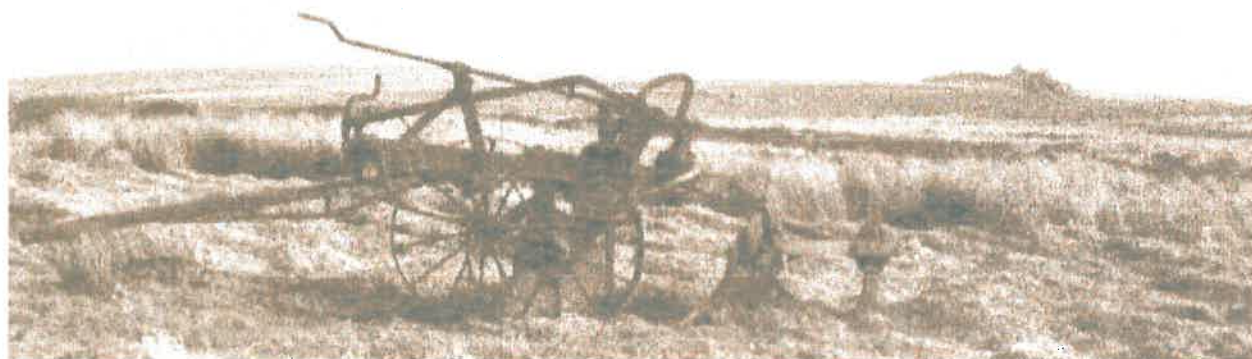


DYFED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



AN UPLAND GLOSSARY FOR WALES



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AN UPLAND GLOSSARY FOR WALES

By
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1. An Upland Glossary for Wales

There has been a perceived need to produce a controlled glossary of terms for use in the recording of archaeological sites in the Welsh uplands. Differences between the terminology employed by the RCAHMW, each of the Welsh Archaeological Trusts and non-trust organisations, which are increasingly undertaking work in the uplands, makes the creation of a national standard imperative.

The overriding need for a standardised terminology to be devised is a fundamental issue facing those identifying, recording and interpreting archaeological sites in the uplands. Such a terminology would need to be;

- applied as a matter of SMR policy across the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts
- applied at the level of the RCAHMW's National Monuments Record.
- applied by the partners of the Extended National Database in Wales
- adequate for use consistently in publications and academic works within Wales

During 1999, the Dyfed Archaeological Trust were commissioned by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historic Monuments in Wales to prepare an Upland Glossary of Archaeological Terms. The draft document was prepared during the winter of 1999-2000 and eventually presented to a meeting of the Endex Technical Group held at the RCAHMW offices in Aberystwyth, Ceredigion on 21 November 2000.

The requirement for a Glossary of Upland Archaeological Terms for Wales arises from the instigation of the Welsh Upland Initiative in 1987, initially overseen by Cadw, but transferred to the RCAHMW in 1990.

The Initiative, which draws together representatives from diverse archaeological bodies whose work is of relevance to upland archaeology within Wales - hosted by RCAHMW and including Cadw and the four regional archaeological trusts.

To quote the RCAHMW's own web-site "The Uplands Initiative was set up to promote a wider and deeper understanding of the Uplands and their role in the history of Wales. After 10 years of research and survey the Initiative has been reviewed and a new methodology incorporating aerial mapping agreed to speed up completion of the task." Clearly, the creation of a compatible Glossary of Terms is one aspect of this methodology.

However, it must be pointed out that one of the great successes of the Uplands Initiative in the years leading up to 2000, to again quote the RCAHMW web-site, is that it has;

"revolutionised perceptions of the type and density of remains. Over most of Upland Wales (40-50% of the total land area of our country), the number of archaeological sites discovered within the areas searched has generally increased eleven-fold."

The implications of this tremendous growth in the number of recorded archaeological monuments and features are not purely numerical, but it has also become evident that Welsh Upland Archaeology is not just about prehistoric funerary monuments and mediaeval or post-mediaeval settlement sites. The range of site types now known to exist in the uplands is much broader than was the case 10-15 years ago.

This fact in itself justifies the need for greater co-ordination of effort from 2000 onwards, but it also made the production of the Uplands Glossary an exceptionally difficult task. This attempt at an Uplands Glossary comes with the proviso that it is not, and cannot, represent the final word on the subject. The task of rectifying the differences between individual SMRs and the NMR must be a long term project managed by the Trust SMR officers and co-ordinated by the NMR/RCAHMW.

This is especially true in view of the fact that each SMR is constantly being developed as new generic types and form and condition descriptions are created as fieldwork projects are carried out.

2. Methodology

The methodology employed in constructing the Upland Glossary in its present form was a simple one and based largely on consultation with SMR officers and trust staff across Wales to accrue as much information as possible to inform the content of the glossary.

Consultation with the regional SMR officers led to the provision of copies of each of the four regional SMR glossaries currently in use. To this was added a copy of the National Monuments Record glossary, provided by the RCAHMW.

Some project specific glossaries were also consulted and helped inform the content of the glossary appended to this report i.e.

- CPAT's series of Funerary and Ritual Monuments Cadw-funded surveys, which include discussion and definition of relevant terms¹
- Deserted Rural Settlements Glossary, which existed in draft format at the time of consultation and is the product of the joint efforts of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts through the Cadw-funded Deserted Rural Settlements Project.
- Forest Enterprise in Wales Archaeological Glossary.

These glossaries were analyzed in order to establish which terms were most relevant to the study of Upland Archaeology in Wales.

Underpinning this information, and a consistent point of reference, was the RCHME's Thesaurus, which provides a standard and range of information of value and, as will be seen, has greatly influenced the Glossary as presented at this time.

2.1 Output

The resultant Uplands Glossary is included in this written report and has also been supplied in a Foxpro database 2.6 format version to the RCAHMW.

The written version of the Upland Glossary includes a recommended list of generic types and site type descriptions to aid application.

The database version has a similar content but also a related database which is a cross-reference list linking existing generic types with preferred/non-preferred terms to assist the enhancement of existing records.

¹ see Jones NW, 2000, *CPAT Report No 51: Prehistoric Funerary & Ritual Sites: Flintshire and Wrexham* for most recent glossary.

3. Troubleshooting

As shown above, in creating a working list of recommended terms account has been taken of;

- terms already in use within the SMRs of the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts
- terms already in use within the RCAHMW's National Monuments Record and Extended National Database in Wales.
- terms already in use in the current version of English *Thesaurus of Archaeological site types*

However, once the glossaries used within the four Welsh Archaeological Trusts and the National Monuments Record had been brought together, a major barrier to progress became immediately apparent. There was an unexpectedly wide variation in the terminologies in current use.

Importantly, these terminologies are evidently well established within each organisation, being the product of as much as 25 years of largely separate organizational development. The trust glossaries are effectively representative of the dialect or culture of each body, and as the NMR's own glossary is to a great degree informed by the work carried out by the Trusts, the problem has infiltrated there also.

Likewise, the English Heritage Thesaurus is a standard glossary which reflects the culture and experience of another body - not always, of course, of direct relevance to the work and experiences of archaeologists operating in Wales.

This fact in itself justifies the need for greater co-ordination of effort from 2000 onwards, but it also made the production of the Uplands Glossary an exceptionally difficult task. This attempt at an Uplands Glossary comes with the proviso that it is not, and cannot, represent the final word on the subject. The task of rectifying the differences between individual SMRs and the NMR must be a long term project managed by the Trust SMR officers and co-ordinated by the NMR/RCAHMW.

This is especially true in view of the fact that each SMR is constantly being developed as new generic types and form and condition descriptions are created as fieldwork projects are carried out.

A number of other issues arose during the process of sifting through the various databases and glossary lists consulted which it is important to highlight here.

- It is an issue of some concern that an exercise of this kind was not undertaken by a combination of Regional SMR and NMR officers, who are continually involved in the management of extant regional glossaries.
- There are significant differences in the glossaries already in use within the archaeological community in Wales and the rationalisation of these differences and encouraging standardisation or consistency is, as of yet, not occurring.
- It became rapidly apparent that there are relatively few archaeological site types which are not encountered in the Welsh uplands. This raises a fundamental issue: is it justifiable to construct and develop an Uplands Glossary which would be in all probability little different from a general glossary of terms?
- It should be observed that the past and present tendency for project specific glossaries (including the Uplands Glossary) to be created as a part of many publicly and privately funded field and research projects can be detrimental to the standards of the discipline and are in fact a waste of resources and effort. Often they will not be used outside the project or organisation involved and this will accentuate the differences which already exist in the professional dialect of archaeological organisations within Wales. Project specific glossaries can only be justified if they inform and enhance a National Glossary which can be employed by all organisations and individual researchers working in the field of archaeology in Wales.
- There is an absence of a Welsh language archaeological glossary to compliment the English version.

4. Recommendations

The fundamental requirements of any glossary include the flexibility to be edited, expanded and redefined. The proper management of a glossary is also fundamental to the management of the data sets to which it may be applied.

A flawed glossary will lead to flawed or inconsistent data sets and make access to, retrieval of information difficult. It can be said that the absence of a working Glossary of Terms (or more so, a Thesaurus of Terms) for use by archaeologists across has been a hindrance at many levels in the past. But the problem can be said to have been compounded by the periodic creation of and maintenance of project-specific or organisation-specific glossaries, the content of which is rarely made available to or commented upon by other organisations.

As indicated above, as good as any project-specific glossary may be within the boundaries of its organisational or geographical terms of reference, unless its content is made widely available and informative to the general archaeological community, the effort put into its creation can only be said to be an opportunity missed.

Fortunately, the pan-Wales strategic thinking currently characteristic of organisations such as RCAHMW and Cadw, within the framework of a national tier of government for Wales, has led to a situation whereby a single Glossary or Thesaurus of Archaeological Terms for Wales (in both Welsh and English) becomes increasingly feasible.

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the observations made whilst constructing the Uplands Glossary:

- The Uplands Glossary should be subsumed into the END Glossary which is being created at present by the Endex Technical Group, thus ensuring that what has been learnt from this project is informing a wider audience
- The END Glossary will ideally develop into a National Glossary of Archaeological Terms for Wales, which can be strictly controlled (by the Endex partners) to enforce consistency of application within all publicly funded archaeological work undertaken in Wales.
- The Regional SMRs and the NMR should be seen as the key management points, informed by the Endex Technical Group and informing project managers in all organisations of the content of the National Glossary and ensuring that data entering the Regional SMRs and NMR is consistent and conforms to the national standard. Data which can lead to the enhancement and improvement of the National Glossary would of course be received at the level of the Regional SMRs and NMR and passed on to the Endex Technical Group for incorporation into the National Glossary. **The continued enhancement of the Glossary is an absolutely fundamental requirement.**
- Adhering to such a well managed and consistent National Glossary should be a precondition for any organisation or individual engaged in publicly funded archaeological projects.
- A Welsh language version of a National Glossary should be created. This should not be seen as simply an exercise of translating the English language version into Welsh. Great attention needs to be paid to dialectal variations in term usage across Wales.

APPENDIX 1: THE UPLANDS GLOSSARY (A Recommended List Of Generic Types)

NB Each entry includes the following information:

GENERIC TYPE

Description

UF = Use for

To the right of the entry is a letter code indicating
the source of the Generic Type Description
i.e.

EHT = English Heritage Thesaurus
DAT = Dyfed Archaeological Trust SMR
CPAT = Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust
Funerary & Ritual Monuments Glossary
DRSG = Welsh Archaeological Trusts/Cadw
Deserted Rural Settlements Group

ADIT

Horizontal tunnel opening from the surface used for haulage or access to a mine. It can also be used for drainage.

EHT

UF

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

A building used for an agricultural and/or subsistence purpose.

EHT

UF

AQUEDUCT

An artificial water channel for carrying water over long distances. Use also for bridge-like structures that carry the channel or canal across a valley, river or other obstacle.

EHT

UF AQUADUCT

EHT

UF AQUEDUCT BRIDGE

BANK (EARTHWORK)

Linear or curvilinear construction of earth, turf and stone, often, but not always accompanied by a ditch. Use specific type where known.

EHT

UF BANK

BARN

A building used primarily for storing hay, grain, farm equipment or as a shelter for livestock.

EHT

UF

BARROW CEMETERY

A cluster of closely spaced barrows and related monuments.

EHT

UF

BATTLEFIELD

The field or area of ground on which a battle or skirmish was fought.

EHT

UF BATTLE FIELD

EHT

UF BATTLE SITE

BEACON

Use for beacon sites or surviving beacon structures.

UF

EHT

BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP

A place where a smith works iron. May be for small scale local use or within a larger industrial complex.

UF SMITHY

EHT

BOUNDARY

Unspecified function. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

BOUNDARY BANK

An earthen bank that indicates the limit of an area or a piece of land.

UF

EHT

BOUNDARY CAIRN

A cairn used to indicate the limit of an area or a piece of land.

UF

EHT

BOUNDARY CROSS

A sculpted cross, or a cross incised into a stone or trees, to mark a parish boundary.

UF

EHT

BOUNDARY MOUND

An earthwork used as a boundary marker.

UF

EHT

BOUNDARY STONE

A stone that indicates the limit of an area or piece of land.

UF

EHT

BOUNDARY WALL

Any wall enclosing a building or complex of building or piece of ground.
(Amended)

UF

EHT

BRIDGE

A structure of wood, stone, iron, brick or concrete, etc, with one or more intervals under it to span a river or other space. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

BUILDING

A structure with a roof to provide shelter from the weather for occupants or contents. Use specific type where known.

UF FOUNDATION

EHT

BURNT MOUND

A mound of fire-cracked stones, normally accompanied by a trough or pit which may have been lined with wood, stone or clay. Assumed to be locations where heated stones were used to boil water primarily for cooking purposes.

UF HEARTH

EHT

UF COOKING PIT

EHT

CAIRN

A monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

CAIRNFIELD

A group of cairns occurring within close proximity to each other. Use for instances where the majority are clearance cairns.

UF

EHT

CASTLE

A medieval fortress and dwelling, often consisting of a keep, curtain wall, etc.

UF

EHT

CEMETERY

An area of ground, set apart for the burial of the dead.

UF BURIAL GROUND

EHT

UF GRAVEYARD

EHT

CHAMBERED TOMB

Monument with evidence of a burial chamber composed of upright stones and considered to be a funerary monument of Neolithic date. The burial chamber may be covered by a capstone and may be enclosed within a round or long mound or cairn. The burial chamber will generally be significantly larger than a cist.

UF MEGALITHIC TOMB

CPAT

UF BURIAL CHAMBER

CPAT

UF CROMLECH

CPAT

UF DOLMEN

CPAT

UF MEGALITHIC TOMB

CPAT

UF QUOIT

CPAT

CHAPEL

A freestanding building, or a room or recess serving as a place of Christian worship in a church or other building. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

CHARCOAL BURNER'S SITE

A site, often in a woodland clearing, used for the production of pure carbon by the controlled burning of wood and other organic materials.

UF CHARCOAL BURNING SITE

EHT

CHARCOAL BURNING PLATFORM

An area of flattened or compacted ground used for charcoal burning.

UF

EHT

CHIMNEY

Chimney used on an industrial or commercial site.

UF

EHT

CHURCH

A building used for public Christian worship. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

CHURCHYARD

An area of ground belonging to a church, often used as a burial ground.

UF

EHT

CIST

Isolated stone-lined pit assumed to have held a human burial of prehistoric or later date. Examples identified as falling within this monument type are between 1-2 metres across.

UF

CPAT

CIST BURIAL

Isolated stone-lined pit containing evidence of human burial of prehistoric or later date. Examples identified as falling within this monument type are between 1-2 metres across.

UF

CPAT

CLEARANCE CAIRN

An irregularly constructed, generally unstructured, mound of stones . Often, but not necessarily, circular. Normally a by-product of field clearance for agricultural purposes.

UF FIELD CLEARANCE CAIRN

CPAT

COCKPIT

A pit or enclosed area used for cock-fighting.

UF

EHT

COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT

A building or structure erected to commemorate a person or event.

UF MEMORIAL

EHT

UF MONUMENT

EHT

COMMON LAND

Unenclosed wasteland, forest and pasture used in common by the community.

UF COMMON

EHT

CORN DRYING KILN

A building found in conjunction with a watermill, used for drying corn before it is ground.

UF

EHT

COTTAGE

An isolated structure, with or without an associated yard or garden, occupied on a permanent basis by a single family during the medieval and/or post-medieval periods. Although cottages may also occur within the village, this class description is confined to those which appear as isolated structures within the rural landscape.

UF

DAT

CRANNOG

An island, partly or wholly artificial, built up by dumping timber, earth and stones onto a lake or river bed. Often revetted with timber piles or palisade.

UF

EHT

CREMATION

A funeral rite in which the human body is burnt leaving fragmentary, charred or completely combusted remains. Generally found buried, occasionally in a container associated with grave goods.

UF

EHT

CREMATION CEMETERY

A cemetery comprising exclusively cremated human remains, some or all of which may be contained within pottery vessels.

UF

EHT

CROSS

A free standing structure, in the form of a cross (+), symbolising the structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified and sacred to the Christian faith. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

CRUSHING MILL

A building containing mechanically powered ore crushers or rollers.

UF CRUSHER HOUSE

EHT

DAM

A barrier of concrete or earth, etc, built across a river to create a reservoir of water for domestic and/or industrial usage.

UF

EHT

DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT

Used as an overall description of a group of deserted settlement related features i.e. a dwelling or up to three dwellings with ancillary structures or features.

UF

DRSG

DITCH

A long and narrow hollow or trench dug in the ground, often used to carry water though it may be dry for much of the year.

UF

EHT

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

A system of artificial or natural drains and ditches used to drain of surplus water.

UF LAND DRAINAGE

EHT

DRESSING FLOOR

The place where metallic ores were crushed and washed to remove waste, forming a concentrate which could be used in a smelter.

UF

EHT

DROVE ROAD

A road or track specifically used by drovers or herders to drive their animals to market.

UF DROVE WAY

EHT

DWELLING

Places of residence.

UF

EHT

DYKE

Defensive or boundary earthwork.

UF

EHT

EARTHWORK

A bank or mound of earth used as a rampart or fortification.

UF

EHT

ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

A site used primarily for domestic purposes on at least a semi-permanent or seasonal basis, and which has been surrounded by a bank or ditch, palisade, or some other form of enclosure. Use more specific type where appropriate.

UF

EHT

ENCLOSURE

An area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or other similar barrier. Use specific type where known.

UF FOLD

EHT

ENGINE HOUSE

A building housing an engine. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

FARM

A tract of land, often including a farmhouse and ancillary buildings, used for the purpose of cultivation and the rearing of livestock, etc. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

FARM BUILDING

A building or structure of unknown function found on a farm. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

FARMHOUSE

The main dwelling house attached to a farm.

UF

EHT

FARMSTEAD

A farmhouse and ancillary farm buildings forming a group.

UF

EHT

FARMYARD

A yard or enclosure attached to a farmhouse, usually surrounded by other farm buildings.

UF

EHT

FIELD BARN

An isolated cow house or shelter shed with a hayloft.

UF

EHT

FIELD SYSTEM

A group or complex of fields which appear to form a coherent whole. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

FINDSPOT

The approximate location at which stray finds of artifacts were found.
Index with object name.

UF

EHT

FIRING RANGE

A piece of ground over which small arms or large artillery may be fired at targets. For rocket and missile firing use.

UF MILITARY RANGE

EHT

FISHPOND

A pond where fish are kept and bred for leisure or commercial purposes.

UF FISH POND

EHT

FOLLY

A structure, often found in 18th century landscape gardens, that demonstrates eccentricity or excess rather than practical purpose. They can take many forms - ruins, sham castles, towers, hermits' cells or grottoes.

UF

EHT

FORD

A shallow place in a river or other stretch of water, where people, animals and vehicles may cross.

UF

EHT

FORT

A permanently occupied position or building designed primarily for defence.

UF

EHT

FORTLET

A fortified Roman site, usually under 1 hectare in area, strategically situated, housing small military patrols, often defended by a rampart, one or two ditches and a gate.

UF

EHT

FULLING MILL

A mill for beating and cleaning cloth, using soap or fullers earth.

EHT

UF TUCKING MILL

GATE

A movable structure which enables or prevents entrance to be gained.
Usually situated in a wall or similar barrier and supported by gate posts.

EHT

UF

GRANGE

An outlying farm or estate, usually belonging to a religious order or feudal lord. Specifically related to core buildings and structures associated with monastic land holding. Use specific term where known.

EHT

UF MONASTIC GRANGE

GRAVEL PIT

A steep sided pit formed by, and for, the extraction of gravel.

EHT

UF

GROTTO

A shady cavern built as a garden feature. In the 18th century it usually took the form of an artificial rocky cave or apartment decorated with stalactites and shells in a wild part of the grounds.

EHT

UF

HAFOD

Welsh equivalent of the Scots term Shieling and to be used only in a medieval or early Post-medieval context. Defined as pasture to which animals were driven for grazing, with associated temporary huts for domestic or agricultural use. Usually now only identifiable as a placename.

DAT

UF

HILLFORT

A hilltop enclosure bounded by one or more substantial banks, ramparts and ditches. Use more specific type where known.

EHT

UF

HOARD

A buried or stored assemblage of coins, weapons, etc.

UF

DAT

HOLLOW WAY

A way, path or road through a cutting.

UF

EHT

HOLY WELL

A well or spring which is reputed to possess miraculous healing properties.

UF HEALING WELL

EHT

HOMESTEAD

A small settlement, usually consisting of one dwelling with ancillary buildings.

UF

EHT

HORSE WHIM

A horse-powered winding engine used at mining sites.

UF GIN CIRCLE

EHT

HUT

A building of basic construction, usually smaller in size than a house and constructed from a variety of materials such as mud, turf, branches, wood, brick, concrete or metal. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

HUT CIRCLE

A round house indicated by the presence of a low, roughly circular bank of turf, earth or stone, which formed the base of the walls. Characteristic of the later prehistoric period.

UF

EHT

INCLINED PLANE

A prepared slope on which rails are laid to enable early tramroads and railways to negotiate a steep gradient.

UF INCLINE

EHT

INN

A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, etc.

EHT

UF

INSCRIBED STONE

An early Medieval commemorative monument in the form of a stone which has been inscribed with symbols.

EHT

UF EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENT

EHT

UF EARLY CHRISTIAN MEMORIAL STONE

KILN

A furnace or oven for burning, baking or drying. Use specific type where known.

EHT

UF

LAZY BEDS

Areas used for potato growing.

EHT

UF

LEAT

Artificial water channel, usually leading to a mill.

EHT

UF

LEAT SYSTEM

A network of leat channels usually associated with industrial complexes.

DAT

UF

LEVEL

Horizontal tunnel opening from the surface used for haulage or access to a mine. It can also be used for drainage.

DAT

UF

LIME KILN

A kiln in which lime is made by calcining limestone.

EHT

UF

LIME WORKING COMPLEX

A site where limestone is quarried and lime (calcium carbonate) is made.

DAT

UF LIME WORKS

LLUEST

Late Medieval and/or Post-medieval single settlement, continually occupied and associated with shepherding activity in the uplands. Usually in isolated locations and including a dwelling site and ancillary structures and enclosures.

DAT

UF

LLYS

Medieval focus of political and administrative power defined in Welsh Law. Usually only identifiable as a placename.

DAT

UF

LODGE

A small house often found at the gate of an estate or in a park. Use specific type where known.

EHT

UF

LONG BARROW

A rectangular or trapezoidal earthen mound of Neolithic date, usually accompanied by flanking or encircling ditches, and normally associated with human remains. Mound construction and associated features vary considerably in type and complexity.

EHT

UF

LONG CAIRN

A rectangular or trapezoidal non-megalithic stony mound of Neolithic date, with human remains in cists rather than a large chamber. Mound construction and associated features vary considerably in type and complexity.

EHT

UF

LONG HUT

A rectilinear building (stone built or earthwork) which may have one or more compartments. May include dwelling and non-dwelling structures which are presumed to have originally been roofed.

DRSG

UF LONGHUT

LONGHOUSE

A barn and dwelling under one roof, with a cross passage, dairy, store room or calf-box between them (EHT)

The classic definition is provided by Iorwerth Peate in "The Welsh Longhouse":

The long house is a single, long, low oblong building which houses both the family and its cattle. The dwelling is always at one end, generally called the upper end (pen uchaf) though this depends on the situation of the house - in some cases the dwelling is at the lower end (pen isaf). The other end (generally pen isaf, occasionally pen uchaf) is the cow-house. Between the two is the door. In most cases this opens into a passage called penllawr (literally, the head of the floor) or bing, with another door at its further end. This passage dividing the house into its two parts, dwelling house and cow house, generally serves as a feeding walk. There are however many instances (a) where the feeding walk does not exist and (b) where it has been modified by the insertion, between cow-house and dwelling, of a dairy, store room or calf-box... the upper end, without exception, was always paved, the paving terminating in the passage, the cow house floor being of earth."

DRSG

UF LONG HOUSE

MAGAZINE

A building in which a supply of arms, ammunition and provisions for an army is stored.

EHT

UF

MANOR

An area of land consisting of the lord's demesne and of lands from whose holders he may exact certain fees, etc.

EHT

UF

METAL MINE

Buildings, sites and structures associated with the extraction of metal ores.

UF

DAT

MILESTONE

A stone set up on a road or path to mark the miles from or to a place.

UF

EHT

MILITARY CAMP

A site where a body of troops is temporarily or permanently lodged, with or without entrenchments and fortifications.

UF

EHT

MILL

A factory used for processing raw materials. Use more specific mill type where known.

UF

EHT

MINE

An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metallic ores, or coal, salt, precious stones, etc. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

MINE BUILDING

A building found at the site of a mine. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

MINE OFFICE

Office building found at the site of a mine.

UF

DAT

MINE SHAFT

A vertical or inclined excavation giving access to an underground mine.

UF

EHT

MINE WORKINGS

Area of excavations made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metallic ores, or coal, salt, precious stones, etc.

UF

DAT

MOAT

A wide ditch surrounding a building, usually filled with water. Use for moated sites, not defensive moats. Use for relevant site type where known.

UF MOATED SITE

EHT

MONASTERY

Houses specifically of monks, canons or religious men, but not friars.

UF

EHT

MONASTIC LAND

Land owned or formerly owned by a monastery.

UF

DAT

MOTTE

An artificial steep-sided earthen mound on, or in which is set the principal tower of the castle.

UF CASTLE MOUND

EHT

UF CASTLE MOTTE

EHT

MOTTE AND BAILEY

An early form of castle consisting of a flat-top steep-sided earthen mound, supporting a wooden tower, and a bailey.

UF

EHT

MOUND

An artificial elevation of earth or stones.

UF

EHT

NATURAL FEATURE

Use only for natural features mistakenly assumed to be archaeological or natural features with archaeological significance.

UF

EHT

OCCUPATION SITE

Prehistoric temporary/seasonal settlement. Evidence for occupation may, or may not, include traces of hearths and other structures.

UF

EHT

OUTBUILDING

A detached subordinate building. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

PARK

An enclosed piece of land, generally large in area, used for hunting, the cultivation of trees, for grazing sheep and cattle or visual enjoyment. Use more specific type where known.

UF PARKLAND

EHT

PEAT BOG

Discrete area of peat (vegetable matter decomposed in water and partly carbonised).

UF BOG

DAT

UF RAISED BOG

DAT

PEAT CUTTING

A site where peat (vegetable matter decomposed in water and partly carbonised), used for fuel, is cut.

UF TURBARY

EHT

PEAT STAND

A structure used to dry peat on.

UF PEAT DRYING PLATFORM

EHT

UF PEAT STACK PLATFORM

EHT

PEN

A small enclosure for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

PIGSTY

An enclosure for pigs that includes a covered pen and yard.

UF PIG STY

EHT

PILLOW MOUND

A pillow-shaped, flat-topped rectangular mound often surrounded by a shallow ditch used to farm rabbits

UF RABBIT WARREN

EHT

PIT

A hole or cavity in the ground, either natural or the result of excavation. Use more specific type where known.

UF

EHT

PLACENAME

Use for a placename of a settlement, dwelling, landscape feature or field which has archaeological or historical implications e.g. "Hafod".

UF

DAT

PLATFORM

Any bare platform, regardless of relationship to slope (cross-contour or parallel to contour) and also to size.

UF PLATFORM HOUSE; HOUSE PLATFORM; HUT
PLATFORM; PLATFORM HUT; BUILDING PLATFORM

DRSG

POND

A body of still water often artificially formed for a specific purpose. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

POTATO CLAMP

Linear pits cut into the ground surface, which may occur singly or in groups, and used to store root vegetables, particularly potatoes. Different to sunken shelters in that they were sealed stores and no entrance into the cut is present. Typically the vegetable was buried in layers separated by alternate layers of bracken or straw.

UF

DRSG

POUND

A pen, often circular and stone-walled, for rounding up livestock.

UF ANIMAL POUND

EHT

PROSPECTING MINE

An mine excavation made in the prospect of finding valuable minerals, coal, metal ores, etc. beneath the ground surface.

UF TRIAL MINE

DAT

PUBLIC HOUSE

The public house was a 19th century development, distinctive from the earlier beer house by its decorative treatment and fittings.

UF

EHT

QUARRY

An excavation from which stone for building and other functions is obtained by cutting, blasting etc.

UF

EHT

QUARRY BUILDING

A building or structure of unknown function found in association with a quarry. Use more specific type where known.

UF

DAT

RAILWAY

A line or track consisting of iron or steel rails, on which passenger carriages or goods wagons are moved, usually by locomotive engine.

UF

EHT

RESERVOIR

A large natural or artificial body of water, sometimes covered, used to collect and store water for a particular function, e.g. industrial or public use.

UF

EHT

RIDGE AND FURROW

A series of long, raised ridges separated by ditches used to prepare the ground for arable cultivation. This was a technique characteristic of the mediaeval period.

UF RIG AND FURROW

EHT

RING BARROW

A circular bank surrounding an area where burials were placed.

UF

EHT

RING CAIRN

A low, wide, circular ring or bank of stones surrounding an open, roughly circular area which is (or was initially) free of cairn material. The inner and outer faced of the bank may be kerbed.

UF

CPAT

RING DITCH

Circular or near circular ditches, usually seen as cropmarks. Use the term where the function is unknown. Ring ditches may be the remains of ploughed out round barrows, round houses, or of modern features such as searchlight emplacements.

UF

EHT

RINGWORK

A defensive bank and ditch, circular or oval in plan, surrounding one or more buildings.

UF

EHT

ROAD

A way between different places, used by horses, travellers on foot and vehicles.

UF

EHT

ROCK CARVING

An anthropomorphic or geometrical image carved onto a stone surface.
Usually, though not always, of Prehistoric date.

UF

EHT

ROUND BARROW

Round mound of earth and/or stone with a flattened or rounded top presumed to be for burial and/or other ritual activity of Neolithic, Bronze Age date or early mediaeval date. The mound may be enclosed by a circular or intermittent outer ditch and may have a complex structure including stone kerbs, stone settings or burial cists. Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition are between about 3-30 metres in diameter and between about 0.3-3.0 metres in height.

UF

CPAT

ROUND BARROW CEMETERY

A group of two or more round barrows or ring-ditches within reasonably close proximity to each other, possibly associated with other monument types.

UF

CPAT

ROUND CAIRN

A roughly hemispherical mound constructed primarily of stones, normally containing or covering one or more human burials. The mound may be surrounded and partly retained by a low stone kerb.

UF

EHT

RUBBING POST

A stone or wooden post set upright in a field as a scratching post for farm animals.

UF

DAT

SAND PIT

A pit from which sand is excavated.

UF

EHT

SAW PIT

A place where trunks were sawn into planks by hand.

UF

EHT

SETTLEMENT

A small concentration of dwellings.

UF

EHT

SHAFT

Use only if function unknown, otherwise use specific type.

UF

EHT

SHEEP DIP

A place where sheep are washed to clean the wool and combat diseases.

UF SHEEP WASH

EHT

SHEEP FOLD

A pen or enclosure used for containing sheep.

UF

EHT

SHEEP SHELTER

A wall or wind-barrier, usually of rough dry-stone build, designed to offer a shelter for sheep grazing on mountain pasture.

UF

DAT

SHELTER

A structure which protects an area of ground from the weather.

UF ANIMAL PEN; GOOSE PEN; PEN

EHT

SHOOTING STAND

Position, often screened by earth, stone or wood, from which game is shot.

UF SHOOTING BUTT

EHT

SLUICE

A dam which can be raised or lowered to regulate the flow of water.

UF

EHT

SPOIL HEAP

A conical or flat-topped tip of waste discarded from a mine or similar site.

UF

EHT

SPRING

A point where water issues naturally from the rock or soil onto the ground or into a body of surface water.

UF

EHT

STANDING STONE

A single upright or originally upright stone of unknown function and set in a stonehole, of which those found in association with funerary and ritual monuments of Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date may be more readily assumed to have had a ritual function. Examples currently identified as falling within the monument type definition are between about 0.3 metres and 3.6 metres in height.

UF MONOLITH

CPAT

CPAT

STONE

Use only where the stone is natural or where there is no indication of function.

UF

EHT

STONE ALIGNMENT

A single line, or two or more roughly parallel lines, of standing stones set at intervals along a common axis or series of axes.

UF STONE ROW

EHT

STONE AXE FACTORY

Source from which stone utilised for the manufacture of non-flint artefacts, including axes, was obtained. Applied only to sources exploited during the Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age. Do not use for flint mining or knapping sites.

UF AXE FACTORY

EHT

STONE CIRCLE

Circular setting of free standing and normally spaced stones assumed to represent a ritual monument of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. The definition also covers square settings of four stones which are likewise stones assumed to represent a ritual monument of later Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. The definition also includes settings of pits shown by excavation to have once held standing stones and also covers stone circles which may form part of a henge.

UF

CPAT

STONE PAIR

Two adjacent upright, or originally upright, stones of Neolithic to middle Bronze Age date. Sometimes consisting of a 'male' and 'female' stone. Assumed to have had a ritual function.

UF

DAT

STONE ROW

One or more roughly parallel rows of three or more upright stones set at intervals presumed to have been used for ritual activity of Bronze Age date.

UF STONE ALIGNMENT

CPAT

STONE SETTING

An imprecise term referring to an arrangement of upright stones that is not readily identifiable as either a standing stone (pair), stone row, stone circle or any other well defined type of megalithic monument.

UF

CPAT

SUNKEN SHELTER

Presumed to be a cool-store associated with settlement sites, particularly in upland contexts, a sunken shelter is an elongated and narrow cut into a slope, often, but not always with a drystone revetment defining three sides of the cut, the fourth side usually being left open to allow access into the structure (entrances are sometimes found to the side of the structure). Internally, these shelters may be as little as 1m wide. They tend to occur singly or in pairs in close proximity to deserted settlement sites. Not to be confused with root vegetable storage clamps.

UF

DRSG

TEMPORARY CAMP

A temporary overnight camp enclosed by a shallow ditch and palisade, constructed by Roman troops on campaigns or manoeuvres.

UF MARCHING CAMP

EHT

UF PRACTICE CAMP

EHT

TERRACED GROUND

An artificially raised level of ground.

UF TERRACE

EHT

TITHE BARN

A large barn used to store the tithe (a tenth part of the annual produce of agriculture etc.) which was paid by the tenants of ecclesiastical lands.

UF

EHT

TOLL GATE

A gate on a toll road where travellers had to pay a toll to the toll-keeper.

UF

EHT

TOLL HOUSE

A house by a toll gate or toll bridge where tolls are collected.

UF

EHT

TOWER

A tall building, either round, square or polygonal in plan, used for a variety of purposes, including defence, as a landmark, for the hanging of bells, industrial functions, etc. Use more specific type, where known.

UF

EHT

TRACKWAY

A pathway, not necessarily designed as such, beaten down by the feet of travellers.

UF

EHT

TRAMWAY

A track inlaid into a surface, on which tram cars run for the conveyance of passengers and/or goods or raw materials.

UF

EHT

TRANSMISSION RODS

The line of a flat rod system transmitting power from an engine or waterwheel.

UF

EHT

TRIANGULATION POINT

A purpose built triangulation point used for the metrical survey of Britain carried out by the Ordnance Survey.

UF

EHT

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT

A settlement with evidence for several dwellings but clearly lacking an obvious boundary. Used in association with presumed or known prehistoric or medieval settlements.

UF OPEN SETTLEMENT

DAT

UNKNOWN

Site or feature to which no specific monument type can be assigned.

UF

DAT

VILLAGE

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.

UF

EHT

WALL

An enclosing structure composed of bricks, stones or similar materials, laid in courses. Use specific type where known.

UF

EHT

WATER WHEEL

A structure associated with forges, watermills, water-powered factories etc.

UF

EHT

WATERMILL

A mill whose machinery is driven by water.

UF

EHT

WEIR

A dam constructed on the reaches of a canal or river designed to retain the water and regulate its flow.

UF

DAT

WELL

A shaft or pit dug in the ground over a supply of spring-water.

UF

EHT

WHEEL PIT

The rectangular pit in which the lower part of a waterwheel revolves.

UF

EHT

APPENDIX 2
COMBINED LIST OF RELEVANT TERMS
USED IN REGIONAL SMRs AND NMR

COMBINED LIST - A

ABBEY
ADIT
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE
AIR CRASH SITE
AIR SHAFT
ANVIL STONE
AQUEDUCT
AXE FACTORY

SOURCE

NMR;CPAT;GGAT
GAT;GGAT
DAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT
CPAT
GAT;GGAT
NMR
NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT

COMBINED LIST - B

BANK
BAPTISTERY
BARN
BARRACKS
BARROW CEMETERY
BATTLE SITE
BEACON
BELLPIT (BELLPITS)
BOAT HOUSE
BOG
BOMB CRATER
BOULDER
BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY BANK
BOUNDARY CAIRN
BOUNDARY CROSS
BOUNDARY DITCH
BOUNDARY DYKE
BOUNDARY MARKER
BOUNDARY MOUND
BOUNDARY POST
BOUNDARY STONE
BOUNDARY WALL
BRICKWORKS
BRIDGE
BUDDLE
BUILDING
BUILDING PLATFORM
BUNKER
BURIAL
BURIAL GROUND

NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT (GGAT)
DAT
NMR;GAT;GGAT
GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GAT
DAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT
NMR;DAT;GAT
CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT
NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
GAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;GAT
CPAT
CPAT;GAT;GGAT
GAT;GGAT

BURNT MOUND
BUTT
BYRE

DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT

COMBINED LIST - C

CAIRN
CAIRNFIELD ,
CART SHED
CASCADE
CASTLE
CAVE
CELTIC DEDICATION
CEMETERY
CHAMBERED TOMB
CHAPEL
CHAPEL OF EASE
CHARCOAL BURNING SITE
CHIMNEY
CHIPPING FLOOR
CHURCH
CHURCH LAND
CHURCHYARD
CIST
CLAY PIT
CLEARANCE CAIRN
COAL DRIFT
COAL LEVEL
COAL MINE (COALMINE)
COAL PIT
COCKPIT
COIN HOARD
COLLIERY
COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT
COMMON LAND
COPPER MINE
CORN DRYING KILN (DRYING KILN)
CORN MILL (MILL (CORN))
COTTAGE
COWHOUSE
CRANNOG
CREMATION
CREMATION CEMETERY
CROPMARK
CROSS
CROSS INCISED STONE

NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
GGAT
GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT
CPAT;GAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
NMR;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
GGAT
GGAT
GAT;GGAT (NMR;DAT)
NMR;DAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;GAT
GGAT
CPAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;GGAT
NMR;GAT
NMR;CPAT;GAT (GGAT)
NMR;GGAT (CPAT)
NMR;DAT;GGAT
GGAT
CPAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT
CPAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT

CROWN LAND
CRUSHER HOUSE (CRUSHING MILL)
CULTIVATION RIDGES
CULTIVATION TERRACE
CULVERT
CUP MARKED STONE

NMR;DAT
CPAT (DAT)
DAT
NMR;GAT
CPAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;GAT

COMBINED LIST - D

DMV (DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE)
DAM
DECORATED STONE
DEER PARK
DEFENCES
DEFENDED ENCLOSURE
DRS / DESERTED RURAL SETTLEMENT
DIPPING POND
DITCH
DRAIN
DRAINAGE ADIT
DRAINAGE DITCH
DRAINAGE SYSTEM (WORK)
DRESSING FLOOR
DRIFT
DRIVE
DROVEWAY
DUMP
DWELLING
DYKE

NMR;DAT (GGAT)
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT
NMR;DAT;GGAT
NMR;GGAT
NMR;GGAT
NMR; DAT; DRSG
CPAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
DAT;GGAT
DAT
DAT;GGAT
DAT;GGAT (CPAT;GAT)
CPAT
GGAT
GGAT
GGAT
GGAT
NMR;DAT;GGAT
GGAT

COMBINED LIST - E

EARTHWORK
ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE COMPLEX
ENGINE
ENGINE HOUSE
ENGINE SHAFT
ENHANCED STREAM
ENVIRONMENTAL SITE
EXCAVATION FINDS

CPAT;DAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GGAT
GGAT
CPAT
GAT

COMBINED LIST - F

FACTORY
FARM

DAT
CPAT;DAT;GGAT

FARM BUILDING	GGAT
FARMHOUSE	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
FARMSTEAD	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FARMYARD	GGAT
FENCE	CPAT;
FIELD	GGAT
FIELD BANK	CPAT;GGAT
FIELD BARN	GGAT
FIELD BOUNDARY	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
FIELD SYSTEM	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FIELD SYSTEM - OPEN	NMR
FIELD SYSTEM - PARLIAMENTARY	NMR
FIELD SYSTEM - STRIP	NMR
FINDS (FIND) (FIND SCATTER)	NMR;DAT;GGAT (GGAT;CPAT)
FINDSPOT	GAT;GGAT
FISHPOND	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FISH TRAP	DAT
FLINTWORKING FLOOR	NMR;DAT
FOLD	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GGAT
FOLLY	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FOOTBRIDGE	NMR;DAT;GGAT
FOOTPATH	GGAT
FORD	NMR;DAT;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FORGE	NMR;GAT;GGAT
FORT	NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FORTIFIED DWELLING	DAT
FORTLET	NMR;DAT;CPAT
FOUNDRY	NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
FULLING MILL (MILL: FULLING)	NMR;GGAT (CPAT)
FURNACE	NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT

COMBINED LIST - G

GALLOWS	CPAT;GGAT
GARDEN	CPAT;DAT;GGAT
GARDEN FEATURE	CPAT;GAT;GGAT
GARDEN WALL	GGAT
GATE	NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT
GATEWAY (GATE POSTS)	NMR;GGAT (DAT)
GIN	NMR
GOLD MINE	NMR;GAT
GRANGE	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
GRAVEL PIT	NMR;DAT;GGAT
GROTTO	NMR;DAT;GAT
GUN EMPLACEMENT	CPAT;DAT

COMBINED LIST - H

HAFOD	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
HEALING WELL	NMR;DAT;GGAT
HEARTH	NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
HENDRE	NMR;DAT
HENGE (HENGIFORM MONUMENT)	DAT (DAT)
HILL FIGURE	CPAT;GAT
HILLFORT	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
HILLFORT OCCUPATION	NMR;DAT
HISTORICAL SITE	DAT
HOARD (HOARD - BRONZE / COIN)	NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT (CPAT)
HOLLOW	CPAT;GGAT
HOLLOW WAY	NMR;DAT;GGAT
HOLY WELL	NMR;DAT;GGAT
HOMESTEAD	NMR;DAT;GGAT
HORSE WHIM	CPAT
HOSPICE	NMR;DAT
HOTEL	NMR;DAT;GGAT
HOUSE	CPAT;GAT;GGAT
HOUSE PLATFORM	CPAT;DAT
HOUSING ESTATE	DAT
HUNTING LODGE	CPAT
HUT	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
HUT CIRCLE	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
HUT CIRCLE SETTLEMENT	CPAT;GGAT
HUT GROUP	GAT
HUT PLATFORM	NMR;CPAT;DAT

COMBINED LIST - I

INCLINE	CPAT;GGAT
INDUSTRIAL AREA	NMR;DAT
INDUSTRIAL BUILDING	GAT;GGAT
INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	NMR
INDUSTRIAL SITE	GGAT
INN	NMR;DAT;GGAT
INCISED STONE	GAT
INSCRIBED CROSS	GGAT
INSCRIBED STONE	NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
INSCRIPTION	GGAT

COMBINED LIST - J

JETTY

GGAT

COMBINED LIST - K

KILN

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT

COMBINED LIST - L

LAKESIDE DWELLING

NMR;DAT

LANDING PLACE

NMR

LAZY BEDS

CPAT;GAT

LEAD MINE

NMR;GAT;GGAT

LEAD SMELTING HOUSE

NMR

LEAT

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT

LEAT SYSTEM

GGAT

LEVEL

NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT

LIME KILN (LIMEKILN) (KILN - LIME)

NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT (CPAT)

LIME WORKING COMPLEX (LIME WORKS)

NMR;DAT (GGAT)

LINEAR EARTHWORK

CPAT;GAT

LINEAR FEATURE

GGAT

LLUEST

DAT

LLYS

NMR;DAT

LODGE

NMR;DAT;GGAT

LONG BARROW

CPAT;DAT

LONG CAIRN

NMR;GGAT

LONG HUT

NMR;CPAT;DAT

LONGHOUSE (LONG HOUSE)

NMR;DAT;GGAT (CPAT)

LYNCHET

GGAT

COMBINED LIST - M

MAGAZINE (POWDER MAGAZINE)

CPAT;DAT;GGAT (GGAT)

MAJOR DWELLING

NMR;DAT

MANOR

NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT

MANOR HOUSE

NMR;CPAT;DAT

MANSION

DAT

MARCHING CAMP

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT

MAZE

CPAT;GGAT

MEETING HOUSE

NMR

MEGALITHIC STRUCTURE

NMR;DAT

MEMORIAL

NMR;GGAT

METAL INDUSTRY SITE (WORKING SITE)

CPAT (GAT)

METAL MINE
 MIDDEN
 MILE POST
 MILESTONE
 MILITARY CAMP
 MILITARY RANGE
 MILL
 MILL (FULLING)
 MILL LEAT
 MILL POND
 MILL RACE
 MINE
 MINE BUILDING
 MINE SHAFT
 MINE WORKINGS
 MINING FEATURES
 MOAT
 MOATED HOMESTEAD
 MOATED SITE
 MONASTERY
 MONASTIC ESTABLISHMENT
 MONASTIC LAND
 MONUMENT
 MOTTE
 MOTTE & BAILEY
 MOUND
 MINE OFFICE
 MINE WORKSHOP

DAT
 NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT
 CPAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT
 NMR
 NMR;GGAT
 NMR;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;GGAT
 NMR;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;GGAT
 NMR;DAT
 DAT;GGAT
 NMR;DAT
 CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT
 CPAT

COMBINED LIST - N

NATURAL FEATURE
 NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 GGAT

COMBINED LIST - O

OCCUPATION SITE
 OPEN SETTLEMENT
 OUTBUILDING
 OBSERVATION POST
 OBELISK
 OFFICE

NMR;CPAT;GAT
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 CPAT
 DAT
 DAT

COMBINED LIST - P

PARK
 PATH

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;DAT

PEAT BOG
 PEAT CUTTING
 PEAT CUTTING AREA
 PEAT STAND (PEAT STACK)
 PEN
 PIGSTY
 PILGRIMS WAY
 PILLBOX
 PILLOW MOUND
 PIT
 PLACENAME
 PLATFORM
 PLATFORM HOUSE
 POND
 POOL
 POST
 POST OFFICE
 POTATO CLAMP
 POUND
 PRACTICE CAMP
 PUBLIC HOUSE

NMR;DAT
 CPAT;DAT;GAT;
 NMR;DAT
 CPAT;DAT (GAT)
 GGAT
 NMR;DAT;GGAT
 NMR
 CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR;DAT;GGAT
 DAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT

COMBINED LIST - Q

QUARRY
 QUARRY BUILDING
 QUARRYING COMPLEX

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT
 NMR;DAT

COMBINED LIST - R

RABBIT WARREN
 RAILWAY
 RAILWAY BRIDGE
 RAILWAY CUTTING
 RAILWAY INCLINE
 RAILWAY TUNNEL
 RAMP
 RAISED BOG
 RESERVOIR
 REVETMENT
 RIDGE AND FURROW
 RING BARROW
 RING CAIRN
 RING DITCH
 RINGWORK
 ROAD

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;GGAT
 DAT;GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR;GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 CPAT;GGAT
 CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT

ROCK CARVING
 ROOT STORE
 ROUND BARROW
 ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
 ROUND CAIRN
 RUBBING STONE

GAT
 CPAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT
 NMR
 CPAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT

COMBINED LIST - S

S.M.V. (SHRUNKEN MEDIEVAL VILLAGE)
 SAND PIT
 SAW PIT
 SCHOOL
 SETTLEMENT
 SETTLEMENT - DEFENDED
 SETTLEMENT - ENCLOSED
 SETTLEMENT - UNENCLOSED
 SHAFT
 SHED
 SHEEP DIP
 SHOOTING HIDE
 SHOP
 SLUICE
 SMELTING WORKS (SMELT MILL)
 SMITHY
 SPOIL HEAP (SPOIL TIP)
 SPRING
 STABLE
 STANDING STONE
 STEPPING STONES
 STONE
 STONE ALIGNMENT
 STONE CIRCLE
 STONE CROSS
 STONE PAIR
 STONE ROW
 STONE SETTING
 STONE SLAB
 SHEEP FOLD
 SHEEP SHELTER
 SHEEP WASH
 SHELL CRATER
 SHELTER
 SHOOTING BUTT
 SHOOTING RANGE
 STOAT TRAP

NMR
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;CPAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 GAT
 GAT
 GAT
 NMR;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;GGAT
 CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR;GGAT (CPAT)
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 NMR;GGAT
 DAT;GGAT
 GAT;GGAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
 GGAT
 NMR;DAT
 NMR;CPAT;DAT
 CPAT;GAT;
 GGAT
 CPAT;GAT;GGAT
 CPAT;DAT
 DAT;GGAT
 CPAT
 CPAT;DAT;GGAT
 CPAT;DAT
 GGAT
 DAT

STONE AXE FACTORY
STORE
STRUCTURE
SUNDAY SCHOOL
SUNDIAL
SUNKEN SHELTER

CPAT;GAT
GGAT
CPAT;GGAT
DAT
CPAT;GGAT
DAT

COMBINED LIST - T

TERRACE
TERRACED HOUSE
TIMBER CIRCLE
TITHE BARN
TOILET
TOLLGATE (TOLL GATE)
TOLLGATE HOUSE (TOLL HOUSE)
TOMB
TOMBSTONE
TOWER
TRACKWAY
TRAMROAD
TRAMWAY
TRIAL MINE (TRIAL LEVEL)
TRIANGULATION POINT
TUNNEL
TURBINE HOUSE

NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT
GGAT
CPAT
NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
GGAT
NMR (GAT)
NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;GGAT
GAT
NMR;CPAT;GAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
DAT
NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT (GGAT)
CPAT;GGAT
NMR;GGAT
GGAT

COMBINED LIST - U

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENT
UNKNOWN

NMR;CPAT
NMR;DAT

COMBINED LIST - V

VIADUCT
VICARAGE
VILLAGE

NMR;GGAT
NMR;DAT;GGAT
NMR;DAT;GGAT

COMBINED LIST - W

WALL
WATERFALL
WATERMILL (WATER MILL)
WATER PIPE
WATER TANK
WATER WHEEL
WEIR

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
DAT
NMR;DAT;GAT;GGAT
DAT
GGAT
NMR;CPAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT

WELL
WHEEL PIT
WINDMILL
WOOLLEN FACTORY

NMR;CPAT;DAT;GAT;GGAT
CPAT;DAT;GGAT
NMR;CPAT;DAT;GGAT
DAT

APPENDIX 3

MERGED LIST OF SMR/NMR TERMS

A

ADIT
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
AQUEDUCT
AXE FACTORY (Stone Axe Factory)

B

BANK
BARN
BARROW CEMETERY
BATTLE SITE
BEACON
BOG (PEAT BOG)
BOUNDARY
BOUNDARY BANK
BOUNDARY MOUND
BOUNDARY STONE
BOUNDARY WALL
BRIDGE
BUILDING
BURNT MOUND

C

CAIRN
CAIRNFIELD
CASTLE
CEMETERY
CHAMBERED TOMB
CHAPEL
CHARCOAL BURNING SITE
CHIMNEY
CHURCH
CHURCHYARD
CIST
CLEARANCE CAIRN
COCKPIT
COMMON LAND
CORN DRYING KILN
COTTAGE
CRANNOG
CREMATION
CREMATION CEMETERY
CROSS
CRUSHER HOUSE

D

DAM
DRS
DITCH
DRAINAGE SYSTEM
DRESSING FLOOR
DROVEWAY
DUMP
DWELLING
DYKE

E

EARTHWORK
ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT
ENCLOSURE
ENGINE HOUSE

F

FARM
FARM BUILDING
FARMHOUSE
FARMSTEAD
FARMYARD
FIELD BARN
FIELD SYSTEM
FINDS (FIND) (FIND SCATTER)
FISHPOND
FOLD
FOLLY
FORD
FORGE
FORT
FORTLET
FULLING MILL

G

GATE
GIN
GRANGE
GRAVEL PIT
GROTTO

H

HAFOD
HEALING WELL

HILLFORT
HOARD (HOARD - BRONZE / COIN)
HOLLOW WAY
HOLY WELL
HOMESTEAD
HORSE WHIM
HUT
HUT CIRCLE

I

INCLINE
INN
INSCRIBED STONE

L

LAKESIDE DWELLING
LAZY BEDS
LEAT
LEAT SYSTEM
LEVEL
LIME KILN
LIME WORKING COMPLEX
LLEST
LLYS
LODGE
LONG BARROW
LONG CAIRN
LONG HUT
LONGHOUSE

M

MAGAZINE
MANOR
MARCHING CAMP
MEMORIAL
METAL MINE
MILITARY CAMP
MILITARY RANGE
MILESTONE
MILL
MINE
MINE BUILDING
MINE SHAFT
MINE WORKINGS
MINING FEATURES

MOAT
MOATED SITE
MONASTERY
MONASTIC LAND
MONUMENT
MOTTE
MOTTE AND BAILEY
MOUND
MINE OFFICE
MINE WORKSHOP

N
NATURAL FEATURE

O
OCCUPATION SITE
OPEN SETTLEMENT
OUTBUILDING

P
PARK
PEAT BOG
PEAT CUTTING
PEAT STAND
PEN
PIGSTY
PILLOW MOUND
PIT
PLACENAME
PLATFORM
POND
POTATO CLAMP
POUND
PRACTICE CAMP
PUBLIC HOUSE

Q
QUARRY
QUARRY BUILDING

R
RABBIT WARREN
RAILWAY
RAISED BOG
RESERVOIR

RIDGE AND FURROW
RING BARROW
RING CAIRN
RING DITCH
RINGWORK
ROAD
ROOT STORE
ROUND BARROW
ROUND BARROW CEMETERY
ROUND CAIRN
RUBBING STONE

S

SAND PIT
SAW PIT
SETTLEMENT
SHAFT
SHEEP FOLD
SHEEP SHELTER
SHEEP WASH
SHELTER
SHOOTING BUTT
SLUICE
SMITHY
SPOIL HEAP (SPOIL TIP)
SPRING
STANDING STONE
STONE
STONE ALIGNMENT
STONE AXE FACTORY
STONE CIRCLE
STONE PAIR
STONE ROW
STORE
SUNKEN SHELTER

T

TERRACE
TITHE BARN
TOLL GATE
TOLL HOUSE
TOWER
TRACKWAY
TRAMWAY
TRIAL MINE

TRIANGULATION POINT

U

UNKNOWN

V

VILLAGE

W

WALL

WATERMILL

WATER WHEEL

WEIR

WELL

WHEEL PIT

WINDMILL