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A PRELIMINARY VISUAL PRESENTATION OF
LAND CLASSES IN BRITAIN

by

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INTRODUCTION

The appreciation of landscape and the desire to distinguish natural units, has gradually developed from Victorian times on a course parallel with increasing leisure and pressure on the countryside. The development of landscape evaluation since 1930 is reviewed by Robinson *et al.* (1976) and other useful discussions of various methods are given by Crofts and Cooke (1974) and Liddle (1976) - the latter presenting a clear summary of the processes involved. Penning-Rowsall (1973) also gives a full list of the methods used up to that date and the way they have been applied in a local government context. Several government agencies, eg. the Ministry of Agriculture and the Soil Survey, have produced land classifications which contain implicit information about the type of scenery likely to be present. An example of a survey which was originally planned as a land utilization study, but which was intended to be used later to produce a 'Wildscape Atlas', was that described by Coleman (1970).

Three methods are frequently noted as being significant in the development of objective approaches to landscape evaluation. Firstly, Linton (1968) attempted a direct classification of Scottish 'landform landscapes', based on absolute and relative relief. Gilg (1974, 1975) tested the method and concluded that it had potential and was worthy of extension, although the scale of values needed testing outside Scotland. Subsequently Duffield and Owen (1970) applied it to an appraisal of countryside recreation and Owen *et al.* (1974) later incorporated the method in a slightly modified form in an environmental information system for Scotland. The second method was developed in 1971 by the Coventry-Solihull-Warwickshire Sub-regional Planning Study Group who attempted to process detailed measurements of components of the landscape statistically. This study has been widely discussed. Blacksell and Gilg (1975) compared its usefulness in a contrasting region and concluded that it could have wider applications if modified, but that it failed to produce results more efficiently than descriptive methods. The third widely used procedure is based on Tandy's (1971) method in which various landscape elements are identified and summarised to produce maps of landscape character.

The following three examples illustrate the approaches adopted to landscape classification in some recent major evaluation exercises. The first is from a Department of the Environment Central Study entitled 'An analysis of vegetation change in upland landscapes'. The classification finally adopted was a descriptive division of the study areas into visual zones. Like its predecessor, that described by the Countryside Commission in 'New Agricultural Landscapes' (1974) which concentrated on the English lowlands, it relied upon judgement. The second example is the approach used by the Scottish Countryside Commission in 1978 (Scotland's Scenic Heritage) to identify landscapes of high value in Scotland. The procedure adopted in this study was to obtain a consensus viewpoint. The third example is the recent (1978) appraisal of alternative water resource, schemes in north-west England in which a modification of Tandy's (1971) method was used to evaluate the existing landscape at the sites and to assess the changes that would be brought about by the proposed developments.

Two other important papers are firstly that by Liddle (1976) in a study of the landscape character of lakes in North Wales. He showed how objective data could be analysed to produce visually recognisable groups of lakes and pointed out that areas that have a similar landscape character have a good probability of provoking a similar response in the eyes of the beholder, a point partially confirmed by Crofts and Cooke (1974).

The second and probably most important study of the application of objective methods to evaluation techniques in landscapes is described by Robinson *et al.* (1976) who carried out a major investigation for the Countryside Commission. It is concerned mainly with the development of techniques for evaluation but includes an investigation of the use of regression analysis in comparing results from different techniques and observers. Factor analysis was also used to establish weightings between various landscape components. It is one of the few examples of the use of rigorous statistical techniques in the comparison of landscape characters but despite the success of this work, it has not been followed up and the methodology developed has been little used. Currently objective methods are not widely in use and most studies are solely based on the judgement of the individual consultants.

METHODS

Land classification is a difficult and contentious subject, often including the selection of features which are considered to be important in relation to a particular land use. The concept of land does not show single, uniform distinct boundaries between different types, rather it is composed of a series of more or less continually varying trends - trends in climate, geology, physiography or landform, soil, vegetation, land use, rural and urban development. A system of land classification has been developed by Bunce *et al.* (1981) to help in the selection of sites for field sampling. An analysis of the information on maps was used to determine the primary and subsidiary trends and to divide these so that a series of relatively homogenous land classes are defined. These land classes can thus be described by a series of measurable features, and further information on vegetation, soil and land uses has been added as a result of field surveys.

This land classification for Great Britain has identified 32 land classes and the area and distribution of each is known. Field sampling of each of the land classes has provided further definition of the characteristics of the classes and has also been used to estimate the area and distribution of particular features such as plant species, vegetation types, soils and land uses.

The information derived from the GB classification and survey is now being used to provide information on the current ecological and land use characteristics of particular Counties or geographic regions, to provide a basis for more detailed surveys, to assess the potential productivity of different areas and to monitor and predict changes in land use. Preliminary description of the land classes in Britain have been given in Bunce *et al.* (1982), but one aspect which needs development is the translation of these descriptions into visual form ie. landscapes. The visual interpretation is important, not only as a means of understanding the composition and characteristics of the various land classes, but also as a means of presenting and assessing the consequences of future changes in land use which affect landscape. The present paper provides a visual representation of the land classes as a supplement to the more quantitative descriptions given by Bunce *et al.* (1982).

Landscape components can be recorded using objectively defined criteria but it is difficult to record the continuation of the elements. However the main problem is in the lack of distinction between 'what is there' and 'do I like it'. There is therefore confusion between the objective and the subjective - a dilemma discussed further by Liddle (1976).

Although the land classes are not based solely on visual information they may be used as a framework for description of landscape types, since they hold many fundamental features in common concerning the land form.

The present document is intended to support Merlewood Research and Development Paper No. 86, which provides preliminary descriptions of the land classes in Britain. The visual interpretations presented here are a further attempt to convey an impression of the character of the land classes and modifications likely to be incorporated in future as the interpretation develops.

The land classes have been used to provide such an objective framework for describing the range of British landscapes in a similar way to the approach adopted by Dudley Stamp in "Britain's structure and Scenery". Previously we have used photographs to convey a visual impression of the land classes but not only do these identify specific places but an inadequate range of features is inevitably present in a single photograph to represent an "average" landscape. Furthermore the eye is drawn to particular features present at the actual location.

Accordingly the idea developed of using a collage of the features of each land class combined in drawings. The typical features were identified in order to be combined into an expression of a landscape from the class that would convey an impression to the viewer of its composition. Two main sources of information for each land class were used - firstly 3 representative photographs and secondly the mean values and descriptions provided in R & D paper No. 86. The difficulty is to develop an idealised composition without unique features so that rough sketches were first produced and then assessed to ensure that individual features had not been overemphasized. Even so it is quite possible that some classes are not adequately represented. Indeed in some of the more variable classes it proved very difficult to produce an adequate representation. Such difficulties are highlighted by some land classes which can either be wholly forested or wholly open.

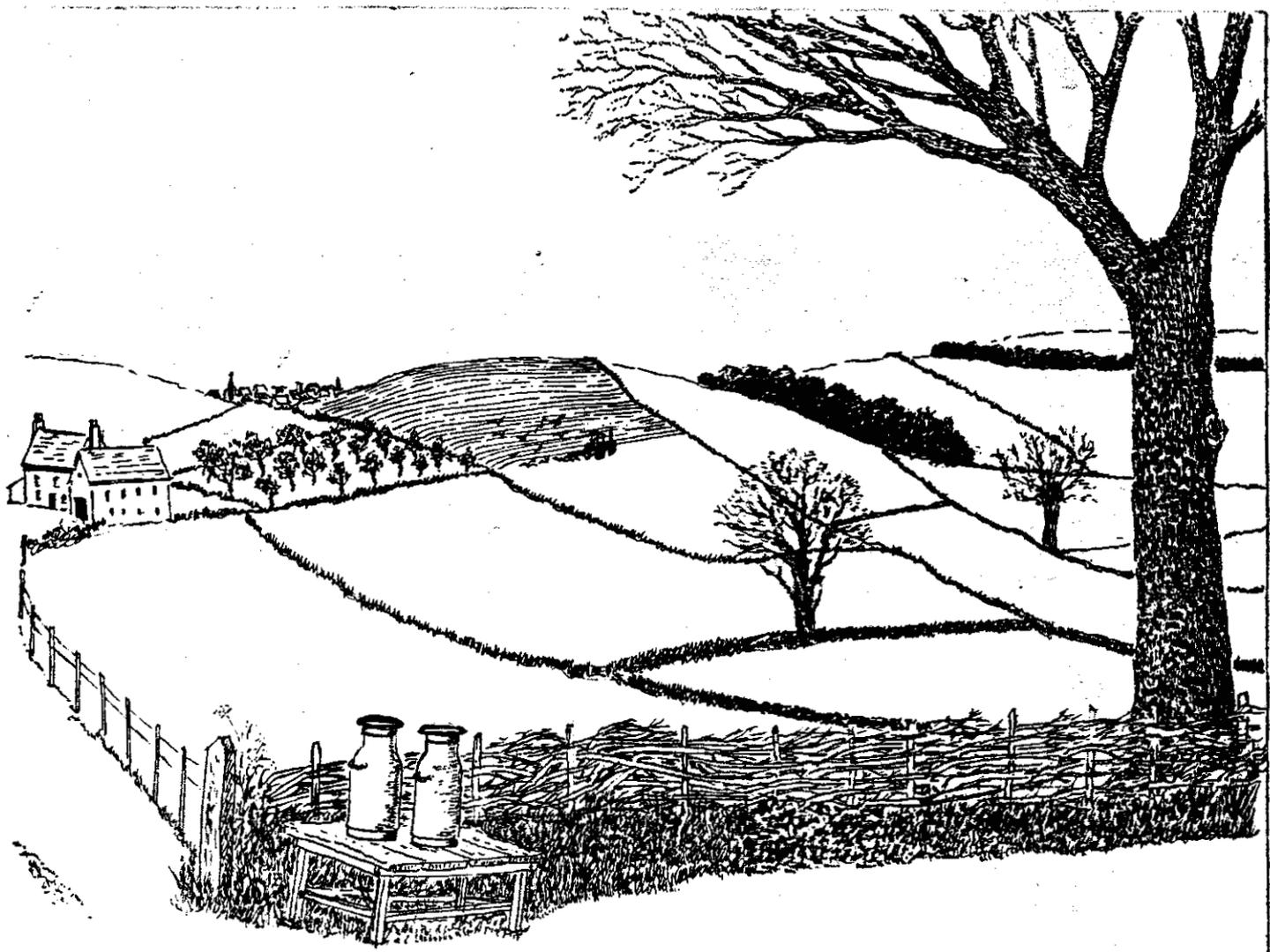
As part of the land availability for wood energy plantations in Britain (Bunce *et al.* (1981)) the basic landscapes from six land classes have been used to develop scenarios of different intensities of possible exploitations. Copies of these can be obtained on application to the authors.

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LAND CLASS 1

UNDULATING COUNTRY; VARIED AGRICULTURE; MAINLY GRASSLAND.



GEOGRAPHY: *S. WALES, S.W. ENGLAND, S. ENGLAND.*

LAND FORM: *ALLUVIAL PLAIN, LOW RIDGES OR PLATEAUX WITH LITTLE SURFACE DRAINAGE.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *GENTLY ROLLING COUNTRY OR ALMOST FLAT COUNTRY, MAINLY AT MEDIUM TO LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *VARIED LOWLAND LANDSCAPES WITH HEDGES, TREES AND FARM BUILDINGS.*

LAND USE: *CEREALS; GOOD GRASSLANDS AND LIMITED NATIVE VEGETATION.*

SOILS: *MAINLY BROWN EARTHS, BUT ALSO GLEYS.*

VEGETATION: *LIMITED, BUT GRASSLAND WHERE PRESENT.*

LAND CLASS 2

OPEN GENTLE SLOPES; VARIED AGRICULTURE; OFTEN WOODED OR BUILT-UP.



GEOGRAPHY: *S. ENGLAND, S.W. MIDLANDS.*

LAND FORM: *DOWNLAND SUMMITS AND SCARPS, LOW RIDGES OR OCCASIONALLY ALLUVIAL PLAINS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *SWEEPING CURVES OR SMOOTH SLOPES, WITH LAND AT MEDIUM LOW OR LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *MAINLY OPEN OR WOODED DOWNLAND, WITH FEW HEDGES AND SCATTERED FARMHOUSES.*

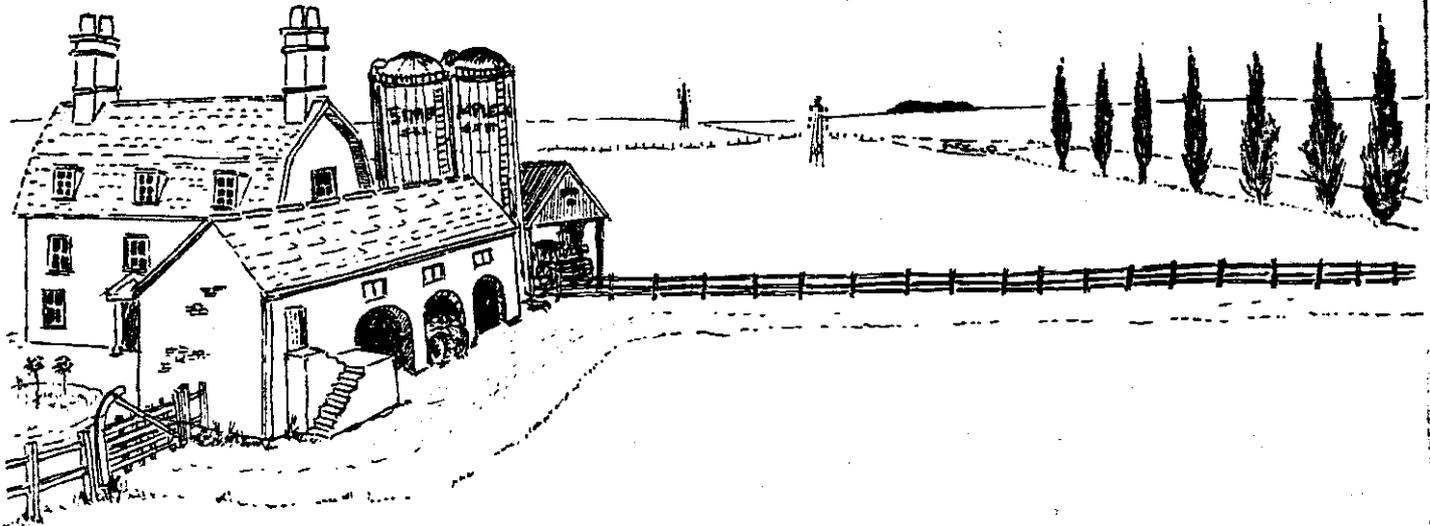
LAND USE: *MAINLY GOOD GRASSLAND, BUT EXTENSIVE CEREALS AND BUILT UP LAND.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS OR CALCAREOUS BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *ROUGH GRASSLAND OR BRACKEN WHERE PRESENT.*

LAND CLASS 3

FLAT ARABLE LAND; MAINLY CEREALS; LITTLE NATIVE VEGETATION.



GEOGRAPHY: *E. ANGLIA, S.E. ENGLAND.*

LAND FORM: *ALLUVIAL PLAINS OR SHALLOW RIVER VALLEYS WITH LOW BROAD RIDGES.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *FLAT, OR ALMOST FLAT WITH VIRTUALLY ALL LAND AT LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *PRAIRIE TYPE LOWLANDS WITH INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE AND DECLINING HEDGES.*

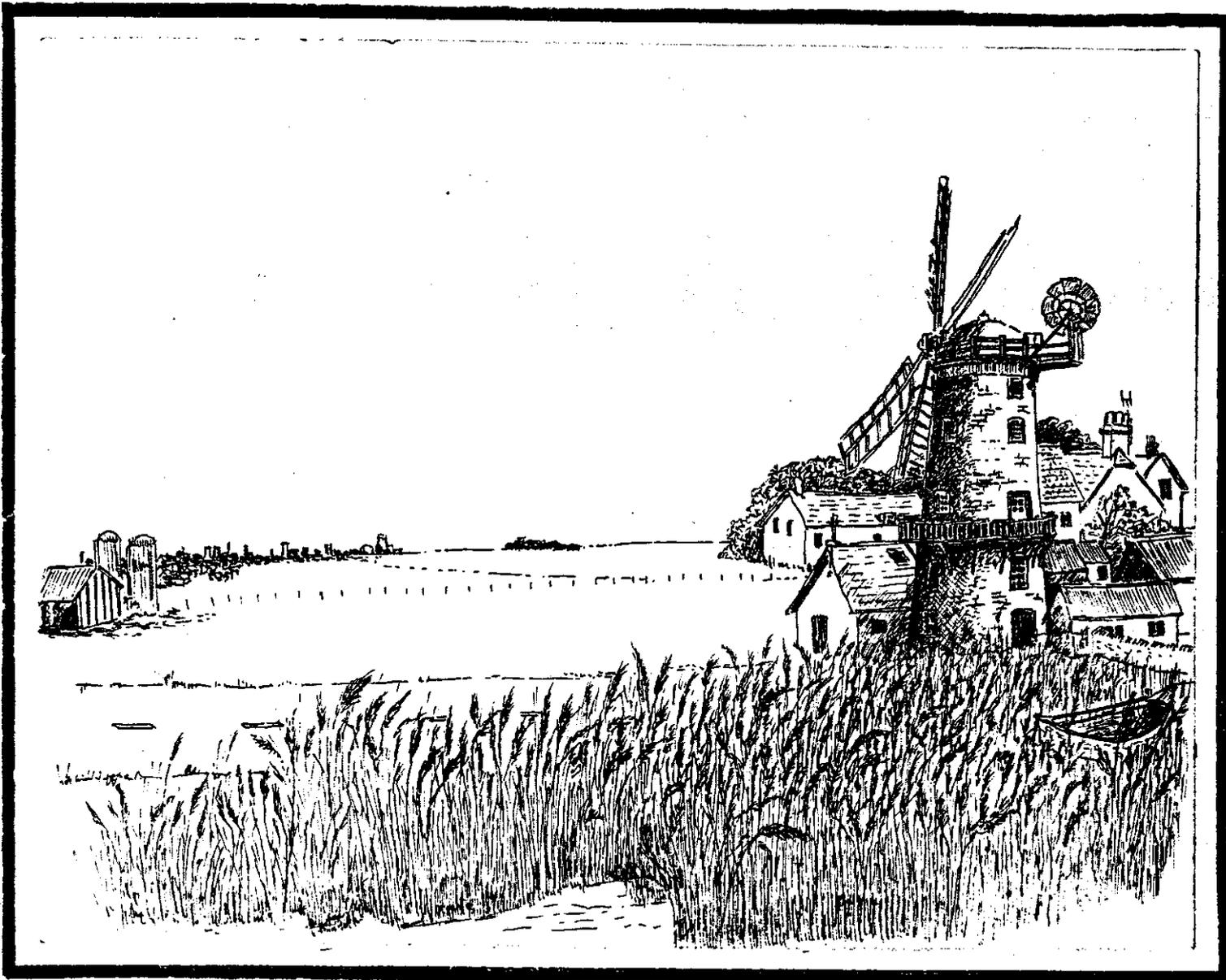
LAND USE: *CEREALS, OTHER CROPS AND SHORT TERM GRASSLAND.*

SOILS: *GLEYS, CALCAREOUS BROWN EARTHS AND BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *VIRTUALLY ABSENT.*

LAND CLASS 4

FLAT; INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE; OTHERWISE MAINLY BUILT-UP.



GEOGRAPHY: *E. ANGLIA MARGINS, S. ENGLAND, S. MIDLANDS.*

LAND FORM: *FENLAND OR FLOOD PLAINS WITH INTRICATE DRAINAGE PATTERNS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *FLAT OR VIRTUALLY FLAT, ALMOST ENTIRELY AT LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *INTENSIVELY FARMED LOWLANDS, OFTEN UNDER URBAN PRESSURE.*

LAND USE: *ARABLE, WITH CEREALS AND OTHER CROPS, GOOD GRASSLAND AND URBAN.*

SOILS: *GLEYS WITH SOME CALCAREOUS BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *VIRTUALLY ABSENT.*

LAND CLASS 5

LOWLAND SOMEWHAT ENCLOSED LAND; VARIED AGRICULTURE AND VEGETATION.



GEOGRAPHY: *S. ENGLAND, S.W. ENGLAND, S.W. MIDLANDS, S. WALES.*

LAND FORM: *VARIABLE FROM SCARPLAND TO DOWNLAND AND VALLEY FLOORS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *UNIFORM GENTLE SLOPES OR SMOOTH OUTLINES MOSTLY AT LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *VARIED LOWLANDS WITH MANY NATURAL FEATURES.*

LAND USE: *MIXED FARMLAND ALTHOUGH PREDOMINANTLY GOOD GRASS; MUCH URBAN.*

SOILS: *GLEYS AND BROWN EARTHS PREDOMINATE.*

VEGETATION: *LIMITED BUT VARIED WHERE PRESENT FROM BRACKEN TO RUSHES.*

LAND CLASS 6

GENTLY ROLLING ENCLOSED COUNTRY; MAINLY FERTILE PASTURES.



GEOGRAPHY: *S.W. ENGLAND, S. WALES AND S.W. MIDLANDS.*

LAND FORM: *DISSECTED TABLELANDS AND PLATEAUX WITH MANY SMALL RIVERS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *COMPLEX WITH MANY BROAD EVEN SLOPES AND THE MAJORITY OF LAND AT MEDIUM/LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *INTRICATE WITH SMALL FIELDS ENCLOSED BY HEDGES ON BANKS WITH SMALL WOODLANDS.*

LAND USE: *MAINLY GOOD GRASSLAND BUT WITH SOME BARLEY.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS AND GLEYS PREDOMINATE.*

VEGETATION: *LIMITED TO SMALL AREAS.*

LAND CLASS 7

COASTAL, WITH VARIED MORPHOLOGY AND VEGETATION.



GEOGRAPHY: *S. ENGLAND, S.W. ENGLAND AND WALES COASTS.*

LAND FORM: *VARIABLE COASTAL MORPHOLOGY; MAINLY CLIFFS CUT INTO TABLELANDS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *USUALLY COASTAL CLIFFS, RARELY ESTUARINE.*

LANDSCAPE: *VARIED COASTS BACKED BY LOWLAND FARMLAND WITH FARM HOUSES.*

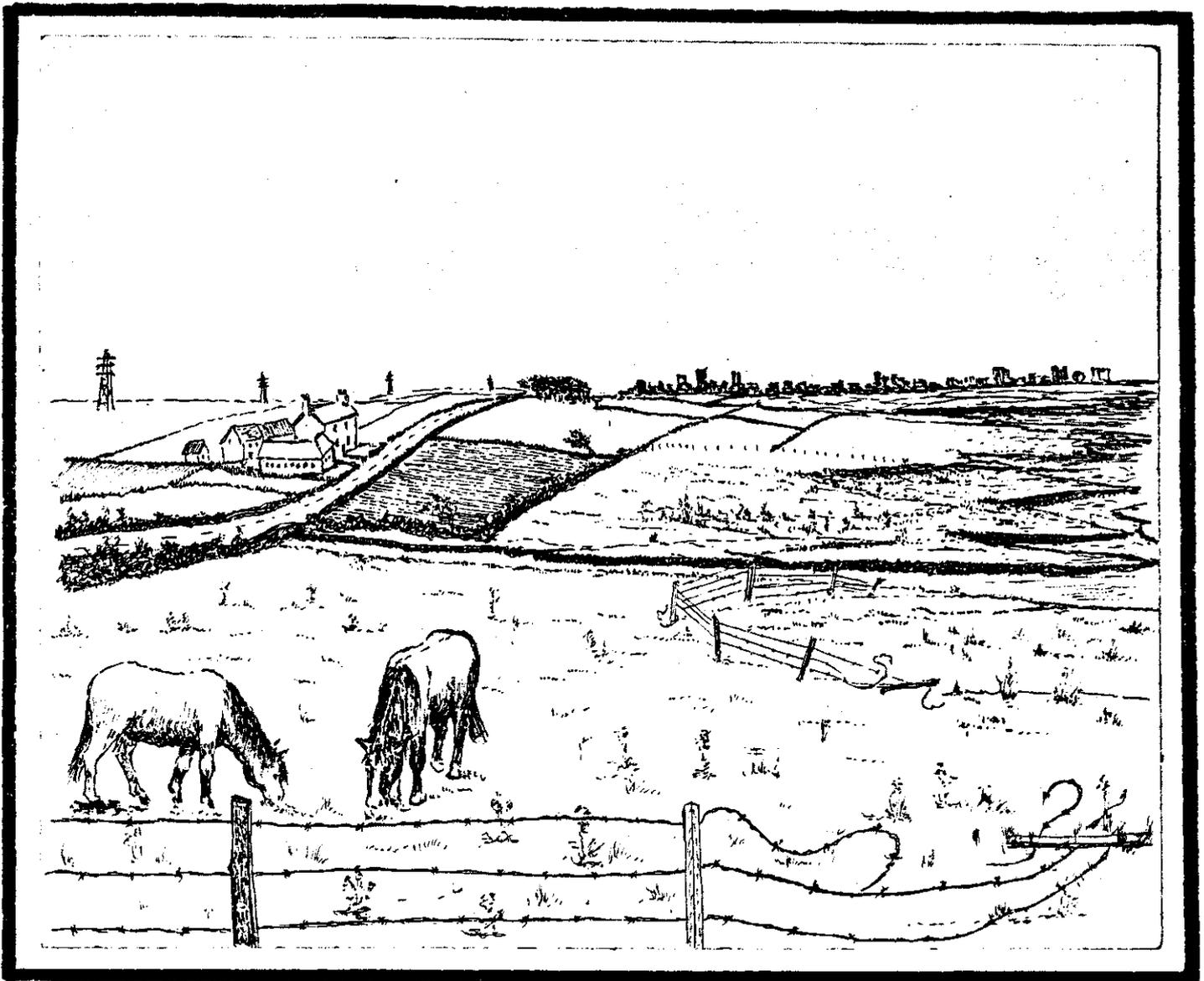
LAND USE: *MAINLY PASTURE WITH SOME ARABLE AND GOOD GRASS.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS BUT ALSO OTHER TYPES.*

VEGETATION: *LIMITED, BUT VARIED PARTICULARLY MOORLAND AND GRASSLAND TYPES.*

LAND CLASS 8

COASTAL, OFTEN ESTUARINE; MAINLY PASTURE, OTHERWISE BUILT-UP.



GEOGRAPHY: E. ANGLIA, S. ENGLAND, WALES, N.W. ENGLAND COASTS.

LAND FORM: MARINE ALLUVIAL PLAINS BORDERING ESTUARIES, OR RARELY ROCKY COASTS.

TOPOGRAPHY: MAINLY FLAT BUT WITH SOME STEEPER COASTS.

LANDSCAPE: USUALLY FLAT COASTS BACKED BY GOOD FARMLAND AFFECTED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

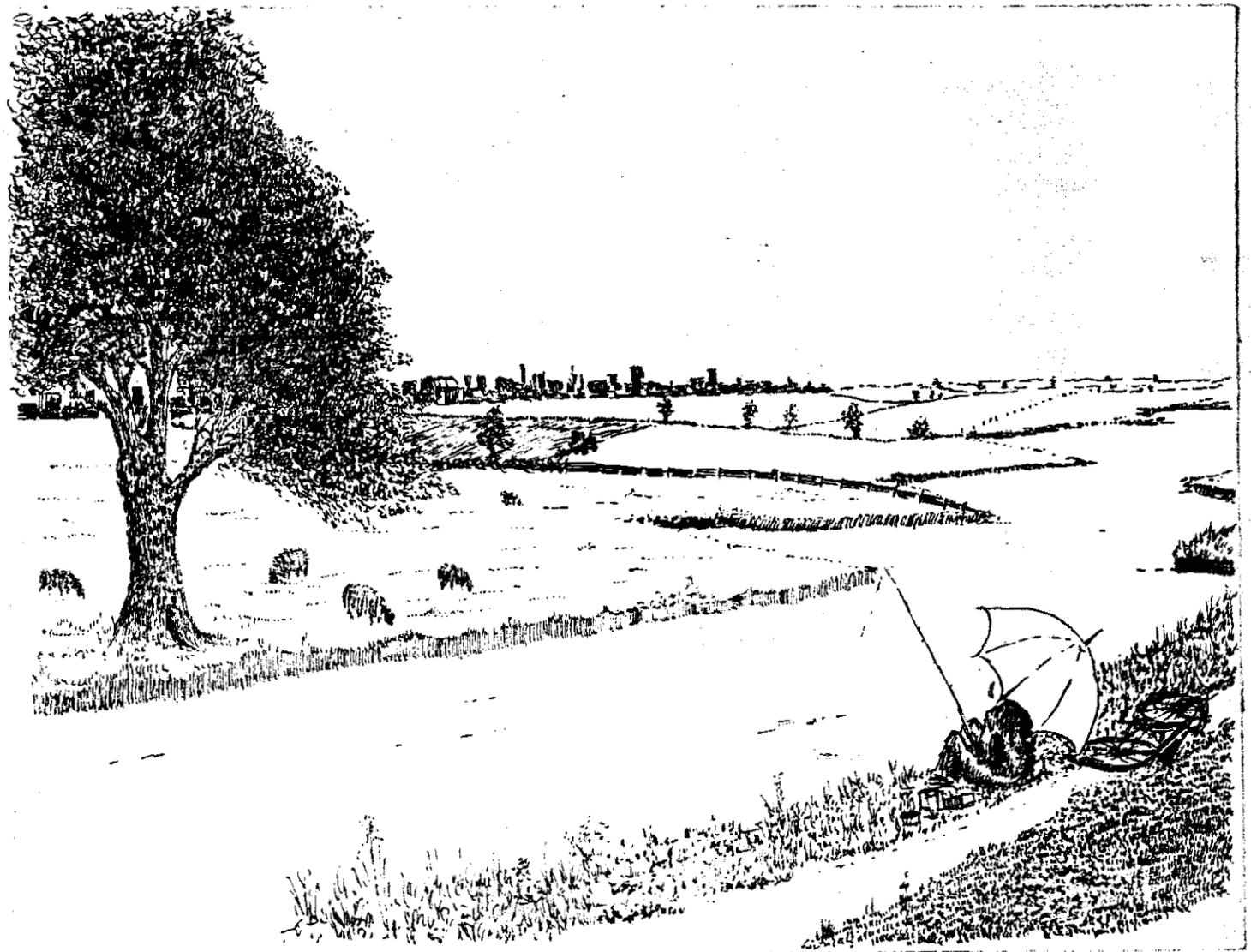
LAND USE: MAINLY PASTURE BUT SOME ARABLE, EXTENSIVE MUDFLATS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

SOILS: GLEYS AND BROWN EARTHS.

VEGETATION: LIMITED, BUT ROUGH GRASSLAND WHERE PRESENT.

LAND CLASS 9

FAIRLY FLAT; OPEN INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE, OFTEN BUILT-UP.



GEOGRAPHY: N. MIDLANDS, N.E. ENGLAND, S.E. SCOTLAND.

LAND FORM: MAINLY VALLEY FLOORS AND FLOOD PLAINS OF LARGE RIVERS, TOGETHER WITH BLUFFS.

TOPOGRAPHY: ALMOST FLAT OR GENTLY ROLLING, MOST LAND MEDIUM/LOW ALTITUDE.

LANDSCAPE: OPEN LOWLAND COUNTRY OFTEN WITH DECLINING HEDGES; INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

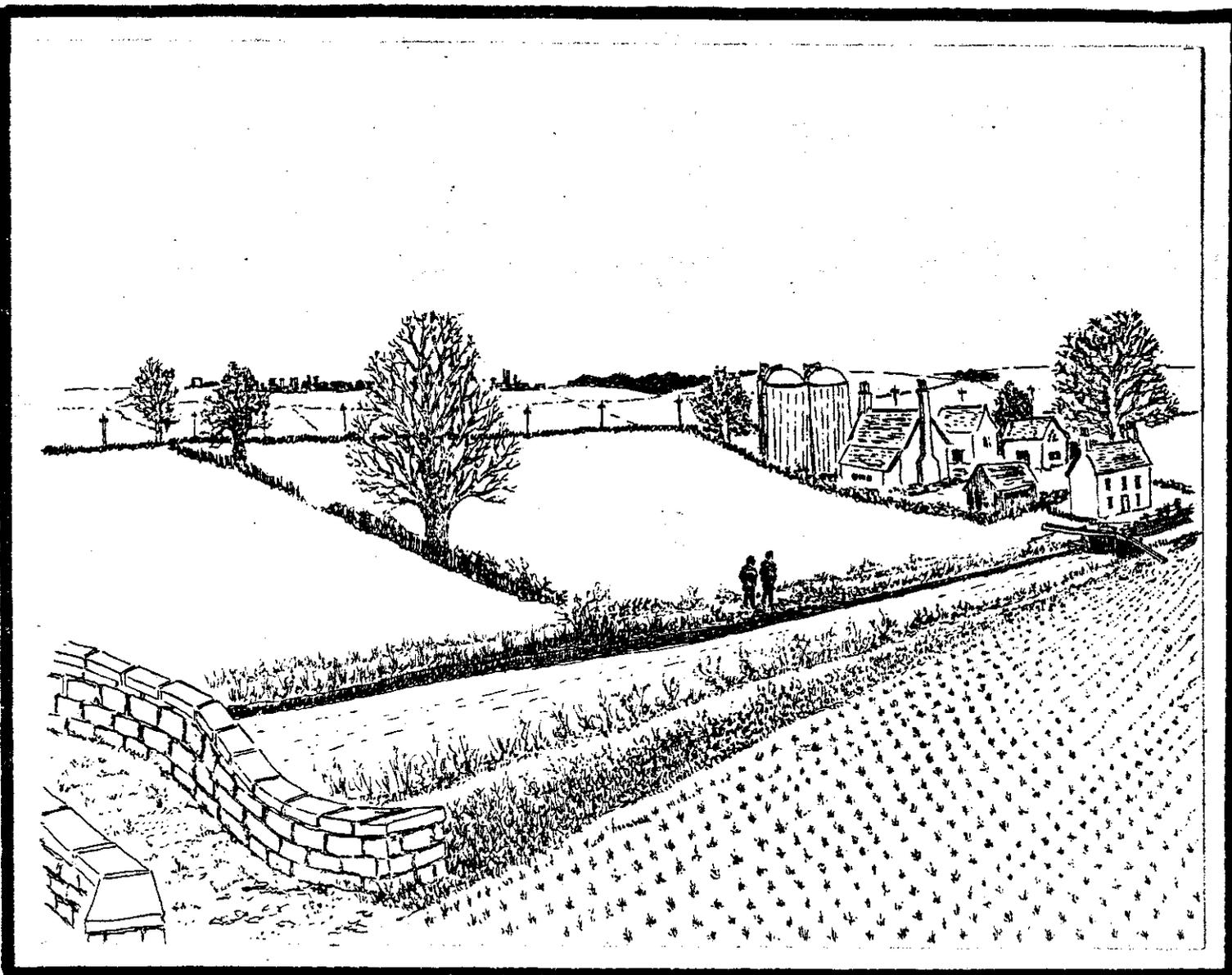
LAND USE: MIXTURE OF GOOD GRASS AND ARABLE WITH MANY URBAN AREAS.

SOILS: BROWN EARTHS, GLEYED BROWN EARTHS AND GLEYS.

VEGETATION: VERY LIMITED, BRACKEN OR ROUGH GRASSLAND WHERE PRESENT.

LAND CLASS 10

FLAT PLAINS WITH INTENSIVE FARMING, OFTEN ARABLE/GRASS MIXTURES.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. MIDLANDS, N.E. ENGLAND, S.E. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *MAINLY VALLEY FLOORS OR ALLUVIAL PLAINS OFTEN WITH MODERATE SCARPS ON MARGINS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *LONG GENTLE SLOPES, WITH THE MAJORITY OF LAND MEDIUM/LOW BUT ALSO LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *WELL FARMED LOWLAND COUNTRY WITH MANY HEDGEROWS AND SMALL WOODS.*

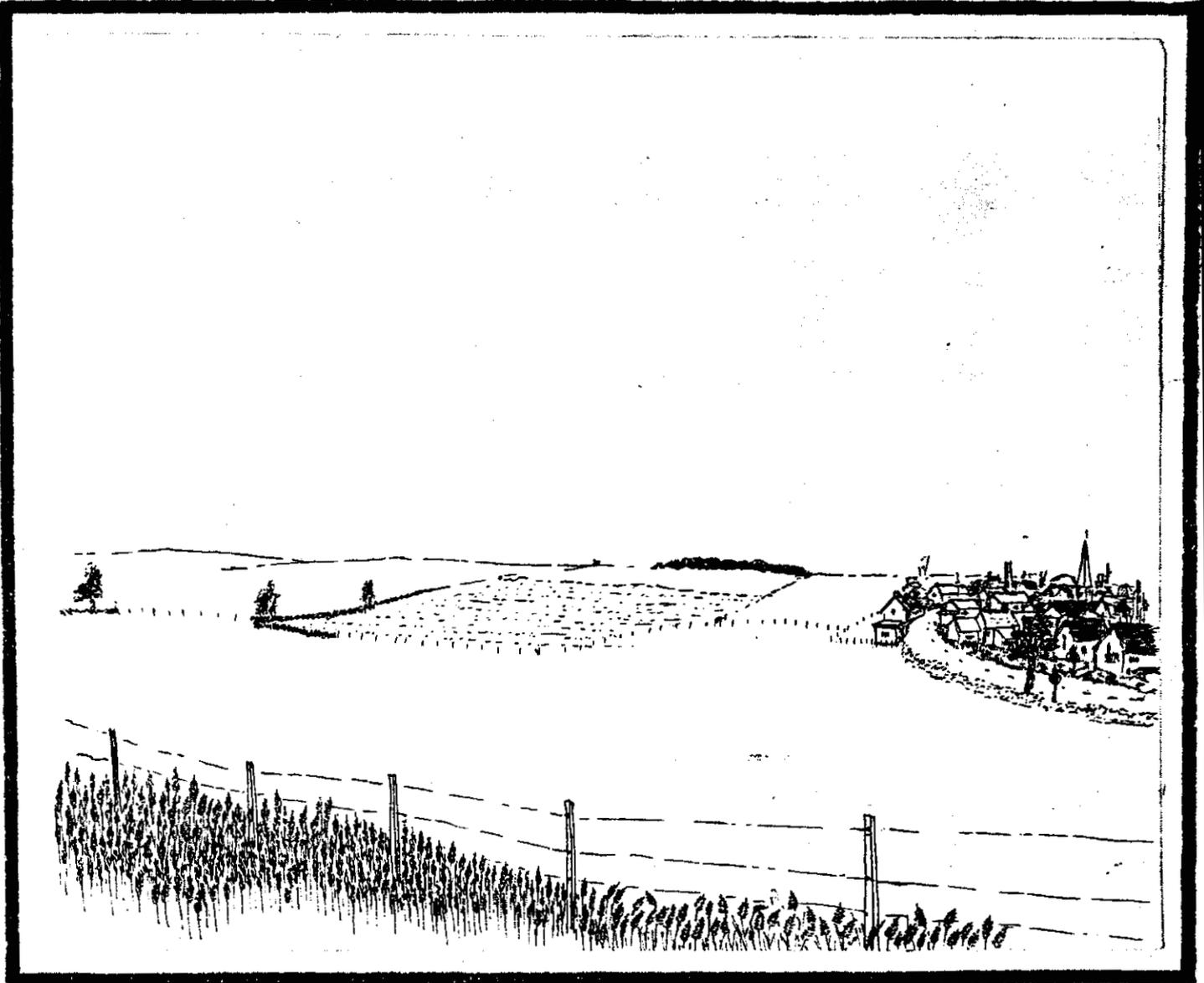
LAND USE: *MAINLY ARABLE BUT WITH GOOD GRASSLAND AND PASTURE ALSO WIDESPREAD.*

SOILS: *GLEYS WITH SOME BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *VERY RESTRICTED.*

LAND CLASS 11

RICH ALLUVIAL PLAINS, MAINLY OPEN WITH ARABLE, LEYS OR BUILT-UP.



GEOGRAPHY: *E. AND C. MIDLANDS.*

LAND FORM: *ALLUVIAL PLAINS OR LOW BROAD RIDGES DRAINED BY SMALL STREAMS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *VERY GRADUAL SLOPES OR FLAT WITH ALMOST ALL LAND AT LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *OPEN LANDSCAPES WITH LARGE FIELDS AND DECLINING HEDGEROWS.*

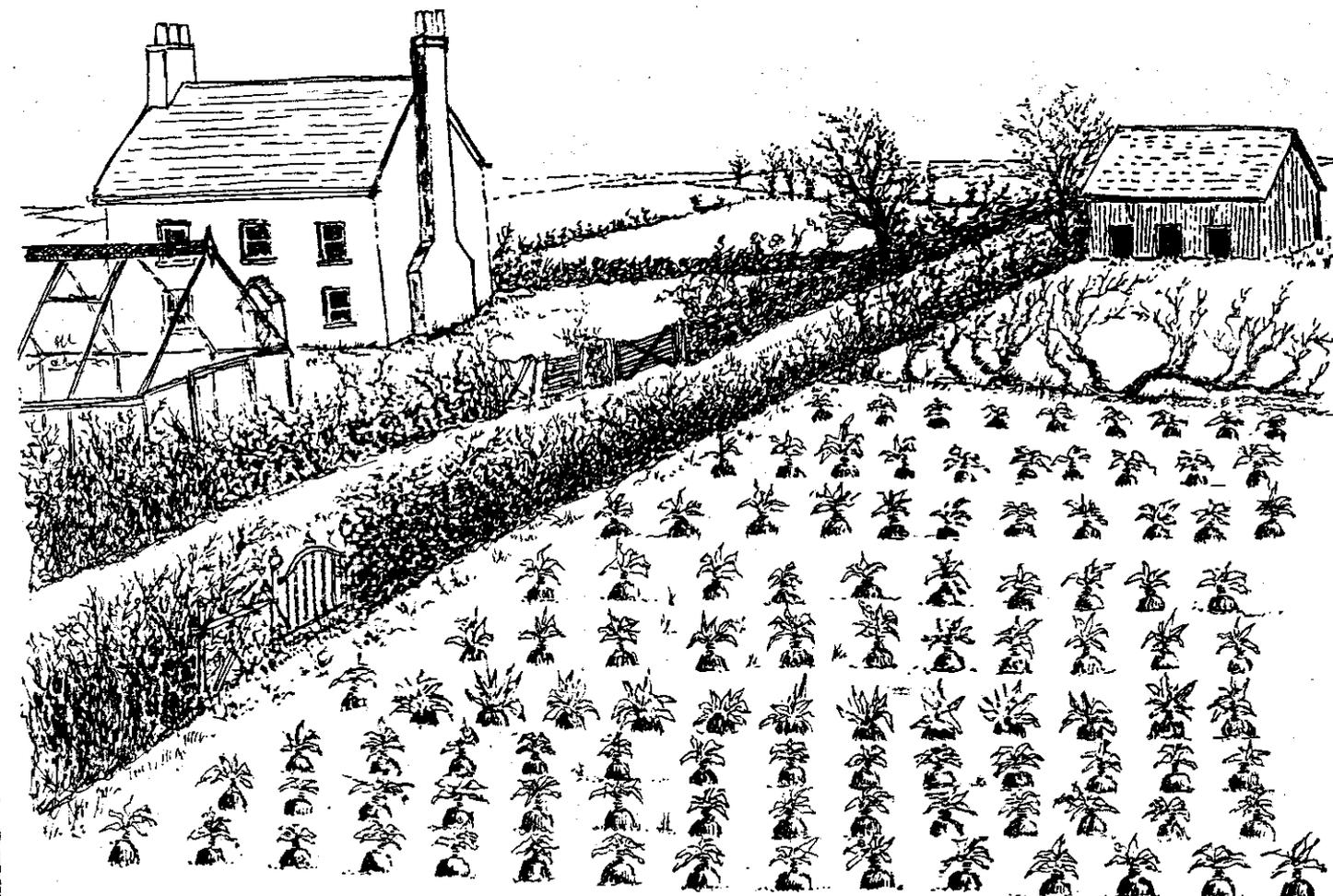
LAND USE: *ARABLE PREDOMINATES PARTICULARLY WHEAT WITH GOOD GRASSLAND AND URBAN.*

SOILS: *GLEYS AND BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *VERY RESTRICTED.*

LAND CLASS 12

VERY FERTILE COASTAL PLAINS WITH PRODUCTIVE CROPS.



GEOGRAPHY: *E. MIDLANDS AND FENS.*

LAND FORM: *MAINLY FENS OR FLOOD PLAINS AND LARGE RIVERS OTHERWISE GRADED RIDGES.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *FLAT OR ALMOST FLAT ENTIRELY AT LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *PRAIRIE LANDSCAPES WITH DERELICT HEDGES AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.*

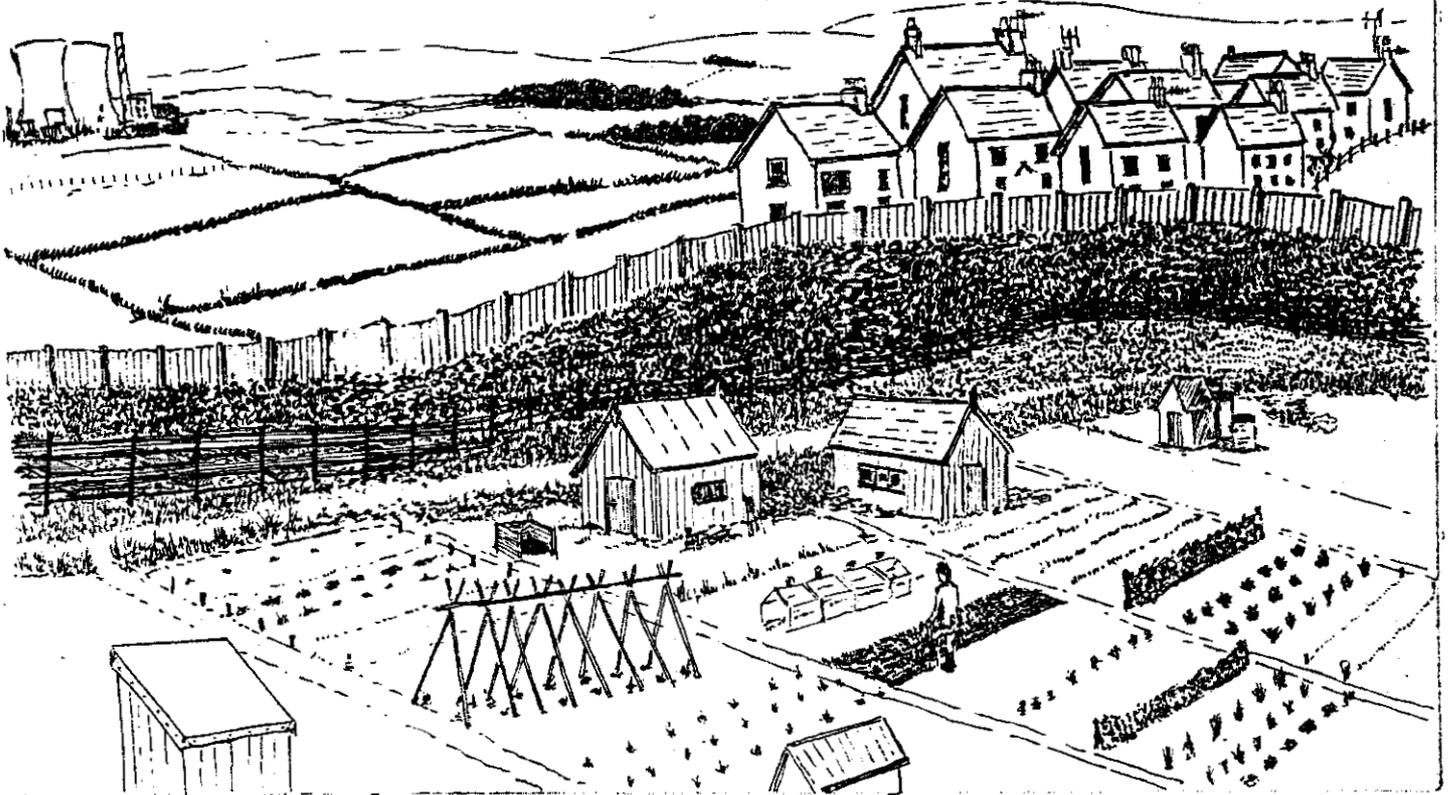
LAND USE: *ARABLE, MAINLY WHEAT WITH LIMITED GOOD GRASSLAND AND URBAN.*

SOILS: *GLEYS AND BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *VIRTUALLY ABSENT.*

LAND CLASS 13

SOMEWHAT VARIABLE LAND FORMS; HETEROGENEOUS LAND USE INCLUDING URBAN.



GEOGRAPHY: N. WALES, N.W. ENGLAND, S.W. SCOTLAND.

LAND FORM: HETEROGENEOUS, FROM LOW RIDGES IN ALLUVIAL PLAINS TO SCARPS AND RIVER VALLEYS.

TOPOGRAPHY: SMOOTH SLOPES, RARELY STEEPER, ALMOST ENTIRELY AT LOW ALTITUDES.

LANDSCAPE: VARIOUS LOWLAND LANDSCAPES WITH HEDGED SMALL FIELDS, OFTEN AFFECTED BY URBAN.

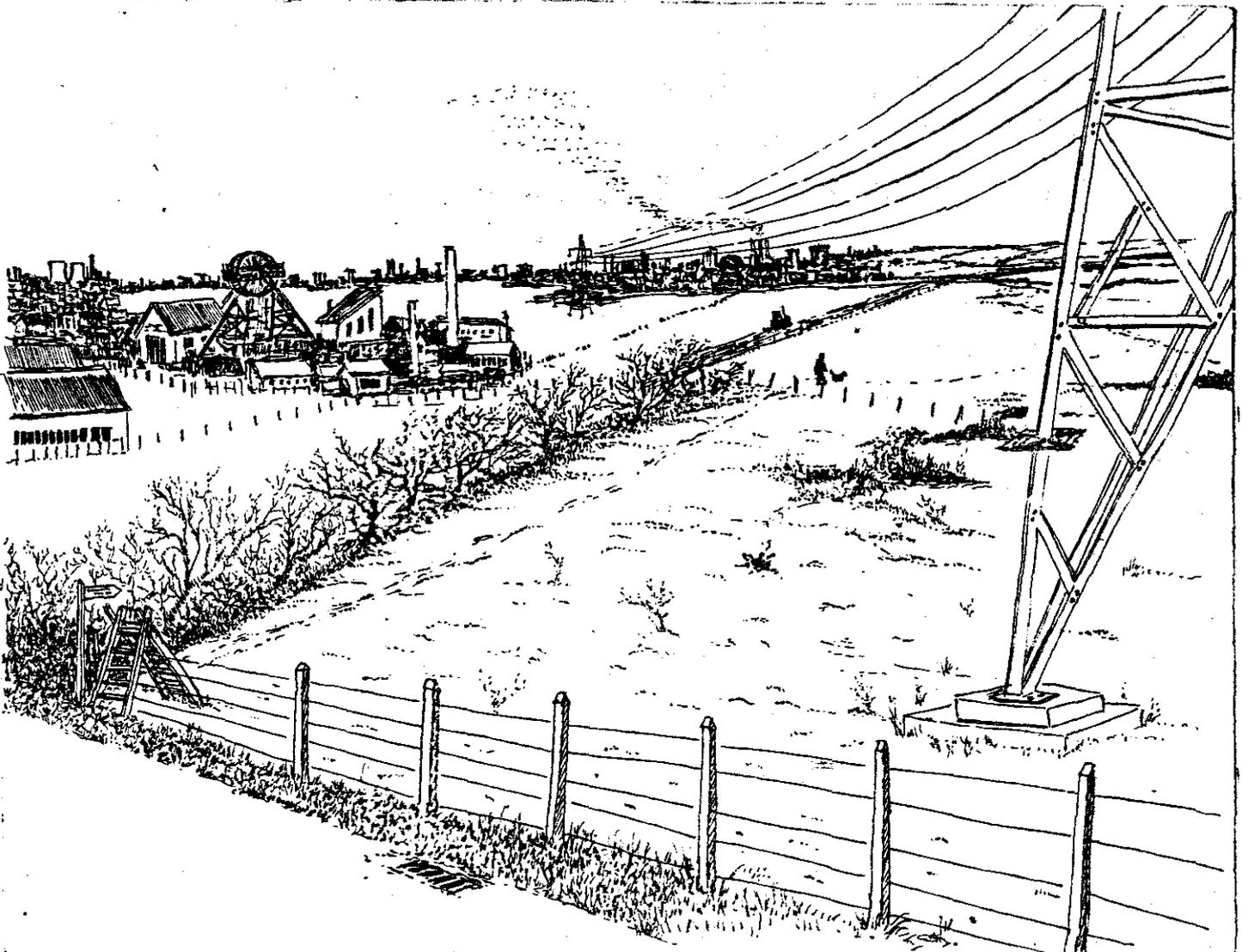
LAND USE: USUALLY MIXTURES OF ARABLE AND GOOD GRASSLAND BUT ALSO A VARIETY OF OTHER USES.

SOILS: GLEYS AND BROWN EARTHS PREDOMINATE BUT OTHER TYPES OFTEN PRESENT.

VEGETATION: BRacken AND ROUGH GRASSLAND, BUT ALSO SOME MOORLAND.

LAND CLASS 14

LEVEL COASTAL PLAINS WITH ARABLE, OTHERWISE OFTEN URBANIZED.



GEOGRAPHY: *N.W. AND N.E. ENGLAND, S.W. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *MAINLY MARINE OR ALLUVIAL FLOOD PLAINS BORDERING ESTUARIES;
RARELY ROCKY COASTS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *FLAT OR GENTLY SLOPING WITH THE MAJORITY OF LAND AT LOW ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *PRAIRIE LANDSCAPES WITH FENCES OR NEGLECTED HEDGES MUCH AFFECTED
BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.*

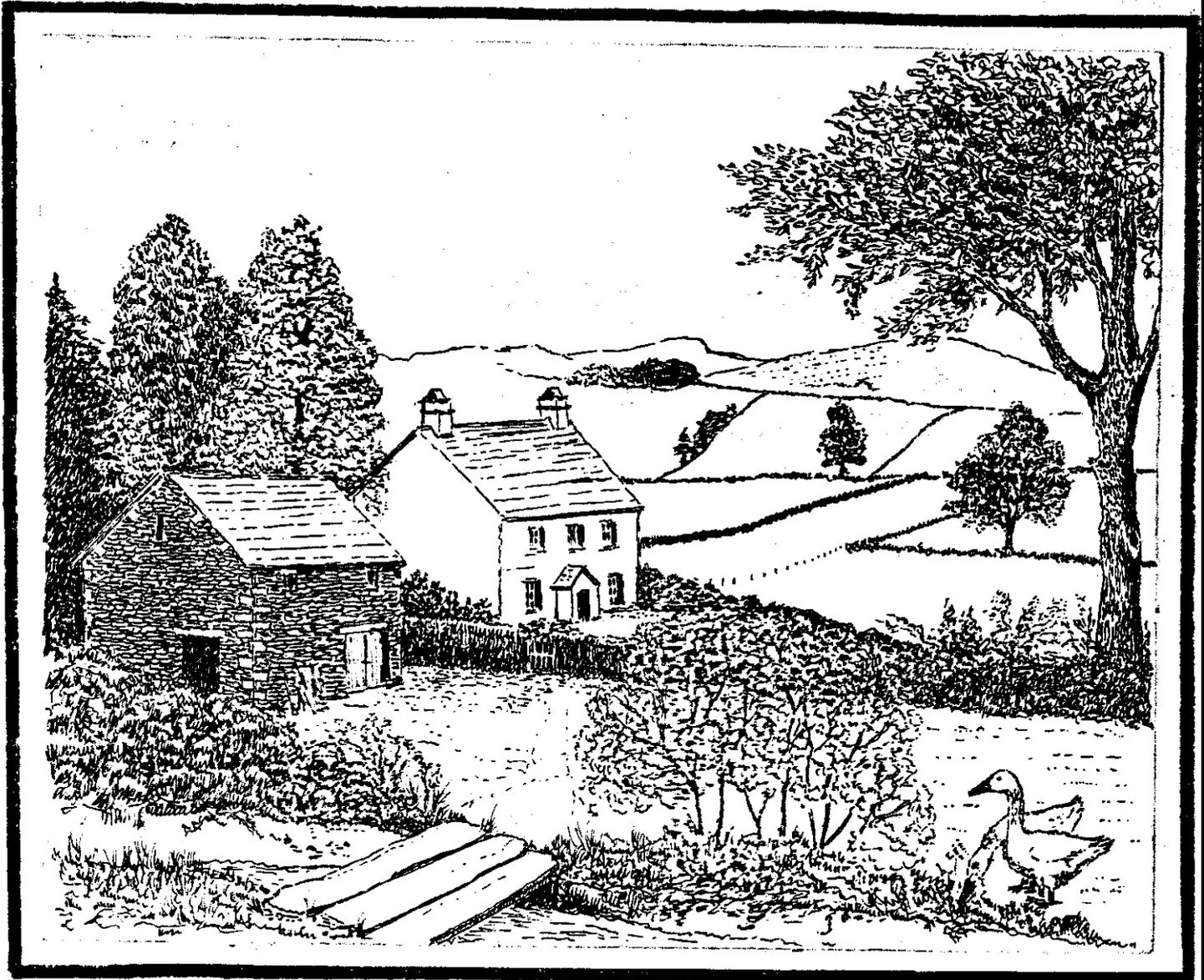
LAND USE: *MAINLY ARABLE BUT ALSO GOOD GRASSLAND AND MUCH URBAN.*

SOILS: *GLEYS, GLEYED BROWN EARTHS AND BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *VERY LITTLE PRESENT.*

LAND CLASS 15

VALLEY BOTTOMS WITH MIXED AGRICULTURE, PREDOMINANTLY PASTURAL.



GEOGRAPHY: WALES, N. ENGLAND.

LAND FORM: VARIABLE FROM DISSECTED PLATEAUX TO VALLEY FLOORS BORDERED BY ESCARPMENTS.

TOPOGRAPHY: COMPLEX WITH SHALLOW OR OCCASIONALLY STEEP SLOPES AND FLAT LAND, ALMOST ENTIRELY MEDIUM/LOW ALTITUDE.

LANDSCAPE: INTRICATE LOWLAND LANDSCAPES WITH MANY NATURAL FEATURES.

LAND USE: MAINLY PASTURE MIXED WITH GOOD LAND AND ARABLE.

SOILS: BROWN EARTHS, GLEYS AND SOME BROWN PODZOLICS.

VEGETATION: RESTRICTED, BUT MAINLY ROUGH GRASSLAND AND SOME BRACKEN.

LAND CLASS 16

UNDULATING LOWLANDS, VARIABLE AGRICULTURE AND NATIVE VEGETATION.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. ENGLAND, S.W. SCOTLAND*

LAND FORM: *FLOOD PLAINS OR VALLEY FLOORS WITH ESCARPMENTS OR GENTLY FOLDED.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *MAINLY UNDULATING LAND WITH SOME FLAT AREAS MAINLY AT LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *VARIED LOWLAND, WELL FARMED LANDSCAPES WITH MANY HEDGES.*

LAND USE: *VARIED WITH MIXTURES OF ARABLE PASTURE AND GOOD GRASSLAND.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS AND GLEYS.*

VEGETATION: *VARIED, BUT WITH GRASSLAND TYPES PREDOMINATING AND SOME MOORLAND.*

LAND CLASS 17

ROUNDED INTERMEDIATE SLOPES, MAINLY IMPROVABLE PERMANENT PASTURE.



GEOGRAPHY: *S.W. ENGLAND, WALES, N. ENGLAND.*

LAND FORM: *PLATEAUX OR TABLELANDS, WITH SCARPS OFTEN DISSECTED BY SMALL RIVERS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *SOME GENTLE SLOPES BUT MAINLY QUITE STEEP HILLSIDES AT MEDIUM/HIGH ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *OPEN OR ENCLOSED MARGINAL UPLANDS WITH WALLS, FENCES AND OCCASIONAL FARMHOUSES.*

LAND USE: *MAINLY PASTURES WITH SOME GOOD GRASSLAND.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS AND BROWN PODSOLICS BUT A RANGE OF OTHER SOILS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY ROUGH GRASSLAND TYPES, BUT ALSO SOME MOORLAND.*

LAND CLASS 18

ROUNDED HILLS, SOME STEEPER SLOPES; VARIED MOORLANDS.



GEOGRAPHY: WALES, N. ENGLAND, W. SCOTLAND.

LAND FORM: GLACIATED RIVER VALLEYS WITH STEEP SCARPS BACKING ONTO TABLELANDS OR DISTINCT MOUNTAINS.

TOPOGRAPHY: STEEP HILLSIDES PREDOMINATE WITH SOME MORE MODERATE SLOPES MAINLY AT MEDIUM HIGH ALTITUDES.

LANDSCAPE: MAINLY OPEN RUGGED UPLANDS, BUT WITH SOME AREAS TRANSITIONAL TO ENCLOSED LAND.

LAND USE: PREDOMINANTLY ROUGH GRAZING WITH SOME LIMITED PASTURE LAND.

SOILS: BROWN PODSOLICS, BROWN RANKERS, PEATS AND OTHER UPLAND TYPES.

VEGETATION: MAINLY MOORLAND WITH EXTENSIVE PEATLAND AND MONTANE GRASSLAND.

LAND CLASS 19

SMOOTH HILLS, MAINLY HEATEER MOORS; OFTEN AFFORESTED.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. ENGLAND, S. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *BROAD RIDGES OR FLAT TOPPED, OR ROUNDED SUMMITS WITH SMALL RIVERS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *MAINLY MODERATELY STEEP SLOPES, BUT ALSO SOME RATHER STEEP HILLSIDES AT MEDIUM HIGH ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *A MIXTURE OF ENCLOSED UPLAND, BUT ALSO OPEN MOUNTAINS OFTEN AFFORESTED.*

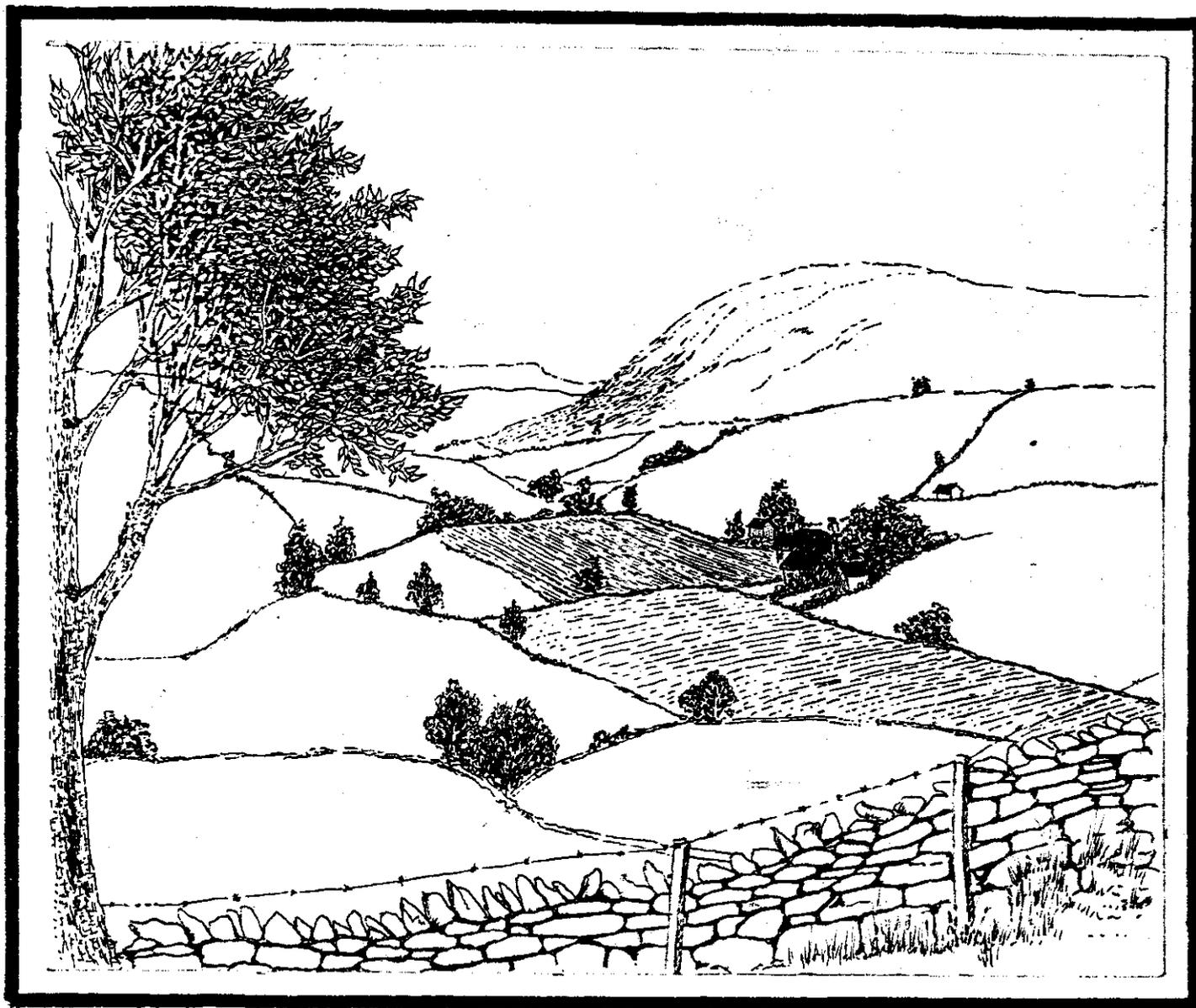
LAND USE: *MAINLY ROUGH GRAZING OR FOREST, BUT SOME PASTURE.*

SOILS: *VARIED UPLAND TYPE BUT BROWN EARTHS, PODSOLS AND PEATS THE MOST ABUNDANT.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY MOORLAND, BUT ALSO MOUNTAIN GRASS AND PEAT TYPES.*

LAND CLASS 20

MIDVALLEY SLOPES; WIDE RANGE OF VEGETATION TYPES.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. ENGLAND AND S. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *RIVER VALLEYS OFTEN WITH SUBSIDIARIES AND SCARPS BACKING ONTO ROUNDED HILLS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *OFTEN COMPLEX, INCLUDING STEEP HILLSIDES AND MORE MODERATE GRADIENTS AT MEDIUM/HIGH ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *MIXTURES OF UPLAND AND MARGINAL LOWLAND WITH FENCES AND WALLS.*

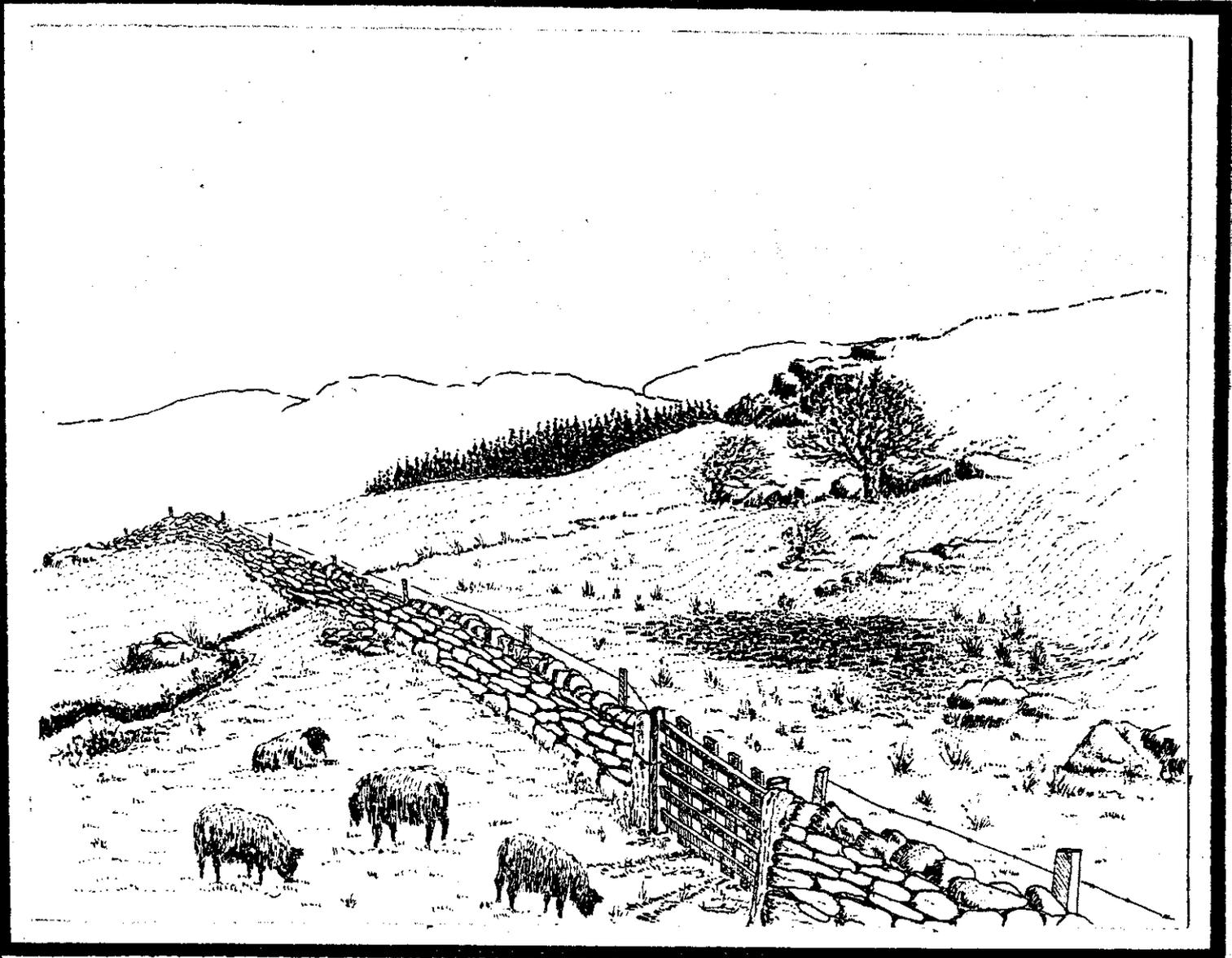
LAND USE: *MUCH PASTURE, BUT SOME GOOD GRASSLAND AND OCCASIONAL CROPS.*

SOILS: *GLEYS AND BROWN EARTHS WITH SOME OTHER UPLAND TYPES.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY ROUGH GRASSLAND TYPES BUT SOME PEATLAND ALSO.*

LAND CLASS 21

UPPER VALLEY, ROCKY OUTCROPS AND BOGS.



GEOGRAPHY: C. AND N. SCOTLAND.

LAND FORM: PENEPLAIN SURFACES WITH COMPLEX DRAINAGE, OR BROAD RIDGES WITH INDISTINCT SUMMITS.

TOPOGRAPHY: PREDOMINANTLY QUITE STEEP HILLSIDES, BUT ALSO SOME MORE MODERATE SLOPES.

LANDSCAPE: BLEAK UPLAND LANDSCAPES, SOMETIMES ENCLOSED BY WALLS OR FENCES AND AFFORESTED.

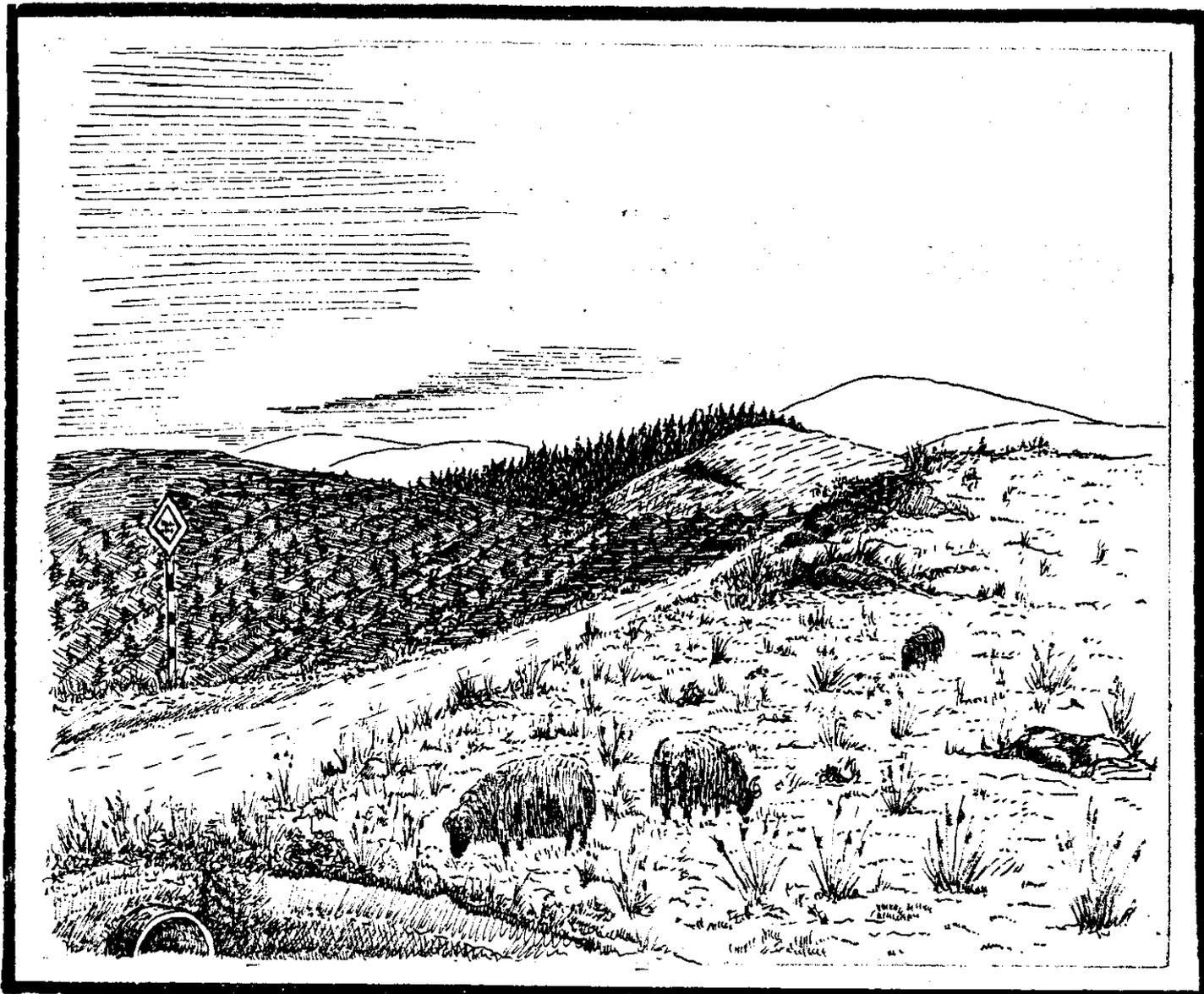
LAND USE: OPEN RANGE GRAZING OR FOREST.

SOILS: PEATS, PEATY GLEYS OR PODSOLS.

VEGETATION: MOORLAND OR PEATLAND TYPES, WITH SOME ROUGH GRASSLAND.

LAND CLASS 22

MARGINS OF HIGH MOUNTAINS, MOORLANDS; OFTEN AFFORESTED.



GEOGRAPHY: N. ENGLAND, S., C. AND N. SCOTLAND.

LAND FORM: DIP SLOPES OF PLATEAUX, OR BROAD GLACIAL VALLEYS LEADING TO ROUNDED SUMMITS.

TOPOGRAPHY: SLOPES OF VARIABLE GRADIENT FROM STEEP TO MODERATE AND ALMOST ENTIRELY AT MEDIUM/HIGH ALTITUDES.

LANDSCAPE: MAINLY HIGH MOORS, BUT SOMETIMES ENCLOSED OR AFFORESTED.

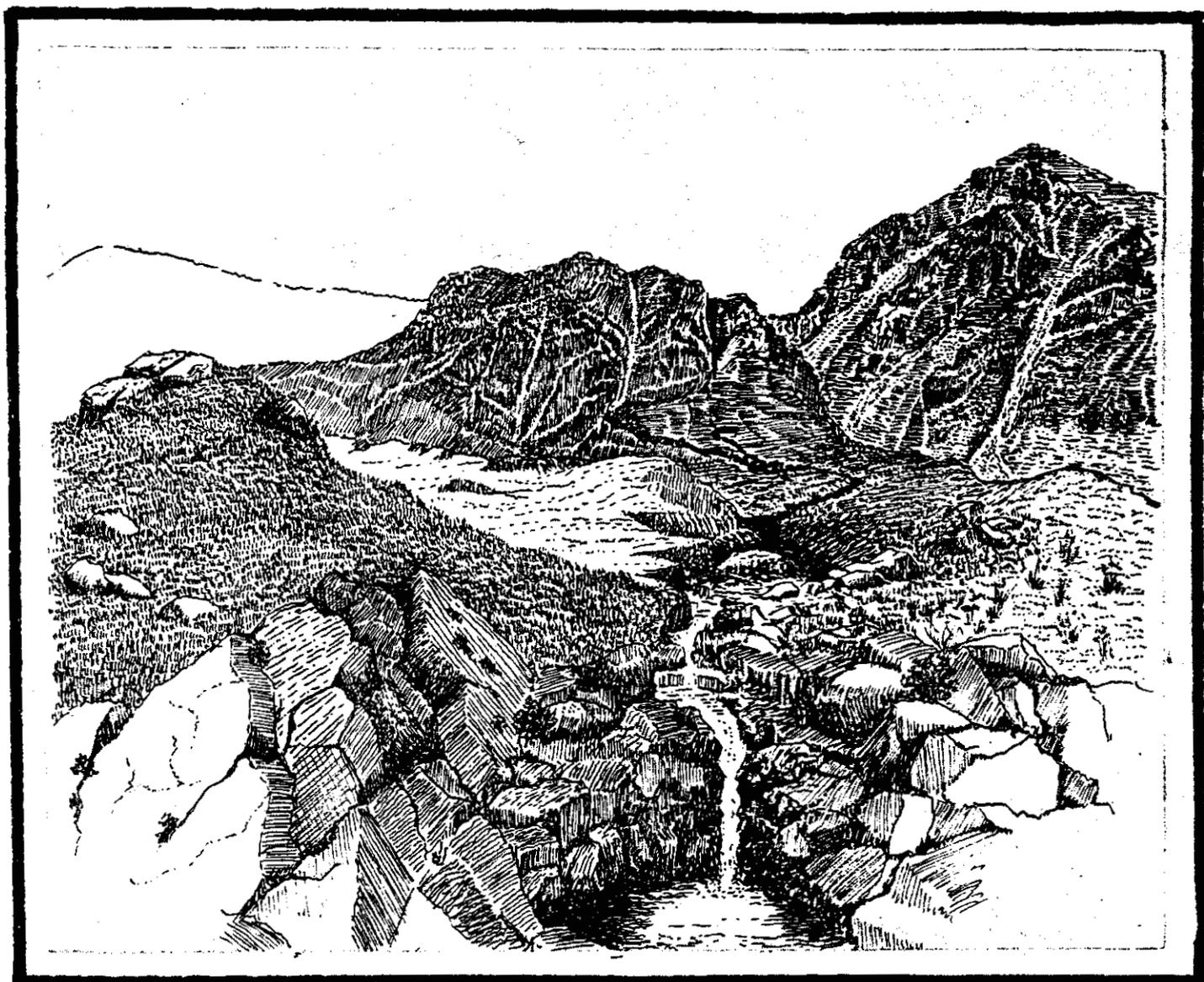
LAND USE: MAINLY ROUGH GRAZING, BUT ALSO WOODLAND AND OCCASIONAL CROPS.

SOILS: PEATY GLEYS, PEATY PODSOLS AND PEATS, BUT ALSO OTHER UPLAND SOILS.

VEGETATION: MAINLY MOORLAND TYPES; OTHERWISE VARIED.

LAND CLASS 23

HIGH MOUNTAIN SUMMITS, WITH WELL DRAINED MOORLANDS.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. ENGLAND, C. AND N. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *RIDGES, SCARPS AND CORRIES LEADING TO MOUNTAIN SUMMITS OR RARELY GLACIATED VALLEYS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *EXTREMELY STEEP HILLSIDES, SOMETIMES LESS SO, WITH THE LAND AT HIGH ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *OPEN MOUNTAINOUS LANDSCAPES WITH WIDE VISTAS.*

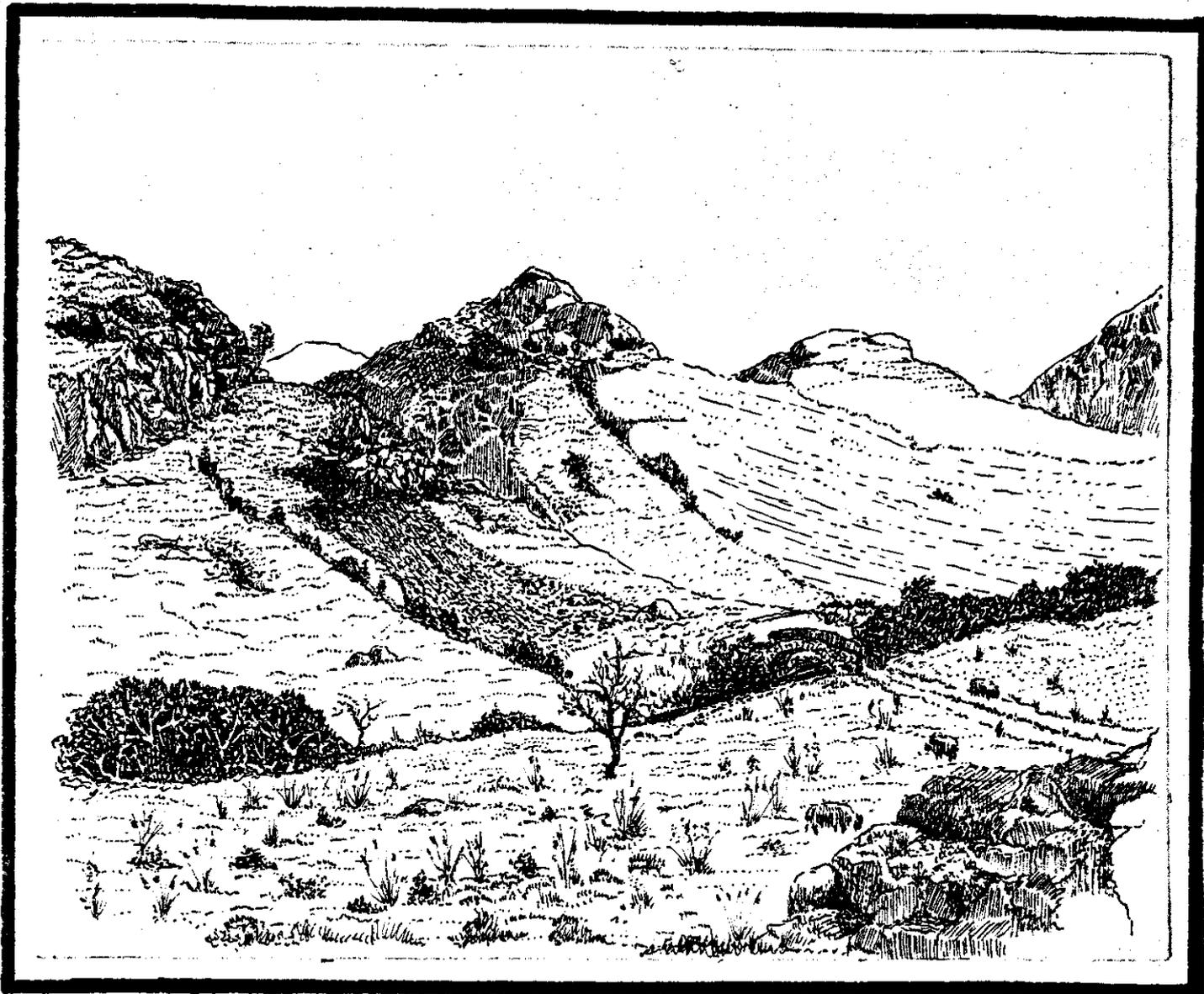
LAND USE: *LIMITED OPEN RANGE GRAZING.*

SOILS: *PEATS, PEATY PODSOLS, PODSOLS AND BROWN RANKERS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY MOORLAND TYPES, BUT ALSO MOUNTAIN GRASSLAND AND PEATLAND TYPES.*

LAND CLASS 24

UPPER STEEP MOUNTAIN SLOPES, USUALLY BOG COVERED.



GEOGRAPHY: *C. AND W. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *GLACIATED VALLEY SIDES, OFTEN REACHING FROM BASE TO ROCKY SUMMITS
SOMETIMES PEAKS EMERGENT FROM PENEPLAINS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *PRECIPITOUS AND EXTREMELY STEEP SLOPES WITH LAND AT HIGH ALTITUDE.*

LANDSCAPE: *RUGGED MOUNTAIN SCENERY, OFTEN ROCKY WITH FAST FLOWING STREAMS.*

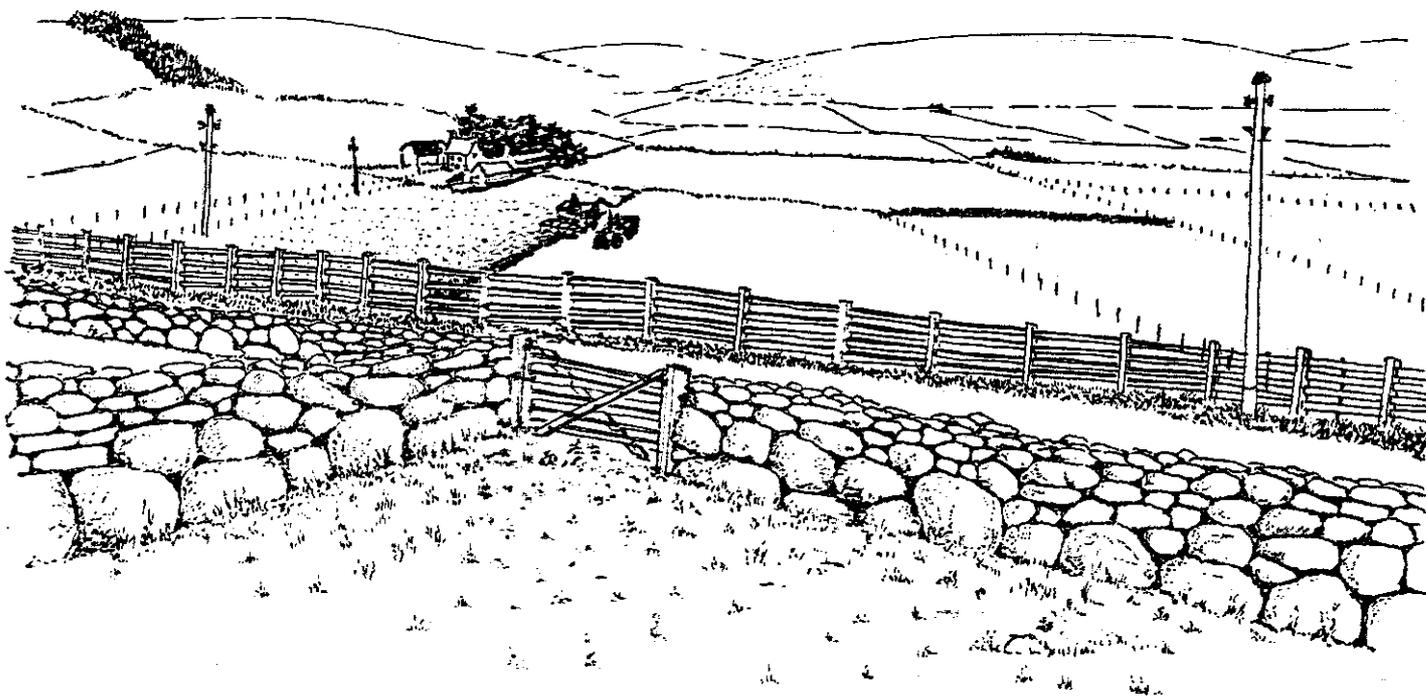
LAND USE: *LIMITED OPEN RANGE GRAZING.*

SOILS: *BROWN RANKERS, PEATS OR PEATY PODSOLS, SOME PEATY GLEYS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY PEATLAND TYPES, BUT ALSO MONTANE GRASSLAND AND MOORLAND.*

LAND CLASS 25

LOWLANDS WITH VARIABLE LAND USE, MAINLY ARABLE.



GEOGRAPHY: *N.E. ENGLAND, S.E., C. AND N.E. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *ALLUVIAL, FLOOD PLAINS AND MORRAINES OF GLACIAL ORIGIN.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *VIRTUALLY FLAT, OR GENTLY ROLLING LAND MAINLY AT LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *INTENSIVELY FARMED LOWLANDS WITH FENCES AND SCATTERED FARMHOUSES.*

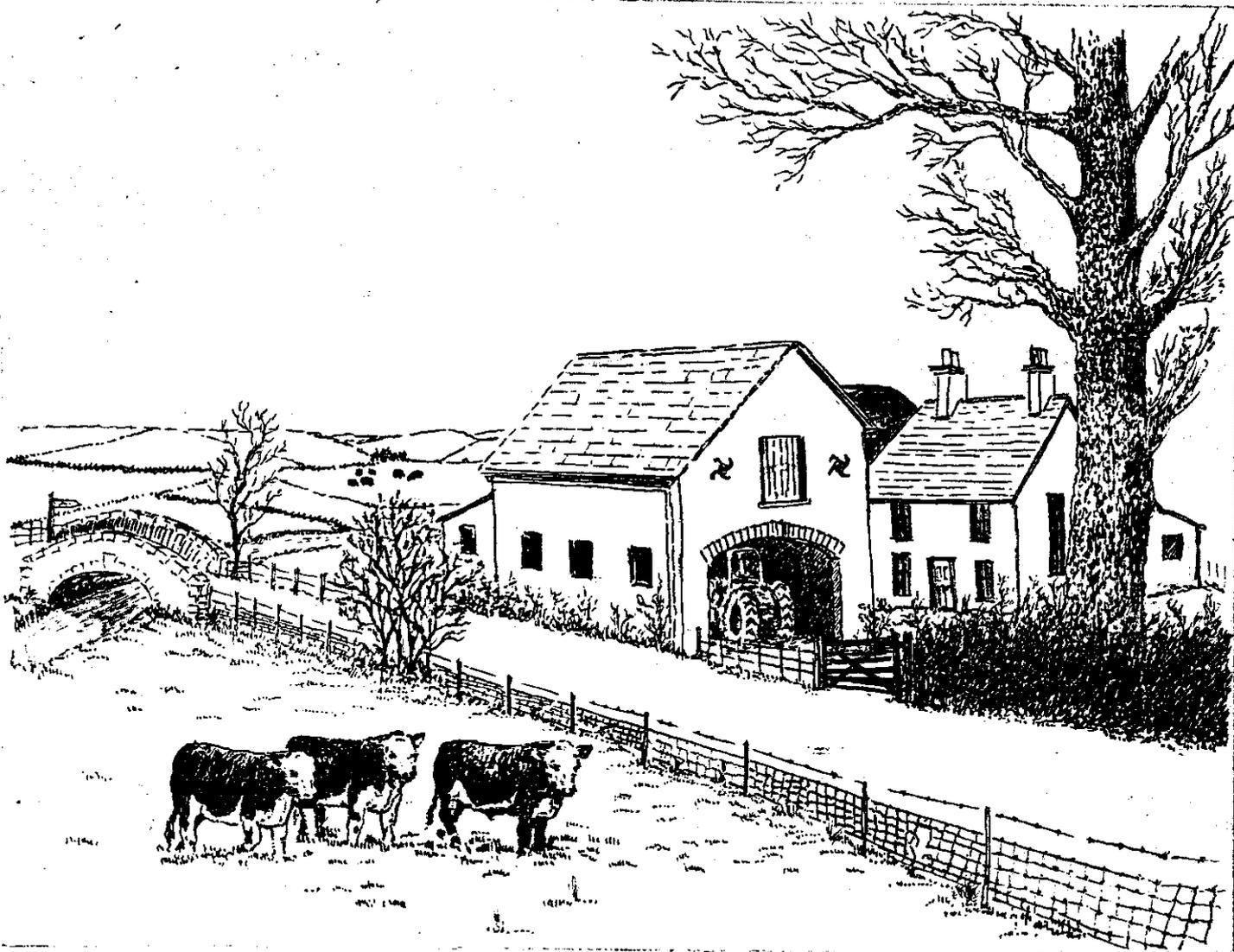
LAND USE: *MAINLY BARLEY, BUT WITH MUCH GOOD GRASSLAND.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS, GLEYS AND GLEYED BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *RESTRICTED TO A FEW GRASSLAND TYPES.*

LAND CLASS 26

FERTILE LOWLANDS WITH INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.



GEOGRAPHY: *N.E. ENGLAND, C. AND E. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *VALLEY FLOORS, AND COASTAL PLAINS OF GLACIAL ORIGIN, SOMETIMES WITH EMERGENT OUTCROPS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *UNDULATING OR SMOOTH SLOPES MAINLY AT LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *RATHER MIXED LOWLAND LANDSCAPES, OFTEN AFFECTED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.*

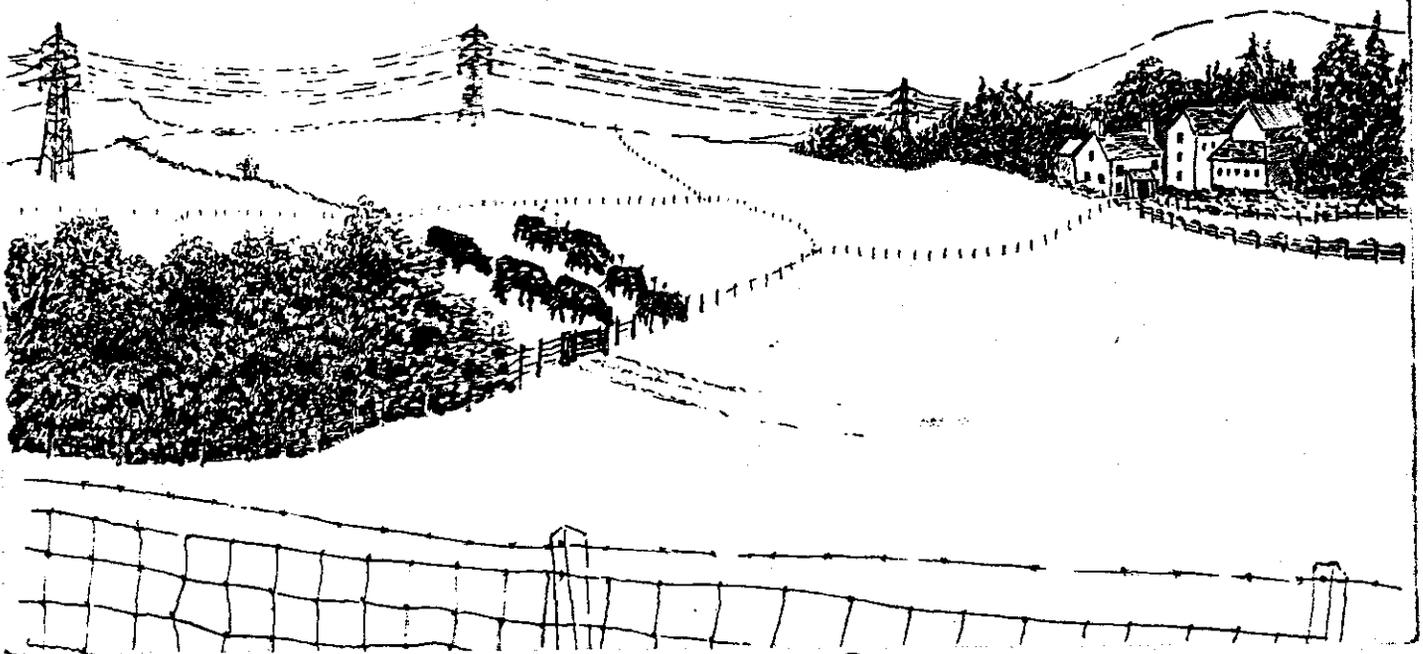
LAND USE: *MAINLY GOOD GRASSLAND, BUT ALSO MUCH BARLEY AND PASTURE.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS AND GLEYS.*

VEGETATION: *LIMITED, BUT MAINLY MOORLAND TYPES WHERE PRESENT.*

LAND CLASS 27

FERTILE LOWLAND MARGINS WITH MIXED AGRICULTURE.



GEOGRAPHY: N. ENGLAND, C., E. AND N.E. SCOTLAND.

LAND FORM: VARIOUS, BUT MAINLY VALLEY FLOORS AND BLUFFS OCCASIONALLY WITH RIDGES AND SCAEPS.

TOPOGRAPHY: VARIABLE, FROM MIXTURES OF GENTLE AND STEEP SLOPES TO UNIFORM MODERATE GRADIENTS; MAINLY AT MEDIUM LOW OR LOW ALTITUDES.

LANDSCAPE: MAINLY WELL FENCED LOWLANDS, OFTEN MIXED WITH WOODLAND.

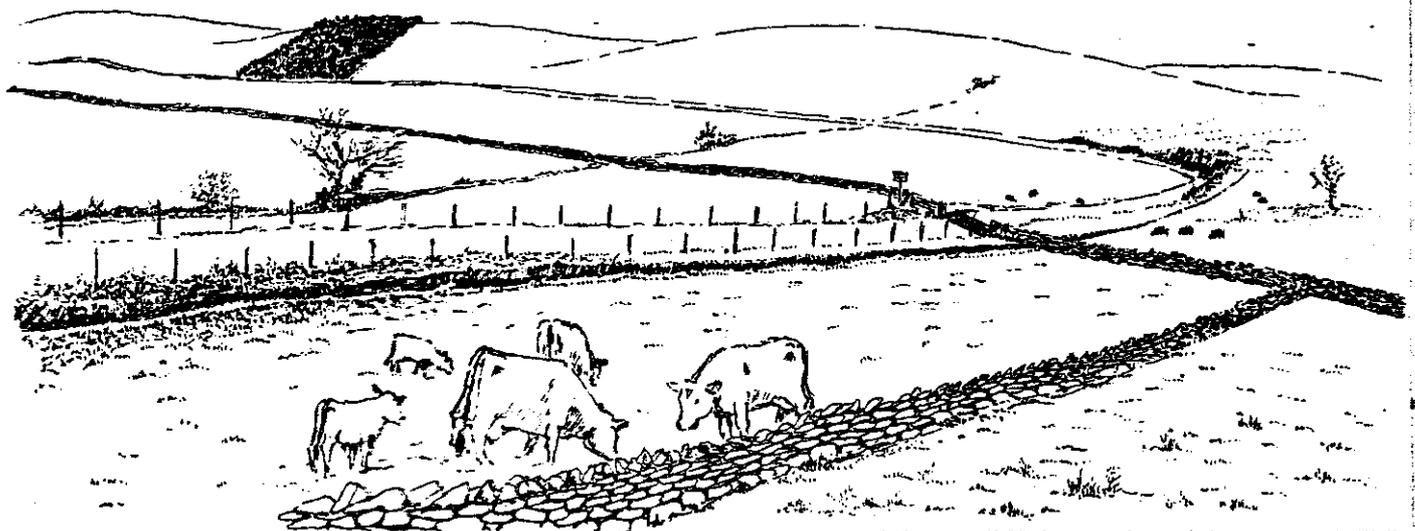
LAND USE: ARABLE, PARTICULARLY BARLEY, BUT ALSO MUCH PASTURE AND GOOD GRASSLAND.

SOILS: BROWN EARTHS AND GLEYS.

VEGETATION: RESTRICTED, BUT SOME GRASSLAND AND MOORLAND TYPES.

LAND CLASS 28

VARIED LOWLAND MARGINS WITH HETEROGENEOUS LAND USE.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. ENGLAND, S. AND N.E. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *HETEROGENEOUS, FROM MEANDERING RIVERSIDES TO PENEPLAINS OR ALLUVIAL PLAINS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *MAINLY VIRTUALLY FLAT, BUT SOME GENTLE GRADIENTS AT MEDIUM/LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *HETEROGENEOUS, FROM ENCLOSED FARMED LANDSCAPES TO OPEN MOORLAND.*

LAND USE: *PASTURE OR ROUGH GRAZING PREDOMINATE, BUT SOME GOOD GRASSLANDS ALSO.*

SOILS: *VARIABLE BUT MAINLY GLEYS, BROWN EARTHS OR PEATS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY PEATLAND TYPES WHERE PRESENT, BUT ALSO GRASSLAND AND MOORLAND.*

LAND CLASS 29

SHELTERED COASTS WITH VARIED LAND USE, OFTEN CROFTING.



GEOGRAPHY: *W. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *INDENTED COASTLINES WITH CUT PLATFORMS AND RAISED BEACHES.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *UNEVEN TOPOGRAPHY, USUALLY WITH EASY SLOPES BUT SOME STEEPER AREAS AT LOW OR MEDIUM/LOW ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *COMPLEX SCENERY CONTAINING MANY CONTRASTING ELEMENTS.*

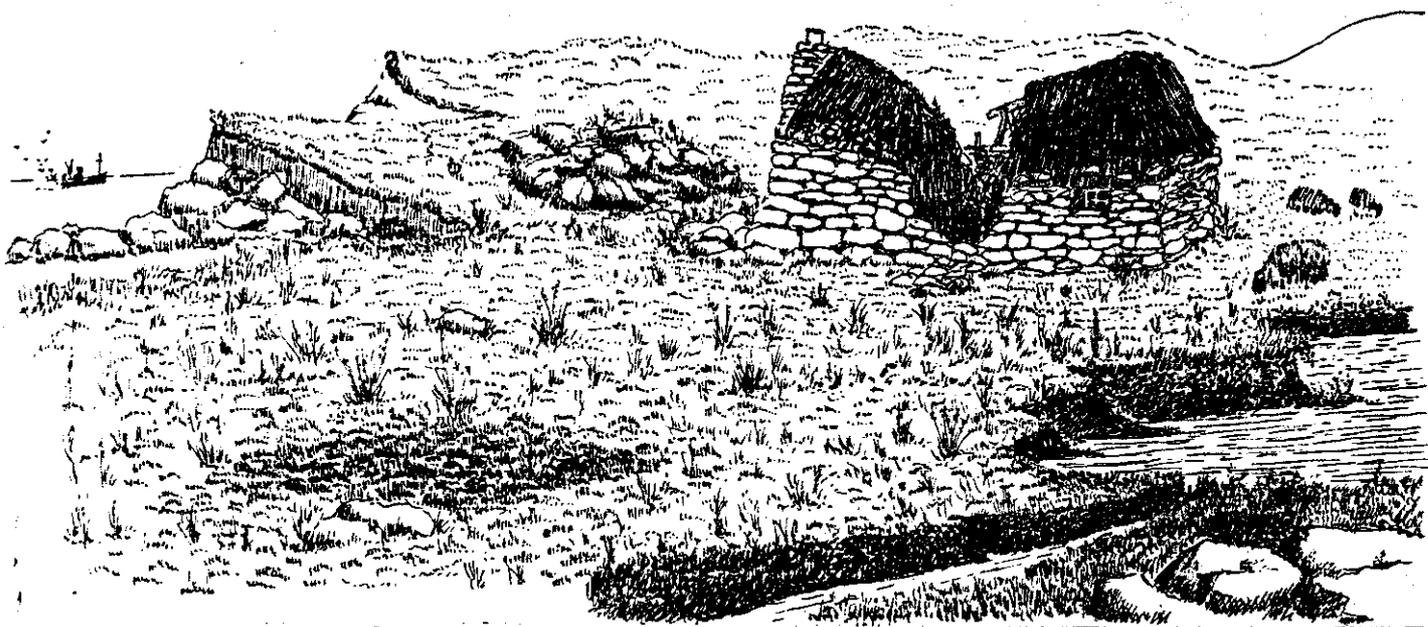
LAND USE: *MAINLY OPEN RANGE GRAZING, BUT ALSO SOME CROFTING.*

SOILS: *MAINLY PEATS, BUT ALSO RANKERS AND BROWN EARTHS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY PEATLAND AND MOORLAND TYPES, BUT ALSO SOME BRACKEN.*

LAND CLASS 30

EXPOSED COASTS DOMINATED BY BOGS.



GEOGRAPHY: *EXTREME W. SCOTLAND.*

LAND FORM: *MAINLY PENEPLAINS WITH MEANDERING STREAMS, SOMETIMES WITH LOW HILLS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *VARIABLE FROM COMPLEX TO ALMOST FLAT, AT MEDIUM LOW EXTENDING TO MEDIUM HIGH ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *OPEN MOORLANDS NEAR TO THE SEA, WITH ROCKY OUTCROPS AND LOCHS.*

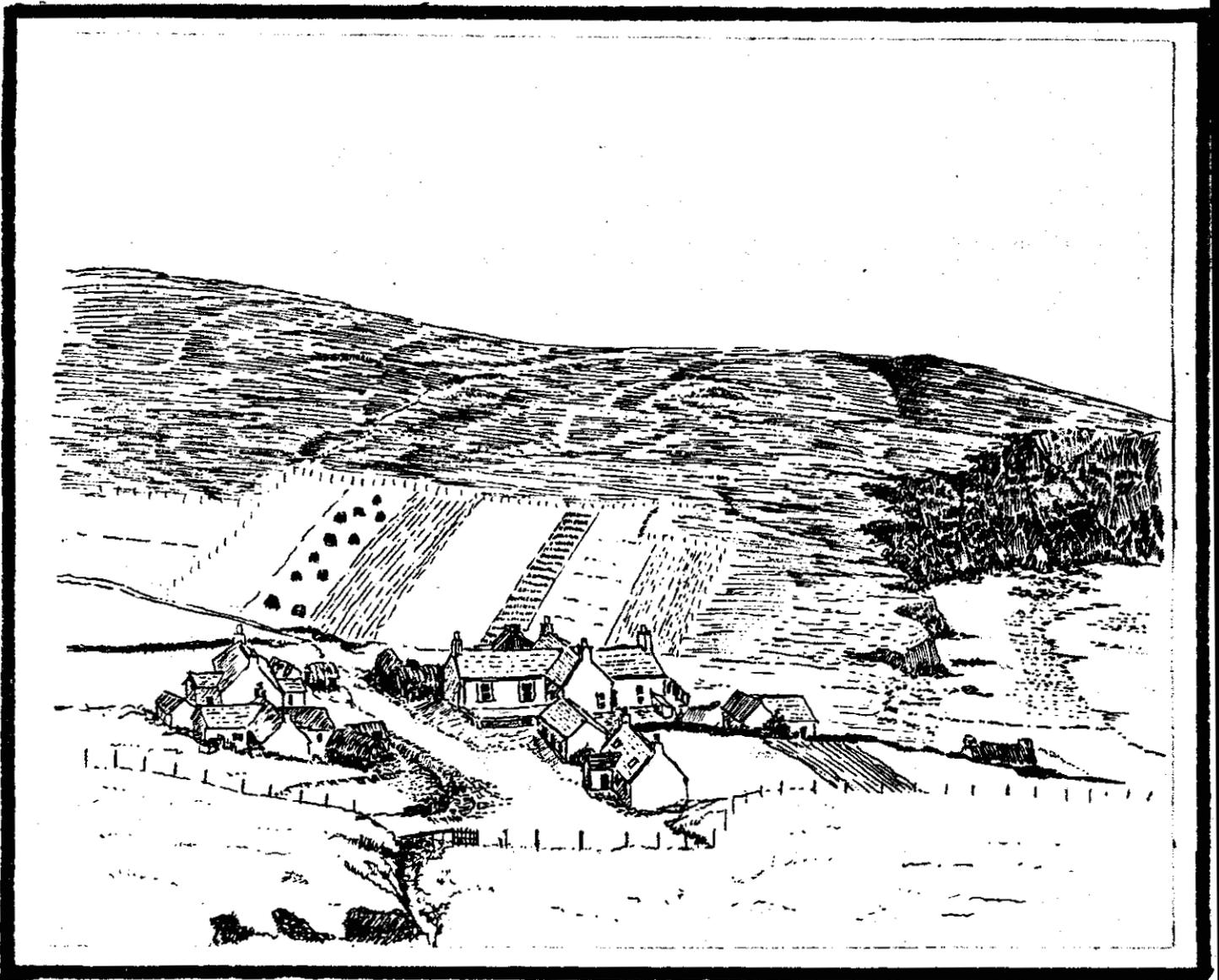
LAND USE: *OPEN RANGE GRAZING AND CROFTING.*

SOILS: *MAINLY PEATS, WITH SOME PEATY PODSOLS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY PEATLAND, WITH SOME MOORLAND TYPES.*

LAND CLASS 31

COLD EXPOSED COASTS WITH VARIABLE LANDUSE AND CROFTING.



GEOGRAPHY: *N. SCOTLAND AND ISLES.*

LAND FORM: *DROWNED COASTLINES, INDENTED WITH SOME COASTAL PLAINS BACKED BY LOW HILLS.*

TOPOGRAPHY: *MAINLY BROAD GENTLE CURVED OUTLINES AND SOME STEEPER AREAS, MAINLY AT LOW/MEDIUM ALTITUDES.*

LANDSCAPE: *WINDSWEPT, EXPOSED COASTS WITH THE ENCLOSED LAND DIVIDED INTO SMALL FIELDS.*

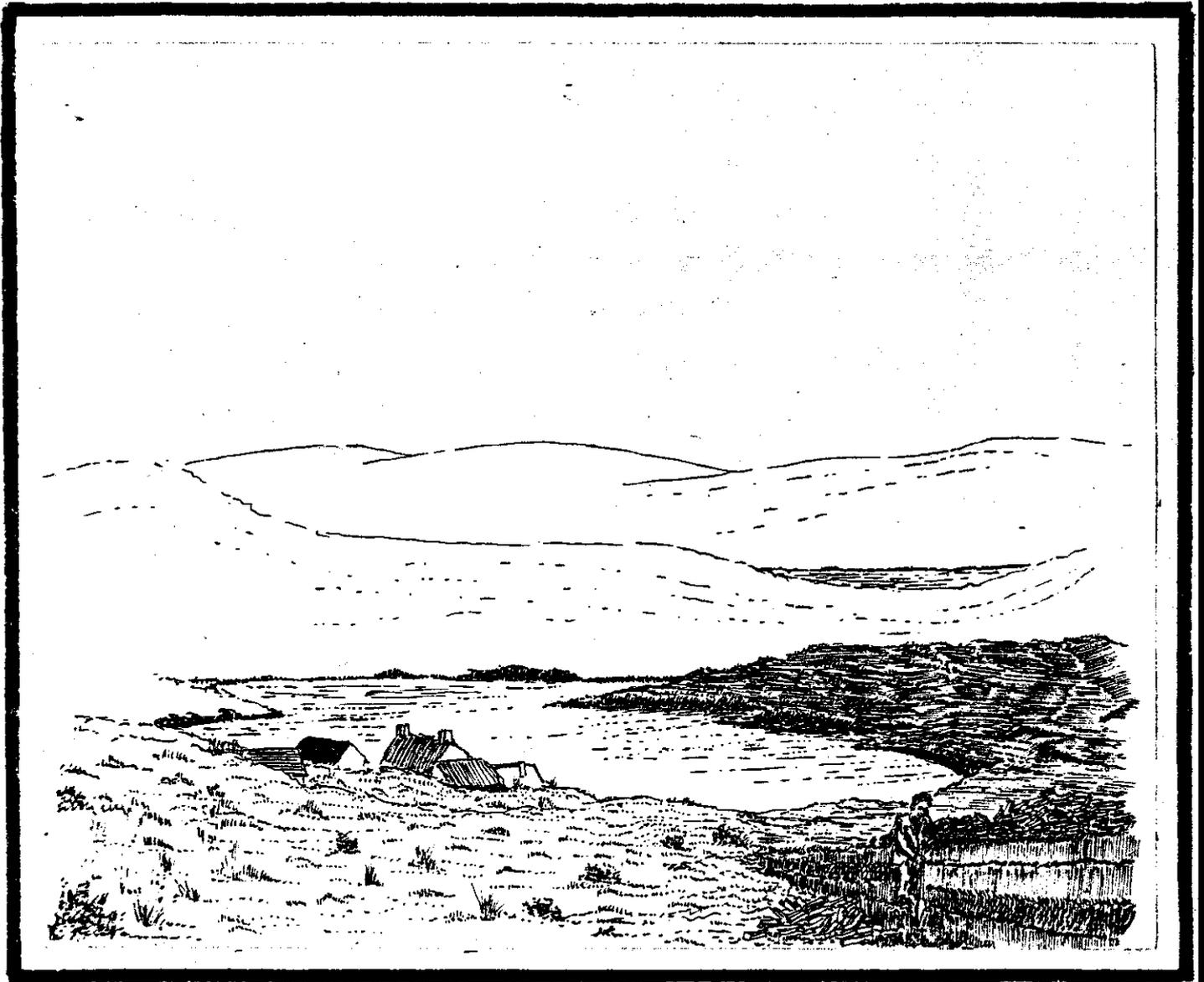
LAND USE: *MAINLY ROUGH GRAZING, BUT SOME GOOD GRASSLAND AND PASTURE WITH CROFTING.*

SOILS: *BROWN EARTHS, PEATS AND SOME PODSOLS.*

VEGETATION: *MAINLY MOORLAND, BUT ALSO SOME PEATLAND AND GRASSLAND TYPES.*

LAND CLASS 32

WINDSWEPT LOW HILLS COVERED WITH BOGS.



GEOGRAPHY: N.W. SCOTLAND AND ISLES.

LAND FORM: PENEPLAIN SURFACES OR LOW RIDGES, SOMETIMES COASTAL.

TOPOGRAPHY: VARIABLE FROM COMPLEX TO EVEN ROUNDED SLOPES, MAINLY AT MEDIUM/LOW ALTITUDES.

LANDSCAPE: BLEAK MOORLANDS, OFTEN WITH SCATTERED LOCHS AND ERODING PEAT HAGS.

LAND USE: MAINLY OPEN RANGE GRAZING, BUT SOME PASTURE.

SOILS: MAINLY PEATS BUT SOME RANKERS.

VEGETATION: PREDOMINANTLY PEATLAND TYPES, BUT ALSO SOME MOORLAND.

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