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1.1 Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed with Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form agricultural land. Generally medieval to early post-medieval in age. Small assarts do not seem to occur in association with downland.

Identifying Characteristics
Small, up to 2-3 hectares in size. Typically of irregular form with wavy boundaries (normally hedges). They generally form an irregular field pattern with no immediately discernible major common boundaries within the pattern. These assarts are normally interspersed with small woods and copses, many of which are too small to map individually.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type is generally restricted to wooded lowland areas, as well as the High Weald. The degree of irregularity and size of field pattern varies from one geographical area to another.

Typical Associations with other Types
Small assarts by definition are associated with assarted broad-leaved woodland. They occur within areas of woodland as well as at woodland edges.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Small assarts can be distinguished from medium sized assarts (HLT 1.2) by their size. They also tend to be more irregular in shape and have more wavy boundaries. They can be distinguished from HLT 1.4 by their irregular shape and lack of straight boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1st Edition 1"
OS 1:10,000

Other sources which help to indicate areas where the type is likely to occur, include KCC 1:50,000 map of Ancient Woodland.
1.2 Medium Irregular Assarts and Copses with Wavy Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form agricultural land. Generally of medieval to early post-medieval in age. This type does not seem to occur in association with downland.

Identifying Characteristics
Medium sized assarts can vary in size from about 3-12 hectares. The shape tends to be fairly irregular but they are often rather more rectangular than HLT 1.1. Boundaries are wavy and normally hedged. As with HLT 1.1 there are often no immediately discernible major common boundaries within the field pattern. As with HLT 1.1, these assarts are normally interspersed with small woods and copses, many of which are too small to map.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Medium sized assarts are generally restricted to wooded lowland areas and the High Weald.

Typical Associations with other Types
By definition this type is associated with assarted broad-leaved woodland. They occur at woodland edges as well as within larger clearings within woodlands. Often this type can be found away from woodland edges, with HLT 1.1 (small assarts) lying in between.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
This type can be distinguished from HLT 1.1 (small assarts) by their size and more regular shape. HLT 1.3 (large assarts) by definition are larger, and can be more regular in shape and may possess straighter less wavy boundaries. HLT 1.4 (assarts with straight boundaries) can be very similar but with straight rather than wavy boundaries suggesting that they are later in origin or have been modified. Types 1.15 (small regular fields with wavy boundaries) tend to be more regular and not interspersed with copses and woodland. In some areas HLT 1.15 could be explained by adjustment and rationalisation of assart types such as HLT 1.2, although it also occurs in geographical areas not normally associated with assarting.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
OS 1:10,000

Other sources which help to indicate areas where the HLT is likely to occur, include KCC 1:50,000 map of Ancient Woodland.
1.3 Large Irregular Assarts with Wavy or Mixed Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
As with HLTs 1.1 and 1.2, these enclosures were probably formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form agricultural land. Age may vary from medieval to late post-medieval. It is possible that in some areas this HLT could have originated through boundary loss of small and medium assarts to form larger enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics
Generally 12+ hectares in size. Shape or form can vary from fairly irregular to rectangular in shape. Boundaries tend to be wavy, but one or more boundaries can be straight. Small woods and copses are often interspersed with large assarts.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This HLT occurs mainly in wooded lowland areas.

Typical Associations with other Types
This HLT typically occurs with other assart types such as HLTs 1.1 and 1.2, but also with open larger fields. It is also associated with all broad-leaved woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Large assarts can be differentiated from HLTs 1.1 and 1.2 by their size and often by their more regular appearance. This HLT can seem very visually similar to 1.6 and 1.15 but can be distinguished by its greater irregularity of field shape and typical association with woodland.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
OS 1:10,000

Other sources which help to indicate areas where the HLT is likely to occur, include KCC 1:50,000 map of Ancient Woodland and by references to various source documents.
1.4 Regular Assarts with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
Enclosures which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form agricultural land. Age generally tends to be of a later date than other assart types, or reflects their alteration. Typically either 19th or 20th-century clearance or enclosure of woodland, or rationalisation of pre-existing assarts. These two possible origins can give rise to a rather diverse range of forms, principally united by the straightness of boundaries or clear evidence of being late. It is the straightness of the boundaries that suggests the “regular” form.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size from a few hectares up to 20+ hectares. Boundaries are predominantly straight with the frequent exception of woodland edges. Often inter-mixed with woodland. The shape of the field pattern tends not to be rectangular due to the nature of assarting, though in some cases they can be rectilinear and regular, especially where the straightness of boundaries is associated with late clearance rather than being merely the consequence of regularising existing assarts.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type of assart is found across the county, even on chalk uplands where the felling of post medieval plantations creates this type. Broadly size variation seems to reflect the size variation of other forms of assart.
The two key variations are those examples which are regularised versions of pre-existing assarts, which may be very similar in form to them, and those that reflect late clearance, which are often larger and more regular in field shape.

Typical Associations with other Types
This type is associated with all woodlands types including 19th-century plantation. It is most typically found with other assart types (HLTs 1.1-1.3).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
This type can be distinguished from other assart types by their regular straight boundaries and more rectilinear form. They can also be distinguished from rectilinear enclosures by their more irregular field shapes and association with woodland and by reference to enclosure records.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1" Edition 1"
OS 1:10,000
1.6 Medium to Large Fields with Wavy Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
This enclosure type is assumed to relate to the late medieval or 17th/18th-century informal enclosure, predating the period when boundaries were carefully surveyed. There may be exceptions.

Identifying Characteristics
Enclosures are typified by their regular shape (usually rectilinear) and wavy boundaries. Size is variable.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type can occur throughout the county, but is typical of relatively open areas on the chalk, coastal strip and open clay and river valleys.

Typical Associations with other Types
Commonly occurs with medium to large regular type fields on the chalk; quite often associated with smaller version of this type, HLT 1.15.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
This type can be distinguished from HLT 1.3 (large assarts) which are visually similar in plan view, by general lack of association with woodland and by greater regularity of field shape.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1st Edition 1”.
Os 1:10,000
1.7 Irregular Fields with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
Small to medium fields of irregular interlocking shapes. Their origin has not been conclusively established, but they are thought most likely to be the result of boundary straightening of irregular fields with wavy boundaries, such as HLT 1.6 and 1.15.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in shape with straight and/or wavy boundaries but collectively irregular in composition. Variable but generally small to medium in size.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Can be found throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Tends to be associated with irregular type fields in the surrounding area.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Might be confused with HLTs 1.3 or 1.4, distinguished by lack of scattered woods and a more regular shape with straight boundaries. Also potentially confused with rectilinear enclosures, especially HLTs 1.9 and 1.10, from which they are distinguished by irregular patterning.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000.
OS 1:10,000
1.8 Regular “Ladder” Fields

Description and Historical Rationale
The fields of this type are formed by cross boundaries linking long wavy parallel boundaries which are often trackways or footpaths, thus making “ladders” of long sinuous “uprights” joined by straight “rungs”. The linking boundaries, perpendicular to the long sinuous sides are generally straight and regular in nature. The small expanses of identified “Ladder” type field systems are found 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.

Identifying Characteristics
Long wavy parallel boundaries, often running for several kilometres across chalk uplands, sub-divided by regular straight boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found on chalk uplands.

Typical Associations with other Types
Generally associated with medium to large regular types (HLTs 1.10, 1.11 and 1.15).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from other enclosures types, such as the rectilinear ones, by their long wavy parallel boundaries and straight cross rungs. Examples with wavy cross boundaries are rare and have been mapped as HLT 1.6.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000 maps.
OS 1st Edition 1”
1.9 Small Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
These enclosures were typically formed by 19th and 20th-century enclosure. Some enclosures of this type may have resulted from straightening of wavy bounded fields.

Identifying Characteristics
Small regular enclosures that are typically rectangular with straight surveyed boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations
These enclosures are to be found in lowland and coastal areas generally dominated by small fields.

Typical Associations with other Types
This type is typically associated with other regular type enclosures, such as HLTs 1.10 and 1.11.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
This type of enclosure can be distinguished from other types by their regular form and straight surveyed boundaries and small size.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
1.10 Medium Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
This type of field was typically created by 19th and 20th-century enclosure of downland and low lying areas. This type can also include enclosures whose boundaries have been straightened.

Identifying Characteristics
These enclosures are generally rectangular with straight surveyed boundaries and can form a regular grid like field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Located throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
This type is usually associated with other regular field types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
These enclosures can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their general size and regularity.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
1.11 Large Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
This type of enclosure was typically created in the late 18th and 19th centuries. This type can also include later enclosure, as the appearance is often identical.

Identifying Characteristics
These enclosures are generally rectangular with straight surveyed boundaries and can form a regular grid like field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally located on the chalk.

Typical Associations with other Types
This type is usually associated with other regular field types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
These enclosures can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their general size and regularity.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25000
OS 1:10,000
1.12 Graded Regular Fields with Straight Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
This type of enclosure was typically created in the late-18th and 19th-centuries. This type can also include later enclosure in areas such as downland.

Identifying Characteristics
This type is typically regular and rectangular in shape with straight boundaries. The enclosures generally form a pattern around a settlement (i.e. downland village) with smaller enclosures nearest the settlement with size increasing away and normally upslope from the settlement.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominant locations are mainly the uplands of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typical associations is generally with other regular type enclosures (HLTs 1.9, 1.10, 1.11).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Variable size enclosures can be distinguished from other regular types by the pattern it forms around settlements with enclosures increasing in size away and upslope from these settlements.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25000
OS 1:10000
1.13 “Prairie” Fields

Description and Historical Rationale
These enclosures have generally been created by 20th-century boundary loss of 19th-century or earlier enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics
These enclosures are very large with edge lengths often well over 1000m.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type is found across the northern half of the county with isolated areas in the southern areas.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typical associations are generally confined to regular field types (HLTs 1.9, 1.10, 1.11).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
“Prairie” field enclosures can be distinguished from other types by their size and regularity.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
1.14 Irregular Fields Bounded by Roads, Tracks and Paths

Description and Historical Rationale
This type generally occurs on chalk uplands - especially the dip slopes and has resulted from post-medieval informal enclosures. The roads and tracks are possibly old drove roads to and from the downlands. Other examples include extensive areas of 20th-century market gardening. This does weaken the historic rationale for this HLT. (see Chapter 6, Volume 1)

Identifying Characteristics
Typically large enclosures bounded by wavy roads, tracks and other public rights of way.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally occur in the north of the county, with strong outcrops on the Hoo Peninsula and in the Dartford Hinterlands.

Typical Associations with other Types
Mainly occurs with medium to large regular type fields (HLTs 1.10, 1.11).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
HLT 1.14 is similar to HLT 1.6 but can be distinguished by roads, tracks and paths forming the majority of the boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
1.15 Small Fields with Wavy Boundaries

Description and Historical Rationale
These enclosures probably date to the late medieval or 17th/18th-centuries and reflect a process of informal enclosure.

Identifying Characteristics
Enclosures are typified by their fairly regular shape and wavy boundaries. They are a smaller version of HLT 1.6, fields being up to c.8.0 ha.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type can occur throughout the county but can result from rationalisation and adjustment of small and medium sized assarts, HLTs 1.1 and 1.2 respectively.

Typical Associations with other Types
Generally associated with pre-1801 small settlements (HLT 9.7) and pre-1810 scattered settlements (HLT 9.1).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Fields of HLT 1.15 can be distinguished from small to medium assarts (HLT 1.1 & 1.2) by their more regular shape, and from HLT 1.9 by their wavy boundaries. They are distinguished from HLT 1.6 by being smaller.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
1.16 Small Wavy Bounded Fields with Ponds

**Description and Historical Rationale**
This type of enclosure is of uncertain age but is probably early post-medieval in origin. The ponds most likely occurred through the result of ‘marling’ pits being dug. The marl being used for soil improvement.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Enclosures can be fairly irregular in shape with boundaries being wavy and hedged. They can be identified on OS maps by the presence of ponds.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
This type is predominantly confined to the Weald and is situated upon clay soils.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Generally associated with the larger version HLT 1.17 and various river valley types such as HLT 7.1.

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
This type can be distinguished from HLT 1.17 by it’s smaller size, from HLT 1.15 and HLT 1.6 by the presence of ponds and from the various assart types by the general lack of woods and copses.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
1.17 Large Wavy Bounded Fields with Ponds

**Description and Historical Rational**
This type of enclosure has probably resulted from the loss of boundaries of HLT 1.16, thereby making them larger. Evidence to support this is that fields often contain more than one pond which tends to be located in the middle of the field. The ponds are the result of ‘marling’ for soil improvement. A practice that has its roots in at least the medieval period and possibly prior to that.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Enclosures can be fairly irregular in shape and can be identified from OS maps by the presence of ponds.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
This type is predominantly confined to the Weald areas and is situated upon the clay soils.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Generally associated with smaller version HLT 1.16 and various river valley types such as HLT 7.1.

**Similar types and Distinguishing Criteria**
This type can be distinguished from HLT 1.16 by its larger size and from HLTs 1.6 and 1.15 by the presence of ponds.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
2.1 Common Heathland

Description and Historical Rationale
Unenclosed land subject to commoners’ rights. Often unimproved grazing land.

Identifying Characteristics
Commons are often criss-crossed by many paths and other public rights of way. Also names such as heath and moor are associated with heathland commons.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Heathland commons are predominantly found on sandy soils.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typical associations include other heathlands and settlements, especially common edge settlements.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Heathland commons can be distinguished from other heathlands by reference to indicative sources.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
2.2 Downland Commons

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Unenclosed land subject to common rights. Typically unimproved grazing land.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Often crossed by many paths. Often named as commons on OS maps.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Downland commons are generally confined to the chalk areas of the county.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Due to their geographical location, downland commons are associated with various types of downland enclosure.

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
These commons can be distinguished from other downland category types by reference to source documents.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
2.3 Other Commons and Greens

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Unenclosed land subject to common rights. Includes marsh commons and village greens. Generally medieval in date.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Often named as commons on OS maps. Often criss-crossed by paths and other public rights of way. Greens are situated within settlement areas and are named on OS 1:25,000.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Greens are found primarily within settlement categories. Marsh commons found largely in association with lower river valley and estuarine categories.

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Distinguished from heathland commons (HLT 2.1) and downland commons (HLT 2.2) by location outside heathland / downland areas and by association with settlements.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25000
OS 1:10,000
2.4 Wooded Over Commons

Description and Historical Rationale
Common land which, in a few cases was always wooded, or more usually has become wooded over in the 19th and 20th-centuries.

Identifying Characteristics
Commons which are denoted as woodland and scrub on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type seems to occur predominantly in woodland areas in the west of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from other woodland types by their names and comparison with earlier maps, such as the first edition 1 inch series OS maps.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
2.5 Rough Ground

Description and Historical Rationale
Land, such as landslips, which does not easily fall into any other HLT.

Identifying Characteristics
This type can be identified with reference to annotations on OS maps, such as the rough ground symbol on 1:25000 and 1:0000 maps and in the case of landslips, by the hachure symbol and the presence of very close contours on 1:25000 maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Rough ground and landslips are predominantly located around the coast such as the north coast of the Isle of Sheppey.

Typical Associations with other Types
No apparent associations

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25000
OS 1:10000
3.1 Orchards

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Areas of commercially grown fruit trees.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Orchards can be identified by uniformity of tree size and spacing.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
This type tends to occur mainly on the north coastal plain, the High Weald and to the East and South of Maidstone.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Typically associated with other horticulture types such as HLT 3.3 (nurseries).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Can be distinguished from woodland types such as 19\textsuperscript{th}-century plantation by tree species, and by the orchard symbol on OS 1:10,000 and 1:25,000 maps.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
3.3 Nurseries with Glasshouses

Description and Historical Rationale
This type is invariably of 20th-century origin and is involved with the cultivation of salad vegetables and soft fruit.

Identifying Characteristics
This type can be recognised on OS maps by the presence of glass house annotations and by name.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Located predominantly on the coastal plain, the Low Weald and in the east of the county around Sandwich.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with various settlement types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
3.5 Vineyards

Description and Historical Rationale
Fields given over to the cultivation of vines, generally 20th century in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified with reference to KCC map of Plantation, Broadleaved Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Typically situated on south facing slopes throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
No apparent associations.

Similar types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from other types by reference to source documents.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS1:10,000
KCC map of Plantation, Broadleaved Woodland
3.6 Platt

Description and Historical Rationale
Cob nut plantations.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified with reference to KCC map of Plantation, Broadleaved Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally located in the Weald.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from woodland types with reference to KCC map of Plantation, Broadleaved Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources
KCC map of Plantation, Broadleaved Woodland.
4.1 Assarted Pre-1801 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Woods which have been in existence since before 1801 which have not been subsequently replanted, and have been subject to assarting where part or parts of the wood have been removed to create open land or enclosed fields. The assarting may have taken place at any time from recent times (less than 100 years) to the early medieval period. The surrounding field patterns may no longer reflect this process where they has been replaced by more regular types.

Identifying Characteristics
Generally irregular in shape with mixed boundaries, variable in size and consisting primarily of broad-leaved species. Characterised by parts of the wood being ‘bitten’ out resulting in an indented boundary to the wood because of the encroachment of the surrounding fields. Having adjacent assart field patterns is a very useful identifying characteristic, but not essential.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found throughout the county but may vary in form according to location.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically found with assart field systems.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Replanted assarted pre-1801 woodland (HLT 4.2) distinguished using KCC ‘Inventory of Ancient Woodland’ and by degree of conifer annotations on OS 1:25,000. Other pre-1801 woodland (HLT 4.3) distinguished by presence or absence of the indented assarted boundary form and presence/degree of surrounding assart field systems.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1st
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.2 Replanted Assarted Pre-1801 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodland which has existed since before 1801, but has since been replanted and which also shows evidence of assarting.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size, irregular in shape with generally wavy boundaries. Irregular shape formed by characteristic assarted areas resembling ‘bites’ into which the surrounding field system has encroached. Generally include, but do not wholly consist of replanted conifer species. Replanting denoted by KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland and by OS 1:2500 Conifer Annotations. Pre-1801 origin determined by OS 1st Edition 1” Map and by KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically related to assart field systems and other woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from assarted pre-1801 woodland (HLT 4.1) by evidence of replanting, otherwise distinguishing criteria as for assarted woodland (HLT 4.1). Key indicators are presence on an OS 1st Edition Map and on KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland and by presence/extent of conifer annotations on OS 1:25,000.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.3 Other Pre-1801 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodland which has been in existence since before 1801 and has not been subject to replanting, and is not obviously assarted. Such areas suggest a long history of woodland cover, probably of relatively stable extent, and generally would be ancient woodlands.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size, generally rather irregular in shape and predominantly composed of broad-leaved species. Present on OS 1\textsuperscript{st} Edition 1” Map. Further substantiated by their presence on KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Often associated with particular names.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Does not appear to relate to any other particular landscape types or features, except that it occurs in similar locations to other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Assarted pre-1801 Woodland (HLT 4.1) is distinguished by absence of assarted boundary shape and absence/extent of surrounding assart field systems. 19\textsuperscript{th}-Century plantation (HLT 4.5) is distinguished by presence on OS 1\textsuperscript{st} Edition 1” Map and on KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1\textsuperscript{st} Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.4 Replanted Other Pre-1810 Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodlands not showing obvious signs of having been assarted, existing prior to 1801 but have since been replanted.

Identifying Characteristics
Outline and shape as per HLT 4.3. Variable in size and generally irregular in shape. Generally composed of conifer species. Do not appear to have been assarted. Defined as pre-1801 from OS 1st Edition Map and identified as replanted from OS 1:25,000 and from KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
No apparent associations except with other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Other pre-1801 Woodland (HLT 4.3) is distinguished using KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland and OS1:2500 denoting conifer species. Replanted Assarted pre-1801 Woodland (HLT 4.2) is distinguished by absence of assarted outline and absence/extent of surrounding assart field systems.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000.
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.5 19th Century and Later Plantations

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodland that has only come into existence after 1801. It will have been superimposed over older landscape types.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size and shape but generally consisting of straight boundaries. Not present on 1801 1st Edition 1” Map or as ancient woodland on KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Usually but not always largely comprised of conifer species.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found in areas covered as mainly small areas of forestation in both lowland and downland areas.

Typical Associations with other Types
Found in conjunction with other woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Replanted pre-1801 Woodland (HLT 4.4) is distinguished by absence on OS 1st Edition 1” Map and KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.6 Pre-1801 Scarp and Steep Valley Sided Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Scarp and steep valley side woodlands which have been in existence since before 1801. Such locations would have probably always been marginal land which suggests a long history of woodland cover. These may include some replanting.

Identifying Characteristics
Generally linear features, often irregular in shape with irregular boundaries. Located on 1:25,000 map on steep land with close contours. Identified as pre-1801 woods by their presence on OS 1st Edition 1” Map and from KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with most enclosure types apart from reclaimed marsh.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Similar to other woods on hillsides/slopes. Distinguished by closeness of contours on 1:25,000 and by name of wood. Distinguished from post-1801 scarp and steep sided valley woodland (HLT 4.7) by presence on OS 1st Edition 1” Map and by KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.7 Post 1801 Scarp and Steep sided Valley Woodland

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodland situated on scarp and steep hillsides, which has probably only existed from after 1801. May possibly be plantation or due to ‘scrubbing over’ of downland.

Identifying Characteristics
Generally linear features, often irregular in shape with irregular boundaries. Located on 1:25,000 map on steep land with close contours. Identified as post-1801 by their absence on OS 1st Edition 1” Map and on KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominantly located in the High Weald and on chalk scarp slopes.

Typical Associations with other Types
Most typically found in association with HLT 4.6.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from pre-1801 scarp and steep sided woodland (HLT 4.6) by absence on OS 1st Edition 1” Map and KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Distinguished from 19th-century plantation (HLT 4.5) by closeness of contours on OS 1:25,000 and often by name of wood.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.8 Post 1801 Coppices

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Coppice woodland planted after 1801. The dominant species is sweet chestnut.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Variable in size and shape with straight or wavy boundaries.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Can be found throughout the county.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
To be found with woodland categories.

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Distinguished from Pre-1801 Coppice (HLT 4.9) by absence on OS 1st Edition 1” map and KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland
4.9 Pre 1801 Coppices

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodland which has been coppiced since before 1801. Coppices are predominantly of one species, especially sweet chestnut but coppices of ash, hazel and oak also exist.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size and shape.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Can be found throughout the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from Post-1801 coppices (HLT 4.8) by presence on OS 1st Edition 1” map and KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland.
4.10 Pre-1801 Wood Pastures

Description and Historical Rationale
Woodland which has existed since before 1801, and which is not enclosed. Such areas have long histories as being wooded. Generally thought to be ancient woodland.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size and shape. Composed generally of broad-leaved species. Not enclosed by a boundary on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with other woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from post-1801 wood pasture (HLT 4.11) by presence on OS 1st Edition 1” map and on KCC ‘Inventory of Ancient Woodland’.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC ‘Inventory of Ancient Woodland.’
4.11 Post 1801 Wood Pasture

Description and Historical Rationale
Unenclosed woodland which has come into existence since 1801. Often the result of ‘scrubbing over’
of areas during periods of reduced animal grazing.

Identifying Characteristics
Variable in size, irregular in shape. Not enclosed on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps. Designated as
post-1801 in origin by absence on OS 1st Edition 1” map and KCC ‘Inventory of Ancient Woodland’.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Obvious associations are with mainly with woodland categories.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from pre-1801 wood pasture by absence on OS 1st Edition 1” map and KCC ‘Inventory
of Ancient Woodland’.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC ‘Inventory of Ancient Woodland.’
5.1 Reclaimed Marsh - Small Irregular Enclosures

Description and Historical Rationale
Reclaimed marshland enclosures, with often highly irregular shapes and very wavy irregular boundaries. Boundaries typically consist of natural drainage channels with larger straighter built drainage channels also being present. Age is often indeterminate, from medieval to modern. Age of reclaimed marshland enclosures can also varies across Kent.

Identifying Characteristics
This type generally covers quite extensive areas. Boundaries are typically shown as drainage channels on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally found in Romney Marsh, the Hoo peninsular and the Isle of Sheppey.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typical associations include other reclaimed marshland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
This type can be distinguished from similar types such as HLT 5.2 by it’s smaller size and from HLTs 5.3 and 5.4 by highly irregular boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
5.2 Reclaimed Marsh - Irregular Enclosures

Description and Historical Rationale
Areas of marshland that have been drained and enclosed. Marshland enclosures which utilise irregular natural drainage channels as boundaries.

Identifying Characteristics
Boundaries are typically shown as drainage channels on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally found in Romney Marsh, the Hoo peninsular and the Isle of Sheppey.

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with other reclaimed marshland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from HLT 5.1 by larger size and from HLTs 5.3 and 5.4 by irregular boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
5.3 Reclaimed Marsh - Small Regular Enclosures

Description and Historical Rationale
Originally land which was enclosed from a marsh. Boundaries are typically drainage channels. This type is probably the oldest of all the types in this category, often being medieval in age.

Identifying Characteristics
Typified by straight boundaries and general rectilinear form. Can also form grid-like patterns.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominantly found to the south and west of the Isle of Thanet.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with other types within this category.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their fairly regular forms and generally fairly small enclosure patterns. May also be distinguished by name. Distinguished from HLTs 5.2 and 5.1 by straight regular boundaries and from HLT 5.4 by their smaller size.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1".

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Project Report Vol. 2
OAU
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5.4 Reclaimed Marsh - Regular Enclosures

Description and Historical Rationale
Areas of marshland which have been drained and enclosed. Boundaries are typically very straight drainage channels. This type is more recent in age than the other types in this category and can result from the rationalisation of smaller enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics
This type of enclosure can be very large, often with dimensions of over 1km. Boundaries typically consist of drainage channels on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally found along the north Kent coast and the Isle of Sheppey.

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with all other types within this category.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from HLT 5.3 by larger size and from HLTs 5.1 and 5.2 by having straight boundaries.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
6.1 Downland

Description and Historical Rationale
Chalk grazing land, generally unimproved. Historically sheep pasture. May be late medieval in origin but possibly older.

Identifying Characteristics
Often named as downland on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Located as small scattered areas on chalk uplands of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Generally associated with ladder type fields HLT 1.8 and regular type enclosures (HLTs 1.10 – 1.12).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Could possibly be identified as downland commons (HLT 2.2). If identified as downland common by presence of path / public rights of way and named as a common on the OS map, the common status then takes precedence over downland.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
7.1 Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures

Description and Historical Rationale
This type has probably resulted from enclosure of meadows and other pastures along the valley floor.

Identifying Characteristics
Generally fairly small enclosures ranging from rectangular to highly irregular in shape. Field patterns often depend upon the morphology of the valley bottom, including water courses and former channels. Boundaries are often wet ditches as depicted on 1:25,000 OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
The river valleys of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with other valley floor types (HLTs 7.2 – 7.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from other enclosure types by their location the valley floor. Mainly distinguished from other valley floor types by lacking the specific criteria used to distinguish the other types.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
7.2 Valley Floor Woodlands

Description and Historical Rationale
Areas of woodland and plantation situated in valley bottoms. Predominantly wet woodlands consisting commonly of alder and willow species. May be woodlands with a long history of coppicing, though they may also be recent in origin, being relatively quickly established.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified as woodland on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps. Valley floor status identified by proximity to watercourses, location within valley and frequent occurrence of wet ditches shown as boundaries.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with other valley floor categories HLTs 7.1 – 7.7.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from other woodland by proximity to watercourses and location within valley.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
7.3 Marsh and Rough Grazing

Description and Historical Rationale
This type concerns land, usually adjacent to watercourses, which has probably never been utilised for agriculture, or has ceased to be used intensively.

Identifying Characteristics
This type can be identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps by reference to the marsh and rough ground symbols.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominantly located immediately adjacent to watercourses on their floodplains.

Typical Associations with other Types
This type is typically associated with other valley floor types such as valley floor woodlands (HLTs 7.1 – 7.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Marsh and rough grazing can be distinguished from other types by reference to OS map symbols.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
7.6 Watercress Beds

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Areas for growing watercress almost certainly post-medieval in origin.

**Identifying Characteristics**
A series of parallel, rectangular beds, usually several grouped together. Identified by name on OS maps.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Distributed throughout river valleys.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Other valley types HLTs 7.1 – 7.7.

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Distinguished from fisheries (HLT 7.7) by name and by regular rectangular shape

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
7.7 Fishponds and Natural Ponds and Lakes

Description and Historical Rationale
Fishponds and hatcheries may be variable in age. Some have origins in the medieval period, but some are more recent in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 by name. May occur singly or often as a series of ponds of variable shape.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found along several river valleys and their tributaries. Small tributaries sometimes have strings of ponds.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other valley types HLTs 7.1 – 7.6.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from HLT 7.6 (watercress beds) by name and by non-rectilinear shape

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
7.8 Mills, Mill Ponds and Leats

Description and Historical Rationale
Ponds, leats and buildings associated with watermills, often medieval or post-medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified by name and features on OS maps together with SMR data. May include dammed lake or pond, and/or leats with associated buildings.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Distributed throughout river valleys, but only larger complexes mapped.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other valley types HLTs 7.1 – 7.7.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from fisheries (HLT 7.7) by name and evidence of leats etc.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR
8.1 Coastal Wetlands

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Low lying lands, wet and often comprising marsh lying immediately adjacent to or in close proximity to the shoreline.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Low elevation, close proximity to the coast, associated water courses and often having marsh symbols on OS maps.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Low lying areas along the coast.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Other coastal types (HLTs 8.2 – 8.7).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Distinguished from salt marsh (HLT 8.2) by form, and from marsh and rough grazing (HLT 7.3) by proximity to the coast and or tidal watercourses.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.2 Salt Marsh

Description and Historical Rationale
Areas of saltmarsh vegetation influenced by a salt water environment along coastlines and estuaries.

Identifying Characteristics
Presence of marsh symbol on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps. Generally irregular in shape, consisting of many small creeks. Proximity to coastal and estuarine areas.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found along coastline and in estuarine areas.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with mud flats and other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 – 8.7).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Easily distinguished from fresh water marsh (HLT 7.3) by location and form.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.3 Salterns

**Description and Historical Rationale**

Salterns along the Kent coast are generally medieval and later in date. They are areas of coastal land where salt water was channelled and allowed to evaporate for the production of salt. This practice continued as late as the mid 19th Century.

**Identifying Characteristics**

Proximity to coastal / estuarine resources.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**

Along the north Kent coast.

**Typical Associations with other Types**

Associated with coastal categories – mud flats, slat marshes, reclaimed land, shingle and sand dunes (HLTs 8.2, 8.4, 8.6 and 8.7).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**

**Key Indicative Sources**

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.4 Reclaimed Land

Description and Historical Rationale
Land which has been reclaimed from the sea these areas are generally 20\textsuperscript{th}-century in date

Identifying Characteristics
Fairly regular in size with straight boundaries. Close proximity to the coast. Absence on 1\textsuperscript{st} edition 1” OS map. Often reclaimed areas lack internal features, often shown as embanked.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Coastal categories HLTs 8.1 – 8.7. Often associated with large urban areas (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Potentially confused with areas that have been cleared such as former industrial sites (HLT 12.7) which this type can be distinguished by reference to maps showing earlier coastline.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000,
OS 1:10,000,
OS 1\textsuperscript{st} Edition 1”
8.5 Harbours and Marinas

Description and Historical Rationale
Harbours and marinas located within coastal/estuarine resource. These vary from being medieval / post-medieval in date to late 20th-century developments.

Identifying Characteristics
Named as marinas / harbours on OS 1:25000 maps. Also identified by the presence of linear parallel pontoons.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found along coastal regions and estuaries.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 – 8.7) and settlement HLTs 9.5, 9.6 and 9.9.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be similar to industry, which may include major dock complexes or naval dockyards (HLT 12.6). Distinguished from these by the absence of directly related industrial or defence characteristics.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.6 Shingle

Description and Historical Rationale
Natural marine coastal deposits of flint and chert.

Identifying Characteristics
Shingle can be identified by reference to annotations on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominantly found along the south Kent coast e.g. Dungeness.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.9).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.7 Mudflats

Description and Historical Rationale
Natural marine deposits of silt and clay particles.

Identifying Characteristics
Mud flats can be identified by reference to annotations on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Mudflats are to be found in low energy environments along the north and south Kent coasts.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.10).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.8 Wave Cut Platforms

**Description and Historical Rational**
Natural marine coastal feature, caused by the erosion of cliffs leaving a rock platform.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Wave cut platforms can be identified by reference to annotations on OS maps.

**Predominant Location and Variations**
Wave cut platforms are mainly located around the coast of the Isle of Thanet and on either side of Dover.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.9).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.9 Sand and Dunes

Description and Historical Rational
Natural marine deposits of sand particles.

Identifying Characteristics
Sand and dunes can be identified by references to annotations on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Sand and dunes are to be found around the Thanet coast and especially around Sandwich on the east coast.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.8).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
8.10 Creeks and Fleets

Description and Historical Rationale
Natural marine feature typical of low energy coastal environments. Fleets are silted up creeks which become landlocked.

Identifying Characteristics
Long and thin coastal features.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Mainly found along the north-west coast and along the southern coast of the Isle of Sheppey.

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with all coastal types apart from HLT 8.8.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
9.1 Pre-1801 Scattered Settlement

Description and Historical Rationale
Scattered properties within a pattern of small rectilinear paddock or field enclosures.

Identifying Characteristics
Seen on OS 1:10,000 as scattered settlements with small rectilinear enclosures.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with all enclosure and woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from post-1810 scattered settlements (HLT 9.2) by presence on OS first edition 1 inch map.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1"
9.2 Post 1801 Scattered Settlement

Description and Historical Rationale
Scattered properties within a pattern of very small rectilinear field enclosures or gardens. Some areas are “stockbroker belt” type housing of large detached houses with substantial gardens. However, other areas are likely to be a 19th and 20th-century continuation of the type of rural settlement represented by HLT 9.1.

Identifying Characteristics
Seen on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 as scattered settlements with very small rectilinear enclosures.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Also occurs in areas around large conurbations where it is more likely to be 20th-century detached houses and gardens.

Typical Associations with other Types
Mainly associated with all enclosure and woodland types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from HLT 9.1 (pre-1801 scattered settlements) by presence on OS first edition 1 inch map.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000 maps.
OS 1st Edition 1"
9.3 Pre-1801 Common Edge Settlement

Description and Historical Rationale
Settlement which has arisen around the perimeter of common land and which has been in existence since before 1801. Probably medieval or post-medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Proximity to and formed in relation to common or green on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with commons (HLTs 2.1 to 2.4) and later common edge settlement (HLT 9.4).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Similar to other settlement categories. Distinguished by proximity and relationship to commons, often characterised by narrow bands of settlement enveloping part of the edge of the common. Distinguished from post-1801 common edge settlement (HLT 9.4) by presence on OS 1st edition 1 inch map. Can be similar to, or merge with scattered settlement (HLTs 9.2 and 9.2). Distinguished by origin date from first edition OS.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
9.4 Post 1801 Common Edge Settlement

Description and Historical Rationale
Settlement which has arisen around the perimeter of common land after 1801.

Identifying Characteristics
Proximity and form in relation to commons and greens on OS1:25,000 and 1:10,000.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with commons (HLTs 2.1 to 2.4) and with other settlement types such as post-1801 scattered settlement (HLT 9.2) and post-1801 settlement (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from other settlement types by proximity to greens and commons. Distinguished from Pre-1801 common edge settlement (HLT 9.3) by not being shown on 1st Edition OS 1” map.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
9.6 Post 1801 Settlement

Description and Historical Rationale
Settlement which has developed since 1801. Includes expansion of hamlets, villages, towns and cities as well as new settlement groups.

Identifying Characteristics
Not present on OS 1801 1" map.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Main urban areas are predominant, but a high proportion of older settlements have some post-1801 settlement. Can include full range of urban characteristics including industry and public services, and may include barracks.

Typical Associations with other Types
Other nucleated settlement types (HLTs 9.7 and 9.9).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from pre-1801 settlement (HLTs 9.7 and 9.9) by absence on OS 1801 1” map.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
9.7 Hamlet or Village 1801 Extent

Description and Historical Rationale
Small to medium settlement, often medieval in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Larger villages usually have a church and the settlement name is the parish name. Small settlements are often subsidiary hamlets or may be part of a very dispersed settlement pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Found across the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Mainly associated with later settlement (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from post-1801 settlement (HLT 9.6) by extent of settlement shown on 1st edition OS 1” map. Distinguished from town and city 1801 extent (HLT 9.9) by size of settlement.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000,
OS 1:10,000 maps
OS 1st Edition 1”
9.9 Town and City 1801 Extent

**Description and Historical Rationale**  
1801 extent of settlement in towns and cities. Generally medieval or post-medieval in origin.

**Identifying Characteristics**  
1801 extent identified from OS 1" series - 1801.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**  
River valleys and coastal harbours are the predominant locations

**Typical Associations with other Types**  
Post-1801 settlement (HLT 9.6).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**  
Distinguished from post-1801 settlement (HLT 9.6) by presence on the OS 1st edition 1” maps.  Distinguished from 1801 villages and hamlets (HLT 9.7) by size of settlement.

**Key Indicative Sources**  
OS 1:25,000 maps  
OS 1:10,000 maps  
OS 1st Edition 1”
9.11 Caravan Sites and Holiday Chalets

Description and Historical Rationale
Modern development of tourism industry, later 20th-century in date. Mainly consist of temporary and/or permanent caravans.

Identifying Characteristics
Denoted as caravan sites on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Mainly coastal, fairly uncommon and not extensive.

Typical Associations with other Types

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
9.12 Prisons

Description and Historical Criteria
Penal Institution, generally 19th or 20th-century in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Can be identified by reference to annotations on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Prisons within towns and built up areas are included under the category 9.6. The ones depicted are generally in remote areas of the county, away from major settlements.

Typical Associations with Other Types
No associations apparent.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Can be distinguished from industrial complexes or factories (HLT 12.3) and other similar types by annotations on OS maps.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
10.1 Pre-1801 Parkland

Description and Historical Rationale
Designed landscape usually associated with an historic house. May date back to the medieval period.

Identifying Characteristics
Often named as parks on OS maps, and usually include a named large house. Landscaped areas are often denoted with scattered tree symbols. Identified as pre-1801 from KCC ‘List of Historic Parks and Gardens’ and from presence on OS 1 inch series (1801).

Predominant Locations and Variations
Locations varied, generally lower ground and valley sides.

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with HLT 10.2 (post 1801 parkland) where an extension has occurred. Can be associated with settlements.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from post-1801 parkland (HLT 10.2) by presence on 1st edition OS 1 inch series (1801). Distinguished from deer parks (HLT 10.3) by presence or absence on KCC map and list of deer parks.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
KCC ‘Map of designed historic landscapes’
KCC ‘List of historic parks and gardens’
OS 1st Edition 1”
10.2 Post 1801 Parkland

Description and Historical Rationale
Designed landscape which has come into existence since 1801.

Identifying Characteristics
Areas often denoted as park on OS maps. May contain a large house and may consist of landscaped features such as scattered trees or rows of trees. Post-1801 status identified by absence on OS 1 inch series (1801).

Predominant Locations and Variations
As for older parks, but more often not in prime valley locations.

Typical Associations with other Types
HLT 10.1 (pre-1801 parkland), where post-1801 parkland forms an extension to previous parkland.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from pre-1801 parkland (HLT 10.1) by absence on OS 1st Edition 1” maps. Distinguished from deer parks (HLT 10.3) by absence of deer park annotation on KCC ‘Map of the designed historic landscape’ and by absence on list of deer parks in KCC ‘Historic Parks and Gardens’

Key Indicative Sources
- OS 1:25,000
- OS 1:10,000
- OS 1st Edition 1”
- KCC ‘Map of designed historic landscape’
- KCC ‘List of Historic Parks and Gardens’
10.3 Deer Parks

Description and Historical Rationale
Deer parks were the private hunting grounds of the aristocracy. Generally they are 12th-century to 14th-century in origin, within the county.

Identifying Characteristics
Deer parks can often be recognised by the presence of park pale annotations on 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 OS maps, and by the presence of wood pasture. May be listed in KCC ‘Historic Parks and Gardens’ Appendix I and identified on KCC ‘Map of Designed Historic Landscapes’. Areas have been mapped where they retain parkland characteristics, though potentially significantly modified by later designed landscaping. Deer parks that have become fields are mapped according to their field pattern.

Predominant Locations and Variations
This type is generally fairly evenly spread throughout in the more wooded areas of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Tends to be associated with various kinds of woodland and fields.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from pre-1801 parkland (HLT 10.1) and post-1801 parks (HLT 10.2) by presence of deer park annotation on KCC ‘Map of designed historic landscape’ and KCC ‘List of Historic Parks and Gardens’.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
KCC ‘Map of designed historic landscape’
KCC ‘List of Historic Parks and Gardens’
11.1 Racecourses

Description and Historical Rationale
Racecourse or gallops for horses.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps as an open area with a round or oval track and associated buildings. Also named as racecourses or gallops.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Not common. Mainly on or adjacent to the chalk.

Typical Associations with other Types
No particular associations.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
11.2 Golf Courses

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Golf courses are invariably 20th-century in date.

**Identifying Characteristics**
This type can be identified by the presence of a golf course symbol on a 1:25,000 map.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Golf courses are usually found near to settlements, especially towns. They are found throughout the county.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Typically associated with recent settlements including recent settlements with paddocks, which may be large houses and gardens, especially near main centres of population (HLT 9.2, 9.6), and often to be found in woodland and heathland areas.

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
11.3 Major Sports Fields and Recreational Complexes

Description and Historical Rationale
This type is invariably late 20th-century in date.

Identifying Characteristics
Usually regular in shape, with straight boundaries. Annotated on the OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominantly located in or near settlements across the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with larger settlements, especially towns (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Recorded as part of HLT 9.6 (post 1801 settlement) when the type occurs within urban areas.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
12.1 Active and Disused Chalk and Stone Quarries

Description and Historical Rationale
Usually chalk quarries are 20th-century in origin, created primarily for industrial or constructional purposes.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 by name and by map symbols for ‘other pits’. Disused pits and quarries are often identified by map symbols for refuse areas. Chalk quarries are, by definition, confined to the chalk areas of the county.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Normally situated on scarp slopes of the chalk, but also occur within chalk areas generally and on the greensand.

Typical Associations with other Types
None.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
This type is similar to HLT 12.2 (gravel workings), but can be distinguished by reference to geological maps of the county.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
BGS Geological maps
12.2 Active and Disused Gravel and Clay Workings

Description and Historical Rationale
Gravel workings of any size are typically 20th-century in origin. By definition, they are created for the extraction of sand and gravels, primarily for the construction industry. A similar rationale applies for clay pits.

Identifying Characteristics
They are often regular in shape, but with wavy edges. When disused, they are often used as refuse tips or form artificial lakes. The combination of reclaimed filled sites, waste disposal, active workings and lakes often combine to form a distinctive landscape character of gravel workings even though these elements are very different in themselves. Identified on OS 1:25,000 maps by name, and by the map symbol for gravel pits. Found within areas with gravel deposits, mainly river gravels but also tertiary sands and gravels.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Gravel workings are predominantly located in the river valleys of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
This type is generally associated with the valley floor types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Gravel workings can be distinguished from other quarry types, such as chalk quarries, by their location on valley floors.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
12.3 Industrial Complexes and Factories

Description and Historical Rationale
Areas subjected to industrial development. Industrial areas situated within urban areas are categorised as part of that urban area. This category will therefore represent largely recent industrial developments which have become established within industrial parks out of town and in rural locations.

Identifying Characteristics
Areas identified on 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps by name and consisting predominantly of large structures.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Close to major urban areas. Those within urban areas (HLT 9.6) have not been separately mapped.

Typical Associations with other Types
Commonly associated with post-1801 settlement (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from major industrial complexes (HLT 12.4) by name, scale and form of structures and buildings as shown on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
12.4 Modern Large Scale Industry

**Description and Historical Rationale**
Area of an industrial development of a large scale, such as power stations and oil terminals. 20th-century in origin.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps by name e.g. power station, oil refinery etc. Generally very large in area.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Oil refineries located on the coast e.g. Power stations are usually located near a water source and urban areas.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Close to major post-1801 settlements (HLT 9.6), and coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.7).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Distinguished from HLT 12.3 by name, form and extent.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
12.5 Reservoirs and Water Treatment

Description and Historical Rationale
Usually 19th to 20th-century in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
This type can be identified by reference to annotations on OS maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Not mapped separately when they are within urban areas, and relatively rare outside them. This type is generally located in low lying areas close to settlements, such as river valleys.

Typical Associations with other Types
Typically associated with settlement types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from other industrial types by form and annotations on maps.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
12.6 Dockyards

**Description and Historical Rational**
Areas of ports where ships and other maritime craft are loaded and unloaded. Generally 19th and 20th-century in origin.

**Identifying Characteristics**
Identified by reference to annotations on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps.

**Predominant Locations and Variations**
Usually situated along the coast within urban areas.

**Typical Associations with other Types**
Typically associated with post-1801 settlement (HLT 9.6) and coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.10).

**Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria**
Can be distinguished from other types, such as harbours and marinas (HLT 8.5) by reference to annotations on OS maps.

**Key Indicative Sources**
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
12.7 Abandoned Industry

Description and Historical Rationale
Industry, such as the explosive (including gunpowder) and coal mining industries, which have ceased to exist in Kent, generally due to economic reasons.

Identifying Characteristics
Can be identified by reference to the SMR and to annotations on older editions of OS 1:25,000 maps (in the case of the coal mining industry).

Predominant Locations and Variations
Generally located away from built up areas.

Typical Associations with other Types
No associations apparent.

Similar types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:0,000
OS 1:25,000
OS 1st Edition 1”
A Guide to the Industrial Archaeology of Kent (David Eve, A.I.A. 1999)
13.1 Station and Sidings

Description and Historical Rationale
Large railway complexes. Originated from the 19th-century onwards.

Identifying Characteristics
Seen as a network of railway tracks on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Located in urban areas e.g. and more rarely in countryside.

Typical Associations with other Types
Commonly associated with post 1801 settlement (HLT 9.6) and industrial types (HLT 12.3).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Readily distinguished by association with railways and urban areas.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
13.3 Airfields

Description and Historical Rationale
20th-century in origin.

Identifying Characteristics
Large open areas with straight boundaries. Runways and associated buildings are usually marked on OS maps and are named as airfields. Mapped as airfields where remains of runways survive or have clearly influenced field patterns.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Airfields are often located on level ground, and may be near modern settlements. However, old W.W. II airfields, some of which are in civilian use are also to be found away from settlements in areas such as the tops of the chalk uplands of the county.

Typical Associations with other Types
Can be associated with medium to large regular type fields, which are also characteristic of open level areas.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Military airfields are mapped as defence sites.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
13.4 Motorway Service Areas

Description and Historical Rationale
Area containing service industry complexes along large roads/motorways.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 10,000 maps by name and by services symbol.

Predominant Locations and Variations.
Located mainly along the M2 and M20.

Typical Associations with other Types
No apparent associations.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria.
Can be distinguished from industrial complexes and factories (HLT 12.3) by annotations on OS maps.

Key Indicative Source
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
14.1 Prehistoric and Roman - Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale
This type generally consists of Roman forts.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps by name. Age can also be identified by reference to the SMR. Generally consist largely of banks and ditches.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Roman forts are generally situated along the coastline.

Typical Associations with other Types

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Similar to type HLT 14.2 (motte and bailey and other defensive works), but can be distinguished by reference to the SMR.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR
14.2 Medieval - Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale
Primarily consists of medieval motte and baileys and ring works.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified by name and consist of earthworks on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 maps. Also identified by reference to the SMR.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Predominantly located in and around old settlements.

Typical Associations with other Types
Often associated with pre-1810 settlement categories (HLTs 9.7 and 9.9).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Similar to other military types. Distinguished by reference to the SMR.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR.
14.3 Post medieval - Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale
Forts and defences dating from 1500 to 1830, including civil war and Napoleonic defences, as well as the castles on the south coast built by Henry VIII which formed part of an early systematic defence system.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 by name. Period of fort identified by reference to the SMR.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Often associated with coastal types, and with later defence types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from other military sites by reference to the SMR.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR
14.4 19th Century - Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale
Forts and military sites of the 19th Century, consisting of coastal defence sites.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified by structure, name on OS 1:25,000 maps and by reference to the SMR.

Predominant Locations and Variations
Situated mainly along the coast especially around important military and naval command sites such as Dover and Chatham.

Typical Associations with other Types
Associated with modern settlements (HLT 9.6).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Distinguished from other military sites by reference to the SMR.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR
14.5 20th Century - Military and Defence

Description and Historical Rationale
Military sites of the 20th Century, not including airfields or military living sites such as married quarters.

Identifying Characteristics
Identified by name on OS 1:25,000 and 1:10,000 and by reference to the SMR.

Predominant Locations and Variations

Typical Associations with other Types
Varied associations, particularly with coastal types.

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria
Non-military airfields are similar to some sites.

Key Indicative Sources
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR