

ecological and visual interest and diversity in the countryside. As such it is a relevant consideration for all planning decisions and landscape conservation strategies.

7.29 The typological aspects of the study together with the postcode data also provide some broad indication of what spatial forms of new settlement might be suitable for different areas (eg topographical location, incorporation of greens or open space, more or less linear or concentrated forms etc). Thus, in areas where the pattern of settlement that has developed since medieval times is one of widely dispersed farms and houses and scattered or common edge settlements, any policy on new development would need to take account of how to sustain such characteristics.

7.30 While this study can be used to identify issues of this kind at a strategic planning level, to help provide the overall historic landscape context in terms of sustainability of the historic environment, more detailed work will be needed at district level to examine possible areas, policies and practical guidelines for development.

7.31 For example, in order to identify in broad terms where settlements have changed most in the last 200 years, a broad comparison in the extent of settlement between c. 1810 and the present day can be made through the typological distinctions used for mapping settlements. A more detailed assessment of the trends in settlement pattern change could be made by detailed map regression analysis, applied to medium scale (1 inch) maps for the last 250 years. This would make it possible to identify those communities that evolved dramatically over the last century and those which had remained relatively static.

7.32 With detailed local knowledge of the settlements more informed decisions could be made about sustainability within a clearer idea of the trajectory and direction of change. This would help to decide what level of future change is suitable to maintain, stop or to reverse long and short term historical patterns of change.

7.33 Thus it might be appropriate to leave relatively static settlements to grow slowly to preserve their more historical character, and concentrate further new development in areas already subject to rapid change. Alternatively, it may be that some areas of modern development have already expanded to a point that any further expansion would seriously detract from the historic character of the surrounding area. Some relatively recent settlements may already have accrued a distinctive character that can be augmented by sensitive design.

7.34 A further benefit of this longer term perspective on change is to establish the realisation that while the lifetime of structure and local plans may be only five or ten years, the effects of the development that they promote will last for centuries.

Rural Economy

Forestry

7.35 Consultation on the development of forest resources in the landscape could be assisted by use of the Historic Landscape Assessment. For guidance on the location, scale and type of forests, woodland blocks or belts comments could be sought from the description of the HL Types found within the Landscape Character Area.

7.36 The assessment may also inform issues of location of new planting. For example, within the chalkland Character Areas in particular, there is a strong correlation between parish boundaries and woodland planting. The chronological, contextual and morphological distinctions incorporated into the woodland typology make it possible, by selecting different layers of the map to analyse this pattern in more detail. This is illustrated on Figures 5.1, 5.7 and 6.1, and if desired could be analysed using buffer analysis through the GIS facility. The detailed patterns suggest first, that this trend probably goes back to the middle ages (reflected in patterns of assarting), and second, that plantations made since the early 19th century also tend to cluster along parish boundaries. Presumably, this very well established long-term landscape pattern is attributable to more or less the same long-term patterns of landuse, and of landholding in relation to parishes.

7.37 Tree planting is now subject to the rather different circumstances established by current subsidy and grant aid schemes under the Farm Woodland and other agri-environmental and forestry policies. It would thus be worth investigating whether these policies are distorting or reinforcing this long-term pattern in the landscape.

7.38 Reference to the existing guidance on tree planting within Landscape Types will point to tree species appropriate to the area. However, there is an opportunity to look at refining this process further by researching the tree species associated with individual Historic Landscape Types. This could offer additional precision of advice.

Agriculture

7.39 Key features noted in the Historic Landscape Assessment are the size, shape, distribution and the historical derivation of fields. Field types such as assarts or parliamentary enclosure give distinctive historical structure to an area. Accordingly, the Historic Landscape Assessment gives insight into what field characteristics make a particular area distinctive.

7.40 This information can be used in a variety of ways to lend weight to agricultural considerations in planning issues, where, for example, proposed developments fragment land holdings. It might be possible to argue that a certain pattern of fields should be maintained, altered or modified depending on the characteristics of an area. Such considerations would also be relevant where smallholdings characteristic of an area may be under threat of change.

7.41 Advice to local farmers could be disseminated detailing the types of fields that make an area distinctive, and what measures could be taken or adopted to maintain or strengthen that pattern.

7.42 The assessment may also prove useful in the application of the Hedgerow Regulations, though this will depend on what reforms emerge from current reconsideration of the criteria applied. It is probable that any use in connection with these Regulations would be limited by the lack of detailed analysis of the actual local pattern involved, but nevertheless the assessment is likely to prove valuable in terms of providing county- and district-wide context for such decisions.

7.43 Applications and approval of grant aid under various agri-environmental schemes,

such as ESA's or Countryside Stewardship could be better informed about the nature and morphology of field patterns, and in particular issues of boundary loss and replacement.

7.44 By using the assessment as a framework for developing more detailed identification of the key features on the ground that characterise the Historic Landscape Types, it should be possible to enhance the precision and quality of environmental management advice given to farmers.

7.45 Where very small remnants of rare field pattern types still survive, there is a good case for making specific attempts to safeguard them. This applies especially to the former strips and furlongs type (HLT 1.5). The example near Silchester used for illustrating the type in the detailed map definitions is actually smaller as mapped in the GIS: when this area was checked against the air photographs it was found to have been reduced by recent boundary loss.

7.46 Other areas, such as Martin or Beaulieu, which combine the survival of small remnants with a good variety of other historic field patterns, might also deserve particular attempts to promote their conservation.

7.47 The GIS offers the facility to analyse in more detail where such areas are likely to occur. By checking which parishes they belong to through the parish boundary layer, it would be possible to check with the Record Office which of these areas has good estate maps. This could form a county-wide basis for identifying a series of areas which would particularly repay detailed analysis of the evolution of field patterns in Hampshire. The results of such an analysis could then be fed

back into any future refinement or up-dating of the HLT mapping.

Tourism, Leisure

7.48 The Historic Landscape Assessment identifies major open space related to leisure, such as golf courses and indicates the pattern of such provision. Much of the golf provision is centred as would be expected near to major settlement.

7.49 Identification of opportunities for tourism in Hampshire to relieve pressure on, for example, the New Forest can be informed by the Historic Landscape Assessment, especially when combined with Landscape Character Assessment and the usual considerations of potential attractions and facilities.

7.50 Equally, the assessment (coupled with some more detailed analysis) could be used to identify areas that may be particularly vulnerable to increased tourism. In such areas it might be desirable to protect small historic settlements that may be relatively hidden from visitors and therefore cherished for their relative isolation and calm.

Minerals, Waste, Energy and Reclamation

7.51 Planning for minerals, waste sites, and potential energy sites is based on many factors of which geology is one of the most important. However, if there are choices being made between sites, the Historic Landscape Assessment can provide guidance on the historic character of the relevant areas and provide the basis for assessing the vulnerability of such characteristics. It may be that a choice is

being made between an older historical area with unusual field patterns and another location with a relatively common pattern. Such data can lend further weight and insight into decision making.

7.52 The main area of gravel extraction in the Avon Valley illustrates the kind of issue. This is the main example of the second rarest type of field pattern identified (HLT 1.7), and much the best of the very limited number of examples identified. Because of the relative superficiality of the analysis behind the assessment it is not possible to say how important this is or what its implications might be. It may well not be sufficient to constrain entirely the extent of extraction in this area of what is clearly a limited resource in the county; but it might well be relevant to considerations of what restoration schemes might be appropriate.

7.53 From the point of view of land reclamation the Historic Landscape Assessment could be used to give guidance on the restoration of schemes to a land use and pattern appropriate for the area. Interestingly, much of the extractive industry is based in the main river valleys and thus there are other options such as the creation of new water facilities to consider in the after use of the sites. If a more traditional restoration were being sought then, depending on the location, watermeadow landscapes or marshes may be a consideration.

Roads and Traffic

7.54 The Historic Landscape Assessment has very considerable potential for use from the early stages of route choice and development for new road schemes through to providing a framework within which to

develop mitigation proposals appropriate to the historic character of the areas crossed by the route. This can be directly related to the guidance on the environmental design of inter-urban roads provided by the Highways Agency's Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volumes 10 and 11.

7.55 The application of the Historic Landscape Assessment in this context applies both to those responsible for design (which may be the County Council or the Highways Agency) and those consulted about route options and proposals, which again may be the County Council or the Highways Agency, and the statutory bodies.

Development Control

7.56 To be fully effective as a development control tool at the district level the Historic Landscape Assessment needs to be backed up by more detailed case-by-case analysis, emphasising verification (or modification) and refinement to add greater detail through secondary sources, in order to provide a fully robust assessment.

7.57 If used directly the application of the Historic Landscape Assessment to development control is likely to be most appropriate to provide a first reaction on whether a development proposal is likely to be sensitive in terms of the historic character of the environment. This would indicate whether it is necessary to seek further detailed assessment from the applicant.

Research and Education

7.58 HLA provides many educational and research opportunities, which could be undertaken at a variety of levels and institutions. Local historians, archaeologists

or landscape historians could use the Historic Landscape Assessment to help identify where their research and studies might be particularly fruitful in helping to clarify how the landscape has evolved. Their studies would certainly have the potential to refine, or modify the HL Types and the historic landscape descriptions of the Landscape Character Areas that we have presented.

7.59 The data set has very considerable educational potential at secondary and tertiary level. It would be possible to design a somewhat simplified or spatially selected version of the digital data to provide a very valuable interactive resource of direct value for students working within the national curriculum with particular relevance to

- IT studies (GIS, CAD, spreadsheets; databases)
- Maths (relationships between spatial entities, application of various statistical analyses)
- Geography and local studies
- History and archaeology

7.60 For all these aspects a range of levels of complexity could be set up to suit different attainment grades within the National Curriculum.

7.61 Some of the suggestions for further research identified in the next section could be undertaken by students as research projects.

Considerations for Further Work

7.62 There is considerable immediate potential for various forms of broad-brush landscape analysis through the use of this assessment with other parts of the Hampshire GIS:

- Correlation with the county-wide landscape assessment, adding time depth and greater understanding of the character areas
- Correlation with the Local County Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, adding possible insights into the historic character of their setting
- Correlation with SMR data to provide new insights into the condition and management of sites and monuments
- Correlation with SMR data to provide new insights into the evolution of the Hampshire landscape (see Chapter 6)
- Correlation with ecological data to add greater historical dimension to appreciation of local habitats
- Using rights of way data together with historical evidence of community links to identify historically important roads, tracks and lanes

7.63 Some important areas for further work concern technical matters of how the the assessment can be applied for different purposes, to establish more clearly both its strengths and limitations.

7.64 It is particularly important to develop further its practical application for input to structure and local plan development. This needs detailed discussion with the appropriate planning officers responsible and the testing of various possible kinds of analyses.

7.65 At County Council level it is suggested that this should include the following:

- detailed development of how the concept of sustainability can be articulated through the study to meet PPG 15 requirements in relation to structure planning as suggested by the Government's statutory conservation

advisers, first at structure plan level, then for how the structure plan requirements would need to be addressed through local plans

- specific development of the ideas for addressing settlement pattern and sustainable allocation of housing
- detailed consideration of how the study can be used in developing county advice on other countryside planning policy issues, eg to MAFF and other bodies
- twinspan type multi-variate analysis of historic landscape composition of parishes to identify community landscape groups
- more detailed descriptions of key physical characteristics of the main Historic Landscape Types need to be developed within the framework of the Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Types to enhance landscape design guidelines for applications to agri-environmental, countryside management and development control purposes.

7.66 While the Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment has clear potential for direct application at County Council level for structure planning and other strategic advice functions, it will often need to be supported by more detailed work to allow its application in more local and practical ways. It will be one of the strengths of the study (rather than a limitation) if it can be used to highlight areas of concern that need more detailed levels of assessment.

7.67 The Assessment provides both an example, and a starting point to encourage district authorities to undertake historic landscape assessments to inform development plan decisions at district level.

7.68 It also provides the basis for developing historic landscape assessment to inform priorities for targeting County Council

and Central Government Agency funding for countryside conservation, restoration and enhancement strategies. The use of the assessment has already been successfully tested at a draft stage for this purpose in studies of the Forest of Eversley, Forest of Bere, and the environs of Winchester.

7.69 This suggests that it does have potential for direct application at a more local level. However, it is nevertheless desirable to 'calibrate' the study in terms of how far it may be used by looking in detail at a few well documented parishes in different parts of the county to see how robust the classification is. This would enable more specific guidance to be provided to users about whether they need to undertake more detailed studies to supplement the results of the Assessment:

- correlation with existing and current district level and local landscape assessments
- detailed testing of the study for application to development control (this could perhaps be done in conjunction with the County Council's function of providing archaeological advice to the District Councils)

7.70 The GIS capability of the system has already been used to assist in the analysis of the data, and has proved the great flexibility in how the data can be manipulated. The maps presented in this report represent only a few of those that were generated during the course of the study to explore particular points of interest or to answer particular (and sometimes rather abstruse) questions. Quite apart from its potential for inter-connectivity with other data sets in the county's GIS, the combination of scaling, layers and spatial units of analysis that have so far only begun to be explored offers an unfathomable number of possible permutations and

combinations – though not all will be informative.

7.71 One of the corollaries of this flexibility in the use of the system is that it would probably not be particularly helpful or appropriate to use the assessment to generate simplified 'Historic Landscape Character Areas' separate from the general Landscape Character Areas or Types. The real power and value of the system is its interactivity and flexibility to provide different insights and perspectives on the data. It was difficult enough to 'fossilise' the intricacies and infinite subtlety of the morphology of landscape features into the almost 80 'types' – it would only add to the arbitrariness (and relative artificiality) of that procedure to apply a further process of simplification, and ultimately it would be unrewarding. The great benefit of retaining the flexibility of the GIS is that any issue that the system is capable of addressing can then be investigated in the most appropriate way to the matter at hand.

7.72 It is inevitable that there remains a danger that the system will be used to try to address issues that the base data, and interpretations on which it relies, are not capable of supporting. This danger is enhanced by the apparent clarity of results that the system can deliver.

7.73 In general the system offers so many comparisons and potential ways of analysing interrelationships in the data that the GIS model more than anything else stimulates new questions, which may or may not prove worth pursuing.

7.74 In many ways therefore, it is not very realistic to suggest particular lines of further inquiry, as anyone using the system will soon develop their own. But there are a few

avenues to add layers of information that would have particular potential to enhance the value of the model:

- Development of an index to historic map sources by digitising the areas covered by inclosure maps (as presented by Martin and Seeliger 1997), and undertaking a similar exercise for tithe and estate maps held by the County Record Office. This would provide a powerful enhancement of access for local researchers and others, not dissimilar to the manual system used by the West Sussex Record Office
- Scanning and 'rubber sheeting' OS 1" or other general historic maps to add as raster images. Apart from the possible implications for testing and if necessary leading to revisions of our interpretation, this would have potential for identifying former landuses and features that may be of historical or archaeological interest
- Refining the data on settlement origin by adding information on dates from historical (VCH and Placename Society) sources to data attached to parish and settlement polygons

7.75 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment covers a very large area in some detail but to cover the area within a reasonable time, it had to be based on a fairly limited number of secondary sources, and it is therefore not claimed to be a definitive, immutable analysis. In the light of its practical use it may come to need some updating or revision. However, any future refinement and enhancement should be based on more detailed research, not merely a different interpretation of the maps.

7.76 A number of these suggested areas of further work may well be capable of attracting funding from national sources not so far involved in the study. This could include MAFF, DETR, Countryside

Commission, the National Lottery, The Rural Development Commission, and possibly other agencies concerned with rural development and countryside conservation.

Appendix A

Bibliography

Bibliography

- Aston M (1985) Interpreting the Landscape
- CAG Consultants and Land Use Consultants (1997) What Matters and Why Environmental Capital: A New Approach
- Chapman J and Seeliger S (1997) A Guide to Enclosure in Hampshire 1700-1900
- Countryside Commission (1996) Views from the Past – Historic Landscape Character in the English Countryside.
- Countryside Commission, English Nature and English Heritage (1993) Conservation Issues In Strategic Plans
- Darby H C and Campbell E M J (1971) The Domesday Geography of South East England
- English Heritage (1997) Sustaining the Historic Environment.
- English Heritage, Countryside Commission, and English Nature (1996) Conservation Issues In Local Plans
- Fairclough G, Lambrick G and McNab A (forthcoming) Yesterday's World, Tomorrow's Landscape The English Heritage Historic Landscape Project;
- Glasscock R E (1973) "England circa 1334" in H C Darby (ed) A New Geography of England before 1600
- Hampshire County Council (1993) The Hampshire Landscape
- Hampshire County Council and English Nature (1995) Hampshire Inventory of Ancient Woodland
- Highways Agency (1993) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges Volume 10.
- Peterkin G, Spencer and Field 1996) Maintaining the Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands of the New Forest
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (1994) Planning and the Historic Environment
- Roberts B K (1971)
- Roberts B K (1982).
- Roberts B K and Wrathmell S (1995) Terrain and Rural Settlement Mapping Durham University Geography Department Reports Services
- Taylor C C (1975) Fields in the Landscape
- Tubbs C (1986) The New Forest A Natural History

H.C.C. Landscape Character Areas and Historic Landscape Types

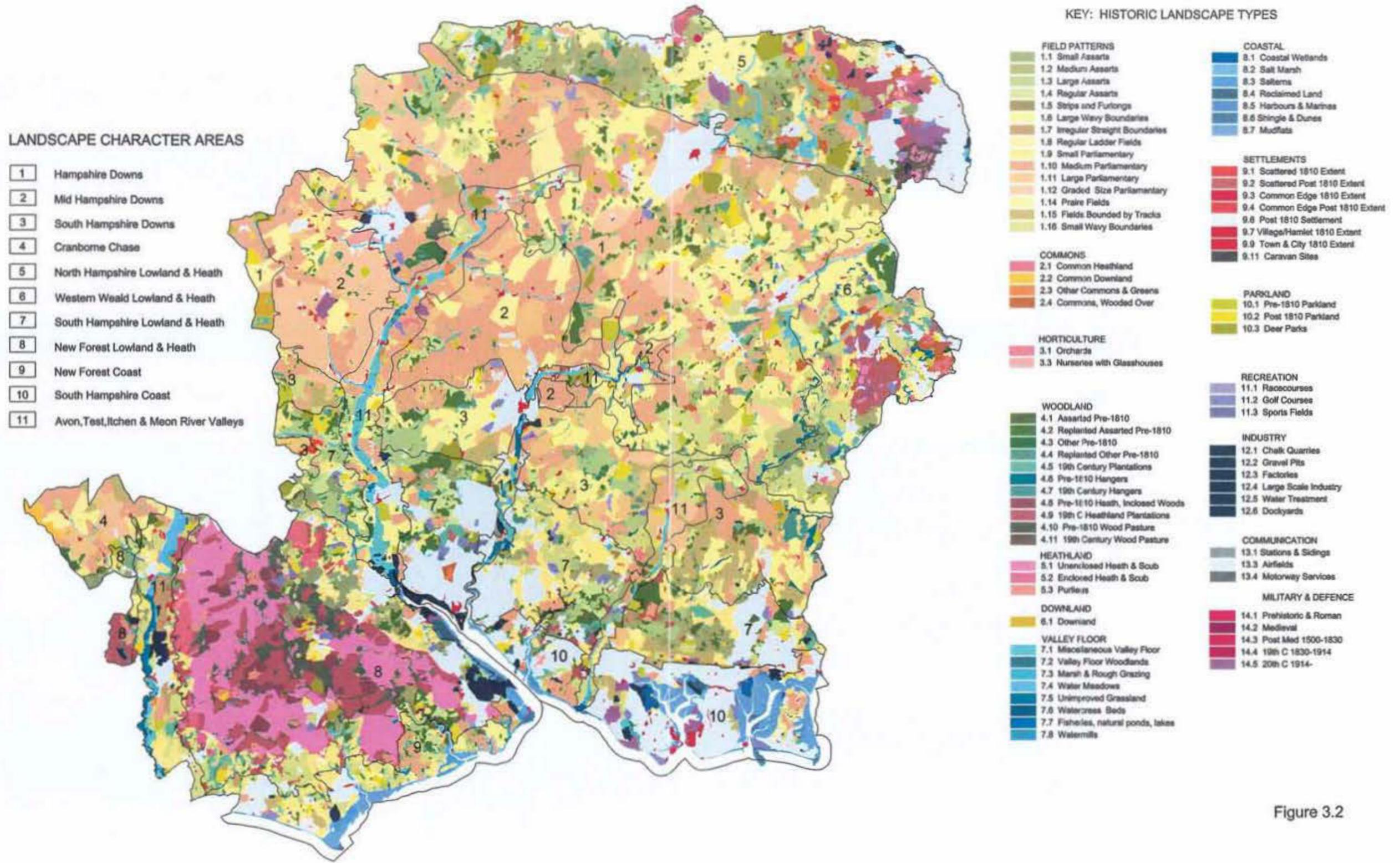
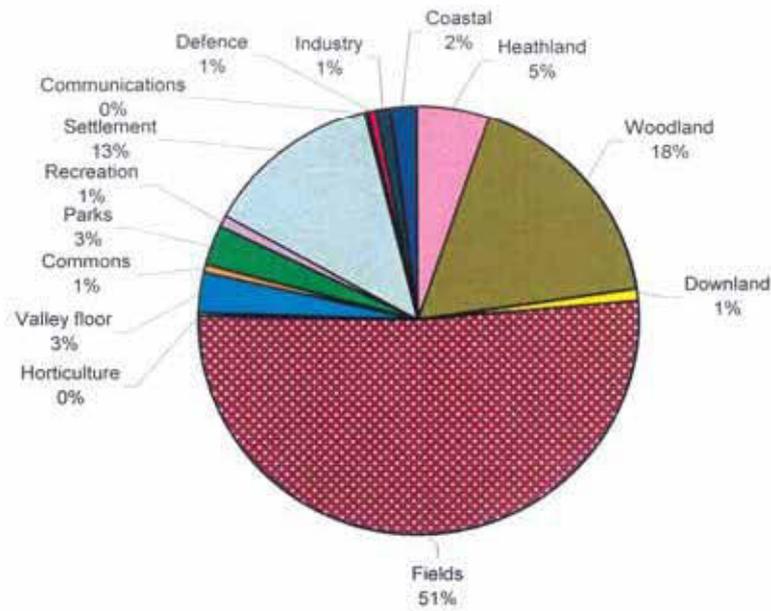


Figure 3.2

Hampshire :
Percentages of Main Historic Landscape Categories



Hampshire :
Proportions of Grouped Historic Landscape Types

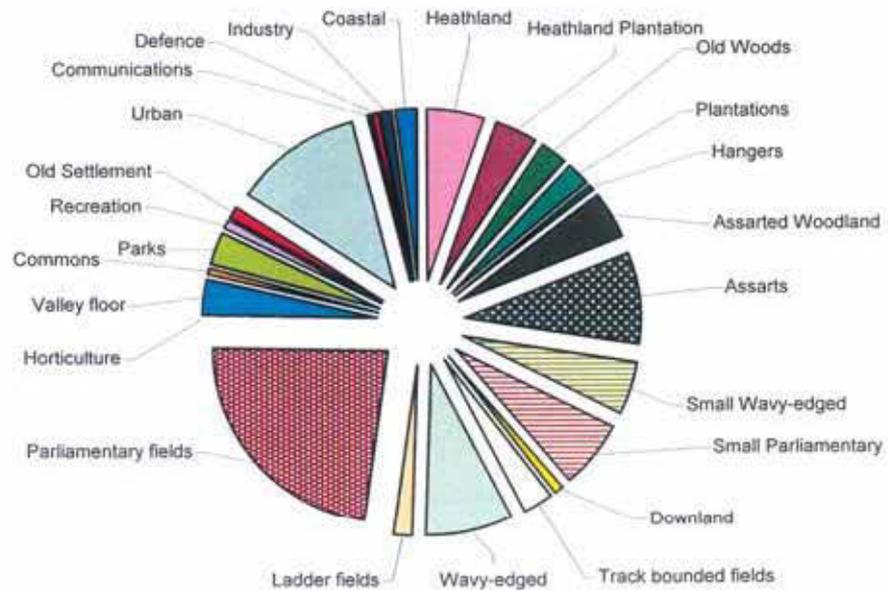
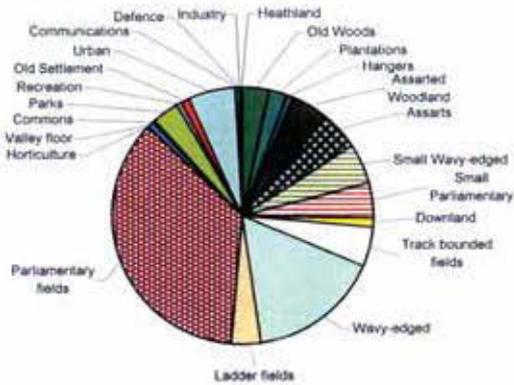


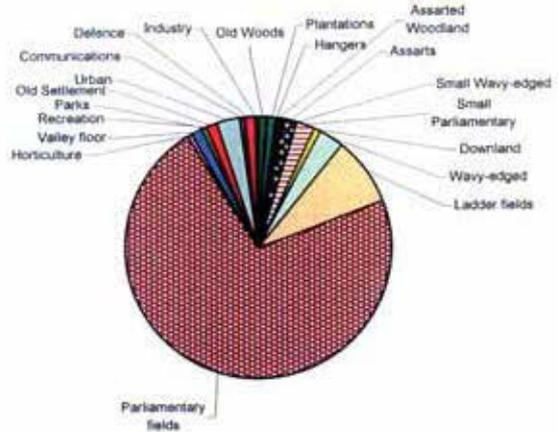
Figure 3.3

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

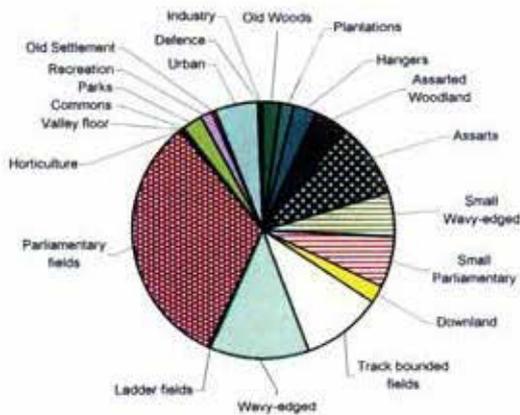
**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 1:
Hampshire Downs**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



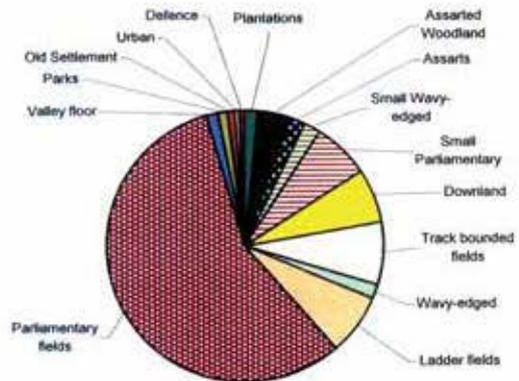
**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 2:
Mid Hampshire Downs**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



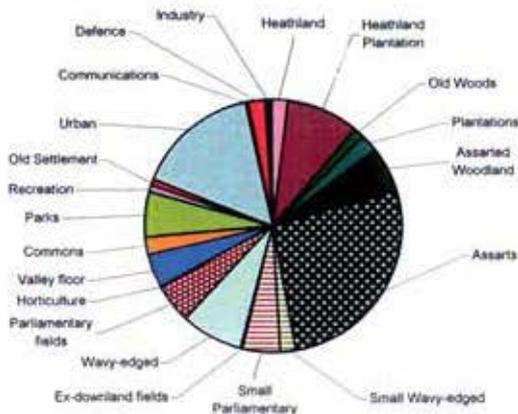
**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 3:
South Hampshire Downs**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 4:
Cranbourne Chase**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 5:
North Hampshire Lowland and Heath**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 6:
Western Weald Lowland and Heath**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types

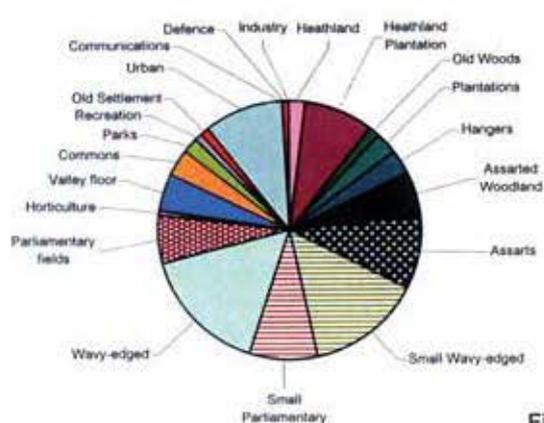
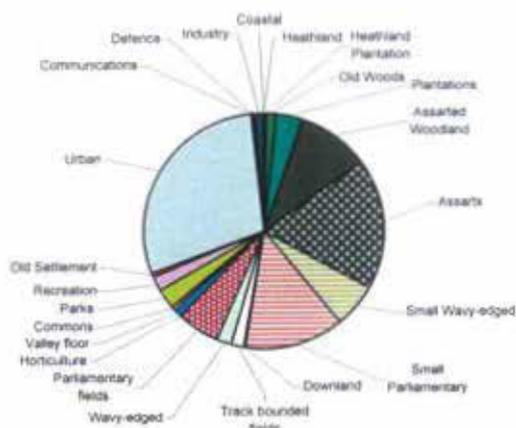


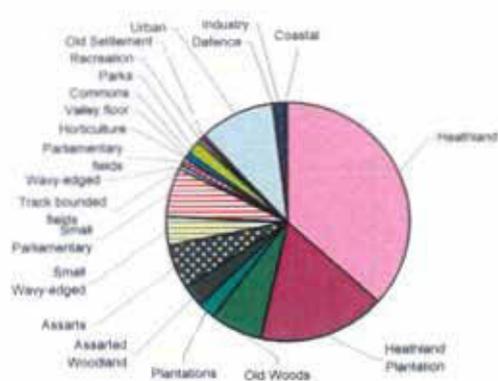
Figure 3.4

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

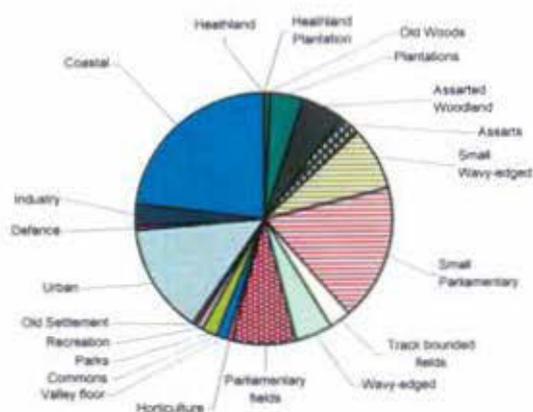
**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 7:
South Hampshire Lowland and Heath**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



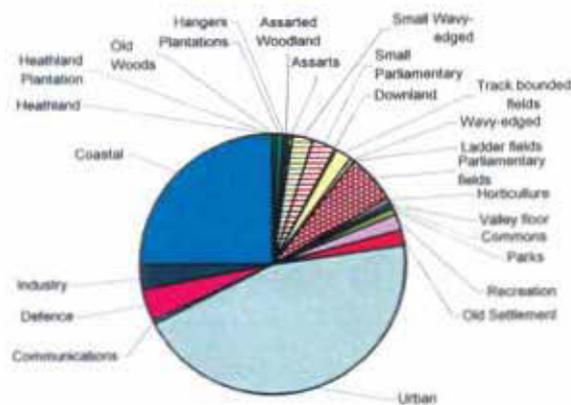
**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 8:
New Forest Lowland and Heath**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 9:
New Forest Coast**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 10:
South Hampshire Coast**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types



**Hampshire Landscape Character Area 11:
Avon, Test, Itchen and Meon River Valleys**
Percentages of Grouped Historic Landscape Types

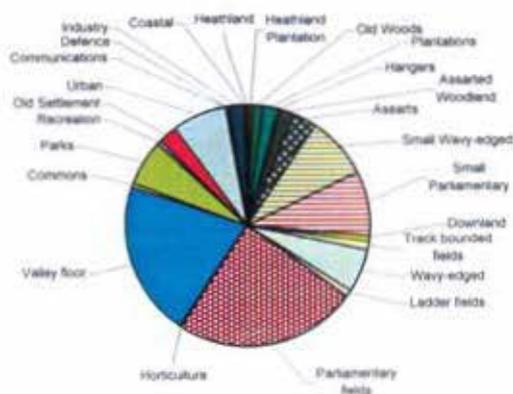


Figure 3.5

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

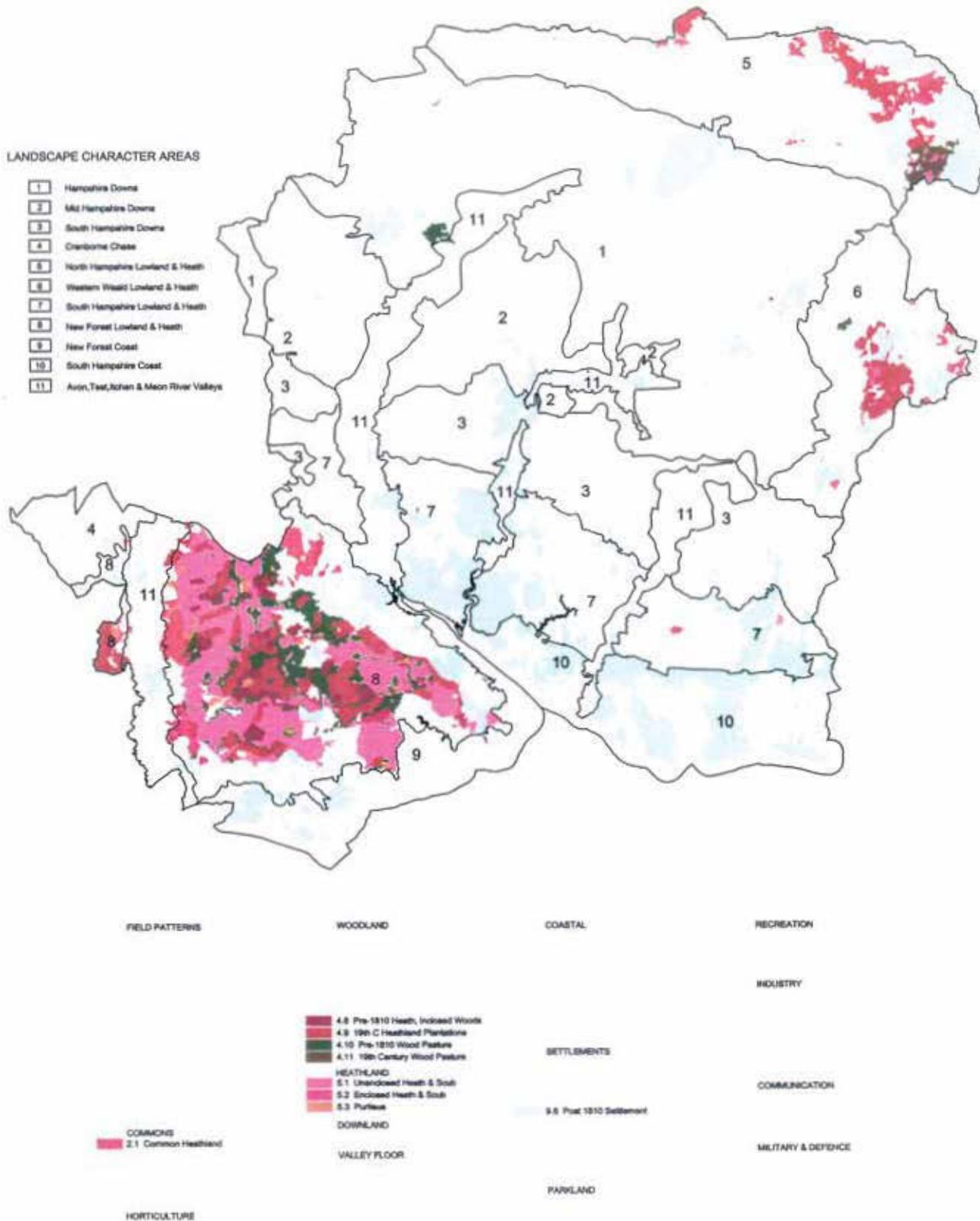


Figure 4.1
Heathland

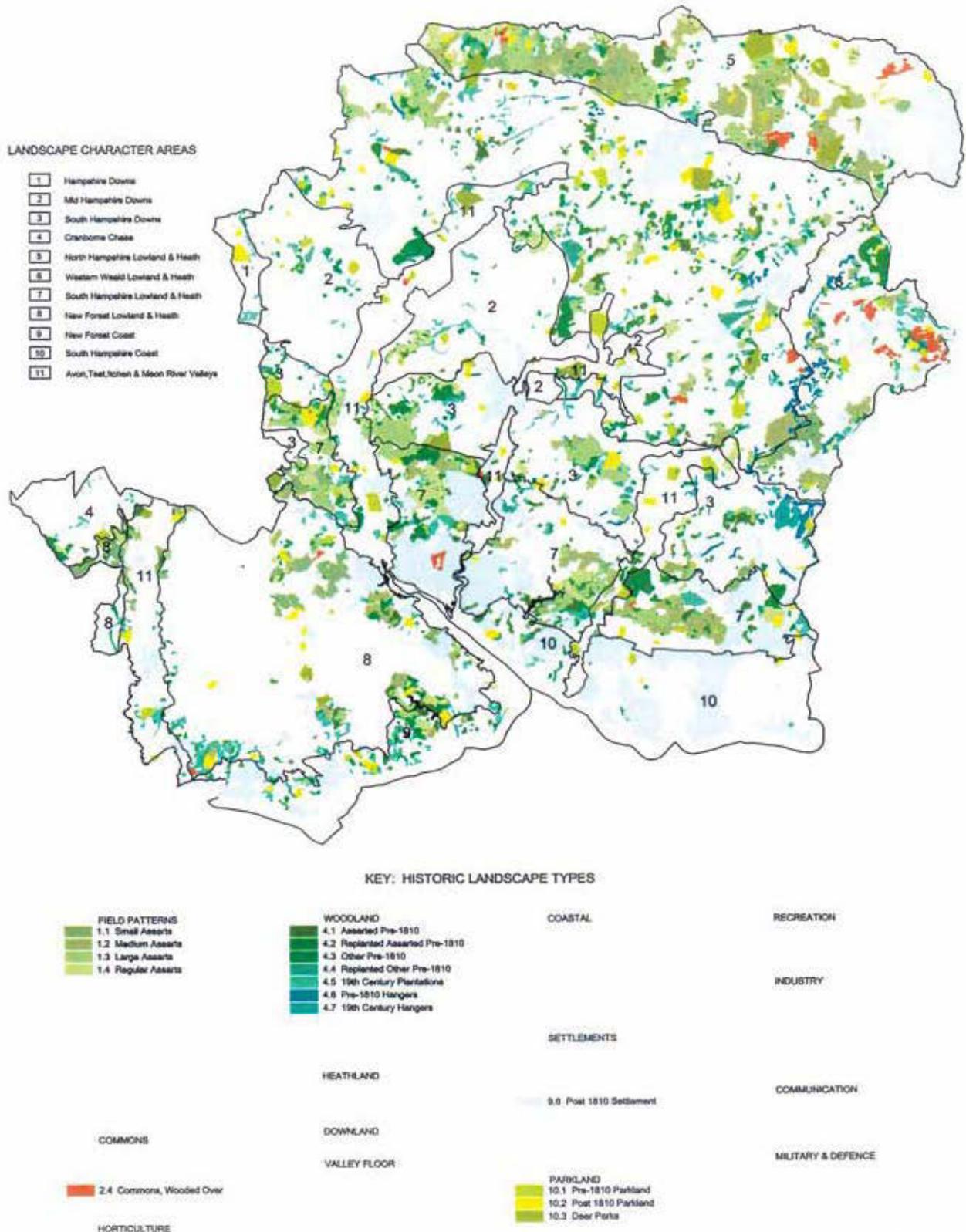


Figure 4.2
Woodland & Assarts

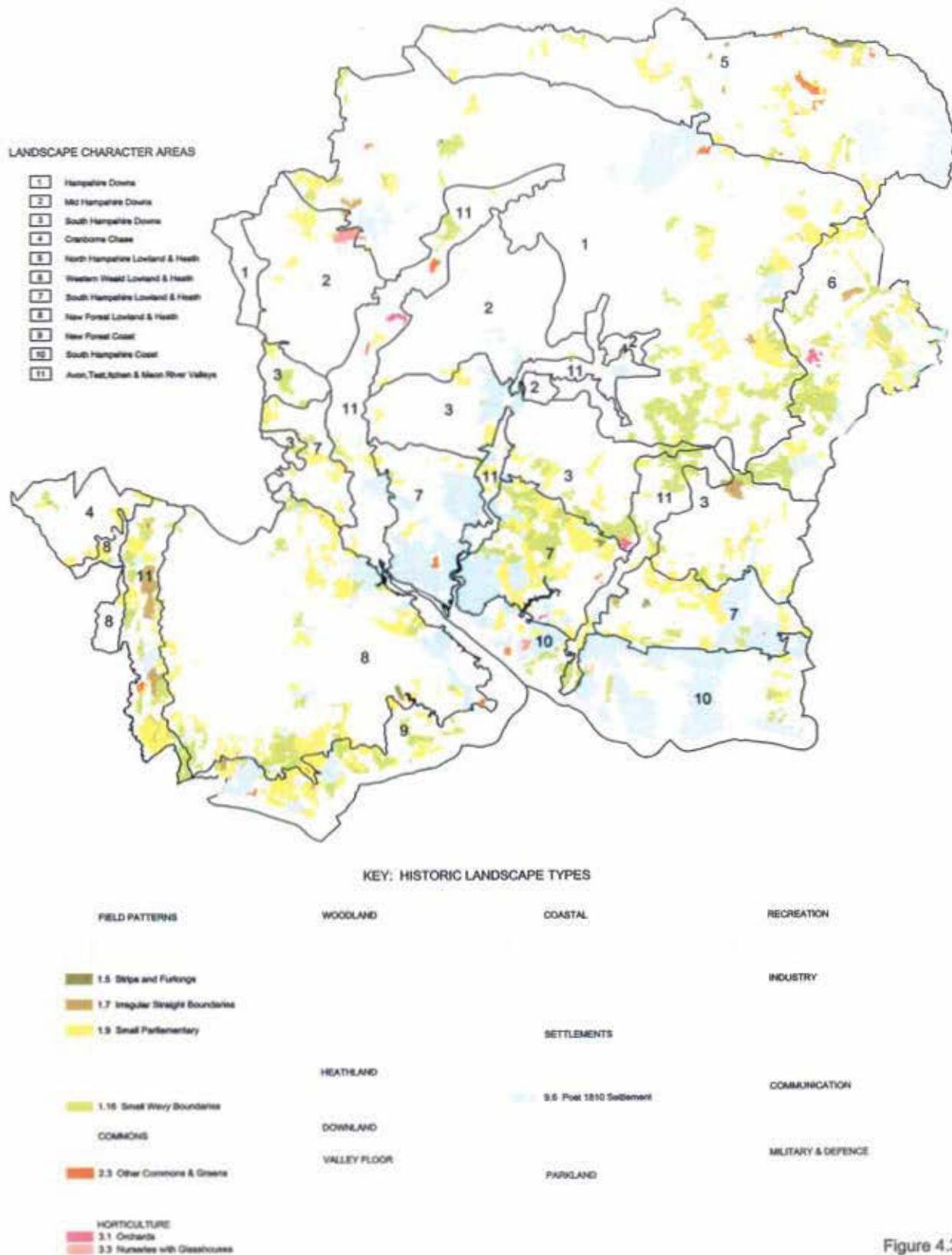


Figure 4.3
Open Small Fields & Horticulture

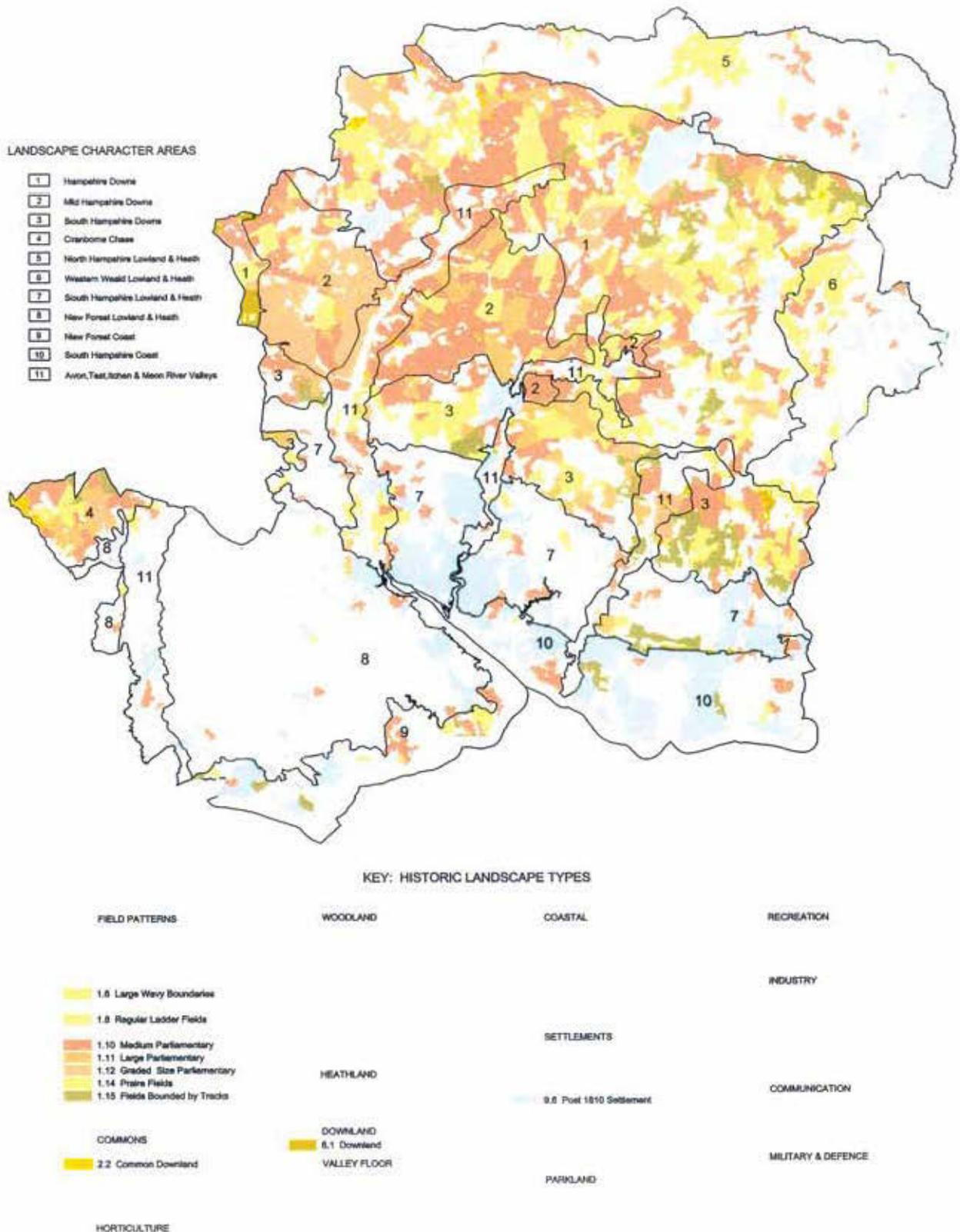


Figure 4.4
Downland & Large Fields

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

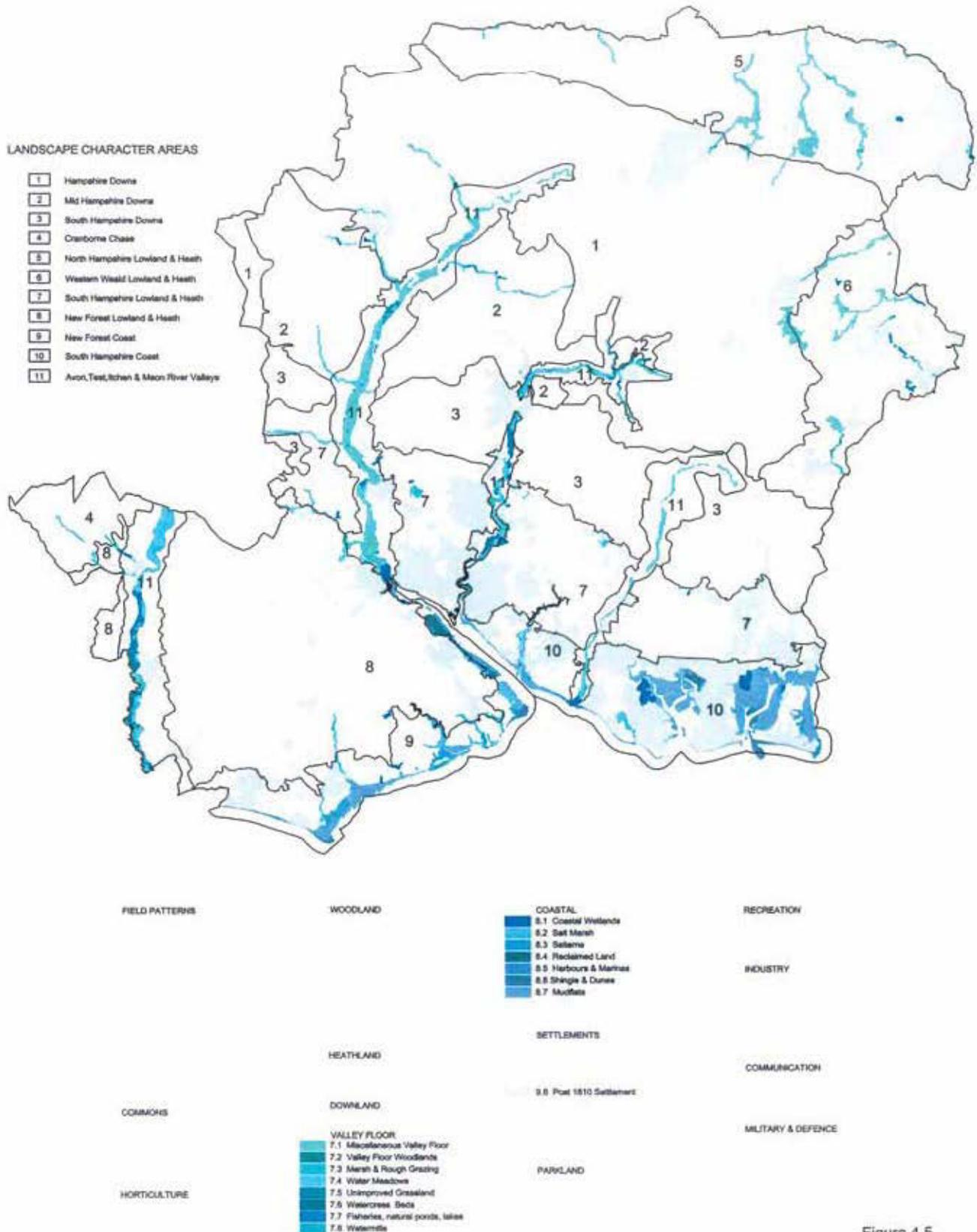


Figure 4.5
Valley Floor & Coastal Strip

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

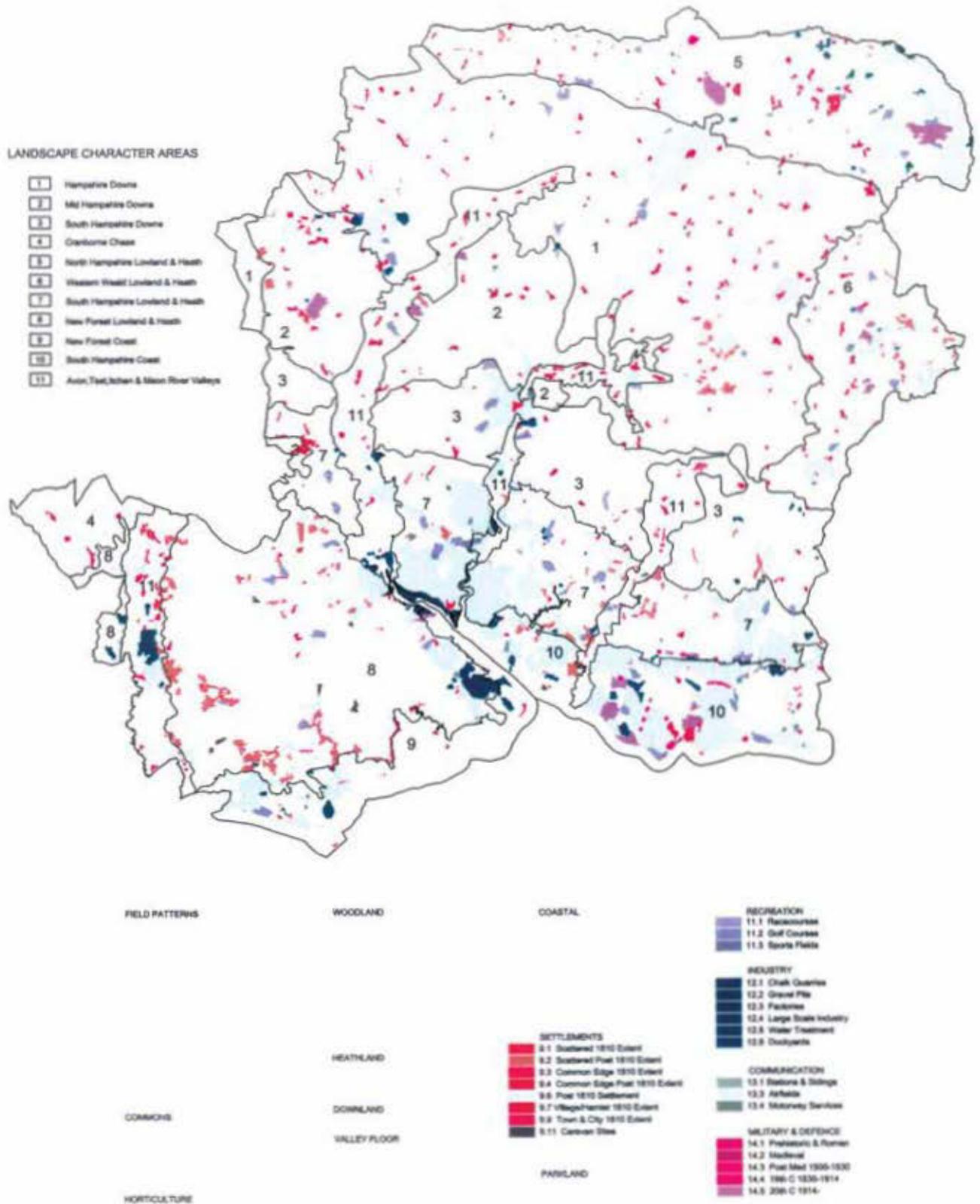


Figure 4.6

Urban, Recreation, Defence, Industry & Communication

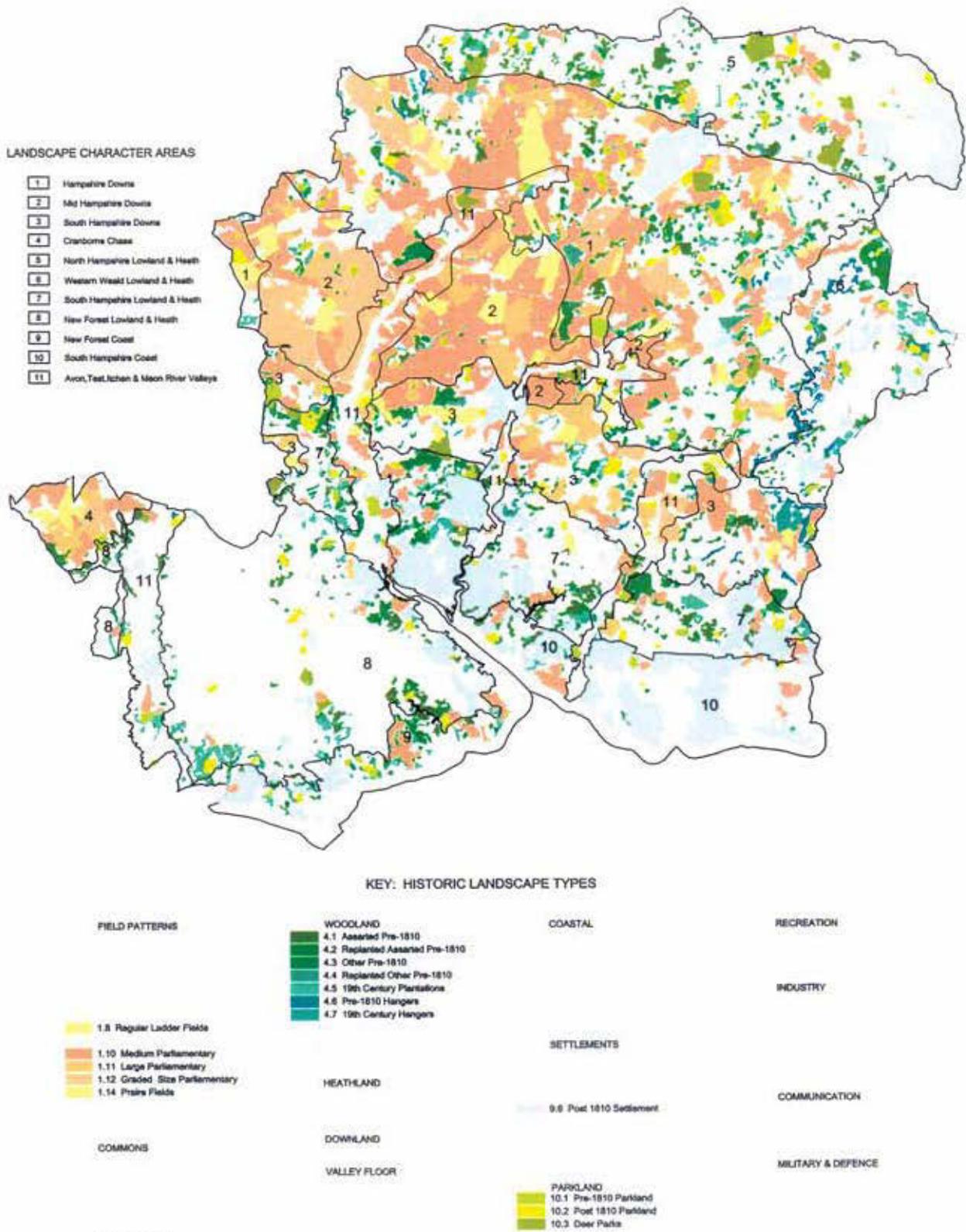


Figure 4.7
Woodland, Parkland & Parliamentary Type Fields

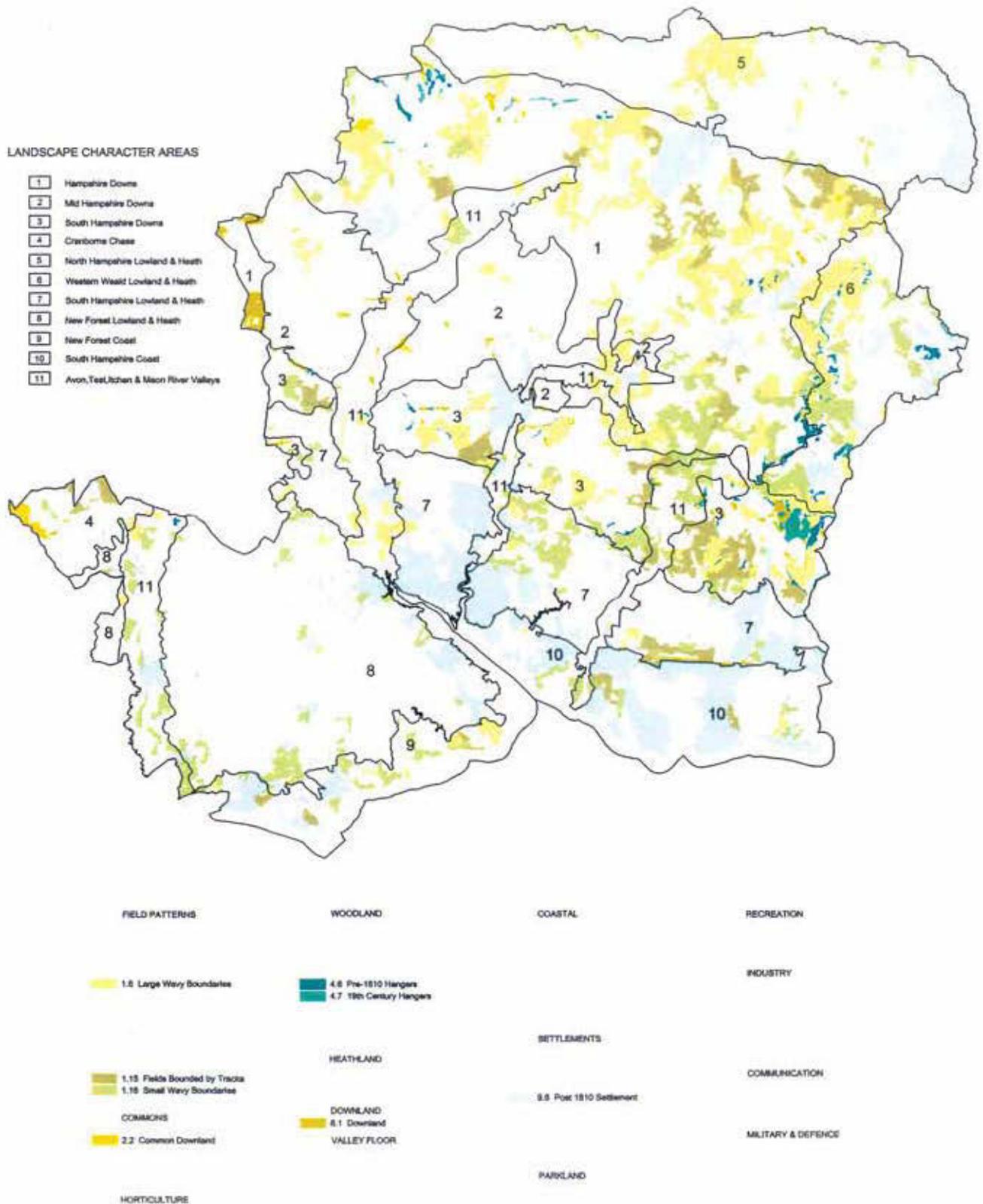


Figure 4.8
Downland & Associated Woods & Fields

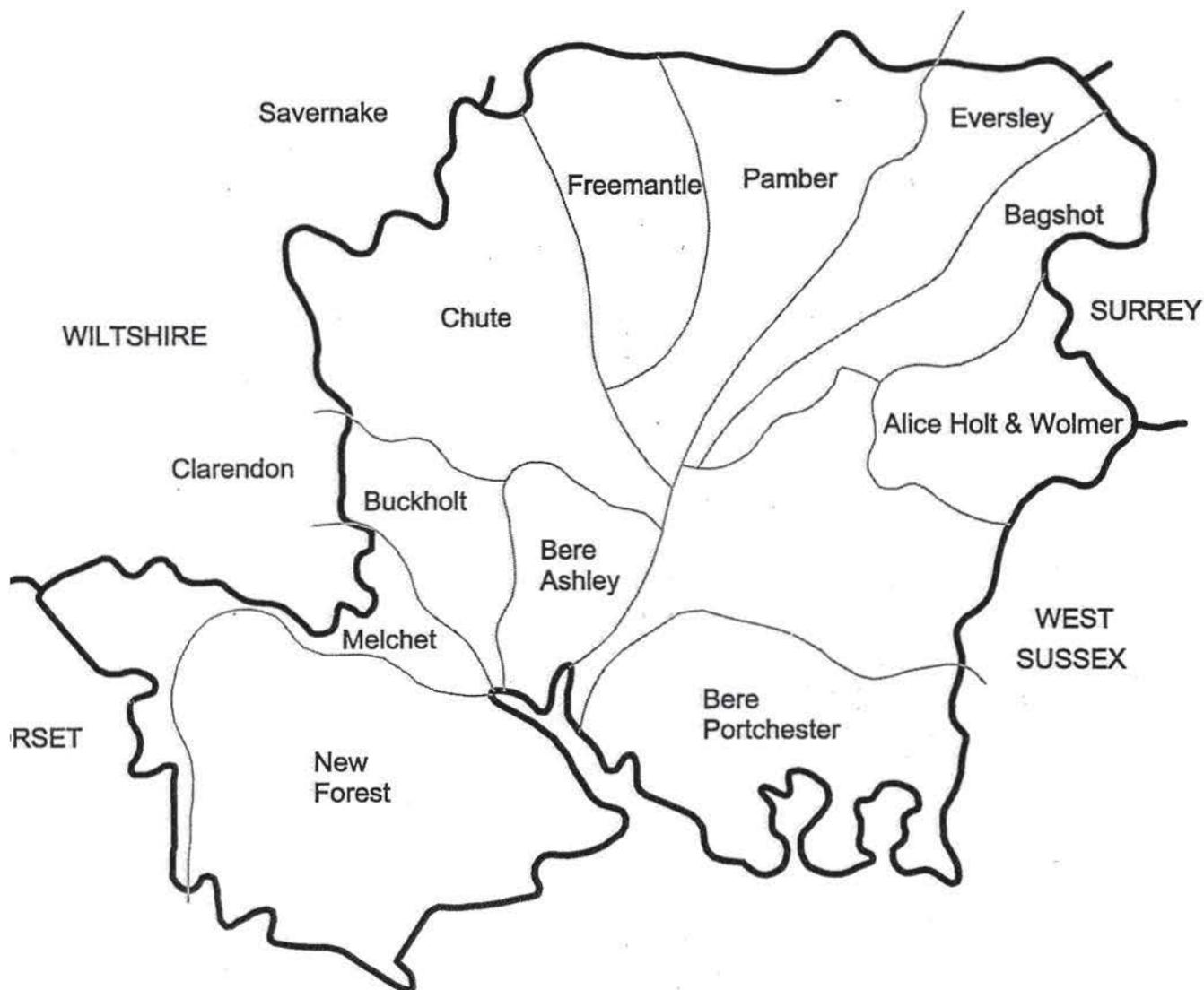


Figure 4.9
The Royal Forests of Hampshire

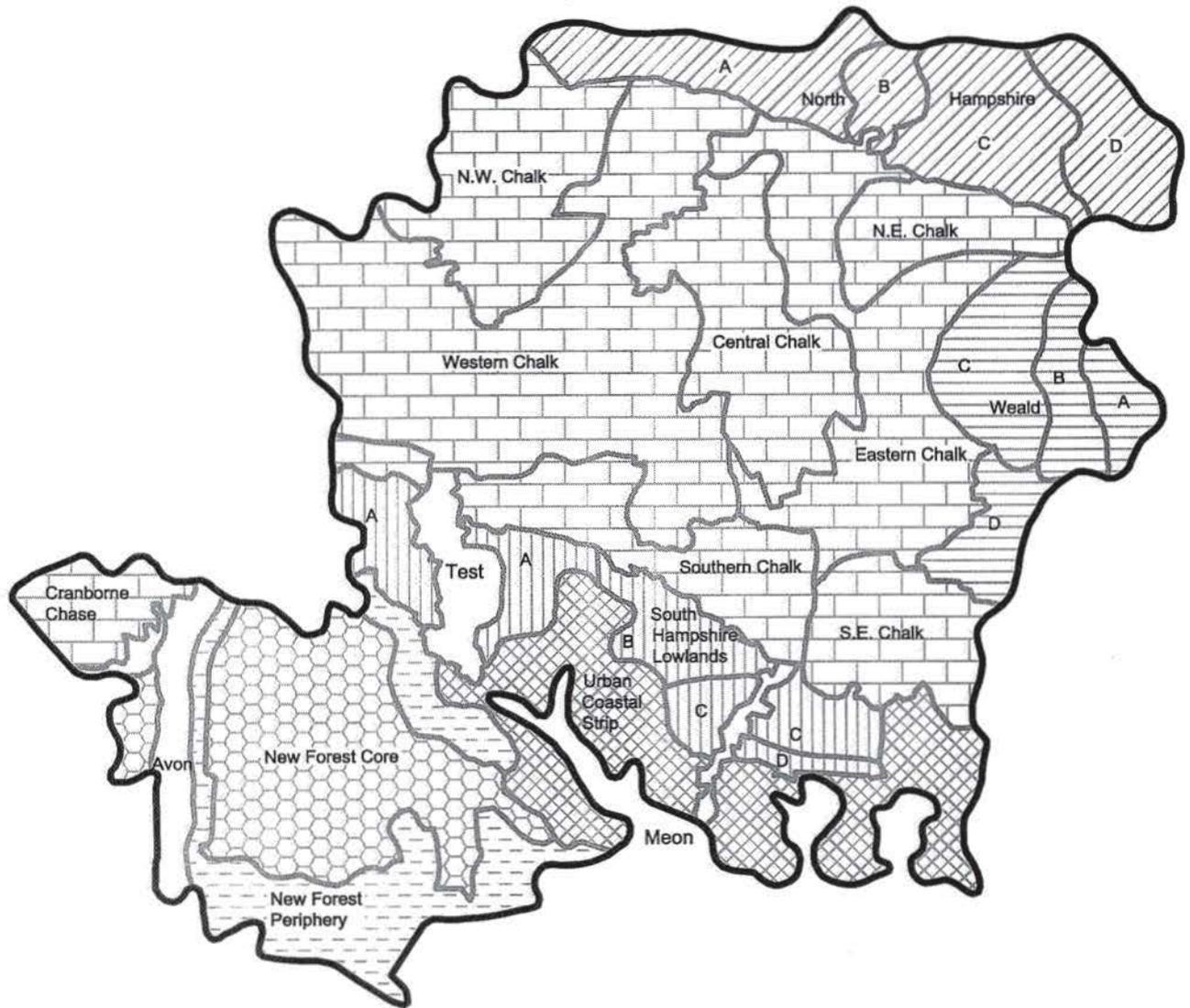


Figure 4.10

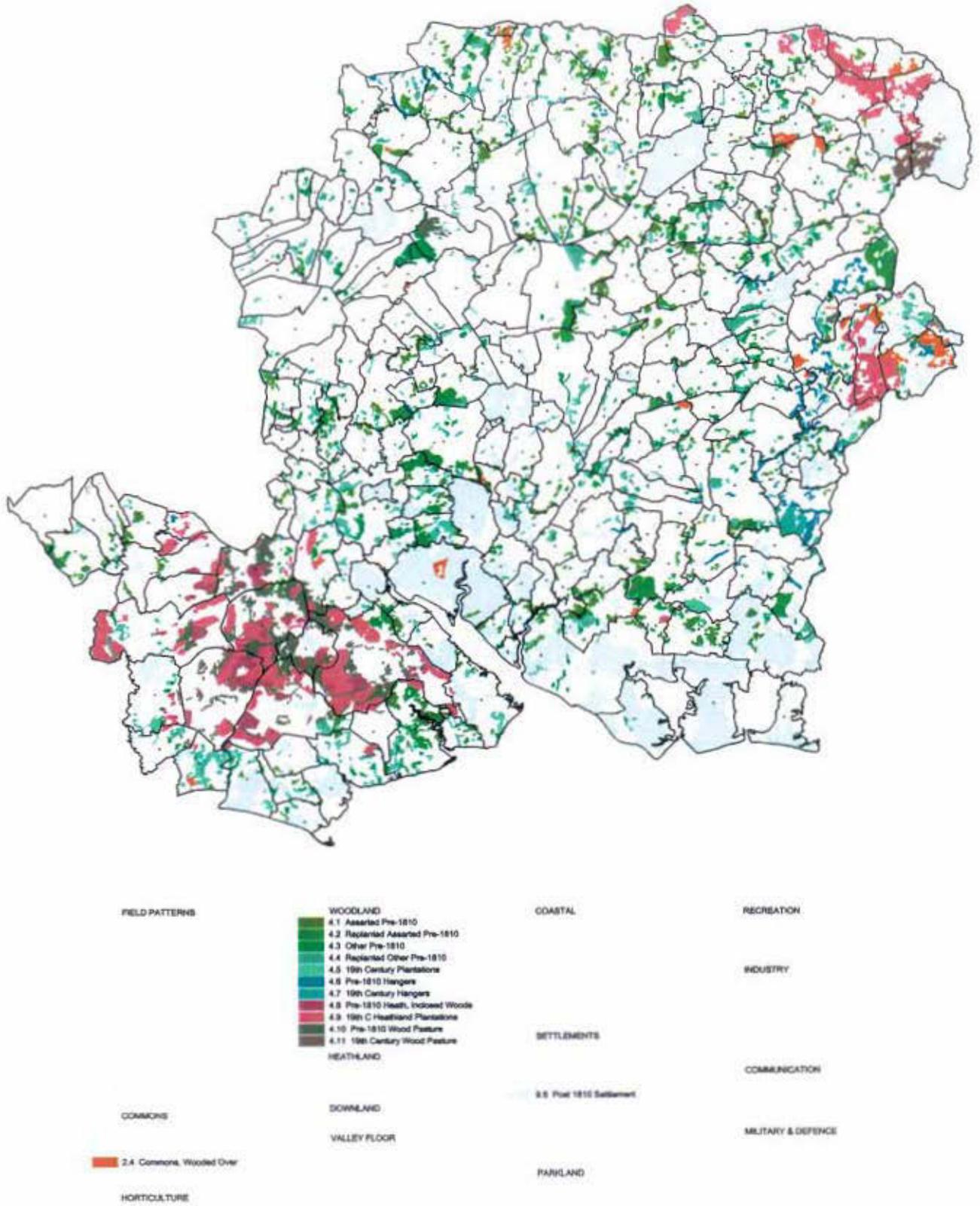


Figure 5.1
Parishes & Woodland

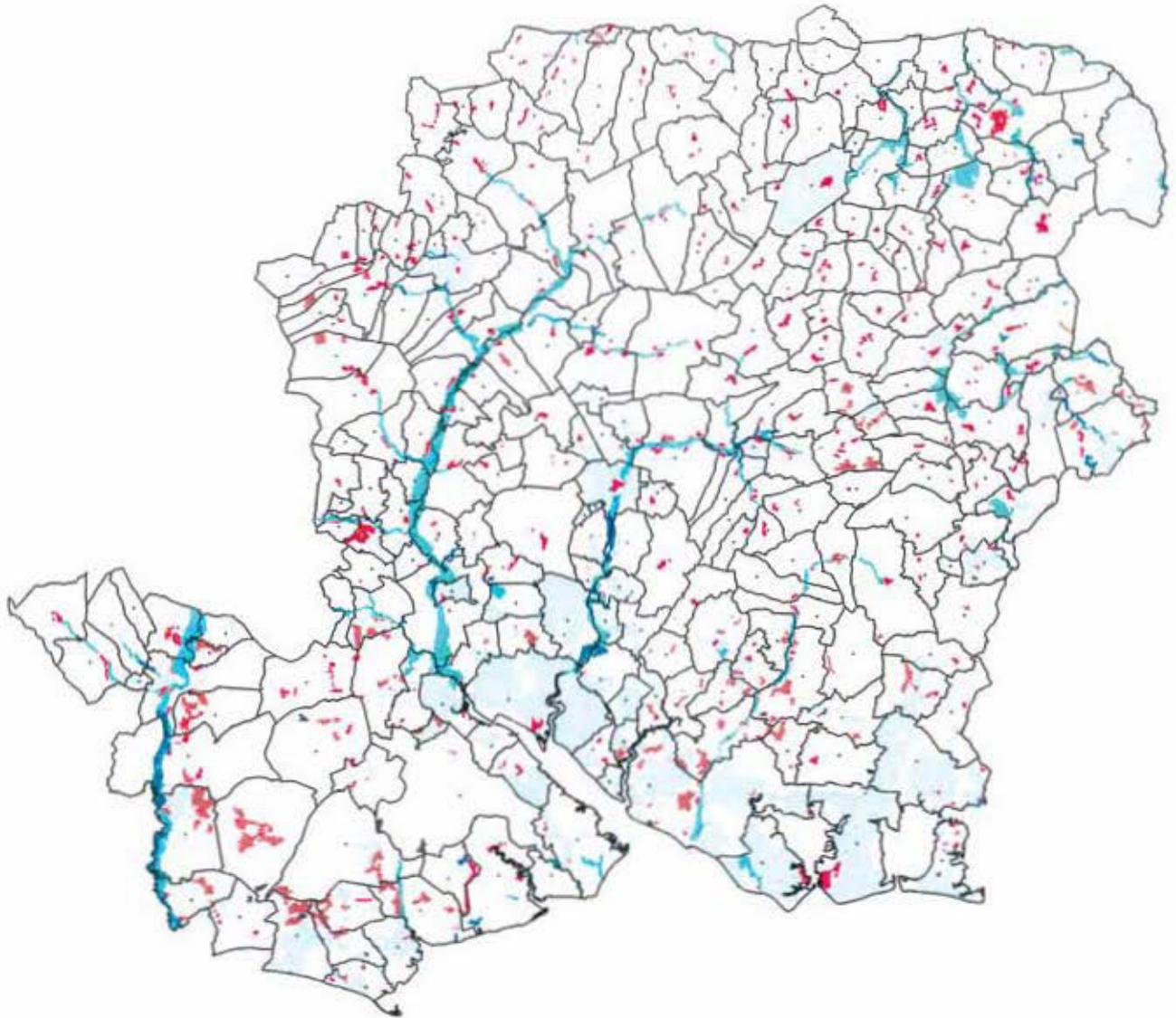


Figure 5.2
Parishes, Valley Floor & Settlements

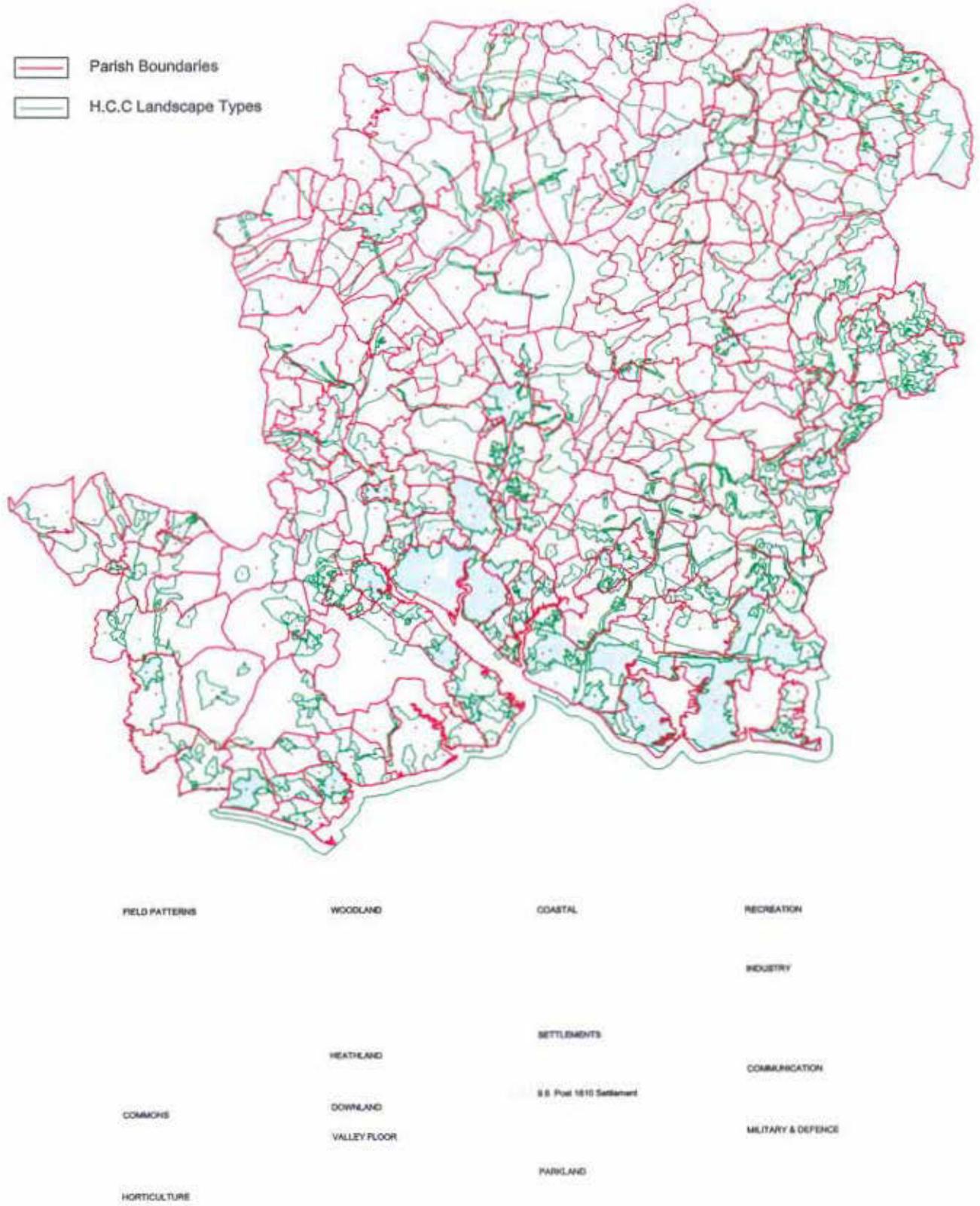


Figure 5.3
Parishes & Landscape Types

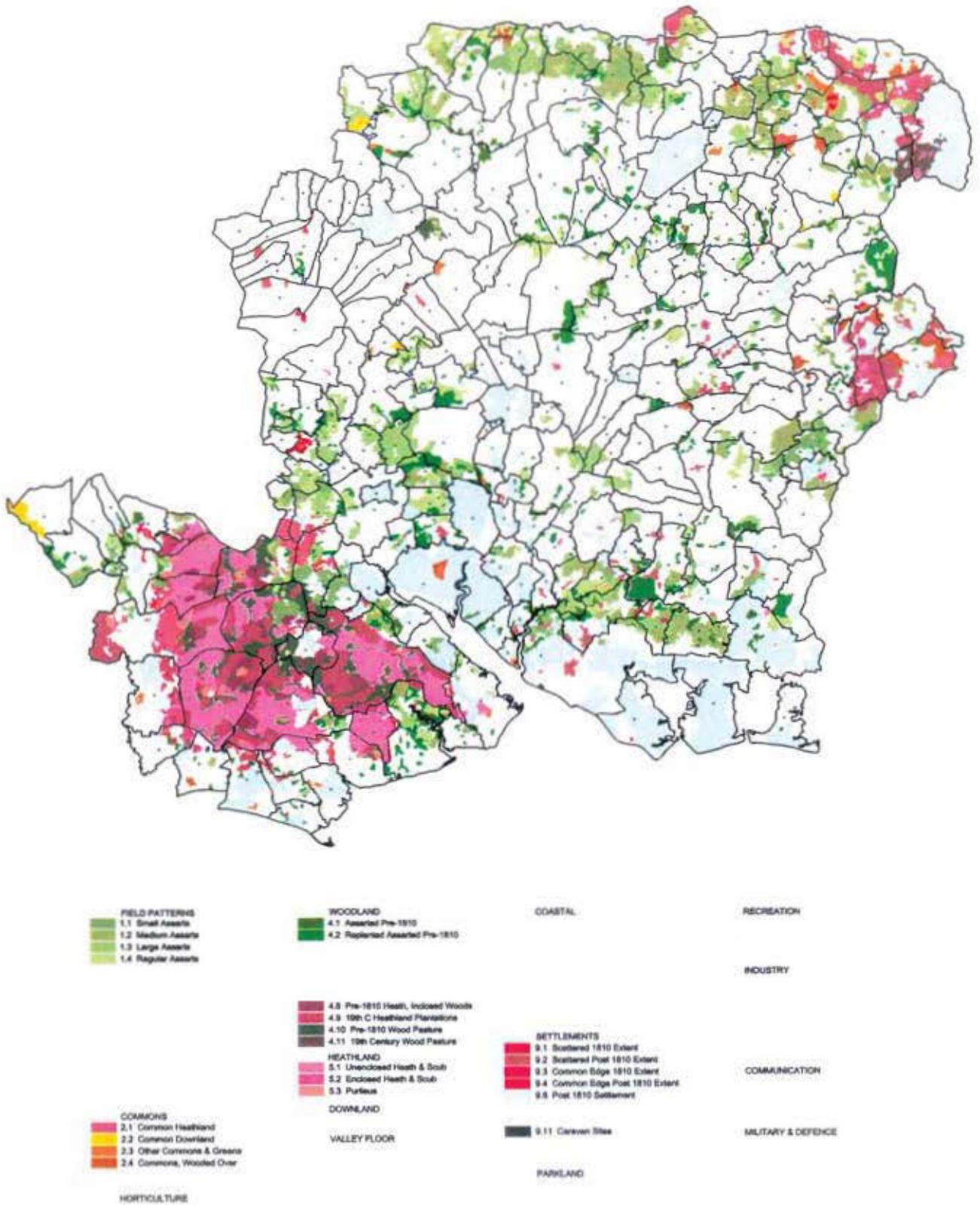


Figure 5.5
Settlement & Older Historic Landscape Types

Hampshire Parishes A-B:
Proportions of Historic Landscape Types

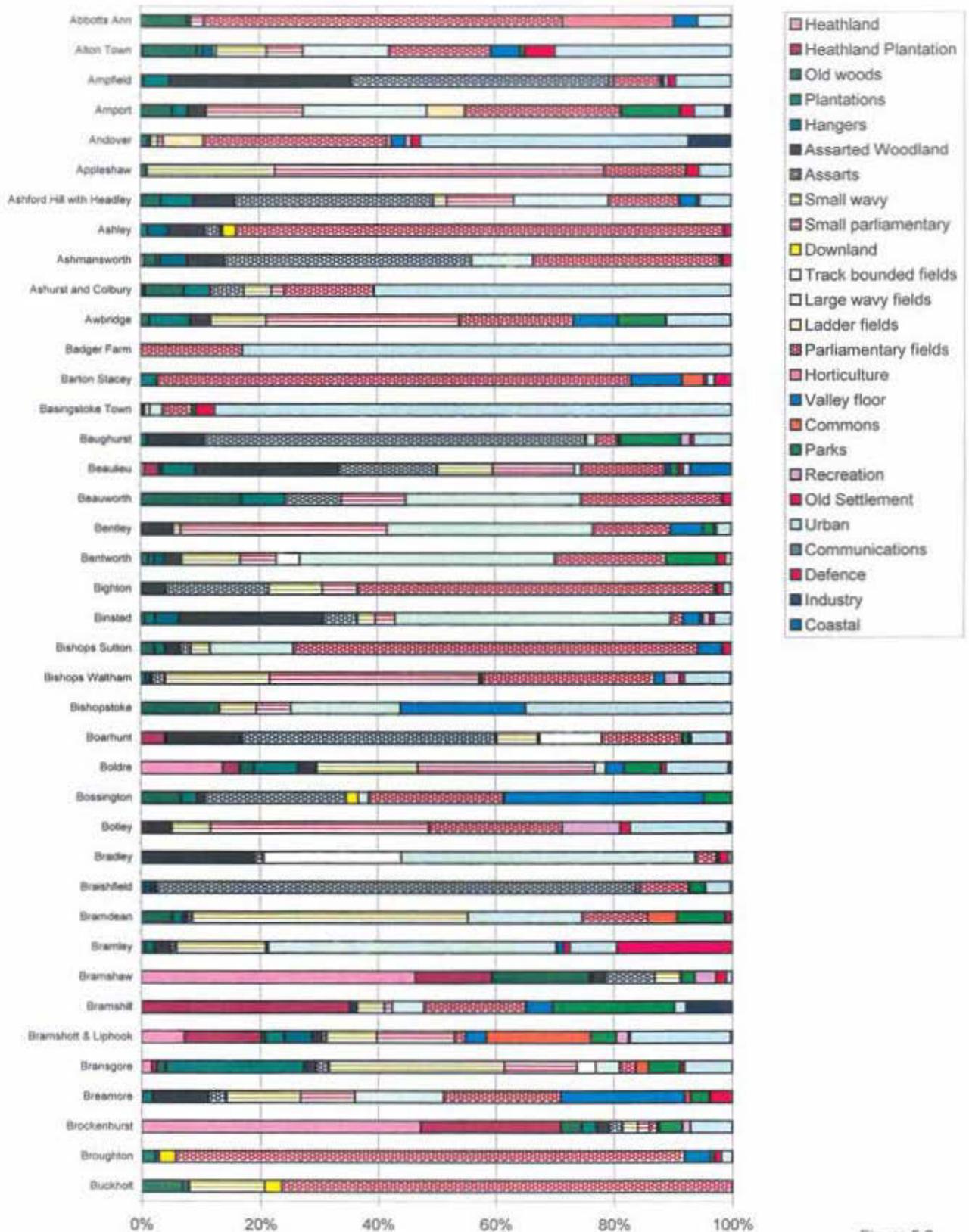


Figure 5.6

Hampshire Parishes B-F:
Proportions of Historic Landscape Types

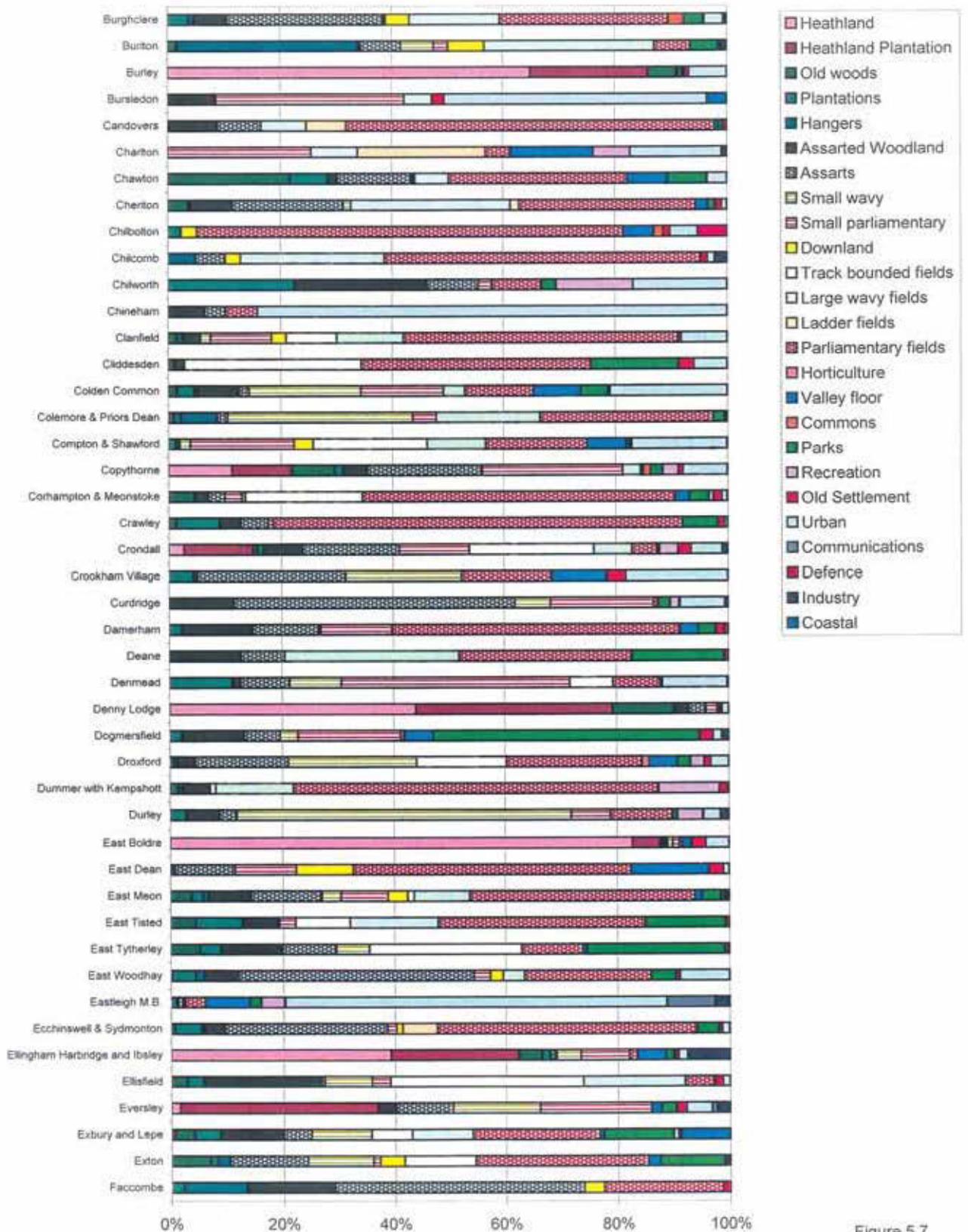


Figure 5.7

Hampshire Parishes K-N:
Proportions of Historic Landscape Types

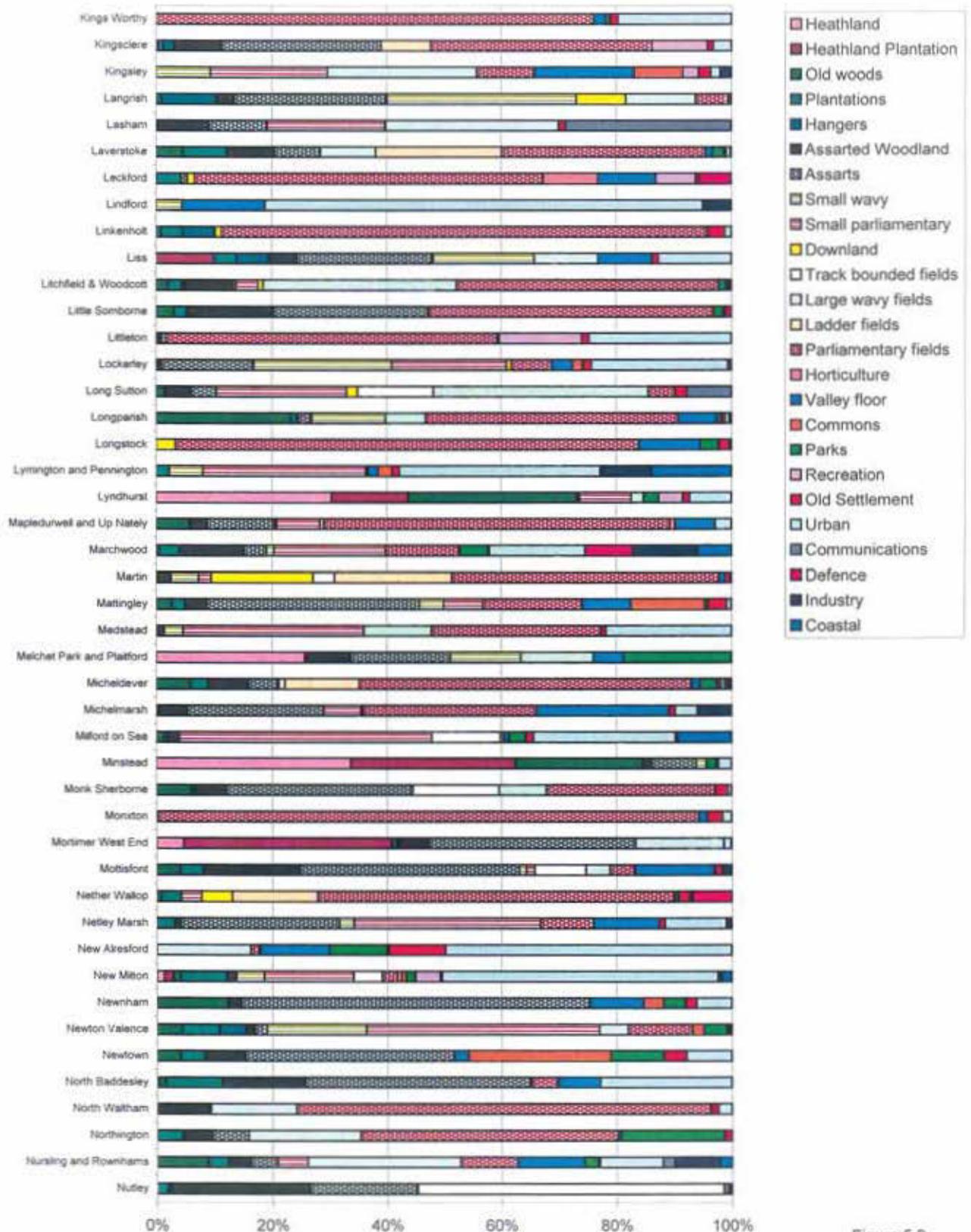


Figure 5.9

Hampshire Parishes O-S:
Proportions of Historic Landscape Types

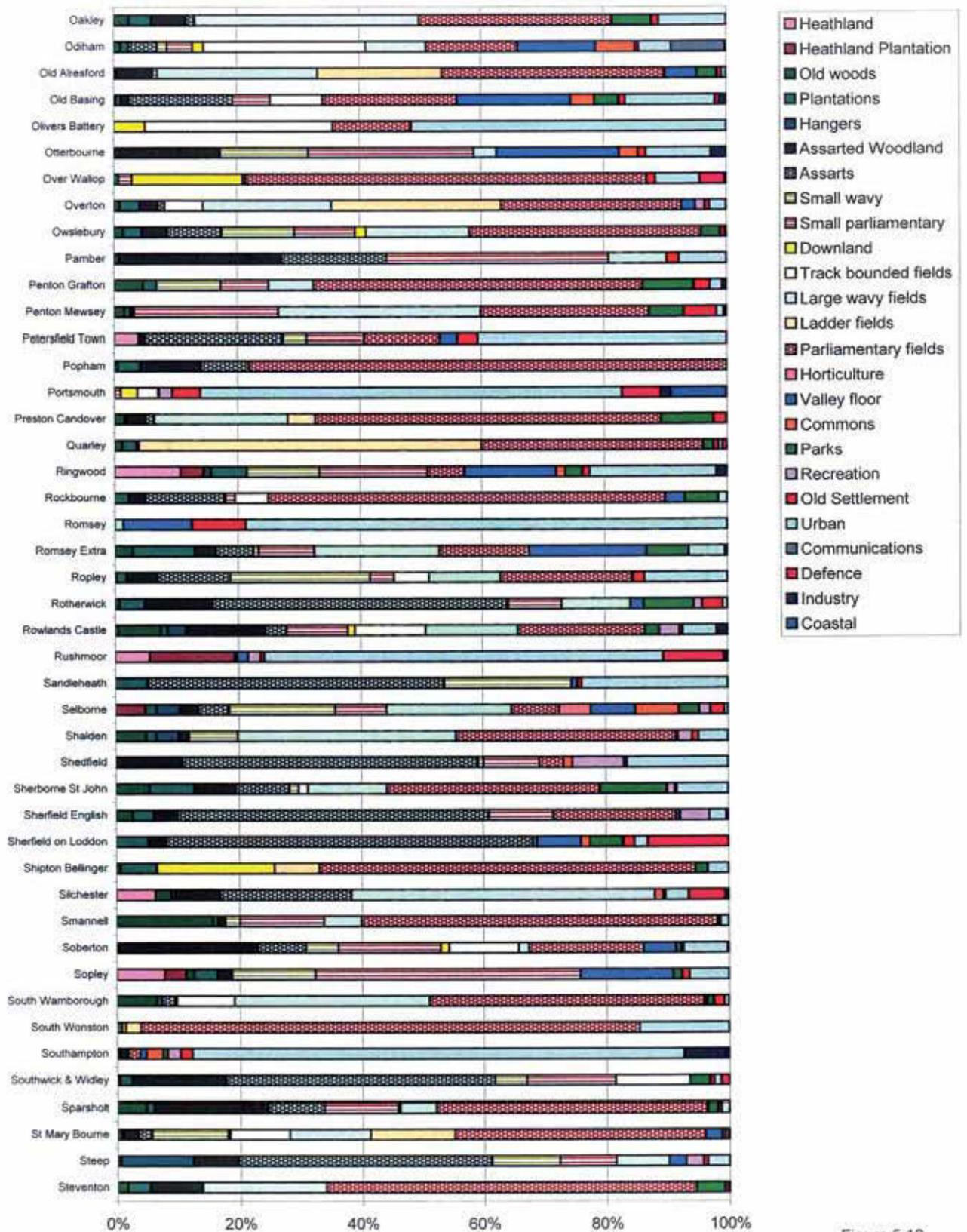


Figure 5.10

Hampshire Parishes S-Y:
Proportions of Historic Landscape Types

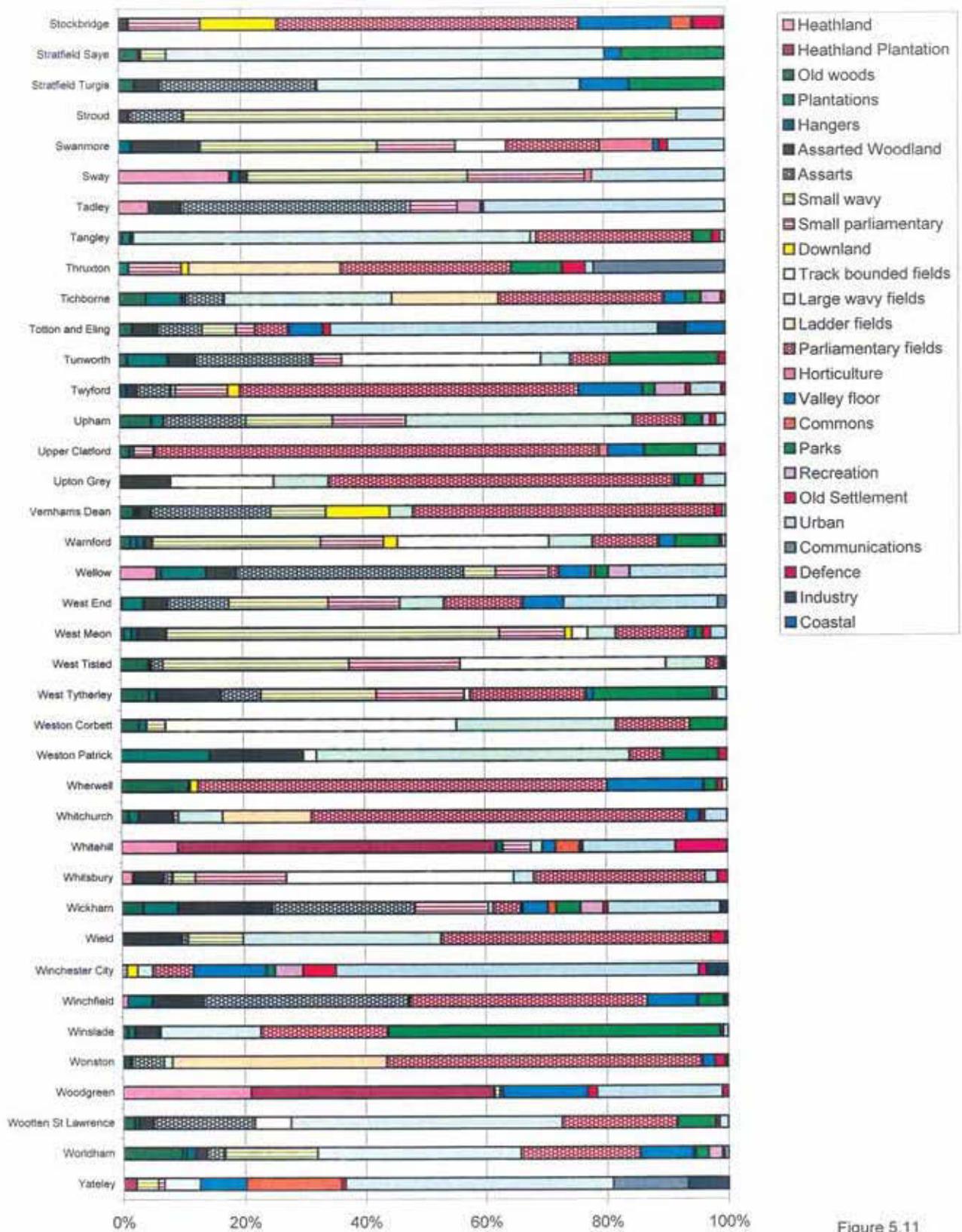


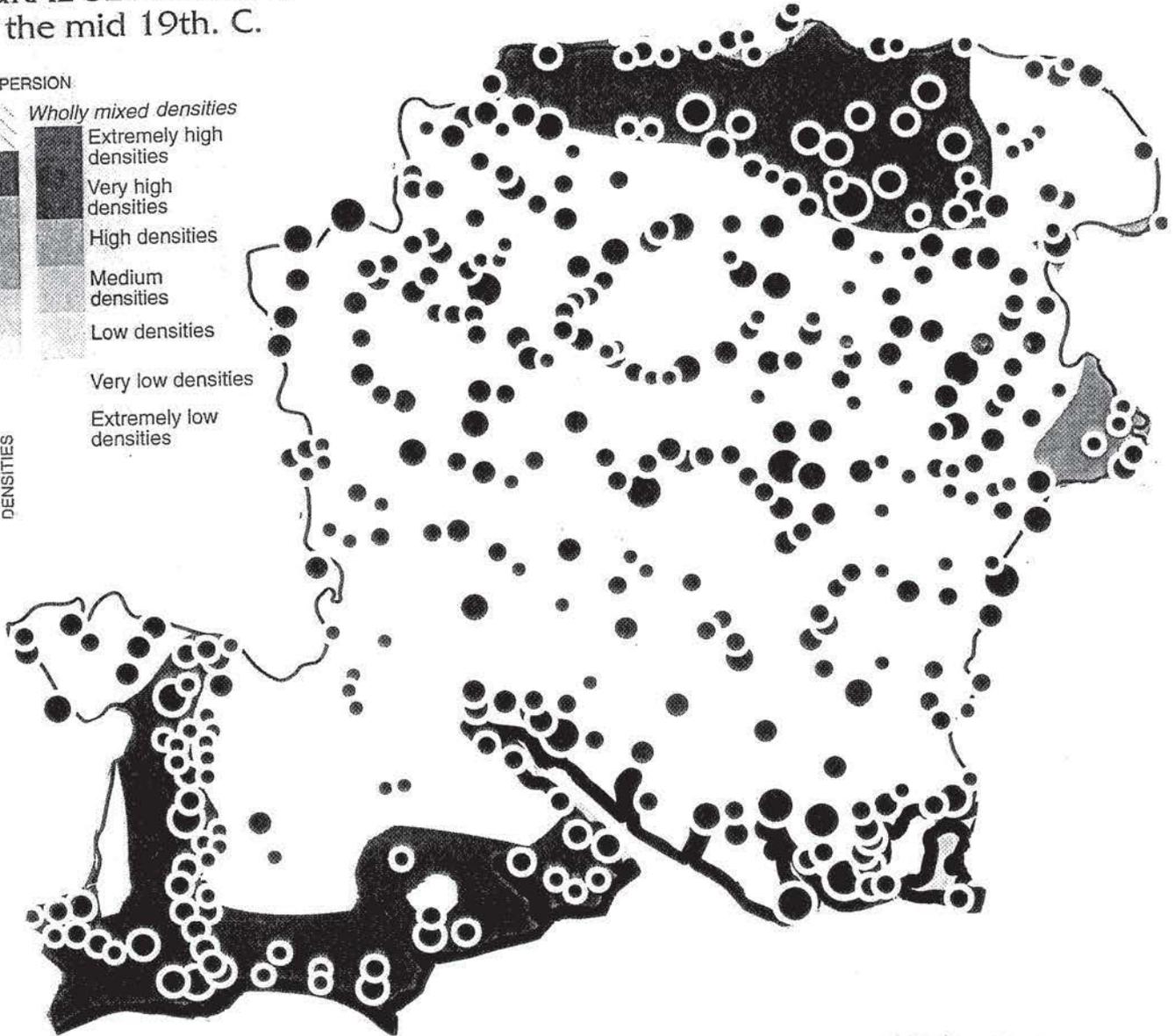
Figure 5.11

RURAL SETTLEMENT in the mid 19th. C.

DISPERSION

- Wholly mixed densities
- Extremely high densities
- Very high densities
- High densities
- Medium densities
- Low densities
- Very low densities
- Extremely low densities

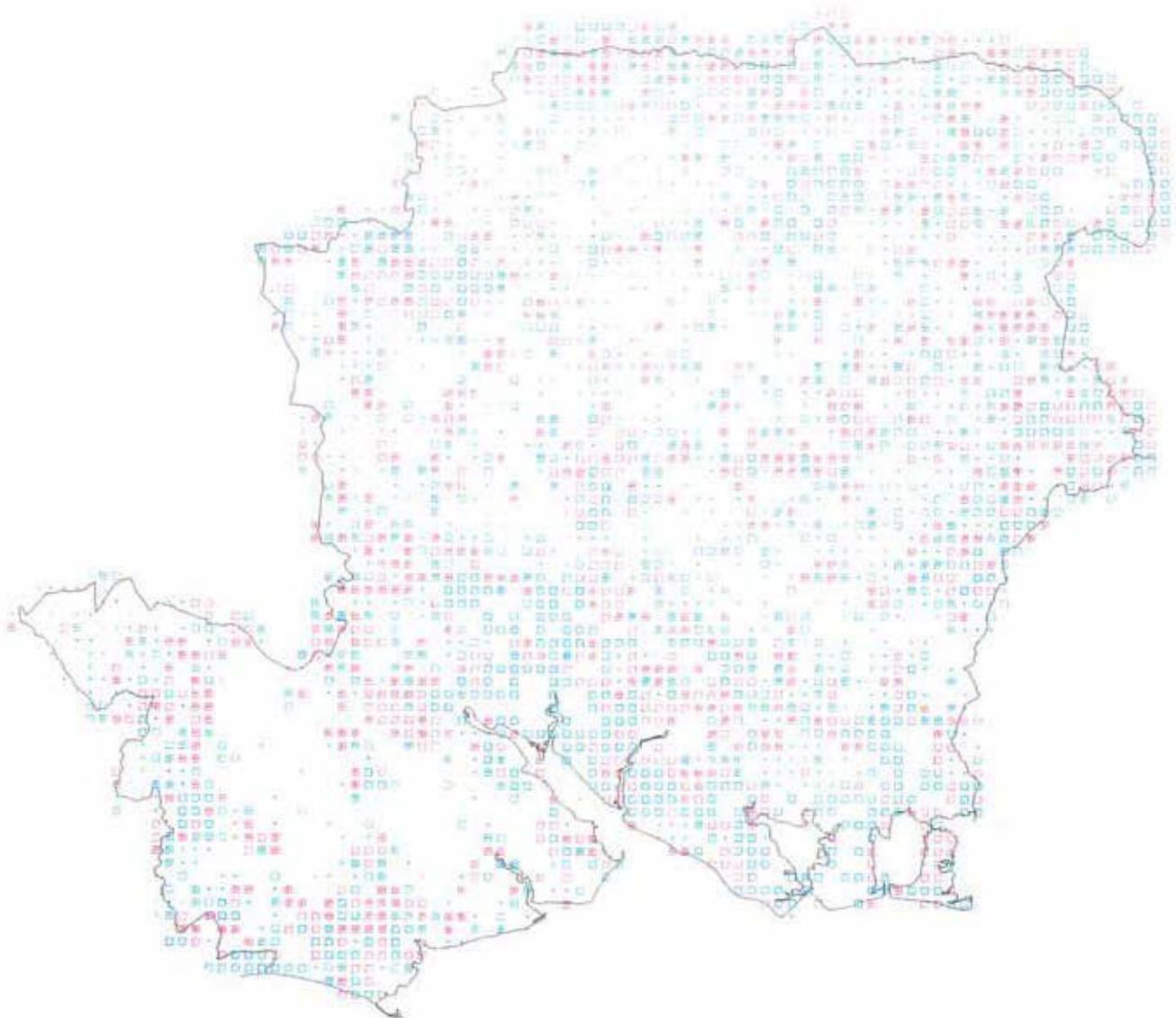
MIXED DENSITIES



© BKR / SW / EH

NUCLEATIONS
Subjectively size-graded
dot symbols:
towns to small hamlets

Figure 5.12



- gl2 = 1
- gl2 = 2
- gl2 = 3
- gl2 = 4
- gl2 = 5
- gl2 = 6

Figure 5.13

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment:
 Historic Landscape Character of 1Km Squares Assigned to Different
 Settlement Patterns

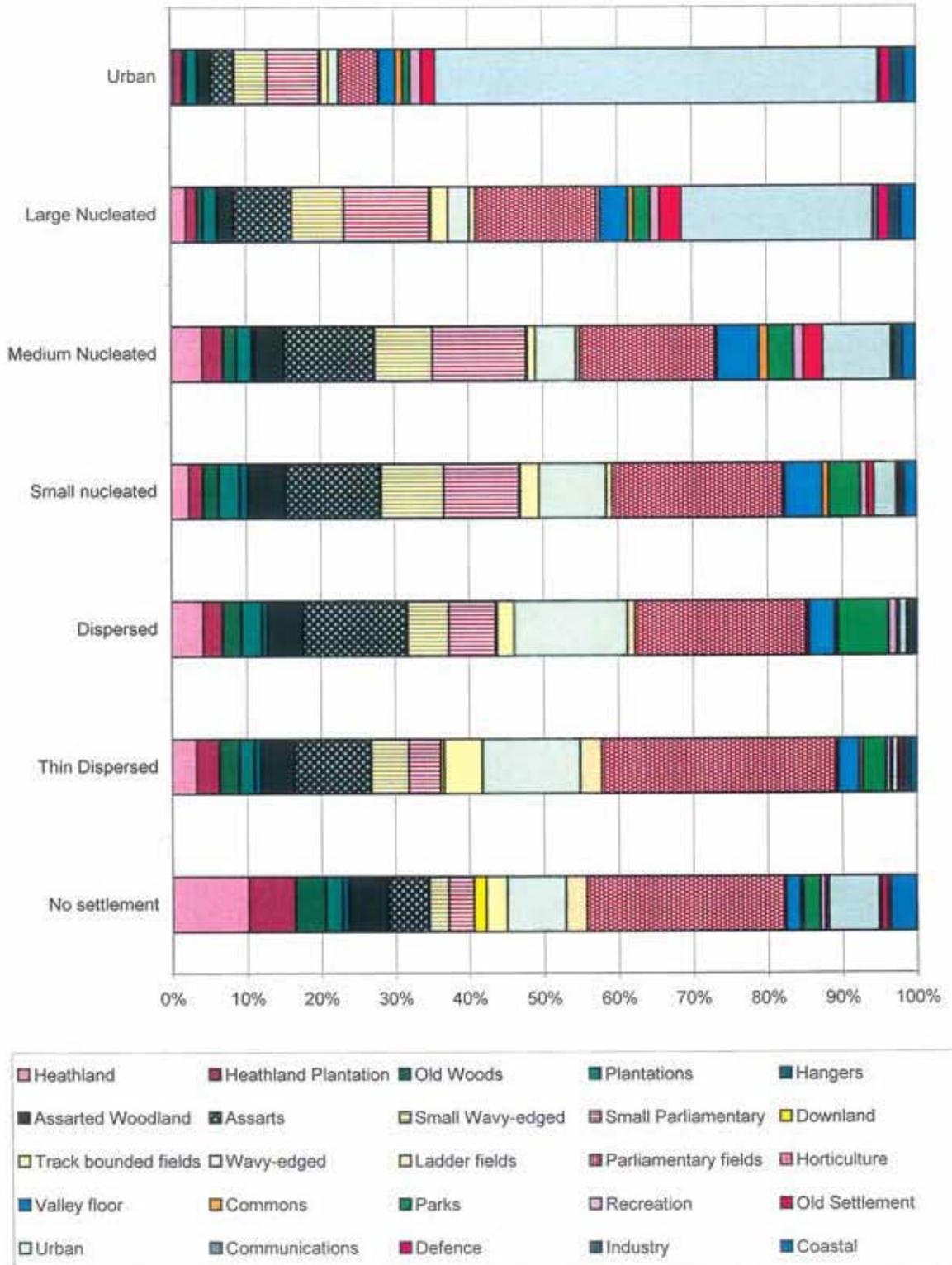


Figure 5.14

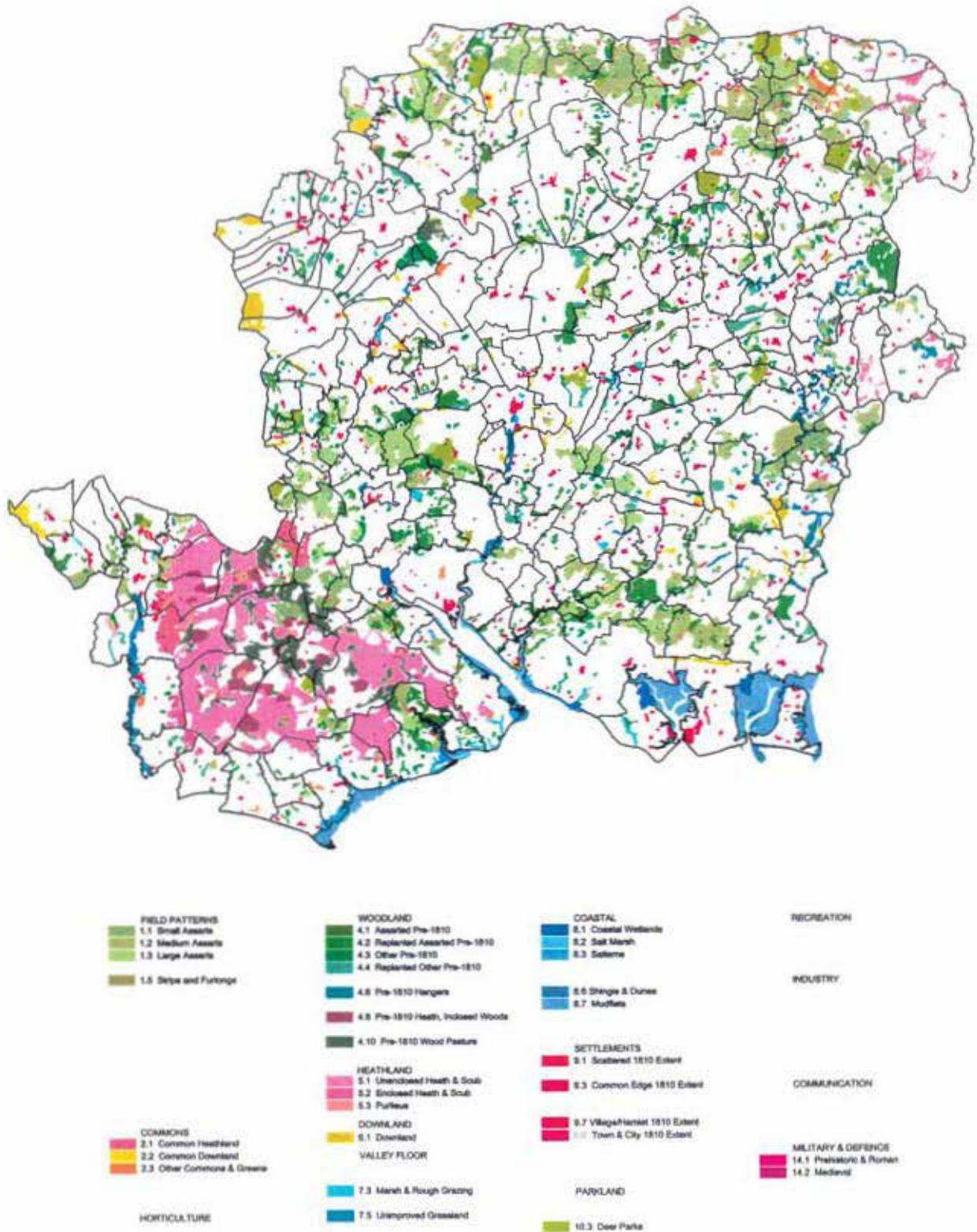


Figure 6.1
Historic Landscape Time Depth to Early Post-Medieval

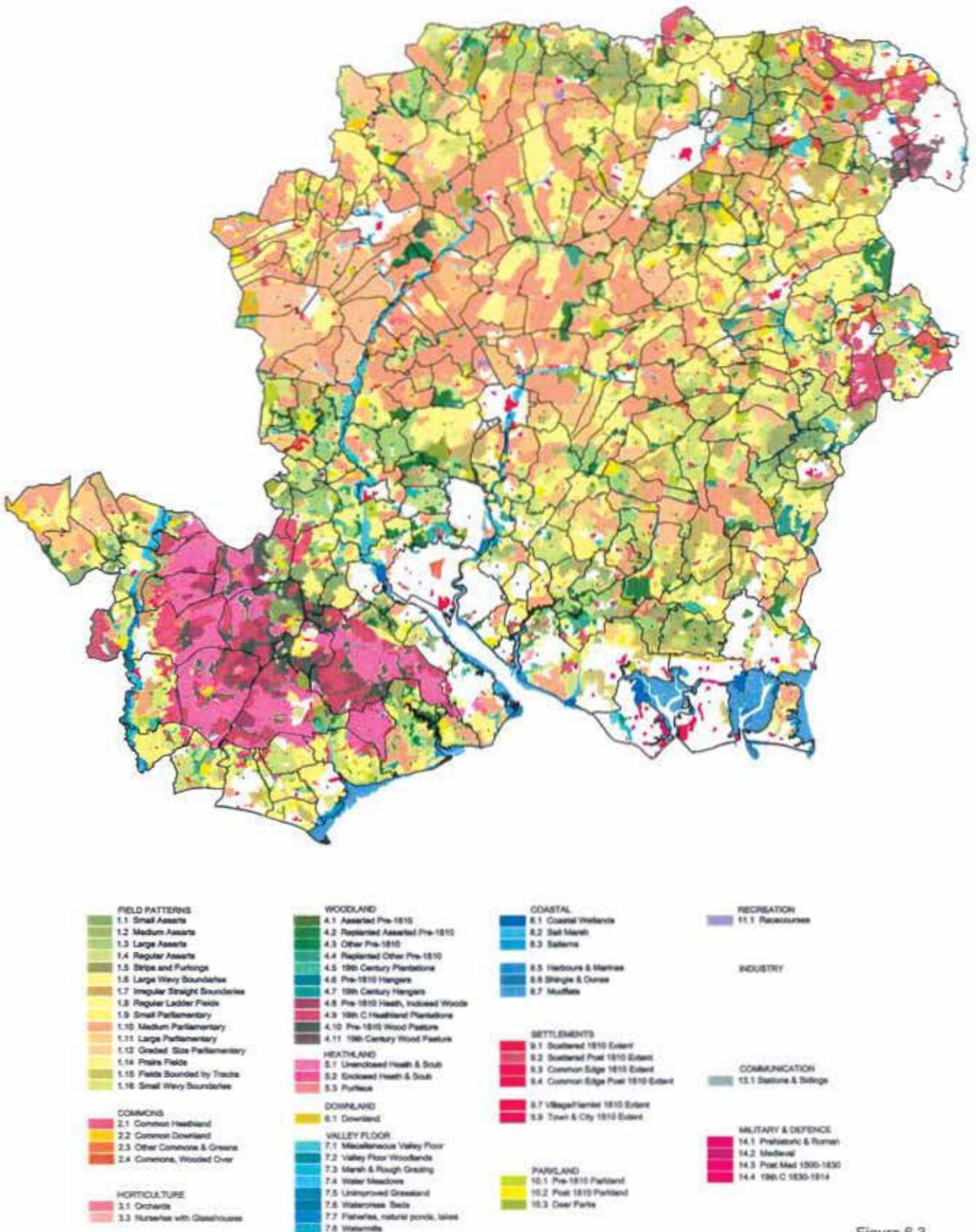
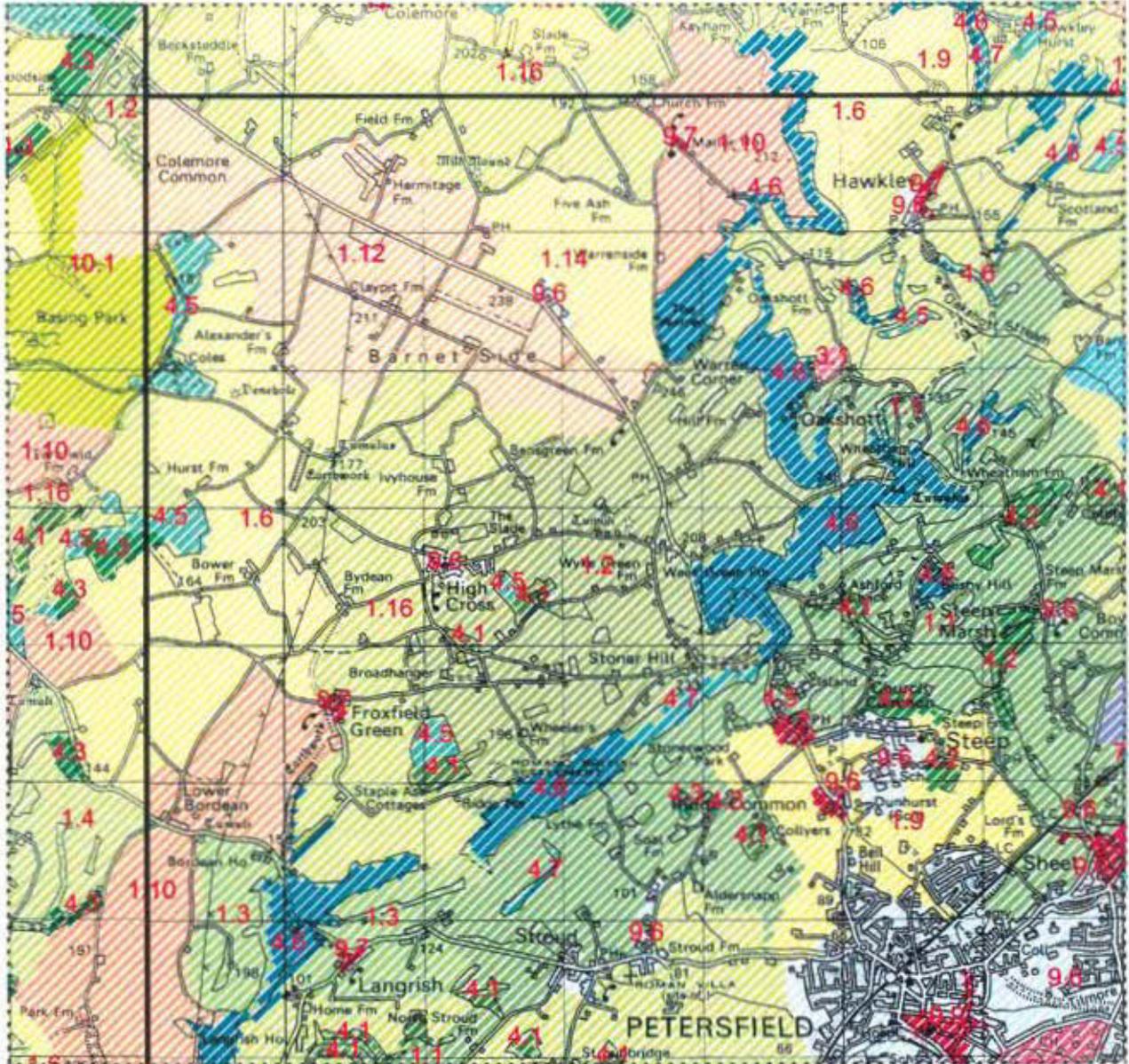


Figure 6.3

Historic Landscape Type Time Depth to Late 19th Century

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment



Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

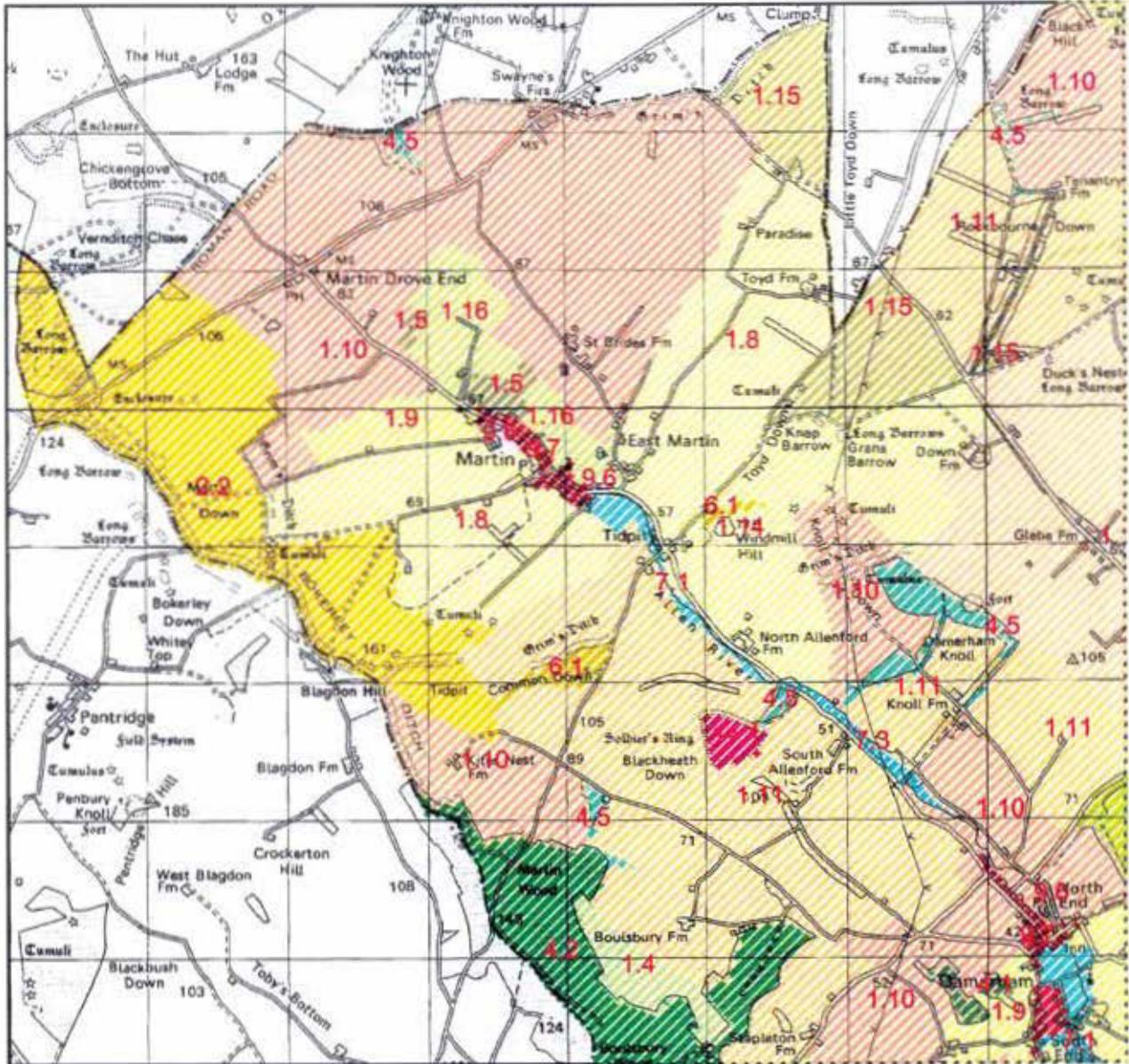


Figure 6.5
Cranborne Chase & Martin

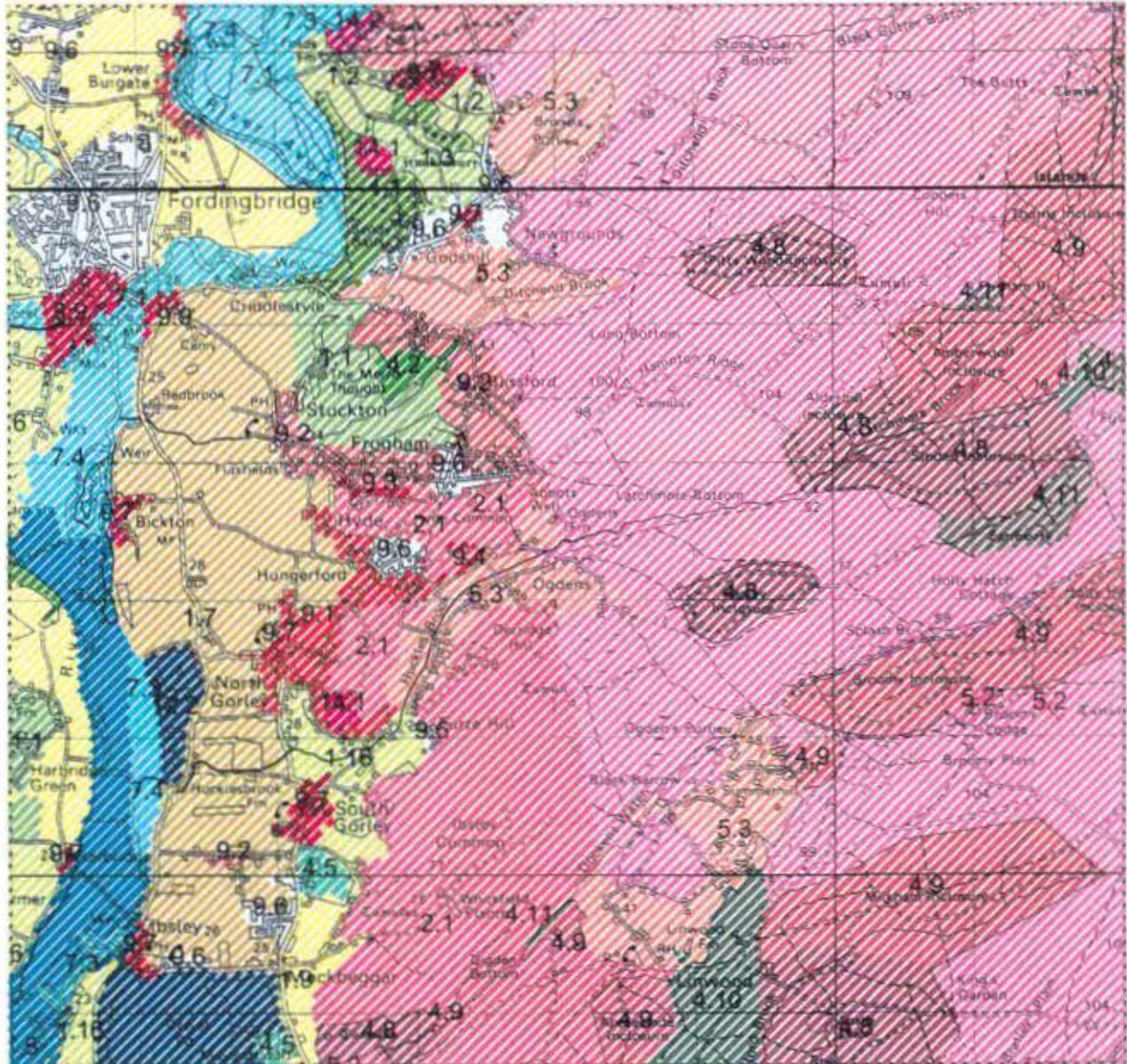


Figure 6.6
Avon Valley & West New Forest

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment

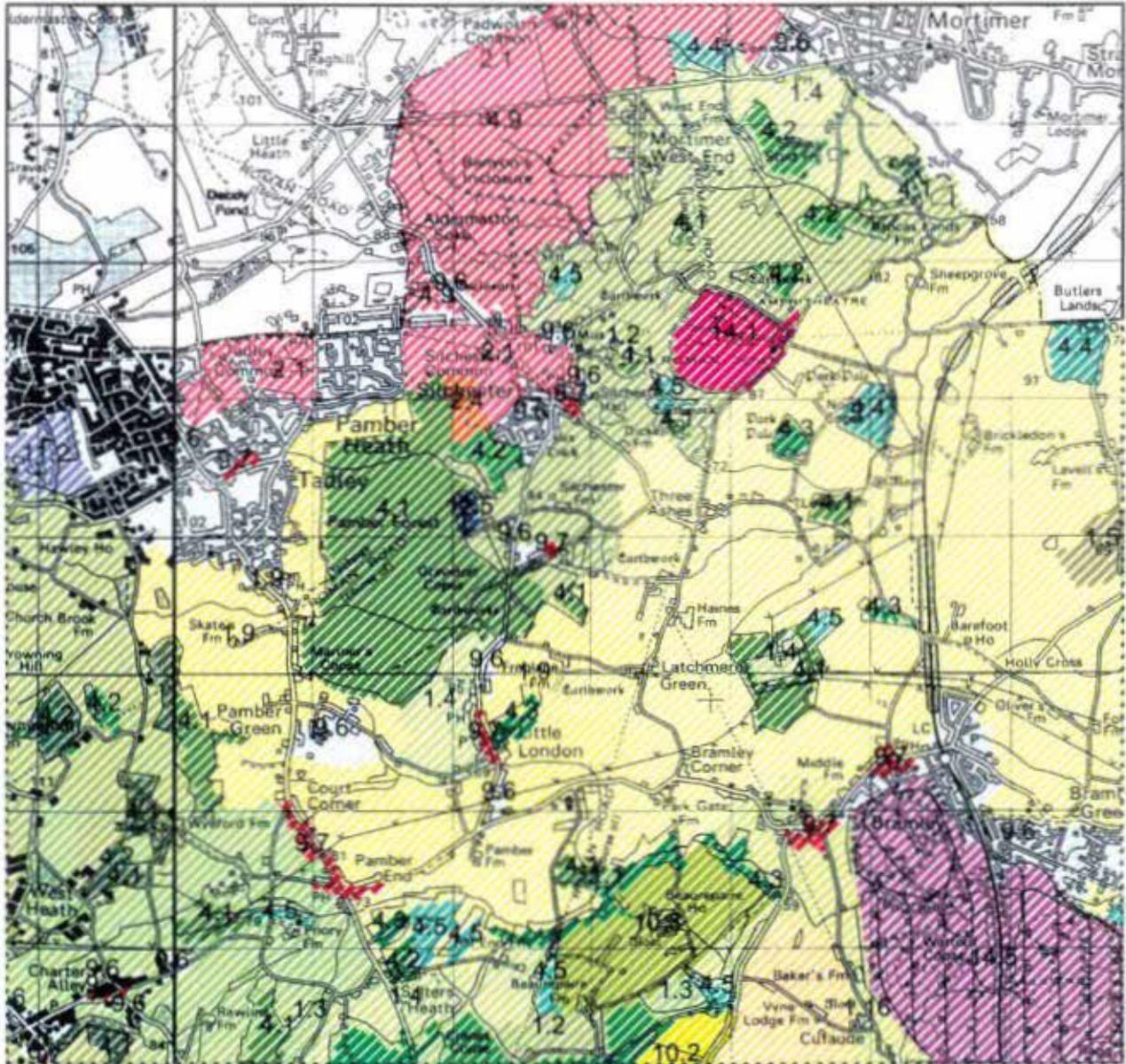


Figure 6.8
Forest of Pamber