

3.0 METHODOLOGIES FOR DATA CAPTURE AND ANALYSIS USING GIS

3.1 Objectives

3.1.1 The first objective of Stage 3 of the project was to examine the methodologies for data capture in order to allow the presentation of present-day farmstead character at a broad (landscape) scale. The project design required an examination of the potential for working within the Historic Landscape Character areas in order to investigate the possibility of using HLC as a predictive tool for the characterisation and management of HFBS and the targeting of resources.

3.1.2 This stage of the project was to also examine in detail the potential for analysing farmstead character against the County and District Landscape Character Areas through the use of existing data sources relating to the historic building resource, which could be used to test the broad character statements made in Stage 2 of the project.

3.1.3 To undertake these examinations, two pilot areas marked by different character areas were to be used for the data capture and analysis. One was to be an area of the North Wessex Downs AONB, the second area selected includes part of the South Downs AONB.

3.2 Data Sources

3.2.1 The following existing data sources were used:

Hampshire Landscape Character Areas (polygon)	There are 11 Landscape Character Areas in Hampshire as defined by the landscape assessment <i>The Hampshire Landscape</i> produced by the County Council in 1993.
Hampshire Landscape Types (polygon)	<i>The Hampshire Landscape</i> identified a range of different Landscape Types within the Character Areas. Landscape Types represent distinct landscapes with a set of particular characteristics derived from geology, topography, vegetation and human influence.
Hampshire Historic Landscape Character Areas (polygon)	The Hampshire Historic Landscape Character areas, produced in 1999, convey the characteristic patterns of change in the landscape providing an element of time-depth to the character of the landscape.
Historic Building data from the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Building Record (AHBR) (point)	The AHBR contains records on all listed buildings in Hampshire, geo-referenced to c.5m accuracy, and including the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification by building type (eg barn) • Date information derived from the list description. A small number of records have been re-organised to reflect changes in use or the development of a building resulting in the creation of several Event records with more closely defined date ranges
Place Name data from the AHBR (point)	Place Name data, mainly derived from a RCHME project on medieval settlement in Hampshire undertaken in 1994/5, is held within the AHBR. The data is classified by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement type i.e. Village, Hamlet, Farmstead • Date of the first documentary reference principally drawn from Anglo-Saxon charters, Domesday Book and medieval taxation records. The farmstead references predominantly relate to isolated farms rather than farmsteads located in settlements but were considered as a possible useful data source in this project to assist in attempting to understand the development of some individual farmsteads across the study area.
Farmstead Monument data from the AHBR (point)	Within the Monument record data set of the AHBR there are sites classified as 'Farmstead'. These records were assessed for their relevance to this project.

Hampshire Heath and Wood Pasture Data (polygon)	This dataset mapped the extent of heathland and wood pasture surviving in the late 18 th /early 19 th centuries. The data was derived from various map sources including early OS surveyor's drawings, enclosure awards and county maps.
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3.2.2 One new data source was created for this phase of the project:

Actual parliamentary enclosure (polygon)	Within the HLC data there is a character area 'Parliamentary fields'. This character area does not purport to show the extent of enclosure by Act but areas that have the character of such enclosure ie. generally straight, surveyed, field boundaries and regularity in field size and shape. Such fields could be created through an Act or by enclosure by agreement. To examine the correlation between 'Parliamentary fields and actual parliamentary enclosure with historic farmsteads the areas of enclosure by Act as shown in <i>A Guide to Enclosure in Hampshire 1700-1900</i> (Chapman and Seeliger, 1997) were mapped using 1:10,000 base mapping.
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3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 The Stage 3 work required the analysis of historic buildings data, both to test the initial broad character statements made in Stage 2 and inform a more detailed understanding of the character of the resource in the landscape. Hampshire was chosen as the area for the pilot project partly because of the range of geo-referenced data available to test and inform the character statements. Two areas were selected for Stage 3 in order to test different methodologies for data capture. For the first pilot area, located in the North Wessex Downs AONB, the detailed data available within the AHBR was used whereas the second pilot area in the South Wessex Downs AONB was approached as if there was no spatial historic building data. The differing methodologies for capturing and analyzing the data within the each area and the results are presented below.

Methodology for Pilot Area 1 North Wessex Downs AONB

In the North Wessex Downs pilot area the aim was to identify farmstead sites through:

1. Existing data sources;
2. Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" mapping.

Hampshire Historic Buildings data from the AHBR was made available as a GIS shape file consisting of fields containing the following information:

ID No.	Minimum (Earliest) Date
Site Name	Maximum (Latest) Date
Classification	Grade

All records within the study area were selected from the full data set and a new shape file created. This sub set of the data was interrogated in order to identify records with an agricultural building classification, producing further sub sets for farmhouses, barns, granaries, stables, cattle housing, dairies, pigsties and cartsheds.

Creation of a Farmstead Data Set

A primary data set was needed in order to examine the distribution and origin of farmsteads within the North Wessex Downs pilot area. The aim was to create the new 'Farmstead' data set with one point record per farmstead. This was achieved by:

- Copying the largest of the AHBR building data sets (Barns) and removing building records where there was more than one record within the farmstead leaving one point record per farmstead.
- Comparing this data set against the other building type data sets, e.g. Farmhouses, to locate any further farmstead sites represented by historic building records and creating new Farmstead records.

- The addition of all farmsteads shown on the OS 1st Edition 6" maps of c.1877 and not otherwise recorded.
- Outfarm complexes were differentiated, where possible, from homestead complexes.
- The farmstead records that were derived from historic building data were tagged allowing the distribution of the previously known and unknown farmsteads to be mapped. A distinction was made between farmsteads that were known only from a record relating to the farmhouse and those with recorded working buildings.
- Farmsteads that post-date the c.1877 OS mapping were also added using the modern OS 1:10,000 mapping as the data source.

Farmstead Date

Dating information from historic building records was added to each record in the Farmstead data set. Farmsteads identified only from the OS 1st Edition 6" mapping were assigned a 19th century date which indicates a latest possible date of creation. Farmsteads dating from between the 1st Edition 6" and the modern 1:10,000 mapping were termed 'Modern'. A new field was added that allowed the dating information to be analysed by century. The AHBR place name data contains medieval documentary references to settlements and farmsteads. Where there appeared to be a relevant reference to a farmstead the date was recorded in a separate Documentary Reference field.

Farmstead Plan Form

Using the c.1877 map as the data source plan form for each farmstead was recorded. Plan form was divided into six principal plan types (see 2.2.5, above):

- Dispersed;
- Linear
- Parallel
- L-plan (house attached);
- Loose Courtyard;
- Regular Courtyard.

These classifications were used to record the principal attribute of the plan. Secondary attributes were also recorded allowing, for example, the distinction between a U-plan regular courtyard and an E-plan regular courtyard. This approach follows a similar methodology to that taken by Wiliam in recording welsh farmsteads (Wiliam 1982, 37). Other secondary attributes included, for example, where a loose courtyard plan was the principal plan form but there were some detached or dispersed building elements whilst some farmsteads clearly have two yards. A coding system using upper case and lower case letters was devised to represent the combination of plan forms possible.

Since the completion of the pilot project Hampshire County Council have commissioned the roll-out of the point data project across the remainder of the county. In the light of the experience gained during the pilot the attribute list has been modified, particularly in relation to plan form. All farmsteads recorded in the pilot project will be reviewed. The modified attribute list is presented in Appendix III.

Farmstead Location

The location of the farmstead in relation to other settlement was recorded. This will provide the opportunity to examine the distribution of farmsteads in villages, hamlets, loose farmstead groups and those that are in isolated positions and compare these distributions against other attributes.

Farmstead Survival

By comparing the c.1877 OS map and the modern OS mapping farmsteads were assigned to one of four categories:

- Extant – the plan of the farmstead appears largely unaltered;
- Partial Loss – evidence of some change within the farmstead and loss of buildings;
- Significant Loss – farmsteads where a large proportion of the farm buildings appear to have been demolished, possibly leaving only the farmhouse which may now be removed from agriculture or within agricultural use but with modern farm buildings;
- Total Loss – either where a farmstead has been totally removed from the landscape or where the site is still occupied but with no built elements that can be associated with the 1877 map surviving.

During field checking, it was noted that on some farmsteads where it appeared from modern mapping that the historic buildings had been lost the buildings survived but that modern sheds around and within the yard had obscured the plan. To allow a better interpretation of the possible survival the roll-out of the point data project will expand the Survival attribute list, changing the Total Loss category to identify those farmsteads that have been completely lost from the landscape (either Greenfield sites or modern development) and those that remain farms but where that have been completely altered. The addition of a new field recording the presence of large sheds on the site will act as a warning that the mapping of the sheds may conceal historic buildings.

Relating Farmstead data to the Landscape data sets

The new Farmstead data set and the building type data sets were analysed against the Landscape Character Areas, Landscape Types and Historic Landscape Character. The HLC data was viewed in its aggregated form (Newgroup).

One of the major elements with the HLC Newgroup data is the character type 'Parliamentary fields'. It is recognised that this HLC type represents areas that have the character of parliamentary enclosure rather than claiming to map the actual extent of such enclosures. For the purpose of this project it was felt that it would be useful to map the known areas of actual parliamentary enclosure within the North Wessex Downs pilot area for comparison with the HLC data in one of the pilot areas.

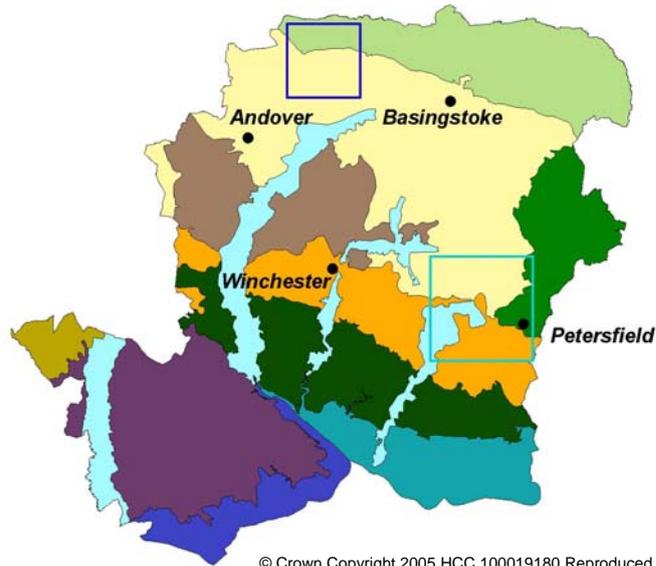
Methodology for Pilot Area 2 South Downs

The selection of Hampshire as the location for this pilot project was partly determined by the availability of geo-referenced historic building and other data. This data was used as the starting point for the data collection in the North Wessex Downs pilot area but, as the project aim was to examine methodologies that would be applicable on a national scale, it was decided to take a different approach to data capture in the South Downs pilot area.

In the South Downs pilot area the primary source of farmstead data was the OS 1st Edition 6" map. All farmsteads shown were recorded together with their plan form and location, as in the first pilot area. Comparison between the 1st Edition mapping and modern OS mapping allowed the recording of change and of any farmsteads that have been created after the date of the 1st Edition mapping. The same classifications were used for these attributes as in the North Wessex Downs pilot area.

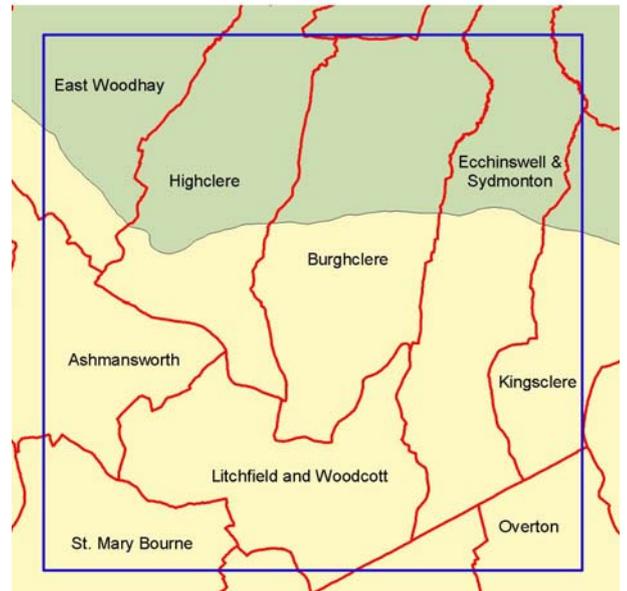
To develop an understanding of the date of the farmsteads, a manual check of the *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* was made to identify listed agricultural buildings. Attribute fields for recording the date of Farmhouses, Barns, Granaries, Cattle housing, Cartsheds, Oast Houses and Dovecotes were added to the data set. A field to record the number of barns on the farmstead was also added. Although time consuming, this method would be applicable to any area without spatial historic building data although since the development of this project the possibility of using geo-referenced listed building data from English Heritage should remove the need for such manual data collection exercises.

3.4 Pilot Area 1 North Wessex Downs - Description



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- Pilot Area 1
- Pilot Area 2
- Landscape Character Areas**
- Hampshire Downs
- Mid Hampshire Downs
- South Hampshire Downs
- Cranborne Chase
- North Hampshire Lowland and Heath
- Western Weald Lowland and Heath
- South Hampshire Lowland and Heath
- New Forest Lowland and Heath
- New Forest Coast
- South Hampshire Coast
- River Valleys

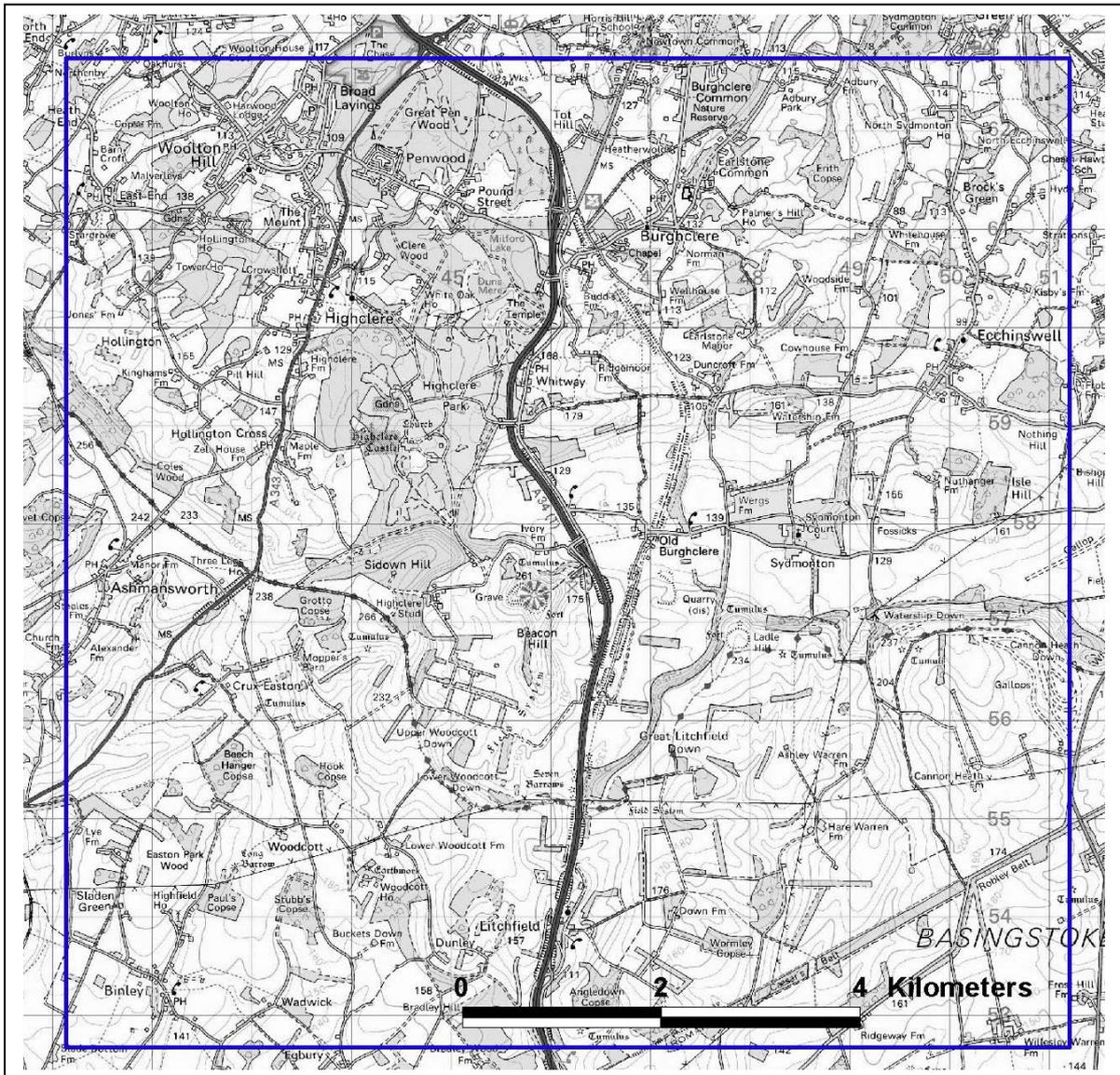


- Pilot Area 1
- Parishes
- Landscape Character Areas**
- Hampshire Downs
- North Hampshire Lowland and Heath

3.4.1 Location

The first pilot area was a 10km² (bottom left corner NGR 441123 152667, top right corner 451200 162740) in north-west Hampshire. The area included parts of the parishes of East Woodhay, Highclere, Burghclere, Ecchinswell and Sydmonton, Kingsclere, St Mary Bourne, Litchfield and Woodcott, Whitchurch and Overton.

The area was selected because it straddled the boundary between the chalk of the North Hampshire Downs Character Area and the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Area, which correspond to the Joint Character Areas of the Thames Basin Heaths (CA129) and the Hampshire Downs (CA130). The pilot area was also selected because it lay within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.



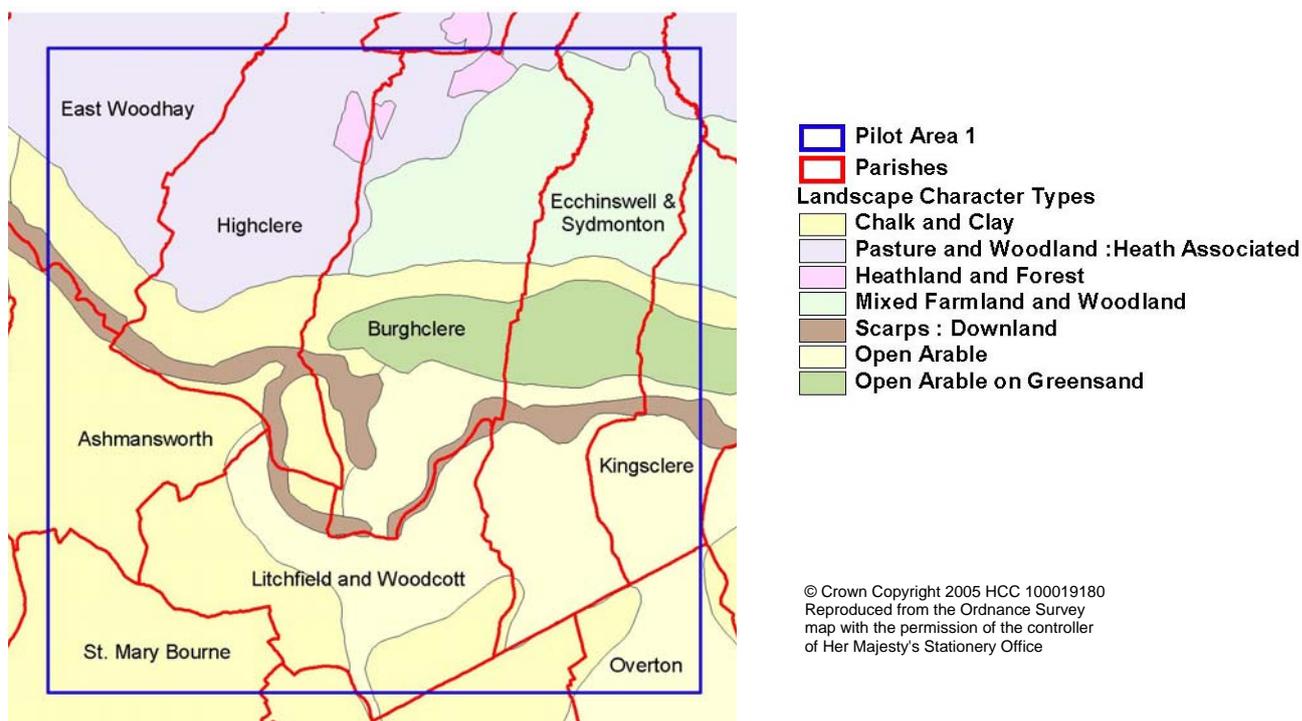
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3.4.2 Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern across the pilot area falls into two distinct parts that closely correspond to the Landscape Character Areas. In the northern part of the area settlement tends to be dispersed with many small hamlets and isolated farmsteads (shaded grey on the Roberts and Wrathmell map). In the Hampshire Downs part of the pilot area villages form the predominant settlement form. Generally across the chalk villages lie within the river valleys but as no valleys fall within the pilot area there are few large villages. In the eastern part of the area settlements tend to lie on higher ground although Litchfield is sited in a dry valley within the downs which are otherwise dotted by isolated farmsteads.



(Roberts and Wrathmell, 2000)



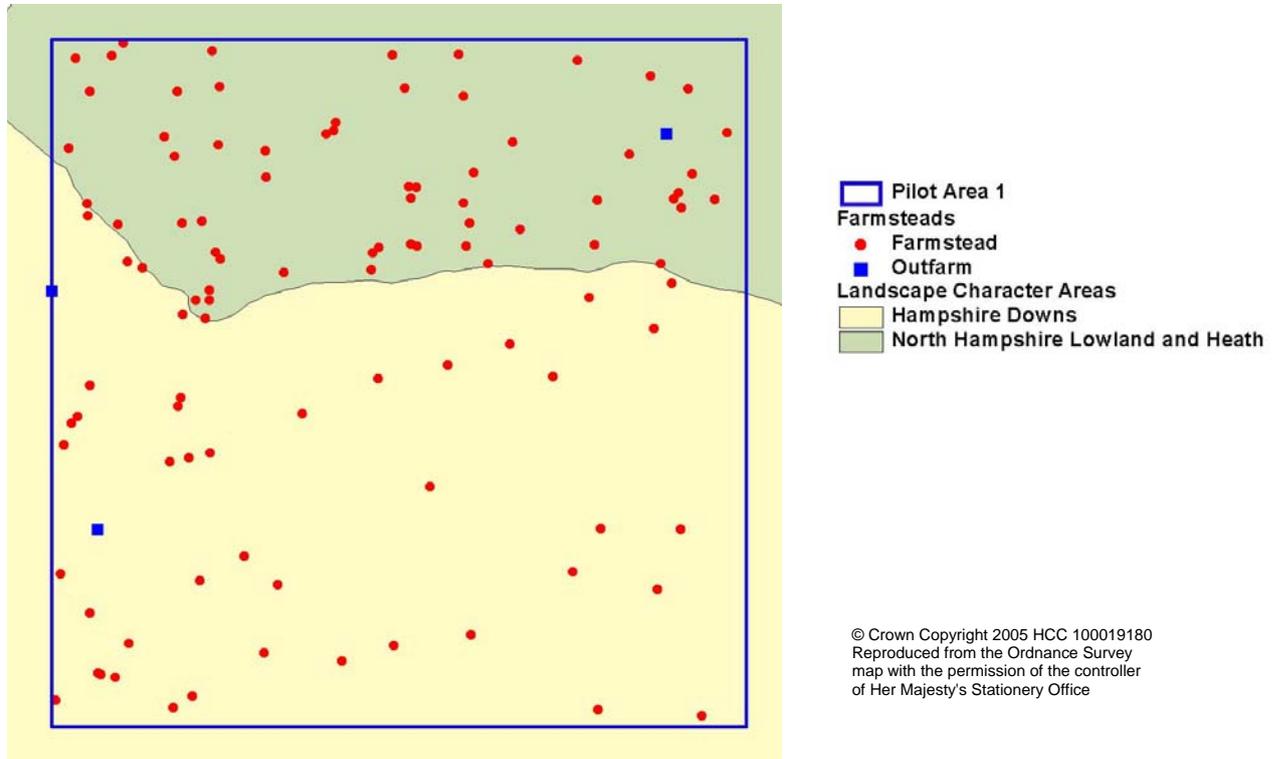
3.4.3 Landscape Types

The Landscape Types data provides a clearer indication of the landscape within the pilot area. The North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Area is divided into two main landscape types: Woodland and Pasture: Heath Associated and Mixed Farmland and Woodland reflecting the mixed geologies of clay and sands that are found within this part of the Thames Basin. The Hampshire Downs Character Area is divided into four landscape types: Chalk and Clay, Open Arable, Open Arable on Greensand and Scarps: Downland.

The Scarps: Downland landscape type marks a distinct feature of the landscape in this area. From the Chalk and Clay, a landscape with high ridges (260-230m AOD) divided by relatively steep sided valleys, the land falls sharply to the north to c150m AOD. The landscape of the Open Arable above the scarp slope is equally high but gentler in its undulations. The greensand area presents a low, rounded ridge between the bottom of the scarp and the Mixed Farmland and Woodland to the north. Along the area of greensand are a number of gentle knolls, several of which have attracted farmsteads. North of the greensand is a well-wooded gently rolling landscape of between 100-130m AOD which is cut by several small streams draining northwards to the River Enborne which marks the county boundary.

3.5 Results: Pilot Area 1 North Wessex Downs AONB

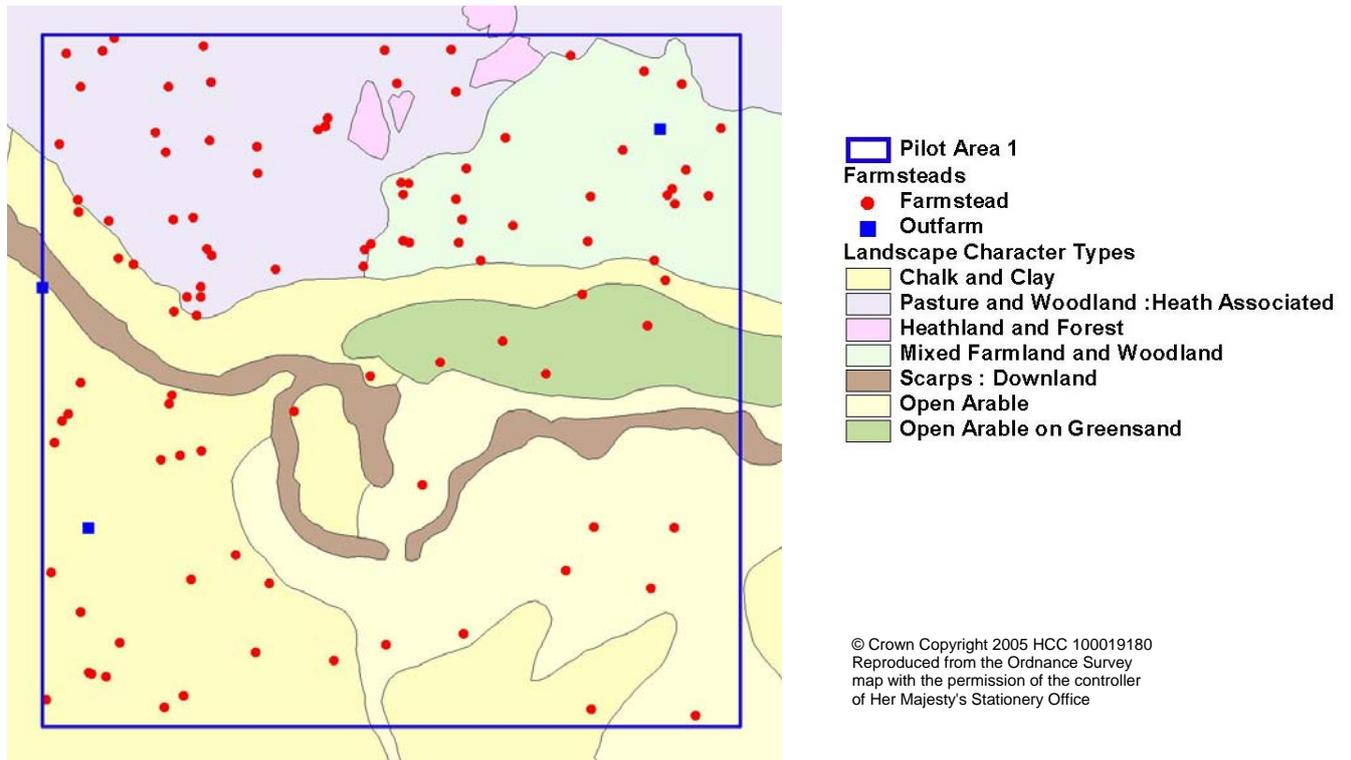
3.5.1 This section presents an analysis of the data against the Hampshire Landscape Character Areas used as the basis for the character statements made in Stage 2 of the project. The Landscape Types mapping is also used to assist with the interpretation of the statements. This is followed by an analysis of the data against Historic Landscape Character data.



3.5.2 Farmstead Sites and Landscape Character

The mapping of the distribution of all recorded farmsteads shows a marked distinction between the Hampshire Downs and the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath character areas. Parts of the latter, where heavier clay soils are found, were subjected to medieval assarting, the clearance of woodland by the 14th century at least, whilst some extensive areas of heathland with relatively light, poorer quality soils, remained unenclosed until the 19th century. Farm sizes are known to have been small and therefore the higher density of farmsteads scattered across the landscape was expected.

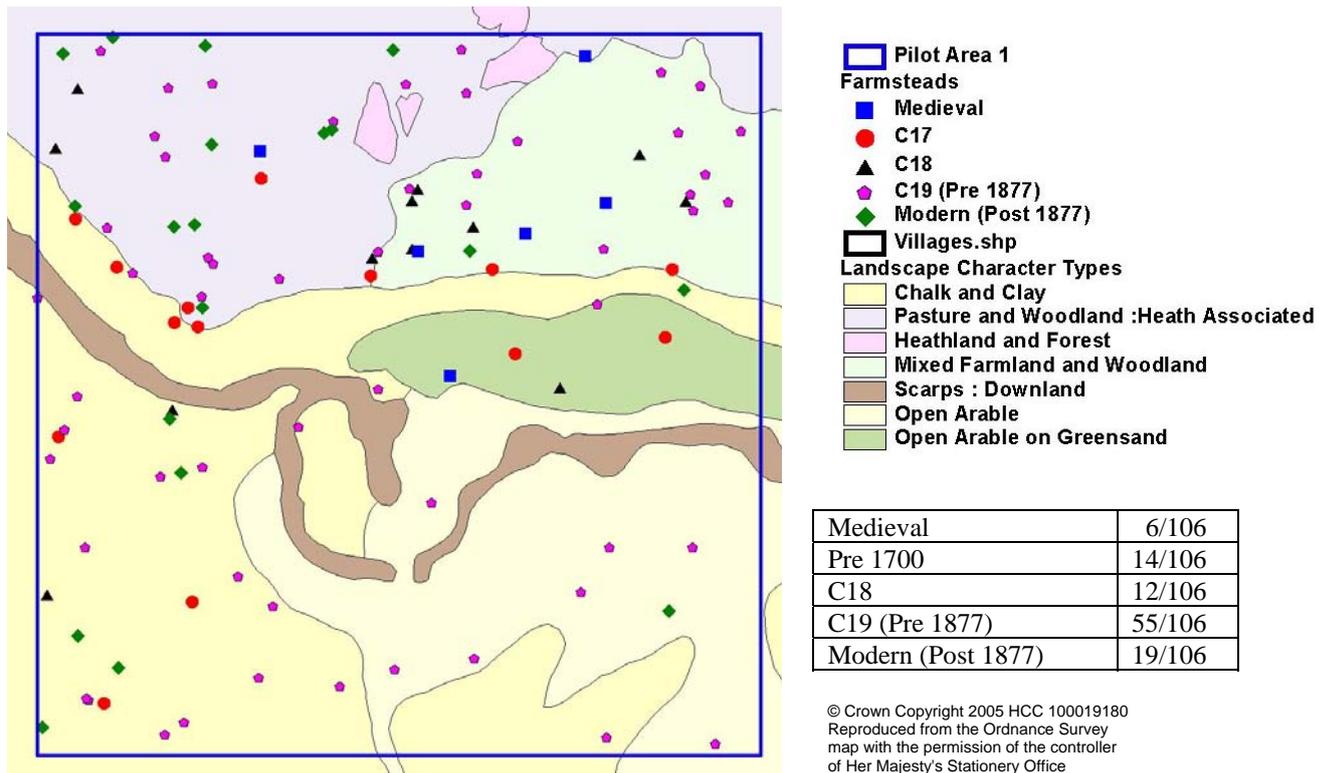
The Hampshire Downs character area forms part of the chalk belt that runs across central Hampshire into Dorset and Wiltshire to the west and Sussex and Kent to the east. From the medieval period onwards this area was dominated by sheep and corn farming and provided some of the best arable in the county. The oldest farmsteads are usually found in villages often located in the valleys of chalk streams. The large areas of arable and downland used for sheep walks were usually enclosed by agreement from the 17th century onwards which in some instances led to the creation of new, isolated, farmsteads. By the late 18th century this area contained some of the largest farms in the county. Therefore, it would be expected that there would be a lower density of farmsteads in the landscape and again, this assumption is borne out by the density of farmsteads in the chalk landscape.



3.5.3 Farmstead Sites and Landscape Types

The Landscape Character Area data has been sub-divided into Landscape Types (this area data set was not used in Stage 2) thus affording an additional dimension to the distribution of farmsteads. Within the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath character area there are two principal areas, Mixed Farmland and Woodland in the eastern part and Pasture and Woodland: Heath Associated across the western part of the area. The Mixed Farmland and Woodland area marginally contains the greater density of farmsteads of the two areas whilst farmsteads are concentrated along both sides of the southern boundary of the Pasture and Woodland area at its junction with the Chalk and Clay. This distribution of farmsteads along the boundary of Landscape Type may reflect the intentional siting farmsteads at points where a differing land use and soils could be accessed.

The Hampshire Downs area can be divided into three main landscape types. Chalk and Clay covers the western part of the area with a narrow band bordering the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath. Most of the south-eastern quadrant is Open Arable, bordered to the north by an area of Arable on Greensand. Most farmsteads lie on the Chalk and Clay and several farmsteads lie on the Greensand area. The Open Arable area has only a few farmsteads within it and has the lowest density of farmsteads of any of the main Landscape Type areas within the pilot area other than the Scarps which is clearly unsuitable for settlement.



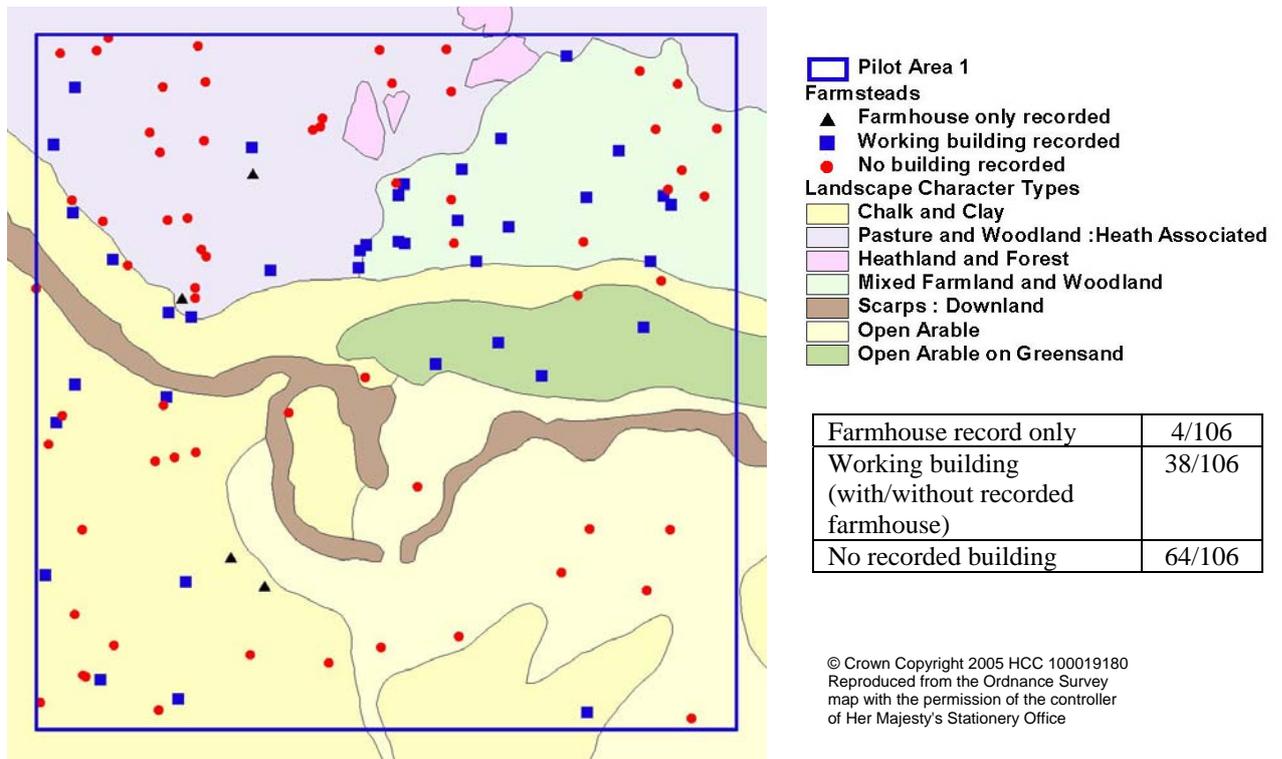
3.5.4 Farmstead Sites by Date and Landscape Types

Through analysis of all historic building records relating to each farmstead an 'earliest date' was recorded by taking the Minimum Date for the oldest building in the farmstead. Farmsteads recorded on the OS 1st Edition 6" map of 1877 were recorded as 19th century (Pre 1877). Farmsteads marked on the modern 1:10,000 mapping but not on the 1st Edition OS were recorded as Modern (Post 1877). This provides a minimum indication of the date of origin of the steadings. For the farmsteads that were only identified from OS mapping further work is required to ascertain a more accurate minimum date, either through fieldwork or historical research. It is accepted that many of the 19th-century farmsteads will be shown to have earlier origins. Only one of the 'Modern' farmsteads appears to have earlier origins on the basis of a listed building recording for the farmhouse (using 'House' as the classification).

The Stage 2 character statements predicted that within the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath farmsteads of medieval and pre-1700 origin would be found dispersed in the landscape. Of the six farmsteads with one or more surviving medieval buildings within the pilot area, five lie within this Character Area.

Within the Hampshire Downs area it was expected that most pre-1700 farmsteads would be found within villages or hamlets but that they can occasionally be found in isolated positions. Some of these isolated farmsteads will represent the sites of medieval hamlets whilst others may be consolidated holdings of a single farm that originated in the medieval period. The only recorded medieval farmstead within the area lies within the shrunken medieval village of Old Burghclere, whilst the three 17th-century farmsteads in the south-western quadrant on the Chalk and Clay are all within villages or hamlets. Of interest are the two 17th-century farmsteads within the area of Arable on Greensand, both of which are in isolation, and the string of pre-1700 farmsteads along the boundary with the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath. It is probable that at least two of these farmsteads have medieval origins, evidenced by documentary sources from the AHBR Place-Name data set. The Open Arable area has no isolated farmsteads that can be dated earlier than the 19th century at present.

In the north-west corner of the pilot area is an area of Pasture and Woodland: Heath Associated. This area is notable for the number of 19th century and modern farmsteads within it. During mapping it was noticed that there were several farms that moved out of areas of settlement after 1877, leaving the old farmstead site to be redeveloped so, in some cases, the map records one farm twice. There are also relatively few farmsteads with pre-19th century date. This probably reflects the relatively poor quality of the soils which would not have supported significant areas of arable, thus large barns were not required. The small farms in the area probably focused on pastoral farming, providing few buildings that would be considered for listing.



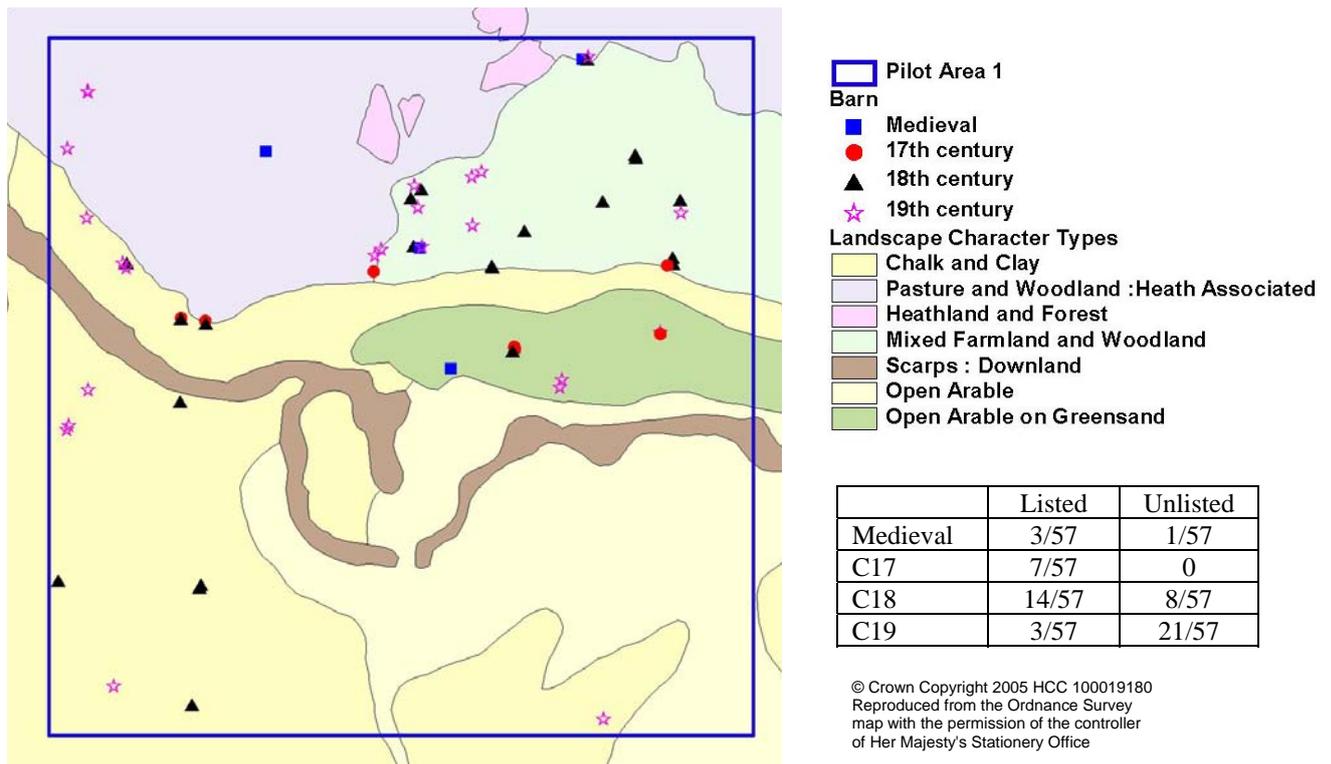
3.5.5 Farmstead Sites by Data Source and Landscape Types

The previous map showed that there is a high number of farmsteads that appear to have 19th century origins. The majority of these farmsteads were recorded from 1st Edition OS mapping. To better understand the limitations of the dataset the farmstead records have been divided to show those identified by a record for the farmhouse only, those farmsteads with recorded working buildings (with or without there a recorded farmhouse) and those where there is no recorded building. These figures highlight the disparity between the HFB resource as known from historic building records, principally listed buildings, and the actual distribution of farmsteads in the landscape. It also demonstrates the importance of having a contextualised overview of the resource to fully understand the nature and character of farmsteads in the landscape.

Only four farmsteads were identified from a Farmhouse record only. There are two factors that may have effectively reduced this figure. There are known farmsteads in the pilot area that have a listed farmhouse only but the building was classified as 'House' rather than 'Farmhouse' when entered into the AHBR. These farmsteads will not have been identified by the survey. More widely, many pre-1750 houses, especially those within settlements, will have functioned as farmhouses in the past although now they have no connection to agriculture. Again, a knowledge of the character of settlement in an area is essential to contribute to the understanding of the research potential and future management of such buildings.

The second reason for the small number of farmsteads identified only by a recorded farmhouse is the use of data from a Buildings at Risk survey undertaken in the area. This work created records for otherwise unrecorded curtilage farm buildings associated with listed farmhouses. The presence of this additional data means that the number of farmsteads with recorded working buildings will be higher than if only listed building data had been used.

Of the 106 farmsteads recorded in the pilot area, 64 were identified from mapping only and of these 46 of these farmsteads pre-date 1877, the date of the OS 1st Edition 6" map. All farmstead within the Open Arable identified from mapping only. This distribution may indicate that these farmsteads are either of late origin and thus do not appear in the AHBR because few examples of their buildings are listed, or that modern agricultural developments have resulted in demolition or major alteration of the farmstead and its buildings. This sparse distribution of post 1750 farmsteads in the Hampshire Downs Character Area was predicted in Stage 2 of the project.



3.5.6 Barns by Date and Landscape Types

Within the pilot area there are only four medieval barns recorded, all widely spaced across the area but absent from the Open Arable. Three of these lie with the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath character area whilst the fourth, in the Hampshire Downs character area on the Open Arable on Greensand landscape type is a large aisled barn on a manor of the bishopric of Winchester.

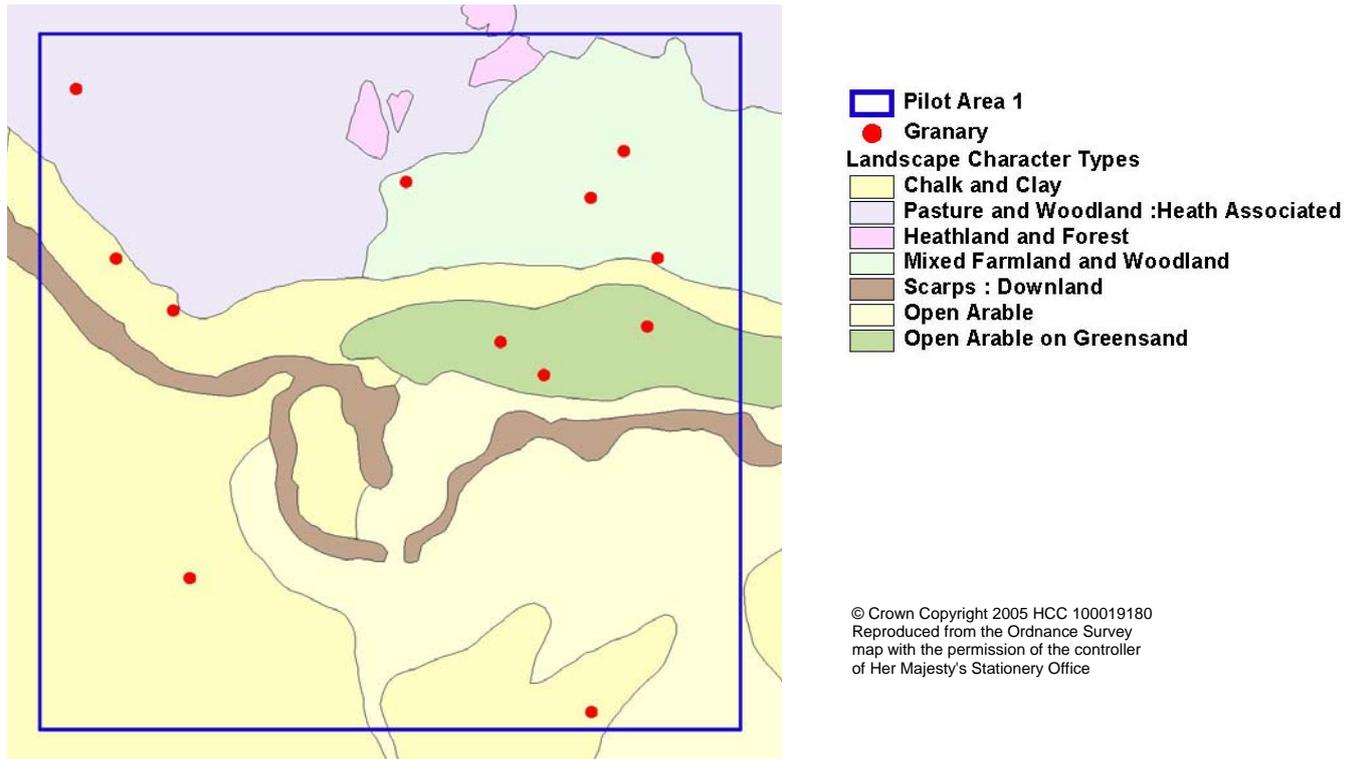
There is an interesting distribution of farmsteads with 17th-century barns along the boundary between the North Hampshire Downs and the Hampshire Downs. Apart from those close to the boundary there are no other 17th-century barns in the northern part of the area and only two to the south, both on the Open Arable on Greensand.

The greatest number of listed barns in the area date from the 18th century. There is a significant clustering of barns of this date in the Mixed Farmland and Woodland area, in marked contrast to the Woodland and Pasture area to the west, which attests the importance of arable farming in this area in contrast to the area to the west, based on heathland where there are few recorded barns of any date. On the Chalk and Clay there are several farmsteads with 18th-century barns as would be expected on one of the prime arable areas of the county where increasing yields and expansion of arable during the 18th century would have required an increase in storage and processing capacity. There are a total of 24 19th-century barns in the pilot area but only three of these are listed in their own right. Most are curtilage buildings or within farmsteads where there are other listed buildings.

The survival of these barns indicates that they were either associated with smaller farmsteads of less than 150 acres where, generally, earlier barns tend to survive or they were large enough to be able to accommodate late 19th century developments in terms of capacity or function.

Generally the distribution of barns identified above 3 compares reasonably well with the statements made in Stage 2 for the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Area although it was stated that ‘most farmsteads dominated by one or more large timber-framed, often aisled, threshing barns’. This statement needs to be further tested on the ground in relation to the many farmsteads where there is currently no recorded building. It may be that many of these farmsteads include an aisled barn of 19th century date which, because of its date, is considered to be of insufficient architectural or historic interest to be listed.

For the Hampshire Downs Character Area it was also stated that timber-framed barns dominated most farmsteads. It is recognized that there are no large village centres within the pilot area where the oldest farmsteads are likely to be found. Many of the farmsteads within the pilot area, mostly standing in isolation, are not dominated by timber-framed barns but by solid-walled buildings of brick and flint or brick.

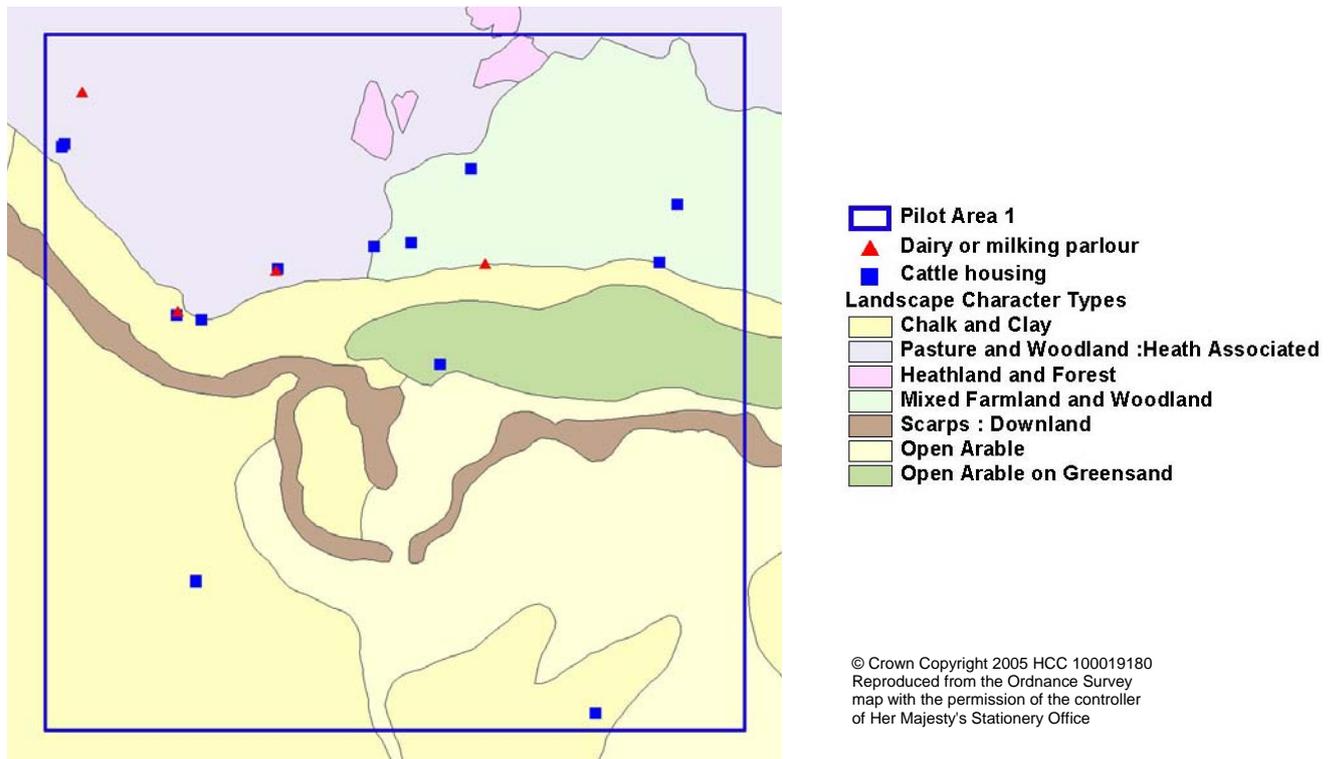


3.5.7 Granaries and Landscape Type

The distribution of granaries over the area probably provided the greatest surprise in that there are so few recorded granaries (11) across a landscape where corn production was the mainstay for most farms in both character areas.

As suggested in the Stage 2 character statements, all but one of the recorded granaries are small free-standing structures set on 5 or 9 staddle stones. Two two-storey granaries are known in the area, one lies at the northern edge of the Hampshire Downs area, in the Arable on Greensand area, the second is within the Mixed Farmland and Woodland of the northern part of the pilot area.

The small number of granaries across the Chalk and Clay, where farmsteads with threshing barns from the 18th and 19th century are recorded, is of interest. It is considered that granaries are usually well-covered by listing with most, although not all free-standing granaries listed. Their limited numbers within the pilot area, and within the Chalk and Clay area in particular, may indicate the vulnerability of these buildings and therefore they should be regarded as a high priority in terms of the need for appropriate management.



3.5.8 Cattle related buildings and Landscape Type

As was predicted in Stage 2, the majority of buildings for cattle are found within or close to the North Hampshire Downs character area. All the recorded cattle shelters are late additions to existing farmsteads except the record in the south-east corner which forms part of a mid-19th-century planned farmstead. However, this farmstead does not have any listed buildings and demonstrates the potential imbalance caused by reliance on listed building data.

The cattle housing within the area typically consists of open-fronted shelter sheds which have sometimes been mis-identified as cartsheds. Of the four listed cattle shelters, three were actually listed as cartsheds.

In relation to dairying there are three recorded milking parlours although, as none of these buildings are listed, there is limited information regarding the date and features of these buildings. There is one recorded dairy, an ornate example that forms part of a 19th-century re-modelled farmstead.

The number and distribution of cattle related buildings, particularly in the Hampshire Downs Character Area, may be because cattle were of little importance in a sheep-corn economy, buildings were rarely provided or buildings such as barns were re-utilised for cattle, there has been poor survival of this class of farm building or there has been poor recording. For example, where a cattle shelter is built against a barn, the barn may be listed but the cattle shelter may not be mentioned in the list description or, if mentioned, it has not been indexed on the AHBR. However, in a predominantly arable area it is interesting to reflect that there are as many recorded shelter sheds as granaries although listing has favoured granaries over cattle buildings.

3.5.9 This section presents an analysis of the Historic Farm Building data in the context of the Historic Landscape Character mapping. This is followed by a section that examines the strengths of the various forms of character area data.

3.5.10 Historic Landscape Character data can be difficult to interpret as there are over 80 HLC types at its finest level of resolution making the data appears visually complex, even within a relatively small area of landscape such as the study area. Through the aggregation of the data the detailed areas of historic landscape character have been simplified within a dataset called 'Newgroup'. Within the North Wessex Downs transect the HLC Newgroup data consisted of eight principal areas:

- Assarted fields
- Fields with wavy boundaries
- Parliamentary fields
- Ex-downland fields
- Assarted woodland
- Other old woodlands
- 19th century plantations and other recent woodland
- Parks

3.5.11 The HLC Report (Lambrick and Bramhill, 1999) interprets the above field types thus:

Assarted fields. Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land. Generally early medieval to early post-medieval in age. Assarts do not seem to occur in association with downland or within areas which were once open fields. Regular assarts tend to be 19th or early 20th in date and associated with the clearance or enclosure of woodland or rationalisation of existing assarts.

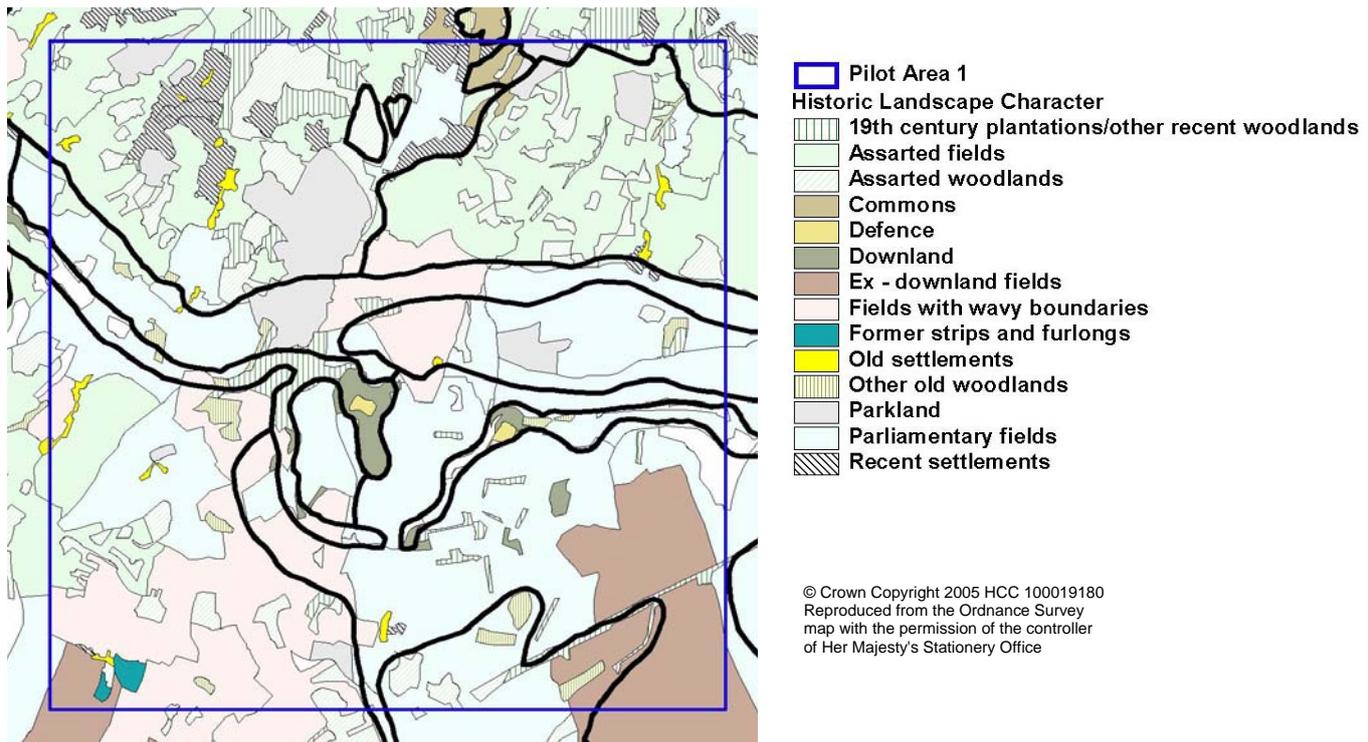
Fields with wavy boundaries. This enclosure type is assumed normally to relate to medieval to 17th/18th century informal enclosure, predating the period when boundaries were carefully surveyed. There may be exceptions.

Parliamentary fields. These enclosures were typically formed by Parliamentary Inclosure Acts of the late 18th-19th centuries, or are probably contemporary with them. Post-parliamentary enclosures, eg of downland or woodland may also include be included in this type. Parliamentary fields within Newgroup consist of fields of a range of sizes from large, regular fields to small, regular fields. There are also some small irregular fields that have also been identified as Parliamentary fields although none lie within the North Wessex Downs pilot area.

Ex-Downland fields. The Ex-Downland fields within the pilot area are fields described as Regular 'Ladder' fields' which are formed by cross boundaries linking long wavy parallel boundaries which are often trackways or footpaths. 'Ladder' type fields are mainly evident on the chalk uplands of the county, linking lower ground to higher downs. They probably result from informal enclosure of the downland, in post-medieval times, but are mostly not directly associated with formal parliamentary enclosure.

3.5.12 Although the description of Parliamentary fields appears to closely associate them with the process of Enclosure by Act of Parliament, they are generally considered to represent regular fields with the character of parliamentary enclosure. The mapping of actual parliamentary enclosure allowed an assessment of the areas of the HLC character area that extended beyond the actual parliamentary enclosure areas to refine the understanding of the process of enclosure.

3.5.13 Comparison of the actual parliamentary enclosure areas with the areas of heath and wood pasture allowed further insight into the process of enclosure. This is important if HLC is to be used more widely as a tool for developing statements about the character of the built resource, particularly in relation to farm buildings. The process of enclosure may have had a major impact on the location and form of farmsteads and their buildings, and the majority of enclosure occurred during a period of significant development and change within agriculture. It is possible that a regular field pattern created through a process of enclosure by agreement in the late 17th century and a mid-19th century area of parliamentary enclosure may have the same character when seen on a map, but the farmsteads within and relating to these areas may display markedly different characteristics.

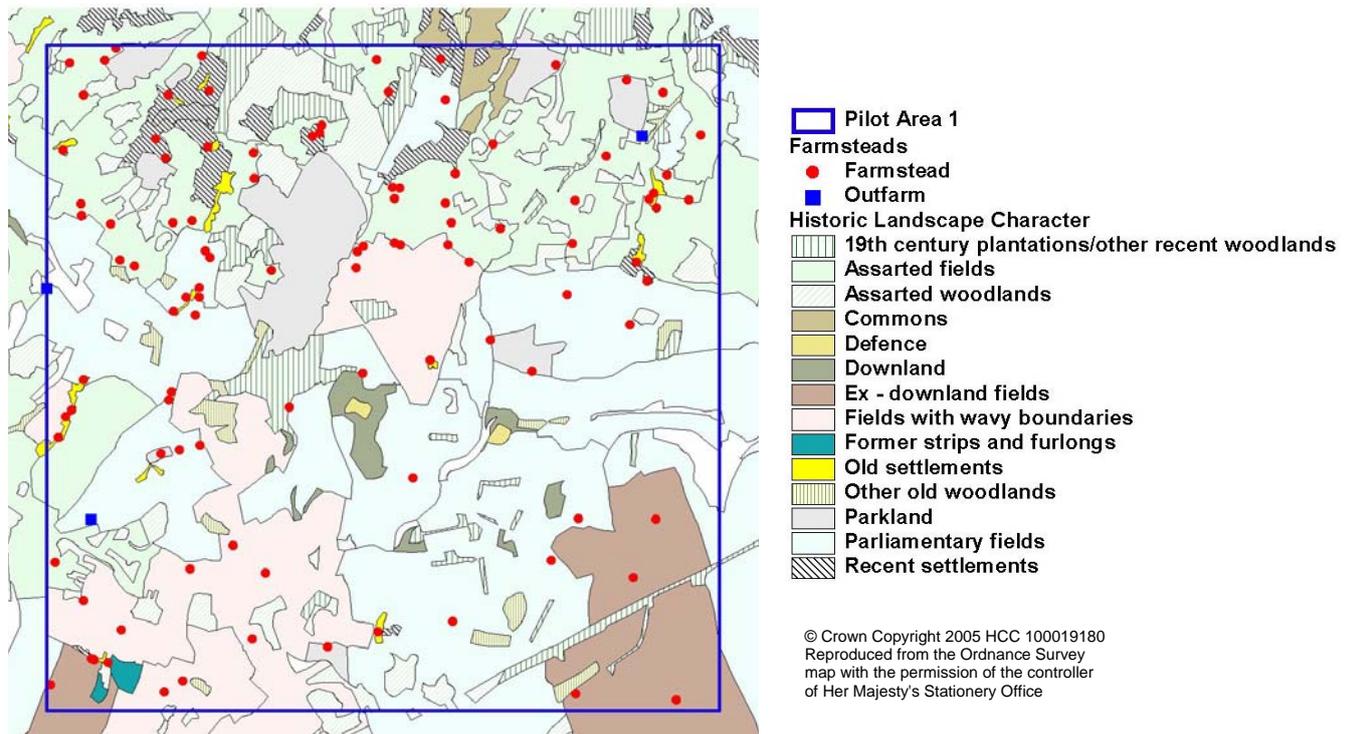


3.5.15 Historic Landscape Character with the Landscape Type boundaries superimposed

The distribution of the HLC areas within the pilot area showed that the majority of 'Assarted fields' and 'Assarted woodland' lie, as expected, within the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Area whilst the 'Parliamentary fields' are mainly found within the Hampshire Downs Character Area, a landscape cleared of woodland much earlier. 'Fields with wavy boundaries', interpreted as representing 17th/18th century informal enclosure lie mainly in the south-west corner of the pilot area with a block at the centre of the Hampshire Downs character area. 'Ex-downland fields' are mainly seen in the south-east corner of the Hampshire Downs area. 'Parks', with Highclere being the largest, are more commonly found in the north of the area which has also seen the greatest level of modern development of settlements.

Generally the boundary between the Hampshire Downs and North Hampshire Lowland and Heath areas is reflected in the HLC boundary between 'Assarted fields' and 'Parliamentary fields' although there is some small areas where 'Assarted fields' extend into the Hampshire Downs Character Area. The boundary between the two Character Areas is not clear in HLC in the centre of the pilot area where Highclere Park extends across the boundary and in the large area of 'Fields with wavy boundaries' that also bridges the Character Area boundary.

Within the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Area the boundary between the Mixed Farmland and Woodland and the Woodland and Pasture of the Landscape Types is also reflected in HLC. The boundaries between Landscape Types Open Arable and Chalk and Clay are also partially reflected in HLC at the southern edge of the pilot area although overall the degree of concordance is not high. The Arable on Greensand Landscape Type is not visible through HLC.



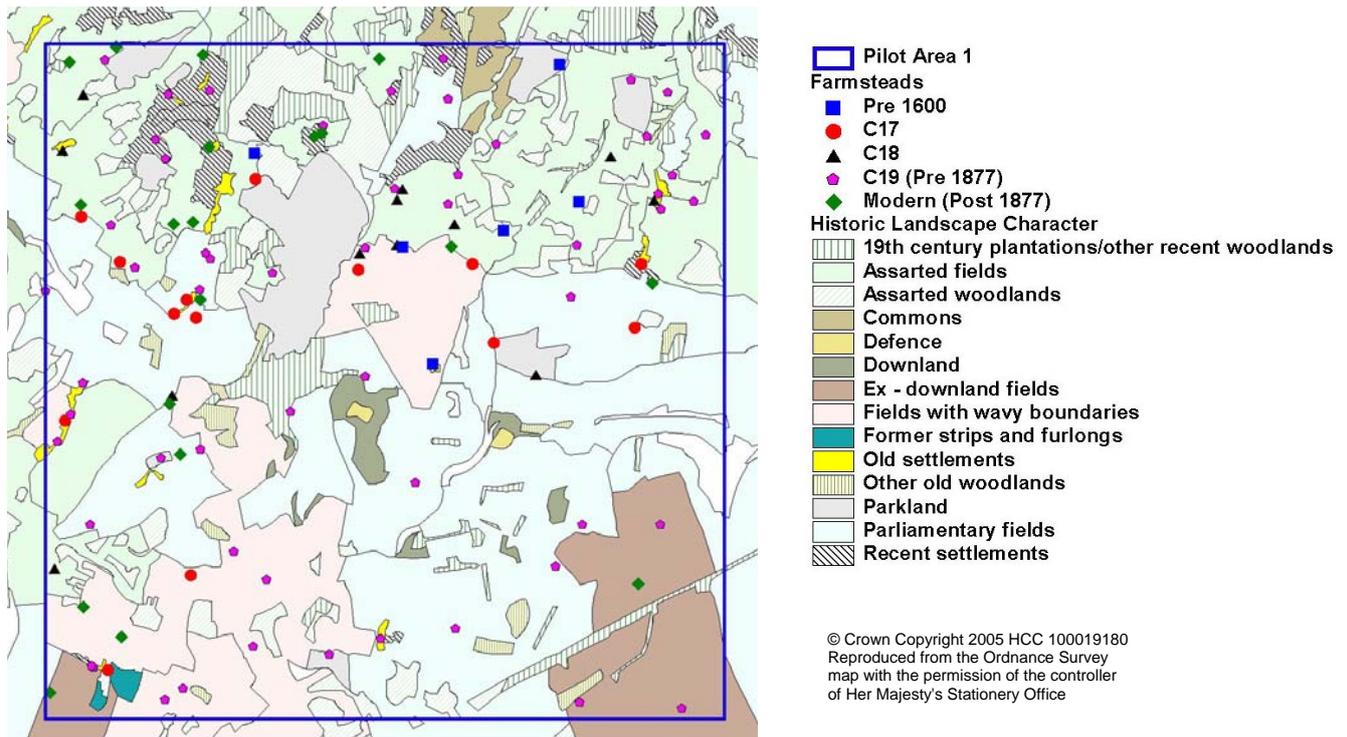
3.5.16 Farmsteads and Historic Landscape Character

Analysis of the distribution of farmsteads against the HLC data shows that there is a higher density of farmsteads within the 'Assarted fields' character area, as would be expected of an area where historically farm sizes were generally small.

Within the areas of 'Parliamentary fields', which form the bulk of the southern part of the study area, there is a low density of farmsteads. The greatest concentration of farmsteads is at the northern edge of the main block of this HLC type where a block of 'Parliamentary fields' extends across the Landscape Character Area boundary between the Hampshire Downs and the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Areas. Within this area there is a loose cluster of farmstead sites.

The HLC areas 'fields with wavy boundaries' have a higher density of farmsteads than the 'Parliamentary fields'. The majority of farmstead sites are found fringing or near the edge of these areas, particularly in the northern block of this character type, and many sites relate to medieval hamlets or villages, some of which are shrunken settlements. Few, if any, of these farmsteads appear to have been created as part of the process of enclosure and the movement of farmsteads away from historic areas of settlement into newly consolidated and enclosed holdings. The density of farmsteads within the 'Ex-Downland fields' is broadly similar to that seen in the 'Fields with wavy boundaries' but these farmsteads are all in isolated locations.

Three sites have been recorded as outfarms within the pilot area. One lies in the northern part of the area within 'Assarted fields' and was a single barn not clearly associated with a farmstead but close to a hamlet. It may, therefore, not be a typical outfarm. The other two outfarms were clearly typical outfarms. Both lay within, although close to the edge of area of 'Parliamentary fields'. At this stage of assessment it is not possible to definitely link these outfarms with other farmsteads in the pilot area but it is probable that the main farmsteads that these outfarms served were on historic sites located in settlements.



3.5.17 Farmsteads by Date and Historic Landscape Character

Within the pilot area there are six farmsteads that can be identified through surviving pre-1600 buildings. All these farmsteads lie within or close to 'Assarted fields' or 'Fields with wavy boundaries' the two HLC areas of greatest time depth.

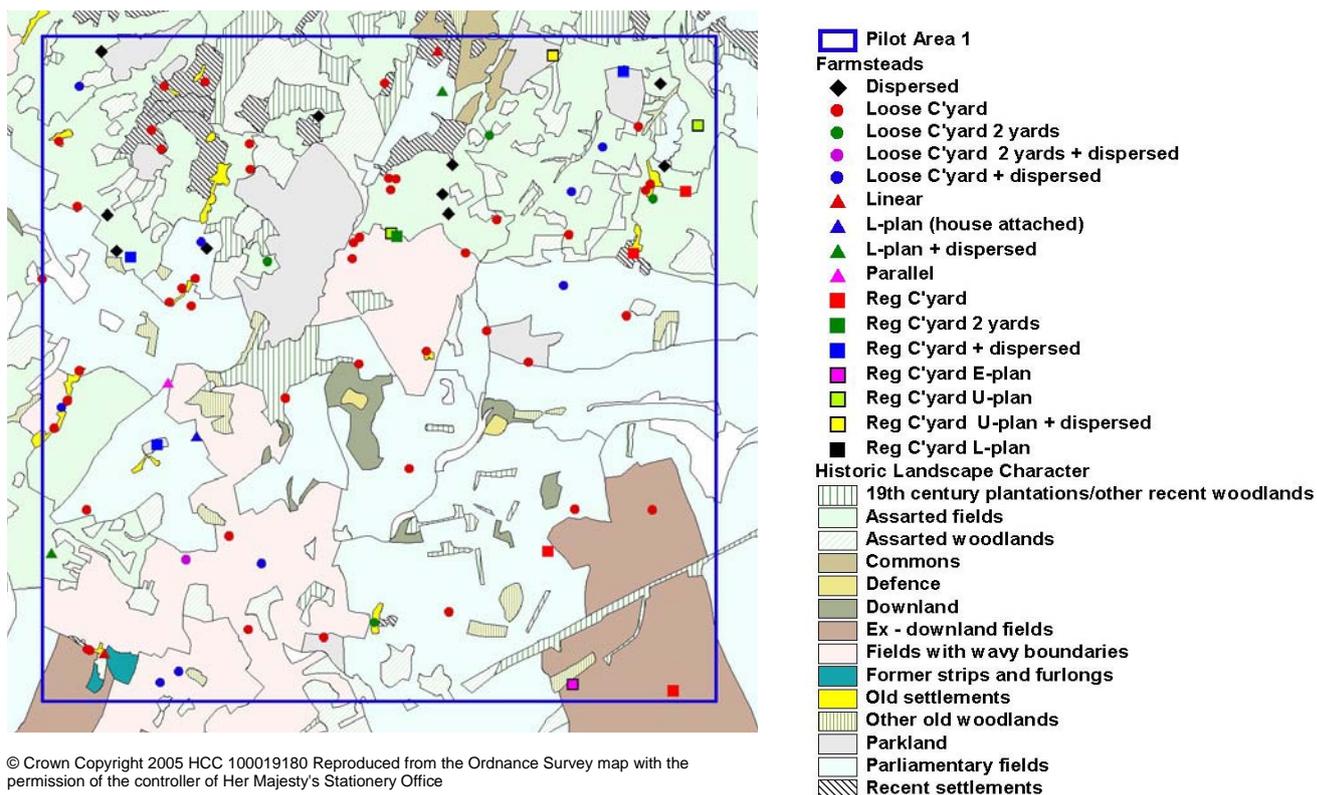
There is a marked concentration of pre 1700 century farmsteads along the boundary between 'Parliamentary fields' and 'Assarted fields' in the western part of the pilot in particular. This may reflect the siting of farmsteads close to the boundary between their enclosed fields and open common land. Otherwise, pre 1700 farmsteads show a similar association with 'Assarted fields' and 'Fields with wavy boundaries' as is seen with the medieval farmsteads.

Farmsteads assigned to the 18th century on the basis of surviving buildings are also concentrated in the northern part of the area within 'Assarted fields' or along the boundary between 'Fields with wavy boundaries' and 'Assarted fields'.

The farmsteads currently dated to the 19th century (Pre 1877) are the most problematic group in that the dating evidence for most of these farmsteads is the OS 1st Edition 6" map. However, the lack of recorded buildings on these farmsteads would suggest that either they are:

- Farmsteads of older origin but have few recorded buildings dated earlier than the 19th century (and therefore possibly listable) due to greater levels of change within the farmstead;
- Farmsteads of 19th century origin.

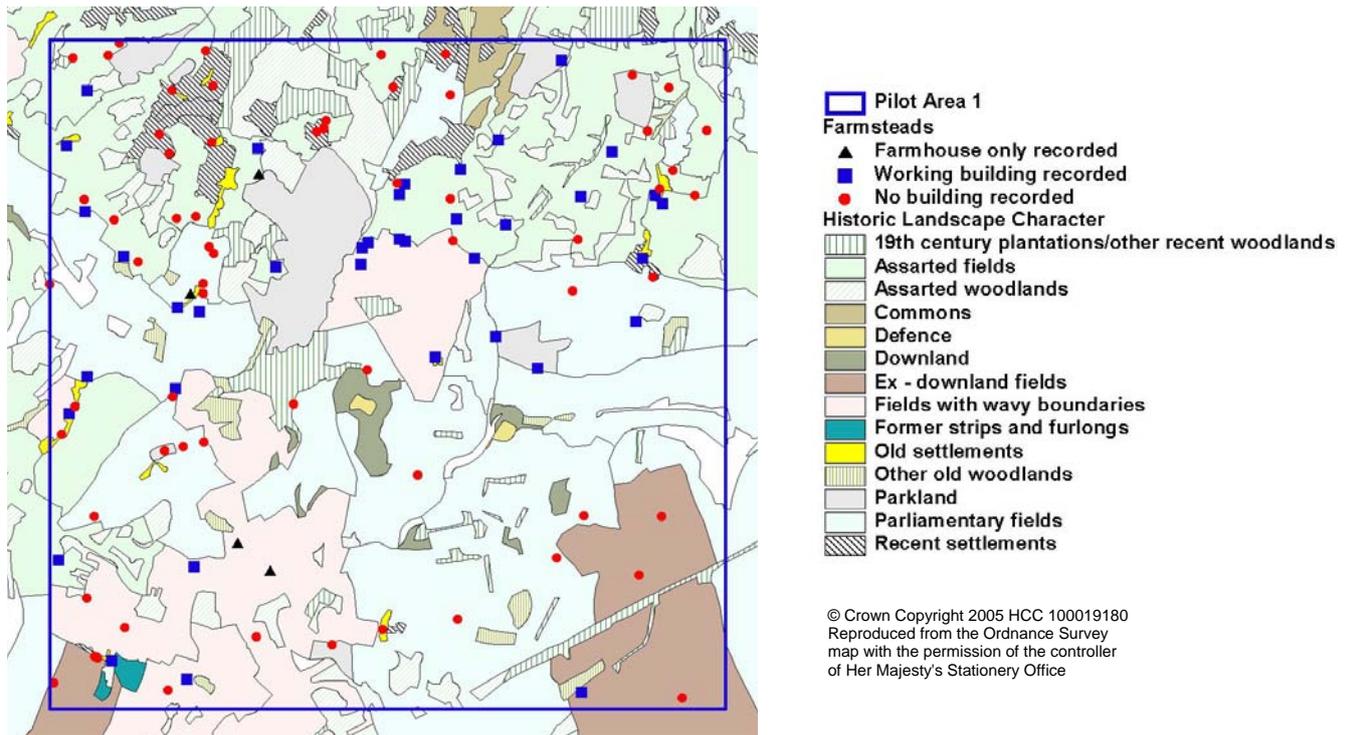
The 'Parliamentary fields' type predominantly contains 19th century farmsteads, a few 18th century farmsteads and five 17th century farmsteads. The earlier farmsteads are mostly located along the northern edge of the main area of 'Parliamentary fields' on clay soils. The field boundaries in the environs of these earlier farmsteads give cause for questioning the appropriateness of the classification as 'Parliamentary fields', for example, as at Nuthanger Farm, Ecchinswell and Sydmonton.



3.5.18 Farmstead plan types against Historic Landscape Character

The four major divisions in plan type are: Loose Court-Yards; Regular Courtyards including L-plans detached from the house with a clear yard; Linear/L-plans with the house attached and Dispersed plans (See 2.2.5). The plan form of 87 farmsteads was recorded, the remaining 19 being 'Modern (Post 1877)' farmsteads.

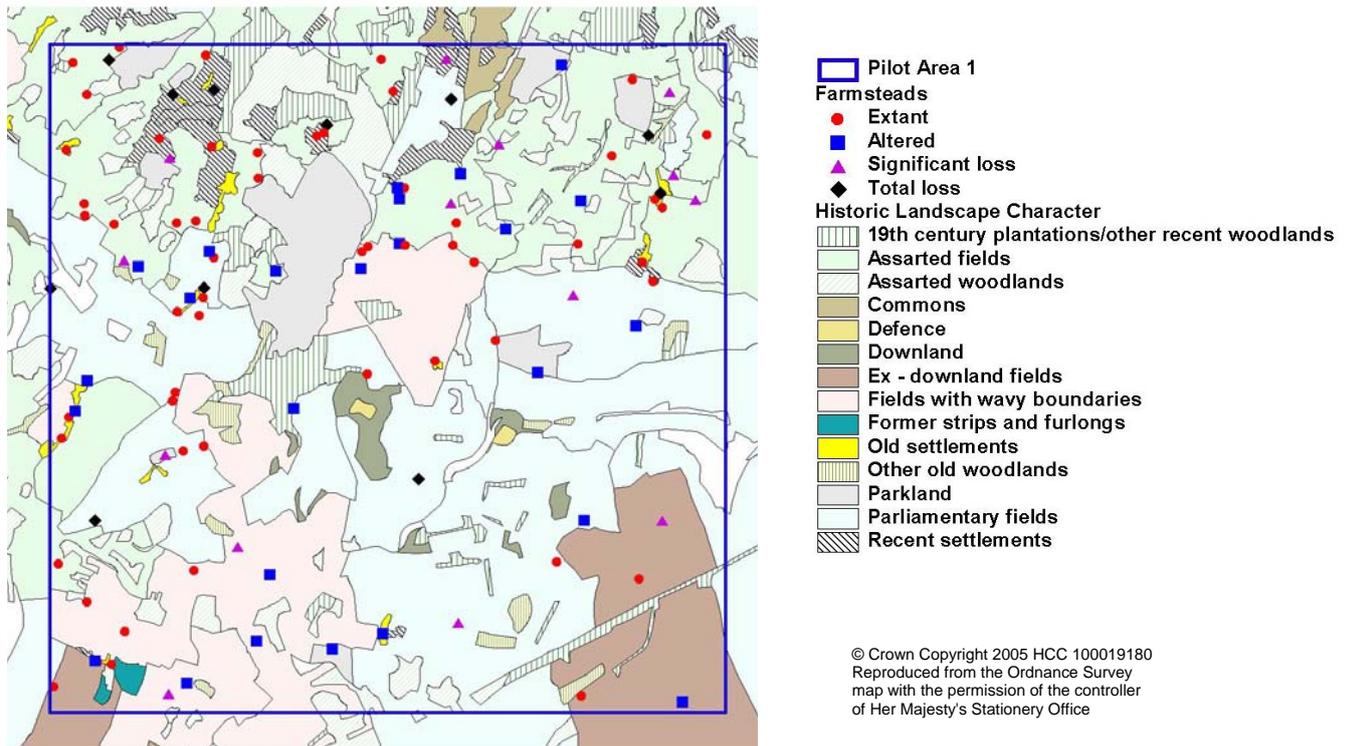
Loose Courtyard Plans	59/87	68% of recorded plan types were loose courtyard plans, confirming the statements made regarding the principal plan form found across both Character Areas in Stage 2.
Regular Courtyard Plans	12/87	The majority of regular courtyard plans are within the 'Assarted fields' areas rather than the 'Parliamentary fields' areas as might be expected. Some of these regular plans are associated with estates.
Linear, L-plans and Parallel Plans	6/87	There are few linear, L-plan and parallel plan farmsteads in the pilot area as expected although there are more in the Hampshire Downs area than expected. There is only one linear and one L-plan with the house attached in the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath area. Farmsteads with these plans are likely to be associated with smaller holdings including farms created through Parliamentary enclosure, and may now be disassociated from agriculture
Dispersed Plans	10/87	Nine of the ten dispersed farmstead plans are within the 'Assarted fields' area, the single example outside of the type lies within 'Parliamentary fields' but in an area where the identification of the area as 'Parliamentary fields' is questionable (see 3.5.17).



3.5.19 Historic Farmsteads by Data Source and Historic Landscape Character

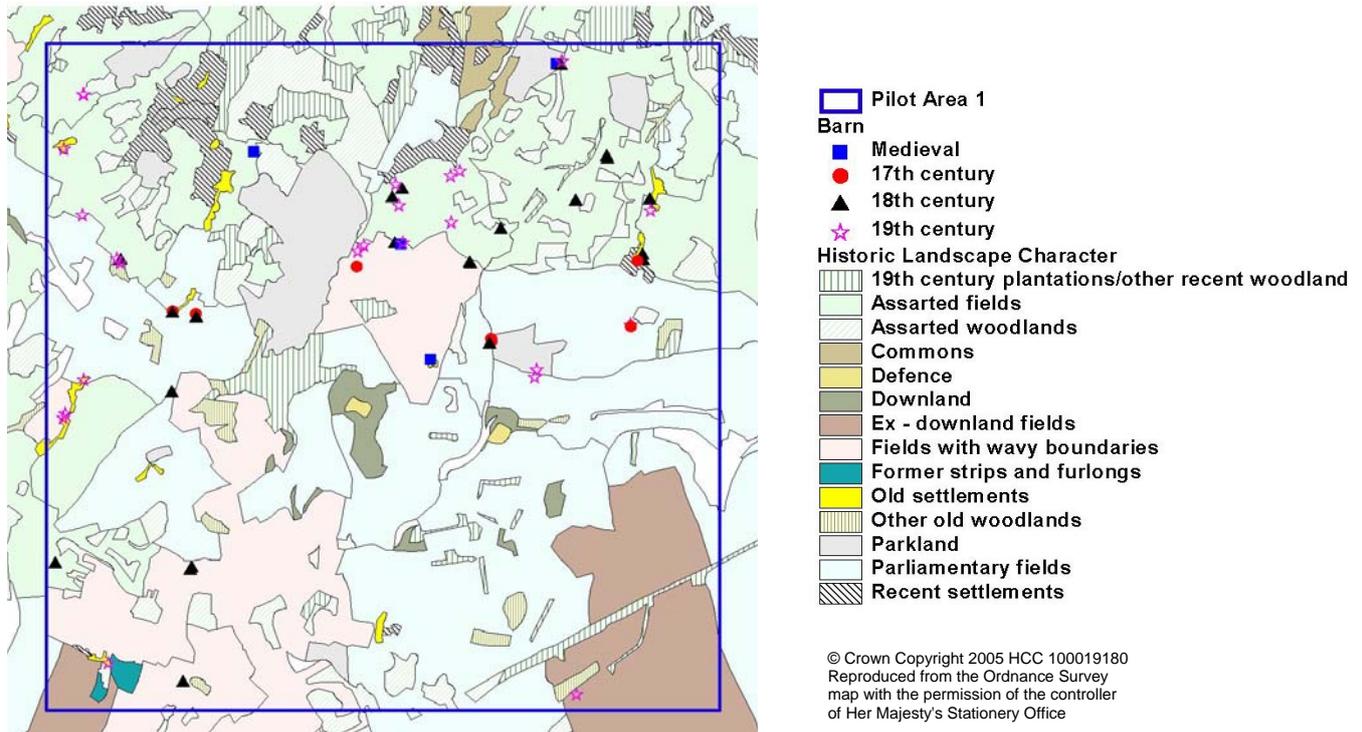
In the northern part of the pilot area many of the farmsteads that were recorded only from map evidence lie within areas that have been developed for settlement and, in the north-west corner of the study area, were closely associated with areas of heathland that were enclosed by act. Whether these farms were created at the time of enclosure, or were of earlier origin and utilised the open heath for commoning is not clear. It is probable that these farmsteads were generally small and had either late or poorer quality buildings that, even if they have survived the developments that have occurred, would probably not be considered to be of sufficient architectural or historic interest for listing.

Other than the band of farmsteads with at least 17th century origins that lie within or on the boundaries of 'Parliamentary fields' most of the farmsteads within this HLC character type were identified from map evidence only.



3.5.20 Farmstead survival against Historic Landscape Character

Extant	56/106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes the 19 'Modern (Post 1877)' farmsteads that were recorded from modern mapping only and where there has been no attempt made to further understand their development or changes to the farmstead.
Partial Loss	25/106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively even distribution across pilot area.
Significant Loss	14/106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In these instances often the farmhouse is the only building remaining. On small farmsteads the steading may have been removed from agricultural activity and there may have been a complete loss of 'farmstead character' whilst on larger farms the historic character will have been largely compromised.
Total Loss	11/106	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lost farmsteads are concentrated in the North Hampshire Lowland and Heath Character Area. At least one was the result of the movement of a farm out of a settlement to a new site in the late 19th/early 20th century. Five of the eleven are within HLC type 'Parliamentary fields', two of these within the northern part of the pilot area. All three outfarms have suffered Total Loss



3.5.21 Barns by Date and Historic Landscape Character

After the farmhouse barns are often the oldest and most impressive building of the farmstead. Studies of the *Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* show that barns form a large proportion of listed working farm buildings and in this study area, barns formed the largest building type data set with 57 recorded but only 27 of which are listed.

The distribution of barns was concentrated in the northern part of the study area within the HLC type 'Assarted fields' but with a marked line of barns lying along the boundary between the 'Assarted fields' and 'Parliamentary fields' on the western edge of the study area.

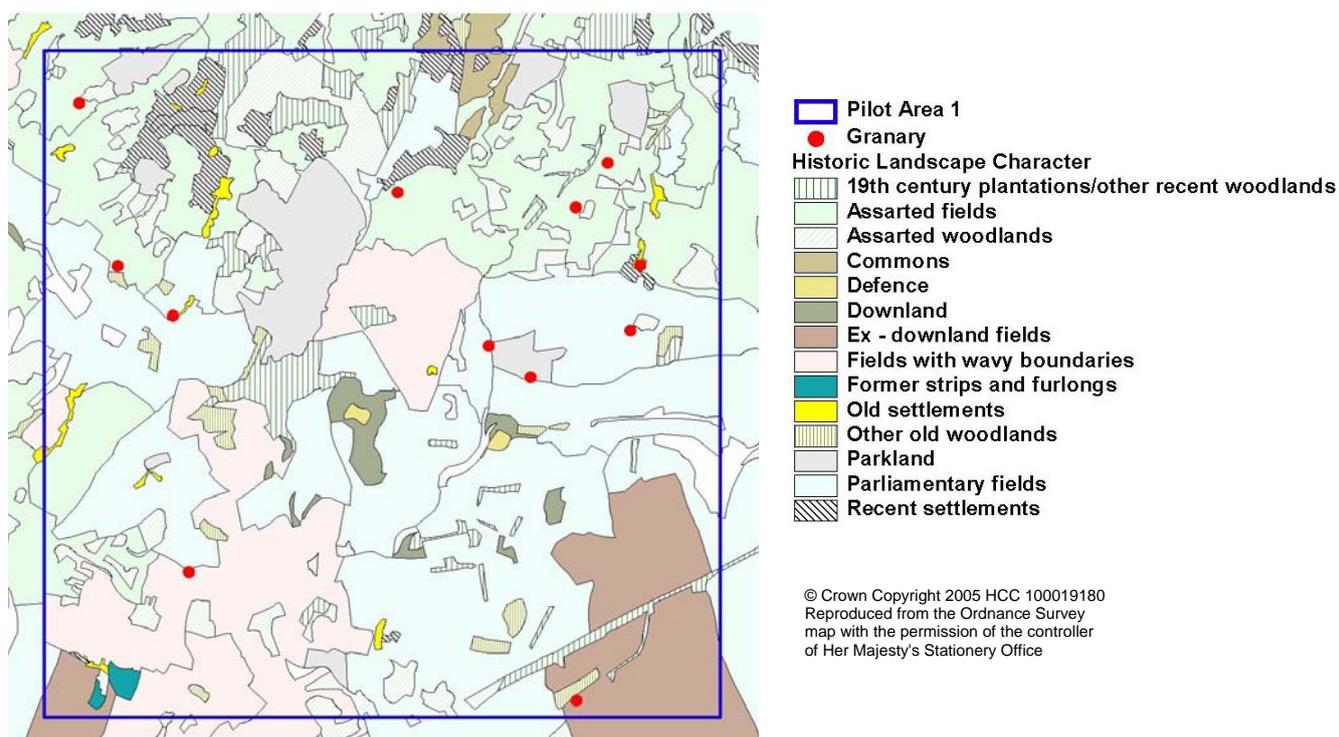
Two 15th century barns survive within the study area. At Manor Farm, Old Burghclere, Burghclere there is a large aisled barn dated to 1450/51 by dendrochronology (Roberts 2003). Now a single farmstead lying adjacent to the church and former rectory, Old Burghclere is a shrunken medieval village and so the location of an early building here is not unsurprising. The farmstead is surrounded by 'Fields with wavy boundaries'. The other early barn is at Seven Stones Farm, Highclere, an isolated farmstead within an area of assarted field. Such locations for medieval buildings was predicted as likely within the Stage 2 character statements.

The HLC 'Parliamentary fields' area has only nine recorded barns within it (at five farmsteads) but of these the majority date from the 17th century. Apart from these 17th century barns, only two other farmsteads have barns dating from the 17th century. One of these farmsteads lies within an historic settlement (Ecchinswell), the other within an area of early enclosure characterised by fields with wavy boundaries.

The majority of barns date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The principal cluster of 18th century barns lies within the assarted fields character area in the north-east quadrant of the study area. Some of these farmsteads are of medieval origin and so these 18th century barns may represent a phase of investment and rebuilding when yields and grain prices were rising. Some may also reflect the need for greater capacity due to the amalgamation of holdings that often accompanied episodes of enclosure. Others may have been part of new farmsteads created during a time of enclosure by agreement.

Barns of 19th century date are also found within the 'Assarted fields' but several barns of this date are located close to the boundary with the 'Parliamentary fields' area. It is possible that these barns form part of established farmsteads that benefited from the enclosure, mainly by agreement, of adjacent open fields and downland rather than representing farmsteads created within the newly enclosed and consolidated holdings.

A particular barn type is the staddle barn. Two examples survive in the study area, both within or close to the 'Assarted fields' character type. These large, granary-type barns set on staddle stones, were being welcomed by some agricultural commentators in the 18th century and they may be evidence for farmers who were prepared to try new ideas. That they are found in the northern part of the study area and not in the principal corn producing area is of interest. It is difficult to say how widespread these buildings once were. It is probable that their use of staddle stones to raise the building off the ground meant that once hand threshing was replaced by machinery the limited possibilities for re-use led to greater loss than for conventional barns. In terms of vulnerability, these barns are more akin to granaries.



3.5.22 Granaries and Historic Landscape Character

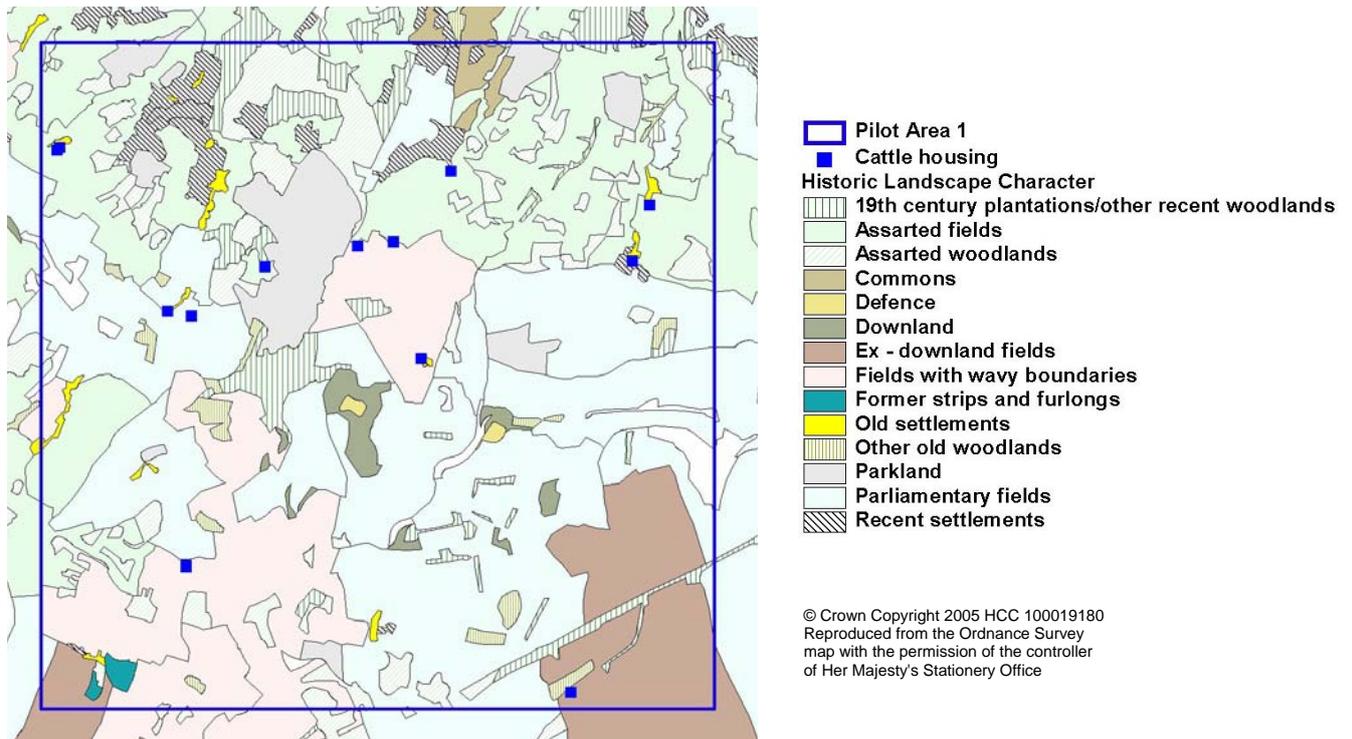
As noted above, one of the surprises of this exercise was the relatively small number of recorded granaries (12) within the study area (and one of the listed granaries has been found to have been demolished). Given that corn production was the principal element of agriculture across the majority of the area it would be expected that more farmsteads would have granaries. The free-standing granaries typical of the area also tend to be relatively well covered by listing nationally.

Half of the recorded granaries are set within farmsteads that lie within HLC type 'Assarted fields'. Four granaries are associated with farmsteads set within or associated with 'Parliamentary fields' whilst there is one granary in both the 'Fields with wavy boundaries' and the 'Ex-Downland fields' areas.

There appears to be no great distinction in the character of granaries across the HLC areas. All but one granary is a free-standing, timber-framed building set on staddle stones. The single granary forming part of a mid-19th century planned farmstead is the only unlisted example known within the study area. Most are small structures – even when on farms where grain production was evidently large, such as Wergs Farm, Burghclere, where there are three large threshing barns but only one small granary. Nearby, the two-storey granary at Nuthanger Farm was the largest granary which would appear to be more appropriate to the holding, also being within a farmstead containing three barns. At Upper Woodcott Farm, Litchfield and Woodcott, two large 18th century threshing barns were accompanied by a small granary set on nine staddle stones. No farmstead had more than one granary.

Of the twelve recorded granaries, only three are dated to the late 18th century. Most are of early or mid-19th century date.

The evidence of the surviving buildings suggests that either little grain was retained on the farm after harvest or other arrangements were made for its storage with, perhaps, only the seed corn being kept within the granary.

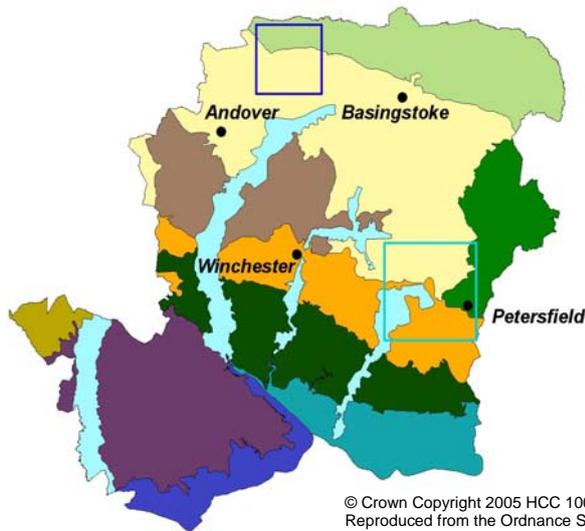


3.5.23 Cattle related buildings and Historic Landscape Character

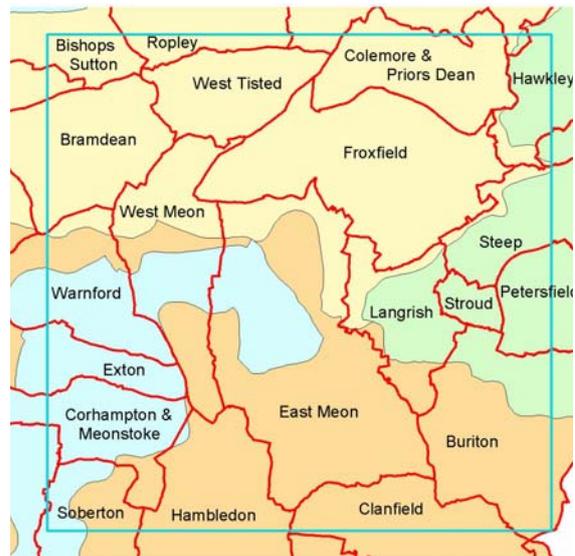
The distribution of cattle housing conforms to the expected pattern with the majority of buildings for cattle being found within areas of older enclosure in the north of the study area where a greater level of mixed farming was expected. The only cattle buildings within 'Parliamentary fields' are at Zell House Farm and Top Farm Highclere, two farmsteads that, on the evidence of other buildings, do not sit comfortably within that HLC type (see 3.5.17).

Within the study area there are fourteen recorded cattle buildings at thirteen farmsteads, only four of which are listed. Three of the listed examples were actually listed as cartsheds, the fourth listed as part of a connected group with two barns. All the listed examples were attached to barns and formed part of the description for those buildings rather than being listed separately. One example was contemporary with the early 19th century barn, forming part of an additional courtyard group built close to an existing farmstead of medieval origin. The other listed examples were later additions to earlier buildings and were of 19th century date. Two of the unlisted cattle buildings were attached to listed barns but not included in the list description and a third example has been identified through windscreen survey. All recorded cattle buildings appear to be of 19th century date.

3.6 Pilot Area 2 South Downs - Description



- Pilot Area 1
- Pilot Area 2
- Landscape Character Areas
- Hampshire Downs
- Mid Hampshire Downs
- South Hampshire Downs
- Cranborne Chase
- North Hampshire Lowland and Heath
- Western Weald Lowland and Heath
- South Hampshire Lowland and Heath
- New Forest Lowland and Heath
- New Forest Coast
- South Hampshire Coast
- River Valleys



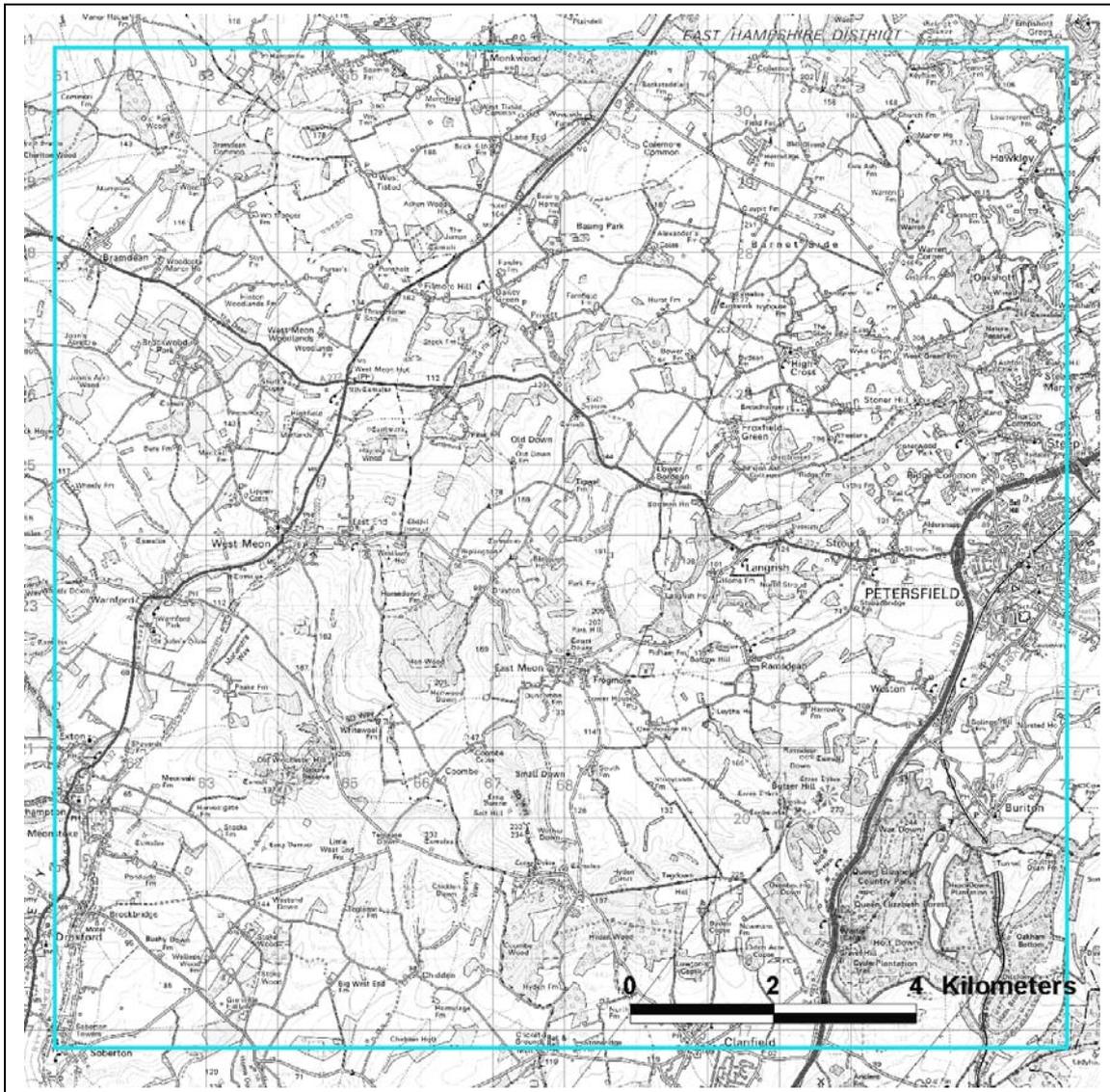
- Pilot Area 2
- Parishes
- Landscape Character Areas
- Hampshire Downs
- South Hampshire Downs
- Western Weald Lowland and Heath
- River Valleys

3.6.1 Location

The second pilot area selected lay in eastern Hampshire including the source of the River Meon, part of the South Downs and the town of Petersfield (bottom left corner NGR 460890 116743, top right corner 475013 130896). The size of the area was doubled in comparison to the North Wessex Downs area, measuring 14.14km² giving an area of 200 square km.

The area centred on the parishes of East Meon, West Meon, Froxfield and Langrish with the valley of the River Meon cutting a route westwards from close to the middle of the area before turning south to exist the area at the south-west corner. Seventeen other parishes form part of the pilot area.

The area was chosen as it presented an opportunity to examine the character of farmsteads across two of the downland character areas (Hampshire Downs and South Hampshire Downs) together with a river valley character area where many of the settlements associated with the adjacent chalk down landscapes are sited. Additionally, the Western Weald Lowland and Heath Character Area extends into the eastern part of the pilot area, providing a contrasting landscape to the downs and river valley. The area is covered by three Joint Character Areas, The Hampshire Downs (CA130), The South Downs (CA125) and Wealden Greensand (CA120).



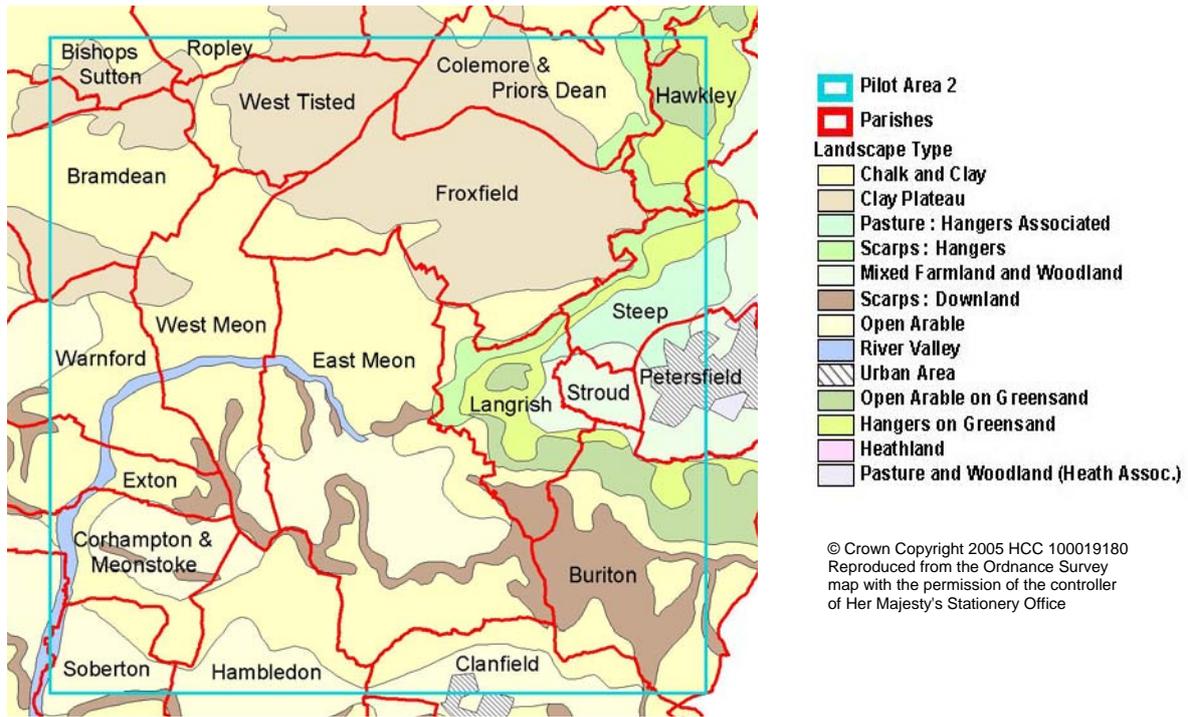
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3.6.2 Settlement Pattern

Hampshire is broadly a county of nucleated villages with, by national standards, low levels of dispersed hamlets and farmsteads. Only on the northern clays, along the coastal fringe of the New Forest and along the Avon Valley is there a higher level of dispersed settlement (Roberts and Wrathmell, 2000). However, within the general pattern of nucleated villages there are areas with higher numbers of hamlets and isolated farmsteads.

Within the pilot area the settlement pattern is dominated by the valley of the River Meon where a string of villages lie close to the river with their parishes extending up onto the higher chalk downs. To both the north and south of the river valley there are a few small villages and hamlets. The only larger village within the pilot area north of the Meon is Bramdean, lying in the upper reaches of a valley in which a small stream feeding the River Itchen rises.

In the east the small medieval market town of Petersfield, lying in the Western Weald Lowland and Heath Character Areas, is the main settlement within the pilot area. Elsewhere within this character area there are small villages such as Hawley, and many scattered hamlets and farmsteads. However, the hangars that form the topographical boundary between the Weald and the Hampshire Downs do not mark a distinct change in settlement pattern. West of this boundary, across much of the parish of Froxfield, settlement continues to be largely dispersed into small hamlets, many with 'green' place-name elements suggesting small settlements that developed during the 13th and 14th centuries, often around small pieces of waste (Roberts and Wrathmell 2002, 54). Here the tight network of lanes contrasts to the pattern of roads across the rest of the Hampshire Downs, South Downs and Meon Valley.



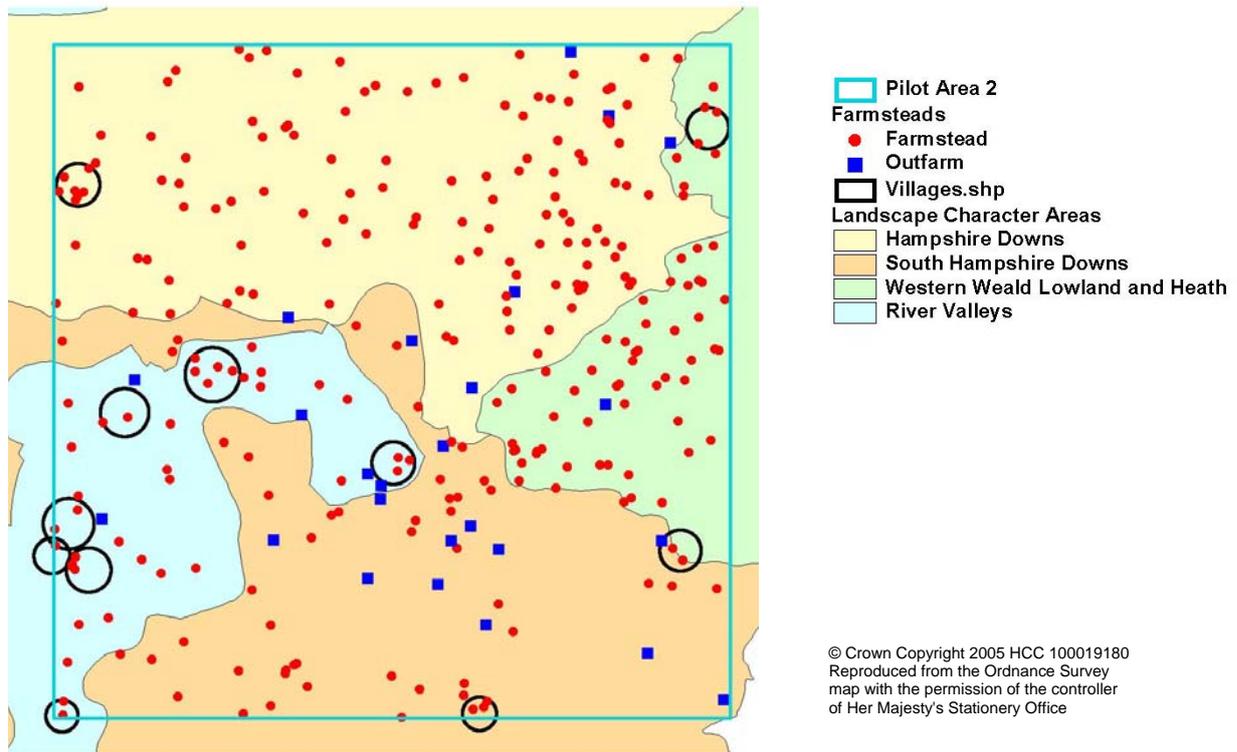
3.6.3 Landscape Types

The Landscape Types give a greater definition to the character of the landscape although some of the Hampshire Landscape Character Area boundaries between downland and valley are less clearly defined by Landscape Type. For example, the valley of the River Meon Landscape Type is greatly reduced in width compared to the Landscape Character Area.

Within the pilot area there are two major physical features of the landscape: the scarp slope along the north side of the South Downs and the scarps with hangers along the western edge of the Western Weald lowland and Heath. Within the Weald the Landscape Types show the great complexity and variety in the landscape and geology with Arable on Greensand, Mixed Farmland and Woodland, Pasture: Hangers Associated and Hangers on Greensand all occurring within a small area of landscape.

Across the downland and valley areas the dominant Landscape Type is Chalk and Clay with large areas of Clay Plateau in the northern part of the area and Open Arable at the head of the River Meon and along the dip slope of the South Downs.

3.7 Results: Pilot Area 2 South Downs

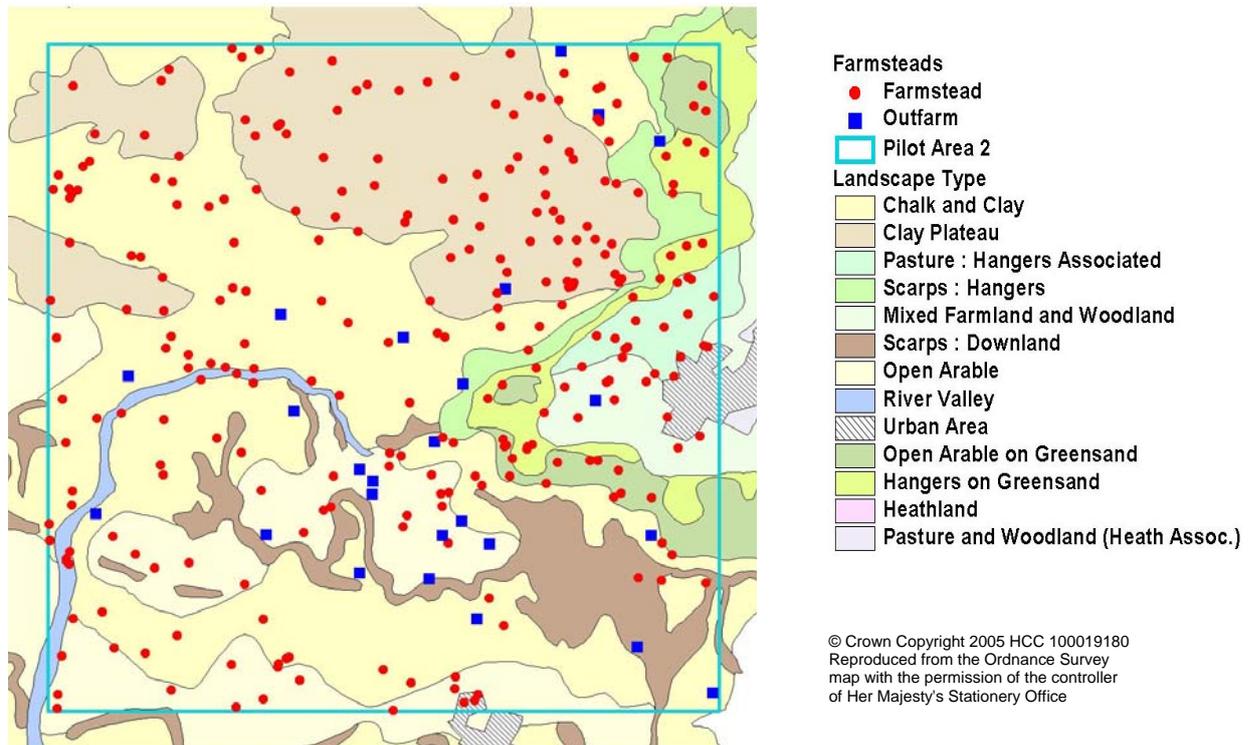


3.7.1 Farmsteads against Hampshire Landscape Character Areas

In terms of the density of farmsteads in the landscape this figure shows that the area with the highest density of farmsteads lies in the north-eastern part of the pilot area. However, unlike the distribution of farmsteads across the boundary between the Hampshire Downs and North Hampshire Lowland and Heath character areas examined in the North Wessex Downs pilot area, there is not a marked difference in density along the boundary between the Hampshire Downs and the Western Weald Lowland and Heath. Instead, the density of farmsteads in the Hampshire Downs area increases nearer the boundary between the character areas where dispersed settlement increases – the consequence being many more isolated farmsteads and small hamlets compared to the western part of the character area where villages, such as Bramdean within the pilot area, are typical. The density of farmsteads remains high within the Western Weald Lowland and Heath area except in the south of the area where the town of Petersfield results in an apparent ‘hole’ in the distribution.

The concentration of farmsteads within villages along the valley of the River Meon is not immediately clear from the distribution map unless the general extent of villages are also shown.

The South Hampshire Downs character area shows the lowest density of farmsteads generally although the distribution of farmsteads in the section covered by the pilot area is clearly uneven, with significant areas with no farmsteads or only outfarms or fields barns and other areas with concentrations of farmsteads that are similar to the western part of the Hampshire Downs within the pilot area.



3.7.2 Farmsteads against Landscape Types

The distribution of farmsteads in the landscape can be more clearly defined when viewed against the Landscape Types data, as was the case with the first pilot area in the North Wessex Downs.

The greater apparent density of farmsteads in the north-east of the pilot area across the boundary between the Hampshire Downs and the Western Weald Lowland and Heath can be seen to relate to a large clay plateau within the Hampshire Downs that adjoins the Western Weald.

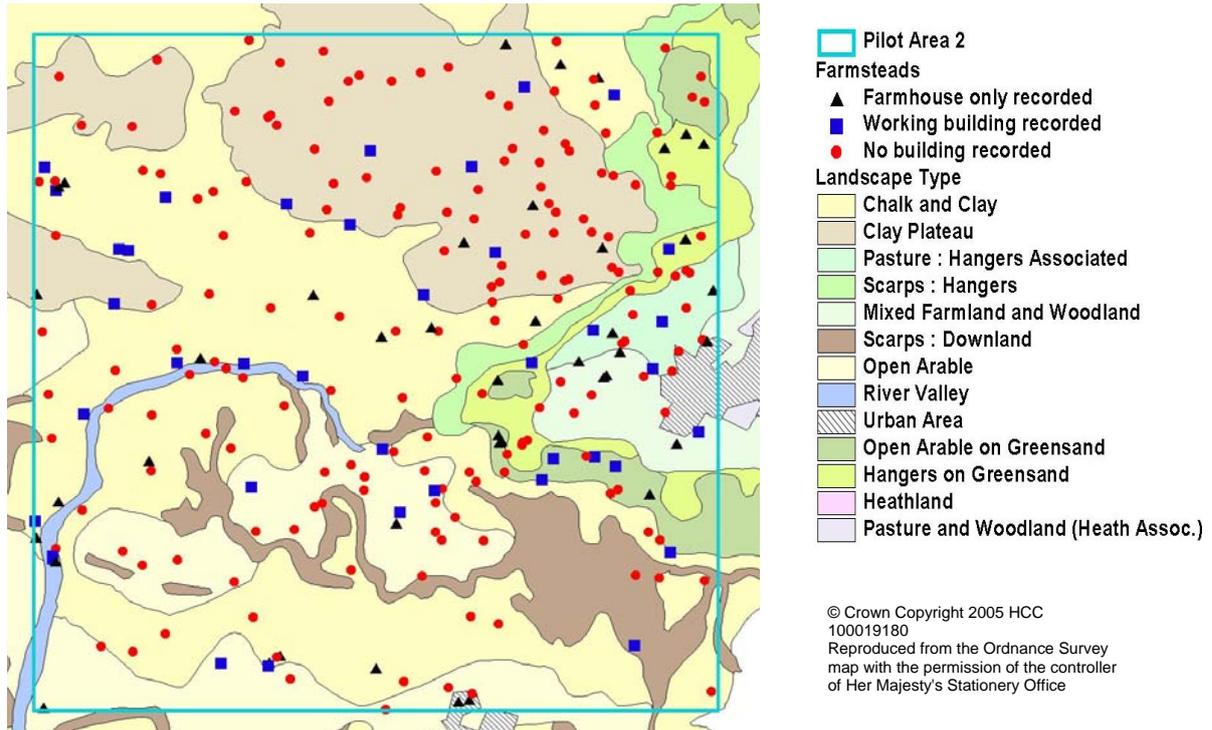
The chalk and clay landscape type covers the largest proportion of the pilot area. Within this landscape type are many farmsteads lying within the main nucleated settlements of the area. Outside of these nucleations, this landscape type appears to have the lowest density of farmsteads of all the landscape types other than on the scarps and hangars.

The close association of farmsteads with the River Meon can be seen more clearly in this map than the Character Area map although relatively few farmsteads actually lie within the River Valley area.

In contrast to the open arable landscape type of the North Wessex Downs pilot area, open arable forms a relatively small part of the pilot area and is occupied by many farmsteads. Its association with the Meon, which actually rises within the area, may explain the concentration of farmsteads within this area. The main source of the river and some other streams that rise in the locality attracted settlement. This landscape type also contains the greatest number of outfarms or field barns, several of which are sited close to the foot of the chalk scarp.

Across the southern part of the area the steep north-facing scarp of the South Hampshire Downs provides an area largely unsuitable for farmsteads. Where farmsteads are located within this landscape type they are usually sited within dry valleys or combs cutting into the elevated scarp landscape. Similarly, the steep hangars along the western edge of the Western Weald Lowland and Heath are also largely unsuitable for farmsteads.

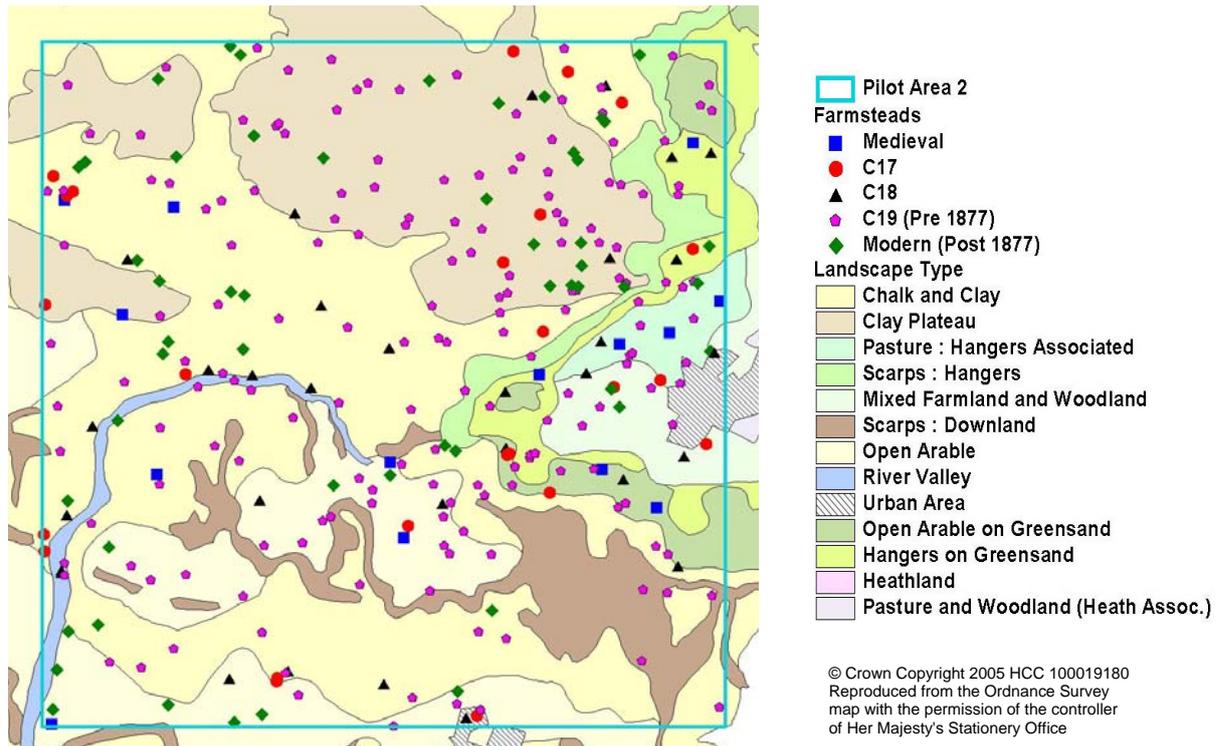
The Western Weald Lowland and Heath is a complex landscape with rapidly changing soils and landscape types. All the landscape types in the pilot area contain farmsteads, with only the Mixed Farmland and Woodland type having a significant area with no recorded farmsteads. This may be due to it lying with the parish of Petersfield, a small medieval market town where such an area would have been valuable common grazing for the animals of the townsfolk.



3.7.3 Farmsteads by record type against Landscape Type

This distribution map identifies those farmsteads that include a listed building. After the identification of all farmsteads from historic and modern mapping the *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* relating to all the parishes within the pilot area were examined to identify listed agricultural buildings. Farmsteads that have a listed farmhouse only have been differentiated from those where there are listed working agricultural buildings. This method differs from the approach in the North Wessex Downs pilot area where the data available from the AHBR, incorporating information on unlisted and curtilage buildings was available.

The main contrast between the two pilot areas is the number of farmsteads that have been identified as only having a listed farmhouse. Such farmsteads are concentrated in the eastern part of the pilot area particularly within the Western Weald. Overall, most landscape types contain farmsteads that have listed buildings and there is no marked difference between the areas. What is striking is the proportion of farmsteads (only 25%) that have a listed building to those that have been identified only through mapping (13% of the total are Post-1877 farmsteads).

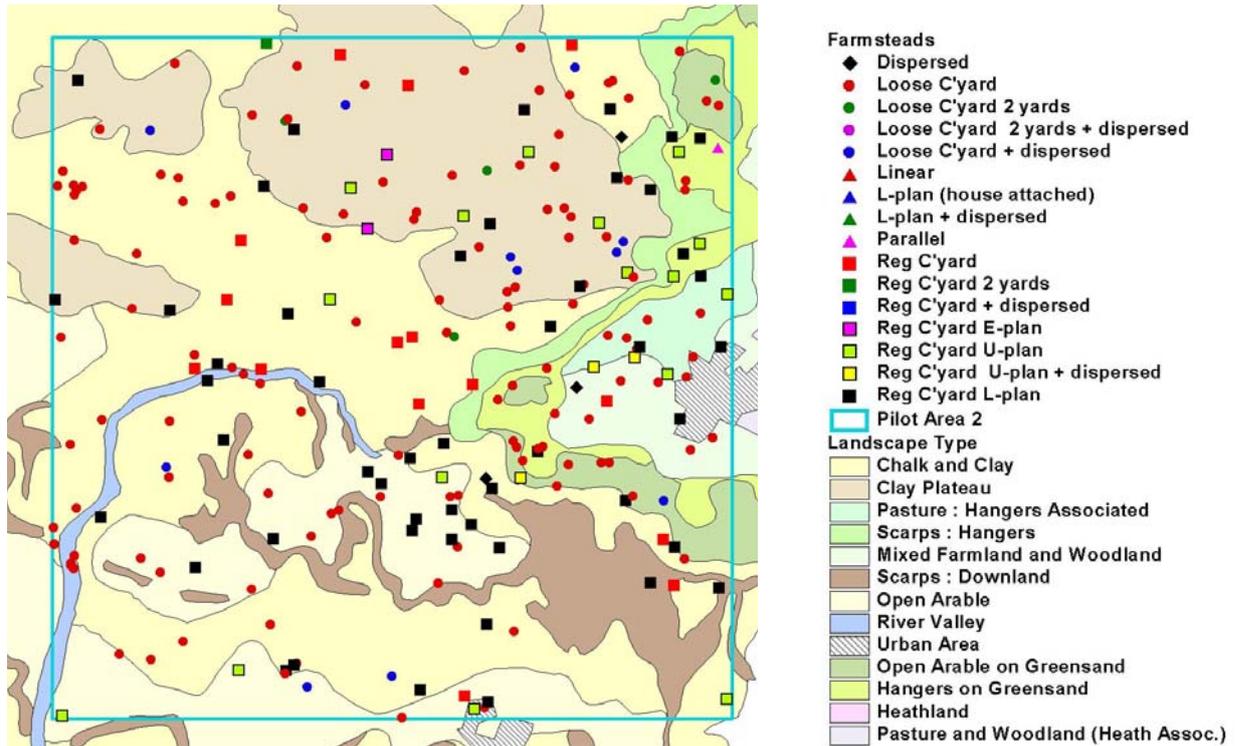


3.7.4 Farmsteads by date against Landscape Types

Farmsteads of medieval date as represented by surviving recorded buildings are concentrated in the Western Weald Lowland and Heath character area but within that area there appears to be no distinct correlation between early farmsteads and landscape type. Only the Mixed Farmland and Woodland landscape type has no recorded medieval farmsteads. However, it is recognised that the sample of each of the landscape types within this character area are relatively small.

There are also a number of farmsteads represented by 17th century buildings in the Western Weald, reinforcing the suggestion that early farm buildings are more likely to survive within an area that contained smaller farm holdings and where there was probably a greater number of freeholders with farmsteads developed through the clearance of woodland, in some cases from before the 14th century. Seventeenth-century farmsteads are scattered across the remainder of the pilot area with several being located in nucleated villages but most lie within hamlets or relatively isolated positions. There is also no clear distinction in the distribution of 18th century farmsteads across the pilot area although, again, the numbers within the Western Weald are relatively high.

The majority of farmsteads dated to the 19th century in this exercise have been assigned that date on the basis of their appearance on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey maps of c.1872. Therefore it is only possible to say that they were in existence in the later 19th century. To what degree buildings of pre-19th century date survive on any of these farms is unknown and is a question that will need to be addressed by a closer examination of the evidence available. However, it is possible to identify some areas where 19th century farmsteads appear to cluster, for example, on the large clay plateau within the Hampshire Downs character area. Here the density of 19th century farmsteads is greater than on the clay and chalk landscape to the south-west, particularly on the part of the plateau adjoining the Western Weald. Although some of these farmsteads are clearly associated with 19th century enclosure of what was probably common, the greatest concentration lie scattered across an area of small irregular fields, some of which may have been created through a process of enclosure by agreement of arable land. Nineteenth-century farmsteads are also predominant in the open arable area in the centre of the pilot area although they are less conspicuous in the open arable area along the southern edge of the pilot area where farmsteads post-dating the 1870s are more frequent. Post 1870s farmsteads also cluster in the chalk and clay area to the north of West Meon and in the eastern part of the large clay plateau area.

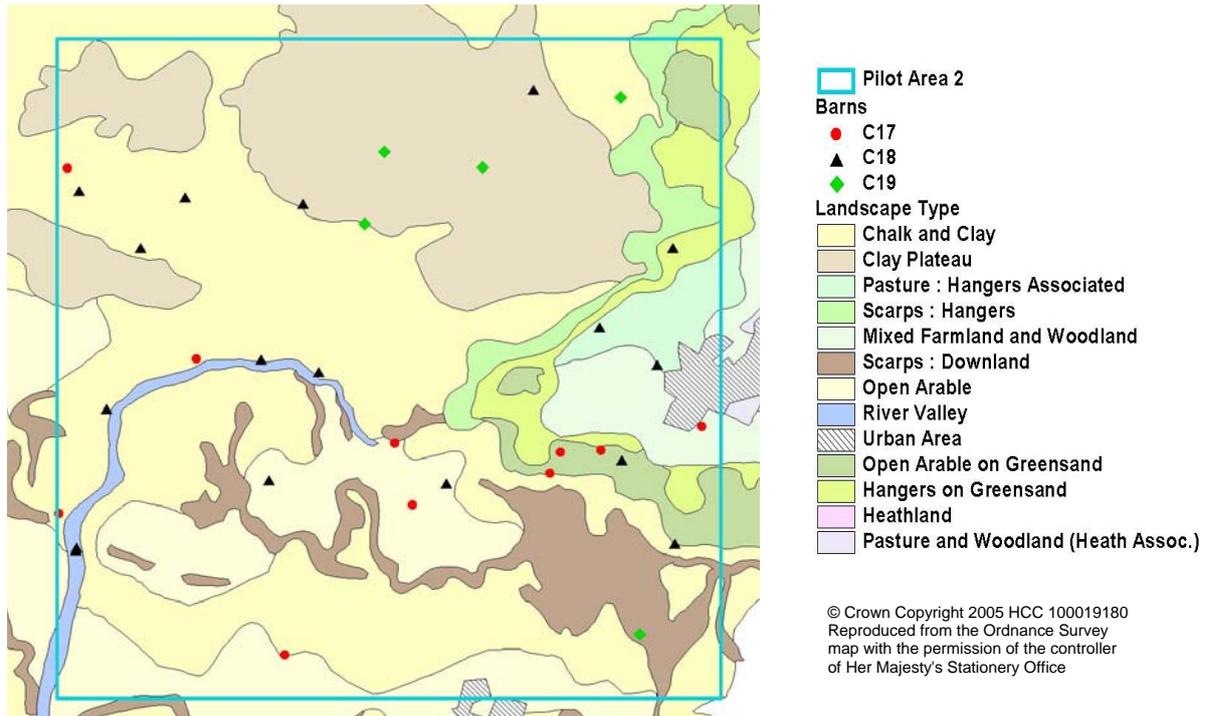


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3.7.5 Farmstead plan against Landscape Type

The four major divisions in plan type are: Loose Courtyards; Regular Courtyards including L-plans detached from the house with a clear yard; Linear/L-plans with the house attached and Dispersed plans (See 2.2.5). The plan of 237 farmsteads was recorded. There were 57 sites where no plan form was recorded, 52 being 'Modern (Post 1877)' farmsteads. The remaining 5 were farmsteads or field barns with only one building.

Loose Courtyard Plans	139/237	Generally, across Hampshire the loose courtyard plan is the most common farmstead layout encountered and this is shown to be the case in the pilot area also with 59% of farmsteads being of this plan type.
Regular Courtyard Plans	94/237	Regular courtyard plans are found at 40% of the farmsteads in marked contrast to the 13% seen in the North Wessex Downs area. L-shaped courtyards appear to be an important characteristic of many of the farmsteads in this part of the county (24%) and are distributed across all the main landscape types although there is a concentration of this plan type in the central area of Open Arable where a number of outfarms are of L-plan form. Overall almost half of the outfarms are L-plan courtyards (12/25). There is also a significant number of U-plan and E-plan farmsteads (22) across the other landscape types but the density of regular courtyard plans increases towards the east of the area.
Linear, L-plans and Parallel Plans	1/237	There is only one parallel plan farmstead in the area and no linear or L-plan farmsteads.
Dispersed Plans	4/237	As with linear, L-plan and parallel plans, dispersed plans form an insignificant proportion of the farmstead plans of the area.

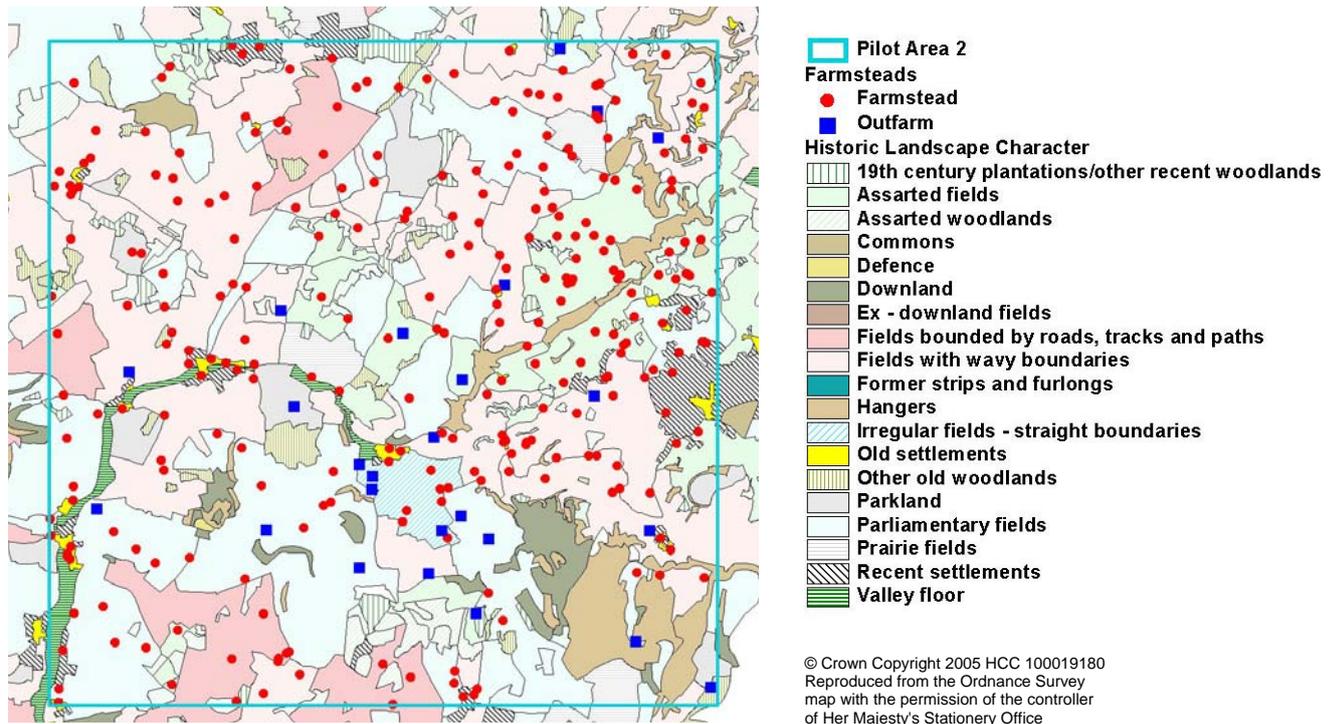


3.7.6 Barns by date against Landscape Type

This figure, using only listed building data, clearly demonstrates the paucity of actual information available for historic farm buildings in this part of Hampshire at least. The limited number of dated barns means that it is difficult to make a meaningful analysis of their distribution other than the presence of barns along the valley of the Meon. The most important issues brought out by this distribution map relate to the farmsteads that are not represented in this figure:

- Do they have barns?
- If so, of what date and what are the building materials used?
- If not, were they not provided with barns or have the barns been demolished?
- Are there barns of pre-19th century date which have been altered to a point whereby they are not listable?
- Is the *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest* deficient in this area?

These questions can only be addressed through fieldwork.

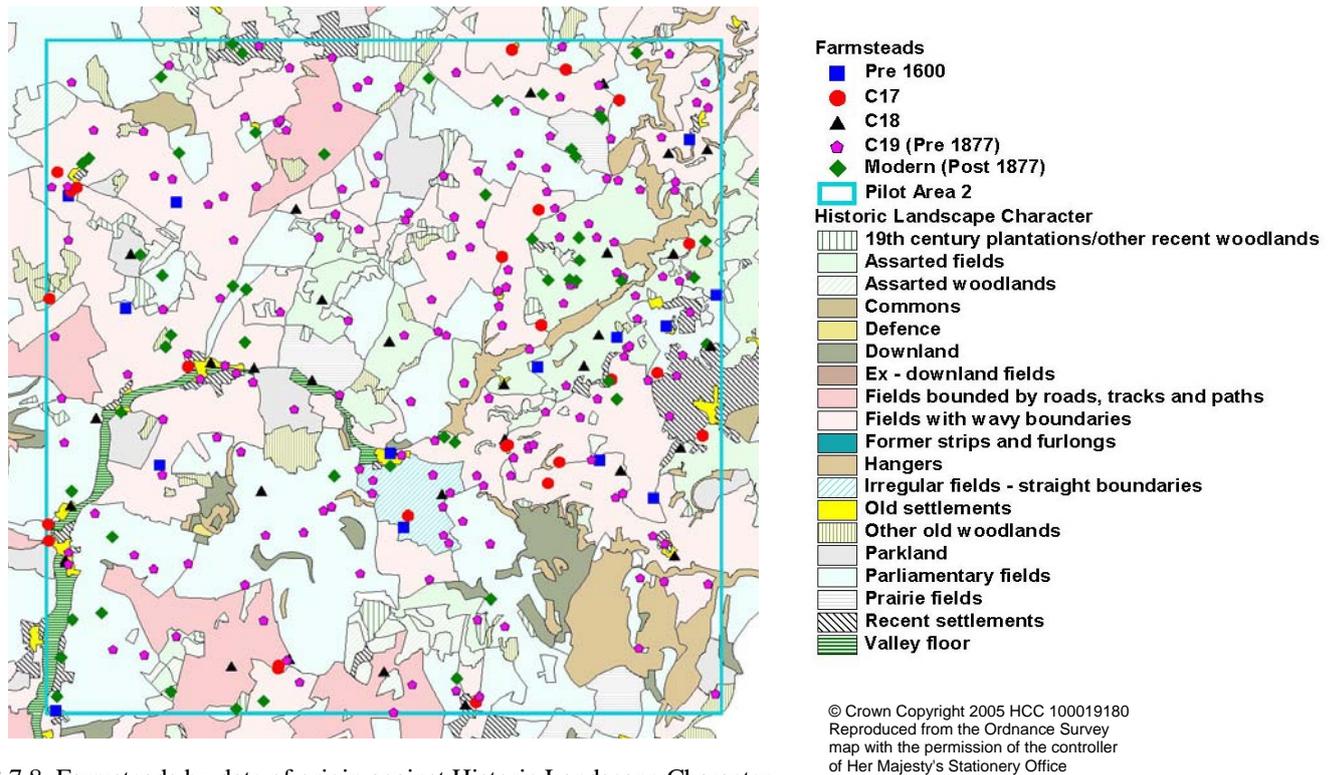


3.7.7 Farmsteads against Historic Landscape Character

As in the North Wessex Downs pilot area, the three predominant HLC types in the pilot area are Assarted Fields, Fields with Wavy Boundaries and Parliamentary Fields. These are joined by a fourth HLC type – Fields Bounded by Tracks, Roads and Paths. This HLC type is defined as the result of post-medieval informal enclosures within a framework of old droves roads to and from downland.

When compared to the North Wessex Downs pilot area, where the contrast in farmstead density between the downland landscape and the clay landscapes was marked, there is less of a distinction in this pilot area. However, broadly, the pattern of distribution of farmsteads across the HLC types is the same. The highest density of farmsteads in the landscape corresponds quite closely to the area of Assarted Fields, which bridges the boundary between the Western Weald and the Hampshire Downs Character Areas. The Parliamentary Fields areas tend to have a lower density of farmsteads than the areas of Fields with Wavy Boundaries and Fields Bounded by Roads, Tracks and Paths. The number of outfarms in the Parliamentary Fields area tends to make this HLC type appear to have a higher density of sites.

With regards to farmstead within villages many of the farmstead sites fall within the HLC type ‘Old Settlement’ although in most instances historic farmsteads are also found close to, but outside the ‘Old Settlement’ cores. In one instance, Bramdean in the north-west corner of the area, all of the farmsteads recorded lay outside of the ‘Old Settlement’ area. Of these farmsteads, one has medieval origins and three have at least 17th century origins. The ‘Old Settlement’ area focuses only on the area of the village where properties are concentrated. Obviously equally old settlement areas represented by farmsteads strung alongside lanes and close to the detached church were excluded.

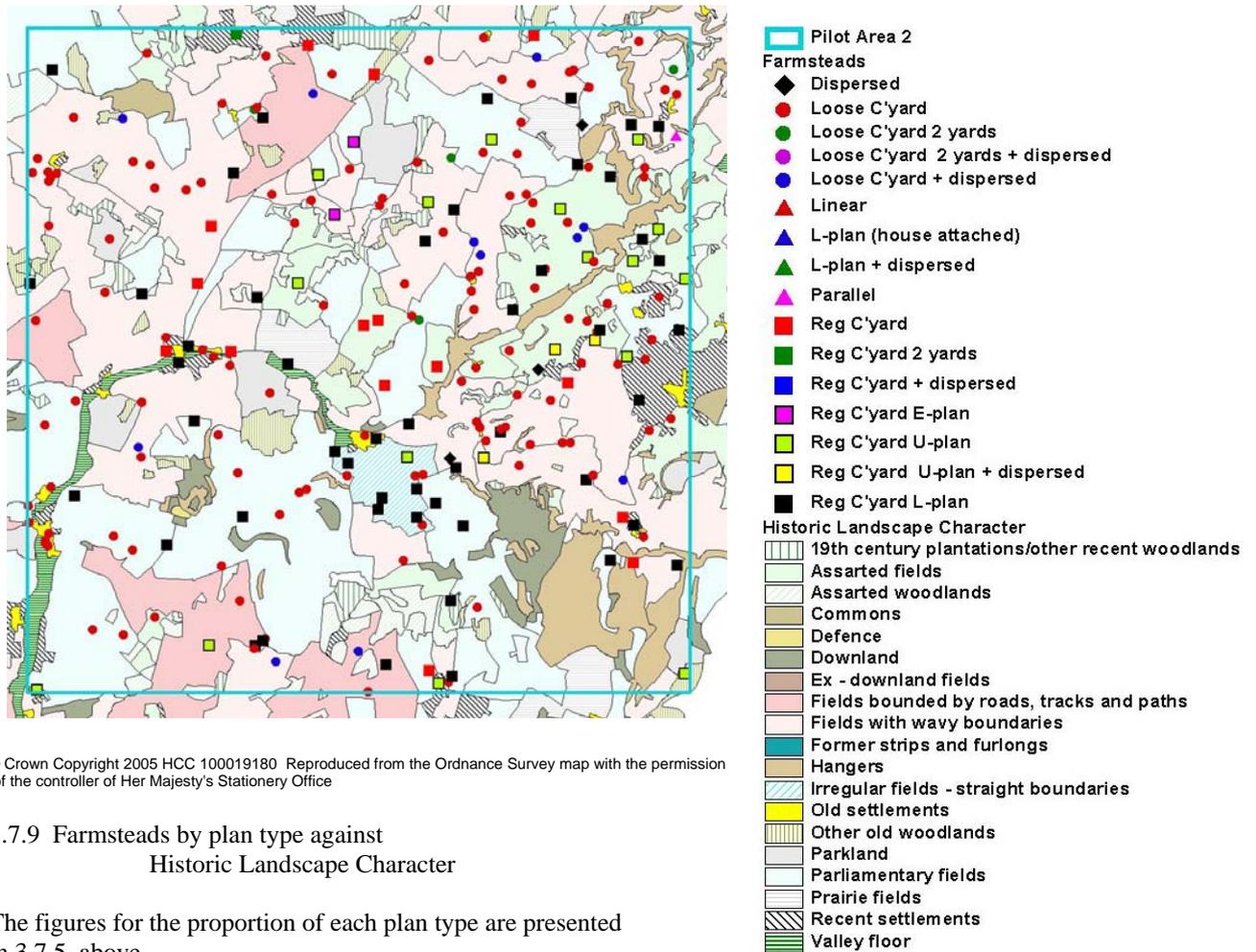


3.7.8 Farmsteads by date of origin against Historic Landscape Character

The distribution of farmsteads of medieval origin as indicated by surviving buildings is, as noted in 3.7.4 above, concentrated in the Western Weald Lowland and Heath Character Area but, whereas there was no apparent correlation between medieval farmsteads and landscape type, there is a strong correlation between early farmsteads and Assarted Fields. It is interesting to note that the area of Assarted Fields lying on the Clay Plateau landscape type adjacent to the boundary of the Western Weald does not have any farmsteads retaining buildings pre-dating 1600.

Farmsteads of medieval origin are also found within the Fields with Wavy Boundaries HLC type or within village centres, as predicted by the Stage 2 Character Statements. Only one farmstead with a pre-1600 building lies within an area interpreted as being created through Parliamentary type enclosure, described as 'Irregular Fields with Straight Boundaries'. Closer examination of the site of this farmstead and the adjacent farmstead, which has a 17th century building, shows that they are sited near to springs that form the headwaters of the River Meon. It is also considered that with a closer assessment of the boundaries in the area of the farmsteads, an argument could be made for the revision of the HLC type to Fields with Wavy Boundaries which forms the HLC type of the block of land immediately to the south of these farmsteads.

Similarly, farmsteads of 17th century origin are also concentrated in the HLC types indicating the greatest time-depth – the Assarted Fields and Fields with Wavy Boundaries and in village cores.

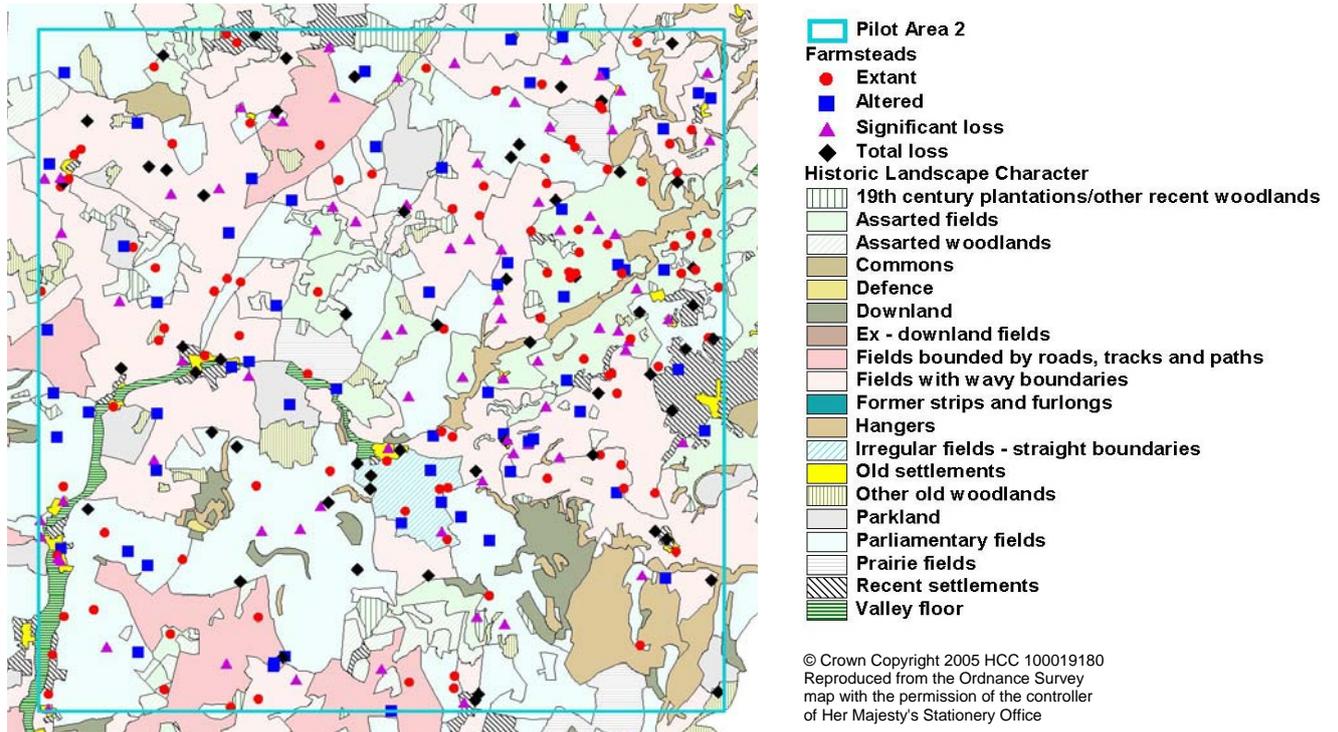


3.7.9 Farmsteads by plan type against Historic Landscape Character

The figures for the proportion of each plan type are presented in 3.7.5, above.

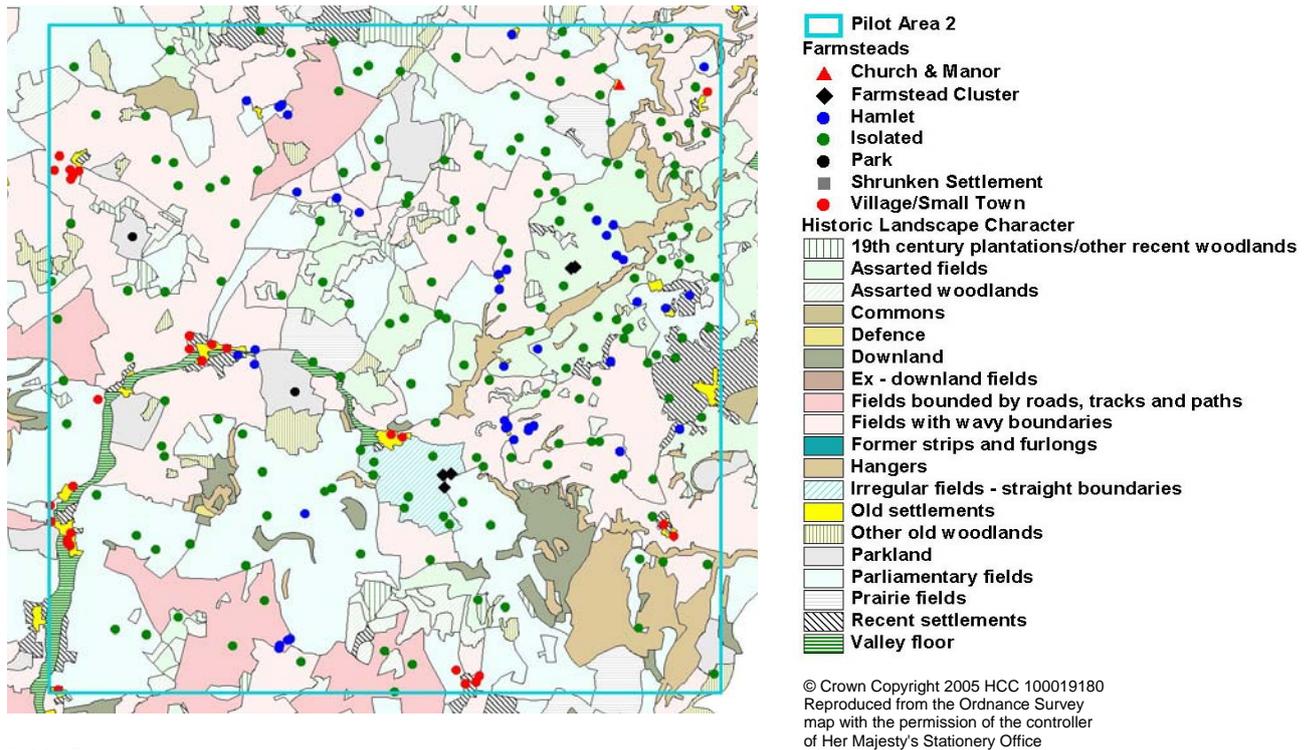
The density of regular courtyard plans of all forms increases towards the east of the pilot area and there appears to be a closer association of these plans with 'Parliamentary fields' and 'Assarted fields' than with the enclosure by agreement HLC types. This distribution may be explained by the increasing importance of having adequate housing for cattle in small, mixed farming areas such as the Western Weald Lowland and Heath and where farmsteads were created during the process of enclosure, particularly of remnants of common, during the late 18th and 19th centuries. On the older enclosed landscapes represented by 'Fields with wavy boundaries' and 'Fields bounded by roads, tracks and paths' it may be that the earlier loose courtyard was more likely to be adapted to accommodate some cattle through the construction of shelter sheds against the side of the barn or as a separate range along one side of the yard. It is likely that the re-planning of a farmstead to create a regular courtyard only occurred on the larger estates, such as that of the Nicholson family who derived their wealth from enterprises outside of agriculture. Such estates are mainly found in the central northern part of the pilot area and are often associated with HLC types indicating old enclosures.

As described above, the number of L-plans, particularly in the 'Parliamentary fields' area is partly due to the number of outfarms within the area. They are also more commonly found where small farms were typical.



3.7.10 Farmstead survival against Historic Landscape Character

Extant	46/241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% of farmsteads appear to have experienced little alteration. • Spread of extant farmsteads is relatively even across the area.
Partial Loss	61/241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively even distribution across pilot area.
Significant Loss	76/241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found in all HLC type areas but predominantly in areas Enclosure by Agreement.
Total Loss	58/241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed across all HLC type areas. • Within the Parliamentary Fields several, though not all, of the sites where Total Loss has occurred were outfarms or field barns. • Half of the outfarm/field barns sites have been lost. • 29% of Total Loss sites are L-plan courtyards. • A significant proportion of Total Loss sites also lie within areas of Recent Settlement.



3.7.11 Farmsteads by settlement type

Displaying the distribution of farmsteads according to the type of settlement they are associated with – village based, hamlet, loose farmstead cluster, within a landscape park or in isolation in the landscape shows a clear east-west division in the pilot area. To the west farmsteads are predominantly within villages, particularly along the Meon valley, or stand in isolation. The eastern side of the area is marked by the number of farmsteads that are found within hamlets.

Across the whole of the pilot area farmsteads within hamlets nearly always associated with the older HLC types of ‘Assarted fields’, ‘Fields with wavy boundaries’ or ‘Fields bounded by roads, tracks and paths’.

An initial comparison of the survival of farmsteads in respect to their location suggests there is little difference in the level of survival of farmsteads in hamlets and villages with 52% of hamlet based farmsteads and 55% of village based farmsteads falling into the Total Loss or Significant Loss categories of change. Isolated farmsteads however, appear to have fared considerably better, with only 40% of isolated farmsteads (not including outfarms) falling into two categories of greatest change.

A similar exercise can be undertaken for examining the distribution of plan types in relation to the location of the farmstead. For the South Downs pilot area the results, using the principal plan types encountered in the area – Loose Courtyard, Regular Courtyard and Dispersed are set out below:

	Village		Hamlet		Isolated	
Regular courtyard	10/34	29%	11/55	20%	80/219	36%
Loose courtyard	24/34	71%	42/55	76%	119/219	54%
Dispersed	0/34	0%	1/55	2%	11/219	5%

The main distinction in plan types is between regular and loose courtyards. From this analysis it appears that around three quarters of village and hamlet based farmsteads are loose courtyard whereas only around half of isolated farmsteads have loose courtyard plans. Isolated farmsteads have a greater proportion of regular courtyard plans.

At this stage it is not feasible to undertake this level of analysis using any of the landscape character areas or landscape types.