

<b>TERM</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
<b>CUP AND RING MARKED ROCK</b>	One or more small, roughly hemispherical depressions surrounded by a concentric arrangement of annular or penannular grooves carved on natural rock outcrop. More complex designs may also occur.
<b>CUP AND RING MARKED STONE</b>	A stone bearing one or more small, roughly hemispherical depressions surrounded by a concentric arrangement of annular or penannular grooves. More complex designs may also occur.
<b>CUP MARKED ROCK</b>	Natural rock outcropping bearing one or more small, roughly hemispherical depressions, generally created by chipping or pecking.
<b>CUP MARKED STONE</b>	A stone bearing one or more small, roughly hemispherical depressions, generally created by chipping or pecking.
<b>NATURAL FEATURE</b>	Use for natural features mistakenly assumed to be of archaeological significance or natural features known to have archaeological significance.
<b>AGRICULTURAL BUILDING</b>	A building used for an agricultural and/or subsistence purpose. Use more specific term where known.
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE</b>	A feature of archaeological significance. Use specific term wherever possible.
<b>ART AND EDUCATION VENUE</b>	Buildings and structures associated with educational and artistic recreational activities.
<b>BAIT HOLE</b>	A small rock-cut hole used to store bait whilst fishing.
<b>BARN</b>	A building used primarily for the storage of hay, grain and farm equipment, or as a shelter for livestock. Use more specific type where known.
<b>BARROW</b>	An artificial mound of earth and/or turf and stone raised over one or more burials, sometimes surrounded by a ditch.
<b>BARROW CEMETERY</b>	A cluster of closely-spaced barrows and related monuments, e.g. ring ditches.
<b>BENCH MARK</b>	A reference mark, usually inscribed on stone, or some other fixed point in the landscape, and used as a control point by the Ordnance Survey.
<b>BOUNDARY CAIRN</b>	A cairn used to indicate the limit of an area or a piece of land.
<b>BOUNDARY MARKER</b>	A marker used to indicate the limit of an area or a piece of land.
<b>BOUNDARY STONE</b>	A stone that indicates the limit of an area or piece of land.
<b>BROCH</b>	An Iron Age round defended house, found mainly in the north and west of Scotland. Brochs have a tapering profile and thick, usually hollow dry stone walls which contain galleries, cells and a stairway, with guard cells at the entrance.
<b>BURIAL CAIRN</b>	A stony mound containing or concealing deliberately deposited human remains. Use specific term where known.
<b>BURNT MOUND</b>	A mound of fire-cracked stone, often set beside a stream and including a trough or pit which may have been lined with clay, wood or stone. Assumed to be a location where heated stones were used to boil water for cooking purposes.
<b>BYRE</b>	A cow shed.
<b>CAIRN</b>	A monument featuring a bank or mound constructed primarily of stone. Use specific term where known.
<b>CAIRN CEMETERY</b>	A group of cairns in close proximity which are predominantly funerary or ritual in nature.
<b>CAIRN CIRCLE</b>	A circle of spaced upright boulders emerging from a low, hemispherical, stony mound. The boulders may lean outwards due to pressure from the cairn material.

CARVED STONE	A stone decorated with carved designs or other artificial markings. Use more specific term where applicable. Use ROCK CARVING when designs are carved on outcrop or a cave wall.
CARVING	A carved figure or design in stone. Use more specific term as appropriate.
CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE	A Neolithic monument comprising a sub-circular enclosing ditch, interrupted by frequent causeways, and often accompanied by an internal bank, also causewayed.
CHAMBERED BARROW	A Neolithic burial monument comprising a stone-built chamber within an earthen mound.
CHAMBERED CAIRN	A Neolithic burial monument comprising a stone-built chamber within a mound of stones.
CHAMBERED LONG CAIRN	A Neolithic burial monument comprising a rectangular or trapezoidal stony mound which contains either a passage at one end with or without lateral chambers, or one or more smaller chambers entered from the side of the mound.
CHAMBERED TOMB	A Neolithic burial monument comprising a stone-built chamber within a mound of earth or stone. Use more specific term where known.
CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	A circular shaped area of land enclosed by a boundary ditch, bank, wall, palisade or similar barrier.
CIST	Generally rectangular structure normally used for burial purposes; formed from stone slabs set on edge and covered by one or more horizontal slabs or capstones. Cists may be built on the surface or sunk into the ground.
COFFIN CAIRN	A cairn on which a coffin could be laid whilst being carried on its way to a burial, to allow the bearers to rest.
COMMEMORATIVE CAIRN	A cairn erected to commemorate an event or person.
COMMEMORATIVE ROCK	A rock outcrop or cave wall which commemorates a person or event.
COMMEMORATIVE STONE	A stone, either freestanding or part of a structure, which commemorates a person or event.
CRANNOG	An island, partly or wholly artificial, often formed by dumping timber, earth and stones and revetted with timber piles or a palisade. Built in a loch, wetland or estuary and dating from prehistory to medieval.
CROFT	A small farm or holding.
CROSS INCISED ROCK	Natural rock outcrop incised with a cross-shaped symbol.
CROSS INCISED STONE	A stone bearing a cross-shaped symbol incised on its face.
CROSS SLAB	A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross. Usually found in association with burials. If Pictish symbols are included, index as PICTISH SYMBOL STONE as well.
DATE STONE	A stone commemorating the date of a specific event.
DUN	A building or settlement enclosure with a thick drystone wall, generally circular or oval in plan, usually sited in an elevated position.
DYKE	A drystone or turf wall forming a linear barrier.
ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	A site containing traces of human settlement and which has been surrounded by a bank and ditch, palisade or some other form of enclosure.
ENCLOSURE	An area with defined boundaries. Use specific term where known.
FARM BUILDING	A building or structure found on a farm. Use more specific term where known.

FIELD BOUNDARY	A fence, wall or other boundary enclosing a field. Use only for fragmentary remains; otherwise use FIELD SYSTEM.
FOOTPRINT	The mark or outline of a human footprint visible on stone or rock outcrop.
FORT	An enclosure, often located on a hilltop, bounded by one or more banks, ditches, ramparts or walls. Use for prehistoric and early historic sites.
FOUR POSTER STONE CIRCLE	A setting of four upright stones standing at the corners of an irregular quadrilateral. May feature more than four stones, but those at the corners are always the most prominent.
FUNERARY SITE	Site types normally or frequently associated with burials which in some instances may have had solely religious or ritual functions.
GARDEN WALL	A stone or brick wall either in, or enclosing, a garden.
GATE POST	An upright wooden post from which a gate is suspended by its hinges. For brick or masonry structures use GATE PIER.
GRAVE MARKER	A stone, slate, iron or wooden structure used to mark the site of a grave. Use more specific type.
GRAVE SLAB	A stone used to cover a grave.
GRAVESTONE	A stone or slab used to mark, identify and commemorate a burial. Usually placed at the head or foot of a grave, or at the entrance to a tomb.
HEAD DYKE	A dyke used to separate the agricultural land of a township from rough grazing.
HENGE	A circular or sub-circular enclosure of middle to late Neolithic date, defined by a ditch and external bank, usually with one or more entrances. May contain a variety of internal features, including stone and timber settings and hearths.
HOGBACK STONE	A block of stone carved to represent a gabled house, with a convex curve to the ridge of its roof, dating to the 10th century AD. May be abstract or naturalistic, and have additional decoration in the form of bears or snakes.
HUT CIRCLE	A low, circular or oval bank of turf, earth or stone, which represents the remains of a roundhouse of later prehistoric date.
INSCRIBED STONE	A commemorative stone inscribed with words. Use more specific term where appropriate.
KERB CAIRN	A prehistoric monument comprising a low mound or stone cairn ringed by a prominent kerb of stones, which is usually taller than the mound or cairn itself.
LINTEL	A horizontal member spanning an opening and providing support to the wall above the opening.
LONG BARROW	A Neolithic funerary monument, consisting of a rectangular or trapezoidal earthen mound, often with flanking or encircling ditches. The mound usually covers a mortuary structure of varying construction.
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.
LONG CIST	A long rectangular cist, usually containing an extended inhumation burial.
MARKER CAIRN	A cairn of no great antiquity, erected to mark a particular spot in the landscape, often used as a marker or directional aid in upland areas.
MIDDEN	A refuse heap, often associated with a building or settlement.
MILLSTONE QUARRY	A site where millstones have been quarried. Circular depressions may be visible, along with unfinished or broken millstones.

MORTUARY ENCLOSURE	A rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosure of Neolithic date, assumed to have been used for the exposure of human remains prior to secondary burial.
MOUND	An artificial elevation of earth or stones. Use more specific term where known.
MUSEUM	A building, group of buildings or space devoted to the acquisition, conservation, study, exhibition, and educational interpretation of objects having scientific, historical, or artistic value.
OGHAM INSCRIBED ROCK	A rock outcrop bearing an inscription in the Ogham alphabet, in which letters are represented by lines or notches along an edge or angle.
OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE	A stone bearing an inscription in the Ogham alphabet, in which letters are represented by lines or notches along an edge or angle.
PICTISH SYMBOL CARVING	Stones or rock outcrop bearing Pictish symbols such as carved animals, figures and abstract designs. Use more specific term. Differentiate between designs on stones/boulders and rock outcrop. If a cross is included, index as CROSS SLAB as well.
PICTISH SYMBOL ROCK CARVING	A rock outcrop or cave wall bearing Pictish symbols such as carved animals, figures and abstract designs.
PICTISH SYMBOL STONE	A stone bearing Pictish symbols such as carved animals, figures and abstract designs. If a cross is included, index as CROSS SLAB as well.
PROMONTORY FORT	A defensive enclosure created by constructing one or more lines of ramparts across a neck of land, in order to defend, or restrict access to, a spur or promontory, either inland or on the coast. Use for prehistoric and early historic sites.
QUAY	An artificial paved bank or solid landing place built parallel to, or projecting out from, a shoreline or riverbank to serve in the loading and unloading of vessels.
RECREATIONAL	This is the top term for the class. See RECREATIONAL Class List for narrow terms.
RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	An area of land enclosed within a boundary with straight or near straight sides. May be defined by a ditch, bank, wall palisade or similar.
RECUMBENT STONE CIRCLE	A stone circle which includes a prostrate stone flanked by two uprights, which are usually the tallest stones in the circle.
RING CAIRN	A circular cairn with a central court.
RING MARKED ROCK	One or more concentric circles cut into the surface of a natural rock outcrop. Usually found with CUP MARKS.
RING MARKED STONE	A stone with one or more concentric circles cut into the surface.
RITUAL ENCLOSURE	An enclosure which appears to have a ritual, rather than a defensive or domestic, function.
RITUAL SITE	A site used primarily for ritual, rather than domestic or industrial, purposes. Use specific term wherever possible.
ROCK CARVING	A figure or design cut into natural outcrop or a cave wall.
ROCK SHELTER	The area beneath a natural overhang at the base of a cliff or crag. This may have been used for occupation, burial, etc.
ROCKING STONE	A natural feature, comprising a stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone in such a way that it may be rocked, or moved slightly, with little effort.

ROUND BARROW	A hemispherical mound surrounded by a ditch (or occasionally two or more concentric ditches), often accompanied by an external (or occasionally internal) bank. Mound and ditch may sometimes be separated by a berm. Use specific type where known.
ROUNDHOUSE	A circular or sub-circular dwelling, largely timber-built, although it may have a stone or earth wall base.
RUBBING STONE	A large stone used by cattle to rub up against and so scratch themselves.
RUNE INSCRIBED ROCK	A rock outcrop on which runes have been inscribed.
RUNE INSCRIBED STONE	A stone on which runes have been inscribed.
SETTLEMENT	A group of dwellings and associated buildings and structures.
SHEEP SHELTER	A structure or enclosure, usually in a remote or upland location, which provides shelter for sheep in severe weather conditions.
SHIELING HUT	A small dwelling of stone or turf, occupied on a seasonal basis by people tending animals on upland pastures.
SHORT CIST	A short rectangular or square cist. May contain a crouched inhumation burial or a cremation.
SOUTERRAIN	A subterranean or partly subterranean chamber or passage. Often associated with an above ground structure.
SQUARE BARROW	A burial monument comprising a small square ditched enclosure surrounding a central interment, which may be covered by a mound. Often visible as a cropmark.
SQUARE CAIRN	A square mound of stones, often bounded by a kerb, raised over a burial.
STANDING STONE	A stone that has been deliberately set upright in the ground. Use only for isolated stones. Otherwise use specific term where known.
STEPPING STONES	A line of stones placed in the bed of a river or stream, or on wet ground, to enable pedestrians to cross.
STOCK ENCLOSURE	An enclosure used to hold livestock.
STONE AXE FACTORY	A source where stone utilised for the manufacture of prehistoric non-flint stone artefacts, including axes, was obtained. Applied only to sources exploited during the Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age. Do not use for flint mining or knapping sites.
STONE CIRCLE	A circular or oval setting of spaced, usually freestanding, upright stones. More than one circle may be present, arranged concentrically.
STONE EXTRACTION SITE	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the extraction of stone. Includes preparation processes.
STONE QUARRY	An excavation from which stone for building is obtained by cutting, blasting etc.
STONE ROW	A single line, or two or more roughly parallel lines, of standing stones set at intervals along a common axis or series of axes.
STONE SETTING	An arrangement of two or more standing stones. Use specific term where known.
STRUCTURE	A construction of indeterminate function, either extant or implied by archaeological evidence. Use specific term where known.
TOWNSHIP	A group of dwellings, associated farm buildings and land, held by two or more joint tenants usually working the land communally.
WHEELHOUSE	A variant form of roundhouse, in which the roof was supported by internal stone piers radially disposed.