on the coastal plain and the river valleys of the county, such as the Avon and the Test

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with various settlement types

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps

Historic Landscape Type

4.1 Assarted pre-1800 Woodland



4.1 Assarted pre-1810 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Woods which have been in existence since before 1810 have not been subsequently replanted, and which have been subject to assarting where part or parts of the wood have been removed to create open land or enclosed fields. The assarting may have taken place at any time from recent times to the early Medieval period, but the surrounding field patterns may well no longer reflect this process where it has been replaced by more regular types.

Identifying Characteristics

Generally irregular in shape with mixed boundaries, variable in size and consist primarily of broad-leaved species. Characterised by parts of the wood being 'bitten' out resulting in an indented boundary to the wood because of the the encroachment of the surrounding fields. Having adjacent assart field patterns is a very useful identifying characteristic, but not essential, and on the chalk, not very common.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found throughout the areas covered but may vary in form according to location. In lowland areas around Basingstoke and Romsey, assarted woods are generally small-medium in size with irregular wavy assarts of small size. In the downland areas north of Romsey and Alresford assarted woods are more mixed in nature. Here, along with small-medium woods, exist larger assarted woods which have been subject to more recent assarting which is of a larger and more regular nature. Most woodland on the chalk is in areas of clay with flints.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically found with assart field systems.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

'Replanted assarted' Distinguished using Hampshire 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland' and by degree of conifer annotations on OS 1:2500.

'Other pre-1810' Distinguished by presence or absence of the indented assarted boundary form and presence/degree of surrounding assart field systems.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.2 Replanted Assarted pre-1800 Woodland



4.2 Replanted Assarted pre-1810 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland which has existed since before 1810, but has since been replanted and which also shows evidence of assarting which may date from any time from recent times back to early medieval.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size, irregular in shape with generally wavy boundaries. Irregular shape formed by characteristic assarted areas resembling 'bites' into which the surrounding field system has encroached. Generally include, but do not wholly consist of replanted conifer species. Replanting denoted by Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland and by OS 1:2500 Conifer Annotations. Pre-1810 origin determined by OS 1st Edition 1" Map and by Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Small-Medium woods in lowlands around Basingstoke and Romsey. Large recently assarted woods in upland chalk areas north of Romsey and Alresford.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically related to assart field systems and other woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from pre-1810 assarted woodland by evidence of replanting, otherwise distinguishing criteria as for assarted woodland (HL Type 4.1). Key indicators are presence on an OS 1st Edition Map and on Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland and by presence/extent of conifer annotations on OS 1:2500.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer
OS 1st Edition 1"Map
Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

4.3 Other Pre-1810 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland which has been in existence since before 1810 and has not been subject to replanting, and is not obviously assarted. Such areas suggest a long history of woodland cover, probably of relatively stable extent, and generally would be ancient woodlands. This HL Type is rare – most pre-1810 non-replanted woodland shows evidence of having been assarted.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size, generally rather irregular, yet largely entire in shape and predominantly composed of broad-leaved species. Present on OS 1st Edition 1" Map. Further substantiated by their presence on Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Often associated with particular names.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found as small enclosed copse and linear riparian zones in Basingstoke lowland area. Also found in more circular or rectilinear features in downland areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Does not appear to relate to any other particular landscape types or features, except that it occurs in similar locations to other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

4.1 Assarted pre-1810 Woodland - Distinguished by absence of assarted boundary shape and absence/extent of surrounding assart field systems.

4.5 19th Century plantation - Distinguished by presence on OS1st Edition 1" Map and on Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources

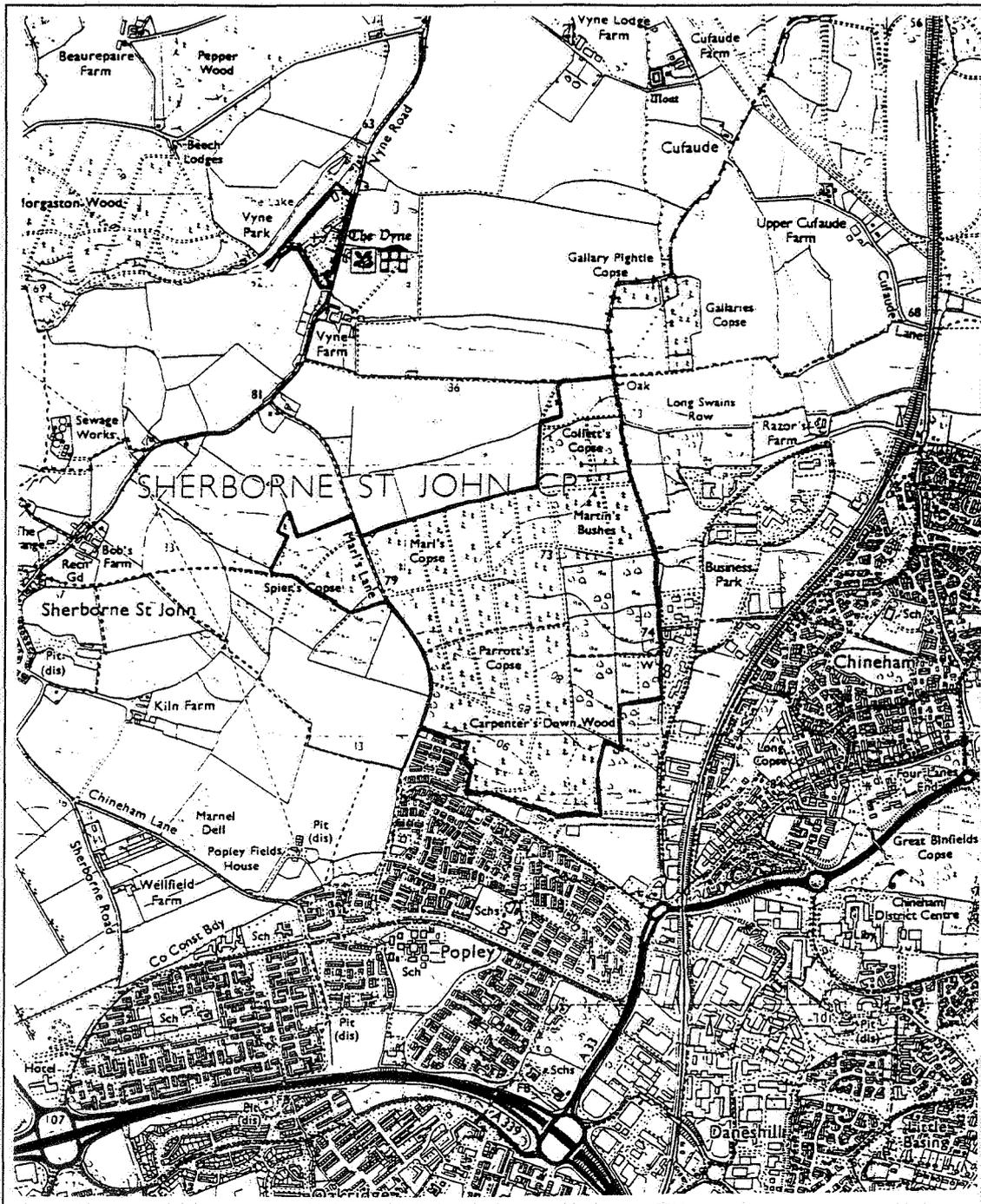
OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.4 Replanted Other pre-1800 Woodland



4.4 Replanted Other pre-1810 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodlands not showing obvious signs of having been assarted, existing prior to 1810 but have since been replanted.

Identifying Characteristics

Outline and shape as per HL Type 4.3. Variable in size, generally irregular yet largely entire in shape. Generally composed of conifer species. Do not appear to have been assarted. Defined as pre-1810 from OS 1st Edition Map and identified as replanted from OS 1:2500 and from Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found as variable sized lowland woodland (eg around Basingstoke). Also forms larger woodlands in download areas (eg north and west of Winchester and north of Romsey).

Typical Associations with other Types

No apparent associations except with other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

4.3 Other pre-1810 Woodland - Distinguished using Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland and OS1:2500 denoting conifer species.

4.2 Replanted Assarted pre-1810 Woodland - Distinguished by absence of assarted outline and absence/extent of surrounding assart field systems.

Key Indicative Sources

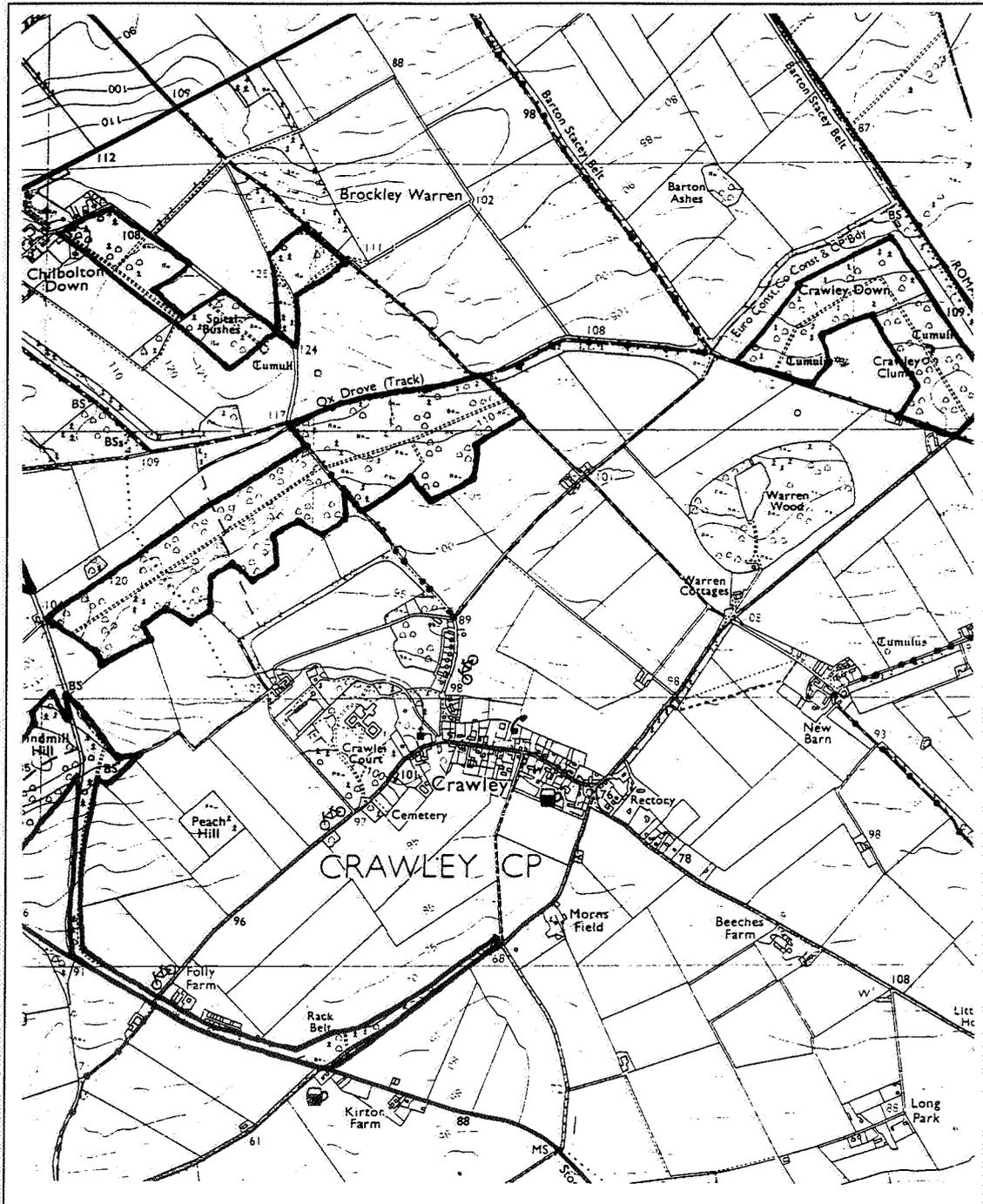
OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.5 19th Century Plantations



4.5 19th Century Plantations

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland that has only come into existence after 1810. It will have been superimposed over older landscape types.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size and shape but generally consisting of straight boundaries. Not present on 1808 1st Edition 1" Map or as ancient woodland on Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Usually but not always largely comprised of conifer species.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found in areas covered as mainly small areas of afforestation in both lowland and downland areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Found in conjunction with other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

4.4 Replanted pre-1810 Woodland - Distinguished by absence on OS 1st Edition 1" Map and Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

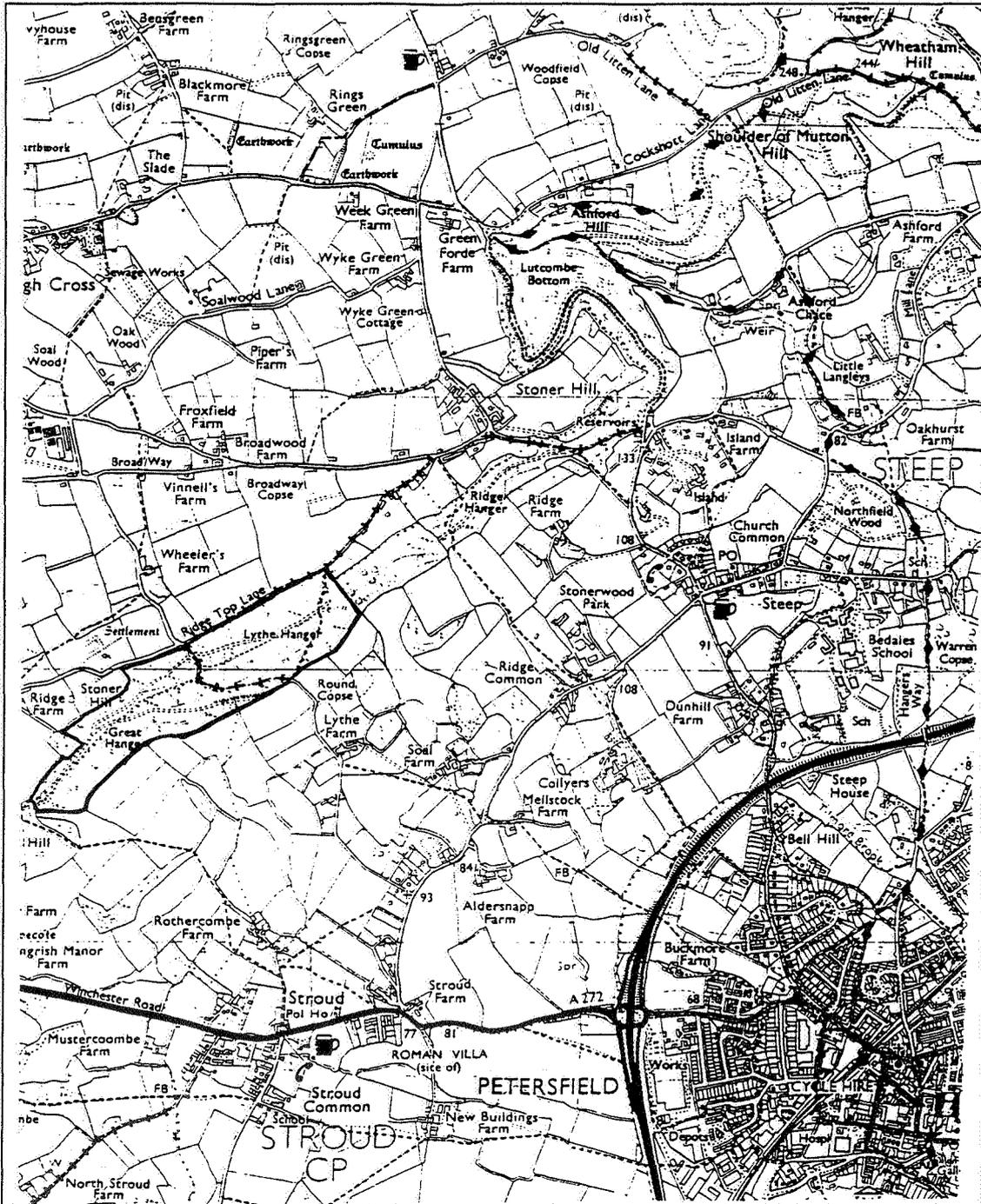
Distinguished from heathland plantation by lack of heathland associated types in the surrounding area. Distinguished from post 1810 hangers by not occurring on steep scarps.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer
OS 1st Edition 1"Map
Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.6 Pre-1800 Hangers



4.6 Pre-1810 Hangers

Description and Historical Rationale

Scarp and steep valley side woodlands which have been in existence since before 1810. Such locations would always have been marginal areas suggesting a long history of woodland cover being the last areas to be cleared for agricultural purposes. These may include some replanting.

Identifying Characteristics

Generally linear features, often irregular in shape with irregular boundaries. Located on 1:2500 map on steep land with close contours. Often named as 'Hangers'. Identified as pre-1810 woods by their presence on OS 1st Edition 1" Map and from Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found on eastern chalk land fringe in Petersfield area.

Typical Associations with other Types

Found in Petersfield to be situated with assart field systems.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Similar to other woods on hillsides/slopes. Distinguished by closeness of contours on 1:2500 and by name of wood. Distinguished from post-1810 hangers by presence on OS 1st Edition 1" Map and by Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources

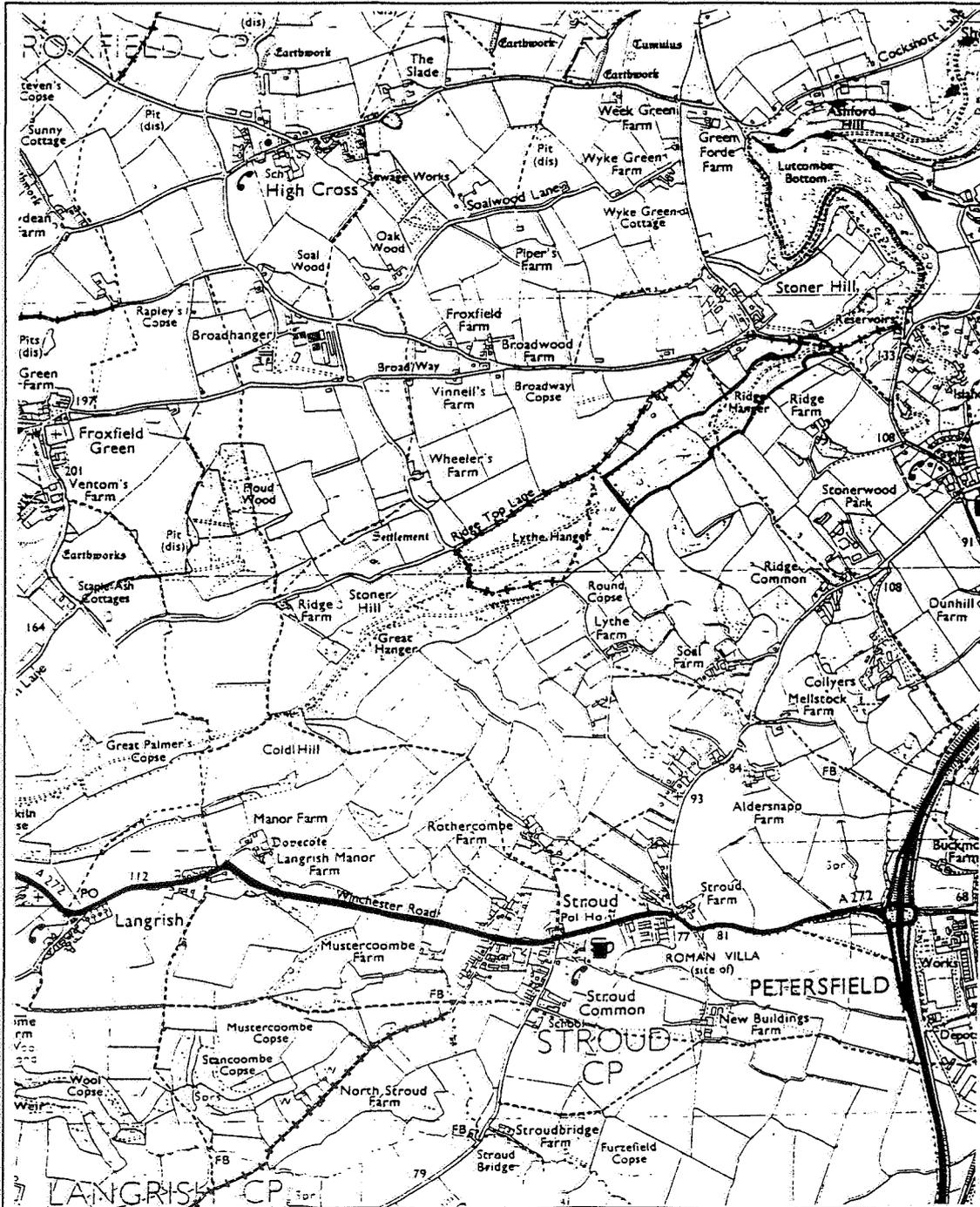
OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.7 Post 1800 Hangers



4.7 Post 1810 Hangers

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland situated on scarp and steep hillsides, which has probably only existed from after 1810. May possibly be plantation or due to 'scrubbing over' of downland.

Identifying Characteristics

Generally linear features, often irregular in shape with irregular boundaries. Located on 1:2500 map on steep land with close contours. Often named as 'Hangers'. Identified as post-1810 by their absence on OS 1st Edition 1" Map and on Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found mainly on eastern chalk land fringe around Petersfield.

Typical Associations with other Types

Most typically found in association with other hangers.

Found in Petersfield area to be located with pre-1810 hangers and within assart field systems.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from pre-1810 hangers by absence on OS 1st Edition 1" Map and Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Distinguished from HLT 4.5 (19th Century plantation) by closeness of contours on OS 1:2500 and often by name of wood.

Key Indicative Sources

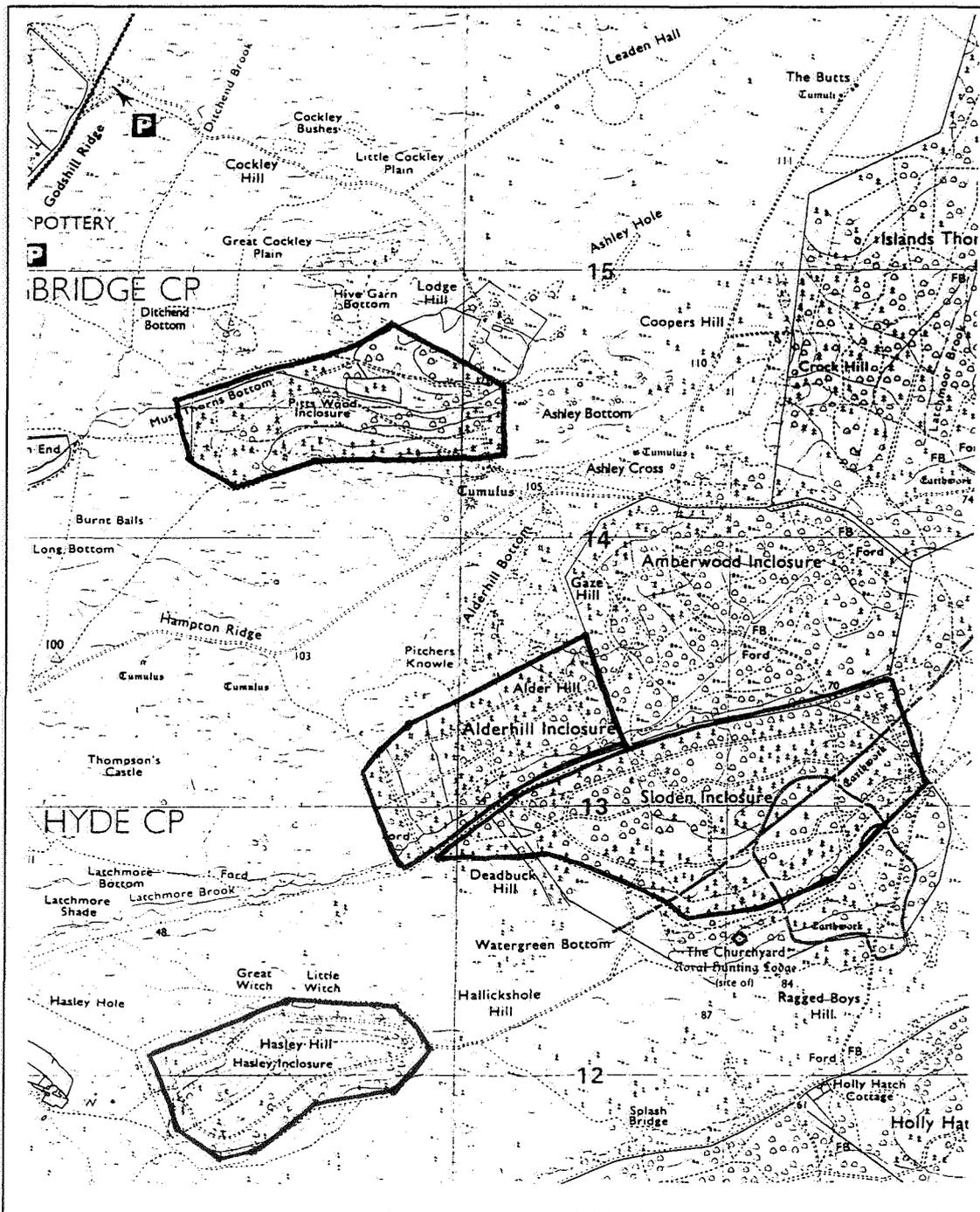
OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.8 Pre-1800 Heathland Enclosed Woodland



4.8 Pre-1810 Heathland Enclosed Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Heathland woodland which has at some time been enclosed and which has been in existence since before 1810. Indicative of ancient woodland.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size and shape with straight or wavy boundaries. Denoted as being enclosed on OS 1:2500 maps situated within heathland areas.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Significant occurrence in The New Forest but not elsewhere.

Typical Associations with other Types

To be found with heathland categories and other heathland woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from HL Type 4.9 (19th century heathland plantation) by presence on OS 1st Edition 1" map and Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland and/ or assessment of New Forest Woodland.

Distinguished from heathland wood pasture by the presence of a boundary on OS 1:2500.

Key Indicative Sources

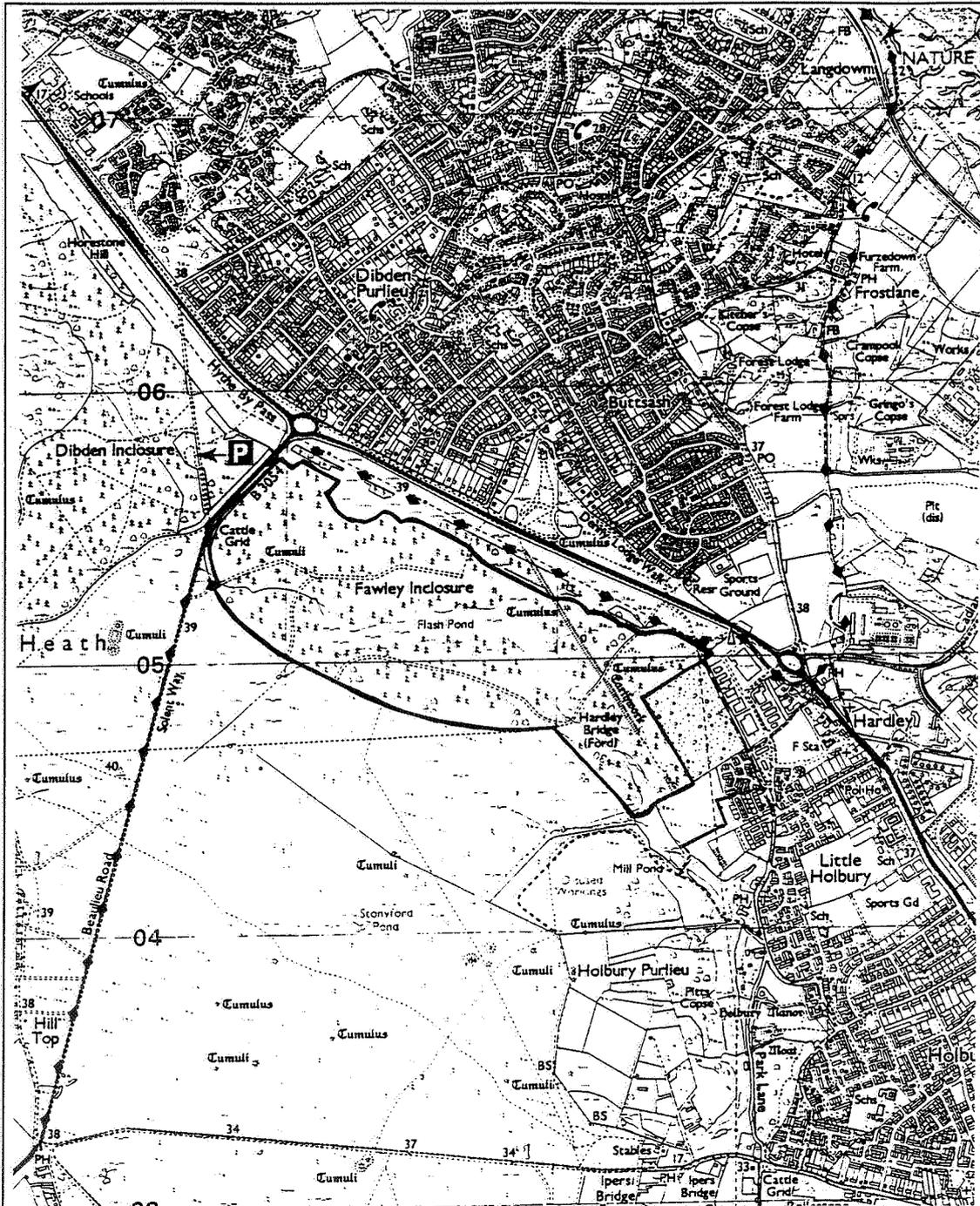
OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1" Map

Hampshire County Council's 'Heathland and Wood Pasture on Clays and Gravel's.' C1791.

Historic Landscape Type

4.9 19th Century Heathland Plantation



4.9 19th Century Heathland Plantation

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland which has existed on heathland from 1810 onwards only. Often the result of plantation forestry.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size and shape, associated with other heathland types. Plantation woods irregular but often with straight boundaries. Do not exist on OS 1st Edition 1" map or Hampshire County Council of Ancient Woodland. Plantations consist very largely of conifer species on OS 1:2500.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found in The New Forest and other heathland areas of the West Weald and North Hampshire lowlands.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with heathland categories and other heathland woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 4.8 Pre-1810 Heathland Enclosed Woodland by absence on OS 1st Edition 1" map and Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Distinguished from 4.11 19th Century Wood Pasture by presence of boundary on OS 1:2500.

Key Indicative Sources

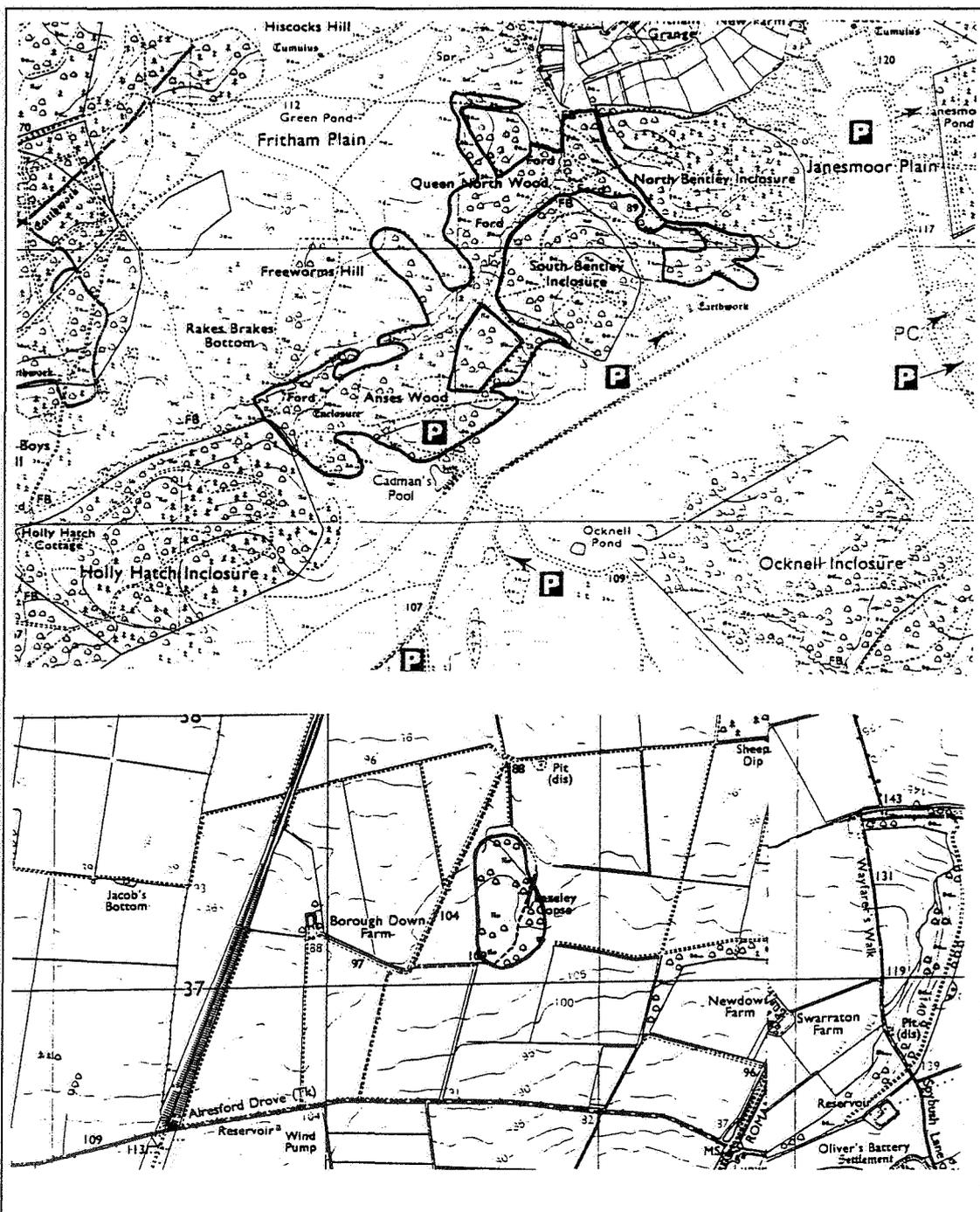
OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Historic Landscape Type

4.10 Pre-1800 Wood Pastures



4.10 Pre-1810 Wood Pastures

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland which has existed since before 1810, and which is not enclosed. Such areas have long histories as being wooded. Generally thought to be ancient woodland.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size and shape. Composed generally of broad-leaved species. Not enclosed by a boundary on OS 1:2500 maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found occasionally as isolated small woods in chalk uplands. More notably found as large woods in The New Forest.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated in The New Forest with Heathland and other heath woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 19th Century wood pasture by presence on OS 1st Edition 1" map and on Hampshire County Council 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland' and 'Heathland and Wood Pasture on Clays and Gravels' C1791.

Distinguished from recently assarted woodland with no boundaries by extent on OS 1st Edition map.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

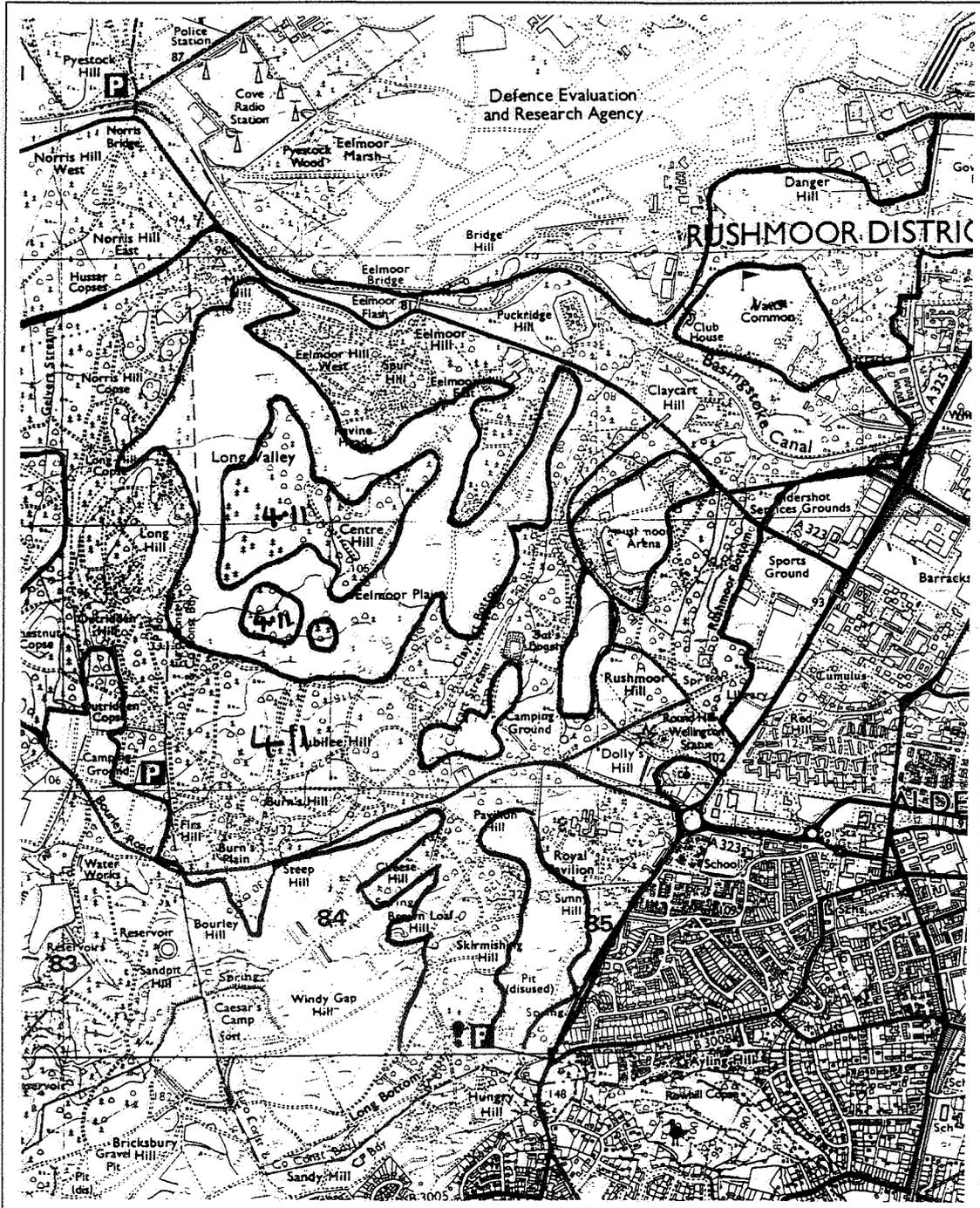
OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland.'

Hampshire County Council 'Heathland and Wood Pasture on Clays and Gravels.' C1791

Historic Landscape Type

4.11 19th Century Wood Pasture



4.11 19th Century Wood Pasture

Description and Historical Rationale

Unenclosed woodland which has come into existence since 1810. Often the result of 'scrubbing over' of areas during periods of reduced animal grazing.

Identifying Characteristics

Variable in size, irregular in shape. Not enclosed by boundary on OS 1:2500 map. Designated as 19th century in origin by absence on OS 1st Edition 1" map and Hampshire County Council 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland' and 'Heathland and Wood Pasture on Clays and Gravels C.1791'.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Mainly found as unenclosed woods in The New Forest, often on the periphery of older enclosed woods. The example at Binswood (south east of Alton) has been mapped under this category rather than pre 1810 wood pasture because it is not shown as wooded on the first edition OS 1" map, although it is regarded as ancient woodland. This example could be treated as HL Type 4.10. A large area of unenclosed conifer plantation (or regeneration) south east of Fleet is the other principal example of the Type.

Typical Associations with other Types

Obvious associations are with mainly with heathland and heathland wood categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from pre-1810 wood pasture by absence on OS 1st Edition 1" map and Hampshire County Council 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland' and HCC map 'Heathland and Wood Pasture on Clay and Gravels C.1791.'

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:2500 Pathfinder/Explorer

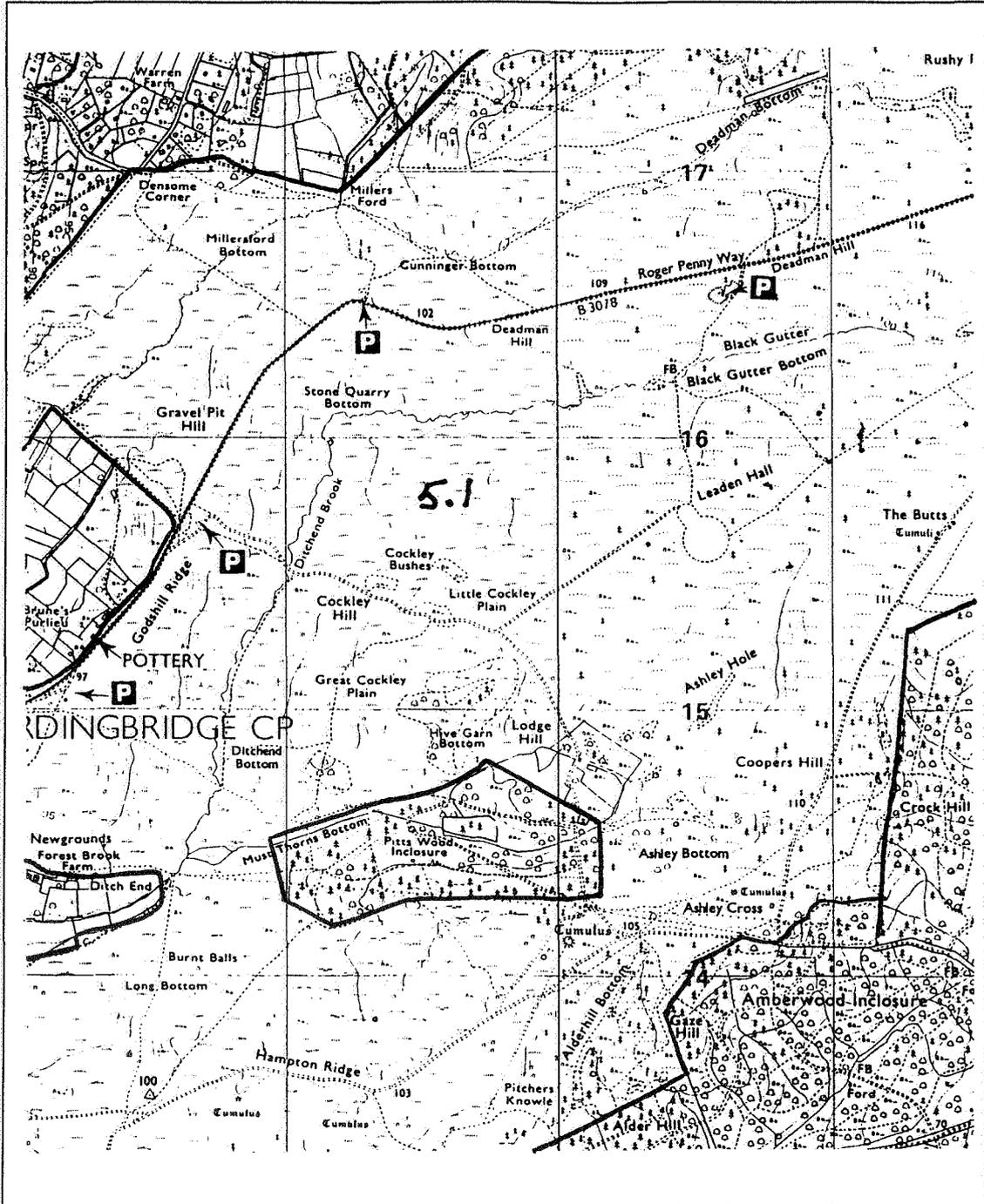
OS 1st Edition 1"Map

Hampshire County Council 'Inventory of Ancient Woodland.'

Hampshire County Council 'Heathland and Wood Pasture on Clays and Gravels C.1791.'

Historic Landscape Type

5.1 Unenclosed Heathland and Scrub



5.1 Unenclosed Heathland and Scrub

Description and Historical Rationale

Heathland which has not been enclosed. Comprised generally of bracken, gorse, rough grazing and heather. Mostly of ancient origin but much diminished through plantation especially in the east and north of the county.

Identifying Characteristics

This type generally covers quite extensive areas. May be named as heaths on O.S. maps and located on H.C.C. 'Map of Heathlands'

Predominant Locations and Variations

.This type is predominantly confined to large parts of the New Forest, with much more limited areas in Wolmer Forest

Typical Associations with other Types

Typical associations include other heathland types such as enclosed heathland, enclosed heathland woods, plantations and wood pasture categories 4.10 and 4.11

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

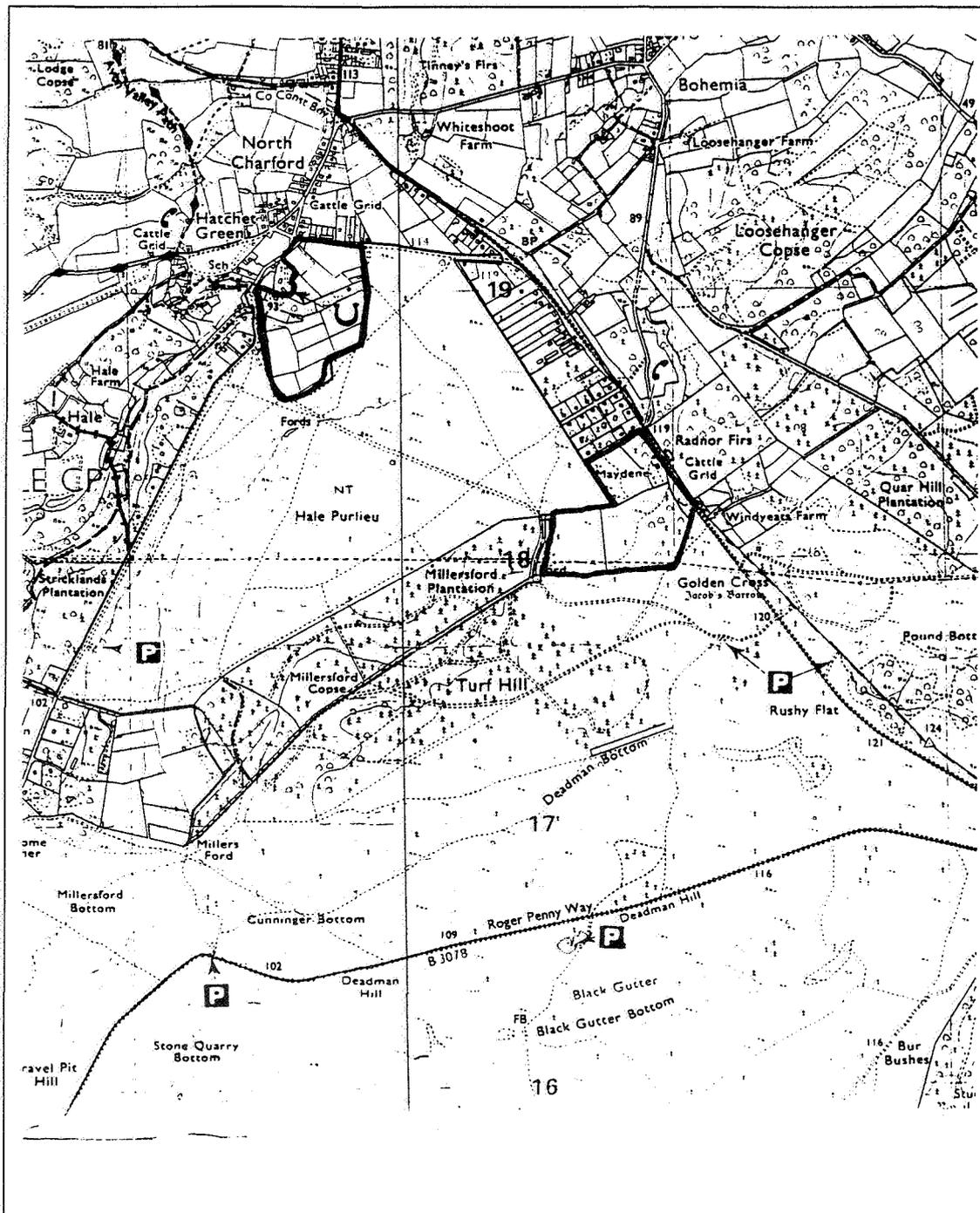
This type can be distinguished from similar types such as heathland commons and enclosed heathland by its generally extensive size and by the fact that it is not enclosed.

Key Indicative Sources

Sources include O.S. 1:25000 maps and H.C.C. 'Map of Heathland'

Historic Landscape Type

5.2 Enclosed Heathland and Scrub



5.2 Enclosed Heathland and Scrub

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of heathland that have been enclosed. These may reflect encroachment onto heathland or, equally may be areas of pasture or purlieus that have relatively recently reverted to heathland. Comprised generally of bracken, gorse, rough grazing and heather.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified as heathland on H.C.C. 'Map of Heathland'. May be named as heath on O.S. maps. Consists of enclosure features on O.S. maps with associated bracken, scrub, heath and rough grassland map symbols

Predominant Locations and Variations

Rare and predominantly confined to the New Forest area

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with 5.1 (unenclosed heathland), 4.8 and 4.9 (heathland woods and plantations) and 4.10 and 4.11 (wood pasture).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 5.1 (unenclosed heathland) by the presence of enclosure features on O.S. maps. Distinguished from purlieus by name and possibly by presence of heath, rough grassland, scrub and bracken symbols.

Key Indicative Sources

H.C.C. 'Map of Heathland' and O.S. 1:25000 maps

5.3 Purlieus and Other Enclosed Heathland Pastures

Description and Historical Rationale

Originally land which was enclosed from a forest, especially the New Forest, but still under Forest Law. Likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Often divided into small fields or paddocks

Predominant Locations and Variations

Generally confined to the New Forest, and may occur both round the periphery of the main heathland area and within it

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with heath, woodland, wood pasture and small scattered settlements.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

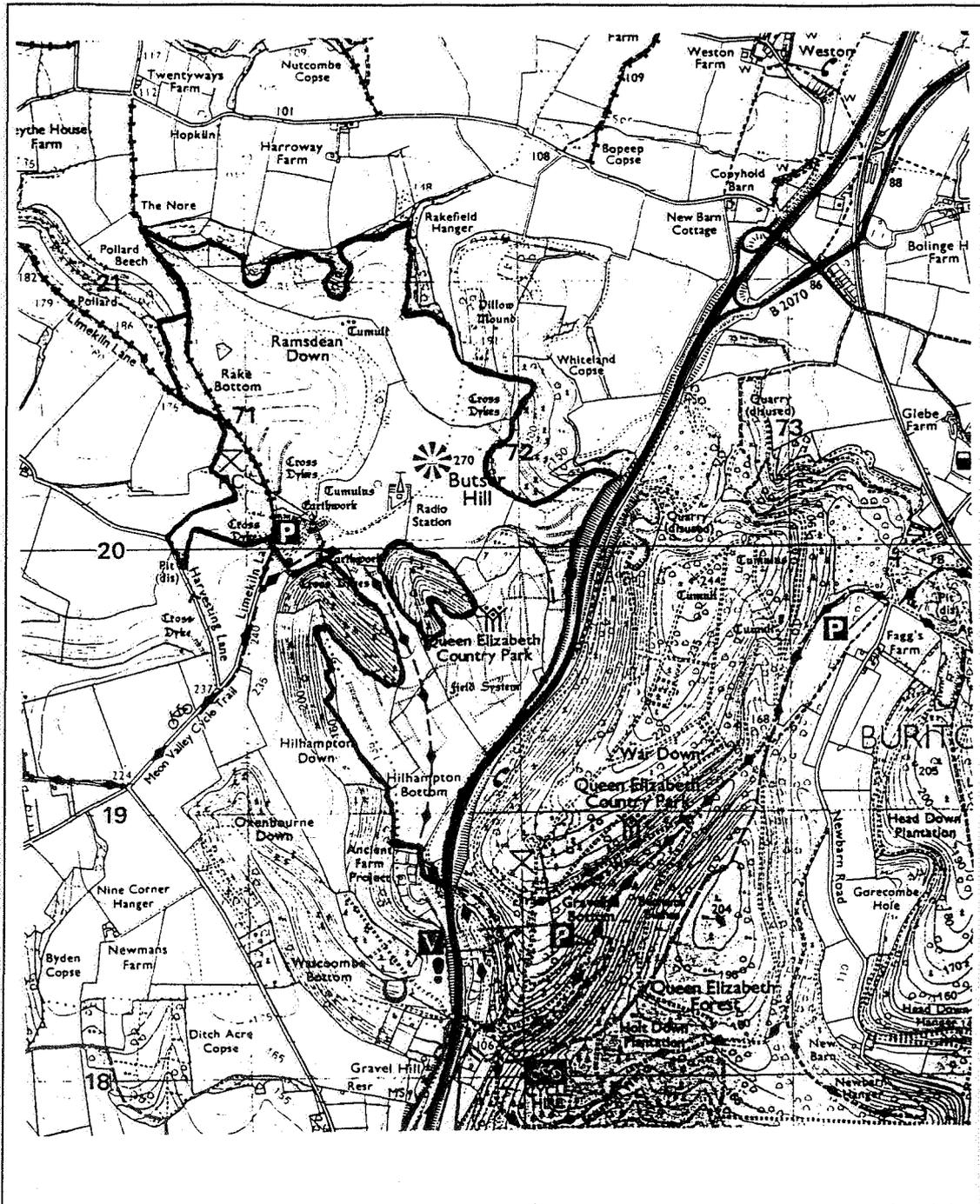
Can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their fairly irregular rounded forms and generally fairly small enclosure patterns. May also be distinguished by name. Distinguished from 5.2 (enclosed heathland) by name and by the absence of heathland map symbols. Can be similar to scattered settlements (HLT 9.1, 9.2) from which they are distinguished by having very few buildings.

Key Indicative Sources

Sources include O.S. 1:25000 and O.S. first edition 1 inch series.

Historic Landscape Type

6.1 Downland



6.1 Downland

Description and Historical Rationale

Chalk grazing land, generally unimproved. Historically sheep pasture. May often be late medieval in origin but possibly older.

Identifying Characteristics

Often named as downland on O.S maps. Location possibly identifiable from H.C.C. map of downland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Located as small scattered areas to chalk uplands of the county

Typical Associations with other Types

Generally associated with ladder type fields 1.8 and parliamentary type enclosures (1.10 – 1.12).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

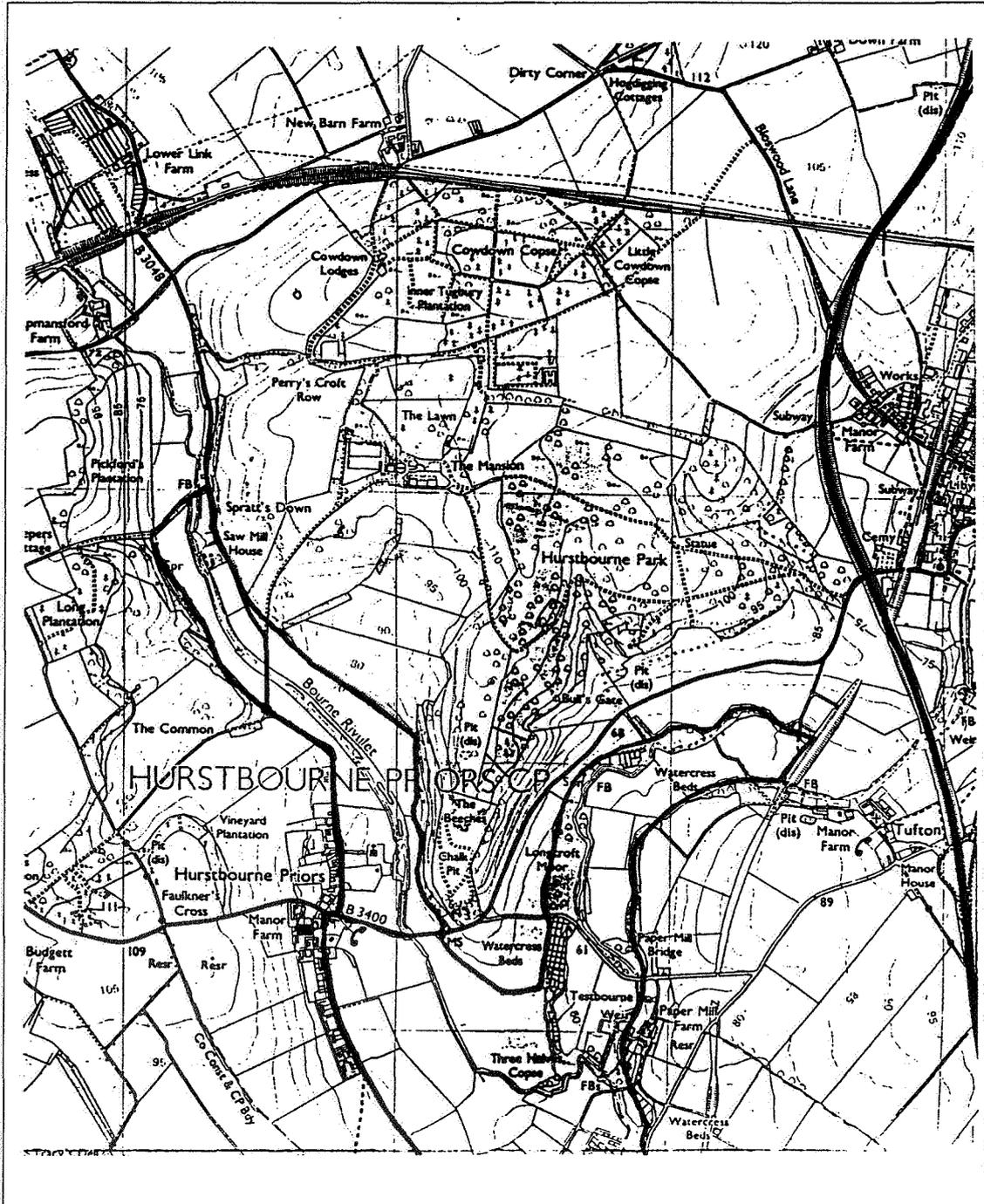
Could possibly be identified as downland commons. If identified as downland common using H.C.C. map of commons and by presence of path / public rights of way and named as a common on the O.S. map, the common status then takes precedence over downland.

Key Indicative Sources

H.C.C. 'Map of Downland' and O.S. 1:25000 maps

Historic Landscape Type

7.1 Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures



7.1 Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures

Description and Historical Rationale

This type has probably resulted from enclosure of meadows and other pastures along the valley floor.

Identifying Characteristics

Generally fairly small enclosures ranging from rectangular to highly irregular in shape. Field patterns often depend upon the morphology of the valley bottom, including water courses and former channels. Boundaries are often wet ditches as depicted on 1:25,000 OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Generally situated in the Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon valleys, especially in the floodplains.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with other valley floor types (7.2 – 7.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

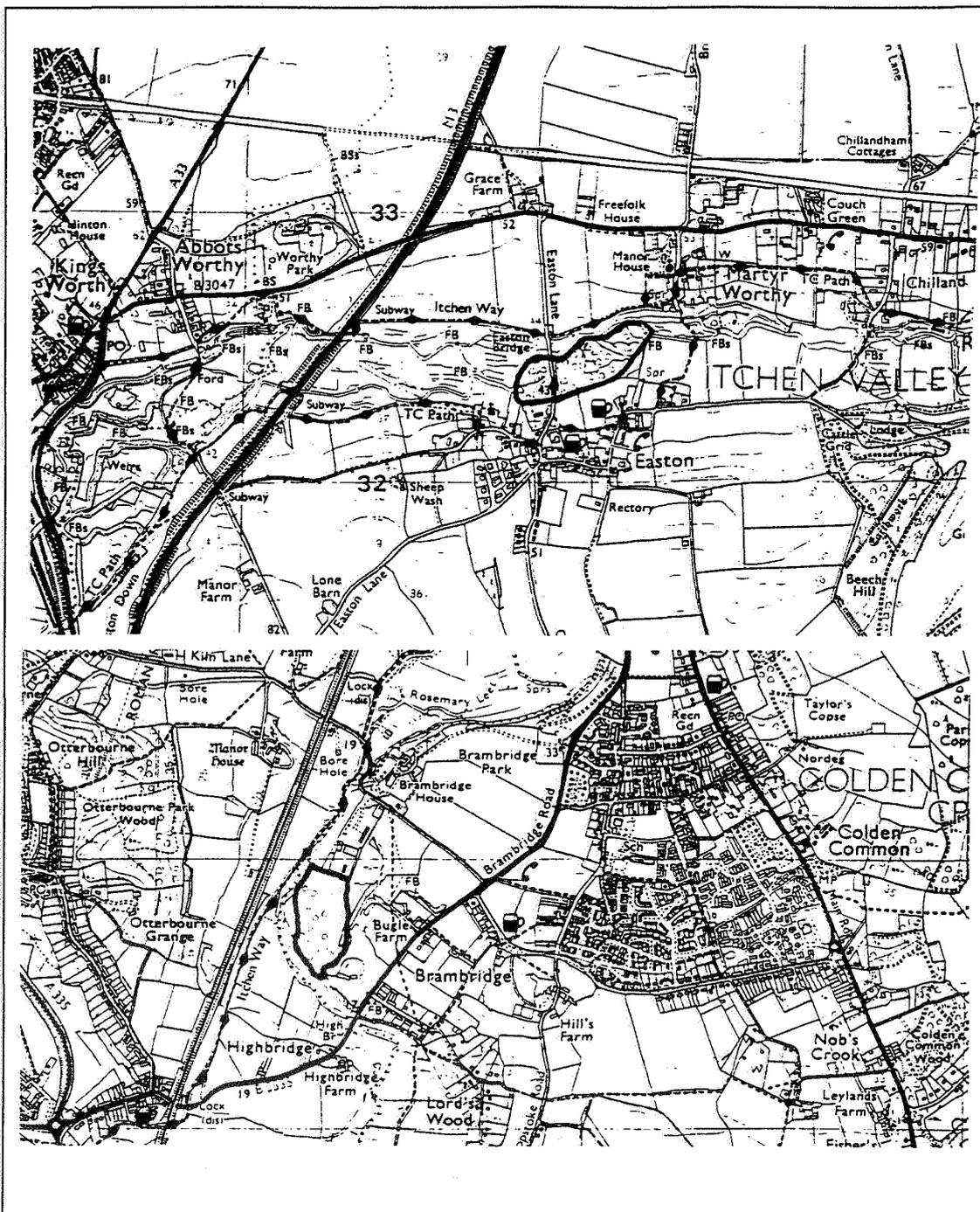
Can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their location the valley floor. Mainly distinguished from other valley floor types by lacking the specific criteria used to distinguish the other types

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

7.2 Valley Floor Woodlands



7.2 Valley Floor Woodlands

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of woodland and plantation situated in valley bottoms. Predominantly wet woodlands consisting commonly of alder and willow species. May be woodlands with a long history of coppicing, though they may also be recent in origin, being relatively quickly established.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified as woodland on O.S. 1:25000 maps. Valley floor status identified by proximity to watercourses, location within valley and frequent occurrence of wet ditches shown as boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found along the Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon valleys.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with other valley floor categories 7.1 – 7.7.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

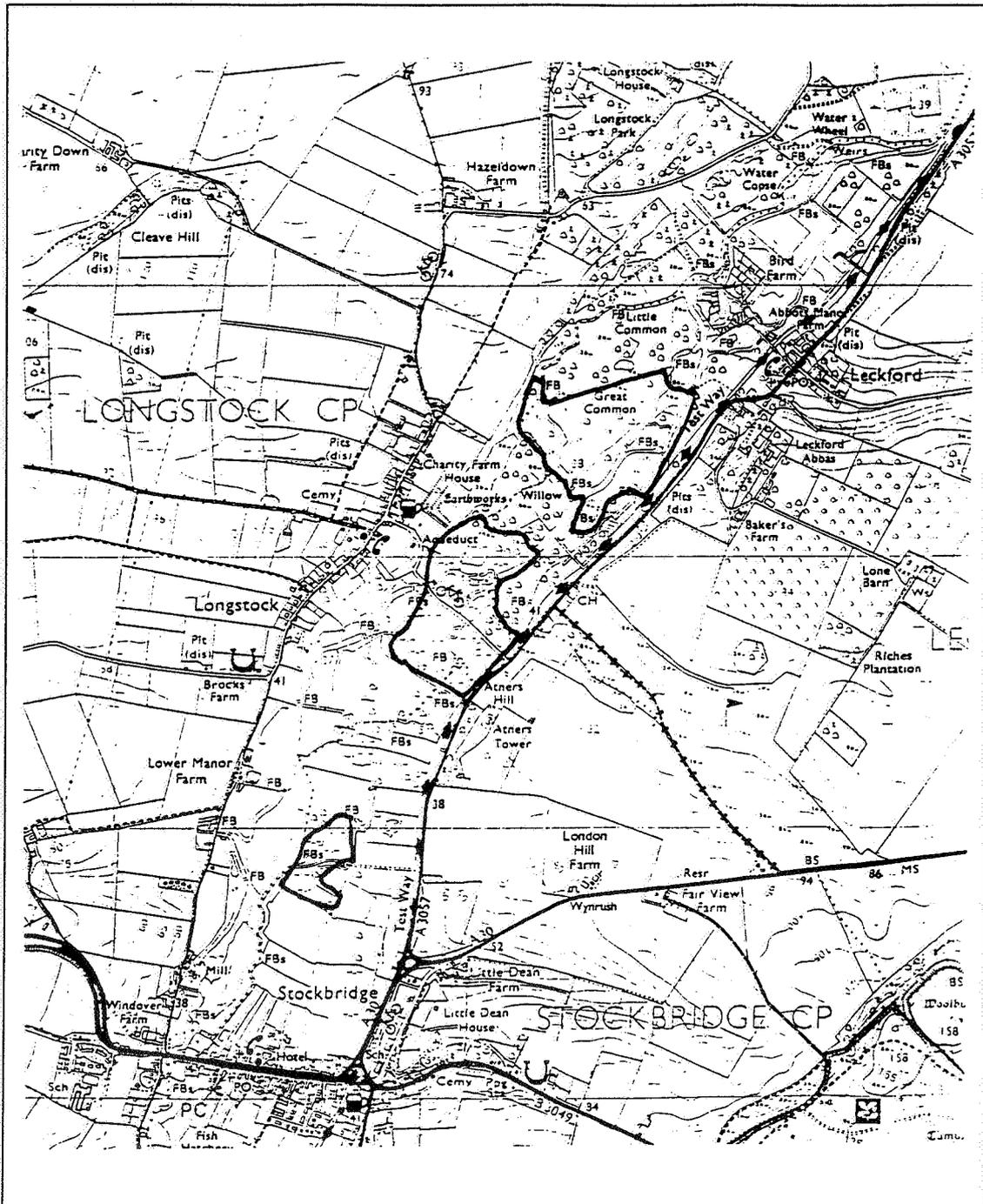
Distinguished from other woodland by proximity to watercourses and location within valley.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

7.3 Marsh and Rough Grazing



7.3 Marsh and Rough Grazing

Description and Historical Rationale

This type concerns land, usually adjacent to watercourses, which has probably never been used for agriculture, or has ceased to be used intensively.

Identifying Characteristics

This type can be identified on O.S. 1:25000 maps by reference to the marsh and rough ground symbols.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Predominantly located immediately adjacent to watercourses on their floodplains.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is typically associated with other valley floor types such as valley floor woodlands (7.1 – 7.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

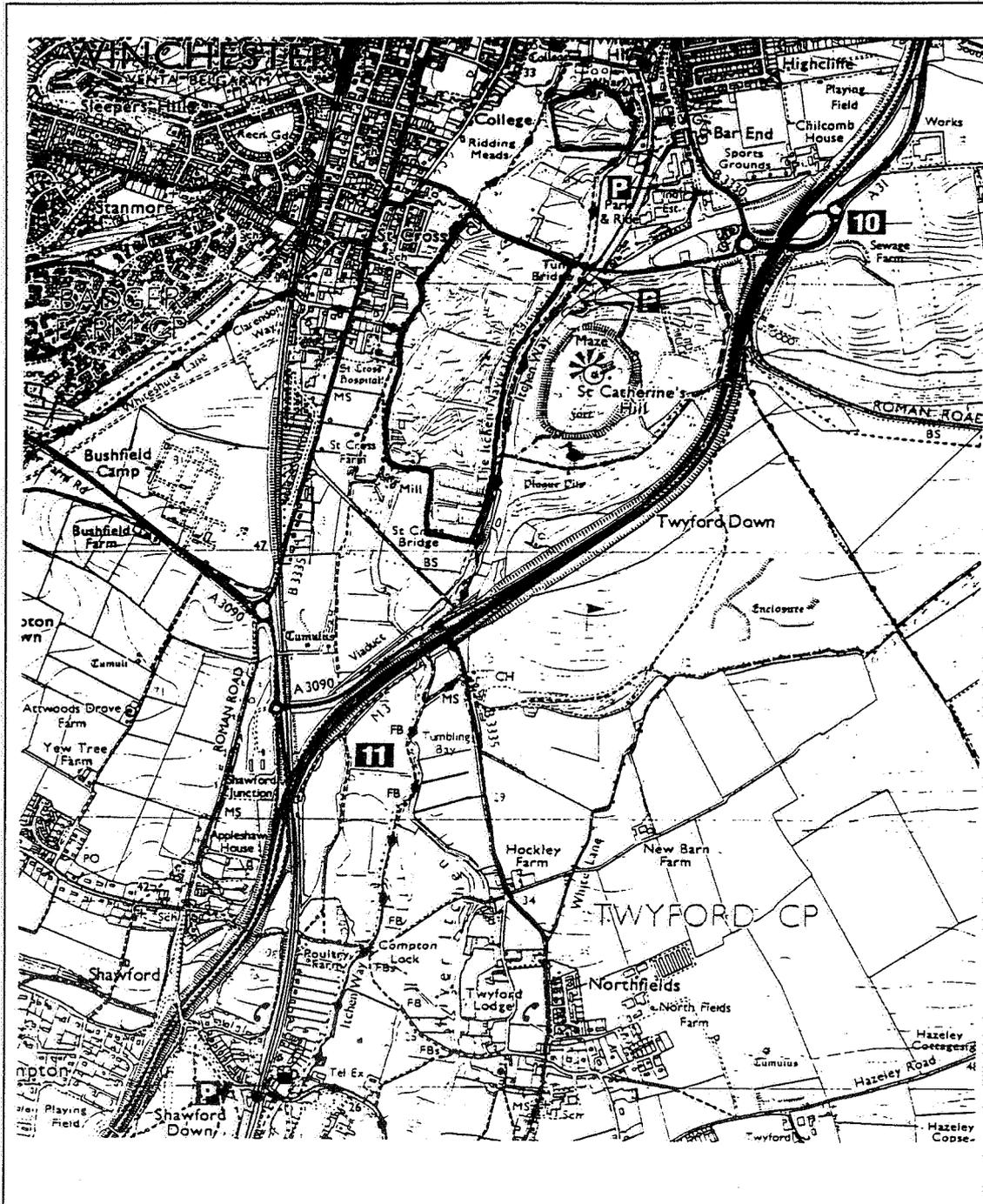
Marsh and rough grazing can be distinguished from other types by reference to O.S map symbols.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

7.4 Water Meadows



7.4 Water Meadows

Description and Historical Rationale

Water meadows are land usually adjacent to natural water courses which are seasonally flooded by man-made water courses such as ditches and leats. They may be early C17th – C19th in origin, the vast majority being 18th and 19th century.

Identifying Characteristics

This type can be identified in map view by their proximity to water courses and the presence of straight, regularly spaced ditches or leats, often of a high density, depicted as wet ditches on the 1:25,000 OS map. Historically they may have been more extensive.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Water meadows occur along the Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon valleys within the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typical associations are with other valley floor types (7.1 – 7.7), such as valley bottom paddocks, pastures and unimproved hay meadows.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Water meadows can be distinguished from similar types such as unimproved hay meadows (7.5) by the presence of straight, regularly spaced man-made ditches and leats.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps