4.9 Industrial

a) **Ash Pile**
This is used for areas where the historic character is defined by large-scale industrial ash storage.

b) **Ceramic building materials**
This is used for an area concerned with the creation of ceramic building materials such as brick and tile works and is similar to 4.10b), clay pits brick works HLC type under the extractive broad type.
c) **Food processing**
   This term is provided for industrial areas associated with food processing. Due to the usual small size of these polygons they fell below the characterisation threshold for the project.

d) **Mill hemp**
   This term refers to a mill used for the processing of hemp, usually to produce rope.
e) Mixed commercial
This is used for areas which are defined by mixed commercial usage on an industrial scale.

f) Rubbish tip
This term is used for large-scale rubbish tips. A site where household rubbish and other waste products are disposed of.
g) **Utilities (including gas, electric etc)**
This term is used for features associated with the provision of utilities services, e.g. power stations and sub-stations.

h) **Water processing/pumping/ sewerage**
This term is used for areas associated with water processing, including buildings, engineering constructions and machinery, used for the purpose of supplying a town, etc, with water distributed through pipes.
4.10 Extractive

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

b) **Clay pits brick works**
   This term is used where it can be demonstrated that an area is defined by the presence of clay extraction pits or brick works. This term was only used once during the project and is similar to 4.9b), ceramic building materials HLC type under the industrial broad type.
c) Deep-shaft mine coal
This term is used where the historic landscape character is dominated by the deep-shaft mining of coal.

d) Ironstone working
This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the extraction site was used for the removal of ironstone or iron ore.
e) **Jet working**  
This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the extraction site is related to the recovery of jet.

f) **Mine lead**  
This term is used where the extraction can be demonstrated to be related to lead workings.
g) **Mine unknown**
   This term is used where the historic landscape character is identified as being defined by mining, but it is not possible to determine the type of mine. This term was only used once during the project.

h) **Quarry aggregates**
   This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the quarry is used for the extraction of aggregates, including gravel.
i) **Quarry chalk**
   This term is used where the area is defined by a quarry used for the extraction of chalk.

j) **Quarry flooded**
   This term is used for former quarries which are disused and have been flooded.
k) Quarry limestone
This term is used where it can be demonstrated that a quarry has been used for the extraction of limestone.

l) Quarry other
This term is to be used where the area is defined by quarrying, but the type of extraction material cannot be identified.
m) Quarry sandstone
   This term is used where it can be demonstrated that the quarry was used for
   the extraction of sandstone.

n) Shallow-shaft coal mining
   This term is used where the character is defined by the shallow shaft
   extraction of coal, normally through a series of small pits in a linear form.
4.11 Recreational

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

b) **Caravan park**
This term is used where the historic character of the landscape is determined by the presence of caravan parks, a camping place set aside for the use of caravans.
c) **Cricket ground**
This is an area characterised by cricket grounds where these are distinct from general playing fields. They comprise the entire playing area and associated buildings upon which the game of cricket is played.

d) **Golf course**
Term used for a golf course and ancillary buildings, whether municipal or a private club. A prepared area of ground used to play the game of golf on.
e) Holiday park
This is used for recreational areas which are classified with holiday parks. This is distinct from caravan parks. A holiday park will generally refer to purposely built camp with recreational facilities and individual chalets for accommodation.

f) Playing fields
This is used where an area is playing fields, a field or piece of ground used for the playing of games and other activities.
g) **Recreation ground**
This term is used for an area used as a recreation ground, a public ground with facilities for games and other activities.

h) **Spa resort**
This term is used for features associated with a medicinal or mineral spring. This term was only used once during the pilot phase of the project.
i) Tennis courts
This is used for an area characterised by tennis courts, as distinct from general playing fields. This term was only used twice in the pilot phases of the project.
4.12 Communications

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

b) Bus station
This is used for bus stations, a building and open area from which buses, usually those working local or regional services, begin or end their journeys.
c) **Canal basin**  
This term is used for canal basins which are still significant features within the landscape. An open area of water, usually artificial and enclosed by dock gates or locks, lined with wharves and warehouses, where barges, narrow boats and other canal vessels can load and unload goods and supplies.

d) **Lock system**  
This term is used for significant lock systems within the canal network which can be identified. A section of the water channel on a canal or river shut off above and below by lock gates provided with sluices to let the water out and in, and thus raise or lower boats from one level to another.
e) Motorway services
This term is used for complexes along the motorway, where services (eg. restaurants, shops) are provided in addition to facilities for buying petrol.

f) Rail unidentified
This term is used for areas associated with rail communication networks, where it is not possible to assign a more specific term.
g) **Railway station**
This term is used for railway stations, places where railway trains regularly stop for taking up and setting down passengers or for receiving goods for transport.

h) **Road junction (motorway)**
This term is used for major motorway junctions where two or more roads meet.
i) **Road junction (other)**
   This term is used where there is a major road junction which is not related to a motorway, where two or more roads meet.

j) **Road unidentified**
   This term is used for areas associated with road communication networks, such as motorways, and it is not possible to assign a more specific term.
k) **Train yard**
This term is used for areas defined as a train yard, most commonly for the movement of goods.