



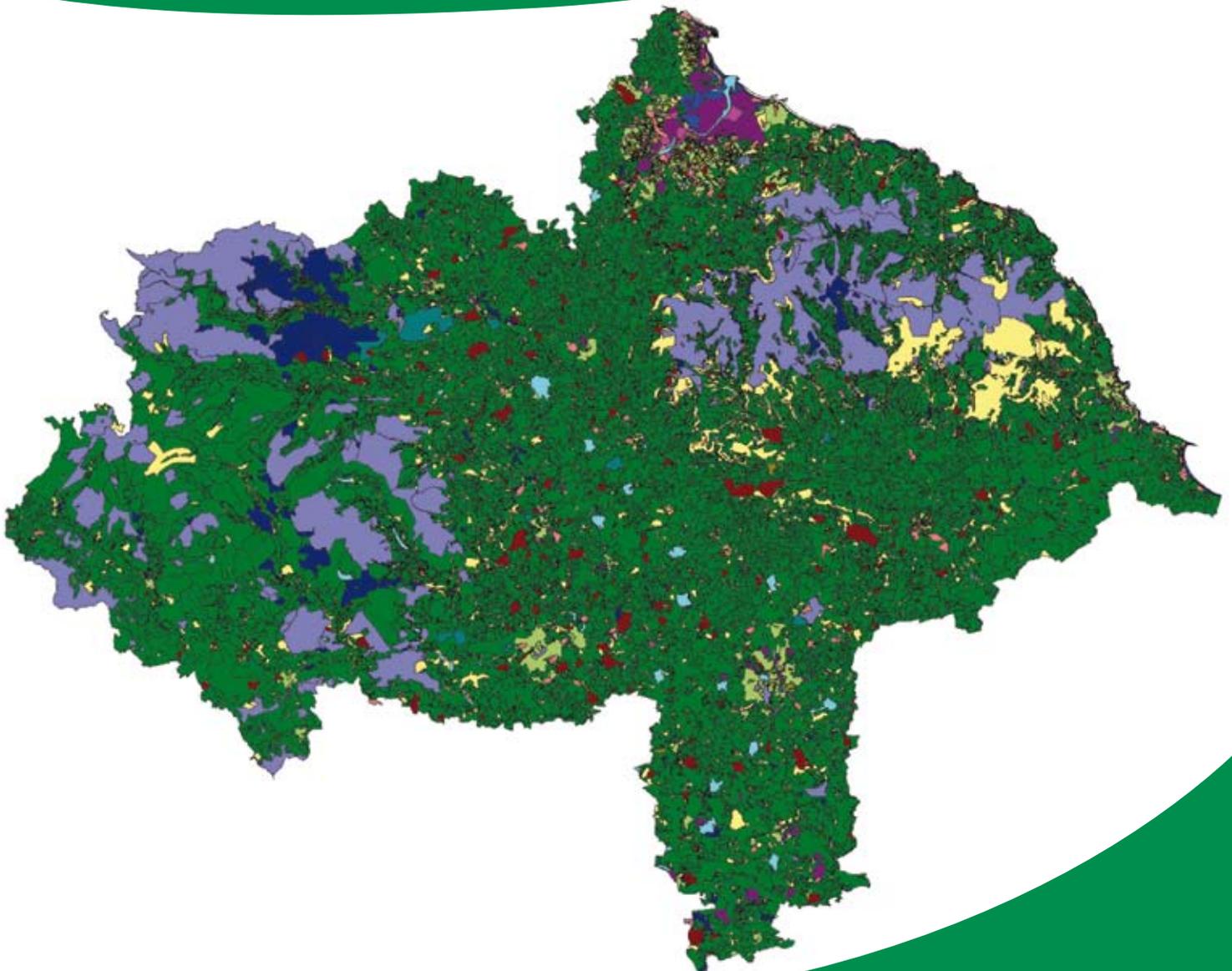
North

Yorkshire County Council

Historic landscape character

North Yorkshire, York and the Lower Tees Valley

Technical user guide



Business and Environmental Services

A responsive County Council providing excellent and efficient local services

**The North Yorkshire & Lower Tees Valley
Historic Landscape Characterisation**

Technical User Guide

December 2010

Steve Toase

**Historic Environment Team
Countryside Service
Economic and Rural Services
North Yorkshire County Council
County Hall
Northallerton
DL7 8AH**

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Front Cover: Thematic mapping of broad character types for HLC project area

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The North Yorkshire & Lower Tees Valley Historic Landscape Characterisation

Technical User Guide

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Project overview	1
1.2	A note about the digitising process.....	2
1.3	Nature of the data.....	2
2.	Methodology	3
2.1	Access database fields.....	3
2.2	Fields associated with the HLC Mapinfo polygon	4
2.3	MapInfo table fields	5
2.4	Confidence	5
3.	Terminology	7
3.1	Broad character types.....	7
3.2	Historic landscape character (HLC) types.....	10
3.3	Previous types.....	10
3.4	Legibility.....	11
3.5	Attributes	11
4.	Historic Landscape Character Type Definitions, by Broad Type	12
4.1	Enclosed land	12
4.2	Unenclosed land	21
4.3	Woodland	24
4.4	Water	29
4.5	Military	31
4.6	Coastal	33
4.7	Settlement	37
4.8	Designed landscape	51
4.9	Industrial	56
4.10	Extractive	60
4.11	Recreational	67
4.12	Communications	72
4.13	Commercial	78
4.14	Institutional	80
5.	References and Abbreviations	88
6.	Appendices	89
6.1	Appendix A: Table of attributes and values.....	
6.2	Appendix B: List of HLC types used, with frequency of use.....	
6.3	Appendix C: List of previous types, with frequency of use	

1. Introduction

This document is intended as a guide to the data created by the North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Valley Historic Landscape Characterisation Project, to supplement the main project report (Toase 2010). It outlines the nature of the records, the terminology used, such as the types of attributes, the broad types and HLC types. The majority of the HLC types are also be illustrated (see Section 4).

1.1 Project overview

The North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Valley Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Project was carried out between April 2005 and March 2010 by staff from the Historic Environment Team, North Yorkshire County Council, with Tees Archaeology undertaking characterisation of urban areas within the Lower Tees Valley. The project was part of a national programme supported and developed by English Heritage and in partnership with North Yorkshire County Council, the North York Moors National Park Authority, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, the City of York Council and Tees Archaeology.

HLC is a desk based programme of GIS Mapping and analysis of the current landscape. The process is one of systematic identification and description of historic components in the contemporary rural and urban landscape. This includes all aspects of the natural and built environment which have been shaped by human activity in the past: the distribution of woodland and other semi-natural habitats, the form of fields and their boundaries, the lines of roads, streets and pathways, the disposition of buildings in towns, villages and the countryside. The HLC process starts by describing the current land use, then using aerial photography, modern and historic maps and other data, an understanding is gained of how an area has changed over time. Remnants of past land uses can still exist within today's landscape, giving it its own distinctive character and historic identity, created through centuries of change and development. By understanding how landscapes have evolved we can help to manage change and conserve landscape features that give places their unique character and identity.

Project Aims:

- To characterise the present landscape of North Yorkshire and Lower Tees Valley, in terms of the visible evidence of the human processes that formed it.
- To improve and promote the understanding and appreciation of the historic environment of North Yorkshire and the Lower Tees Valley, both locally and regionally, to a variety of users.
- To create a body of data and a tool to enable informed decisions to be undertaken on conservation and future development.
- To assist partnership with other agencies, particularly with regard to targeting of agri-environment schemes and schemes for rural diversification.
- To inform and generate research agendas for the historic environment

The GIS mapping and digital database are the main products of the project, this consists of a GIS map layer covering all of North Yorkshire including the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales National Parks, the City of York and the Lower Tees Valley, made up of thousands of polygons defining areas of specific historic

character. Each polygon links to a record within the Historic Environment Record database which holds information on the current landscape of that area and on any previous landscape characters that have been identified.

The project has created a permanent database which will be used to promote understanding of the historic environment of the project area and to provide information for a variety of planning, conservation and management-led initiatives and strategies.

The digital data arising from the project has been disseminated to the relevant historic environment records within the project area. A report which summarises the project and gives overviews and discussions of historic landscape character types and areas accompanies the digital data.

1.2 A note about the digitising process

During the initial phases of the project, which involved the characterisation of the areas of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the lowest size limit for characterisation of areas was one hectare. However, for the remainder of the project area, following review of progress and timescales, the lower polygon size limit was raised to two hectares. The exceptions to this were the urban areas of the Lower Tees Valley, including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Billingham and Stockton on Tees. For these areas, more detailed characterisation was carried out to draw out the finer details of the urban historic character (see Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of Toase 2010).

1.3 Nature of the data

The project data was created using the HLC and MapLink modules of the HBSMR database, software developed by Exegesis SDM Ltd. The specific HLC module allows a structured approach to recording historic character, utilising a Microsoft Access database linked by a unique ID number to a MapInfo Professional GIS .tab file. However, it is not necessary to have HBSMR software or MapInfo GIS to view the data, which can be exported in a variety of formats (see Section 3.2 of Toase 2010). At the time of writing, the digital data arising from the project is intended to be archived with the Archaeology Data Service at the University of York, from where the data may be downloaded, and the final report made available in pdf format via the North Yorkshire County Council website.

Each database record consists of a broad character type code, an HLC character type code and up to eight attributes. In addition, it defines a period of origin, a text summary, a text description and a series of confidence judgements.

A table of attributes used in the project database, including their related broad types, values and descriptions is included within Appendix A of this report.

2. Methodology

Details of the project methodology are outlined in Chapter 3 of the final report on the project (Toase 2010). What is included in this section of the user guide, is a description of the fields used in the project database and the GIS files.

2.1 Access database fields

Field name	Description
HLCUID	This is a unique number which is associated with the record, auto-generated by the HBSMR software e.g. HNY12345. The first three letters are unique to North Yorkshire: 'HNY', the last two letters, 'NY' indicating that the record was generated within the North Yorkshire HBSMR system. The 'H' indicates that the record is an HLC module record. The numeric part of the code is unique to each record. This should allow the database to be integrated into other HBSMR systems.
Broad character type code	The broad type code consists of a numeric code which is linked to one of the 14 broad types defined as part of the project.
HLC character type code	The HLC type code is an alpha-numeric code which is unique to each HLC type. The start of the code, of up to 3 letters, indicates the broad type e.g. 'WL' indicates woodland. The numeric part of the code is unique to the HLC type code.
HLC confidence level	The HLC confidence level is chosen from one of three options (certain, probable and possible). This indicates the level of confidence of the researcher in their interpretation.
Full type code	The full type code is a combination of the broad type code and the HLC type code.
Name	This is not is always used but can be utilised in specific examples such as settlements and named woodlands.
Summary	The summary forms a limited free text field which can be used to sum up the attributes and interpretation of the landscape. Within HBSMR this field is linked to associated monument records.
Description	The description is a free text field which allows the information of the summary to be expanded on.
Year from	This defines the start of the period of origin for the HLC character unit.
Year from confidence	This defines the level of confidence of the researcher in the start of the period of origin for the HLC character unit.

Year to	This defines the end of the period of origin for the HLC character unit.
Year to confidence	This defines the level of confidence of the researcher in the end of the period of origin for the HLC character unit.
Unknown date	This tickbox is used where the researcher feels it is not possible to assign a period of origin.
Easting	This defines the easting for the central point of the character unit.
Northing	This defines the northing for the central point of the character unit.
There are two user-defined fields related to the attributes associated with each broad type. There are up to eight attributes for each record, each one with the two fields below:	
Attribute type code	This defines which attribute is being recorded.
Attribute value	This defines the value of the attribute associated with this particular record.

2.2 Fields associated with the HLC Mapinfo polygon

Field name	Description
Topology	This records the nature of the geographical entity being recorded, whether it's extent is an area, line, point or dispersed.
NGR qualifier	This records the accuracy of the National Grid Reference, whether it is, for example, approximate, centred on, exact or estimated from sources.
Output precision	This records the precision of the grid reference, i.e. whether it is recorded to 2-, 4-, 6-, 8- or 10-figures.
Height	This records the height above Ordnance Datum of the character unit.
Area	This records the area of the character unit
MinX	This records the minimum coordinate on the X axis
MinY	This records the minimum coordinate on the Y axis
MaxX	This records the maximum coordinate on the X axis

MaxY	This records the maximum coordinate on the Y axis
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2.3 Mapinfo table fields

Each record within the HLC.tab file is tied to a Mapinfo polygon which defines the physical extent of the character unit.

The Mapinfo table shares some information with the access database, however there are differences.

Field name	Description
HLCUID	This is the same as the Access database and allows the Mapinfo .tab file and the Access database to be linked
Broad character type code	The broad type code consists of a numeric code which is linked to one of the 14 broad types defined as part of the project.
HLC character type code	The HLC type code is an alpha-numeric code which is unique to each HLC type. The start of the code, of up to 3 letters, indicates the broad type e.g. 'WL' indicates woodland. The numeric part of the code is unique to the HLC type code.
HLC confidence level	The HLC confidence level is chosen from one of three options (certain, probable and possible). This indicates the level of confidence of the researcher in their interpretation.
Broad type	This is a text field which records the broad character type
HLC type	This is a text field which records the HLC character type
Name	This is not often used, but can be utilised in specific examples such as settlements and named woodlands where a name is recorded in the source material.
Summary	The summary forms a limited free text field which can be used to sum up the attributes and interpretation of the landscape. Within HBSMR this field is linked to associated monument records.

2.4 Confidence

The project was undertaken as a desk-based exercise using only the sources described in section 3.3 of the project report (Toase 2010). Due to the large extent of the project area and the time constraints, it was not possible to verify historic character interpretations on the ground. Over the five year duration of the project, inevitably, information recorded by the mapping and aerial photographic sources

used may have become out of date. Where discrepancies were identified between sources, these were noted in the database record and the latest dated source was used to inform the characterisation. The project results, therefore, represent an interpretation of historic character at the point in time at which each record was created.

The confidence of decisions made by the project officers about their interpretation of the historic character of an area is recorded in the database using the terms certain, probable or possible. This allows the interpretations to be assessed on their likelihood. Similarly, in the database fields recording the confidence of start and end dates of date ranges (Year from confidence; Year to confidence), uncertainty is recorded with a question mark.

The project records, therefore, provide a starting point; a framework for more detailed work to be undertaken thereafter, which may refine or amend the interpretations.

3. Terminology

An overview of the broad types and HLC types used throughout the project is given in Chapter 4 of the final report on the project (Toase 2010). What is included in this section of the user guide, is a description of the broad types used in the project database. Appendices A, B and C provide detailed listings of the attributes and values, and their associated broad types, as well as the HLC types, their frequency of use, and use as previous types and their associated broad types.

3.1 Broad character types

The broad character type is the highest, and most general, definition associated with the HLC record. Fourteen of these types were used by the project, and are broadly similar to those used by other HLC projects around the country. Their descriptions are shown in the table below:

Field name	Description
Unenclosed land	This term is used for land which is not defined by a series of internal and external boundaries. If there is evidence of other activity within an area of unenclosed land this will take precedent i.e. mineral extraction. Unenclosed land is land that is not divided into fields. There may be a boundary defining the external limit of the area, but not always, inside that the land is left open without any internal divisions. The majority of the unenclosed land is common land mainly represented by the moorland with some exceptions.
Enclosed Land	This term is used where there the historic character of the landscape is defined by a series of enclosing boundaries, internal and external. Enclosed land is land that has been divided up into fields, enclosed by boundaries, which can be hedges, dry stone walls, fences, drainage ditches or track ways. The term 'enclosed land' encompasses a variety of types of field pattern which can be recognised and assigned broad date ranges for their creation.
Woodland	This term is used where the landscape is defined by woodland, where trees form the dominant land use. These are represented by a variety of different woodland types, such as plantations of coniferous, broad-leaved or mixed types of trees, ancient woodland or spring wood, amongst others. These woodland types can be identified and assigned broad date ranges for their creation.

Water	This term is used for bodies of water such as lakes and reservoirs. Where there is evidence that the body of water has previously been used for extraction, this will be recorded as extraction re-used. Water is used as a character type for bodies of water whether they are natural or man-made, for example, estuaries, natural lakes and reservoirs, are characterised as water. In each case the bodies of water have a dominant use such as fishing, recreation or water supply.
Military	This term is used for large-scale military features. These are sites known to have a military function such as barracks, areas of land associated with military training, centres for military communications and airfields.
Coastal	This term is used to refer to areas which display a coastal characteristic, i.e. land which forms the coastal strip. Where it can be demonstrated that another broad type is more appropriate this will be utilised e.g. alum extraction. Coastal includes a variety of semi-natural and built environments, such as coastal cliffs and slopes, rocky foreshore, sands, mudflats and marshes as well as seafronts and harbours.
Settlement	This broad type is utilised for built settlements; all areas where people live together in communities. Settlements range from small farm complexes, hamlets and villages through to large towns and cities. The larger towns are usually made up of several different types of settlement such as areas of semi-detached housing or terraced housing, often with an historic town core, defined by burgage plots around a market place or along a high street. The broad phases of a town's development and its origins are recorded where they have been identified. The smaller settlements are defined as village types according to their plan form, for example, green village for those with village greens and linear or nucleated villages for others depending on their plan form.
Designed landscape	This term is used to refer to designed landscapes of a variety of types including parkland, cemeteries, allotments, deer parks. A designed landscape is an area that has been deliberately changed to provide a landscaped park or garden. These have been planned and designed sometimes by individual land owners for their own private use and sometimes by municipal bodies for public use. They can often be assigned a broad date range for their creation, particularly for those designed by the private individual or family. The designed landscapes include country estates, deer parks, gardens and pleasure grounds, for example at houses such as Castle Howard and many others. They also include public parks and ornamental parkland within our towns, municipal cemeteries, private burial grounds and allotments.

Industrial	This term is used to describe an area which is dominated by industry. This should not necessarily be seen as heavy industry and may include areas associated with small-scale tile and brick production. An industrial site is where manufacturing or industrial processes take place, in factories or mills. The industry represented is varied and includes mixed commercial industrial estates, food processing and fuel distribution, through to engineering, steel, iron and chemical works, docks and shipyards, amongst others.
Extractive	This term is used for areas of the landscape which are characterised by high densities of extraction, normally mineral. This term will normally override the presence of enclosed land due to the impact of extraction features on the landscape. Extractive areas are those where extraction from the surface or from underground has been carried out. The products which have been extracted include, coal, lead, limestone, salt, stone including sandstone, ironstone, whinstone, chalk, clay, peat and alum. The various ways of extracting these materials is recorded such as deep-shaft mine, shallow-shaft mine, open-cast mine or quarries.
Recreational	This term refers to areas which are dominated by features associated with recreation, primarily in the modern use of the term. For example, ornamental parkland and pleasure gardens would come under the designed landscape broad type. The recreational broad type refers to areas used for recreational purposes or activities associated with the leisure and tourism industry. This ranges from playing fields or sports fields, bowling greens, rugby or cricket grounds and football fields, to amusement parks, caravan parks, golf courses, greyhound or horse racing tracks and motor racing tracks.
Communications	This term refers to areas which are defined by parts of the communications network, such as railway stations, motorway services, road junctions, airfields and bus stations. The linear network that joins these places together is not included in this character type. As a principle, narrow, linear communications features such as roads or canals have not been recorded as independent polygons, but have been incorporated into areas of adjacent character.
Commercial	This term relates to commercial features, primarily those related to retail or large-scale business undertakings. Commercial sites are those areas that are used solely for the purposes of business and retail, including distribution depots and auction marts. These tend to be part of the expansion of towns in the 19 th and 20 th centuries, and sometimes reuse previous industrial land, or disused railway stations and train yards, or can be expansion into previously rural areas.

Institutional	This term is used for institutions and includes land associated with them. This may be in contrast to the separation of designed landscape and settlement, however the grounds of institutions are an integral part of them and cannot be separated so easily. This is used mainly for building complexes, or areas used by institutions such as schools, colleges, hospitals and churches. Civil and municipal organisations, such as fire stations and prisons, are also included in this broad type. Where it has been possible to define these areas, it is recorded where they are active or inactive or if they have been reused for other purposes.
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3.2 Historic landscape character (HLC) types

The HLC character types form the heart of the project, which is a strategic overview of historic landscape character for the project area. These HLC character types are the interpretations of the evidence available to the project officers at the time of characterisation to arrive at a conclusion of the historic character of the area to which each record is associated.

The HLC type for an area does not preclude other historic activity occurring within a given area, for example there may be areas of woodland or small dispersed settlements in areas characterised as enclosed land. The HLC type refers to the overall defining historic character, for example that which has had the major impact in shaping the landscape.

The following section 4 of this user guide includes an illustration and brief description of each of the HLC types most commonly used within the project database, arranged alphabetically in sections by broad type. Lists of character types used as HLC types and as previous types, quantifying their frequency of use in the project database are included in Appendices B and C.

3.3 Previous types

When defining areas of historic landscape character as polygons in the GIS, the modern mapping was compared with the historic Ordnance Survey mapping (generally this included the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63) and second edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1889-99)). Within an HLC type polygon, as well as the current HLC type, if different character types could be identified from earlier periods, these earlier character types were also recorded in the database as 'previous types'.

For each HLC type polygon, there may be more than one previous type recorded for the area covered. For example, a large area of modern improved fields may have formerly been a combination of piecemeal enclosure in some areas, and planned large-scale parliamentary enclosure in others, before boundary loss, as evidenced by both the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63) and the second edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1889-99).

Alternatively, there could be further differences between these two editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping, which show progression from one historic landscape

character type to another over time. For example, before becoming a combination of piecemeal enclosure and planned large-scale parliamentary enclosure (as evident on the second edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1889-99)), the earlier previous type could have been open field (as evident on the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63)).

For each previous type, the date range is recorded for the period of time that that character is evidenced. Similar to the recording of HLC types, a confidence rating on the interpretation of historic character and the date range, to and from, is recorded.

3.4 Legibility

Legibility is one of the attributes that has been recorded in the project for every polygon characterised (see Appendix A), but is probably one of the hardest to define. This attribute is used in relation to all broad types and aims to classify, in a relatively subjective fashion, the degree to which the previous historic character visible on the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63) remains visible in the current landscape.

Legibility is a subjective assessment of how dynamic a landscape is, that is how much change has occurred by comparing the modern Ordnance Survey vector mapping (2003-2010) with the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63). In the case of enclosed land, for example, legibility has been assessed by the amount of change in boundaries which has occurred since the first edition six-inch County Series Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63). This may be indicated by boundary loss, or possibly an increase in boundaries subdividing existing fields. In relation to settlement, the legibility assessment may be based on the increase in dwellings (which in terms of modern estates can have a fairly dramatic impact on the historic character) or the amount of infilling in established settlements.

3.5 Attributes

Appendix A includes a table listing the attributes alphabetically. The associated broad types which use each attribute are identified, as are the values that have been recorded for each attribute. These are accompanied by a description, which includes the details included as scope notes within the project database.

Where the terminology “no discernable” is used, for example in the case of public space where “no discernable public space” is an attribute value, this refers to the fact that it has not been possible to identify with the evidence available to the project whether there is public space present or not. This contrasts with the value “no public space”, where it has been possible to determine that there is no public space.

4. Historic Landscape Character (HLC) Type Definitions, by Broad Type

The following illustrations use vertical aerial photographs held in the project GIS, all are High Resolution Aerial Imagery of the UK © ukperspectives.com 2003.

4.1 Enclosed land



a) Assart

A piece of forest land, or woodland, converted by the felling of trees to arable use, suitable for growing crops. Often with irregular boundaries.



b) Cow pasture

A well defined enclosed area for the pasturing of cattle. This is land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle. The term has only been used where there is evidence that the use is traditionally as cow pasture, for example, from place name evidence.



c) Crofts associated with settlement

This term is used for crofts which are directly associated with property boundaries. Crofts are small enclosed fields or areas of pasture near houses, and are typical of the medieval period.



d) Demense

This term is used where the area can be demonstrated to be demense land, which is a piece of land attached to a manor and retained by the owner for their own use, or the lands of an estate.



e) Early field system

This term is used for field systems which pre-date the medieval period, i.e. before AD 1066.



f) Intake

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that an area of enclosed fields includes intake land. Intake is land reclaimed from either an area of moorland, or common.



g) Large-scale private enclosure

This term is used for enclosure of land which can be shown to have been carried out on a large scale by a private landowner without an act of Parliament. Enclosure was common in the AD 18th and 19th centuries and resulted in rectangular fields, with straight boundaries, usually formed by hedges, which were created by consolidating strips in the former open fields, or by enclosing areas of former common or waste.



h) Lowland intakes

This is used for lowland, possibly irregular, intakes of enclosed land from common land and previously unenclosed areas. Intake is often identified as such on the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63).



i) Lowland meadows

This is an area of meadow land, normally found in valley bottoms. Meadow is cut for hay and grazed seasonally.



j) Lynchets

This term is used where the broad type of enclosed land is determined by the presence of lynchets which have not been superseded by later enclosure. A lynchet is a ridge or ledge formed along the downhill side of a slope by ploughing.



k) Modern improved fields

This term is used for areas which have seen considerable consolidation or removal of the field boundaries to create much larger, prairie-like fields. These fields have seen a high degree of boundary loss and are over ten hectares in size.



l) Open field

As part of the traditional medieval system of farming, each village had several large, open fields which were divided into strips which were farmed by individuals or families. After harvest, or while fallow, the open field was available to the community for grazing animals. These fields are usually without internal divisions (such as hedges, walls or fences).



m) Pasture

This term is used where the area can be demonstrated to be pasture, that is land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially sheep or cattle.



n) Piecemeal enclosure

Areas of enclosure which pre-date the parliamentary enclosure of the AD 18th and 19th centuries and do not conform to the open field pattern. These were usually achieved at a local level by agreement among landlords and tenants.



o) Planned large-scale parliamentary enclosure

This defines areas of land which have been enclosed through the implementation of a parliamentary act in the AD 18th and 19th century. These are characterised by areas of regular fields defined by straight boundaries, usually hedges, normally occurring in areas which have previously been open field, common land or moor (a term used in a lowland context to define unenclosed land rather than true moorland).



p) Smallholding

This term is used where an area of enclosed land is referred to on the Ordnance Survey mapping as smallholdings. This term was only used in the pilot phase of the project, as it was found that anything which could be classed as smallholdings was either under the two hectare limit, or was part of a much more extensive landscape character type.



q) Strip fields

An area of agricultural land, which is divided into small, elongated, rectangular fields running parallel to each other. These are characterised by reverse 'S'-shaped, curved boundaries which follow the pattern of strips of the former open field system and represent private enclosure.



r) Unknown planned enclosure

This term is used for enclosure where the project could not identify from the sources used whether it is enclosed through parliamentary act or private agreement.

4.2 Unenclosed land



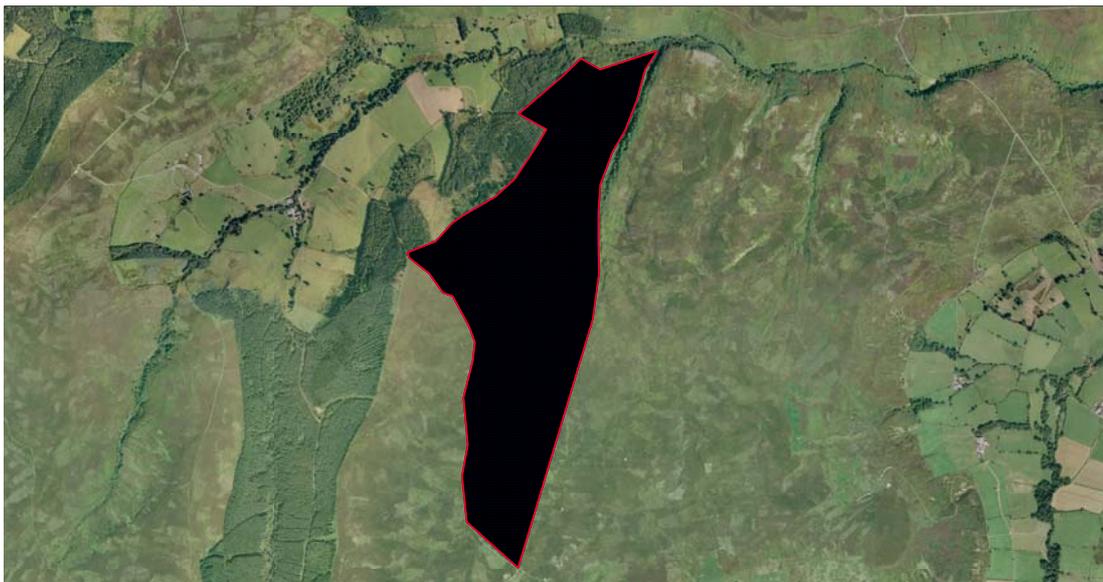
a) Commonland (Lowland)

This term is used for common land which is in a lowland position below 240m Ordnance Datum. Common land is taken to be land in private ownership, where other people have certain traditional rights to use it in specified ways, such as being allowed to graze their livestock or gather firewood.



b) Commonland (Upland)

This term is used for common land which is in an upland position above 240m Ordnance Datum.



c) Freehold moorland

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the moorland was freehold. Freehold is when there is a right to enjoy the possession and use of a parcel of land for an indefinite period (as opposed to leasehold, which is for a fixed, definite period).



d) Greens

This term is used to refer to greens, such as but not exclusively, in villages. It is more likely, however, that the green will form an integral part of the character of the village if it is less than two hectares in extent (see section 4.7 j): Green village). Traditionally, a village green was often common grassland at the centre of an agricultural or other rural settlement, and was used for grazing. Some also have a pond, often originally for watering stock such as cattle.



e) Moorland

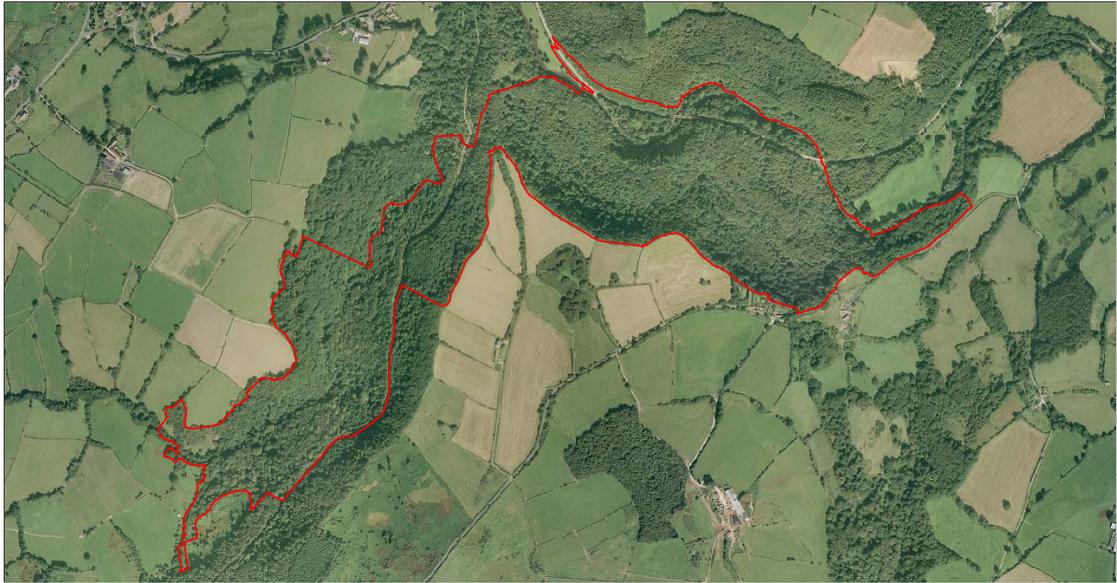
This term is used where the unenclosed land can be demonstrated to be moorland. Moorland is open, uncultivated land, with many uses. It is often covered with heather and bracken, but can also be covered with other vegetation, such as grass.



f) Reverted moorland

This term is used where enclosed land has reverted to moorland.

4.3 Woodland



a) Ancient and semi-natural woodland (ASNW)

This consists of woodland which has been present since before AD 1600.



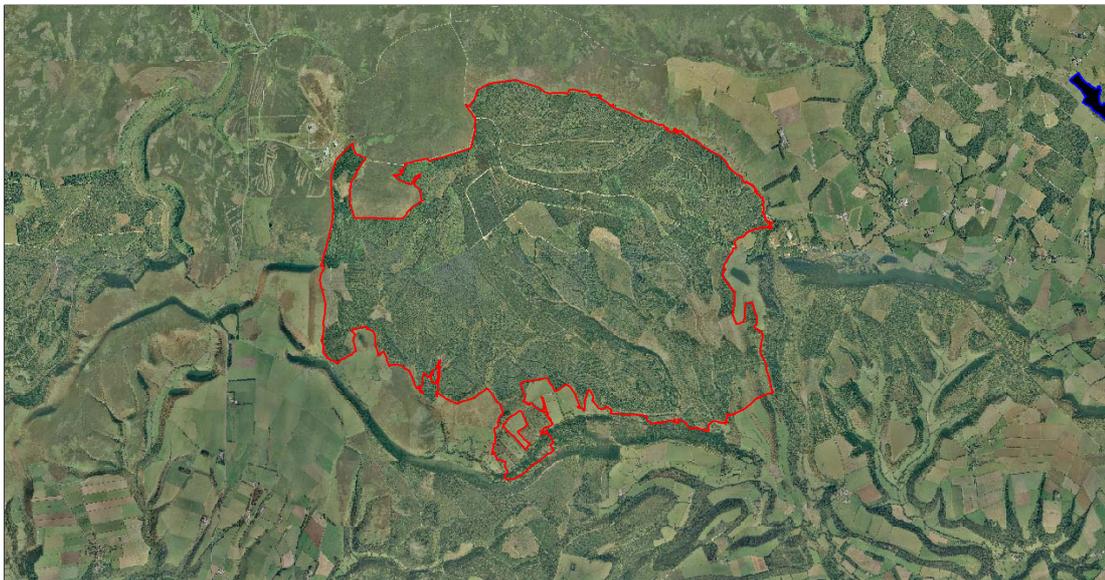
b) Ancient and semi-natural woodland (restocked)

This is an area of woodland which can be demonstrated to have dated before AD 1600 but the actual trees have been replanted in the period after AD 1600.



c) Broad-leaved plantation

This is an area of plantation, which post-dates the AD 1600 cut off date for ancient semi-natural woodland, which consists of broad-leaved woodland defined as planted woodland (including arboreta) with 10% or less conifer in the canopy.



d) Coniferous plantation

This is an area of plantation, which post-dates the AD 1600 cut off date for ancient semi-natural woodland, which consists of coniferous woodland defined as planted woodland (including arboreta) with 10% or less broad-leaved trees in the canopy.



e) Covert

This is a post-medieval feature which is connected with hunting, as a shelter or thicket for game. This term is only used where the covert is over two hectares in extent and not part of the wider historic landscape character.



f) Mixed plantation

This is an area of plantation, which post-dates the AD 1600 cut off date for ancient semi-natural woodland, and consists of a mixed woodland defined as planted woodland (including arboreta) with 10% to 90% of both broad-leaved and coniferous trees in the canopy.



g) Ornamental plantation

This defines a plantation which is not contained as part of a wider designed landscape. This term was only used in the pilot phase due to its size in other parts of the landscape being smaller than the two hectare threshold.



h) Spring wood

This is wood which has been used for coppicing (where young tree stems are repeatedly cut down to near ground level to promote the growth of thin shoots) and can be demonstrated to be spring woodland from documentary evidence, such as Ordnance Survey mapping.



i) Wet wood

Woodland on poorly drained or seasonally wet soils. Alder, birches and willows usually dominate. Wet woods frequently occur in a mosaic with other woodland key habitat types (e.g. with upland mixed ash or oak woods) and with open wetland habitats such as fens. Can occur in both upland and lowland situations.



j) Wood pasture

Wood pasture typically consists of an area of trees grown as a crop, and thus usually pollarded, with grazing below for a variety of livestock. It may comprise trees at widespread density and regular arrangement, in a matrix of grazed grassland, heathland and/or woodland ground flora vegetation.

4.4 Water



a) Estuary

This term is used for estuaries associated with rivers, where the mouth of the river meets the sea.



b) Man-made lake

These refer to man-made lakes which have a range of uses, and are distinct from reservoirs associated with water storage and the management of water supply.



c) Natural lake

This term is used for natural lakes; bodies of water which are found inland and are not part of the sea.



d) Reservoir

As distinct from man-made lakes, a reservoir is a natural or artificial pond or lake used for water storage and the management of water supply.

4.5 Military



a) Accommodation

This is used where an area can be demonstrated to be associated with military accommodation, for example a garrison.



b) Communications

This is used where an area can be demonstrated to be associated with military communications, including airfields.



c) Training

This is used where an area can be associated with military training.

4.6 Coastal



a) Boat landing

This term is used for a boat landing, as distinct from a wet dock. This term was only used once, during the pilot phase of the project.



b) Coastal cliffs

This term refers to areas marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping as coastal cliffs. Where there is evidence for other activity, this other activity will override the use of the coastal cliffs term if it is more than two hectares in extent.



c) Coastal slopes

This term refers to areas marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping as coastal slopes. Where there is evidence for other activity, this other activity will override the use of the coastal slopes term if it is more than two hectares in extent.



d) Harbour

This term is used where the historic character of an area is defined by a harbour. This is an area of water next to the coast, often protected from the sea by a thick wall, where ships and boats can shelter and load and unload cargo.



e) Mudflats

This term refers to areas marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping as mudflats. Where there is evidence for other activity, this other activity will override the use of the mudflats term if it is more than two hectares in extent.



f) Rocky foreshore

This term refers to areas marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping as rocky foreshores. Where there is evidence for other activity, this other activity will override the use of the rocky foreshore term if it is more than two hectares in extent.



g) Sands

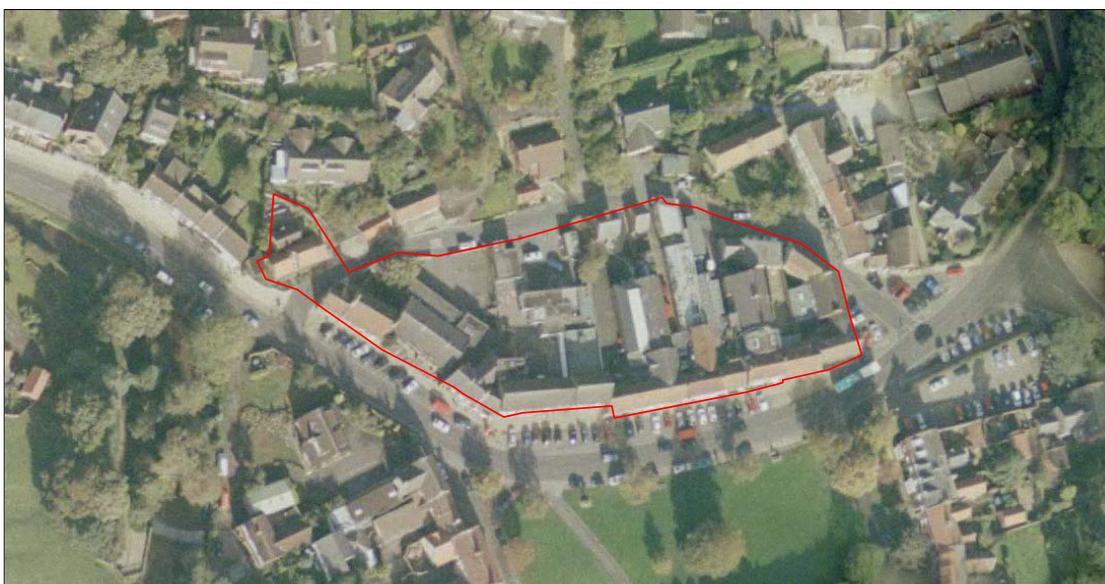
This term refers to areas marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping as sands. Where there is evidence for other activity, this other activity will override the use of the sands term if it is more than two hectares in extent.

4.7 Settlement



a) Ancient Settlement

Used for settlement patterns represented by earthwork features, for example, which do not conform to one of the other more defined settlement categories.



b) Burgage plots

This term is used for burgage plots. This was only used once, during the pilot phase of the project. Burgage plots are long, narrow strips of land running at right angles to the main streets in medieval towns. The houses or shops would usually be at the front, facing onto the street. Behind them would be workshops and yards with connecting alleyways at the back. See also 4.7i) historic town core.



c) Deserted medieval village

This term is used where an area can be demonstrated to be a deserted medieval village, a former settlement which was abandoned during the medieval period (c. AD 1066 to 1540), typically leaving no trace apart from earthworks or cropmarks. This character type is often recorded by the project as a previous type, as the historic landscape character of the area has often been superseded by a later HLC type, such as country estate.



d) Detached housing

This is used where a settlement pattern is demonstrated to be made up of detached housing, that is free-standing residential buildings.



e) Elite residence

This is the term used for large private estates and elite residences. Following the pilot phase of the project, rather than being included as separate entities, these were included within the relevant designed landscape HLC type, as the elite residences identified were less than two hectares in extent.



f) Estate village

This term is used for villages which are associated with large-scale private estates. They are often purpose-built model village for the workers on a country house estate.



g) Farm complex

This term is used for a farmhouse and ancillary buildings forming a group. If the areas they cover are less than two hectares, they are included with the historic landscape character of their surrounding area.



h) Grange

This term is used where it is believed that a farm is a grange. Due to the specific meaning of the term it has only be used where it can be demonstrated to be derived from a medieval grange. Granges are an outlying farm or estate used for food production, centred around a house with its outbuildings and possibly including other facilities such as a mill or a tithe barn, usually belonging to a religious order or feudal lord.



i) Green hamlet

This term is used for settlements defined as hamlets, focussed around a green. A hamlet is a small settlement with no ecclesiastical or lay administrative function. See also 4.2d) Greens, which is generally used where the green itself is larger than 2 hectares.



j) Green village

This term is used for settlements defined as villages, where the layout is based on the village green. A village is a collection of dwelling-houses and other buildings, usually larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town, with a simpler organisation and administration than the latter. See also 4.2d) Greens, which is generally used where the green itself is larger than 2 hectares.



k) Hamlet

This term is used for a settlement defined as a hamlet, where it cannot be determined to fit into the other more specific definitions (eg green, linear or nucleated).



l) Historic town core

This is used where the historic core of the town can be identified. This will normally be done using the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63) or, if it can be proved, by the form of the settlement, for example where the historic core is defined by burgage plots (see also 4.7b).



m) Linear hamlet

This term is used for settlements defined as hamlets, with a linear layout.



n) Linear village

This term is used for settlements defined as villages, with a linear layout.



o) Low-rise flats

This term is used for a residential area characterised by blocks of low-rise flats, with generally less than five floors.



p) Navy camp

Used for sites where it can be identified that the historical character is defined by the remains of a Navy Camp, normally a series of temporary dwellings established for the duration of a construction project. This term will not be used where the remains are primarily below ground, but where they are visible as earthworks and/or extant structures forming the main physical aspect of the historic landscape character.



q) Nucleated hamlet

This term is used for a settlement defined as a hamlet, where the layout is nucleated.



r) Nucleated village

This term is used for a settlement defined as a village, where the layout is nucleated.



s) Planned estate

This term is used for planned housing estates, a residential district planned as a unit.



t) Private housing estate

This term is used for a private housing estate. This term can be used instead of planned estate, where it can be demonstrated to be a modern, speculative development.



u) Ring-fenced farm

This is used where a settlement can be demonstrated to be a ring-fenced farm. These are similar to squatter settlements and single ancient farms in that they are often single farms, created out of areas of waste or moorland, and are defined by an enclosed boundary around them.



v) Semi-detached housing

This term is used where a residential area is characterised by a large amount of semi-detached housing, that is dwellings that are two properties built as one unit. Each dwelling is attached to another on only one side.



w) Shrunken medieval village

This term is similar to deserted medieval village, used where an area can be demonstrated to be a former settlement which was abandoned during the medieval period (c. AD 1066 to 1540), typically leaving no trace apart from earthworks or cropmarks. A shrunken medieval village is one where some (usually more than three) houses survive. This character type is often recorded by the project as a previous type, as the historic landscape character of the area has often been superseded by a later HLC type, such as nucleated village.



x) Single ancient farm

This is used for settlements with a very well defined external boundary which surrounds a farm and has intake land from moorland. This term is similar to ring-fenced farm and squatter settlement.



y) Squatter settlement

This term is used for settlements which have enclosed land from commonland, where a person has no legal right to occupy the land. These tend to be isolated and discreet from patterns of intake, which has an accreted form. They are similar in form to ring-fenced farms and single ancient farms.



z) Through terraces

This term is used for areas of settlement where the housing is defined by residential terraces. A terraced house is one of a line of houses attached to and adjoining one another and planned and built as one unit.



aa) Villa

Used for modern villas, normally large dwellings on the outskirts of larger settlements. This term was only used once in the very early stages of the project.

The following settlement HLC types were developed specifically to respond to the more detailed character of the Lower Tees Valley characterisation; they are not illustrated:

ab) Bungalows

This term was used where the historic character was defined by the presence of bungalow (single storey) housing

ac) High-rise apartments

This term was used where the historic character is defined by high-rise apartments, with generally more than five floors.

ad) Terraced housing (with direct street frontage)

This is used for terraced housing with no front garden.

ae) Terraced housing (with forecourt front garden)

This term was used for terrace housing which had evidence for a forecourt front garden.

af) Terraced housing (with front and back garden)

This term was used where the terrace housing showed clear evidence of the presence of front and back gardens.

4.8 Designed landscape



a) Allotments

This term is used for areas of allotments, areas of land within or just outside a settlement where plots are rented out for the growing of vegetables, fruits or flowers to private householders.



b) Country estate

This is used for designed landscapes which form the major parts of a country estate. An area of privately owned land attached to, and incorporating, a country house and associated buildings (see also 4.7e, elite residence).



c) Deer park

This term is used for areas which can be demonstrated to be deer parks. A deer park is a large park for keeping deer, in medieval times their prime purpose was for hunting.



d) Gardens and pleasure grounds

This term is used for designed landscapes which are identified in their form as being gardens and pleasure grounds. An enclosed piece of ground devoted to private recreational purposes, often associated with an elite residence, such as a country house.



e) Municipal cemetery

This term is used for large-scale municipal cemeteries, relating to a city or town or its governing body, not attached to a parish church.



f) Ornamental parkland

This is used to denote ornamental parkland, a piece of land with few or no buildings, maintained for ornamental purposes. This term has been used interchangeably with country estate and gardens and pleasure rounds (see 4.8b and 4.8d).



g) Private burial ground

This is used for private burial grounds, for example Quaker cemeteries. This term was only used once by the project, mainly as a result of the small scale of these character types.



h) Public park

This is used for areas which are set aside for the use of the public for entertainment and leisure purposes.



i) Unidentified parkland

This term is used for areas which are parkland, but the exact type could not be identified within the scope of the project.

4.9 Industrial



a) Ash Pile

This is used for areas where the historic character is defined by large-scale industrial ash storage.



b) Ceramic building materials

This is used for an area concerned with the creation of ceramic building materials such as brick and tile works and is similar to 4.10b), clay pits brick works HLC type under the extractive broad type.



c) Food processing

This term is provided for industrial areas associated with food processing. Due to the usual small size of these polygons they fell below the characterisation threshold for the project.



d) Mill hemp

This term refers to a mill used for the processing of hemp, usually to produce rope.



e) Mixed commercial

This is used for areas which are defined by mixed commercial usage on an industrial scale.



f) Rubbish tip

This term is used for large-scale rubbish tips. A site where household rubbish and other waste products are disposed of.



g) Utilities (including gas, electric etc)

This term is used for features associated with the provision of utilities services, e.g. power stations and sub-stations.



h) Water processing/pumping/sewerage

This term is used for areas associated with water processing, including buildings, engineering constructions and machinery, used for the purpose of supplying a town, etc, with water distributed through pipes.

4.10 Extractive



a) Alum extraction

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the area was used for the extraction of alum (hydrous sulphate or salt and alumina).



b) Clay pits brick works

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that an area is defined by the presence of clay extraction pits or brick works. This term was only used once during the project and is similar to 4.9b), ceramic building materials HLC type under the industrial broad type.



c) Deep-shaft mine coal

This term is used where the historic landscape character is dominated by the deep-shaft mining of coal.



d) Ironstone working

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the extraction site was used for the removal of ironstone or iron ore.



e) Jet working

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the extraction site is related to the recovery of jet.



f) Mine lead

This term is used where the extraction can be demonstrated to be related to lead workings.



g) Mine unknown

This term is used where the historic landscape character is identified as being defined by mining, but it is not possible to determine the type of mine. This term was only used once during the project.



h) Quarry aggregates

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the quarry is used for the extraction of aggregates, including gravel.



i) Quarry chalk

This term is used where the area is defined by a quarry used for the extraction of chalk.



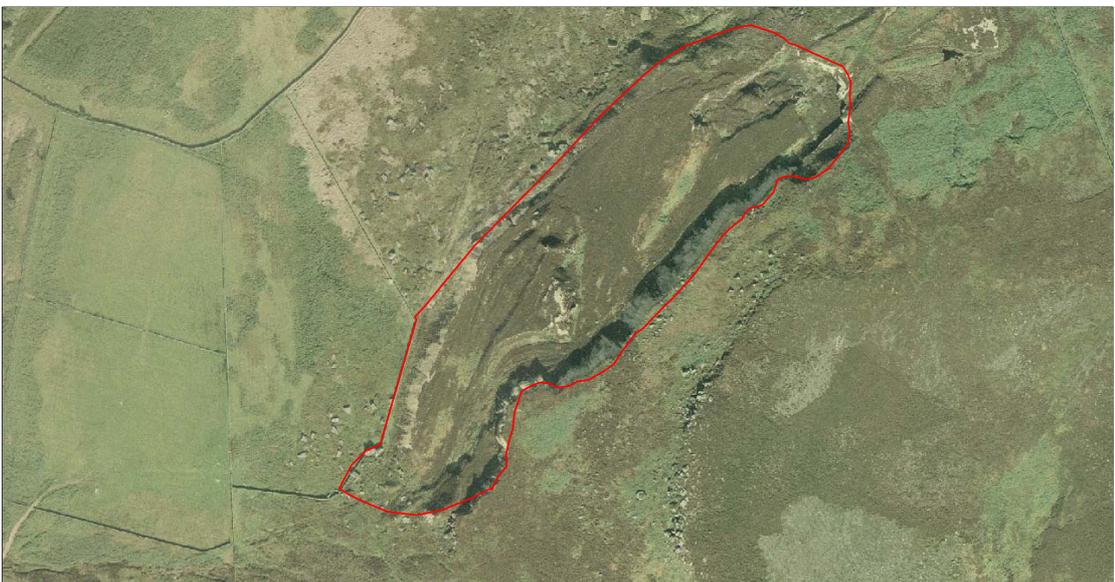
j) Quarry flooded

This term is used for former quarries which are disused and have been flooded.



k) Quarry limestone

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that a quarry has been used for the extraction of limestone.



l) Quarry other

This term is to be used where the area is defined by quarrying, but the type of extraction material cannot be identified.



m) Quarry sandstone

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the quarry was used for the extraction of sandstone.



n) Shallow-shaft coal mining

This term is used where the character is defined by the shallow shaft extraction of coal, normally through a series of small pits in a linear form.

4.11 Recreational



a) Amusement park

This term is used for amusement parks, generally a recreation ground with usually permanent structures. It usually contains fairground rides such as ghost trains, helter skelter and roller coasters.



b) Caravan park

This term is used where the historic character of the landscape is determined by the presence of caravan parks, a camping place set aside for the use of caravans.



c) Cricket ground

This is an area characterised by cricket grounds where these are distinct from general playing fields. They comprise the entire playing area and associated buildings upon which the game of cricket is played.



d) Golf course

Term used for a golf course and ancillary buildings, whether municipal or a private club. A prepared area of ground used to play the game of golf on.



e) Holiday park

This is used for recreational areas which are classified with holiday parks. This is distinct from caravan parks. A holiday park will generally refer to purposely built camp with recreational facilities and individual chalets for accommodation.



f) Playing fields

This is used where an area is playing fields, a field or piece of ground used for the playing of games and other activities.



g) Recreation ground

This term is used for an area used as a recreation ground, a public ground with facilities for games and other activities.



h) Spa resort

This term is used for features associated with a medicinal or mineral spring. This term was only used once during the pilot phase of the project.



i) Tennis courts

This is used for an area characterised by tennis courts, as distinct from general playing fields. This term was only used twice in the pilot phases of the project.

4.12 Communications



a) Air unidentified

This term is used for areas associated with air communication networks, such as airports, runways and hangars, where it is not possible to identify the specific use (e.g. private, commercial or military). See 4.5b) for military airfields.



b) Bus station

This is used for bus stations, a building and open area from which buses, usually those working local or regional services, begin or end their journeys.



c) Canal basin

This term is used for canal basins which are still significant features within the landscape. An open area of water, usually artificial and enclosed by dock gates or locks, lined with wharves and warehouses, where barges, narrow boats and other canal vessels can load and unload goods and supplies.



d) Lock system

This term is used for significant lock systems within the canal network which can be identified. A section of the water channel on a canal or river shut off above and below by lock gates provided with sluices to let the water out and in, and thus raise or lower boats from one level to another.



e) Motorway services

This term is used for complexes along the motorway, where services (eg. restaurants, shops) are provided in addition to facilities for buying petrol.



f) Rail unidentified

This term is used for areas associated with rail communication networks, where it is not possible to assign a more specific term.



g) Railway station

This term is used for railway stations, places where railway trains regularly stop for taking up and setting down passengers or for receiving goods for transport.



h) Road junction (motorway)

This term is used for major motorway junctions where two or more roads meet.



i) Road junction (other)

This term is used where there is a major road junction which is not related to a motorway, where two or more roads meet.



j) Road unidentified

This term is used for areas associated with road communication networks, such as motorways, and it is not possible to assign a more specific term.



k) Train yard

This term is used for areas defined as a train yard, most commonly for the movement of goods.

4.13 Commercial



a) Auction mart

This term is used for large commercial premises used for auctions, a place where public sales of goods or livestock are made by competitive bidding.



b) Business unidentified

This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the character is defined by the presence of a business area.



c) Distribution depot

This term will be used where it can be demonstrated that the area is defined by the presence of a distribution depot, a short-term storage centre of goods or special parts to facilitate the rapid processing of orders and supply of goods to customers.



d) Retail unidentified

This term will be used where it can be demonstrated that the area is defined by the presence of retail buildings.

4.14 Institutional



a) Church (general)

This is used for churches and associated property including attached churchyards.



b) Civil and municipal active

Used for civil and municipal character areas, particularly where there are a number of features on their own which are less than two hectares, but collectively they exceed two hectares. The active qualifier shows that they are still used for their original purpose.



c) Civil and municipal reused

Used for civil and municipal character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. The reused term shows that they have been reused for another purpose.



d) College

This term is used for areas of colleges including sixth form and further education colleges, but not universities.



e) Educational active

Used for educational character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which on their own do not exceed two hectares, but collectively do. The qualifier of active is used where the area is still used for its original purpose.



f) Medical active

Used for medical character areas, such as hospitals, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. The active qualifier is used where the area is still being used for its original purpose.



g) Medical inactive

Used for medical character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. The inactive qualifier shows that they have gone out of use.



h) Medical reused

Used for medical character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. The reused qualifier shows that they have been reused for another purpose.



i) Military active

Used for military character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. The active qualifier is used where the area is still active within its original form.



j) Military inactive

Used for military character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. The inactive qualifier is used where the area no longer functions as a military holding.



k) Military reused

Used for military character areas, particularly where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area but on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do. This term is used where the military areas have maintained their original form but being reused for another purpose.



l) Religious active

Used for religious character areas. Where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area and on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do, this term can be employed. This active qualifier refers to the fact that the buildings are still employed for their original purpose.



m) Religious inactive

Used for religious character areas. Where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area and on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do, this term can be employed. The inactive qualifier refers to a religious area which has gone out of use.



n) Religious reused

Used for religious character areas. Where there are a number of features which are gathered into an area and on their own do not exceed two hectares yet collectively do, this term can be employed. The reused qualifier refers to a religious area which has been reused for another purpose.



o) School

This term is used for buildings and associated grounds which are defined on Ordnance Survey mapping as schools.

5. References and Abbreviations

5.1 References

Toase, S 2010 Historic Landscape Character, North Yorkshire York and the Lower Tees Valley, Final Report, NYCC and English Heritage, unpublished.

5.2 Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
DoE	Department of the Environment
GIS	Geographic Information System
HBSMR	Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLS	Higher Level Stewardship
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
NGR	National Grid Reference
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
UID	Unique Identification Number

6. Appendices

6.1 Appendix A: Table of attributes and values

6.2 Appendix B: List of HLC types used, with frequency of use

6.3 Appendix C: List of previous types, with frequency of use

6.1 Appendix A Table of attributes and values

Attribute	Which Broad Types use this attribute?	Which values have been recorded for this attribute?	Definition
Boundary change	Enclosed land Woodland	+<10% +>90% +100% +11-30% +31-60% +61-90% -<10% ->90% -100% -11-30% -31-60% -61-90% Boundaries reorganised No boundary change	Boundary addition of less than 10% Boundary addition of more than 90% Boundary addition of 100% Boundary addition of between 11% and 30% Boundary addition of between 31% and 60% Boundary addition of between 61% and 90% Boundary removal of less than 10% Boundary removal of more than 90% but less than 100% Boundary removal of 100% Boundary removal of between 11% and 30% Boundary removal of between 61% and 60% Boundary removal of between 31% and 90% This term is used when an earlier field system has had its boundaries replaced, possibly associated with a rationalisation of early post medieval field systems. This is particularly applicable where there hasn't been a high degree of boundary loss No change or loss of boundary
Building scale	Commercial Extractive Industrial Institutional Military Recreational	Footings only Large Medium Very small No buildings Very large Ruins	Buildings represented by footings only Relative building sizes are mostly large Relative building sizes are mostly medium sized Relative building sizes are mostly very small Buildings are absent Relative building sizes are mostly very large Buildings represented by ruins only

		Small	Relative building sizes are mostly small
Commercial sub-type	Commercial	Business Retail Unidentified Wholesale	Commercial use is for business purposes Commercial use is for retail purposes Commercial use is for unidentified purposes Commercial use is for wholesale purposes, for example auction mart
Communications sub-type	Communications	Air Rail Road Water	Communication is by means of air travel Communication is by means of rail travel Communication is by means of road travel Communication is by means of water travel
Concentration of extraction	Extractive	Concentrated Dispersed Nucleated Very concentrated Very dispersed	Concentration of extraction is concentrated Concentration of extraction is dispersed Concentration of extraction is nucleated Concentration of extraction is very concentrated Concentration of extraction is very dispersed
Designed landscape commissioned by	Designed landscape	Municipal Private	Used when a municipal body such as a town or parish council has commissioned the designing of a landscape e.g. cemetery Used when the designed landscape has been commissioned by a private body such as a major landowner
Designed view	Designed landscape	No Yes	This area does not have a designed view This area has a designed view
Dominant dispersed industry	Unenclosed land	Aggregates quarrying Coal mining Ironstone Mining Jet Mining Lead mining	The dominant dispersed industry is aggregates quarrying The dominant dispersed industry is coal mining The dominant dispersed industry is ironstone mining The dominant dispersed industry is jet mining The dominant dispersed industry is lead mining

		<p>Limekilns and associated features</p> <p>Limestone quarrying</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Peat cutting</p> <p>Quarry Other</p> <p>Sandstone and limestone quarrying</p> <p>Sandstone quarrying</p>	<p>The dominant dispersed industry is lime burning and associated features</p> <p>The dominant dispersed industry is limestone quarrying</p> <p>The dominant dispersed industry has not been identified</p> <p>The dominant dispersed industry is peat cutting</p> <p>The dominant dispersed industry is quarrying, of an unnamed type</p> <p>The dominant dispersed industry is sandstone and limestone quarrying</p> <p>The dominant dispersed industry is sandstone quarrying</p>
Dominant extraction product	Extractive	<p>Aggregates</p> <p>Alum shale</p> <p>Chalk</p> <p>Coal</p> <p>Copper</p> <p>Gritstone</p> <p>Ironstone</p> <p>Jet</p> <p>Lead</p> <p>Limestone</p> <p>Not recorded</p> <p>Salt</p> <p>Sandstone</p> <p>Slate</p> <p>Stone unidentified</p>	<p>The dominant extraction product is aggregates</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is alum shale</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is chalk</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is coal</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is copper</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is gritstone</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is ironstone</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is jet</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is lead</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is limestone</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is unidentified and therefore not recorded</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is salt</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is sandstone</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is slate</p> <p>The dominant extraction product is stone, of an unidentified type</p>
Dominant modern management regime	Unenclosed land	<p>Grouse moor</p> <p>Military</p> <p>Nature Reserve</p> <p>None identified</p>	<p>This area is predominantly or wholly managed as grouse moor</p> <p>This area is predominantly or wholly managed for military purposes</p> <p>This area is predominantly or wholly managed as a nature reserve</p> <p>This area is has no identified management regime</p>

		Peat cutting	This area is predominantly or wholly managed for peat cutting
Dominant type of industry	Industrial	Auction mart	The area is defined as being primarily used as an auction mart
		Ceramic building materials	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the production of ceramic building materials
		Ceramics	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the ceramics industry
		Chemical	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with chemical production
		Concrete works	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with concrete production
		Construction	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the construction industry
		Electronics	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the electronics industry
		Food processing	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the food processing industry
		Fuel storage/processing	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with fuel storage/processing
		Glass works	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with glass working
		Heavy engineering	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with heavy engineering
		Hemp processing and rope production	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the processing of materials for the production of rope
		Light engineering	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with light engineering
		Metal trades	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the metal trades industry
Mill cereal	The dominant type of industry is cereal milling		
Mill unidentified	The area is defined as being primarily concerned with an unidentified form of milling		

		<p>Mixed commercial/industrial</p> <p>Not recorded</p> <p>Nursery</p> <p>Paper/printing</p> <p>Power (distribution)</p> <p>Power generation (fossil fuels)</p> <p>Power generation (renewable energy)</p> <p>Recycling</p> <p>Rubbish deposition and processing site</p> <p>Steel Works</p> <p>Telecoms</p> <p>Textile and clothing</p> <p>Utilities</p> <p>Water processing/pumping/sewerage</p>	<p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with mixed commercial/industrial use</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with an unidentified form of industry</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with use as a nursery</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with paper/printing industry</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with power distribution.</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with power generation using fossil fuels</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with power generation renewable energy</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with recycling</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with rubbish deposition and processing</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with steel working</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with telecommunications</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the textile and clothing industry</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with the a utility industry</p> <p>The area is defined as being primarily concerned with water processing/pumping/sewerage</p>
External boundary morphology	<p>Enclosed land</p> <p>Woodland</p>	<p>Curvilinear</p> <p>Erratic</p> <p>Regular</p>	<p>The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly curvilinear in form</p> <p>The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly erratic in form</p> <p>The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly regular in form</p>

		S-curved	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly S-curved in form
		Straight	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly straight in form
External boundary type	Enclosed land	Drainage ditches	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of drainage ditches
		Woodland	Dry stone walls
		Earthen banks	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of earthen banks
		Fences	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of fences
		Hedgerows	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of hedgerows
		Mortared wall	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of mortared wall
		Not recorded	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are not recorded
		Other	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are comprised of a type other than those listed
		Overgrown hedgerows	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of overgrown hedgerows
		River	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of river
	Trackway	The outer boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of trackways	
Field pattern	Enclosed land	Irregular	The pattern of fields within this HLC polygon is wholly or predominantly irregular
		Regular	The pattern of fields within this HLC polygon is wholly or predominantly regular

		Semi irregular	The pattern of fields within this HLC polygon is wholly or predominantly semi-irregular
Field size	Enclosed land	Large >10 Ha Medium 2-10 Ha Small <2 Ha	Fields are larger than 10 hectares Fields are between 2 and 10 hectares in size Fields are smaller than 2 hectares
Gardens and pleasure grounds	Designed landscape	No Yes	This area does not have designed landscape elements This area has designed landscape elements
Ground cover	Unenclosed land	Heather Managed grassland Rough grassland Woodland	The ground cover is heather The ground cover is managed grassland The ground cover is rough grassland The ground cover is woodland
Housing density	Settlement	High density housing (>55 homes per Ha) Low density housing (<25 homes per Ha) Medium density housing (25 - 55 homes per Ha)	The housing density is more than 55 homes per hectare The housing density is less than 25 homes per hectare The housing density is between 25 and 55 homes per hectare
Institutional sub type	Institutional	Civil Municipal Educational Medical Military Religious	The institution is of a civil, municipal nature The institution is of an educational nature The institution is of a medical nature The institution is of a military nature The institution is of a religious nature
Internal boundary morphology	Enclosed land	Curvilinear Erratic No internal boundaries Regular	The boundaries within this HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly curvilinear in form The boundaries within this HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly erratic in form There are no internal boundaries within this HLC polygon The boundaries within this HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly regular in form

		S-curved	The boundaries within this HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly reverse 'S'-shaped curve in form
		Straight	The boundaries within this HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly straight in form
Internal boundary type	Enclosed land	Drainage Ditches	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of drainage ditches
		Dry stone walls	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of dry stone walls
		Earthen banks	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of earthen banks
		Fences	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of fences
		Hedgerows	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of hedgerows
		Mortared wall	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of mortared wall
		No internal boundaries	There are no internal boundaries within this HLC polygon
		Not recorded	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are unidentified and not recorded
		Overgrown hedgerows	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of overgrown hedgerows
		River	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of river
		Trackway	The internal boundaries of the HLC polygon are wholly or predominantly comprised of trackway
Legibility	ALL	Complete	Used where the present landscape character type has historic value
		Fragmentary	This term is employed where the previous is only slightly visible within the landscape, for example where field boundaries have largely been removed but the external boundaries are preserved in the shape of a housing estate

		Invisible	This term is used where the previous historic character is not visible at all. For example where development has completely replaced an earlier field system
		Partial	Evidence relating to previous character types is visible within the present environment but is, on the whole, discontinuous
		Significant	There are many elements of the previous historic character within the landscape forming prominent landscape features
Leisure use	Water	Bird watching	The leisure use of the area is for bird watching
		Fishing	The leisure use of the area is for fishing
		Not known	The leisure use of the area is unknown
		Water sports	The leisure use of the area is for water sports
Main building features	Designed landscape	Folly	A folly is the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Grottoes	A grotto or grottoes are the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Ice house	This term is used when the main building feature within a designed landscape is an ice house
		Lodges	Lodges are the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Main house	The main house is the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Mausoleum	A mausoleum is the main building feature of a designed landscape
		No buildings	There are no distinct building features within the designed landscape
		Ruins	Ruins are the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Sham castle	A sham castle is the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Summer houses	A summer house is the main building feature of a designed landscape
		Temples	A temple or temples are the main building feature of a designed landscape
Nature of extraction	Extractive	Hushes	The nature of extraction is via hushes
		Quarrying	The nature of extraction is via quarrying
		Stratified	The nature of extraction is via the mineral strata
		Vein based	The nature of extraction is via the mineral vein
On site processing	Extractive	No	The area of extraction does not include on site processing

		Not known Yes	It is not known if the area of extraction includes on site processing The area of extraction includes on site processing
Private open space	Settlement	Back garden and front yard Back gardens Back yards Courtyard Extensive private grounds Farmyard Front and back gardens Front garden and back yard Front gardens No discernible private space No private space Shared yard	Private open space comprises predominantly of back garden and front yards Private open space comprises predominantly of back gardens Private open space comprises predominantly of back yards Private open space comprises predominantly of courtyards Private open space comprises predominantly of extensive private grounds Private open space comprises predominantly of farmyards Private open space comprises predominantly front and back gardens Private open space comprises predominantly of front garden and back yards Private open space comprises predominantly of front gardens There is no discernible private space There is no private space Private open space comprises predominantly of shared yards
Public space	Settlement	Car parking Community centre Gardens Green Library Market Place No discernible public space No public space Playing fields Public park Pubs	Public space comprises predominantly of car parking Public space comprises predominantly of a community centre Public space comprises predominantly of gardens Public space comprises predominantly of a village green, or other green space Public space comprises predominantly of a library Public space comprises predominantly of a market place There is no discernible public space There is no public space Public space comprises predominantly of playing fields Public space comprises predominantly of a public park Public space comprises predominantly of public houses

		Shopping parade	Public space comprises predominantly of a shopping parade
Recreational sub type	Recreational	Amusement park Caravan park Cricket grounds Golf course Holiday park Horse racing course Motor racing track Playing fields Recreation centre Recreation ground Rugby Union Ground Spa resort Sports fields Sports ground Tennis courts	The recreational area is predominantly an amusement park The recreational area is predominantly a caravan park The recreational area is predominantly cricket grounds The recreational area is predominantly a golf course The recreational area is predominantly a holiday park The recreational area is predominantly a horse racing course The recreational area is predominantly a motor racing track The recreational area is predominantly playing fields The recreational area is predominantly a recreation centre The recreational area is predominantly a recreation ground The recreational area is predominantly a rugby union ground The recreational area is predominantly a spa resort The recreational area is predominantly sports fields The recreational area is predominantly a sports ground The recreational area is predominantly tennis courts
Scale	Extractive Military	Large Moderate Small Very large Very small	The scale of the activity is large The scale of the activity is moderate The scale of the activity is small The scale of the activity is very large The scale of the activity is very small
Settlement pattern	Settlement	Cul de sac Farm complex Geometric Grid system Linear Linear plots perpendicular to the road Nucleated	The pattern of the settlement is predominantly cul de sac The pattern of the settlement is predominantly a farm complex The pattern of the settlement is predominantly geometric The pattern of the settlement is predominantly a grid system The pattern of the settlement is predominantly linear The pattern of the settlement is predominantly linear plots perpendicular to the road The pattern of the settlement is predominantly nucleated

		Other patterns	The pattern of the settlement is predominantly of a different pattern to the other types recorded
Status	Commercial Communications Designed landscape Extractive Industrial Institutional	Active Inactive Reused	The status of the area is active The status of the area is inactive The status of the area is reused
Type of structures	Coastal	No structures Permanent Temporary	Used where there are no structures Used where the structures are permanent Used where the structures are temporary
Water features	Designed landscape	Cascades Fountains Lakes Moat No water features Pools	The water features are predominantly cascades The water features are predominantly fountains The water features are predominantly lakes The water features are predominantly a moat The are contains no water features The water features are predominantly pools
Waterbody sub type	Water	Estuary Man made lake Natural lake Natural open water Reservoir	The water type is predominantly an estuary The water type is predominantly a man made lake The water type is predominantly a natural lake The water type is predominantly natural open water The water type is predominantly a reservoir
Woodland type	Woodland	Ancient semi natural woodland Ancient semi natural woodland replanted	The woodland type is predominantly ancient semi-natural woodland The woodland type is predominantly ancient semi-natural woodland (replanted)

		Ancient semi natural woodland restocked	The woodland type is predominantly ancient semi-natural woodland (restocked)
		Broad-leaved plantation	The woodland type is predominantly broad-leaved plantation
		Coniferous plantation	The woodland type is predominantly coniferous plantation
		Mixed plantation	The woodland type is predominantly mixed plantation
		Spring wood	The woodland type is predominantly spring wood
		Wet woodland	The woodland type is predominantly wet woodland
		Wood pasture	The woodland type is predominantly wood pasture
		Not recorded	The woodland type is unidentified and not recorded
		Orchard	The woodland type is predominantly orchards

6.2 Appendix B List of HLC types used and their frequency of use

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Coastal	1	Boat landing
	12	Coastal cliffs
	30	Coastal slopes
	4	Harbour
	4	Marsh
	1	Mudflats
	12	Rocky foreshore
	15	Sands
	2	Seafront
Commercial	1	Auction mart
	59	Business unidentified
	6	Distribution depot
	62	Retail unidentified
Communications	16	Air unidentified
	3	Bus station
	1	Canal basin
	1	Lock system
	5	Motorway services
	4	Rail unidentified
	13	Railway station
	15	Road junction (Motorway)
	16	Road junction (Other)
	5	Road unidentified
	1	Train depot
	1	Train yard
	2	Water unidentified
Designed landscape	63	Allotments
	120	Country estate
	17	Deer Park
	18	Gardens and pleasure grounds
	32	Municipal cemetery
	30	Ornamental parkland
	1	Private Burial ground
	35	Public park
	62	Unidentified parkland

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>	
Enclosed land	68	Assart	
	14	Cow pasture	
	149	Crofts associated with settlement	
	1	Demesne	
	10	Early field system	
	430	Intake	
	51	Large scale private enclosure	
	3	Lowland intakes	
	43	Lowland meadow	
	6	Lynchets	
	1156	Modern improved fields	
	27	Open field	
	64	Pasture	
	2151	Piecemeal enclosure	
	815	Planned large scale parliamentary	
	1	Smallholdings	
	649	Strip fields	
	2011	Unknown planned enclosure	
Extractive	8	Alum extraction	
	1	Clay pits brick works	
	10	Deep shaft mine coal	
	17	Ironstone working	
	27	Jet working	
	1	Mine copper	
	42	Mine Lead	
	2	Mine stone	
	1	Mine unknown	
	1	Open cast mine coal	
	31	Quarry aggregates	
	6	Quarry chalk	
	13	Quarry flooded	
	64	Quarry limestone	
	24	Quarry other	
	20	Quarry sandstone	
	18	Shallow shaft coal mining	
	Industrial	2	Ash Pile
		2	Ceramic building materials
5		Chemical Industry	
3		Chemical Works	

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Industrial	2	Docks
	9	Food processing
	60	Industrial Estate
	1	Metal Working
	2	Mill cereal
	2	Mill Hemp
	11	Mill unidentified
	27	Mixed commercial
	10	Nursery
	4	Reclaimed Industrial Land
	9	Rubbish tip
	2	Scrap Yard
	10	Sewerage Treatment Centre
	1	Shipyards
	3	Steel works
	10	Utilities (Including gas, electric etc)
	2	Water
Institutional	1	Animal facility
	7	Church (general)
	13	Civil and municipal active
	1	Civil and municipal reused
	4	College
	26	Educational active
	2	Fire Station
	14	Medical active
	1	Medical inactive
	1	Medical reused
	2	Military active
	1	Military inactive
	1	Military reused
	1	Prison
	17	Religious active
	9	Religious inactive
	5	Religious reused
	144	School
	1	University

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Military	7	Accommodation
	7	Communications
	3	Training
Recreational	3	Amusement park
	1	Bingo Hall
	7	Bowling Green
	1	Car park
	81	Caravan park
	13	Cricket ground
	4	Football Ground
	54	Golf course
	5	Holiday park
	15	Horse racing course
	1	Leisure Farm
	4	Motor racing track
	20	Playing fields
	42	Public open space
	10	Recreation centre
	18	Recreation ground
	1	Spa resort
	14	Sports fields
	2	Tennis courts
	Settlement	8
31		Bungalows
1		Burgage plots
9		Deserted medieval village
302		Detached housing
74		Elite residence
18		Estate village
178		Farm complex
6		Grange
18		Green hamlet
129		Green Village
20		Hamlet
6		High Rise Apartments
61		Historic town core
60		Linear hamlet

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Settlement	274	Linear village
	79	Low rise flats
	2	Navy Camp
	108	Nucleated hamlet
	164	Nucleated village
	404	Planned estate
	41	Private housing estate
	7	Ring fenced farm
	321	Semi detached housing
	2	Shrunken Medieval Village
	57	Single Ancient Farm
	7	Squatter settlement
	42	Terraced Housing (with direct street
	29	Terraced Housing (with forecourt
	107	Terraced Housing (with front and
	79	Through terraces
	1	Villa
Unenclosed land	17	Commonland (Lowland)
	32	Commonland (Upland)
	5	Freehold Moorland
	12	Greens
	111	Moorland
	111	Reverted moorland
Water	1	Estuary
	31	Man made lake
	6	Natural Lake
	31	Reservoir
Woodland	413	ASNW
	341	ASNW restocked
	1400	Broad-leaved plantation
	444	Coniferous plantation
	45	Covert
	407	Mixed plantation
	4	Orchard
	2	Ornamental plantation
	35	Spring wood
	12	Wet woodland
	8	Wood pasture

6.3 Appendix C List of Previous types used and their frequency of use

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Coastal	1	Boat landing
	2	Coastal cliffs
	17	Coastal slopes
	8	Harbour
	11	Marsh
	6	Mudflats
	3	Rocky foreshore
	2	Sand dunes
	12	Sands
Commercial	17	Business unidentified
	1	Distribution depot
	16	Retail unidentified
Communications	3	Air unidentified
	41	Rail unidentified
	15	Railway station
	1	Road (Roman)
	2	Road junction (Other)
	1	Train depot
Designed landscape	68	Allotments
	27	Country estate
	76	Deer Park
	23	Gardens and pleasure grounds
	1	Municipal cemetery
	3	Ornamental parkland
	1	Private Burial ground
	2	Public park
	42	Unidentified parkland
Enclosed land	18	Assart
	22	Cow pasture
	77	Crofts associated with settlement
	2	Demesne
	16	Early field system

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Enclosed land	232	Intake
	50	Large scale private enclosure
	4	Lowland intakes
	26	Lowland meadow
	3	Lynchets
	13	Modern improved fields
	290	Open field
	56	Pasture
	2925	Piecemeal enclosure
	772	Planned large scale parliamentary
	2	Ridge and furrow
	705	Strip fields
	903	Unknown planned enclosure
	Extractive	6
1		Clay pits brick works
4		Deep shaft mine coal
29		Ironstone working
13		Jet working
5		Mine Lead
2		Mine stone
2		Open cast mine coal
18		Quarry aggregates
1		Quarry chalk
25		Quarry limestone
11		Quarry other
18		Quarry sandstone
4		Salt Extraction
Industrial		2
	40	Ceramic building materials
	2	Chemical Industry
	3	Docks
	5	Engineering Works
	5	Food processing
	1	Fuel distribution
	1	Industrial Estate
	10	Ironworks
	3	Metal Working
	9	Mill cereal

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Industrial	2	Mill Hemp
	4	Mill unidentified
	10	Mixed commercial
	2	Nursery
	4	Reclaimed Industrial Land
	4	Rubbish tip
	2	Scrap Yard
	4	Sewerage Treatment Centre
	1	Shipyards
	1	Smelt Mill
	11	Steel works
	1	Tannery
	10	Utilities (Including gas, electric etc)
	Institutional	1
1		Civil and municipal active
3		College
5		Educational active
10		Medical active
3		Medical inactive
1		Military active
1		Military reused
36		Religious active
10		Religious inactive
25		School
Military	1	Accommodation
	17	Airfield
	2	Battery
	5	Communications
	3	Training
Recreational	1	Bowling Green
	1	Caravan park
	3	Football Ground
	1	Greyhound Racing Track
	3	Horse racing course
	12	Playing fields
	18	Public open space

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Recreational	1	Recreation centre
	1	Recreation ground
	1	Rugby Union ground
	1	Spa resort
	5	Sports fields
	2	Tennis courts
	Settlement	13
1		Bungalows
26		Burgage plots
28		Deserted medieval village
24		Detached housing
47		Elite residence
1		Estate village
23		Farm complex
21		Grange
29		Green hamlet
126		Green Village
29		Hamlet
35		Historic town core
29		Linear hamlet
231		Linear village
2		Low rise flats
40		Nucleated hamlet
107		Nucleated village
19		Planned estate
47		Ring fenced farm
9		Semi detached housing
47		Shrunken Medieval Village
4		Single Ancient Farm
91		Terraced Housing (with direct street
1		Terraced Housing (with forecourt
5		Terraced Housing (with front and
12		Through terraces
5		Vaccary
1		Villa
Unenclosed land		41
	36	Commonland (Upland)
	1	Freehold Moorland

<u>Broad Type</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>HLC Type</u>
Unenclosed land	4	Greens
	618	Moorland
	3	Reverted moorland
Water	5	Estuary
	1	Reservoir
Woodland	313	ASNW
	1	ASNW restocked
	47	Broad-leaved plantation
	22	Coniferous plantation
	5	Covert
	5	Mixed plantation
	5	Orchard
	1	Spring wood
	3	Wet woodland
	3	Wood pasture

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