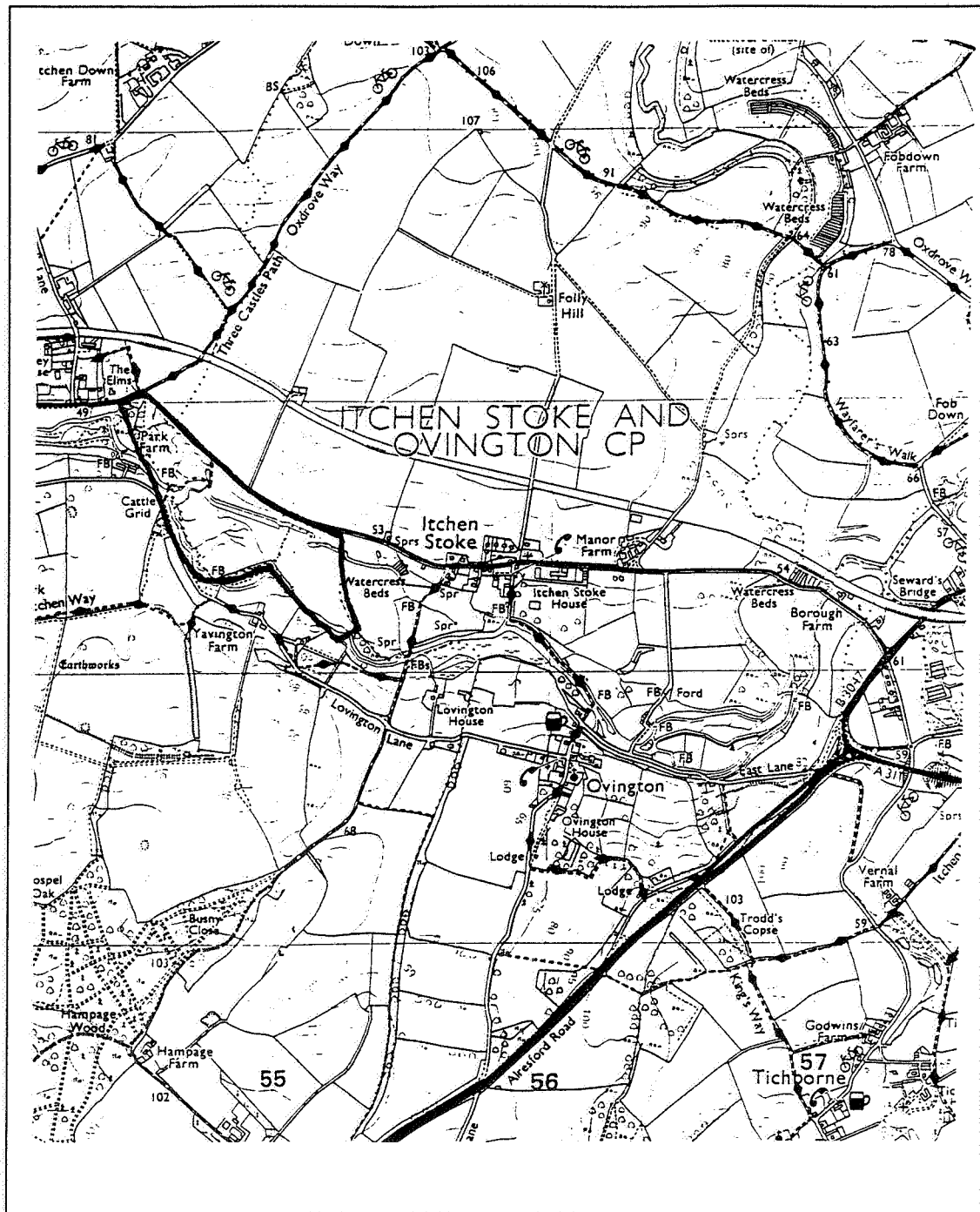


Historic Landscape Type

7.5 Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland



7.5 Unimproved Valley Floor Grassland

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of ecological value on the floodplains of rivers, either traditional grazing or cut for hay where land has not been improved by modern agricultural practices. Consist of a rich variety of herbs, grasses and flowers. These uses may date back to the medieval period in some cases.

Identifying Characteristics

Shown as SSSI or local nature conservation site on H.C.C. constraints maps. May be recorded as meadow in enclosure history.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Mainly found along Test and Itchen valleys

Typical Associations with other Types

Other river valley landscape types 7.1 – 7.7.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from HLT 7.4 water meadows by absence of the numerous parallel ditches

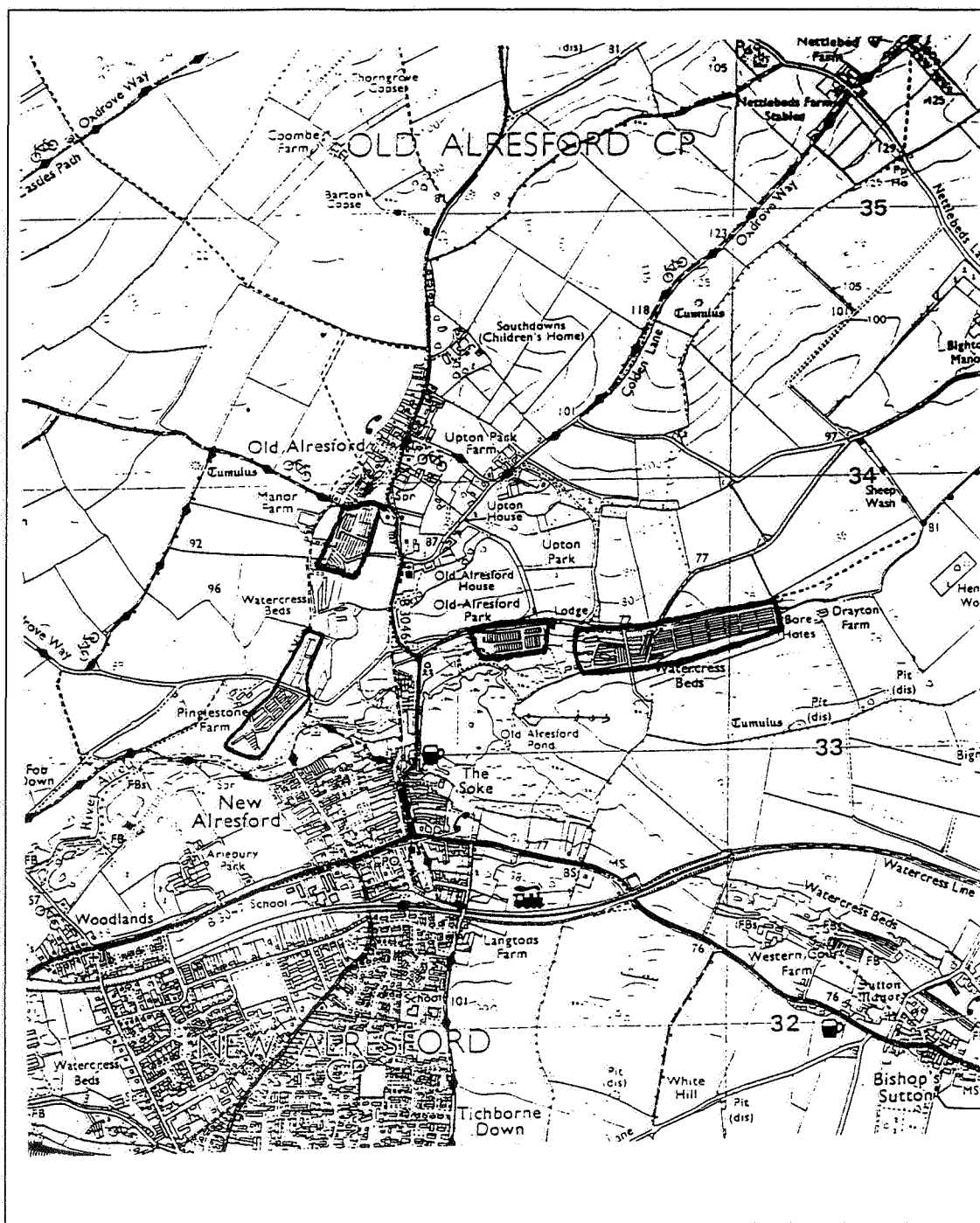
Distinguished from HLT 7.3 marsh and rough grazing by the absence of marsh / rough grassland symbols.

Key Indicative Sources

HCC constraints mapping; O.S. 1:25000 maps; 'A Guide to Enclosure in Hampshire 1700 – 1900' (Chapman and Seeliger 1997).

Historic Landscape Type

7.6 Watercress Beds



7.6 Watercress Beds

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas for growing watercress. Post- medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified by name on O.S. maps. Comprise a series of parallel, rectangular beds, usually comprised of several groups together.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Distributed throughout river valleys.

Typical Associations with other Types

Other valley types 7.1 – 7.7.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

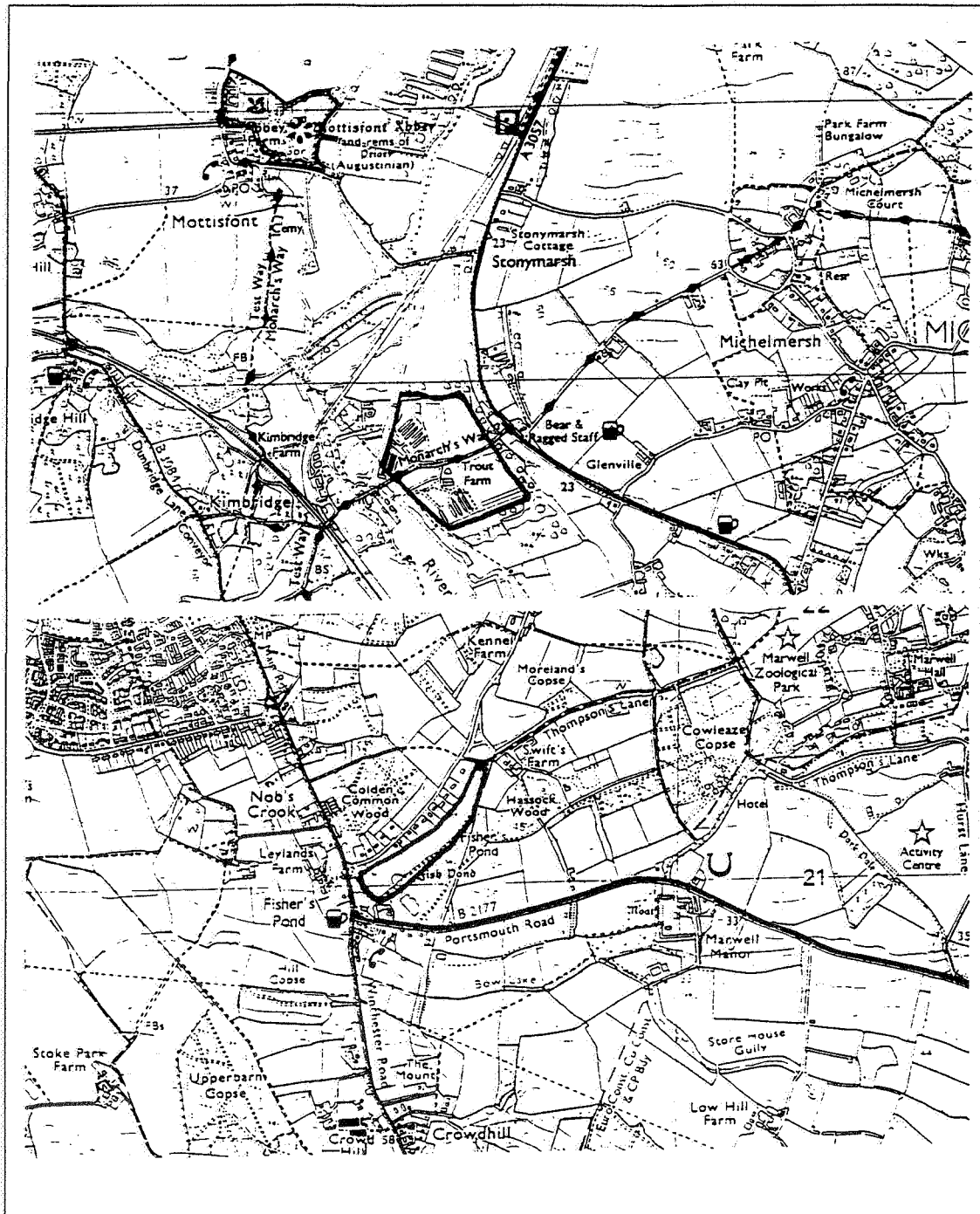
Distinguished from fisheries by name and by regular rectangular shape

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

7.7 Fishpond and Hatchery Complexes & Natural Ponds & Lakes



7.7 Fishpond and Hatchery Complexes & Natural Ponds & Lakes

Description and Historical Rationale

Fishponds and hatcheries may be variable in age. Some have origins in medieval times, but some may be more recent in inception.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified on O.S. 1:25000 by name. May occur singly or often as a series of ponds of variable shape.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found along several river valleys and their tributaries. Small tributaries sometimes have strings of ponds.

Typical Associations with other Types

Other valley types 7.1 – 7.6.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 7.6 (watercress beds) by name and by non-rectilinear shape

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

7.8 Mills, Mill Ponds and Leats



7.8 Water Mill Complexes

Description and Historical Rationale

Ponds, leats and buildings associated with watermills. Medieval or post- medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified by name and features on O.S. maps together with SMR data. May include dammed lake or pond, and/ or leats with associated buildings.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Distributed throughout river valleys, but only larger complexes mapped.

Typical Associations with other Types

Other valley types 7.1 – 7.7.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

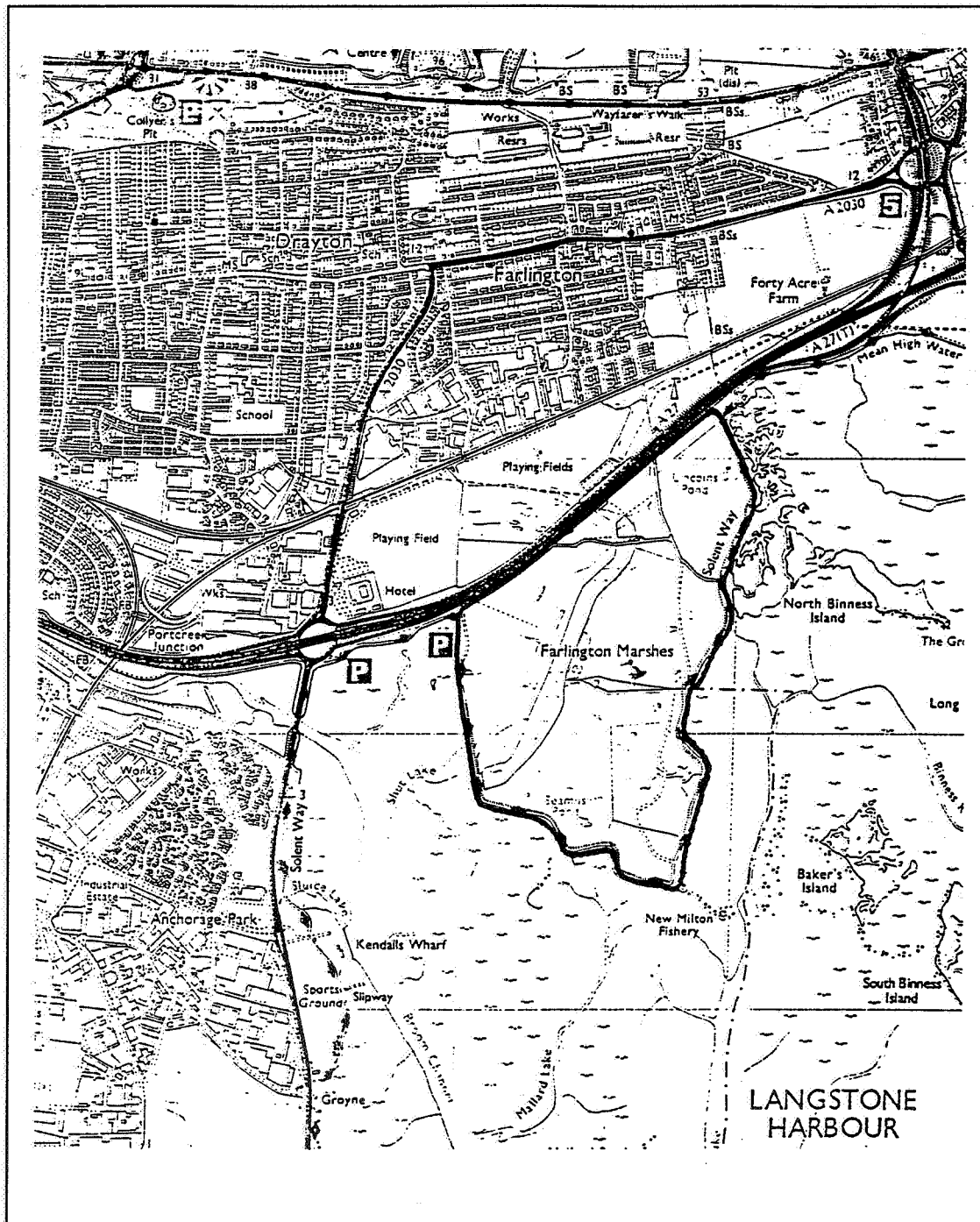
Distinguished from fisheries by name and evidence of leats etc

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

8.1 Coastal Wetlands



8.1 Coastal Wetlands

Description and Historical Rationale

Low lying lands, wet and often comprising marsh lying immediately adjacent / in close proximity to the shore

Identifying Characteristics

On O.S. maps – low elevation, close proximity to the coast, associated water course. Often has marsh symbols.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Low lying areas along the coast.

Typical Associations with other Types

Other coastal types (8.2 – 8.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

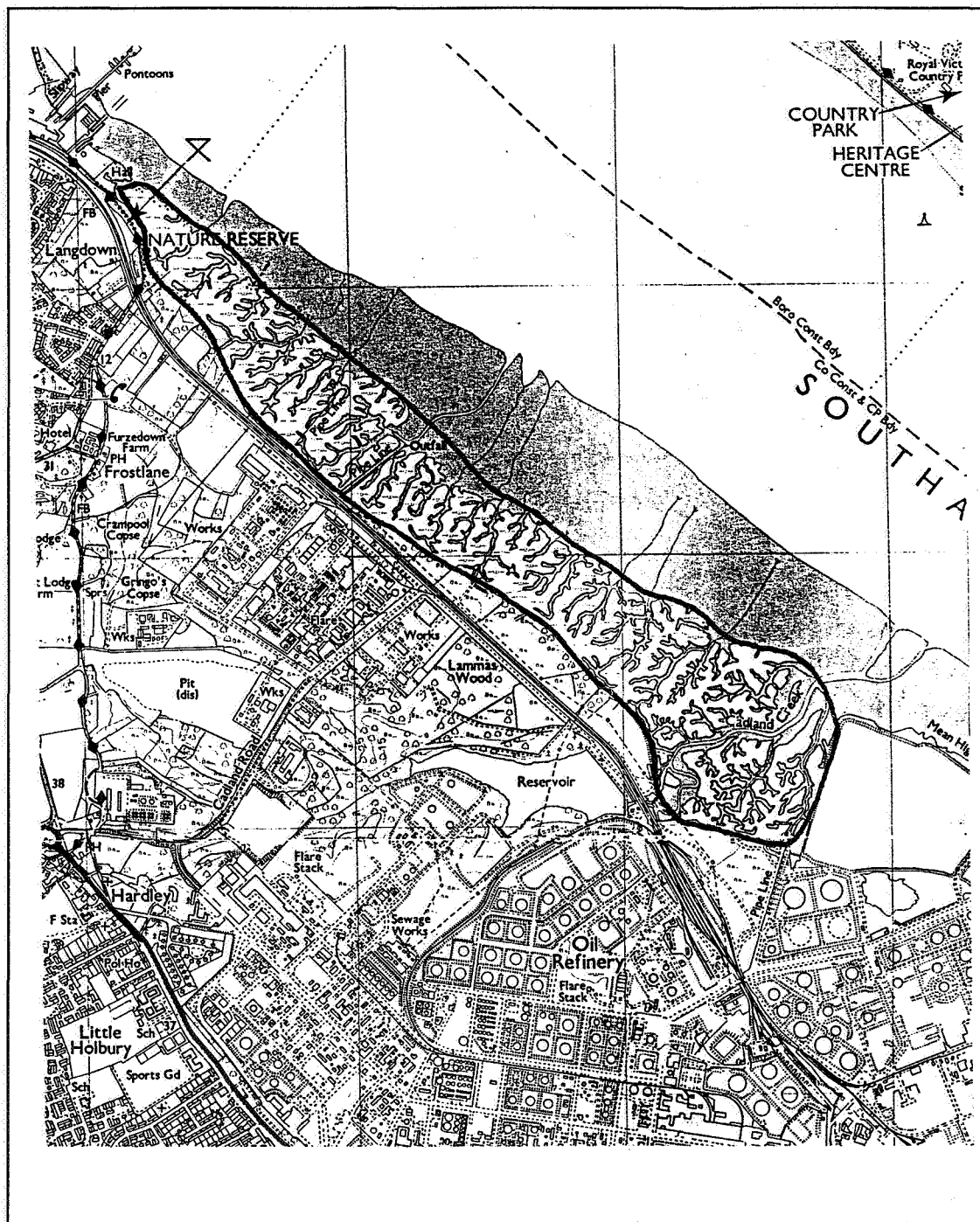
Distinguished from HLT 8.2 salt marsh by form, and from HLT 7.3 marsh and rough grazing by proximity to the coast and or tidal watercourses.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

8.2 Salt Marsh



8.2 Salt Marsh

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of saltmarsh vegetation influenced by a salt water environment along coastlines and estuaries

Identifying Characteristics

Presence of marsh symbol on O.S. 1:25000 map. Generally irregular in shape, consisting of many small creeks. Proximity to coastal and estuarine areas.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found along coastline and in estuarine areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with mud flats and other coastal types (8.1 – 8.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

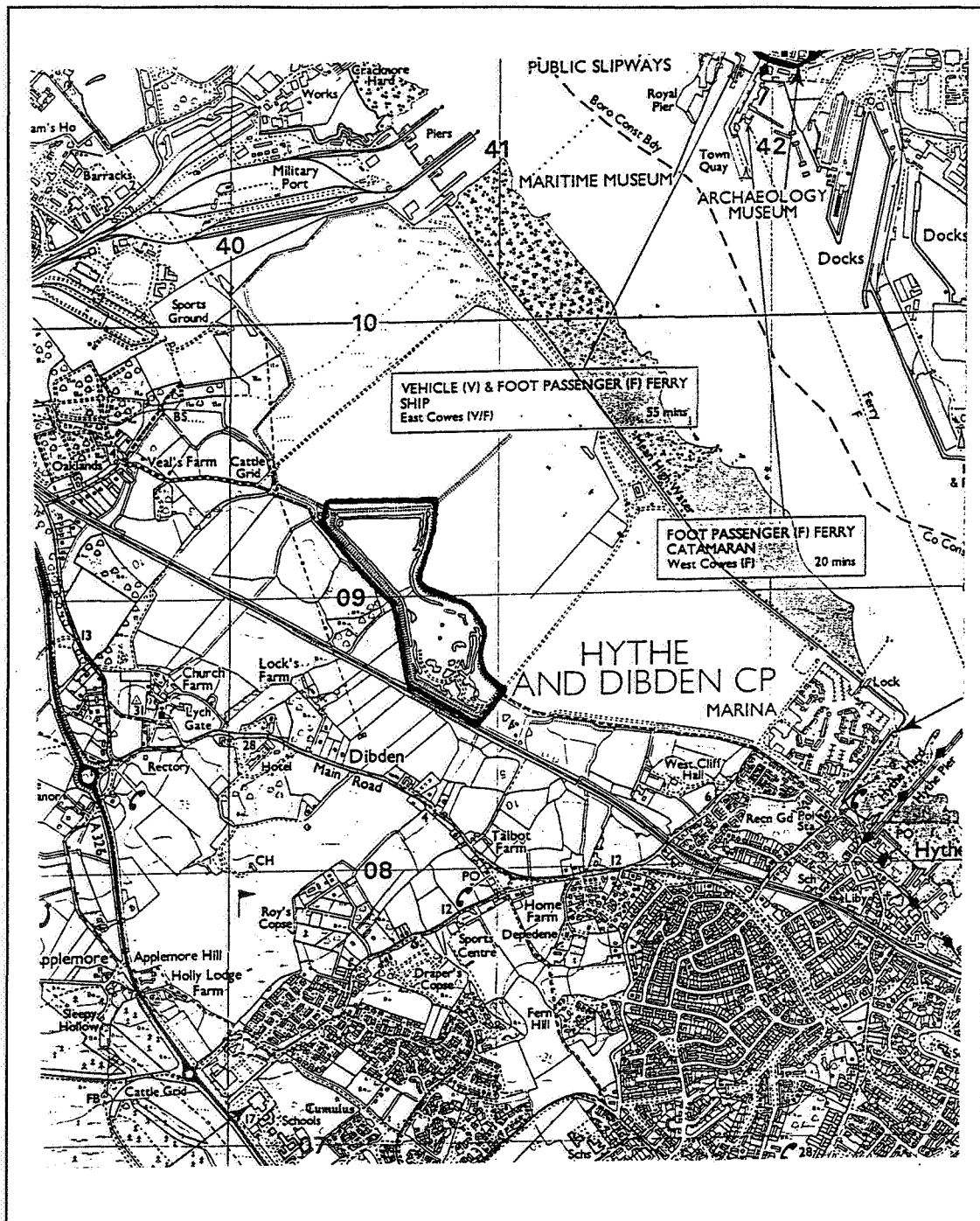
Easily distinguished from fresh water marsh by location and form.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

8.3 Salterns



8.3 Salterns

Description and Historical Rationale

Salterns along the Hampshire coast are generally medieval and later in date. They are areas of coastal land where salt water was channelled and allowed to evaporate for the production of salt. This practice continued as late as the mid C19th.

Identifying Characteristics

Proximity to coastal / estuarine resources. Presence on H.C.C. 'Map of Meads and Salterns'

Predominant Locations and Variations

Located along the south Hants. Coast and Southampton Water.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with coastal categories – mud flats, salt marshes, reclaimed land, shingle and sand dunes (8.2, 8.4, 8.6 and 8.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

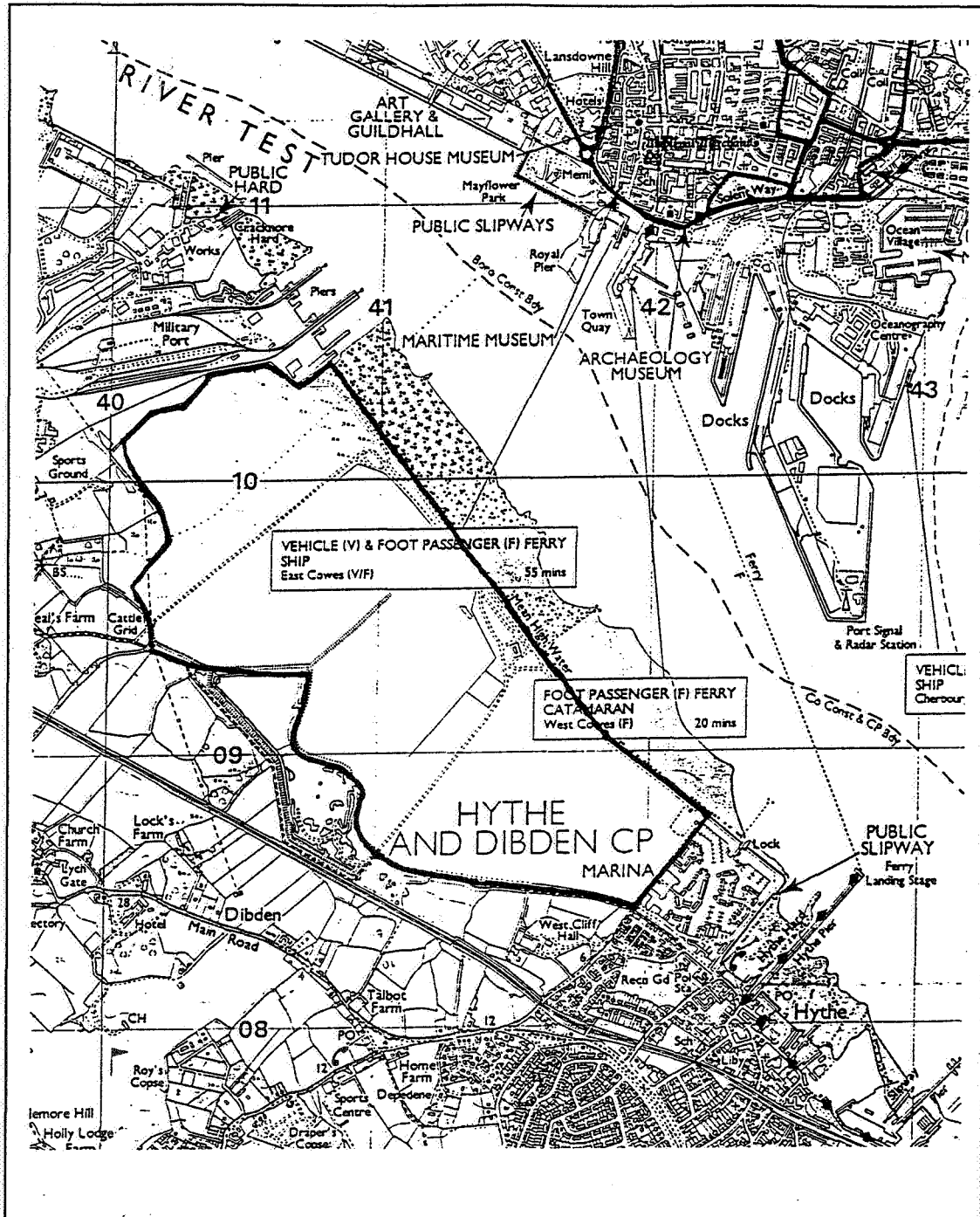
Distinguished from reclaimed land by presence on H.C.C. 'Map of Meads and Salterns' c. 1810.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 and H.C.C. 'Map of Meads and Salterns' c. 1810.

Historic Landscape Type

8.4 Reclaimed Land



8.4 Reclaimed Land

Description and Historical Rationale

Land which has been reclaimed from the sea. Generally late C20th in date

Identifying Characteristics

Fairly regular in size with straight boundaries. Close proximity to the coast. Absence on early maps such as 1st edition 1" OS map. Often reclaimed areas lack internal features, may be shown as embanked.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Reclaimed land is generally to be found along the western edge of Southampton water.

Typical Associations with other Types

Coastal categories 8.1 – 8.7. Often associated with large urban areas (9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

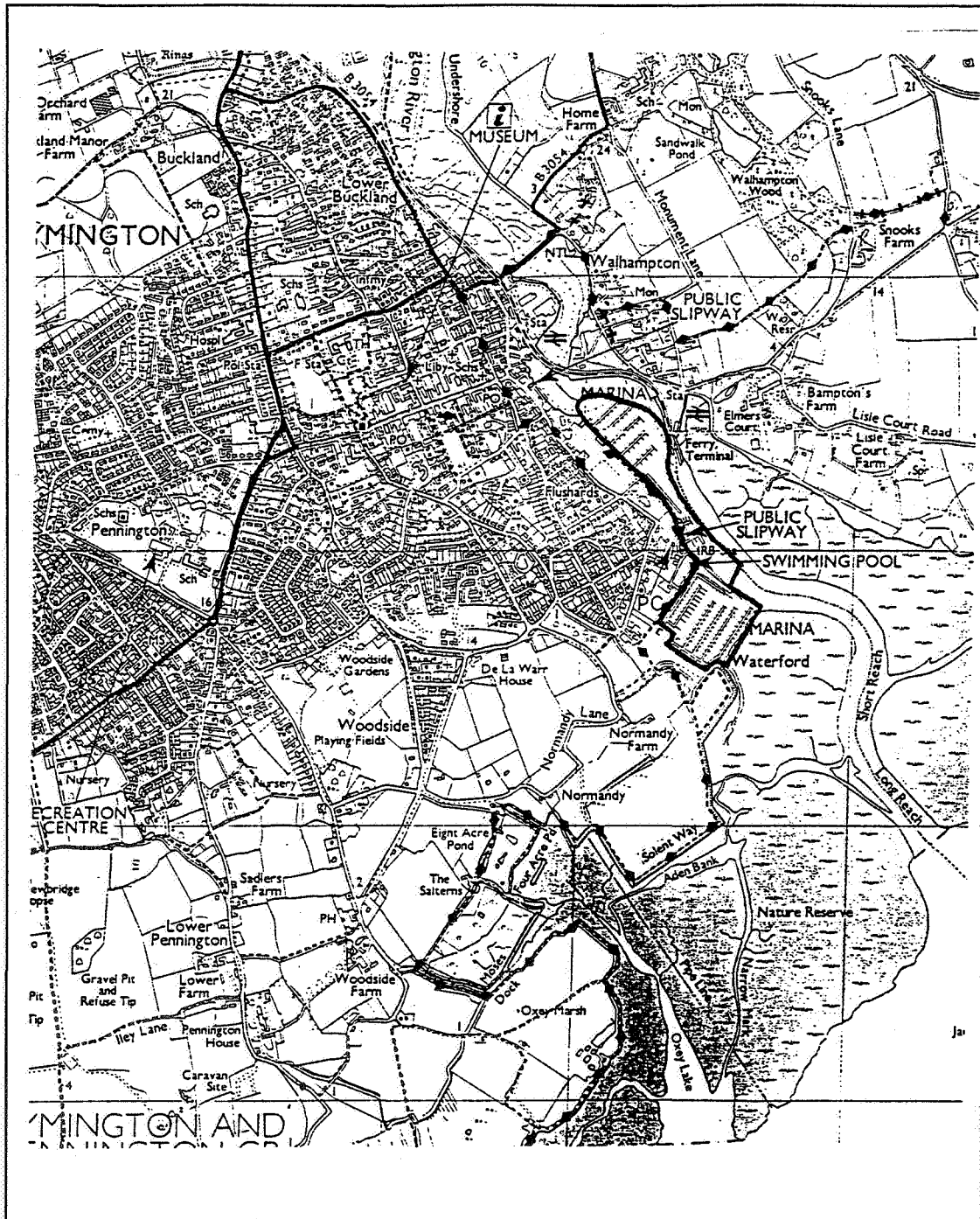
Potentially confused with areas that have been cleared (eg former industrial sites) from which this type can be distinguished by reference to maps showing earlier coastline.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000; O.S. first edition 1 inch map (1810).

Historic Landscape Type

8.5 Harbours and Marinas



8.5 Harbours and Marinas

Description and Historical Rationale

Harbours and marinas located within coastal / estuarine resource. These vary from being long established to recent late C20th developments.

Identifying Characteristics

Named as marinas / harbours on O.S. 1:25000. Also identified by the presence of linear parallel pontoons.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found along coastal regions and estuaries.

Typical Associations with other Types

Other coastal types (8.1 – 8.7) and settlement types 9.5, 9.6 and 9.9.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

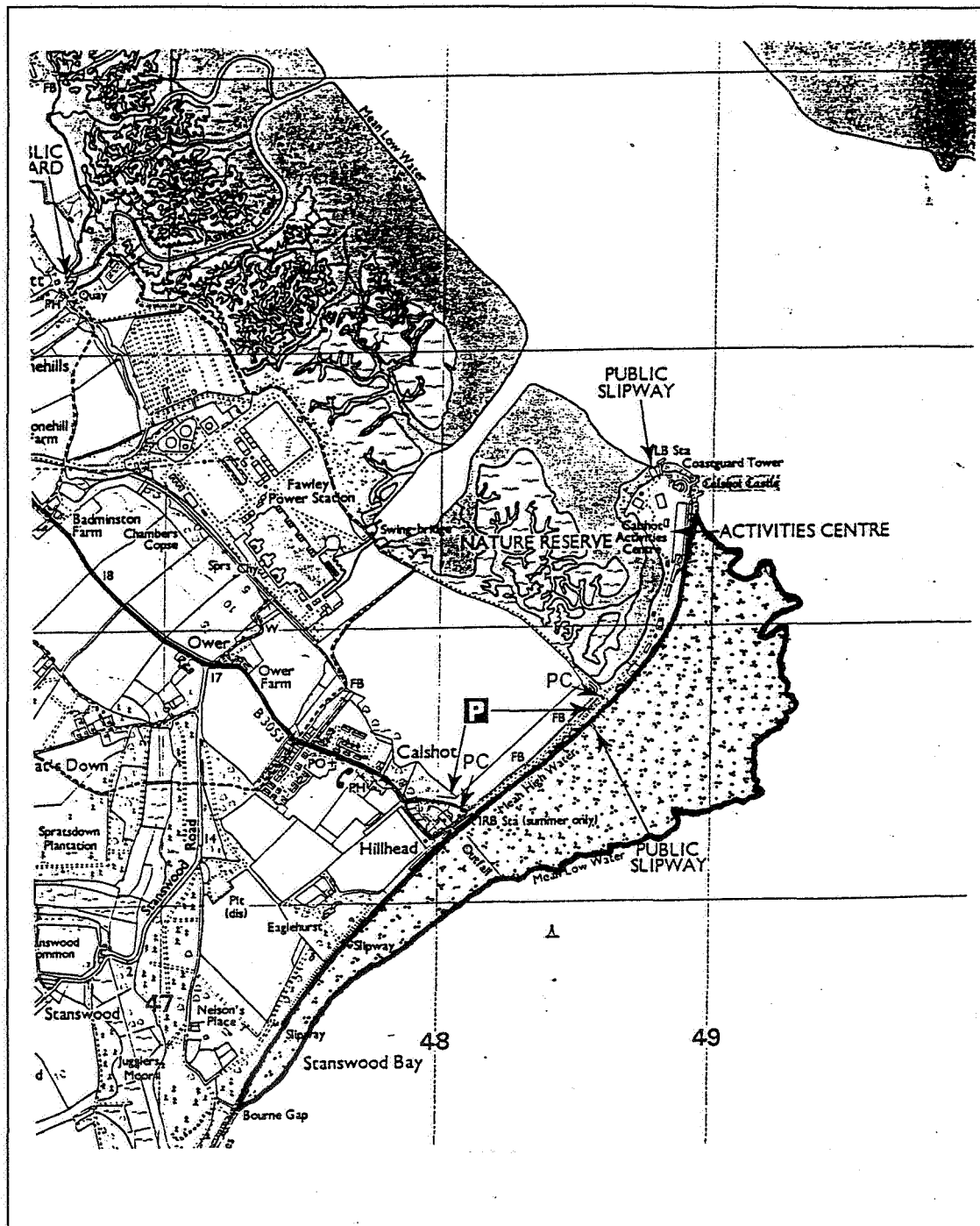
Can be similar to industry, which may include major dock complexes, or naval harbours. Distinguished from these by the absence of directly related industrial or defence characteristics.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 map.

Historic Landscape Type

8.6 Shingle & Dunes



8.6 Shingle & Dunes

Description and Historical Rationale

Natural marine coastal deposits of flint and chert.

Identifying Characteristics

Shingle and dunes can be identified by reference to annotations on O.S 1:25000 maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Shingle is located around the Hampshire coast at such locations as the south coast of Hayling Island.

Typical Associations with other Types

8.1 – 8.7

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

8.7 Mud Flats

Description and Historical Rationale

Natural marine deposits of silt and clay particles

Identifying Characteristics

Mud flats can be identified by reference to annotations on O.S maps

Predominant Locations and Variations

Mudflats are to be found in low energy environments along the Hampshire coast, for example at Southampton Water and Langstone Harbour.

Typical Associations with other Types

8.1 – 8.6

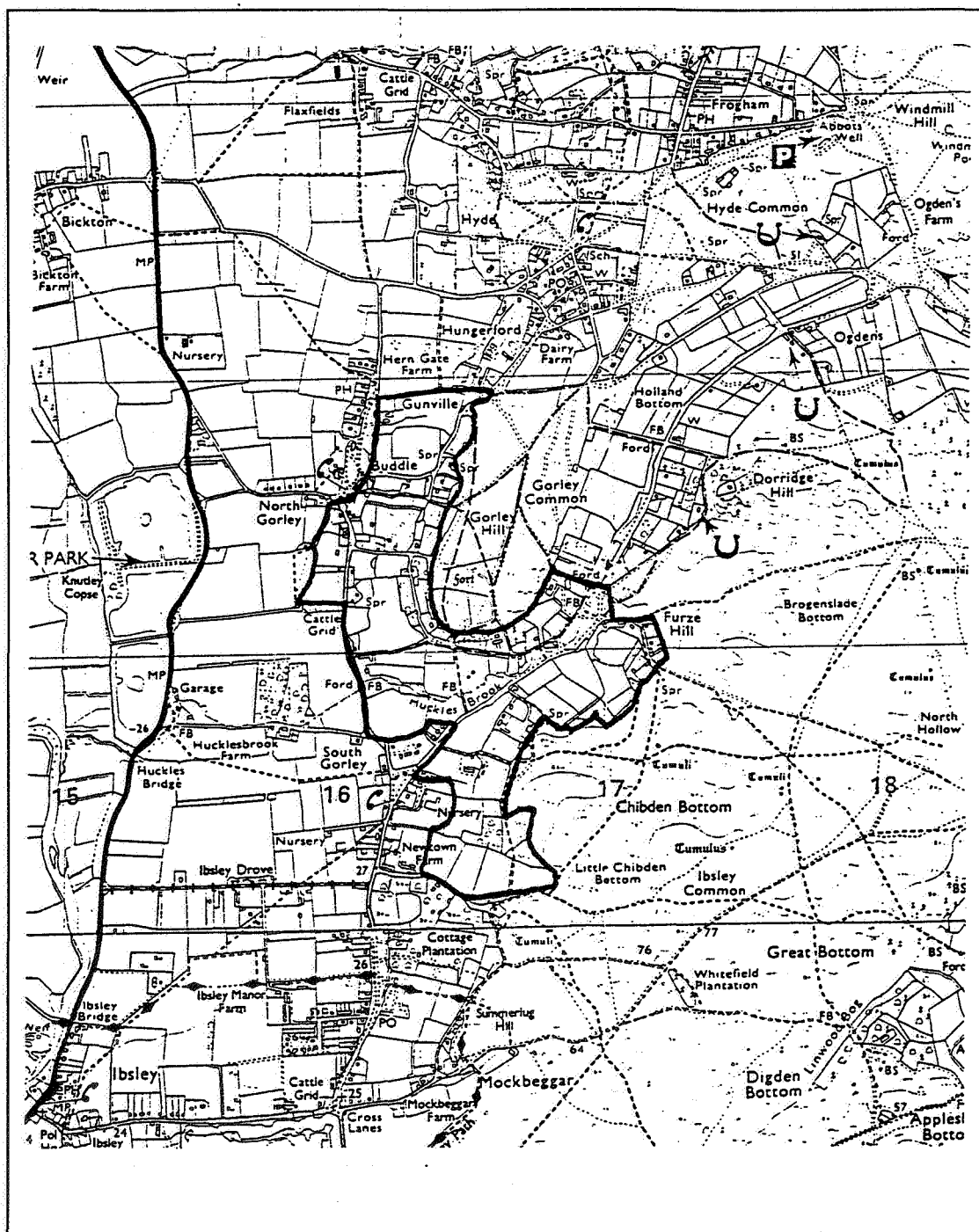
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

9.1 Scattered Settlement With Paddocks: 1800 Extent



9.1 Scattered Settlements with Paddocks (1810 extent)

Description and Historical Rationale

Scattered properties within a pattern of very small rectilinear paddock or field enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics

Seen on O.S. 1:25000 as scattered settlements with very small rectilinear enclosures.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Generally appear to be associated with Royal Forests, eg. New Forest, Forest of Bere. Only common in New Forest.

Typical Associations with other Types

Mainly associated with heathland assart and woodland types (HLT 5.1 – 5.3, 1.1-1.2, 4.1-4.2, 4.10) and possibly some commons (HLT 2.1 – 2.4). Often may be enlarged post-1810 (HLT 9.2)

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 9.2 (post-1810 scattered settlements) by presence on O.S. first edition 1 inch map.

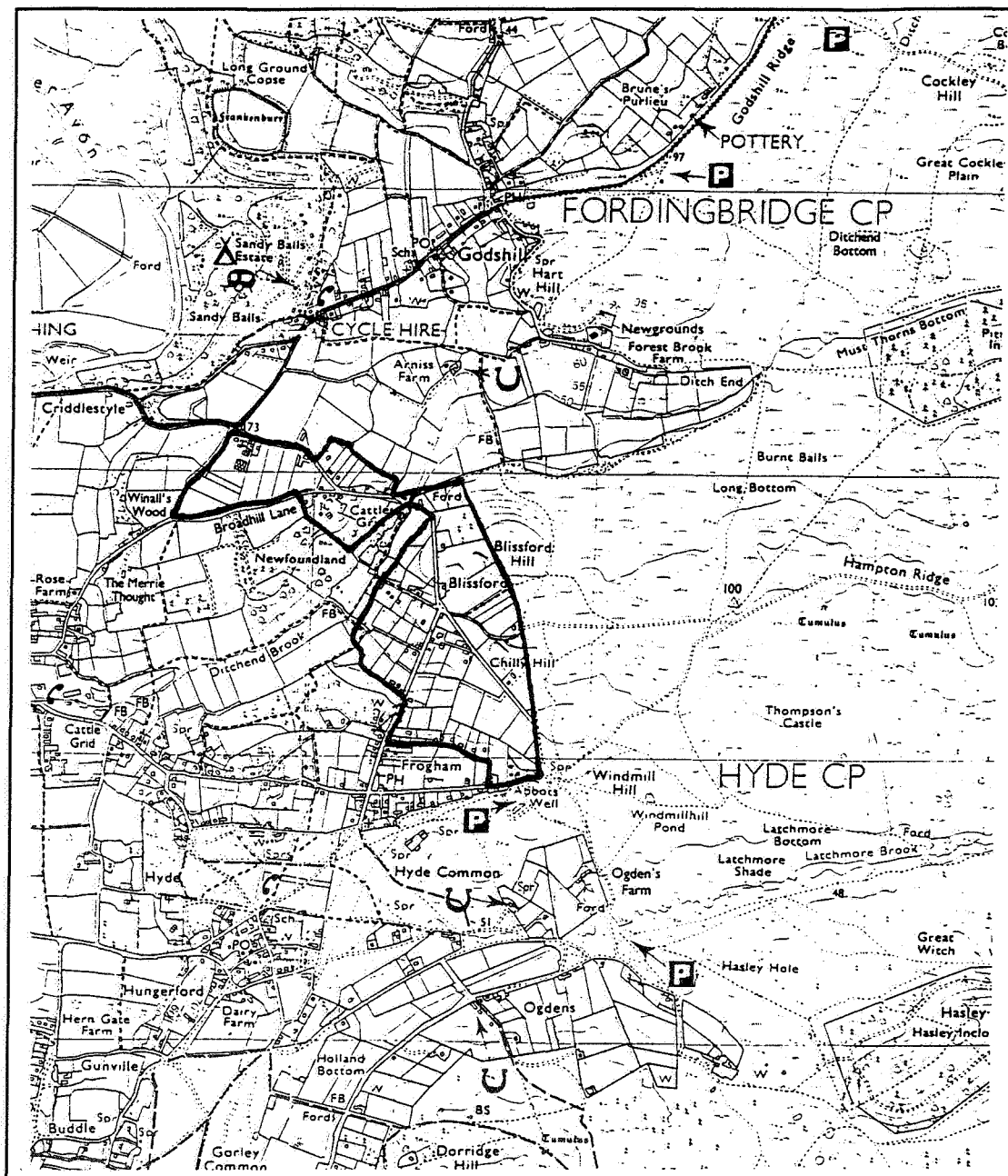
Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000

O.S. first edition 1 inch map (1810)

Historic Landscape Type

9.2 Scattered Settlement with Paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)



9.2 Scattered Settlements with Paddocks (post 1810 extent)

Description and Historical Rationale

Scattered properties within a pattern of very small rectilinear field enclosures or gardens. At least some areas are "stockbroker belt" type housing of large detached houses with substantial gardens. However, other areas are likely to be a 19th and 20th century continuation of the type of rural settlement represented by HLT 9.1.

Identifying Characteristics

Seen on O.S. 1:25000 as scattered settlements with very small rectilinear enclosures.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Common around the new Forest where much of this type may be a continuation of its older version (HLT 9.1). Also occurs in areas around large conurbations where it is more likely to be 20th century detached houses and gardens..

Typical Associations with other Types

Mainly associated with lowland heathland assarts and woodland types (HLT 5.1 – 5.3, HLT 1.1- 1.2, HLT 4.1-4.11) and possibly some commons (HLT 2.2 – 2.4). Can be enlargement of pre-1810 version (HLT 9.1)

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 9.1 (pre-1810 scattered settlements) by presence on O.S. first edition 1 inch map.

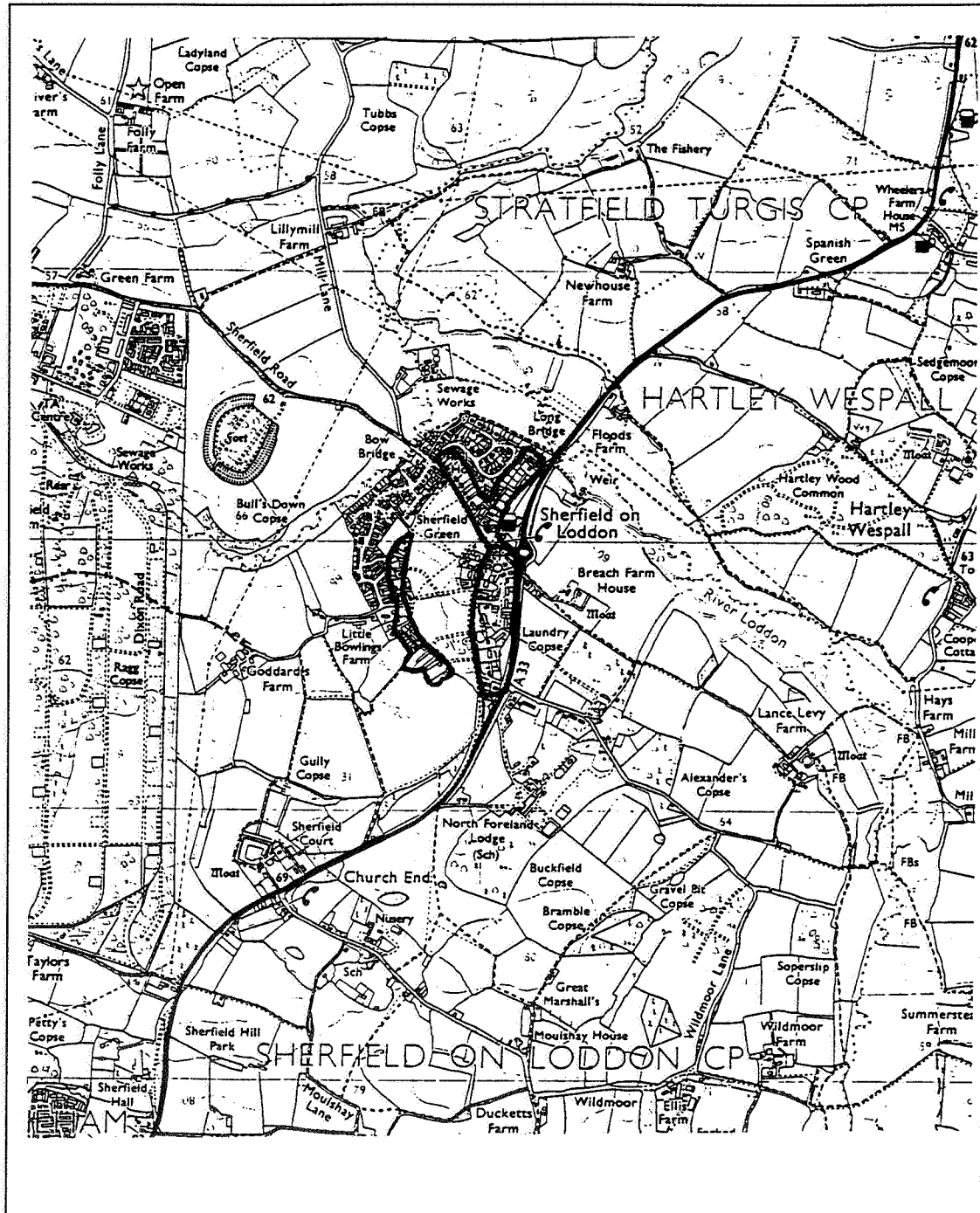
Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000

O.S. first edition 1 inch map (1810)

Historic Landscape Type

9.3 Common Edge Settlement



9.3 Common Edge Settlement 1810 Extent

Description and Historical Rationale

Settlement which has arisen around the perimeter of common land and which has been in existence since before 1810. Probably medieval or post-medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Proximity to and form in relation to common or green on O.S. 1:25000.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Most common in former Forest of Eversley, but may occur around any lowland common. Not associated with downland commons.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with commons and later common edge settlement.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

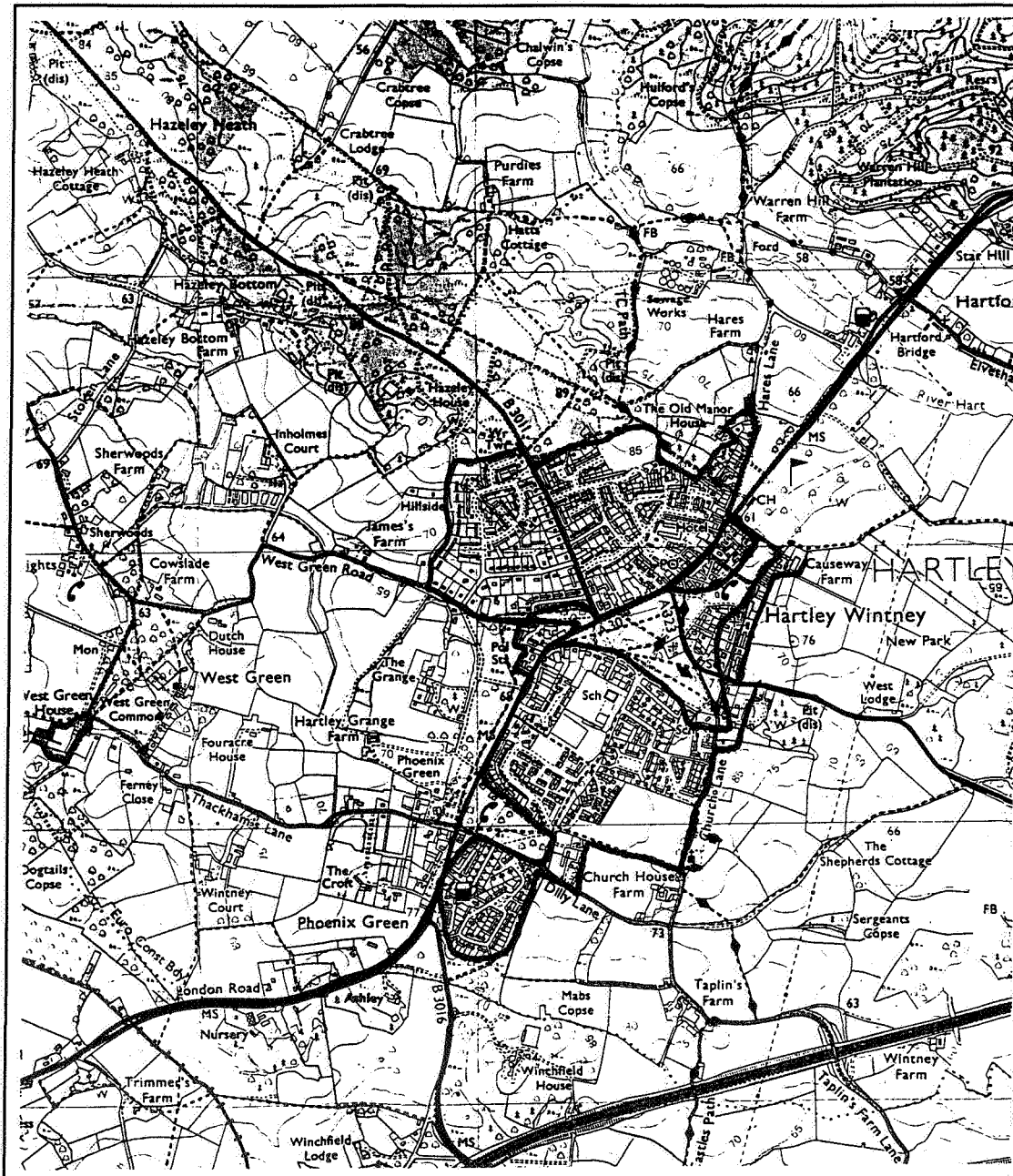
Similar to other settlement categories. Distinguished by proximity and relationship to common, often characterised by narrow bands of settlement enveloping part of the edge of the common. Distinguished from 9.4 (post 1810 common edge settlement) by presence on O.S. first edition 1 inch map. Can be similar to or merge with scattered settlement. Distinguished by origin date from first edition O.S.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 and O.S first edition 1 inch map (1810).

Historic Landscape Type

9.4 Common Edge Settlement (Post 1810 Extent)



9.4 Common Edge Settlement (Post 1810 extent)

Description and Historical Rationale

Settlement which has arisen around the perimeter of common land after 1810

Identifying Characteristics

Proximity and form in relation to commons and greens on O.S1:25,000

Predominant Locations and Variations

Generally located in the North-East of the county around heathland commons. Examples include Hartley Wintney

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with non-downland Commons and with other Settlement Types (especially post 1810 scattered settlement and general settlement (HLT 9.2, 9.6)

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

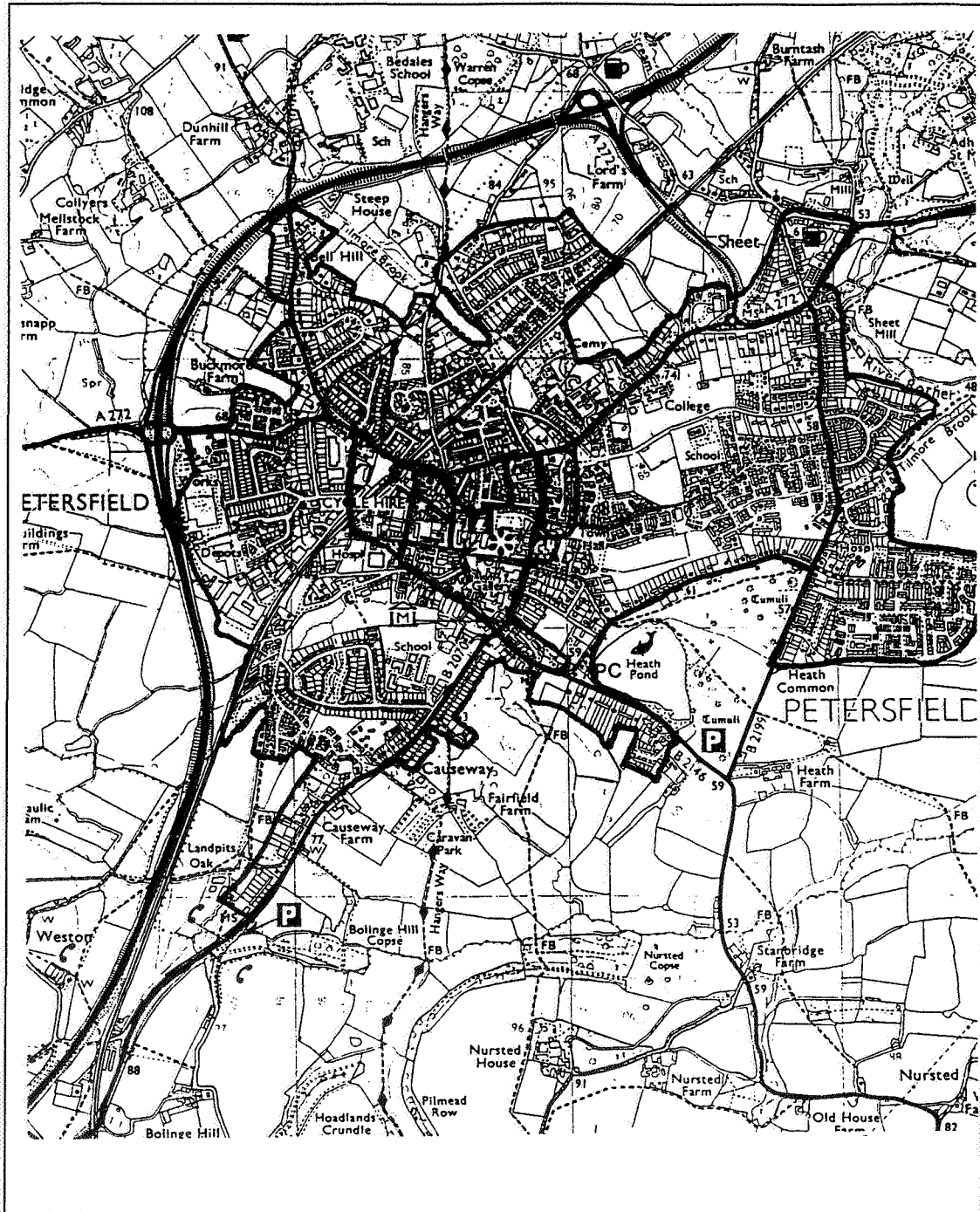
Can be distinguished from other settlement types by proximity to greens and commons.
Distinguished from HLT 9.3 by not being shown on 1st Edition O.S 1" map

Key Indicative Sources

O.S 1:25000 & 1st edition 1" map

Historic Landscape Type

9.6 Post-1800 Settlement



9.6 Post-1810 Settlement

Description and Historical Rationale

Settlement which has developed since 1810. Includes expansion of hamlets, villages, towns and cities as well as new settlement groups.

Identifying Characteristics

Not present on O.S. 1810 1 inch.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Main urban areas are predominant, but a high proportion of older settlements have some post-1810 settlement. Can include full range of urban characteristics including industry and public services, and may include barracks.

Typical Associations with other Types

Other nucleated settlement types (HLT 9.7, 9.9).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

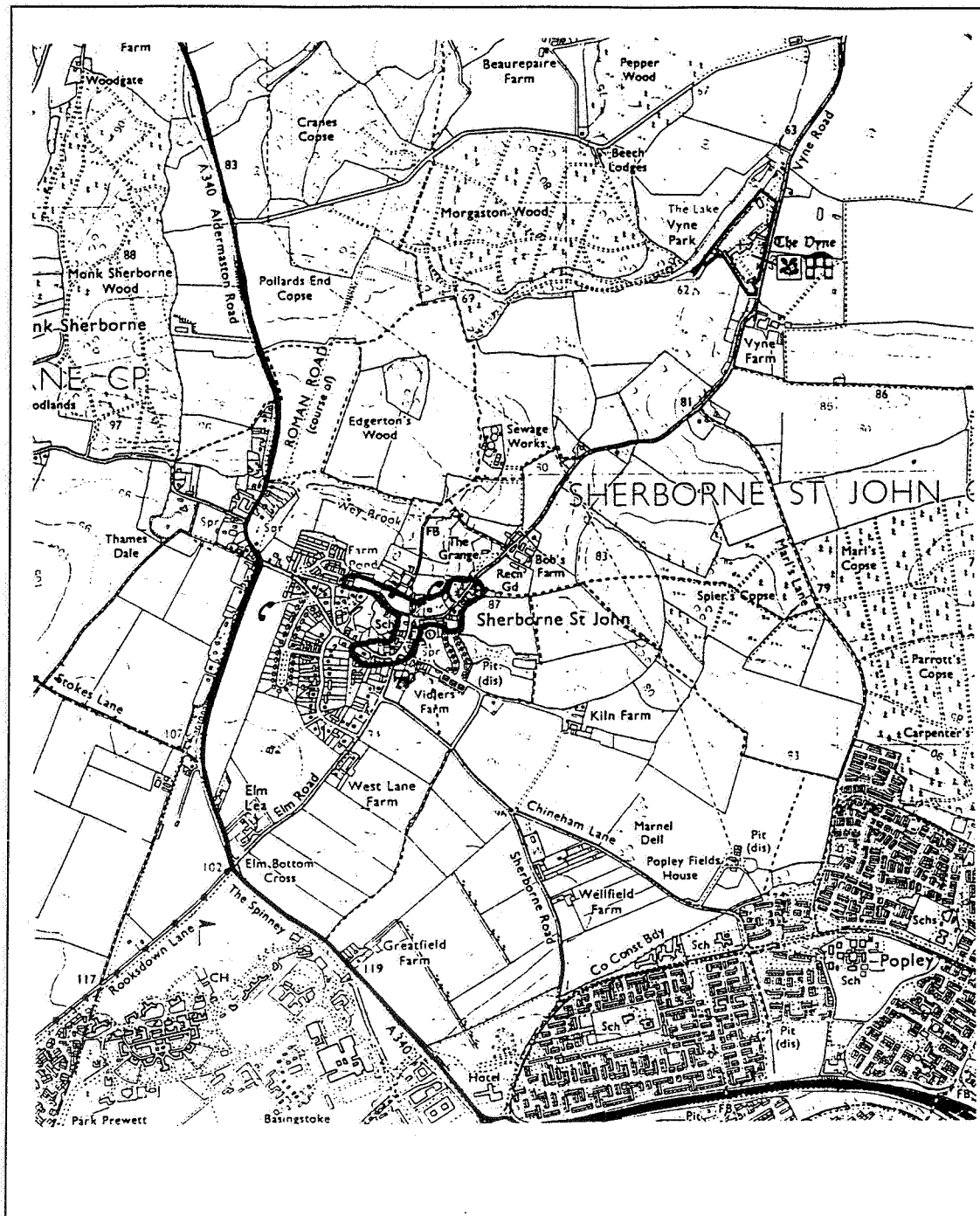
Distinguished from pre-1810 settlement by absence on O.S. 1810 1 inch map.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 and O.S. first edition 1 inch (1810).

Historic Landscape Type

9.7 Village: 1800 Extent



9.7 Hamlet or Village 1810 Extent

Description and Historical Rationale

Small to medium settlement. Often of medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Larger villages usually have a church and the settlement name is the parish name. Small settlements are often subsidiary hamlets or may be part of a very dispersed settlement pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Valley floors are a predominant location in parishes along the main rivers through the chalk

Typical Associations with other Types

Mainly associated with later settlement (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

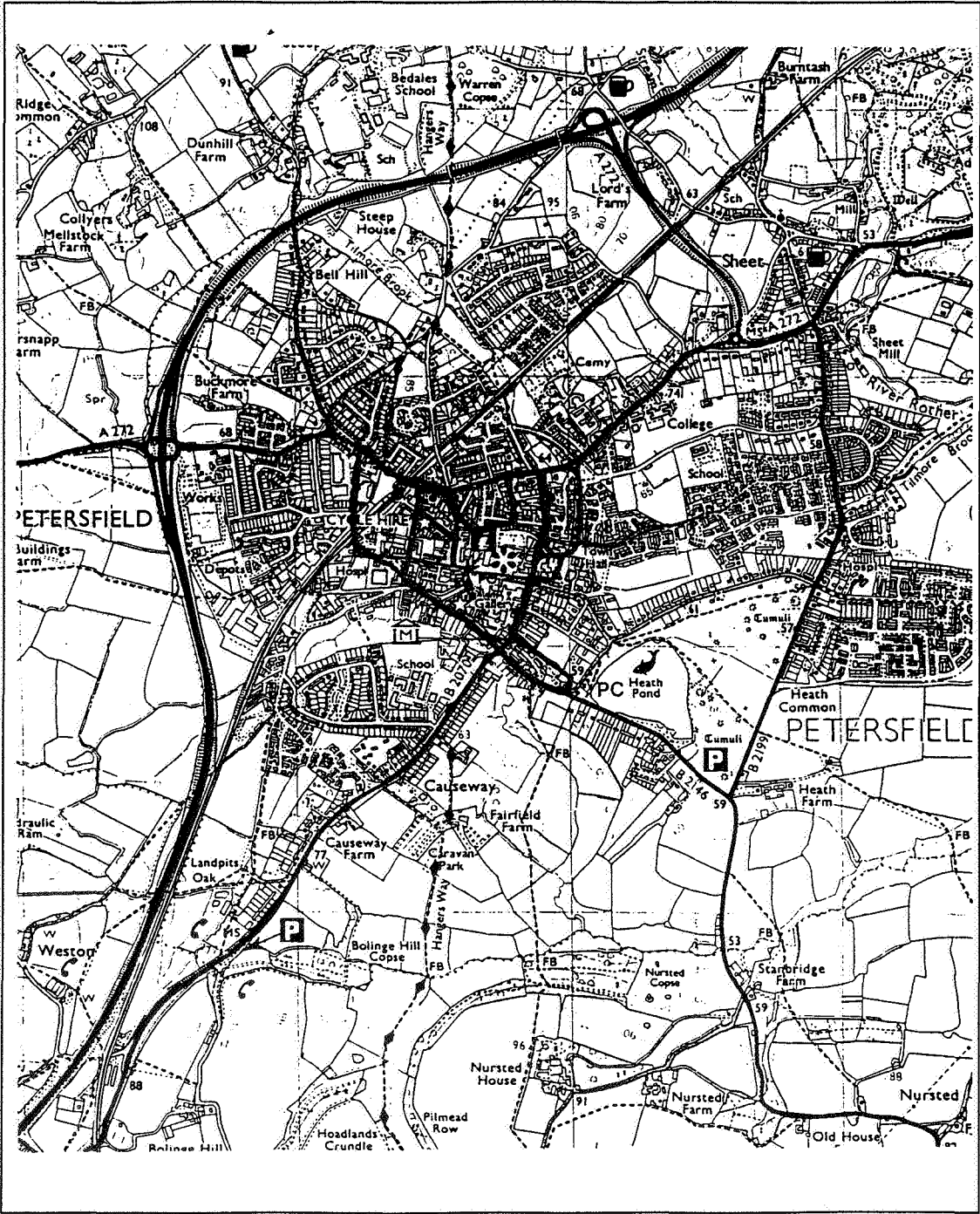
Distinguished from 9.6 by extent of settlement shown on 1st edition OS 1" map. Distinguished from 9.9 by size and by reference to M. Hughes' 'List of Historic Towns'.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps; O.S. first edition 1 inch series (1810).

Historic Landscape Type

9.9 Town and City: 1800 Extent



9.9 Town and City 1810 Extent

Description and Historical Rationale

1810 extent of settlement in towns and cities. Generally medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

1810 extent identified from O.S. 1 inch series - 1810.

Predominant Locations and Variations

River valleys and coastal harbours are the predominant locations

Typical Associations with other Types

Post- 1810 settlement (9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from post 1810 settlement (9.6) by presence on O.S. 1 inch series (1810).

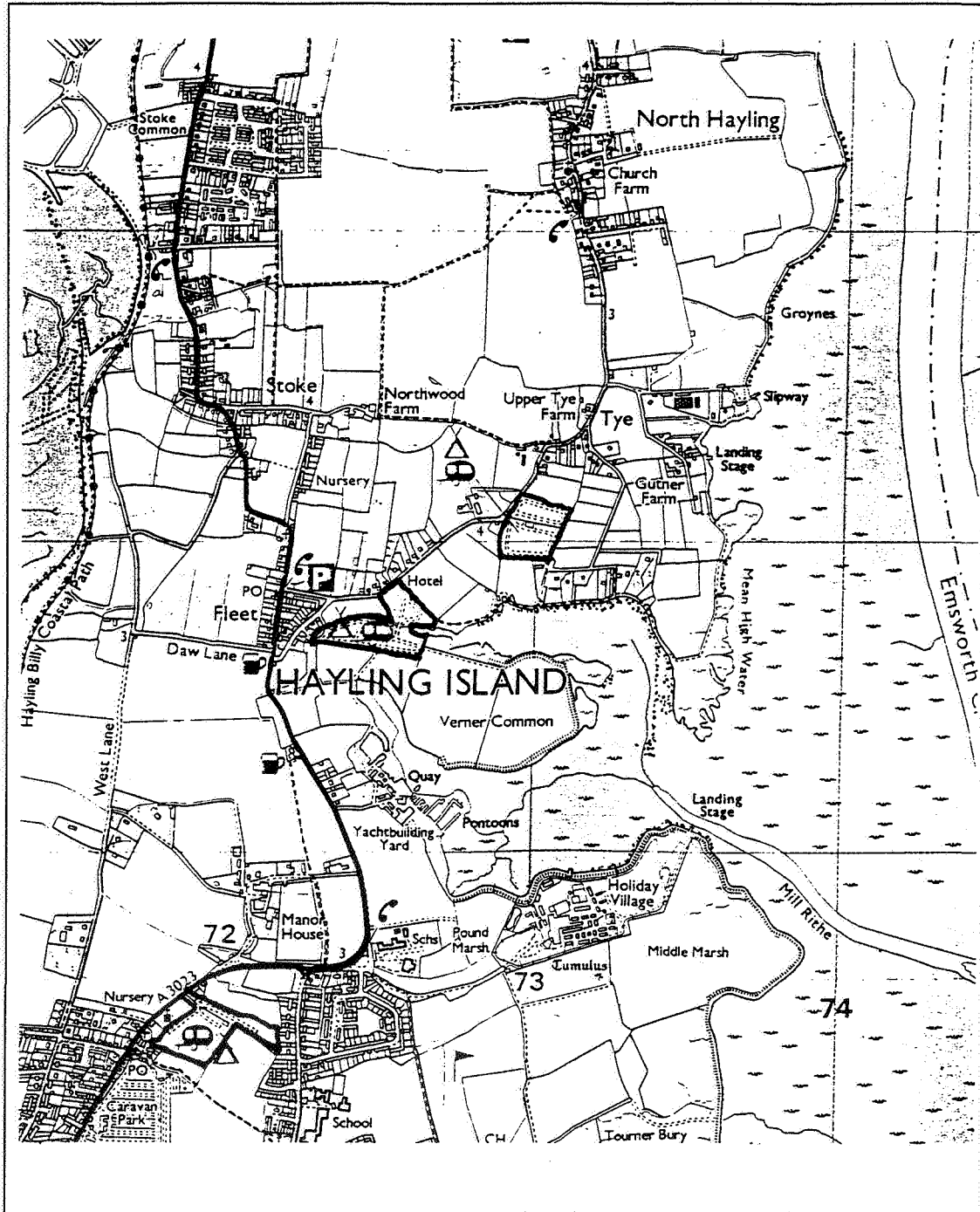
Distinguished from 1810 villages and hamlets by size and possibly by presence on 'List of Historic Towns' (M. Hughes).

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and O.S. first edition 1 inch series (1810).

Historic Landscape Type

9.11 Caravan Sites



9.11 Caravan Sites

Description and Historical Rationale

Modern development of tourism industry, later C20th in date. Mainly consist of permanent and / or temporary caravans.

Identifying Characteristics

Denoted as caravan sites on O.S. maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Mainly coastal, fairly rare and not extensive.

Typical Associations with other Types

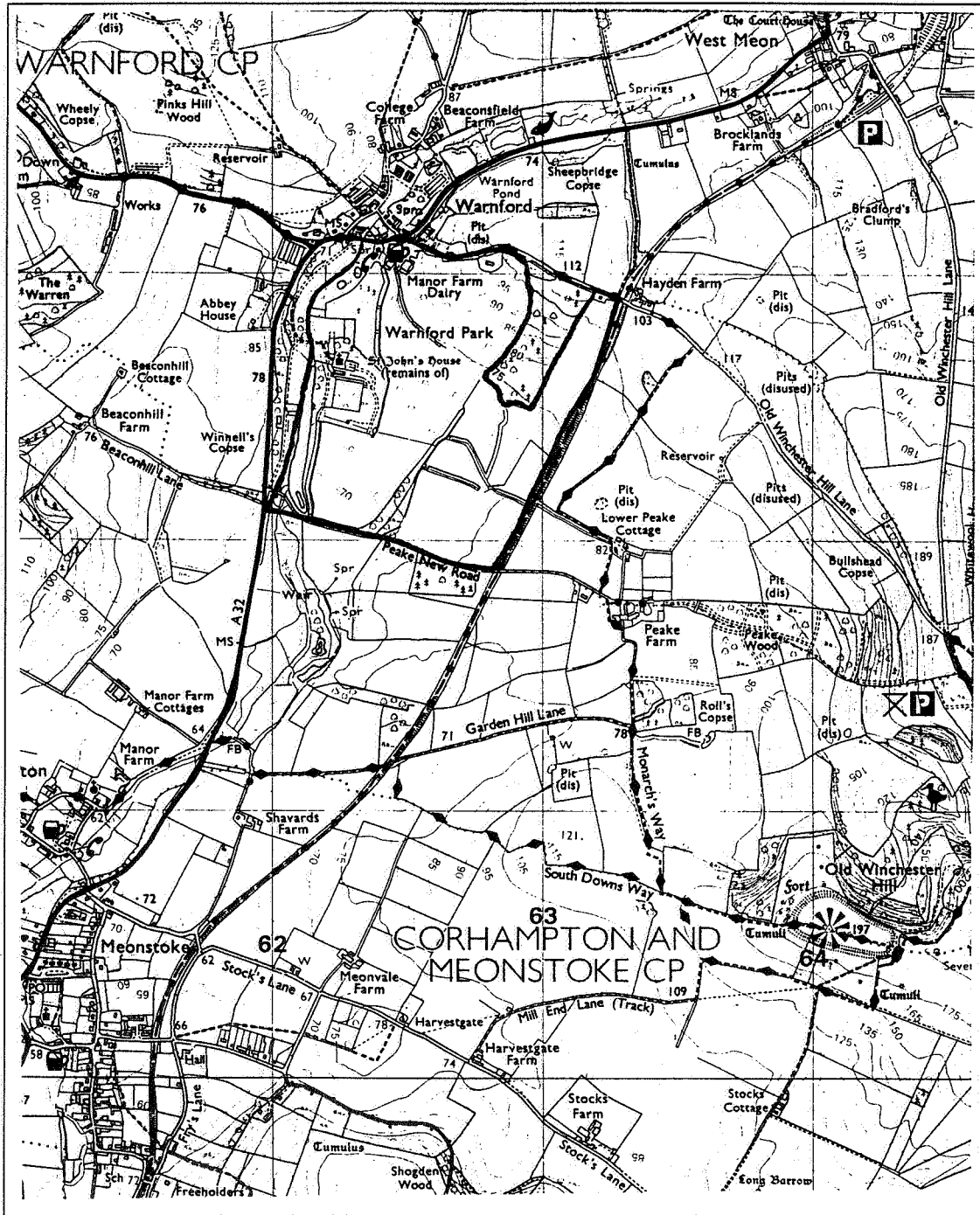
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps

Historic Landscape Type

10.1 Pre-1800 Parkland



10.1 Pre-1810 Parkland

Description and Historical Rationale

Designed landscape usually associated with an historic house. May date back as far as the medieval period.

Identifying Characteristics

Often named as parks on O.S. maps, and usually include a named large house. Landscaped areas are often denoted with scattered tree symbols. Identified as pre-1810 from H.C.C. 'List of Historic Parks and Gardens' (Appendix II) and from presence on O.S. 1 inch series (1810).

Predominant Locations and Variations

Locations varied, generally lower ground and valley sides.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with 10.2 (post 1810 parkland) where an extension has occurred. Can be associated with settlements.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

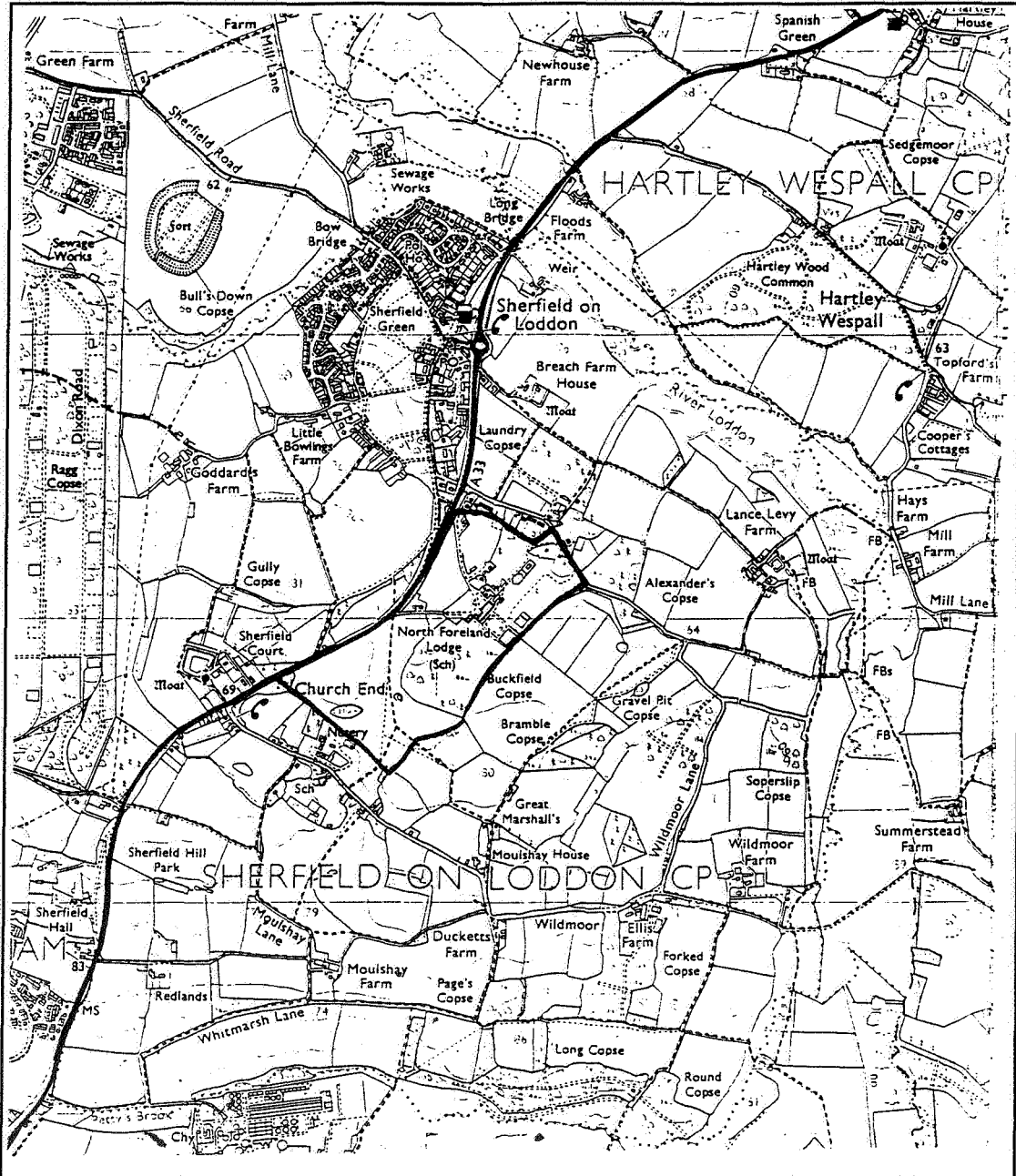
Distinguished from C19th and later parkland (HLT 10.2) by presence on 1st edition O.S. 1 inch series (1810). Distinguished from HLT 10.3 (deer parks) by presence or absence on HCC map and list of deer parks.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000; H.C.C. 'Map of designed historic landscapes'; H.C.C. 'List of historic parks and gardens' Appendix II; O.S. 1 inch series (1810).

Historic Landscape Type

10.2 19th Century and later Parkland



10.2 19th Century and Later Parkland

Description and Historical Rationale

Designed landscape which has come into existence since 1810.

Identifying Characteristics

Areas often denoted as park on O.S. maps. May contain a large house and may consist of landscaped features such as scattered trees or rows of trees. Post 1810 status identified by absence on O.S. 1 inch series (1810).

Predominant Locations and Variations

As for older parks, but more often not in prime valley locations.

Typical Associations with other Types

10.1 (pre-1810 parkland), where post-1810 parkland forms an extension to previous parkland.

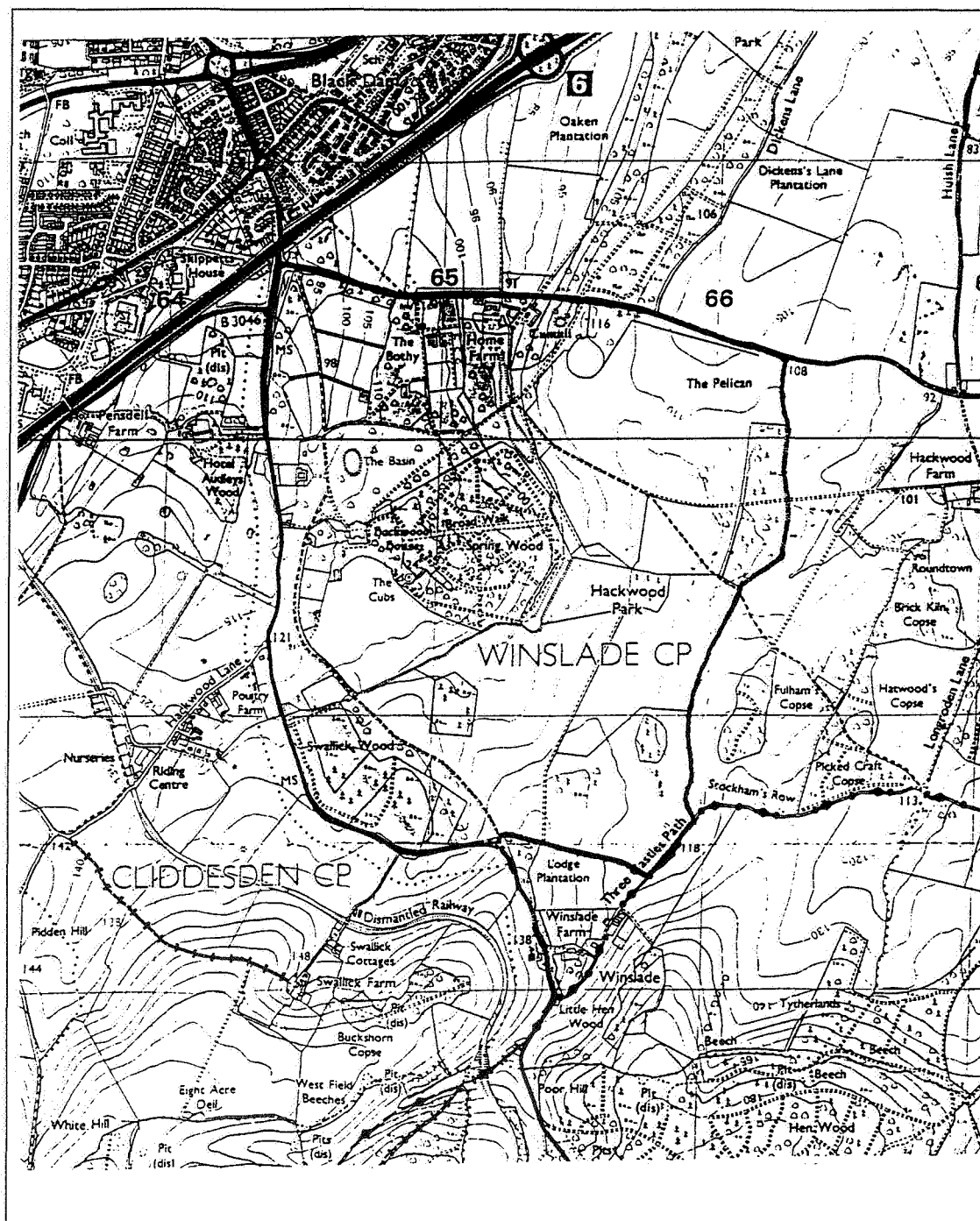
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from 1810 parkland (HLT 10.1) by absence on O.S. 1 inch series (1810).

Distinguished from deer parks (HLT 10.3) by absence of deer park annotation on H.C.C. 'Map of the designed historic landscape' and by absence on list of deer parks in HCC 'Historic Parks and Gardens' Appendix I.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000; O.S. 1 inch first edition (1810); H.C.C. 'Map of designed historic landscape' and H.C.C. 'List of Historic Parks and Gardens'.



10.3 Deer Parks

Description and Historical Rationale

Deer parks were the private hunting grounds of the landed aristocracy. Generally, they are late C12th – C14th in origin within the country. Often they were enclosed from within Royal Forest under licences to empark.

Identifying Characteristics

Deer parks can often be recognised by the presence of park pale annotations on 1:25000 O.S. maps, and by the presence of wood pasture. May be listed in 'Historic Parks and Gardens' Appendix I and identified on H.C.C. 'Map of Designed Historic Landscapes'. Areas have been mapped where they retain parkland characteristics, though potentially significantly modified by later designed landscaping. Deer parks that have become fields are mapped according to their field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type is generally fairly evenly spread throughout in the more wooded areas of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Tends to be associated with various kinds of woodland and fields.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from pre 1810 parkland (HLT 10.1) and C19th and later parks (HLT 10.2) by presence on relevant deer park map and list.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps; O.S first edition series; inventory of H.C.C. Historic Parks and Gardens' Appendix I (list of deer parks) and H.C.C. 'Map of Designed Historic Landscapes'.

11.1 Racecourses

Description and Historical Rationale

Racecourse or gallops for horses.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified on O.S. 1:25000 maps as an open area with a round or oval track and associated buildings. Also named as racecourses or gallops.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Not common. Mainly on or adjacent to the chalk.

Typical Associations with other Types

No particular associations.

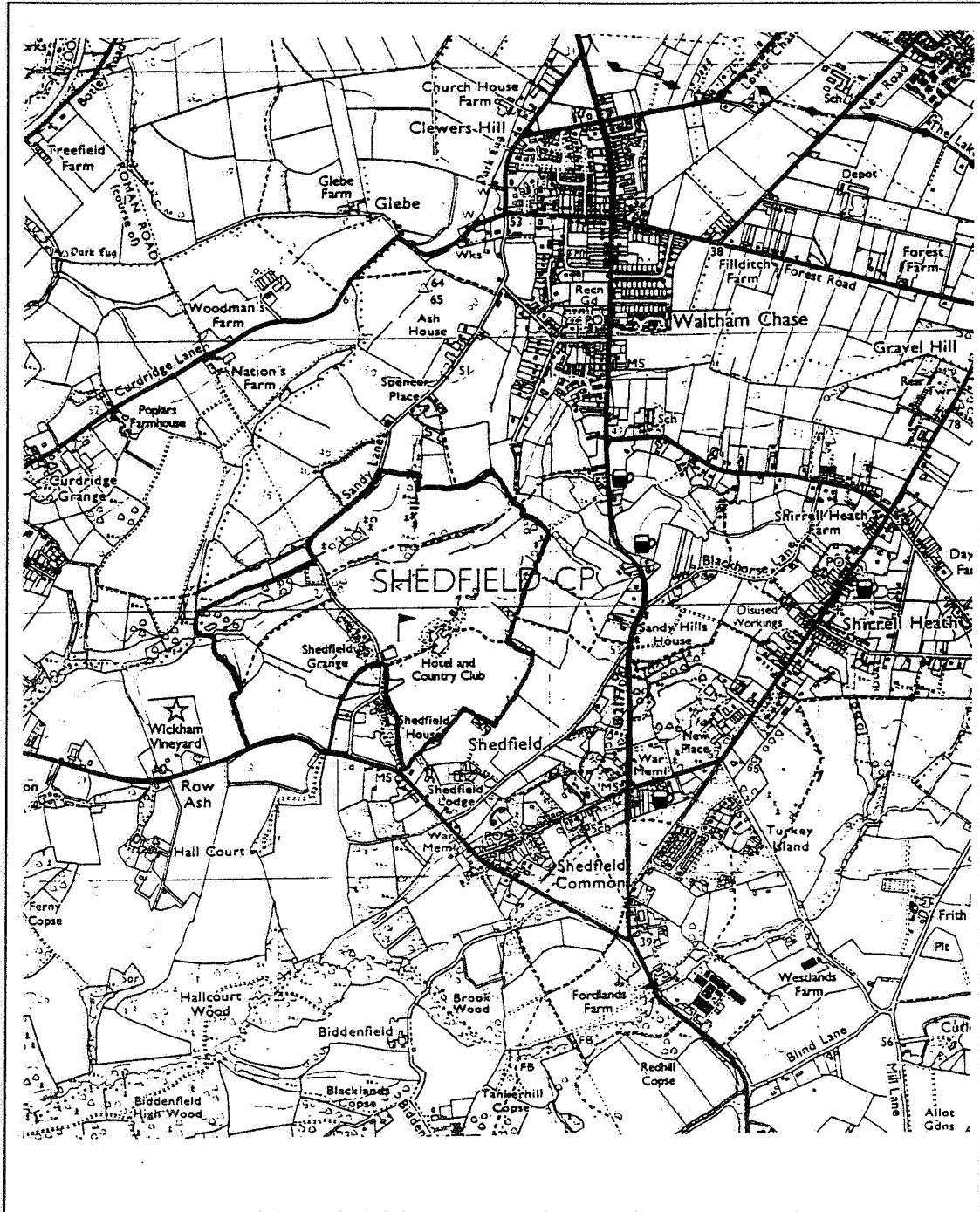
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

11.2 Golf Courses



11.2 Golf Courses

Description and Historical Rationale

Golf courses are invariably C20th in date.

Identifying Characteristics

This type can be identified by the presence of a golf course symbol on a 1:50,000 map. Area checked from air photographs.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Golf courses are usually found near to settlements, especially towns. They are found throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with recent settlements including recent settlements with paddocks, which may be large houses and gardens, especially near main centres of population (HLT 9.2, 9.6), and often to be found in woodland and heathland areas.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

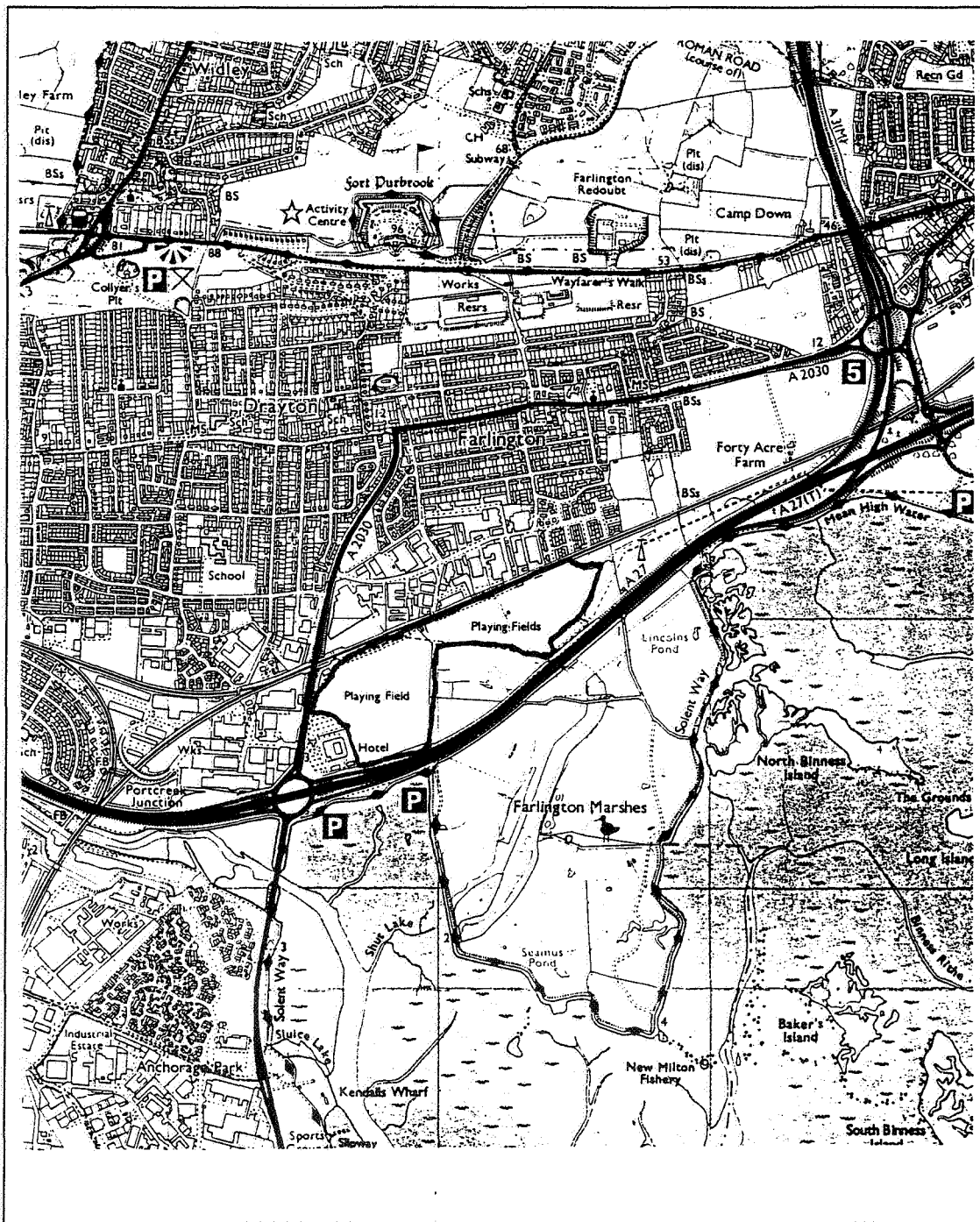
Extent may be distinguished from surrounding areas by use of aerial photography.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

11.3 Major Sports Fields and Complexes



11.3 Major Sports Fields and Complexes

Description and Historical Rationale

This type is invariably late C20th in date.

Identifying Characteristics

Usually regular in shape, with straight boundaries. Will be annotated on the relevant O.S. map.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Predominantly located in or near settlements across the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with larger settlements, especially towns (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

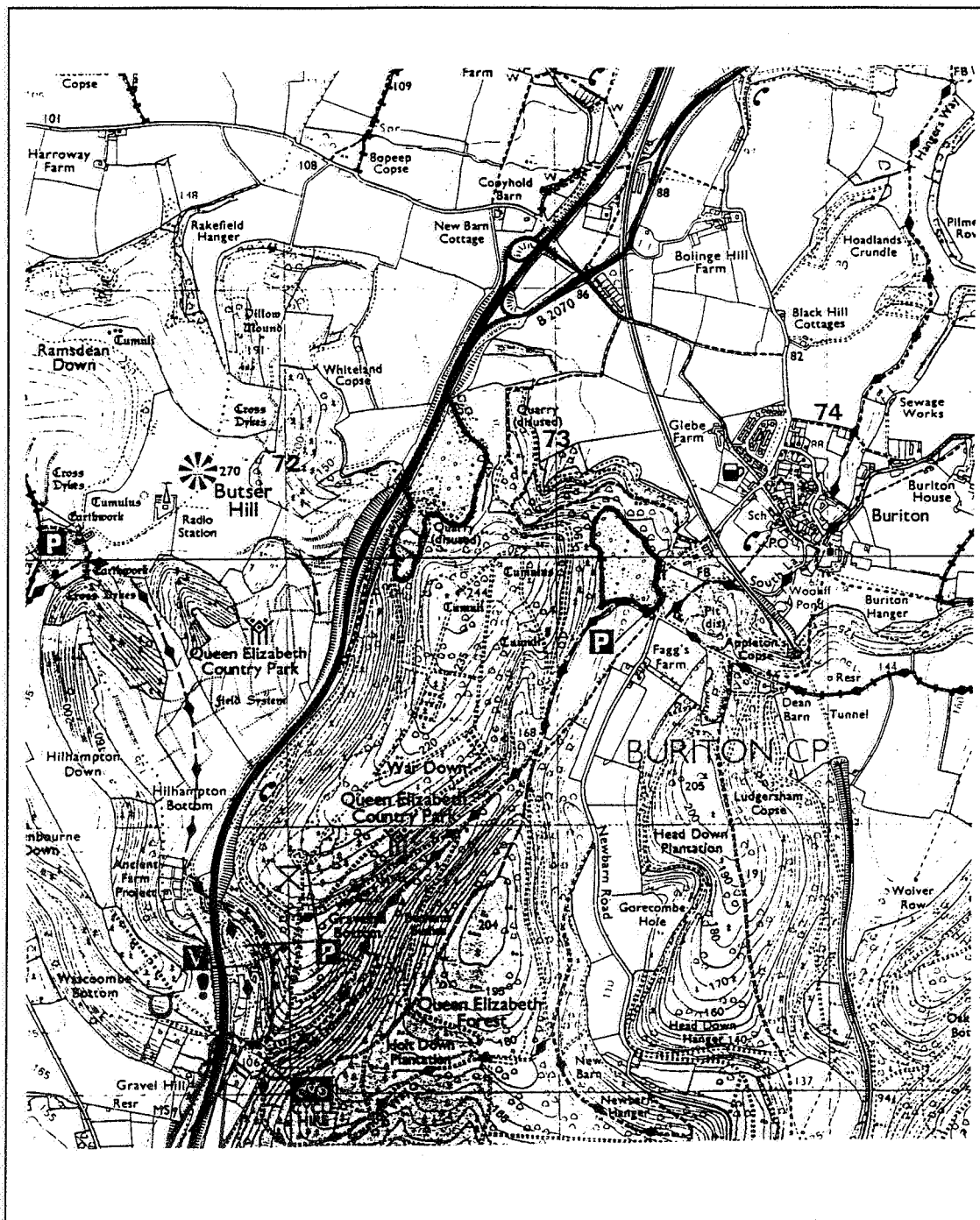
Recorded as part of 9.6 (post 1810 settlement) when the type occurs within urban areas.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

12.1 Active and Disused Chalk Quarries



12.1 Active and Disused Chalk Quarries

Description and Historical Rationale

Usually chalk quarries of any size are C20th in origin, created by extraction of chalk primarily for industrial or constructional purposes.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified on O.S. 1:25000 by name and by map symbols for 'gravel pits' and 'other pits'. Disused pits are often identified by map symbols for refuse areas. Chalk quarries are, by definition, confined to the chalk areas of the county,

Predominant Locations and Variations

Normally situated on scarp slopes of the chalk, but also occur within chalk areas generally.

Typical Associations with other Types

None.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

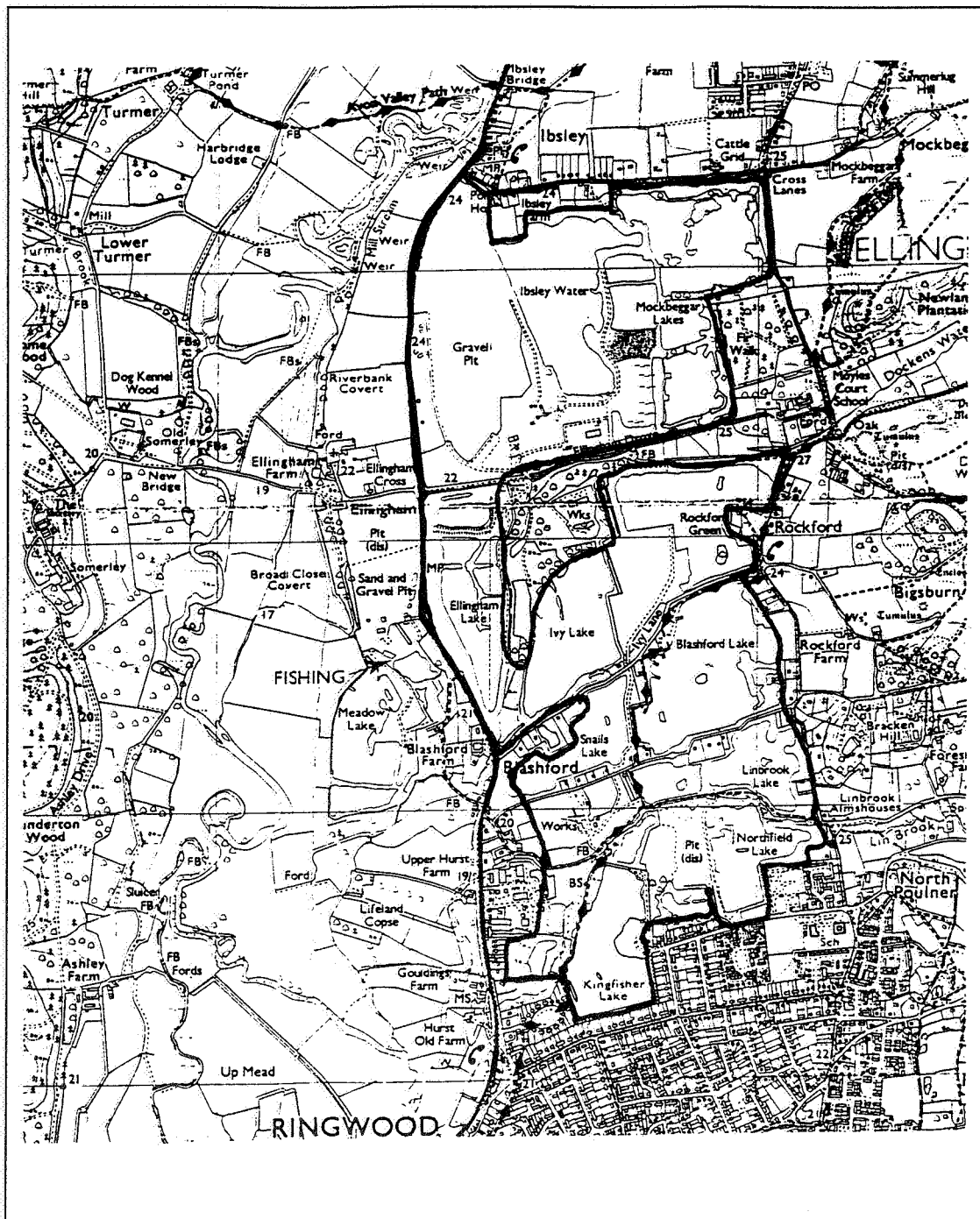
This type is similar to 12.2 (gravel workings), but can be distinguished by reference to geological maps of the county.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and geological maps.

Historic Landscape Type

12.2 Active and Disused Gravel Works



12.2 Active and Disused Gravel Workings

Description and Historical Rationale

Gravel workings of any size are typically C20th in origin. By definition, they are created for the extraction of sand and gravels, primarily for the construction industry.

Identifying Characteristics

They are often regular in shape, but with wavy edges. When disused, they are often used as refuse tips or form artificial lakes. The combination of reclaimed filled sites, waste disposal, active workings and lakes often combine to form a distinctive landscape character of gravel workings even though the elements are very different in themselves. Identified on O.S. 1:25000 maps by name, and by the map symbol for gravel pits. Within areas with gravel deposits, mainly river gravels but also tertiary sands and gravels.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Gravel workings are predominantly found in the river valleys of the country, such as the Avon and the Test, but also on tertiary deposits, such as at Bramshill and Eversley in the north east corner of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is generally associated with the valley floor types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

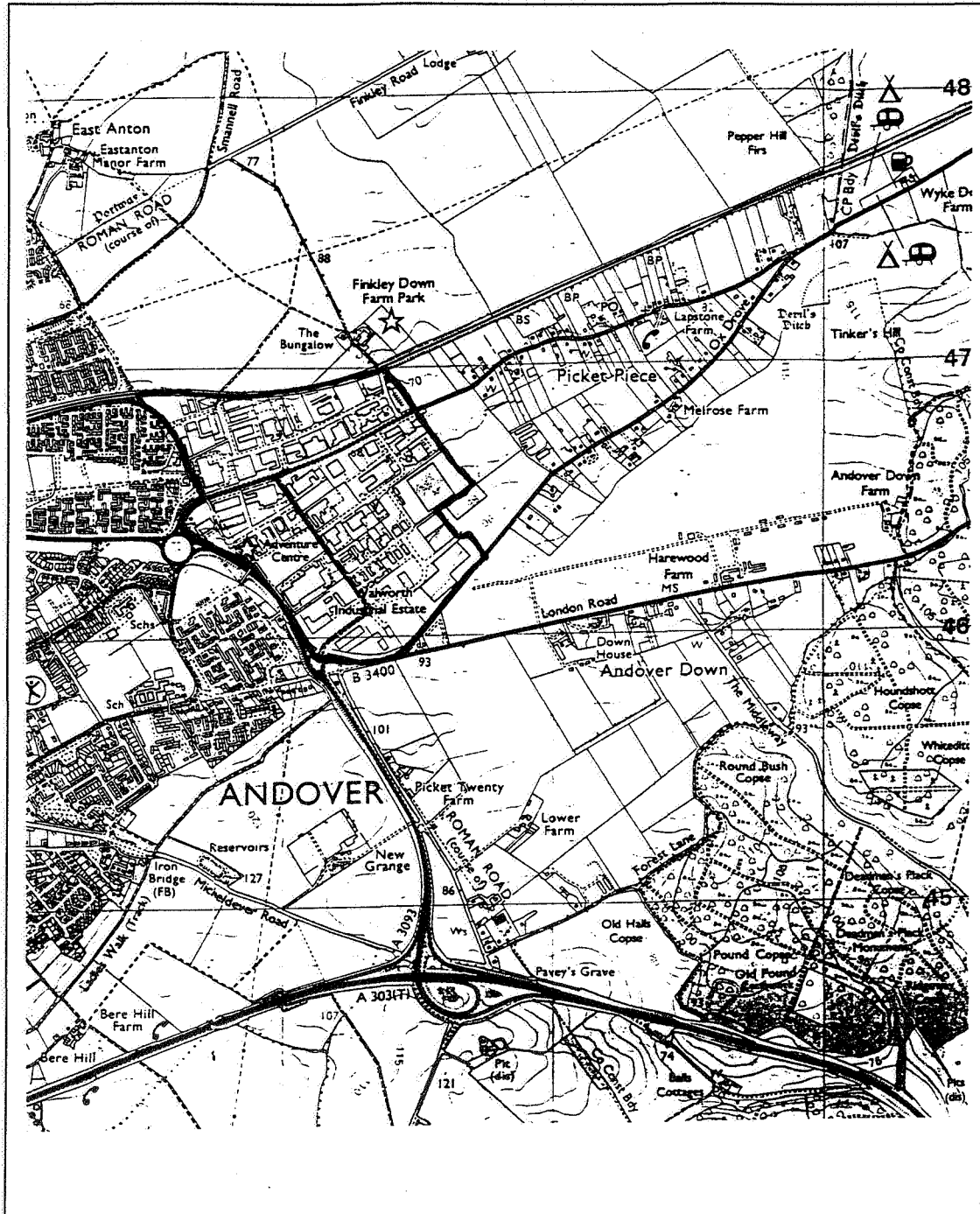
Gravel workings can be distinguished from other quarry types, such as chalk quarries, by their location on valley floors.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

12.3 Industrial Complexes and Factories



12.3 Industrial Complexes and Factories

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas subjected to industrial development. Industrial areas situated within urban areas and categorised as part of that urban area. This category will therefore represent largely recent industrial developments which have become established within industrial parks out of town and in rural locations.

Identifying Characteristics

Areas identified on 1:25000 maps by name and consisting predominantly of large structures.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Close to major urban areas. Those within urban areas have not been separately mapped.

Typical Associations with other Types

Commonly associated with post 1810 settlement (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

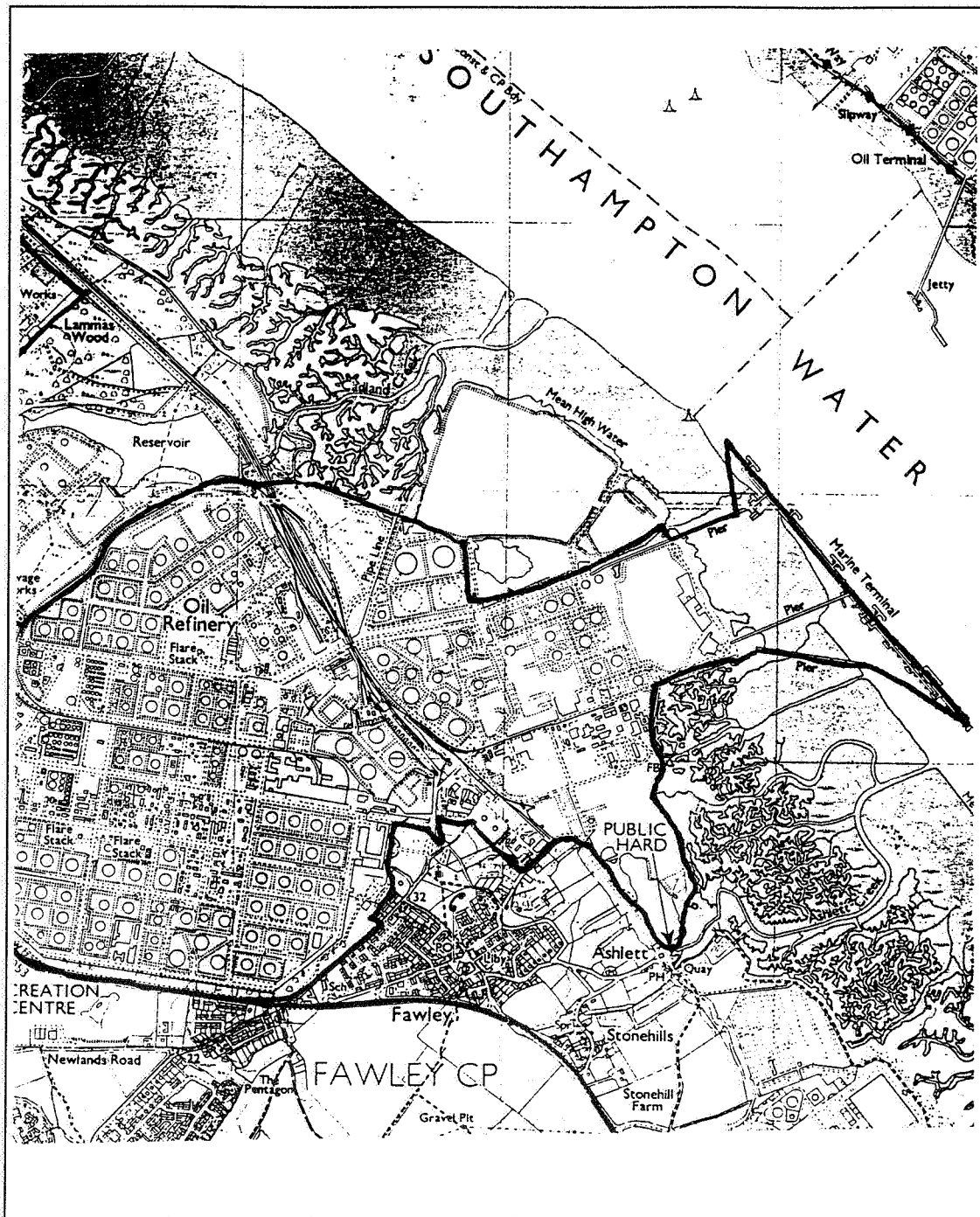
Distinguished from major industrial complexes (HLT 12.4) by name, scale and form of structures and buildings as shown on 1:25,000 maps.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

12.4 Modern Large Scale Industry



12.4 Modern Large Scale Industry

Description and Historical Rationale

Area of an industrial development of a large scale, such as power stations and oil terminals. 20th century in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified on O.S. 1:25000 maps by name eg. power station, oil refinery etc. Generally very large in area.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Oil refineries located on the coast eg. Fawley. Power stations are usually located near a water source and urban areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Close to major post 1810 settlements (HLT 9.6), and coastal types (HLT 8.1 to 8.7)

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

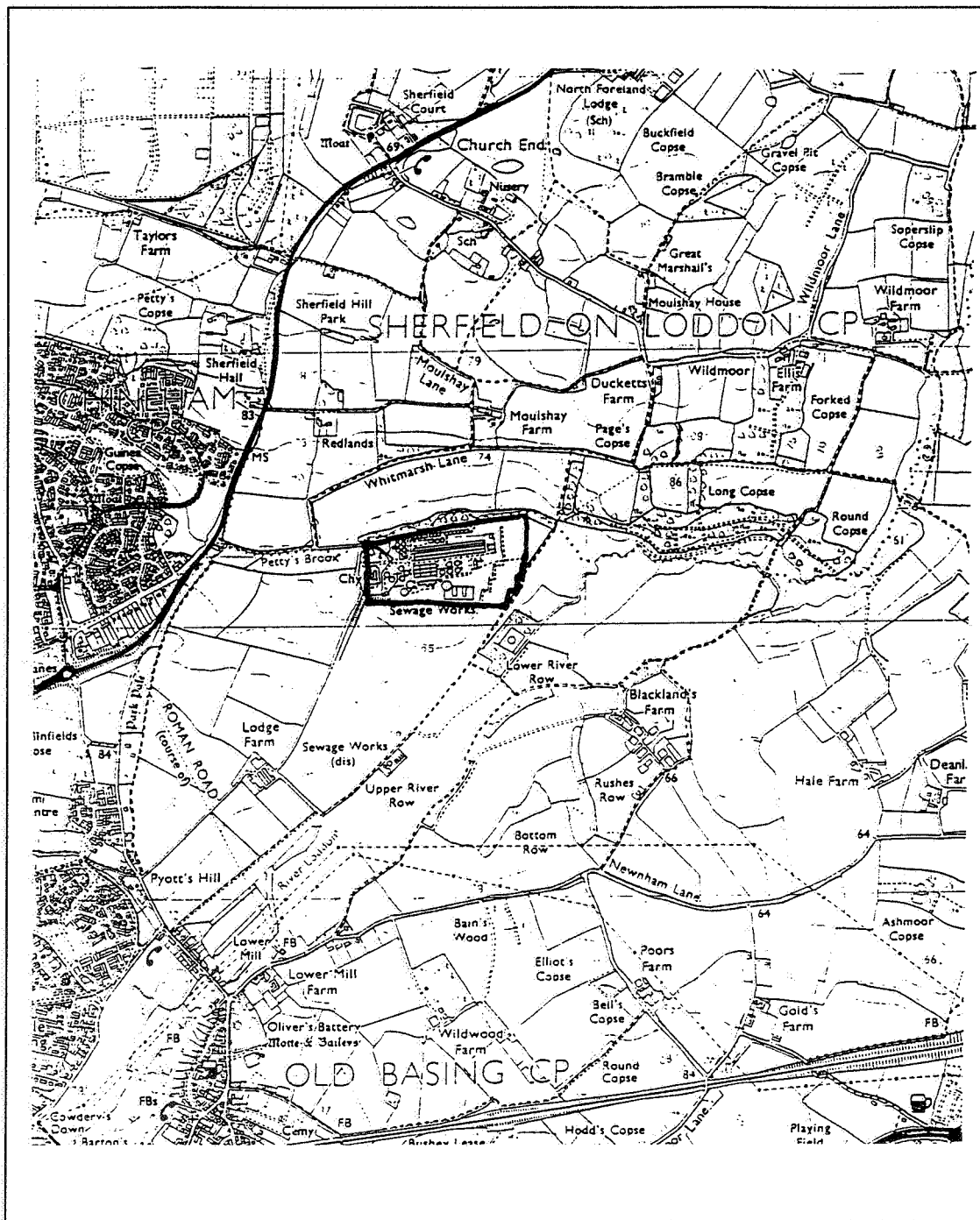
Distinguished from 12.3 by name, form and extent.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

12.5 Reservoirs and Water Treatment



12.5 Reservoirs and Water Treatment

Description and Historical Rationale

Usually late C19th / C20th in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

This type can be identified by reference to annotations on O.S. maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Not mapped separately when they are within urban areas, and relatively rare outside them. This type is generally located in low lying areas close to settlements, such as river valleys.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with settlement types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

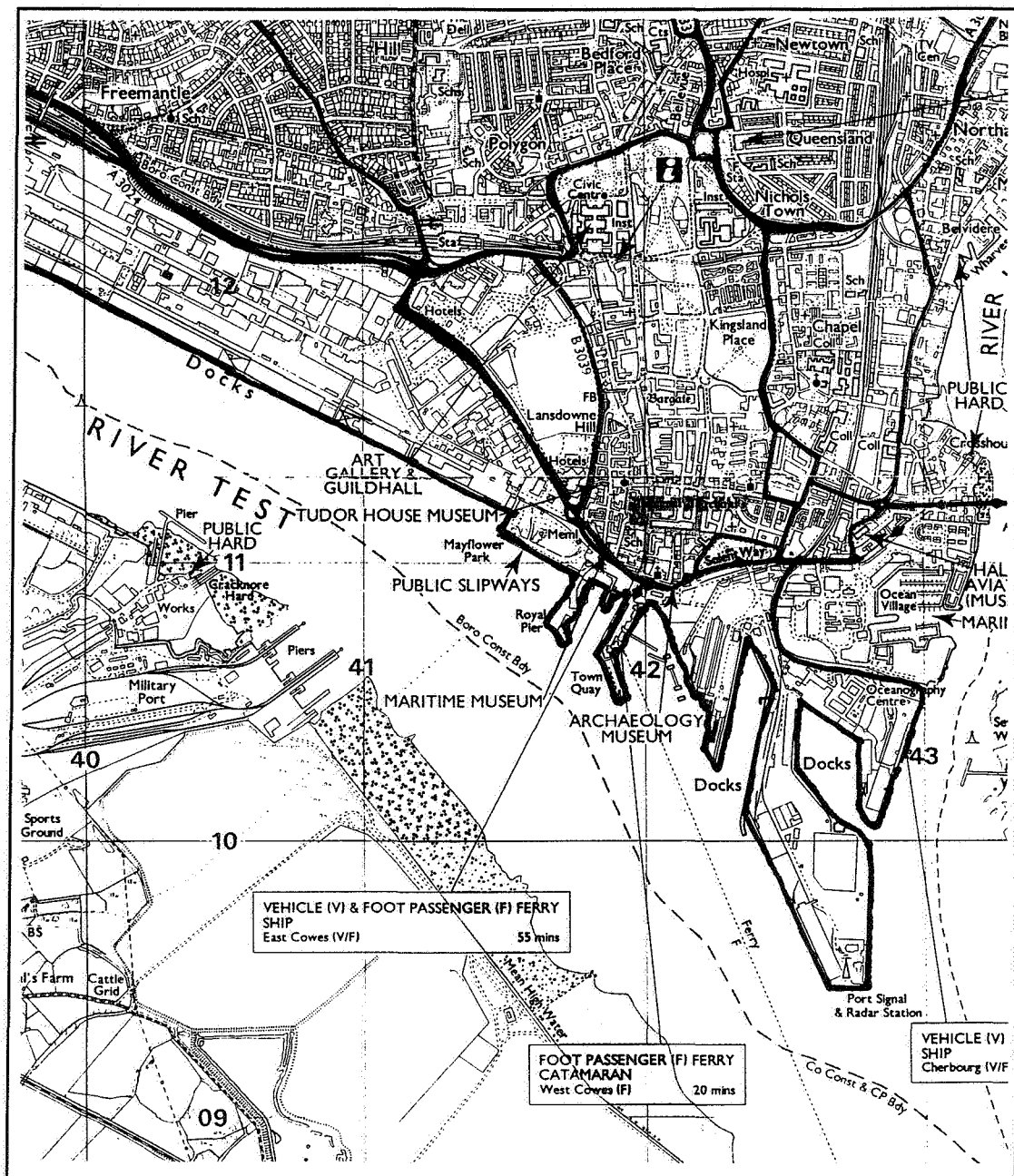
Distinguished from other industrial types by form and annotations on maps.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

12.6 Dockyards



12.6 Dockyards

Description and Historical Rational

Areas of ports where ships and other maritime craft are loaded and unloaded. Generally recent in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified by reference to annotations on O.S 1:25000 maps

Predominant Locations and Variations

Usually situated along the Hampshire coast within urban areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Typically associated with HLT 9.6 and coastal types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

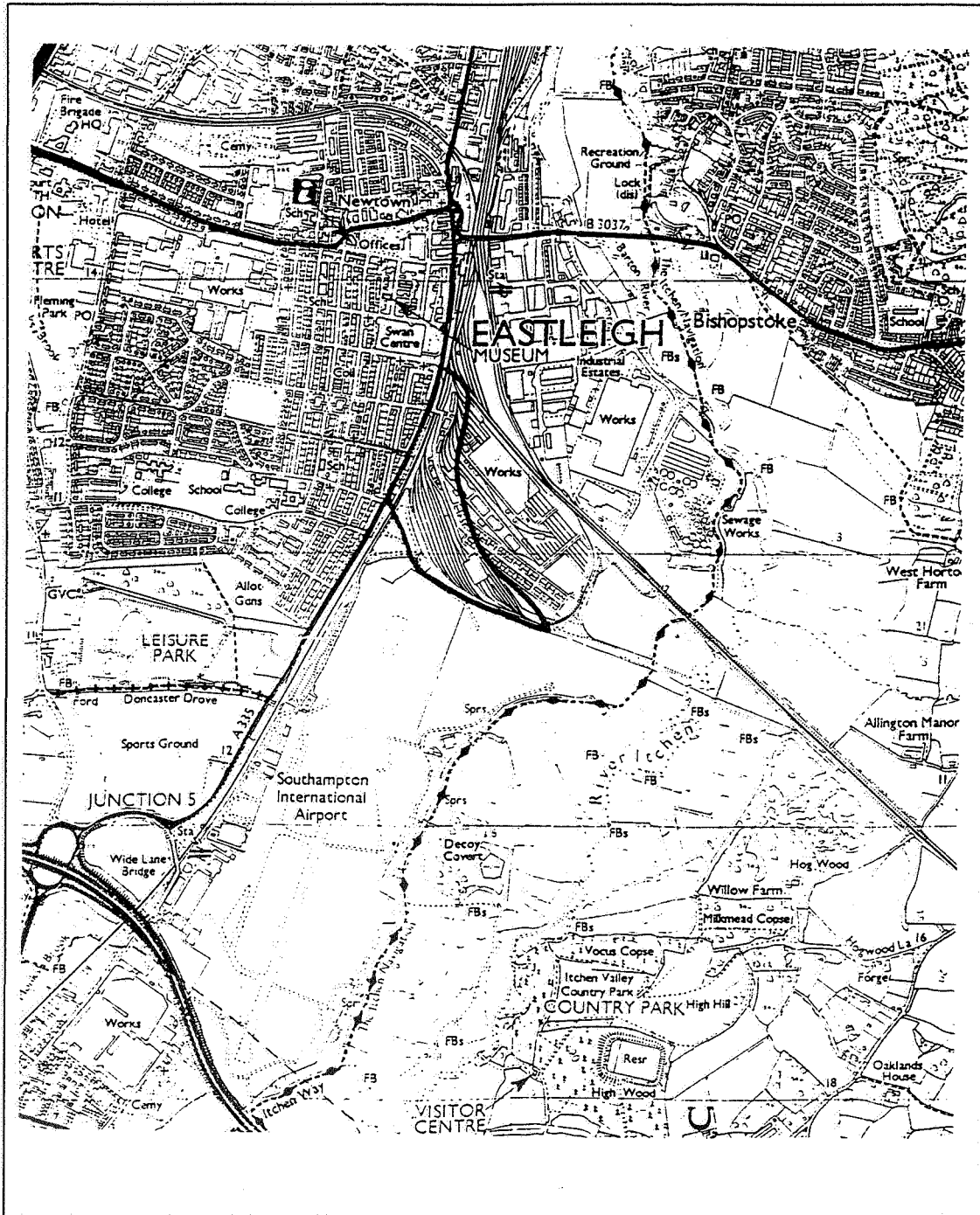
Can be distinguished from HLT 9.6 and various industrial types by reference to annotations on O.S 1:25000 maps.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

13.1 Station and Sidings Complexes



13.1 Station and Sidings Complexes

Description and Historical Rationale

Large railway complexes. Originated from the C19th onwards.

Identifying Characteristics

Seen as a network of railway tracks on O.S. 1:25000.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Located in urban areas eg. Southampton, and more rarely in countryside (eg Micheldever Station).

Typical Associations with other Types

Commonly associated with post 1810 settlement (HLT 9.6) and industrial types (HLT 12.3).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

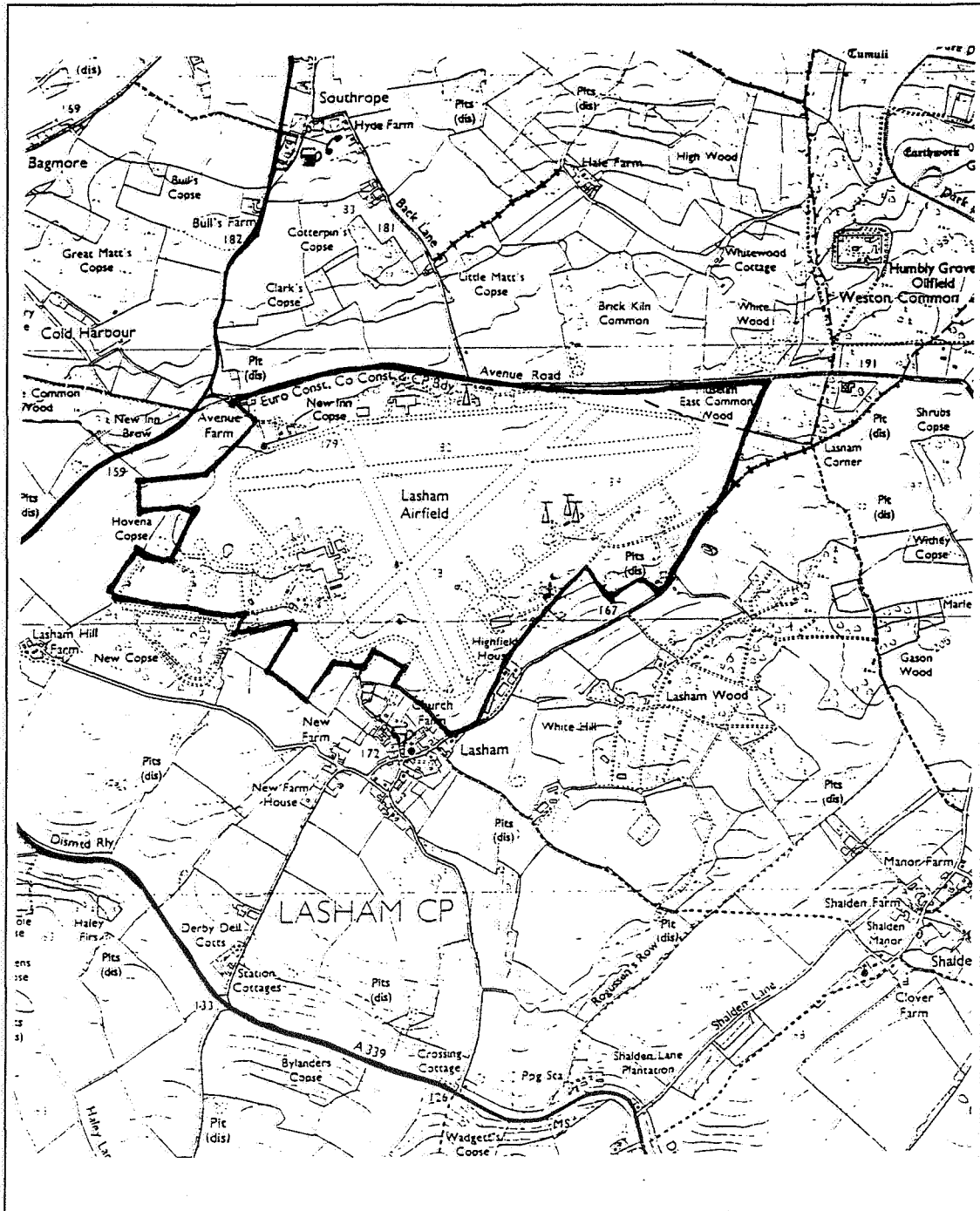
Readily distinguished by association with railways and

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000.

Historic Landscape Type

13.3 Airfields



13.3 Airfields

Description and Historical Rationale

C20th in origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Large open areas with straight boundaries. Runways and associated buildings are usually marked on O.S. maps and are named as airfields. Mapped as airfields where remains of runways survive or have clearly influenced field patterns.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Airfields are often located on level ground, and may be near modern settlements. However, old WWII airfields, some of which are in civilian use are also to be found away from settlements in areas such as the tops of the chalk uplands of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Can be associated with medium to large parliamentary type fields, which are also characteristic of open level areas.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

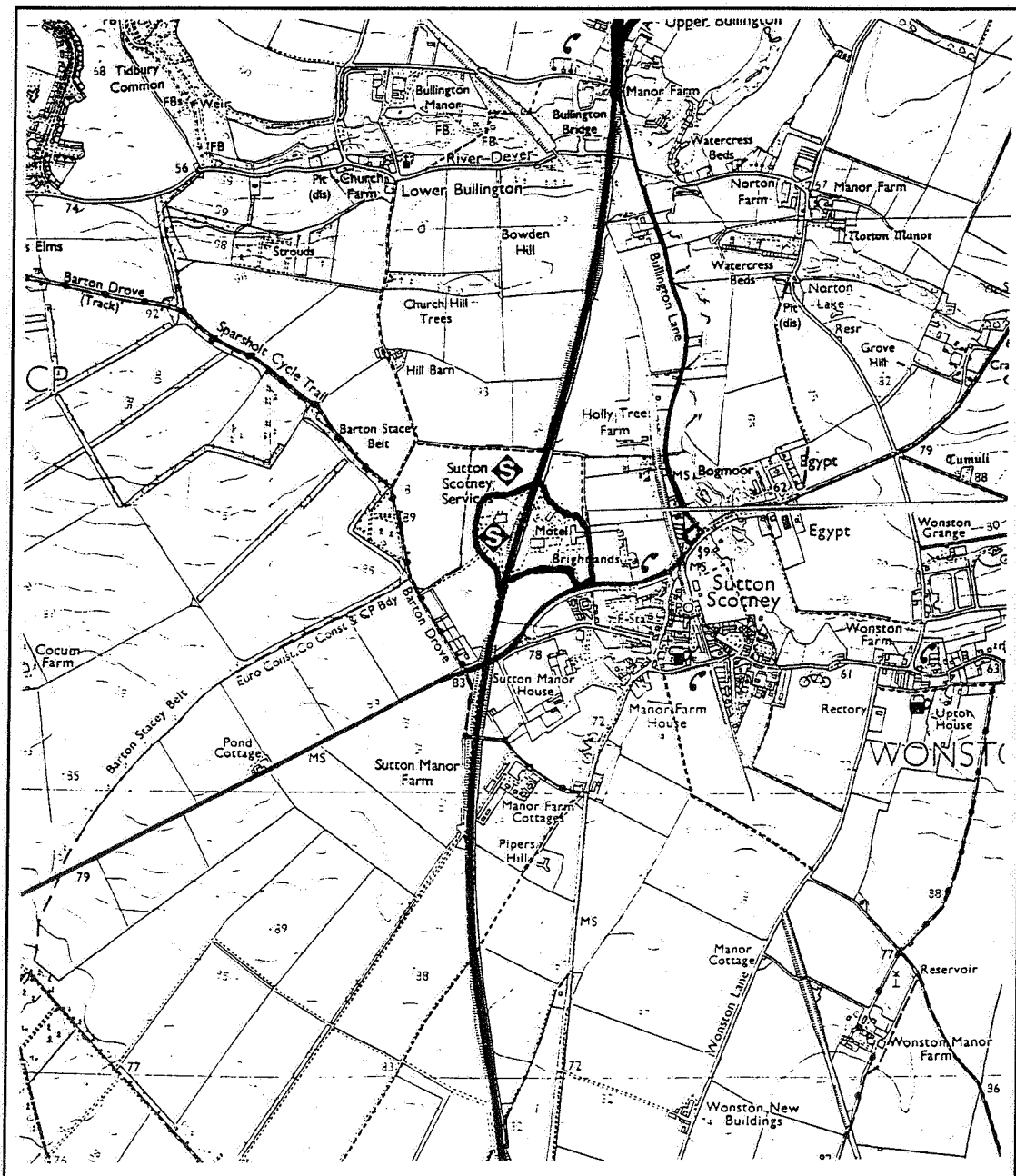
Military airfields are mapped as defence sites.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps.

Historic Landscape Type

13.4 Motorway Service Areas



13.4 Motorway Service Areas

Description and Historical Rationale

Area containing service industry complexes along large roads/motorways

Identifying Characteristics

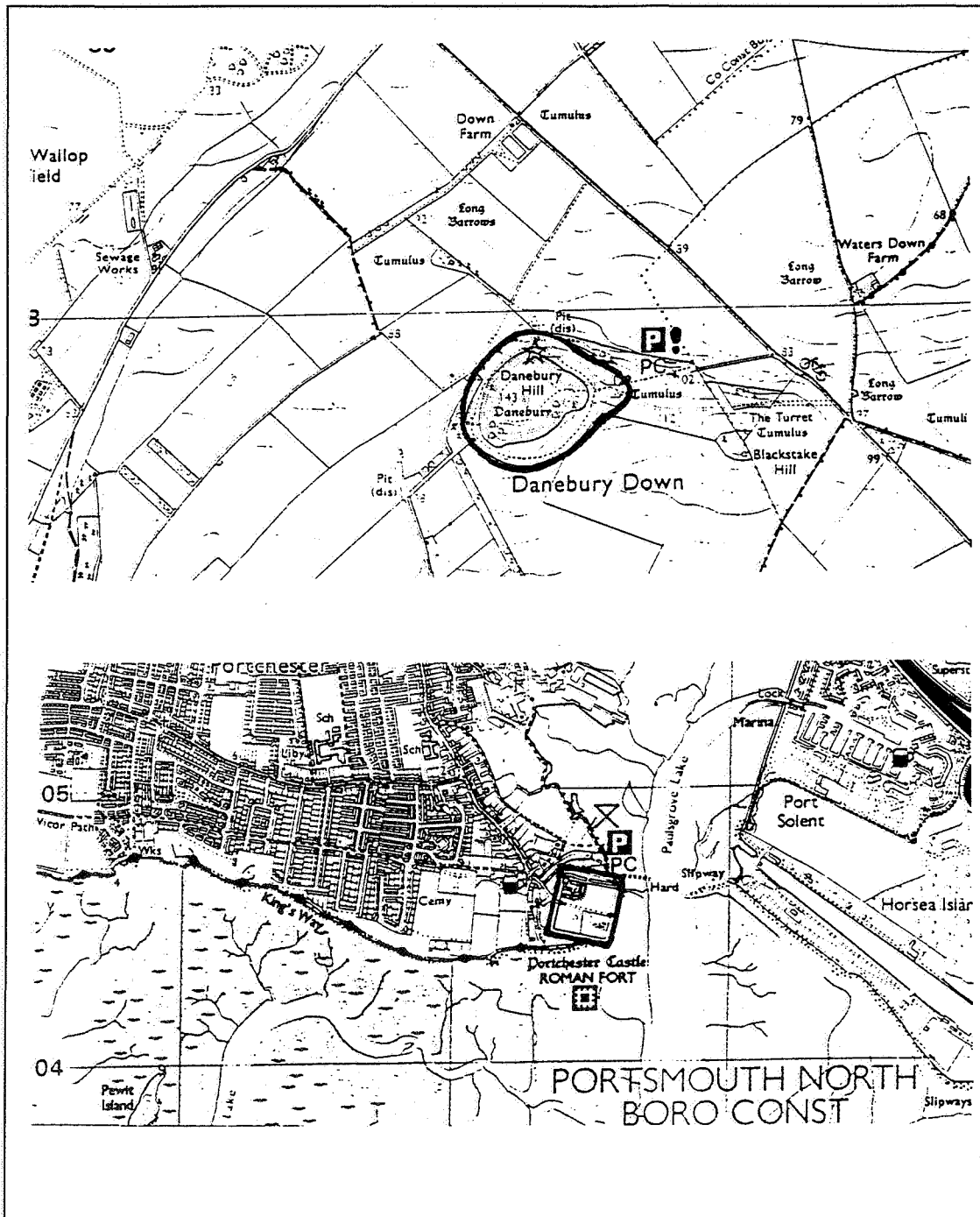
Identified on O.S 1:25000 map by name and by services symbol.

Key Indicative Source

O.S 1:25000

Historic Landscape Type

14.1 Prehistoric and Roman – Military and Defence



14.1 Prehistoric and Roman Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale

This type generally consists of prehistoric hillforts from the Iron Age period, and Roman forts.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified on O.S. 1:25000 maps by name. Age can also be identified by reference to the S.M.R.. Generally consist largely of banks and ditches.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Hillforts are scattered throughout the county, especially in the chalk upland areas, usually on prominent hilltops. Roman sites (Silchester and Porchester) are in lowland locations.

Typical Associations with other Types

Hillforts tend to be associated with downland types or parliamentary type fields on the chalk.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

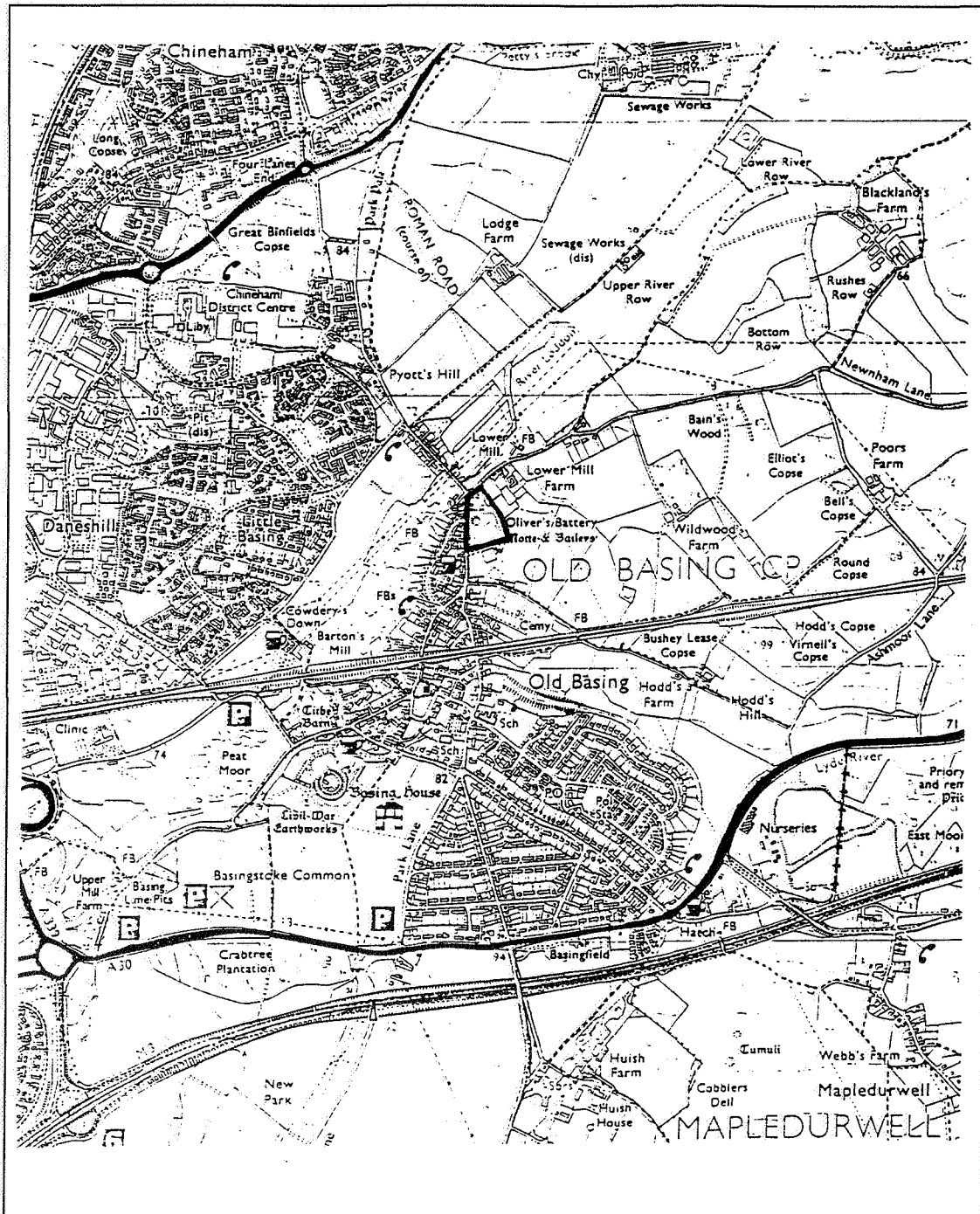
Similar to type 14.2 (motte and bailey and other defensive works), but can be distinguished by reference to the S.M.R..

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and the S.M.R..

Historic Landscape Type

14.2 Medieval – Military and Defence



14.2 Medieval Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale

Primarily consists of medieval motte and baileys and ring works.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified by name and consist of earthworks on O.S. 1:25000 maps. Also identified by reference to the S.M.R..

Predominant Locations and Variations

Predominantly located in and around old settlements, largely in the north-east and south-east areas of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

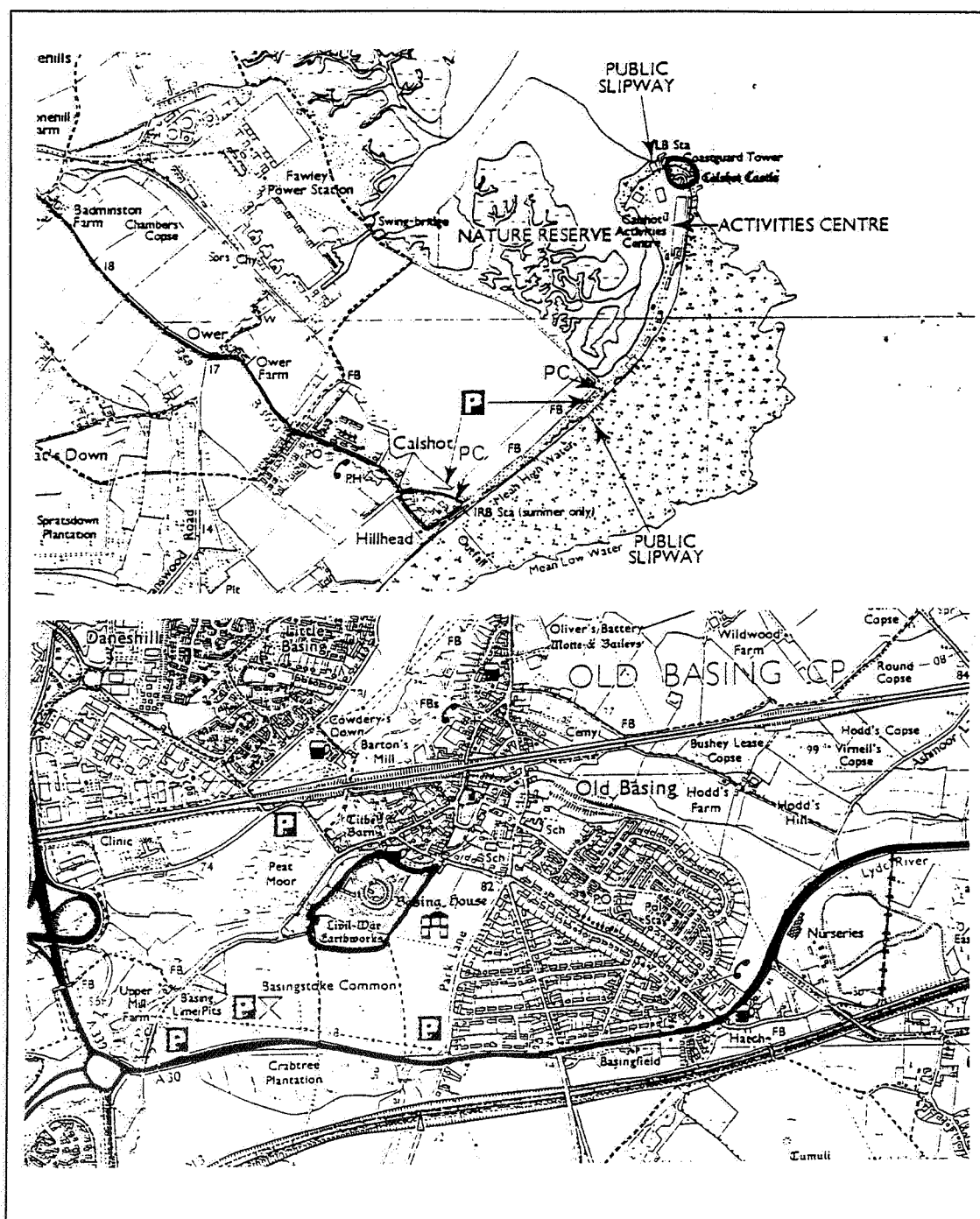
Often associated with pre-1810 settlement categories (9.7 and 9.9).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Similar to other military types. Distinguished by reference to the S.M.R..

Key Indicative Sources

O.S 1:25000 maps; material from the S.M.R..



14.3 Post-medieval Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale

Forts and defences dating from 1500 to 1830, including civil war and Napoleonic defences, as well as the castles on the south coast built by Henry VIII (eg. Hurst and Calshot Castles), which formed part of an early systematic defence system.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified on O.S. 1:25000 by name. Period of fort identified by reference to the S.M.R..

Predominant Locations and Variations

A small number are scattered throughout the county, but the majority are located along the south coast, especially around Portsmouth and the Solent generally.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with coastal types, and with later defence types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

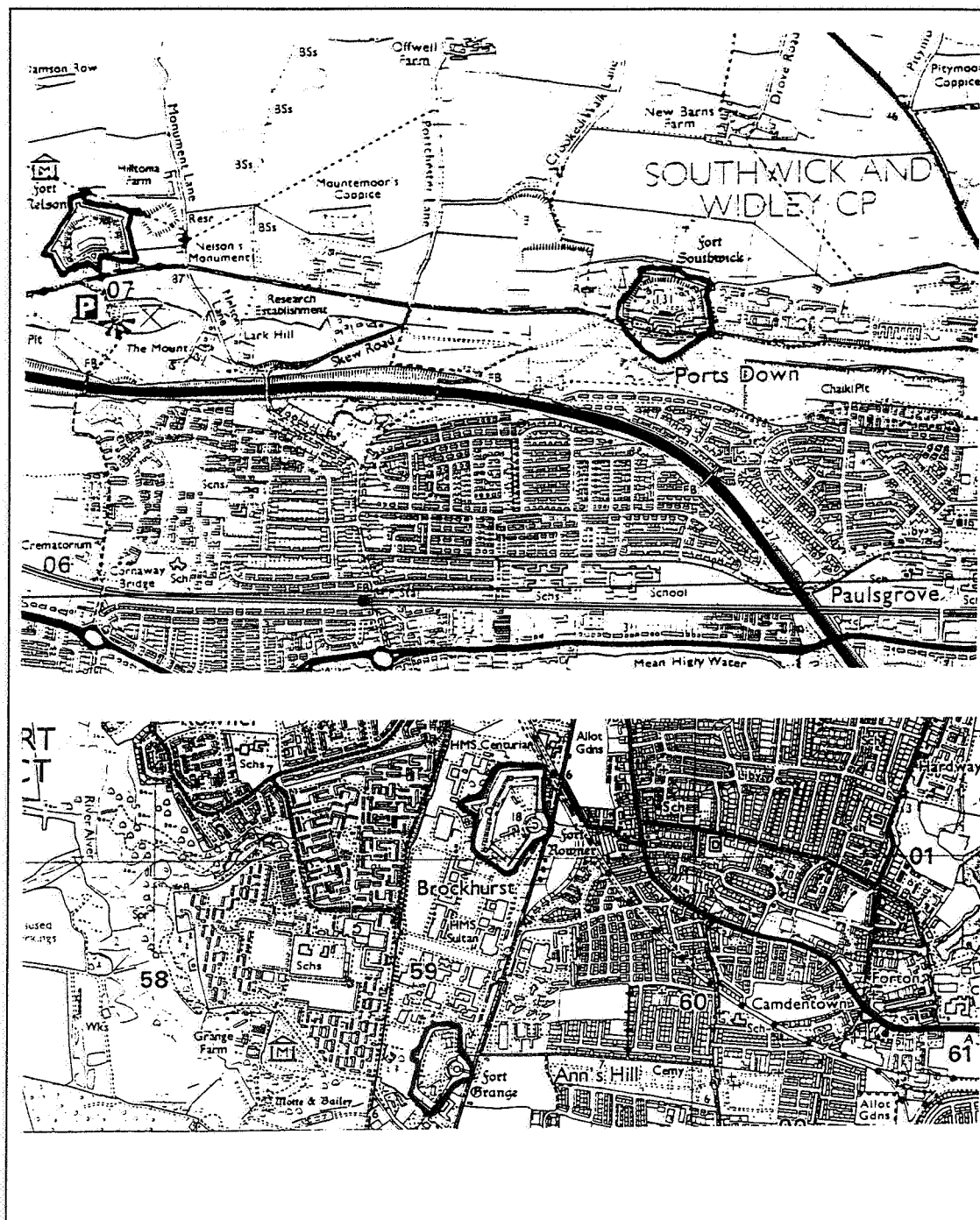
Distinguished from other military sites by reference to the S.M.R.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and S.M.R. material.

Historic Landscape Type

14.4 C19th - Military and Defence



14.4 C19th Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale

Forts and military sites of the C19th, consisting of coastal defence sites.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified by structure, name on O.S. 1:25000 maps and by reference to the S.M.R..

Predominant Locations and Variations

Situated near to and along the south coast, often occupying strategic areas. An example of this are the Palmerston forts on top of Portsdown Hill overlooking Portsmouth, and other defence systems around Portsmouth.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with modern settlements (9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

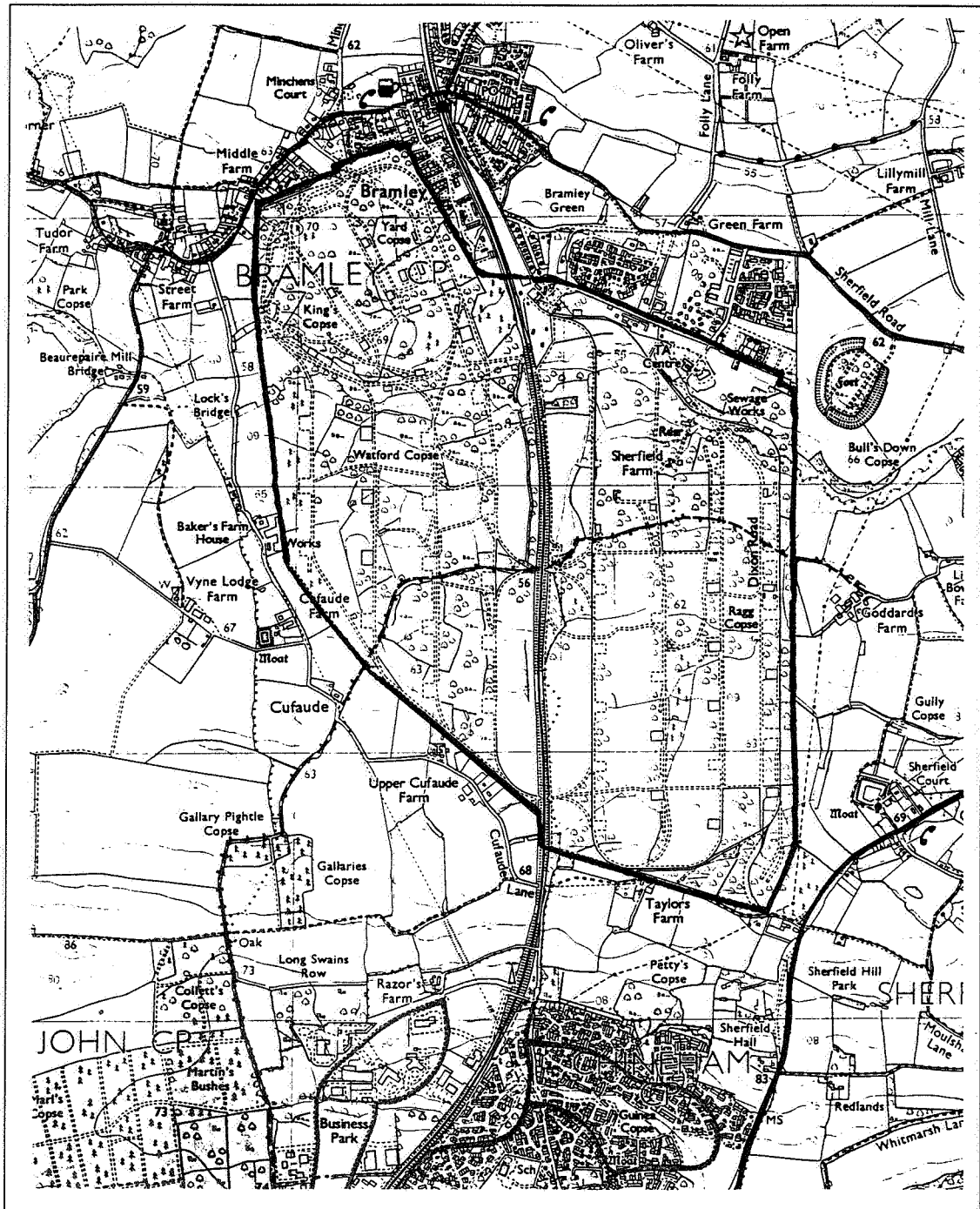
Distinguished from other military sites by reference to the S.M.R.

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and S.M.R. material.

Historic Landscape Type

14.5 C20th – Military and Defence



14.5 C20th Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale

Military sites of the C20th, not including airfields or military living sites such as married quarters.

Identifying Characteristics

Identified by name on O.S. 1:25000 and by reference to the S.M.R..

Predominant Locations and Variations

Widespread. Large concentrations along the south coast and in the north east.

Typical Associations with other Types

Varied associations, particularly with coastal and heathland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Non-military airfields are similar to some sites

Key Indicative Sources

O.S. 1:25000 maps and material from the S.M.R.

