

# Appendix 1

## Study Brief - Extracts

# Appendix 1: Study Brief - Extracts

Source: Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment Consultants Brief - March 2000

## 4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 The main objectives are:

- to provide a comprehensive integrated landscape and townscape assessment identifying key characteristics and features;
- to define and delineate rural landscape types and character areas based on the types and areas already identified at County and Borough Level, including validation by fieldwork;
- to define and delineate broad urban character areas within the identified settlements;
- to identify changes taking place in the landscape and their causes;
- to identify landscape management issues and suggest options for addressing them;
- to identify areas where the landscape is vulnerable or under threat and suggest means of protecting and strengthening it;
- to identify areas which would benefit from improvement or enhancement;
- to consider the justification and function of the 'Area of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) designations in the existing Local Plan, in the light of current national guidance;
- to consider the justification and function of any new local designations, such as Heritage Areas, in the light of current national guidance; and
- to include wider stakeholder participation to confirm or challenge the technical and professional judgements made.

## 5.16 STAGE 1 TASKS - CHARACTERISATION

- a) **To map and describe the landscape components, including key characteristics and features that contribute to the character and quality of the landscape/townscape.** This will incorporate the following attributes into the process: physical, ecological, historic, visual, built, archaeological, industrial, social and cultural heritage. This will also include identification

of typical historic features that contribute to local distinctiveness, for example local styles of vernacular buildings and materials, field patterns and settlement patterns. A broad analysis of the condition of the landscape should also be included.

- b) **Define and classify landscape/townscape character areas**, following the approach outlined in paragraphs 5.1 to 5.12. This shall include a clear summary of the attributes of each character area, as identified in 5.16a above, and shall also include sense of remoteness, sense of place and scenic quality. In respect of the specified settlements, the consultant will need to devise a suitable approach, drawing on relevant published studies such as the recent combined townscape/ landscape study for New Forest. Standard assessment sheets shall be devised to carefully and systematically build information on all the landscape layers within a single character area. The Landscape Character Assessment Sheets and Settlement Character Assessment Sheets used in the New Forest Landscape Assessment are attached at Appendices 4 and 5 as a guide to the type and level of information required.
- c) **Identify, where appropriate, any necessary amendment or refinement of the character area and landscape type boundaries** set out in the Borough Landscape Assessment (1995), including any more detailed local differentiation.
- d) **Develop and refine the 1999 county level historic landscape assessment** to suit the more detailed district level requirements.
- 1 Consider and review the Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment, and where necessary check the robustness and detailed relevance of the landscape types by reference to evidence of time-depth within the landscape and through historical and archaeological data, e.g. County SMR, historic maps, archaeological archives, and aerial photographic evidence.

- 2 Identify where appropriate any necessary amendment or refinement of the historic landscape type boundaries or more detailed local differentiation of types. Check the robustness of the detailed classifications by site visits.
  - 3 Employ the historic landscape assessment methodology to analyse townscape development in the specified settlements, and explore the changing relationship of towns/villages and countryside.
  - 4 Clarify and explain the evidence for time-depth within the landscape and the process of landscape change, and consider to what extent current change is compatible with historic change.
- c) **Identify and describe any changes taking place in the landscape**, and any current or anticipated pressures that may lead to future change. To facilitate monitoring of change in landscape character and quality in future years, it is important to establish a set of 'landscape indicators', and that the methodology employed is clearly explained and is readily repeatable.
  - d) **Identify current and emerging national and European policies**, strategies and directives that will impact on the study area, such as the Habitats Directive, Biodiversity Strategy, Agenda 2000 etc.
  - e) **Suggest any amendment or more detailed local differentiation of the broad management guidelines** contained in the draft Hampshire Landscape Strategy, within an overall framework of conservation, restoration, or enhancement.

#### 5.17 STAGE 2 TASKS - EVALUATION

- a) **Review the existing ASLQ designations and any need for the introduction of new local designations**, in the context of the advice contained in PPG7 (1997), namely that (paragraph 4.16):

'Local planning authorities should only maintain or extend local countryside designation where there is good reason to believe that normal planning policies cannot provide the necessary protection. They should state in their development plans what it is that requires protection and why. When they review their development plans, they should rigorously consider the function and justification of existing countryside designations. They should ensure that they are soundly based on a formal assessment of the qualities of the countryside....'

- b) **Identify significant threats or opportunities and areas of vulnerability**, and suggest appropriate action in response, including priority areas for improvement or other specific initiatives.

- f) **Identify areas where existing planning policies should be further developed.**
- g) **Identify and prioritise any other areas where there is a need for further work.** Comment on resource implications of any action recommended.
- h) **At the conclusion of the study, critically evaluate the work undertaken** and highlight lessons learned that might usefully inform future work of this nature.

### **5.18 STAGE 3 - STAKEHOLDER INPUT**

- a) It will be the responsibility of the consultant to propose an appropriate methodology to deliver the required outputs. However, it is anticipated that a series of workshops shall be held in several locations across the Borough during the period October 2000 to December 2000 (after the production of a draft assessment document). This will be concurrent with the consultation process for the Local Plan Review Issues Report. The workshops will need to be advertised locally.
- b) One of the key tasks will be to determine who are the 'stakeholders' in relation to the landscape assessment. It is expected that the list will include representatives from parish councils, the larger landowners, and local amenity groups, amongst others.
- c) At the workshops, visual images of the landscape together with maps showing proposed rural and urban landscape character areas will be used to assist in providing an understanding of the different landscapes in the Borough.
- d) It will be the responsibility of the consultant to plan, organise and undertake all aspects of the community participation (including administrative support and the production of publicity information). Two Council officers will be available at each of the workshops to help facilitate the events.

# Appendix 2

## Methodology

# Appendix 2: Methodology

## Introduction

The following method statement sets out the approach and methodology employed for each of the following key stages of the study:

- integrated character assessment (incorporating landscape, townscape, historic and ecological character assessments);
- assessment of condition and quality;
- review of local landscape designations and policy approaches;
- stakeholder participation.

## Stage 1:

### Integrated character assessment

#### *General approach*

The assessment of landscape character follows the broad approach set out within published (CCP423) [2] and interim revised guidance produced by the Countryside Agency [1], the basic steps in the process being:

- definition of purpose
- desk research
- field assessment
- analysis and presentation of findings

It also takes account of the specific approaches to integrated landscape assessment, townscape and historic landscape assessment developed by Landscape Design Associates (e.g. the 1996 *Gosport Borough Landscape & Townscape Study*) and others, such as the *New Forest District Landscape Character Assessment* produced by Environmental Resources Management in January 2000.

#### *Integration of aspects*

The assessment of landscape, townscape, historic landscape and ecological character was undertaken as a fully integrated process, following the basic steps as set out above and with frequent comparisons and refinements made to tie together the findings of these various aspects

of the study. This was achieved by each aspect being worked on in parallel up to a key stage (e.g. completion of initial desk study) followed by a round-table session between Landscape Design Associates and Wessex Archaeology to compare initial findings and identify areas of commonality or difference to be examined in more detail as the study progressed. The end product represents the synthesis of the findings for the different aspects to produce a fully integrated assessment which takes all key landscape attributes into account.

For the sake of clarity, the remainder of the method statement for the integrated assessment is broken down into the individual topic areas.

### Landscape character assessment

The main tasks for the landscape character assessment were as follows:

#### **Familiarisation**

- familiarisation visit to the study area to gain an overview of variations in character and to identify preliminary landscape types for field survey

#### **Desk study**

- review of existing national and local landscape character assessments relating to the study area, including the Countryside Agency's Countryside Character descriptions; Hampshire County Council's county-wide landscape types and character areas; the Borough Council's existing landscape assessment; assessments for neighbouring districts and emerging findings for the assessments of the North Wessex Downs AONB and River Loddon Catchment;
- production and analysis of 1:50,000 map-overlays (e.g. including geology, topography, drainage, soils, land use, vegetation and habitats, settlement pattern, communications, existing landscape types and character areas etc.), air photographs and documentary evidence in order to identify the main influences on landscape and settlement character and key features;
- identification of preliminary landscape types and character areas based on distinctive combinations of land-

form and landcover characteristics and analysis of previous studies;

- comparison with similar preliminary characterisations of historic and ecological character to identify most appropriate grain and scale of characterisation and specific issues for attention during field assessment stage.

#### **Field assessment**

- production of a list of provisional landscape types and survey forms for field assessment;
- undertaking of comprehensive field assessment, mapping landscape type codes onto 1:25,000 base maps for the whole of the study area;
- completion of field survey forms at representative locations, and taking of photographs;
- noting of key features, variations in condition and quality and evidence of pressure or change;
- review of validity of preliminary character area boundaries derived from desk review in the field;
- review in the field of the relationship between the preliminary characterisations produced for landscape, historic landscape and ecological character, in conjunction with Wessex Archaeology.

#### **Analysis and presentation of findings**

- analysis of the results of the desk and field assessment to refine the definition and boundaries of landscape types and character areas and confirm key features contributing to local distinctiveness;
- comparison with preliminary analyses of historical and ecological character areas and refinement of boundaries to achieve best fit between different aspects;
- production of definitive landscape types and character areas and descriptions of key attributes.

## **Ecological character assessment**

The main tasks for the ecological character assessment were as follows:

#### **Familiarisation**

- obtaining an overview of variations in ecological character during the familiarisation visit (see above).

#### **Desk study**

- review of existing information on ecological character of the study area, including Phase 1 habitat maps, English Nature's Natural Area profiles, Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire, citations/descriptions of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites etc.;
- identify preliminary areas of ecological character, based on distinctive combinations of habitat types and broad differences in ecological character across the area;
- comparison with similar preliminary characterisations of historic and landscape character to identify most appropriate grain and scale of characterisation and specific issues for attention during the field assessment stage.

#### **Field assessment**

- review in the field of the relationship between preliminary characterisations produced for landscape, historic landscape and ecological character, in conjunction with Wessex Archaeology.

#### **Analysis and presentation of findings**

- comparison of the results of desk and field assessment with preliminary analysis of historical and landscape character areas, to achieve best fit between aspects;
- production of descriptions of ecological character for each character area.

## Historic landscape assessment

The main tasks for the historic character assessment are outlined below. The tasks for townscape assessment are covered under a separate heading overpage.

### Desk study

- undertaking of field pattern analysis, concentrating on field patterns identified during the county-wide historic landscape assessment, and identification of representative sample areas for more detailed analysis;
- provision of time-depth dimension of the historical origins of field types through a map regression exercise, using readily available historic maps (e.g. first and second edition OS, enclosure, tithe and estate maps) and GIS map overlays from County assessment as the framework;
- extension of the map regression exercise to other historic landscape types identified in the survey (e.g. parkland and woodland);
- reference to data from other primary records, (i.e. County Sites and Monuments Record - SMR), aerial photographic collections and secondary sources of information (i.e. published reports, journals and papers) where necessary;
- identification of preliminary historic landscape character areas for testing in the field;
- undertaking of desk research for townscape analysis (see below).

### Field assessment

- visual inspection of sample areas of historic field patterns identified by the desk study, in order to check the robustness of the classifications and identify any necessary refinements to boundaries;
- 1:25,000 scale maps with overlays were used to annotate/amend base data supplied by the Hampshire GIS;
- review in the field of the relationship between preliminary characterisations produced for landscape, historic landscape and ecological character, in conjunction with Wessex Archaeology;
- recording of brief written descriptions in the field for historic landscape types and character areas, including

assessment of the status, condition and quality of each character type, using field record sheets designed specifically for this purpose;

- taking of photographs to provide a supplementary record.

### Analysis and presentation of findings

- analysis of the results of the desk and field assessment to refine the boundaries of the historic landscape types and character areas, and confirm the key features contributing to historic character;
- comparison of the results of the desk and field assessment with preliminary analyses of landscape and ecological character areas, to achieve best fit between aspects;
- use of historical analyses to synthesise the archaeological and historical development of each landscape character area, with the emphasis on landscape and land-use change through time and the socio-economic themes represented, and the typical archaeological and historical features that contribute to local distinctiveness, particularly the visible elements. Particular consideration given to the linkage between the field systems and settlement patterns and how these contribute to distinctive regional patterns in the landscape.

## Townscape assessment

The main tasks for the townscape assessment for the eight settlements named in the brief are outlined below. These combined the inputs on historic assessment and visual character assessment.

### Desk study

- analysis of the evolution of each settlement pattern by reference to historic maps and other sources, including SMR data, in order to identify the main periods of growth and determine the extent of historic change and key archaeological features;
- production of 'figure ground' maps (i.e. with blocks of built development blacked-out to reveal the structure of the urban form) for each settlement, to show morphology of built form, differences in block structure between different areas and existing structure of built form and open space etc.;
- review of existing information on character of the settlements, including Conservation Area appraisals and other mapped or documentary sources;
- identification of draft historic character types based upon building types and/or archaeological features that contribute to local distinctiveness, for testing in the field;
- identification of draft townscape types derived from analysis of urban form and information on built character, for testing in the field;
- comparison of historic and townscape types and the production of draft integrated townscape character areas for testing in the field;
- examination of the relationship of each settlement with its landscape setting and the definition of a broad setting boundary, based upon preliminary analysis of the extent of the likely visual envelope and historic, landscape or ecological influences.

### Field assessment

- undertaking a visual assessment of townscape character, using 1:10,000 or possibly larger-scale maps and field survey forms at representative locations, to verify townscape and historic character types and review boundaries of draft integrated townscape character areas;
- undertaking of a visual appraisal of the setting of each settlement, to refine the setting boundary and record key visual and historical relationships between the town and its immediate landscape context (e.g. key approaches, landmarks, ridgelines and evident historical features and associations);
- taking of photographs to provide a supplementary record.

### Analysis and presentation of findings

- analysis of the results of the desk and field assessment to refine the boundaries of townscape types/character areas and to confirm the key features contributing to the distinctive townscape and historic character of each settlement;
- analysis of the relationship of the town to its landscape setting, with particular reference to visual and historical associations.

## Stage 2: Evaluation and policy advice

### *Assessment of status, condition and quality*

The desk and field survey provided the basis for assessing the current status, condition and quality of the rural and historic landscape across the Borough and identified key issues and pressures for change affecting it and its key features.

It is important to stress that this assessment does not necessarily imply relative worth or a greater or lesser ability to accommodate development or change. It does, however, provide a very useful mechanism for identifying appropriate 'intervention strategies' for each of the landscape types within the area, reflecting conservation priorities and opportunities for positive enhancement to strengthen existing landscape character (including historic and ecological character) or to 'reconstruct' new landscapes in areas of significant decline.

The key tasks in the condition and quality assessment were as follows:

- confirmation of criteria for assessing landscape condition and quality, based on a variety of factors and attributes which affect the condition or quality of the landscape, including:
  - **scenic quality** - the degree to which the landscape is attractive with pleasing patterns and combinations of features;
  - **sense of place** - the extent to which the landscape retains a distinctive character and sense of place;
  - **unspoilt character** - the degree to which the landscape is unaffected or affected by intrusive or detracting influences;
  - **condition and intactness** - the condition of individual landscape components and the degree to which landscape character remains intact;
  - **landscape as a resource** - whether the landscape type represents a scarce or especially fragile landscape resource;
  - **conservation interests** - whether there are other notable conservation interests, including historic or ecological features, that contribute to landscape value;

- **remoteness** - the degree to which the landscape is distant from settlement and/or intrusive elements.

- review of results of desk and field assessment for each landscape type against these criteria and allocation of individual landscape types to the following categories:
  - **conservation**: landscapes which fall into this category are those which score highly on most of the evaluation criteria. They are likely to have a particularly strong and unspoilt historically derived character and sense of place; an intact landscape structure in good condition; high aesthetic appeal; and, a range of other important historic or ecological features which add value to the landscape. Although conservation is the main priority, these landscapes require management to retain their special qualities.
  - **repair**: landscapes in this category represent rural, attractive landscapes with a strong character and sense of place, a largely intact landscape structure, high aesthetic appeal and important historic or ecological features which add value to the landscape. They do not necessarily have lower scenic quality than landscapes in the Conservation Strategy however, they would benefit from management and enhancement to strengthen weakened landscape structure; reinforce local distinctiveness; protect and strengthen the historical continuity of landscape character; and, improve biodiversity.
  - **restoration**: these are landscapes which have been substantially modified through land use or land management practices. This has resulted in the creation of a new landscape character in which linkages with historical natural and cultural processes have been disrupted. They require significant intervention to ensure that as they evolve they landscape values that integrate with the rest of the Borough.

### *Review of local landscape designations and policy approaches*

The brief specifically required consultants to review the function and justification of local landscape designations within the Borough, in accordance with Government advice in PPG7 and to inform the review of the Local Plan.

The main tasks in this part of the study was as follows:

- examination of the basis and justification for the existing ASLQ designation in terms of its significance and appropriateness from a policy angle, giving particular attention to:
  - the strategic policy context, including Government guidance and county structure plan policy;
  - the local policy context, including examination of the policy distinctions between AONB, ASLQ and non-designated landscapes and the purpose, implications and effectiveness of local landscape designations in the Borough;
  - the degree of consistency in approach to local designations, policy and application between Basingstoke and Deane and neighbouring districts;
  - a number of examples from other areas where alternative approaches to landscape protection, based on landscape character rather than local designations, are proposed or in place within development plans.
- examination of the quality of the landscape that is included within the current ASLQs and whether it meets an appropriate and consistent standard for designation;
- examination of the findings of the review and consideration of the case for retention, modification or deletion of the ASLQ designation;
- review of the alternative approaches and provision of advice on the most appropriate landscape policy approach to adopt within the review of the Borough Local Plan;
- review of the need for and appropriateness of any new local designations relating specifically to historic landscape components (Wessex Archaeology).

## Stakeholder participation

### *Introduction*

In Spring 2001, Landscape Design Associates, together with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, carried out a programme of stakeholder consultation on the Draft Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment (December 2000).

There were three main aims of the public participation exercise:

- to test the professional judgements made in formulating the landscape assessment. This will provide the professional report with a sounder basis;
- to provide 'added value', through information that is more readily obtained from local people - such as what participants consider to be important and special about their area, threats to their locality, and changes that have occurred in the landscape over time; and
- to raise public awareness and promote a better understanding of the landscape.

A summary of feedback from the consultation exercise will be sent to all participants.

### *Methodology*

The approach followed the broad guidance set out in the Countryside Agency's interim revised guidance, took account of the practitioners' experience of previous participation exercises and also of the New Forest District assessment.

One possible criticism of the approach is that it did not involve true 'participation', as it occurred towards the end of the study, and was more akin to a consultation exercise. A strong advantage of the method, however, was that it enabled a large number of informed people to read the draft document, who generally enforced it.

There were three different means of consultation - workshops, exhibitions and letters.

## 1. Workshops

### *Identification of workshop participants*

A list of local stakeholders was identified by the Borough Council, representing those who have an interest in the area. Letters of invitation and the draft document were sent to all parish councils, and a letter and briefing pack (which introduced the landscape character areas and settlements studied) were sent to Borough Councillors, community groups and major landowners. To attract the general public, adverts were placed in the local newspapers, and publicity posters exhibited throughout the Borough.

### *Organisation of workshops*

Four workshops were held, one each in the settlements of Basingstoke, Whitchurch, Burghclere and Bramley. The workshops were spread as evenly across the Borough as possible. The purpose of this was to ensure a similar sized 'catchment' at each meeting and the bringing together of people interested in similar areas of the Borough. Workshops were held during the morning and afternoon of the last Saturday of March, and on two evenings during the first week in April. A total of 43 people attended the workshops.

### *Staging of workshops*

Each workshop opened with a brief introduction explaining the purpose of the landscape assessment and of the accompanying workshops. A short presentation gave an overview of the landscape of the Borough, focussing on the main variations across the area, and to help the participants to focus on the issues that the facilitators hoped to address.

To encourage as many people to participate as possible, attendees were divided into groups of 4-6 people. Following a standard format, the facilitators used notes to guide the discussion and ensure that everyone had the opportunity to talk. People were asked to say where they lived and to state the area they were talking about in order to provide geographically specific information. In addition to expressing their views in group discussion, attendees were invited to comment on the draft assessment by a variety of methods, either during or after the discussion.

These were by:

- adding notes to a large copy of the character areas map, to highlight key issues, names and boundaries;
- annotating their briefing packs, which were also available on the day; and
- completing a questionnaire that restated the facilitator's key questions.

Facilitators noted the main points arising from the discussion.

The discussion focussed on the following topics:

### *What people value and why*

The following question was asked: "Thinking about the area around where you live, what are the main things that you value about the landscape, and why?". The facilitator steered people towards considering both qualitative aspects (tranquillity etc.) and physical features (trees, hedges, hills etc). The aim was to ensure that the types of key characteristics that the Draft Report identified are the correct ones and whether there are other qualities/features that should be considered.

### *Changes and causes*

The facilitator asked the following two questions: "Thinking about the area around where you live, what changes for the worse have taken place in the landscape and what are their causes?" and "Thinking about the area where you live, what are the main changes for the better and what are their causes?" The aim of the discussion was to ensure that the key issues identified are the right ones.

### *Issues and future needs*

Participants were asked: "Thinking about the area around where you live, what are the main issues and future needs that you would like to see addressed in future landscape management and development control by the Council and other organisations?" The aim was to test whether the enhancement priorities identified in the Draft Report were correct and whether there should be any other priorities added in response to peoples' perceptions of the main issues and future needs.

### *Character areas and boundaries*

A general discussion was held on whether attendees agreed with the character area boundaries and names. These had been derived from an objective process by the consultants and so conversation tended to remain focussed on key characteristics and issues. In some cases there was also a discussion on the changes and issues affecting settlements.

## **2. Exhibitions**

An exhibition was displayed at Tadley Library and Basingstoke and Deane Civic Offices for two weeks, for those unable to attend the workshops. This explained the purpose of the landscape assessment and illustrated the landscape character areas. The Draft Landscape Assessment was also available in each library throughout the Borough for six weeks. Questionnaires and briefing packs were provided in each case.

### **Letters**

Letters were sent out to national and county level interest groups, and local developers. The letters informed them of the Draft Assessment, explained where copies of the document could be viewed, and that it could be purchased from the Borough Council. Comments were also invited.

### *Analysis and presentation of findings*


The outcome of these consultations have been incorporated, as appropriate, into the final landscape assessment document. The results are also reported more fully in a separate report, '*Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Stakeholder Consultation*'. Feedback to participants will given via a summary in a brief leaflet.

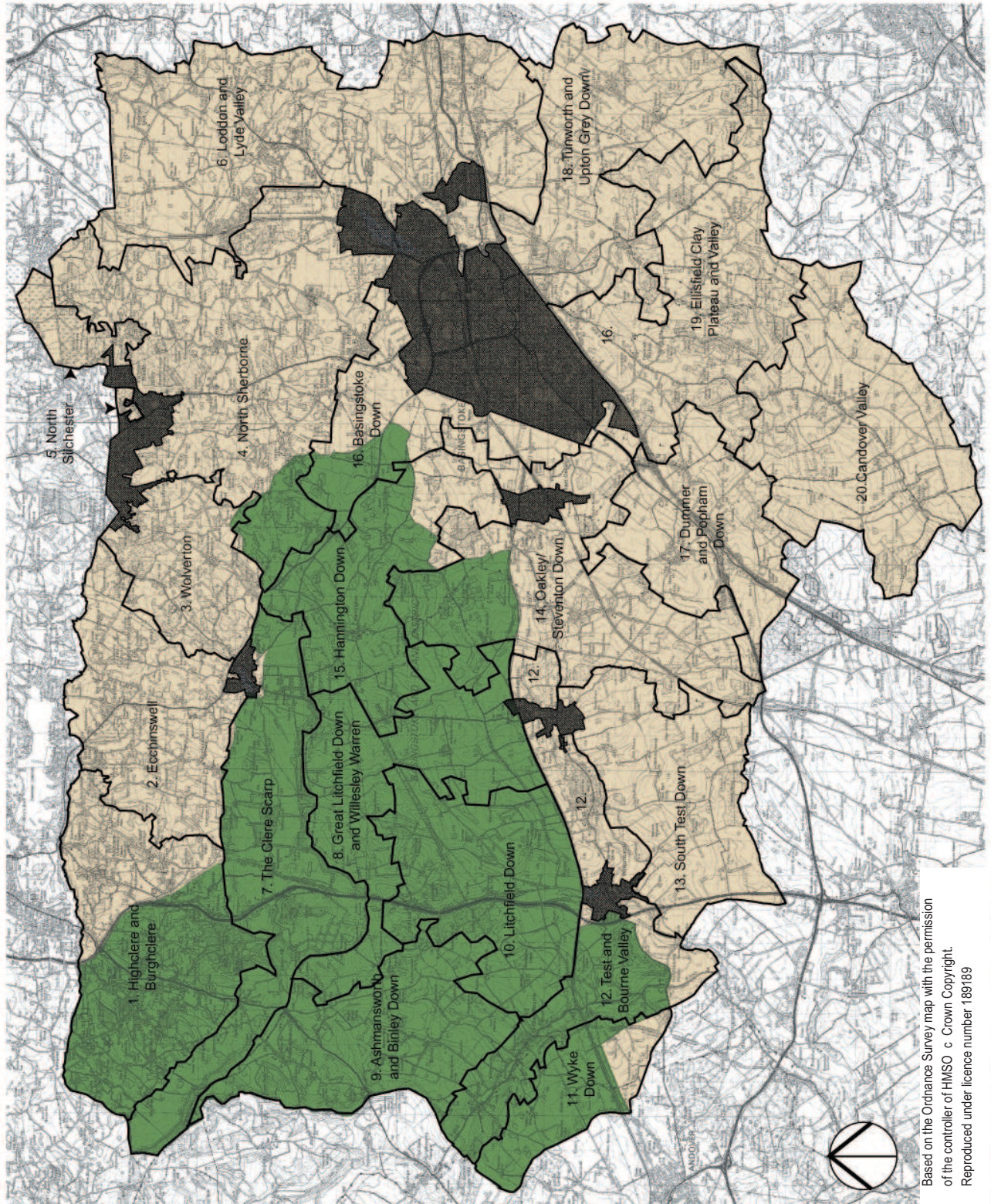
# Appendix 3

## North Wessex Downs

### Area of Outstanding

### Natural Beauty

 North Wessex Downs Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty



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# Appendix 4

## Field Assessment Sheets

**BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE:  
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENT SHEET**

<b>LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA:</b>	
<b>FORMATIVE INFLUENCES</b>	
<b>Physical influences</b>  Geology  Landform  Drainage	
<b>Landcover and human influences</b>  Historical development (settlement pattern, traditional land uses etc.)  Current land uses  Vegetation and habitats	
<b>KEY CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
<b>Landscape character</b>  Overall character (incl. degree of remoteness, urbanisation)  Landscape types  Important landmarks and landscape features	

Landscape Character Area:  
Sheet ref:

**BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE:  
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENT SHEET**

<p><b>Historic landscape character</b></p> <p>Key historic landscape types</p> <p>Important historic/archaeological features</p>	
<p><b>Ecological character</b></p> <p>Key habitats/features</p>	
<p><b>Settlement character</b></p> <p>Settlement form</p> <p>Distinctive characteristics (e.g. building styles, materials etc.)</p>	
<p align="center"><b>KEY ISSUES, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT PRIORITIES</b></p>	
<p>Positive attributes</p> <p>Negative attributes</p> <p>Key issues/forces for change</p> <p>Specific conservation/enhancement priorities</p>	

Landscape Character Area:  
Sheet ref:

**BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE:  
SETTLEMENT CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENT SHEET**

<b>SETTLEMENT:</b>	<b>LOCATION:</b>
<b>HISTORIC AND LANDSCAPE SETTING</b>	
<p><b>Evolution and historic setting</b></p> <p>Settlement origins and main periods of growth</p> <p>Relationship with surrounding landscape (development in relation to landscape features, specific functional links with surrounding areas etc.)</p>	
<p><b>Landscape setting</b></p> <p>Topographic setting (important ridgelines and physical boundaries etc.)</p> <p>Visual setting (ZVI, key views in and out)</p> <p>Natural landscape edges</p>	
<p><b>Relationship with surrounding landscape</b></p> <p>Character of surrounding landscape (e.g. adjoining Landscape Character Areas, landscape Types)</p> <p>Character of landscape/settlement interface (e.g. hard urban edges, well-integrated boundaries, transitional/fringe areas etc.)</p> <p>Key approaches and gateways</p> <p>Key buffers/wedges</p>	

Settlement Character Area:  
Sheet ref:

**BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE:  
SETTLEMENT CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENT SHEET**

<b>SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
<p><b>Settlement character</b></p> <p>Overall character and function</p> <p>Settlement form (including structure of built form/open space)</p>	
<p><b>Key features</b></p> <p>Key historic features</p> <p>Key visual landmarks and features</p> <p>Distinctive architectural and townscape features (e.g. building styles, materials, plot characteristics etc.)</p> <p>Key open spaces and open space elements</p>	
<b>KEY ISSUES, CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT PRIORITIES</b>	
<p>Positive attributes</p> <p>Negative attributes</p> <p>Specific conservation/enhancement priorities</p>	

Settlement Character Area:  
Sheet ref:

**BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE  
TOWNSCAPE SURVEY FORM**

SETTLEMENT:	LOCATION:
TOWNSCAPE TYPE:	
KEY TOWNSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS	
Landform	
Streetscape	
Density	
Form	
Materials	
Roofscape	

Settlement:  
Survey form ref:

Townscape type:

**BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE  
TOWNSCAPE SURVEY FORM**

Access / parking	
Front boundary	
Street surface	
Distinctive features	
Visual emphasis	
Use	

Settlement:  
Survey form ref:

Townscape type:

# Appendix 5

## Glossary

## Appendix 5: Glossary

Amalgamated, in the main, from Coleman S., and Wood J. (1985) *Historic Landscape and Archaeology - Glossary of Terms*. Bedfordshire County Council.

Alluvium	A deposit of soil left during a time of flood.
Assart	Enclosure formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form farm land - generally of early medieval to early post-medieval in age. Term derives from the Old French <i>essarter</i> , 'to grub up trees' (Hoskins, W. G., 1970, <i>The Making of the English Landscape</i> , 86).
Bailey	Defended courtyard area within a medieval fortress.
Bishopric	A diocese.
Barrow (or tumulus)	A mound of earth, turf or stones covering a burial.
Burgage	Property (including a house and yard) in an ancient borough usually with a narrow street frontage and a long narrow strip behind. Held for a fixed rent by a burgess who had special privileges and duties.
Calcareous	Of or containing calcium carbonate.
Caput	The head manor, or most important settlement, of an early estate (Aston M., 1985 <i>Interpreting the Landscape</i> , 34).
Cenozoic	The most recent era of geological time.
Coppice(ing)	Certain fast-growing deciduous trees or shrubs, cut periodically to near ground level, to provide straight poles for fences and hurdles.
Common	Area of land subject to rights of common. Usually a number of people exercised rights such as grazing stock or cutting fuel.
Cretaceous	Of or relating to the last period of the Mesozoic era.
Disparking	The removal of parks.
Drove(way) (or drove road)	Ancient long distance route used for driving cattle to fairs or markets (not maintained and not subject to tolls).
Emparking	The creation of parks.
Enclosure (or Inclosure )	Legally, the extinguishing of common rights over a piece of land rather than the act of physically enclosing and dividing it with fences, ditches walls and hedgerows which usually accompanied it.
Gleyed soils	One of the seven major soil groups in England and Wales, characteristically affected by periodic or permanent saturation by water in the absence of effective or artificial drainage.
Hanger	An area of woodland on chalk upland, often of beech.
Hillfort	Iron Age defences enclosing the top of a hill often surviving as earthworks.
Ladder fields	Fields with long wavy-edged parallel boundaries that often run for several kilometres over chalk uplands. They probably result from 17th and 18th century informal enclosure.
Lynchets	Celtic rectangular fields, often approximating to a square and 1-1.5 acres in size. Common on chalk downlands of south-eastern England.
Manor	An estate held by a lord who had certain rights of jurisdiction over his tenants through a manor court.
Medieval hundred level	The medieval equivalent of a district, presided over by a 'hundred court' (ie the county or shire court).

Mesozoic	Of or relating to an era of geological time marked by the development of dinosaurs, and with evidence of the first mammals, birds and flowering plants.
Minster	In Saxon and early Medieval periods the major church serving a large estate on which there were other daughter and dependent churches and chapels. Minsters were often on royal or major ancient ecclesiastical estates.
Moated site	Platform on which a dwelling was usually erected surrounded by a large often waterfilled ditch. Most date from the 12th and 13th centuries. The reason for them is unclear.
Motte	A conical mound with a flat top on which was built a Norman stronghold.
Open field system	Agricultural arrangements by which the land was managed by common agreement of the local community. The arable land was divided into small strips. The strips assigned to each tenant were scattered and intermixed with those of others to ensure a fair balance of good land. From the late Medieval period many of these strips became consolidated for convenience.
Pale	Boundary fence, particularly of a park - generally with a ditch on the inside.
Pannage	The right of tenants to pasture their pigs in the lord's woods and wasteland.
Parish	Originally the area served by a parish church and supporting it by payment of tithes. Later became a secular administrative area.
Park	In the Medieval period an enclosed area for growing timber and or keeping deer in. In the 16th-19th centuries many landscape parks were created around the houses of the manorial lords.
Parliamentary fields	Fields typically formed by Parliamentary Enclosure Acts of the late 18th - 19th centuries, or probably contemporary with them.
Quaternary	Of or relating to the most recent period in the Cenozoic era
Riparian	Of or on a river bank.
Sheep-wheat link	An association brought about primarily by the 16th/17th century onwards system of alternate arable field and grass husbandry. Arable land was put down to grass for a number of years enabling the soil to rest, whilst pasture land was ploughed up for arable. New crops (eg clover and turnips) were introduced, which enabled more animals, especially sheep, to be bred. At night, sheep were folded onto land which would subsequently be used for crops, their manure improving the soil which enabled high crop yields.
Soilmarks	Marks in the ploughsoil caused by variations in soil depth, visible from the air as differences in soil colour during dry weather.
Tertiary	Of or relating to the first period in the Cenozoic era.
Timedepth	Long existence.
Tithes	A tenth part of the produce of land and stock paid annually by parishioners to the rector and in some parishes partly to a vicar for the support of the parish church.
Tithing	Subdivision of a manor or parish.
Track-bound fields	Fields bounded by tracks and roads. They are generally found on chalk uplands and probably result from post-medieval informal enclosure.
Wavy-edged fields	Fields with wavy boundaries, that probably result from 17th and 18th century informal enclosure.
Winterbourne (also termed 'bourne')	Local term for a stream in chalk country, exhibiting a sporadic or intermittent flow.

# Appendix 6

# References

## Appendix 6: References

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