

APPENDIX: TOWNSCAPE TYPES DESCRIPTIONS

TCT 01 Medieval Urban Settlement

These areas represent the often planned medieval urban area of a town. Not all of the towns within the project will include this TCT.

Many Hampshire towns were either created or underwent a significant phase of urban development in the late 12th or early 13th century which is usually evident in the form of planned burgage plots – typically long, narrow plots stretching away from a market place which may have been located in a widened street. In some cases this is the High Street, in others the market occupies a street set at an angle to the main thoroughfare. Burgage plots were usually set out with the same width but could be sub-divided or amalgamated, even from the foundation of the town, to create plots of differing widths. In some cases the original plot widths can still be discernable in the street frontage.

Areas of Medieval Urban Settlement typically have continuous street frontages with buildings set to the back of the pavement. Access to the rear of the plots is via carriage arches or narrow passages and/or by a back lane which runs along the rear boundary of the burgage plots. Buildings will combine commercial, office and residential uses and will typically be of two or three storeys. In Hampshire brick became fashionable in the 18th century and many timber-framed buildings which formerly over-looked the market were either replaced or re-faced (sometimes referred to as refronting) with architecturally 'polite' facades. TCT 01 will usually contain high a density of listed and historic buildings and will often be designated as a conservation area.

Historically, the back land areas of the burgage plots provided space for workshops and gardens. These outbuildings sometimes survive and can form an important part of the character of the townscape (public houses are good examples of where earlier outbuildings stables, small barns still survive). The fate of such back land areas varies from retaining a high sense of intactness, enclosure and tranquillity through the survival of the plot boundaries (often high brick walls creating a series of walled gardens) to their complete loss through the construction of car-parks, larger retail units or modern housing developments.

Within the larger area of this townscape type TCT22 Religious/Churchyard/Precinct will often be found.

TCT 02 Rural Settlement

Within both the urban areas which developed from a medieval urban core and those settlements which are largely 20th century conurbations there are likely to be small, once rural, settlements that have been subsumed within the suburbs of the town.

The rural character of these settlements may have survived this process and will stand in contrast to the housing estates that surround them due to the age of the buildings together with historic boundary features such as walls and railings and the mix of building materials which could include timber-frame, brick, stone thatch, tile and slate, and uses – public houses, churches and chapels (TCT 22), historic school buildings (TCT 16) and shops mean that these areas have developed into service areas for the surrounding estates. These small rural settlements may represent villages, hamlets or isolated farmsteads.

Property plots within this townscape type will typically be irregular in size and form and the road pattern will often mark these areas as having earlier origins, even where most of the historic buildings have been replaced, with relatively narrow, twisting roads and angled junctions that contrast to the highway conscious junctions of the planned estates.

There may be a concentration of listed buildings within this townscape type but many will be regarded as too small or have a high degree of modern indifferent infill development to warrant conservation area status.

TCT 03 Post medieval development 1600 – 1819

Most of Hampshire's towns with medieval origins did not expand beyond the limits of the medieval urban area until the early 19th century. Where there was expansion beyond the urban area it was typically for high status residential use – either large houses set in landscaped grounds or semi-detached or terraced groups of Georgian houses.

The historic affluence of these areas will often still be evident in the present character of the area; where the buildings survive they will be good quality houses, often listed and within conservation areas. Where there are larger houses set in landscaped grounds there may be features such as boundary walls, gate piers and lodges. Such areas are often also characterised and complemented by the presence of mature trees. It is possible that even where the principal house has been lost, converted and/or heavily altered or extended, the survival of these other features may be sufficient to define the townscape type or influence the definition of a character area.

TCT 04 Residential 1820 - 1849

The period from 1820 saw a moderate increase in suburban expansion. The beginning of the period in the larger houses represents a transition from the Georgian to Regency style. This is represented as semi-detached and detached villas and houses of substantial form usually set in their own grounds (though to varying degrees). Towards the end of this period saw the development of terraced housing though not much of this building type survives substantially intact from this period.

Typically houses of this period will be of two or three storeys (sometimes with basements or semi-basements requiring front area railings and steps up to the entrance) and are predominantly of brick which may be painted. Other surface finishes include stucco and render to imitate stone as brick became less fashionable as it began to be more widely used for the houses of the working classes and industrial buildings. Roofs are usually clay tile although many have been replaced with natural slate and modern roof systems.

Development of this period often occurred alongside existing routes into the urban area. Streets laid out at this period tend to be wide, straight or slightly curved with the occasional more formal crescent found. Street trees are often found to survive in these townscape types.

TCT 05 Residential 1850 – 1914 (Terraces, Semi-detached, Small Detached Houses)

From 1850 there was an increase in suburban housing for both middle class and working class families. This peaked around the 1870-1890 period. This period saw several Acts of Parliament aimed at improving housing and environmental conditions for the working

classes and brought in features such as minimum widths for new streets, access to a small private yard/garden, pavements and sewers. Local councils were given powers to remove slums and replace them with 'by-law houses'. The term often encompasses the many examples of modest terraced housing seen in urban extensions to towns throughout Hampshire.

The predominant building material was brick but social differentiation could be made by the provision of small front gardens with boundary walls and tiled paths and porches, bay windows, decorative terracotta detailing or stone lintels, sometimes decorated, above door and window openings. A hierarchy of house types (to reflect the status of the owner), defined by the use of bays, size of windows, and combinations of additional features can often be discerned in larger estates.

Houses within this townscape type were typically terraced but could also include semi-detached and detached houses but all were generally closely spaced producing high densities and giving a high sense of enclosure to the street. Property plots can range from small back-yards to relatively large gardens but are characterised by their longer depth compared to width – sometimes very long narrow garden spaces. Blocks of rear gardens may be defined by brick walls and rear access may be possible along narrow paths or back lanes. These back lanes are often further defined by later garage or workshop type single storey buildings accessed directly from the lane.

Larger areas of this type of housing will typically consist of a regular grid of streets with few if any open space but often associated with a church or chapel (TCT 22) built to serve the new houses. They may be close to older industrial areas (TCT14) particularly railway stations/goods yards, breweries or older factories/tanneries.

TCT 06 Residential 1850 – 1914 (Villas and larger houses) This townscape type represents the same period of development as TCT 05 but is intended to reflect the better quality, larger houses of the upper middle classes. Their larger houses will typically have considerable architectural ornamentation including decorative pierced barge boards and decorative ridge tiles and finials. This period may also include examples of larger houses in a Domestic Revival style derived from the Arts and Crafts movement. Brick is the predominant material, but often bricks of different colour to the local Hampshire reds will be used including pale cream/buff bricks. Larger houses of the later part of the period may have roughcast render or pebbledash. Mock-timber framing and tile hanging were also popular wall finishes in this period of building.

Houses are usually located in more generous plots, often set well back from the street frontage. Brick walls and piers will typically front the street and the houses will often be accompanied by ancillary buildings such as coach houses and stables which may be accessed from a mews to the rear.

TCT 07 Residential 1915 - 1945

This period is largely characterised by the '1930s semi-' and the development of the bungalow as a building type representing a major period of urban expansion to many towns although stylistically the terraced house of the previous period continued into the 1920s.

Brick and render with pebbledash as an alternative are the predominant materials (often seen together with brick to the ground floor and render/pebbledash above) with clay tile or concrete tile roofs and selective tile hanging to gables and bays (sometimes decorative).

Other than the terraced housing reflecting the earlier period, houses of TCT 07 tend to be set in good sized gardens with garden to both front and rear. Front boundaries are often low walls or hedges or shrubs, although these have often been removed to create parking areas to front gardens. Streets are relatively wide, the width emphasised by grass verges and the houses being set back from the frontage. Street trees can give a feeling of space and quality. Streets can be straight or gently curving. This period saw the beginnings of the use of the cul-de-sac. Planned estates of the period often have communal areas of green open space of varying sizes and the cranking of houses to principal corners of the estates either provide larger gardens for these houses or a small triangular area of open space to corners.

TCT 08 Residential Post 1945 – Present (Houses Bungalows and up to 3 storey flats)

The period from the end of World War II to the present has seen a range of distinctive housing estate styles ranging from relatively spacious estates with communal open spaces of the 1950s to high density housing estates of the 1980s and 90s with intricate, twisting networks of feeder roads giving access to cul-de-sacs. Generally estate layout becomes more intricate and contrived the later the period of development. There is often a sense of attempting to create an organic plan using standard house types and minimum planning requirements for distance between habitable windows. These areas are often characterised by long stretches of dead frontage with rear gardens enclosed by fencing or walls often fronting main access routes. Whilst there is often distinction between the periods, there are no locally distinctive architectural styles although there have been attempts in places to mimic or reproduce local material detailing and finishes.

Within this period the bungalow is a common house type and is often seen interspersed with two storey houses. This suburban form which began in the 1930s and extended into the 1970s is rarely architecturally distinguished and there is often little stylistically to differentiate them by date. This type can also be characterised by unplanned ribbon development extending from older urban areas along former rural roads and lanes, which began principally during the 1930's and where the housing composition has been added to and spaces infilled post 1945. Within ribbon development the bungalow is a common house type and is often seen interspersed with two storey houses. These areas have often been altered significantly in some places through the 20th century and continue to be developed with infill plots, replacement dwellings and typically have post 1945 housing estates behind but have largely maintained the lower density and strongly vegetated road frontage plots. The dwellings are rarely architecturally distinguished and there is often little stylistically to differentiate them by date. Brick, render, pebbledash and tile hanging to upper storeys (sometimes replaced with modern uPVC weatherboarding) are characteristic walling materials, with roof tiles to varying pitched roofs and different height ridge lines.

This type is extremely broad in character and often accounts for extensive areas of settlements. Where this type occurs in Townscape Character Areas the different development characteristics are differentiated in the descriptions but not mapped as different types. For example this type can be estate and regular curvilinear or rectilinear or typical of late 20th century or early 21st irregular layout. This type covers non estate,

piecemeal development of the post 1945 period and purpose built flats of 3 storey or below.

TCT 09 Residential Post 1945 – Present 4 Storey + Flats

The development of purpose built flats is predominantly a feature from the 1960s onwards.

Usually three storeys or more and grouped within communal grounds. Characteristic materials are brick and concrete panels. Flat or low pitch concrete tile roofs. Earlier examples usually have a parking court adjacent to the building partially or completely enclosed by single storey garaging. Flatted development is often found very near to small shopping district centres.

TCT 10 Commercial/Residential 1870 - 1945

This townscape type covers areas that developed as commercial areas typically with residential uses above shops. Building styles are generally similar to the houses of the period except for the purpose-built shop fronts. Included within this area are larger purpose-built commercial properties of the period.

TCT 11 Large Retail 1950 - Present

Large scale modern retail units typically located within the commercial core of the town replacing historic buildings and, in some cases, over-writing the historic street pattern, on the edge the urban areas or within areas where older industrial buildings have been demolished.

Within historic cores facades and some supermarket type developments may have some architectural quality but mostly these are buildings of low architectural quality and include large profile metal sheet clad sheds. Large scale surface car-parking is generally associated with these developments and often forms the setting to these buildings in part.

TCT 12 Office/Commercial 1945 - Present

Where there was a large scale expansion of the suburban area, especially in the 1950s and 60s the residential areas could be provided with small service centres, often set within a parade of shops with office units above. These parades are frequently set back from the street frontage and are accessed off a service road to the front which also allows some car-parking or they have a forecourt to provide parking. Other commercial activities have often developed adjacent to these parades, for example, car sales, petrol stations and contemporary public houses (often sharing the same material use).

Brick or render are the common walling materials and roofs are either flat or shallow pitched behind a parapet.

TCT 13 Business Park 1980 – Present

Business parks provide office accommodation for companies and can have some similarities in terms of layout and in some cases scale with some modern industrial estates. They differ from industrial estates in the generally higher quality of the architecture of the buildings, materials and landscaping.

Materials are generally brick plinth, steel framed buildings with an external cladding (sometimes this is also brick), a high degree of structural (usually reflective) glass and flat or very low pitch roofs.

TCT 14 Traditional/Older Industrial

Industrial buildings in urban areas tend to be restricted to a relatively small number of building types such as mills, breweries and tanneries serving the local area until the 19th century. Most industrial buildings of the 18th or early 19th century are of medium scale (rarely more than three storeys). The development of some canals in the county, but most importantly, the coming of the railways to Hampshire made it possible for some industries to flourish and serve a wider area including supplying the London market and so larger buildings were provided. The larger historic industrial complexes and warehouses were typically sited close to the railway line, often on the opposite side of the line from the historic core and could be accompanied by terraced housing for the workers.

Examples where a group of historic industrial buildings survive relatively intact retaining their setting and context are relatively rare and have high significance. Some will be listed. It is more common to find single buildings standing within much altered settings – these buildings may be considered to be of local interest.

Red brick is the predominant walling material with plain clay tile or slate for roofing.

TCT 15 Industrial – 1945 - Present

The specific zoning of industrial areas was a feature of planning policy from the 1950s. Industrial estates from this period onwards tend to rely more on road transport than rail and are often sited close to the edge of the suburban area close to principal routes through and past the town.

Buildings are large scale, sometimes very large, and are usually up to the equivalent of a two storey domestic building to eaves height. Buildings are typically accessed from a grid of streets, usually with a single principal entrance into the estate. Profiled metal sheet is the predominant walling material over steel portal frames but brick is also widely used for plinths and gable walls. The profiled metal is often taken up over the eaves to form the roof material; otherwise asbestos or cement sheets are used for the roof. Industrial estates have little in the way of landscaping. Often large expanses of open space between buildings form their setting and provide working yards, storage and parking.

TCT 16 Hospital/Education – Older Core

This TCT represents public service buildings, predominantly hospitals and schools but will also include former workhouses not converted to hospitals and prisons.

Hospitals

The late 18th and 19th centuries saw the development of a variety of purpose-built hospitals which included lunatic asylums, epileptic and mental deficiency colonies, tuberculosis sanatoria, military hospitals and large-scale isolation hospitals as well as general infirmaries. Contemporary ideas about the importance of open space, exercise and fresh air required these buildings to be built with large and integral grounds, which were often modified when extra facilities and buildings were required. Purpose-built hospitals of the mid- to late 19th century were often built to the designs of locally notable architects and, sometimes, architects of national standing. Asylums may be differentiated from infirmaries in their location, often set away from the town core at the time of their construction and lying within extensive grounds with gardens which would be tended by the patients but are architecturally similar in style.

Some hospitals were set up within and expanded upon workhouse buildings. Most workhouses date from after the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act which required groups of parishes to form unions and provide a workhouse. A series of model plans were provided by the poor law commissioners typically creating radiating plans with either three arms lined by linked cross ranges creating a hexagonal plan, or four arms with cross ranges leading to a square plan. Workhouses continued to be built into the later 19th century with some notable architects such as Giles Gilbert Scott designing buildings that had more elegance than the earlier, plain buildings.

Most historic hospital sites have been subject to a high degree of change to both the buildings and landscapes. Some early hospital buildings or those of notable architects may be listed and largely unaltered grounds may be designated as a Registered Historic Park or Garden.

Schools

There is a long history of educational provision in urban areas stretching back to the 16th century grammar schools. The provision of school buildings increased in the 19th century through the efforts of the National Society (founded 1811) a Church of England body which aimed to provide a school in every parish, and the British and Foreign School Society (founded 1814 as an alternative to the National Society). The Elementary Education Act of 1870 made schooling compulsory for children aged 5 – 13 years (although this upper limit was not well enforced and 10 was often the leaving age). Acts of 1893 and 1899 increased the leaving age to 11 and 13 respectively. With the considerable population growth in many urban areas in this period, this Act resulted in the construction of many new school buildings within the expanding sub-urban areas. The Fisher Education Act of 1914 increased the leaving age to 14 opening up tertiary education and increasing the need for larger or senior schools.

Late 19th and early 20th century schools are often highly characteristic buildings with high windows and a bell cote, many built in a gothic style of architecture. Brick is almost exclusively used although stone may be used for some window details, entrances and foundation stones. Some school buildings are accompanied by a school house for the head teacher. Few late 19th century schools are listed buildings as many have been subject to considerable alteration. School buildings that are contemporary with adjacent housing development can make a positive contribution to the townscape and character of an area. Older schools maintain a degree of open space around the building(s), often with railings or walled enclosure to form the play ground. This has, however, in places been partially or completely in-filled with later buildings.

Hampshire County Architects have a notable national reputation for a legacy of late twentieth century high quality well-designed extensions to many of the schools in the County as well as new schools.

Some schools, especially private schools, will occupy former large houses, often set in landscaped grounds although later additions will indicate that the principal building is no longer in residential use.

TCT 17 Hospital/Education – Modern

Schools and hospitals of the post WWII period share similar architectural styles.

The major growth in new secondary schools came in the 1950 and 60's after the raising of the leaving age to 15 in 1947 and 16 in 1964. School buildings characteristic of this period are steel framed and usually flat roofed with large repetitive glazing and either brick and/or wall panels of concrete.

TCT 18 Defence Pre 1830

This TCT can covers a disparate range of military sites ranging from remains of medieval castles, Tudor fortifications and Georgian military sites which may have architecturally accomplished buildings and spaces.

TCT19 Defence 1830 – 1914

This TC broadly covers defence sites built or re-developed during the Victorian period and will include sites such as the Palmerston Forts built to defend Portsmouth Harbour.

TCT 20 Defence 1914 – Present

Whilst many of the military sites in Hampshire have earlier origins, the changing needs of the military due to technological advances in response to two World Wars and improvements in standards of certain building types, such as barracks, have meant that such sites have often been subject to extensive re-development. Within this TCT there will be a wide range of building types, form and materials.

TCT 21 Civic

This TCT includes major civic buildings such as council offices. Council offices can be housed in older buildings converted from another use such as large houses. Where the offices are purpose-built they typically date from the mid- to late 20th century although some earlier examples are seen and can range from groups of high architectural quality built in stone and brick to anonymous office blocks of pre-cast concrete. These buildings vary widely in scale but some can be considered as tall buildings (Fareham Civic Offices, Hampshire Constabulary Building).

TCT 22 Religious/Churchyard/Precinct

Within urban areas of medieval origin, and within some of the rural settlements subsumed within the modern urban areas, there will typically be one or more religious establishments. These could include a cathedral, an abbey or priory, parish churches, chapels and medieval hospitals. Some of these larger sites will include a range of buildings and spaces which will be distinctive from the urban environment of the core of the settlement. These areas will often be relatively tranquil and offer a feeling of seclusion. Buildings will include places of worship, gatehouses, and residential buildings, some of which will have been converted to other uses. Many of these sites will be bounded by an historic wall - from a large precinct wall resembling a defensive town wall to a small boundary wall. Churches and other high status buildings will typically be of stone, in some cases ashlar work will be combined with local flint and plain clay tile is common for roofing.

As towns grew churches and chapels were often built to serve the sub-urban populations. Nineteenth-century churches often looked to the medieval period for their architectural lead whilst non-conformist chapels could reflect classical forms. Occasionally, where there has been large-scale growth in an urban area in the mid- to late 20th century a modern church building was also provided. Whilst stone remained the preferred building material for churches and many chapels in the 19th century, brick was also used.

Not all religious buildings will be identified within this TCT, especially chapels and churches that form part of a built-up street frontage due to the scale of data capture; larger sites with churchyards will usually be identified. The churchyard will often form an important part of the setting to the church, even in urban locations.

TCT 23 Open Space (Public Park)

As urban areas expanded in the 19th century there were moves to improve the quality of working class housing. There was also a trend to provide recreational spaces within towns. Public parks were often created by the town council, by subscription or by a wealthy individual and were laid out with paths, gardens, trees, occasionally an entrance lodge or an aviary and often a band stand. Statues, fountains and memorials, particularly war memorials, could be added to these spaces, reinforcing their importance to the community. Some parks were created out of the landscaped grounds of a large house on the edge of the urban area and so may have a considerably deeper history as a planned landscape, and owe their treescape and species choice to this earlier use. Other facilities might be provided within a public park such as children's play areas or sports facilities; bowling greens or tennis courts on a modest scale forming an integral element of the public park facility rather than being defined separately under TCT24.

Memorials, as well as other built elements of the park such as gate piers, lodges, and boundary walls may be listed buildings. Victorian parks are often included within conservation areas or form their own conservation area. Some public parks are designated as Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.

Public parks are publicly accessible spaces although they may be closed at night.

TCT 24 Open Space (Sports/Recreation)

Areas laid out for sports and recreation. These may be purposely created spaces and may include facilities for spectators such as stands or be less formal areas where sports pitches have been laid out over former agricultural land on the edge of the urban area (or formerly on the edge of the urban area). These sites will usually include buildings such as pavilions or changing rooms/club houses. Early examples of such buildings may be of local architectural or historic interest but few will be listed.

Most recreation areas are publicly accessible although sports grounds associated with some larger clubs and golf clubs will have limited access.

TCT 25 Open Space (Allotments)

The earliest allotments date from the 18th century and were associated with Acts of Enclosure but few such allotments are known to survive, particularly in urban areas. The principal period of growth in the number of allotments was after the Allotment and Cottage Gardens for Compensation for Crops Act of 1887, consolidated in 1908 which put a responsibility on parish, urban district and town councils to provide land for allotments if there was sufficient demand for them. Allotments were seen as a positive way of keeping the working class, which was often housed in high density estates with small or no gardens, away from alcohol whilst providing fresh food for the family.

German blockades causing food shortages during the First World War led to an increased demand for allotments but this demand fell away after the war and many allotments were lost as urban areas expanded rapidly between the wars. The Second World War and its 'Dig for Victory' campaign revived demand and rationing into the 1950s meant that allotments remained popular. Demand fell from the 1970s and there was a resultant loss in the number of allotments.

Allotments are highly characteristic spaces with often an idiosyncratic mix of sheds. Access is often limited to allotment holders only.

TCT 26 Open Space (Cemetery)

This TCT covers urban cemeteries that are not associated with a place of worship although in some there will be one or more chapels where funeral services can be held.

As urban populations increased in the mid- to late 19th century the historic graveyards associated with parish churches were unable to accommodate the greater number of burials. The rise in non-conformity also led to a demand for burial grounds that were not associated with the established church. The response was to create municipal cemeteries, often located on the edge of the urban area. Such cemeteries were typically surrounded by a wall and may have ornate gates and gate piers and be provided with one or more chapels (one Church of England chapel, one Dissenter's chapel). Some cemeteries were provided with a lodge at the entrance gate, often in a gothic style of architecture, where the attendant would live. Victorian urban cemeteries in particular can contain some high quality memorials (some may be listed) and all are an important element of the social history of the settlement.

Cemeteries are publicly accessible spaces and can offer a tranquil space within the urban environment.

TCT 27 Open Space (Green Corridor/Area)

This TCT represents often informal open spaces that may have been left within areas of development due to the presence of features such as a stream or river, an area of mature trees, an established hedgerow or a public right of way.

Other green corridors have been established alongside features such as railway lines, particularly where there are embankments or cuttings and major roads such as motorway verges. Some green corridors have been created as a buffer between the edge of the urban area and a major route such as a by-pass, shielding residential areas from the noise and visibility of passing traffic. Green corridors can provide important links for wildlife between urban areas, particularly gardens, and the wider countryside.

Public access to these spaces is variable – areas such as railway lines and motorways are not accessible but other features may provide highly valuable natural areas within large scale housing estates. The quality of these areas, both for people and wildlife, is dependent upon their management. Some can contain important survivals of early field boundaries and remnant ancient woodland or individual trees. These greatly contribute to the value and amenity of these spaces in what are often very urban settings.

TCT 28 Open Space (School Playing Field)

Most secondary and some primary schools (particularly mid- to late 20th century schools) were provided with areas for sports and recreation for the school children adjacent to the school buildings. In some areas sports fields have been reduced in extent to allow for housing development.

Access to school playing fields is usually not available on a formal basis but they often form part of a network of footpaths which enjoy public access and can form important open areas within or forming the setting to larger housing estates giving a feeling of space and openness.

TCT 29 Transport Corridor

Major transport routes that are typically of low permeability in that they often provide few places where the route can be crossed safely. This TCT will include railway lines, motorways, dual carriageways and by-passes. Some transport corridors are closely associated with TCT 27 Open Space (Green Corridor/Area).

TCT 30 Civil infrastructure (Sewage works etc)

Often relatively small areas containing essential civil infrastructure such as sewage works, water treatment plants or larger examples of electricity sub-stations. Buildings associated with the complexes are typically small and functional, usually brick built with flat or pitched roofs.

Due to the nature of the use of these areas, there is no public access to them.

TCT 31 Car park

This TCT covers large areas of surface level car-park not associated with large modern retail development and multi-storey car parks.

The increase in the use of the motor car during the 1960s in particular resulted in the need for specific car parking other than on-street parking. This sometimes led to the amalgamation of backland areas of burgage plots to create surface level car parks and, from the late 1960s, the development of multi-storey car parks.

TCT 32 Mobile home park

Parks for mobile homes are an uncommon feature in urban areas in Hampshire but can be found in coastal areas.

PHASES

A letter code has been assigned to the built form TCTs to enable the production of phase maps for each town. The date ranges reflect the date ranges used for the TCTs.

The codes are:

A	Medieval
B	1600-1819
C	1820-1869
D	1870-1914
E	1915-1945
F	1946-present