Historic Land-use Assessment

Type Definitions

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

1. INTRODUCTION

HLA (Historic Land use Assessment) provides a systematic and rigorous means of 'reading' and recording mapable features that survive from past activities which can be identified in patterns of current land use. HLA employs an archaeological approach to understanding the development and history of Scotland's landscape. There are two component parts of the data: current land use typesthe origin of which may stretch back hundreds of years and are therefore also described as 'historic', and past land uses that can still be traced in the landscape (also known as 'relict' land uses). However, as the digital map is compiled at a scale of 1:25,000, types that cover less than one hectare are not included.

The data structure allows for up to three past/relict land uses within any current/historic land use type. Where there is more than one relict type they are ordered from the most recent to the oldest. It is rare for an area to have as many as three relict records; indeed, less than 0.06% of individual entries fall into this group. This Technical Paper reviews the evolution of the attribution of HLA land use types and provides full lists with associated information for each.

2. THE EVOLUTION OF THE DATA MODEL

2.1 The initial nomenclature

In the original HLA data model, created in the 1996–8 pilot project, each current land use type was tagged with a reference number. Additional numbers, separated by a forward slash, were then added as appropriate to highlight past land use types. A further suite of relict evidence was included, also with discrete identifier numbers, recording the extent of archaeological cropmarks and artefact scatters. MSAccess tables were maintained for these land use types so they could easily be related to the area tags in the GIS.

Each land use type was referenced by its name and the predominant period of use, where this could be established, although initially many types were not attributed to any period at all (Dixon *et al* 1999 Appendix A). This undervalued the chronological element of HLA data and proved to be a limitation to users so was subsequently re-evaluated.

2.2 Changes in namings

During 2000 and 2001 it was decided to standardise and separate the period of use from the type name, giving every type a period designation in order to make chronological analyses and mapping possible. This reflected the fact that period of origin is a core feature of the process of historic landscape characterisation. It was also at this time that the term 'current' was replaced by 'historic'. It was intended that this revised nomenclature would emphasise that HLA identified the chronological depth of present land uses, and at the same time avoid any potential confusion with other land use maps. In addition, it was decided to group the land use types into appropriate categories to make map production easier at small scales (see p5–7 below).

3. REFINEMENT OF TYPES

3.1 1998–2011

The process of interpretation from 1998 to 2011 was based upon the types established in the pilot project and added to over the years as successive areas of the country were interpreted and new types of land use were revealed. The interpretation also evolved as new source data became available, such as digital aerial photography and modern and historic digital maps; the original pilot areas were also revisited.

These developments led to improvements in the recording of data in many areas, with the recognition of new types and a more rigorous and consistent process of interpretation and classification. Further improvements were made through data cleansing, a tightening of type definitions and the development of clear written criteria, both to aid consistency and support the periodic training of new staff.

Changes that resulted from this process included creating the new type, 'cultivated former parkland', to replace the previous inappropriate identification of these areas as 'new fields' with its concomitant incorrect period attribution of 'late 20th century–present'. Another change was the inclusion of the enclosed water of harbours to enable appreciation of the extent of harbours (maritime installations). The application of 'rectilinear fields' was also regularised, both in their current (historic) and past (relict) form.

3.2 2011–13

During 2011 and 2012 a further package of refinements to the methodology was made in order to speed the rate of progress of data collection to ensure the completion of national coverage. In particular, a rethink of the value of the numerous types was carried out. All historic (current) and relict (past) land use types with occurrences in the past were retained, as they are the essence of HLA. However, the types that were recorded elsewhere by other authorities, such as the Forestry Commission or the Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, or have proved to be of little use to users of HLA, were questioned.

- It was decided to end the differentiation of most of the modern managed aspects of rough grazing – 'managed moorland', 'drained rough grazing' and 'drained managed moorland' – as they were of little benefit to users.

- The separation of post-1988 forestry – 'woodland plantation' – from '20th century coniferous plantations' ceased because the distinction was such a marginal one.

- In agricultural landscapes it was decided to combine all the sub-divisions of 'rectilinear fields' together, except for the special case of 'planned rectilinear fields'. It was agreed that 'amalgamated fields', by definition derived from 'rectilinear fields', was a misleading distinction that was often difficult to define due to differences between the OS mapping and aerial photography. It was also noted that 'new fields' – rectilinear fields enclosed in the last 60 years – often differed little from pre-2nd World War fields and that therefore 'new fields' should also be abandoned. Combining these types has had the advantage of focusing interpretation on non-rectilinear fields that stand out from the norm of agricultural improvement fields.

The previous data was then modified to this amended classification, reassigning the old types to the new ones, resulting in a revised dataset ready for download or viewing online. Since then the original version of the data has been archived and is only available for users on request.

In early 2013 a project to reversion the HLA website led to minor revision of categories and types. A few types were moved into different categories, while others were re-named (see p5–7 below), but no changes were made to their actual definitions.

4. ADDITION OF NEW TYPES

Inevitably the HLA types defined in the pilot project were not comprehensive (Dixon *et al* 1999, 22–4), since many areas of the country had not been examined. Until the Western Isles were interpreted, for example, the full range of crofting land use types was not appreciated.

In the pilot project 42 HLA types were defined. Since then, however, a further 39 types have been added. As a consequence, these have taken the limits of the map down to the low water mark in order to include fish traps, reed beds and other structures such as the timber ponds on the Firth of Clyde that occur in the inter-tidal zone. In numerical terms more than one third of the HLA types were unexpected in the pilot, although some structures like canals or power stations were not included simply because they were not encountered then. Since all regions of Scotland have now been at least partly examined not many other additions should be expected.

4.1 Additional land use types

For the most part, new types have been created where a sufficiently extensive area of distinctive land use has been identified either from aerial photographs or maps. Usually there is more than a single example before acceptance as a new type and before a new index number is assigned. However, uniqueness can be sufficient, as with the cleit landscape of St Kilda.

Sometimes a new type is the result of changing land use policy by government bodies. For example, the introduction of the now abandoned 'woodland plantation' type was the result of the changes to government policy for new planting after 1988. It differentiated between the new style of woodland design from the uniform conifer plantations prior to that date.

New types have, in some instances, been found to be specific to particular areas of the country such as the 'crofters allotted cultivation plots' on the Western Isles or 'sub-rectangular fields' in Galloway.

Some past (relict) land use types are evidenced by cropmarks, and these have been included in HLA data wherever they occur in extensive enough areas (Dixon *et al* 1999, 3).

A variety of cropmark forms have been added since the pilot stage of the project, all of which emerged during work on the Lothians. The degree of change in that region even extended the range of cropmark sites to the industrial age.

4.2 Adjustment of types

Adjustments to existing types have also been made as more has been learnt or variations on a theme have had to be accommodated, rather than always creating a new type. For example, changes to chronological ranges have been made to particular types. The original range for 'smallholdings' was 18th to 19th century, but the 19th and early 20th century enclosure of small landholdings on Shetland obliged a stretching of its period.

What started as 'prairie fields' – part of the modernisation of fields to cope with bigger and better machinery for arable production – was extended in date and in context to include late 19th-century expansions of fields as Improvers worked out the most efficient field size or shape. In consequence, the type name was changed to 'amalgamated field' to include all fence removals since the late 19th century. This type is now part of the more general type 'rectilinear fields'.

5. UNEXPECTED DISTRIBUTIONS AND TYPES

5.1 Medieval Villages

An important relic of rural settlement before the Improvement period are villages that originate in the medieval period, as so few have survived. It came as something of a surprise that they may be found as far north as Aberdeenshire, although the potential was already recognised in the south-east with village sites like Midlem in the Borders (HLAmap NT 52689 27420).

5.2 Reverse-S-shaped Fields

The distribution of reverse-S shaped fields across central Scotland, Dumfriesshire and Berwickshire, with outliers occurring in the Kincardineshire area, was quite unforeseen. With the agricultural improvements most runrig (characterised by the reverse-S shape of the rig) was enclosed, with the rigorous application of rectilinear planning from Shetland to Dumfries. However, in a number of instances reverse-S shaped fields have been found adjacent to former medieval burghs (such as at Cornton near Stirling HLAmap NS 79290 96160). They are therefore assumed to be remnants of field systems associated with medieval burghs, though systematic research is needed to assess this relationship properly.

5.3 Medieval/Post-medieval Curvilinear-shaped Fields

The survival of pre-improvement fields was also not anticipated. Their field boundaries match the head-dyke or furlongs of pre-improvement field systems and are indicative of an organic process of enclosure. In these instances the outer ring of the head-dyke is enclosed but, due to the lack of investment, never straightened as Improvers recommended. Examples survive at Druim in Speyside (HLAmap NJ 06450 16660) and Eslie in Kincardineshire (HLAmap NO 71408 92474), to name just two.

5.4 Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture

A similar process of organic enclosure can also be seen on Orkney where the lands of pre- improvement townships have been enclosed and sub-divided into small landholdings with small irregular fields that stand out from the rectilinear fields of the surrounding farms (Rippon 2004, 61). Continuity in the settlement landscape is also evident in Shetland where small landholdings have developed directly out of the pre-improvement townlands. Here the head dyke of the old township can be seen interweaving with the modern fences of the landholdings. In both islands the modern land use has been classified as smallholdings, but in the latter the head dyke has been used by HLA to define the past (relict) land use as 'medieval/post-medieval settlement and agriculture'.

5.5 Crofting

Crofts in the six highland and island counties are small landholdings held under lease, typically extending to as little as 2 to 4 acres in the highlands, more in the islands. They are grouped together into crofting townships, ensuring a communal approach to land management of field and hill ground. Invariably crofts are too small to support a family and so the tenant has to find additional employment. The security of crofters was established by the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act of Parliament of 1886 that created the Crofters Commission.

Although the greater part of the settlement type in the Western Isles is crofts, some were created in the earlier 19th century in the first waves of sheep clearance and reorganisation, while others were established after the Crofting Act of 1886 by the Congested Districts Board, or by the Board of Agriculture in the 20th century. Pressure on land eventually led to new crofting townships being created either on completely new ground or else out of improved farms. In HLA terms these new townships have been classified as 'recent crofting townships' to distinguish them from the 19th century examples. These 20th century examples are characterised by their larger croft size and contemporary houses. Machair land was allocated to some of these crofts, where land was poor, so that the crofters had some good land as well as the barren waste that made up most of the croft. These machair plots, found mainly in the Uists and Barra, have been classified as 'crofters allotted cultivation plots'.

5.6 Smallholdings

Outside the six Crofting counties, small landholdings were rare both before and after the Improvements. The exception is in the north-east. Here, landowners decided that they would provide cottars and labourers with small landholdings on the fringes of the farmland in order to give them a means of subsistence while keeping them on the land as a source of labour – intentionally the holdings were not large enough to support a whole family (RCAHMS 2007, 188-239). HLA has classified these as 'smallholdings' to distinguish them from the legal term croft which is restricted to the six Crofting counties.

5.7 Planned Smallholdings

Another aspect of this kind of improving, paternalistic policy was 'planned smallholdings'. It was clearly another way estates had of allocating land to the small tenants rather than evicting them, although at Ben Lawers the Breadalbane estates used it as an opportunity to remove lazy or difficult tenants. That the laying out of planned smallholdings could be seen as a beneficial policy is evident from the Mackenzie estates where their Gairloch allocation of a chequer-board of planned smallholdings is held up as a model of what a good landlord could do for his tenants.

5.8 Summer Huts

'Summer huts' are a further unexpected new type, being those small groupings of timber huts in rural lowland areas, close to a natural supply of water, that are analogous in period to the growth of caravan parks in coastal areas. They reflect the wish of some people living and working in urban centres for cheap places to go at weekends or on holiday since the first half of the 20th century.

6. NAMES

6.1 Categories

The 81 land use types and 5 sorts of archaeological artefact scatters and cropmarks have been grouped into the following categories for ease of viewing.

HLAmap 2013	*pre-2013 concordance*
Agriculture and Settlement	Crofts and Smallholdings and
	Fields and Farming and
	Past (Relict) Settlement and Agriculture
Built-up Area	Built-up Area
Defence	Defensive Establishment
Designed Landscape	Designed Landscape
Energy, Extraction and Waste	Energy Establishment and
	Mineral, Waste and Peat Industries
Leisure and Recreation	Recreation Area and
	Past (Relict) Hunting Park or Trap
Moorland and Rough Grazing	Moorland and Rough Grazing
Rural Settlement	Planned Village
Spiritual and Ritual	Ritual Area
Transport	Transport
Water Body	Water Body
Woodland and Forestry	Woodland and Forestry

6.2 Current/Historic and Past/Relict land use types

Agriculture and Settlement

Crofters Allotted Cultivation Plots	Water Meadow
Holdings	Post-medieval Cleits
Smallholdings	Reverse-S-shaped Fields
Planned Smallholdings	Curvilinear-shaped Fields
Planned Village Allotments	Medieval/Post-medieval Sheep Enclosure
Industrial-scale Farming Unit	Medieval/Post-medieval Shieling Ground
Restored Agricultural Land	Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and
Unenclosed Improved Pasture	Agriculture
Cultivated Former Parkland	Medieval Manorial Enclosure
Rectilinear Fields and Farms	Medieval Assart
Planned Rectilinear Fields and Farms	Early Medieval Settlement and Agriculture
Sub-rectangular Fields and Farms	Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Land Reclamation	Early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Orchard	Early Prehistoric Shell Midden

Built-up Area

Urban Area	Georgian New Town
Industrial or Commercial Area	Medieval Town
Out-of-town Hospital	

Defence
Military Site
Post-medieval Fortification
Medieval Castle
Early Medieval Fortified Site
Roman Military Site
Later Prehistoric Fortified Site

Designed Landscape
Designed Landscape

Energy, Extraction and Waste
Power Generation
Opencast Site
Mining Area
Quarry
Landfill Site
Commercial Peat Extraction
Traditional Peat Cutting
Charcoal Burning
Turf Stripping

Leisure and Recreation
Recreation Area
Country Park
Golf Course
Ski Area
Summer Huts
Medieval/Post-medieval Deer Trap
Medieval/Deer Park

Moorland and Rough Grazing
Rough Grazing
Deer Lawn

Rural Settlement
Agricultural Planned Village
Industrial Planned Village
Recent Crofting Township
Crofting Township
Medieval Village

Spiritual and Ritual
Cemetery
Monastery or Cathedral
Medieval Monastery or Cathedral
Early Medieval Christian Site
Early Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary
     Site

Transport
Motorway
Railway Features
Airfield
Maritime Installation
Canal Features
Braided Trackway

Water Body
Reservoir
Shellfish Farm
Reed Beds
Timber Ponds
Fish Trap
Freshwater Area
Seashore

Woodland and Forestry
Plantation
Managed Woodland
Plantation Enclosure

6.3 Periods
Note: All calendar date ranges are given as approximate even where there are events, such as the death of Queen Victoria, one year from the start of the century.

Early Prehistoric	From Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, *c*10,000–1600BC
Later Prehistoric	From Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age, *c*1600BC–400AD
Roman	HLA applies this only to Roman military sites, *c*80–200AD
Early Medieval	From the breakdown of Roman rule in Britain *c*400AD to the accession of the sons of Malcolm Canmore in 1093. It includes Anglian, British, Pictish and Viking sites.
Medieval	From the accession of the sons of Malcolm Canmore in 1093 to the Reformation of 1560
Medieval/ Post-medieval	From *c*1100-1900AD
Post-medieval	From the Reformation in 1560 to the death of Queen Victoria in 1901.

More specific periods are used for the Post-medieval date range, where known. They are applied to reflect the century in which a land use was introduced and when it ceased to be adopted.

17th–20th Centuries
18th–19th Centuries   The period of agricultural improvements, *c*1700–1900AD
18th–20th Centuries
18th Century–Present
19th–20th Centuries
19th Century–Present
20th Century
20th Century–Present
Late 20th Century–Present   This is limited to post-WWII land use changes,
                                                    *c*1950-2015AD

7 TYPE INFORMATION

For each land use type there is a brief summary of the main sources used to define it and their value in interpretation. This information is ordered by category, and then by period of use, from the most recent to the oldest; there are five sections of information in the content for each entry:

7.1 Land-use type

A short description summarises the main features of the type. Reference numbers are included for GIS users, so that a short-hand is available for selections and filters.

- The HLA GIS index number for each type is given.

- Where there is an equivalent past (relict) type the index number for that is given in square brackets.

7.2 Sources

The main sources for the type are listed.

- For mapping sources 'historical' refers to the 1st to 4th editions of Ordnance Survey mapping or any other mapping sources up to the introduction of the National Grid after the 2nd World War, while 'current' mapping refers to the most recent versions of the OS 1:10,000 map and Master Map.

- 'Recent' vertical aerial photography refers to the All Scotland Survey photography of 1988/89 and the Next Perspectives 25cm aerial photography of 2007 onwards.

- 'All eras' refers to this same photography and any other vertical aerial photography back to the 1940s.

7.3 Interpretation

An explanation of how the listed sources are used by HLA is given.

- What information each source provides is indicated.

- How it aids in the interpretation of each type is stated.

7.4 Comments

This supplies any further details that explain more fully how a type is applied. These details might include:

- a general description of the distribution of a type;

- information on the first use of those types adopted since the pilot stage of the project.

7.5 Further information

HLA recording depends upon the visible physical evidence of past land use. It is a land use based interpretation and not dependent on designation or ownership.

- Past (relict) areas may occur anywhere, and can either be groups of archaeological features, or the footprint of a previous land use influencing the present landscape.

- A buffer of 20m is applied to archaeological features composed of groups of structures less than 100m apart, such as burial mounds, round houses (hut circles) or cairns, no matter whether they are ruins, earthworks, artefact scatters or cropmarks.

- As a general rule linear features, such as rivers, roads, railways, or plantations are recorded if broader than 50m. Where a feature narrows to as little as 40m this is included in the area defined to avoid short disconnected lengths of a land use feature. This ensures the integrity of linear features.

- Where the ground has been broken for a particular land use and not converted to other land use after abandonment, the land use type remains unchanged as, for example, in the case of many extraction sites. However, where extraction sites have become overgrown through neglect, they may be classified as currently rough grazing or managed woodland with a relict land use type of extraction.

- Crofts and smallholdings may include a variety of land uses, such as arable, pasture and, in certain instances, peat cutting.

- In the case of modern urban or village centres, wherever a medieval pattern of streets and properties is preserved they are noted as current. However, where such sites have been deserted and are only visible as earthworks, cropmarks or artefact scatters, they are only recorded as relict.

- Where a head dyke or boundary dyke can be traced that contains no settlement or obvious signs of agriculture and is now used only as rough grazing it is recorded as such, except in the case of Deer Parks.

- Where there are destructive land uses such as quarries that remove the ground surface, past land uses are not recorded.

8. TYPE DEFINITIONS

Types removed from the interpretative model in 2012 are listed at the end.

Agriculture and Settlement

This category covers all the variations in plan of field enclosure and the associated farm buildings and structures, including ranges of large sheds and others structures used in industrial scale farm production; it extends to the archaeological remains of past settlement and agriculture.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:
Prehistoric and Undated Settlement and Agriculture
Early Prehistoric Shell Midden
Early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Early Medieval Settlement and Agriculture
Medieval Assart
Medieval Manorial Enclosure
Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture
Medieval/Post-medieval Shielings
Medieval/Post-medieval Sheep Enclosures
Medieval/Post-medieval Century Reverse-S-shaped Fields
Medieval/Post-medieval Curvilinear-shaped Fields
Post-medieval Cleits
18th-19th Century Water Meadow
18th-19th Century Sub-rectangular Fields and Farms
18th-19th Century Planned Village Allotments
18th-19th Century Planned Smallholdings
18th-20th Century Planned Rectilinear Fields and Farms
18th Century-Present Land Reclamation
18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms
18th Century-Present Orchard
19th Century-Present Cultivated Former Parkland
19th-20th Century Smallholdings
19th Century-Present Crofters Allotted Cultivation Plots
Late 20th Century-Present Unenclosed Improved Pasture
Late 20th Century-Present Industrial Scale Farming Unit
20th Century Holdings

Prehistoric and Undated Settlement and Agriculture
Any prehistoric cropmark features or those of unknown period. **[200]**

Sources

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- RCAHMS aerial photography transcription data

- Published material

Interpretation

- Where RCAHMS aerial photography transcription data is available it is used in preference to plot the extent of cropmark sites and may help identify and date the cropmarks.

- Aerial photography, including post WW2 sorties and recent digital aerial photography, is the main source used to identify and map cropmarks, where there is no transcription.

- RCAHMS record maps or Local Authority HERs are used to help define the extent of the site.

- Published material can supplement the above data.

Comments

- Any prehistoric cropmarks, or cropmarks that cannot be dated are recorded as this Type.

Early Prehistoric Shell Midden

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

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive
- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- A shell midden of this type comprises a large mound of oyster and other shell debris from an occupation site. They are thus monuments not just scatters in the plough soil.
- The area represented on the RCAHMS record map is taken as the extent for mapping.
- The RCAHMS database and archive or the Local Authority HER may contain more information on which to base the mapping of the area.

Comments

- This Type was first identified during the pilot work in Fife (1996-7) and West Lothian (1997-8).

Early Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Neolithic-early Bronze Age agricultural systems and associated settlement structures, including burnt mounds. **[136/210]**

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Published material

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Information, such as an archaeological field survey, held in the RCAHMS database or the Local Authority HER is often the main source of dating evidence for this Type and helps to define its full extent.

- Aerial photographs can help to determine the extent of a field system.

- Current OS mapping may annotate well-known or recorded sites and show the field boundaries.

Comments

- Survival of early prehistoric settlement is rare, and the largest part of the distribution is found on Shetland.

- Some sites are recorded on the basis of artefact scatters [210].

Later Prehistoric Settlement and Agriculture
Agricultural systems with associated settlement structures; such as hut circles. **[100]**

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Features such as the remains of field systems, and hut-circles may be depicted on historical OS mapping and will sometimes be annotated.

- The extent of these relict settlements will often be marked on RCAHMS Record maps following field survey work, including features not identifiable from other sources, such as narrow 'cord' rig. Survey drawings and ground photography may also be used to determine the extent.

- Those areas that have no depiction on historical OS mapping will be identified from recent aerial photography, including hut-circles, field systems, and cairnfields, typically as scattered small clearance cairns.

- The Local Authority HER may have further information that could help in the accuracy of interpretation.

Comments

- These sites are mainly found in **Moorland and Rough Grazing** areas of Scotland.

Early Medieval Settlement and Agriculture
Settlements with associated agricultural systems, eg Norse settlement. **[130]**

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Published material

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- This Type encompasses settlement and agricultural remains that can be dated to the early medieval period, including Pitcarmick-type buildings, found in highland Perthshire and named after the eponymous type-site, and Viking settlements.

- Aerial photography is used to record the extent of settlement and agricultural remains.

- Sites are generally identified and dated by field survey data from RCAHMS and the Local Authority HER, or from published material. This data is critical in differentiating this Type from other periods of pre-improvement settlement and agriculture.

Comments

- Most sites are too small to be included.

- The distribution includes sites in the Northern Isles and Perthshire.

Medieval Assart
Enclosed areas of settlement and agriculture which are delimited by a deer dyke, typically in a medieval hunting forest. **[126]**

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Published material

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- An assart is an enclosure of land for settlement and agriculture, particularly within a medieval hunting forest and is usually defined by a deer dyke comprising a bank with a ditch on the outside. The characteristic curvilinear enclosure will include the remains of settlement and agriculture as well as uncultivated areas. These features will be shown on aerial photography and may be recorded in the RCAHMS database or Local Authority HER.

- The bank and external ditch of a deer dyke may also be depicted on current OS mapping.

- A field visit may help identify the deer dyke of an assart and distinguish it from other settlement and agriculture remains.

Comments

- The extent is based on the archaeological information, since the medieval documentation is unspecific. However, it does describe the size of the assarts and the place names in the description may be located on the OS map and help direct fieldwork.

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

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Documentary sources and published material

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Place name evidence

Interpretation

- Most upstanding moated sites and granges are recorded within the RCAHMS database or Local Authority HER, and this will be the main source for identifying this Type.

- Place name evidence, especially for granges, can suggest the presence of this Type.

- OS mapping and aerial photography may show a grange or moated site. Their construction means that they can survive as fairly substantial ditched and banked enclosures.

- Documentary sources and published material may contain additional information about a site.

Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture
and **Ridge and Furrow**
Pre-improvement agriculture and associated settlement, including rig, field-systems, head-dykes and planticrubs. **[101/201]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping
- All eras of vertical aerial photography
- Oblique aerial photography
- RCAHMS dataset, record maps and archive
- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Field visits

Interpretation

- This type encompasses a large range of features, including remains of rig and furrow cultivation, field systems with curvilinear boundaries, head-dykes, buildings, including domestic and mill structures and small stock enclosures.
- The majority of the features are interpreted from all eras of aerial photography, historical and current OS mapping and field visits.
- Current OS mapping may annotate pre-improvement field-systems, settlements and head dykes.
- Cropmark rig and furrow cultivation is recorded from aerial photography as **Ridge and Furrow** (201).
- Aerial photography transcription data can be used to define the extent of cropmark **Ridge and Furrow**.
- The RCAHMS database, Local Authority Sites and Monuments Record and published documentary sources can all provide additional information on this Type, especially where a detailed survey has been carried out.

Comments

- Where field enclosures do not survive to their full extent, the surviving area is recorded.
- Enclosures and head-dykes are generally not straight or angular, but curvilinear and often follow the contours of a hillside.
- Pre-improvement rig and furrow cultivation usually has a curve to it. Most straight rig and furrow is Improvement-period cultivation (see **Rectilinear Fields and Farms**).
- Cropmark rig and furrow like its upstanding counterpart is curved.
- Land boundaries, which run across Moorland and Rough Grazing areas with no other pre-improvement remains in evidence, are not included as there is no land-use other than grazing.
- If current OS mapping shows an enclosure in forestry it will be included, even if it cannot be discerned from aerial photography or fieldwork.
- Areas of rig and furrow are recorded whether an enclosure or head-dyke is present or not.
- Former cultivated land can remain fertile and green, despite being abandoned for hundreds of years and can often stand out on aerial photography or during a field visit.

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

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Groups of less than five huts are not recorded.

- Shieling hut sites may be visible on aerial photography as grass-covered sub-rectangular mounds, grouped together near a water source.

- Examples are sometimes depicted on historical and current OS mapping as small rectangular and roofless buildings and may also be annotated.

- The RCAHMS database may have more information or include sites that are not apparent on aerial photography or annotated on historical and current OS mapping. In this situation the recorded area representing the site on the RCAHMS record map or the description in the site record is taken as the extent.

- The Local Authority HER may also have additional information about shieling sites.

Medieval/Post-medieval Sheep Enclosures
Sheep-farming structures built of turf or stone from the medieval period onwards.
[102]

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- Turf or stone-built structures, such as stells, folds, or buchts, with interconnecting pens, stockades, enclosures and yards, which are depicted on OS mapping, or visible on aerial photography.

- Large enclosures with no evidence of cultivation will be included in this type.

- Often located at the boundary with rough grazing and pasture land.

- Can be annotated as sheep 'rees', 'folds' and 'buchts' on 1st edition OS map.

- The RCAHMS database and Local Authority HER can provide additional information on this Type, especially if a survey in the area has been carried out.

Comments

- These sites are rarely big enough to be included, but large sheep processing sites occur in southern Scotland if not elsewhere.

- Sheep-farming structures that are attached or adjacent to a **Rectilinear Field**(s) will normally be classified as such.

Medieval/Post-medieval Reverse-S-shaped Fields
Two or more field boundaries that preserve the reverse-S shape of pre-improvement rig. **43 [138]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Ground photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- The **Reverse-S-shaped Field** boundaries that are characteristic of these fields are depicted on historical OS and current OS mapping and are visible on aerial photography. At least two roughly parallel fences with this shape must be present, either defining a single field or the outer edges of a group of fields. Where there are several fences they display a characteristic strip pattern redolent of former runrig from which they are derived.

- The shape of the boundaries is a rare survival of the plan-form of pre-improvement rig due to the division of furlongs into strips belonging to different landholders at enclosure. This happens where the landholders have rights of inheritance. The curved shape of the boundaries is a fossil of ploughing with a large team of oxen and a heavy mould board plough which required the team to start turning before the end of the rig pushing the soil at the end of the rig to one side over time.

- Reverse-S fields are by definition a relict footprint.

- Relict examples occur where the fields have reverted to rough grazing, or have been converted to non-agricultural use, for example, where encroachment has taken place for housing, thus maintaining the footprint.

- Where an internal boundary of a group of reverse-S fields has been removed the current Land-use Type is retained.

Comments

- This type of field pattern was first defined in Ayrshire in 2000-1 and there are relict examples in the Borders (eg Liddesdale).

- See **Curvilinear-shaped Fields** and **Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture** for related Types.

Medieval/Post-medieval Curvilinear-shaped Fields
Improvement Period fields with boundaries that incorporate the pre-improvement field boundaries. Reverse-S-shaped fields are recorded as a separate type. **[52]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Ground photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- The curvilinear boundaries characteristic of these fields are depicted on historical and current OS mapping and aerial photography, and will be confirmed during a field visit. The field shapes are interpreted as being derived from the boundaries of the pre-improvement fields. These fields may either be infield furlongs with a surrounding head-dyke or outfield folds which were used on a temporary, but periodic basis.

- Where these fields are observed on the 1st edition OS map but have since reverted to rough grazing they are recorded as **Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture**.

- Since these fields retain their pre-improvement boundaries, there should be little evidence that fences have been improved by straightening.

Comments

- This Type is found in the upland fringes of mainland Scotland such as Kincardineshire and was first defined in Stirlingshire (2003-4).

- See related type – **Reverse-S-shaped Fields.**

Post-medieval Cleits

Small rectangular drystone huts with roofs of turf set on stone lintels were used for storage on St Kilda before its evacuation in 1930. **[137]**

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive
- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping
- All eras of vertical aerial photography
- Oblique aerial photography
- Ground photography
- Field visit

Interpretation

- The cleit structures of this land-use type are depicted symbolised on current OS mapping.
- Cleits are visible on both vertical and oblique aerial photography and have been recorded during field survey.

Comments

- This land use type is unique to St Kilda

18th-19th Century Water Meadow
Systems of irrigated ridges fed by a lade to provide an improved meadow environment. **[145]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- This land-use type will primarily be identified from historical OS mapping, which will show the water lades that lead from a water course via a set of ridges for distribution to the meadow to run out the other end. Sluices were used to regulate the flow of water through the meadow and these are often annotated on OS mapping.

- These areas are identifiable on recent aerial photography, in particular the main, often deep cut lade will be easily discernble.

- A field visit will confirm features such as sluices.

18th-19th Century Subrectangular Fields and Farms
Fields of the Improvement Period with boundaries that are subrectangular or oval, typical of the fields constructed in the broken topography of Galloway. **44 [143]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- These are Improvement Period fields that are depicted on historical and current OS mapping and on aerial photography. These fields should have curvilinear sides, but acute-angled corners. A maximum of one straight side is permitted.

- Fields of this type that are depicted on OS 1st or 2nd edition maps and have been converted to rough grazing or forestry, are recorded as Relict Types.

Comments

- These fields can be difficult to distinguish from **Curvilinear-shaped Fields** because of their curvy and irregular boundaries, but the presence of corners is a critical factor.

- As well as the 1st edition OS map there should be supporting evidence to suggest that the fields date from the Improvement Period, such as a courtyard farm steading.

- They have mostly been found in Galloway, and the Southern Uplands.

- It was first encountered during the work on the Solway National Scenic Areas in 2001-2.

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- The 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 maps are the primary historical mapping source as very few examples of this type date from later than the first decades of the 20th century.

- These fields were laid out with parallel fence-lines, which will be identifiable from OS mapping and confirmed from vertical aerial photography.

- Current OS mapping and vertical aerial photography will indicate that these fields are still farmland and not converted to other uses.

Comments

- The outer edges of blocks of planned fields may be influenced by topography such as water courses or areas of rough ground, which forces an interruption to the planned layout. However, in these cases if at least one fence-line conforms to the overall plan, the field will be included in this type.

- Where the shared fences of a group of planned fields have been removed, the Relict Type will be used.

- A minimum number of fields must conform to a plan to be interpreted as this Type; four fields in a co-axial plan, ie having two dominant axes, or three in a row.

18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms

A standard pattern of enclosed rectilinear fields with associated farm steadings 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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- The majority of these fields will be shown on the OS 1st edition 6-inch map, but for those parts of Scotland where agricultural Improvements occurred later, OS 2nd edition mapping will also be consulted (eg parts of Fife).

- Current OS mapping and vertical aerial photography will indicate if these fields are still farmland.

- **Rectilinear Fields** that may already be abandoned by the time of the 1st edition OS map are interpreted from aerial photography in the first instance, by the presence of field banks and straight narrow rig used in early improvements, and may be confirmed by a field visit.

- Relict versions include patches of straight rig that can be identified on vertical aerial photography, even if there is no visible evidence of enclosure due to accidents of survival.

Comments

- The fences surrounding these fields are used as the boundary of this Type, even where for instance the corner of a field may be depicted as 'rough grazing' on OS mapping or vertical aerial photography. The boundaries may be fenced with stone, post and wire, or hedges and trees were often planted along them at regular intervals. The trees may be an indication of a fence that has been removed.

- Occasionally the field boundaries might have been reorganised in the interests of efficiency in the time between the surveys for the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. However, these will still be included in this Type since there is no difference in land-use.

- Where areas of trees encroach onto a field shown on historical and current OS mapping, the Relict Type is used, eg mid Argyll. These areas may have been unsuccessful intakes, wood pasture, or later woodland encroachment.

- In Shetland, **Rectilinear Fields** are typically associated with laird's houses, fenced with stone dykes, and are smaller than those found on the mainland.

- Note that this includes Amalgamated and New Field Types that were formerly separately recorded (see Appendix for definition). Field boundaries removed during the late 19th and 20th centuries may be located by consulting early editions of the OS 6-inch maps of the County Series via the National Library of Scotland website, http://maps.nls.uk/.

18th-Present Orchard
Fruit trees frequently planted in rows and in an enclosed area. **59 [159]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Ground photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Most examples of this land-use type are symbolised on historical and current OS mapping.

- Relict examples occur where fruit trees are unmaintained or where the orchard's outer boundary survives.

Comments

- Fruit trees depicted in the back plots of a planned village are recorded under **Agricultural Planned Village**.

- Fruit trees depicted in a designed landscape are recorded under **Designed Landscape** or **Cultivated Former Parkland**.

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- The typical features of the allotments are small, uniform, straight-edged plots alongside a planned village, and they will usually be depicted on OS mapping. There are no farmsteads in these plots.

- Aerial photography will clearly show the small plots.

- Any land not cultivated, but where the boundaries are maintained, is still treated as part of the **Allotments**.

- Where amalgamation of the plots has taken place, earlier OS mapping and aerial photography is used to ascertain the original extent. The Relict Type is applied where plot boundaries have been removed but the pattern is still visible.

- If the footprint of the allotment is maintained after a new land-use has been established, it is also recorded with the Relict Type.

Comments

- Some areas, such as Islay and Aberdeenshire, have several planned villages and associated allotments where the land is owned by one landlord.

- Where peat cutting is carried out within the allotment plots, these areas will be included in this Type.

- This form of allotment should not be confused with urban allotment gardens, which are included in the **Recreation** Type.

- This Type is predominantly found in lowland or lowland edge contexts, wherever planned villages occur (see **Agricultural Planned Village**).

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- The smallholdings are arranged to a predetermined plan, with regular, geometric plots arranged on two axes. This can give a checker board effect in the landscape. These features will be depicted on OS mapping and aerial photography. A field visit will confirm the planned aspect and reveal any areas that have been abandoned.

- Current OS mapping sometimes annotates this crofting Type as 'Smallholdings'

- Any land not cultivated within the plots is included in this Type

- Where the extent of the **Planned Smallholdings** is traceable as a footprint within the subsequent land-use, it is recorded as a Relict Type.

Comments

- Where peat cutting is carried out within the smallholding plots, these areas will be included in this Type.

- This Type was defined in the Central Highlands (2003-4), but is also common in Caithness and on Arran, and occasionally elsewhere (eg Gairloch).

- **Planned Smallholdings** are a particular solution by some estates to the provision of land for small tenants.

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- The extent of the reclaimed land is recorded from the difference between the medium high water mark on the 1st and current editions of the OS map.

- A feature of reclaimed land is the straightening of the mean high water mark, which will be evident on OS mapping and recent aerial photography.

Comments

- A wide range of Historic Land-use Types are used in conjunction with this Type including **Rectilinear Fields and Farms, Recreation Areas, Industrial and Commercial Areas**.

- Reclaimed land is sometimes created from ash lagoons which are dumps of coal ash from power stations.

- This type was first defined on the Forth estuary (2003-4).

19th-20th Century Smallholdings
Plots belonging to smallholdings, crofts or pendicles (see Comments below), often distinguished by the pattern of small irregular fields. **40 [134]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

- Ordnance Survey Name Book

- Local estate records

Interpretation

- The small, irregular nature of the plots that are characteristic of this Type are depicted on OS mapping and are visible on aerial photography. A field visit can confirm these characteristics.

- Any land not cultivated, but where the boundaries are maintained, is recorded as part of the Smallholding.

- Estate records and maps, held by an estate factor, relating to crofts may be consulted if the opportunity arises during a field visit.

- The Ordnance Survey Name Book can identify a smallholding from other types of land-use if there is any uncertainty.

Comments

- Pre-existing farms were frequently divided up to create these smallholdings and the original field patterns may survive. Where the fence-lines of these earlier fields are maintained, they are recorded as **Relict Rectilinear Fields and Farms**.

- If the footprint of the smallholding is maintained after a new land-use has been established, the smallholding is recorded as Relict.

- Where peat cutting is carried out within the smallholding plots, these areas will be included in this Type.

- Pendicle is a common term for smallholdings in the Lowlands.

- **Smallholdings** occur in most areas except the extreme south and east, and were first defined in Orkney in the pilot study (1997-8).

19th 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]**

Sources

- All eras of vertical aerial photography
- Oblique aerial photography
- Crofting records
- Field visit

Interpretation

- Unenclosed blocks of cultivation on areas of machair are present on current vertical and oblique aerial photography.

- Due to a lack of permanent boundaries between the plots, maps may not indicate this land-use, but a lack of symbology will indicate cultivation, and the overall limits may be fenced.

- Grass-covered banks of sand between the plots, some of which may develop into terraces on a slope, trackways and boundary posts or markers, as well as fertilised areas which will show on aerial photography. Recent cultivation can be seen during a field visit.

- There are no buildings associated with this cultivation because the land is part of the crofts.

- If crofting records are available they may identify the plots of machair that are owned by each croft, which will help in the mapping.

Comments

- This Type is only found in the Western Isles and was first encountered on Barra and Vatersay in 2008.

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.
17

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Where stippling that is used on historical OS mapping to symbolise parkland does not appear on current OS mapping and recent aerial photography shows these areas as farmland, this Type is applied.

Comments

- See related Type **Designed Landscapes**.

- It should be noted that the stippling on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch maps was not consistently applied in every county.

- This type was created in 2009 to replace the previous type **New Fields** (see list of 'Types removed' at the end of this document) which was inappropriate in date and form to describe cultivated parkland.

Late 20th Century-Present Unenclosed Improved Pasture
 Areas of pasture showing no evidence of enclosure but some form of improvement, for instance, clover, fertilising, ploughing, reseeding, or drainage. **4**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey mapping

- Current vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Ground photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- This Type is identified from the contrast between these areas and the surrounding rough grazing as shown on recent aerial photography. The ground cover will usually appear smoother after having been cultivated and re-seeded with grasses. There may also be evidence of drainage. A field visit will confirm these features.

- There will be no fences shown on current Ordnance Survey mapping and there will usually be no land-use symbology marked in these areas.

Comments

- This Type is most common in southern Scotland and the Border counties

Late 20th Century-Present Industrial Scale Farming Unit
Large-scale constructions for farming enterprises, such as poultry sheds, fish farms and market gardens. **33**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Examples of this Type are always annotated on current OS mapping and will be confirmed through the use of aerial photography.

Comments

- This Type also includes nurseries, except those tree nurseries associated with the Forestry Commission which would be recorded as Coniferous and Woodland Plantation

- Offshore fish tanks are not included in this type because they are not permanent features.

Late 20th Century-Present Restored Agricultural Land
Land backfilled or restored from opencast or similar activity, usually as pasture.
34

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Local Authority database – eg Fife's dataset for mining/extraction areas

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- All examples of this land-use are annotated on OS mapping.

- Most boundaries are modern post and wire fences and there is a lack of hedgerows, walls or trees. This will be visible on aerial photography.

- Fast growing conifer trees are often planted as shelter belts.

- Any eras of aerial photography may depict areas where an extractive industry is taking place and which subsequently is restored back to agricultural land.

- A field visit may reveal the poor quality of the soil and the presence of industrial debris in the matrix.

20th Century Holdings

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

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Current OS mapping will annotate the crofts as 'Holdings' and in many cases the individual steadings will be numbered.

- Buildings will often have 20th century architecture (for example, bungalows) and may conform to a standard plan. This will be evident on aerial photography and during a field visit.

- Plot divisions are typically larger than other Crofting Types.

- Any land not cultivated, but where the boundaries are maintained, is still treated as part of the Holding.

- If the footprint of the holding is maintained after a new land-use has been established it is recorded as Relict.

- Pre-existing farms were frequently divided up to create these holdings and the original Rectilinear Fields may survive as relict features (see **Rectilinear Fields and Farms**).

Comments

- This Type has mainly a lowland distribution from Caithness to the Borders and was first defined in Renfrewshire (2000-1).

Built-up Area

This category covers any dense grouping of buildings including commercial, industrial, administrative or domestic structures, the yards adjacent and the road network

Historic Land-use Types

Medieval Town

18th-19th Century Georgian New Town

19th Century-Present Industrial or Commercial Area

19th Century-Present Urban Area and Out-of-Town Hospital (relict only)

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]**

Sources

- Historical and recent Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Additional historical mapping on the National Library of Scotland website (www.nls.uk), such as William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- G S Pryde: *The Burghs of Scotland: a critical list* (1965)

- Scottish Burgh Surveys (www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/ archaeology/scottish-burgh-surveys.htm)

- The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland (RIAS) guides

- Statistical Accounts of Scotland

Interpretation

- The burgh must be listed in Pryde's, *The Burghs of Scotland.*

- Historical mapping, both Ordnance Survey and earlier, will show the medieval layout of a burgh, including such features as the presence of narrow back plots behind the buildings, market places, tollbooths and churches. There might also be annotation on these mapping sources, eg 'Tollbooth', 'High Street' and 'Market Street'.

- On current OS mapping, the medieval morphology should also be discernable, and similarly should be identifiable from current aerial photography.

- Other documentary sources, such as the RIAS guides, Scottish Burgh Surveys

  and the Statistical Accounts of Scotland, may contain descriptions of the burgh layout, confirming the other sources.

- In many cases modern development will have taken place in these burghs. However where, for instance, the back plots and street layout have largely been incorporated into the modern town plan, this Type is applied despite the replacement of individual buildings and some property boundaries.

- For the Relict Type, the majority of the features of the medieval burgh may have been lost in the modern plan, but an external boundary or 'footprint' should survive in the street plan.

- The Relict Type is applied to deserted sites that and survive as earthworks, or cropmarks.

Comments

- **Medieval Towns** are distributed mainly in the south and east.

18th-19th Century Georgian New Town
Planned urban areas, frequently laid out on a grid pattern, consisting of high quality merchants' housing. **53**

Sources

- Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition mapping

- Additional historical mapping on the National Library of Scotland website (www.nls.uk), such as the OS Town Plans of Scotland, 1847-95

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Ground and oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Historical mapping will show the planned street layout which often includes a grid-like pattern frequently interspersed with squares, crescents and formal gardens. This layout will also be seen on current OS mapping and vertical aerial photography.

- Architectural features such as Neo-classical styling, which will aid in the interpretation of this Type, will be seen on ground and oblique aerial photography as well as during a field visit.

Comments

- These areas display typical Georgian features of layout and architecture, although they may not strictly date to the Georgian period.

- HLA first used this Type during the interpretation of Edinburgh (2004-5).

- These developments typify major urban development of the first half of the 19th century.

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, etc. **11 [112]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- These areas are usually annotated on all eras of mapping, eg 'works', 'factory', 'mill' *et al*.

- Other features typically associated with this type, such as car parking or storage areas, may more easily be identified from vertical aerial photography.

- The expansion of these areas is common and therefore a field visit will often aid the identification of the current extent, which might differ from what is shown on current OS mapping.

- Relict areas can occur where factories such as mills have been converted to housing, leaving the footprint or boundaries of the former land-use visible.

Comments

- This Type is applied even if an area is no longer used as an industrial or commercial area, but has not been redeveloped for a new purpose.

- Although this Type is classified within the **Built-up Area** Category, it includes those industrial or commercial complexes that lie outwith urban areas.

- This Type is most frequently found in the Central Belt.

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]**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

- Internet sites - Local Authority websites

Interpretation

- These areas are identified through the use of current OS mapping sources and vertical aerial photography. Many of the features associated with this Type will be annotated on mapping sources.

- The expansion of these areas is common and therefore information from Local Authority websites and from a field visit will often aid the identification of the extent, which might differ from what is shown on current OS mapping.

- The Relict form of this Type is used for hospitals, often sanatoria or for the treatment of Tuberculosis, that were built out with urban centres and which have since been closed and redeveloped.

- Included in this Type will be a variety of urban housing, ranging from Victorian terraces to modern housing estates of semi-detached and detached housing.

Comments

- Where a previous pattern of field boundaries has been incorporated, for example, into the current street plan of a new urban development, the relevant **Agriculture and Settlement** Relict Type will be recorded.

- This Type will include small satellite urban developments, built outwith larger urban centres.

- Sports grounds associated with schools and colleges are recorded as **Recreation Area**.

- Some urban developments will lie on the outskirts of **Planned Villages** and **Crofting Townships**.

- In some cases, **Out-of-town Hospitals**, though originally built at a distance to urban centres, will now lie close to or within modern urban expansion.

- **Out-of-town Hospitals** were first introduced in the Lothians (2004-5).

Defence

This includes any structures that are constructed for the purposes of defence.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

Later Prehistoric Fortified Site

Roman Military Site

Early Medieval Fortified Site

Medieval Castle

Post-medieval Fortification

20th Century-Present Military Site

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

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Published material

Interpretation

- The OS map depicts the extent of the archaeological features including ramparts, banks, walls and ditches defining the extent of the site.

- Field surveys, held within the RCAHMS archive or HER, may produce a more accurate plan of the site.

- Aerial photography will confirm the boundary of the site and may reveal parts not previously mapped.

- This type can be very similar in appearance to **Early Medieval Fortification.** Therefore dating evidence from excavation reports and other published material are consulted when available.

Comments

- The extent of the site should be based on the furthest edge of any earthworks or the edge of a natural feature, such as a cliff, if that is used as part of the defences.

Roman Military Site
Any Roman military site. **[108/202/212]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- RCAHMS aerial photography transcriptions

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Published material

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Roman forts and marching camps are characterised by their ditch and ramparts, which can take the form of a playing card shape on plan. This may be shown on aerial photography and depicted on current OS mapping.

- Current OS mapping annotates Roman military sites wherever they have been recorded.

- Historical OS maps can be informative but sometimes wrongly identified prehistoric sites as Roman.

- Where cropmarks of Roman sites have been recorded on RCAHMS aerial photography, it is used to define the extent of the area, and especially where a transcription has been carried out (202).

- Field surveys, held within the RCAHMS archive or Local Authority HER, may produce a more complete plan of a site.

- Excavation reports and other published material are consulted when available to help confirm the extent of the site.

- A field visit may help to record the extent of the site.

Comments

- For the Antonine Wall, the rampart, ditch and the military way are all included in the area.

- For cropmark sites the exterior of any features define the polygon.

- Where only part of a fort is recorded, no inferences are made about its possible extent and only the known extent is recorded.

- In the case of a Roman military road the quarry pits are included in its definition since they are the source for the road metal and usually lie adjacent to the road, helping define its course.

- Some sites are recorded on the basis of artefact scatters [212].

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Published material

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- Current OS mapping depicts the extent of the fortification, including ramparts, walls and ditches that define the extent of the site.

- Field surveys, held within the RCAHMS archive or Local Authority HER, may produce a more complete plan of the site.

- Aerial photography will confirm the boundary of the site and may reveal parts not previously mapped.

- This type can be very similar in appearance to **Later Prehistoric Fortified Site**. Therefore dating evidence from excavation reports and other published material are consulted when available.

- The full extent of the site should be taken based on the furthest edge of any earthworks or the edge of a natural feature, such as a cliff, if that is used as part of the defences.

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

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Published material and contemporary records

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- Medieval Castles are defined by their earthworks or stone curtain walls, as well as ditches and internal buildings.

- Current OS mapping depicts most castle sites.

- Aerial photography is used to identify the full extent of castles and any ancillary buildings lying outside the castle walls or earthworks.

- Many castles are referred to in contemporary documents or later published material, which may help to confirm the location and approximate extent of the site.

- Further information about the castle's extent, development and location may be revealed in surveys, site reports and photographic surveys held in the RCAHMS database and archive or the Local Authority HER.

Comments

- Where a natural feature such as cliff edge or natural water body form part of the defences these should be included in the area defined as should the outer ward if there is one. The area will include the full width of any ditch and counter scarp beyond.

Post-medieval Fortification
Artillery forts and/or military establishments. **[139]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- National Map library – military map section

- Published material and documentary sources

Interpretation

- Fortifications designed to withstand artillery can sometimes be found in association with medieval castles. They have a distinctive shape, comprising sharp-pointed bastions and thick earth walls, some faced with stone and a broad external ditch. Early forms were no more than banks of earth protecting the earlier medieval castle. These features may be depicted on historic or current OS mapping and be visible on aerial photography.

- Sites may be recorded if their outer boundary or footprint survives. This may be identified from current OS mapping or aerial photography.

- Many post-medieval fortifications are recorded on contemporary military maps and documents, which may help to confirm the location and approximate extent of the site and its main features.

- Further information about the fortification's extent, development and location may be revealed in surveys, site reports and photographic surveys held in the RCAHMS database and archive, the Local Authority HER and in published material.

Comments

- The edge of the made ground associated with the fortification, including the parade ground, ditch and glacis (killing ground in front of the ditch) are mapped.

- Any natural feature such as a cliff or natural water body that forms part of the defences of the site will be used to help map the area.

- The 18th century barracks found at these sites are particularly characteristic.

- First encountered in the Glasgow area (2000-1).

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-World War II.
[21 (119)]

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping
- All eras of vertical aerial photography
- Oblique aerial photography
- Published and documentary sources
- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive
- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Field visit

Interpretation

- Many current military areas are identified on OS maps, annotated as 'Danger Area', but some do not appear on older OS mapping.
- Former military areas are identified from vertical and oblique air photography, especially post-World War II RAF sorties when the sites were mostly still in use and can be readily identified.
- Where training areas were established in open moorland, only the extent of the surviving remains is recorded.
- Further information about a site's extent, development and location may be revealed in surveys, site reports and photographic surveys held in the RCAHMS database and archive or the Local Authority HER. Similar information may be found in published sources and documentary sources held in public libraries and archives.
- A field visit may clarify the extent of a military site and reveal partly hidden features, such as pill boxes and bunkers that are difficult to see from aerial photography.
- Wherever possible the boundaries from the post-War aerial photography are used to define the site.

Comments

- Many military sites were dispersed across a wide area and accommodation camps were often situated at some distance from the main site.
- Military airfields are classified under **Airfield**.
- Built-up Areas and Farmland that lie within the designated area of a Defence Site will be recorded as those Land-use Types.

Designed Landscape

Designed landscapes included any policies and parkland laid out to a design to enhance and decorate the countryside surrounding a country house.

Historic Land-use Type:

17th-20th Century 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. **18 [122/204]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS and Internet ground photography websites

- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes dataset curated by Historic Scotland (HS)

Interpretation

- First edition OS mapping uses stippling to indicate parkland and this is used define the extent of the area. Later editions of the OS maps may shade a more extensive area in this way which will also be included in the mapping. However, there is no equivalent symbology on current OS mapping.

- Other indications of a designed landscape include a country house, paths through trees, sometimes annotated as 'Walk', walled gardens, a Home Farm, lodges, tree-lined avenues and ornamental lochs.

- Vertical and oblique aerial photography can often give a better indication of the presence of a designed landscape, particularly areas of trees which show a variety of species, particularly exotics, or dispersed parkland trees.

- The Gardens and Designed Landscapes Inventory is consulted to help with the definition of the extent of a designed landscape, but the extent of parkland and the other features listed above is used to define the area of Policies and Parkland mapped for this purpose.

- Cropmarks of avenues and parkland boundaries may be visible in aerial photography (204).

Comments

- Where areas of parkland have been converted to farmland see **Cultivated Former Parkland**.

Energy, Extraction and Waste

This covers powers stations, the extractive industries as well as the disposal of waste materials from industrial activities.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

Post-medieval Turf Stripping

18th-19th Century Charcoal Burning

18th Century-Present Traditional Peat Cutting

19th Century-Present Mining Area

19th Century-Present Quarry

20th Century-Present Commercial Peat Extraction

Late 20th Century-Present Landfill

Late 20th Century-Present Opencast

Late 20th Century-Present Restored Agricultural Land

Late 20th Century-Present Power Generation

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 (turf) dykes and turf in building. **[127]**

Sources

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Field visit

Interpretation

- This Type can best be identified on the RAF medium scale black and white vertical aerial photography of the 1940's and 1950's (scale of between 1:5,000 and 1:15,000). This allows for any possible examples seen on current aerial photography to be checked at a larger scale.

- The scars created by cutting turf usually appear as straight sided rectilinear cuts that stand out as not being 'natural' features.

- On recent colour aerial photography these scars will contrast in colour to surrounding rough ground.

- Site records and any available survey drawings and photography may help in the interpretation.

- Field visits will confirm the interpretation.

Comments

- Observed in upland locations such as Liddesdale (NY59) and Glen Devon, Perthshire (NN90), and also in a lowland location by the mouth of the River North Esk (NO76).

- This Type is mapped from aerial photographs.

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]**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- These sites are sometimes annotated on current OS mapping.

- Site records in the RCAHMS database and archive or Local Authority HER may help in the interpretation and mapping.

Comments

- As these sites are often in trees and the individual features are very small, they are unlikely to be identifiable from aerial photography.

- A group of platforms that exceeds the minimum 1ha is required.

- This Type was first defined in Cowal (2002-3)

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]**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Ground photography

- Macaulay Land Use Rural Institute land cover data

- Field visit

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- On recent OS mapping, meandering trackways across open moorland will often indicate the presence of current peat cutting, as can intensive draining ditches.

- Current and recently cut edges will often appear as dark, artificially straight features on aerial photography. In conjunction with these edges there may be peat stacks, plastic sheeting protecting actively cut areas and plastic bags for transportation of the peats.

- Peat drying stances may occur alongside old cuttings.

- Relict peat cutting, though less sharply delineated, most often appears as a series of conjoined ovoid patterns, typically showing a smoother internal ground cover where the rough moorland vegetation has been stripped away.

- Post WW11 aerial photography sometimes shows areas of peat cutting that were being worked current in the mid-20th century which are now relict.

- Where natural land features make it difficult to ascertain if peat cutting has been carried out, field visits can aid in the identification.

- Site records in the RCAHMS database and archive or Local Authority HER may help in the interpretation and mapping.

Comments

- Peat cuttings that are present within a croft are included in the appropriate type.

- Where there is a mix of current and former peat cutting in an area, whichever is predominant will govern the interpretation.

- Relict peat cutting can be identified in areas of recent Coniferous and Woodland Plantation, particularly where the ground level, lowered by the extraction of peat, is reflected in the differential height of the trees.

18th Century-Present Mining Area
Mines, minehead structures and spoil tips associated with any extraction industry. **25 [115/208]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- All examples of this type are annotated on OS mapping, which is also the primary source for the extent. All coal mines have now closed and as an Historic Type it is used only for the gold mine at Tyndrum. Former coal mines are recorded as Relict Types.

- Recent vertical aerial photography and a field check will confirm the extent of these areas.

- Some levelled spoil tips and other minehead remains are visible on aerial photography as cropmarks (208).

Comments

- Note that the Relict Type also includes Relict **Quarry** and **Opencast**.

18th Century-Present Quarry
All types of quarry, eg stone, mineral. **27 [115]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

- Internet sites, for example, Local Authority and quarry contractor websites

Interpretation

- All examples of this type are annotated on OS mapping.

- For current examples the extent will usually be a fenced area as shown on maps, which will include buildings and machinery associated with the quarrying activity. A dashed line might be marked on recent mapping, indicating the extent of a quarry as at the time of the survey. Recent aerial photography is also used to determine the extent.

- Local Authority and quarry contractor websites can provide the most up to date information on the current extent.

- A field visit can confirm the current extent.

Comments

- If no new land-use has been developed on a previously quarried area, it is recorded as a Historic Type.

- The Relict Type also includes Relict **Mining Area** and **Opencast**.

20th Century-Present Commercial Peat Extraction
Areas of mechanised peat extraction. **29 [121]**

Sources

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Current and relict examples are identified from vertical aerial photography. This activity can be identified as regular parallel strips of cutting, often covering large areas of ground. Relict areas may show some re-growth of surface vegetation on the cuttings. Some early examples of commercial extraction sites were cut as trenches.

- Since the later-20th century, a specially designed deep-plough drawn by a tractor to extract a 'sausage' of peat is sometimes used that leaves a pattern of parallel furrows in the moss about 1m apart, but does not otherwise disturb the vegetation.

- A field visit will help to ascertain the extent of the peat cutting and show any recent extension that may have occurred subsequent to the latest aerial photography.

Late 20th Century-Present Landfill Site
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]**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Internet, for example, Local Authority websites

- Field visit

Interpretation

- This land-use type is often annotated on current OS mapping, for example as 'Tip'. Where there is no annotation, these areas will be identified from recent aerial photography and a field visit can help confirm this.

- The extent of current examples will usually be a fenced area as shown on mapping sources.

- Although the active extent of a landfill area may be marked on mapping sources with a pecked line, a fence line indicating a more solid boundary surrounding the area will be used to record the extent by HLA.

- Local Authority websites can provide the most up to date information on current extent.

Comments

- If no new land-use has been developed on an area previously used for landfill, it is recorded as if currently in use.

- Landfill sites are usually fenced with high wire fences and if working quite clearly display the application of waste materials.

- Where landfill sites have been landscaped and adapted for other uses they are recorded as Relict.

20th Century-Present Opencast Site
All types of opencast extraction, eg coal, sand, gravel. **28 [115]**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Most examples of this land-use type are annotated on current OS mapping and may also be symbolised.

- The extent of current areas will be identified from current OS mapping and recent aerial photography. A field visit will confirm that the actual extent matches that shown on mapping and aerial photography.

Comments

- The Relict Type also includes Relict **Mining Area** and **Quarry**.

Late 20th Century-Present Power Generation
Establishments concerned with power generation or distribution, such as power stations, wind farms, electrical substations. **45**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Internet sites, eg Yes2WIND, British Wind Energy Association

- Field visit

Interpretation

- These sites are always annotated on mapping and are visible on aerial photography.

- Information from websites and from a field visit will identify newly established developments or the expansion of existing areas that may not be shown on current OS mapping or aerial photography.

- In wind farms, the turbines can be situated at a distance to one another. However this Type also includes the ground between the turbines and the access roads. This results in some areas of moorland or forestry being included in this Type.

- This Type applies to buildings and structures, but does not include reservoirs or ash lagoons (see **Reservoir** and **Landfill**).

- Where large enough, the power generation areas associated with reservoirs are recorded separately to the reservoir, if not they are included in the **Reservoir Type**.

Comments

- This type was first defined in Ayrshire (2000-1).

Leisure and Recreation

This includes any structures developed for the pursuit of sporting and leisure activities.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

Medieval Deer Park

Medieval/Post-medieval Deer Trap

19th Century-Present Recreation Area

19th Century-Present Golf Course

20th Century-Present Summer Huts

Late 20th Century-Present Century Ski Area

Late 20th Century-Present Century Country Park

Medieval Deer Park
Enclosures defined by a deer dyke, generally comprising a bank and internal ditch. **[107]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit and ground photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- A deer park is an enclosure surrounded by a deer dyke, usually consisting of a bank and ditch, designed to prevent the deer escaping. The dyke is visible on aerial photography and may be depicted on OS mapping.

- The RCAHMS database and Local Authority HER may contain more information on the deer park.

- A field visit may help define the boundary.

Comments

- Ordnance Survey mapping often annotates a 'Deer Park' but most of these are post-medieval enclosures associated with **Designed Landscapes**.

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit and ground photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- Deer traps are located to make use of natural features, such as cliff edges and gullies, to aid in the capture and killing of deer. The enclosure usually consists of high banks or walls, sometimes with an associated ditch.

- They are visible on aerial photography and the banks are sometimes depicted on current OS mapping. A field visit may confirm whether the feature is a deer trap and its extent.

- The RCAHMS database and Local Authority HER may contain more information on the deer trap.

Comments

- First recorded during the Pilot project in Liddesdale (1997-8), but also found on Rum and in upland or highland fringe areas.

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping
- All eras of vertical aerial photography
- Oblique aerial photography
- Internet sites - Local Authority and tourist websites
- Field visit

Interpretation

- Current examples are generally annotated on current OS mapping and recent aerial photography will show the extent of areas.
- Newly constructed recreation areas may not be shown on these sources but their existence and boundaries can be confirmed by a field visit or Local Authority and tourist web sites.
- Relict examples may be annotated on historical OS mapping but not on current OS mapping. Some or all of the associated buildings may have been lost but if the outer boundary of the site survives then the area is recorded.

Comments

- This Type covers a wide range of leisure activities and includes marinas and school sport fields.
- Properties in Care maintained by Historic Scotland are recorded under this Type.
- **Golf course** is recorded as a separate Type.

19th Century-Present Golf Course
Designed golfing landscapes and associated structures. **14 [153**]

Sources

- Historical and current OS (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Internet sites - tourist and golf websites

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Examples are annotated on current OS mapping and aerial photography will show the extent of a course.

- Newly built golf courses may not be shown on these sources but their existence and boundaries can be confirmed by a field visit or tourist and golf websites.

- Relict examples may be marked on historical OS mapping and not on current OS mapping. Recent aerial photography may show the remains of course features, such as bunkers and tees, and older aerial photography may show the golf course in use before it became relict.

- Where the golf course has been abandoned it is the external boundary or tees, greens and bunkers that will indicate the extent of the course.

- Current examples may include areas of rough ground and woodland which fall within the fenced or walled external boundary.

- Whilst some clubs were formally established in the late-18th century, the buildings and course features are 19th century or later in date.

20th Century-Present Summer Huts
Modest timber dwellings rented from a landowner primarily for use as a summer residence. **46**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- On current OS mapping sources **Summer Huts** are shown as loose groupings of small structures sometimes with attached gardens, and accessed by un-metalled tracks. They occur in rural areas and can be distinguished from urban housing developments due to the lack of a formal planned layout and of named streets.

- Aerial photography and a field visit allows for the confirmation of the characteristic timber construction of the buildings, often with lean-to type additions.

- Groups of **Summer Huts** may appear similar to groups of holiday let chalets etc, however such areas can be distinguished from **Summer Huts** as they are annotated, for instance as 'Camp Site', on current OS mapping.

Comments

- This Type was first used during the interpretation of Renfrewshire and the Glasgow area (2000-1). It is also found in Peeblesshire and other Lowland contexts.

Late 20th Century-Present Ski Area
Ski runs, including those of an artificial surface, tows and associated structures. **15**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- Features such as ski tows and chair lifts are annotated on current OS mapping and recent aerial photography will confirm the extent of ski runs.

Comments

- This Type will include areas of moorland which lie between and around the ski runs.

Late 20th Century-Present Country Park
Areas managed primarily for recreation purposes, formally designated as country parks. **16**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Internet site – tourist and Local Authority websites

- Field visit

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- Examples are annotated on current OS mapping but their boundaries are usually not shown and are not apparent from aerial photography. Car parks, interpretation and visitor centres are characteristic features of this Type.

- A field visit to a site or a tourist or Local Authority website may provide more information on the extent of the area managed.

- Public access paths are sometimes shown on recent aerial photography, which are evidence of the extent of the Park.

- Woodland and rough ground are included in this Type if the public have access to it, but not farmland.

Comments

- Built-up Areas and Farmland that lie within the designated area of a Country Park will be recorded as those Land-use Types.

Moorland and Rough Grazing

This includes any open expanse of rough grazing that has no other land use, but includes use for sporting activities such as shooting and stalking.

Historic Land-use Types:

Prehistoric-Present Rough Grazing

Late 20th Century-Present Deer Lawn

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**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- By and large these areas are defined by the absence of farmland.

Comments

- Relict Archaeological Types occur most frequently in this Type.

- This Type has been applied to those **Relict Mining Areas** and **Industrial and Commercial Areas** not used for any other purpose, usually where the site is overgrown.

- Some upland areas may be used for hunting deer or sheep grazing which leave no visible traces except occasional pens, bothies and access tracks.

- Some expanses of rough grazing in fields or crofts are included in this Type.

- Also included in this Type are salt marshes used as saltings, for instance on the Cromarty Firth. These areas are annotated on historical OS mapping.

- Note that drained areas and areas of muirburn were formerly defined separately as **Drained Rough Grazing**, **Managed Moorland** and **Drained Managed Moorland** respectively (see list of 'Types removed' at the end of this document). Digital maps of the extent of heather moorland may be obtained from MLURI's Land Cover of Scotland 1988 data http://www.macaulayscientific.com/.

Late 20th Century-Present Deer Lawn
Grassland within a wooded area maintained for deer pasturage. **42**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Local knowledge is vital for recording this Type since it is otherwise indistinguishable from Rough Grazing

- These areas will appear on recent colour aerial photography as smooth grass in contrast to the surrounding rough moorland vegetation cover, and forms the basis for recording the extent. Feeding stations may also be visible.

- These areas are usually unfenced, but where there are fences, these will be marked on current OS map.

Comments

- Deer are usually fed in winter at these locations, and the examples of this Type found at Mar Lodge were often areas that had formerly been cultivated or used for shielings.

- This type was first defined on the Mar Lodge estate in the Cairngorms (1997-9).

Rural Settlement

Any nucleated rural settlements.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

Medieval Village

Medieval Settlement

18th-19th Century Agricultural Planned Village

18th-20th Century Industrial Planned Village

18th-19th Century Crofting Township

20th Century Recent Crofting Township

Medieval Village
Small rural settlement clusters, typically with house-plots arranged in rows.
51 [155]

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Documentary sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Place name evidence

- Historic Scotland listed building descriptions

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Medieval villages which are depicted on historical and current OS maps and visible on aerial photography, are usually characterised by rows of adjacent building plots of similar size arranged along either side of a street or green. A back lane to the rear of the row of plots may also be visible on OS mapping and aerial photography, and roads entering the village core may change direction sharply to follow the line of medieval buildings and property boundaries.

- However, some villages of medieval origin form small, tightly grouped unplanned clusters of buildings and plots centred around a church or a road junction.

- A church of medieval date or origin may be part of the medieval village plan. The church may be dated from information held within RCAHMS or the Local Authority HER.

- Villages can be subject to new building and change making it difficult to observe features of medieval origin. Where the main elements of the plan are maintained, such as the street, back lane or plots, the type should still be applied. Relict versions are those that have been deserted and are visible as earthworks.

- Documentary sources, published material and information from the RCAHMS archive, Local Authority HER or Historic Scotland listed building descriptions may confirm its medieval origins.

- Place name evidence and a street name (eg Back Lane) can assist in identifying a medieval village. Typical medieval village names include 'ton' suffices.

- A field visit may help identify the characteristics described above that may not be fully discernable from other sources.

Comments

- Villages share some similar characteristics to medieval burghs (see **Medieval Towns**).
- Medieval villages are distributed across the Lowlands; relict examples occur in the Borders.
- It was first defined in Aberdeenshire (2002-3).

Medieval Settlement

Any secular medieval structures visible as cropmarks, or evident as artefacts scatters. **[203/211]**

Sources

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- RCAHMS Aerial transcription data

- Documentary sources and published material

Interpretation

- Where RCAHMS aerial photography transcription data is available it is used in preference to plot the extent of cropmark sites and may help identify and date the cropmarks.

- Where there is no transcription data, aerial photography, including Post WW2 sorties and recent digital aerial photography, is the main source used to identify and record cropmarks.

- RCAHMS record maps or Local Authority HERs are used to help define the extent of the site.

- Research work and excavation reports held in the RCAHMS archive or Local Authority HER, as well as published material, may help to identify and date a cropmark site.

- Published material can supplement the above data.

Comments

- This type is based on the interpretation of the cropmark data that is found in lowland arable land bordering the coast, or excavation reports held in the RCAHMS archive, or published articles that may detail pottery finds, which may explain the presence of the scatter and its approximate size. Some sites are recorded on the basis of artefact scatters.

- Some sites are recorded on the basis of artefact scatters [211].

18th-19th Century Agricultural Planned Village
Planned settlement clusters built to house workers for farming activities.
10 [156]

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Documentary sources

- Historic Scotland listed building descriptions

- Place name evidence

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Planned villages have a well defined, regular grid like pattern of properties, often laid out along a main street, and many have a village square or large garden plots. These characteristics are depicted on historical and current OS mapping and will be visible on aerial photography.

- Many villages have place name evidence, such as 'Newtown', to suggest it is planned.

- Planned villages were a new establishment of the 18th and early 19th century. Documentary sources may help to confirm the origins of the village.

- Many planned villages may display uniformity in their architecture which will be noted during a field visit.

- Documentary sources, published material and information from the RCAHMS archive, Local Authority HER or Historic Scotland's listed building descriptions may confirm its planned origins and show its original extent and layout.

Comments

- Modern development within the planned village is treated as part of the planned village provided that the layout is preserved in the new development.

- Many have allotments surrounding all or part of the original village.

- Planned villages are often founded by a landowner and may have been built at the edge of the policies eg Tyninghame, East Lothian.

- They are distributed across lowland Scotland particularly in rich agricultural areas such as Aberdeenshire, Fife and East Lothian.

- Relict examples were first recorded in East Lothian (2003-4).

18th-19th Century Industrial Planned Village
Planned settlement clusters built to house workers for mining, industrial or fishing activities. **36 [125/209]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping
- All eras of vertical aerial photography
- Oblique aerial photography
- Documentary sources
- Historic Scotland listed building descriptions
- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive
- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)
- RCAHMS Aerial photography transcription data
- Field visit

Interpretation

- Planned villages have a well defined regular pattern, often laid out along a single axis, with narrow roads and buildings tightly packed together in rows or terraces. Garden plots where they exist are usually small. The quality of housing varies but tends to be small when compared to many buildings in **Agricultural Planned Villages**. These features will be shown on historical and current OS mapping and will be visible on aerial photography.

- Many planned villages may display architectural uniformity, which will be noted during a field visit.

- Fishing villages are located on the coast, sometimes at the edge of a coastal burgh. OS mapping will show that they tend to be tightly grouped together, often with narrow lanes between the rows of houses. They can have an open area of ground or green between the sea and the village for drying nets.

- Fishing villages are not always laid out to a regular plan and tend to fit in the surrounding topography. Many are arranged so the gable ends of the houses or terraces face the sea. There will be a harbour or a beach capable of landing small boats. OS mapping and aerial photography will show a number of these features, and a field visit will also help with identification.

- Industrial villages will be adjacent to, or be incorporated in, an industrial development such as a mine, distillery, mill or factory. This will be shown on aerial photography and OS mapping may annotate the industry as 'Works', 'Mill' or 'Distillery'.

- The size and style of the village can vary according to the type of industry. Mill villages can have high quality housing, while many mining villages have poorly-built housing. Information from documentary sources, published material and information from the RCAHMS archive, Local Authority HER or Historic Scotland's listed building descriptions may record the type and quality of the housing and when it was built.

- Some mining villages were occupied for a short time and only survive as a cropmark today (209). The cropmarks are only visible on aerial photography but may be recorded in the RCAHMS Aerial photography transcription data.

- Documentary sources often describe the presence of new industry and therefore a planned industrial village to house the workers that may be present nearby.

Comments

- Some industrial villages were established as late as the 20th century.
- Industrial villages are located in the Central Belt for heavy industries and mining.

18th-19th Century Crofting Township
A group of allotments or crofts, often arranged in strips, with associated croft structures. These are typical of the Highlands and Islands. **6 [124]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Field visit

- Published sources

Interpretation

- The long, linear plots or 'strips' of similar breadth that are characteristic of this Type are depicted on all eras of OS mapping, but should be evident on 1st and 2nd edition maps. Relict examples that are no longer depicted on current OS mapping may be visible on aerial photography.

- The remains of rig and furrow cultivation within crofts may be pre-crofting or belong to the crofting phase. Aerial photography can reveal if it is at variance with the croft boundaries and spreads outside in which case it is likely to be pre-crofting.

- The dwellings in each croft are often arranged in a linear fashion along a road through the crofts or at one end.

- **Crofting Townships** are typically situated at or near the coast.

- RCAHMS database and Local Authority HER information can help to identify the full extent of townships, especially those that have been abandoned.

- If the plots have been extended on the same alignment, then this is included in the **Crofting Township.**

Comments

- Where a township has been replanned, it is recorded as a **Crofting Township,** because the land-use has not changed.

- There are often abandoned croft structures visible within the crofts. Care is needed to distinguish these from pre-crofting buildings. Clusters of unroofed buildings within the **Crofting Township**, which may be depicted on OS mapping and be visible on aerial photography are likely to be part of a pre-crofting township (see **Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture**).

- The whole township has to be abandoned in order to record it as a Relict Type.

- **Crofting Townships** are found mainly in the north and west Highlands and in the Western Isles.

- James Hunter has published widely on crofting history.

20th Century Recent Crofting Township
Some crofting townships 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**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Mapping is the most important source to differentiate between this and earlier townships.

If the township is present on current maps, but not on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps, it will be recorded as this Type.

- The buildings of the township generally feature 20th century architecture (such as bungalows), and the boundaries will likely be of post and wire fencing, rather than the stone walls or baulks that are characteristic of earlier townships. These features will be seen on aerial photography and confirmed with a field visit.

- **Recent Crofting Townships** are generally very similar to earlier townships, with long, narrow strips of croft land, which will be depicted on mapping and be visible on aerial photography.

Comments

- Uncultivated as well as cultivated land within the croft boundaries is included.

- **Recent Crofting Townships** are found only in the Western Isles and they were defined during the work on Lewis in 2009.

Spiritual and Ritual

All religious structures, from buildings of worship to graveyards.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

Early Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Site

Early Medieval Christian Site

Medieval Monastery and Cathedral

18th Century-Present Cemetery

19th Century-Present Monastery and Cathedral

Early Prehistoric Ritual and Funerary Site
Cemeteries, burial mounds, chambered cairns, ring ditches, henges, standing stones, including circles and rows, and cup-marked rocks, generally of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. **[117]**

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Published material

- Field visit

- Recent aerial photography

Interpretation

- This Type includes prehistoric funerary sites, including barrows, long barrows, cairns and cist burials, and ritual structures, including standing stones, henge monuments, stone rows, pit alignments, cairnfields and ring ditches.

- The primary sources for most archaeological sites are the RCAHMS database, record maps and archive, and Local Authority HERs and published material may provide additional information.

- Many prominent upstanding archaeological sites, such as cairns and standing stones are depicted on current OS mapping, although other sources are used to establish their full extent.

- Vertical aerial photography or a field visit may help to define a site or reveal any further features that were not included in the data sources.

- To be large enough to include most sites will have multiple features and may be spread over a distance. For example, cup-marked rock sites are individually very small but grouped together they may combine to cover a large enough area.

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

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Documentary sources and published material

- Field visit

- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- This Type records all early Christian sites, including pre-12th century monasteries, chapels, churches, burial grounds and Pictish stones with Christian symbols.

- The primary sources for most early Christian archaeological sites are the RCAHMS database, record maps and archives, while Local Authority HERs and published material may provide additional information. These are the primary source for dating such sites and thus including or omitting them from this Type.

- Many prominent upstanding archaeological sites, including chapels and monastic remains, are depicted on current OS mapping, although other sources are used to establish their full extent.

- Aerial photography or a field visit may help to define the extent of a site from its topography.

Medieval Monastery or Cathedral

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

Sources

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Documentary sources and published material

- Field visit

- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- This Type includes the remains of all medieval monastic structures, including ecclesiastical and domestic buildings and the land enclosed by the outer boundary or precinct wall.

- The primary sources for most medieval monasteries are the RCAHMS database, record maps and archives, while Local Authority HERs and published material may provide additional information. These are the primary source for dating such sites and thus including or omitting them from this Type.

- There may be a large perimeter wall enclosing the grounds, which will be shown on mapping and aerial photography.

- Most monasteries are depicted on current OS mapping, although other documentary sources, including published material, are used to establish their full extent.

- Aerial photography or a field visit may help to define the extent of a site from its topography.

- Boundary features visible as cropmarks on aerial photography may be used to define the extent of a site (205).

18th Century-Present Cemetery
Burial areas and associated structures. **32 [114]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- Cemeteries and graveyards are annotated on current and historical OS maps.

- They have obvious boundaries, such as stone walls and gateways, which will be shown on mapping and be visible on aerial photography.

- They tend to be near, or in, urban areas and rural settlements.

- Information from the RCAHMS database or Local Authority HER may help to define relict cemeteries that are not depicted on current OS maps.

Comments

- Church buildings associated with a cemetery are included in this Type (unless it is a monastic settlement).

19th Century-Present Monastery or Cathedral

Monasteries, nunneries and cathedrals of any religious denomination. **9**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping
- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive
- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Documentary sources and published material
- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- The primary record for most sites is current OS map annotation or the RCAHMS record maps.
- There may be a large perimeter wall enclosing the grounds, which will be shown on OS mapping and aerial photography.
- Additional information about the history of the monastery and its full extent may be found in the RCAHMS archive, Local Authority HER, or in documentary sources and published material.

Comments

- The buildings may be situated within the ruins of older monastic and ecclesiastic remains, such as Pluscarden Abbey.

Transport

Transport includes any structures built for the improvement of communications such as railways, roads and canals.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

Medieval/Post-medieval Braided Trackway

18th-19th Century Canal Features

19th Century-Present Maritime Installation

19th Century-Present Railway Features

20th Century-Present Airfield

Late 20th Century-Present Motorway

Medieval/Post-medieval Braided Trackway
Former trackways or route-ways surviving on hill slopes as eroded features.
[158/207]

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS Database, record sheets and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- Aerial photography may be used to record the extent of the braided trackways once used as roads or drove ways that scar hillsides. The braiding is due to the repetitive adoption of new routes as wear makes the old ones unusable. Examples are sometimes annotated on historic OS mapping as 'Trenches' and depicted as a series of hachured ditches on historical and current OS mapping.

- The Local Authority HER or RCAHMS database may record the cropmarks of trackways in farmland that are visible as parallel lines on aerial photography (207); the lines marking the ditches that bound the tracks on either side in this context.

- If there is no other evidence then the site record or the area mapped on RCAHMS Record maps will be used to define the extent of the area.

Comments

- The first use of this Type was at Chancefield Wood, Falkland, Fife (2007).

- A single track would not fit the criteria of being at least 50m in width therefore this Type will only record areas where multiple trackways occur.

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- Examples are clearly annotated on current and historical OS mapping, and aerial photography shows them as straight water courses. Locks, lock-keeper's houses, footpaths and embankments surrounding a canal are included as part of the site.

- Where the canal and its associated structures have been abandoned they are treated as relict.

Comments

- Canals that are disused but have no other use are recorded as an Historic Type.

- This Type was first recorded in the Glasgow area (2000-1)

19th Century-Present Maritime Installation

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

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- Features such as piers and harbours are depicted on current and historical OS mapping and aerial photography will confirm the extent of the site.

- Where the harbour bar encloses water, it is included in the area defined, even though it is below the high water mark.

- Where the harbour and its associated buildings have been reused or in a ruinous state they are recorded as **Relict Maritime Installation**.

Comments

- Tidal rivers which lead into the harbour are recorded as natural water areas.

- Marinas are for leisure pursuits and are recorded under **Recreation**.

- This Type was first defined in Shetland (2003-4).

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]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- The boundary of a railway, its yards and station are depicted on current OS mapping and are confirmed by recent aerial photography. Embankments and cuttings surrounding a railway line are included in this type.

- For a rail line or yard to be recorded as relict the original boundary, marked on historical mapping, must be traceable on current Ordnance Survey mapping or from recent aerial photography.

Comments

- Railways and associated buildings that are disused but have no other use are recorded as if they are in use.

20th Century-Present Airfield

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

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- The boundary of an airfield is shown on current OS mapping and is confirmed by recent aerial photography.

- Housing estates built for air force personnel and their families are included in this type.

- Where the footprint of an airfield boundary has survived, either on current OS mapping or aerial photography, the airfield is treated as relict.

Comments

- If an airfield is abandoned but the runways are not converted to any other use they are recorded as still in use. The areas between the runways may be returned back to fields and recorded as **Agriculture and Settlement**.

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**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Local Authority web site

Interpretation

- Features included in this type are depicted on current OS mapping. Embankments and cuttings surrounding a road are included as part of the site.

- New roads may only be shown on recent aerial photography and boundaries would have to be traced from this source. A Local Authority website may provide more information on the road layout.

Water Body

Any defined area of open water of artificial or natural origin.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

18th-19th Century Fish Trap

18th Century-Present Reed Beds

19th-20th Century Timber Ponds

19th Century-Present Reservoir

20th Century-Present Shellfish Farm

Freshwater Area

Seashore

18th-19th Century Fish Trap
Wooden or stone structures defining an area within the intertidal zone for the purpose of fishing. **[141]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

Interpretation

- **Fish traps** are visible on aerial photography as curved or straight lines of weed-covered wood or stone that run out from the shoreline. Although they are sometimes depicted on historical and current OS mapping, the extent is usually taken from aerial photography and includes the seashore enclosed by the fish trap.

- Local Authority HERs or the RCAHMS database may record fish traps. If there is no other evidence then the site record or the area mapped on RCAHMS Record maps will be used to define the extent of the area.

Comments

- These structures are Relict features that are situated on the Seashore which is adopted as the Historic Land-use Type.

- The Type was first defined on the Firth of Clyde (2000-1). Historic **Fish Traps** are found mainly on tidal firths and lochs.

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**

Sources

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- Reed beds are visible on aerial photography as a dense crop growing on the shore.

- The extent of an area of reed beds is taken from recent aerial photography.

Comments

- The first use of this Type was in Perthshire where they were recorded on the banks of the Firth of Tay (2007).

19th-20th Century Timber Ponds
Defined areas of water used for the seasoning and storing of wood. **[140]**

Sources

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

Interpretation

- Timber ponds are found in the inter-tidal zone and are visible on aerial photography as a series of wooden stakes in rectilinear patterns on the sea shore.

- Annotated on historical OS mapping and sometimes marked as 'disused' on current OS mapping, their boundaries are easily traceable.

- Timber basins, fed by sluices, are also included in this type.

Comments

- This Type was first used at Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, where timber ponds for the seasoning of wood were located on the banks of the River Clyde (2000-1).

- Timber ponds only occur as Relict Types, and since they are found in the intertidal zone will have **Seashore** recorded as the Historic Land-use Type.

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]

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- Current reservoirs include any water body where aerial photography or any historical or current OS mapping evidence show that it has been created or altered by a sluice or a dam.

- Relict examples are reservoirs which have been drained of water. The original boundary may not be marked on current OS mapping but should be visible on recent aerial photography. This includes covered reservoirs that are disused.

Comments

- Examples include any loch which has a sluice or dam even if its boundary has remained unchanged.

- Hydro-electric buildings are recorded as **Power Generation**, but other buildings, such as water works as **Industrial and Commercial Area**.

20th Century-Present Shellfish Farm
Rectangular frames laid out in an intertidal area for the farming of shellfish. **58**

Sources

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- This type will be identified from recent aerial photography where the shellfish beds appear as a series of rectangular frames on the seashore.

Comments

- Mussel beds which are annotated on current OS mapping and are not visible on aerial photography are mostly likely to be natural and are not recorded.

- This Type was first encountered in south Argyll (2007-8).

Freshwater Area
  Lochs and rivers over 50m wide. **0**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Rivers and lochs are visible on aerial photography and are depicted on historical and current OS mapping.

Comments

- Lochs that have been modified with sluices or dams are recorded as **Reservoir**.

- This Type was created in order not to leave areas of the map blank.

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, eg Fish Traps. **47**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

Comments

- This is not actually a Land-use Type, but is used for convenience where relict features occur in the inter-tidal zone. It is always used with a Relict Type and not on its own.

- It was first applied on the River Clyde in Renfrewshire (2000-1)

Woodland and Forestry

This comprises any planted or managed woods.

Historic and Relict Land-use Types:

18th-19th Century Plantation Enclosure

18th-20th Century Managed Woodland

20th Century-Present Plantation

18th-19th Century Plantation Enclosure
Banks surrounding a former area of managed woodland. This includes former plantations overplanted with coniferous trees. **[135/206]**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

Interpretation

- By definition this is a Relict Land-use Type.

- The boundary enclosing the former woodland plantation is identified from the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps and must be present on current OS mapping or aerial photography.

- Enclosures are typically subrectangular and defined by walls, fences or earthen banks.

- The cropmark Type is used when the boundary is identified on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps and now only survives as a cropmark in a later field, shown by recent aerial photography, vertical or oblique.

Comments

- If the plantation is subsumed within, or coincident with modern woodland it is recorded as **Managed Woodland**.

- Areas of a plantation enclosure which contain **Managed Woodland** are included within this Type.

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 Ancient Woodlands. **19**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit and ground photography

- Forestry Commission dataset

- RCAHMS database, record maps and archive

- Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER)

- Scottish Natural Heritage Ancient Woodland dataset

Interpretation

- Different species of broad-leaved trees are depicted on the current OS map or visible on aerial photography. There is much more variety in height, texture and colours of tree canopies compared to coniferous plantations.

- The extent of the woodland does not always match that as depicted on the map. Field visits, Forestry Commission and Scottish Natural Heritage datasets and aerial photography are used to help map the most accurate extent.

- More relict features survive in managed woodland than other tree plantations, because the land is rarely ploughed or extensively drained.

Comments

- This Type is applied if the tree canopy is greater than 50%; that is to say, visibly covering more than half the ground.

20th Century-Present Plantation

Areas of mainly coniferous plantations, with no reference to species composition, including areas of planting, ground ripping, immature or mature stands, felled areas, areas subject to Woodland Grant Schemes and Forestry Commission plantings post-1988, some of which are natural regeneration schemes. Related dataset – Forestry Commission's digital databases. **12**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit and ground photography

- Forestry Commission dataset

Interpretation

- These plantations are identified from post WW2 aerial photography up until the All Scotland Survey of 1987-9.

- These plantations are mainly conifer species and densely packed, typically with straight edges before 1988, and will be shown on current OS mapping.

Comments

- This Type is also used for plantations that have been clear-felled where no change in land-use has taken place.

- All areas within a plantation boundary are included, eg clearings.

- Deep ploughing in 20th century plantations usually destroys most archaeology and previous land-use, but old field boundaries can survive in fire breaks and tracks.

- The coniferous plantations are synonymous with the Forestry Commission plantations of 1919-89 and publically funded plantations of the post war period.

- Note that post-1988 plantations were formerly defined separately as Woodland Plantations (see Appendix for definition). The extent of coniferous plantations that date before 1988 may be obtained from MLURI's Land Cover of Scotland 1988 data http://www.macaulayscientific.com/.

Types removed from the interpretative model 2012

Note: these types are now incorporated into other types and are noted in the relevant definitions. See below for the original descriptors.

19th Century-Present Amalgamated Field (see **Rectilinear Fields and Farms**)

Late 20th Century-Present New Field (see **Rectilinear Fields and Farms**)

20th Century-Present Managed Moorland (see **Rough Grazing**)

20th Century-Present Drained Rough Grazing (see **Rough Grazing**)

20th Century-Present Drained Managed Moorland (see **Rough Grazing**)

Late 20th Century-Present Woodland Plantation (see **Plantation**)

19th Century-Present Amalgamated Field

Enlarged fields, created by the amalgamation of **Rectilinear Fields** since the 19th century. **2**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- Recent vertical aerial photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- Examples of this type are recorded on the basis of the loss of fences since the OS 1st edition 6-inch map in comparison with current mapping.

- Vertical aerial photography or a field visit can confirm map evidence for a boundary loss and reveal recent boundary losses that may not be shown on mapping sources.

Comments

- This field Type is representative of continued agricultural Improvements, dating partly to the modern era when mechanisation allowed for larger fields to be cultivated, but also including earlier fence removal in the interests of improvement.

- During the Pilot stage, this type was named Prairie Field, but this was changed to **Amalgamated Field** as a more inclusive description of a wider process of improvement.

- Fields where drains or natural water courses have been re-aligned or removed are included in this type.

- **Amalgamated Field** presumes **Rectilinear Fields** as the origin. However, wherever other Types of field boundary have been removed that originate before the 20th century, this Type is applied, with the particular Field or Smallholding Type as Relict.

Late 20th Century-Present New Field

Recently improved fields with new boundary fences; for instance, new fields formed in an area of former rough pasture. **3**

Sources

- Historical and current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Ground photography

- Field visit

Interpretation

- The fences surrounding these fields will be shown on current OS mapping, but will not be depicted on historical OS mapping. Fences boundaries are invariably post and wire and rectilinear.

- RAF vertical aerial photography of the 1940s and 1950s will also show no evidence of these fields, giving a clear indication that they date from the late 20th century.

- On vertical aerial photography these areas will usually contrast to surrounding unimproved grazing, looking smoother from cultivation and be uniformly green coloured from re-seeding with grasses. A field visit can confirm this.

Comments

- These fields are found on the edge of farmland or crofts throughout Scotland.

20th Century-Present Drained Rough Grazing

Rough pasture with open drainage systems that may be rectilinear, dendritic, or curvilinear in form. **37**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Drains cut into open moorland are marked and usually annotated on current OS mapping and will be visible on recent vertical aerial photography. A comparison of these two sources will allow for the identification of the extent of these areas.

Comments

- Relict Archaeological Types occur frequently in this Type.

20th Century-Present Drained Managed Moorland

Areas of heather moor with evidence of muirburn and open drainage systems that may be rectilinear, dendritic, or curvilinear in form, and usually managed in association with grouse shooting. **38**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Drains cut into open moorland are marked and usually annotated on current OS mapping and will be visible on recent vertical aerial photography.

- Muirburn is visible on vertical aerial photography as patches or strips of ground cleared of the rougher surface of the deep heather. Where re-growth has occurred these patches are covered with smoother, lower growing vegetation which contrast with the surrounding areas.

Comments

- Relict Archaeological Types occur frequently in this Type.

Late 20th Century-Present Managed Moorland

Areas of heather moor with evidence of muirburn but without drainage, usually managed in association with grouse shooting. **13**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

Interpretation

- Muirburn is visible on recent vertical aerial photography as patches of ground cleared of the rougher surface vegetation, such as heather. Where re-growth has occurred these patches are covered with smoother, lower growing vegetation types, such as grasses, which contrast to the surrounding unburnt areas.

- There will be no evidence of drainage on OS mapping or aerial photography.

Comments

- Relict Archaeological Types occur frequently in this Type.

Late 20th Century-Present Woodland Plantation

These include areas that are subject to Woodland Grant Schemes and Forestry Commission plantings post-1988, some of which are natural regeneration schemes. The full extent of the scheme is identified although this will include areas left unplanted. **50**

Sources

- Current Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping

- All eras of vertical aerial photography

- Oblique aerial photography

- Field visit and ground photography

- Woodland Grant Scheme, Scottish Natural Heritage and Forestry Commission datasets

Interpretation

- Examination of earlier aerial photography, particularly the 1987-9 All Scotland Survey, is necessary to ensure the trees are newly planted since the late 20th century. Recent aerial photography will show areas of trees that have been planted since the 1987-9 All Scotland Survey.

- The woodland is designed to leave more spaces and have less geometric edges, while having a greater variety of species. These features will be shown on recent aerial photography.

- Current OS mapping shows most of these plantations, although a field visit is useful to ascertain the full extent of planting.

- Woodland Grant Scheme, Scottish Natural Heritage and Forestry Commission datasets are consulted to help ensure the most accurate extent. These datasets are often the most up to date source and may include areas that have yet to be planted.

Comments

- All ground within a plantation enclosure is included in this Type, for example, clearings.

- This type was first applied in Cowal and Wester Ross in 2002-3.

- If there is no evidence of planting for a scheme then the existing land-use will be retained.