
THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE TYPE DESCRIPTIONS
SUMMARY LIST OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES

Code	Name
1.	Field pattern/systems
101	Small irregular assarts intermixed with woodland
102	Medium irregular assarts and copses with wavy boundaries
103	Large irregular assarts with wavy or mixed boundaries
104	Regular assarts with straight boundaries
105	Enclosed strips and furlongs
106	Medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries (late medieval – 17 th /18 th century enclosure)
107	Small irregular rectilinear fields with straight boundaries
108	Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries
109	Regular ladder fields (long wavy boundaries sub-divided by straight cross divisions)
110	Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
111	Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
112	Large regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
113	Variable size, semi-regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)
114	‘Prairie’ fields (large enclosures with extensive boundary loss)
115	Fields bounded by roads, tracks and paths
116	Previously hops and orchards
117	Parkland and conversion to arable
118	Fields, formerly ponds now dried up
2.	Commons
201	Common heathland
202	(Common downland) not used
203	Other commons and greens
204	Wooded over commons
3.	Horticulture
301	Orchards
302	Nurseries with glasshouses
303	Nurseries without glasshouses
4.	Woodland
401	Assarted pre-1811 woodland
402	Replanted assarted pre-1811 woodland
403	Other pre-1811 woodland
404	Replanted other pre-1811 woodland
405	19 th century plantations (general)
406	Pre-1811 ghylls (Scarp and steep valley sided woodland)

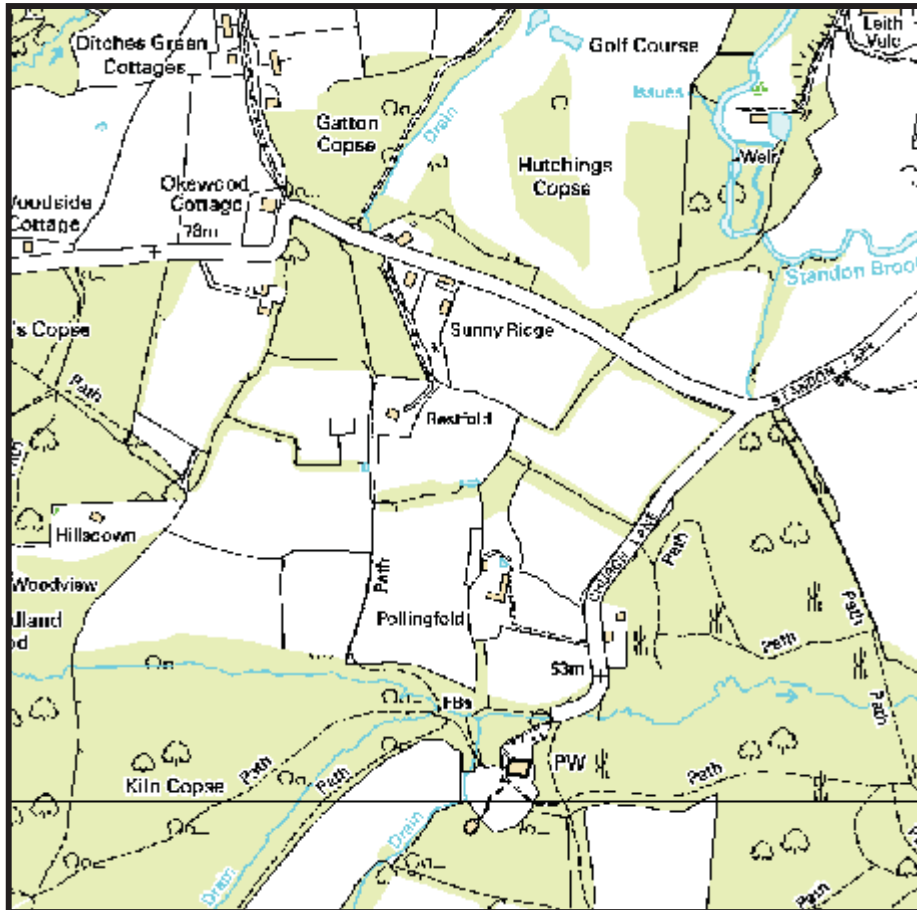
Code	Name
407	Post-1811 ghylls
408	Pre-1811 heathland/common land enclosed woodland
409	Pre-1811 heathland/common land regenerated woodland (unenclosed not plantation)
410	19 th century heathland plantations
411	Pre-1811 wood pasture
412	19 th century or later wood pasture
413	Alder carr
414	Worked coppice
415	Regenerated secondary woodland on farmland – not plantations
5. Heathland	
501	Unenclosed heathland and scrubEnclosed heathland and scrubPurlicus and other enclosed heathland pasture (not in Surrey)
6. Downland	
601	Chalk grassland
602	Chalk grassland and scrub
7. Valley Floor and Water Management	
701	Miscellaneous valley floor fields and pastures
702	Valley floor woodlands
703	Marsh and rough grazing
704	Water meadows or common meadows
705	Unimproved hay meadows or pasture/common meadows
706	Watercress beds
707	Pre-1811 fishponds, natural ponds and lakes
708	Post-1811 fishponds, natural ponds and lakes
709	Water mills, mill ponds, hammer ponds and leats
8. Settlement related	
801	Scattered settlement with paddocks (pre-1811 extent)
802	Scattered settlement with paddocks (post 1811 & pre 1940)
803	Common edge / roadside waste settlement (pre-1811 extent)
804	Common edge / roadside waste settlement (post-1811 and pre 1940 extent)
805	Post 1811 and Pre-1940 small scale settlement
806	Village or hamlet (pre-1811 extent)
807	Town (pre1811 extent)
808	Caravan sites
809	Large cemeteries (i.e. not adjacent to churches)
810	Hospital complexes (i.e. not within settlements)
811	Regular settlement with paddocks (post 1940 extent)
812	Common edge / roadside waste (post-1940 extent)
813	Large scale estates (post 1811 & pre 1940 extent)
814	Medium estates (post-1811 and pre-1940 extent)

Code	Name
815	Luxury estates (post-1940 extent)
816	Small to medium estates (post-1940 extent)
9. Parkland and Designed Landscapes	
901	Pre-1822 parkland
902	19 th century and later parkland plus larger designed gardens
903	(Deer Parks) not used
904	Arboreta
905	Smaller designed gardens
10. Recreation	
1001	Racecourses
1002	Motor racing tracks and vehicle testing areas
1003	Golf courses – heathland origin
1004	Golf courses – parkland origin
1005	Golf courses – downland origin
1006	Golf courses – farmland origin
1007	Major sports centres and complexes
1008	Marinas
1009	Studs and Equestrian centres
11. Extraction Industry	
1101	Active and disused chalk quarries
1102	Active and disused gravel workings
1103	Active and disused clay pits
1104	Active and disused sandpits
12. Other Industry	
1201	Industrial complexes and factories
1202	Modern large scale industry
1203	Reservoirs and water pumping
1204	Sewage and water treatment
13. Communication facilities	
1301	Railway stations and sidings
1302	Airfields
1303	Motorway service areas
1304	Motorway junctions
14. Military and Defence	
1401	Prehistoric hill forts and other defensive enclosures
1402	Medieval fortifications (motte and baileys, ringworks)
1403	19 th century forts
1404	20 th century military

The following maps were taken from the OS maps at 1:10,000 scale and are for illustrative purposes only.

101. SMALL IRREGULAR ASSARTS INTERMIXED WITH WOODLANDS

Renfold



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1. FIELD PATTERNS/SYSTEMS

101. Small irregular assarts intermixed with woodlands

Description and Historical Rationale

Assarts, or the clearance of woodland to create fields, dominate the field patterns in the Weald. These field systems were created by the piecemeal clearance of the original woodland cover. This probably took place in the early medieval period.

Identifying Characteristics

The fields are small, between one and five acres, though there may be larger ones created through some boundary removal. The boundaries are wavy and formed of shaws, or narrow strips of woodland or mature hedgerows, traditionally managed by coppicing. Mature oaks often dominate the boundaries and these combined with the mix of small woods or coppices create a landscape which appears densely wooded. The generally topography tends to be undulating with valleys, streams and small hill tops.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The Low Weald and along the Sussex Border. Some field boundary removal has made some fields appear larger. Isolated patches elsewhere in the county where larger areas of woodland have been encroached upon.

Typical Associations with other types

This type is strongly associated with ancient woodland and wooded ghylls, and also some secondary woodland where fields have been abandoned.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Medium assarts but defined by their size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

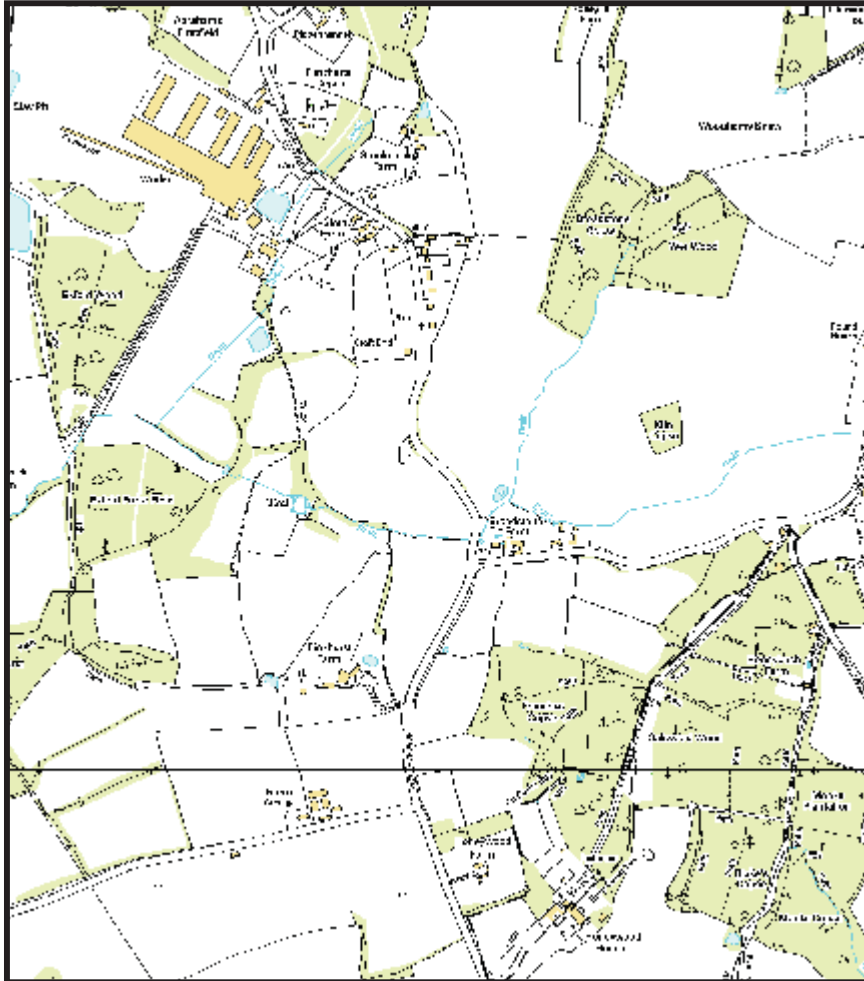
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

102. MEDIUM IRREGULAR ASSARTS AND COPSES WITH WAVY BOUNDARIES

Pinkhurst Farm, Walliswood



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

102. Medium irregular assarts and copses with wavy boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

This landscape type has the same origins as small assarts and can sometimes be identified to a particular farmstead. In some instances this type may have originated from smaller assarts pre-1800 by boundary removal to create a larger field unit.

Identifying Characteristics

The fields are bounded by shaws and narrow strips of coppiced woodland with mature oak trees. Small woodlands and coppices are interspersed amongst them.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This landscape sub-type occurs throughout the Low Weald and along the Sussex border. Some examples elsewhere in the county associated with ancient woodland.

Typical Associations with other Types

Strongly associated with other wavy edged fields of small and medium size. Also ancient woodland and wooded ghylls

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Small irregular assarts and large irregular assarts distinguished by their size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

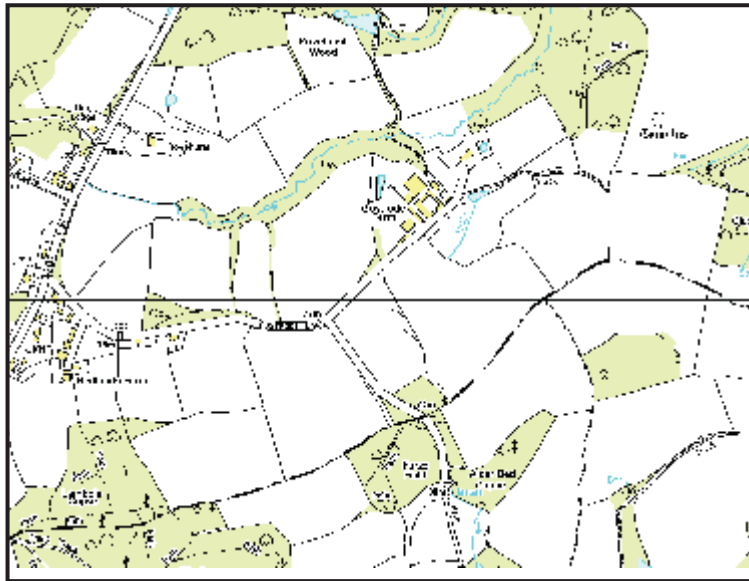
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000

103. LARGE IRREGULAR ASSARTS WITH WAVY OR MIXED BOUNDARIES

Gostrode near Dunsfold



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

103. Large irregular assarts with wavy or mixed boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

These larger assarts are likely to be evidence of later woodland clearance perhaps in the late medieval or Tudor period or where significant boundary loss has occurred to create much larger fields. They are not very common in the Weald.

Identifying Characteristics

Large fields of 20 acres plus bounded by mature hedgerows and dominated by mature trees especially oaks. Small areas of woodland abut them. Usually where a farm has undergone systematic boundary removal.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These patterns occur in the Low Weald but are closer to the junction with the Lower Greensand or the Hythe Beds.

Typical Associations with other Types

Small and medium assarts plus ancient woodland

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These can be confused with medium assarts (HLT 102) but are distinguished by size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

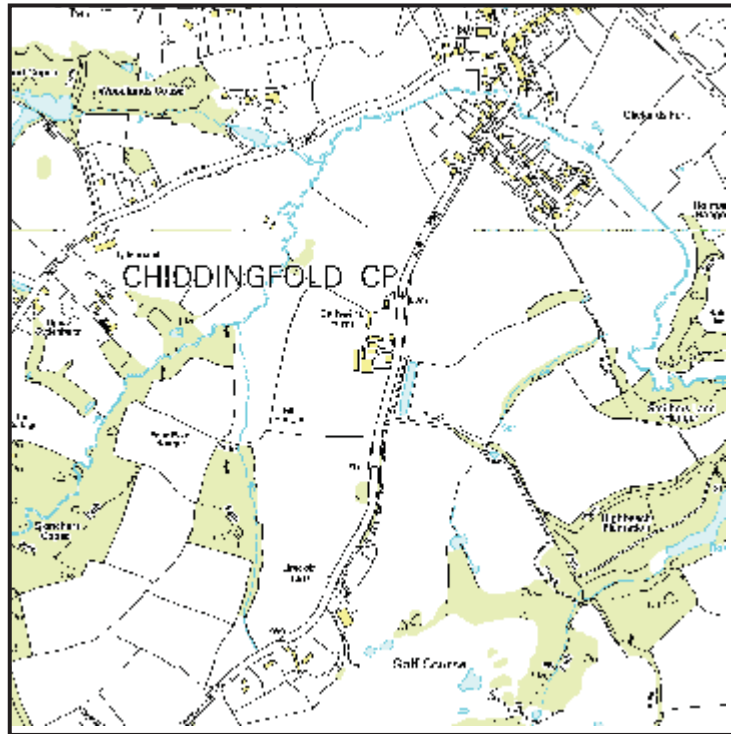
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

104. REGULAR ASSARTS WITH STRAIGHT BOUNDARIES

Chiddingfold



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

104. Regular Assarts with straight boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

This landscape type occurs throughout the Weald and is often associated with remnant pieces of ancient woodland.

Identifying Characteristics

The fields are sometimes rectangular but more often square in shape. In size they are usually small to medium with straight boundaries, and with fewer mature trees.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The Low Weald is the predominant location and on more level land than the irregular assarts.

Typical Associations with other Types

Ancient woodland (HLT 401-404) and irregular assarts of small to medium size (HLT 101-102).

Similar types and distinguishing criteria

Similar to small regular fields of parliamentary enclosure (HLT 110) but the greater degree of woodland and their location differentiates them.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

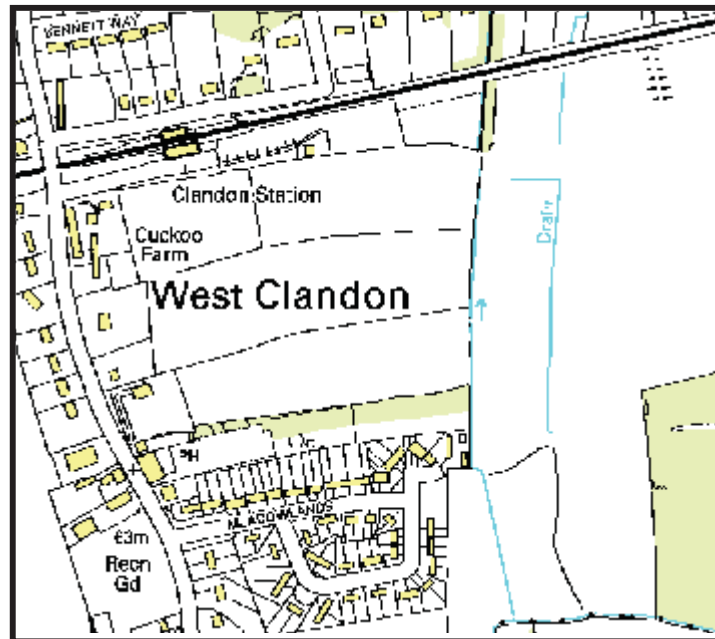
OS Explorer 1:25,000

1999 Aerial Photographs

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

105. ENCLOSED STRIPS AND FURLONGS

Cuckoo Farm, West Clandon



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

105. Enclosed Strips and Furlongs

Description and Historical Rationale

The fossilised strips and furlongs of an open field system marked by planted hedges. Although open fields did occur in Surrey, their function and operating system is little understood. They were operated within a manorial system where there were also enclosed arable fields.

Identifying Characteristics

Very few examples of this type, and those that do survive have often become fragmented. Small, narrow fields with slightly curving boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

They tend to occur in the north of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Enclosed fields of parliamentary type such as HLT 110, 111 and 112.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These may be confused with small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries (HLT108) but it is the regularity of size and orientation which distinguishes them.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

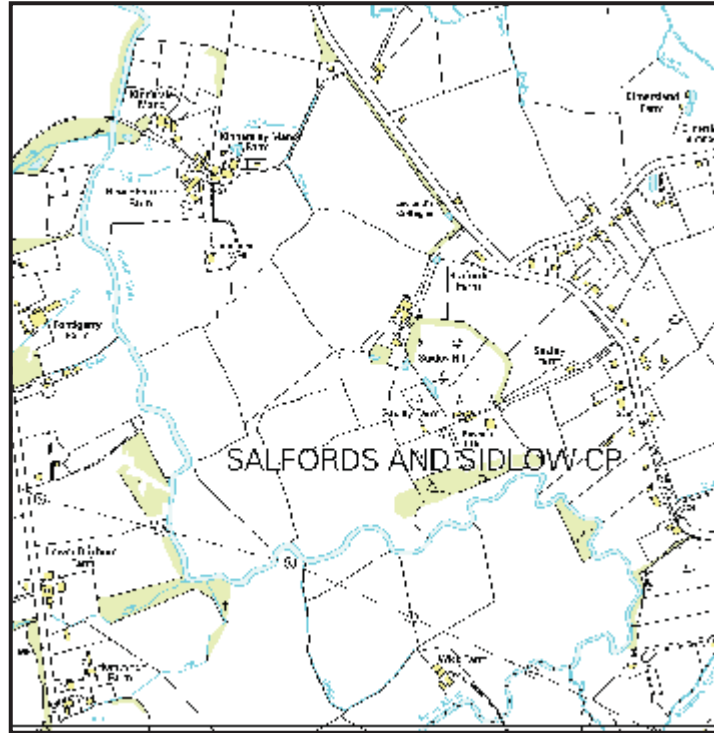
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

**106. MEDIUM TO LARGE REGULAR FIELDS WITH WAVY BOUNDARIES
(LATE MEDIEVAL –17TH/18TH CENTURY ENCLOSURE)**

Kinnersley Manor Farm, Salford



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

**106. Medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries
(late medieval –17th/18th century enclosure)**

Description and Historical Rationale

Earlier enclosure of open fields and of medieval deer parks; often have field patterns of a regular pattern but with wavy boundaries. It is thought to be an informal type of enclosure undertaken by private landowners, when careful surveying in of boundaries was not undertaken.

Identifying Characteristics

These fields have a regular, most frequently rectilinear shape of varying sizes but with wavy boundaries. There is not a strong correlation with ancient woodland, but may be evidence of past land use in adjacent field names e.g. park.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These field types can be found throughout the county. Where they occur in the Weald it suggests that there was a previous land use or field pattern

Typical Associations with other Types

Also occur close to parliamentary enclosures (HLT 110-113), indicating an earlier phase of enclosure

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Could be confused with 103 large assarts but their ground plan is more regular and there is usually only a loose affinity with ancient woodland.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

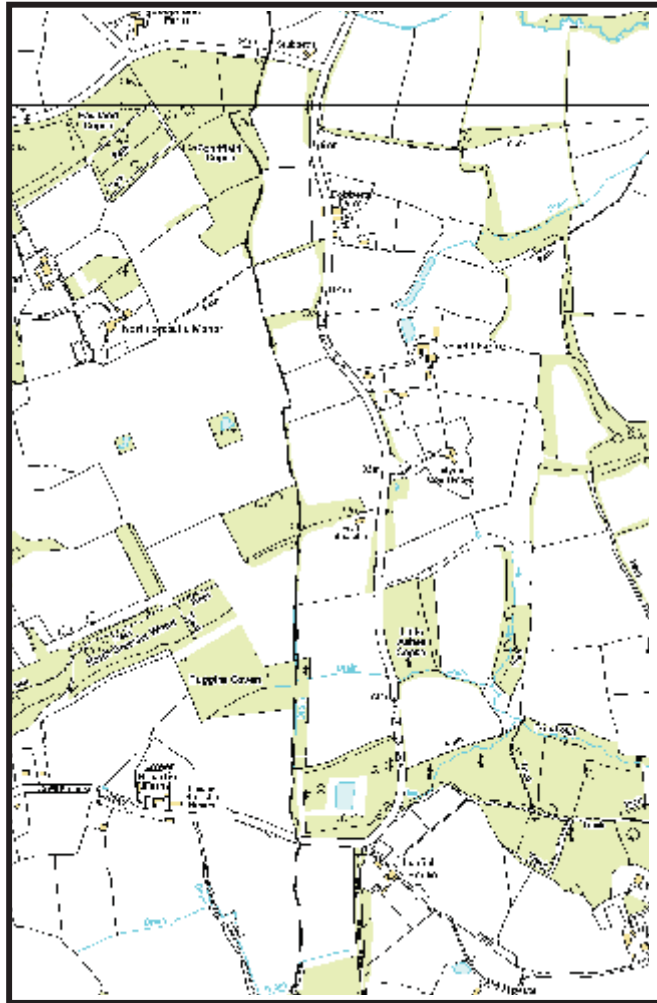
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

107. SMALL IRREGULAR RECTILINEAR FIELDS WITH STRAIGHT BOUNDARIES

Lye Field Farm, Forest Green



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

107. Small irregular rectilinear fields with straight boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

These appear to be examples of early enclosure centred on a medieval settlement or manor. The boundaries are characterised by managed hedgerows with some mature trees.

Identifying Characteristics

Fields which show some degree of regularity and have straight boundaries

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs throughout the county but a large amount in the Holmesdale valley around primary settlements.

Typical Associations with other Types

Tend to be associated with regular parliamentary enclosure, meadows and woodlands, more usually plantations or woodland encroachment on farmland.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Similar to smaller assarted fields but distinguished by the absence of ancient woodland.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

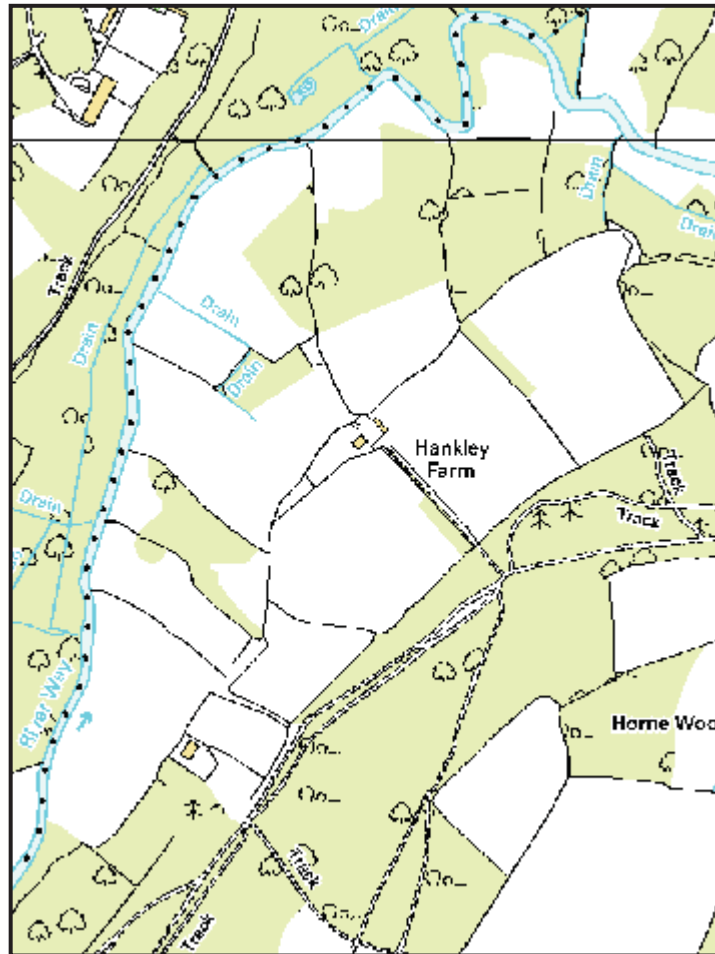
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

108. SMALL RECTILINEAR FIELDS WITH WAVY BOUNDARIES

Hankley Farm, Elstead



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

108. Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale

These rectilinear fields were created by the regular enclosure or 'assarts' from larger areas of woodland. They are probably examples of early enclosure from woodland undertaken on a systematic basis.

Identifying Characteristics

Small rectangular or square shaped fields with wavy boundaries and curved corners sometimes with field ponds.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The Weald but also elsewhere in areas of early enclosure of farmland.

Typical Associations with other types

Usually associated with some ancient woodland and scattered settlements.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Could be confused with enclosure of strips (HLT 105) but are less regular and more square in shape.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:250000

109. REGULAR 'LADDER' FIELDS (LONG WAVY BOUNDARIES SUB-DIVIDED BY STRAIGHT CROSS DIVISIONS)

Horley



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

109. Regular ‘ladder’ fields (long wavy boundaries sub-divided by straight cross divisions)

Description and Historical Rationale

These fields were created by the enclosure of the long narrow dry valleys of the dip slopes of the North Downs. This was probably an early method of enclosure before use of the Acts. May also be examples of co-axial fields within the Weald which have been identified as prehistoric in other counties.

Identifying Characteristics

The fields have a long axis of a north-south orientation. Long wavy boundaries marked by the edges of shaws, tracks or roads and with straight cross divisions of either outgrown hedges or fences. A similar type occurs in the Weald, by Nutfield, where there are long north south axes divided by short subdivisions.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The North Downs dip-slope and some heathland areas, where there is a strong topographic influence.

Typical associations with other types

Straight bounded regular medium to large enclosures (HLT 111-112).

Similar types and distinguishing criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6” 1st edition

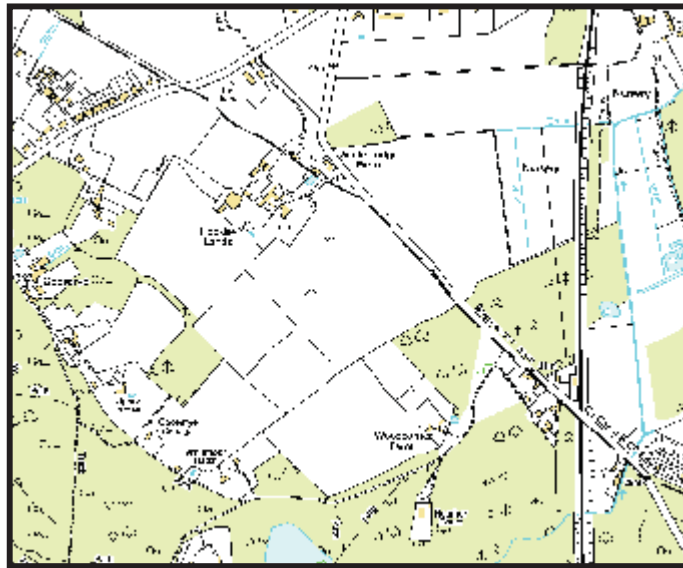
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

**110. SMALL REGULAR FIELDS WITH STRAIGHT BOUNDARIES
(PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE TYPE)**

Hockley Lands, Worplesden



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

110. Small regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)

Description and Historical Rationale

These fields can be found throughout the county where enclosure has taken place of either commons or open fields. This form of enclosure has taken place through private agreement prior to enclosure by Act of Parliament.

Identifying Characteristics

Small rectangular or square shaped fields bounded by hedges with some hedgerow trees, often at regular intervals.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Small regular fields in the Weald are usually created from the enclosure of common land. They are especially common in the south east of Surrey on the Hythe Beds. Elsewhere they appear to be the earlier type of enclosure of open fields associated with primary settlements in the Holmesdale on the chalk of the dip slope of the North Downs.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with medium regular fields with straight boundaries (HLT 111).

Similar types and distinguishing criteria

Can be confused with areas of scattered settlement with paddocks (HLT 801-802) but the presence of buildings distinguishes the different types.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

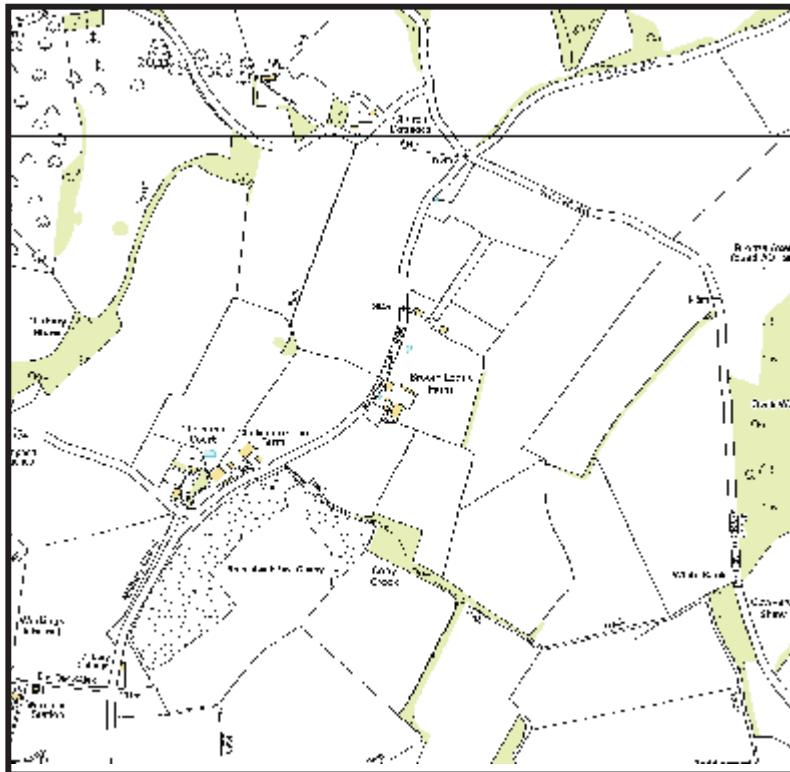
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

**111. MEDIUM REGULAR FIELDS WITH STRAIGHT BOUNDARIES
(PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE TYPE)**

Chelsham Court Farm



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

111. Medium regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)

Description and Historical Rationale

Enclosure in the 18th and 19th centuries on the chalk hills and some of the heathland, either by private agreements or through an act. Subsequent field boundary rationalisation has meant that some of the field pattern has been disrupted by the creation of larger fields.

Identifying Characteristics

These fields have straight boundaries of either small hedges or strips of grass. There are some plantations. The regular field pattern is often aligned to roads or tracks.

Predominant Locations and Variations

On the chalk hills and dip slopes, also areas once heathland.

Typical Associations with other types

Large regular enclosures, downland and secondary woodland

Similar types and distinguishing criteria

Similar to other regular straight sided enclosures, but identified by their size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

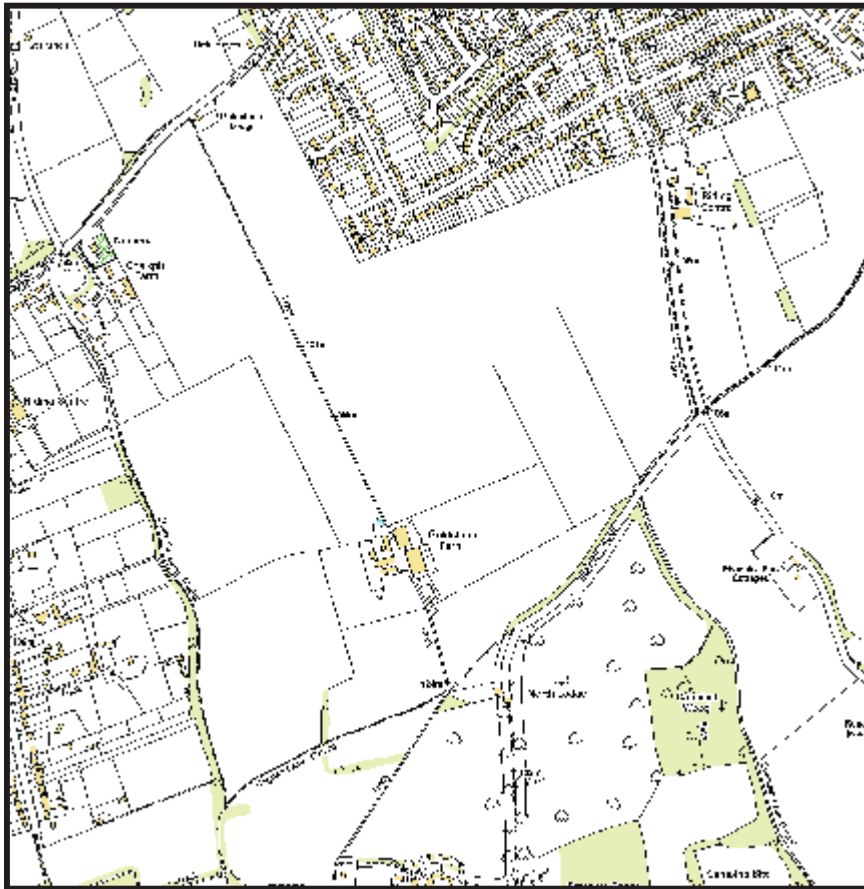
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

**112. LARGE, REGULAR FIELDS WITH STRAIGHT BOUNDARIES
(PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE TYPE)**

Goldstone Farm, Effingham



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

112. Large, regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)

Description and Historical Rationale

These are large fields typical of 19th century enclosure of heathland, downland and common land and to a lesser extent open fields. In many areas the fields have either become wooded over in which case they are classified as HLT 415 or were formed by subsequent field rationalisation to make prairie fields HLT 114.

Identifying Characteristics

Large regular shaped fields with straight boundaries, few hedgerow trees. Fields of 20-30 acres or more in size. Often aligned with straight enclosure roads.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These occur in the north and west of the County in areas of once extensive heathland and common.

Typical Associations with Other Types

Mostly associated with heathland, secondary woodland and plantations. They can also occur with small and medium sized regular fields, HLT 110 and HLT 111 types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

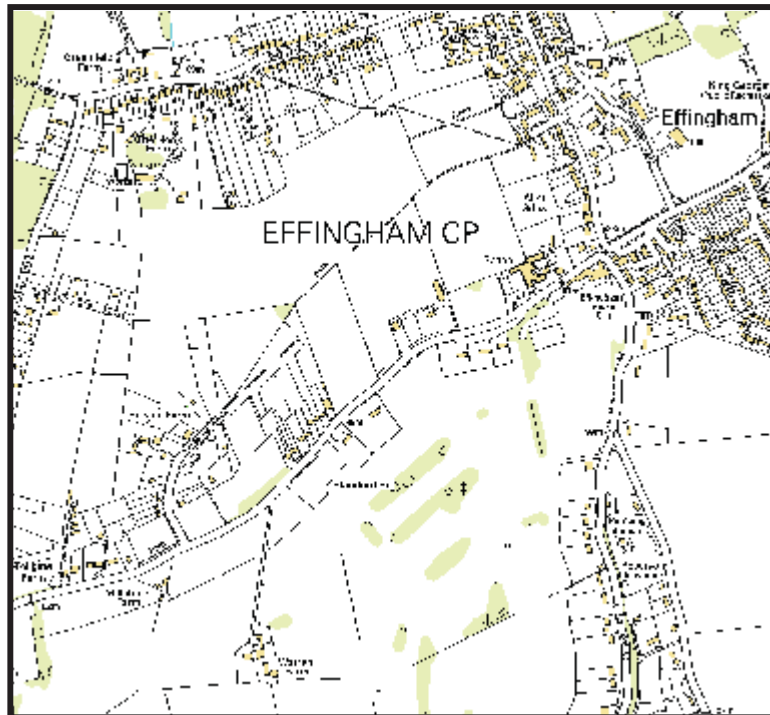
These are similar to field types HLT 111 but are distinguished from them by the difference in size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

113. VARIABLE SIZED, SEMI-REGULAR FIELDS WITH STRAIGHT BOUNDARIES (PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE TYPE)

Effingham



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

113. Variable sized, semi-regular fields with straight boundaries (parliamentary enclosure type)

Description and Historical Rationale

These are fields which occur on the dip slope of the Downs, on the more level grounds. Examples also lie in the Weald close to areas of large commons or heathlands. They represent early possibly medieval enclosure of the chalk and of waste lands.

Identifying Characteristics

The fields are either rectangular or polygonal in shape but distinguished by their straight boundaries of small, managed hedges.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These fields appear to occur most frequently on the North Downs dip slope and also on the Greensand close to areas of former waste.

Typical Associations with Other Types

These fields are often associated with wavy, ladder systems also plantation woodlands and woodland on former farmland.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These fields can be confused with small regular fields with straight boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

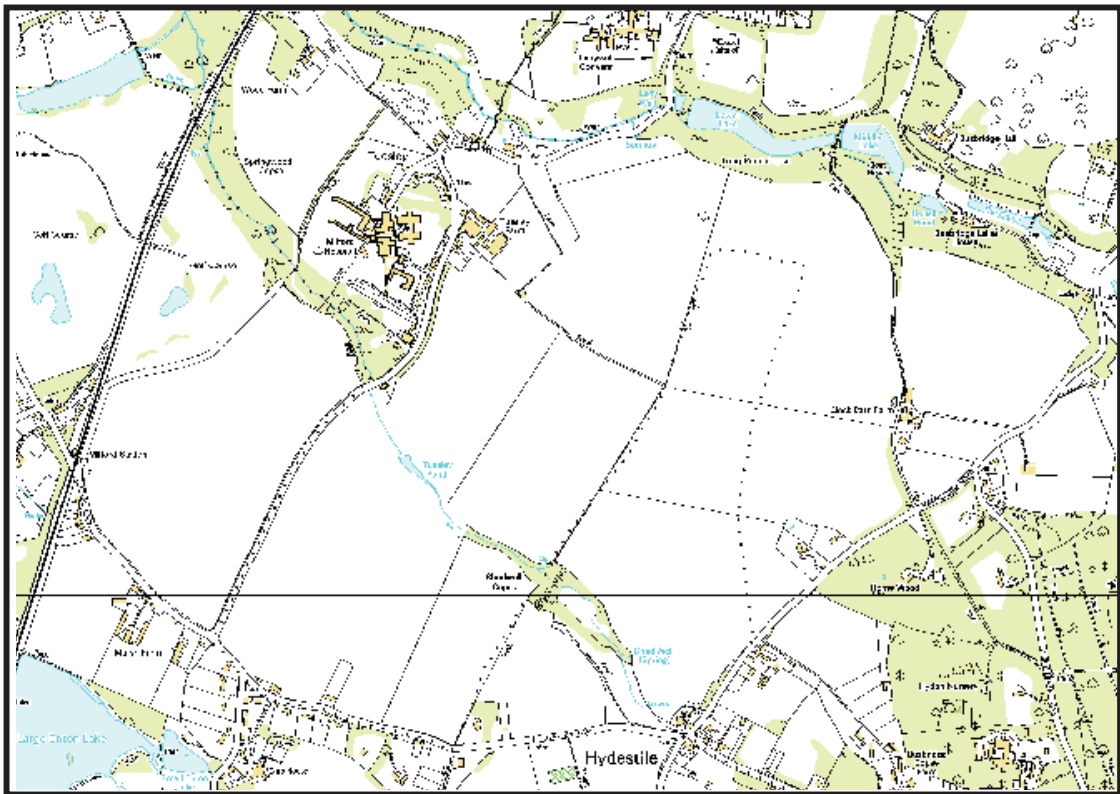
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

114. 'PRAIRIE' FIELDS (LARGE ENCLOSURES WITH EXTENSIVE BOUNDARY LOSS)

Tuesley Farm, Godalming



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

114. 'Prairie' fields (large enclosures with extensive boundary loss)

Description and Historical Rationale

Field boundary removal and field rationalisation has taken place from the mid-19th century and throughout the 20th, with a peak in the 1960s-1980s. 19th century boundary rationalisation took place in the Vale of Holmesdale and also in parts of the Weald. Evidence of this process can be seen by comparing the Tithe Maps with the OS 6" 1st edition. In the Weald, gentrification of some of the manorial farms involved removal of hedges leaving hedgerow trees, which were recorded on the OS 6" 1st Edition.

Identifying Characteristics

Large fields where internal boundaries have gone, or where short lengths still survive. In the Weald, isolated trees, stranded within large fields characterise this type.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs throughout the county, where particular farms have expanded and rationalised their enterprises. Frequent in the Vale of Holmesdale.

Typical Associations with Other Types

They occur with all other field types depending on the locality within the county, also ancient, plantation and farm regenerated woodland.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Parkland conversion to arable HLT 117 and also type HLT 112 large regular enclosure fields

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition – as a check against large enclosure fields of HLT 112

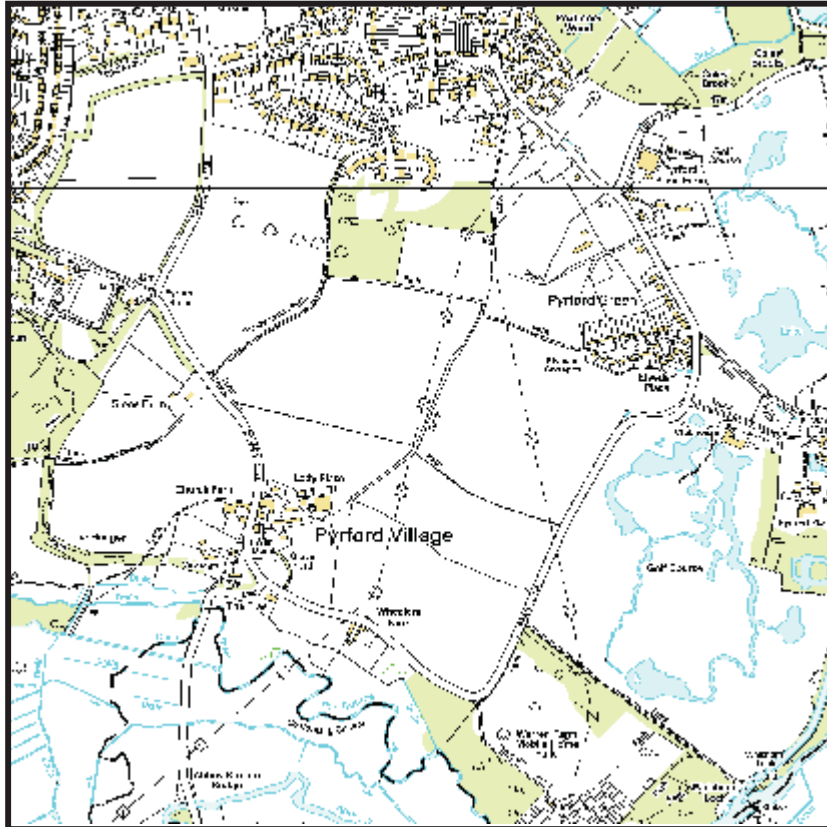
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

115. FIELDS BOUNDED BY ROADS, TRACKS AND PATHS

Pyrford Green



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

115. Fields bounded by roads, tracks and paths

Description and Historical Rationale

This is a field type which originally occurred on the dip slope of the Downs, where enclosure of either open fields or downland reserved routeways. There are a few examples in other parts of the county. Many examples have been modified by boundary removal to type HLT 114 or HLT 112. The local topography and historical land use dictates this enclosure type.

Identifying Characteristics

Regular fields with tracks, paths or roads forming their boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

As with field type HLT 112 and HLT 109, these occur most frequently on the Downs or close to areas of common or waste.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type can be confused with the ladder field type HLT 109, but the boundary of the long axis is not just a hedge but also a routeway.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

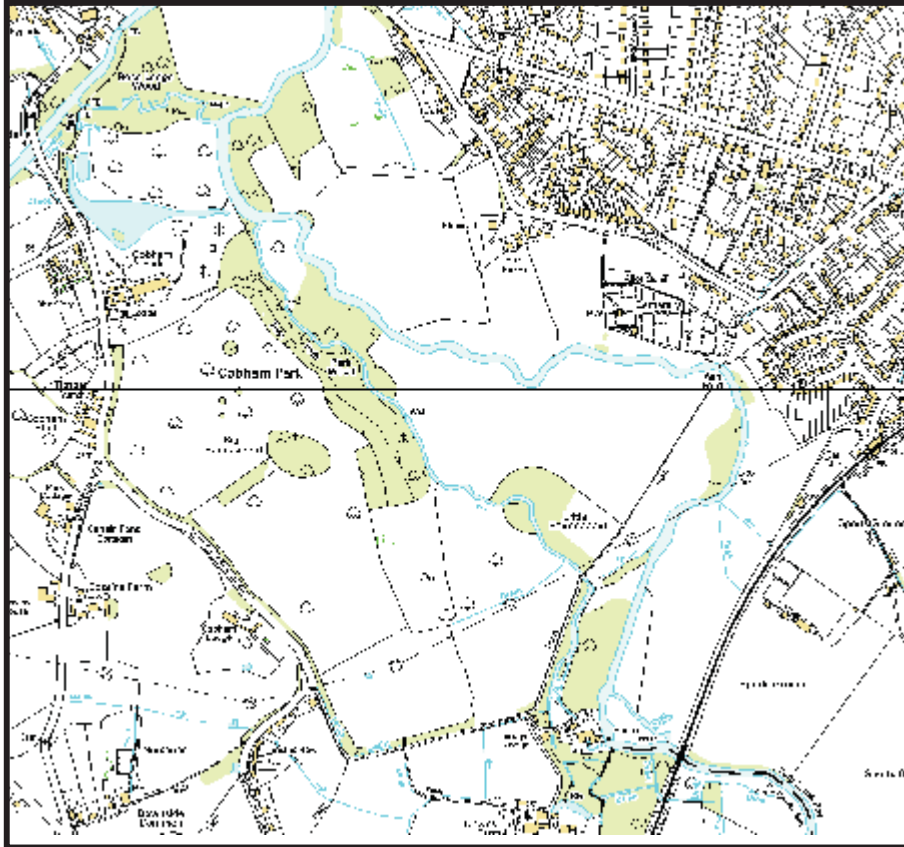
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

117. PARKLAND CONVERSION TO ARABLE

Cobham Park



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

117. Parkland conversion to arable

Description and Historical Rationale

This is a 20th century phenomenon, where parks both large and small have been converted either wholly or in part to arable.

Identifying Characteristics

Mature trees, water features and fragmented blocks of woodland stand isolated within large fields. The areas often still retain other park features of shelter-belts and plantings plus place names, but the park area is enclosed into arable areas by grass bulks or tracks.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Throughout the county and includes both pre 1800 and post 1800 park areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often the grounds around the main house or hall will still retain their designed element, HLT 901-2, HLT 905. Ancient woodland may also occur with this type.

Similar Types and Identifying Criteria

Can be confused with prairie fields (HLT 117) especially those which still retain a proportion of isolated hedgerow trees.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque

OS 1" and 6" 1st editions

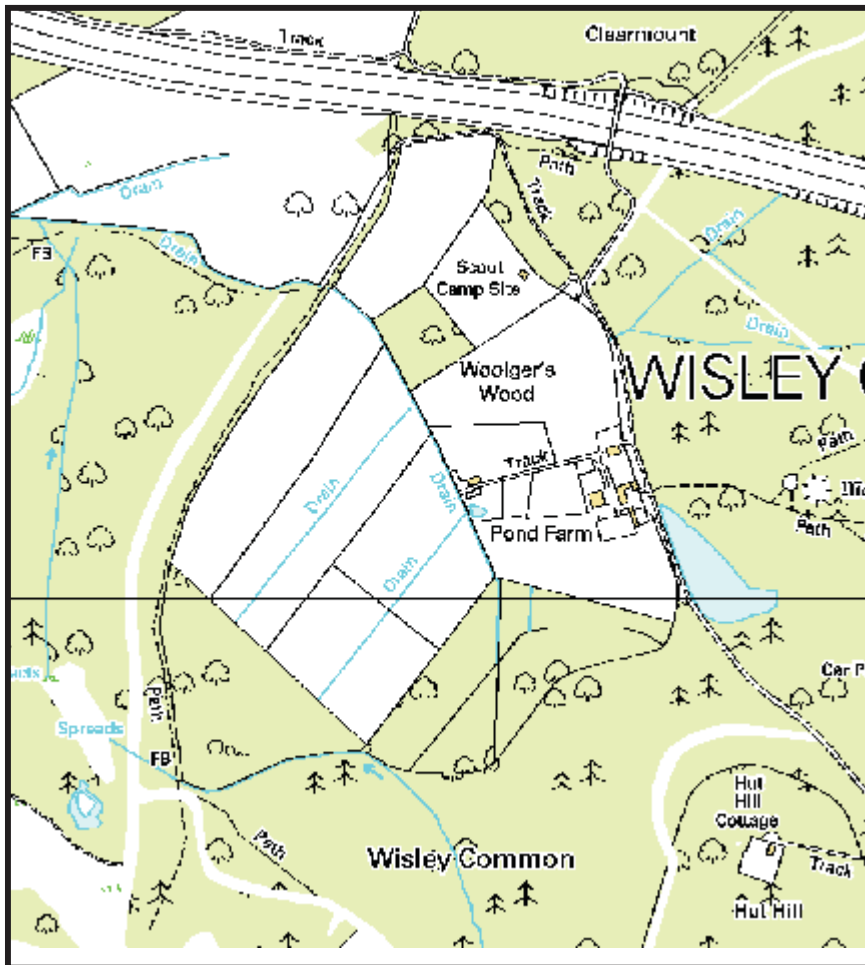
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

118. FIELDS, FORMERLY PONDS NOW DRIED UP

Wisley Great Pond



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

118. Fields, formerly ponds now dried up

Description and Historical Rationale

These are fields which have been created from former ponds, usually hammer ponds associated with the Iron Industry, but also ponds or meres once found on heaths or commons. Hammer ponds dry up once the embankment or bay has been breached by feeder streams. Heathland meres dry out either by natural succession or by human intervention, such as planting trees or draining of surrounding land.

Identifying Characteristics

These fields can take two forms. Where they occur in valleys, the fields are irregular in shape following the contours of the valley in which the embanked pond was made. Associated with these fields are often leats or streams running down either side of the valley and with an earthwork bund at their downstream end. Where fields have been formed from dried-up meres on former heathland, they are regular in shape often bounded by ditches, but the outline of the pond may be fossilised within the field shape.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The silted up hammer ponds occur in the south of the county, primarily in the Weald, whilst other types are found in the west of the county on the heaths and commons.

Typical Associations with other Types

Fields from former ponds are either associated with regular rectangular (parliamentary) enclosure (HLT 110-112) of heathland or irregular assarts (HLT 101-103) in the Weald.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Can be confused with irregular assarts HLT 101 or with parliamentary enclosure HLT 110.

Key Indicative Sources

Cleere and Crossley – Gazetteer of Water powered iron-working sites in ‘The Iron Industry’ of the Weald (1995).

OS 1” & 6” 1st edition

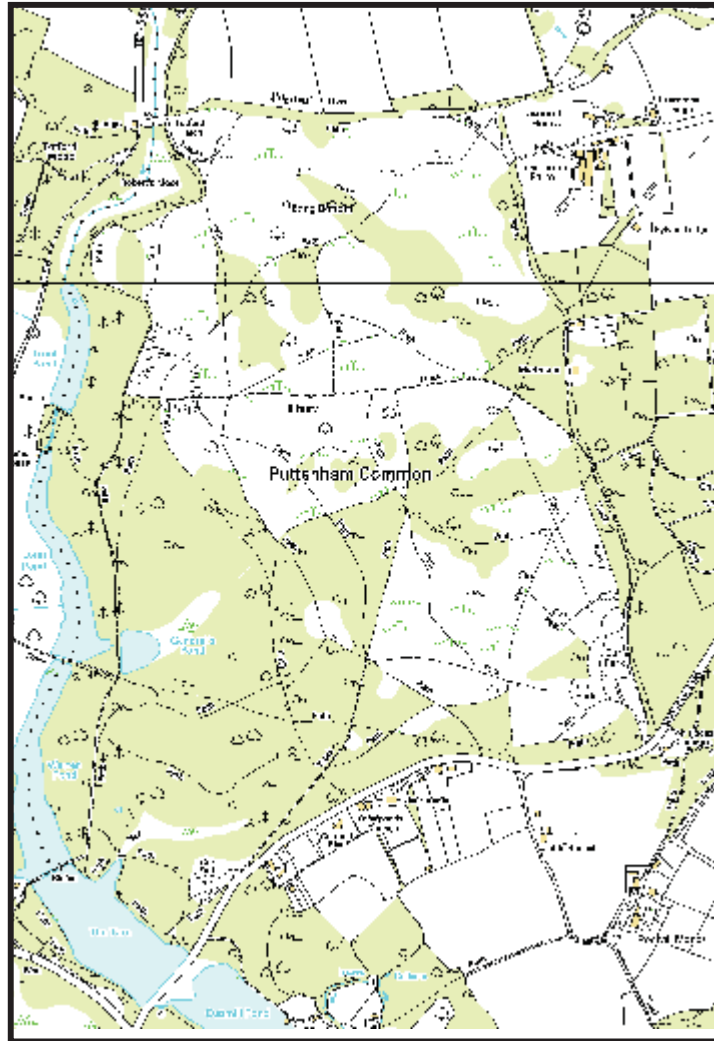
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

201. COMMON HEATHLAND

Puttenham Common



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

2. COMMONS

201 Common heathland

Description and Historical Rationale

Although perceived as ‘waste’ in the sense that such land was unproductive for the growing of crops, heathland was valuable for its resources available to manorial tenants and those with commoners’ rights. Heaths were a highly valued source of fuel (heath, furze and turf, peat and faggots from trees), grazing for stock (rough grass and bracken for bedding) and also for minerals (sands, gravel and clay). Common heathland was also a place where itinerant members of society could ‘squat’ and make a home either temporarily or more permanently. Many made a living as ‘broom squires’. Some heath was sporadically cultivated for short-term crops such as rye or potatoes, using sheep to provide some fertility to the soil through manuring.

The heaths were probably created in the prehistoric period as a consequence of over-cultivation of the poor sandy soils, which rapidly lost their inherent fertility. The centuries of grazing and turbary practices preserved many of the prehistoric features and created a habitat for many species capable of living on these soils. The 19th and 20th centuries saw the cessation of many traditional heathland practices, such as commoners grazing rights and turf cutting. This has resulted in many heaths becoming covered in scrub and trees. Others were deliberately planted up by landowners. Military training has taken place on some of the larger areas, whilst thousands of acres have disappeared altogether under development or been converted to arable. Common heathland refers to distinct areas of open heathland where the common status is still in place and rights may still exist.

Identifying Characteristics

Areas of unenclosed ‘waste’ land dominated by heathland type communities and some scrub and woodland, often with ‘common’ or ‘heath’ suffixed to the place-name. The outline is generally irregular, but with obvious funnel entrances along drove routes.

Predominant Locations and Variations

In the north and east of the county on the gravels and Bagshot Beds. They also occur on the Greensand.

Typical Associations with Other Types

Often associated with wooded over heathland (HLT 409) and commons (HLT 204) and with heathland settlement.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Commons (HLT 203)

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1” & 6” 1st edition ; RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

202. COMMON DOWNLAND

Not Used

202. Common Downland

Description and Historical Rationale

Common downland was manorial waste found on the chalk hills. The downs are the remains of traditional sheep walks, so typical of the South Downs. They comprise large areas of unenclosed downland, sometimes with patches of scrub. Patches of more acidic heath communities occur on the hill tops where clay-with-flints forms the underlying geology. As with common heathland, downland had its origins in the prehistoric period, starting with the Neolithic clearance of woodland. Following several millennia of cultivation the inherent fertility of the soil was reduced, soil erosion took place and the prehistoric fields were abandoned to grazing. From the Saxon period onwards, the downs became an extension of the manorial grazing pastures. Flocks of sheep were herded on to the downs to graze and were then folded on the intermixed strips of the open fields. This was still practised in the 18th century and known as sheep and corn husbandry. Centuries of continuous sheep grazing prevented woodland development and produced a herb-rich sward characteristic of the shallow chalk soils. Again, as with heathland, changes in agricultural methods bringing with it a cessation in the grazing of the commons meant that the downs were either enclosed and broken up to arable, or planted to woodland or allowed to become scrubbed over. Chalk downland will often preserve features of prehistoric origins such as round barrows, field systems and enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics

Areas of downland pasture often with patches of scrub, with the name 'common' suffixed to the place name.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This landscape type is found only on the scarp and dip face of the North Downs.

Typical Associations with other Types

Common downland is frequently associated with plantations and field systems of parliamentary origins and to a lesser extent areas of ancient woodland.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Common downland can be confused with downland (HLT 601 and HLT 602), i.e. unimproved pasture on chalk, which is often abandoned fields or enclosed commons.

Key Indicative Sources

EN Phase I Habitat Survey

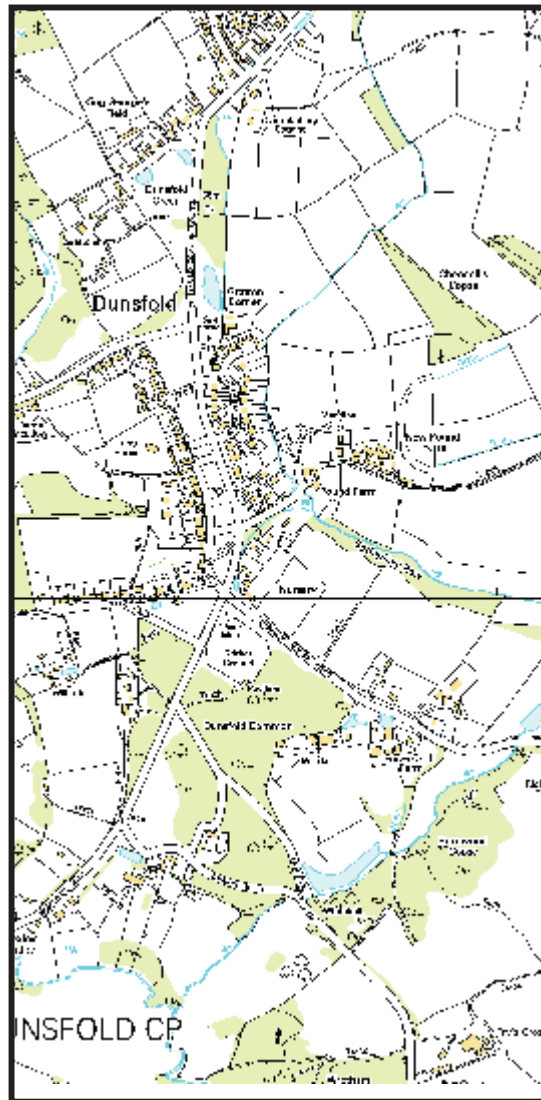
OS 6" 1st Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

203. OTHER COMMONS AND GREENS

Dunsfold Common & Green



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

203. Other Commons and Greens

Description and Historical Rationale

Commons and greens are a feature of droving originating from the period of transhumance between the chalkland, and the primary manors and the grazing pastures of the Wealden dens or folds. The greens were stopping off areas, where stock could be rested and watered for the night. Gradually settlements became established along their margins. The greens are often located away from the main areas of settlement on the poorer soils of the parish. Gradually the commons were used not only by the long-distance drovers but also by the local manorial tenants. Long thin greens represent roadside waste, the result of wet ground conditions in the Weald where to avoid the mud, wide braided tracks were made.

Identifying Characteristics

Greens and commons are irregular shaped enclosures with roads entering them via 'funnels'. They have the suffix green or common attached and often have settlement strung around their margins. Greens in the centre of primary villages are also included in this category.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Such greens and commons are found most frequently in the Weald and Lower Greensand but also elsewhere.

Typical Associations with other Types

Pre- and post-1800 common or roadside settlement (HLT 803-4) is most frequently associated with this landscape type as well as parliamentary enclosure fields systems (HLT 111-112) where a large common has been partially enclosed.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type can be confused with common heath and downs (HLT 201-202), but the underlying geology provides a clue to their type.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

204. WOODED OVER COMMONS AND GREENS

Outwood Common, Burstow



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

204. Wooded over Commons and Greens

Description and Historical Rationale

Where commoners' grazing rights have ceased and there has followed a lack of subsequent management, secondary woodland has developed. This is a common feature of many such commons and greens.

Identifying Characteristics

Mostly deciduous woodland on the site of a known common or green. It will have an irregular outline often with the characteristic funnel shapes.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This landscape type is found mostly in the Weald, but also elsewhere in the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Enclosed common land (HLT 203), parliamentary enclosure (HLT 111-112), heathland (HLT 201).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Can be confused with plantation woodland (HLT 405), where a whole common has been deliberately planted up.

Key Indicative Sources

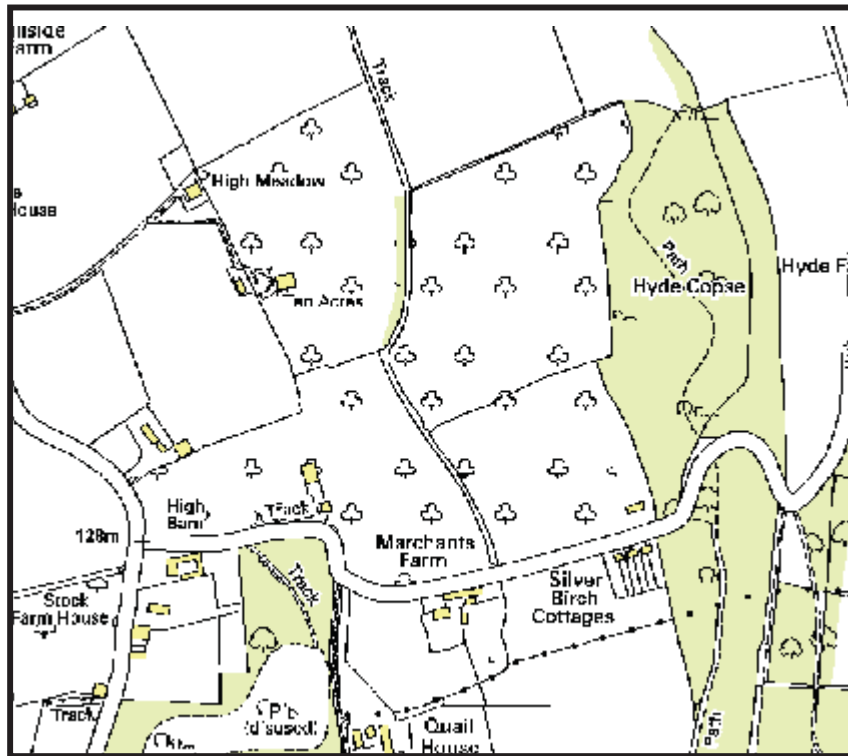
OS 6" 1st Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

301. ORCHARDS

Marchants Farm, near Churt



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

3. HORTICULTURE

301. Orchards

Description and Historical Rationale

Large scale commercial orchards expanded in the 19th century to provide fruit for the London market, though not quite on the same scale as in Kent. Few, if any now survive. Many farmsteads had their own orchards associated with them, but not on quite the same scale. Most of these sites have now been developed for housing.

Identifying Characteristics

Lines of regularly spaced trees, with several orchards grouped together.

Predominant Locations and Variations

None were recorded.

Typical Associations with other Types

None

Similar Types and Identifying Criteria

Nurseries without glasshouses (HLT 303)

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

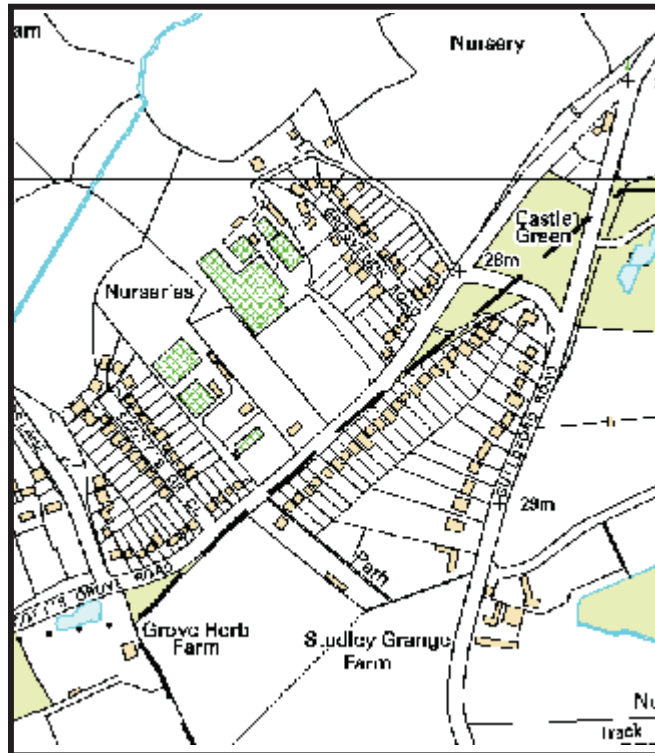
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

302. NURSERIES WITH GLASS-HOUSES

Castle Green, Chobham



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

302. Nurseries with Glass-houses

Description and Historical Rationale

A late 19th and 20th century development in response to the demand for hothouse fruit and vegetables for the London market and for exotic plants for the new houses and small landscaped gardens which were flourishing as part of the Arts and Crafts movement in Surrey.

Identifying Characteristics

This type is recognised by the large rectangular glasshouses and associated buildings with small paddocks and enclosures.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Nurseries occur mostly in the north and east of the county but can also be found elsewhere.

Typical Associations with other Types

Where the nurseries occur in the north of the county they are often associated with parliamentary enclosure of the heaths and commons (HLT 111-112). Elsewhere they often occur with paddock settlement (HLT 801-2, 811).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Similar to nurseries without glasshouses, and therefore it is the presence of the glasshouse which differentiates the two. Also included within this category are garden centres with their permanent glass structures.

Key Indicative Sources

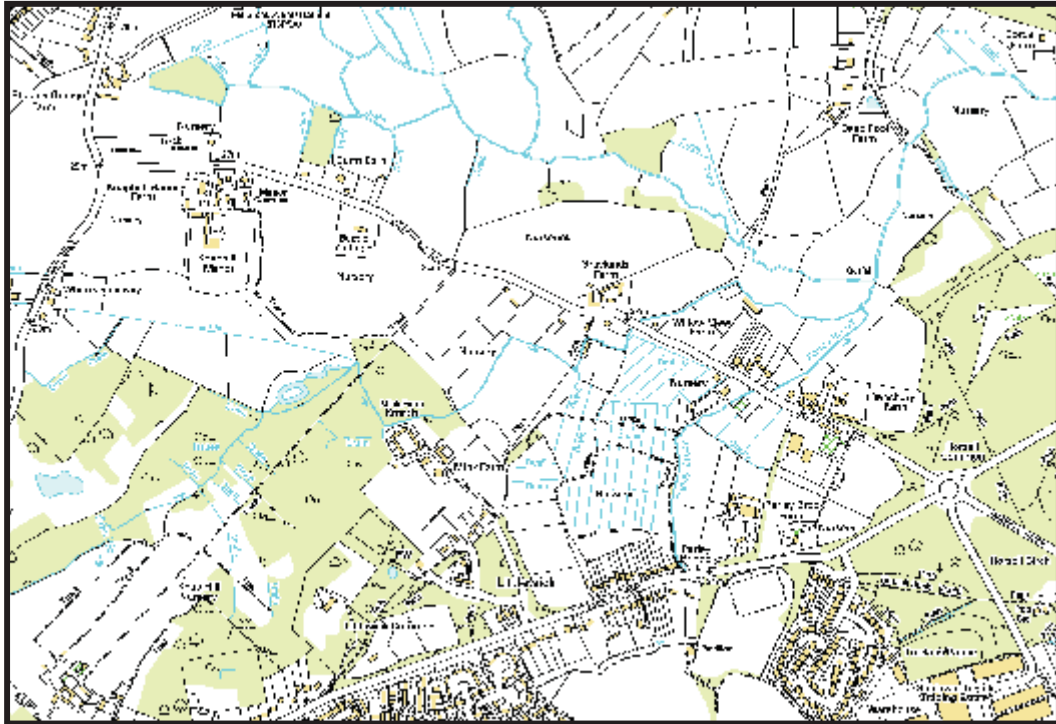
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

303. NURSERIES WITHOUT GLASS HOUSES

Knaphill and Parley Brook Farms, near Horsell Common



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

303. Nurseries without Glass houses

Description and Historical Rationale

A late 19th and 20th century development as type HLT 302, but without permanent glass houses. Often have poly-tunnels instead of glass houses. These have spread as a result of the burgeoning interest in gardens and the demand for bedding, herbaceous and other plants.

Identifying Characteristics

Similar to HLT 302 but without glass structures. They are marked on the OS map as nurseries but without the glass symbol.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Nurseries are found throughout the county but predominantly in the north, and most frequently on the edge of settlement.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often found with paddock settlement (HLT 801-2, 811) and roadside waste development (HLT 803-4, 812).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type is similar to nurseries and arboreta but the presence of poly-tunnels and absence of glasshouses are the indications for this type.

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

4. WOODLAND

The date of 1811 is the OS 1" 1st Edition used by English Nature (Nature Conservancy Council) as the cut off date dividing ancient and secondary woodland. The Ordnance Surveyors' Draft Drawings surveyed in 1787-1801 provided the base material for these maps. Ancient woodland is defined as that which has been continuous woodland since before AD 1600. However secondary woodland did develop on farmed lands between 1600 and 1800 but is only identified by detailed landscape history research. Sometimes woodland names can provide a clue as to their secondary origin such as Birch Wood or Old Furze Field.

401. Assarted pre-1811 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Assarted in this context means woods which have been 'bitten' into by assarts or fields, i.e. woodland clearance for cultivation.

Identifying Characteristics

Irregular shaped woods, often associated with an assart field system (HLT 101-103), and comprising semi-natural deciduous woodland species.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found most frequently in the Weald, but also on the Greensand and also on the Chalk where clay-with-flints dominates the underlying geology.

Typical Associations with other Types

Most frequently associated with assart field systems (HLT 101-104) but also with secondary (HLT 415) and replanted woodland (HLT 402) which has encroached on to abandoned assarts. Can also occur with prairie fields where extensive boundary loss has taken place.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

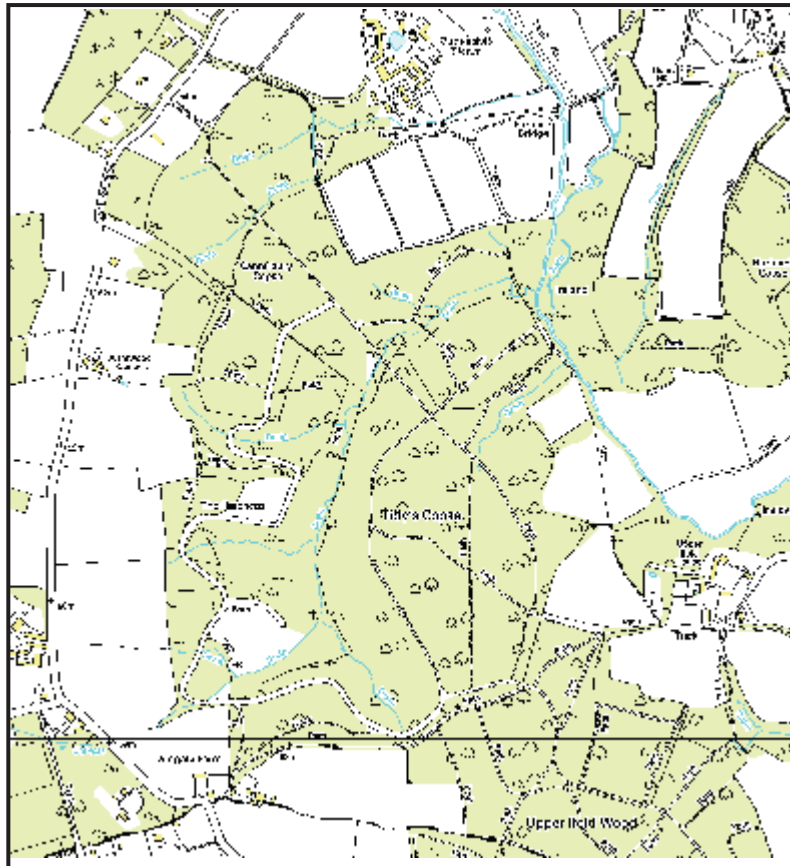
Similar to replanted assarted woodland, but identified by the absence of conifers (except on the Downs where yew and box are shown).

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque
OS 1" & 6" 1st edition
EN Ancient Woodland Inventory
EN Phase I Habitat Survey
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

402. REPLANTED ASSARTED PRE-1811 WOODLAND

Ifold Wood Chiddingfold



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

402. Replanted assarted pre-1811 woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

These woods are as HLT 401 above, but are where the woodland has been replanted with conifers or a mix of conifers and deciduous, including sweet chestnut plantations.

Identifying Characteristics

This type is identified by irregular outline but with conifers and other species than semi-natural deciduous. The 1999 Aerial Photographs show blocks of regularly spaced trees within an assarted woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

As with the assarted woodland 401, this type is found throughout the Weald and on the heavy clay soils of the Gault and clay-with-flints.

Typical Associations with other Types

Replanted assarted woodland is often intimately associated with original assarted woodland (HLT 401) and assarted field systems (HLT 101-103).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type can easily be confused with original assarted woodland (HLT 401), but clarification with the 1999 aerial photographs can show evidence of replanting especially of deciduous plantations.

Key Indicative Sources

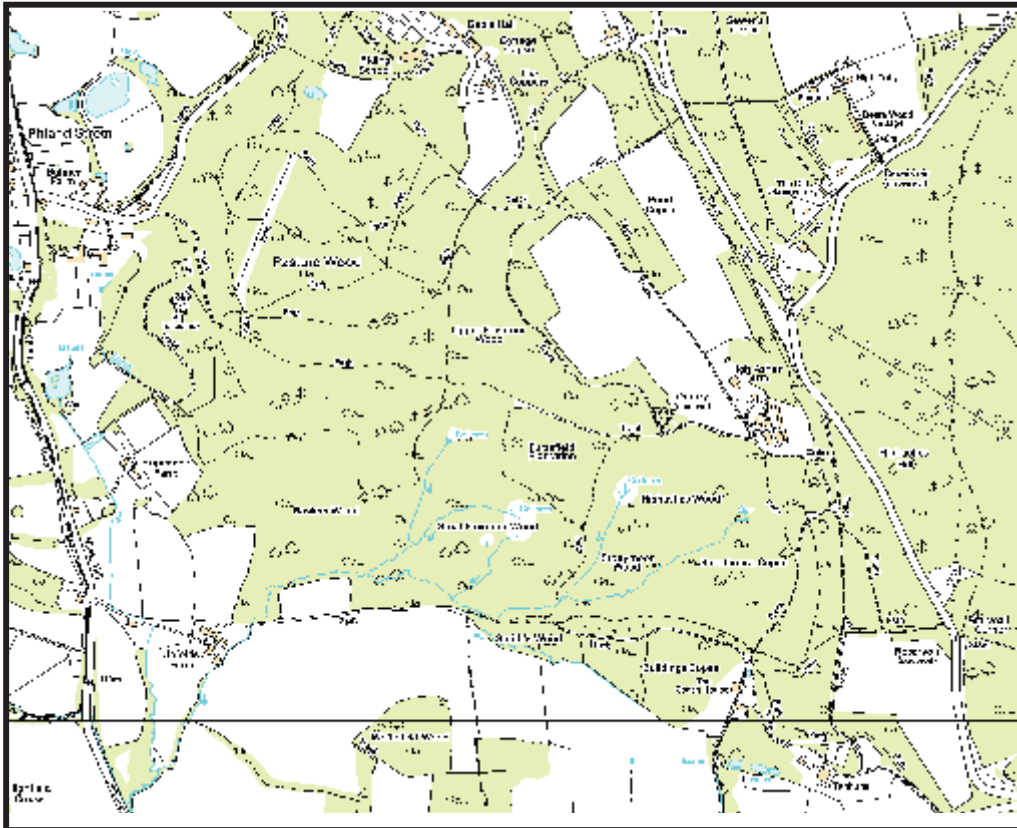
OS 1" and 6" 1st edition

English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory

English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey

403. OTHER PRE-1811 WOODLAND

Pasture Wood, Holmbury



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

403. Other pre-1811 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

Ancient woodland sites, which still retain their mix of semi-natural deciduous species and not associated with assarts.

Identifying Characteristics

This woodland type has either a regular or irregular outline but without the obvious 'bite' pattern to the woodland edges, and often follows the local topography.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Ancient woodland occurs throughout the county, except for the extreme north and west. However this type is dominant close to the primary settlements in the vale of the Holmesdale and the dip slope of the Downs where woodland was actively conserved as a natural resource.

Typical Associations with other Types

This woodland is associated with several field systems of enclosure type such as regular fields with wavy boundaries (HLT 106), and also with nineteenth century parkland (HLT 902).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

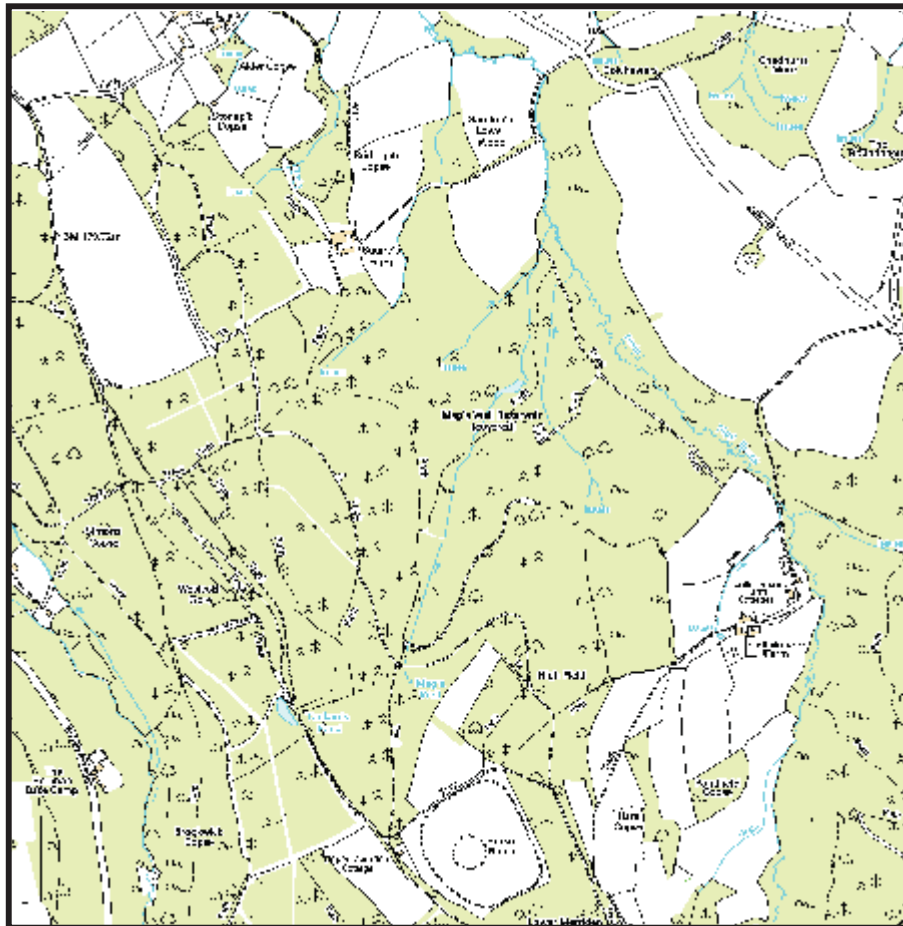
Replanted pre-1811 woodland (HLT 404) is easily confused with this type.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

404. RE-PLANTED OTHER PRE-1811 WOODLAND

Mags Well, Wotton



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

404. Re-planted other pre-1811 woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

This woodland type has similar origins to HLT 403, but is where significant replanting has taken place, in particular of Sweet Chestnut or conifers.

Identifying Characteristics

This type is identified in the same way as HLT 403 but with conifer symbols on the OS maps and by changes in woodland composition on the 1999 aerial photographs.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs in similar locations as HLT 403 but more frequently on the larger estates and farms where commercial forest enterprise has taken place.

Typical Associations with Other Types

This woodland is often associated with parkland (HLT 902, 117), large prairie fields (HLT 114) and with field systems such as HLT 106.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

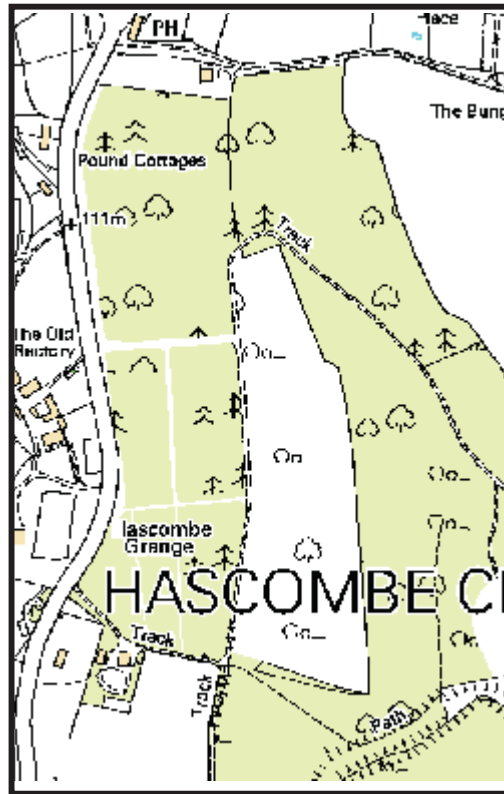
Such woodland is obviously similar to its unplanted pre-1811 original woodland (HLT 403) but identified by its conifer or plantation appearance on aerial photographs.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

405. 19TH CENTURY PLANTATIONS (GENERAL)

Hascombe



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

405. 19th century Plantations (general)

Description and Historical Rationale

Plantations were laid out either for aesthetic (parkland), recreational (fox coverts) or economic (forestry) purposes on previously farmed, enclosed land.

Identifying Characteristics

These woodlands form regularly shaped enclosures, which often fossilise the original field shapes.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Plantation woodlands occur close to large estates and farms, the Downs and on the enclosed edges of waste land such as heaths and commons.

Typical Associations with Other Types

Such woodland is found with parkland (HLT 901, 902 117) and parliamentary enclosed fields (HLT 110-112).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

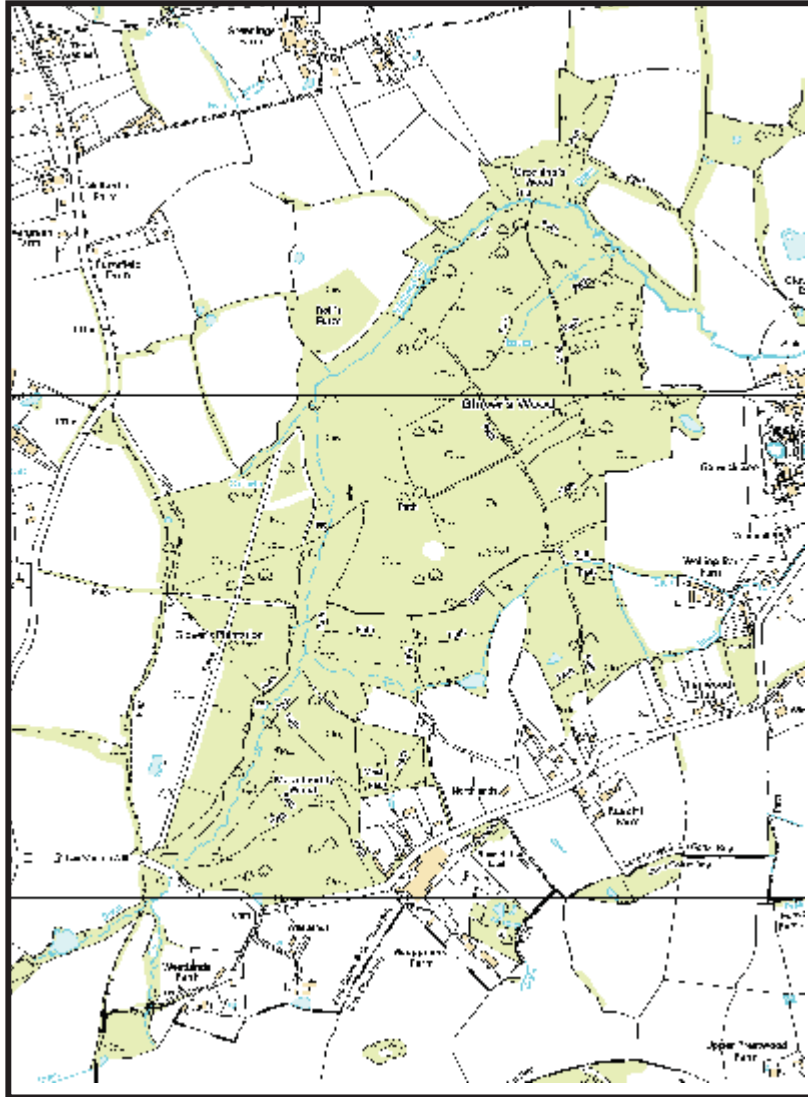
Plantations can be confused with extensive planting on heaths, and also regenerated (HLT 409) and plantation heathland woodland (HLT 410), especially where they occur in close proximity. The presence of field boundaries shows the enclosed nature of the land prior to planting.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

**406. PRE-1811 GHYLLS
(SCARP AND STEEP SIDED VALLEY WOODLAND)**

Glover's Wood, Charlwood



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

**406. Pre-1811 Ghylls
(scarp and steep sided valley woodland)**

Description and Historical Rationale

Ghylls are ancient woodland, thought to be historical remnants of the original Weald woodland, albeit modified by some form of management, such as coppicing. They are semi-natural deciduous woods of mature oaks and coppice underwood. Linear in shape following the course of streams and occupying steeply dissected valleys.

Identifying Characteristics

These woods are easy to identify by their narrow irregular sinuous outline in small steeply sloping valleys.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Ghylls occur throughout the Weald but in particular in the south west of the county and also to a lesser extent on the Greensand hills, where fast flowing streams have incised small steeply sloping valleys.

Typical Associations with Other Types

Intimately associated with small assarted fields (HLT 101), and assarted woodlands (HLT 401-2).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

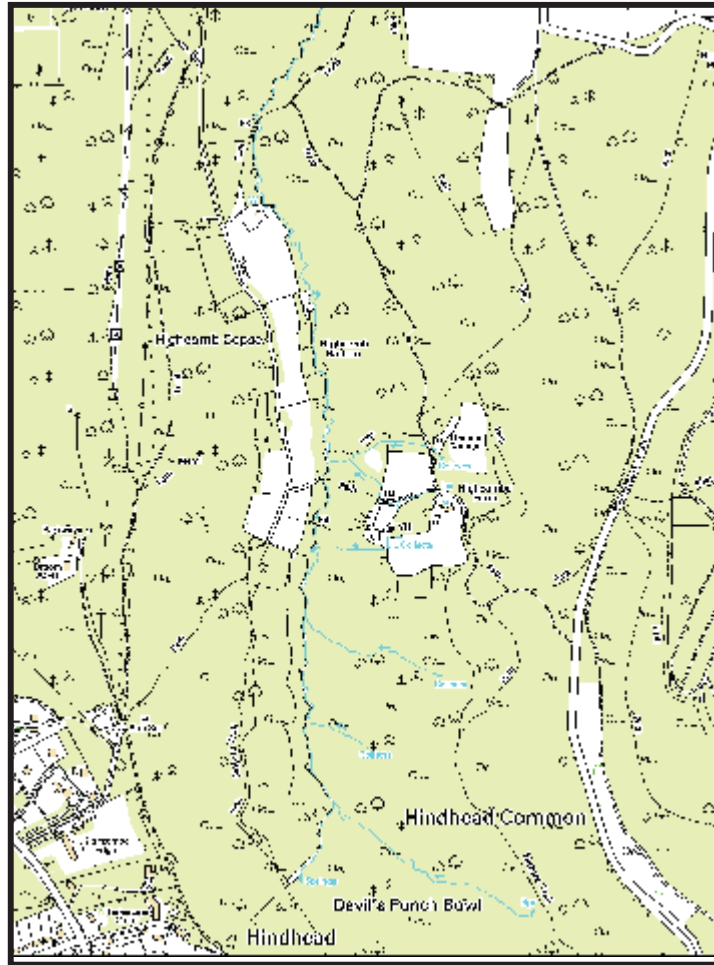
Ghylls of pre-1811 origin can be confused with those of post-1811 (HLT 407) origin, the defining factor being their presence on Rocque or OS 1" 1st edition.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque
OS 1" & 6" 1st edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

407. POST - 1811 GHYLLS

Highcombe Bottom, Hindhead



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

407. Post - 1811 Ghylls

Description and Historical Rationale

These are areas of valleys where secondary woodland has encroached small fields, which are adjacent to ghylls of pre-1811 origin.

Identifying Characteristics

Post-1811 ghylls are identified by their absence on the OS 1" 1st edition and by the occasional presence of field boundaries within the woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These ghylls occur with HLT 406 in the west of the county and on the Lower Greensand.

Typical Associations with other Types

Ghylls are associated with assarted fields (HLT 101-103) and sometimes with more regular enclosures (108).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These ghylls are similar to HLT 406 with sinuous outlines and occupying narrow valleys.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

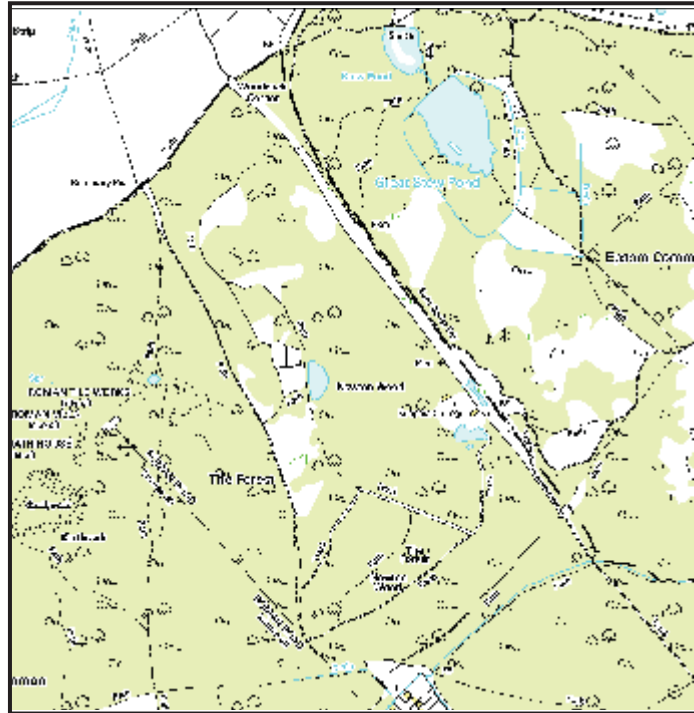
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

408. PRE-1811 HEATHLAND/COMMON ENCLOSED WOODLAND

Newton Wood, Ashted Common



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

408. Pre-1811 heathland/common enclosed woodland

Description and Historical Rationale

This is ancient woodland, which was enclosed from heathland and possibly managed as coppice woodland as a source of underwood, forming part of the heathland system. The wood is often located within an area of heathland or common.

Identifying Characteristics

Such woodland is identified by regular or semi-regular enclosure within heathland, sometimes with a woodland coppice name attached.

Predominant Locations and Variations

As is to be expected this type of woodland occurs in areas of heathland and common in the north and west of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Such enclosed woodland is frequently found close to unenclosed heath and common (HLT 201, and 501-502).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

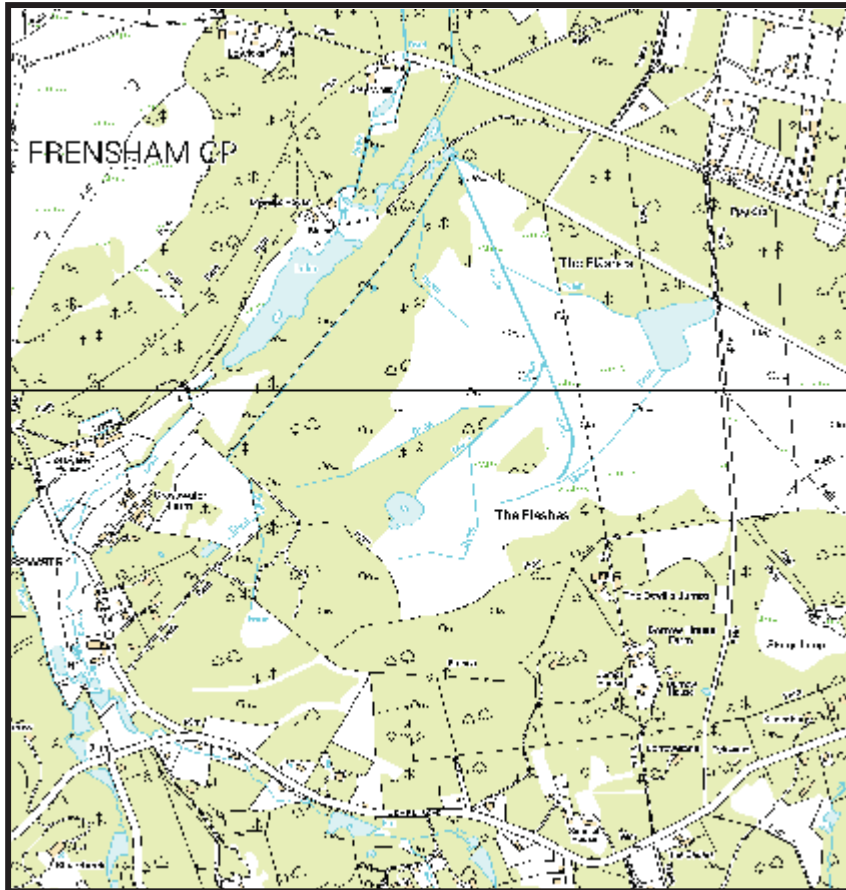
Enclosed heathland can be confused with plantations (HLT 405) but identification is by its presence on the earlier maps.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

**409. PRE-1811 HEATHLAND/Common Land REGENERATED
WOODLAND (UNENCLOSED AND NOT PLANTATION)**

The Flashes Frensham



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

**409. Pre-1811 heathland/common land regenerated woodland
(unenclosed and not plantation)**

Description and Historical Rationale

This woodland type is unenclosed ancient woodland, which has regenerated on heathland or common land as a result of less intensive management or cessation of grazing.

Identifying Characteristics

These are areas of woodland without any clear enclosure boundaries occurring within or close to heathland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The north and west of the county on the Bagshot Beds.

Typical Associations with other Types

Such woodland is intimately associated with unenclosed heathland (HLT 501) and common land, as well as large regular enclosures with straight boundaries (HLT 112).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

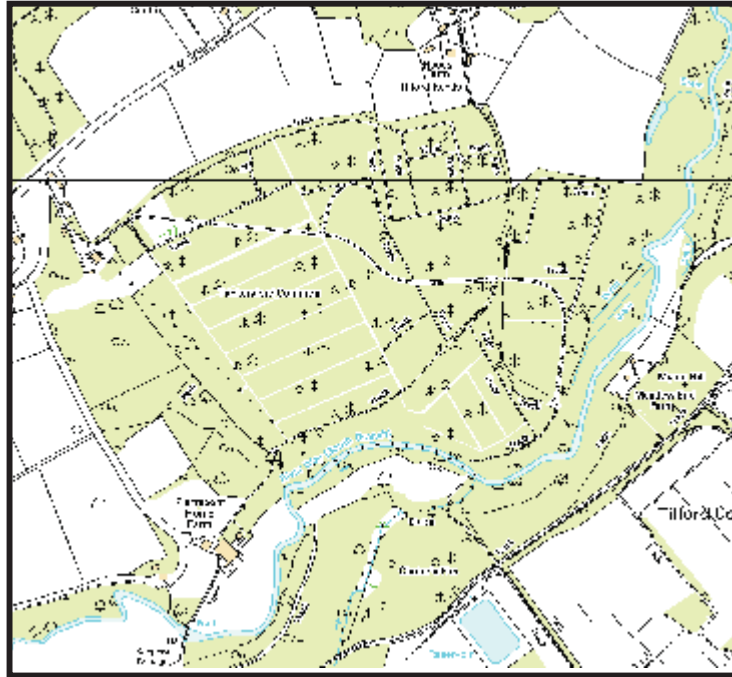
19th century plantation woodland (HLT 405) can be easily confused with this type, but the map evidence provides the supporting evidence.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
OS Explorer 1:25,000

410. 19TH CENTURY HEATHLAND PLANTATIONS

Alice Holt, Wrecclesham



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

410. 19th century heathland plantations

Description and Historical Rationale

The 19th century saw much of the manorial waste being planted to high forests especially conifers as a result of the demand for quick growing and cheap timber.

Identifying Characteristics

Conifer plantations, which are enclosed within regular shapes and are often accompanied by the suffix 'plantation' in the place-name.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Such plantations occur in the north and west of the county on extensive heathlands. They also occur on heathland on the Lower Greensand.

Typical associations with other Types

Such woods are often associated with unenclosed heathland (HLT 501), and pre-1811 enclosed and unenclosed woodland on heaths and commons (HLT 408, 409).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

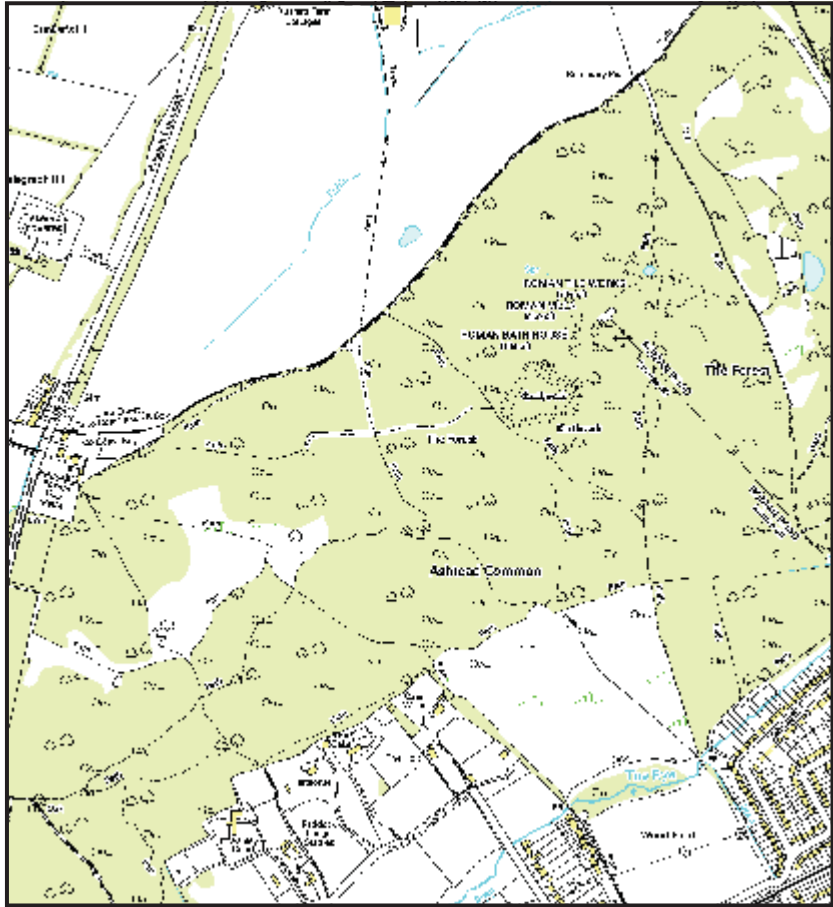
Such plantations can be confused with those planted in enclosed farmland adjacent to areas of heathland.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

411. PRE-1811 WOOD PASTURE

Ashtead Common



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

411. Pre-1811 Wood Pasture

Description and Historical Rationale

Wood pasture is an ancient form of woodland management often associated with commons and parkland. Such a system enabled stock to be grazed in an open woodland environment whilst it was still possible to harvest the timber in rotation. The standard trees, usually oaks, were regularly pollarded or cut at about 2m (10ft) above ground level (above browse height) for the timber. In addition the cut leaves were sometimes given to the stock as a source of fodder. The resulting trees developed thickened trunks and massive crowns. Pollarding prolongs the life of a tree by many centuries and the surviving pollards today are frequently very ancient.

Identifying Characteristics

Numerous old pollards scattered either within a common, heathland, grassland or woodland habitat.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Wood pasture can survive throughout the county on areas of 'waste' or common land. Some areas of ancient woodland are remnants of a wood pasture system.

Typical Associations with other Types

Wood pasture is often associated with ancient woodland, commons and heathland.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

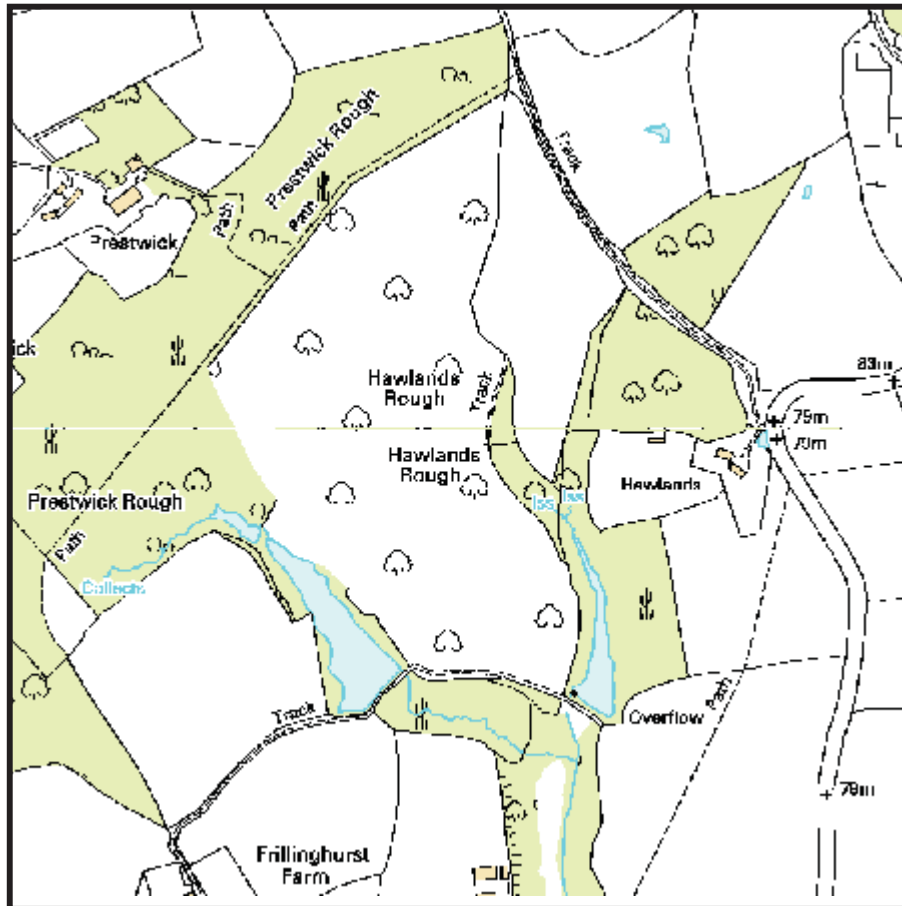
Wood pasture can be confused with ancient woodland (HLT 401, 403), especially where the former has been unmanaged for decades and undergrowth has matured.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque
OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

412. 19TH CENTURY OR LATER WOOD PASTURE

Hawlands Rough, Frillinghurst



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

412. 19th century or later wood pasture

Description and Historical Rationale

This is wood pasture created in the 19th and 20th century, usually by woodland clearance leaving isolated standards within grassland. Although not actively managed for its timber resource, stock is usually allowed to graze amongst the remaining trees. After the 1987 storm many small woods were opened up and then sheep, cattle or more frequently horses were allowed to graze, preventing re-growth of saplings.

Identifying Characteristics

Such wood pasture is identified by scattered trees in grassland, and frequently close to areas of woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found in the Weald and on the Lower Greensand, often where gentrification of a farm has taken place.

Typical Associations with other Types

Recent wood pasture is found close to areas of older woodland (HLT 401, 402) and also designed landscapes (HLT 905).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Can be confused with recently coppiced woodland (HLT 414) but is identified on the aerial photographs by the presence of grass.

Key Indicative Sources

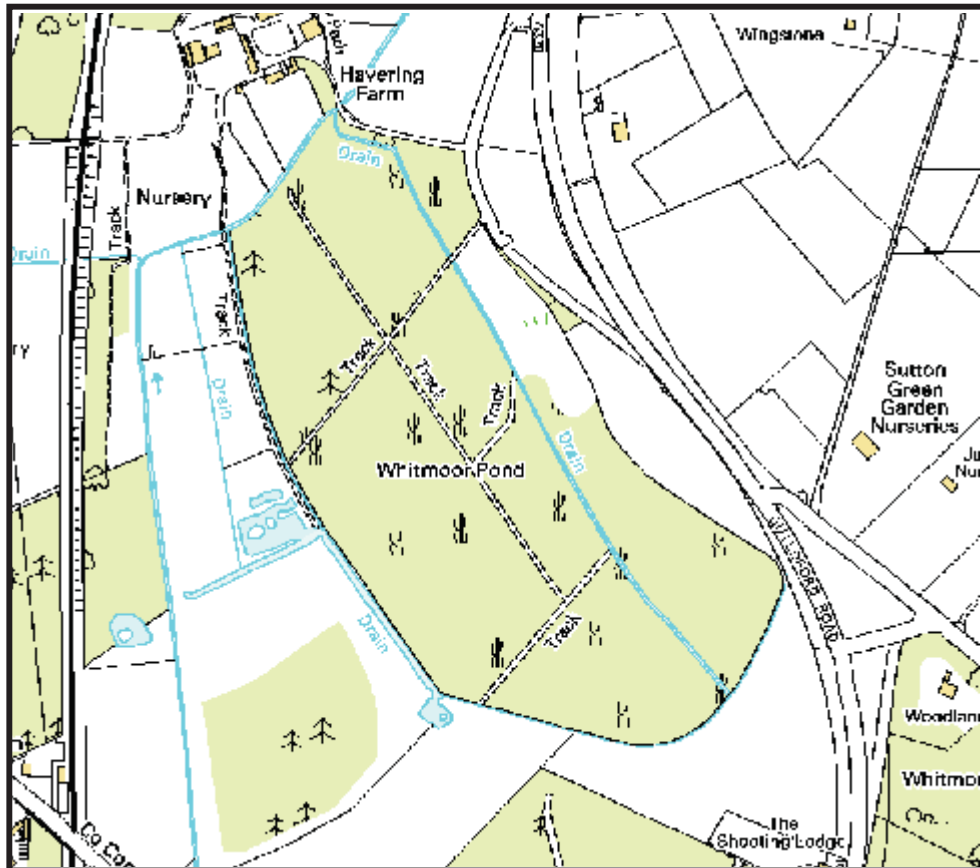
OS 6" 1st Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

413. ALDER CARR (WET WOODS NEXT TO RIVERS AND WOODLANDS)

Whitmoor Pond



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

413. Alder Carr (wet woods next to rivers and woodlands)

Description and Historical Rationale

Alder Carr or coppices can be either ancient in origin or later plantations to produce timber for a specific purpose. They are often an integral part of the management of wet meadows by rivers and streams.

Identifying Characteristics

Alder Carr occurs as small areas of woodland often bounded by water-filled ditches within areas of obvious wetland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Such wood infrequently occurs along main rivers and streams.

Typical Associations with other Types

Alder woods are strongly associated with all valley / wetland landscape types (HLT 700).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

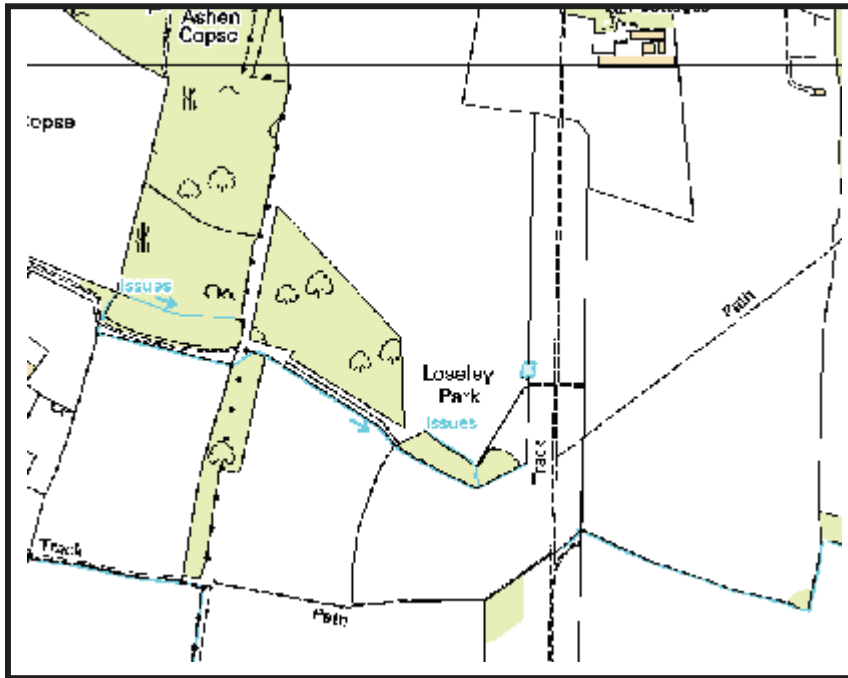
Such woods are very easy to confuse with valley floor woodland (HLT 702), but the presence of a place-name of 'alder' separates the two.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

414. WORKED COPPICE

Loseley Park



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

414. Worked Coppice

Description and Historical Rationale

Coppicing underwood was the traditional method of managing woodland for a continuous supply of underwood. The practise declined sharply in the 20th century as the need for wood almost ceased. Coppice woods matured to high forest. However now with numerous financial incentives active coppice management is being reinstated in many of Surrey's woods.

Identifying Characteristics

Small areas of woods suffixed by the name 'copse' or 'coppice' where active management can be seen on the 1999 aerial photograph.

Predominant Locations and Variations

As to be expected, the most frequent areas occur in the Weald and Lower Greensand, but to a lesser extent on the chalk.

Typical Associations with other Types

Worked coppice is often intimately associated with ancient assarted and other woodland (HLT 401, 403), and replanted woodland (HLT 402, 404).

Similar Types and Identifying Criteria

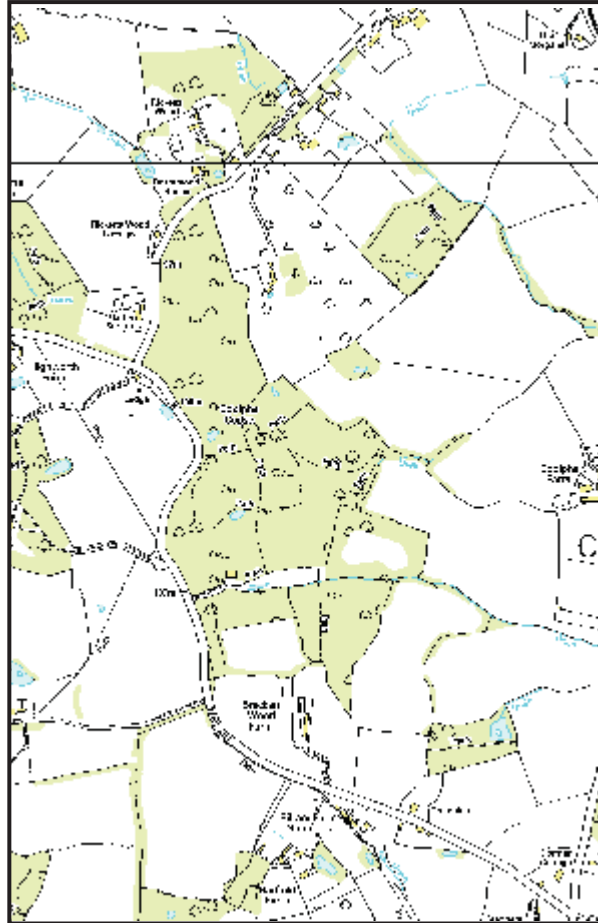
Worked coppice is indistinguishable from other woodland types when viewed on maps but can be identified by looking on the 1999 aerial photographs.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory
OS 1:25,000 Explorer

415. REGENERATED WOODLAND ON FARMLAND

Edolphs Wood, Charlwood



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

415. Regenerated woodland on farmland

Description and Historical Rationale

Where fields on the margins of farms or abutting woodland or common land, are not managed, secondary woodland develops. Primarily this is identified as a 19th and 20th century process. Where these woods abut older woodland they are sometimes managed as part of the whole woodland complex.

Identifying Characteristics

The woods are variable in shape, depending on the field system prevailing in the locality. Many of these woods can be identified by their names such as Old Furze or Furze Field Wood, Birchetts or Birch Wood.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Secondary woodland occurs throughout the county, but more especially in the Weald, and adjacent to commons. They also occur near areas of communications on land, which cannot be farmed due to its proximity to motorways or railways.

Typical Associations with other Types

Secondary woodland is associated with ancient woodland of types HLT 401-404, plus ghylls as well as assarted fields and commons.

Similar Types and Identifying Criteria

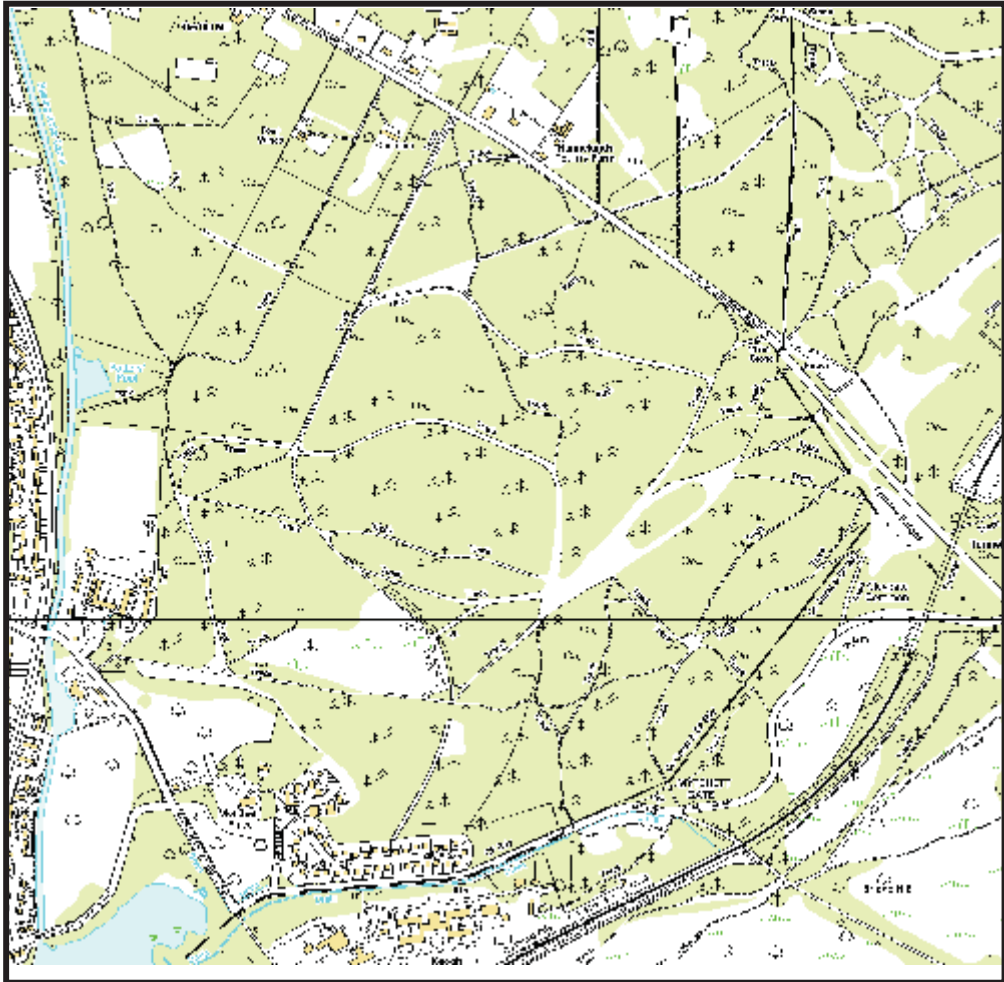
From plans they can be similar to plantations (HLT 405) and worked coppice (HLT 414), but are identified by their names and by their past landuse, especially where the OS 6'' 1st edition shows scrub or rough pasture in 1871.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6'' 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

501. UNENCLOSED HEATHLAND AND SCRUB

By Mytchett



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

5. HEATHLAND

501. Unenclosed Heathland and Scrub

Description and Historical Rationale

These are extensive areas of heathland which have not been enclosed and for which common rights may not exist. Although perceived as ‘waste’ in the sense that such land was unproductive for the growing of crops, heathland was valuable for its resources available to manorial tenants and those with commoners’ rights. Heaths were a highly valued source of fuel (heath, furze and turf, peat and faggots from trees), grazing for stock (rough grass and bracken for bedding) and also for minerals (sands, gravel and clay). Common heathland was also a place where itinerant members of society could ‘squat’ and make a home either temporarily or more permanently. Many made a living as ‘broom squires’. Some heath was sporadically cultivated for short-term crops such as rye or potatoes, using sheep to provide some fertility to the soil through manuring.

The heaths were probably created in the prehistoric period as a consequence of over-cultivation of the poor sandy soils, which rapidly lost their inherent fertility. The centuries of grazing and turbarry practices preserved many of the prehistoric features and created a habitat for many species capable of living on these soils. The 19th and 20th centuries saw the cessation of many traditional heathland practices, such as commoners grazing rights and turf cutting. This has resulted in many heaths becoming covered in scrub and trees. Others were deliberately planted up by landowners. Military training has taken place on some of the larger areas, whilst thousands of acres have disappeared altogether under development or been converted to arable. Common heathland refers to distinct areas of open heathland, where the common status is still in place and right may still exist.

Identifying Characteristics

This landscape comprises of large areas of open heathland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Heathland is found in the north and east of the county on the gravels and sands.

Typical Associations with other Types

Frequently associated with 19th century heathland plantations (HLT 410).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This landscape type can be easily confused with common heathland, (HLT 201) and also enclosed heathland and scrub (HLT 502). However it is the absence of both a clearly defined boundary and the size of the area on the maps, which sets it apart.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque,

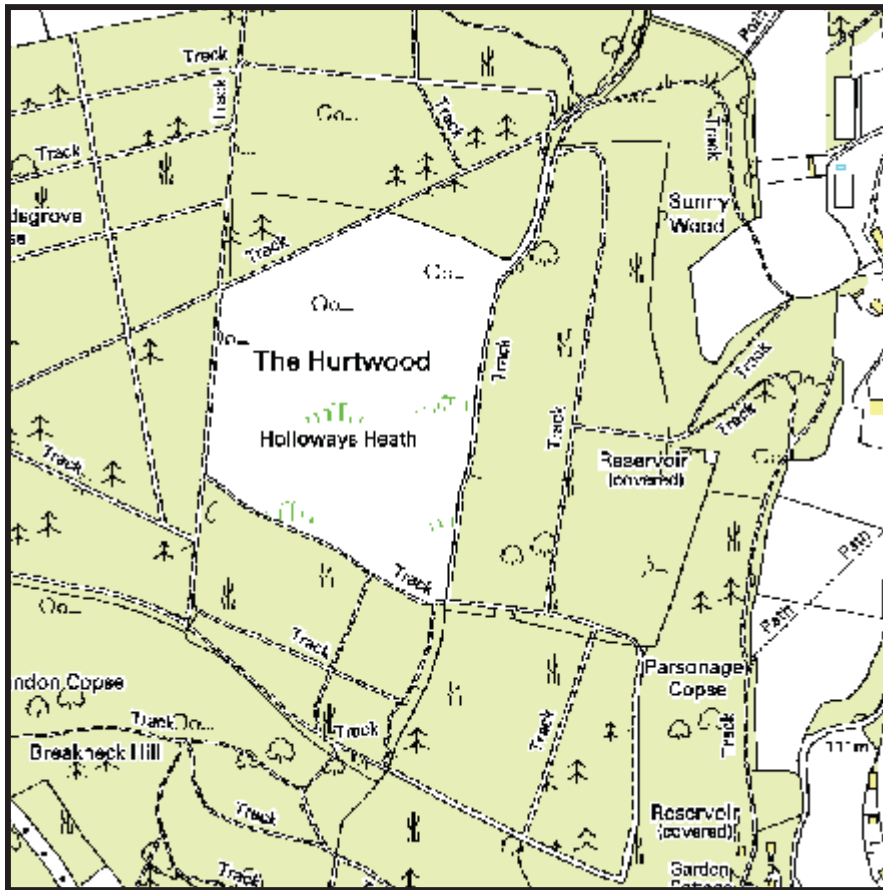
OS 1” & 6” 1st edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs, 1999 Aerial Photographs

EN Phase I Habitat; OS 1:25,000 Explorer

502. ENCLOSED HEATHLAND AND SCRUB

Holloways Heath, Hascombe



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

502. Enclosed Heathland and Scrub

Description and Historical Rationale

These are areas of heathland enclosure, which have reverted to heathland vegetation communities due to the cessation of farming. They are marginal areas, which reflect the ebb and flow of the cultivation of these difficult and poor soils.

Identifying Characteristics

Heathland communities enclosed and bounded by straight boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

As with the other heathland types, enclosed heathland is found predominantly in the north and west of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

This landscape type is associated with unenclosed heathland (HLT 501) and heathland plantations (HLT 405).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

There is no other type with the same character.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

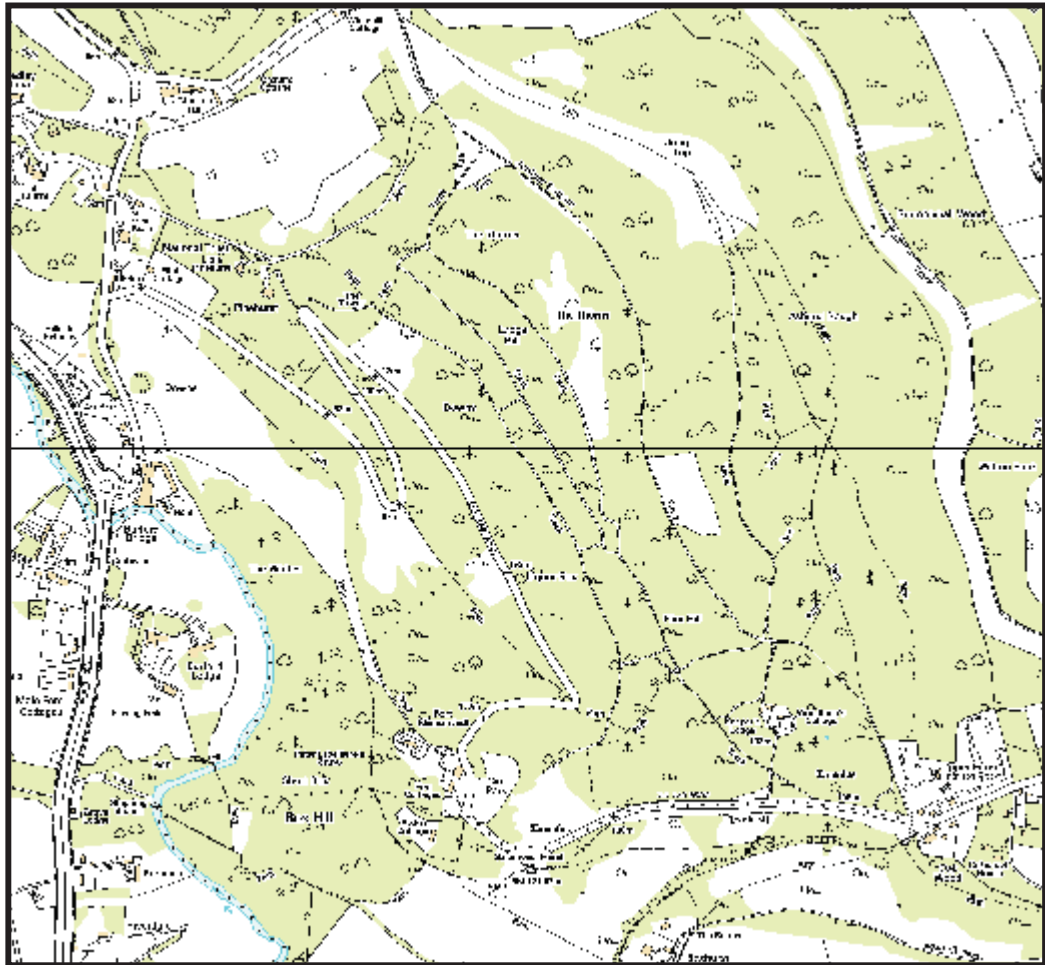
1999 Aerial Photographs

English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey

OS Explorer 1:25,000

601. CHALK GRASSLAND

Box Hill, Mickleham



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

6. DOWNLAND

601. Chalk Grassland

Description and Historical Rationale

Chalk grassland or otherwise downland is, as with common downland, the remains of traditional sheep walks, so typical of the South Downs. They comprise large areas of unenclosed downland, sometimes with patches of scrub. Patches of more acidic heath communities occur on the hill tops where clay-with-flints forms the underlying geology. As with common heathland, downland had its origins in the prehistoric period, starting with the Neolithic clearance of woodland. Following several millennia of cultivation the inherent fertility of the soil was reduced, soil erosion took place and the prehistoric fields were abandoned to grazing. From the Saxon period onwards, the downs became an extension of the manorial grazing pastures. Flocks of sheep were herded on to the downs to graze and were then folded on the intermixed strips of the open fields. This was still practised in the 18th century and known as sheep and corn husbandry. Centuries of continuous sheep grazing prevented woodland development and produced herb-rich sward characteristic of the shallow chalk soils. Again, as with heathland, changes in agricultural methods bringing with it a cessation in the grazing of the commons meant that the downs were either enclosed and broken up to arable, or planted to woodland, or allowed to become scrubbed over. Chalk downland will often preserve features of prehistoric origins such as round barrows, field systems and enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics

These are areas of enclosed, unimproved chalk grassland comprising species of herb-rich sward. Often indicated by rough grassland but are not within areas of specified common land.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Chalk grassland is found on the chalk hills especially on the scarp slopes which are not so easy to cultivate or plant up with trees.

Typical Associations with Other Types

Chalk grassland can be found with more scrub (HLT 502) and also with woodland (HLT 403). It is also associated with chalk extraction (HLT 1101).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This grassland type can be confused with common downland (HLT 202).

Key Indicative Sources

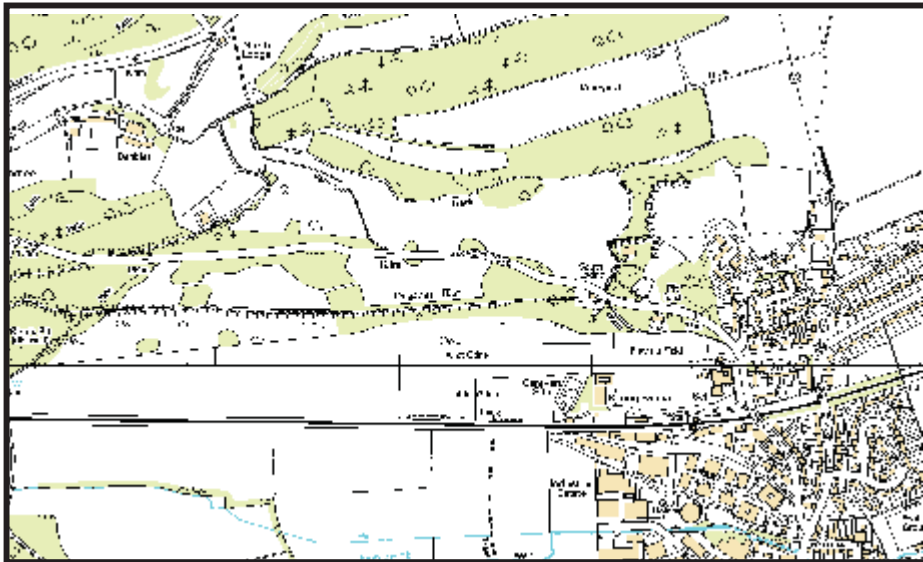
OS 6'' 1st edition

English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey

1999 Aerial Photographs

602. CHALK GRASSLAND AND SCRUB

By Ranmore Common



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

602. Chalk Grassland and Scrub

Description and Historical Rationale

This landscape type is the same in origin as chalk grassland (HLT 601) but exhibits a high degree of scrub encroachment and development. This is the result of the cessation in grazing combined with the reduction in rabbit numbers in the 1950s due to Myxamatoxis.

Identifying Characteristics

Irregular enclosures on the chalk hills, shown by areas of unimproved pasture and dotted with scrub.

Predominant Locations and Variations

On the Chalk hills of the North Downs especially the scarp slopes

Typical Associations with other Types

Commonly associated with chalk grassland (HLT 601) and with common downland (HLT 202) and to a lesser extent with chalk quarries (HLT 1101).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Chalk scrub is very similar to chalk grassland (HLT 601), especially where the scrub is scattered and not very dense.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

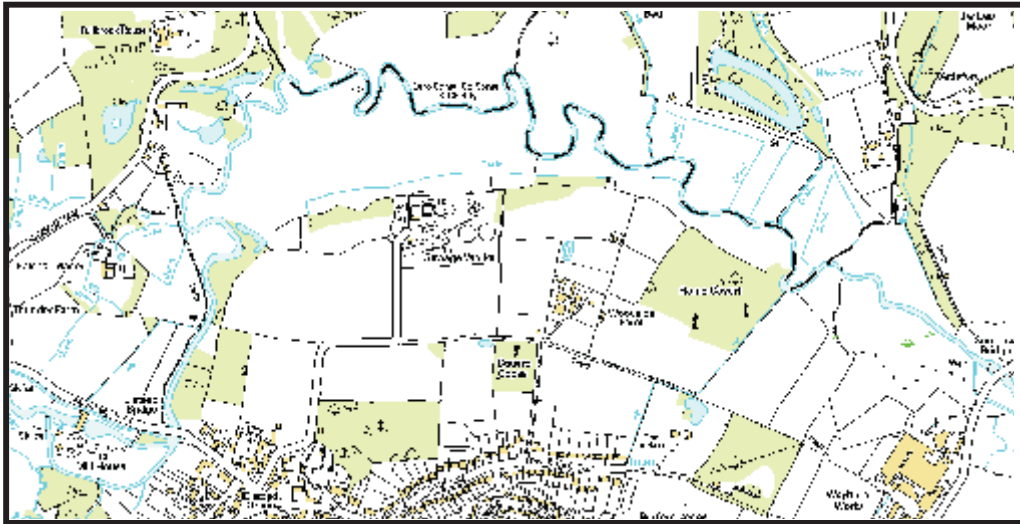
1999 Aerial Photographs

English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

701. MISCELLANEOUS VALLEY FLOOR FIELDS AND PASTURES

Peper Harow



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

7. VALLEY FLOOR AND WATER MANAGEMENT

701. Miscellaneous valley floor fields and pastures

Description and Historical Rationale

These fields are the result of the enclosure of the valley floor from either woodland or common meadows, but at no specific date.

Identifying Characteristics

Valley floor fields tend to be small, elongated in shape with long wavy boundaries and short, straight cross divisions. The fields are intermixed with valley woodland and often bounded by ditches.

Predominant Locations and Variations

In all the main river valleys and some streams, frequently close to areas of older settlement.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with valley floor woodlands (HLT 702) and mill ponds etc. (HLT 709).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These are distinctive fields and differentiated from the other valley fields by size and land use symbol.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

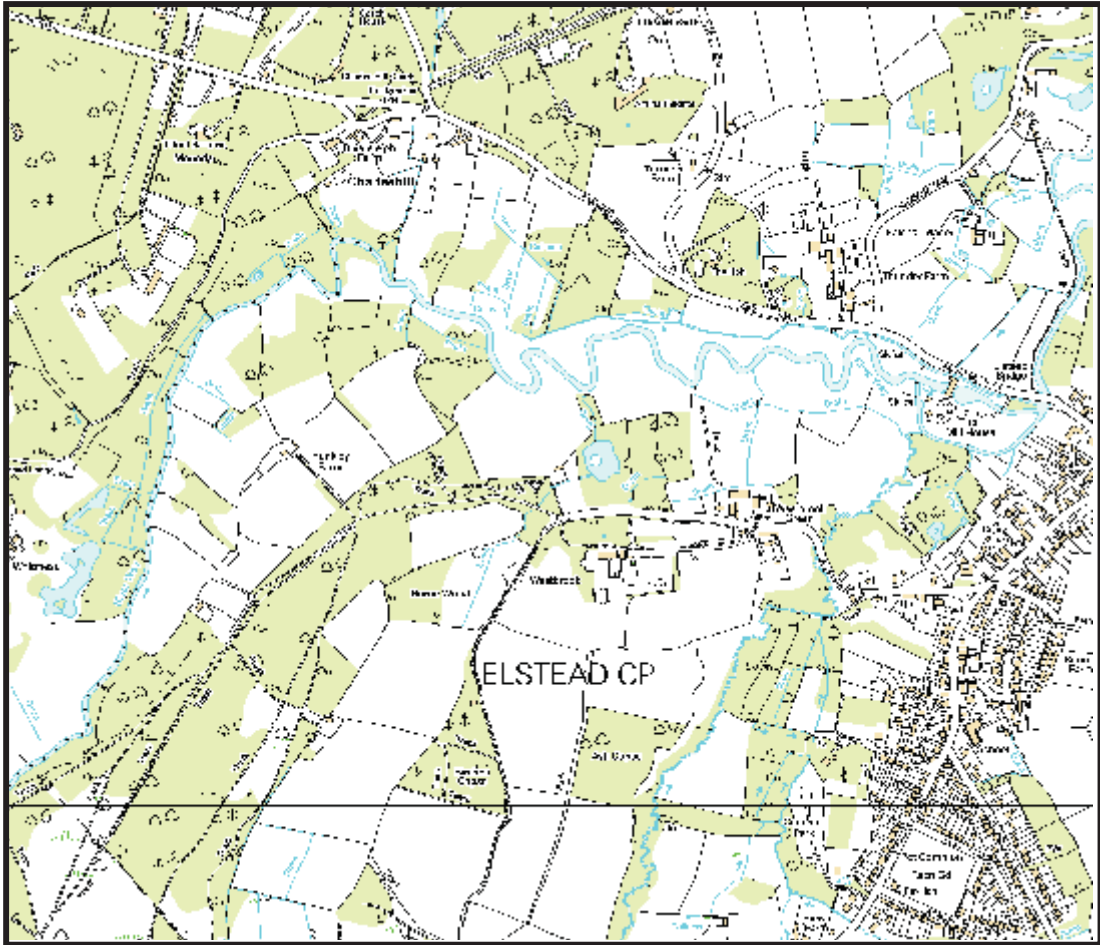
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

702. VALLEY FLOOR WOODLANDS

River Wey at Elstead



702. Valley floor woodlands

Description and Historical Rationale

Woodland occupying river valleys which does not fit the category of either ghylls (HLT 406) or alder carr (HLT 413). Traditionally this was managed woodland of willows and alders for specific wood products such as withies.

Identifying Characteristics

Sometimes called withy beds, they occur as small pockets of woodland in valley bottoms, often bounded by water filled ditches.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These woods are found along the main rivers and streams throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Such valley floor woodlands as expected are strongly associated with valley floor meadows (HLT 701).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These woods can be confused with Alder carr (HLT 413) and other forms of ancient woodland (HLT 401-404) within the valley floodplain.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

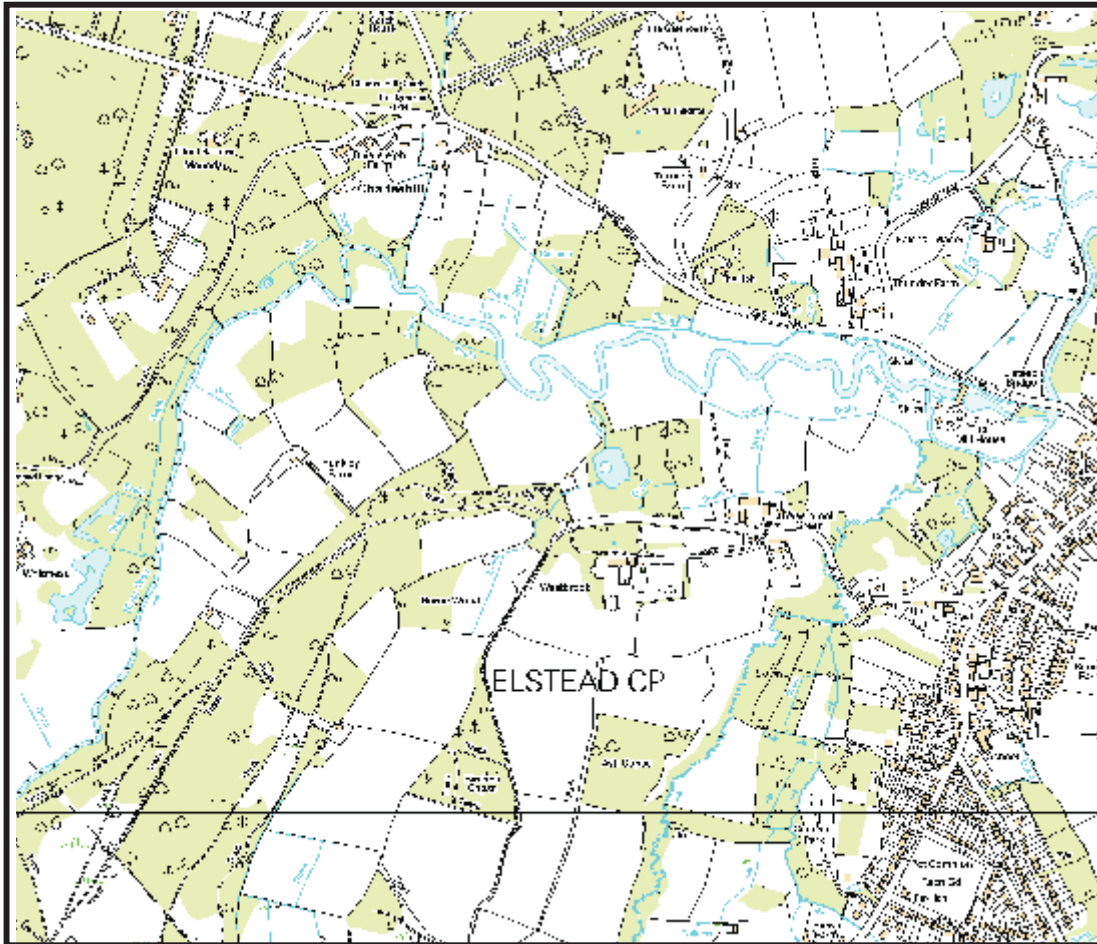
1999 Aerial Photographs

English Nature Ancient Woodland Inventory

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

703. MARSH AND ROUGH GRAZING

River Wey at Elstead



703. Marsh and Rough Grazing

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of 'waste' ground along side watercourses where the ground was or is too wet for cultivation.

Identifying Characteristics

These fields are indicated by the rough pasture symbols on the OS 6" 1st Edition with clarification from the RAF and 1999 aerial photographs.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These can be found on many of the river valleys, but more especially where they meander in the west of the county and also where there has been a cessation in active farming. Often found on the outskirts of towns.

Typical Associations with other Types

These are strongly associated with valley fields (HLT 701) and woodland (HLT 702).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

The field shapes are similar to the valley fields (HLT 701) but are distinguished by the rough pasture symbols and visual appearance on the aerial photographs.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

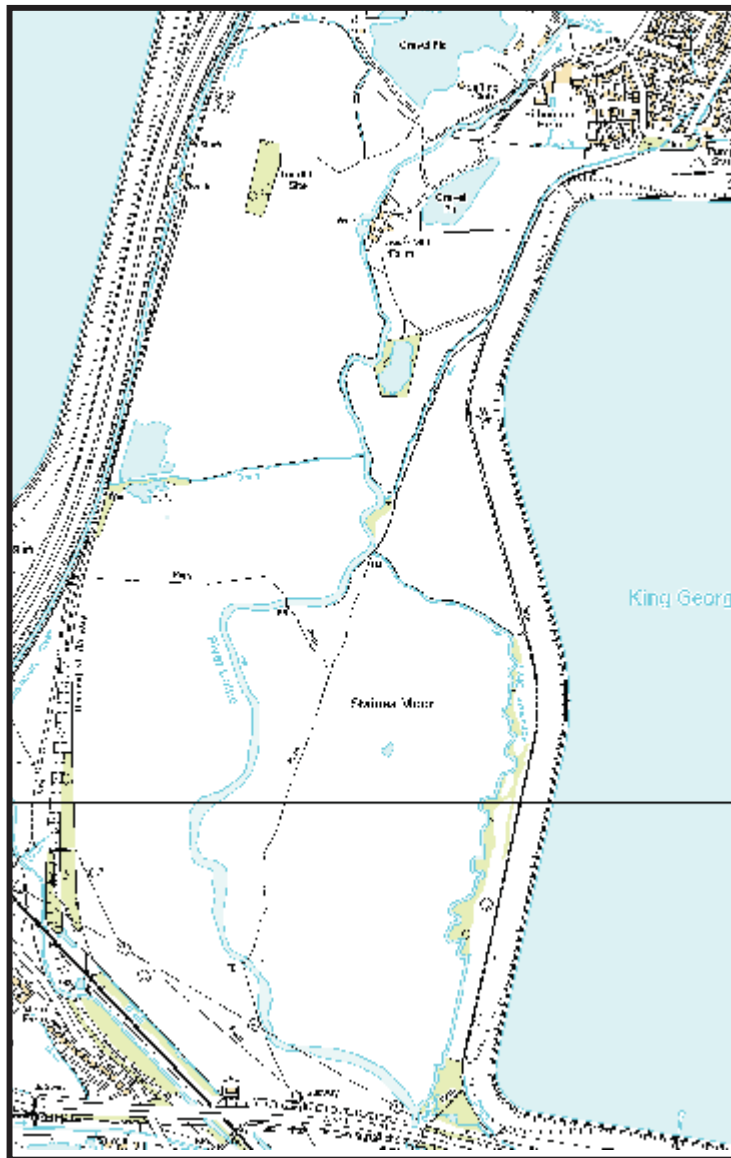
1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey

704. COMMON MEADOWS, POSSIBLY MANAGED AS WATER MEADOWS

Staines Moor



704. Common Meadows, possibly managed as water meadows

Description and Historical Rationale

Working water meadows on the River Wey, especially where most of the system features are still in place. Traditional water meadow management as practised in Dorset and Hampshire was not a common feature in Surrey. It was largely a feature of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Common meadows once managed in a strip form were reorganised and annually flooded by modified ditches (Currie 1996).

Identifying Characteristics

These meadows tend to be small fields in valley bottoms alongside rivers, with water-filled ditches forming their boundaries. There may or may not be sluice gates and weirs marked in the river and ditches on the OS 6" 1st edition.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These field systems are located on the main river valleys of the Mole and Wey.

Typical Associations with other Types

These meadows are often associated with other valley fields (HLT 701) and woodland (HLT 702).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

They can be similar to common meadows, which have not been modified by ditches.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st edition

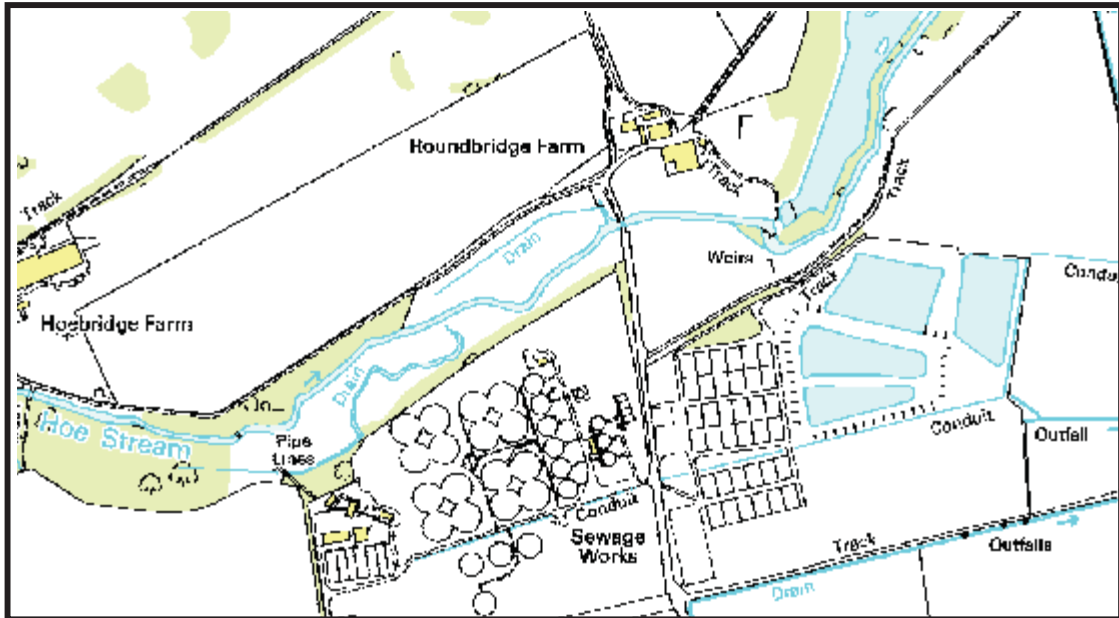
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

705. UNIMPROVED HAY MEADOWS OR PASTURE

Houndbridge Farm, Woking



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

705. Unimproved hay meadows or pasture

Description and Historical Rationale

Hay meadows are found within river valleys as with other valley fields (HLT 701, 704), and were formed by the enclosure from woodland or larger manorial common meadows.

Identifying Characteristics

Common hay meadows can be identified as in HLT 701 above.

Predominant Locations and Variations

As with the other valley fields, hay meadows are found in the main river and stream valleys.

Typical Associations with other Types

Hay meadows are associated with other valley fields (HLT 701, 704) as well as woodland (HLT 702, 413).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Unimproved hay meadows could be confused with water meadows, which occupy the same landscape topography. However the fields are identified by the rough vegetation and meadow place-names, which survive on the OS 6" 1st Edition.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

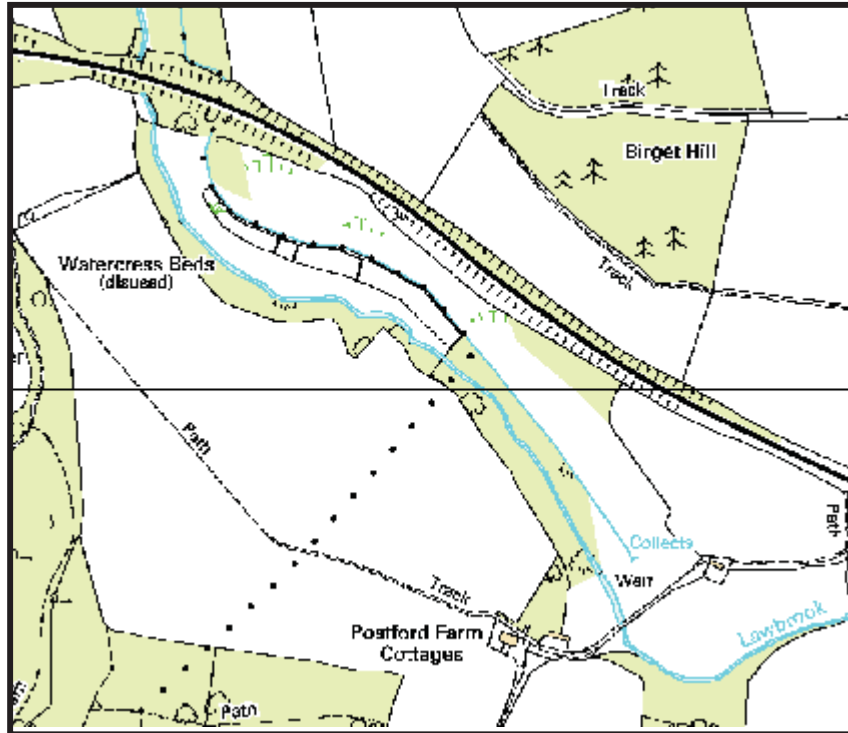
1999 Aerial Photographs

English Nature Phase I Habitat Survey

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

706. WATERCRESS BEDS

Postford Farm, Albury



706. Watercress Beds

Description and Historical Rationale

Watercress beds are purpose made ponds, fed by streams from the chalk hills, in which watercress was cultivated, primarily for the London markets. It is a 19th century phenomenon.

Identifying Characteristics

These beds are made of small and regular sequence of ponds located by a stream or river course, and fed by springs or streams, which originate on the chalk.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Watercress beds occur most frequently in the Tillingbourne Valley.

Typical Associations with other Types

These ponds are closely associated with other valley floor types such as fields (HLT 701) and mill-ponds (HLT 709).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Mill ponds and hammer ponds can be easily be confused especially as some water cress beds were once mill ponds. Today watercress beds are usually named as such on the maps.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

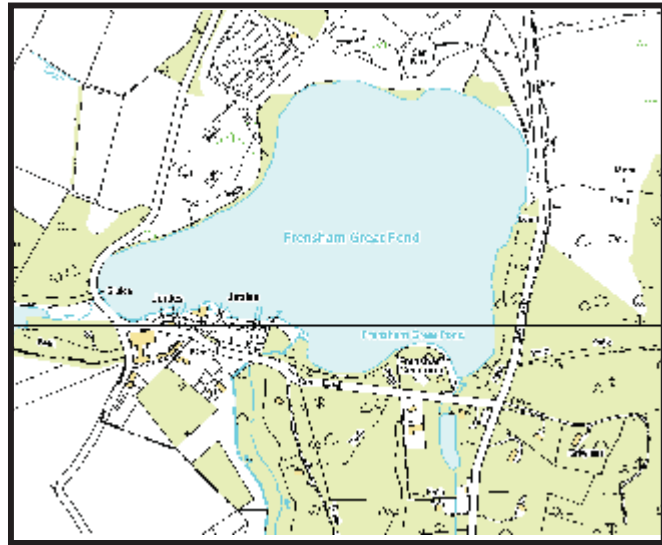
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

707. PRE-1811 FISHPONDS, 'NATURAL' PONDS, MERES AND LAKES

Frensham Great Pond



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

707. Pre-1811 fishponds, 'natural' ponds, meres and lakes

Description and Historical Rationale

These are large water bodies which do not fall into the type of mill ponds or hammer ponds. They include the large meres and lakes on the heaths, as well as water bodies found in older parkland.

Identifying Characteristics

These water bodies are of variable size and with irregular outlines, found in low-lying areas. There may be obvious man-made earthworks associated with them, such as bunds or dams.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Lakes and meres occur in the north and west of the county on heathland. Other water bodies can be found throughout the county, especially in areas of parkland.

Typical Associations with other Types

Meres are associated with open heathland (HLT 501) and enclosed heaths (HLT 502) plus also some of the regularly enclosed fields from heathland (HLT 112-112). Other water bodies are associated with parkland (HLT 901 and 905).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These water bodies are similar to the post-1811 fishponds but are differentiated by the map evidence.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition

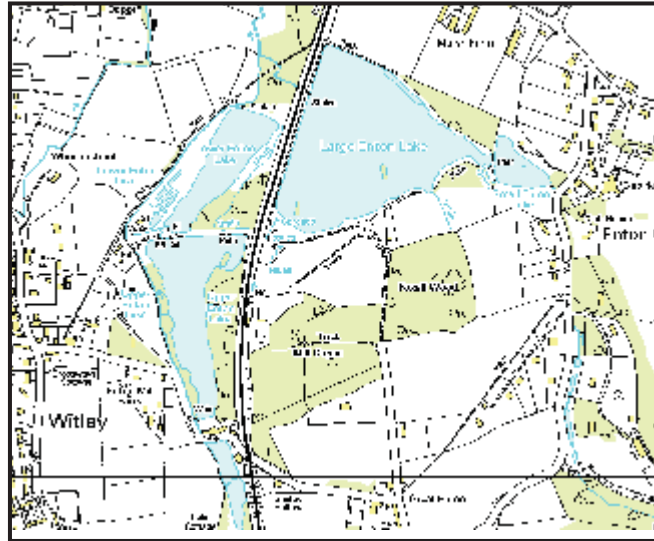
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

708. POST-1811 FISHPONDS, 'NATURAL' PONDS AND LAKES

Great Enton Lakes



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

708. Post-1811 fishponds, ‘natural’ ponds and lakes

Description and Historical Rationale

These water bodies are described as HLT 707 above but were created in the 19th century or afterwards, by digging out a wet area or blocking a water course.

Identifying Characteristics

They are similar to HLT 707 above but differentiated by the time difference in the map evidence.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These ponds are found throughout the county, and are usually associated with parkland in the 19th century and gentrified farms in the 20th century.

Typical Associations with other Types

They are associated with parks (HLT 902) and smaller designed landscapes (HLT 901).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

The fishponds and lakes are similar to other water bodies (HLT 707, 709) but identified by the map evidence.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1” & 6” 1st edition

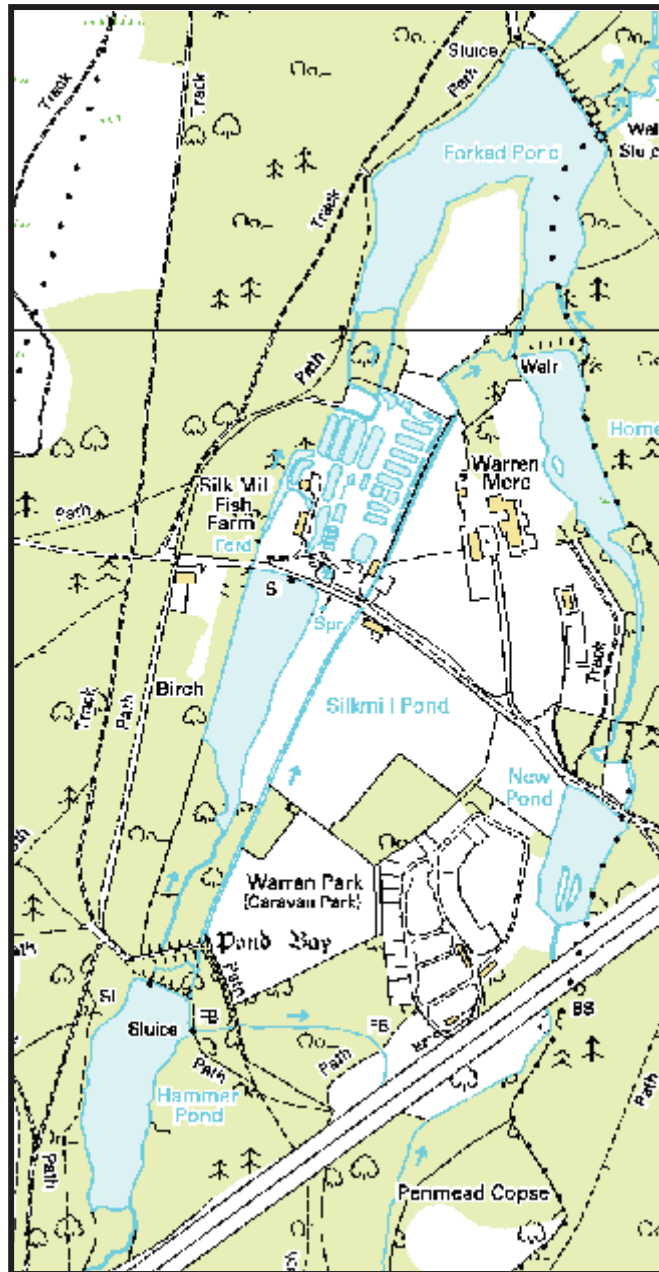
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

709. WATER MILLS, MILL PONDS, INCLUDING HAMMER PONDS AND LEATS

Forked Pond, Thursley



709. Water mills, mill ponds, including hammer ponds and leats

Description and Historical Rationale

Although Surrey does not and did not possess a higher than average rainfall, waterpower was important for the industries of the county, in particular the milling and iron industry. The Weald, with its narrow ghylls provided abundant opportunities for damming streams to create hammer ponds; a source of water for powering the large hammers used in forging the iron. Often associated with these hammer ponds were embanked storage ponds created upstream of the main pond. These provided reservoirs of water for periods of peak activity at the forge. Many now survive in woodland. Streams could be diverted by leats to feed water-powered corn, fulling, silk and other mills. Hammer ponds were often converted to mill-ponds. All these ponds are industrial water bodies with their associated leats, sluices, embankments and dams,

Identifying Characteristics

Linear irregular shaped ponds occupying small valleys and associated with leats streams, dams and pond bay earthworks. Often the present open water body is much smaller than the original pond. Where there is more than one pond in a string, some are breached and dry, often managed as a cultivated field (118). Alder Carr and wet woodland can occur around their margins.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Mill ponds occur throughout the county on rivers and streams often associated with primary settlement. The hammer ponds are found within the Weald and to a lesser extent on the Lower Greensand.

Typical Associations with other Types

Mill and hammer ponds can be associated with fields of former ponds (HLT 118) as well as the more frequent valley fields (HLT 701) and to a lesser extent with valley woodlands (HLT 702).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Presence of a place name or a pond bay symbol will differentiate the two.

Key Indicative Sources

Cleere and Crossley (1995) Iron working sites in the Weald.

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition

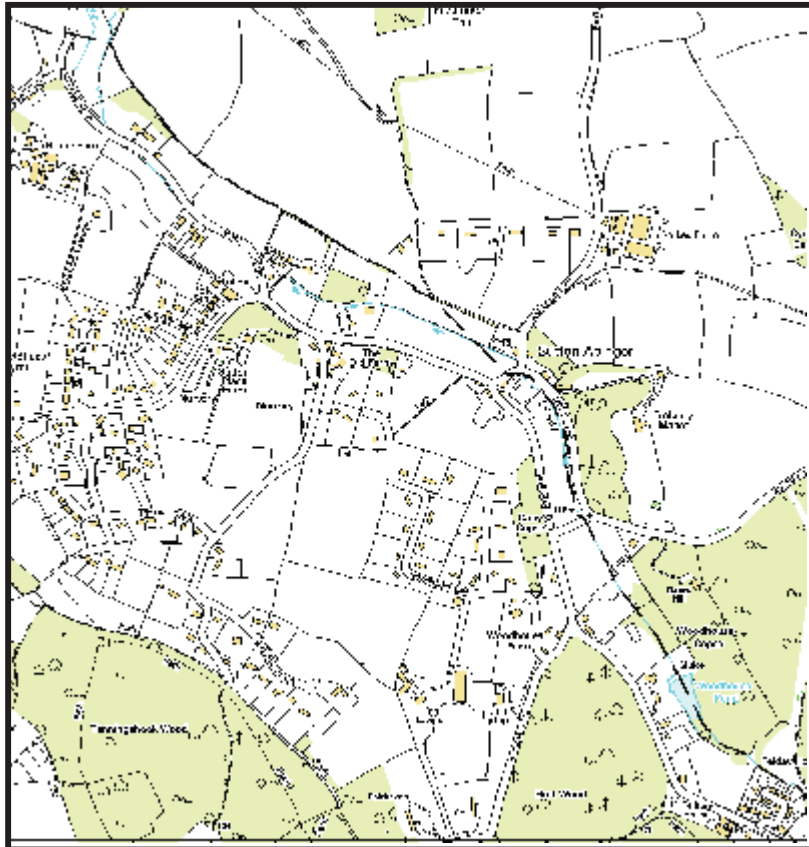
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

801. SCATTERED SETTLEMENT WITH PADDOCKS – PRE-1811 EXTENT.

Abinger



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

8. SETTLEMENT RELATED

This section has been expanded compared with other counties to reflect the urban and suburban expansion in Surrey, resulting from the influx of people from London, and the influence of the railways. It also includes the present construction of gentrified residences in country locations. Individual farmsteads are generally included with their field type except where gentrification and conversion has taken place.

801. Scattered settlement with paddocks – pre-1811 extent.

Description and Historic Rationale

These are scattered small holding farms and cottages and with accompanying paddocks and or large gardens. They also have later infill development.

Identifying Characteristics

Regularly shaped paddocks with small houses, originally interspersed with orchards and market gardens on the OS 6" 1st edition. The pattern is generally fragmented by modern infill development.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type of settlement is often found close to heath, common and downland where land was available for expansion away from the primary settlement.

Typical Associations with other Types

Associated with most of the parliamentary type of enclosure and with heath and commons.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This settlement type is similar to post-1811 paddock settlement but differentiated by the time difference on the maps.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" and 6" 1st Edition

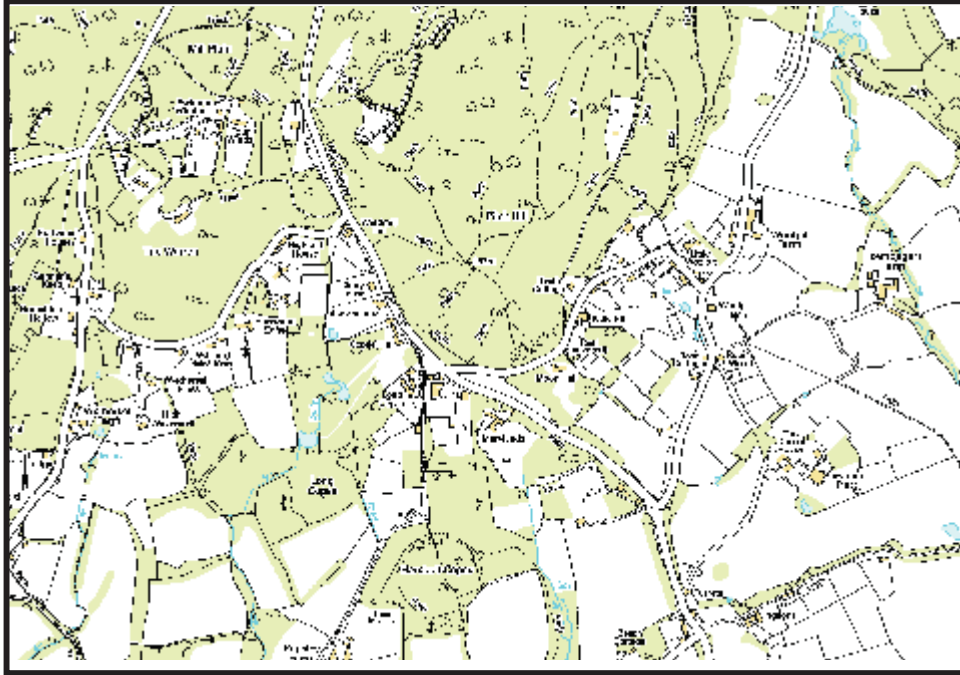
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

**802. SCATTERED SETTLEMENT WITH PADDOCKS
(POST-1811 & PRE-1940 EXTENT)**

Maryland, Hurtwood



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

802. Scattered settlement with paddocks (post-1811 & pre-1940 extent)

Description and Historical Rationale

Small-scale smallholding farmsteads and cottages set within their own land which appeared in the mid- to late 19th century. It also includes those areas allocated for demobbed servicemen and homeless civilians after the Great War, where a small bungalow with accompanying 1-5 acres were partitioned out of areas of heath and unenclosed commons.

Identifying Characteristics

This settlement is similar to the pre-1811 paddock settlement, but often more regularly spaced. Later infill development sometimes masks the original plan.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found on the edge of primary settlement but also tending to occur on heaths, commons and downland.

Typical Associations with other Types

Can be intermixed with either pre- or post -811 roadside development (HLT 803-804).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

All the paddock type settlements are similar with a certain amount of infill, but they are differentiated by the time difference as indicated on the archive evidence.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

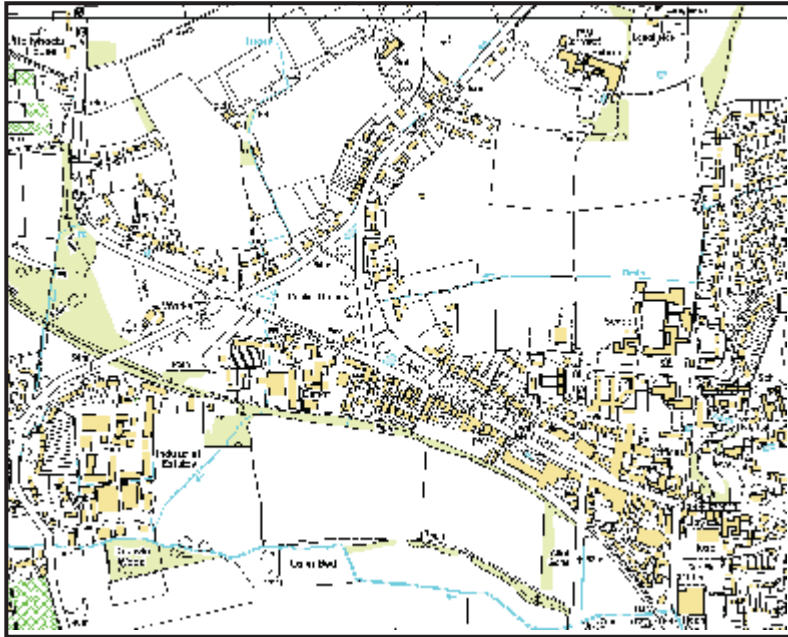
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

**803. COMMON EDGE /ROADSIDE WASTE SETTLEMENT
PRE-1811 EXTENT**

Cranleigh



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

803. Common edge /roadside waste settlement pre-1811 extent

Description and Historical Rationale

This settlement character type consists of linear settlement along the edges of commons, heathland and areas of roadside waste dating to before the 19th century. It is termed purpresture. In many examples, these are squatters' plots which became formalised tenements through the manorial system. Roadside waste was frequent in the Weald, where very wide drove roads evolved as a consequence of wet muddy conditions of the clay in winter.

Identifying Characteristics

The settlement consists of small cottages strung out along the edges of existing or now built over commons. The development is often contained within the 'fossilised' boundaries of the common or waste.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This settlement type occurs throughout the county where there were commons, manorial waste and wide roadsides.

Typical Associations with other Types

This linear settlement is often associated with commons (HLT 201-4), and with most forms of later development.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Common edge settlement is also similar to those developments of post-1811 (HLT 804) and post-1940 development (HLT 812).

Key Indicative Sources

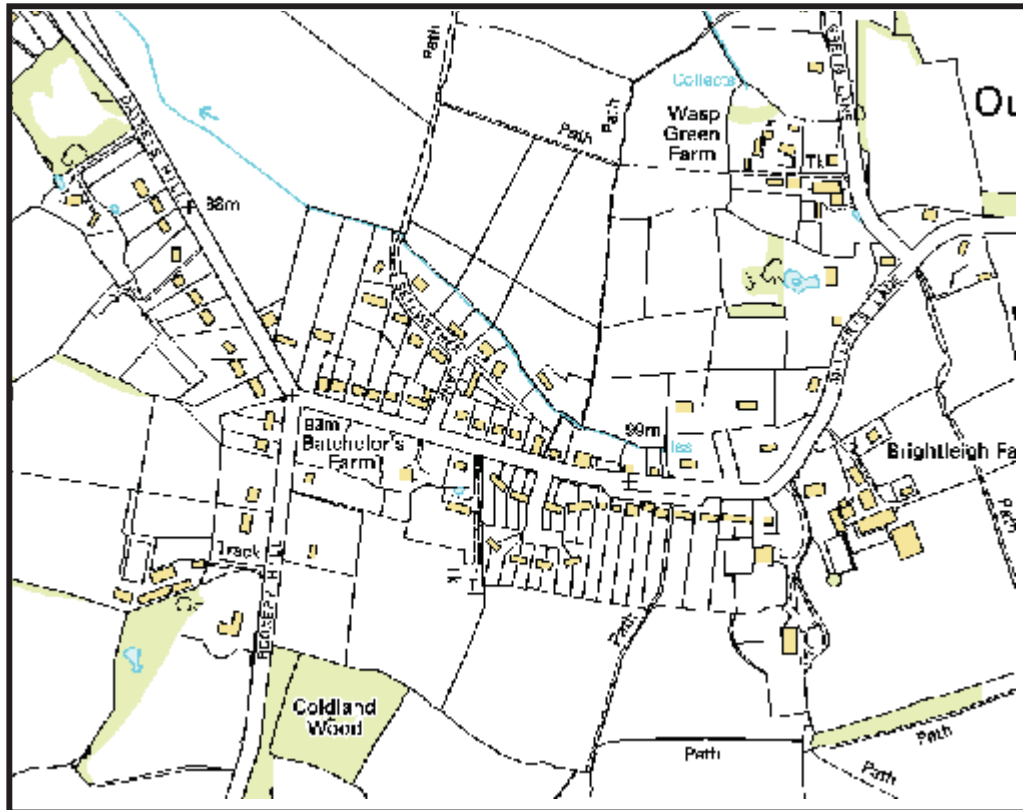
OS 6" 1st edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

**804. COMMON EDGE / ROADSIDE WASTE SETTLEMENT
(POST-1811 AND PRE-1940)**

Outwood Common



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

804. Common edge / roadside waste settlement (post-1811 and pre-1940)

Description and Historical Rationale

The origins are as HLT 803 above and are indicative of gradual expansion of populations into more marginal areas, where land was perhaps more available albeit of poorer quality.

Identifying Characteristics

This linear settlement is similar to HLT 803 above, but also includes the small scale Victorian workers terraced development by small industrial sites such as brick fields.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Common edge and roadside development is found across the whole of the county, especially where commons etc. occurred.

Typical Associations with other Types

This settlement is often associated with commons (HLT 203-4).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type is similar to HLT 803 and to a lesser extent HLT 812 of linear origin.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

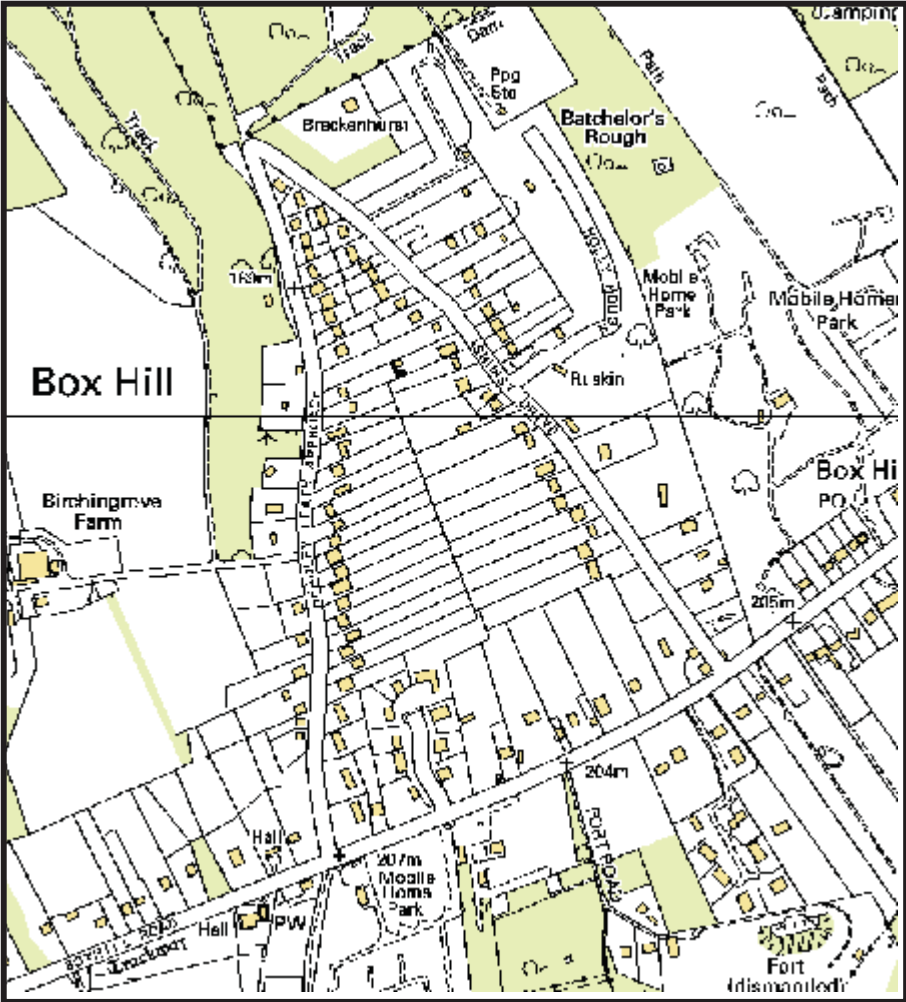
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

805. POST-1811 AND PRE-1940 SETTLEMENT – SMALL SCALE

Box Hill, Headley



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

805. Post-1811 and pre-1940 settlement – small scale

Description and Historical Rationale

Areas of small-scale expansion in most of the larger villages and towns stimulated by the railways and population expansion from London.

Identifying Characteristics

In-filling and small estates of terraced, semi-detached, and small detached properties with small gardens surrounding most settlement sites but especially where there is a station.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This settlement type occurs throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Where settlement expansion has taken place, this type may become merged within larger estate developments (HLT 814 and 816).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This type can be confused with HLT 814 and also to a lesser extent HLT 816 but is differentiated by size and the difference in the map evidence.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

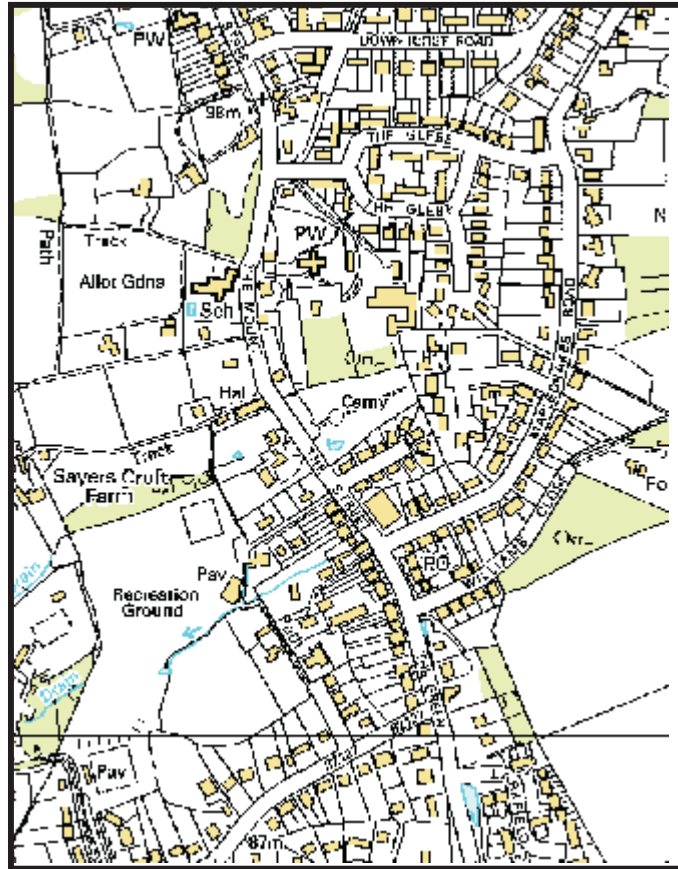
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

806. VILLAGE OR HAMLET (PRE-1811 EXTENT)

Ewhurst Village



806. Village or hamlet (pre-1811 extent)

Description and Historical Rationale

Traditional medieval or later rural centralised settlement before the expansion of the 19th and 20th centuries. It also includes the church and manor site of the primary settlement in decentralised parishes.

Identifying Characteristics

The landscape type is centred on the church, village green and manor or court lodge, either in a linear or grouped pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs throughout the county before major settlement expansion got underway. It is now most obvious in the Weald, where later village expansion has not taken place, due to development control plus an absence of nearby railway facilities.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with smaller later development (HLT 805) and with smaller designed landscapes (HLT 905).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

No similar landscape type.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque

OS 1" & 6" 1st edition

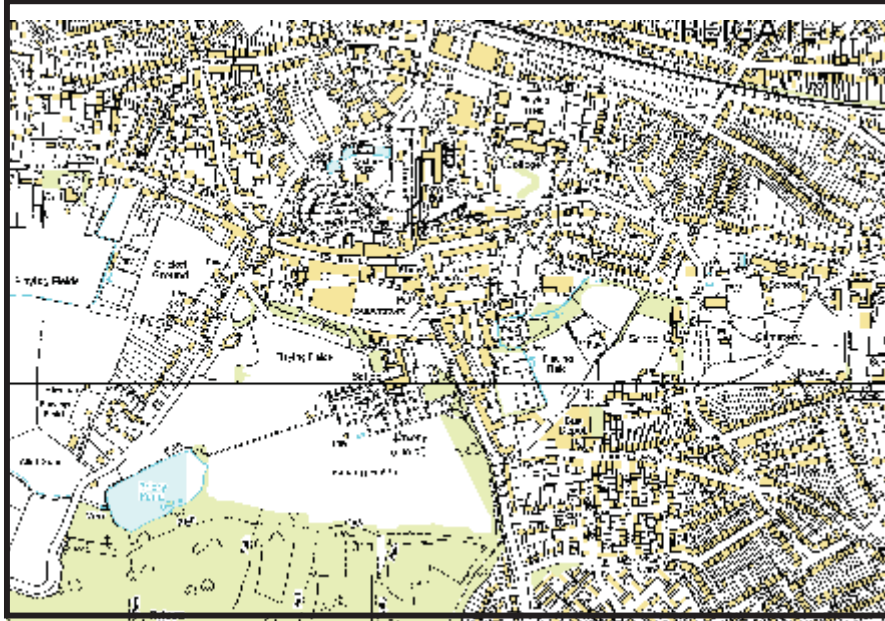
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

807. TOWN PRE-1811 EXTENT

Reigate Town



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

807. Town pre-1811 extent

Description and Historical Rationale

Market towns of medieval origins, which grew up on trading or droving routes.

Identifying Characteristics

The core area of present towns centred on a church and sometimes a market place, castle, priory or medieval park.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These towns occur most frequently in the north and west of the county and to a lesser extent in the Vale of Holmesdale.

Typical Associations with other Types

Frequently associated with later development types of HLT 805, 814 and 816.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque

OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition

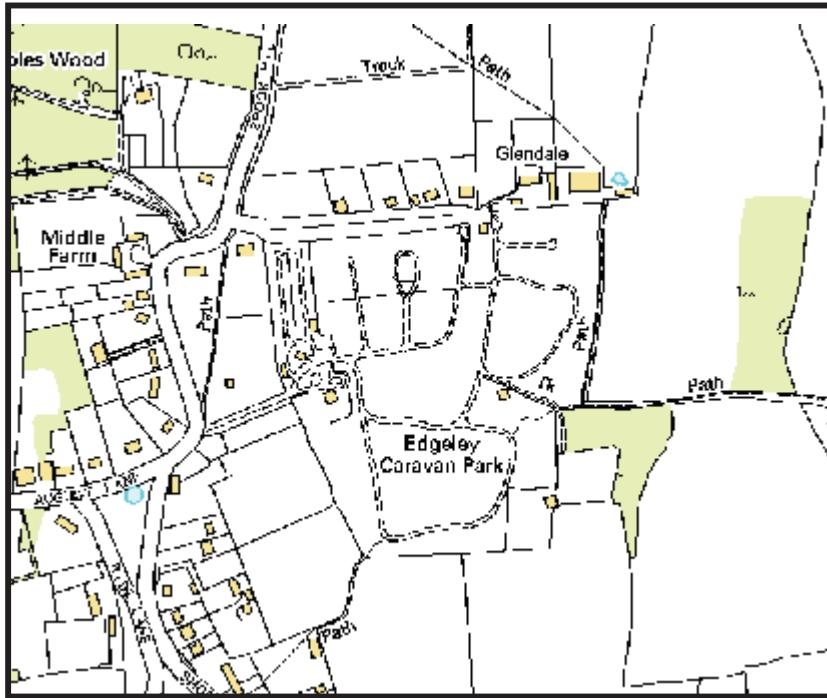
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

808. CARAVAN SITES

Edgeley Caravan Park, Farley Green



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

808. Caravan Sites

Description and Historical Rationale

Caravan sites are a 20th century phenomenon. They comprise sites where mobile caravans are stored on a permanent basis or as small estates of mobile homes, or holiday centres.

Identifying Characteristics

These are marked as such on OS Explorer 1:25,000 and clearly visible on 1999 Aerial Photographs. They are sometimes called leisure parks, campsites, etc. and consist of rows of caravans/mobile homes on either side of small access tracks.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found on the Chalk hills of the Downs but also on the edges of marginal land.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with roadside waste settlement (HLT 804).

Similar types and Distinguishing Criteria

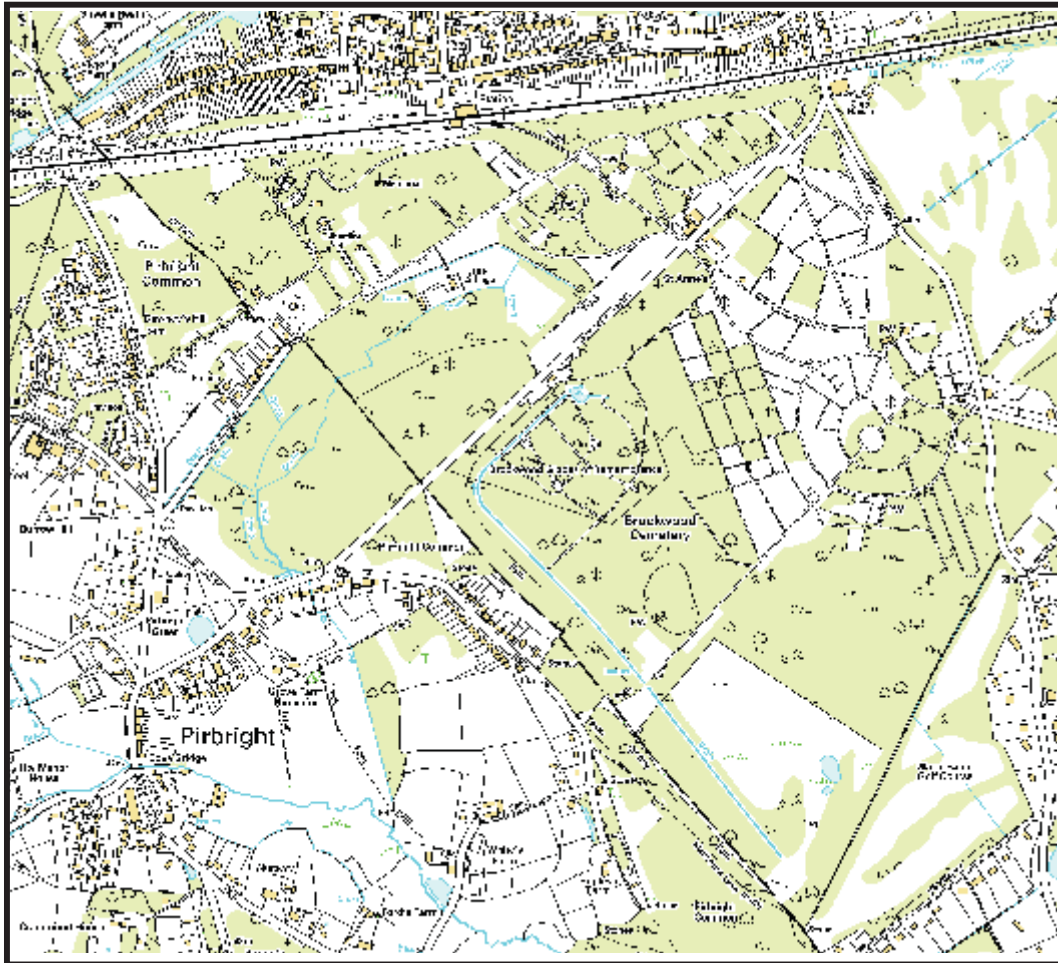
None

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000
1999 Aerial Photographs

809. LARGE CEMETERIES (I.E. NOT ADJACENT TO CHURCHES)

Brookwood, Woking



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

809. Large cemeteries (i.e. not adjacent to churches)

Description and Historical Rationale

The rapidly expanding suburbs around south and west London in the mid to late 19th century meant that there was an acute shortage of places to bury the dead and thus London boroughs purchased land in north Surrey in order to create large and medium municipal cemeteries.

Identifying Characteristics

Marked as such on the OS 1:25,000 Explorer, but sometimes the older more mature ones are shown as mixed plantation woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These cemeteries tend to be found in the north of the county where the greatest suburban development took place. But they also occur on the edge of major settlement but not associated with a parish church.

Typical Associations with other Types

Mostly associated with 19th and 20th century settlement, of medium and large scale (HLT 813-814).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

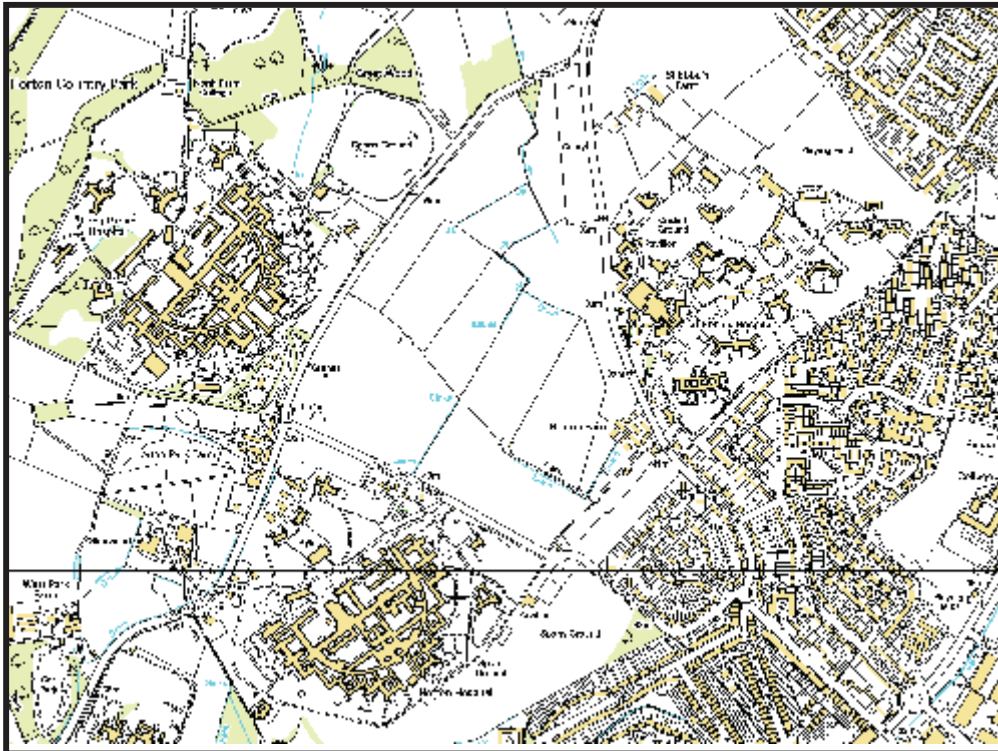
Cemeteries can be confused with arboreta but the regular layout of paths is a clue to function.

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs

810. HOSPITAL COMPLEXES (I.E. NOT WITHIN SETTLEMENTS)

Hospital Complexes, Epsom & Ewell



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

810. Hospital Complexes (i.e. not within settlements)

Description and Historical Rationale

The rapid expansion of London and its suburbs in the 19th century resulted in severe pollution, especially of the air. The close proximity of large numbers of people meant that diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria and other contagious illnesses spread rapidly. Isolation hospitals were therefore in demand. Those who could not go abroad to recuperate sought clean air in the Surrey Hills. Purpose built hospitals were being constructed out in the Surrey countryside, especially around places such as Epsom where there was a tradition of people coming to 'take the waters'. Similarly secure hospitals were also being constructed in the countryside for the mentally ill. A fairly recent trend resulting from the 'Care in the Community' policy is that mental institutions have been closed and several sites are now being redeveloped as housing.

Identifying Characteristics

Complex of buildings enclosed within their own grounds. Some still remain as hospital and are marked as such on the map.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The hospitals occur mainly around Epsom and on the dip slope of the Downs, originally located away from residential areas.

Typical Associations with other Types

Sometimes associated with designed landscape (HLT 902 and 905) as well as later settlement.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

18th and 19th century smaller parklands, but differentiated by the hospital label and by the size and layout of the buildings.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

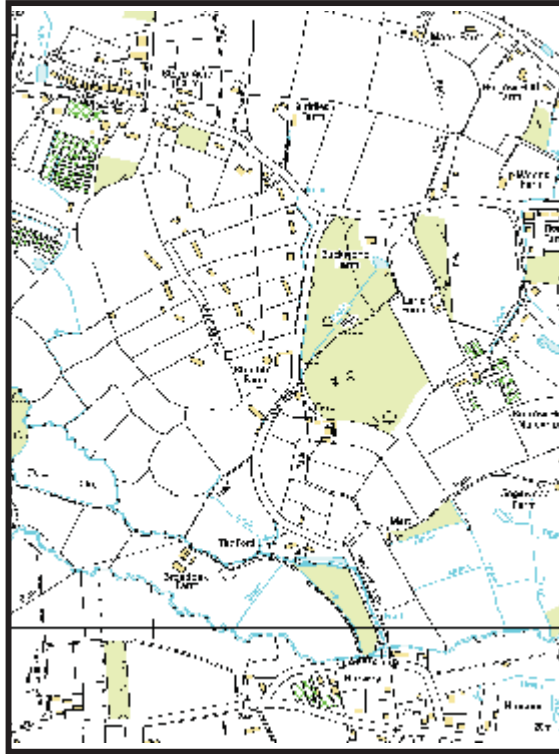
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

811. REGULAR SETTLEMENT WITH PADDOCKS POST -1940

Near Chobham



1:15040© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

811. Regular settlement with paddocks post -1940

Description and Historical Rationale

This settlement type usually results from the late 20th century suburbanisation of one or more farmsteads, where detached residential properties are adjacent to small ‘pony’ paddocks.

Identifying Characteristics

Detached properties set within small paddocks where 20th century development dominates

Predominant Locations and Variations

This settlement type is found in rural areas but often close to large centres of settlement.

Typical Associations with other Types

Paddock settlement is associated with most types of field systems

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Paddock settlement is related to that of the earlier periods, but often has an older farmstead at its core.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6” 1st edition

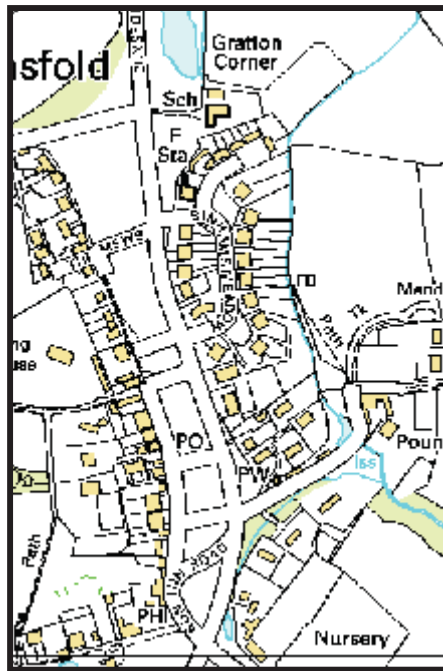
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

812 COMMON EDGE / ROADSIDE WASTE POST-1940

Dunsfold, Green



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

812 Common edge / roadside waste post-1940

Description and Historical Rationale

This type of settlement took place to a lesser extent in the latter part of the 20th century. Generally it takes the form of extension of existing linear development and the infilling of common edges.

Identifying Characteristics

This type takes the form of small-scale semi-detached and terraced developments.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs throughout the county and especially around smaller commons.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

All linear settlement is similar but differentiated by its presence/absence in the archive sources.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

OS 1" 1940 Edition

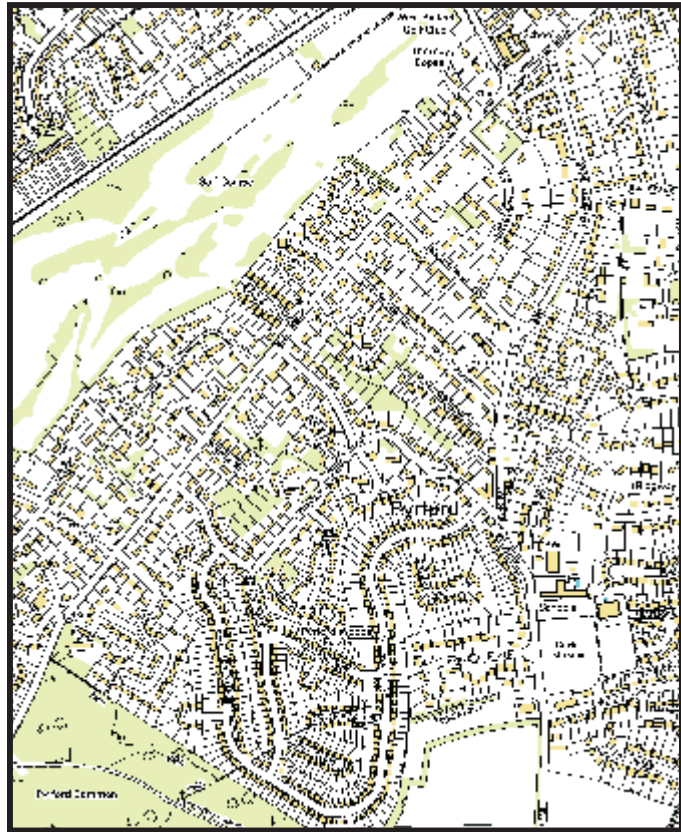
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

813. LARGE SCALE ESTATES POST-1811 AND PRE-1940

Pyrford



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

813. Large scale estates post-1811 and pre-1940

Description and Historical Rationale

These are large estates built at one time and covering extensive areas, to meet the need of London commuters. The expansion took place as railways were being built into the Surrey countryside, where cheap, marginal land was available on the numerous commons and heaths that covered Surrey.

Identifying Characteristics

Large planned estates with regular road and house layout of semi-detached and large detached properties, often with large gardens.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This type occurs in several of the larger towns such as Woking and Guildford and in the north of the county, spreading along the arterial roads and railways.

Typical Associations with other Types

This settlement type is found intermixed with other types of the same or later period. Large recreational facilities (HLT 1007) are also intermixed with these.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This estate plan can be confused with medium sized estates but is differentiated generally by the difference in overall size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

OS 1" 1940 Edition

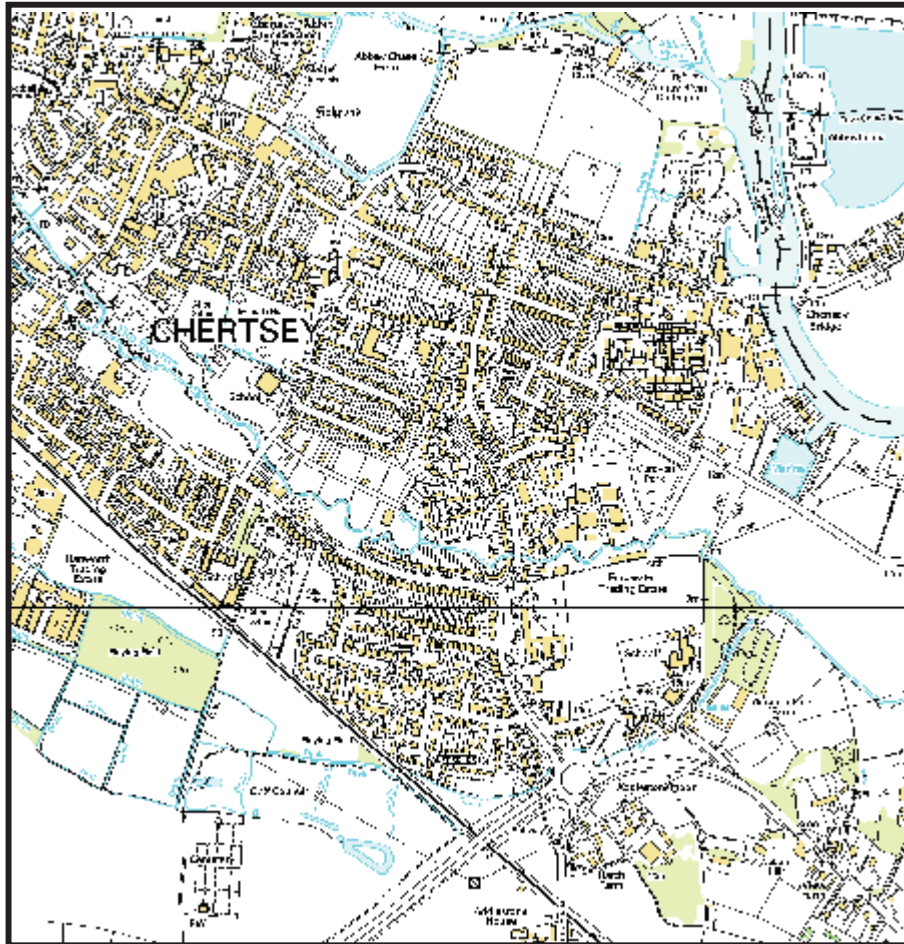
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

814. MEDIUM ESTATES POST-1811 AND PRE-1940

Chertsey



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

814. Medium Estates post-1811 and pre-1940

Description and Historical Rationale

Their origins are the same as HLT 813, to provide housing for London commuters.

Identifying Characteristics

Estates which fall between HLT 805 and HLT 813 in size, consisting regular road layouts and hundreds of semi-detached properties.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This is one of the most dominant settlement types occurring around most towns and villages, but especially in the north of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Closely associated with smaller estates, (HLT 805) and with recreational facilities (HLT 1007).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These estates are similar to the larger ones (HLT 813) but are distinguished by their size. They are also similar to 816 post 1940 estates but the time element differentiates these.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

OS 1" 19490 Edition

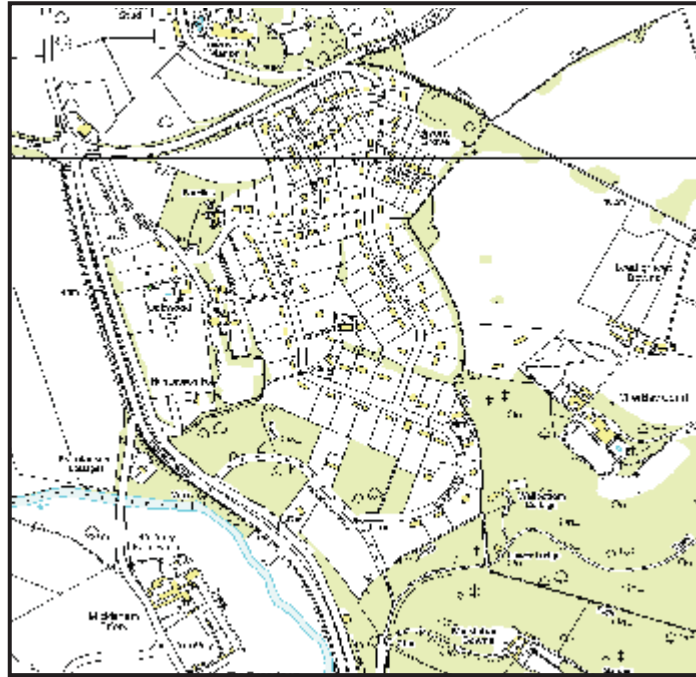
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

815. LUXURY ESTATES POST-1940

Givons Grove, near Leatherhead



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

815. Luxury Estates post-1940

Description and Historical Rationale

This settlement type comprises modern development within a park landscape or grounds of an institution. They provide more expensive residences which appear to be in the country with all the seclusion and privacy but offer the security of the housing estate.

Identifying Characteristics

Small to medium sized estates of low density detached properties set within their own grounds. The layout is either structured or informal often interspersed with trees and small areas of woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These estates tend to occur within the Downs and the north of the county, but with small ones in the Greensand and Weald.

Typical Associations with other Types

Where these estates occur in older formal landscapes, the old mansion and grounds may still survive as either HLT 902 or HLT 905.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Sometimes can be confused with HLT 813, especially where later development has encroached.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

OS 1" 1940 Edition

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

816. SMALL TO MEDIUM ESTATES POST-1940

West End, Bisley

1:15040



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

816. Small to medium estates post-1940

Description and Historical Rationale

Small to medium sized estates. They often infill between HLT 813 and 814 and occur in most of the towns and villages.

Identifying Characteristics

Small sized high-density detached and semi-detached properties in planned estates but often with sinuous road patterns often ending in cul-de sacs.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This form of settlement occurs throughout most of the county around towns villages and hamlets, either on the edge of earlier settlement or infilling between pre-1940 development.

Typical Associations with other Types

This type is associated with both linear settlement as well as some of the larger estates of the nineteenth century.

Similar Type and Distinguishing Criteria

Some of the larger examples can be confused with HLT 813 and HLT 814 but are differentiated by their date and also the curving nature of the road layout.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" 1940

OS 6" 1st edition

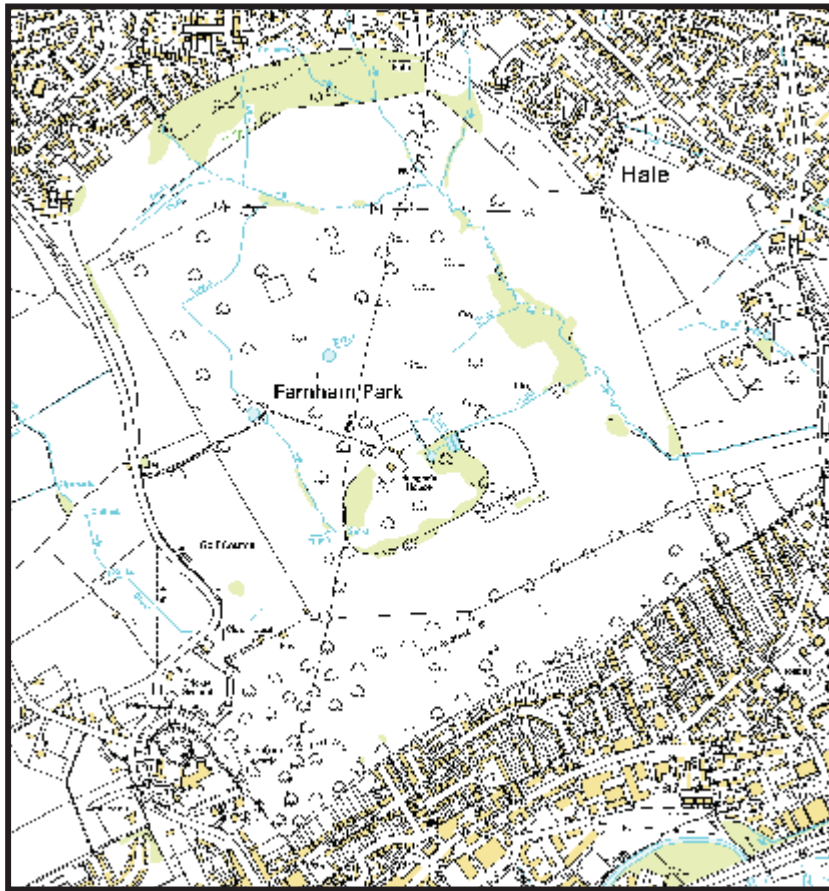
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

901. PRE-1811 PARKLAND

Farnham New Park



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

9. PARKLAND AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

901. Pre-1811 Parkland

Description and Historical Rationale

These are parks which are still relatively intact and unenclosed dating from the medieval period to the 18th century. They probably originated as deer parks associated with a castle, abbey or large manorial complex.

Identifying Characteristics

The presence of a park pale, lodge, embanked ponds, small areas of woodland and veteran trees and pollards. Earlier land use may be fossilised within them, for example ridge and furrow, pillow mounds. The land should be under pasture and still grazed with few or no hedgerows.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The parks occur along the band of Gault Clay within Holmesdale, and also along the springhead settlements between Guildford and Ewell.

Typical Associations with other Types

These older parks are also associated with older wood pasture (HLT 411) and ancient woodland (HLT 401, 403).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

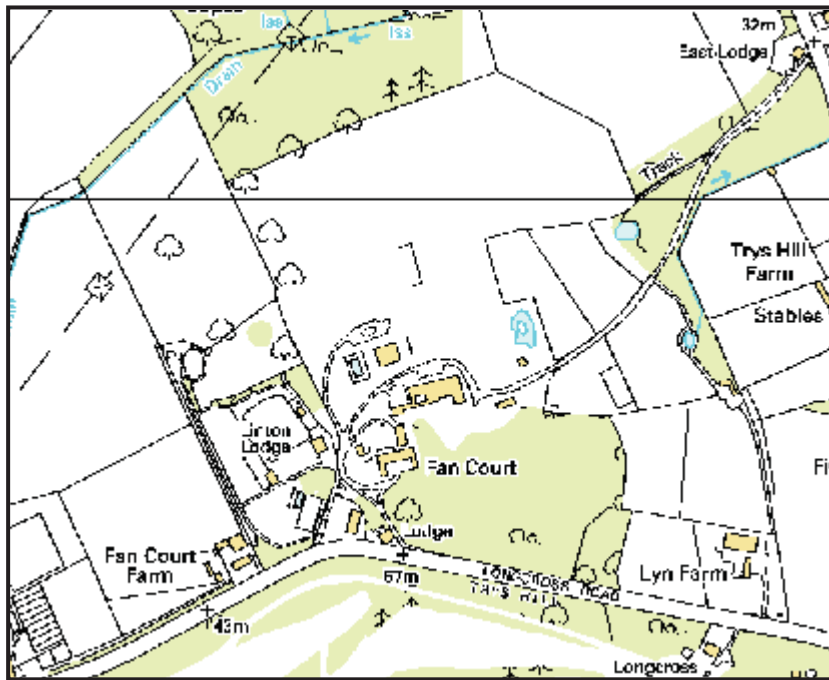
Parks can be identified with deer parks (HLT 903), post-1811 parkland (HLT 902) and parkland conversion to arable (HLT 117). However archive date evidence and the visual appearance on the 1999 Aerial Photographs can differentiate between the three.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque
OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
English Heritage 'Parks and Gardens Inventory'
OS Explorer 1:25,000

902. 19TH CENTURY AND LATER PARKLAND PLUS LARGER DESIGNED GARDENS

Fan Court near Longcross, Runnymede



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

902. 19th century and later parkland plus larger designed gardens

Description and Historical Rationale

A 19th century phenomenon, where middle class gentrification meant upwardly mobile families moving out from London, and creating small landscaped parks and larger gardens around purpose built mansions in the 'Surrey Style'. New parkland was created almost instantly, by removing the field hedgerows and leaving the mature trees scattered within grassland. To a lesser extent some smaller medieval manors or farmhouses were also gentrified in this fashion.

Identifying Characteristics

These parks are identified by large areas of unenclosed or partially enclosed grassland and associated with a large house or mansion. It may be possible to identify the original field pattern from the scatter of trees shown on the OS 6" 1st edition.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These parks occur throughout the county, but are most frequent on the Greensand Hills, in the Thames Valley and on the Chalk Hills.

Typical Association with other Types

These parks where they have been reduced in size by farming intensification often have field type HLT 117 associated with them as well as other field systems types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

This parkland (where reduced by farming) can be confused with some of the smaller designed gardens of 19th century origin (HLT 903) but are differentiated by the original size.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1" & 6" 1st edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

903. DEER PARKS

Not used

903. Deer Parks

Description and Historical Rationale

The Normans introduced the luxury of venison at the meal table and the 'farming' of deer especially the introduced fallow was considered a status symbol. Areas of the countryside were specifically enclosed or emparked for the hunting of deer. The crown, religious houses, aristocracy as well as lower members of the knightly society all had their deer parks. Most parks were created from 'waste' or non-cultivated areas, whilst others were emparked from the manorial demesne. During periods of population pressure towards the end of the medieval period many parks were dis-emparked and converted to farms.

Identifying Characteristics

These parks can sometimes be traced on the map by the remnants of a park pale earthwork and areas of remnant wood pasture. Pillow mounds or rabbit warrens may also be present as earthworks in unploughed pasture. They may be indicated by surviving place-names such as 'Park Farm' or 'Lodge'.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These are scattered throughout the county but can occur on the edge of the Weald, along the River Mole and dip slope of the Downs.

Typical Associations with other Types

Where the parks have been enclosed the field type can often be of type HLT 106, medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

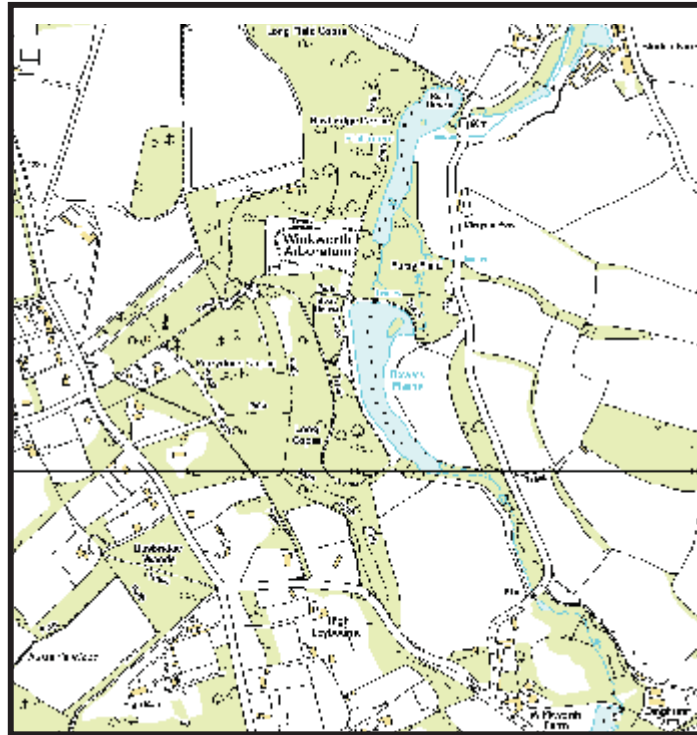
Where the parks are still intact they can be confused with 18th and 19th century parks. Where the parks have been dis-emparked and converted to farmland they may take on the character of the surrounding field patterns especially if there has been extensive boundary loss.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition
OS Explorer 1:25,000
VCH Parish Histories

904. ARBORETA

Winkworth Arboretum



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

904. Arboreta

Description and Historical Rationale

This landscape type comprises collections of trees in a semi-formal landscape, and usually 18th or 19th century in origin. They may have a nursery associated with them.

Identifying Characteristics

Usually identified by lines and groups of trees where conifers and deciduous are mixed together.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Arboreta are mostly found on the heathlands, where the acidic soils can support conifer species.

Typical Associations with other Types

Can be associated with either heathland plantations (HLT 405) or with regular enclosure (110-112).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

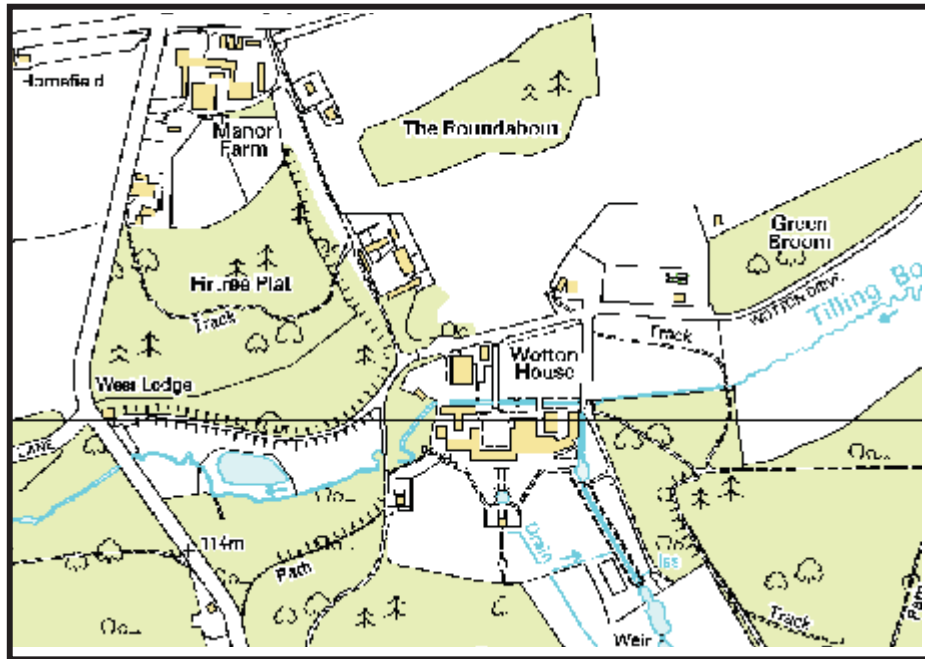
Arboreta can be confused with parkland (HLT 902) and smaller designed landscapes (HLT 905).

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000
1999 Aerial Photographs

905. SMALLER DESIGNED GARDENS

Wotton House, Dorking



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

905. Smaller Designed Gardens

Description and Historical Rationale

A 19th century phenomenon, where middle class gentrification of upwardly mobile families moving out of London to purpose built landscaped parks and gardens with small mansions and halls built in the 'Surrey Style'. Parkland was created by the removal of hedges, and leaving the mature trees. Exotic plants were available from the many nurseries, which now occupied stretches of heathland in the north west of the county. The process is continuing today with the break-up of farmsteads by the conversion of barns etc. Paddocks are being landscaped as part of the wider garden.

Identifying Characteristics

Large houses set within their own grounds which do not appear on the earlier maps but do appear on the OS 6'' 1st Edition and later maps. Also includes the gardens of larger parks where the wider parkland has been converted to arable.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These designed landscapes tend to occur on the heathland and less productive agricultural lands of chalk and greensand but in the latter part of the 20th century the process has extended into the Weald with the break-up of working farms.

Typical Associations with other Types

These smaller designed parks and gardens can occur with farmland of all types and also with arabilised parkland (HLT 117).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Can be confused with arboreta (HLT 904) and some larger designed parks, (HLT 902). However can be differentiated by their size and place-names.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6'' 1st Edition

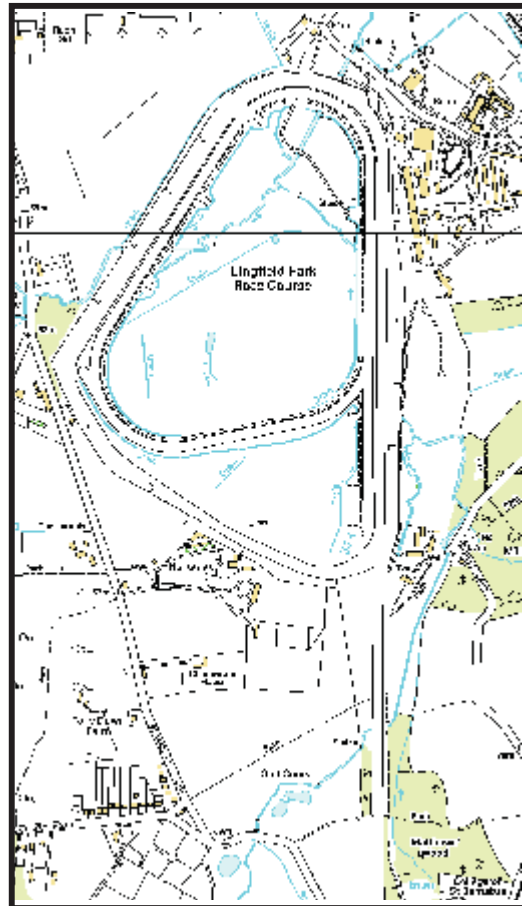
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

1001. RACECOURSES

Lingfield



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

10. RECREATION

1001. Racecourses

Description and Historical Rationale

The tradition of racing horses in Surrey is a long one, with the course at Epsom of 18th century origin. This one was laid out on the Downs close to the watering spa. Others such as Lingfield and Kempton were created from parkland. In addition to the more well known courses, landowners also set up informal courses on downland as at Mickleham or on heathland as at Reigate. The latter did operate as a formal course in the 19th century.

Identifying Characteristics

Formal racecourses incorporate large unenclosed areas, with elliptical and straight tracks bounded by white fences. There are also the distinctive buildings forming the grandstands, stables and reception areas.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Formal racecourses are found across the county, on the Downs, Thames Basin, and Weald.

Typical Associations with other Types

Racecourses also attract studs and stables (HLT 1009) of varying sizes. In addition, they are also associated with the field system that is dominant in the area in which they are located.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

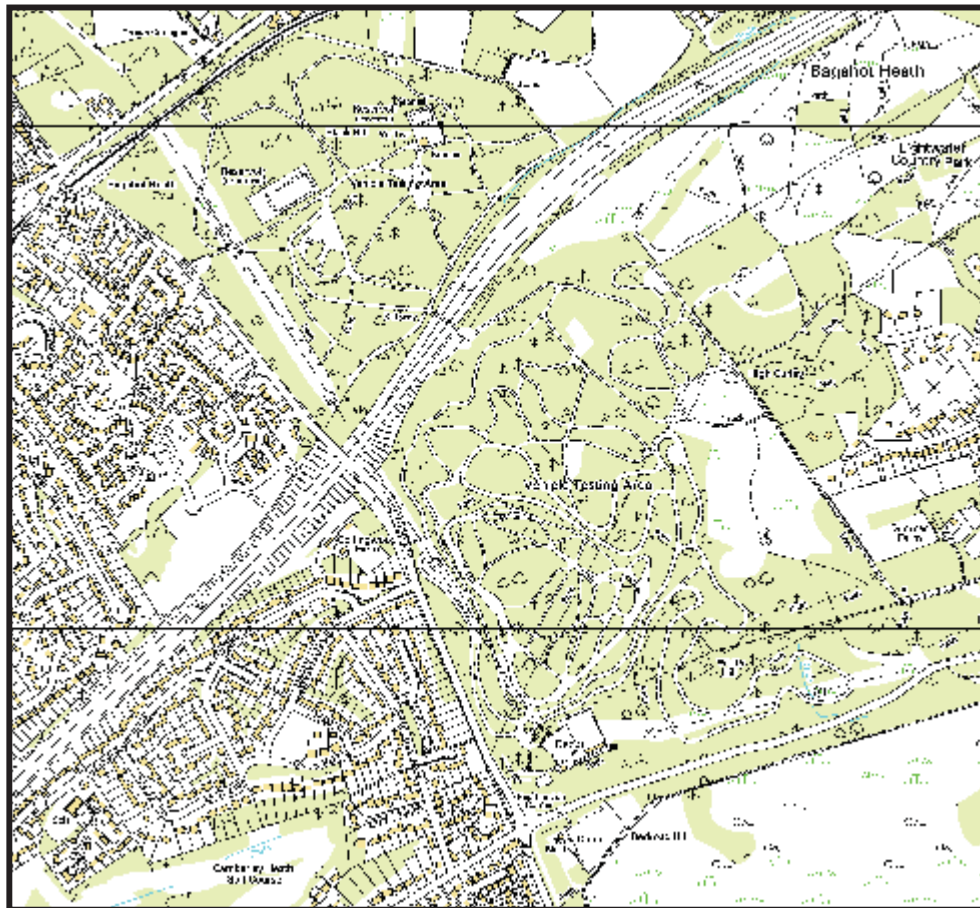
Racecourses are very distinct landscape features, with no other similar type.

Key Indicative Sources

Rocque
OS 1" & 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

1002. MOTOR RACING TRACKS / VEHICLE-TESTING GROUNDS

Vehicle Testing Ground, Bagshot



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1002. Motor racing tracks / vehicle-testing grounds

Description and Historical Rationale

Motor racing tracks are not a common feature within the county. Brooklands was the world's first purpose-built motor racing track. There is also the vehicle-testing track on Bagshot Heath. In addition several informal motor cross courses were recorded from the 1999 aerial photographs.

Identifying Characteristics

The vehicle-testing track is highly visual from the 1999 aerial photographs as a network of inter-linking tracks on heathland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

North and east Surrey.

Typical Associations with other Types

Open heathland (HLT 501) and conifer plantations (HLT 405).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Motor race tracks are very distinctive features, with nothing else similar.

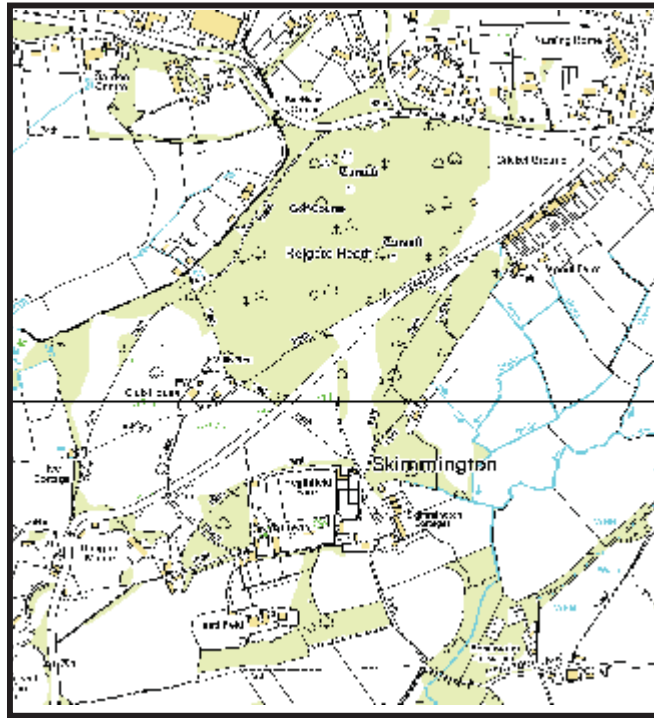
Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1999 Aerial Photographs

1003. GOLF COURSES – HEATHLAND ORIGIN

Reigate Heath Course



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1003. Golf Courses – heathland origin

Description and Historical Rationale

The popularity of golf as a leisure past-time combined with the demand from an expanding middle class population with increasing leisure time available, plus the relatively large areas of low-grade agricultural land in Surrey, means that there is a plethora of courses throughout the county. Many are of considerable antiquity dating from the early 19th century whilst others are the result of the economic property boom of the 1980s. Although a considerable amount of landscaping takes place when laying out a golf course they will often retain the character of the previous land use, especially the older courses on heathland.

Identifying Characteristics

These golf courses comprise fairways and greens set amongst heathland communities, in rough coniferous landscaping, with secondary birch growth. There are often earthworks remaining from old mineral extraction interspersed amongst the fairways plus redundant bunkers etc. from an older course layout. Some heathland courses also retain features of prehistoric origin, such as burial mounds, enclosures and fields systems.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Heathland golf courses are as to be expected most frequent in the north west of the county and on the Lower Greensand where acidic soils support heathland communities.

Typical Associations with other Types

These golf courses are strongly associated with enclosed and unenclosed heathland (HLT 501-2), plantations (HLT 405) and heathland settlement (HLT 803-4).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Can be confused with golf courses of other origins, (HLT 1004, 1005, 1006).

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

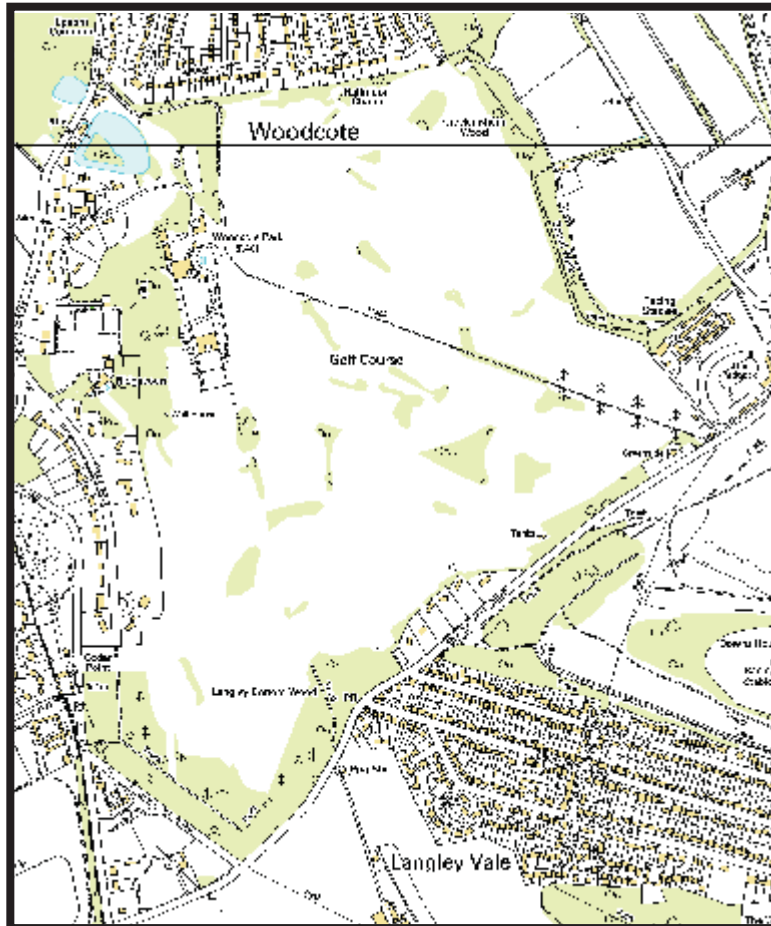
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

1999 Aerial Photographs

1004. GOLF COURSES – PARKLAND ORIGIN

Woodcote Park, Epsom



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1004. Golf courses – parkland origin

Description and Historical Rationale

The development of golf courses in parkland expanded in the 20th century when it was seen as a desirable means of providing an income to maintain the park and / or property, at a time when inheritance taxes and other charges were forcing the sale of large estates.

Identifying Characteristics

These golf courses will often retain the parkland elements amongst the greens and fairways, such as park trees, bodies of water and areas of tree planting. The original house may still be present.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These occur throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Sometimes the course may not occupy the whole park and then it will be associated with either arable conversion (HLT 117) or parkland itself (HLT 901-2, HLT 905).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Golf courses in parkland may also be mistaken for those originating from farmland, especially where the hedgerows have been removed leaving mature trees scattered in the landscape (a process by which many 19th century parks were made). A check with the OS 6" 1st edition will clarify origins.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

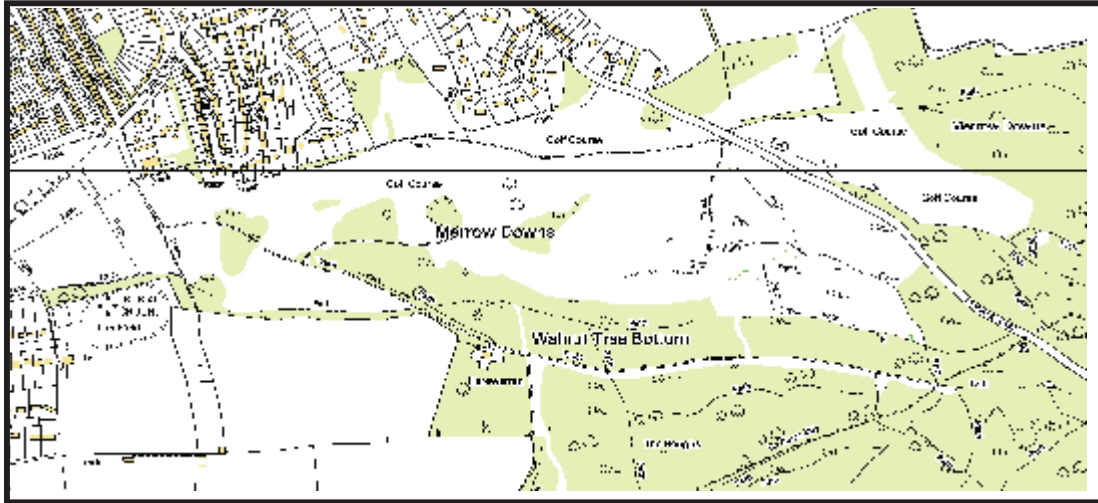
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1005. GOLF COURSES – DOWNLAND ORIGIN

Merrow Downs



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1005. Golf courses – downland origin

Description and Historical Rationale

As with courses of heathland origin, those with downland origin (especially the older ones) will retain pockets of chalk grassland habitat amongst the green and fairways. However with the cessation of grazing, there is considerably more scrub present in the roughs.

Identifying Characteristics

The courses are often set in open ground on rolling downs. There are fewer mature trees compared with those on heathland or of parkland origin, but a greater degree of scrub.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found on the dip slope of the North Downs.

Typical Associations with other Types

These courses are strongly associated with regular enclosure (HLT 111-112) as well as downland (HLT 602).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

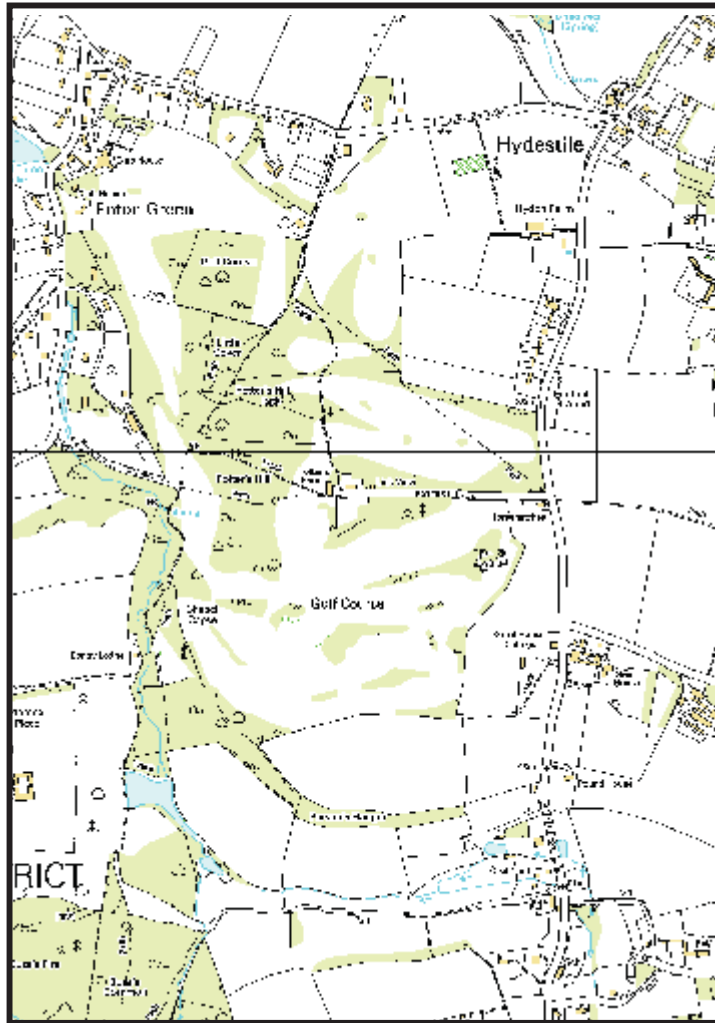
Downland golf courses can be confused with those of farmland origin also on the chalk. A check with the OS 6'' 1st edition and the aerial photographs will clarify their origins.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6'' 1st edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

1006. GOLF COURSES – FARMLAND ORIGIN

Potter's Hill, Enton Green



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1006. Golf courses – farmland origin

Description and Historical Rationale

In the 1980s and 1990s there was a sharp increase in the development of golf courses, where they were seen as a means of farm diversification and a means of cashing in on the property boom at that time. Thus many of the golf courses in this landscape type date from this period. Golf courses in farmland undergo the most intensive landscaping, with earthmoving, boundary removal, ditch and stream realignments and formal planting of exotic trees. Rarely traces of the older field system may still survive.

Identifying Characteristics

A network of greens, fairways and roughs often completely obliterating the previous landscape structure.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Most frequent in the Weald but also throughout the rest of the county to a lesser extent.

Typical Associations with other Types

Golf courses in Wealden farmland are often associated with ancient woodland (HLT 401, 403) and assarted field systems (HLT 101-104).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Farmland golf courses are similar to those of parkland origin (HLT 1004), but can be distinguished by the absence of a large mansion and the presence of more aligned hedgerow trees.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

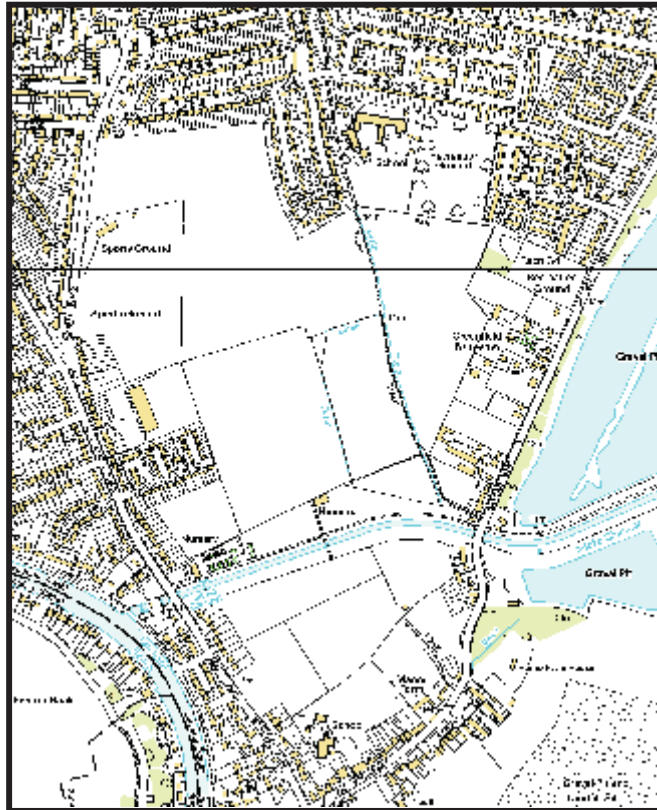
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1007. MAJOR SPORTS FIELDS AND COMPLEXES

Staines



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1007. Major sports fields and complexes

Description and Historical Rationale

Primarily this is a 20th century feature associated with schools, colleges, institutions and large areas of settlement. Most complexes are laid out in former fields and comprise cricket pitches, football and rugby pitches. Many have allotments adjacent and these have been included with this group.

Identifying Characteristics

Large regular shaped fields, which may fossilise the original field system that existed prior to development, often with several pitches grouped together, pavilions and leisure centres may also be present.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Recreational facilities occur close to urban and suburban settlement and as to be expected are most frequent on the north and west of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Intimately associated with large estates of 19th and 20th century origins (HLT 813, 814, 816).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

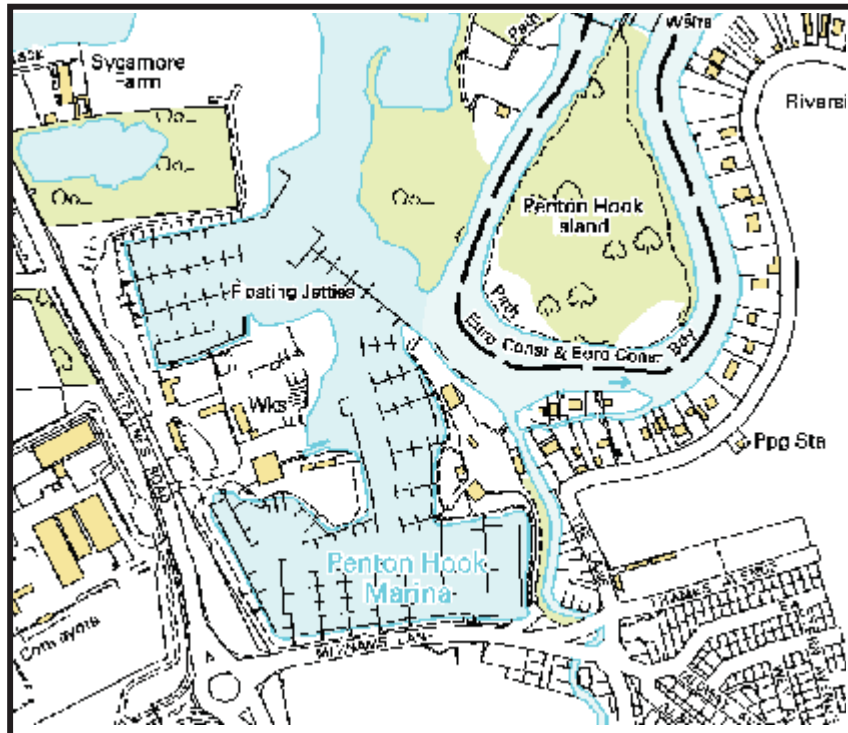
Sports fields are fairly distinctive especially when centred amongst suburban settlement.

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000
1999 Aerial Photographs

1008. MARINAS

Penton Hook, on River Thames



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1008. Marinas

Description and Historical Rationale

The River Thames and the associated gravel workings provide valuable open water for water based recreation. There are a few small boat yards located along the edge of the Thames.

Identifying Characteristics

Regular lines of boats in storage lagoons adjacent to the River Thames

Predominant Locations and Variations

The Thames Valley but also on the large lakes on the heaths

Typical Associations with other Types

The marinas are found in built up areas and therefore associated with the settlement types

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Marinas are distinctive landscape features.

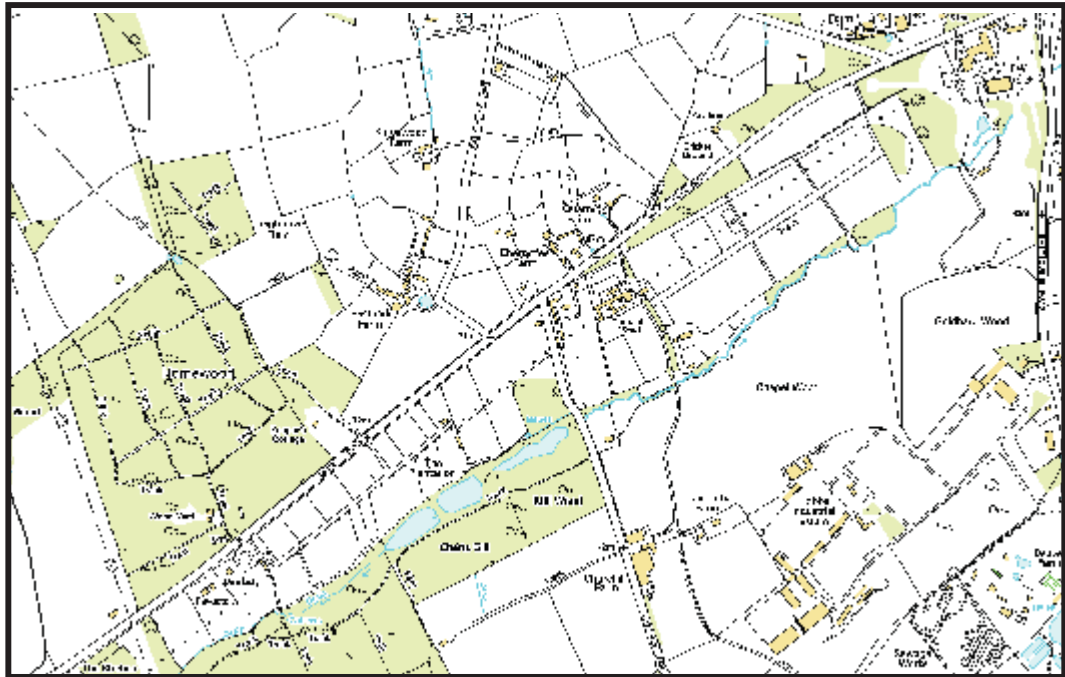
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000 Explorer

1999 Aerial Photographs

1009. STUDS AND HORSE PADDOCKS

Churchill Stud, Felbridge



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1009. Studs and Horse Paddocks

Description and Historical Rationale

Formal studs where horses are bred for racing and polo are a feature of Surrey especially adjacent to the racecourses. This category also includes larger equestrian centres and stables where the subdivision of fields into paddocks has made a marked impact on the local landscape.

Identifying Characteristics

This type is identified by the small rectangular or square paddocks laid out in a grid pattern within an existing field pattern, bounded by fences of post and rail (often white) and accessed by tracks between the paddocks. Equestrian centres will often have an out door menage and large barns associated with them. In many cases the paddocks show evidence of overgrazing, in localised areas.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Studs and Equestrian facilities are found throughout the county. The former are close to racecourses whilst the latter are near areas of open country where there is suitable riding, or on the edge of areas of suburban settlement.

Typical Associations with other Types

Equestrian facilities are associated with the field systems in the areas they are located, but also with paddock type settlement (HLT 802).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

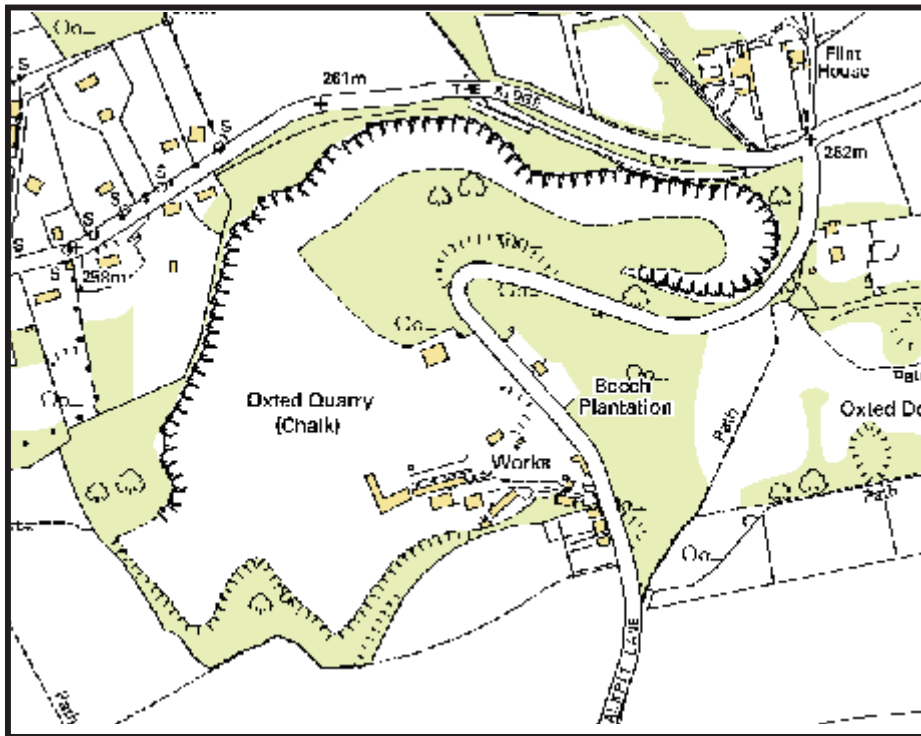
Studs and equestrian facilities are distinctive features and not easily confused with other landscape types.

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000
1999 Aerial Photographs

1101. ACTIVE AND DISUSED CHALK PITS

Oxted Chalk Quarry



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

11. EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY

The distinctive and varied geology of Surrey has resulted in mineral exploitation in most areas, from the gravel beds in the north to the clays in the south.

1101. Active and disused Chalk pits

Description and Historical Rationale

Chalk was an important mineral for both the construction industry and for agriculture. Many farms on the Down had their own individual pits, which have now become overgrown and lost. Sometimes a limekiln is present. At other pits where the chalk was of high quality, or was located next to good infrastructure a commercial pit developed, a few of which remain operational today.

Identifying Characteristics

Chalk extraction is characterised by either large or small quarries with exposed and overgrown chalk faces, secondary woodland and scrub also occur on abandoned pits.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Scarp face of the North Downs

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

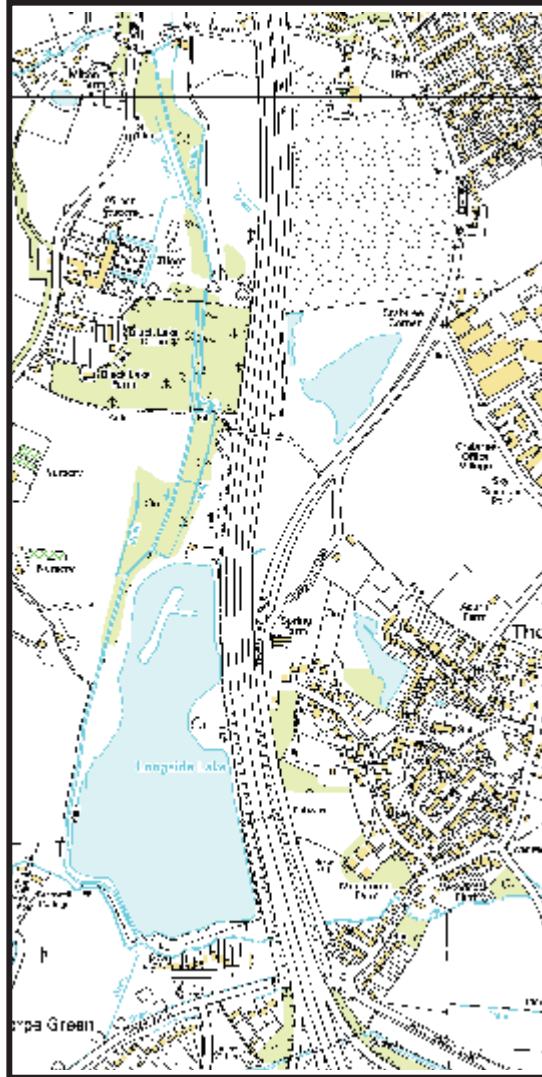
A distinctive landscape feature.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS Explorer 1:25,000

1102. ACTIVE AND DISUSED GRAVEL WORKINGS

Longside Lake, Thorpe



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1102. Active and disused gravel workings

Description and Historical Rationale

The expansion in house and road construction has led to a demand for sands and gravels from the early 20th century. The older pits have now been flooded forming places for water-based sports or wildlife reserves. Others have been used as land fill sites and returned to agriculture.

Identifying Characteristics

Gravel extraction is a large-scale industry and identified by the inter-linked water filled pits. Close by will be washing plants and works facilities.

Predominant Locations and Variations

This industry is found in the north west of Surrey and the Thames valley and basin.

Typical Associations with other Types

The flooded gravel workings are strongly associated with the large reservoirs also found in the Thames Valley.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Could be confused with natural lakes and meres (HLT 707) but their size and locality identifies them as being of extraction origin.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st Edition

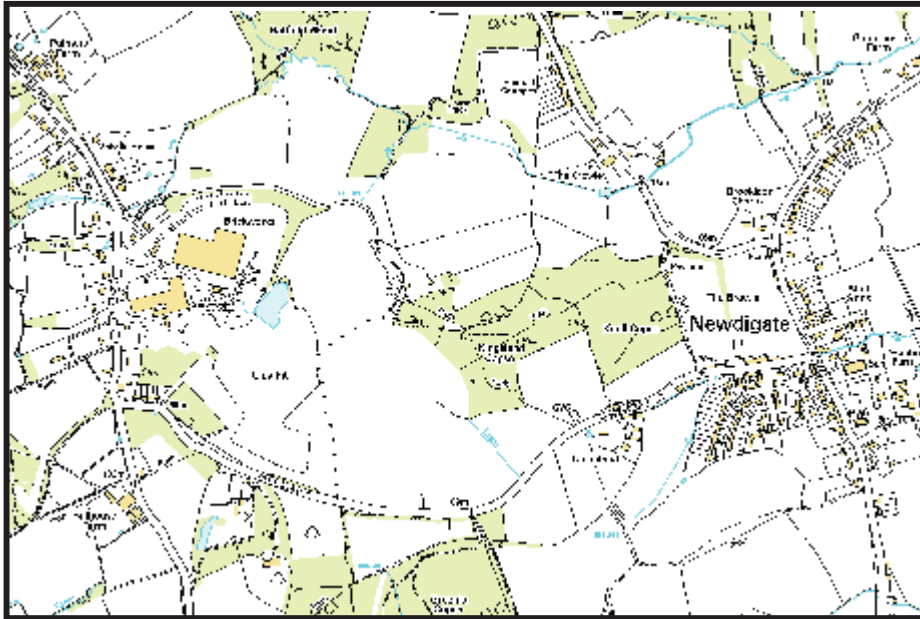
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1103. ACTIVE AND DISUSED CLAY PITS

Brickworks, Beare Green



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1103. Active and disused clay pits

Description and Historical Rationale

The Weald, but more importantly the London and Gault clay and brickearths provided clays for brick and tile manufacture. Small brick fields were a common feature across most of Surrey. However today there are several large pits in operation.

Identifying Characteristics

Active pits are large, sometimes water-filled and with works buildings adjacent. Disused brick fields are usually overgrown in woodland or have been incorporated into later development.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These are found especially around Reigate and Redhill.

Typical Associations with other Types

The pits are sometimes associated with ancient woodland (HLT 401,403).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

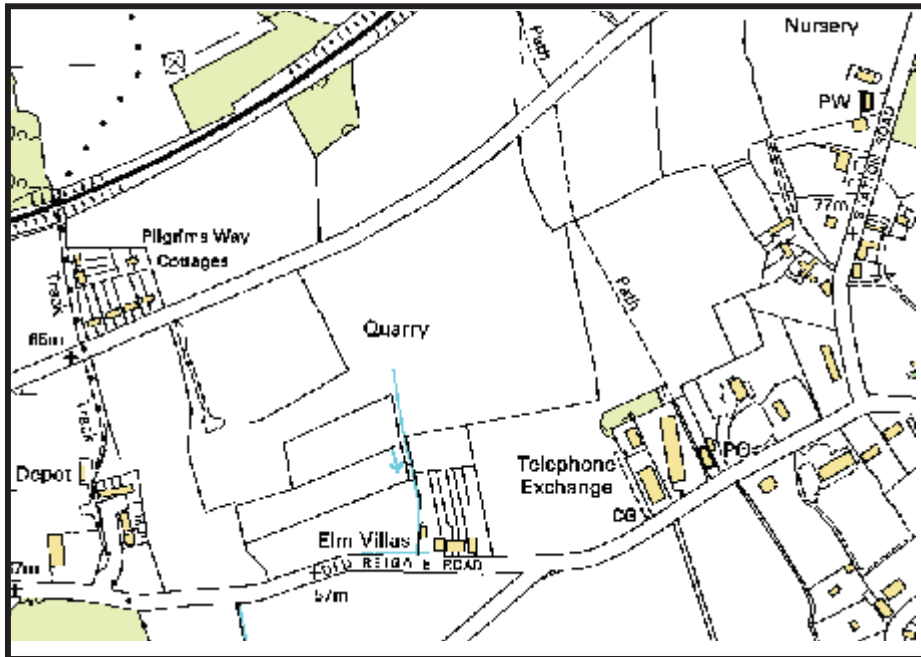
Clay pits can be confused with sand pits (HLT 1104) also found in similar localities. They are identified by a check with the geology and OS maps.

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs
1999 Aerial Photographs
OS 6" 1st edition

1104. ACTIVE AND DISUSED SAND PITS

Frank's Sandpit, Betchworth



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1104. Active and disused sand pits

Description and Historical Rationale

Surrey produces some very high quality sands for the construction and glass industries.

Identifying Characteristics

Sand pits are similar to clay pits comprising large open depressions sometimes partially filled with water and with associated works buildings. There may also be an earthwork bund around the perimeter of active pits with formal landscaping to screen the extraction.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Sand pits are found on the Lower Greensand, especially around Reigate and Nutfield.

Typical Associations with other Types

As with clay pits, sand extraction is frequently associated with ancient woodland (HLT 401, 403).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Sand pits and clay pits are very similar, only being distinguished by their locality and names on the OS maps

Key Indicative Sources

OS 6" 1st edition

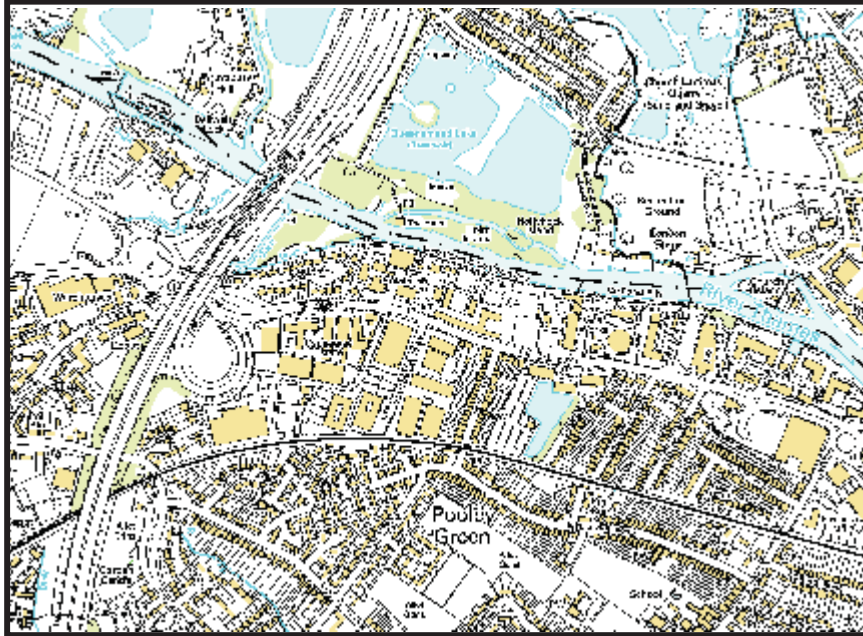
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

1201. INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES AND FACTORIES

Egham



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

12. OTHER INDUSTRY

1201. Industrial complexes and factories

Description and Historical Rationale

These are areas of industrial and business parks, light industrial complexes associated with modern development and urban expansion. Modern industrial facilities may occupy the sites of 19th century gas works, saw mills, timber yards etc.

Identifying Characteristics

Groups of large buildings with car parks, sometimes in a planned layout.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Industrial complexes are found in the north and west of the county and on the edges of major towns.

Typical Associations with other Types

Closely associated with 20th century development.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Can be confused with large-scale modern industry but none was recorded in Surrey.

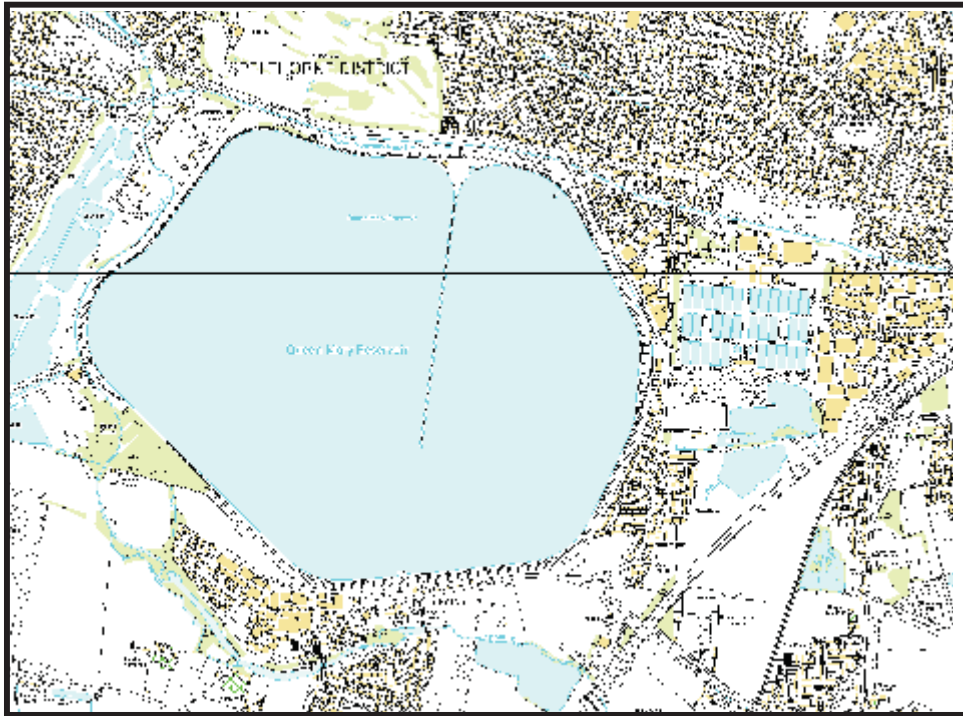
Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1999 Aerial Photographs

1203. RESERVOIRS

Queen Mary Reservoir



1:30080

1203. Reservoirs

Description and Historical Rationale

Large ponds and lakes used for the collection, storage and treatment of water. Most are uncovered as water bodies, but there are a few examples of covered reservoirs. These reservoirs were constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to provide fresh water for the rapidly expanding suburbs of south and west London.

Identifying Characteristics

These reservoirs are large bodies of water, often regular in shape with rounded embankments impounding the water, not to be confused with the irregular outline of flooded gravel pits.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The reservoirs are found along the Thames reach in the Thames Basin.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often found in association with flooded gravel pits (HLT 1102).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These reservoirs are a very distinctive landscape feature.

Key Indicative Sources

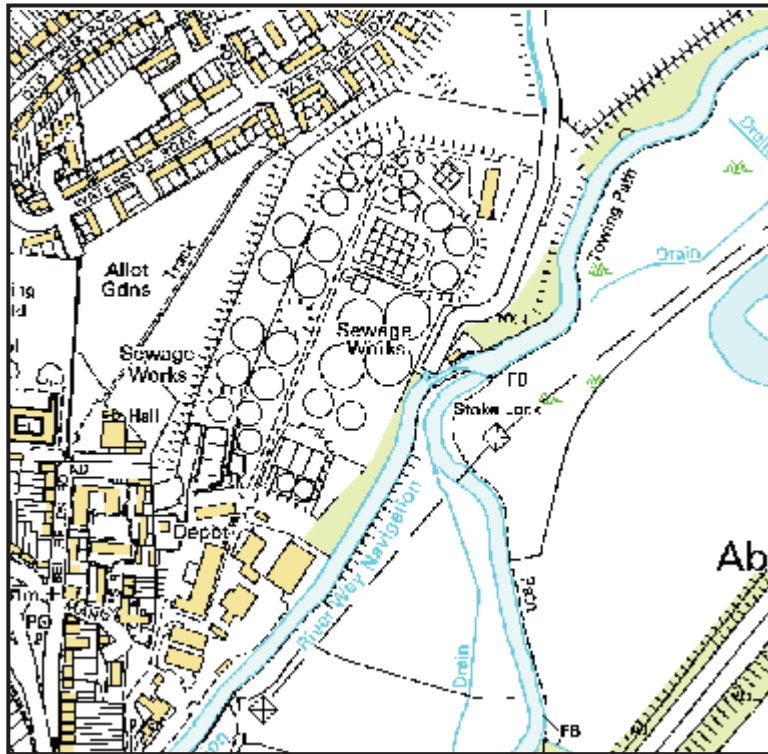
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

1204. WATER TREATMENT AND SEWAGE WORKS

River Wey, Guildford



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1204. Water treatment and Sewage works

Description and Historical Rationale

These are late 19th and 20th century features, which have developed as suburban development has expanded.

Identifying Characteristics

They are identified by enclosed areas marked on modern maps and form a discrete unit within a field pattern on the edge of settlement.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Water treatment works are found throughout the county, but the greatest concentration is around settlement and in the north of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

Found within valley fields (HLT 701) and the edge of 20th century development (HLT 813, 814, 816).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

These are distinctive landscape features.

Key Indicative Sources

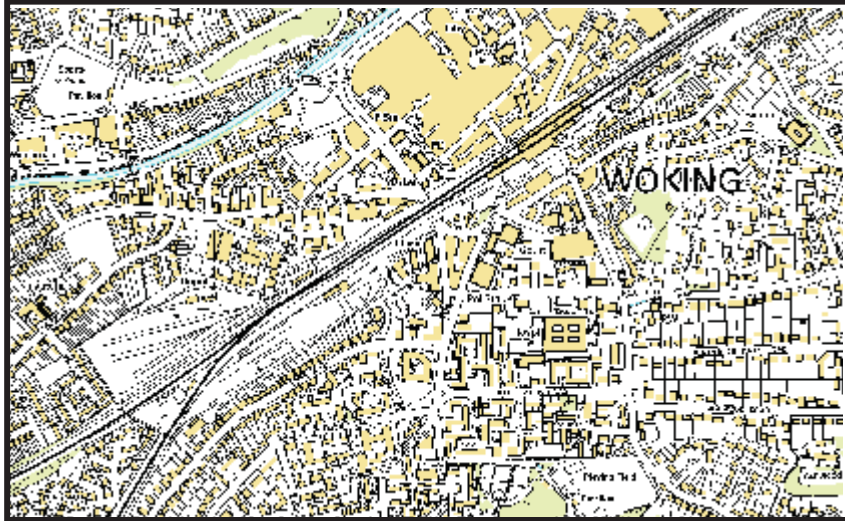
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

1301. RAILWAY STATIONS AND SIDINGS COMPLEXES

Woking Station



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

13. COMMUNICATIONS

1301. Railway stations and sidings complexes

Description and Historical Rationale

The train network for Surrey is primarily a commuting system rather than for heavy industry. Major terminals lie outside the county. However major junctions lie at Redhill and Woking.

Identifying Characteristics

Complex of railway lines and junctions with the intervening space being used for light industry, goods yards, etc.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Found close to settlements with some form of industry, for example Redhill with its brick making.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with light industry (HLT 1201) and with 20th century settlement (HLT 813, 814, 816).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

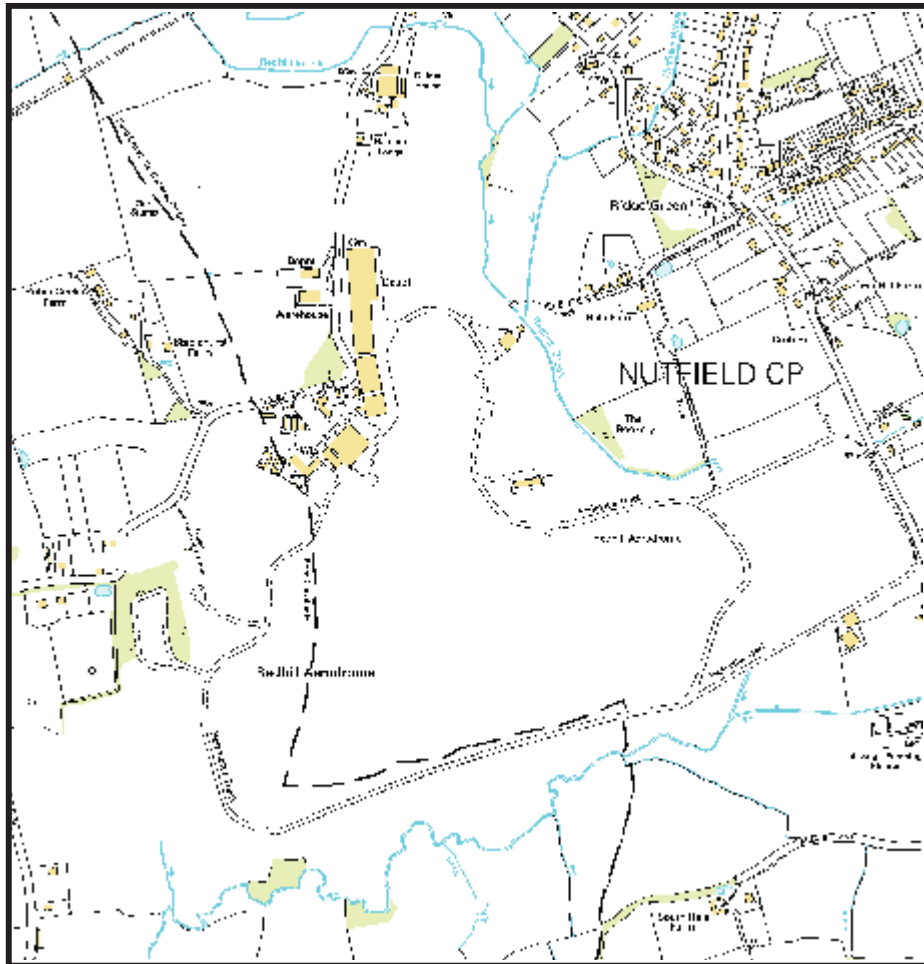
None

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000 Explorer
1999 Aerial Photographs

1302. AIRFIELDS

Redhill Aerodrome



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1302. Airfields

Description and Historical Rationale

Small airfields abounded in the south east as a consequence of the First World War. These in turn became places for leisure flights and gliding. They then became pivotal in the fight to prevent German invasion. Many small ones were decommissioned, whilst others were used for leisure flights again.

Identifying Characteristics

Large unenclosed areas marked out with runways in grass or concrete with access tracks. There are associated buildings such as hangers, control towers etc.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Generally found on high or open ground but also in the south of the county.

Typical associations with other Type

Not strongly associated with any particular landscape type

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

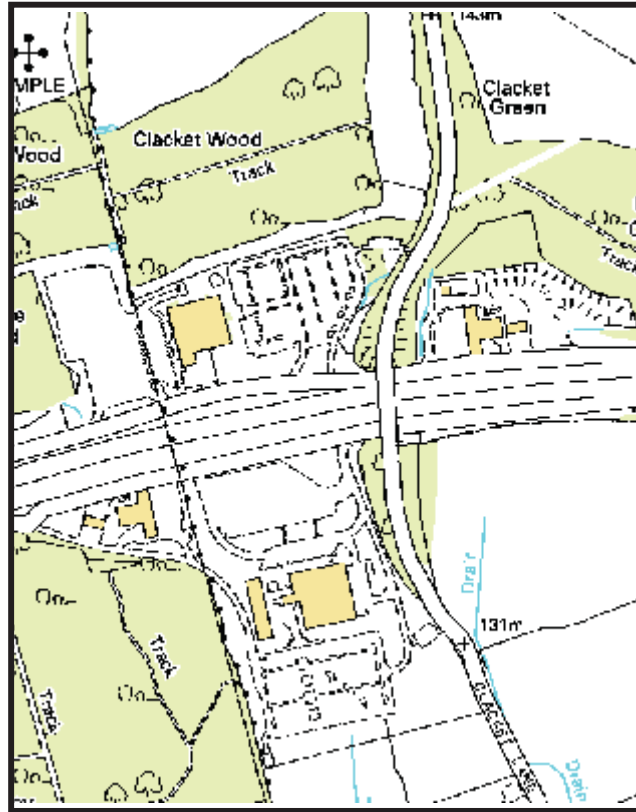
Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1999 Aerial Photographs

1303. MOTORWAY SERVICE AREAS

Clackett Lane M25



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1303. Motorway service areas

Description and Historical Rationale

A late 20th century feature comprising areas adjacent to major roadways, where service industry features occur including motels, petrol stations and car parks.

Identifying Characteristics

Usually self contained areas either on one or both sides of a main road or motorway. Car parks laid out and some earthworks as screens. Usually imposed on top of an existing field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Along the M25, M23 and M3 corridors

Typical Associations with other Types

These are not associated with any particular landscape type.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1999 Aerial Photographs

1304. MOTORWAY JUNCTIONS

M25/M23



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1304. Motorway Junctions

Description and Historical Rationale

A late 20th century phenomenon

Identifying Characteristics

A network of roadways in clover-leaf or star pattern with embankments and other earthworks. Pasture and rough grass with some trees planted between the roadways. Sometimes with a foul/storm water and settling lagoon associated with them.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Associated with the M25 and other motorway intersections in the north and east of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types

None

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

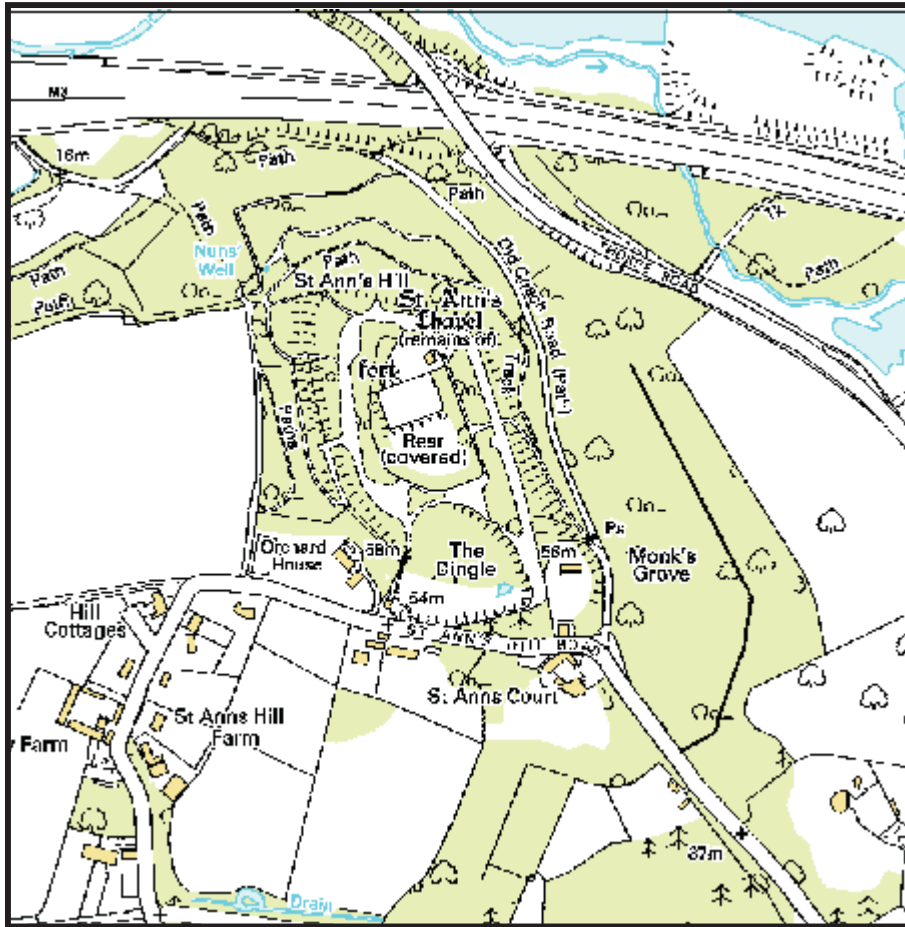
Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

1999 Aerial Photographs

1401. PREHISTORIC (HILLFORTS AND OTHER DEFENSIVE ENCLOSURES)

St Ann's Hill, Chertsey



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

14. MILITARY AND DEFENCE

1401. Prehistoric (hillforts and other defensive enclosures)

Description and Historic Rationale

Hill forts are extant prehistoric earthworks characteristic of the Iron Age. They are identified as a landscape type because they form a discrete extant unit preserved within the landscape. Hill forts are generally viewed as territorial centres with often a defensive role but also a place for trade. Those on the Green sand have been shown to be centres of iron production linked by routes to the iron ore producing areas in the Weald. The earthworks may be the only remains of a probably much larger Iron Age landscape of fields and farmsteads which once surrounded them.

Identifying Characteristics

Hill forts comprise of either uni- or multi-vallate ramparts of roughly circular, elliptical or irregular (following the contours of the land) enclosures sited on prominent hills.

Predominant Locations and Variations

The distribution of hill forts is concentrated on the Lower Greensand hills, with further ones on out-liers on the London Clay and valley gravels. Dry Hill is located on the Hastings Beds in the heart of the High Weald.

Typical Associations with other Types

Often associated with secondary woodland (HLT 415) or with conifer plantations (HLT 405).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

SMR

OS Explorer 1:25,000

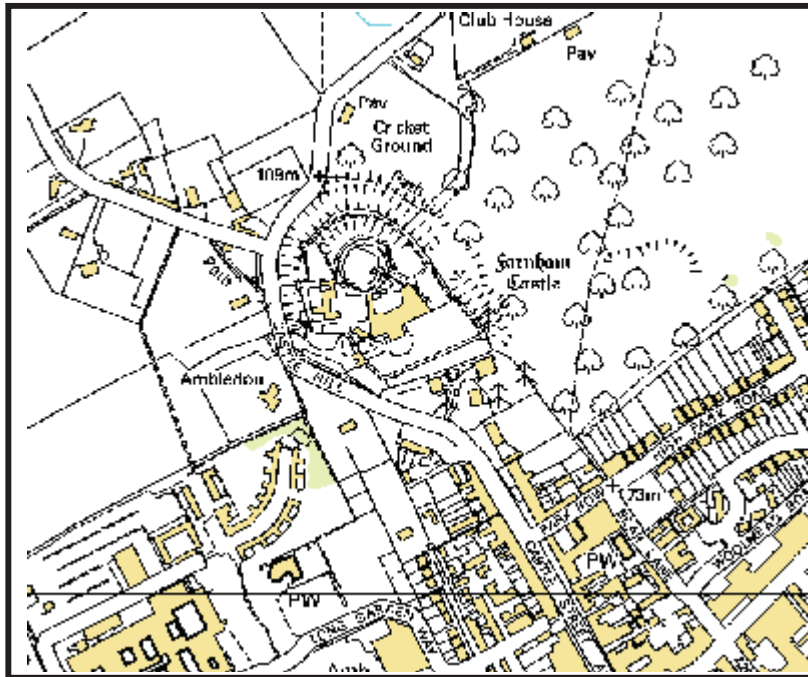
RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

Hanworth (1987) In: 'The Archaeology of Surrey to AD 1540'. Surrey Archaeological Society

1402. MEDIEVAL (MOTTES AND BAILEYS, RINGWORKS)

Farnham Castle



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1402. Medieval (mottes and baileys, ringworks)

Description and Historical Rationale

These are medieval defensive features which were constructed following William I's conquest of England in 1066. Many were in use during the period of Anarchy in King Stephen's reign.

Identifying Characteristics

Primarily they comprise earthwork mounds (mottes) and defensive ditches, sometimes with an outer bailey. There may or may not be a stone work ruin as well. Some were short-lived whilst others were built into stronger fortifications in the later medieval period such as at Guildford.

Predominant Locations and Variations

These medieval defences are located in a line along the Holmesdale vale or junction between the chalk and the Greensand, where many springhead or primary settlements are located. A second group occurs along the main river courses of the Mole, Wey and Thames.

Typical Associations with other Types

Mostly associated with medieval settlement (HLT 806, 807).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

SMR

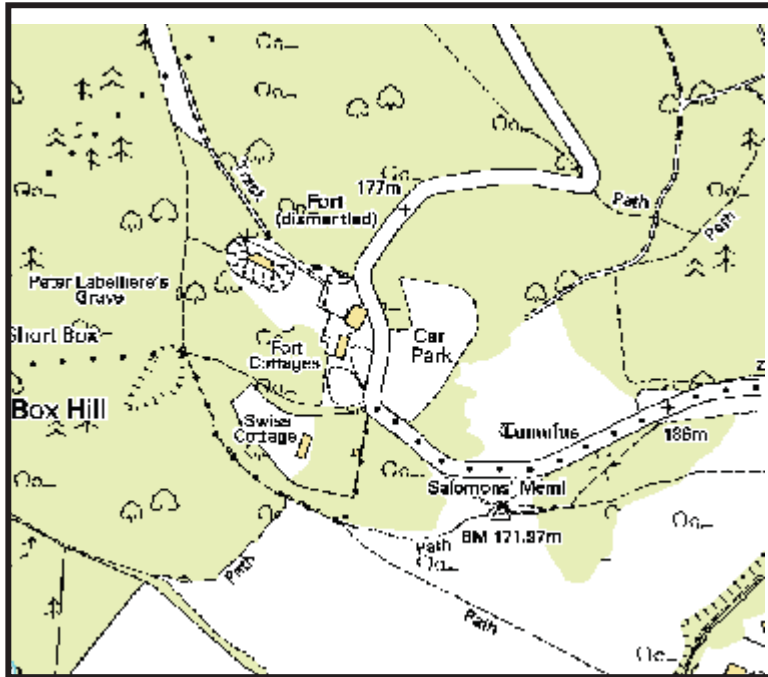
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

1403. 19TH CENTURY FORTIFICATIONS

Box Hill, Mickleham



1:7520 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1403. 19th century Fortifications

Description and Historical Rationale

A line of forts or mobilisation centres were constructed in a ring around London in the 1890s as a means of defence for the capital in the event of a threat of invasion especially from France and Russia. A ring 72 miles long from Guildford to Halstead in Kent and up the valley of the Darent to Dartford was planned. Only the mobilisation centres were built comprising of ramparts, ditches, magazines and a caretaker's accommodation. Eight of the 13 are in Surrey. The batteries, etc. would be built once an imminent threat of invasion occurred. After the turn of the 20th century the threat from the continent receded and the forts were sold off.

Identifying Characteristics

The forts comprise earthworks surrounding a defended position located on the chalk hills overlooking Holmesdale and the Weald. They are marked as forts on the later OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Occur on the North Downs escarpment.

Typical Associations with other Types

Being located on the Downs they are often associated with chalk grassland and scrub (HLT 602) plus secondary woodland (HLT 415).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

SMR

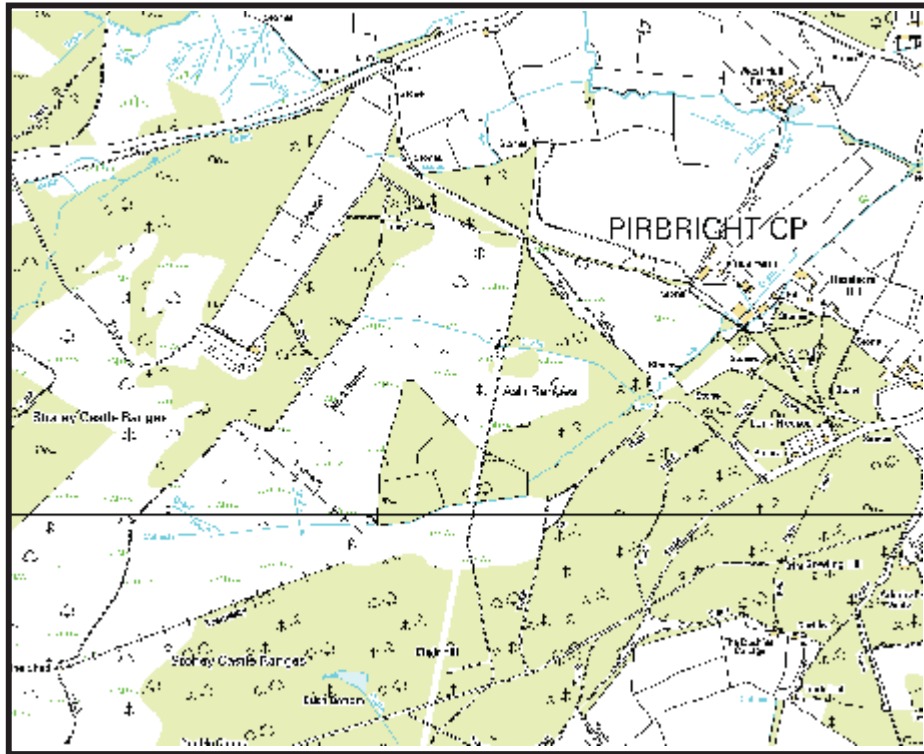
OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs

1404. 20TH CENTURY FORTIFICATIONS

Ash Ranges, Pirbright



1:15040 © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Surrey County Council. LA076872. 2001

1404. 20th century Fortifications

Description and Historical Rationale

Structures and features of the First and Second World Wars plus current military facilities, for training and accommodation.

Identifying Characteristics

Military remains consist of concrete and modern buildings with fences compounds and amorphous earthworks. Regular groups of buildings occur on the edge of heathland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Military features occur mostly in the north and west of the county on the heathlands, in assigned training grounds.

Typical Associations with other Types

Closely associated with unenclosed heath (HLT 501) and with conifer plantations (HLT 410)

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

None

Key Indicative Sources

OS Explorer 1:25,000

RAF OS Mosaic Aerial Photographs

1999 Aerial Photographs