

# Historic Characterisation Thesaurus





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## 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 I.

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 AND 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.

**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

DISUSED NAVIGATION CHANNEL  
BURIED NAVIGATION CHANNEL  
NAVIGATION HAZARD  
DRYING HAZARD  
HAZARDOUS WATER  
MARITIME DEBRIS  
ROCK OUTCROPS  
SHALLOWS  
SHOALS AND FLATS  
SUBMERGED ROCKS  
WATER TURBULENCE  
WRECK HAZARD  
NAVIGATION ROUTE  
COMMERCIAL SHIPPING ROUTE  
FERRY CROSSING  
PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION  
BREAKWATER  
DOCKYARD  
DRY DOCK  
WET DOCK  
HARBOUR  
HARBOUR POOL  
LANDING POINT  
MARINA  
PORT  
QUARANTINE AREA  
QUAY  
SEA TERMINAL  
CONTAINER TERMINAL  
FERRY TERMINAL  
TERMINAL BUILDING  
WAREHOUSING  
WHARVES  
WORKING PIER  
SLIPWAY

## **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



OIL RIG  
QUARRY  
AGGREGATES QUARRY  
STONE QUARRY  
CEMENTSTONE QUARRY  
GRANITE QUARRY  
GYPSUM QUARRY  
LIMESTONE QUARRY  
MARBLE QUARRY  
SANDSTONE QUARRY  
SHALE QUARRY  
SLATE QUARRY  
SHAFTHHEAD COMPLEX  
SPOIL HEAP  
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE  
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY  
BRICKWORKS  
ICE WORKS  
MILL  
TEXTILE MILL  
STEEL WORKS  
PIPELINE  
HYDROCARBON PIPELINE  
PROCESSING INDUSTRY  
CHEMICAL WORKS  
IRON WORKS  
LIME PRODUCTION  
METAL WORKS  
SALT PRODUCTION  
SALT WORKS  
SPOIL AND WASTE DUMPING  
TIMBER PROCESSING  
TIMBER YARD  
SHIPPING INDUSTRY  
SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR  
BOATYARD  
DOCKYARD  
DRY DOCK  
WET DOCK  
SHIPYARD

## **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.

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.

**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.

**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, valley side 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.

**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.

**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
  - 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
- CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
- BT MARKET GARDEN
- RT MODERN ENCLOSED LAND
  - RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

**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 to be either prehistoric or early medieval in origin by virtue of either form or direct association with early farming settlement.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- NT 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

- BT ANCIENT WOODLAND  
REPLANTED WOODLAND  
RT PLANTATION
- 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 ornamentally 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

**BOMBING 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.

- CL INDUSTRY  
BT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
- 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
- BT INLAND WATERWAY  
RT CANAL
- 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 RECREATION AND LEISURE  
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 Species-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  
CATHEDRAL  
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 PIT**

- 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

BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL  
RT SCREE

#### CLIFF GARDENS

SN Ornamental gardens, usually open to the public, that take advantage of the peculiar topography and climate found on cliffs.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT COASTAL RECREATION

#### 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)  
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)  
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  
CREEK  
DUNES  
FORESHORE  
LAGOON  
SHOALS AND FLATS  
SPIT

#### 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

NT COASTAL BATTERY

#### 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

#### COASTAL WETLAND

SN Coastally situated 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  
WETLAND  
NT MARSH  
MUDFLAT  
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.

CL ENCLOSURE  
BT FIELD SYSTEM  
ANCIENT ENCLOSURE  
NT DUAL AXIS COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM  
IRREGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM  
REGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM  
RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND

#### 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

#### COMMERCE

CL COMMERCE  
NT BUSINESS  
GARDEN CENTRE  
HOTEL  
MARKET  
RETAIL PARK  
SHOPPING CENTRE  
SHOPPING STREET  
STORAGE AND HANDLING

#### 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 commercial 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, turbary, estovers, pannage, etc).  
CL UNIMPROVED LAND  
NT DROVE COMMON  
GREEN  
RT 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  
RAILWAY TRANSPORT  
ROAD TRANSPORT  
TELECOMMUNICATION  
WATER 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 coppices 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
- CREEK**
- SN A small inlet on a sea coast or estuary, its sediments often exposed at low tide. Sometimes applied to a river tributary or stream.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL
- CREMATORIUM COMPLEX**
- SN Place (building and grounds) where the dead are respectfully incinerated and remembered.
- CL CIVIC PROVISION
- 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 ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND  
RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND
- CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY**
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- NT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL  
FRESHWATER BODY  
MARINE  
PALAEO LANDSCAPE 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.

- CL INDUSTRY
- BT SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
- NT DRY DOCK
- WET DOCK

#### 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

MODERN ENCLOSED LAND  
PLANNED ENCLOSURE  
RECENTLY ENCLOSED LAND  
RECLAIMED LAND  
RESTORED FIELDS  
SMALLHOLDING  
SQUATTER ENCLOSURE

#### **ENCLOSURE OF PARKLAND**

- SN Fields established within former parkland, either medieval deer park or post-medieval landscaped park. Tend to be large and regular fields and land often retains some parkland features, notably standard trees.
- CL ENCLOSURE

#### **ENERGY INDUSTRY**

- CL INDUSTRY
- NT ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION  
ELECTRICITY GENERATION  
NUCLEAR REPROCESSING  
OIL WORKS  
OVERHEAD POWER CABLE  
PIPELINE  
SUBMARINE POWER CABLE

#### **ENGINE SHED**

- SN Long sheds, into which railway lines run, used to house railway engines.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### **EQUESTRIAN CENTRE**

- SN A complex including buildings providing accommodation and activity areas for those involved in equestrian sports/activities and their horses.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT SPORTS FACILITY
- RT GALLOPS

#### **EVENTS**

- SN Complex designed to accommodate major gatherings.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- NT EXHIBITION CENTRE  
SHOWGROUND

#### **EXHIBITION CENTRE**

- SN A complex, including large covered areas, used for housing public displays.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT EVENTS

#### **EXPOSED BEDROCK**

- SN Areas whose surface predominantly comprises bedrock exposures. On the sea-floor can be associated with rocks and boulders but little finer sediment deposition.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT MARINE  
UPLAND

#### **EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY**

- CL INDUSTRY
- NT AGGREGATE DREDGING  
CLAY EXTRACTION SITE  
EXTRACTIVE PIT  
FLASH

HYDROCARBON EXTRACTION  
MINE  
NATURAL GAS FIELD  
NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION  
OIL FIELD  
OIL WORKS  
QUARRY  
SHAFTHHEAD COMPLEX  
SPOIL HEAP

#### **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  
MARL 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.

#### **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

PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE  
PLANNED FIELD SYSTEM  
PRAIRIE FIELDS  
REORGANISED FIELD SYSTEM

#### **FINE SEDIMENT PLAIN**

- SN Large areas of seafloor whose surface sediments predominantly comprise different grades of sand and very low silt and clay content.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT MARINE

#### **FIRING RANGE**

- SN A piece of ground over which small arms or large artillery may be fired at targets during training or exercises. Firing ranges regularly form components of much larger military practice areas.
- CL MILITARY
- BT MILITARY PRACTICE AREA
- NT ARTILLERY FIRING RANGE  
NAVAL FIRING RANGE  
RIFLE RANGE

#### **FISH FARMING**

- SN Areas characterised by the commercial cultivation of fish populations under controlled conditions. These areas may be sited in inland or be coastally located artificial ponds, or in rivers, estuaries and the open sea and enclosed in tanks, cages or nets.
- CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
- BT AQUACULTURE

#### **FISH MARKET**

- SN A market where fish is sold. Includes closely and functionally associated open areas, built structures, wharves, quays and distribution facilities.
- CL COMMERCE
- BT MARKET
- CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

#### **FISH TRAPPING**

- SN Areas characterised by the use of semi permanent/permanent fish traps for the capture of naturally occurring fish stocks. Does not include temporary portable pots and creels which are covered by POTTING AREA.
- CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
- BT FISHING

#### **FISH WAREHOUSE**

- SN Buildings & grounds used specifically for storage of fish or fish products. Such storage may relate to several aspects of the fishing industry, for example the storage of fish after landing & before auction or sale, or the cold storage of fish after sale.
- CL COMMERCE
- BT WAREHOUSING

#### **FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE**

- CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
- NT AQUACULTURE  
BAIT DIGGING  
FISH MARKET  
FISHING

#### **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 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.

- CL CIVIC AMENITIES  
 NT FLOOD DEFENCE  
 SEA DEFENCE
- 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 for 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 COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL  
 NT FORESHORE (ROCKY)  
 FORESHORE (SANDY)  
 FORESHORE (SHINGLE)
- 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 LAGOON  
 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**



- SN Unimproved land dominated by furze (gorse), used for rough grazing and harvested as domestic fuel.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- NT FURZE (DIVIDED)  
FURZE (UNDIVIDED)
- FURZE (DIVIDED)**
- SN Areas of furze divided by stock-proof boundaries.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- BT FURZE
- FURZE (UNDIVIDED)**
- SN Areas of furze left open, not 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  
KITCHEN 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
- RT 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

#### GYP SUM 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 maintenance 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 EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
- RT HYDROCARBON PIPELINE

## HYDROCARBON PIPELINE

- SN A pipeline involved in the transmission of oil or natural gas between facilities involved in their extraction, processing, storage or distribution.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT PIPELINE
- RT HYDROCARBON EXTRACTION

## 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

- SN The more closely assessed and more intensively worked fields of an infield-outfield system, usually of open field type.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT FIELD SYSTEM

#### INFILL

- SN Land within a generally built-up area, previously either open or used differently, that has been used for further construction.
- CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
- BT URBAN EXTENSION

#### INLAND WATERWAY

- SN Natural and artificial passages for inland waterborne travel and transport.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT WATER TRANSPORT
- NT CANAL
- CANAL TUNNEL
- NAVIGABLE RIVER

#### INTAKE FROM ROUGH GROUND

- SN Fields established on former rough ground. Mostly post-medieval.
- CL ENCLOSURE

#### INTERRUPTED ROW

- SN A row settlement (linear arrangement of dwellings along a road) with numerous substantial gaps between buildings.
- CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
- BT RURAL ROW

#### IRON WORKS

- SN An industrial complex for large-scale production of iron.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

#### IRONSTONE MINE

- SN A place from which iron ore is mined. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT MINE

#### 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.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT ANCIENT ENCLOSURE

#### IRREGULAR COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM

- SN A coaxial field system characterised by primary boundaries that are slightly sinuous.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM

#### ISOLATED DWELLING

- SN Rural residence with no immediate neighbours.
- CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
- NT HOUSE
- HUNTING LODGE
- PALACE

#### ISOLATED FARM

- SN Farmstead with no near neighbours, usually an element of a dispersed settlement pattern.
- CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
- NT FARMSTEAD
- MANOR FARM
- SMALLHOLDING

#### 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.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT WATER TRANSPORT
- RT BREAKWATER
- QUAY
- SEA DEFENCE
- WORKING PIER

#### KENNELS

- SN Buildings and yards in which dogs and hunting hounds are kept and exercised.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT COUNTRY SPORT

#### KITCHEN GARDEN

- SN A private garden established primarily for growing vegetables and soft and bush fruit for domestic consumption.
- CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
- BT GARDEN

#### 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.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT PLANNED FIELD SYSTEM

#### LAGOON

- 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.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL
- FRESHWATER BODY

#### 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.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT FRESHWATER BODY

#### LANDFILL

- SN A site for the disposal of waste materials by burial.
- CL CIVIC AMENITIES
- BT WASTE DISPOSAL

#### LANDING POINT

- SN A place where vessels can land passengers and

goods  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION

#### LANDMARK TOWER

SN A prominent structure situated on land specifically as a guide to navigation or warning to sailors.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT MARITIME SAFETY  
RT DAYMARK

#### LANDSCAPE PARK

SN Extensive grounds, usually associated with a country house, laid out (with tree plantations, shrubs and often adjusted with earth movement) so as to produce a perception of broad unmanaged and often unpeopled vistas.  
CL ORNAMENTATION  
BT PARK  
RT AVENUE  
ORNAMENTAL PLANTATION  
ORNAMENTAL WATERBODY  
SHELTERBELT

#### LEAD MINE

SN A place from which lead ore is mined. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities. Also use MINE and other ores extracted where relevant, eg. SILVER MINE.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT MINE

#### LEISURE BEACH

SN Largely inter-tidal areas, predominantly of sand, used mostly for leisure and relaxation by coastal visitors. May be managed actively, eg by periodic scraping or beach replenishment, or passively, eg by groynes, to retain the sand cover.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT COASTAL RECREATION

#### LEISURE CENTRE

SN A purpose built building and associated grounds, usually owned and operated by a local authority, where people go to keep fit or relax through using the facilities.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT INDOOR RECREATION

#### LEISURE SAILING AREA

SN Area used for recreational sailing, yachting, and other small craft pursuits.

#### LIBRARY COMPLEX

SN A building, room or suite of rooms where books, or other materials, are classified by subject and stored for use by the library's members. Includes directly associated and usually defined grounds.  
CL CIVIC PROVISION  
BT EDUCATION

#### LIDO

SN A public recreational complex centred around an open-air swimming pool.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT RECREATION GROUND

#### LIFEBOAT STATION

SN A building designed to house a lifeboat, usually with a ramp to launch the boat into the sea.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT MARITIME SAFETY

#### LIGHTHOUSE

SN 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.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT MARITIME SAFETY

#### LIME PRODUCTION

SN Areas associated primarily with the transport and production of burnt lime from limestone, largely for agricultural use but also for lime mortar.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

#### LIMESTONE QUARRY

SN A place from which limestone is extracted. Includes closely associated spoil, processing, and transport facilities.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT STONE QUARRY

#### LINEAR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SN Urban extension, usually along a major thoroughfare (canal, road or railway).  
CL URBAN SETTLEMENT  
BT URBAN EXTENSION

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE

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

#### LONGLINING

SN Areas characterised by commercial fishing using long line methods; this involves setting out a fishing line, often several kilometers long, from which shorter lines (snoods) are spaced at intervals with baited hooks.  
CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE  
BT FISHING

#### MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET

SN Large archaeological site presented to the public.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
NT CASTLE  
HILLFORT  
ROMAN FORT

#### MANGANESE MINE

SN 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.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT MINE

#### MANOR FARM

SN The home farm of a manor.  
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT  
BT ISOLATED FARM

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

- SN Production of secondary materials through various processes; distinguished from PROCESSING INDUSTRY's preparation of primary materials.
- CL INDUSTRY
- NT BRICKWORKS  
ICE WORKS  
MILL  
STEEL WORKS

## MARBLE QUARRY

- SN A site where marble is extracted from the ground.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT STONE QUARRY

## MARINA

- SN A dock or basin on the coast, an estuary or an inland waterway, used for mooring yachts and other small pleasure craft.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION

## MARINE

- SN Of the sea, at any or all of its layers: surface, water column, floor and sub-floor.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- NT COARSE SEDIMENT PLAIN  
EXPOSED BEDROCK  
FINE SEDIMENT PLAIN  
MIXED SEDIMENT PLAIN  
MUD PLAIN  
SANDBANKS WITH SANDWAVES

## MARITIME DEBRIS

- SN An area deemed hazardous due to a predominance of recorded obstructions and fouls not known to be associated with a wreck.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT NAVIGATION HAZARD

## MARITIME SAFETY

- 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.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT WATER TRANSPORT
- NT BUOYAGE  
COASTGUARD STATION  
DAYMARK  
LANDMARK TOWER  
LIFEBOAT STATION  
LIGHTHOUSE  
ROCKET STATION  
SAFETY AREA

## MARKET

- SN An open space or covered building(s) to which livestock, goods, etc, are brought and displayed for sale.
- CL COMMERCE
- NT FISH MARKET  
MARKET PLACE

## MARKET GARDEN

- SN An area of land used to grow vegetables, fruit

and flowers to be sold at markets.

- CL ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE
- BT GARDEN
- NT ALLOTMENTS  
VEGETABLE GARDEN
- RT GLASSHOUSES

## MARKET PLACE

- SN An area, often consisting of widened streets or a town square used for regular or occasional markets.
- CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
- BT HISTORIC URBAN CORE
- CL COMMERCE
- BT MARKET

## MARKET TOWN

- SN A town notable for hosting on a regular basis a market, usually for agricultural products, including livestock.
- CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
- BT TOWN

## MARL PIT

- SN A pit from which marl, a mixture of clay and carbonate of lime, is excavated. Marl is used as a fertilizer.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT EXTRACTIVE PIT

## MARSH

- 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.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT COASTAL WETLAND
- NT MARSH (DIVIDED)  
MARSH (UNDIVIDED)  
SALTMARSH

## MARSH (DIVIDED)

- SN Marshland divided by stock-proof boundaries.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- BT MARSH

## MARSH (UNDIVIDED)

- SN Marshland left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- BT MARSH

## MEADOW

- 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.
- CL ENCLOSURE

## MERE

- SN A shallow lake that is broad in relation to its depth
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT FRESHWATER BODY

## METAL WORKS

SN	A place where metal ores are dressed, smelted and transformed into utilitarian material.	SN	Buildings and structures used for sending and receiving signals.
CL	INDUSTRY	CL	MILITARY
BT	PROCESSING INDUSTRY	NT	RADAR STATION
<b>MILITARY</b>		<b>MILITARY TRANSPORT</b>	
CL	MILITARY	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.
NT	BATTLEFIELD DEFENCE DEFENCE RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT FORTIFICATION MILITARY INSTALLATION MILITARY PRACTICE AREA MILITARY RESIDENCE MILITARY SIGNALLING MILITARY TRANSPORT	CL	MILITARY
<b>MILITARY AIRFIELD</b>		NT	MILITARY AIRFIELD NAVAL DOCKYARD SUBMARINE BASE
SN	A landing and taking-off area for military aircraft. Often includes ancilliary structures and buildings for the maintenance and storage of aircraft, defence of the site, accommodation of staff, controlling airspace etc.	<b>MILL</b>	
CL	MILITARY	SN	A factory used for processing raw materials. Use more specific mill type where known.
BT	MILITARY TRANSPORT	CL	INDUSTRY
RT	HANGARS RUNWAY	BT	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
<b>MILITARY BASE</b>		NT	TEXTILE MILL
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.	<b>MILL WATER SYSTEM</b>	
CL	MILITARY	SN	Water management system typically with weir, leat, mill pool, mill and its associated structures, spaces and tailrace.
BT	MILITARY INSTALLATION	CL	VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION
<b>MILITARY DEPOT</b>		<b>MINE</b>	
SN	An area usually with a building or group of buildings, often enclosed by a system of fortifications, used by an armed force for the storage and distribution of military equipment.	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	MILITARY	CL	INDUSTRY
BT	MILITARY INSTALLATION	BT	EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY
NT	FUEL DEPOT ORDNANCE DUMP	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
<b>MILITARY INSTALLATION</b>		RT	SHAFTHEAD COMPLEX SPOIL HEAP
SN	A site and associated buildings used by the military for various purposes, usually defensive.	<b>MINEFIELD</b>	
CL	MILITARY	SN	An area of ground or water containing explosive mines. In controlled minefields, also includes areas containing the controlling sites.
NT	MILITARY BASE MILITARY DEPOT	CL	MILITARY
<b>MILITARY PRACTICE AREA</b>		BT	ANTI INVASION DEFENCE
SN	Areas used by armed forces on land or at sea for training and military exercises.	<b>MIXED SEDIMENT PLAIN</b>	
CL	MILITARY	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.
NT	BOMBING RANGE FIRING RANGE SUBMARINE TRAINING AREA TANK RANGE	CL	CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
<b>MILITARY RESIDENCE</b>		BT	MARINE
SN	A residence for military personnel.		
CL	MILITARY		
NT	BARRACKS PRISONER OF WAR CAMP		
<b>MILITARY SIGNALLING</b>			

**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 PLAIN**

- SN Extensive areas of seafloor whose surface sediments predominantly comprise fine sediment grades with high silt and clay contents.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT MARINE

**MUDFLAT**

- 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 were 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

- NT HAMLET  
RURAL ROW  
VILLAGE
- 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 ORCHARDS AND HORTICULTURE  
BT 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  
ENERGY INDUSTRY  
NT OIL REFINERY  
OIL RIG  
RT OIL FIELD  
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  
NT FURLONG  
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  
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  
GARDEN  
GLASSHOUSES  
ORCHARD  
VINEYARD
- ORDNANCE DUMP**
- SN An area used by the armed forces for the storage and issuing of military stores and materials.
- CL MILITARY  
BT MILITARY DEPOT
- 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

- CL ORNAMENTATION  
 NT AVENUE  
 ORNAMENTAL PLANTATION  
 ORNAMENTAL WATERBODY  
 PARK  
 PLEASURE GROUNDS  
 SHELTERBELT
- OSIER BEDS**
- SN An area where osiers (types of willows, producing long straight stems) are cultivated for use in basketry.  
 CL VALLEY FLOOR AND WETLAND EXPLOITATION  
 BT WILLOW GARDENS
- OUTFIELDS**
- SN 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.  
 CL ENCLOSURE  
 BT FIELD SYSTEM
- OVERHEAD POWER CABLE**
- SN Raised cable supported on pylons or other structures and used to transmit electricity over long distances.  
 CL INDUSTRY  
 BT ENERGY INDUSTRY  
 RT ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION
- PADDOCKS**
- SN An enclosed field for horses. Usually a modern adaptation of part of an early field system.  
 CL ENCLOSURE  
 BT FIELD SYSTEM
- PALACE**
- SN A grand residence, royal, aristocratic or ecclesiastical, rural or urban, with immediately associated yards and offices.  
 CL RURAL SETTLEMENT  
 BT ISOLATED DWELLING  
 RT COUNTRY HOUSE
- PALAEOCHANNEL**
- SN 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'.  
 CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY  
 BT PALAEOLANDSCAPE COMPONENT
- PALAEOLANDSCAPE COMPONENT**
- SN Relates to surviving areas of ancient topographic features of former exposed land with evidence or strong potential for associated palaeo-environmental deposits and/or old land surfaces.  
 CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY  
 NT PALAEOCHANNEL  
 PEAT DEPOSIT  
 SUBMERGED FOREST
- PARK**
- SN 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.  
 CL ORNAMENTATION  
 NT LANDSCAPE PARK  
 MUNICIPAL PARK  
 RT COUNTRY PARK
- PARK AND RIDE**
- SN 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.  
 CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
 BT ROAD TRANSPORT
- PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE**
- SN 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.  
 CL ENCLOSURE  
 BT PLANNED ENCLOSURE
- PEAT DEPOSIT**
- SN 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.  
 CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY  
 BT PALAEOLANDSCAPE COMPONENT  
 WETLAND  
 RT BOG
- PEATLAND**
- SN 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'.  
 CL UNIMPROVED LAND  
 NT PEATLAND (DIVIDED)  
 PEATLAND (UNDIVIDED)
- PEATLAND (DIVIDED)**
- SN Peatland divided by stock-proof boundaries.  
 CL UNIMPROVED LAND  
 BT PEATLAND
- PEATLAND (UNDIVIDED)**
- SN Peatland left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.  
 CL UNIMPROVED LAND  
 BT PEATLAND
- PELAGIC TRAWLING**
- SN Commercial fishing that involves trawling midwater levels of the water column targeting the pelagic fish species using large funnel shaped nets, held open at the mouth by floats and weights which are towed by one or two (pair trawling) vessels.  
 CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

- BT FISHING
- PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE**
- SN 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.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT FIELD SYSTEM
- NT FURLONG
- STRIP FIELDS
- RT ANCIENTLY ENCLOSED LAND
- PIPELINE**
- SN 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.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT ENERGY INDUSTRY
- NT HYDROCARBON PIPELINE
- RT OIL WORKS
- PLACE OF WORSHIP**
- SN 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.
- CL CIVIC PROVISION
- BT RELIGION
- NT CATHEDRAL
- CHAPEL
- CHURCH
- FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
- MOSQUE
- SYNAGOGUE
- PLANNED ENCLOSURE**
- SN 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.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- NT PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
- PLANNED FIELD SYSTEM**
- SN 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.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT FIELD SYSTEM
- NT LADDER FIELD SYSTEM
- PLANNED VILLAGE**
- SN 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.
- CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
- BT VILLAGE
- PLANTATION**
- SN Woodland planted deliberately, either for landscaping or to produce a crop of timber. Mid 20th century plantations usually single species conifers often planted in rows. Earlier plantations and those of the late 20th century onwards are often more mixed.
- CL WOODLAND
- NT PLANTATION (BROADLEAVED)
- PLANTATION (CONIFEROUS)
- PLANTATION (MIXED)
- RT ANCIENT REPLANTED WOODLAND
- REPLANTED WOODLAND
- PLANTATION (BROADLEAVED)**
- SN Plantations dominated by broadleaved trees, including areas of planting, ground ripping, immature or mature stands, felled areas.
- CL WOODLAND
- BT PLANTATION
- PLANTATION (CONIFEROUS)**
- SN Plantations dominated by coniferous trees, including areas of planting, ground ripping, immature or mature stands, felled areas.
- CL WOODLAND
- BT PLANTATION
- PLANTATION (MIXED)**
- SN Plantations containing both broadleaved and coniferous trees, including areas of planting, ground ripping, immature or mature stands, felled areas.
- CL WOODLAND
- BT PLANTATION
- PLEASURE GROUNDS**
- SN An area within an ornamentally designed landscape where owners and guests walked about for pleasure. Typically complex mixes of plantings, ornamental gardens and play areas (bowling, croquet, etc).
- CL ORNAMENTATION
- NT ARBORETUM
- ORNAMENTAL GARDEN
- WILDERNESS
- PLEASURE PIER**
- SN A raised platform, generally of iron and/or wood, supported on spaced pillars or props and projecting out into the sea and designed to provide primarily recreational access over the sea from the shore to an adjacent position near or below MLW.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT COASTAL RECREATION
- POND**
- SN An inland body of fresh water. Ponds generally refer to smaller examples, lakes to larger, but there is no clear break along the gradation between the two. Ponds are often artificial and made for a specific purpose.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT FRESHWATER BODY
- PORT**
- SN A settlement area that combines a harbour and terminal facilities at the interface between land and water transportation systems.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION

#### **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 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.

CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### RAILWAY BRIDGE

SN A bridge carrying a railway track.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### 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.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### RAILWAY STATION

SN Where railway trains stop to load and unload passengers or freight. Includes buildings and directly related grounds.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### RAILWAY TRANSPORT

SN Buildings and structures associated with railway transport.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
NT ENGINE SHED  
RAILWAY  
RAILWAY BRIDGE  
RAILWAY SIDING  
RAILWAY STATION  
RAILWAY TUNNEL  
RAILYARD  
TRAMWAY

#### RAILWAY TUNNEL

SN A tunnel through which a railway line runs.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### RAILYARD

SN Complex, often attached to a railway station where engines, coaches and wagons are laid up and maintained.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT RAILWAY TRANSPORT

#### 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.  
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY  
BT BOG

#### 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.  
CL ENCLOSURE  
RT ALLOTMENTS  
ASSART  
BARTON DEMESNE FIELDS  
CROFT

#### RECLAIMED LAND

SN Coastal or other low-lying ground taken in for agriculture, usually by dyking and draining. Some medieval (usually smaller more irregular patterns), but mainly post-medieval and modern (larger, rectilinear, and more regular).  
CL ENCLOSURE  
NT RECLAMATION FROM SEA  
RECLAMATION FROM TIDAL MARSH  
RECLAMATION FROM WETLAND

#### RECLAMATION FROM SEA

SN Land reclaimed directly from the sea by enclosure and drainage.  
CL ENCLOSURE  
BT RECLAIMED LAND

#### RECLAMATION FROM TIDAL MARSH

SN Land reclaimed directly from tidal marsh, usually salt marsh, by enclosure and drainage.  
CL ENCLOSURE  
BT RECLAIMED LAND

#### RECLAMATION FROM WETLAND

SN Land reclaimed directly from wetland.  
CL ENCLOSURE  
BT RECLAIMED LAND

#### RECREATION

SN Activities undertaken in leisure (or discretionary) time for the purposes of enjoyment, amusement or pleasure.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
NT COASTAL RECREATION  
INDOOR RECREATION  
RECREATION GROUND

#### RECREATION AND LEISURE

CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
NT COUNTRY SPORT  
EVENTS  
MANAGED HERITAGE ASSET  
OPEN SPACE  
RECREATION  
RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION  
SPORTS FACILITY

#### RECREATION GROUND

SN Area of open ground with permanent or semi-permanent facilities established to enable people to enjoy, amuse or please themselves.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT RECREATION  
NT LIDO  
MUNICIPAL PARK  
OPEN AIR MUSEUM  
ZOO

#### RECREATIONAL ACCOMMODATION

SN Provision for occasional accommodation for those who have travelled from home for enjoyment, amusement or pleasure.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
NT CAMP SITE  
CARAVAN SITE  
HOLIDAY PARK  
HOTEL

#### 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

#### RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY

- SN Buildings and grounds where a group of devotees to a religion live and worship. Subdivide by form of religion, sect, etc.
- CL CIVIC PROVISION
- BT RELIGION

#### 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 POWER STATION
- NT HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION  
TIDAL POWER  
WAVE POWER  
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 NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT
- NT INTERRUPTED ROW

**RURAL SETTLEMENT**

- CL RURAL SETTLEMENT
- NT HOUSING ESTATE  
ISOLATED DWELLING  
ISOLATED FARM  
NUCLEATED 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 recreational 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**



- SN Sites, buildings or structures associated with the entire process of salt production by various means.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT PROCESSING INDUSTRY
- NT SALT WORKS

#### SALT WORKS

- SN A site, building or factory used for the production of salt.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT SALT PRODUCTION

#### SALTMARSH

- SN 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.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT MARSH

#### SANDBANKS WITH SANDWAVES

- SN An area of sand banks containing extensive wavelike structures and megaripples formed by rapidly moving currents of water on the sandbanks' surface. May occur around the margins of sandflats or they may occur in deeper water.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT MARINE

#### SANDFLATS

- SN Areas of relatively mobile, thick sand deposits, submerged at high tide and exposed at low tide, and often expressed as areas of sandbanks detached from the shore by tidal channels.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT COASTAL WETLAND

#### SANDSTONE QUARRY

- SN A place from which sandstone is excavated.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT STONE QUARRY

#### SCHOOL

- SN Primary and secondary educational establishments, buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds, including car parking etc.
- CL CIVIC PROVISION
- BT EDUCATION

#### SCREE

- SN An accumulation of broken rock debris found on the slopes and at the base of crags, mountain cliffs, or valley shoulders.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- RT CLIFF
- MOUNTAIN

#### SCRUB

- SN Uncultivated land characterised by vegetation dominated by shrubs or bushes of woody plants, sometimes including small trees.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- NT SCRUB (DIVIDED)

SCRUB (UNDIVIDED)

#### SCRUB (DIVIDED)

- SN Scrub divided by stock-proof boundaries.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- BT SCRUB

#### SCRUB (UNDIVIDED)

- SN Scrub left open, not divided by stock-proof boundaries.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- BT SCRUB

#### SEA DEFENCE

- SN 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.
- CL CIVIC AMENITIES
- BT FLOOD AND EROSION DEFENCE
- NT BREAKWATER
- GROYNES
- SEA WALL
- RT JETTY

#### SEA TERMINAL

- SN 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.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT PORT AND DOCK INSTALLATION
- NT CONTAINER TERMINAL
- FERRY TERMINAL

#### SEA WALL

- SN 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.
- CL CIVIC AMENITIES
- BT SEA DEFENCE

#### SECONDARY ROUGH GROUND

- SN 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.
- CL UNIMPROVED LAND
- BT ROUGH GROUND

#### SECONDARY WOODLAND

- SN 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.
- CL WOODLAND
- NT SECONDARY WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
- SECONDARY WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
- SECONDARY WOODLAND (MIXED)

#### SECONDARY WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)

- SN Secondary woodland whose species are largely broadleaved.
- CL WOODLAND
- BT SECONDARY WOODLAND

## 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

## SHAFTHHEAD COMPLEX

- SN Buildings found at the site of a mine at the point where underground workings meet the surface.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT EXTRACTIVE 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 BAIT DIGGING AREA and for commercial farming from artificial structures use

SHELLFISH FARMING.

- CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
- BT FISHING

## SHELLFISH DREDGING

- SN Areas characterised by the regular commercial collection of naturally occurring shellfish stocks for food, bait or other products using a dredge towed behind a fishing vessel. In UK waters the target is usually scallops.
- CL FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE
- BT FISHING

## SHELLFISH FARMING

- SN Areas characterised by the 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

- SN Street (often with associated back yards etc) predominantly fitted with retail outlets.  
CL COMMERCE
- 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.  
CL WOODLAND  
BT COPPICE
- SHOWGROUND**
- SN A large area, usually open-air, used for permanent, seasonal or regular shows, events or exhibitions.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT EVENTS
- SILVER MINE**
- SN A place where silver is extracted. Use with other minerals extracted and MINE where relevant, eg. LEAD MINE.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT MINE
- SLATE QUARRY**
- SN A place from which slate is quarried from the ground.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT STONE QUARRY
- SLIPWAY**
- SN A structure inclined towards the water on which a ship may be built or lowered into the water.  
CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT  
BT WATER TRANSPORT
- 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.  
CL ENCLOSURE  
CL RURAL SETTLEMENT  
BT ISOLATED FARM
- 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.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT INDOOR RECREATION  
CL CIVIC PROVISION  
BT HEALTH
- SPIT**
- SN A deposition landform that develops by the process of longshore drift forming a narrow strip of land that juts out into the sea.  
CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY  
BT COASTAL AND INTERTIDAL
- 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.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT PROCESSING INDUSTRY  
RT SPOIL HEAP
- SPOIL HEAP**
- SN A conical, ramped or flat-topped tip of waste discarded from a mine, quarry, clayworks or similar site.  
CL INDUSTRY  
BT EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY  
RT COLLIERY  
MINE  
SPOIL AND WASTE DUMPING
- 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.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
NT EQUESTRIAN CENTRE  
HORSE RACING  
SPORTS FIELD  
SPORTS GROUND  
WATER SPORTS
- 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.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT SPORTS FACILITY  
NT BOWLING GREEN  
CRICKET PITCH  
GOLF COURSE
- 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.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT SPORTS FACILITY  
NT CRICKET GROUND  
FOOTBALL GROUND  
MOTOR SPORTS TRACK  
STADIUM
- 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.  
CL ENCLOSURE
- STABLES**
- SN Building complex with yards etc, where horses are bred, raised and securely kept.  
CL RECREATION AND LEISURE  
BT HORSE RACING
- STADIUM**

- SN A large, usually unroofed, sports ground surrounded by spectator seating arranged in tiers or terraces.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT SPORTS GROUND
- STEEL WORKS**
- SN An industrial complex for large-scale production of steel in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
- STONE QUARRY**
- SN An excavation from which stone for building, hardcore, hedging etc is obtained by cutting, blasting, hoisting, crushing, dressing etc.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT QUARRY
- NT CEMENTSTONE QUARRY  
GRANITE QUARRY  
GYPSUM QUARRY  
LIMESTONE QUARRY  
MARBLE QUARRY  
SANDSTONE QUARRY  
SHALE QUARRY  
SLATE QUARRY
- STORAGE AND HANDLING**
- SN Facilities (buildings and directly associated grounds) for the storage of goods.
- CL COMMERCE
- NT FREIGHT HANDLING  
MOTOR VEHICLE STORAGE  
WAREHOUSING
- STRIP FIELDS**
- SN Long narrow plots of land within an open field. Also used for those plots once enclosed and held in severalty, the form in which most now survive.
- CL ENCLOSURE
- BT PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE
- STUD FARM**
- SN A farm where racehorses are bred and stabled.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT HORSE RACING
- SUBMARINE BASE**
- SN Coastal base for the docking, launch and maintenance of submarines.
- CL MILITARY
- BT MILITARY TRANSPORT
- SUBMARINE POWER CABLE**
- SN Cable laid on or beneath the sea floor and used to transmit electricity from the mainland to islands or to offshore installations, or to link offshore electricity generators to the onshore national electricity grid.
- CL INDUSTRY
- BT ENERGY INDUSTRY
- RT ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION
- SUBMARINE TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE**
- SN Cables laid beneath the sea to carry telecommunications including telephone and internet communications, also historic telegraph systems. The most frequent function of submarine cabling, especially that covering long distances.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE
- SUBMARINE TRAINING AREA**
- SN A designated area of water in which the performance of submarines can be evaluated and where crews can practice.
- CL MILITARY
- BT MILITARY PRACTICE AREA
- SUBMERGED FOREST**
- SN Tracts of submerged land retaining macrofossil evidence, often in situ, for former woodland and other woody vegetation cover.
- CL CULTURAL TOPOGRAPHY
- BT PALAEOLANDSCAPE COMPONENT
- SUBMERGED ROCKS**
- SN Areas dominated by rocks rising from the general level of the seabed but not breaking the surface of the water at any state of the tide, posing a risk for navigation.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- BT NAVIGATION HAZARD
- SUBURB**
- SN A largely residential area within a town or city usually situated away from its centre, often in medieval towns outwith any town walls. Modern suburbs often develop through urban growth's absorption of a pre-existing smaller town or village.
- CL URBAN SETTLEMENT
- BT RESIDENTIAL AREA  
URBAN EXTENSION
- RT HOUSING ESTATE
- SWIMMING POOL**
- SN Indoor pool for sports such as swimming and diving. Includes any directly associated grounds.
- CL RECREATION AND LEISURE
- BT WATER SPORTS
- SYNAGOGUE**
- SN Place of worship (buildings and directly associated and usually defined grounds) for communities of Jews.
- CL CIVIC PROVISION
- BT PLACE OF WORSHIP
- TANK RANGE**
- SN An area of ground used for the testing of, and practicing with armoured tanks.
- CL MILITARY
- BT MILITARY PRACTICE AREA
- TELECOMMUNICATION**
- SN Communication of information by wire, radio, electrical and digital means.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT
- NT TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE  
TELECOMMUNICATION COMPLEX
- TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE**
- SN A terrestrial or submarine insulated cable or pipe along which telecommunication data is passed.
- CL COMMUNICATIONS AND MOVEMENT

BT TELECOMMUNICATION  
NT SUBMARINE TELECOMMUNICATION CABLE

#### 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

- BT STORAGE AND HANDLING
- NT FISH WAREHOUSE

#### 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
- COPPICE
- PLANTATION
- REPLANTED WOODLAND
- SECONDARY WOODLAND
- WOOD PASTURE
- WOODLAND (BROADLEAVED)
- WOODLAND (CONIFEROUS)
- 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



## Characterisation Thesaurus Appendix I

### I. Data Standards and Terminology Control

#### I.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.

#### I.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.

ACTIVE NAVIGATION CHANNEL	AMALGAMATED FIELD	BOG
BUOYAGE	DOWNLAND	DREDGED AREA
FERRY TERMINAL	FURLONG	MARITIME SAFETY SITE
MOORLAND	SMALLHOLDING	TRAMWAY
VINEYARD	WATERCOURSE	WRECK HAZARD
		ENCLOSURE
		MINE
		UPLAND
		ZOO

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. <b>MILITARY PRACTICE AREA</b>	Conceptual group
<b>FIRING RANGE</b>	Broadest level or <b>BROADER TERM</b>
<b>RIFLE RANGE</b>	Narrowest level or <b>NARROWER TERM</b>

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

WOODLAND  
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**

Spelling follows *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* (Third Edition 1986), apart from rare exceptions where common practice in character recording differs from this.

#### **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>. 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:

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## 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:



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.

#### **HOMOGRAPHS**

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

Word-by-word

Letter-by-letter

BUS STATION  
BUS STOP  
BUS TERMINAL  
BUSH  
BUST

BUSH  
BUS STATION  
BUS STOP  
BUST  
BUS TERMINAL



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