Historic Characterisation Thesaurus

Introduction and non technical summary

Background

The aim of this introduction is to provide the reader with a background and general developmental overview of the thesaurus, its scope and the terminology contained within. For those who wish to read further regarding thesaurus structure and the general issues surrounding thesaurus development, a more technical guide can be found in Appendix 1.

Foreign terms are excluded unless they have passed into common English usage or provide the sole description for a particular character type.

This introduction explains what the thesaurus is, and also what it is not. It does so to reinforce that a Historic Characterisation (HC) thesaurus, dealing with perceptions and interpretation, will differ from those that deal with wholly material things, like archaeological sites, buildings, artefacts, etc. As such it resembles a sort of hybrid between thesauri of actions (like that for ‘events’) and of data (like that for ‘monuments’). It is therefore not a thesaurus of terms used in landscape archaeology nor one of monuments that are sometimes regarded as being of 'landscape-scale', those that are relatively extensive (like field systems), or repetitive (like field boundaries), which might ideally be incorporated into the monuments thesaurus.

Compilation of a separate thesaurus of landscape-related abstract terms, such as those relating to administrative areas, may be of value though whether it should be developed by Historic England (HE) rather than a history group is unclear.

Landscape, as defined in the European Landscape Convention, is based, in part at least, on perception (informed by understanding or cognition) and HC addresses this by dealing with the results of historic processes and with archaeologists’ interpretations of complex phenomena. HC attempts to recreate that framework of perception.

This HC thesaurus attempts to accommodate the range of terms developed by the numerous Historic Landscape Characterisations (HLCs) that have been undertaken in England since the early 1990s and Historic Seascape Characterisations (HSCs) since 2004. It has been developed from systematic consideration of summary tables prepared (by the HE Data Standards team) of terms employed in a broad sample of English HLCs and HSCs.

The development of a HC thesaurus has afforded an opportunity to examine the diversity and breadth of the range of terms that have been used over recent years. While following general principles of HC established in the early 1990s and from 2002 also following the broad outlines of a consolidated method, each HLC was encouraged to respond to local factors, including likely applications and, of course, particular regional or local history. There have also been changing trends during the years of HLC creation that have privileged or emphasised either descriptive
(morphological) or interpretative schemes and typologies. Consequently a similar HLC type has often been given differing names in diverse parts of a region or the country. The establishment of a thesaurus that consolidates usage also provides an opportunity to simultaneously prepare a concordance of these varied terms, though not at the expense of de-legitimising regional terms where their usage may remain appropriate in local or regional scale work.

The HC thesaurus is necessarily hierarchical; the alternative approach of listing all permutations of terms would generate unwieldy and highly repetitive material. The hierarchical approach also reflects the typical structure of HLCs and HSCs.

‘Class’ normally equates with HLC and HSC Broad Type. Other terms are largely derived from Types and Sub-types.

Such a thesaurus can never be expected to be complete. For example, the creation for a number of purposes of HCs at larger scales and with greater granularity of detail will generate many more terms, usually divisions of those already in the thesaurus.

Finally, and to summarise the rationale behind some of the above, this thesaurus has to develop a scheme that works with the HCs we actually have and need to prepare rather than an idealised HLC. It has, therefore, to be pragmatically prepared and pragmatically organised.

**Thesaurus terms and structure**

The Historic Characterisation Thesaurus includes 584 terms which are divided into 17 Classes covering both Historic Landscape and Historic Seascape Characterisation:

- CIVIC AMENITIES
- CIVIC PROVISION
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNICATIONS & MOVEMENT
- CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- ENCLOSURE
- FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE
- INDUSTRY
- MILITARY
- ORCHARDS & HORTICULTURE
- ORNAMENTATION
- RECREATION & LEISURE
- RURAL SETTLEMENT
- UNIMPROVED LAND
- URBAN SETTLEMENT
- VALLEY FLOOR & WETLAND EXPLOITATION
- WOODLAND

In order to ease retrieval the terms sit in hierarchies under a number of grouping terms, for example URBAN EXTENSION.

**Specific issues arising during the creation of the thesaurus**

In standard thesaurus construction terms are grouped hierarchically underneath the broadest noun term (or Top Term). This thesaurus deviates from this by grouping terms under HC Broad Types or Classes. If standard thesaurus construction had been applied, then all character types would have a Top Term of CHARACTER. However, by grouping the HC terms under their respective Broad Types the HC hierarchies can be studied more easily whilst helping to facilitate the searching and retrieval of records. For example, landscapes whose predominant character consists of agricultural enclosures are placed under the ENCLOSURE Broad Type/Class whereas the rural settlement landscape components are placed under the RURAL SETTLEMENT Broad Type/Class.
Further information

The thesaurus is available to browse online by visiting http://fishforum.weebly.com/download-fish-terminology.html. In addition if users wish to incorporate the thesaurus into their database electronic copies can be supplied free of charge on request.

The thesaurus is intended to be a dynamic indexing tool which will evolve with further use; the Data Standards Unit welcomes suggested additions and/or amendments these can be sent to us by using our online form that can be found at http://fishforum.weebly.com/submit-a-candidate-term.html. Every attempt will be made to respond to any suggestions within a reasonable period of time. Anyone requiring further information the thesaurus or data standards should contact:

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Thesaurus Listings
CIVIC AMENITIES

Public provision of services intended to benefit all of society. Other services appear in other classes, principally because their provision is usually not wholly the responsibility of national or local government and their agencies. Includes only large-scale amenities; the ones captured by HLC and HSC, and these have been grouped into three main sub-classes: the management of our water supply, the various means by which we dispose of waste, and the attempts we make to control the effects of floods and the sea.
FLOOD AND EROSION DEFENCE
FLOOD DEFENCE
SEA DEFENCE
BREAKWATER
GROYNES
SEA WALL
WASTE DISPOSAL
INCINERATION PLANT
LANDFILL
RECYCLING
SEWAGE WORKS
WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY
DAM
RESERVOIR
WATERWORKS
CIVIC PROVISION

Services provided by national or local government, or by other public bodies, charities and organised religions, that affect or are available to individual members of society. Many are physical representations of the principles of civil society which have developed in Britain and Europe over many centuries: providing for good health and spiritual succour, respectfully disposing of the dead, educating young people and enabling the continued development of adults, and dealing appropriately with those who break the law. The class also encompasses the civil bureaucracies that maintain these services.

Many of the terms focus on particular building types (cathedral, prison, school, etc), but HLC and HSC typically also draw in all directly related spaces and ancillary features.
CIVIL
  CITY HALL
  CIVIC CENTRE
  GOVERNMENT OFFICE
    LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE
    NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE
  TOWN HALL
EDUCATION
  COLLEGE CAMPUS
  GALLERY COMPLEX
  LIBRARY COMPLEX
  MUSEUM COMPLEX
    OPEN AIR MUSEUM
  SCHOOL
  UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
FUNERARY
  CEMETERY
  CREMATORIUM COMPLEX
HEALTH
  HOSPITAL
  SPA
PRISON
RELIGION
  PLACE OF WORSHIP
    CATHEDRAL
    CHAPEL
    CHURCH
    FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
    MOSQUE
    SYNAGOGUE
  RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY
WORKHOUSE
COMMERCE

Systems, activities, functions and institutions involved in transferring goods and services from producers to consumers and thus affecting the business and profitability of an economy. At the level of HLC, this normally includes fairly localised hubs but in HSC it can also include such facilities directly serving major national and international trade hubs. In all cases, these systems of commerce also depend on the separate class Communications and Movement and the products of several other classes (Enclosure, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Industry, Orchards and Horticulture, Unimproved Land, Valley Floor and Wetland Exploitation, and Woodland).

The class has been subdivided along the lines of storage of goods, their sale and the activities of those involved in business more generally.
BUSINESS
   BUSINESS PARK
   CONFERENCE CENTRE
GARDEN CENTRE
HOTEL
MARKET
   FISH MARKET
   MARKET PLACE
RETAIL PARK
SHOPPING CENTRE
SHOPPING STREET
STORAGE AND HANDLING
   FREIGHT HANDLING
   MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE
   WAREHOUSING
       FISH WAREHOUSE
COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

This is a wide-ranging class that includes movement of people, information and freight over land, through the air and across water. It covers systems whose organisational rigour (largely dependent on safety concerns) is variable. Moving from A to B makes physical expression of many of these terms either linear or nodal, forming networks that overlay and to varying degrees help us understand and give meaning to other characterisations. There is a particularly close relationship with Commerce, for example.

Provision for water transport is especially complex, reflected in the proliferation of related terms, but this properly reflects the extent that the sea, in particular, is utilised by society, and how complex are the ways that it is perceived in relation to transport, for example through the range of hazards it presents and the devices created to counter these.
COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

AIR TRANSPORT
- AIR TERMINAL
- TERMINAL BUILDING
- AIRCRAFT STORAGE FACILITY
- HANGARS
- AIRFIELD
- AIRPORT
- CONTROL COMPLEX
- HELIPORT
- RUNWAY

RAILWAY TRANSPORT
- ENGINE SHED
- RAILWAY
- RAILWAY BRIDGE
- RAILWAY SIDING
- RAILWAY STATION
- RAILWAY TUNNEL
- RAILYARD
- TRAMWAY

ROAD TRANSPORT
- CAR PARK
- PARK AND RIDE
- ROAD
  - MOTORWAY
  - TRUNK ROAD
- ROAD BRIDGE
- ROAD JUNCTION COMPLEX
- ROAD TUNNEL
- SERVICE STATION

TELECOMMUNICATION
- TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE
- SUBMARINE TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE
- TELECOMMUNICATION COMPLEX

WATER TRANSPORT
- ANCHORAGE
- INLAND WATERWAY
  - CANAL
  - CANAL TUNNEL
  - NAVIGABLE RIVER
- JETTY

MARITIME SAFETY
- BUOYAGE
- COASTGUARD STATION
- DAYMARK
- LANDMARK TOWER
- LIFEBOAT STATION
- Lighthouse
- ROCKET STATION
- SAFETY AREA

NAVIGATION
- ANCHORAGE
- DREDGED AREA
- NAVIGATION CHANNEL
  - ACTIVE NAVIGATION CHANNEL

CLASS LIST
COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION

SLIPWAY

NAVIGATION HAZARD

NAVIGATION ROUTE

BREAKWATER

BREAKWATER

BURIED NAVIGATION CHANNEL

COMMERCIAL SHIPPING ROUTE

DOCKYARD

DRY DOCK

FERRY CROSSING

DRYING HAZARD

WET DOCK

HAZARDOUS WATER

LANDING POINT

MARITIME DEBRIS

MARINA

ROCK OUTCROPS

PORT

SHALLOW

SHOALS AND FLATS

QUARANTINE AREA

SUBMERGED ROCKS

QUAY

WATER TURBULENCE

SEA TERMINAL

WRECK HAZARD

CONTAINER TERMINAL

NAVIGATION ROUTE

FERRY TERMINAL

TERMINAL BUILDING

TERMINAL BUILDING

WAREHOUSING

WORKING PIER

SLIPWAY

WRECK HAZARD

COMMERCIAL SHIPPING ROUTE
CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

Topographical forms on land, coast or on, within or beneath the sea that are made cultural by their cultural perceptions and usage by people and often by their shaping and imprints from cultural processes. Some have been used for economic gain, such as the grazing of bogs, cliffs, marshes, etc or the use of waterbodies to transport people and goods. Others are celebrated as ‘wild’ places to be explored, enjoyed or admired. All on land are owned and considered property; most are named; and most have stories attached to them. At sea, most is either owned or formally administered, and again much is named and made meaningful through knowledge and narratives.
COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL
CLIFF
COASTAL WETLAND
MARSH
SALTMARSH
MUDFLAT
SANDFLATS
CREEK
DUNES
FORESHORE
FORESHORE (ROCKY)
FORESHORE (SANDY)
FORESHORE (SHINGLE)
LAGOON
SHOALS AND FLATS
SPIT
FRESHWATER BODY
LAGOON
LAKE
MERE
POND
WATERCOURSE
RIVER
MARINE
COARSE SEDIMENT PLAIN
EXPOSED BEDROCK
FINE SEDIMENT PLAIN
MIXED SEDIMENT PLAIN
MUD PLAIN
SANDBANKS WITH SANDWAVES
PALAEOLANDSCAPE COMPONENT
PALAEOCHANNEL
PEAT DEPOSIT
SUBMERGED FOREST
SCREE
UPLAND
DOWNLAND
EXPOSED BEDROCK
MOORLAND
MOORLAND (DIVIDED)
MOORLAND (UNDIVIDED)
MOUNTAIN
TOR
WETLAND
BOG
BLANKET BOG
RAISED BOG
VALLEY BOG
CARR
COASTAL WETLAND
MARSH
SALTMARSH
MUDFLAT
MOORLAND
MOORLAND (DIVIDED)
MOORLAND (UNDIVIDED)
PEAT DEPOSIT
ENCLOSURE

In most HLCs this is the most extensive class and also often one of those most particular to place, or locally distinctive. This reflects the ways that farming communities have adapted changing cultural norms to local topography and have been inclined to be more or less conservative (or innovative) according to the opportunities or constraints of local economies. HLCs have therefore been locally designed to capture and interpret those local patterns.

The study of enclosed land is one of the more contested and controversial areas of landscape history and archaeology, reflecting the different emphases scholars have placed on the wide range of economic, social, agricultural, topographical and cultural factors involved in their creation, maintenance and change. HLC attempts to enclose all such interests, but this thesaurus has also to corral them into a reasonable scheme that works at the national (or regional) level, but also allows the more local forms to be fitted in.

The Enclosure class therefore operates at two levels, with three very general terms used to distinguish 'ancient', 'recent' and 'modern' 'enclosure', the last term being a catchall for all agriculturally improved or cultivated land. Beneath these are two more particular terms used to distinguish farmland whose form is principally derived from novel enclosure of land previously used for different purposes from farmland that has been deliberately organised (or reorganised) into various forms of field system, designed to serve particular functions (such as equitable sharing or allotment of land).

This produces a simple and generally understandable scheme that contains few overlaps of terms.

It will be noticed that aside from those general ancient, recent and modern enclosure types, there are few terms that relate directly to periods (because chronologies of enclosure, field system creation and change etc vary greatly across the country) or to shape or form (for broadly the same reason). HLCs catch both of these as attributes, either embedded within the names of particular HLC types or within a GIS's attached database.
ANCIENT ENCLOSURE
  BRICK SHAPED FIELDS
  COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    DUAL AXIS COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    IRREGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    REGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    IRREGULAR ANCIENT ENCLOSURE
ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND
ASSART
CROFT
ENCLOSURE OF PARKLAND
FIELD SYSTEM
  ALLOTMENTS
  AMALGAMATED FIELDS
  BARTON DEMESNE FIELDS
  COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    DUAL AXIS COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    IRREGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
    REGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
GRANGE FIELDS
INFIELDS
OPEN FIELD SYSTEM
  FURLONG
OUTFIELDS
PADDocks
PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE
  FURLONG
  STRIP FIELDS
PLANNED FIELD SYSTEM
  LADDER FIELD SYSTEM
PRAIRIE FIELDS
REORGANISED FIELD SYSTEM
INTAKE FROM ROUGH GROUND
MEADOW
MODERN ENCLOSED LAND
PLANNED ENCLOSURE
  PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND
RECLAIMED LAND
  RECLAMATION FROM SEA
  RECLAMATION FROM TIDAL MARSH
  RECLAMATION FROM WETLAND
RESTORED FIELDS
SMALLHOLDING
SQUATTER ENCLOSURE
FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

A largely marine, coastal and estuarine class relating to the harvesting of fish and shellfish (largely molluscs and crustaceans) either from the wild (fishing) or under controlled conditions and from farms (aquaculture). They affect the surface, water column, floor and sub-floor parts of the sea, estuaries, lakes and rivers. Over time, developing methods of netting, trapping and catching have involved differing intensities and practices with consequently varied effects on landscape character. Equally varied have been these practices’ changing customs, controls, associations, by-products, wrecks and debris.

Related coastal activities and infrastructure are normally located at or near the interface between water and land and include the gathering of bait and the processing and marketing of the quarry. In the marine zone however, this class’s activities span all layers, as do its material impacts, including on present expressions of marine biodiversity.
AQUACULTURE
   FISH FARMING
   SHELLFISH FARMING
BAIT DIGGING
FISH MARKET
FISHING
   BOTTOM TRAWLING
   DRIFT NETTING
   FISH TRAPPING
   FISHING GROUND
   FIXED NETTING
   HAND NETTING
   LONGLINING
   PELAGIC TRAWLING
   POTTING AREA
   SEINE NETTING
   SHELLFISH COLLECTION
   SHELLFISH DREDGING
INDUSTRY

Industry in HLC and HSC covers large-scale activities that relate to the creation of economic goods, normally material rather than services (which tend to be covered by classes like commerce, civic provision, etc). It is therefore largely concerned with primary (extractive) and various forms of secondary (refining, processing and manufacturing) industry, the latter including generation and transmission of energy.

Many industries are largely modern, of the last two or three centuries, but some have longer histories. They are usually associated with highly specialised and therefore immediately distinctive patterns and forms of structures, buildings and by-products (heaps, etc), all developed to achieve, most cost-effectively, the particular industry’s ends.

Most of the industries covered by HLC and HSC can be subjected to subdivision of terms as characterisation is made more fine-grained and detailed, but it may be expected that these would normally be contained within the broad hierarchy set out here.
ENERGY INDUSTRY
  ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION
  ELECTRICITY GENERATION
  POWER STATION
    COAL FIRED POWER STATION
    GAS FIRED POWER STATION
    NUCLEAR POWER STATION
    OIL FIRED POWER STATION
    RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION
      HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION
      TIDAL POWER
      WAVE POWER
      WIND POWER
  NUCLEAR REPROCESSING
  OIL WORKS
    OIL REFINERY
    OIL RIG
  OVERHEAD POWER CABLE
  PIPELINE
  SUBMARINE POWER CABLE
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
  AGGREGATE DREDGING
  CLAY EXTRACTION SITE
    CLAY PIT
    BRICKEARTH PIT
    CLAYWORKS
    CHINA CLAY WORKS
  EXTRACTIVE PIT
    FLOODED PIT
    MARL PIT
  FLASH
  HYDROCARBON EXTRACTION
  MINE
    COBALT MINE
    COLLIERY
    COPPER MINE
    GOLD MINE
    IRONSTONE MINE
    LEAD MINE
    MANGANESE MINE
    NICKEL MINE
    OPEN CAST MINE
    SALT MINE
    SILVER MINE
    TIN MINE
    TUNGSTEN MINE
    ZINC MINE
  NATURAL GAS FIELD
  NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
    NATURAL GAS REFINERY
    NATURAL GAS RIG
  OIL FIELD
  OIL WORKS
    OIL REFINERY
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<th>Class List</th>
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<tr>
<td>OIL RIG</td>
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<td>QUARRY</td>
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<td>AGGREGATES QUARRY</td>
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<td>STONE QUARRY</td>
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<td>CEMENTSTONE QUARRY</td>
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<td>GRANITE QUARRY</td>
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<td>GYPSUM QUARRY</td>
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<td>LIMESTONE QUARRY</td>
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<td>MARBLE QUARRY</td>
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<td>SANDSTONE QUARRY</td>
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<td>SHALE QUARRY</td>
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<td>SLATE QUARRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHAFTHEAD COMPLEX</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPOIL HEAP</td>
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<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIAL ESTATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRICKWORKS</td>
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<td>ICE WORKS</td>
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<td>MILL</td>
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<td>TEXTILE MILL</td>
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<td>STEEL WORKS</td>
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<tr>
<td>PIPELINE</td>
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<tr>
<td>HYDROCARBON PIPELINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSING INDUSTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEMICAL WORKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRON WORKS</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIME PRODUCTION</td>
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<td>METAL WORKS</td>
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<td>SALT PRODUCTION</td>
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<td>SALT WORKS</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPOIL AND WASTE DUMPING</td>
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<tr>
<td>TIMBER PROCESSING</td>
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<td>TIMBER YARD</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIPPING INDUSTRY</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOATYARD</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOCKYARD</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRY DOCK</td>
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<td>WET DOCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIPYARD</td>
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MILITARY

A wide-ranging class covering the various structures and patterns resulting from possessing a military character, defensive or offensive, ‘military’ here being a body or organisation sanctioned by its host society to use lethal force to either defend or extend its territory or interests. That divide between offensive and defensive behaviour is to a degree built into the thesaurus (at the level of defences and fortification, for example), though many installations and complexes were capable of serving both. For example in WW2 many airfields’ initial role was to assist in defending cities and infrastructure during bombardment, but they were later used to undertake or support attacks on mainland Europe). In such ambiguous cases the simple adjective ‘military’ has been used.

Such activities are among the earliest recorded and some prehistoric, Roman and medieval military complexes are sufficiently extensive that they are covered by HLC and HSC. Most, however, are post-medieval and much is of the twentieth century, and especially WW2. There is perhaps greater overlap with the Monuments Thesaurus within this class than any other.
MILITARY

BATTLEFIELD
  NAVAL BATTLEFIELD
DEFENCE
  ANTI INVASION DEFENCE
    ANTI LANDING OBSTACLE
    ANTI TANK DEFENCE
    MINEFIELD
COASTAL DEFENCES
  COASTAL BATTERY
DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT
FORTIFICATION
  ARTILLERY FORT
  CASTLE
  HILLFORT
  ROMAN FORT
  TOWN WALL
MILITARY INSTALLATION
  MILITARY BASE
  MILITARY DEPOT
    FUEL DEPOT
    ORDNANCE DUMP
MILITARY PRACTICE AREA
  BOMBING RANGE
  FIRING RANGE
    ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE
    NAVAL FIRING RANGE
    RIFLE RANGE
  SUBMARINE TRAINING AREA
  TANK RANGE
MILITARY RESIDENCE
  BARRACKS
  PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
MILITARY SIGNALLING
  RADAR STATION
MILITARY TRANSPORT
  MILITARY AIRFIELD
  NAVAL DOCKYARD
  SUBMARINE BASE
ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE

Land use in many parts of the country either is or has been dominated by the extensive, systematic and sometimes intensive commercial cultivation of particular crops, usually fruit, nuts, vegetables and flowers. Such areas have usually developed their specialism because of particular qualities that provide a competitive edge (climate, soils, proximity to markets etc).
FLOWER FARM
GARDEN
HOP GARDEN
KITCHEN GARDEN
MARKET GARDEN
ALLOTMENTS
VEGETABLE GARDEN
NURSERY
GLASSHOUSES
ORCHARD
VINEYARD
ORNAMENTATION

This class covers land whose principal character is the result of deliberate and planned design. At the scales at which HLC generally operates, this is usually in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, intended to create or enhance a sense of natural scenery, typically regarded as beautiful, picturesque or even sublime. Usually associated with the large country houses of the gentry, and now regarded as part of one of Britain’s most important artistic movements, with several famous designers (Kent, Bridgman, Brown and Repton) either responsible for or inspiring the creation of such landscape in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

In general terms, earlier extensive ornamental landscape was more formal than that of the so-called English Gardens, nineteenth century landscape gardening was more inclined to exotic planting, and twentieth century gardening was more stylised, modest or architectural.

In HLC, such landscape is normally divided between the park (and its plantations, waterbodies, etc) and the more intricate pleasure grounds, often hard by the house.
ORNAMENTATION

AVENUE
ORNAMENTAL PLANTATION
ORNAMENTAL WATERBODY
PARK

LANDSCAPE PARK
MUNICIPAL PARK
PLEASURE GROUNDS
ARBORETUM
ORNAMENTAL GARDEN
FORMAL GARDEN
WILDERNESS
SHELTERBELT
RECREATION AND LEISURE

Those complexes and areas where leisure, sport and other recreation are dominant activities. Sometimes includes accommodation for people so engaged. Can also include extensive areas like country and municipal parks and areas largely devoted to country sports, like deer parks and grouse moors (though many HLCs would record the last as unimproved ground). Larger-scale heritage sites may also be in this class if their principal use is now as visitor attractions.
COUNTRY SPORT
  DEER PARK
    DEER COURSE
  DUCK DECOY POND
  GROUSE MOOR
  KENNELS
  ROYAL FOREST
EVENTS
  EXHIBITION CENTRE
  SHOWGROUND
MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET
  CASTLE
  HILLFORT
  ROMAN FORT
OPEN SPACE
  COUNTRY PARK
  SAFARI PARK
RECREATION
  COASTAL RECREATION
    BATHING/SWIMMING AREA
    BEACH HUTS
    CLIFF GARDENS
    LEISURE BEACH
    PLEASURE PIER
    PROMENADE
  INDOOR RECREATION
    AMUSEMENTS
    AQUARIUM
    CINEMA
    LEISURE CENTRE
    SPA
  RECREATION GROUND
    LIDO
    MUNICIPAL PARK
    OPEN AIR MUSEUM
    ZOO
RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION
  CAMP SITE
  CARAVAN SITE
  HOLIDAY PARK
  HOTEL
SPORTS FACILITY
  EQUESTRIAN CENTRE
  HORSE RACING
    GALLOPS
    RACE COURSE
    STABLES
    STUD FARM
SPORTS FIELD
  BOWLING GREEN
  CRICKET PITCH
  GOLF COURSE
  SPORTS GROUND
  CRICKET GROUND
FOOTBALL GROUND
MOTOR SPORTS TRACK
STADIUM
WATER SPORTS
  FISHING AREA
  RECREATIONAL DIVE AREA
  ROWING LAKE
  SAILING AREA
  SWIMMING POOL
RURAL SETTLEMENT

Largely confined to the characterisation of particular settlements, not overall patterns like nucleated or dispersed (for which the 2000 Roberts and Wrathmell Atlas of Rural Settlement in England, published by EH, is a key source). While many rural settlements have an agricultural basis, some are industrial and some isolated dwellings have more specialised origins, running from cottages to country houses or palaces. Some HLCs use classificatory terms adopted from topographical studies of English villages.

It may be expected that HLC will extend its subdivisions of types as interest in the development of rural settlement deepens and the value of the characterisation approach to local planning is increasingly recognised. The ongoing characterisation of farmsteads may be regarded as a model.
RURAL SETTLEMENT

CLASS LIST

HOUSING ESTATE
COUNCIL HOUSING
ISOLATED DWELLING
HOUSE
COUNTRY HOUSE
HUNTING LODGE
PALACE
ISOLATED FARM
FARMSTEAD
MANOR FARM
SMALLHOLDING
NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
HAMLET
AGRICULTURAL HAMLET
INDUSTRIAL HAMLET
RURAL ROW
INTERRUPTED ROW
VILLAGE
COMMON EDGE VILLAGE
GREEN EDGE VILLAGE
INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE
PLANNED VILLAGE
UNIMPROVED LAND

Improvement here refers to agricultural works, whether enclosure, drainage, irrigation, fertilization or other soil amelioration. Most land of this kind is relatively open and has a varied semi-natural vegetation cover created and maintained by extensive land management, such as seasonal grazing and the cutting of peat or scrub for fuel.

Much of the subdivision of the class is on the basis of either location (upland, coastal, valleyside etc), whether entirely unenclosed or divided into large blocks by stockproof boundaries, or by the dominant vegetation form, from peat and marsh through unimproved grassland to heath, furze and scrub. Some HLCs record common land, but most leave this as a separate GIS mapping that can be overlain onto classes such as this one.
UNIMPROVED LAND

CLASS LIST

COMMON
  DROVE COMMON
  GREEN
DUNES
FURZE
  FURZE (DIVIDED)
  FURZE (UNDIVIDED)
GRASSLAND
  CHALK GRASSLAND
    CHALK GRASSLAND (DIVIDED)
    CHALK GRASSLAND (UNDIVIDED)
  ROUGH GRASSLAND
    ROUGH GRASSLAND (DIVIDED)
    ROUGH GRASSLAND (UNDIVIDED)
HEATHLAND
  HEATHLAND (DIVIDED)
  HEATHLAND (UNDIVIDED)
MARSH
  MARSH (DIVIDED)
  MARSH (UNDIVIDED)
MOORLAND
  MOORLAND (DIVIDED)
  MOORLAND (UNDIVIDED)
PEATLAND
  PEATLAND (DIVIDED)
  PEATLAND (UNDIVIDED)
ROUGH GROUND
  COASTAL ROUGH GROUND
    COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
    CLIFF SLOPE ROUGH GROUND
    CLIFF TOP ROUGH GROUND
    COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)
    CLIFF SLOPE ROUGH GROUND
    CLIFF TOP ROUGH GROUND
  OPEN ROUGH GROUND
  SECONDARY ROUGH GROUND
UPLAND ROUGH GROUND
  UPLAND ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
  UPLAND ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)
VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND
  VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
  VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)
SCRUB
  SCRUB (DIVIDED)
  SCRUB (UNDIVIDED)
URBAN SETTLEMENT

Extensive Urban Survey and other forms of urban characterisation employ much finer grained subdivision of the terms presented here, which are those expected as the urban residential elements of more extensive HLC (and HSC). Even those would usually subdivide residential types on the basis of broad periods as determined by map regression analysis. Terms like Garden City and New Town would normally be used at yet broader levels of characterisation.

Note that urban areas typically also include HLC types within other classes, such as civic provision, commerce, communications, industry and recreation and leisure.
CITY
Dwelling
  Detached Housing
  Flats and Apartments
  Semi Detached Housing
  Terraced Housing
Historic Urban Core
  Burgage Plot
  Market Place
Residential Area
  Housing Estate
  Suburb
Town
  Garden City
  Market Town
  New Town
Urban Extension
  Infill
  Linear Urban Development
  Suburb
VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND

A class based partly on land use and partly topography. Dominated by forms of meadow, whether engineered to be especially productive (water meadows) or retained as semi-natural grasslands within hay meadows. More specialised uses, often now reduced, include willow gardens and watercress beds.
MILL WATER SYSTEM
VALLEY BOTTOM MEADOW
WATER MEADOW
  WATER MEADOW (IRREGULAR PATTERN)
  WATER MEADOW (REGULAR PATTERN)
WATERCRESS BEDS
WILLOW GARDENS
OSIER BEDS
WOODLAND

Areas covered with trees in England all reveal much about historic management, whether they are ancient woodlands (pre-17C as defined by Natural England criteria) which either are or were subject to various forms of management and cropping; coppice routinely cut back to ground level in the harvesting process, plantations established with timber or pulp as the principal product, or secondary woodland that established itself on land formerly used for other purposes, including industry and agriculture. Wood pasture, land where agriculture is at least equal to silviculture, often has high biodiversity value as trees standing either singly or in small clumps in extensively grazed land support various communities on trunks that receive more direct sunlight.
WOODLAND

ANCIENT WOODLAND
  ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
  ANCIENT WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
  ANCIENT WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
  ANCIENT WOODLAND (MIXED)
  ANCIENT WOODLAND (REPLANTED)
CARR

COPPICE
  SHORT ROTATION COPPICE

PLANTATION
  PLANTATION (BROADLEAVED)
  PLANTATION (CONIFEROUS)
  PLANTATION (MIXED)

REPLANTED WOODLAND
  ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND

SECONDARY WOODLAND
  SECONDARY WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
  SECONDARY WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
  SECONDARY WOODLAND (MIXED)

WOOD PASTURE
  WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
  WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
  WOODLAND (MIXED)
ACTIVE NAVIGATION CHANNEL
SN Sea or river channels, charted or otherwise, recorded as in active use by present shipping traffic, whatever the channels' date of origin.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION CHANNEL

AGGREGATE DREDGING
SN Areas characterised by the extraction of sand and gravel by dredging from the sea floor, for use principally in construction and civil engineering. Also includes associated onshore facilities such as wharves, and aggregates processing areas.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
RT AGGREGATES QUARRY

AGGREGATES QUARRY
SN Areas of excavation from which sand and gravel are obtained for use principally in construction and civil engineering. Includes directly associated facilities for aggregates processing.
CL INDUSTRY
BT QUARRY
RT AGGREGATE DREDGING

AGRICULTURAL HAMLET
SN A small settlement containing two or more farmsteads, but few amenities. Typical rural settlement form away from central province.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT HAMLET

AIR TERMINAL
SN Buildings and their directly associated grounds at an airport from where passengers await, embark and disembark from an aircraft.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
NT TERMINAL BUILDING
RT AIRPORT

AIR TRANSPORT
SN Features associated with control, accommodation, servicing and testing of aircraft.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
NT AIR TERMINAL
AIRCRAFT STORAGE FACILITY
AIRFIELD
AIRPORT
CONTROL COMPLEX
HELIPORT
RUNWAY

AIRCRAFT STORAGE FACILITY
SN A building or place where aircraft can be stored and maintained.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
NT HANGARS

AIRFIELD
SN Small-scale commercial or private field used for air travel, mainly fixed-wing.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
RT AIRPORT

HANGARS
RUNWAY

AIRPORT
SN Large-scale commercial base for air travel.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
RT AIR TERMINAL
AIRCRAFT STORAGE FACILITY
AIRFIELD
CONTROL COMPLEX
RUNWAY

ALLOTMENTS
SN Land, often public, let out to individuals or an individual for the purposes of cultivation or other land use. Often in numerous small parcels, sometimes individually fenced.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM

AMALGAMATED FIELDS
SN Enlarged fields, created by the amalgamation by boundary removal of smaller fields, mainly since the 19th century and usually since the Second World War. Usually to ease mechanised working and increase productivity.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM
RT MODERN ENCLOSED LAND

AMUSEMENTS
SN An area or place for recreation, typically with electronic game machines and gambling machines.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT INDOOR RECREATION

ANCHORAGE
SN An area of sea or coast where vessels anchor, often provided by sheltered conditions afforded by the topography of the nearby coast. They are often located along coastlines within bays or areas sheltered from prevailing winds and/or strong currents.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT WATER TRANSPORT
NAVIGATION

ANCIENT ENCLOSURE
SN Fields that can be demonstrated by to be either prehistoric or early medieval in origin by virtue of either form or direct association with early farming settlement.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT BRICK SHAPED FIELDS
COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
IRREGULAR ANCIENT ENCLOSURE
RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
SN Ancient woodland where original natural tree coverage has been replanted with other trees, often coniferous.
CL WOODLAND
ANCIENT WOODLAND

SN Woodland believed to have existed since at least 1600 in England and in England defined as such by Natural England. Usually managed for timber, coppice etc and often contains dividing banks, trackways, charcoal burning platforms etc.

CL WOODLAND

NT ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
ANCIENT WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
ANCIENT WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
ANCIENT WOODLAND (MIXED)
ANCIENT WOODLAND (REPLANTED)
CARR

ANCIENT WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)

SN Ancient woodland that predominantly consists of broadleaved trees, often the progeny of ancient trees.

CL WOODLAND

BT ANCIENT WOODLAND

ANCIENT WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)

SN Ancient woodland that predominantly consists of coniferous trees, often the products of modern replanting.

CL WOODLAND

BT ANCIENT WOODLAND

ANCIENT WOODLAND (MIXED)

SN Ancient woodland that consists of broadleaved and coniferous trees, often the product of modern replanting.

CL WOODLAND

BT ANCIENT WOODLAND

ANCIENT WOODLAND (REPLANTED)

SN Ancient woodland where original natural tree coverage has been clear-felled (often during the 20th century world wars) and the area replanted with other trees, often coniferous.

CL WOODLAND

BT ANCIENT WOODLAND

ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

SN Early farmland, whose predominant character developed by the later medieval or earlier. Usually broad-brush characterisation that includes farming settlement and various other land use.

CL ENCLOSURE

RT ANCIENT ENCLOSURE
ASSART
BARTON DEMESNE FIELDS
BRICK SHAPED FIELDS
COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
CROFT
DUAL AXIS COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
GRANGE FIELDS
OPEN FIELD SYSTEM
 PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE

ANTI INVASION DEFENCE

SN Sites, buildings and structures associated with the defence of the British Isles against invasion from seaborne or airborne forces.

CL MILITARY

BT DEFENCE

NT ANTI LANDING OBSTACLE
ANTI TANK DEFENCE
MINEFIELD

ANTI LANDING OBSTACLE

SN Obstacles placed in open spaces and alongside roads designed to prevent the successful landing of enemy airborne forces; usually of Second World War date.

CL MILITARY

BT ANTI INVASION DEFENCE

ANTI TANK DEFENCE

SN Defensive structures, obstacles like concrete cubes, cylinders or pimples against invading tanks that were erected in the defence of Britain during the Second World War.

CL MILITARY

BT ANTI INVASION DEFENCE

AQUACULTURE

SN The commercial cultivation of fish and shellfish populations under controlled conditions, often enclosed from wild stocks. It includes the raising of saltwater and/or freshwater species and may occur both inland or in fully marine situations.

CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

NT FISH FARMING
SHELLFISH FARMING

AQUARIUM

SN An area of buildings, artificial ponds and/or tanks in which aquatic plants and animals are kept for observation and study as recreation.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE

BT INDOOR RECREATION

ARBORETUM

SN A botanical garden, as an element of a designed or ornamental landscape, designed specifically for the cultivation and display of, often rare, trees.

CL ORNAMENTATION

BT PLEASURE GROUNDS

ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE

SN A piece of ground, or a building, on which artillery may be fired at targets during training or exercises.

CL MILITARY

BT FIRING RANGE

ARTILLERY FORT

SN A fortified building or site with purpose-built emplacements for artillery pieces.

CL MILITARY

BT FORTIFICATION

ASSART

SN Land enclosed from woodland. Required licence in medieval period. Term applied more generally in landscape history. Can include planned and regular enclosures and piecemeal irregular ones. Often still with numerous trees on boundaries.

CL ENCLOSURE

RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND
RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

AVENUE
SN Approach or drive within an ornamental designed landscape marked by carefully planted trees, sometimes also by banks or walls. Often comprises one or more straight lines with a house or other feature displayed at one end.
CL ORNAMENTATION
RT LANDSCAPE PARK

BAIT DIGGING
SN Areas whose character is dominated by regular digging to acquire bait for fishing by various methods. Generally found in estuaries, sandy and rocky foreshores.
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

BARRACKS
SN Areas of buildings used to house members of the armed forces. Such areas may also include closely related buildings such as refectories, mess rooms, hospitals, schools and gymnasia.
CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY RESIDENCE

BARTON DEMESNE FIELDS
SN Field patterns established by lord of an estate, usually as closes (bounded individual fields), in distinction to the open common fields of tenants. They tend to be relatively large fields.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM
RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND
RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

BATHING/SWIMMING AREA
SN An outdoor area, commonly on the coast, used by people predominantly for bathing and/or swimming.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT COASTAL RECREATION

BATTLEFIELD
SN Recorded areas of former battles, where they form the dominant character of, or are the chief historical association attached to those areas.
CL MILITARY
NT NAVAL BATTLEFIELD

BEACH HUTS
SN An area, usually immediately adjacent to a beach with numerous small timber one-roomed dwellings or shelters where holiday makers could rest after a day spent sunbathing, swimming and playing on the beach.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT COASTAL RECREATION

BLANKET BOG
SN A bog which has developed as the result of consistent high rainfall providing conditions for the development of bog vegetation over large tracts of land, blanketing even hilltops and slopes.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT BOG

BOATYARD
SN A place where smaller vessels are built, repaired and stored
CL INDUSTRY
BT SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR

BOG
SN A wetland type that accumulates acidic peat. Sometimes named 'moss'.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT WETLAND
NT BLANKET BOG
RAISED BOG
VALLEY BOG
RT PEAT DEPOSIT

BOMING RANGE
SN An area of land, with associated buildings and targets, used for practicing the dropping of bombs and other aspects of aerial warfare.
CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY PRACTICE AREA

BOTTOM TRAWLING
SN Commercial fishing that involves trawling the lowest levels of the water column and/or the surface of the sea floor. These methods often result in disturbance to the sea floor itself.
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
BT FISHING

BOWLING GREEN
SN An area of closely mown lawn measured out and appropriately marked for use in the game of flat or crown green bowling.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS FIELD

BREAKWATER
SN A structure which protects a beach or harbour by breaking the force of waves. It may be constructed entirely offshore at a strategic location or with one end attached to land. Commonly associated with ports and navigable river mouths.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT SEA DEFENCE
RT JETTY

BRICK SHAPED FIELDS
SN Patterns of early fields, often prehistoric in origin, that are roughly rectilinear with sinuous sides and that share a common general orientation without having the dominant lines of coaxial fields. Sometimes called Celtic Fields.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT ANCIENT ENCLOSURE
RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

BRICKEARTH PIT
SN A pit and its associated features used for the excavation of clay suitable for making bricks.
CL INDUSTRY
BT CLAY PIT

BRICKWORKS
SN An industrial manufacturing complex producing bricks.
BUOYAGE
SN Floating, fixed markers indicating to a navigator a sea area to approach or avoid. Single or arrangements of buoys, beacons and lights are often used to demarcate safely navigable entrances to estuaries and rivers, submerged hazards and foul areas.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT MARITIME SAFETY

BURGAGE PLOT
SN A plot of land longer than it is wide, usually running perpendicularly from street with dwelling on street front. The holding of a burgess, and thus typical of medieval towns.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT HISTORIC URBAN CORE

BURIED NAVIGATION CHANNEL
SN Sea or river channels no longer charted or recorded as in active navigational use for present shipping traffic and with evidence that the channel is also now a buried feature (if extant at all).
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT DISUSED NAVIGATION CHANNEL

BUSINESS
SN Being in a state of busily undertaking commercially viable work; being a body undertaking such business.
CL COMMERCE
NT BUSINESS PARK
CONFERENCE CENTRE

BUSINESS PARK
SN Area designed to accommodate several businesses, usually non-industrial, but normally not exclusively retail.
CL COMMERCE
BT BUSINESS
RT CITY
TOWN

CAMP SITE
SN An area dedicated to camping, providing space for individuals to park vehicles and pitch tents often with associated facilities such as toilets and shower blocks.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION

CANAL
SN Artificial watercourse, usually connecting existing watercourses or bodies, constructed for the purpose of inland navigation and transportation or irrigation. Nowadays also used for recreational purposes.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT INLAND WATERWAY
RT CANAL TUNNEL

CANAL TUNNEL
SN A tunnel through which a canal runs.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

CAR PARK
SN Area for parking motor vehicles; usually with permanent surfacing, sometimes in purpose-built multi-storey buildings.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD TRANSPORT

CARAVAN SITE
SN An area providing space for those with caravans or similar recreational vehicles to park. Sometimes with associated facilities such as power points, toilet blocks etc.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION

CARR
SN An area of fenland that has become overgrown with trees or shrubs. Normally the result of natural succession, and thus regarded as a form of ancient woodland.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT WETLAND
CL WOODLAND
BT ANCIENT WOODLAND

CASTLE
SN Fortified residence, usually of a noble and usually medieval or early post-medieval in date. Castle forms developed through time although some features, such as curtain walls and gatehouses, were common throughout.
CL COMMERCE
BT MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET
CL MILITARY
BT FORTIFICATION

CATHEDRAL
SN The principal church of a diocese in which the cathedra or bishop’s throne is to be found. Includes precinct and immediately related features.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT PLACE OF WORSHIP
RT CITY

CEMENTSTONE QUARRY
SN A site where cementstone nodules are extracted.
CL INDUSTRY
BT STONE QUARRY

CEMETERY
SN Place, usually defined, where the dead are carefully and respectfully placed, usually via interment.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT FUNERARY
RT CHURCH

CHALK GRASSLAND
SN Spices-rich grazed land on chalk geology.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT GRASSLAND
NT CHALK GRASSLAND (DIVIDED)
CHALK GRASSLAND (UNDIVIDED)
RT DOWNLAND
CHALK GRASSLAND (DIVIDED)

SN Chalk grassland, divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT CHALK GRASSLAND

CHALK GRASSLAND (UNDIVIDED)

SN Chalk grassland left open, undivided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT CHALK GRASSLAND

CHAPEL

SN Place of Christian worship; can include non-conformist (and non-parochial) churches (q.v.) and privately owned chapels. Includes immediately associated and usually physically defined land.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT PLACE OF WORSHIP

CHEMICAL WORKS

SN An industrial complex involved in the production of chemicals.
CL INDUSTRY
BT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

CHINA CLAY WORKS

SN A place where china-clay (kaolin) is extracted and purified.
CL INDUSTRY
BT CLAYWORKS

CHURCH

SN Place of Christian worship, usually serving a parish. Includes churchyard and immediately related features.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT PLACE OF WORSHIP
RT CEMETERY

CINEMA

SN A building where people pay to see films and 'moving pictures'.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT INDOOR RECREATION

CITY

SN Large urban settlement, including residential, industrial, civic, commercial and business areas. Usually having a cathedral within its bounds. Often a central place within a region, with subsidiary towns etc.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
RT BUSINESS PARK
CATHERDAL
CITY HALL
HISTORIC URBAN CORE
RETAIL PARK
SHOPPING CENTRE

CITY HALL

SN A large building, often with directly associated and usually defined grounds, used for the transaction of the public business of a city, the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities.
CL CIVIC PROVISION

BT CIVIL
RT CITY
CIVIC CENTRE

CIVIC AMENITIES

CL CIVIC AMENITIES
NT FLOOD AND EROSION DEFENCE
WASTE DISPOSAL
WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY

CIVIC CENTRE

SN A building or complex often with several buildings where municipal offices and other public buildings are situated.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT CIVIL
RT CITY HALL
TOWN HALL

CIVIC PROVISION

CL CIVIC PROVISION
NT CIVIL
EDUCATION
FUNERARY
HEALTH
PRISON
RELIGION
WORKHOUSE

CIVIL

SN Institutions of government that support civil behaviour or habits of personal living which then cement viable relations between individuals and wider society.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
NT CITY HALL
CIVIC CENTRE
GOVERNMENT OFFICE
TOWN HALL

CLAY EXTRACTION SITE

SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the extraction of clay.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
NT CLAY PIT
CLAYWORKS

CLAY PIN

SN A place from which clay is extracted.
CL INDUSTRY
BT CLAY EXTRACTION SITE
NT BRICKEARTH PIT
RT EXTRACTIVE PIT

CLAYWORKS

SN A site where clay is extracted from the surface of the ground.
CL INDUSTRY
BT CLAY EXTRACTION SITE
NT CHINA CLAY WORKS

CLIFF

SN A tall, steep and largely exposed face of the local geological formation, usually of rock though in some areas cliffs may form from erosion of softer materials such as boulder clay.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
ORNAMENTAL GARDENS

SN Ornamental gardens, usually open to the public, that take advantage of the peculiar topography and climate found on cliffs.

CLIFF SLOPE ROUGH GROUND

SN Coastal rough ground on steep slopes; only able to be grazed by sheep, goats etc.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

BT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)

BT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)

CLIFF TOP ROUGH GROUND

SN Coastal rough ground on the flatter land on cliff tops; grazed by cattle as well as sheep and goats.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

BT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)

BT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)

COAL FIRED POWER STATION

SN A coal-burning power station where domestic electricity for an area is produced, eg. Drax Power Station near the Humber Estuary.

CL INDUSTRY

BT POWER STATION

COARSE SEDIMENT PLAIN

SN Extensive areas of seafloor whose surface sediments predominantly comprise different grades of pebbles, rocks, boulders etc with lower sand and very low silt and clay contents.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

BT MARINE

COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL

SN The topography at the interface of sea and land, subject to the constant changes in form and perception associated with the tides, the erosive forces of sea and issuing rivers.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

NT CLIFF

COASTAL WETLAND

SN Coastal wetland or inter-tidal areas of permanently saturated land such as saltmarsh whose vegetation and extents of open water may be dominated by its slope and elevation relative to the tidal cycle.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL

MT MARSH

MUDFLATS

SANDFLATS

COASTAL BATTERY

SN A site including artillery pieces and associated structures directed out to sea to engage enemy shipping and defend the coastline.

CL MILITARY

BT COASTAL DEFENCES

COASTAL DEFENCES

SN An area of defensive installations on the coast designed for use against enemy attacks or invasion on the coast by sea or air.

CL MILITARY

BT DEFENCE

COASTAL RECREATION

SN Taking pleasure from the particular qualities and facilities afforded by or established at the sea and coast.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE

BT RECREATION

NT BATHING/SWIMMING AREA

BEACH HUTS

CLIFF GARDENS

LEISURE BEACH

PLEASURE PIER

PROMENADE

COASTAL ROUGH GROUND

SN Coastal area with rough vegetation created and maintained by grazing, often seasonal, and by fuel collection. Much is now neglected and reverting to scrub.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

BT ROUGH GROUND

NT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)

COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)

COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)

SN Coastal rough ground divided by stock-proof boundaries.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

BT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND

NT CLIFF SLOPE ROUGH GROUND

CLIFF TOP ROUGH GROUND

COASTAL ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)

SN Coastal rough ground left open, undivided by stock-proof boundaries.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

BT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND

NT CLIFF SLOPE ROUGH GROUND

CLIFF TOP ROUGH GROUND

COASTLAND WETLAND

SN Coastal wetland or inter-tidal areas of permanently saturated land such as saltmarsh whose vegetation and extents of open water may be dominated by its slope and elevation relative to the tidal cycle.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL

MT MARSH

MUDFLATS

SANDFLATS

COASTGUARD STATION

SN A building or group of buildings situated close to the sea used by coastguards, or a volunteer coastwatch, to enable them to monitor the coastline.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

BT MARITIME SAFETY

COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM

SN Field system with prevailing orientation. Most boundaries are straight or nearly so and closely align with main axis or run perpendicular to it. Usually prehistoric or early medieval. Suggestive of early planned land allotment.
COBALT MINE
SN A site where cobalt is mined. Includes closely associated spoil, processing and transport facilities.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

COLLEGE CAMPUS
SN Buildings and grounds of secondary or tertiary educational establishments, below the status of universities.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT EDUCATION

COLLIERY
SN A place where coal is mined. Includes closely associated spoil, processing and transport facilities.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE
RT SPOIL HEAP

COMMERCIAL SHIPPING ROUTE
SN Route regularly used by ships engaged in commerce or trade. May be defined by usage or in some areas, formally defined by regulation. Distinguished from the Navigation route Sub-character Type by the association with commerical shipping.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION ROUTE

COMMON
SN Unenclosed land, such as wasteland, forest or pasture, owned by an estate, but over which tenants and sometimes certain others have rights (pasture, turbar, estovers, pannage, etc).
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
NT DROVE COMMON
BT COMMON EDGE VILLAGE

COMMON EDGE VILLAGE
SN Agricultural village with farmsteads and cottages wholly or mainly arranged along the edge of a common.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT VILLAGE
RT COMMON

COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
NT AIR TRANSPORT
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT
RT ROAD TRANSPORT

CONFERENCE CENTRE
SN A purpose-built, or modified, building and directly associated grounds for organisations and associations to meet for presentations and consultation.
CL COMMERCE
BT BUSINESS

CONTAINER TERMINAL
SN An area of a port, dock or harbour where cargo vessels load and unload large storage containers. Includes associated container storage areas and rail terminals for containers transported to the terminal by rail.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT SEA TERMINAL

CONTROL COMPLEX
SN Buildings and associated structures and areas for safely guiding air traffic into and out of an airport.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
RT AIRPORT

COPPER MINE
SN A site where copper is mined. Includes closely associated spoil, processing and transport facilities. Also use MINE plus other relevant ore name as appropriate.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

COPPICE
SN Area of managed woodland, usually oak, ash, hornbeam, hazel, alder, willow or beech, periodically cut to encourage new growth providing a source of smaller timber; for rods, fuel, charcoal etc. Larger coppies often divided into cropping areas or coups.
CL WOODLAND
NT SHORT ROTATION COPPICE

COUNCIL HOUSING
SN Set of local authority provided dwellings for rent. Usually of uniform design, with gardens, and often located either at the edges of villages or at the roadside in open country.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT HOUSING ESTATE

COUNTRY HOUSE
SN Gentry house in a rural setting, normally within a landscape park, and usually accompanied by a range of attached and detached offices, yards, etc.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT HOUSE
RT PALACE

COUNTRY PARK

SN An area of managed countryside designated for visitors to enjoy recreations, such as walking specified parks and trails, in a rural environment. Often provides public facilities such as car parking, toilets, cafes and visitor information.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT OPEN SPACE
RT PARK

COUNTRY SPORT
SN Land primarily devoted to the pursuit, trapping, shooting and hunting of wild or purposefully raised animals.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
NT DEER PARK
  DUCK DECOY POND
  GROUSE MOOR
  KENNELS
  ROYAL FOREST

CREAMATORIUM COMPLEX
SN Place (building and grounds) where the dead are respectfully incinerated and remembered.

CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT FUNERARY

CRICKET GROUND
SN The entire playing area and associated buildings upon which the game of cricket is played and where spectators pay to watch.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS GROUND

CRICKET PITCH
SN An area of grass, marked out for use in the game of cricket.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS FIELD

CROFT
SN Meaning varies: In Scotland a holding of enclosed farmland, in Cornwall later medieval and post-medieval enclosure containing rough ground used for grazing and furze. In central England a strip of garden attached to a messuage in a medieval village.

CL ENCLOSURE
RT ANCEINTLY ENCLOSSED LAND
RECENTLY ENCLOSSED LAND

CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
NT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL
FRESHWATER BODY
MARINE
PALAEOFLANDSCAPE COMPONENT
SCREE
UPLAND
WETLAND

DAM
SN A structure built to form a barrier to restrain water or other liquid (including waste), raising its level on one side, to prevent flooding or to form a reservoir.

CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY
RT RESERVOIR

DAYMARK
SN An unlit, highly visible and distinctive feature on the coast that can be used by mariners for navigation during daylight only.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT MARITIME SAFETY
RT LANDMARK TOWER

DEER COURSE
SN Area in a deer park where a single deer was chased by dogs over a set distance, with bets made on the outcome. It usually includes a stand (for viewing) and can also include three distance markers, a finishing post and a ditch behind the last post.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT DEER PARK

DEER PARK
SN A large, enclosed park, often containing some woodland and divided to provide a variety of habitats for shelter, grazing etc for deer, usually fallow, for hunting and for aesthetic appreciation.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT COUNTRY SPORT
NT DEER COURSE

DEFENCE
SN Areas, sites and linked systems of such involved in the passive or active defence of the country against hostile forces on land, sea and in the air.

CL MILITARY
NT ANTI INVASION DEFENCE
COASTAL DEFENCES

DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT
SN A complex of buildings and areas in which a range of weaponry and techniques are developed and trialled.

CL MILITARY

DETACHED HOUSING
SN Residential area dominated by free-standing houses that are not joined to others on any side.

CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT DWELLING
RT RESIDENTIAL AREA

DISUSED NAVIGATION CHANNEL
SN Sea and river channels no longer charted or recorded as in active navigational use for present shipping traffic, whatever the channel's broad date of origin.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION CHANNEL
NT BURIED NAVIGATION CHANNEL

DOCKYARD
SN An area of wet or dry docks, storage areas and
workshops for the building, repair, fitting, loading and unloading of ships and therefore situated on a sea coast or estuary.

**DOWNLAND**

SN An area of rolling upland terrain characterised by chalk escarpments separated by vales of softer earth.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

BT UPLAND

RT CHALK GRASSLAND

**DREDGED AREA**

SN An area from which sediments have been removed to ensure a safe depth of water in channels and berths for navigational purposes or to mitigate risk of flooding or protect a sensitive habitat.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

BT NAVIGATION

**DRIFT NETTING**

SN Areas characterised by commercial fishing using large nets that drift in the water, moved by currents and lacking any fixtures to keep them in place. They are rigged in a straight line and are generally used to catch pelagic or migratory species.

CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

BT FISHING

**DROVE COMMON**

SN A common used for the resting and grazing of herds cattle being 'driven' to and from market.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

BT COMMON

**DRY DOCK**

SN A stone-faced enclosure, with entrance closed by a floatable caisson or by gates, which can be pumped dry for inspection, maintenance, or repair of the hull or underwater fittings of a ship or ships.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

BT DOCKYARD

CL INDUSTRY

BT DOCKYARD

**DRYING HAZARD**

SN Areas variously submerged but also subject to exposure above the sea surface at various states of the tide, known as 'drying areas' and forming a hazard to the safe passage of shipping.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

**DUAL AXIS COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM**

SN A coaxial field system with two perpendicular lines of axis, forming a grid-like field pattern. Often possible to establish a more dominant axis.

CL ENCLOSURE

BT COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM

RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

**DUCK DECOY POND**

SN A pond or pool with arms covered with nets into which wild birds, are allured and then caught or shot.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE

BT COUNTRY SPORT

**DUNES**

SN Coastal areas containing hills or ridges of unconsolidated wind-blown sand. Surfaces of ridges and intervening slacks may be stabilised by surface vegetation. Used for rough grazing.

CL UNIMPROVED LAND

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY

BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL

**Dwelling**

SN Places of permanent or temporary residence.

CL URBAN SETTLEMENT

NT DETACHED HOUSING

FLATS AND APARTMENTS

SEMI DETACHED HOUSING

TERRACED HOUSING

**EDUCATION**

SN Provision of teaching and related material intended to have a formative, and often also a normative effect on the mind, character and abilities of an individual.

CL CIVIC PROVISION

NT COLLEGE CAMPUS

GALLERY COMPLEX

LIBRARY COMPLEX

MUSEUM COMPLEX

SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

**ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION**

SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the distribution of electricity.

CL INDUSTRY

BT ENERGY INDUSTRY

RT OVERHEAD POWER CABLE

SUBMARINE POWER CABLE

**ELECTRICITY GENERATION**

SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the generation of electricity.

CL INDUSTRY

BT ENERGY INDUSTRY

NT POWER STATION

**ENCLOSURE**

SN Patterns of fields that took in farmland (either cultivated or improved grassland) from other land uses.

CL ENCLOSURE

NT ANCIENT ENCLOSURE

ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

ASSART

CROFT

ENCLOSURE OF PARKLAND

FIELD SYSTEM

INTAKE FROM ROUGH GROUND

MEADOW
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### EXTRACTIVE PIT

| SN | Surface workings including shallow shafts, lode workings, open-pit methods and quarrying including some mines of stone, clays, compounds, etc. |
| CL | INDUSTRY |
| BT | EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY |
| NT | FLOODED PIT |
| RT | CLAY PIT |
|    | OPEN CAST MINE |
|    | QUARRY |

### FARM

| SN | A tract of land, often including a farmhouse and ancillary buildings, used for the purpose of cultivation and the rearing of livestock, etc. |
| CL | RURAL SETTLEMENT |
| BT | ISOLATED FARM |

### FARMSTEAD

| SN | A farmhouse and ancillary farm buildings forming the operational centre for the surrounding farmland. |
| CL | RURAL SETTLEMENT |
| BT | ISOLATED FARM |

### FERRY CROSSING

| SN | A regular commercial passenger route across an area of sea, estuary, river or lake, or an area of port, dock or harbour. Includes chain link ferry crossings. |
| CL | COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT |
| BT | NAVIGATION ROUTE |

### FERRY TERMINAL

| SN | An area of a port, dock or harbour, often including buildings for passport control, Customs and for sheltered waiting and storage, where passengers and vehicles using ferry services can embark/disembark and where supplies can be taken on board. |
| CL | COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT |
| BT | SEA TERMINAL |

### FIELD SYSTEM

| SN | A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole, usually on the basis of another system, normally that of tenure. Includes rearrangements of earlier systems. |
| CL | ENCLOSURE |
| NT | ALLOTMENTS |
|    | AMALGAMATED FIELDS |
|    | BARTON DEMESNE FIELDS |
|    | COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM |
|    | GRANGE FIELDS |
|    | INFIELDS |
|    | OPEN FIELD SYSTEM |
|    | OUTFIELDS |
|    | PADDOCKS |
FISHING

SN Activities concerned with the capture or gathering of wild fish and shellfish stocks by various methods such as trawling, netting, trapping, potting, dredging and collection by hand.

CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

NT BOTTOM TRAWLING
DRIFT NETTING
FISH TRAPPING
FISHING GROUND
FIXED NETTING
HAND NETTING
LONGLINING
PELAGIC TRAWLING
POTTING AREA
SEINE NETTING
SHELLFISH COLLECTION
SHELLFISH DREDGING

FISHING AREA

SN Areas dominated by use for recreational fishing and angling.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE

BT WATER SPORTS

FISHING GROUND

SN An area regularly exploited for commercial fish and/or shellfish extraction; within which the locations of actual fishing activity may vary at any given time, seasonally, according to the species concerned and regulations governing their exploitation.

CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

BT FISHING

FIXED NETTING

SN Areas characterised by commercial fishing using fixed netting or set netting as it is sometimes known. It refers to netting held vertically and stationery in the water column, rather than being towed by a vessel or allowed to drift in the current.

CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

BT FISHING

FLASH

SN A water filled hollow caused by subsidence resulting from subterranean industrial extraction, for example coal mining and salt extraction.

CL INDUSTRY

BT EX extrACTIVE INDUSTRY

RT SALT MINE

FLATS AND APARTMENTS

SN Residential area dominated by purpose-built tenement buildings, each containing several flats or apartments.

CL URBAN SETTLEMENT

BT DWELLING

RT RESIDENTIAL AREA

FLOOD AND EROSION DEFENCE

SN Provision of structures to remove, reduce or mitigate the risk of coastal, riverine and/or estuarine flooding from the sea, rivers or unchannelled rainfall run-off or to counter losses to coastal land from maritime erosive forces.
FLOOD DEFENCE
SN Artificial constructions used to prevent water flooding the surrounding area. Often taking the form of a bank or wall but may be more elaborate (eg the Thames Barrier) and include run-off drains and reservoirs.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT FLOOD AND EROSION DEFENCE

FLOODED PIT
SN Abandoned and/or derelict surface workings such as shallow shafts, lode workings, open-pit methods and quarrying that have subsequently become flooded with water.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE PIT

FLOWER FARM
SN A farm concerned with the cultivation of flowering and ornamental plants for gardens and floristry.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE

FOOTBALL GROUND
SN A site including a pitch, stands and other ancillary buildings and areas associated with playing and paying to watch the game of football.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS GROUND

FORESHORE
SN The foreshore is broadly equated with land sloping down through the inter-tidal zone from the landward coastal margin; Its extent is defined by perception of the inter-tidal rather than by detailed tidal level definitions.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT FORESHORE

FORESHORE (ROCKY)
SN An area of foreshore where the predominant cover is exposed bedrock.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT FORESHORE

FORESHORE (SANDY)
SN An area of foreshore where the predominant cover is exposed fine rock sediments of a grain size generally perceived as 'sand'.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT FORESHORE

FORESHORE (SHINGLE)
SN An area of foreshore where the predominant cover is exposed coarse rock sediments of a grain size generally perceived as 'shingle' or 'pebbles'.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT FORESHORE

FORMAL GARDEN
SN A garden of regular, linear or geometrical design, often associated with the traditional Italian, French and Dutch styles. Usually either adjacent to the house or within the pleasure grounds.
CL ORNAMENTATION
BT ORNAMENTAL GARDEN

FORT
SN A permanently occupied position or building designed primarily for defence.

FORTIFICATION
SN A defensive work, usually permanent. Use specific type where known.
CL MILITARY
NT ARTILLERY FORT
CASTLE
HILLFORT
ROMAN FORT
TOWN WALL

FREIGHT HANDLING
SN Sites and structures associated with the handling of commercial cargo.
CL COMMERCE
BT STORAGE AND HANDLING

FRESHWATER BODY
SN An area of freshwater found inland.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
NT LAKE
MERE
POND
WATERCOURSE

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
SN A place of worship, building and directly associated, often defined, grounds for members of the Society of Friends, a denomination founded by George Fox in c.1650 who believed in pacifist principles and a rejection of the sacrament.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT PLACE OF WORSHIP

FUEL DEPOT
SN A building or site used for the storage and distribution of fuel for military purposes.
CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY DEPOT

FUNERARY
SN Related to respectful disposal of the bodies of the dead.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
NT CEMETERY
CREMATORIUM COMPLEX

FURLONG
SN Block of land within an open field system containing a number of individual strips and usually managed as a single cropping or farming unit. In places such blocks were associated with fixed lengths, hence also name for a customary length of 220 yards.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE
OPEN FIELD SYSTEM

FURZE
FURZE (DIVIDED)
SN Areas of furze divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT FURZE

GALLERY COMPLEX
SN A building in which works of art are displayed, permanently or temporarily.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT EDUCATION
RT MUSEUM COMPLEX

GALLOPS
SN A track or area where horses are exercised at a gallop.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT HORSE RACING
RT EQUESTRIAN CENTRE

GARDEN
SN An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit or vegetables for domestic use.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
NT HOP GARDEN
MARKET GARDEN
NURSERY

GARDEN (RECREATIONAL)
SN An enclosed piece of ground devoted to recreational purposes.

GARDEN CENTRE
SN A place, buildings and directly associated grounds, where gardening tools, plants, etc, are sold.
CL COMMERCE

GARDEN CITY
SN A planned town that developed from the Garden City Movement of the early 20th century, founded by Ebenezer Howard, and promoting the idea of separating residential and industrial/commercial areas with bands of parkland.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT TOWN

GAS FIRED POWER STATION
SN A power station used to produce electricity, fired by coal gas.
CL INDUSTRY
BT POWER STATION

GLASSHOUSES
SN Buildings made chiefly of glass, in which plants and fruit are germinated, brought on and sometimes grown to maturity. Often grouped on land with a favourable aspect.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
BT MARKET GARDEN

GOLD MINE
SN A place from which gold is extracted. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

GOLF COURSE
SN A landscaped area of ground, encompassing different types of terrain and features, such as ponds, sand-filled bunkers etc, on which the game of golf is played.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS FIELD

GOVERNMENT OFFICE
SN The offices and directly associated grounds of a Government Department responsible for the administration of the country or a part of it.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT CIVIL
NT LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE

GRANGE FIELDS
SN Medieval fields, often large and regular, established on the food producing estates of monasteries.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM
RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

GRANITE QUARRY
SN A place from which granite is excavated.
CL INDUSTRY
BT STONE QUARRY

GRASSLAND
SN Unimproved farmland, used primarily for grazing, where the vegetation is dominated by grasses and other herbaceous plants.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
NT CHALK GRASSLAND
ROUGH GRASSLAND

GREEN
SN Area of often grassy ground, usually common, normally situated at the centre of a village or hamlet, sometimes within or near a town. Usually maintained by grazing.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT COMMON

GREEN EDGE VILLAGE
SN Agricultural village with farmsteads and cottages wholly or mainly arranged around the edges of a green.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT VILLAGE

GROUSE MOOR
SN Heathland used for the shooting of Red Grouse.
Managed, by the controlled burning of areas of heather, to create a habitat that is favourable to grouse. Lines of butts used by the shooters are a common feature.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT COUNTRY SPORT

GROYNES
SN A series of structures extending into the sea for the purpose of preventing further lateral movement of washed up sand and shingle.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT SEA DEFENCE

GYPSUM QUARRY
SN A place from which gypsum is excavated.
CL INDUSTRY
BT STONE QUARRY

HAMLET
SN Small settlement with no ecclesiastical or lay administrative function and usually with no other amenities.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
NT AGRICULTURAL HAMLET
INDUSTRIAL HAMLET

HAND NETTING
SN Areas characterised by commercial fishing using hand nets worked by an individual fisherman. This consists of a rectangular frame from which a net is suspended. Regional variations include haaf netting, lave netting and dip netting.
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
BT FISHING

HANGARS
SN Large sheds for the housing and maintainence of aircraft, etc.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIRCRAFT STORAGE FACILITY
RT AIRFIELD
HELIPORT
MILITARY AIRFIELD

HARBOUR
SN An area of the coast where ships can find shelter or safe anchorage. Harbours require features, natural or artificial that provide shelter and a pool area large and deep enough to accommodate vessels at anchor.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
RT HARBOUR POOL

HARBOUR POOL
SN An area of water adjacent to a port or harbour, falling under the jurisdiction of a port/harbour authority. Includes associated traffic areas and restricted navigation areas.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
RT HARBOUR

HAZARDOUS WATER
SN Areas of the water column and/or sea surface above sea floor hazards and in a buffered zone around them.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

HEALTH
SN Helping individuals maintain a satisfactory condition of mind and body, and freedom from sickness, injury and pain.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
NT HOSPITAL
SPA

HEATHLAND
SN Unimproved, but grazed area of low-growing woody shrubby vegetation, including heathers and gorses, sometimes in a mosaic with grassland and damp areas.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
NT HEATHLAND (DIVIDED)
HEATHLAND (UNDIVIDED)

HEATHLAND (DIVIDED)
SN Heathland divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT HEATHLAND

HEATHLAND (UNDIVIDED)
SN Heathland left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT HEATHLAND

HELIPORT
SN Field or plot, often with hangars and other buildings, used for commercial or private helicopter travel.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
RT HANGARS

HILLFORT
SN A hilltop enclosure bounded by one or more substantial banks, ramparts and ditches. Now forming a feature within other landscape character types such as recreation, rough ground or enclosed land.
CL MILITARY
BT FORTIFICATION
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET

HISTORIC URBAN CORE
SN The long-established historic centre of a town or city, typically delineated in historic characterisation as extent shown on an early epoch of OS mapping.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
NT BURGAGE PLOT
MARKET PLACE
RT CITY
TOWN

HOLIDAY PARK
SN Areas dominated by commercial complex(es) encompassing lightly-built holidaymaker's accommodation and associated facilities, sometimes including entertainment areas.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION
HOP GARDEN
SN A piece of land used for the cultivation of hops.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
BT GARDEN

HORSE RACING
SN Areas relating to the sport that involves breeding and training thoroughbred horses and racing them against each other on large courses.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS FACILITY
NT GALLOPS
RACE COURSE
STABLES
STUD FARM

HOSPITAL
SN Establishment (buildings and directly associated grounds) providing care to casualties and the seriously or chronically ill.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT HEALTH

HOTEL
SN A building and its directly associated grounds, used for the accommodation of paying travellers and guests.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION
CL COMMERCE

HOUSE
SN A dwelling with its immediately associated enclosures (yards, etc).
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT ISOLATED DWELLING
NT COUNTRY HOUSE

HOUSING ESTATE
SN A planned residential area, usually with its own self-contained street system including cul-de-sacs, sometimes with its own amenities, such as shops, a public house etc.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT RESIDENTIAL AREA
NT COUNCIL HOUSING
RT SUBURB

HUNTING LODGE
SN A weekend retreat for parties and others, when hunting in the deer park or forests, or as a viewing station for the chase.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT ISOLATED DWELLING

HUNTING SITE
SN An area, building, site or structure associated with the hunting of animals.

HYDROCARBON EXTRACTION
SN The removal of oil, oil derivatives or natural gas from naturally occurring reserves.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EX extrACTIVE INDUSTRY
RT HYDROCARBON PIPELINE

HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION
SN Power generation by releasing stored water through a turbine driving a generator.
CL INDUSTRY
BT RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION

ICE WORKS
SN A factory or plant for the manufacture of ice using mechanised refrigeration techniques.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

INCINERATION PLANT
SN A site for burning refuse to ashes using an incinerator.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT WASTE DISPOSAL

INDOOR RECREATION
SN Facilities provided for indoor recreation, often with external grounds associated (car parks etc).
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATION
NT AMUSEMENTS
AQUARIUM
CINEMA
LEISURE CENTRE
SPA

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
SN An area of land owned by a developer, whether a private entrepreneur or a public authority, and divided into plots for leasing or sale to manufacturing or commercial concerns which may share some common services.
CL INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL HAMLET
SN Hamlet for accommodation of industrial workers, usually close to either extractive industry or milling.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT HAMLET

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE
SN Village for accommodation of industrial workers, usually close to either extractive industry or milling.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT VILLAGE

INDUSTRY
CL INDUSTRY
NT ENERGY INDUSTRY
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
PIPELINE
PROCESSING INDUSTRY
SHIPPING INDUSTRY

INFIELDS
The more closely assessed and more intensively worked fields of an infield-outfield system, usually of open field type.

**INFILL**

- **SN**: Land within a generally built-up area, previously either open or used differently, that has been used for further construction.

**INLAND WATERWAY**

- **SN**: Natural and artificial passages for inland waterborne travel and transport.

**INTAKE FROM ROUGH GROUND**

- **SN**: Fields established on former rough ground. Mostly post-medieval.

**IRON WORKS**

- **SN**: An industrial complex for large-scale production of iron.

**IRONSTONE MINE**

- **SN**: A place from which iron ore is mined. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities.

**IRREGULAR ANCIENT ENCLOSURE**

- **SN**: Area of ancient fields whose boundaries are either curving or sinuous and whose shapes do not conform to a regular pattern. Often seen to have developed by sequential accretion of individual enclosures and by ad hoc subdivision.

**IRREGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM**

- **SN**: A coaxial field system characterised by primary boundaries that are slightly sinuous.

**ISOLATED DWELLING**

- **SN**: Rural residence with no immediate neighbours.

**ISOLATED FARM**

- **SN**: Farmstead with no near neighbours, usually an element of a dispersed settlement pattern.

**JETTY**

- **SN**: A pier-like structure situated at a harbour entrance or running out into the sea or a lake, whose purpose is often to control tidal flow and sedimentation but may also serve as a berthing point for boats and shipping.

**KENNELS**

- **SN**: Buildings and yards in which dogs and hunting hounds are kept and exercised.

**KITCHEN GARDEN**

- **SN**: A private garden established primarily for growing vegetables and soft and bush fruit for domestic consumption.

**LADDER FIELD SYSTEM**

- **SN**: A holding's fields contained within two long, usually perfectly straight boundaries extending outwards from a farmstead; often parallel, but sometimes splayed. Divided by cross boundaries into fields. Usually post-medieval or modern.

**LAGOOON**

- **SN**: A body of shallow salt, brackish or fresh water totally or partially enclosed from the sea by a sand bar, spit or reef running across the entrance.

**LAKE**

- **SN**: An inland body of fresh water. Lakes generally refer to larger examples, ponds to smaller, but there is no clear break along the gradation between the two.

**LANDFILL**

- **SN**: A site for the disposal of waste materials by burial.

**LANDING POINT**

- **SN**: A place where vessels can land passengers and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANDMARK TOWER</th>
<th>SN</th>
<th>A prominent structure situated on land specifically as a guide to navigation or warning to sailors.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>LANDMARK TOWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAYMARK</td>
<td>RT</td>
<td>LANDMARK TOWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFEBOAT STATION</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>A building designed to house a lifeboat, usually with a ramp to launch the boat into the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARITIME SAFETY</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LIFEBOAT STATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIGHTHOUSE</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>A tower or structure, with a powerful light or lights at the top, usually erected at an important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the warning and guidance of mariners, but may also be sited inland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARITIME SAFETY</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LIGHTHOUSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIME PRODUCTION</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Areas associated primarily with the transport and production of burnt lime from limestone, largely for agricultural use but also for lime mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCESSING INDUSTRY</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LIME PRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMESTONE QUARRY</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>A place from which limestone is extracted. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>LIMESTONE QUARRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STONE QUARRY</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LIMESTONE QUARRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINEAR URBAN DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Urban extension, usually along a major thoroughfare (canal, road or railway).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBAN SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>LINEAR URBAN DEVELOPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URBAN EXTENSION</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LINEAR URBAN DEVELOPMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>A building which houses administrative functions relating to local government. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT OFFICE</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINE</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISHING</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTLE</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td>MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILLFORT</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROMAN FORT</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANGANESE MINE</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>A place from which manganese ore is extracted. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities. Use with other ores extracted and MINE where relevant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>MANGANESE MINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINE</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>MANGANESE MINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANOR FARM</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>The home farm of a manor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>CL</td>
<td>MANOR FARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOLATED FARM</td>
<td>BT</td>
<td>MANOR FARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td>SN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SN</td>
<td>Production of secondary materials through various processes; distinguished from PROCESSING INDUSTRY's preparation of primary materials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARBLE QUARRY</strong></td>
<td>SN A site where marble is extracted from the ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARINA</strong></td>
<td>SN A dock or basin on the coast, an estuary or an inland waterway, used for mooring yachts and other small pleasure craft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARITIME DEBRIS</strong></td>
<td>SN An area deemed hazardous due to a predominance of recorded obstructions and fouls not known to be associated with a wreck.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARITIME SAFETY</strong></td>
<td>SN Features or structures sited at important position-finding or dangerous points on the coast, or on inland waters, for the guidance and warning of mariners.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARKET</strong></td>
<td>SN An open space or covered building(s) to which livestock, goods, etc, are brought and displayed for sale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARKET GARDEN</strong></td>
<td>SN An area of land used to grow vegetables, fruit and flowers to be sold at markets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARKET PLACE</strong></td>
<td>SN An area, often consisting of widened streets or a town square used for regular or occasional markets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARKET TOWN</strong></td>
<td>SN A town notable for hosting on a regular basis a market, usually for agricultural products, including livestock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARL PIT</strong></td>
<td>SN A pit from which marl, a mixture of clay and carbonate of lime, is excavated. Marl is used as a fertilizer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARSH</strong></td>
<td>SN Low-lying land often covered by water and usually with peaty vegetation. Used seasonally for grazing. Historically, peat was sometimes cut as domestic fuel and the area also used for trapping wildfowl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARSH (DIVIDED)</strong></td>
<td>SN Marshland divided by stock-proof boundaries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARSH (UNDIVIDED)</strong></td>
<td>SN Marshland left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEADOW</strong></td>
<td>SN Permanent grassland, usually enclosed with stock-proof boundaries. Low-lying and damp or hard by farmstead, receiving yard dung. Ideally lush, and mown for hay. Also secure convenient grazing for young or sickly livestock. Common or individually held.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MERED</strong></td>
<td>SN A shallow lake that is broad in relation to its depth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>METAL WORKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Explanation:**

- **Manufacturing Industry**: Produces secondary materials through various processes, distinguished from processing industry's primary material preparation.
- **Marble Quarry**: A site where marble is extracted from the ground.
- **Marina**: A dock or basin on the coast, an estuary or an inland waterway, used for mooring yachts and other small pleasure craft.
- **Maritime Debris**: An area deemed hazardous due to a predominance of recorded obstructions and fouls not known to be associated with a wreck.
- **Maritime Safety**: Features or structures used for guidance and warning of mariners.
- **Market**: An open space or covered building(s) for livestock, goods sale.
- **Market Garden**: An area of land used to grow vegetables, fruit, and flowers.
- **Marina**: A dock or basin on the coast, an estuary or an inland waterway, used for mooring yachts and other small pleasure craft.
MILITARY

CL MILITARY
NT BATTLEFIELD
DEFENCE
DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT
FORTIFICATION
MILITARY INSTALLATION
MILITARY PRACTICE AREA
MILITARY RESIDENCE
MILITARY SIGNALLING
MILITARY TRANSPORT

MILITARY AIRFIELD

SN A landing and taking-off area for military aircraft. Often includes ancillary structures and buildings for the maintenance and storage of aircraft, defence of the site, accommodation of staff, controlling airspace etc.

CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY TRANSPORT
RT HANGARS
RUNWAY

MILITARY BASE

SN A building or group of buildings, often surrounded by a system of fortifications, used as a residential and training site by members of an armed force.

CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY INSTALLATION

MILITARY DEPOT

SN An area usually with a building or group of buildings, often enclosed by a system of fortifications, used to store and distribute military equipment.

CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY INSTALLATION
NT FUEL DEPOT
ORDNANCE DUMP

MILITARY INSTALLATION

SN A site and associated buildings used by the military for various purposes, usually defensive.

CL MILITARY
NT MILITARY BASE
MILITARY DEPOT

MILITARY PRACTICE AREA

SN Areas used by armed forces on land or at sea for training and military exercises.

CL MILITARY
NT BOMBING RANGE
FIRING RANGE
SUBMARINE TRAINING AREA
TANK RANGE

MILITARY RESIDENCE

SN A residence for military personnel.

CL MILITARY
NT BARRACKS
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

MILITARY SIGNALLING

SN Buildings and structures used for sending and receiving signals.

CL MILITARY
NT RADAR STATION

MILITARY TRANSPORT

SN Complexes for transport, storage and deployment of military vehicles, vessels, aircraft etc and their associated armaments. Can also, as in the case of airfields, cover complexes actively employed in defence and aggression.

CL MILITARY
NT MILITARY AIRFIELD
NAVAL DOCKYARD
SUBMARINE BASE

MILL

SN A factory used for processing raw materials. Use more specific mill type where known.

CL INDUSTRY
BT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
NT TEXTILE MILL

MILL WATER SYSTEM

SN Water management system typically with weir, leat, mill pool, mill and its associated structures, spaces and tailrace.

CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION

MINE

SN An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metallic ores, coal, salt, or precious stones etc. Use specific type where known.

CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
NT COBALT MINE
COLLIERY
COPPER MINE
GOLD MINE
IRONSTONE MINE
LEAD MINE
MANGANESE MINE
NICKEL MINE
OPEN CAST MINE
SALT MINE
SILVER MINE
TIN MINE
TUNGSTEN MINE
ZINC MINE

RT SHAFTHEAD COMPLEX
SPOIL HEAP

MINEFIELD

SN An area of ground or water containing explosive mines. In controlled minefields, also includes areas containing the controlling sites.

CL MILITARY
BT ANTI INVASION DEFENCE

MIXED SEDIMENT PLAIN

SN Large areas of seafloor whose surface sediments predominantly comprise heterogeneous sediment grades, from pebbles and gravels to sands, silts and clays. The overall composition can be highly variable, as can the form of their grades' mixing.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT MARINE
MODERN ENCLOSED LAND
SN Farmland, whose predominant character developed since World War 2. Usually broad-brush characterisation that includes farming settlement and various land use.
CL ENCLOSURE
RT ALLOTMENTS
AMALGAMATED FIELDS

MOORLAND
SN Poorly drained land, can include uplands with extensive blanket bog or low-lying damp unimproved ground. Used for rough grazing, occasionally for hay-making, and where peat was cut as a source of turf for domestic fuel.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT UPLAND
WETLAND
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
NT MOORLAND (DIVIDED)
MOORLAND (UNDIVIDED)

MOORLAND (DIVIDED)
SN Moorland divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT MOORLAND
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT MOORLAND

MOORLAND (UNDIVIDED)
SN Moorland left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT MOORLAND
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT MOORLAND

MOSQUE
SN Place (buildings and directly associated, usually defined, grounds) of Islamist or Mohammedan worship.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT PLACE OF WORSHIP

MOTOR SPORTS TRACK
SN A purpose-built facility for racing motor cars and/or motor cycles which may also include grandstands or concourses.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS GROUND

MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE
SN An area where motor vehicles are stored, often associated with commerce.
CL COMMERCE
BT STORAGE AND HANDLING

MOTORWAY
SN Large multiple carriageway for fast-moving motor traffic, continuing for long distances without traffic intersections and subject to legally specified ‘motorway regulations’.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD

MOUNTAIN
SN A large, steep elevation in the earth’s surface with a relatively small surface area on its summit.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT UPLAND
RT SCREE

MUD FLAT
SN Areas of relatively mobile, thick deposits of clays, silts, organic detritus and some very fine sand content, submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide, and often expressed as areas of muddy banks in sheltered areas along estuary sides.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT COASTAL WETLAND

MUNICIPAL PARK
SN Land, often in urban areas, dedicated to outdoor public recreation. Usually with ornamental planting of trees and shrubs, with some formal gardens, ornamental ponds etc. Generally more robust than in landscaped parks with public conveniences & playgrounds.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATION GROUND
CL ORNAMENTATION
BT PARK

MUSEUM COMPLEX
SN A building, group of buildings or space within a building, where objects of value such as works of art, antiquities, scientific specimens, or other artefacts are housed, conserved and displayed. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT EDUCATION
NT OPEN AIR MUSEUM
RT GALLERY COMPLEX

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE
SN A building which houses administrative functions relating to central government and its agencies. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT GOVERNMENT OFFICE

NATURAL GAS FIELD
SN A site where natural gas produced by geological processes is extracted from deep beneath the earth’s surface.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
RT NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the retrieval, refining, processing and storage of natural gas.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
NT NATURAL GAS REFINERY
NATURAL GAS RIG
RT NATURAL GAS FIELD

NATURAL GAS REFINERY
SN A plant used to purify the raw natural gas produced from underground gas fields to deliver pipeline-quality natural gas that can be used as a domestic and/or industrial fuel.
CL INDUSTRY
BT NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

NATURAL GAS RIG
SN A supporting structure for drilling machinery used in the extraction of, or prospecting for, natural gas.
CL INDUSTRY
BT NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

NAVAL BATTLEFIELD
SN Recorded areas of former naval battles, where they form the dominant character of those areas. They may be associated with enhanced material imprints still extant in the form of wrecks and debris.
CL MILITARY
BT BATTLEFIELD

NAVAL DOCKYARD
SN A naval base that builds, repairs, docks or converts warships and is manned by civilian engineers and workers and administered by engineer duty officers.
CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY TRANSPORT

NAVAL FIRING RANGE
SN An area of sea across which naval ships fire artillery at target sites or areas. In some cases accompanied by land-based observation facilities housing equipment to record accuracy and damage.
CL MILITARY
BT FIRING RANGE

NAVIGABLE RIVER
SN Length of river sufficiently deep for regular use by water transport and traffic.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT INLAND WATERWAY

NAVIGATION
SN Areas relating to safe passage and route-finding for travel or transport on or in the water, whether inland, coastal or marine.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT WATER TRANSPORT
NT ANCHORAGE
DREDGED AREA
NAVIGATION CHANNEL
NAVIGATION HAZARD
NAVIGATION ROUTE

NAVIGATION CHANNEL
SN Sea and river channels, charted or otherwise, used for shipping traffic. Use more specific type where known.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION
NT ACTIVE NAVIGATION CHANNEL

DISUSED NAVIGATION CHANNEL

NAVIGATION HAZARD
SN Areas that contain serious risks to vessels which could lead to their damage or complete loss. Such risks may be directly related to sea floor features and aspects, such as wrecks and other seafloor debris and obstructions.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION
NT DRYING HAZARD
HAZARDOUS WATER
MARITIME DEBRIS
ROCK OUTCROPS
SHALLOWS
SHOALS AND FLATS
SUBMERGED ROCKS
WATER TURBULENCE
WRECK HAZARD

NAVIGATION ROUTE
SN Routes regularly used by vessels of any description while navigating between destinations. May be defined by usage or in some areas, formally defined by regulation.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION
NT COMMERCIAL SHIPPING ROUTE
FERRY CROSSING

NEW TOWN
SN A planned town built to disperse population following the Second World War, largely under the powers of the New Towns Act 1946. Normally not actually new, but developed around existing settlements that form historic urban cores.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT TOWN

NICKEL MINE
SN A place where nickel ore is extracted. Also use with other metal ores extracted and MINE where relevant.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

NUCLEAR POWER STATION
SN A complex of buildings producing power derived from nuclear energy.
CL INDUSTRY
BT POWER STATION

NUCLEAR REPROCESSING
SN Industrial area for the decommissioning of structures associated with the nuclear industry, reprocessing of nuclear materials, nuclear waste management and/or nuclear fuel manufacturing activities take place.
CL INDUSTRY
BT ENERGY INDUSTRY

NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
SN Rural settlement in which farmsteads are typically clustered together, normally as villages (and especially in the central province), but also as hamlets. Can also refer to a single nucleated settlement.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
NURSERY
SN An area such as a commercial garden where plants and trees are grown and nurtured for the purpose of transportation or sale.
CL INDUSTRY
BT ORCHARD
RT GARDEN

OIL FIELD
SN An area from which oil produced by geological processes is extracted from deep beneath the earth's surface.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
RT OIL WORKS

OIL FIRED POWER STATION
SN An electricity-producing power station fired by oil.
CL INDUSTRY
BT POWER STATION

OIL REFINERY
SN A works where crude oil is distilled into its fractions or cuts.
CL INDUSTRY
BT OIL WORKS

OIL RIG
SN A supporting structure for drilling machinery used in the extraction of, or prospecting for, mineral oils.
CL INDUSTRY
BT OIL WORKS

OIL WORKS
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the retrieval, refining, processing and storage of petroleum oil.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
CL ENERGY INDUSTRY
BT OIL REFINERY
RT OIL FIELD
CL PIPELINE

OPEN AIR MUSEUM
SN A building, group of buildings or space within a building, where objects of value such as works of art, antiquities, scientific specimens, or other artefacts are housed and displayed.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT MUSEUM COMPLEX
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATION GROUND

OPEN CAST MINE
SN An excavation open to the sky, caused by the extraction of coal, stone or similar. Use with product type where known.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE
RT EXTRACTIVE PIT

OPEN FIELD SYSTEM
SN System of fields in which several farmers held land in common, intermixed in narrow strips assessable via length and width, with low or no separating boundaries. Mostly medieval. Few survive. Lost to piecemeal or planned enclosure, 13th - 20th century.
CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM
RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

OPEN ROUGH GROUND
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT ROUGH GROUND

OPEN SPACE
SN Public outdoor areas often with facilities for games and other activities.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
NT COUNTRY PARK
CL SAFARI PARK

ORCHARD
SN An enclosed area of land or garden for the growing of fruit-bearing trees.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE

ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
NT FLOWER FARM
CL GARDEN
CL GLASSHOUSES
CL ORCHARD
CL VINEYARD

ORNAMENTAL GARDEN
SN A garden that has been designed for the purpose of aesthetic pleasure, rather than the production of crops and usually an element of ornamentally designed landscapes.
CL ORNAMENTATION
BT PLEASURE GROUNDS
NT FORMAL GARDEN

ORNAMENTAL PLANTATION
SN A group of planted trees or shrubs, designed to enhance the landscape, often by obscuring eyescores or by framing preferred views. A common feature of landscape parks.
CL ORNAMENTATION
RT LANDSCAPE PARK

ORNAMENTAL WATERBODY
SN An artificial lake or pond, often made by damming a stream, whose main function is to catch the eye and to contribute to ornamentally designed landscapes. As such a common feature of landscape parks.
CL ORNAMENTATION
RT LANDSCAPE PARK

ORNAMENTATION
An area where osiers (types of willows, producing long straight stems) are cultivated for use in basketry.

Marginal fields, often part of open field systems, beyond the more closely assessed and more intensively worked infields. In places left uncultivated for many decades. Often worked in common and divided into strips.

Raised cable supported on pylons or other structures and used to transmit electricity over long distances.

An enclosed field for horses. Usually a modern adaptation of part of an early field system.

A grand residence, royal, aristocratic or ecclesiastical, rural or urban, with immediately associated yards and offices.

The course or channel of a river or stream preserved as a geological or geomorphological feature. Use for areas containing individual examples or an individual system. For areas of inter-fluvial ridges & other features, use 'Palaeolandscape component'.

Relates to surviving areas of ancient topographic features of former exposed land with evidence or strong potential for associated palaeoenvironmental deposits and/or old land surfaces.

An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, usually either surrounding a country house or castle, or conveniently adjacent to it. Used for hunting, the cultivation of trees, pasture and visual enjoyment.

Car parks with connections to public transport that allow people wishing to travel into busy areas to leave their vehicles and transfer to public transport for the remainder of their trip. Usually on the outskirts of towns and cities.

Field patterns usually rectilinear and regular with straight boundaries and access lanes, fixed by surveyors, resulting from Parliamentary Enclosure of large areas of common arable (open fields) and rough ground. Mainly 18th and 19th centuries.

Peat deposits comprise unconsolidated semi-carbonised plant remains formed in freshwater-saturated environments. The type referred to here are those formed in earlier periods and may be exposed by erosion on the land, inter-tidal or sea-floor surface.

Land with peat soil, such as an active or former bog, the peat often cut for domestic fuel, the land often seasonally grazed. Often known as a 'moss'.

Peatland divided by stock-proof boundaries.

Peatland left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
Field systems derived from gradual enclosure of open fields, usually from 13C to 17 & 18C when Parliamentary Enclosure dominated. Individual strips or groups enclosed by landholders, leaving elements of the former open field pattern visible.

A conduit or pipes, used primarily for conveying liquid or gas such as petroleum from oil wells to a refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district, etc.

A place (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) where appropriate acts, rites and ceremonies are performed to honour or revere a supernatural being, power or holy entity. Use specific type where known.

Field patterns with perfectly straight stock-proof boundaries, usually rectilinear and regular. Normally produced by planned enclosure by several landholders of formerly open or common land. Usually post medieval or modern.

Field system, usually with perfectly straight boundaries, usually rectilinear and regular, developed by reorganisation by several landowners of an earlier system. Term often used for post-medieval non-Parliamentary Enclosure of open fields.

Village whose regularity of spacing and shape of plots, and also often of form of dwellings, suggests a degree of external planning, usually by a landlord.

Woodland planted deliberately, either for landscaping or to produce a crop of timber. Mid 20th century plantations usually single spicies conifers often plated in rows. Earlier plantations and those of the late 20th century onwards are often more mixed.
PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with ports and docks together with their harbours.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT WATER TRANSPORT
NT BREAKWATER
DOCKYARD
HARBOUR
HARBOUR POOL
LANDING POINT
MARINA
PORT
QUARANTINE AREA
QUAY
SEA TERMINAL
TERMINAL BUILDING
WAREHOUSING
WHARVES
WORKING PIER

POTTING AREA
SN Areas characterised by commercial fishing using pots or creels which are small portable traps set on the sea floor in coastal waters to catch a variety of crustacea and molluscs. Potting grounds, rarely more than a mile offshore usually on a rocky bottom.
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
BT FISHING

POWER STATION
SN A building or set of buildings and structures where power, especially electrical or mechanical, is generated. Use more specific type where known.
CL INDUSTRY
BT ELECTRICITY GENERATION
NT COAL FIRED POWER STATION
GAS FIRED POWER STATION
NUCLEAR POWER STATION
OIL FIRED POWER STATION
RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION

PRAIRIE FIELDS
SN Patterns of very large fields, some with boundaries over 1km long. Usually resulting from post WW2 combination of holdings & the removal of earlier boundaries creating land units convenient for highly mechanised arable, or for extensive livestock raising
CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM

PRISON
SN An establishment (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) where offenders are confined.
CL CIVIC PROVISION

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
SN A prison for the containment of servicemen captured in war.
CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY RESIDENCE

PROCESSING INDUSTRY
SN Covers industries applying various processes to primary materials to prepare them for use either directly or in manufacturing industry. Use specific type where known.
CL INDUSTRY
NT CHEMICAL WORKS
IRON WORKS
LIME PRODUCTION
METAL WORKS
SALT PRODUCTION
SPOIL AND WASTE DUMPING
TIMBER PROCESSING

PROMENADE
SN A designed open space within or extending from a settlement area, usually linear and specifically intended for strolling and public walks with good coastal views; they commonly form part of the planned complex of facilities of a coastal resort.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT COASTAL RECREATION

QUARANTINE AREA
SN An area, often linked to a port, where a period of detention was imposed on travellers or voyagers suspected of carrying infectious diseases before they were allowed to enter a country or town.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION

QUARRY
SN An excavation on land from which stone or aggregates are extracted for use primarily building and civil engineering.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EX extractive INDUSTRY
NT AGGREGATES QUARRY
STONE QUARRY
RT EXTRACTIVE PIT

QUAY
SN An artificial bank or landing place, largely of solid construction, built parallel to, or projecting out from, the shoreline to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
RT JETTY
WHARVES

RACE COURSE
SN A purpose-built facility for the racing of horses; may also include grandstands or concourses.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT HORSE RACING

RADAR STATION
SN A building or site incorporating radar equipment used for detecting the presence of enemy aircraft or ships.
CL MILITARY
BT MILITARY SIGNALLING

RAILWAY
SN System of rail tracks along which passenger carriages or goods wagons are moved, usually by locomotive engines. Usually includes beds, cuttings, embankments, tunnels etc.
**RAILWAY BRIDGE**

SN A bridge carrying a railway track.

**RAILWAY SIDING**

SN A short piece of track lying parallel to the main railway line enabling trains and trucks to either pass one another or be parked when not in use.

**RAILWAY STATION**

SN Where railway trains stop to load and unload passengers or freight. Includes buildings and directly related grounds.

**RAILWAY TRANSPORT**

SN Buildings and structures associated with railway transport.

**RAILWAY TUNNEL**

SN A tunnel through which a railway line runs.

**RAILWAY YARD**

SN Complex, often attached to a railway station where engines, coaches and wagons are laid up and maintained.

**RAISED BOG**

SN A bog which has developed from a lake or flat marshy area where the silt and/or peat has built up to such an extent that a shallow dome of raised peat is formed. The dome is often surrounded by strips of fen or other wetland vegetation at the edges.

**RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND**

SN Farmland, whose predominant character developed between the medieval period and WW2. Usually broad-brush characterisation that includes farming settlement and various land use.

**RECLAMATION FROM SEA**

SN Land reclaimed directly from the sea by enclosure and drainage.

**RECLAMATION FROM TIDAL MARSH**

SN Land reclaimed directly from tidal marsh, usually salt marsh, by enclosure and drainage.

**RECLAMATION FROM WETLAND**

SN Land reclaimed directly from wetland.

**RECREATION**

SN Activities undertaken in leisure (or discretionary) time for the purposes of enjoyment, amusement or pleasure.

**RECREATION AND LEISURE**

SN Area of open ground with permanent or semi-permanent facilities established to enable people to enjoy, amuse or please themselves.

**RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION**

SN Provision for occasional accommodation for those who have travelled from home for enjoyment, amusement or pleasure.

**RECREATIONAL DIVE AREA**

SN An area used by recreational divers, sometimes
concentrated on wreck sites and other areas of semi-natural or historic environment interest.

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT WATER SPORTS

RECYCLING
SN A central point for the deposit, collection and recycling of waste materials.

CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT WASTE DISPOSAL

REGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM
SN Coaxial field system in which boundaries tend towards the straight (rather than the sinuous) and so form patterns dominated by quite rectangular fields.

CL ENCLOSURE
BT COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM

RELIGION
SN Organised public system, often involving agreed symbols and behaviours, relating humanity to particular beliefs and values. Often links explanatory schemes (for example of the origin and meaning of life) to morality and ethics.

CL CIVIC PROVISION
NT PLACE OF WORSHIP
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION
SN Structures where electrical energy is generated by conversion from continually replenished energy flows in the natural environment, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, etc.

CL INDUSTRY
BT HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION
NT TIDAL POWER
CL WAVE POWER
BT WIND POWER

REORGANISED FIELD SYSTEM
SN Field pattern of any type or date that has been subject to revision, through either insertion or removal of boundaries, but where the original form is still legible.

CL ENCLOSURE
BT FIELD SYSTEM

REPLANTED WOODLAND
SN A woodland that has had its original tree coverage felled and replaced with new trees, often coniferous.

CL WOODLAND
NT ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
RT PLANTATION

RESERVOIR
SN A body of water or other liquid, wholly or partly artificial and sometimes covered, used to collect and store water, or other liquid for a particular function. Most often for the collection and supply of water for public and industrial use.

CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY
RT DAM

RESIDENTIAL AREA
SN Urban area dominated by housing.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
NT HOUSING ESTATE
SUBURB
RT DETACHED HOUSING
FLATS AND APARTMENTS
SEMI DETACHED HOUSING
TERRACED HOUSING

RESTORED FIELDS
SN Fields created on the surface of restored land, such as that landscaped from the former dumps of coal mines. Modern and often regular.

CL ENCLOSURE

RETAIL PARK
SN Area designed for retailing, often at the edge of an urban area convenient for private transport.
CL COMMERCE
RT CITY
TOWN

RIFLE RANGE
SN A target range used for rifle and small arms practice.
CL MILITARY
BT FIRING RANGE

RIVER
SN A significant watercourse largely following the natural drainage pattern and flowing towards another river, a lake or the sea.

CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT WATERCOURSE

ROAD
SN A way suitable for wheeled transport.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD TRANSPORT
NT MOTORWAY
TRUNK ROAD

ROAD BRIDGE
SN A bridge carrying a road.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD TRANSPORT

ROAD JUNCTION COMPLEX
SN A place where several roads meet, often negotiated using roundabouts.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD TRANSPORT

ROAD TRANSPORT
SN Buildings and structures associated with road transport.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
NT CAR PARK
PARK AND RIDE
ROAD
ROAD BRIDGE
ROAD JUNCTION COMPLEX
ROAD TUNNEL
SERVICE STATION

ROAD TUNNEL
SN A tunnel through which a road runs.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD TRANSPORT

ROCK OUTCROPS
SN An area dominated by rocks rising from the
general level of the seabed and breaking the sea
surface at some or all states of the tide, posing a
risk for navigation.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

ROCKET STATION
SN A coastal site containing equipment that enabled
a lifeline to be fired at stricken ships that were
close to the coastline.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT MARITIME SAFETY

ROMAN FORT
SN A Roman period, permanently fortified military
base incorporating a range of barracks,
victualling and command structures. Often built to
standardised plans which developed through
time.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET
CL MILITARY
BT FORTIFICATION

ROUGH GRASSLAND
SN Area of rough ground dominated by unintensively
managed grassland often the result of long
traditions of rough grazing or a conservation
measure to prevent land reverting to scrub.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT GRASSLAND
NT ROUGH GRASSLAND (DIVIDED)
ROUGH GRASSLAND (UNDIVIDED)

ROUGH GRASSLAND (DIVIDED)
SN Rough Grassland divided by stock-proof
boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT ROUGH GRASSLAND

ROUGH GRASSLAND (UNDIVIDED)
SN Rough grassland left open, not divided by stock-
proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT ROUGH GRASSLAND

ROUGH GROUND
SN Area dominated by rough vegetation, with no
visible evidence of recent agricultural
improvement. Used primarily for grazing and,
historically, fuel gathering, often in common.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
NT COASTAL ROUGH GROUND
OPEN ROUGH GROUND
SECONDARY ROUGH GROUND
UPLAND ROUGH GROUND
VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND

ROUGH WATER

ROWING LAKE
SN A lake, sometimes purpose built, for use in the
sport of rowing.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT WATER SPORTS

ROYAL FOREST
SN Land including hunting areas for a monarch or
(by invitation) the aristocracy; they usually
included large areas of heath, grassland and
wetland, that is habitats that supported deer and
other game, but also farmland.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT COUNTRY SPORT

RUNWAY
SN Take-off and landing lane with permanent
surface.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TRANSPORT
RT AIRFIELD
AIRPORT
MILITARY AIRFIELD

RURAL ROW
SN Linear arrangement of farmsteads and dwellings,
usually built along a road.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT NUCLATED SETTLEMENT
NT INTERRUPTED ROW

RURAL SETTLEMENT
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
NT HOUSING ESTATE
ISOLATED DWELLING
ISOLATED FARM
NUCLATED SETTLEMENT

SAFARI PARK
SN An area of parkland where animals are exhibited
to the public but, unlike a zoo where they would
occupy cages or small enclosures, are allowed
to roam a large open environment.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT OPEN SPACE

SAFETY AREA
SN An area of sea with advised or designated
restrictions on navigation, or exclusion from
permitted navigation altogether. These areas may
respond to a variety of dangers.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT MARITIME SAFETY

SAILING AREA
SN Area used for recreacional sailing, yachting and
other small craft pursuits.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT WATER SPORTS

SALT MINE
SN A mine yielding rock salt extracted either as rock
salt or pumped out as brine.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE
RT FLASH

SALT PRODUCTION
Sites, buildings or structures associated with the entire process of salt production by various means.

A site, building or factory used for the production of salt.

An area in the upper inter tidal zone that is sometimes overflowed by the sea and whose vegetation is dominated by salt tolerant herbaceous plants. Saltmarshes are often used for pasture or for collecting water for the production of salt.

A place from which sandstone is excavated.

Primary and secondary educational establishments, buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds, including car parking etc.

An accumulation of broken rock debris found on the slopes and at the base of crags, mountain cliffs, or valley shoulders.

Uncultivated land characterised by vegetation dominated by shrubs or bushes of woody plants, sometimes including small trees.

Scrub divided by stock-proof boundaries.

Scrub left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.

Non-military artificial structure designed to counter losses to coastal land from the erosive forces of the sea. May work directly to withstand those forces along a defined line, or they may seek to dissipate them in the inter-tidal zone.

A port, dock or harbour where ferries, hovercraft, ocean liners and cargo vessels can load and unload. May include road and/or rail terminals for transportation to the port.

A form of sea defence, may be of hard and strong material (eg concrete) or an earthen bank constructed on the landward part of a coast to reduce the effects of strong waves.

Rough ground that has developed recently, usually as a result of the suspension of other land uses and management. Not normally subjected to grazing, fuel collection etc.

Woodland that has developed, usually by natural colonization, on land formerly used for other purposes (agriculture, settlement, industry etc). If this process pre-dated 1600, secondary woodland can be classified as ancient woodland.

Secondary woodland whose species are largely broadleaved.

Secondary woodland whose species are largely coniferous.

Secondary woodland whose species are largely mixed.

Secondary woodland whose species are largely broadleaved.
SECONDARY WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
SN Secondary woodland whose species are largely conifers.
CL WOODLAND
BT SECONDARY WOODLAND

SECONDARY WOODLAND (MIXED)
SN Secondary woodland whose species are a mix of broadleaved and coniferous trees.
CL WOODLAND
BT SECONDARY WOODLAND

SEINE NETTING
SN Areas characterised by commercial fishing using seine nets; which is a long net that hangs in the water column with floats along the upper edge and weights along the bottom. The ends of the net can be drawn together to encircle and herd a school of fish.
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
BT FISHING

SEMI DETACHED HOUSING
SN Residential area dominated by houses joined to just one other to form one building.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT DWELLING
RT RESIDENTIAL AREA

SERVICE STATION
SN A commercial complex, usually sited along motorways or trunk roads, providing facilities such as car parking, restaurants, shop and fuel stations.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD TRANSPORT

SEWAGE WORKS
SN An area in which local sewage is filtered and purified in large rectangular or circular tanks.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT WASTE DISPOSAL

SHAFTHEAD COMPLEX
SN Buildings found at the site of a mine at the point where underground workings meet the surface.
CL INDUSTRY
BT EXCLUSIVE INDUSTRY
RT MINE

SHALE QUARRY
SN A place from which shale, a laminated clay or silt which has been compressed by the weight of the rocks over it, is extracted from the ground.
CL INDUSTRY
BT STONE QUARRY

SHALLOWS
SN An area of the sea, a lake, or a river where the water is not very deep.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

SHELLFISH COLLECTION
SN Areas characterised by the regular commercial collection by hand or hand held tools, of naturally occurring shellfish stocks for food. If collected for bait use BAITS DIGGING AREA and for commercial farming from artificial structures use
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
BT FISHING

SHELLFISH FARMING
SN Areas characterised by the regular commercial cultivation of shellfish populations under controlled conditions, sometimes enclosed from wild stocks. Shellfish farming includes oyster, mussel and cockle beds which are seeded and managed over several seasons.
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
BT AQUACULTURE

SHELTERBELT
SN A plantation of trees or shrubs usually linear in plan placed to provide shelter from the wind for parks and gardens.
CL ORNAMENTATION
RT LANDSCAPE PARK

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the construction and repair of ships and boats.
CL INDUSTRY
BT SHIPPING INDUSTRY
NT BOATYARD
DOCKYARD
SHIPYARD

SHIPPING INDUSTRY
SN Areas dominated by activity relating directly to the building, use, maintenance, storage and administration of shipping and boats.
CL INDUSTRY
NT SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR

SHIPYARD
SN A place where ships or boats are built, repaired and moored.
CL INDUSTRY
BT SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR

SHOALS AND FLATS
SN Shallow areas of sand banks, shoals, bars and spits, highly subject to change and extent of low tide exposure due to mobility of sediments.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION HAZARD
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL

SHOPPING CENTRE
SN Area largely devoted to retail; typically at a hub within a town or city.
CL COMMERCE
RT CITY
TOWN

SHOPPING STREET
**SHORT ROTATION COPPICE**
SN A coppice, often of willow or poplar, that is grown as an energy crop. Usually for biomass power stations and usually harvested by machine when the trees are just two to five years old.

**SHOWGROUND**
SN A large area, usually open-air, used for permanent, seasonal or regular shows, events or exhibitions.

**SILVER MINE**
SN A place where silver is extracted. Use with other minerals extracted and MINE where relevant, eg. LEAD MINE.

**SLATE QUARRY**
SN A place from which slate is quarried from the ground.

**SLIPWAY**
SN A structure inclined towards the water on which a ship may be built or lowered into the water.

**SMALLHOLDING**
SN Group of small fields associated with a single small-scale agricultural concern, typically c5 acres in total. Often associated with part-time farming undertaken by families of industrial workers and thus typically post-medieval and modern.

**SPA**
SN A medicinal or mineral spring often with an associated building and directly associated grounds. Often found closely grouped, around which settlements and spa towns have developed.

**SPOIL AND WASTE DUMPING**
SN Areas used for the disposal of domestic and/or industrial waste. Material deposited may include dredging spoil, drilling waste, treated sewage, domestic refuse and other land waste.

**SPOIL HEAP**
SN A conical, ramped or flat-topped tip of waste discarded from a mine, quarry, clayworks or similar site.

**SPORTS FACILITY**
SN Areas whose dominant character is provision for sporting activity, whether or not commercially provided, and whether or not in areas of purpose-built structures.

**SPORTS FIELD**
SN An area of ground, often publically owned, where outdoor sports are played, usually with the necessary marking out and structures (goal posts etc). Distinguished from sports grounds where spectators pay to watch.

**SPORTS GROUND**
SN An area of prepared ground on which a sport is played and where paying spectators watch. Use more specific type where known.

**SQUATTER ENCLOSURE**
SN A small, irregular enclosure taken from formerly open land, usually common land. Sometimes associated with industrial activity and/or routes of access. Normally later medieval or early post-medieval.

**STABLES**
SN Building complex with yards etc, where horses are bred, raised and securely kept.

**STADIUM**
A large, usually unroofed, sports ground surrounded by spectator seating arranged in tiers or terraces.

**STEEL WORKS**

**STONE QUARRY**

**STORAGE AND HANDLING**

**STRIp FIELDS**

**STUD FARM**

**SUBMARINE BASE**

**SUBMARINE POWER CABLE**

**SUBMARINE TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE**

**SN** A designated area of water in which the performance of submarines can be evaluated and where crews can practice.

**CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY**

**URBAN EXTENSION**

**COMMUNICATION AND MOVEMENT**

**NAVIGATION HAZARD**

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**PLACE OF WORSHIP**

**POWER MAPPING**

**WATER SPORTS**

**COMMUNICATION AND MOVEMENT**

**NAVIGATION HAZARD**

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**PLACE OF WORSHIP**

**COMMUNICATION AND MOVEMENT**

**NAVIGATION HAZARD**

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**PLACE OF WORSHIP**

**COMMUNICATION AND MOVEMENT**

**NAVIGATION HAZARD**

**RESIDENTIAL AREA**

**PLACE OF WORSHIP**
TELECOMMUNICATION COMPLEX
SN A complex of buildings and other structures (and directly related grounds) used to transmit information via telecommunication systems.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT TELECOMMUNICATION

TERMINAL BUILDING
SN A building within a transport terminal, often associated with the registration and clearing of incoming and outgoing passengers or freight. Also used for waiting and so often provided with commercial outlets and other facilities.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT AIR TERMINAL
PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION

TERRACED HOUSING
SN Residential area dominated by lines of attached houses, usually planned and built as one unit. Often associated with industrial towns. Sometimes follow earlier patterns, such as those of the fields they overlay.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
BT DWELLING
RT RESIDENTIAL AREA

TEXTILE MILL
SN A factory used for the manufacture of textiles.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MILL

TIDAL POWER
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the generation of electricity by utilising the power of the tide.
CL INDUSTRY
BT RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION

TIMBER PROCESSING
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the processing of timber.
CL INDUSTRY
BT PROCESSING INDUSTRY
NT TIMBER YARD

TIMBER YARD
SN An open yard or place where timber is stacked or stored.
CL INDUSTRY
BT TIMBER PROCESSING

TIN MINE
SN A mine used for the extraction of tin bearing ore.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

TOR
SN A rock outcrop exposed and shaped by weathering, usually found at or near the summit of a hill.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT UPLAND

TOWN
SN Settlement normally larger than a village, smaller than a city, usually with some administrative autonomy. Early towns often walled. Mixes of public and private buildings and spaces, and residential, civic, commercial and industrial areas.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
NT GARDEN CITY
MARKET TOWN
NEW TOWN
RT BUSINESS PARK
HISTORIC URBAN CORE
RETAIL PARK
SHOPPING CENTRE

TOWN HALL
SN A large building and directly associated and usually defined grounds used for the transaction of the public business of a town, the holding of courts of justice, entertainments and other activities.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT CIVIL
RT CIVIC CENTRE

TOWN WALL
SN A fortified wall surrounding a town or city.
CL MILITARY
BT FORTIFICATION

TRAMWAY
SN A light railway. Early usage tended to be in industrial contexts with animal drawn stock; later usage tended to be for the conveyance of passengers, often in urban areas, with vehicles run along sunken rails.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT TUNNEL
SN Sites and structures used for the transportation of goods and people under roads and rivers, or through hills, etc.

TREE AVENUE
SN A straight road lined with trees along either side, also straight lines of trees found in parkland usually leading to a landscape feature.

TRUNK ROAD
SN Large road, often multiple carriagewayed, linking significant places.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT ROAD

TUNGSTEN MINE
SN A mine used for the extraction of tungsten-bearing ore. Use with other mineral ores extracted and MINE, eg. TIN MINE.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

UNIMPROVED LAND
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
NT COMMON
DUNES
FURZE
GRASSLAND
HEATHLAND
MARSH
MOORLAND
PEATLAND
ROUGH GROUND
SCRUB

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS
SN Educational establishments awarding degrees and undertaking research. Includes buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds.
CL CIVIC PROVISION
BT EDUCATION

UPLAND
SN An area of elevated ground. As it is a relative term, the altitude of uplands can vary greatly.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
NT DOWNLAND
EXPOSED BEDROCK
MOORLAND
MOUNTAIN
TOR

UPLAND ROUGH GROUND
SN Upland area with rough vegetation created and maintained by grazing, often seasonal, and historically by fuel collection.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT ROUGH GROUND
NT UPLAND ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
UPLAND ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)

UPLAND ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
SN Upland rough ground divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT UPLAND ROUGH GROUND

UPLAND ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)
SN Upland rough ground left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT UPLAND ROUGH GROUND

URBAN EXTENSION
SN Extension of town or city beyond the Historic Urban Core, usually as defined by extents shown on early epoch OS mapping.
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
NT INFILL
LINEAR URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SUBURB

URBAN SETTLEMENT
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
NT CITY
DWELLING
HISTORIC URBAN CORE
RESIDENTIAL AREA
TOWN
URBAN EXTENSION

VALLEY BOG
SN A bog that develops in gently sloping valleys upon a peat layer. Valley bogs may develop in relatively dry and warm climates, but because they rely on ground or surface water, they only occur on acidic substrates.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT BOG

VALLEY BOTTOM MEADOW
SN Permanent grassland on poorly drained valley floors, exploited for the lush grass it supports. Often enclosed, sometimes held in common and used for hay-making and best summer pasture.
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION

VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
NT MILL WATER SYSTEM
VALLEY BOTTOM MEADOW
WATER MEADOW
WATERCRESS BEDS
WILLOW GARDENS

VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND
SN Valley side area with rough vegetation created and maintained by grazing, often seasonal, and historically by fuel collection.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT ROUGH GROUND
NT VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)

VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND (DIVIDED)
SN Valley side rough ground divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND

VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND (UNDIVIDED)
SN Valley side rough ground left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
CL UNIMPROVED LAND
BT VALLEY SIDE ROUGH GROUND

VEGETABLE GARDEN
SN A garden devoted to the growth of vegetables, for either domestic use or sale.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
BT MARKET GARDEN

VILLAGE
SN Collection of farmsteads, dwellings, yards, gardens etc. Larger than hamlet, smaller than town. Often includes church, inn, shops, workshops, manor house. Main rural settlement form in central province; rarer elsewhere. Also industrial villages.
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
BT NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
NT COMMON EDGE VILLAGE
GREEN EDGE VILLAGE
INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE
PLANNED VILLAGE

VINEYARD
SN An area of land and associated buildings where grapevines are cultivated.
CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE

WAREHOUSING
SN A building or part of a building and directly associated grounds, used for the storage of goods or merchandise.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
CL COMMERCE
WASTE DISPOSAL
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the disposal of domestic and industrial waste.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
NT INCINERATION PLANT
LANDFILL
RECYCLING
SEWAGE WORKS

WATER MEADOW
SN Controlled irrigation to draw nutrient-rich silts and material onto valley-bottom grassland to increase hay yields and enable earlier mowing. Early modern agricultural improvement; normally now no longer operated though earthworks may survive.
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
NT WATER MEADOW (IRREGULAR PATTERN)
WATER MEADOW (REGULAR PATTERN)

WATER MEADOW (IRREGULAR PATTERN)
SN Water meadow with a relatively irregular pattern of drains, usually more sinuous and with fewer being parallel with each other.
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
BT WATER MEADOW

WATER MEADOW (REGULAR PATTERN)
SN Water meadow with relatively rigid patterns of drains, usually perfectly straight and with large numbers parallel with each other.
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
BT WATER MEADOW

WATER SPORTS
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with water sporting activities. Use more specific type where known.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT SPORTS FACILITY
NT FISHING AREA
RECREATIONAL DIVE AREA
ROWING LAKE
SAILING AREA
SWIMMING POOL

WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY
SN Sites and structures associated with the storage and distribution of water.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
NT DAM
RESERVOIR
WATERWORKS

WATER TRANSPORT
SN Areas associated with movement of people or goods on or in water.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
NT ANCHORAGE
INLAND WATERWAY
JETTY
MARITIME SAFETY
NAVIGATION
PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
SLIPWAY

WATER TURBULENCE
SN Areas of the water column and/or sea surface characterised by heavy swell, strong currents and tidal races which pose a risk for navigation.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

WATERCOURSE
SN A channel used for or formed by the conveyance of water.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
BT FRESHWATER BODY
NT RIVER

WATERCRESS BEDS
SN An area set aside for growing watercress. As the watercress requires large quantities of slightly alkaline water the beds are usually sited around the headwaters of chalk streams.
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION

WATERWORKS
SN Buildings, engineering constructions and machinery, used for the purpose of supplying a town, or region with water distributed through pipes.
CL CIVIC AMENITIES
BT WATER STORAGE AND SUPPLY

WAVE POWER
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the harnessing the energy of wave power for electrical power generation.
CL INDUSTRY
BT RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION

WET DOCK
SN An artificial structure or group of structures enclosing an area of water which was impounded by lock gates to maintain water levels artificially, facilitating the loading, unloading, building or repair of ships.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT DOCKYARD
CL INDUSTRY
BT DOCKYARD

WETLAND
SN An area whose soil is saturated with moisture either permanently or on an intermittent cycle eg. fens, marshes and peat bogs. The dominant vegetation of wetlands varies enormously and the vegetation cover may be broken by areas of open water.
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
NT BOG
CARR
COASTAL WETLAND
MOORLAND
PEAT DEPOSIT

WHARVES
SN Large structures built alongside the water's edge where ships may lie for unloading.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
RT QUAY

WILDERNESS
SN Part of a landscape garden or park planted to give an uncultivated appearance, often using exotic or unusual trees and shrubs. Usually provided with networks of pathways, often more formally arranged than the term might suggest.
CL ORNAMENTATION
BT PLEASURE GROUNDS

WILLOW GARDENS
SN Areas, often enclosed by stock-proof boundaries, where willows are cultivated for various purposes, including basketry, but also for fuel.
CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
NT OSIER BEDS

WIND POWER
SN Buildings, sites and structures associated with the generation of electricity by harnessing the energy of the wind.
CL INDUSTRY
BT RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATION

WOOD PASTURE
SN Scattered trees within grassland, the trees providing shelter for forage as well as being harvested for timber and fuel. Now most often found within deer parks, but more widespread, especially on steep slopes, in the medieval period.
CL WOODLAND

WOODLAND
SN In HLC used for woodland that has not been classified as ancient, plantation or secondary.
CL WOODLAND
NT ANCIENT WOODLAND
CL WOODLAND
NT COPPICE
CL WOODLAND
NT PLANTATION
CL WOODLAND
NT REPLANTED WOODLAND
CL WOODLAND
NT SECONDARY WOODLAND
CL WOODLAND
NT WOOD PASTURE
CL WOODLAND
NT WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
CL WOODLAND
NT WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
CL WOODLAND
NT WOODLAND (MIXED)

WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
SN Areas of woodland dominated by broadleaved trees.
CL WOODLAND

WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
SN Areas of woodland dominated by coniferous trees.
CL WOODLAND

WOODLAND (MIXED)
SN Areas of woodland consisting of both broadleaved and coniferous trees.
CL WOODLAND

WORKHOUSE
SN Establishment (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) where the community’s poor were maintained at public expense, and provided with labour.
CL CIVIC PROVISION

WORKING PIER
SN A raised platform generally of iron or wood, supported on spaced pillars or props and projecting out into the sea; designed to facilitate the transfer of cargo and/or passengers on and off shipping.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
RT JETTY

WRECK HAZARD
SN Relates to the area of the hazard which may include a single wreck or a cluster of several. Wrecks have greatest relevance from their roles as hazards to navigational activity, or as indicators of areas and routes of past navigational or trading activity.
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

ZINC MINE
SN A mine used for the extraction of zinc-bearing ore. Use with other metal ores extracted and MINE where necessary, eg. LEAD MINE.
CL INDUSTRY
BT MINE

ZOO
SN An enclosed area where wild animals are bred, studied and exhibited to the public.
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
BT RECREATION GROUND
1. **Data Standards and Terminology Control**

1.1 **What are Data Standards?**

Data standards are sets of rules and conventions which encourage the recording of information in a consistent and retrievable way. They are a statement of what data should be recorded, how it should be recorded and the ways in which it can be supported within a system in order to retain its full meaning. The development and application of a data standard is vital to ensure that users can access and retrieve data not only within specific systems but also across a range of systems operating within an organisation. It is possible through the use of agreed standards and terminology control to ensure the consistency of information held within a data set.

1.2 **Terminology Control Mechanisms**

When dealing with data of any kind, it is essential that the information contained within a database can be readily retrieved and understood by anyone. By standardising the way in which information is entered into the database it is easier to search the records and retrieve the data required. In a database, each field will relate to a specific concept and therefore any term entered into a field should fall within its definition; if a field relates to survey the user should only expect survey types to be entered/displayed within that field. Also, it is necessary to introduce some form of terminology control to ensure that data entered by one person can be retrieved by another. The simplest way to ensure that the information is consistent is to use a wordlist. This is simply an alphabetical list of accepted terms used to control the information recorded in a specific field within a database. However, a wordlist does not allow the user to create relationships between the terms.

Below is a wordlist containing various types of land and seascape terms, each of which could be used to index records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE NAVIGATION CHANNEL</th>
<th>AMALGAMATED FIELD</th>
<th>BOG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUOYAGE</td>
<td>DOWNLAND</td>
<td>DREDGED AREA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FERRY TERMINAL</td>
<td>FURLONG</td>
<td>MARITIME SAFETY SITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORLAND</td>
<td>SMALLHOLDING</td>
<td>TRAMWAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VINEYARD</td>
<td>WATERCOURSE</td>
<td>WRECK HAZARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ENCLOSURE</td>
<td>MINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UPLAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ZOO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If a user is only interested in retrieving the records for Historic Seascape character types within the database, then searches on at least six separate character types are required to retrieve all the information and even then the user needs to be aware of any abbreviations or punctuation used in the entries when making the search. This is only a short list and already retrieval has become a lengthy, time-consuming process. By using a thesaurus structure, expanding abbreviations and removing punctuation the number of searches required is automatically reduced.
1.3 **What is a Thesaurus?**

A thesaurus is used to standardise terminology and help the user to choose terms to enter into a field. However, unlike a wordlist, a thesaurus:

a) allows terms, related by a similar subject, to be grouped together into hierarchies and cross-referenced to other groups of terms which may be relevant to the subject.

b) through the use of hierarchies, allows terms to be selected at a general or specific level, depending on the level of indexing required.

c) is a dynamic tool, which can be developed by the addition, amendment and deletion of terms, relationships or hierarchies as dictated by individual needs.

Where sets of data relate to the same (or similar) subjects, a thesaurus can form the standard for information held across a number of data sets managed by different organisations. This enables a user to interrogate any number of databases which use the thesaurus, safe in the knowledge that the information they require will be presented using a terminology they are familiar with.

1.4 **Thesaurus versus Wordlist**

Consideration should be given as to whether it is necessary to produce a thesaurus as its construction is more resource intensive than a wordlist and therefore it may be simpler to retain a wordlist (if one exists). However, a thesaurus has a number of advantages when dealing with large data sets, namely:

a) it increases retrieval and eliminates redundant data through the use of the hierarchical structure and associative relationships.

b) it enables a system to be used by several indexers and searchers within an organisation, whilst maintaining a consistent level of indexing.

c) it enables indexing and searching to be carried out at either a general or specific level depending on the detail of information available/required.
2. Structure

The structure of this thesaurus is based on guidelines given in the British Standard BS5723: 1978 Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri and the third edition of Thesaurus Construction (Aitchison, Gilchrist and Bawden, 1997). It deviates from these standards in that it groups terms by Class rather than the broadest noun term (Top Term).

It was felt that it would be useful to group terms under CLASS schemes thereby linking character types which are related thematically, eg. all terms relating to areas that are characterised by dense urbanisation are grouped under URBAN SETTLEMENT. Although the British standard includes the concept of Class, the broadest noun term is the Top Term.

2.1 Relationships

There are three basic relationships within a thesaurus. These are:
- the Equivalence relationship
- the Hierarchical relationship
- the Associative relationship

To create the thesaurus these relationships were applied to each term.

2.1.1 The Equivalence relationship

This is the first relationship to be decided: the extent to which a term is understood to have an equivalent meaning to other terms. In many thesauri, though not this one, a preferential system operates across such equivalent terms: any given term can be "preferred" or "non-preferred", meaning that a preferred term is the term that will be used in the hierarchies and will be the term used for indexing. In such thesauri a non-preferred term is a term that has the equivalent meaning to the preferred term but is not used for indexing.

2.1.2 The Hierarchical relationship

The second stage is to group the terms into hierarchies. They are first gathered into conceptual groups, for example all character types that relating to military field training. Then within each conceptual group the terms are further divided into levels going from the broadest type of term to the narrowest and most specific type of term.

eg. MILITARY PRACTICE AREA
    FIRING RANGE
    RIFLE RANGE

Conceptual group
Broadest level or BROADER TERM
Narrowest level or NARROWER TERM

Here the terms FIRING RANGE and RIFLE RANGE are both types of Military Practice Areas but RIFLE RANGE is a more specific form of FIRING RANGE so can become a narrower term of it.
A thesaurus can be poly-hierarchical. That is to say, a broad term can appear in more than one hierarchy and under more than one class.

- **eg.** WETLAND
  - CARR
- **W O O D L A N D**
  - CARR

CARR appears under two separate hierarchies.

In the creation of hierarchies it is sometimes necessary to use a term to group character types together but that grouping term itself is not, in its initial role in this thesaurus at least, intended to be used to index with. This is referred to as a non index term and is identified in the attached listings as an unemphasised, capitalised term (eg. FRESHWATER BODY) whilst an index term is identified as a bold, capitalised term (eg. MERE).

**2.1.3 The Associative relationship**

Terms can be associated with each other but not necessarily connected by a hierarchy. This means that a character type can be associated with another which comes under a different broad term where the two character types are similar in concept. These are referred to as “related terms”. Such terms are often used as an aid to help enquirers find terms similar to the initial term which are not always immediately obvious.

- **eg.** PEATLAND
  - RT    BOG

PEATLAND is similar to a BOG and vice versa, so the related term is another term that should be looked at if the enquirer wants to broaden their original search.

**2.2 Class**

The terms within the thesaurus are grouped by classes and not the broadest noun term (Top Term).

Character types are included in a class on the basis of the criteria set out in the class definitions which are provided at the head of each Class’s section in the Class Lists. Within each class, groups of broader terms can be used to further sub-divide terms. These broader terms reflect the overall conceptual framework of the thesaurus.

**2.3 Scope Notes**

Scope notes are the final part to be added to a term. A scope note provides a clear indication as to exactly how the term is to be used in the context of this thesaurus. That is, it will provide a definition and any point that should be borne in mind for the use of the term, eg.
**WRECK HAZARD**

SN Relates to the area of the hazard which may include a single wreck or a cluster of several. Wrecks have greatest relevance from their roles as hazards to navigational activity, or as indicators of areas and routes of past navigational or trading activity.

From the definition it is obvious that this term should be used to area of seascape whose dominant character is defined by the presence of sunken vessels.

3. **Rules for vocabulary control**

The rules that have been adopted regarding the choice and form of terms within this thesaurus are as follows:

**Singular or Plural**

Character types appear in the singular; a character type will only appear in the plural if the plural is the common usage.

**Punctuation**

Punctuation has been omitted from the hierarchical and alphabetical lists within the thesaurus as its inclusion inhibits retrieval. However, it has been retained within the scope notes to ensure that the definition is understandable.

**Spelling**


**Hyphens**

Hyphens are not used in the thesaurus as their inclusion inhibits retrieval. Therefore hyphenated words are treated as two words.

**Compound Terms**

Complex compound terms are divided up into single concepts, except where this affects the meaning, or where the use of such a term is well established.

**Multiple Indexing**

It is common practice when indexing, to assign as many thesaurus terms to each item as are necessary, to express all aspects of the concept.
Language Order

Natural language order is used for all preferred and non-preferred terms eg. ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND, not WOODLAND, ANCIENT REPLANTED.

Alphabetisation

Word-by-word alphabetisation is used throughout the thesaurus.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviations and acronyms have been omitted from the thesaurus.

Loan-words/Foreign and Classical Terms

Terms which are well established within the English language, or are in common usage within the characterisation community, are included within the thesaurus.

4. Using the Thesaurus for indexing

Good indexing policies and a commitment to improving the quality of indexes are central to the successful operation of the thesaurus on computerised databases. The following guidelines are suggested to obtain maximum advantage from the use of the thesaurus.

a) Validation

The validation of indexing terms as they are entered on to a database is one of the most effective forms of vocabulary control and of increasing retrieval from the database. The thesaurus serves as a master vocabulary file to check the indexing terms used by indexers and searchers. A browsing facility can easily lead the indexer to valid terms in a broad, or more restricted, subject area. In addition, a facility for proposing candidate terms can allow users to index records temporarily with a term not at present included in the thesaurus (See 7. Updating and Maintenance below).

b) Recording Practice Guidelines

It is recommended that sections on indexing policy reflecting the requirements of the system’s end-users are included in the Recording Practice Guidelines for the database, together with instructions for the use of the thesaurus.

c) Levels of Indexing

The thesaurus is designed for use at the most specific level of information available at the time of indexing. Indexers should therefore use the most specific term (ie narrow term) appropriate for indexing. The detail to which character types should be indexed will reflect user requirements and available resources. The thesaurus allows a flexible approach as it places no restrictions on what may constitute a component building or structure for any particular site or complex. However, the inclusion of related terms does give an indication of associations commonly found.
5. **Using the Thesaurus for Retrieval**

The thesaurus is specifically designed to assist users in maximizing the retrieval of information from a database. The hierarchical nature allows the user to retrieve information at different levels or by different concepts according to their needs. By structuring queries in different ways, eg. to include (or exclude) records indexed with narrow terms or records indexed with related terms or with both narrow and related terms, it is possible to expand or contract the information retrieved.

Full guidance on retrieval and the use of the thesaurus should be included in any user guide for a system. It may also be helpful for users to have an alphabetical listing of terms with the number of occurrences on the database. This information will assist users in making enquiries at the appropriate level for their needs, and should be updated regularly. The thesaurus is closely linked to indexing and retrieval needs and its effective application will benefit from the monitoring of enquiries to the database and the efficiency of retrieval. The recording of enquiries and retrieval problems, together with their regular review, should therefore help to improve the Thesaurus and the indexing of the database.

This thesaurus covers terms for character types but will frequently be most effective when used with other database fields with controlled entries, eg. Period or Date, to refine the search. Clear guidance on such fields, their use in combination with the thesaurus and examples of effective searching techniques, should be included in any user guide.

6. **The use and future development of the Thesaurus**

The thesaurus has been developed using ORACLE database software and is one of the thesauri within the Historic England database and some Historic Environment Records. The level of detail included in the thesaurus reflects that which is considered by Historic England to be appropriate for presenting the corpus of currently available characterisation types at a national level, based on the current indexing requirements of the databases held by them. It is recognised that greater levels of detail may be desirable at a local level and where users have a more specialist interest in a particular area of vocabulary. Such requirements will be reviewed as necessary and appropriate action taken, particularly where data exchange may be involved at a national level. The thesaurus can provide rules and a broad term structure which could form a basis for more detailed linked vocabularies for use in specialised projects or to meet local requirements.

7. **Updating and maintenance**

The thesaurus is intended to be a dynamic indexing tool which will evolve with further use; the Data Standards Unit welcomes suggested additions and/or amendments, these can be sent to us by using our online form that can be found at [http://fishforum.weebly.com/submit-a-candidate-term.html](http://fishforum.weebly.com/submit-a-candidate-term.html). Every attempt will be made to respond to any suggestions within a reasonable period of time. Anyone requiring further information on the thesaurus or data standards should contact:
Characterisation Thesaurus Appendix 2

**Glossary**

**BROADER TERM (BT)**
A term that represents a parent to a term or other terms within a CLASS. The Broader Term (BT) is superordinate to its subordinate NARROWER TERM (NT). The relationship between a broader term and a narrower term is usually generic. One term may have many narrower terms, and in turn, each narrower term may itself have narrower terms, thus allowing the thesaurus to be MULTI-LEVEL, eg. WETLAND is the broader term of MANAGED WETLAND, which is the broader term of WATER MEADOW.

**CANDIDATE TERM**
A Candidate Term is a new term which has been proposed by users for inclusion in the thesaurus. Each term will be reviewed by Historic England and a decision will be made as to whether the term should be included and placed into the thesaurus accordingly.

**CLASS (CL)**
The highest term within a HIERARCHY.

**GENERIC RELATIONSHIP**
The principal link between a CLASS or a BROADER TERM and its members or NARROWER TERMS. This relationship follows the 'all-and-some' rule as seen below:

```
       ↑ ALL
     ↓    ↓
PLACE OF WORSHIP       CATHEDRAL
     ↓    ↓
SOME
```

The diagram shows that some PLACES OF WORSHIP are CATHEDRALS, but all CATHEDRALS are by their very nature PLACES OF WORSHIP.

**HIERARCHY**
An arrangement of terms showing Broader-Narrower relationships between them.

**HOMOGRAPH**
Homographs (or Homonyms) are terms which have the same spelling but different meanings. In this thesaurus these are distinguished by a qualifier in round brackets, eg. PLANTATION (BROADLEAVED) and PLANTATION (CONIFEROUS).

**INDEX TERM**
A term that can be used to describe a character type or element in records on a database, eg. MARITIME DEBRIS. In this thesaurus, INDEX TERMS appear in upper case, bold type.

**MULTI-LEVEL**
A thesaurus structure with varying levels of BROADER and NARROWER TERMS.
NARROWER TERM (NT)
A term that represents a child to other terms within a CLASS; eg. LADDER FIELD SYSTEM is a Narrower Term of FIELD SYSTEM. A Narrower Term can have more than one BROADER TERM (BT), eg. LADDER FIELD SYSTEM is also a Narrower Term of PLANNED ENCLOSURE.

NON-INDEX TERM
A Non-Index Term (or Guide Term) is a term, which cannot be used as an INDEX TERM, but is useful in the thesaurus as a grouping term for retrieval purposes only, eg. PLAN TYPES. Non-Index Terms are distinguished in this thesaurus by appearing in upper case, non-bold type.

POLYHIERARCHY
A POLYHIERARCHY allows a term to belong to more than one CLASS or to have more than one BROADER TERM.

RELATED TERM (RT)
A RELATED TERM is a term which can be linked to another term conceptually but not hierarchically, eg. PEATLAND and BOG. The thesaurus allows for terms to be related in the same hierarchy when a particularly strong link occurs.

SCOPE NOTE (SN)
A limited definition of a term and/or guidance on its use.

SYNONYM
A term having a different form/spelling but the same or nearly the same meaning as another term, eg. Coal Mine and COLLIERY.

UPWARD POSTING
The treatment of NARROWER TERMS as if they are equivalent to, rather than a species of their BROADER TERMS. Upward posting is used where the level of detail, suggested by a term is considered too specific for the thesaurus, eg. Roman Fort USE FORT.
WORD-BY-WORD ALPHABETISATION
The alphabetisation of the terms within the alphabetical list of the thesaurus follows the word-by-word format whereby terms are listed alphabetically by word as opposed to letter-by-letter.

See example below. In the word-by-word format, a space is alphabetised before any letters or numbers. For example, "BUS STOP" would come before "BUSH." In a letter by letter sort, the spaces between words are ignored, so "BUSH" would come before "BUS STOP."

BUS STOP, BUS STATION, BUST, BUS TERMINAL, BUSH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word-by-word</th>
<th>Letter-by-letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUS STATION</td>
<td>BUSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUS STOP</td>
<td>BUS STATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUS TERMINAL</td>
<td>BUS STOP</td>
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<tr>
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<td>BUST</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUST</td>
<td>BUS TERMINAL</td>
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