4.4 Water

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

b) **Man-made lake**
These refer to man-made lakes which have a range of uses, and are distinct from reservoirs associated with water storage and the management of water supply.
c) Natural lake
This term is used for natural lakes; bodies of water which are found inland and are not part of the sea.

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

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

b) Communications
   This is used where an area can be demonstrated to be associated with military communications, including airfields.
c) Training
   This is used where an area can be associated with military training.
4.6 Coastal

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

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

d) Harbour
This term is used where the historic character of an area is defined by a harbour. This is an area of water next to the coast, often protected from the sea by a thick wall, where ships and boats can shelter and load and unload cargo.
e) Mudflats
   This term refers to areas marked on the Ordnance Survey mapping as mudflats. Where there is evidence for other activity, this other activity will override the use of the mudflats term if it is more than two hectares in extent.

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

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

b) Burgage plots
   This term is used for burgage plots. This was only used once, during the pilot phase of the project. Burgage plots are long, narrow strips of land running at right angles to the main streets in medieval towns. The houses or shops would usually be at the front, facing onto the street. Behind them would be workshops and yards with connecting alleyways at the back. See also 4.7i) historic town core.
c) Deserted medieval village
This term is used where an area can be demonstrated to be a deserted medieval village, a former settlement which was abandoned during the medieval period (c. AD 1066 to 1540), typically leaving no trace apart from earthworks or cropmarks. This character type is often recorded by the project as a previous type, as the historic landscape character of the area has often been superseded by a later HLC type, such as country estate.

d) Detached housing
This is used where a settlement pattern is demonstrated to be made up of detached housing, that is free-standing residential buildings.
e) Elite residence
This is the term used for large private estates and elite residences. Following
the pilot phase of the project, rather than being included as separate entities,
these were included within the relevant designed landscape HLC type, as the
elite residences identified were less than two hectares in extent.

f) Estate village
This term is used for villages which are associated with large-scale private
estates. They are often purpose-built model village for the workers on a
country house estate.
g) Farm complex
This term is used for a farmhouse and ancillary buildings forming a group. If the areas they cover are less than two hectares, they are included with the historic landscape character of their surrounding area.

h) Grange
This term is used where it is believed that a farm is a grange. Due to the specific meaning of the term it has only be used where it can be demonstrated to be derived from a medieval grange. Granges are an outlying farm or estate used for food production, centred around a house with its outbuildings and possibly including other facilities such as a mill or a tithe barn, usually belonging to a religious order or feudal lord.
i) **Green hamlet**
This term is used for settlements defined as hamlets, focussed around a green. A hamlet is a small settlement with no ecclesiastical or lay administrative function. See also 4.2d) Greens, which is generally enerally used where the green itself is larger than 2 hectares.

j) **Green village**
This term is used for settlements defined as villages, where the layout is based on the village green. A village is a collection of dwelling-houses and other buildings, usually larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town, with a simpler organisation and administration than the latter. See also 4.2d) Greens, which is generally used where the green itself is larger than 2 hectares.
k) **Hamlet**
   This term is used for a settlement defined as a hamlet, where it cannot be determined to fit into the other more specific definitions (eg green, linear or nucleated).

l) **Historic town core**
   This is used where the historic core of the town can be identified. This will normally be done using the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping (1846-63) or, if it can be proved, by the form of the settlement, for example where the historic core is defined by burgage plots (see also 4.7b).
m) **Linear hamlet**
This term is used for settlements defined as hamlets, with a linear layout.

n) **Linear village**
This term is used for settlements defined as villages, with a linear layout.
o) **Low-rise flats**

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

p) **Navvy camp**

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

r) **Nucleated village**
This term is used for a settlement defined as a village, where the layout is nucleated.
s) Planned estate
This term is used for planned housing estates, a residential district planned as a unit.

t) Private housing estate
This term is used for a private housing estate. This term can be used instead of planned estate, where it can be demonstrated to be a modern, speculative development.
u) **Ring-fenced farm**
This is used where a settlement can be demonstrated to be a ring-fenced farm. These are similar to squatter settlements and single ancient farms in that they are often single farms, created out of areas of waste or moorland, and are defined by an enclosed boundary around them.

v) **Semi-detached housing**
This term is used where a residential area is characterised by a large amount of semi-detached housing, that is dwellings that are two properties built as one unit. Each dwelling is attached to another on only one side.
w) Shrunken medieval village
This term is similar to deserted medieval village, used where an area can be demonstrated to be a former settlement which was abandoned during the medieval period (c. AD 1066 to 1540), typically leaving no trace apart from earthworks or cropmarks. A shrunken medieval village is one where some (usually more than three) houses survive. This character type is often recorded by the project as a previous type, as the historic landscape character of the area has often been superseded by a later HLC type, such as nucleated village.

x) Single ancient farm
This is used for settlements with a very well defined external boundary which surrounds a farm and has intake land from moorland. This term is similar to ring-fenced farm and squatter settlement.
y) Squatter settlement
This term is used for settlements which have enclosed land from commonland, where a person has no legal right to occupy the land. These tend to be isolated and discreet from patterns of intake, which has an accreted form. They are similar in form to ring-fenced farms and single ancient farms.

z) Through terraces
This term is used for areas of settlement where the housing is defined by residential terraces. A terraced house is one of a line of houses attached to and adjoining one another and planned and built as one unit.
aa) Villa
Used for modern villas, normally large dwellings on the outskirts of larger settlements. This term was only used once in the very early stages of the project.

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

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

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

ad) Terraced housing (with direct street frontage)
This is used for terraced housing with no front garden.

ae) Terraced housing (with forecourt front garden)
This term was used for terrace housing which had evidence for a forecourt front garden.

af) Terraced housing (with front and back garden)
This term was used where the terrace housing showed clear evidence of the presence of front and back gardens.
4.8 Designed landscape

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

b) Country estate
This is used for designed landscapes which form the major parts of a country estate. An area of privately owned land attached to, and incorporating, a country house and associated buildings (see also 4.7e, elite residence).
c) Deer park
This term is used for areas which can be demonstrated to be deer parks. A deer park is a large park for keeping deer, in medieval times their prime purpose was for hunting.

d) Gardens and pleasure grounds
This term is used for designed landscapes which are identified in their form as being gardens and pleasure grounds. An enclosed piece of ground devoted to private recreational purposes, often associated with an elite residence, such as a country house.
e) Municipal cemetery
This term is used for large-scale municipal cemeteries, relating to a city or town or its governing body, not attached to a parish church.

f) Ornamental parkland
This is used to denote ornamental parkland, a piece of land with few or no buildings, maintained for ornamental purposes. This term has been used interchangeably with country estate and gardens and pleasure rounds (see 4.8b and 4.8d).
g) Private burial ground
This is used for private burial grounds, for example Quaker cemeteries. This term was only used once by the project, mainly as a result of the small scale of these character types.

h) Public park
This is used for areas which are set aside for the use of the public for entertainment and leisure purposes.
i) Unidentified parkland
This term is used for areas which are parkland, but the exact type could not be identified within the scope of the project.