HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

5.4 Reclaimed Marsh - Regular Enclosures

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

6.1 Downland

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.1 Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures

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
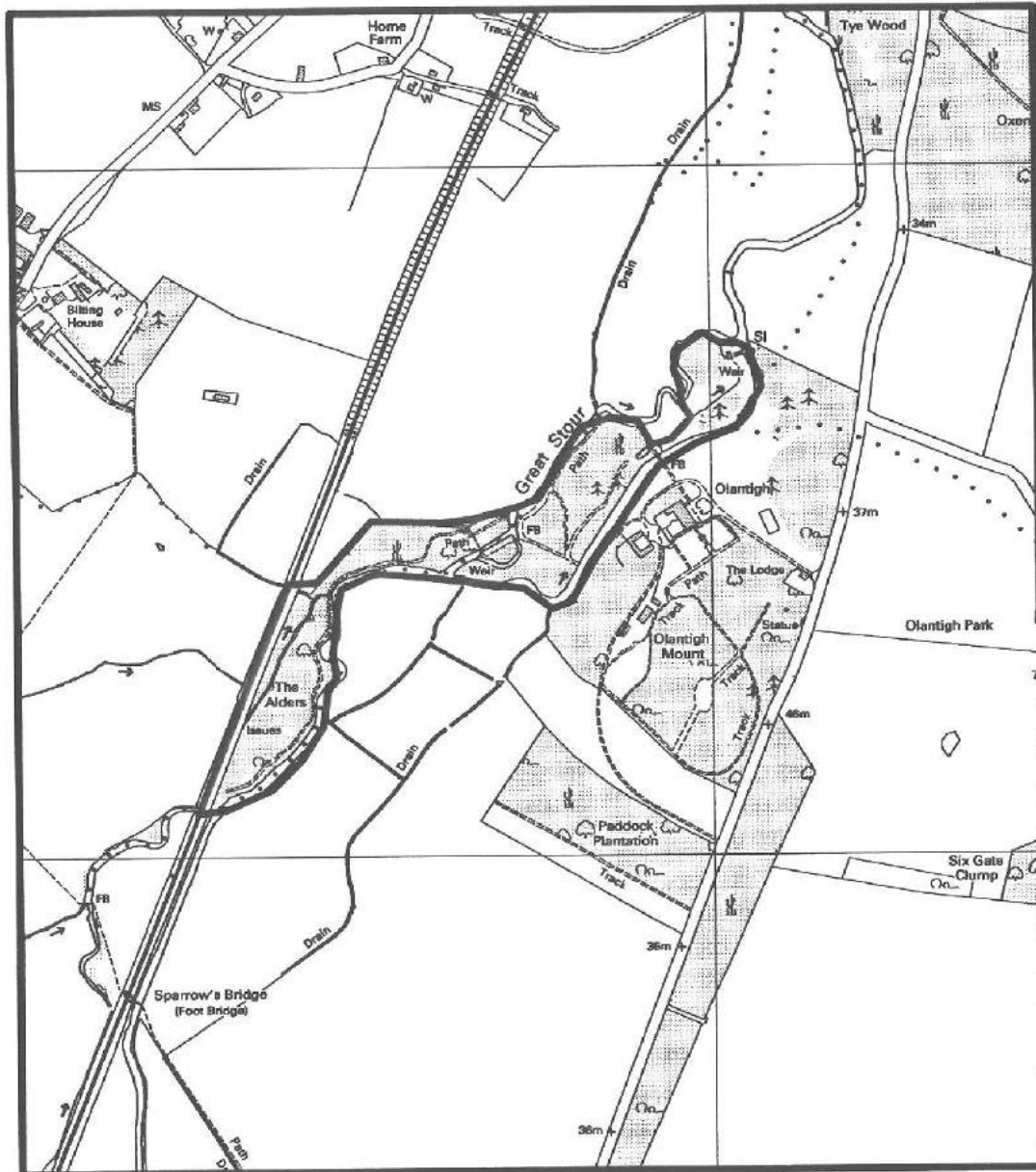
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.2 Valley Floor Woodlands

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

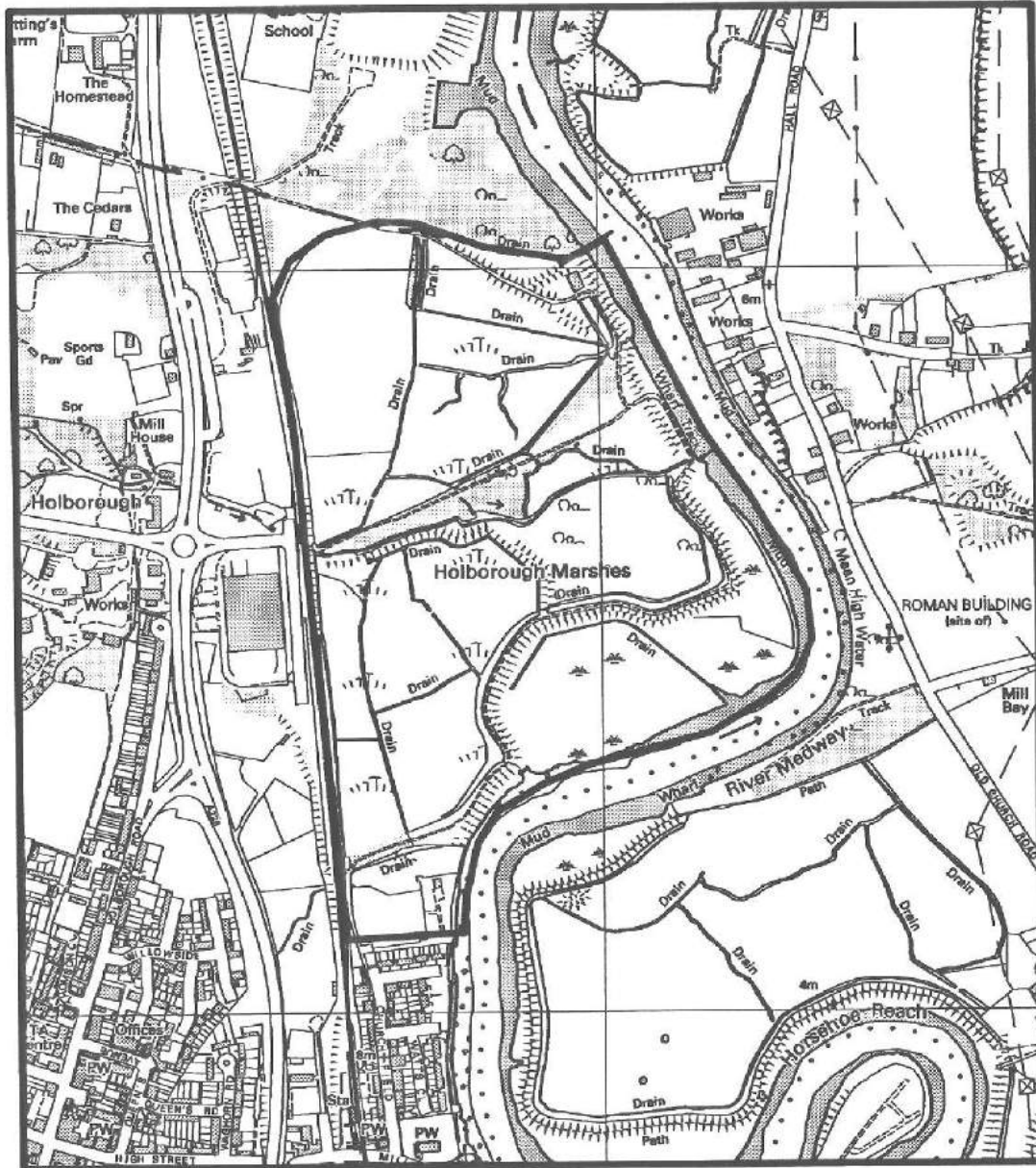Distinguished from other woodland by proximity to watercourses and location within valley.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.3 Marsh and Rough Grazing

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

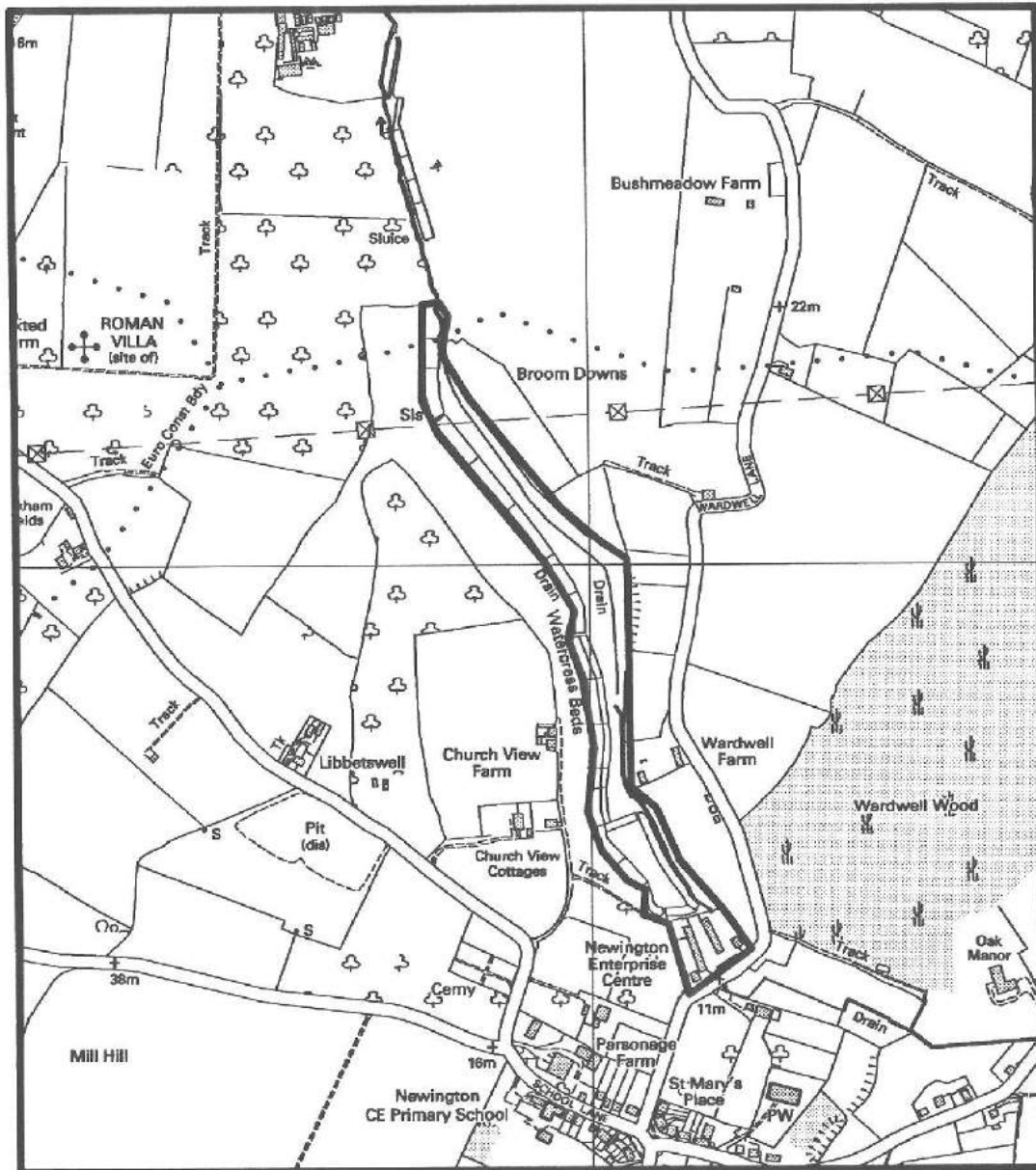Marsh and rough grazing can be distinguished from other types by reference to OS map symbols.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.6 Watercress Beds

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.

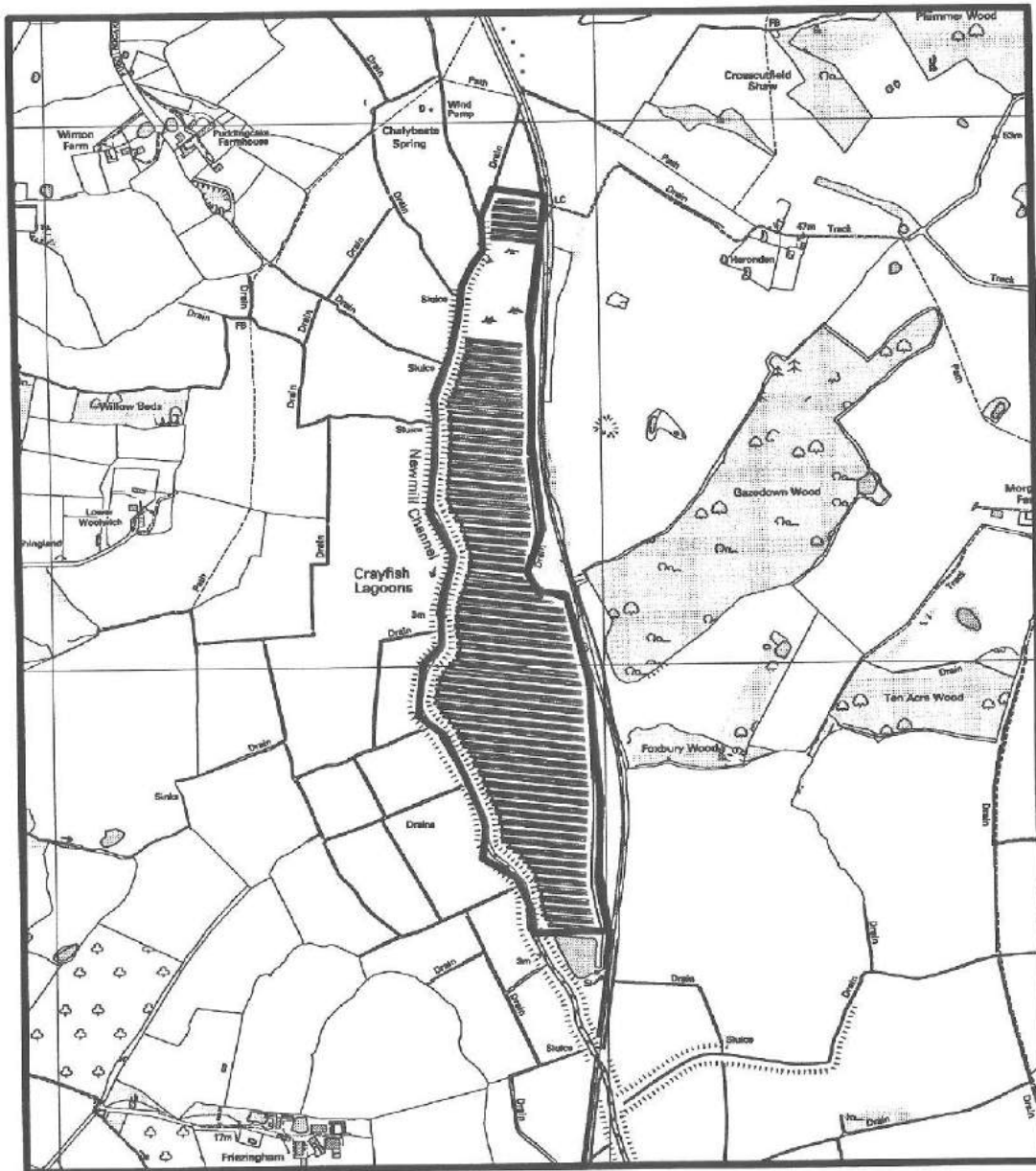### Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Distinguished from fisheries (HLT 7.7) by name and by regular rectangular shape

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.7 Fishponds and Natural Ponds and Lakes

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

7.8 Mills, Mill Ponds and Leats

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.
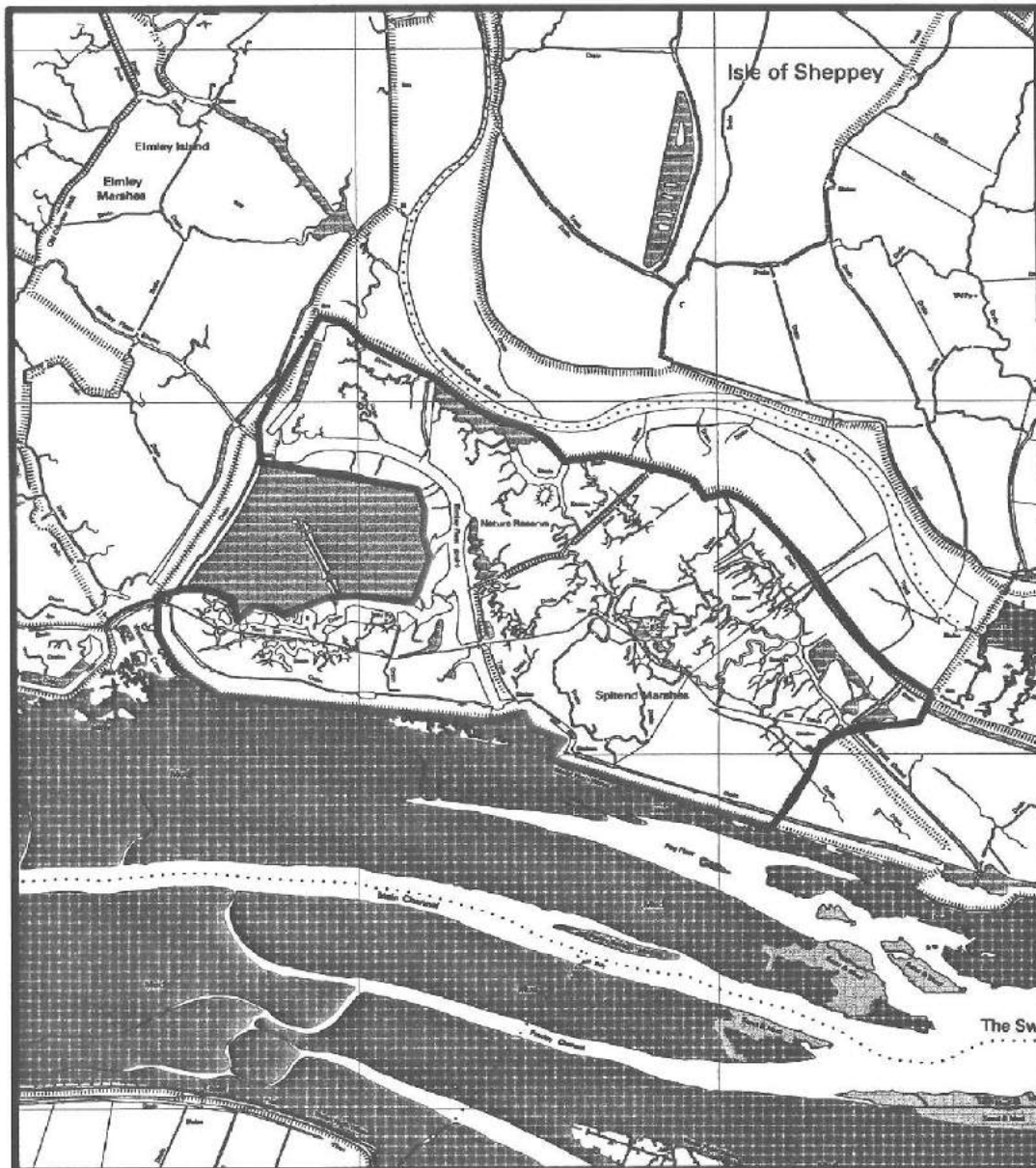
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.1 Coastal Wetlands

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.
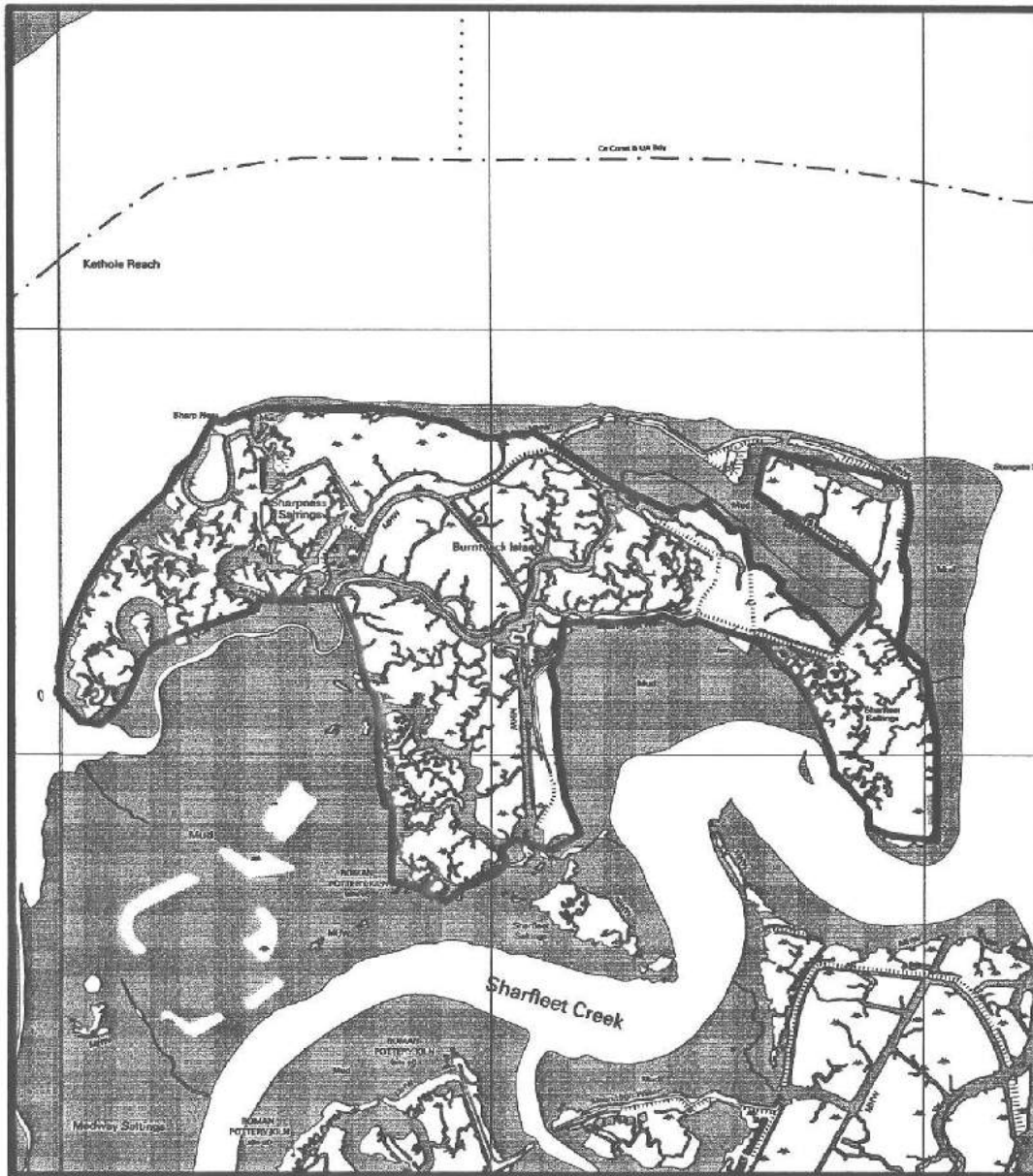
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.2 Salt Marsh

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

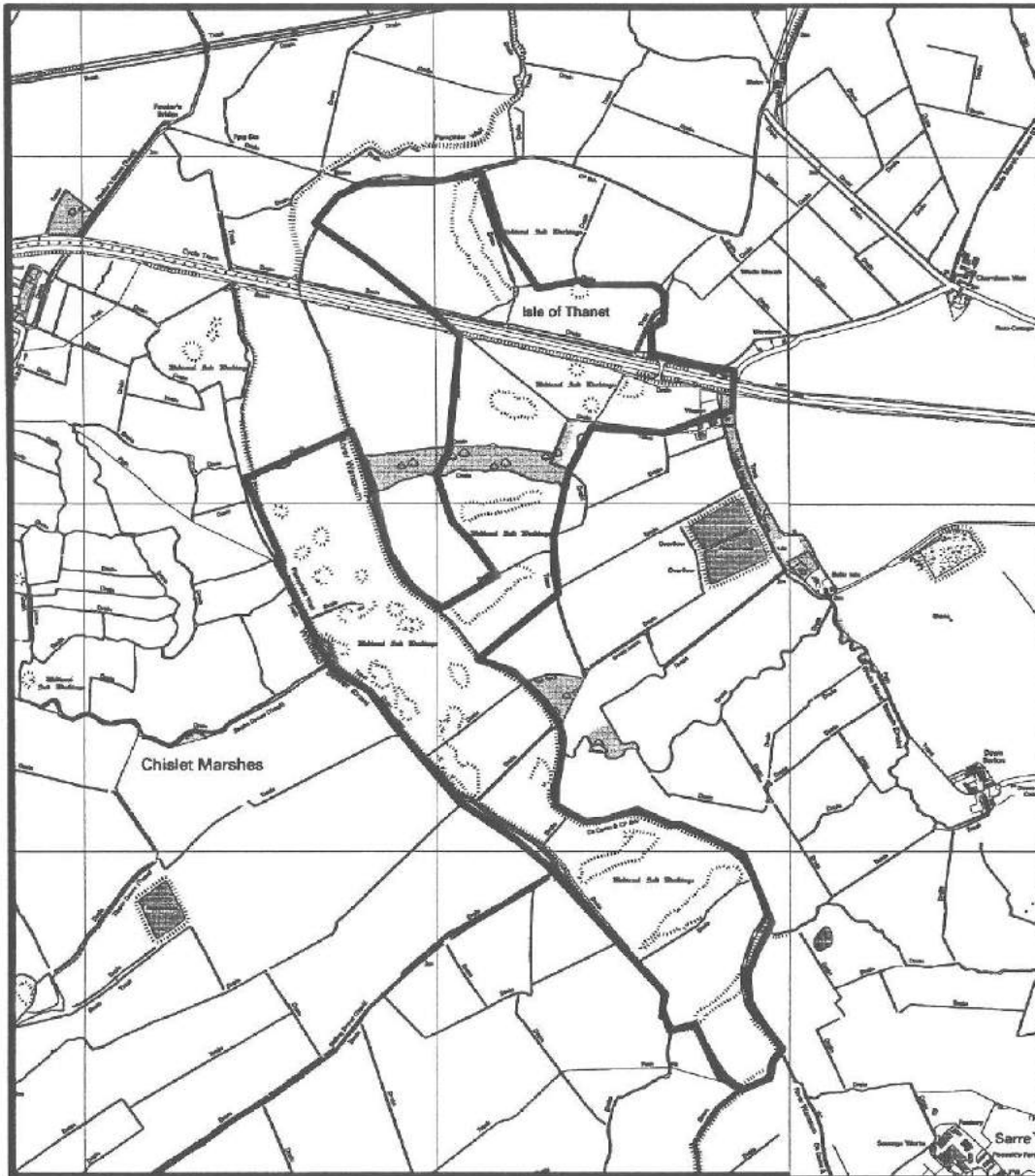Easily distinguished from fresh water marsh (HLT 7.3) by location and form.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.3 Salterns

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.4 Reclaimed Land

8.4 Reclaimed Land

Description and Historical Rationale

Land which has been reclaimed from the sea these areas are generally 20th-century in date

Identifying Characteristics

Fairly regular in size with straight boundaries. Close proximity to the coast. Absence on 1st 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 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.5 Harbours and Marinas

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.6 Shingle

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

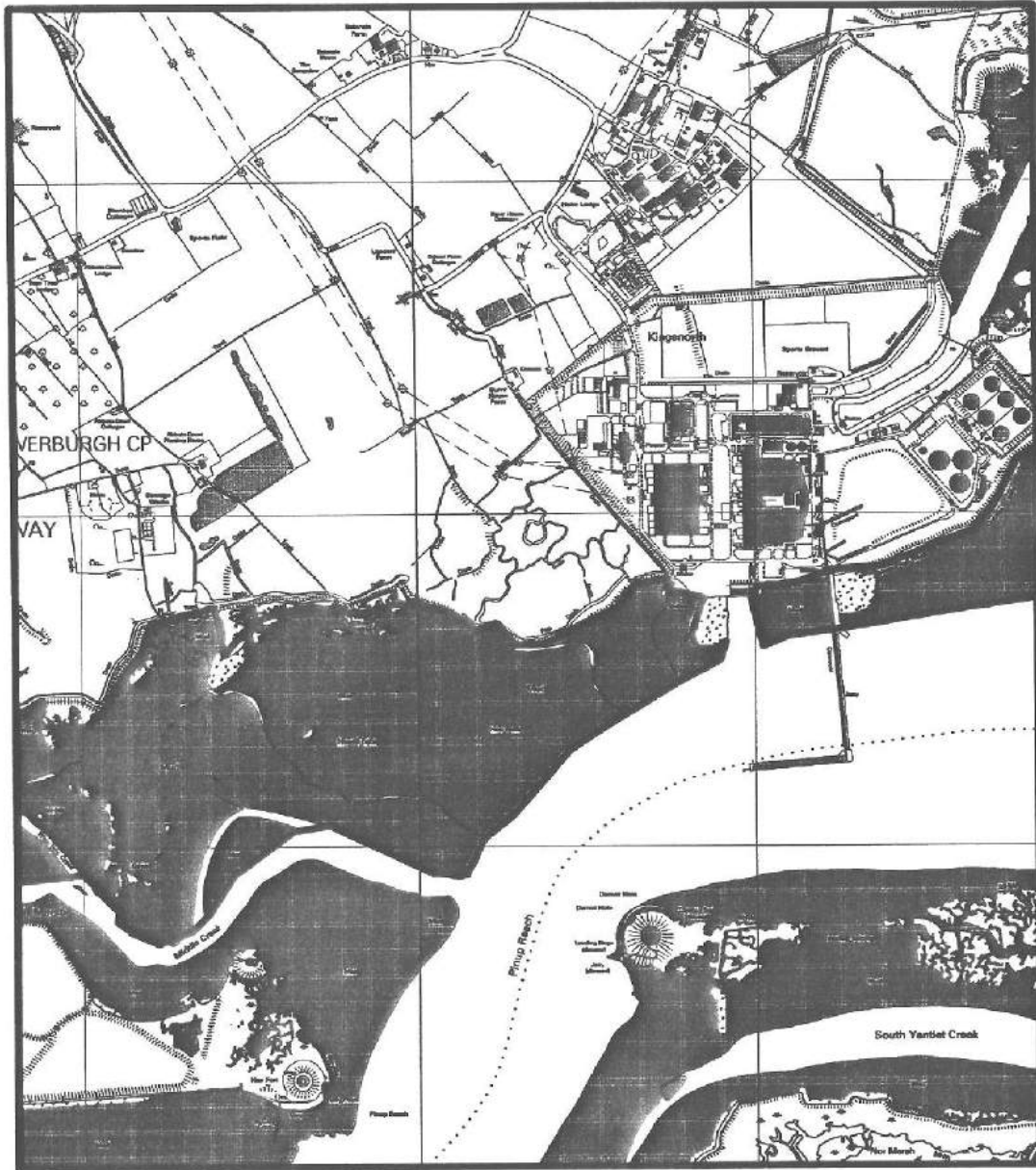Other coastal types (HLTs 8.1 to 8.9).

Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.7 Mudflats

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).
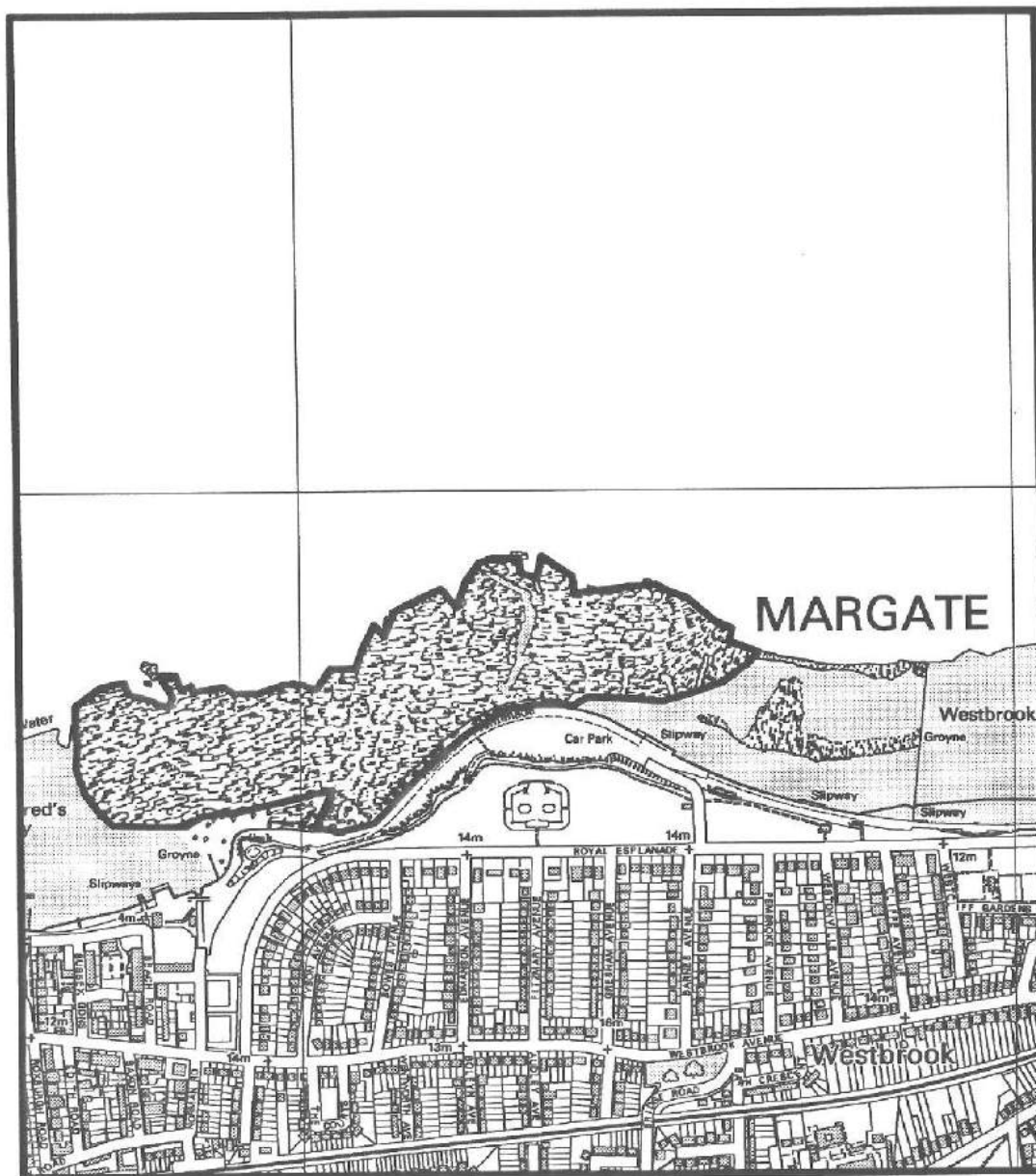
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.8 Wave Cut Platforms

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.9 Sand and Dunes

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).
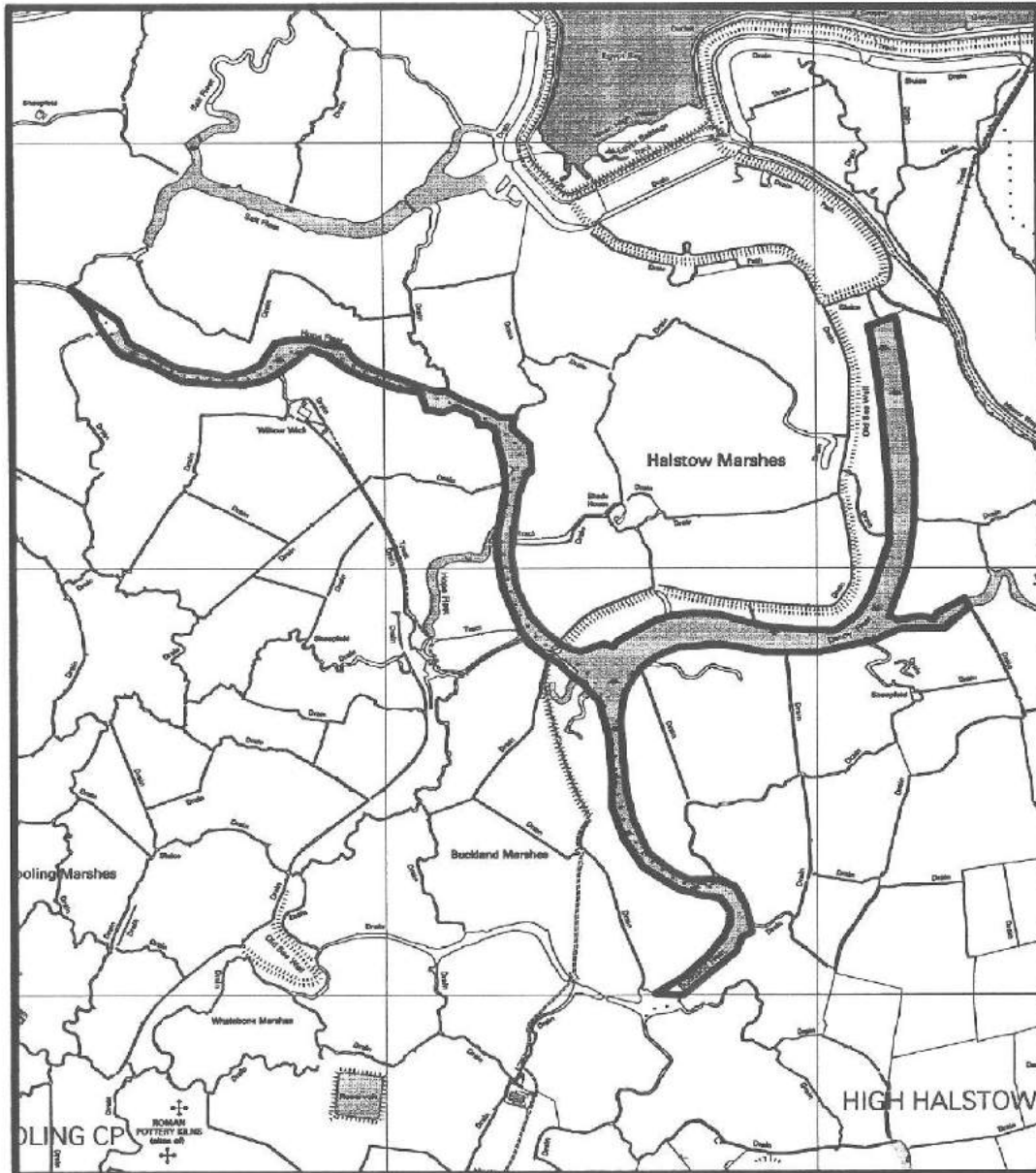
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

8.10 Creeks and Fleets

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.

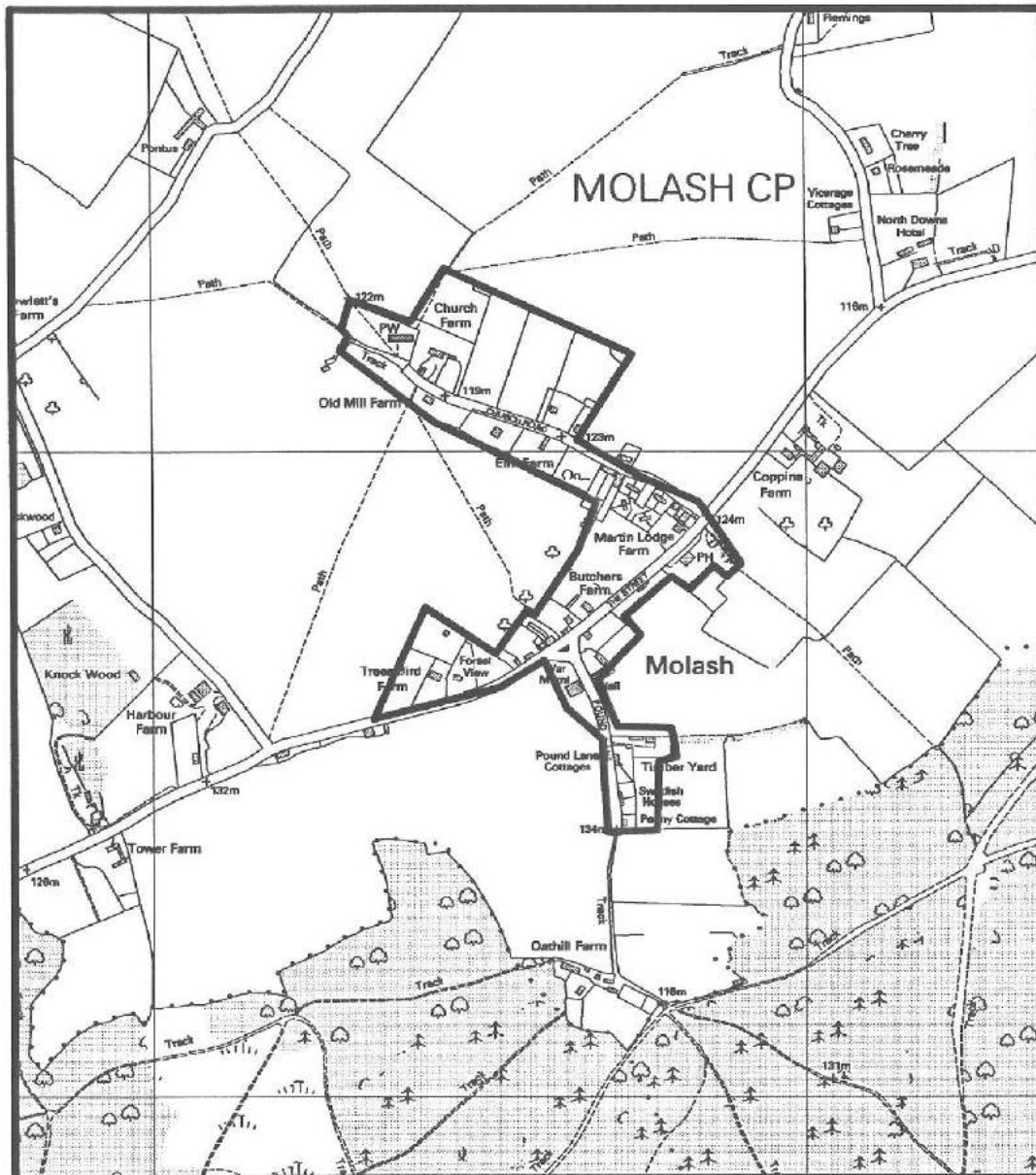### Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

Historic Landscape Characterisation

9.1 Pre-1801 Scattered Settlement

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.
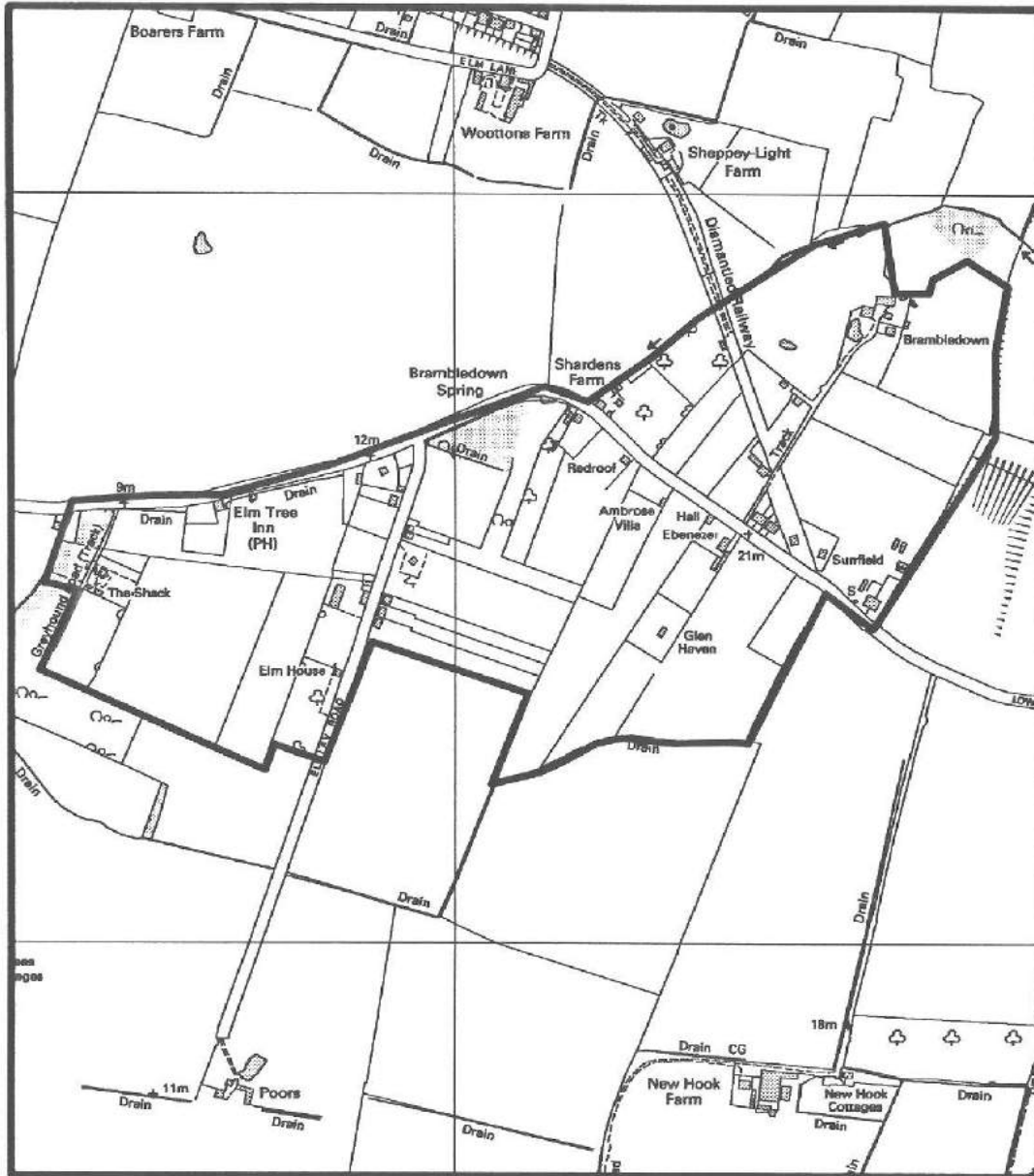
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.2 Post 1801 Scattered Settlement

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.
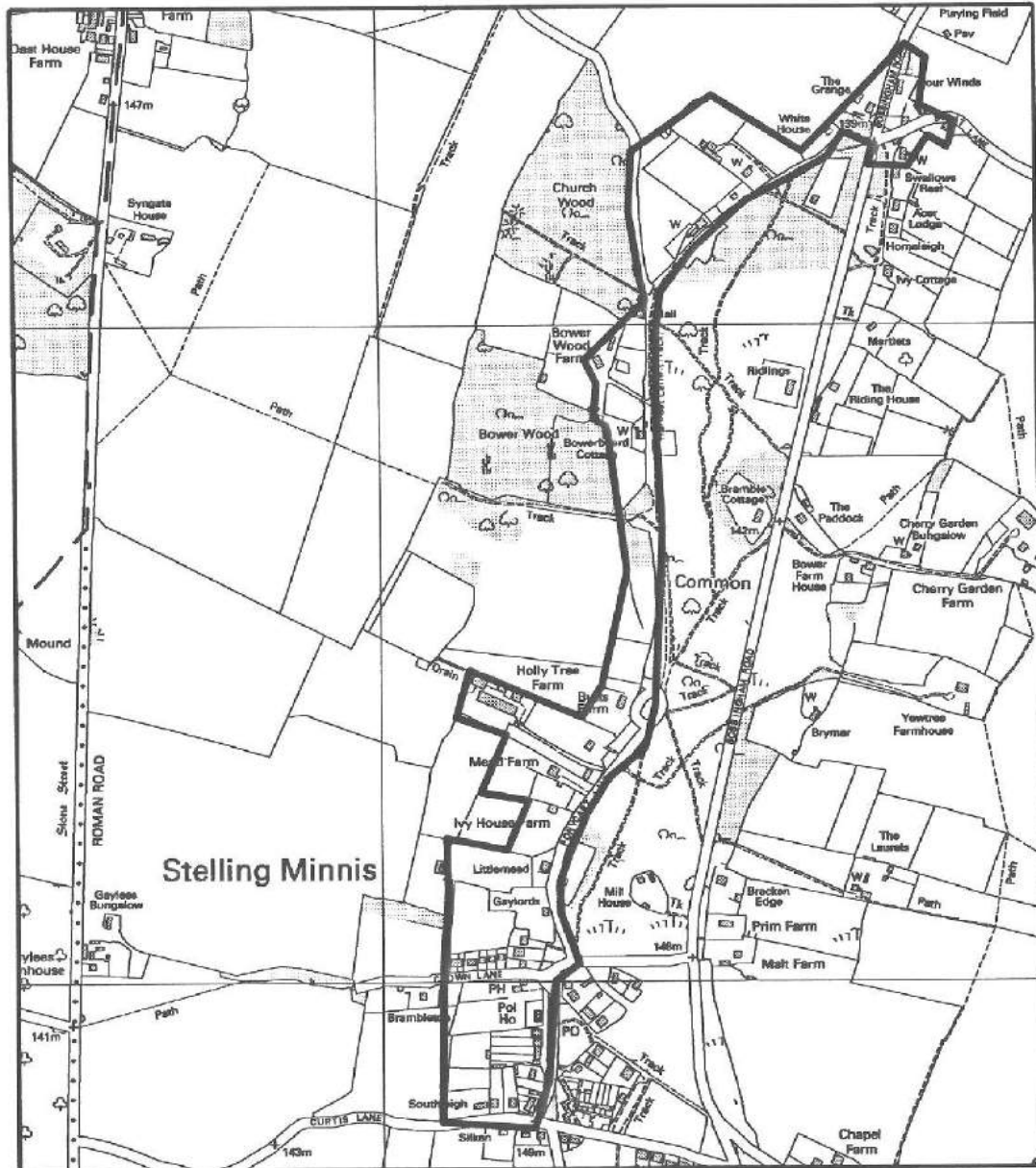
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000 maps.
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.3 Pre-1801 Common Edge Settlement

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.
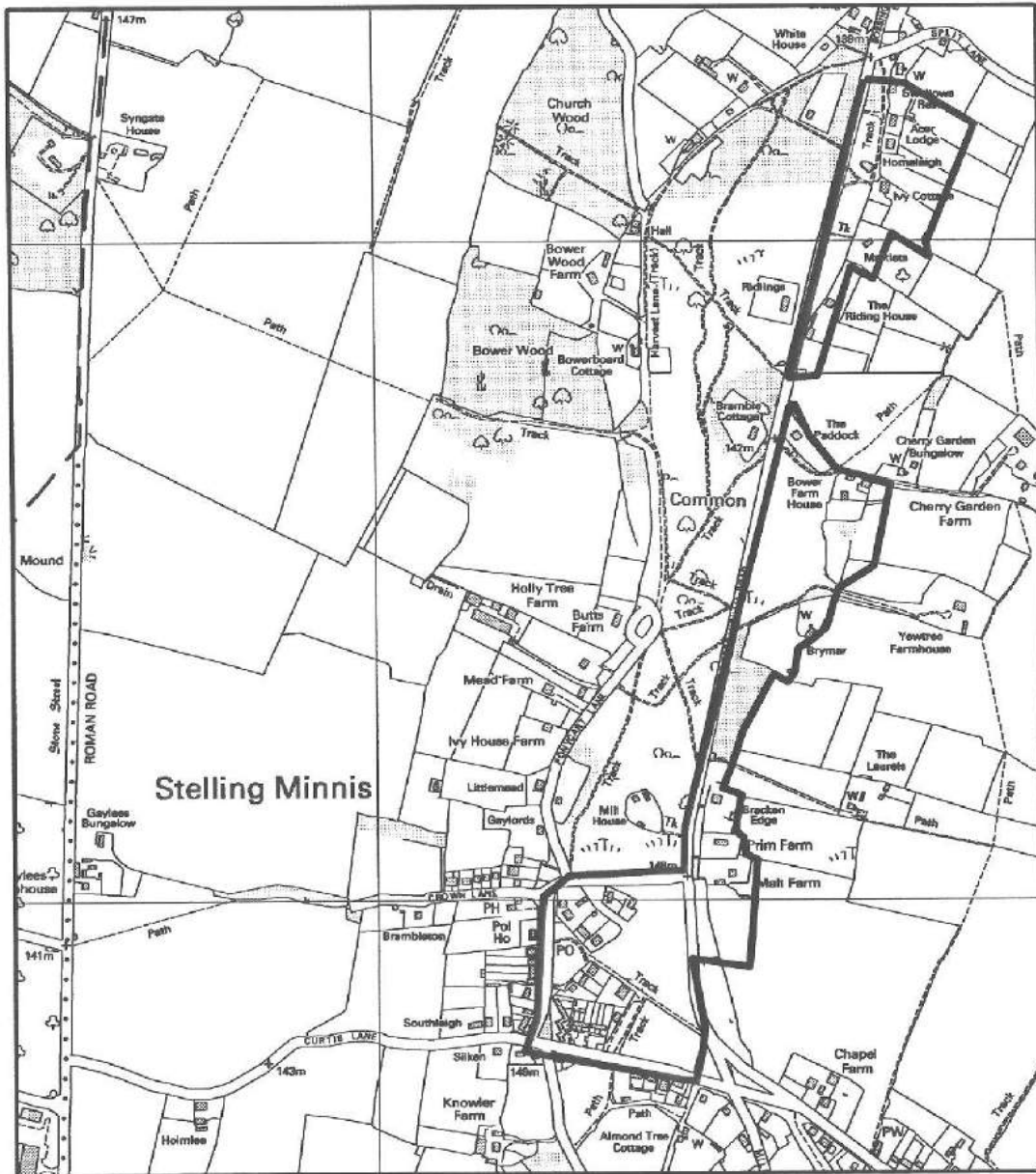
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.4 Post 1801 Common Edge Settlement

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.
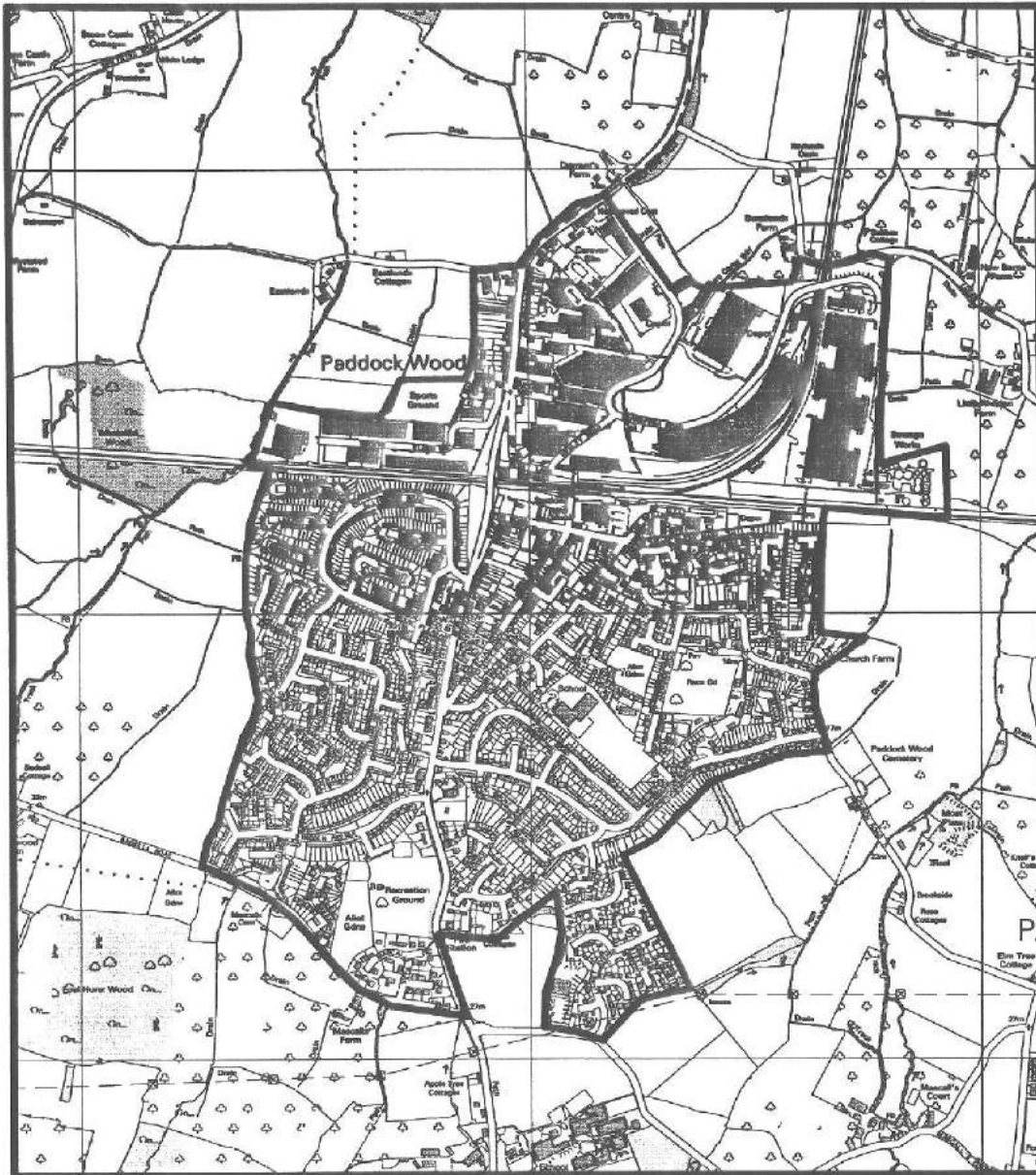
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.6 Post 1801 Settlement

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.
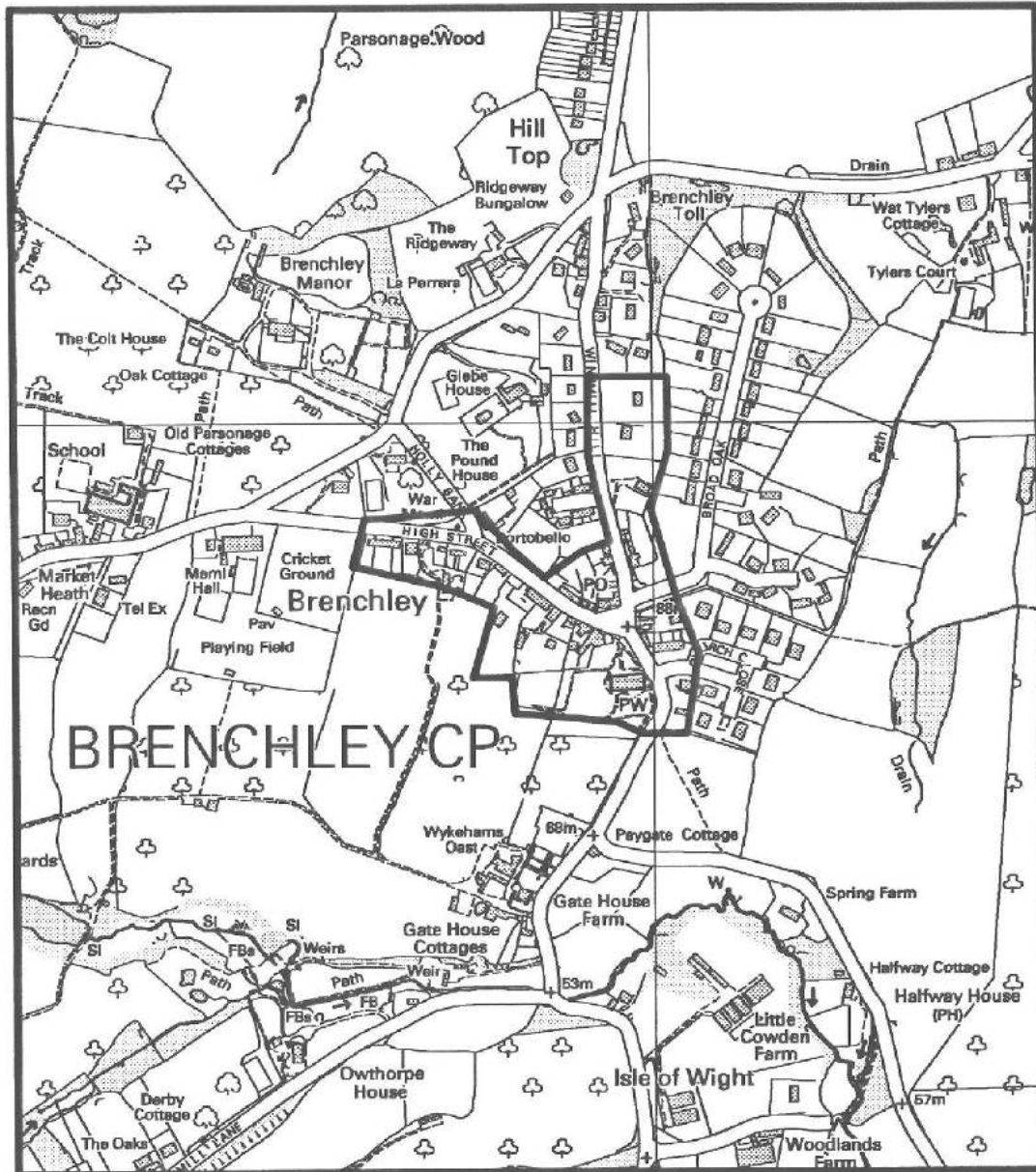
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.7 Hamlet or Village 1801 Extent

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).

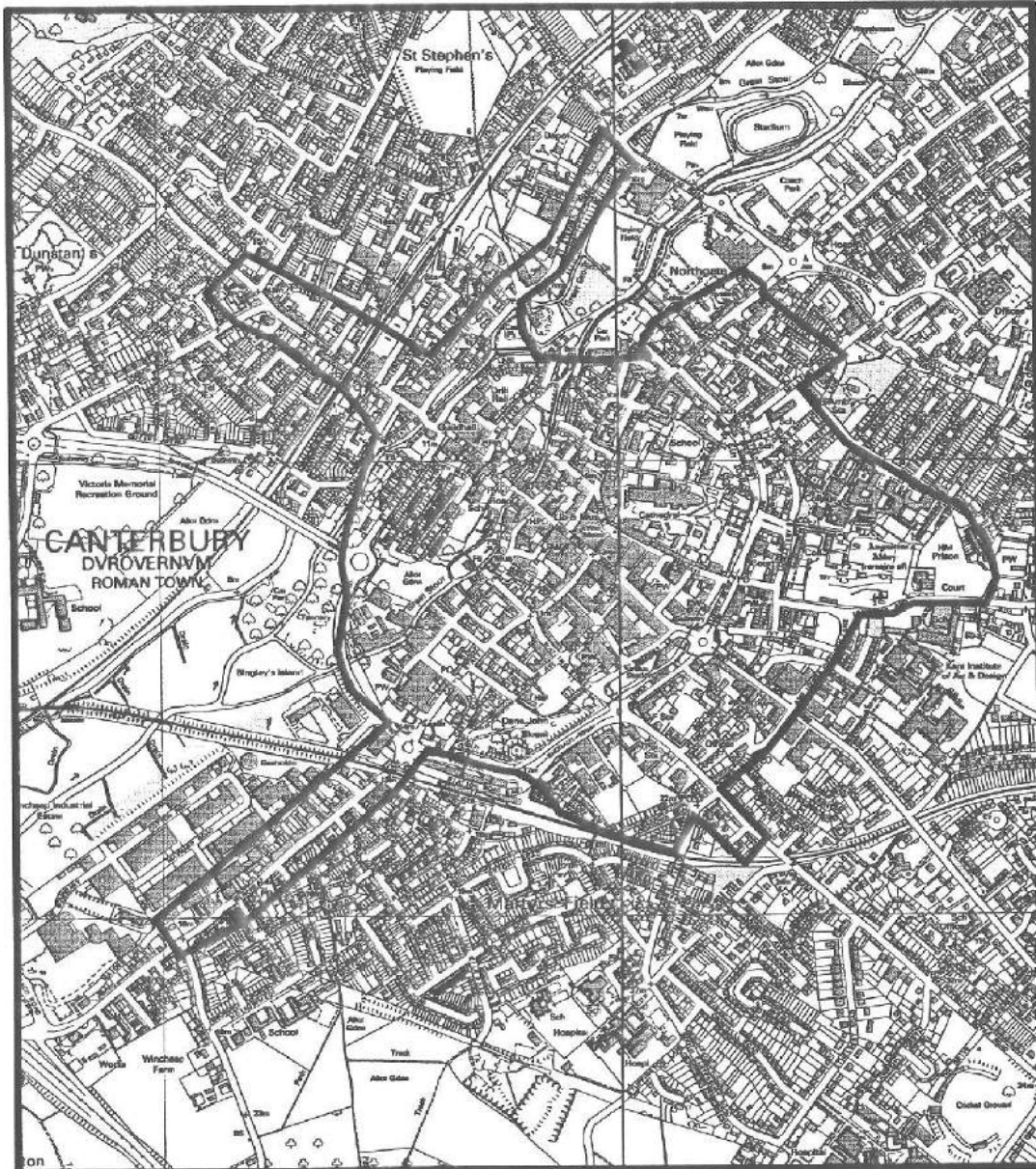### Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

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"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.9 Town and City 1801 Extent

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 .
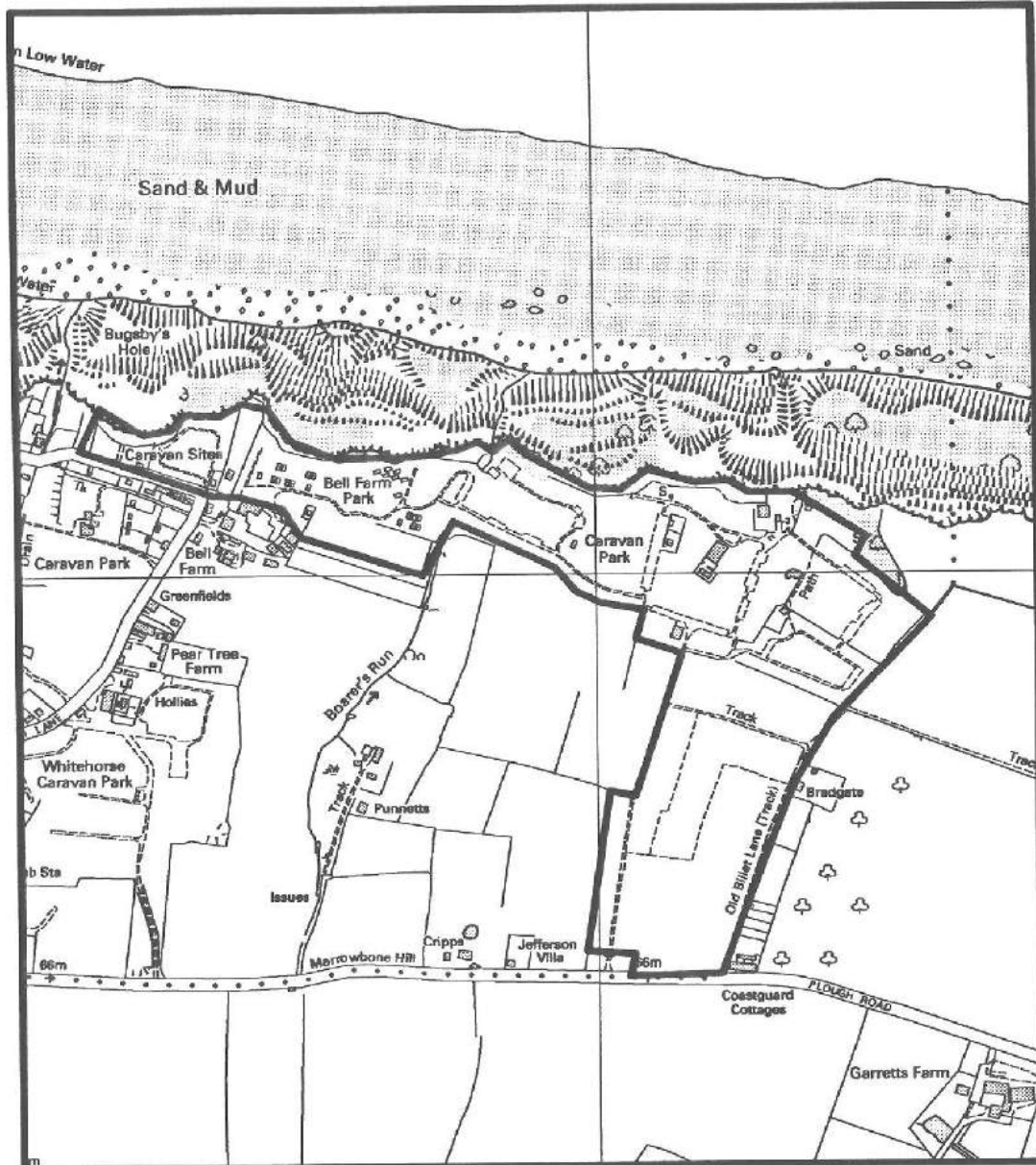
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000 maps
OS 1:10,000 maps
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.11 Caravan Sites and Holiday Chalets

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

9.12 Prisons

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.
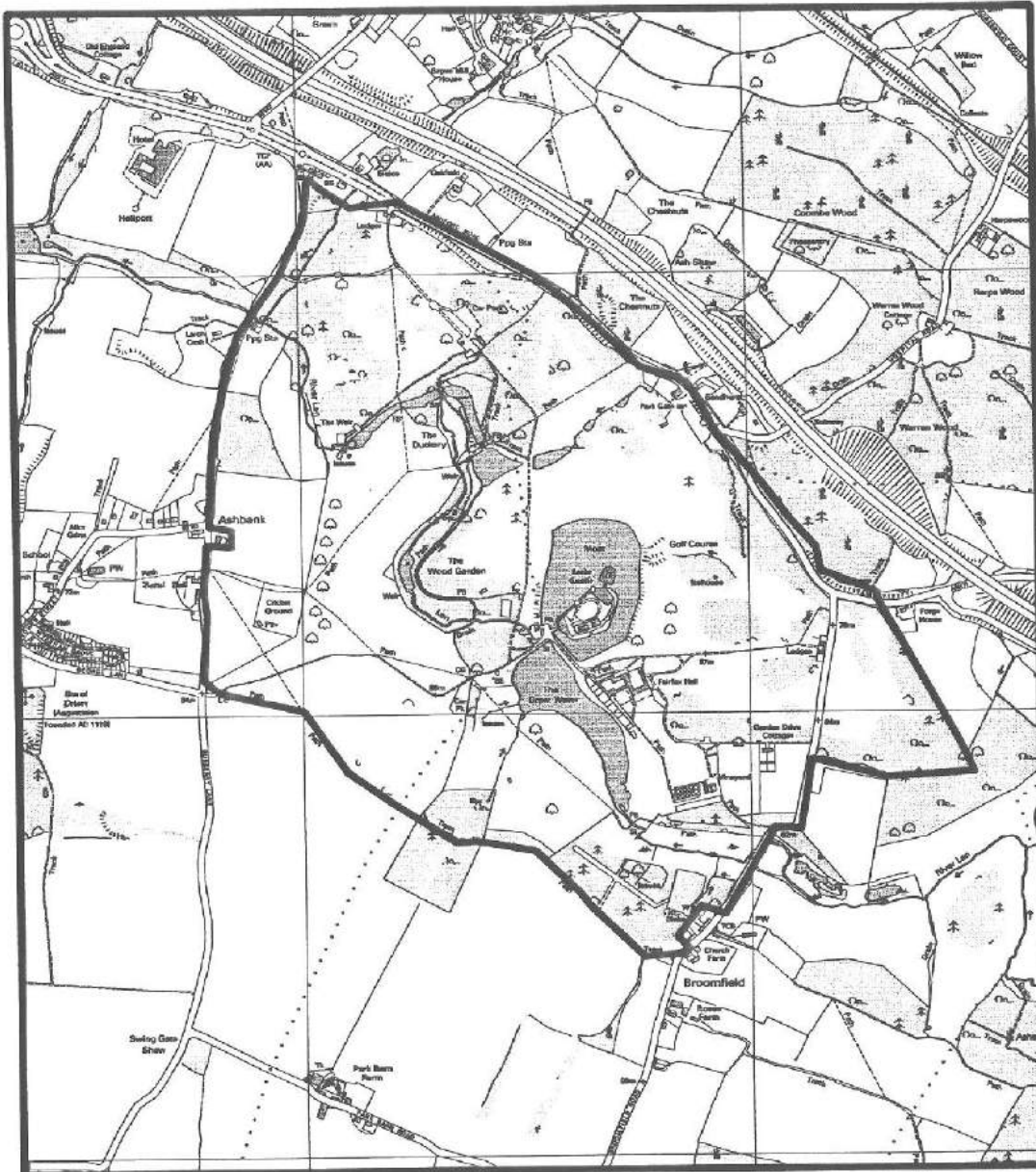
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

10.1 Pre-1801 Parkland

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
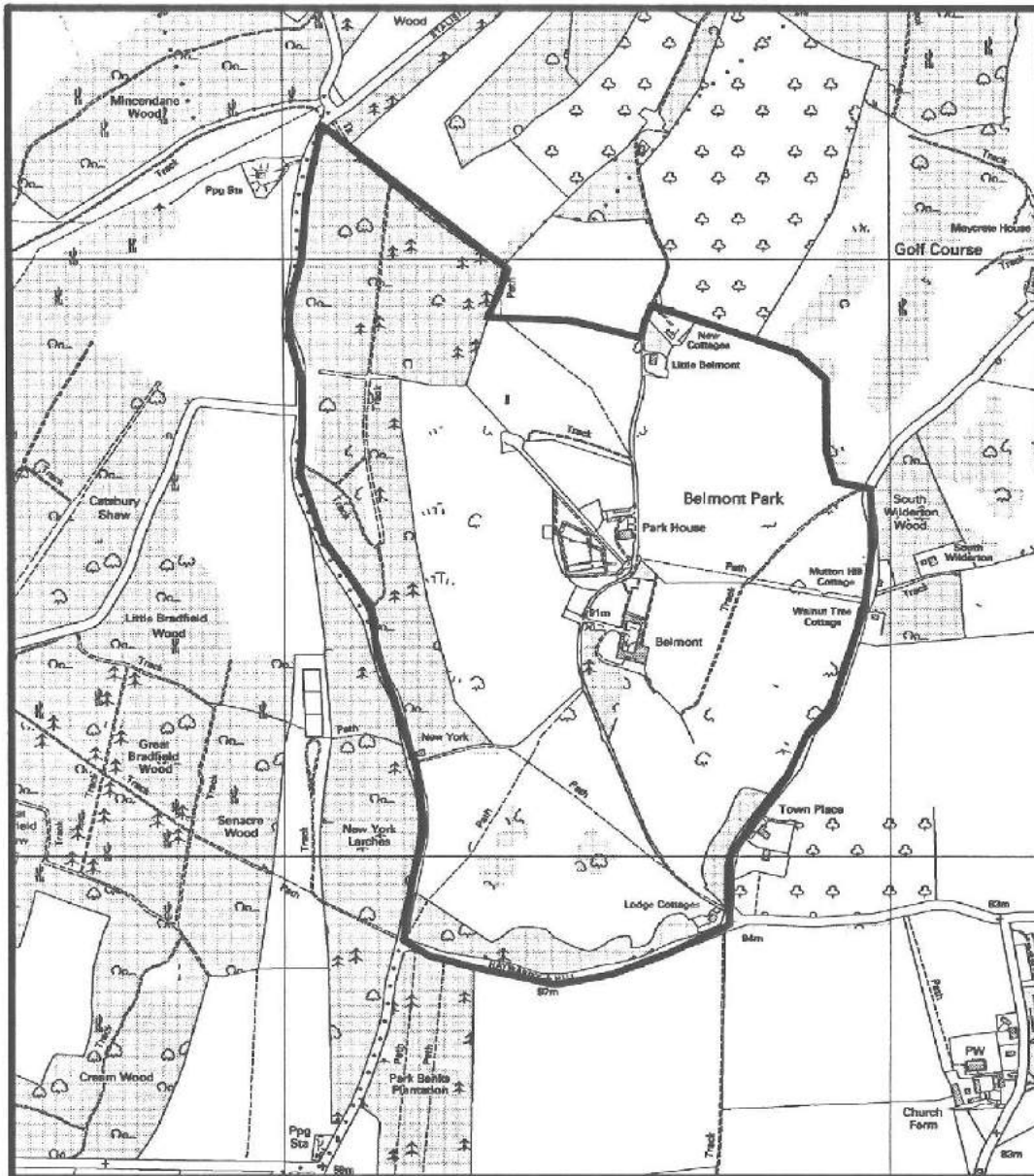
OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
KCC 'Map of designed historic landscapes'
KCC 'List of historic parks and gardens'
OS 1st Edition 1"

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

10.2 Post 1801 Parkland

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-1801parkland (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'
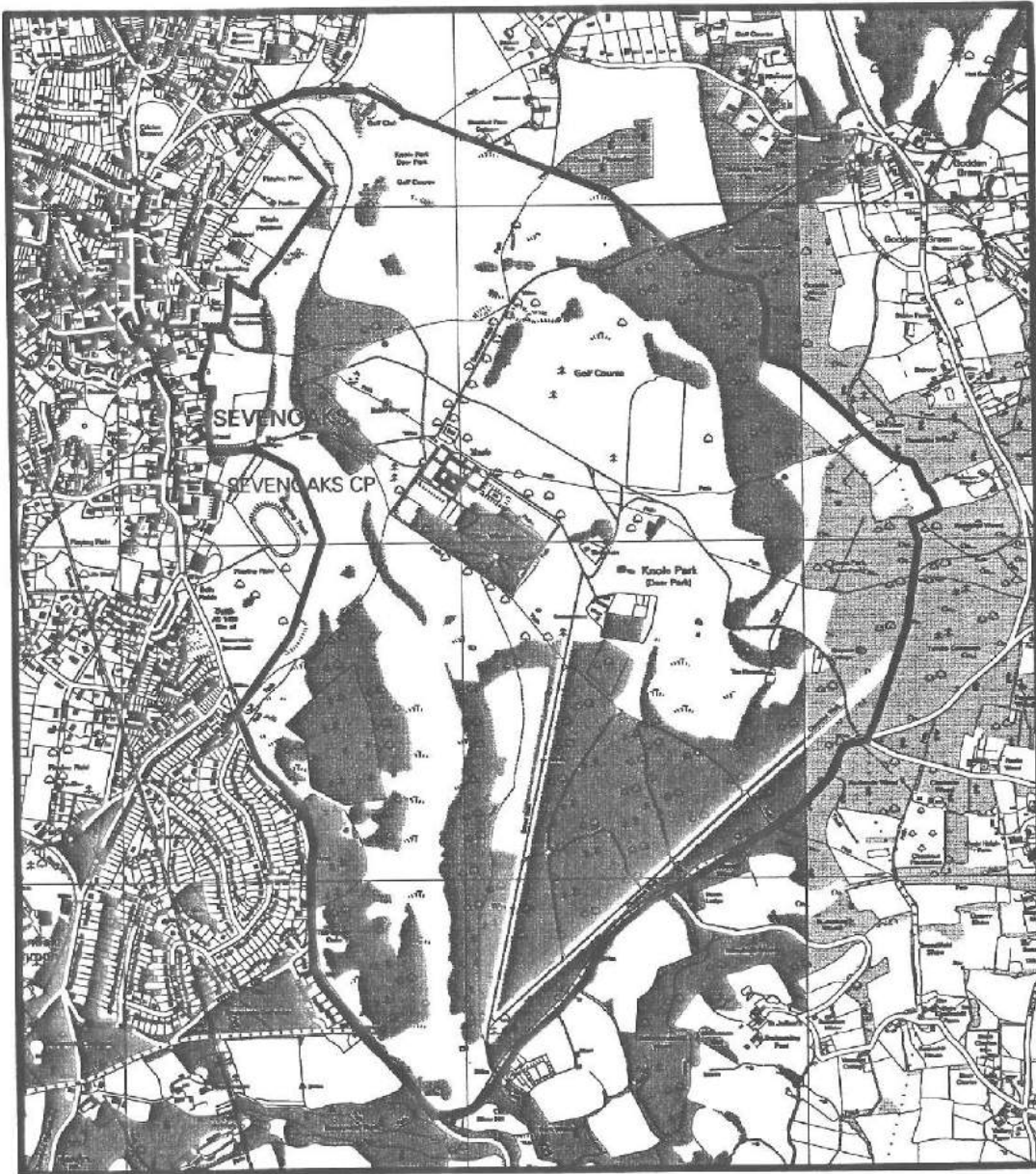
Key Indicative Sources

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'

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

10.3 Deer Parks

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'.
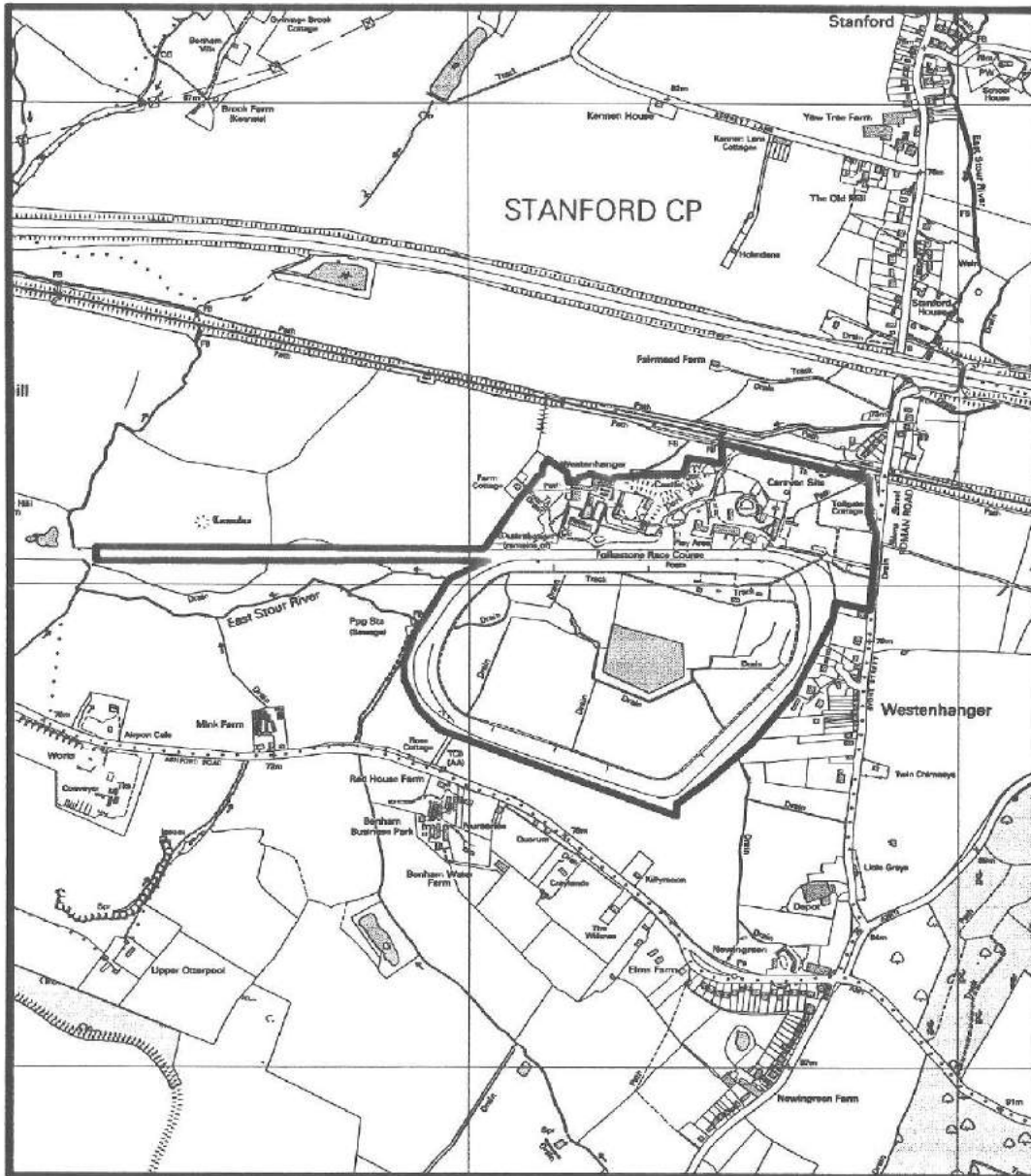
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Key Indicative Sources

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'

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

11.1 Racecourses

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.
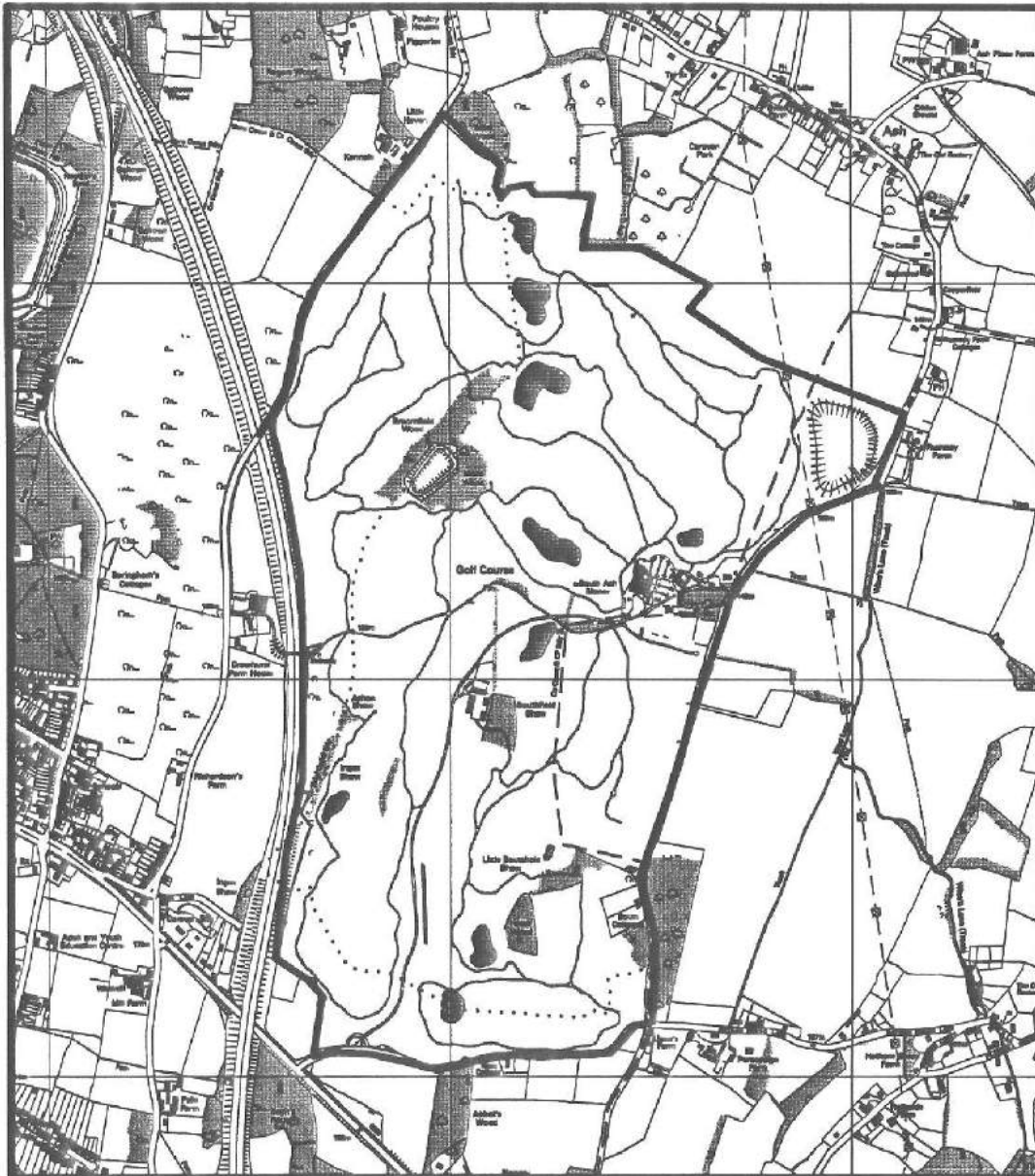
Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

11.2 Golf Courses

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.

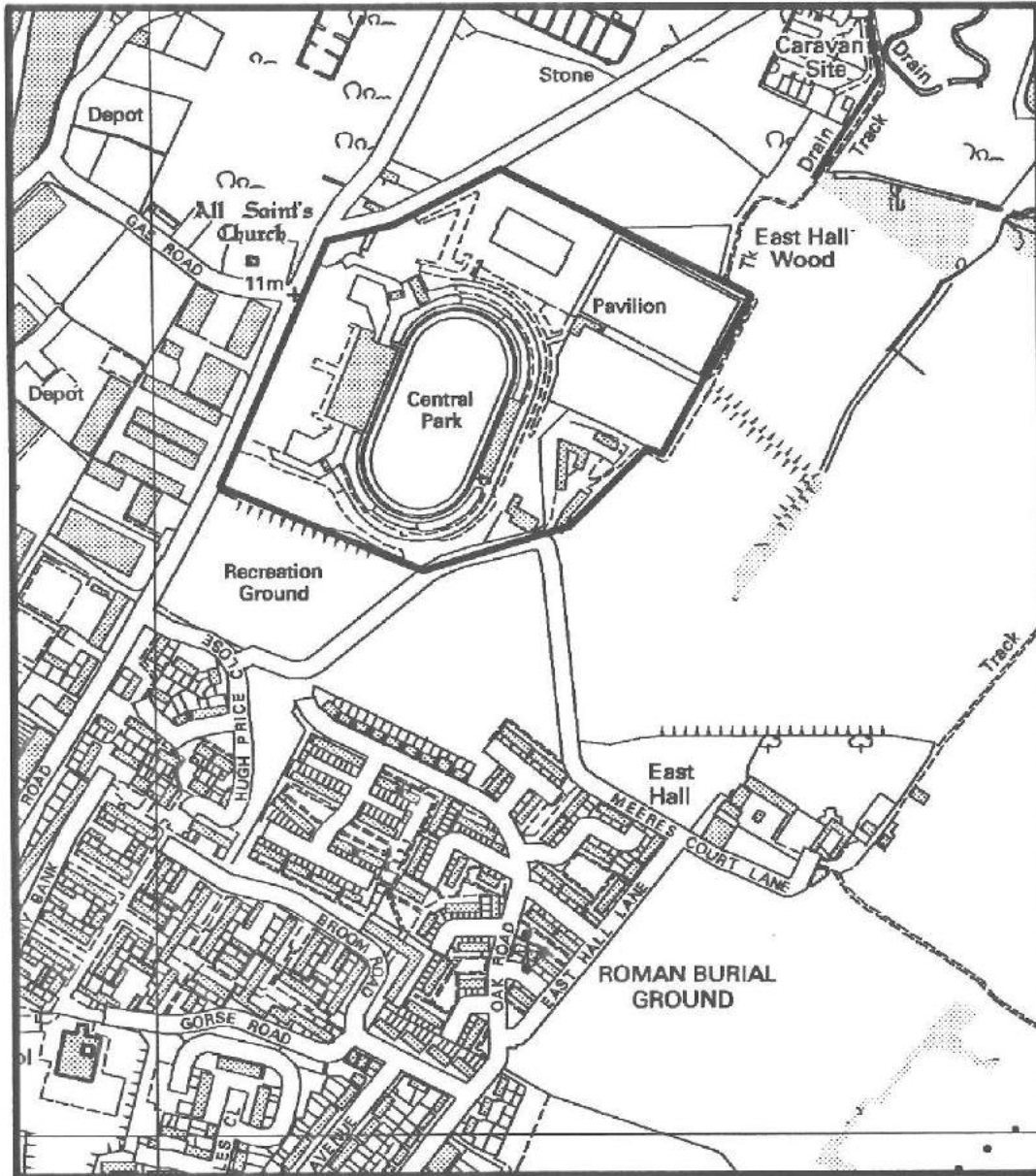### Similar Types and Distinguishing Criteria

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

11.3 Major Sports Fields and Recreational Complexes

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.1 Active and Disused Chalk and Stone Quarries

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.2 Active and Disused Gravel and Clay Workings

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.
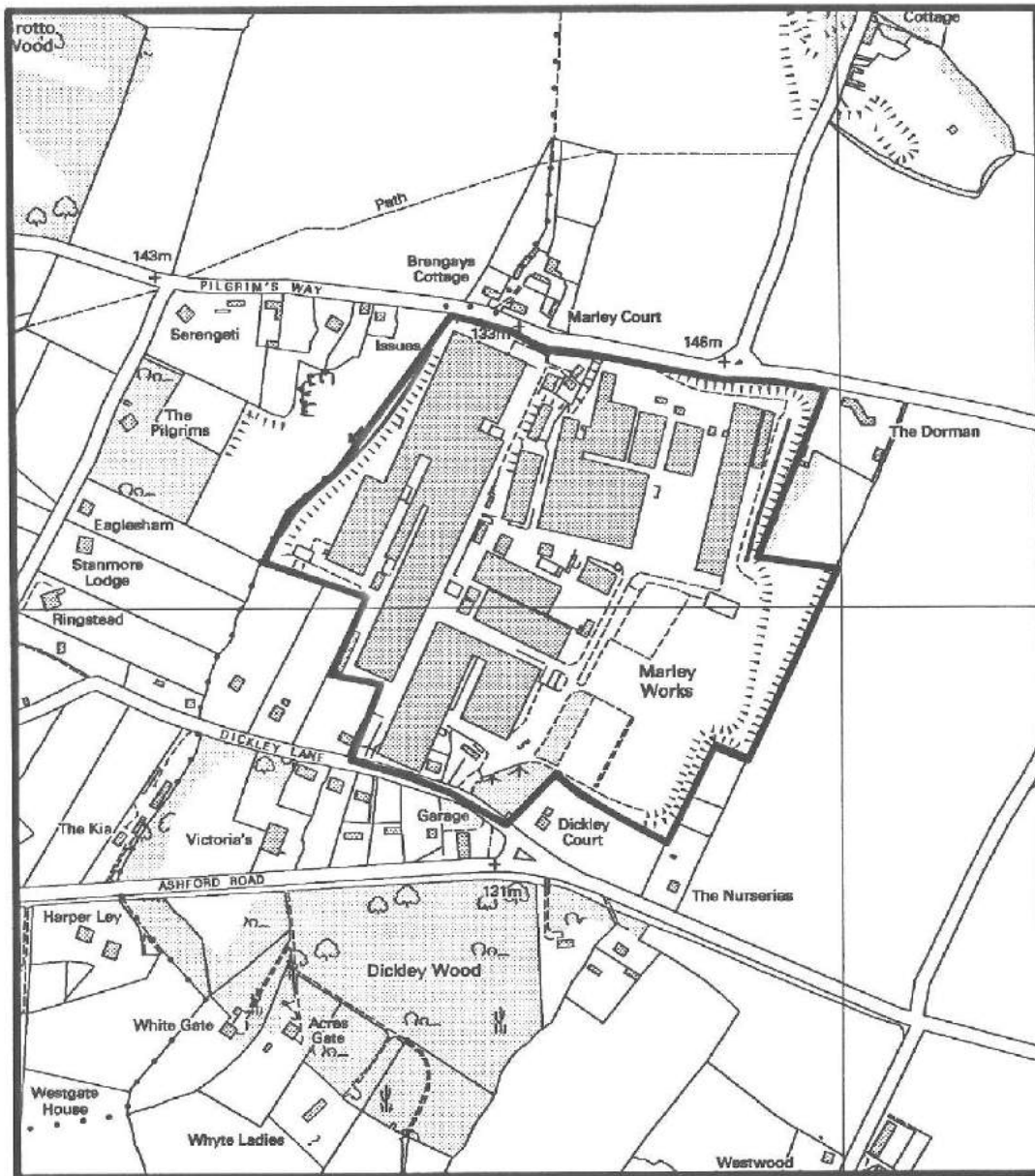
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.3 Industrial Complexes and Factories

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 1:10,000maps.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.4 Modern Large Scale Industry

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

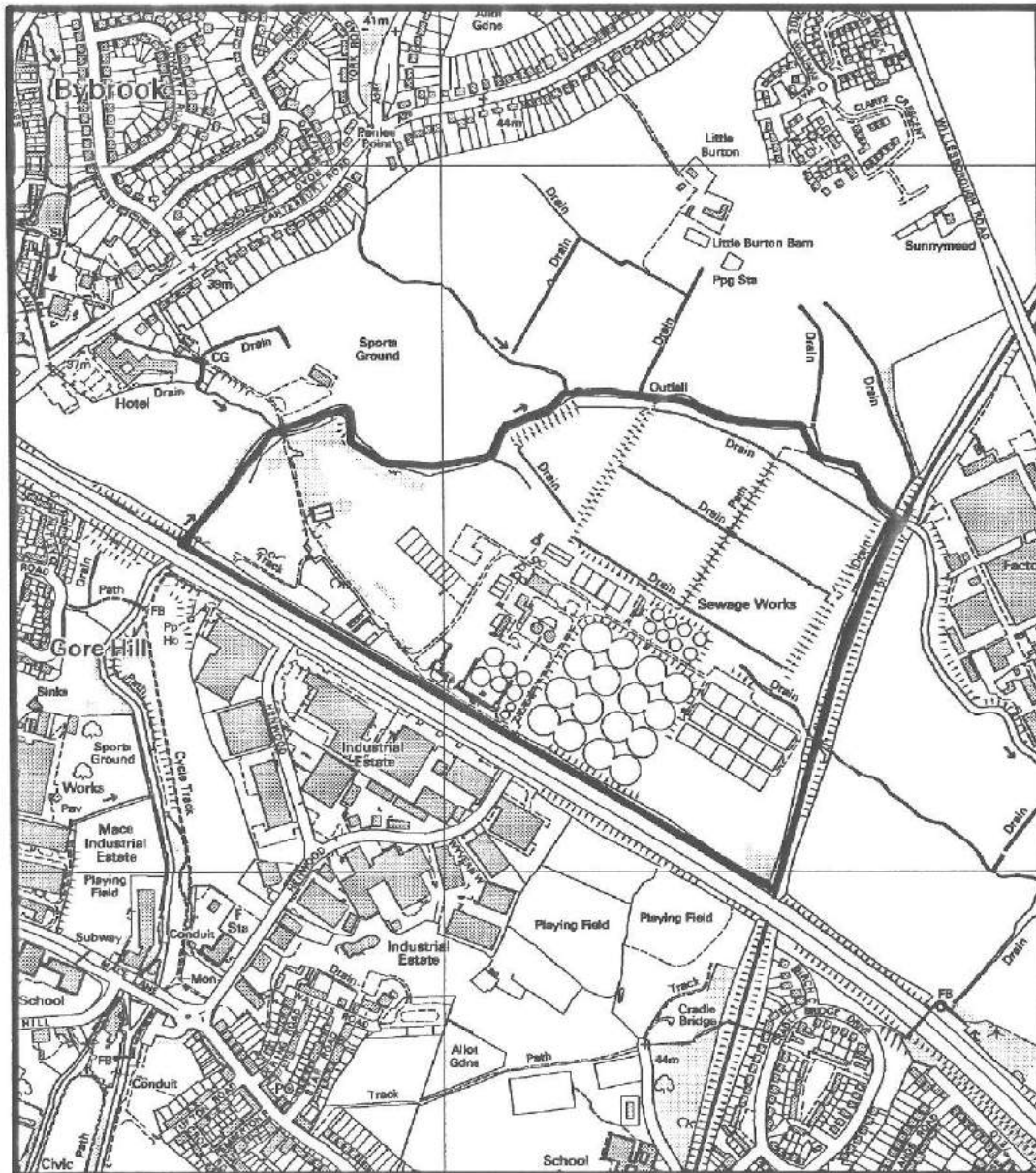Distinguished from HLT 12.3 by name, form and extent.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.5 Reservoirs and Water Treatment

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.6 Dockyards

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

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

12.7 Abandoned Industry

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)

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

13.1 Stations and Sidings

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

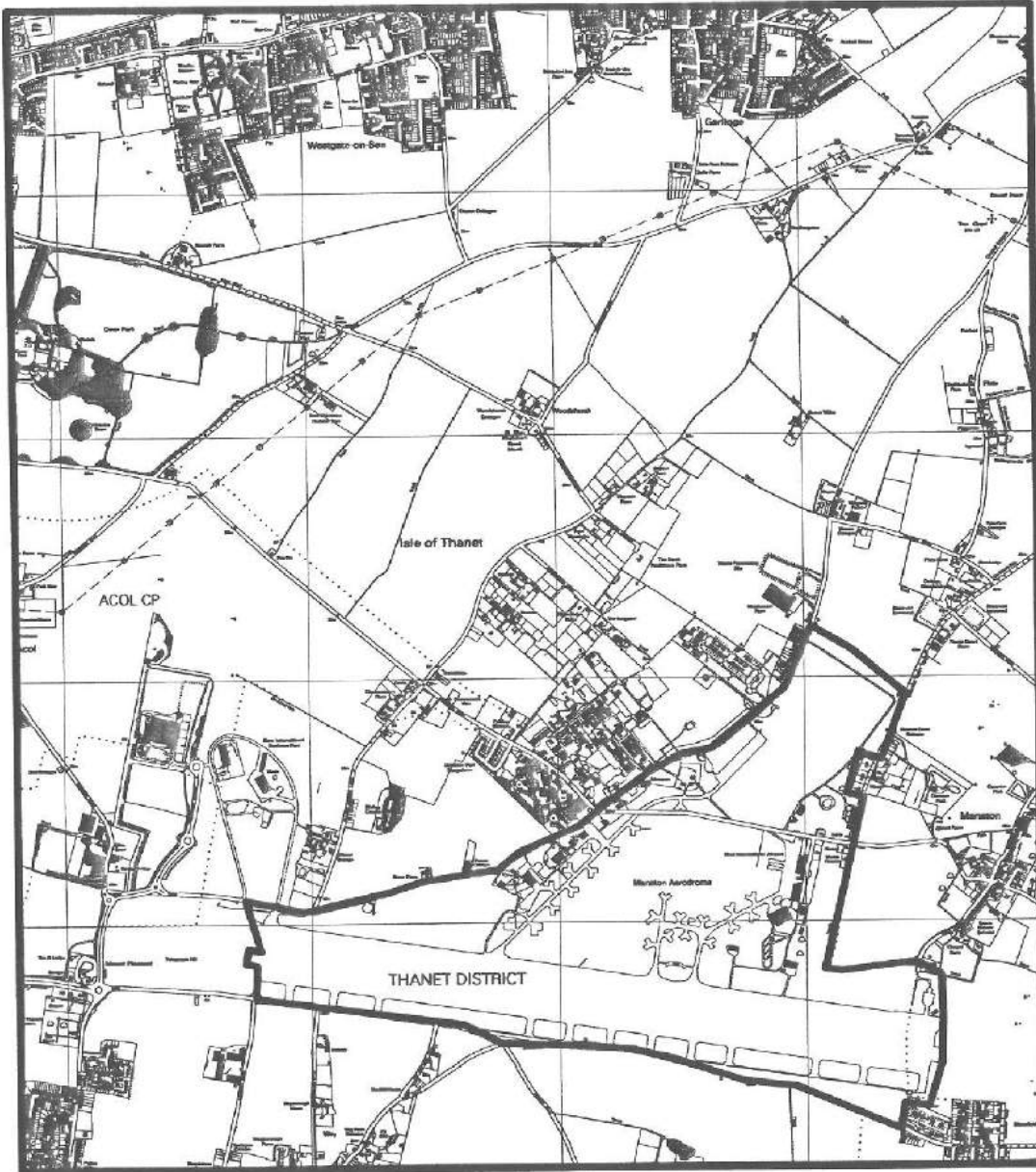Readily distinguished by association with railways and urban areas.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

13.3 Airfields

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

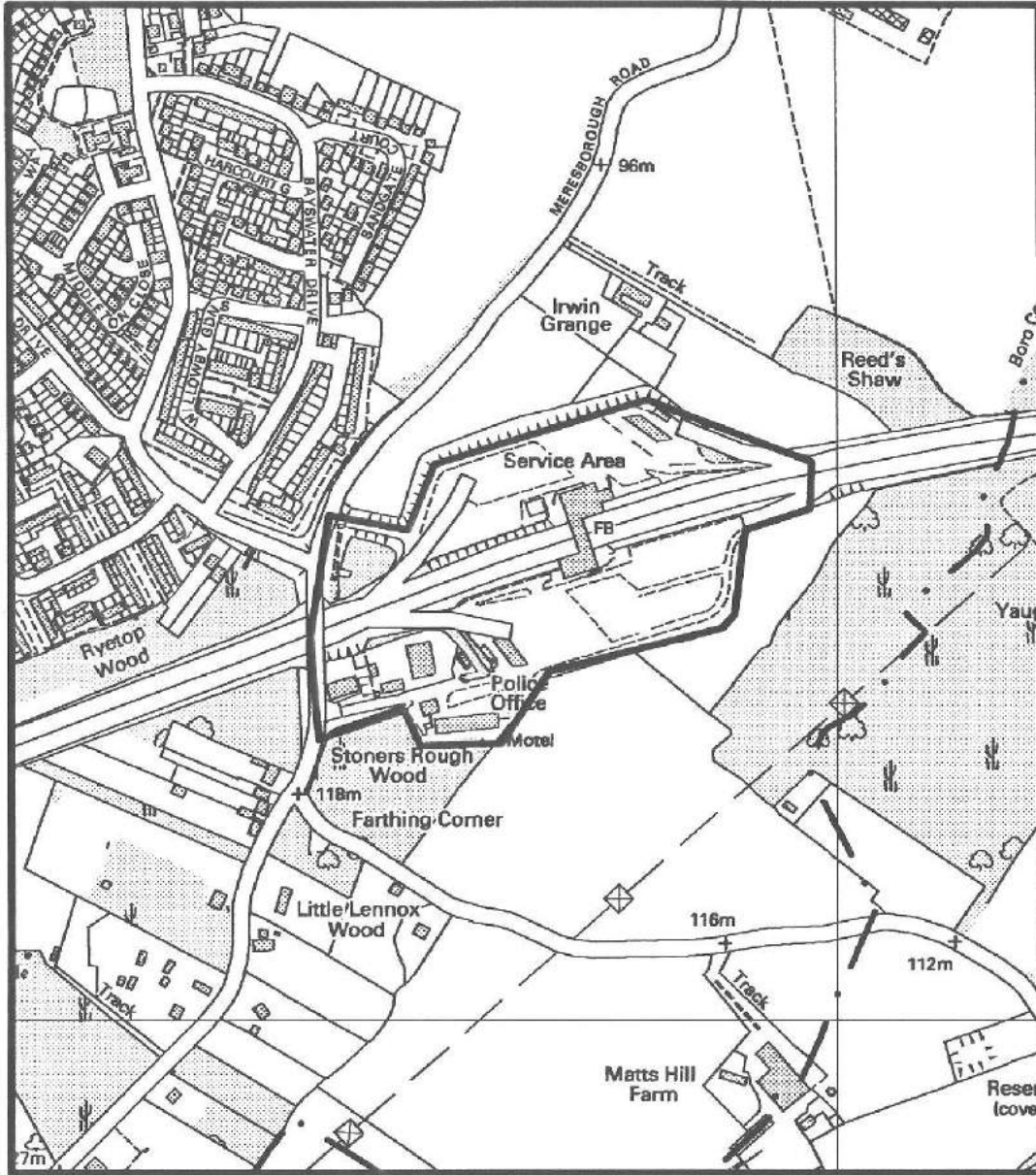Military airfields are mapped as defence sites.

Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

13.4 Motorway Services Areas

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.

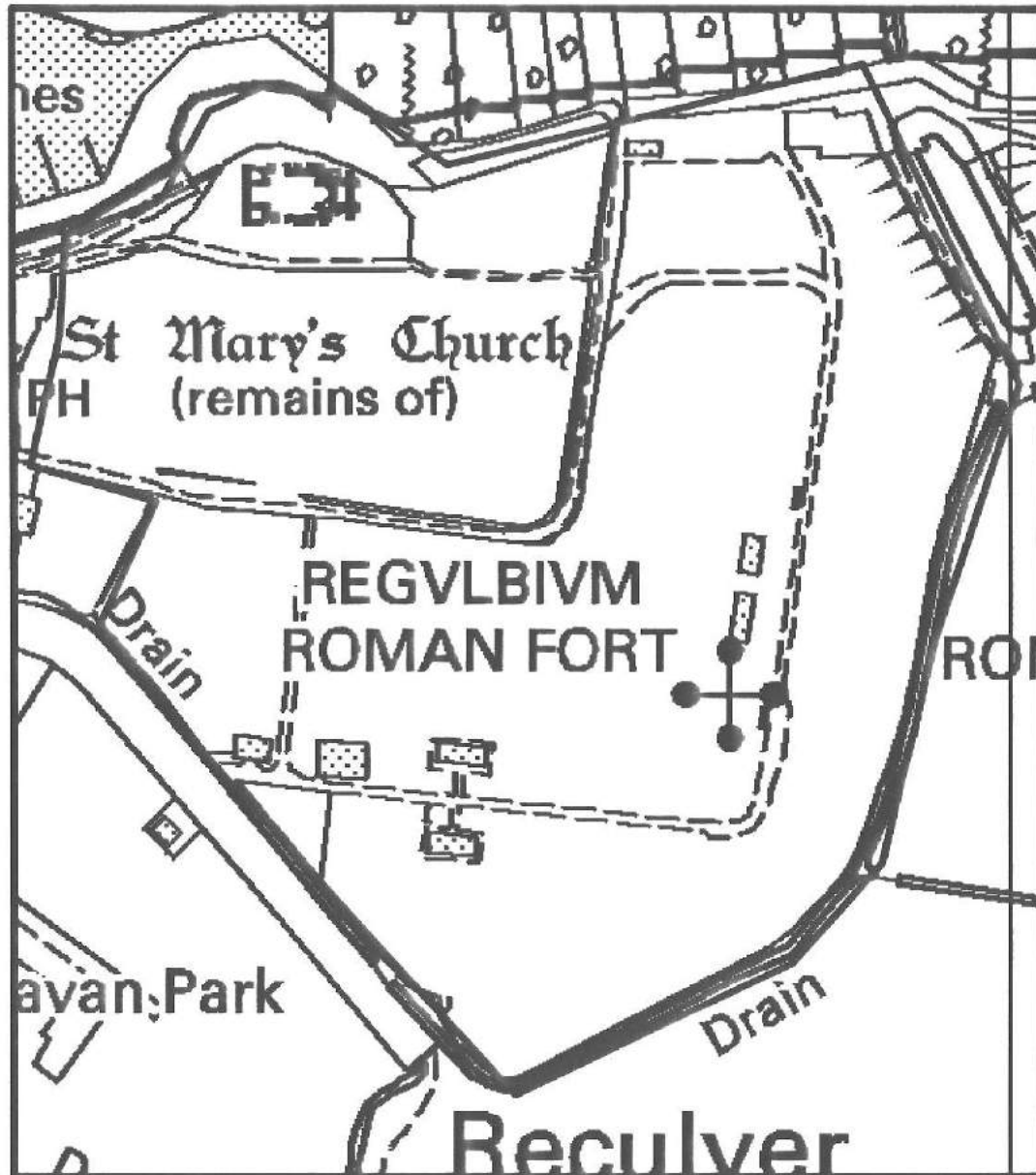Can be distinguished from industrial complexes and factories (HLT 12.3) by annotations on OS maps.

Key Indicative Source

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000

14.1 Prehistoric and Roman - Military and Defence

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.
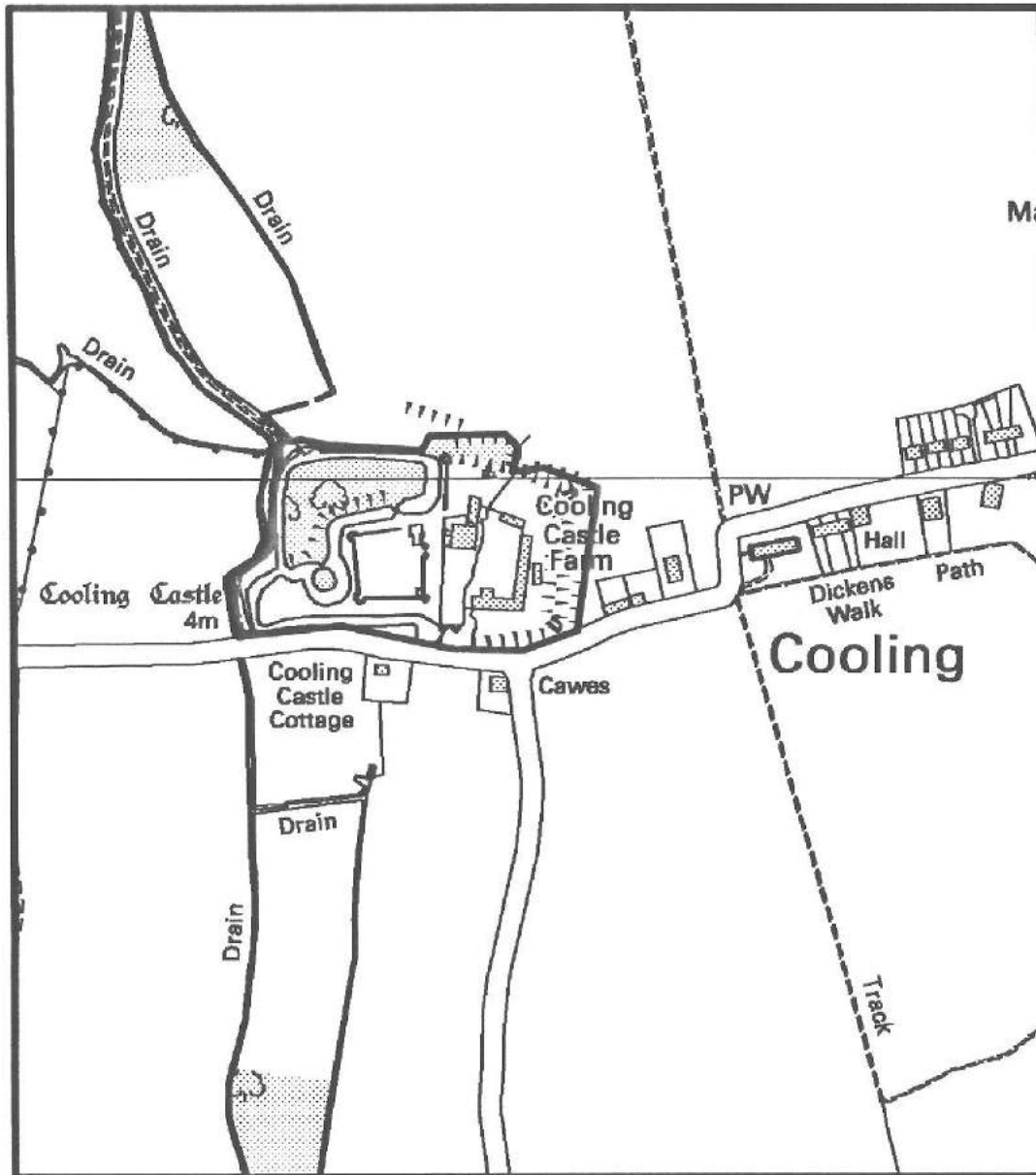
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

14.2 Medieval - Military and Defence

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.
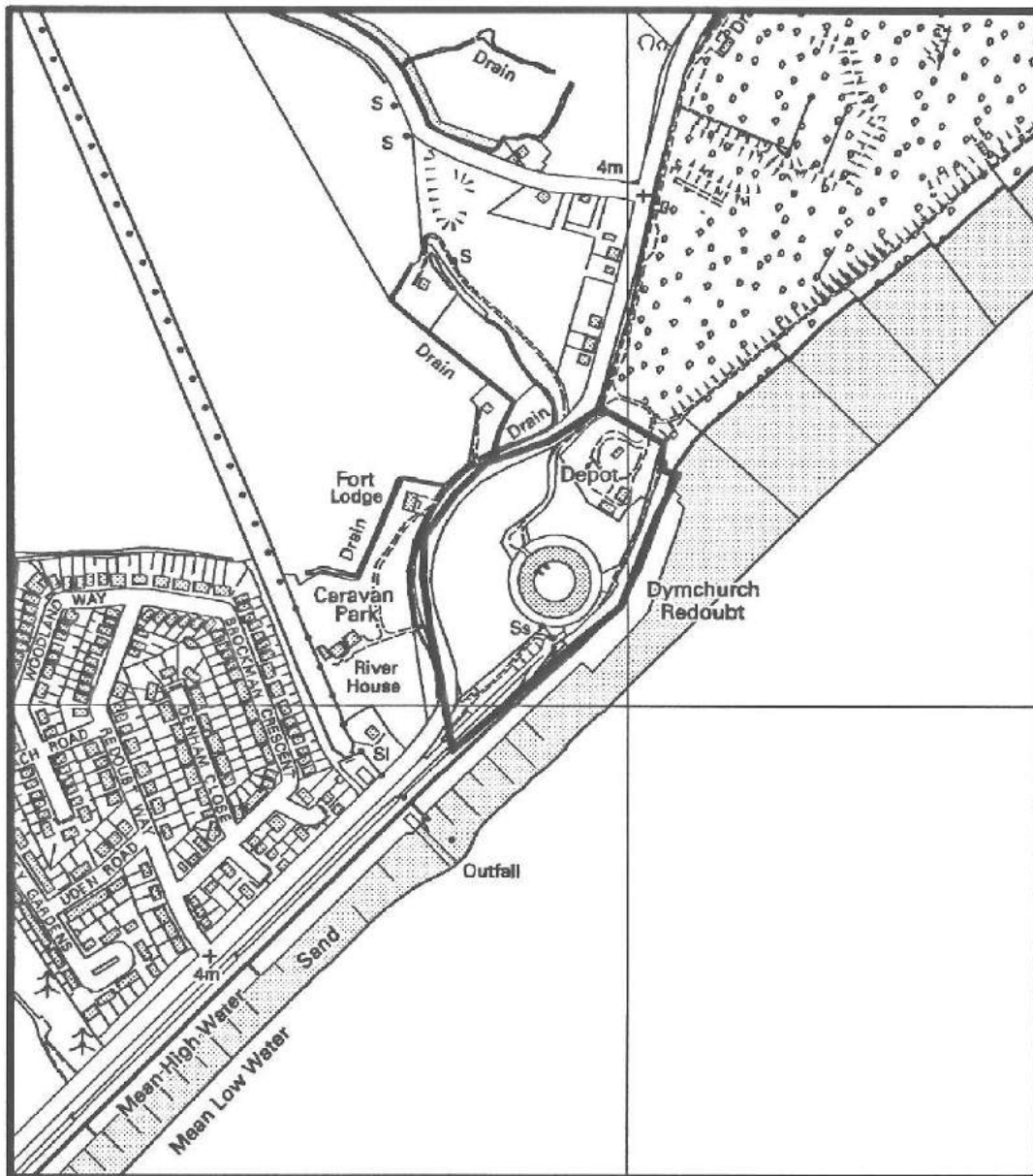
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

14.3 Post Medieval - Military and Defence

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.
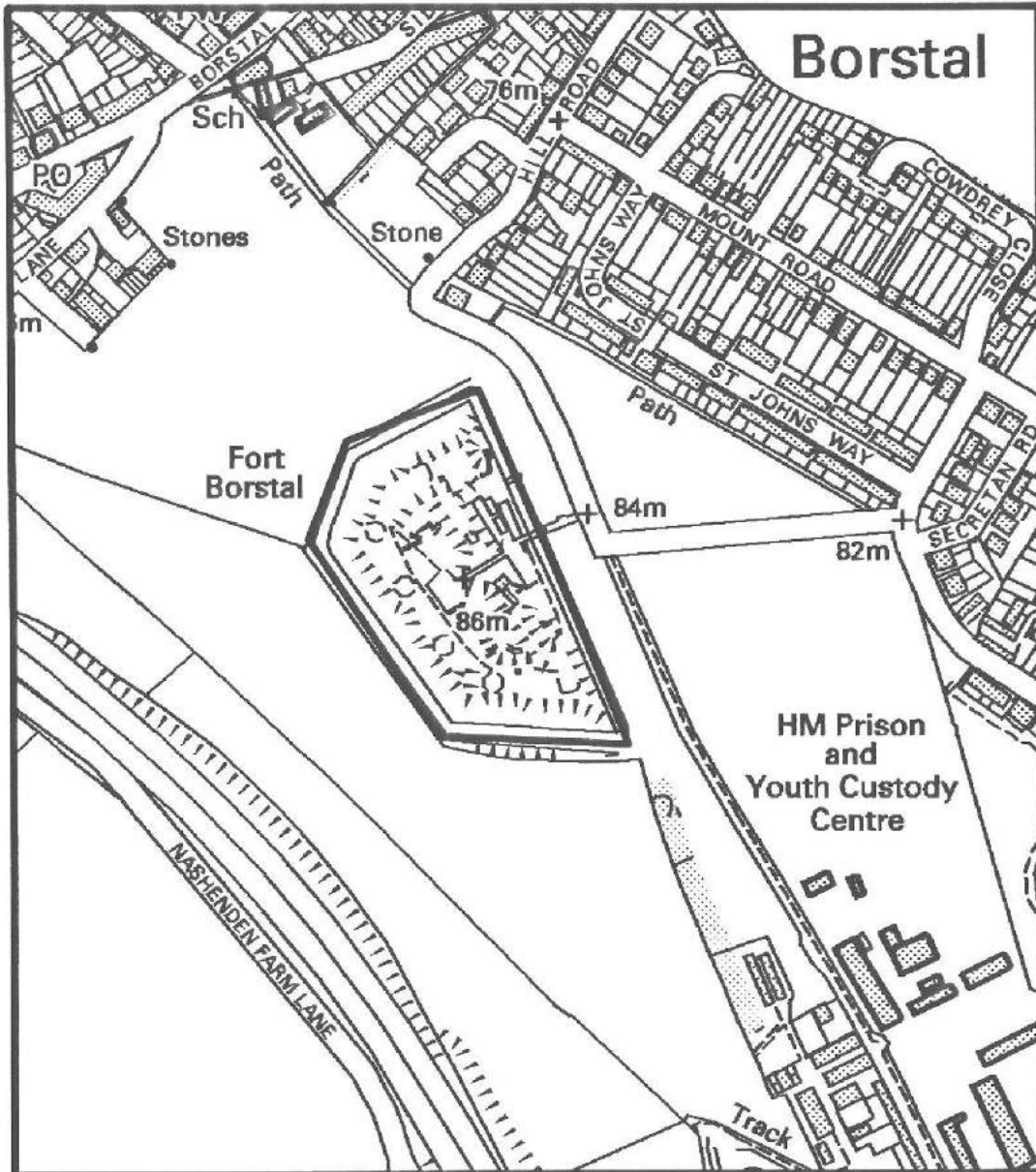
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

14.4 19th Century - Military and Defence

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.
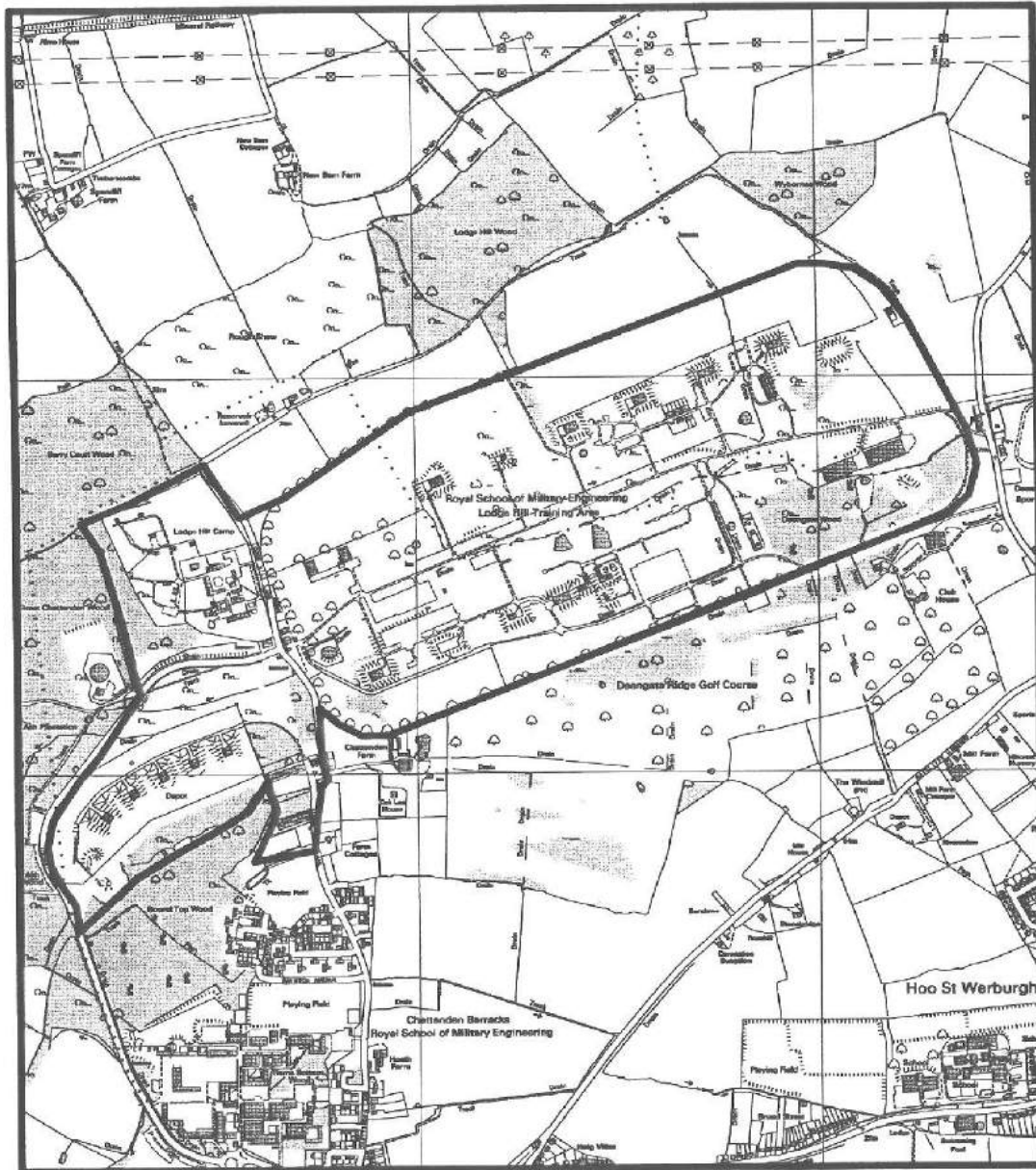
Key Indicative Sources

OS 1:25,000
OS 1:10,000
SMR

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

14.5 20th Century - Military and Defence

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