

Historic Land-use Assessment

Glossary of Land-use Types

2012



Royal
Commission on the
Ancient and
Historical
Monuments of
Scotland



HISTORIC SCOTLAND
ALBA AOSMHOR

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Further Information

Information about Scotland's archaeological, architectural and maritime heritage can be found in Canmore (see above) and PastMap, at pastmap.org.uk. Archive items can be inspected in the RCAHMS Public Search Room, which is open Tuesday to Friday from 9.30am to 5.00pm (6.00pm on Thursdays), at the following address:

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Cover Page Image: Oblique aerial view, looking across Loch Lomond towards Ben Lomond and the Grampian Mountains. SC506616

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METHODOLOGY

Definition

The Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) is a digital map of the extent of past and present land-use defined by period of origin, form and function. It is compiled at a scale of 1:25,000, using the relevant Ordnance Survey (OS) map as a background. Because of the scale of the map, Historic Land-use Types of less than 1 hectare (ha) are not mapped.

Data Sources

The following data sources are consulted in the creation of HLA areas:

- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) database and index 1:10000 maps
- OS 1:25,000 maps
- OS Landline Basic Scale digital maps (Mastermap from 2008)
- OS 1st edition 6-inch maps
- 1988 All Scotland Survey 1:24000 aerial photographs
- Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (MLURI) Land Cover of Scotland 1988 digital maps at 1:25000
- Forestry Commission digital databases
- NextPerspective™ 25cm resolution aerial photography
- Getmapping.com online aerial photography
- Windows Live Search online aerial photography

Additional sources, such as the *Scottish Burgh Surveys*, the *Statistical Accounts*, RAF Vertical Air Photographs and other editions of the OS map are consulted where appropriate. Recourse is also made to secondary sources to aid the interpretative process.

Field Checking

Field checking is an essential part of the HLA process, as it is important to be confident of the validity of the desk-based assessment. Originally the aim of field checking was to confirm as many of the Land-use Types as possible. However, with the advent of Google Street View, field checking is more selective, designed to verify specific questions of interpretation that cannot be resolved through the use of the data sources outlined above.

Historic Land-use Data

Every part of the country has an Historic Land-use Type, of which there are fifty nine. These form the basic building blocks of the map and are listed in the Glossary below. Historic Land-use Types are determined by identifying the predominant current land-use evident from the data sources and assessing it from an historical perspective. Because of the changing patterns of land-use over time, traces of former land-use may be detected within the current pattern of land-use. This may either be in the form of the 'footprint' it has left, or by the survival of past features (known as relict features) in the modern landscape. These are classified as Relict Land-uses. The data structure allows for up to three relict land-uses within any Historic Land-use Type area. Where there is more than one Relict Type they are ordered from the most recent to the earliest.

Each Type is characterised by its period of origin, as well as its form and function. Its Period is based upon the archaeological and historical understanding of that Type. The Period attribution indicates when each land-use type was first introduced into Scotland, rather than its adoption in a specific area. Types dating from before the modern era are defined by historical age, e.g. Medieval, while for those of more recent centuries, a century to century span, or part thereof, is applied, which matches as closely as possible the currency of use.

For ease of reference, Historic Land-use Types are grouped into twelve major national patterns of historic land-use called Historic Land-use Categories, such as Agriculture and Settlement, or Built-up Area.

The attributes held in the database of the HLA map reflect this characterisation of type, period and category and allow searches to be carried out on any one of them, individually or collectively.

The Implications of Scale

Many archaeological sites are too small to be mapped at 1:25,000 because they do not extend to 1ha (i.e. 4mm by 4 mm on the 1:25,000 scale map). However, information on such sites is available, either at www.pastmap.org.uk or www.canmore.org.uk, or from the relevant local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), some of which are available online. The scale of mapping also means that linear land-use types such as railways may be too small to map: a cut-off width of 50m is generally applied as a yardstick in these situations.

Uninterpreted Areas

The HLA coverage is compiled from a series of 10x10 kilometre tiles. In some cases the entirety of an individual tile may not have been fully interpreted. This may occur where land up to a local authority boundary has been assessed, but neighbouring areas have not yet been studied. To indicate that they are currently uninterpreted, these areas are labelled with the proposed date of completion.

GLOSSARY STRUCTURE

Historic Land-use Categories:

Agriculture and Settlement	Rural Settlement
Built-up Area	Spiritual and Ritual Area
Defence	Transport
Designed Landscape	Water Body
Energy, Extraction and Waste	Woodland and Forestry
Leisure and Recreation	
Moorland and Rough Grazing	

Historic Land-use Periods:

Prehistoric–Present (and undated)	18th–19th century
Early Prehistoric	18th–20th century
Later Prehistoric	18th century–present
Roman	19th–20th century
Early Medieval	19th century–present
Medieval	20th century
Medieval/Post-medieval	20th century–present
Post-medieval	Late 20th century–present
17th–20th century	

Historic Land-use Types

Historic Land-use Types are ordered by Category and, within each Category, by Period of introduction and use. Note that Historic Land-Use Types include Natural Water Body and Seashore, as these are needed to complete the map even though they are not strictly land-use types. The index numbers used in the data creation process for each Land-use Type are listed after the description alongside the equivalent relict number(s) in [] brackets, where applicable.

HISTORIC LAND-USE TYPES BY CATEGORY

Agriculture and Settlement

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Prehistoric and Undated Settlement and Agriculture

Any prehistoric cropmark features or those of unknown period. **[200]**



The cropmark of a Neolithic cursus monument at Holywood South, Dumfries and Galloway, showing as dark green lines in the growing crop, is an example of a prehistoric cropmark. SC1099876.

Early Prehistoric Shell Midden

Mesolithic occupation site including lithic finds. **[118]**



Extensive shell middens are visible on Oronsay. DP095550

Early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture

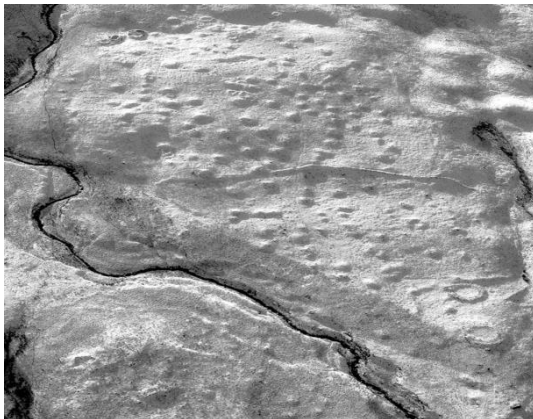
Neolithic – early Bronze Age agricultural systems and associated settlement structures, including burnt mounds, or scatters of artefacts in the plough soil. [136/210]



Early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture sites that are extensive enough to record are rare, but those on Shetland are notable in this respect of which the excavated site at Scord of Brouster is the best-known example. SC336214

Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture

Agricultural systems with associated settlement structures; such as hut circles. [100]



An extensive area of small cairns and a small group of hut circles are an example of Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture at Pitcarmick Burn, Perth and Kinross. SC370268.



These hut circles and the field system at Drumturn Burn, Perth and Kinross show the variety of Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture. SC1102697.

Early Medieval Settlement and Agriculture

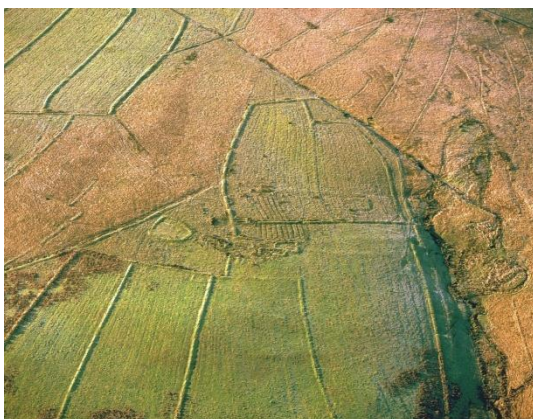
Settlements with associated agricultural systems, e.g. Norse settlement. **[130]**



The excavated buildings of the Norse settlement at the Brough of Birsay, Orkney Isles, beside the monastic site are an example of an early medieval settlement. DP059274.

Medieval Assart

Enclosed areas of settlement and agriculture delimited by a bank and external ditch to exclude deer from the farmed land, typically in a medieval hunting forest. **[126]**



Lying within a hunting forest, this aerial photograph shows the ditch of an assart enclosure running diagonally across the top of it: Ettleton Sike, Roxburghshire. SC759248.

Medieval Manorial Enclosure

Enclosed settlements of the manorial elite, including moated sites and granges. **[131]**



The large oval-shaped enclosure of a moated site at Palace Yard, Dumfries and Galloway, that is visible in the middle of this aerial photograph, is one example of Medieval Manorial Enclosure. DP 052242.

Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture and Ridge and Furrow

Pre-improvement agriculture and associated settlement, including rig, field-systems, head-dykes and planticrubs. **Ridge and Furrow** is also frequently visible as cropmarks. [101/201]



The ridges running across the moorland in this aerial photograph are known as lazy beds and typify the remains of Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture in the Hebrides: Meagro, Lewis, Western Isles. DP007842.



The grass-covered footings of buildings, yards, rig and furrow cultivation and head dykes visible on this aerial photograph are an example of Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture in a highland area: Lon Broach, Islay, Argyll and Bute. DP021216.



The curving parallel lines showing in the growing crops are the vestigial traces of rig and furrow cultivation and are recorded as Cropmark Rig: Mains of Gallery, Angus. DP01805.

Medieval/Post-medieval Shielings

Groups of at least five shieling huts of medieval or post-medieval date. **[103]**



This shieling hut is one of a group at Chest of Dee, Aberdeenshire, that is revealed by the burnt-off heather. SC436164.

Medieval/Post-medieval Sheep Enclosures

Sheep enclosures, generally dating to 17th to 19th century. **[102]**



This sheep stell and fold at Talla Linnfoots, Scottish Borders, is an example of a Sheep Enclosure. SC1070564.

Post-medieval Cleits

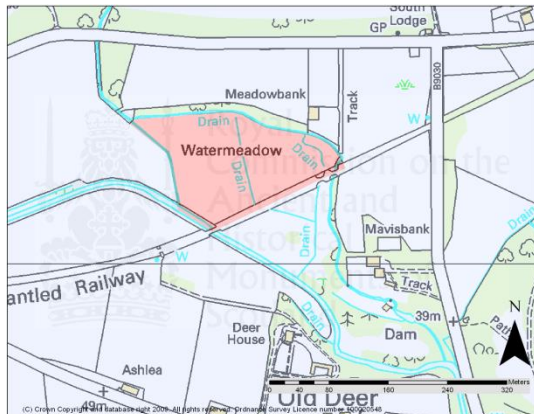
Drystone buildings used for storage. Used only for sites on the St Kilda archipelago. **[137]**



Small rectangular drystone cleits with roofs of turf set on stone lintels were used for storage on St Kilda before its evacuation in 1930. DP044818.

18th–19th century Water Meadow

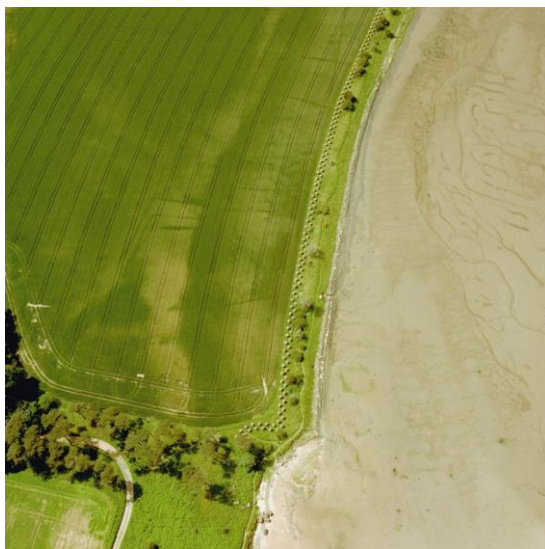
Systems of irrigated ridges fed by a lade to provide an improved meadow environment. [145]



Annotated on the current OS map as a Watermeadow, it is no longer used as such and is now a relict feature: Mavisbank, Aberdeenshire. NGR: NJ 9754 4813.

18th century–present Land Reclamation

Areas of coastline or low-lying ground taken in for agriculture, grazing or other purposes, either by dyking and draining or by taking advantage of natural estuarine or shoreline processes. [146]



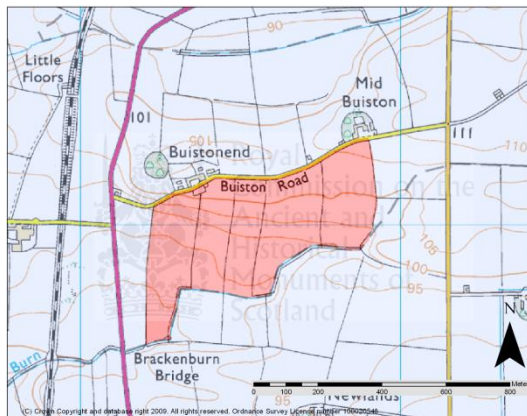
Reclamation visible in cropmarks at Hedderwick, East Lothian. SC761555.

Agriculture and Settlement

Historic Types – land uses that are still current

Medieval/Post-medieval Reverse-S-shaped Fields

Two or more field boundaries that preserve the reverse-S shape of pre-improvement rig. **43 [138]**



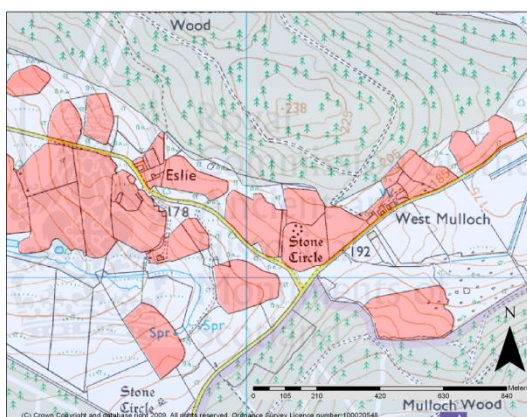
The Reverse-S-shaped Fields at Buiston, North Ayrshire, are highlighted in pink on this OS map extract. NGR: NS 4160 4295.



These two adjacent Reverse-S-shaped Fields at Falkland, Fife are differentiated by the variation in the crops. DP049633.

Medieval/Post-medieval Curvilinear-shaped Fields

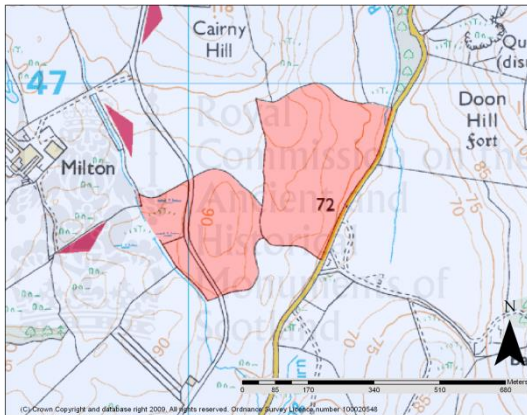
Improvement Period fields that incorporate post-medieval field boundaries. **Reverse-S-shaped** fields are recorded as a separate type. **[52]**



The fields highlighted in pink on this OS map extract are examples of Curvilinear-shaped Fields at West Mulloch, Aberdeenshire, that have fossilised the curvilinear boundaries of pre-improvement fields in the modern enclosures. NGR: NO 7220 9215.

18th–19th century Sub-rectangular Fields and Farms

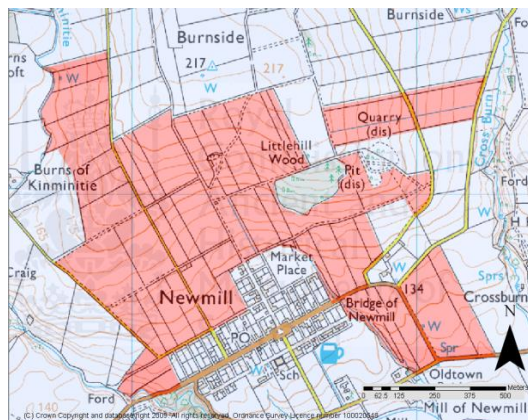
Fields of the Improvement Period with boundaries that are sub-rectangular on plan, typical of the fields constructed in the broken topography of Galloway. **44 [143]**



These two Sub-rectangular Fields at Milton, Dumfries and Galloway, highlighted in pink on the OS map extract, exhibit the typical irregular boundaries and sharp corners of this peculiarly Galloway variation of an Improvement Period field. NGR: NX 7134 4670.

18th–19th century Planned Village Allotments

Planned system of allotments without settlement, allocated to households in a planned village. The pattern of boundaries is regular, often obeying one or two axes. **39 [109]**



The small narrow allotments surrounding the planned village at Newmill, Moray are highlighted in pink on the OS map background. NGR: NJ 4350 5300.



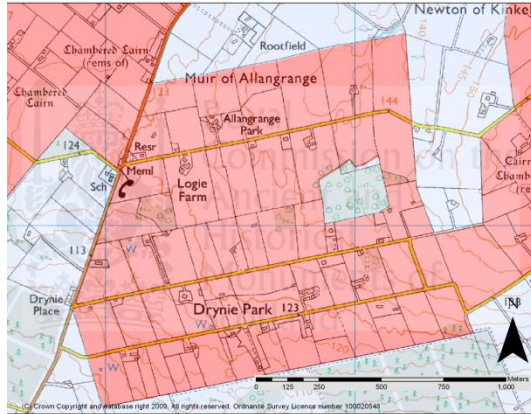
An example of a group of relict allotments, surrounded by woodland, beside the Planned Village of Kirkcolm, Dumfries and Galloway. DP052018.



The regular size and plan of the Allotments allocated to the villagers of Newcastleton, Scottish Borders, are visible in the foreground of this aerial photograph. SC1025127

18th–19th century Planned Smallholdings

Smallholdings laid out to a regular design by an estate. The enclosed ground may include both arable and pasture. **54 [151]**



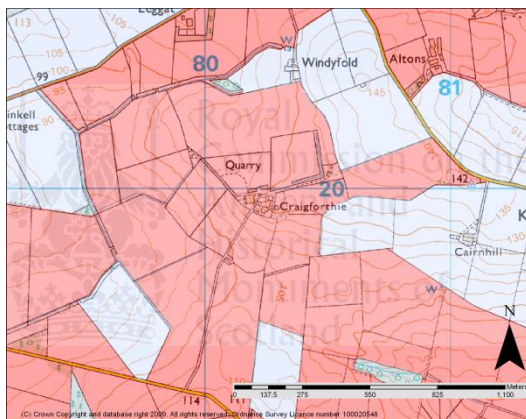
The pink areas highlight the regular plots associated with Planned Smallholdings on this OS map extract of Drynie Park, Highland. NGR: NH 5558 5208.



The Planned Smallholdings at Sliderry, Arran, display a grid-like arrangement of small fields and an occasional farmstead. DP046000.

18th century–present Rectilinear Fields and Farms

A standard pattern of enclosed rectilinear fields with associated farmsteadings and structures, typical of the agricultural improvements, including recent intakes since WWII and enlarged fields created by the amalgamation of fields. Relict examples include areas of unenclosed straight narrow rig. **1 [104]**



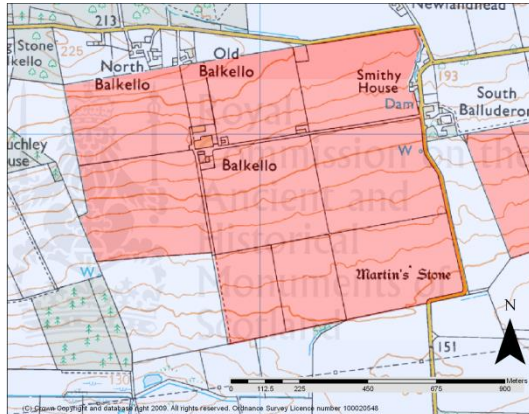
The pink areas on this OS map extract highlight an area of Rectilinear Fields with typical straight boundaries at Craigforthie, Aberdeenshire. NGR: NJ 8016 1993.



These Rectilinear Fields at Inveresagan, Argyll and Bute, are enclosed by straight stone dykes, and are clearly distinguished by their uniform improved grass from the surrounding rough grazing. DP017789.

18th–20th century Planned Rectilinear Fields and Farms

Rectilinear fields with parallel boundaries, including the contemporary steading, often found where an improved farm has been laid out to a single plan. **31 [123]**



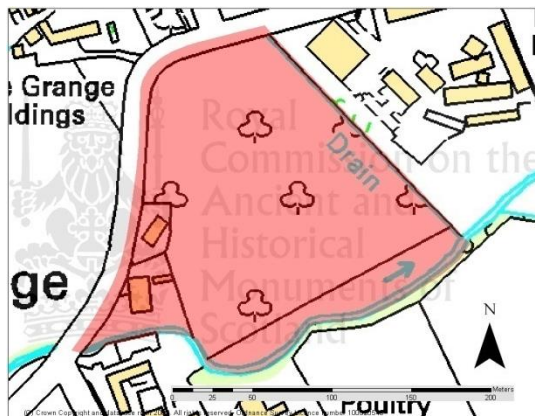
A group of Planned Rectilinear Fields with parallel boundaries, typically, as here, belonging to one farm: Balkello, Angus. NGR: NO 3700 3800.



These field boundaries built with stone dykes present the formalised layout typical of Planned Fields at Inschfield, Aberdeenshire. DP007978.

18th century–present Orchard

Fruit trees frequently planted in rows and in an enclosed area. **59 [159]**



The relict orchard at Grange, highlighted in pink, is depicted by tree symbols on the OS map background. NGR: NO 2724 2531.



This aerial view shows the remaining fruit trees of the orchard at Grange. DP039522.

18th century–present Crofters Allotted Cultivation Plots

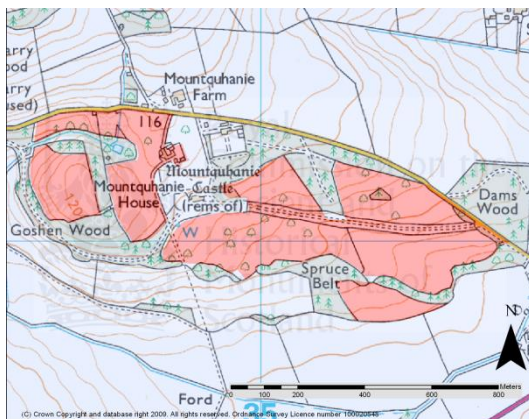
An area of machair allocated to crofters for cultivation as part of their crofts, typically with potatoes, but separate from the rest of the croft. The area is divided into strips that are allotted to individual crofts. The baulks between the strips are visible as banks, and terraces separating each cultivated patch may be seen within the strip where it occupies sloping ground. This leads to a chequer board appearance of roughly rectangular plots. **57 [150]**



These narrow strips typical of Allotted Cultivation Plots exploit the machair at Teampull Bhuirgh, Benbecula, Western Isles. SC991586.

19th century–present Cultivated Former Parkland

Fields created, adapted or amalgamated from former parkland areas of designed landscapes, sometimes depicted on the early OS maps as shaded open ground. See related Category and Type **Designed Landscape**. **17**



The pink areas highlighted on this OS map are the former parklands of the Designed Landscape at Mountquhanie House, Fife that have been converted to arable. NGR: NO 3500 2100.



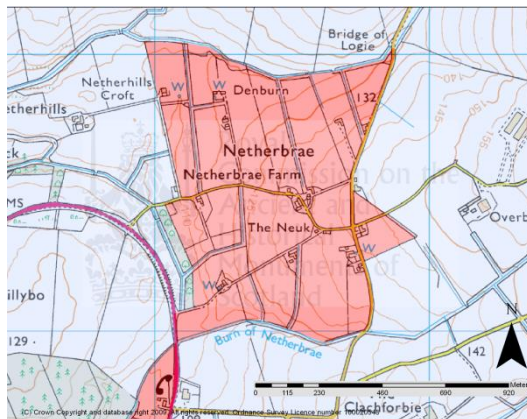
The Former Parkland, identified here by the presence of isolated trees, is now under arable cultivation at Galloway House, Dumfries and Galloway. SC873292.



An aerial view showing the former avenue of Airdrie House, Fife, which has been converted for use as arable farmland. DP040834.

19th–20th century Smallholdings

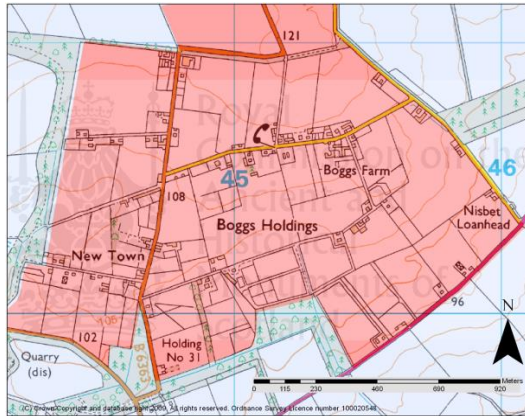
Plots belonging to smallholdings, crofts or pendicles, often distinguished by the pattern of small irregular fields. **40 [134]**



The small fields and farmsteads of these Smallholdings stand out from the larger Rectilinear Fields of the surrounding farmland at Netherbrae, Aberdeenshire, and are highlighted in pink on the OS map. NGR: NJ 7941 5950.

20th century Holdings

Board of Agricultural holdings, some of which were awarded to World War I veterans, and often found near to conurbations, were created out of former farmland. On OS maps these are sometimes numbered and may be annotated as 'Holdings'. **41 [129]**



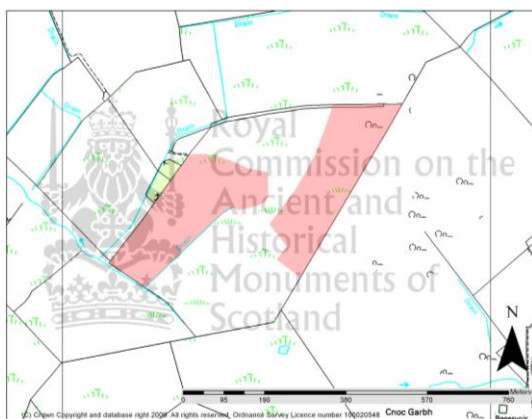
The farmland that was sub-divided into numbered plots to make the Board of Agriculture Holdings at Boggs, East Lothian, is highlighted in pink on this OS map extract. NGR: NT 4500 7057.



The small plots and the scattered steadings typical of 20th Century Holdings are in contrast to the large Amalgamated Fields around them at Boggs Holdings, East Lothian. SC968453.

Late 20th century–present Unenclosed Improved Pasture

Areas of pasture showing no evidence of enclosure but of some form of improvement, for instance, clover, fertilising, ploughing, reseeding, or drainage. **4**



This OS map extract shows the extent, highlighted in pink, of Unenclosed Improved Pasture: Cnoc Araich, Argyll and Bute. NGR: NR 6843 0953.

Late 20th century–present Industrial-scale Farming Unit

Large-scale constructions for farming enterprises, such as poultry sheds, fish hatcheries and market gardens. **33**



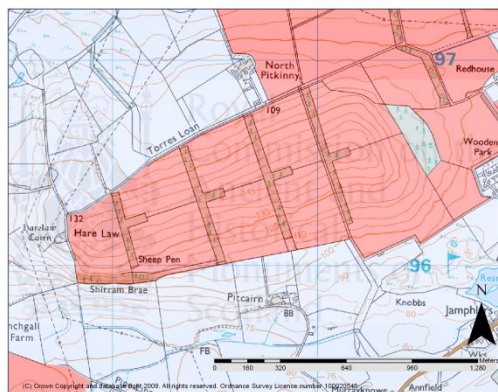
The parallel sheds and fenced area of Loanhead Poultry Farm, Fife, highlighted in pink on the OS map extract, are recorded as an Industrial-scale Farming Unit. NGR: NT 0209 9148.



A typical group of poultry sheds from the air at Drumshoreland Muir, West Lothian. DP055210.

Late 20th century–present Restored Agricultural Land

Land backfilled or restored from opencast or similar activity, usually as pasture. **34**



The Restored Agricultural Land highlighted in pink on this OS map extract has been restored from a backfilled opencast coal mine, and the fields and windbreaks have been completely redesigned, North Pitkinny, Fife. NGR: NT 1962 9637.

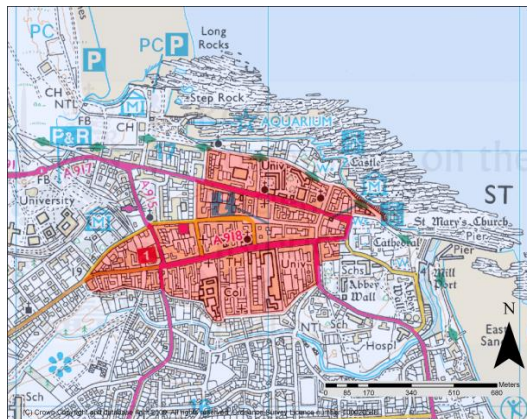


This aerial photograph shows how the Restored Agricultural Land at North Pitkinny, Fife, stands out from the surrounding Rectilinear Fields. DP 040895.

Built-up Area

Medieval Town

Urban cores in towns and cities preserving the medieval street plan and/or the property layout of adjacent narrow plots of similar length and breadth. Any burgh foundation pre-18th century may be included. **8 [105]**



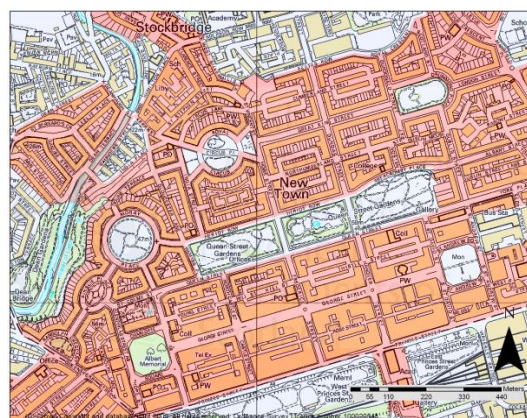
The extent of the Medieval Town of St Andrews, Fife, is highlighted in pink on this OS map extract – note the long narrow properties on South Street. NGR: NO 5100 1664.



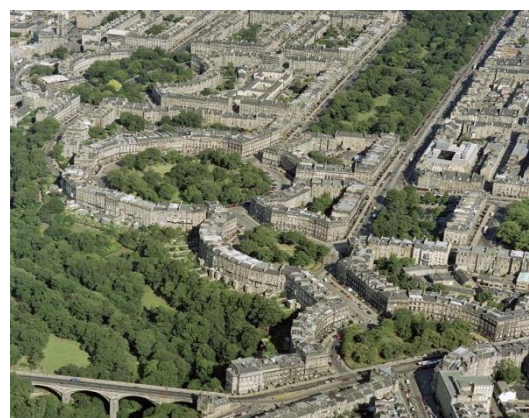
The narrow properties of the burgh of Culross, Fife, which are picked out by the hedgerows in this air photograph, are typical of a Medieval Urban Core. DP014181.

18th–19th century Georgian New Town

Planned urban areas, frequently laid out on a grid pattern, consisting of high quality merchants' housing. **53**



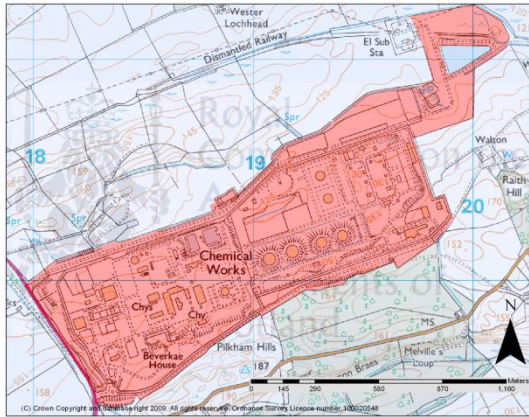
The formally planned streets and terraces of the Edinburgh New Town, City of Edinburgh, are highlighted in pink on this OS map extract. NGR: NT 2508 7415.



This air photograph shows the classical design of the Edinburgh New Town, City of Edinburgh, with its crescents and circuses lined by terraced housing. SC793308.

19th century–present Industrial or Commercial Area

Areas of factories, mills, open-air markets, shopping centres, large office developments, communication centres, such as telecommunication masts or civil radar stations. **11 [112]**



The pink area on this OS map extract highlights the extent of Moss Morran Petrochemical Complex, Fife, which is mapped as an Industrial and Commercial Area. NGR: NT 1908 9022.



The extensive, functionally-zoned, layout of the Moss Morran Petrochemical Complex, Fife, is situated in a rural location. DP040728.



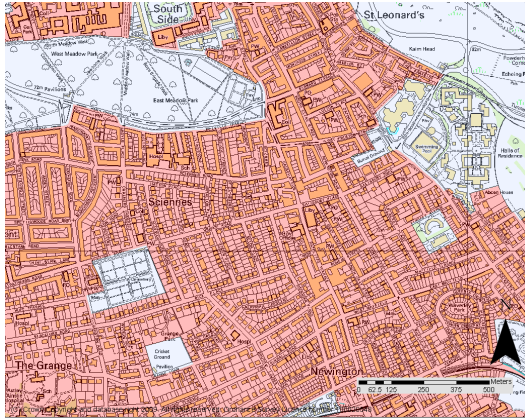
The parallel roofs of Holm Foundry, Glasgow, are cheek-by-jowl with the terraced housing of an Urban Area. DP011586.



The Granton Gas Works site, City of Edinburgh, which has been cleared for re-development is recorded as an Industrial Area. DP012661.

19th century–present Urban Area and Out-of-town Hospital (relict only)

Built-up areas, including housing, schools, universities, hotels, municipal buildings, hospitals, prisons and any redevelopment of recent origin. The only relict urban areas are **Out-of-town Hospitals**. 7 [152]



The pink areas on this OS map extract show the dense, often terraced, 19th century housing of the Urban Area to the south of the Meadows, City of Edinburgh. NGR: NT 2525 7275.



On the edge of the small 19th century village of Easter Pencaitland, East Lothian, there is a recent housing development that is recorded as an Urban Area. DP008812.



The variety of housing illustrates different phases of construction within this Urban Area, Hutchesontown, City of Glasgow. DP009517.



The partially demolished buildings of the isolation hospital of Hartwood, North Lanarkshire, are an example of an Out-of-town Hospital. DP055147.

Defence

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Later Prehistoric Fortified Site

Hillforts, generally dating to the 1st millennium BC or AD. **[106]**



The fortified site of White Caterthun, Angus extends to the outer perimeter visible in the surrounding heather moor. SC335856.

Roman Military Site

Any Roman military site, including those visible as cropmarks or evident from scatters of artefacts in the plough soil. **[108/202/212]**



Both the fort and the outworks to the north which extends into the foreground of this aerial photograph of the Roman fort at Ardoch in Perth and Kinross are included in the Relict area mapped. SC1029099.



The various Roman sites at Newstead in the Scottish Borders are recorded as a Cropmark area, because they have been levelled and the land cultivated, but the remains still appear visible as differential growth marks in the crop. The ramparts, ditches and roads can be seen in the centre of this aerial photograph. DP011649.

Early Medieval Fortified Site

Forts dating to between 5th and 11th centuries AD. These sites are usually hillforts whose occupation during this period has been attested by archaeological and documentary evidence. [147]



The area of the Early Medieval Fortified Site of Dundurn, Perth and Kinross occupies the top of a prominent hill; however the cultivation terraces visible, in the foreground, on its lower slopes are recorded as Settlement and Agriculture. SC655511.

Medieval Castle

Earthworks or stone castles, dated to c.1100-1550. [111]



The 13th century Caerlaverock Castle, Dumfries and Galloway, with its outwork in the foreground marked by a line of trees and its predecessor in the woodland behind are mapped as a Medieval Castle area. SC798377.

Post-medieval Fortification

Artillery forts and/or military establishments. [139]



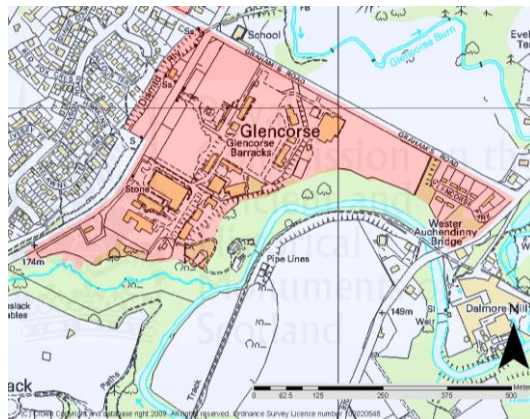
Fort George, Highland, built after the Jacobite uprising of 1745-6, is used as a barracks as well as being a visitor attraction, and is recorded as a Relict Fortification, as well as a Recreation Area. SC798656.

Defence

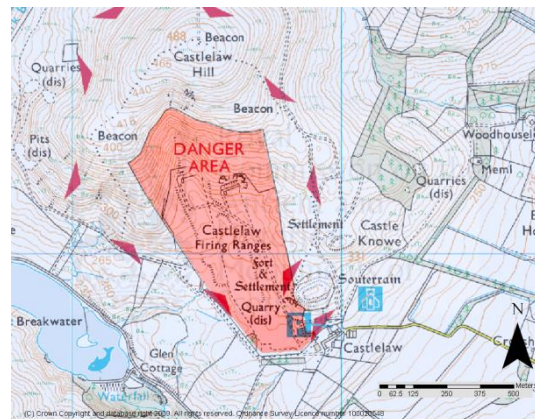
Historic Types – land uses that are still current

20th century–present Military Site

Areas delimited for military use, including training grounds, housing and associated buildings and structures. Relict examples include gun emplacements, observation posts, etc., dating from World War I and/or World War II. **21 [119]**



The pink area on the OS map extract of Glencorse Barracks, Midlothian, shows the extent of the Defence Site which includes accommodation, offices and parade grounds. NGR: NT 2478 6193.



The extent of the military shooting ranges of this Defence Site at Castlelaw, Midlothian, are highlighted in pink on the OS map extract. NGR: NT 2258 6407.



The ranges at this Defence Site at Castlelaw Ranges, Midlothian are clearly visible on the aerial photograph as well-maintained strips of grass amongst the surrounding rough grazing. DP012044.



This Relict Defence Site at South Sutor, Highland comprises the remains of the gun emplacements, their associated buildings and roads. It once guarded the entrance to the Cromarty Firth. SC917876.

Designed Landscape

17th–20th century Designed Landscape (formerly Policies and Parkland)

Designed policies, parklands or landscaping, including associated woodlands, avenues of trees and artificial water bodies. For a related Type see **Cultivated Former Parkland** in **Historic Land-use Category: Agriculture and Settlement**. Related dataset – Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes curated by Historic Scotland (HS). **18 [122/204]**



The extent of the policies and parkland of this Designed Landscape with its formal avenues, plantations, water features and walled garden at Broxmouth, East Lothian are highlighted on this OS map extract. NGR: NT 6962 7761.



This Designed Landscape at House of Dun, Angus, has at its core the formal layout of an early 18th century design. DP045473.



Surrounded by Rectilinear Fields and enclosed by policy trees, the parkland of the Designed Landscape at Megginch Castle, Perth and Kinross, also contains Relict Agriculture in the form of rig and furrow cultivation. DP039526.

Energy, Extraction and Waste

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Post-medieval Turf Stripping

Areas where the surface layer of turf has been removed for a variety of purposes, leaving a pattern of small rectilinear scars. The date range of this activity is insecure, but probably ceased with the abandonment of feal dykes and turf in building. **[127]**



Rectilinear turf stripping scars visible in the drifting snow on Gray Coat, Scottish Borders. SC1004952

18th–19th century Charcoal Burning

Groups of ovoid or circular platforms which were used as charcoal burning stances. They are mainly found in Argyll and consist of a small levelled area cut into a hillside, usually with a pronounced lip on the down-slope side and are sometimes stone-revetted. **[148]**



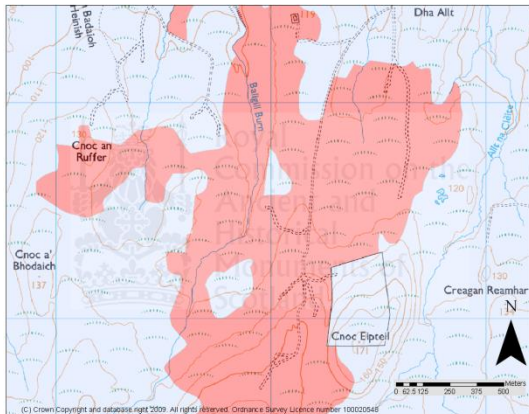
There are twenty six charcoal burning platforms like this one in the oak woods at Fernoch, Loch Awe, Argyll, but they are rarely visible from the air and only evident on the OS map if they are annotated. SC846422.

Energy, Extraction and Waste

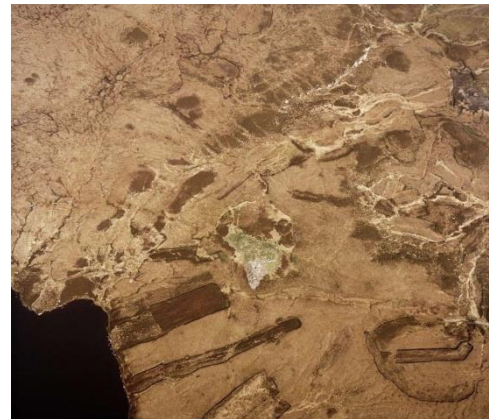
Historic Types – land uses that are still current

18th century–present Traditional Peat Cutting

Areas of traditional spade-dug peat extraction. Relict areas include any related structures such as peat stack stances. **30 [113]**



The only indication of the location of peat cuttings that is depicted on the OS map is presence of tracks leading into the moorland from the nearby settlement, Portskerra, Highland. NGR: NC 8603 6337.



The darker areas of vegetation with straight edges on this aerial photograph are typical of the appearance of traditional peat cuttings and are used to define the extent, Caravat Barp, Cairnish, North Uist, Western Isles. SC1004378.

19th century–present Mining Area

Mines, minehead structures and spoil tips associated with any extraction industry. **25 [115/208]**



The spoil tips and railway lines of a relict coal mine at Common, East Ayrshire Is recorded as a relict Mining Area. DP013202.



The distinctive red oil-shale bing at Tarbax, West Lothian, is mapped as a relict Mining Area. DP012067.

19th century–present Quarry

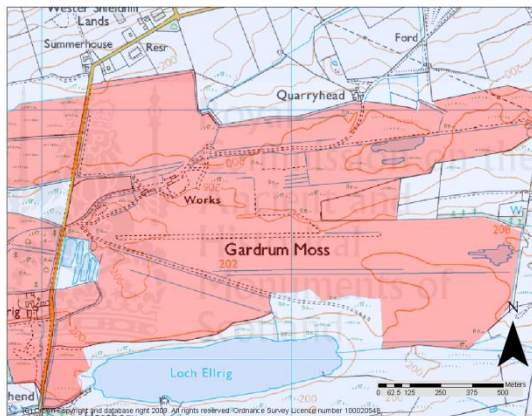
All types of quarry, e.g. stone, mineral. 27 [115]



This aerial photograph shows the extent of the Quarry recorded at Orrock, Fife. DP040733.

20th century–present Commercial Peat Extraction

Areas of mechanised peat extraction. 29 [121]



The pink area highlighted on this OS map extract covers an area of Commercial Peat Extraction at Gardrum Moss, Falkirk, of which the drains, access roads and standing water are depicted. NGR: NS 8902 7557.

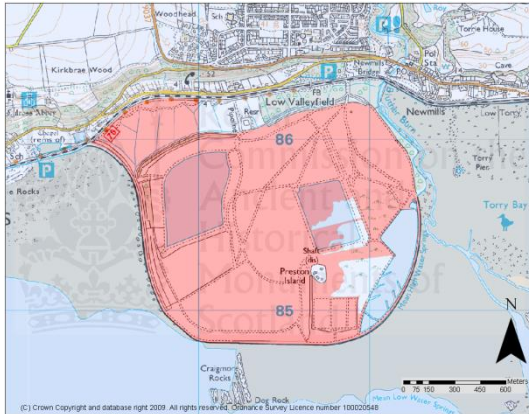


This Commercial Peat Extraction, at Ryeflat Moss, South Lanarkshire, creates a unique landscape of brown stripes as the machine stripping of the peat progresses. DP012072.

Late 20th century–present Landfill

Areas associated with refuse, commercial and building fill. Also included are ash lagoons created along the coast by the dumping of power station by-products.

26 [149]



The OS map extract shows the extent of the Landfill at Preston Island, Fife (highlighted in pink), which uses the waste ash from Longannet Power Station. NGR: 0040 8550.

Late 20th century–present Opencast

All types of opencast extraction, e.g. coal, sand, gravel. **28 [115]**



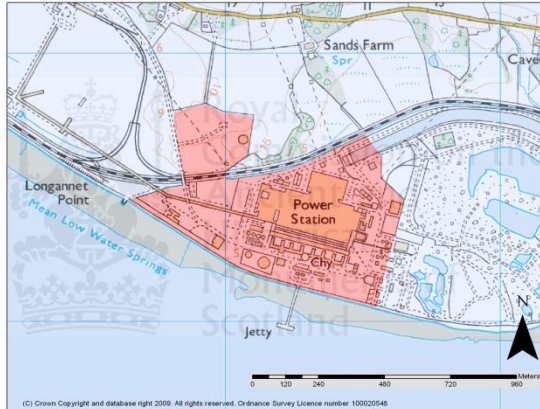
Open cast sites like this one at St Ninians, Fife, present difficulties in mapping which aerial photographs help to resolve. DP040698.



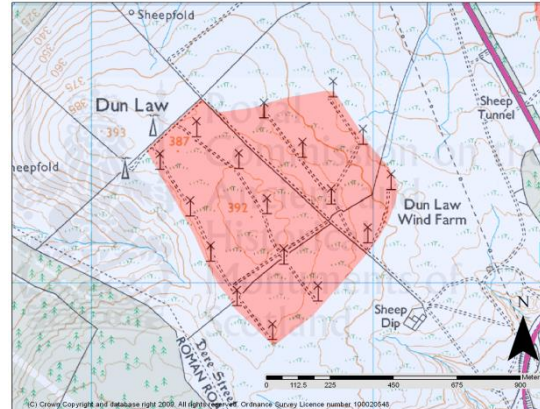
Sand and gravel extraction such as this one at Kilmartin, Argyll and Bute are a common type of Opencast. DP017898.

Late 20th century–present Power Generation

Establishments concerned with power generation or distribution, such as power stations, wind farms, electrical substations. **45**



The extent of the area recorded as a Power Station at Longannet, Fife, is highlighted in pink on this extract of the OS map, which annotates the buildings.
NGR: NS 9549 8535.



The extent of the wind farm at Dun Law, Scottish Borders, recorded as a Power Station, is highlighted in pink on this OS map extract, which depicts the roads and the location of the turbines.
NGR: 4668 5726.



An aerial view of Longannet Power Station, Fife. DP017135.

Leisure and Recreation

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Medieval Deer Park

Enclosures defined by a deer dyke, generally comprising a bank and internal ditch to prevent the deer from escaping. **[107]**



A bank and ditch visible across the ridges in the lower half of the image is the western boundary of a former deer park at Buzzart Dikes, Perth and Kinross. SC575758.

Medieval/Post-medieval Deer Trap

Deer dykes defining an open-ended or funnel-shaped area, typically surrounding a natural gully into which deer are driven to be killed. **[120]**



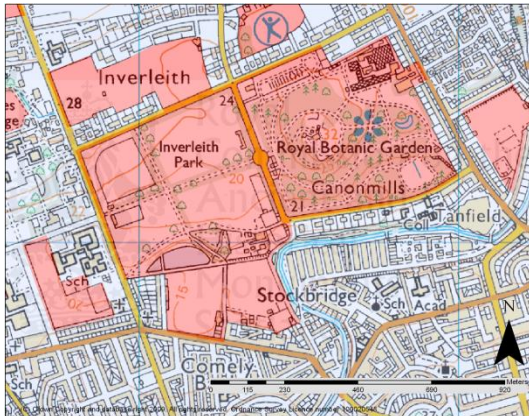
The deer trap at Hermitage Castle is defined by the two converging ditches in the Rough Grazing just outside the walled enclosure surrounding the castle. SC592878

Leisure and Recreation

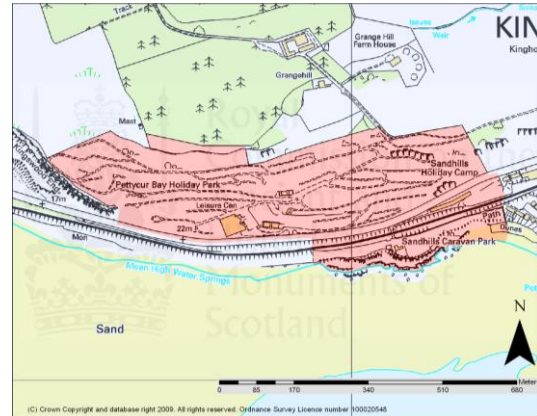
Historic Types – land uses that are still current

19th century–present Recreation Area

Recreation areas, including monuments open to the public race courses, motor racing circuits, campsites, caravan sites, council allotments etc. **35 [133]**



The pink highlights on this OS map extract show the large parkland created for public Recreation at Inverleith Park, City of Edinburgh. NGR: NT 2412 7523.



The pink areas show the extent of the recorded Recreation Area depicted as access roads and buildings, and annotated Sandhills Caravan Park on this OS map extract at Kinghorn, Fife. NGR: NT 2599 8640.



From the air the rows of caravans as well as the access roads are clearly visible at Shell Bay Caravan Park, St Fords Links, Fife. DP008981.



The parkland, rides and avenues of trees of Glasgow Green, City of Glasgow, characterise this early example of an urban Recreation Area, laid out in 1817. DP009514.

19th century–present Golf Course

Designed golfing landscapes and associated structures. 14 [153]



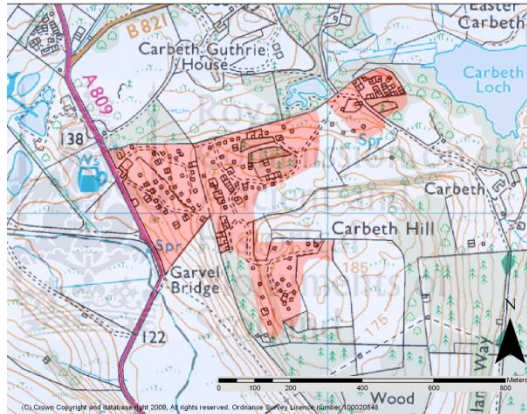
This aerial view of the King James VI Golf Course, Moncreiffe Island, Perth, Perth and Kinross shows the fairways picked out by plantations of trees. NGR: NO 1234 2187.



The earthworks of the tees and greens of this Relict Golf Course at Jamestown, Fife are visible on this aerial photograph. DP040694.

20th century–present Summer Huts

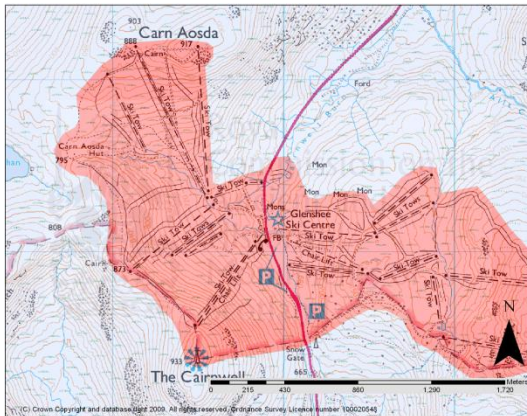
Modest timber dwellings rented from a landowner primarily for use as a summer residence. 46



The scattered small buildings, yards, and access tracks typical of Summer Houses at Carbeth, Stirling, are depicted on the OS map extract and the area recorded is highlighted in pink. NGR: NS 5271 7911.

Late 20th century–present Century Ski Area

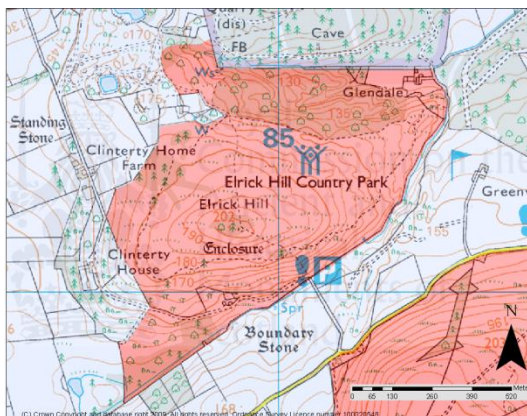
Ski runs, including those of an artificial surface, tows and associated structures. **15**



The pink areas highlight the extent of the recorded Ski Area based on the OS map extract which depicts the tows, runs, access roads and buildings at Glenshee, Aberdeenshire. NGR: NO 1240 7907.

Late 20th century–present Century Country Park

Areas are managed primarily for recreation purposes, whether or not formally designated as country parks. **16**



The extent of Elrick Country Park, Aberdeenshire is highlighted in pink on this OS map extract and is annotated as Country Park on the map. NGR: NJ 8500 1036.



This aerial view of the avenue that once decorated the policies of Hamilton Palace, is now the backdrop to Chatelherault Country Park, South Lanarkshire, based at the old stables block of the palace which is visible in the foreground. SC750339.

Moorland and Rough Grazing

Prehistoric–Present Rough Grazing

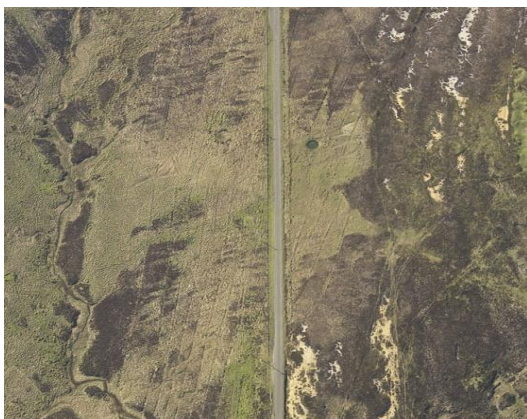
Pasture areas showing no visible evidence of recent agricultural improvements, including mountainous areas of the Highlands with low grazing value, heather moorland with muirburn, and areas with open drains. These areas often include the remains of relict archaeological landscapes, and have evolved into their present extent as a result of a process of woodland clearance, grazing, and episodes of agriculture and settlement since early prehistory. **5**



Extensive areas of Rough Grazing are found in upland areas with little sign of past use, but it is also the modern land-use most likely to contain relict archaeological Types, as here near Poolewe, Highland, where there is a hut circle under bracken patch on the right-hand side of the image. DP068379.



Large areas of Rough Grazing have also been recorded along the coastal margins, where Defence Sites are often found, as here at Tentsmuir, Fife, where there is a line of anti-tank blocks visible as a linear feature in the middle of the photograph. DP 036707.



The extent of the parallel drains on either side of the road is mapped primarily from aerial photographs: Hoy, Orkney Islands. DP060148.



This aerial photograph shows an extensive area of Managed Moorland with its characteristic patches of burned-off heather for maintaining the grouse habitat: Wanlockhead, Dumfries and Galloway. DP007609.



The dendritic drainage pattern visible in the foreground of this aerial photograph of The Bows, Stirlingshire, is another form of Drained Rough Grazing. SC881982.

Late 20th century–present Deer Lawn

Grassland within a wooded area maintained for deer pasturage. **42**



This Deer Lawn at Glen Lui, Aberdeenshire was once part of the fields of the townships cleared in 1776 to make way for deer stalking. SC621603.

Rural Settlement

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Medieval Settlement

Any secular medieval structures visible as cropmarks, or evident as pottery scatters in the plough soil. [203/211]



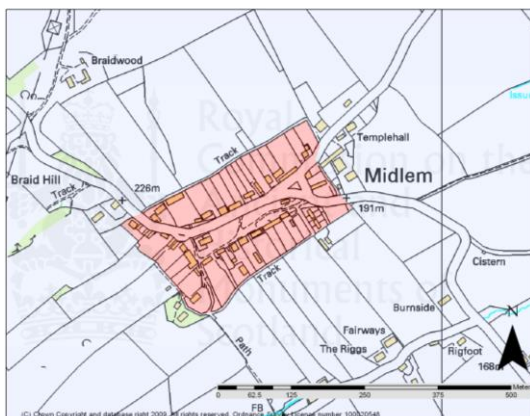
This early medieval settlement at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, is revealed in the cropmarks showing in the lighter coloured areas. SC1038369

Rural Settlement

Historic Types – land uses that are still current

Medieval Village

Small rural settlement clusters, typically with house-plots arranged in rows. 51



The pink area highlighted on this OS map extract encompasses the Medieval Village of Midlem, Scottish Borders, with its regular rows of houses and small plots. NGR: NT 5269 2742.



This aerial photograph shows a rare juxtaposition of two Medieval Villages, Kilconquhar and Barnyards, Fife. DP040830.

18th–19th century Agricultural Planned Village

Planned settlement clusters built to house workers for farming activities. **10 [156]**



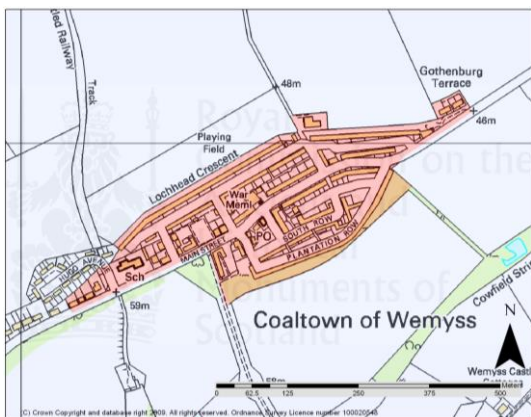
The OS map extract shows the geometrically regular layout of the streets and housing of the Planned Village of Newmill, Moray with the area recorded highlighted in pink. NGR: NJ 4356 5253.



The Planned Village of New Aberdour, Aberdeenshire, was built to house agricultural workers and provide local services during the Agricultural Revolution. DP018335.

18th–20th century Industrial Planned Village

Planned settlement clusters built to house workers for mining, industrial or fishing activities. **36 [125/209]**



The pink area on this OS map extract shows the extent of the recorded Industrial Planned Village of Coaltown of Wemyss, Fife, with its terraced housing typical of villages built for industrial workers. NGR: NT 3243 9587.



The Planned Village of Coaltown of Wemyss, Fife as indicated by its name was built to provide accommodation for coalminers on the Wemyss estate. DP040757.



Built to house mill workers in 1769, this model Planned Village comprised two rows of terraced houses and plots on either side of the mill, since been demolished and now occupied by a hotel grounds, Eaglesham, Renfrewshire. DP040152.



The deserted village of Haywood, South Lanarkshire, is an example of a Relict Industrial Planned Village, now visible as grass-covered footings that show here as lines in the snow. DP055172.

18th–19th century Crofting Township

A group of allotments or crofts, often arranged in strips with associated croft structures distributed along a road. These are typical of the Highlands and Islands.

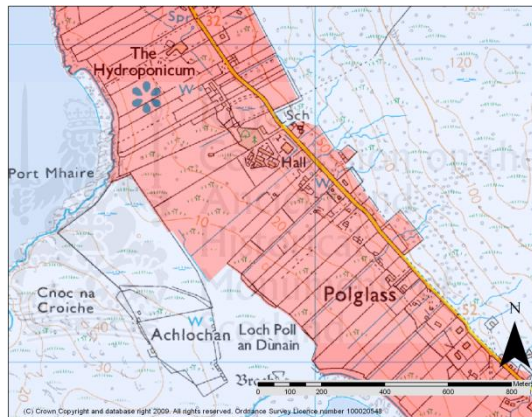
6 [124]



The Crofting Township at Eorpie, Lewis, Western Isles, has particularly long narrow plots. SC968148.



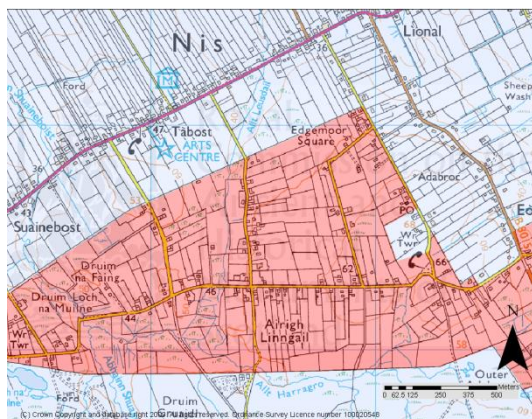
In contrast, the crofts at Camascross, Skye, Highland, each with their own croft house, are much shorter, but display the same characteristics – parallel plots of similar size and houses along a road. DP031370.



The strip pattern of the adjacent crofts highlighted in pink on this OS map extract, are typical of a Crofting Township: Polglass, Highland. NGR: NC 0286 0752.

20th century Recent Crofting Township

Crofting townships that were created in the 20th century, by the allotting of land by an estate, land raiding (particularly in the Western Isles), or by purchase. The allotment was carried out under the various Small Holdings Acts. They were laid out in strips in a similar fashion to 19th century examples and may enclose arable or pasture. They are distinguished by their absence from 19th century maps, and the architecture of any buildings will be characteristically 20th century in date. **56**



The less regular pattern of crofts that is highlighted on the OS map in pink are a Later Crofting Township dating to the 20th century, in contrast to the more regular pattern of the 19th century Crofting Townships immediately to the north and east: Ness, Western Isles. NGR: NB 5250 6231.



This Later Crofting Township was created out of the fields of the 19th century farm of Coll, Col Uarach, Lewis, Western Isles. SC1007558.

Spiritual and Ritual

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Early Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Site

Cemeteries, burial mounds, ring ditches, henges, standing stones (including circles and rows) and cup-marked rocks, etc., generally of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. [117]



The large henge and stone circle at the Ness of Brodgar, Orkney Islands, are part of a more extensive Relict Ritual and Funerary Site which is managed as a Property in Care and recorded as a Recreation Area. DP060159.

Early Medieval Christian Site

Early Christian monasteries, churches, chapels and burials. [132]



The vallum of the early medieval monastery of Iona, visible on the right of this image as a curvilinear ditch, is used to define the limit of this Christian Site, Argyll and Bute. DP029611.

Medieval Monastery or Cathedral

Former monasteries or cathedrals dating from the 12th century to the Reformation, including ancillary structures. **[110/205]**



The ruins of the church and cloisters and the area within the precinct wall part of which is visible in the background of this aerial photograph are included in the extent of the relict Medieval Monastery, Sweetheart Abbey, Dumfries and Galloway. SC800175.

Spiritual and Ritual

Historic Types – land uses that are still current

18th century–present Cemetery

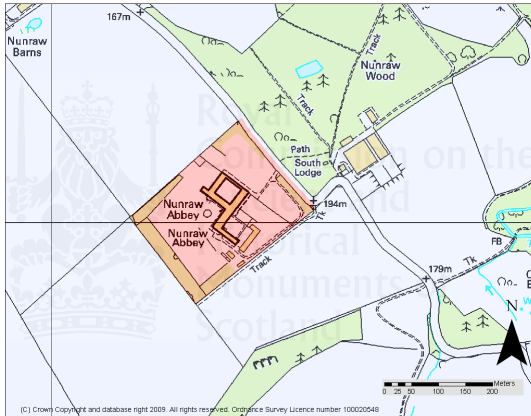
Burial areas and associated structures. **32 [114]**



Riddrie Park Cemetery, Glasgow, may be recognised by the neat rows of headstones and access paths in this aerial photograph. DP011568.

19th Century-Present Monastery or Cathedral

Cathedrals, monasteries and nunneries of any religious denomination. **9**



The pink area on the OS map extract shows the extent of the modern Monastery at Nunraw Abbey, East Lothian. NGR: NT 5934 7002.



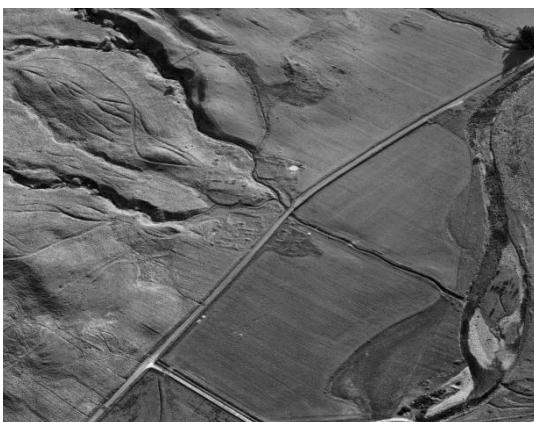
This aerial photograph shows the two courts and grounds of the modern abbey of Nunraw, East Lothian, set amongst farmland on the edge of the Lammermuirs. DP008022.

Transport

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

Medieval/Post-medieval Braided Trackway

Former trackways or routeways surviving on hill slopes as eroded features. **[158/207]**



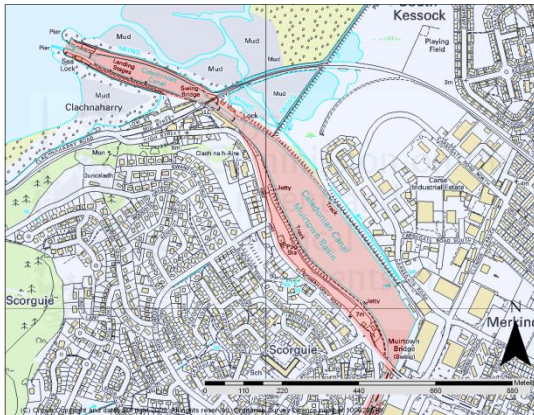
The braided trackways that are visible on the left of this aerial photograph have been cut into the hillside above the deserted settlement at Garrow, Perth and Kinross. SC624395.

Transport

Historic Types – land uses that are still current

18th–19th century Canal Features

Artificial waterways or canalised rivers and associated structures, including locks and aqueducts. Canals that occupy linear strips of ground of less than 50m are too narrow to be mapped. **48 [144]**



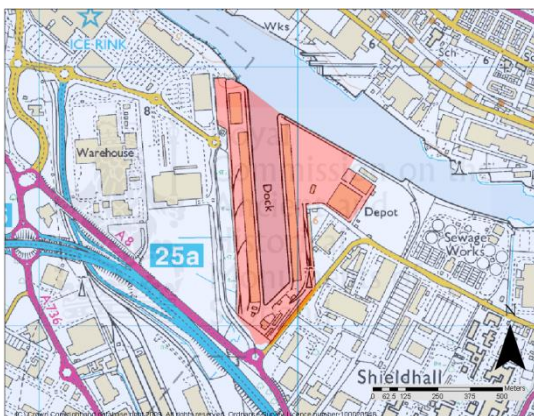
This OS map extract shows the Muirtown Basin at the end of the Caledonian Canal, picked out in pink, all of which is recorded as part of the Canal, Inverness, Highland. NGR: NH 6507 4630.



The end of the Caledonian Canal, showing the sea lock and the Muirtown Basin in the background: Inverness, Highland. DP024658.

19th century–present Maritime Installation

Artificial harbours and ports, including quays, breakwaters enclosing sheltered water, warehouses, and lighthouses. **49 [154]**



The King George V Dock and its warehouses comprise the Maritime Installation that is highlighted in pink on this OS map extract: City of Glasgow. NGR: NS 5289 6639.

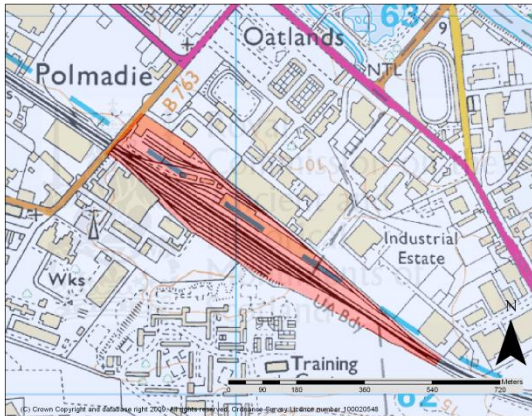


The water enclosed by the harbour bar and the quayside buildings are included in the area recorded as a Maritime Installation at the east coast fishing port of Eyemouth, Scottish Borders. SC987795.

19th century–present Railway Features

Railway lines, stations, marshalling yards and any associated structures. Railways that occupy linear strips of ground of less than 50m are too narrow to be mapped.

24 [116]



The marshalling yards of Polmadie Yards, City of Glasgow, are mapped as a Railway area, and are highlighted in pink on this OS map extract. NGR: NS 5998 6245.



Polmadie Yards, City of Glasgow from the north. DP043951.

20th century–present Airfield

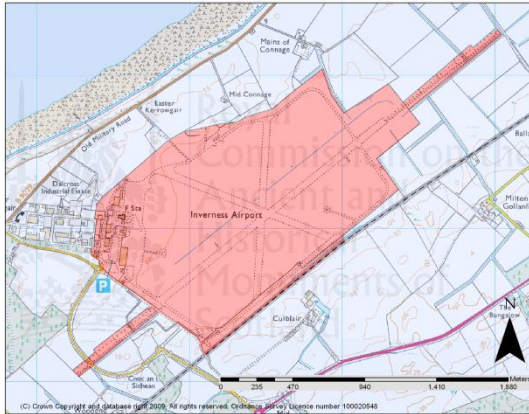
Commercial and military airfields and strips with associated structures. **20 [128]**



The terminal and part of the main runway at Prestwick Airport, South Ayrshire. DP040220.



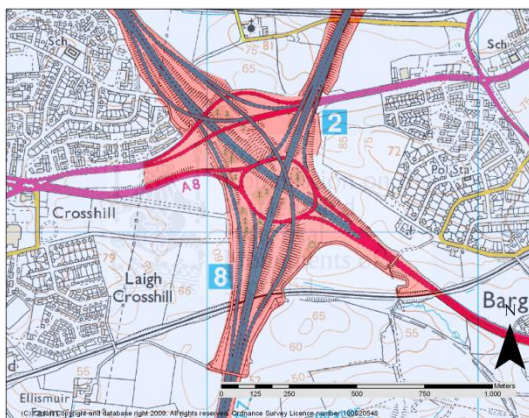
The runways of the Relict Airfield at Turnberry, South Ayrshire, are visible amongst the fairways of the golf course. DP040239.



The pink area on the OS map extract shows the runways, taxiways, terminals and open ground that are included in the extent of the Airfield at Inverness Airport, Highland. NGR: NH 7745 5207.

Late 20th century–present Motorway

Motorways, major roads, junctions, service areas, Park and Ride sites, etc. Roads that occupy linear strips of ground of less than 50m are too narrow to be mapped. **23**



The pink area on the OS map highlights the area mapped as a Road at the Baillieston Interchange (M8/M73), City of Glasgow. NGR: NS 6927 6418.



The Raith Interchange (M74), South Lanarkshire, illustrates the extent of a modern motorway junction. DP030106.

Water Body

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

18th–19th century Fish Trap

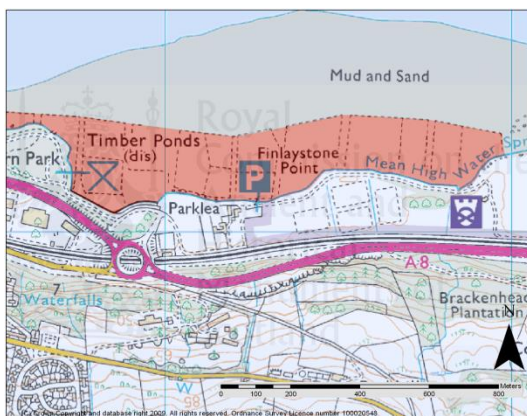
Wooden or stone structures defining an area within the intertidal zone for the purpose of fishing. [141]



The Seashore within the curving walls and the upper tidal limit are mapped as a Fish Trap, Airds Bay, Argyll and Bute. DP017734.

19th–20th century Timber Ponds

Defined areas of water used for the seasoning and storing of wood. [140]



The pink area on the OS map extract shows the extent of the Timber Ponds at Finlaystone Point, Inverclyde, which are depicted as pecked outlines and annotated as Timber Ponds (dis). NGR: NS 3531 7420.

Water Body

Historic Types – land uses that are still current

18th century–present Reed Beds

Reed beds, mostly lying within an intertidal area. The crop is grown for roof thatch and as habitat management. Management of the reeds is most apparent when they are harvested leaving a distinctive pattern of sharp edges within the crop. **55**



The extensive reed beds on the northern edge of the Firth of Tay, Perth and Kinross, were once harvested for their use as thatch. DP039538.

19th century–present Reservoir

Modified or artificial water bodies for drinking water, hydro-electric power production, etc. Relict examples survive as earthworks and drained of water. **22 [142]**



The Reservoir of a pump storage hydro-electric scheme is set in a mountain corrie on Ben Cruachan, Argyll and Bute. DP017795.

20th century–present Shellfish Farm

Rectangular frames laid out in an intertidal area for the farming of shellfish. **58**



These mussel beds, exposed at low tide, are visible a series of parallel dark lines just under the surface of the water at Loch Creran, Argyll. DP017766.

Seashore – areas of the intertidal zone lying between the High and Low Mean Water Marks. This type is only applied in conjunction with relict types, e.g. fish traps. (not illustrated) **47**

Natural Water Area – lochs and rivers over 50m wide. **0**



Surrounded by the policies of Monreith House, White Loch of Myrton, Dumfries and Galloway, is an example of an unmodified Natural Water Area. DP012535.

Woodland and Forestry

Relict Types – land uses that are no longer actively practiced

18th–19th century Plantation Enclosure

Banks surrounding a former area of managed woodland. This includes former plantations overplanted with coniferous trees. **[135/206]**



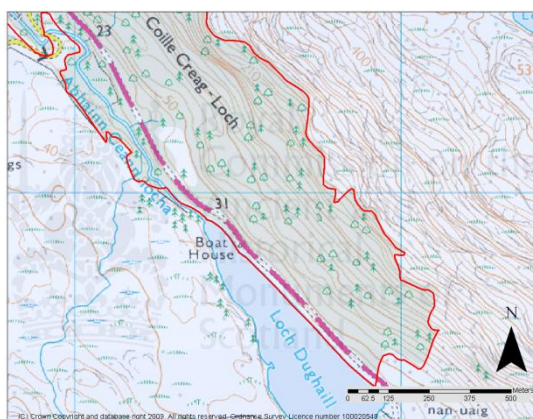
A large oval Relict Plantation Enclosure, once containing woodland, preserves the remains of rig and furrow cultivation recorded as Relict Settlement and Agriculture at Ardlair, Aberdeenshire. DP007354.

Woodland and Forestry

Historic Types – land uses that are still current

18th–20th century Managed Woodland

Woods, possibly managed for timber production by traditional means such as coppicing, and including relict areas of remnant 'native pine woodlands'. Much of this woodland is classified by SNH as 'Ancient Woodland'. Related dataset – SNH's Woodlands. **19**

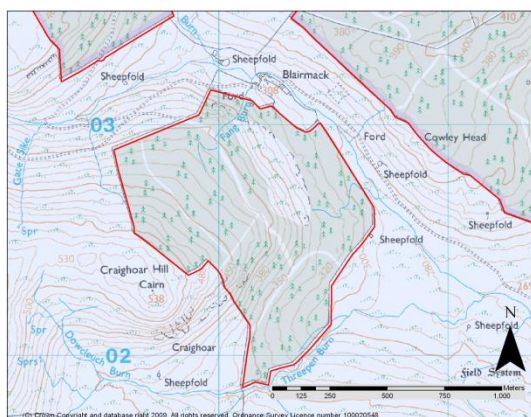


This area of Managed Woodland is depicted differently to Coniferous Plantations on the OS map, Loch Dughail, Highland, with a mix of conifer and deciduous tree symbols. NGR: NG 8257 5194.

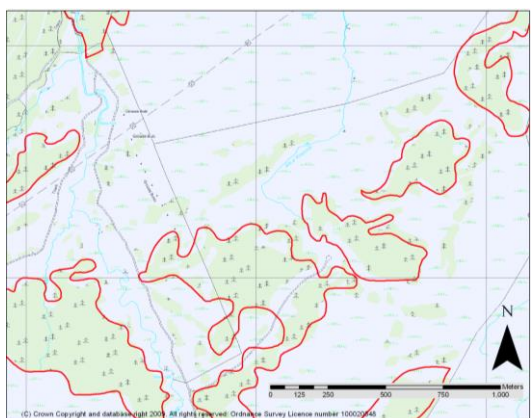


Visual analysis of photographs helps confirm this area of Managed Woodland at Loch Dughail, Wester Ross, Highland. DP068194.

20th century–present Plantation



*This OS map extract depicts a typical 20th century coniferous Plantation with conifer symbols, narrow rides and rectilinear edges: Blairmack, Dumfries and Galloway.
NGR: NT 0121 0267.*



Woodland plantations, since 1989, differ in their design and appearance from earlier coniferous plantations in having sinuous edges and more open spaces, but are symbolised on the OS map in the same way: Drummore of Cantray, Highland. NGR: NH 8253 4436.

Archaeological Areas

Artefact Scatter

Early Prehistoric Lithic and Artefact Scatter – based on information from the RCAHMS database, flints and other lithics retrieved from field walking or ploughing. **210**

Medieval Artefact Scatter – based on information from the RCAHMS database, pottery retrieved from field walking or ploughing. **211**

Roman Artefact Scatter – based on information from the RCAHMS database, pottery, glass, metalwork, etc. retrieved from field walking or ploughing. **212**

During the 2013 re-versioning of HLA categories and types these areas were included within the following land uses: Early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture, Medieval Village, Roman Military Site

Cropmark Site

Prehistoric-Present Features – any prehistoric cropmark features or those of unknown period. **200**

Medieval Settlement – any secular medieval structures visible as cropmarks. **203**

During the 2013 re-versioning of HLA categories and types these areas were included within the following land uses: Prehistoric and Undated Settlement and Agriculture, Medieval Village