

SECTION 6

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



Chalk Wolds escarpment near Tetford, Lincolnshire (© Lincolnshire Wold Countryside Service)

6.1 GLOSSARY

Key Landscape Character Assessment Terms

Analysis	The process of dividing up the landscape into its component parts to gain a better understanding of it.
Approach	The step-wise process by which landscape assessment is undertaken.
Assessment	The term used to describe all the various ways of looking at, analysing, evaluating and describing the landscape.
Character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Characterisation	The process of identifying, classifying, mapping and describing areas of similar character.
Central Province	English Heritage, in its Atlas of Rural Settlement in England (Robert and Wrathmell, 2000), divided England up into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area's distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. These have been further divided into sub-provinces and local regions. The Central Province in the East Midlands region contains the modern administrative areas of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire and the southern portions of both Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.
Elements	Individual components, which make up the landscape, such as trees and hedges.
Features	Particularly prominent or eye catching elements, such as tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines.
Land cover	Combination of land use and vegetation that cover the land surface.
Land form	Combinations of slope and elevation that produce the shape and form of the land surface.
Landscape	Primarily the visual appearance of the land including its shape, form and colours. However, landscape is not purely a visual phenomenon. The landscape relies on a range of other dimensions including geology, landform, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, architecture and cultural associations.
Objective	Method of assessment in which personal feelings and opinions do not influence characterisation.
Subjective	Method of assessment in which personal views and reactions are used in the characterisation process.

Other Technical Terms

3Cs/6Cs	The Three Cities area associated with Derby, Leicester and Nottingham was originally announced by Government as the Three Cities Growth Point in the region. Subsequently, in the spirit of partnership working to oversee implementation of growth, the term 6Cs was adopted (3 Cities 3 Counties). The name 3Cs and 6Cs is often used interchangeably but does apply to the same regional sub area.
Alluvium	Sedimentary deposits resulting from the action of rivers, and including those laid down in river channels, floodplains, estuaries and lakes.
Ancient Woodland	Land continuously wooded since AD 1600. It is an extremely valuable ecological resource, usually with a high diversity of flora and fauna.
Assarting	The process of clearing woodland or waste land for cultivation, associated particularly with the 12th and 13th Centuries
Bathymetry	The process of measuring the depth of a body of water.
Benthic	The environment that exists on the ocean floor.
Breccia	A coarse grained rock composed of angular broken rock fragments held together by a mineral cement or in a fine-grained matrix.
Bronze Age	(c. 2,500 – 750 BC) A cultural phase in humankind’s evolution when alloying of copper and tin was perfected. Metalworking technology and new types of flint tool and pottery design were introduced at the start of this period. Changes in society were reflected in the emergence of new burial techniques, particularly round barrows. In the Middle Bronze Age, cremation replaced inhumations and in the late Bronze Age social and economic changes led to the abandonment of old funerary rights in favour of less traceable rights.
Cainozoic	The latest era of geologic time that includes the Tertiary and the Quaternary Periods. It is characterised by the formation of modern continents, glaciation, and the diversification of mammals, birds, and plants.
Cambrian	The first period of the Palaeozoic era, 543 to 495 million years ago. It was dominated by marine environments
Carboniferous	Period of the Palaeozoic era following the Devonian and preceding that of the Permian. It ranged from 355 million years to about 290 million years ago. Economically, the Carboniferous is the most important of the systems as it contains most of the world’s coal reserves and other deposits such as oil and iron ore.
Carr	Woodland in waterlogged terrain; characteristic species include alder, willow and willow.

Clint	Blocks of flat limestone isolated by deep fissures known as grykes and which together make up limestone pavement.
Cretaceous	The third and final period of the Mesozoic era, following the Jurassic and preceding the Palaeocene periods. It ranged from 140 to 65 million years ago and was dominated by marine environments
Coppice	A group of small trees or shrubs, maintained by periodic cutting or pruning to encourage the growth of long, straight shoots that can be harvested.
Geomorphology	The study of landforms and their origins .
Geology	The study of the origin, structure, composition and history of the Earth together with the processes that have led to its present state.
Glacial	Term used to describe a cold phase during the ice age.
Gritstone	A coarse sandstone in which the particle shape is angular to sub angular.
Gryke	A deep fissure between and isolating blocks of limestone pavement, known as clints, and formed by corrosive drainage along a joint or a crack in the limestone rock.
Head	Superficial deposit generally of Holocene age formed by solifluction and hill wash
Holocene	Term used to describe the whole of the recent life and referring to all of the time that has elapsed since the Pleistocene. It is one of the two epochs that make up the Quaternary period. The date of the beginning of the Holocene is considered to be 10,000 million years ago.
Hillfort	Any hilltop fortress, although the term usually applies to defensive sites of the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age. Some hillforts were permanent settlements but many were temporary refuges.
Iron Age	(c. 750 BC – AD 43) A cultural phase of humankind's evolution when technical improvements in iron-working enabled iron tools and weapons to replace those of the preceding Bronze Age. Population growth led to competition for land and the development of a more territorial society. Improved farming technology and scarcity of land brought about the cultivation of heavier and poorer soils.
Jurassic	The middle period of the Mesozoic era, preceding the Cretaceous, succeeding the Triassic periods, and named after the Jura Mountains of central Europe. It commenced about 205 million years ago and terminated about 140 million years ago during which time dinosaurs reached their maximum size. Rock strata consisting of varying thicknesses of mudstones, limestones and some sandstones that were deposited in fluctuating shallow and deep seas, interspersed with periods of estuarine and fluvial deposition.

Mesolithic	(c. 8,000 – 4,000 BC) An archaeological term meaning ‘middle stone’ age and used to describe the culture achieved during the early Post Glacial period when humankind had moved from herd-hunting practices of the upper Palaeolithic, but had not yet discovered or adopted the use of agriculture.
Neolithic	(c. 4,000 – 2,500 BC) An archaeological term used to describe the ‘new stone’ age. This applies to the culture achieved during the middle Post Glacial period when mankind had begun to polish and grind stone artefacts (a technological advance from the bashing and flaking of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic). The Neolithic also saw the introduction of agriculture.
Ooid	A sedimentary rock made up of ooids, comprising spherical rock particles formed by the gradual accretion of material around an inorganic (e.g. sand) or organic (e.g. shell) nucleus. Ooliths are small and their appearance has been likened to fish roe (from where the name is derived).
Outcrop	The area where a particular rock appears at the surface.
Ordovician	The second geological period of the Paleozoic era. The period includes rocks that were formed between about 495 million and 443 million years ago.
Orogenies	Major periods of ‘fold-mountain’ formation.
Palaeolithic	An archaeological term used to describe the earliest form of human culture. The earliest toolmakers lived during the Pleistocene in Britain after the main glacial periods had passed.
Palaeozoic	The first of the eras of geological time after the Pre-Cambrian and prior to the Mesozoic. It lasted from about 543 million years to 250 million years ago.
Pelagic	The environment of the open ocean as distinct from the ocean floor.
Permian	The last geological period of the Paleozoic era, from 290 to 250 million years BP. It was dominated by arid desert conditions in the west of the region and warm seas in the east. It was a period of intense erosion.
Pleistocene	The first epoch of the Quaternary period from 2.6 million to 10,000 years ago and characterised by a series of ice ages and associated interglacial periods.
Central Province	The Atlas of Rural Settlement in England (Robert and Wrathmell, 2000), divided England up into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area’s distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. The Central Province in the East Midlands region contains the modern administrative areas of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Lincolnshire and the southern portions of both Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

Quaternary	The younger of the two geological periods of the Cainozoic. This was the era that saw the appearance of humankind. It comprises two epochs, the Pleistocene and the Holocene and deposits consist largely of alluvium, tufa, head, head gravel and river terrace deposits.
Querns	Shaped stones that were used to hand-grind corn.
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological sites. These are sites of geological importance notified to county councils that should be considered in all planning applications. They carry no protection
Riparian	River bank habitats.
Reef knolls	A dome like mass of limestone that has grown upwards from a reef in order to keep pace with the deposition of surrounding sediments.
Scree	An accumulation of fragmented rock waste below a cliff or rock face formed as a result of weathering of a rock exposure.
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest. These are sites of geological and biological importance designated and managed by Natural England. They are fully protected.
Till	A sediment left behind by melting ice sheets in the Pleistocene; generally a sandy, pebbly clay (diamicton), and formed by the abrasion of rocks and soils by the ice. Its composition is dependent upon the rock types eroded.
Topography	Term used to describe the surface features of the earth's surface.
Transgression	An advance of the sea across a former land area.
Triassic	The first geological period of the Mesozoic era, extending from about 250 to 205 million years ago. It succeeded the Permian and preceded the Jurassic. In Britain, Triassic rock formations consist mainly of mudstones, sandstones, and conglomerates. This period saw deposition in arid continental environments by rivers and aeolian processes..
Vernacular	Built in local style from local materials.
Veteran Tree	A tree which is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition.

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