

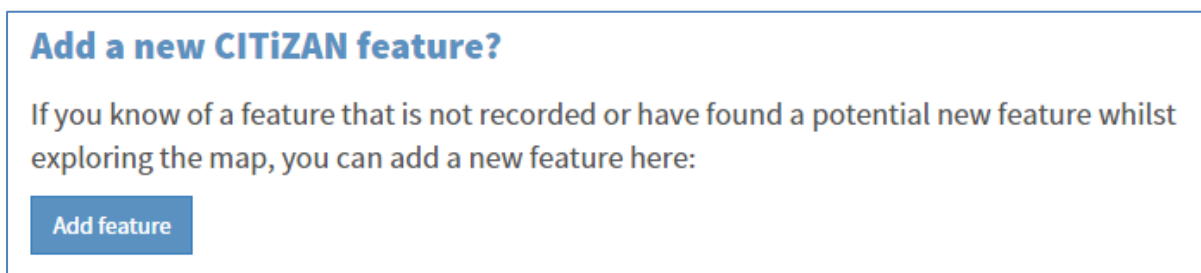
New features are being exposed all the time in England's intertidal and coastal regions, due to threats such as erosion, scour, or land slippage. These features can disappear as rapidly as they appear. New features can be easily added to the national CITiZAN dataset to help us all record and monitor our fragile heritage.

1. **Login** to your CITiZAN Surveyor account.

The [Login link](#) can be found at the top right of the CITiZAN website menu.



2. **Add a new CITiZAN feature** by clicking the button underneath the [interactive coastal map](#).




This will take you to the New CITiZAN Feature form.

3. **Fill in Feature Information** with as much detail as you can.

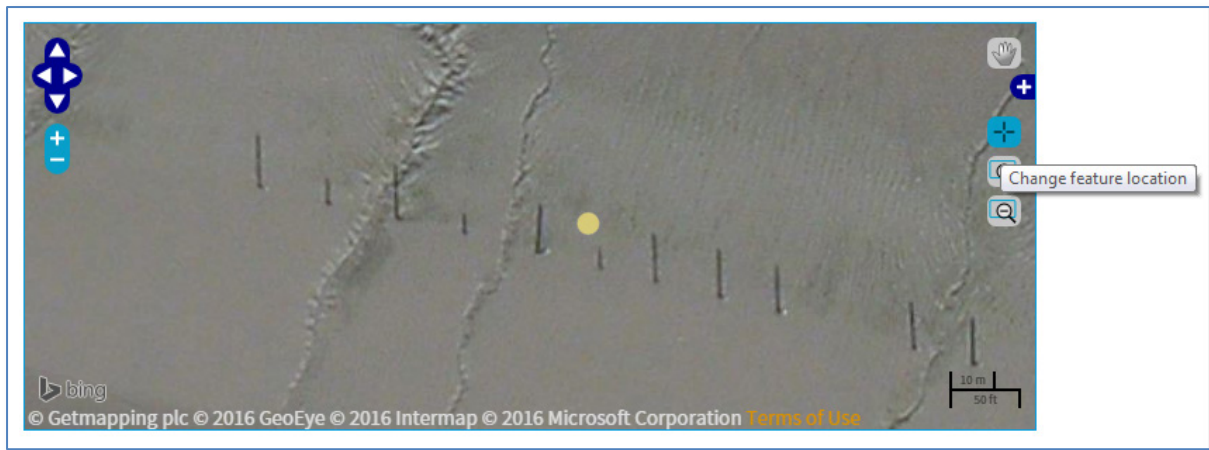
Those fields marked with an asterisk (*) are required.

If you need clarification of what information should go in each field, consult the list below:

- a. ***Feature name:** A descriptive name for the feature. This will be the name displayed when the new feature appears on the interactive coastal map.
- b. ***Location (Easting/Northing):**
 - i. If the British National Grid Easting/Northing of the feature is known, e.g. through GPS survey while on site, these can be typed into these fields manually and will create a point on the map.
 - ii. If they are not known, navigate to the location on the map. Select the crosshair tool  and click on the location of the feature. Easting/ Northing fields will be automatically generated from this point.
Use the satellite base layers to help locate the feature from the air.

LOCATING YOUR FEATURE

DID YOU KNOW... The satellite images used by Google and Bing maps may have been taken at different times of day. The differences in cast shadows may help you identify archaeological features remotely.



- c. ***Description:** A detailed, objective physical description of the feature as well as an interpretation of its use and context within the wider landscape, if known. This will be displayed when the new feature appears on the interactive coastal map.
- d. ***Periods:** tick the appropriate time period(s) when the feature was in use.
 Add any explanation of why these dates were chosen if you are unsure.
 If you select a date but are uncertain about it, you can tick 'uncertain' also.
 Write in any more-specific date information, e.g. specific periods (Mesolithic), known scientific dates for the feature (C14, dendrochronology), etc.
- e. **Specific date range:** earliest and latest dates, as a year, of when the feature was in use, if known. Years BC should be written with a - in front (e.g. 1000BC as -1000).
- f. ***Feature types:** select *at least one* appropriate type which describes your new feature. Features will primarily be a Monument or an Object. You do not have to select options for all three, unless appropriate.
 - i. The appropriate "broad term" should be selected from the dropdown menu. These may populate related "narrow" terms. Select one of these if appropriate.
 - ii. Lists of all broad and narrow terms is available in the appendices below. If you access this document digitally, you can search the PDF for the appropriate term for your feature, using your PDF reader's "Find" tool.
 - iii. **Monument:** a man-made or environmental feature, which can be a structure (built heritage) or buried heritage. See list in *Appendix 1*.
 - iv. **Evidence:** used to describe how a monument or object has been identified. See list in *Appendix 2*.
 - v. **Object:** Unlike a monument, these are usually portable man-made or environmental objects. See list in *Appendix 3*.
 - vi. The Monument, Evidence, and Object types are standardised and will help make CITiZAN data easy to integrate into the national heritage systems such as Historic England and the Historic Environment Record.
- g. **Height:** the height of the feature, if known.
 This should be recorded in metres AOD (metres above Ordnance Datum, at mean sea level). Use as many digits as appropriate to the level of accuracy of your height measurement.
- h. **Accessibility:** select one or more options which describe how accessible the feature is. Provide any comments which would help others reach the feature and re-identify it.

CITIZAN DATA QUALITY CHECKS

DID YOU KNOW... data moderation is carried out on a bi-weekly basis? If you can't see your feature on the map yet, check back in a day or two!

4. **Save changes** to the new feature by clicking the button at the bottom of the page.

Your new feature will now be submitted to our archaeologists for moderation. Once it has been signed off, it will be live on the CITIZAN interactive map.

5. **See a list of your records** by clicking the Your records link at the top right of the CITIZAN website menu.

All records of new features as well as feature update surveys you have created are listed here. These contain links to the individual record pages.

You can change your feature records or update surveys while they are pending.

They are finalised after they are moderated and published. Further edits can be made using the link on the bottom of the feature's record page.

The screenshot shows the CITIZAN website interface. At the top, the logo 'CITIZAN' is on the left, and 'Your account [Your records](#) Logout' is on the right. Below the logo is a navigation bar with links: INTERACTIVE COASTAL MAP, GET INVOLVED, EVENTS, RESOURCES, BLOG, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, and a search icon. The main content area is titled 'Your CITIZAN Records' and contains the following text: 'You can amend your Feature Surveys and Feature images while they are still pending i.e. before they are published.' Below this are four sections: 'Feature Edits' (you have no pending records, you have no published records), 'Feature Images' (you have no pending records, you have no published records), 'New features' (Pending: Line of revetments (81671), you have no published records), and 'Feature Update Surveys' (you have no pending records, you have no published records).

WHAT NEXT?

All features on the [interactive coastal map](#) can be edited by CITIZAN Surveyors. Update surveys can also be provided to add to the vital monitoring data of our coastal and intertidal heritage. [Navigate](#) to the feature you want to update, and [edit the original record](#) or [submit a Feature Update Survey](#).

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Anchorage (maritime)	-----	An area off the coast where ships anchor.
Animal product site	-----	Buildings or sites used in the production of items derived from the parts of animals not used for consumption.
Archaeological feature	-----	Use more specific term where known
Archaeological feature	Buried land surface	A former ground surface buried beneath an earthwork or other sequence of deposits (includes palaeosoils, turf lines).
Archaeological feature	Buried soil horizon	A surface interpreted as a buried cultivation layer, for example an agriculturally cultivated field.
Architectural fragment	-----	Use more specific term where known
Artefact scatter	-----	A spatially discrete scatter of mixed artefactual material found on the ground, seabed or riverbed which may have been deposited over time rather than resulting from one particular event. Index particular types where appropriate.
Artefact scatter	Flint Scatter	A spatially discrete, though sometimes extensive, scatter of flint artefacts recovered from the surface, e.g. by field walking, rather than from a particular archaeological context.
Artefact scatter	Lithic Scatter	A spatially discrete, though sometimes extensive, scatter of lithic artefacts recovered from the surface, e.g. by field walking, rather than from a particular archaeological context. Use particular types where appropriate.
Barrier	-----	An obstruction, usually manmade, which is used to restrict or prevent access to a settlement, building or area of land. Use more specific type where known.
Barrier	Wall	An enclosing structure composed of bricks, stones or similar materials, laid in courses. Use specific type where known.
Barrier	Retaining wall	A wall constructed for the purpose of confining or supporting a mass of earth or water.
Barrier	Retaining wall (revetment)	A wall or masonry construction built for the purpose of retaining or supporting a bank of earth, wall, rampart etc.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Bench mark	-----	Mark, usually consisting of a horizontal line above an arrow, cut by the Ordnance Survey as part of the survey of Britain and referenced to a known height above mean sea level.
Boundary	-----	The limit to an area as defined on a map or by a marker of some form, e.g. BOUNDARY WALL. Use specific type where known.
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.
Bridge	Arch bridge	A curved structural span, which is supported at the sides or ends. May vary in shape from the horizontal flat arch through semi-circular and semi elliptical forms.
Bridge	Beam bridge	A bridge in which the load is carried by a single beam, or beams, spanning the space between two supports.
Bridge	Cable stayed bridge	A bridge whose deck is directly supported from pylons by straight cables without vertical suspenders.
Bridge	Causeway bridge	A bridge, carrying a footpath or road, usually across marshy or waterlogged ground.
Bridge	Fortified bridge	A bridge, which is fortified at one or both ends.
Bridge	Girder bridge	A bridge supported by large beams or girders, originally of wood or iron, now usually of steel or reinforced concrete.
Bridge	Half through bridge	A bridge whose trusses or girders form parapets on either side of the deck.
Bridge	Inhabited bridge	A bridge on which dwellings or commercial premises have been built.
Bridge	Movable bridge	A type of bridge which has machinery and movable elements, e.g. to allow vessels to pass.
Bridge	Prefabricated bridge	A bridge manufactured from prefabricated sections.
Bridge	Suspension bridge	A bridge whose deck is hung from above by large cables, chains or pinned iron or steel bars hanging from towers.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Bridge	Temporary bridge	A type of bridge, which was designed for temporary use and then capable of being moved to another site. Use for temporary bridges, which have remained in situ since erection.
Bridge	Through bridge	A type of bridge, which completely encloses the traffic using it.
Bridge	Truss bridge	A bridge made up of many relatively small members joined together in a series of interconnecting triangles.
Building	Building	A structure with a roof to provide shelter from the weather for occupants or contents. Use specific type where known.
Carved stone	Carved stone	A stone (including standing stones, natural boulders and rock outcrops) decorated with carved motifs.
Causeway	Causeway	A road or pathway raised above surrounding low, wet or uneven ground.
Ceremonial mast	Ceremonial mast	The rigging mast of a sailing ship erected as a monument. Used for naval displays.
Chemical industry site	Chemical industry site	Sites for the manufacture of substances or items by controlled chemical reactions.
Chemical industry site	Chemical product site	Sites where controlled chemical reactions are employed to help manufacture domestic products.
Chemical industry site	Chemical production site	Sites used for the manufacture of chemicals used as the basis for complex chemical processes or products.
Chemical industry site	Salt store	Buildings incorporating a high degree of protection against damp for the bulk storage of salt.
Clothing industry site	-----	Buildings and sites associated with the manufacture of clothing.
Club	-----	A building used by an association of persons for social and recreational purposes or for the promotion of some common object.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Club	Rowing club	A building used as a social venue by people interested in, and involved with, the sport of rowing. An area of the building may be used for the storage of canoes, sculls etc. Often situated by a river.
Club	Sailing club	A building used as a social venue by people interested in, and involved with, the sport of sailing. Often situated by a MARINA.
Coastal defence site	-----	Sites, buildings and structures for the defence of the coastline from sea and air invasion.
Coastguard station	-----	A building or group of buildings situated close to the sea used by coastguards to enable them to monitor the coastline.
Construction debris	-----	Debris consisting of excess construction material used in the building of a nearby site or structure. If unsure of whether debris is from construction or demolition, index with both terms.
Craft industry site	-----	Site of small-scale industrial production often involving hand work and craft skills.
Crane	-----	A large, metal or wooden structure, used for raising, lowering and moving heavy objects. Use more specific type where known.
Crane	Cantilever Crane	A crane consisting of a lattice girder carried on a lattice tower forming a T-shaped structure. A hoist is carried along the girder by a 'crab', enabling the crane to perform a variety of tasks e.g. loading/unloading of ships.
Crane	Derrick	A structure consisting of a vertical mast and a horizontal boom operated by cables on a separate engine or motor. Used for hoisting and moving heavy loads or objects.
Crane	Floating crane	A dockyard crane permanently mounted on a lighter.
Crane	Gantry crane	A crane mounted on a large metal gantry, used for the lifting of large-scale building materials, etc.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Crane	Jib crane	A crane with a projecting arm; usually one that can be raised and lowered.
Crane	Luffing crane	A crane in which, during any alteration of radius, an automatic device causes the load to move horizontally.
Crane	Moving crane	A crane, which is driven by a petrol or diesel engine and travels on either crawler tracks or rubber tyres.
Crane	Overhead crane	A hoist suspended from a girder within the roof of a building or workshop.
Crane	Travelling crane	A crane, located in an engineering workshop or similar establishment, which can be moved on rails and thus used anywhere within the workshop.
Crane	Treadwheel crane	A crane powered by a tread wheel and used for lifting and lowering, dating from the Roman period. Also used in later periods to assist on building sites, at mines and in ports.
Crane	Wall crane	A small crane fixed to the wall of a warehouse or similar building.
Custom house	-----	An office, particularly at a seaport, at which customs are collected.
Customs lookout	-----	A building or site from which a watch can be kept to prevent the illegal import/export of goods.
Dock and harbour installation	-----	Excludes terms specific to MARINE CONSTRUCTION SITE.
Dock and harbour installation	Boat house	A house or shelter for the storage and/or launching of boats.
Dock and harbour installation	Boat store	A place where boats are stored.
Dock and harbour installation	Buoy store	A building used to store navigational buoys.
Dock and harbour installation	Caisson	Floatable vessel used as a floodgate in docks.
Dock and harbour installation	Capstan	An apparatus around which cables or hawsers are wound for hoisting anchors, lifting weights, etc.
Dock and harbour installation	Capstan house	A small building housing a mechanism used for winding a cable.
Dock and harbour installation	Dock	An artificial area of open water enclosed by masonry and fitted with dock gates in which ships can be repaired, loaded/unloaded or berthed.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Dock and harbour installation	Dock basin	An open area of water, usually artificial and enclosed by dock gates or locks, lined with wharves, warehouses and berths to enable vessels to load and unload.
Dock and harbour installation	Dock floor	The bottom of a dock.
Dock and harbour installation	Dock sill	Horizontal masonry or timberwork at the entrance to a dock.
Dock and harbour installation	Dockyard railway	A railway at a dockyard used for the transportation of goods to and from the dockside.
Dock and harbour installation	Dolphin	A cluster of piles for mooring a vessel.
Dock and harbour installation	Fairlead	A pulley block and metal ring used to guide a line or rope and cause it to run easily without chafing.
Dock and harbour installation	Floating Roadway	A section of roadway attached at one end to a harbour or dockside and ending at a landing stage, rising and falling with the tide, for the loading and unloading of vehicles and pedestrians.
Dock and harbour installation	Harbour	A sheltered port for ships.
Dock and harbour installation	Keel block	One of a line of blocks on the floor of a building slip on which the keel of the ship to be constructed is laid. Also used in dry docks to rest a ship when a dock is pumped dry.
Dock and harbour installation	Marina	A dock or basin, often inland, used for mooring yachts and other small pleasure craft.
Dock and harbour installation	Mooring block	Block: often made of concrete, to secure smaller maritime craft. Many were made during the Second World War to secure craft, which were to be used in the D-Day landings.
Dock and harbour installation	Mooring bollard	A post to which ropes are attached to secure vessels at a landing place.
Dock and harbour installation	Port	A settlement area that combines a harbour and terminal facilities at the interface between land and water transportation systems.
Dock and harbour installation	Promenade	A place for strolling, public walks, etc. Usually associated with coastal resorts.
Drying house	-----	A building used to aid in the drying of goods, for example, by means of flowing air.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Dwelling	-----	Places of residence.
Dwelling	House	A building for human habitation, especially a dwelling place. Use more specific type where known.
Dwelling	House (houseboat)	A boat roofed over and fitted up as a home for living in permanently or temporarily.
Dwelling	House (maritime house)	The residences of people associated with the sea.
Dwelling	House (transport workers house)	The residences of people involved in transport work.
Dwelling	House (waterworks cottage)	A house occupied by an employee of a waterworks. Usually found in association with a pumping station or waterworks
Eating and drinking establishment	-----	For commercial or non-commercial use. See narrow terms in each class.
Eating and drinking establishment	Licensed premises	Establishments authorized to sell or allow the consumption of alcoholic liquors on their premises.
Engineering industry site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the engineering industry.
Feature	-----	Areas of indeterminate function.
Feature	Linear feature	A length of straight, curved, or angled earthwork or crop mark of uncertain date or function.
Feature	Natural feature	Use only for natural features mistakenly assumed to be archaeological or natural features with archaeological significance.
Feature	Natural feature (submarine forest)	A forest killed by rising sea level. Nowadays only tree stumps survive.
Ferry crossing	-----	A route across a river, or lake. Use only for small inland ferries and index with LANDING POINT/STAGE/STEPS or PIER where known.
Figurehead	-----	A carving, often a bust or full-length figure, originally found above a ship's cutwater. Use as an external feature only.
Findspot	-----	The approximate locations at which stray finds of artefacts were found. Index with object name.
Fishing site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the farming of fish.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Fishing site	Eel trap	A device with a funnel-shaped entrance designed for catching eels.
Fishing site	Fish farm	A farm with a pond, river, lake or tanks where fish are kept and bred for commercial purposes.
Fishing site	Fishery	An area where fish are naturally present, e.g. part of a river.
Fishing site	Fishery (fish trap)	A device for catching fish, sometimes a fence or enclosure of stakes made in a river, harbour, etc.
Fishing site	Net making site	A building or room where nets are made
Fishing site	Oyster beds	A place where oysters are bred for consumption.
Floor	-----	A layer of stone, brick or boards, etc., on which people tread. Use broader site type where known.
Food and drink industry site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the large-scale production, processing and preserving of food and drink.
Food and drink industry site	Brewing and malting site	Buildings and structures associated with the process of brewing and malting
Food and drink industry site	Food preserving site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the preserving of food.
Food and drink industry site	Food processing site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the processing of foodstuffs.
Fortification	-----	A usually permanent defensive work. Use specific type where known.
Fortification	Blockhouse	A detached fort covering a strategic point.
Fuel production site	-----	Includes sites associated with extraction.
Fuel production site	Oil works	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the retrieval, refining, processing and storage of petroleum oil.
Funerary site	-----	Site types normally or frequently associated with burials, which in some instances may have had solely religious or ritual functions.
Hard standing	-----	A purpose-built area of hard material of indeterminate use.
Hemp store	-----	A building used for the storage of rope made from the fibrous stems of the hemp plant.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Industrial building	-----	Any building designed or adapted to accommodate trades and manufacturing activity. Use more specific site where known.
Industrial building	Factory	A building or complex, housing powered machinery and employing a large workforce for manufacturing purposes. Use specific monument type where known.
Industrial building	Mill	A factory used for processing raw materials. Use more specific mill type where known. See also TEXTILE MILL, for more narrow terms.
Industrial building	Works	Usually a complex of buildings for the processing of raw materials. Use specific type where known.
Industrial building	Workshop	A building or room used for small-scale manufacture. Use more specific term where possible.
Industrial site	-----	An area or defined space believed to have been used for trades and/or manufacturing activity. Only use when evidence for more specific site type is lacking.
Industrial site	Refinery	An industrial building, plant or site where crude substances, such as sugar, metal, oil etc., are purified or refined.
Island	-----	A piece of land, sometimes man-made, completely surrounded by water.
Island	Eyot	A small island, especially within a river.
Lake	-----	A large body of water surrounded by land.
Land reclamation	-----	An area of land, which has been drained or cleared for habitation and/or cultivation.
Land use site	-----	Areas of land used primarily for agriculture. See also GARDENS, PARKS AND URBAN SPACES.
Land use site	Marsh	A low-lying area of land that is usually waterlogged at all times and is flooded in wet weather.
Landing point	-----	A place where vessels can land passengers and goods.
Landing point	Berth	A place where a ship lies at a wharf. Use specific type where known.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Landing point	Hard	A firm beach or foreshore used for landing and loading of ships and other vessels. In more recent times hard's have been reinforced with concrete.
Landing point	Jetty	A mole or pier-like structure situated at the entrance of a harbour, or running out into lake or the sea, so as to defend the harbour or coast.
Landing point	Landing house	A house to receive boat landings.
Landing point	Landing pier	A pier where passengers can embark and disembark and goods can be transferred to and from vessels.
Landing point	Landing stage	A platform, sometimes floating, for the landing of passengers and goods from vessels.
Landing point	Landing steps	Steps found at a landing point.
Landing point	Pier	A structure of iron or wood, open below, running out into the sea and used as a promenade and landing stage.
Landing point	Quay	An artificial paved bank or solid landing place built parallel to, or projecting out from, the shoreline to serve in the loading and unloading of vessels.
Landing point	Staith	A waterside depot for coals brought from the collieries for shipment, furnished with staging and chutes for loading vessels.
Landing point	Wharf	A large wooden structure built alongside the water's edge where ships may lie for unloading.
Layer	-----	An archaeological unit of soil in a horizontal plane, which may seal features or be cut through by other features.
Layer	Demolition layer	A layer underneath the topsoil containing rubble or fragments of building material, e.g. mortar, tile, flint.
Layer	Occupation layer	A layer of remains left by a single culture, from which the culture can be dated or identified.
Machinery	-----	Apparatus used for applying a mechanical force, or to perform a particular function. Use more specific type where known.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Marine construction site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the construction and repair of ships and boats.
Marine construction site	Ballast pond	A water-filled hole used for the disposal of aggregate originally used as ballast in ships.
Marine construction site	Boat yard	A place where boats are built and stored.
Marine construction site	Chain works	A site where wrought iron or steel chains were manufactured.
Marine construction site	Dockyard	An enclosure in which ships are built and repaired, and all sorts of ships' stores are brought together.
Marine construction site	Dry dock	A stone-faced enclosure, with entrance closed by a floatable caisson or by gates, which can be pumped dry for inspection, maintenance, or repair of the hull or underwater fittings of a ship or ships.
Marine construction site	Half tide dock	A dock with gates, which open for access for some hours before and after high water.
Marine construction site	Hatchelling house	A workshop for combining flax or hemp as a preparatory stage of rope making.
Marine construction site	Marine engineering works	Specialized engineering workshop particularly for the production of marine engines or other large components of ships.
Marine construction site	Marine engineering works (anchor works)	A building or site used for the production of anchors.
Marine construction site	Marine engineering works (fabrication shed)	Covered area for making large engineered constructions such as sections of ships or bridges.
Marine construction site	Marine engineering works (gridiron)	A heavy framework of parallel beams used to support a ship in dock.
Marine construction site	Marine engineering works (plate rack)	A storage rack for sections of steel plate used in the construction of ships.
Marine construction site	Marine workshop	A craft or repair workshop in a boat yard, harbour or naval dockyard
Marine construction site	Mast pond	A pond with underwater arches where the poles for masts were stored to prevent them from drying and splitting.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Marine construction site	Masting sheers	A pair of SHEER LEGS mounted on shore or on a SHEER HULK, used as a crane to hoist a mast and lower it into place on a ship.
Marine construction site	Seaplane Factory	A factory where seaplanes are manufactured.
Marine construction site	Sheer hulk	An old ship hull used as a base for lifting tackle.
Marine construction site	Sheer legs	A structure comprising two upright spars, joined at the top to form a triangle, with a hoisting tackle suspended from the apex. Used to lift cargo or other weights.
Marine construction site	Ship breakers yard	Place where ships and boats are dismantled.
Marine construction site	Ship repair works	A site containing slipways and associated buildings used specifically for the repair of ships and larger ocean-going craft.
Marine construction site	Shipyards	A place where boats or ships are built or repaired.
Marine construction site	Wet dock	A large, watertight enclosure in which the water is maintained at the high-tide level so that vessels remain constantly afloat in them.
Maritime office	-----	A building from where marine operations are directed.
Maritime office	Custom house	An office, particularly at a seaport, at which customs are collected.
Maritime office	Dockmasters office	An administrative building used by the official in charge of a dock or harbour.
Maritime office	Excise office	A government office used for the collecting of excise tax/duty.
Maritime office	Naval office	A building used for a variety of administrative purposes, usually at a naval dockyard.
Maritime office	Pilot office	An office used by a qualified pilot, expert in ship-handling and with local knowledge, who assists the captain or master to take a vessel in or out of a harbour or through narrow waters.
Maritime office	Port authority office	The office of the body controlling a harbour and docks.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Marker post	-----	A post, made of wood, metal or other material, erected to mark a particular spot in the landscape. Can be used for various reasons such as measurement, calibration etc.
Marker stone	-----	A stone erected to mark a particular spot in the landscape. Can be used for various reasons.
Market	-----	An open space or covered building in which cattle, goods, etc., are displayed for sale.
Market	Fish market	A market where fish is sold.
Midden	-----	A refuse heap.
Midden	Shell midden	A refuse heap of discarded shells.
Military coastal defences	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the defence of the coastline from foreign invasion.
Military installation	-----	A site and associated buildings used by the military for various purposes. Use more specific term.
Military observation site	-----	Buildings, structures and sites for the detection of encroaching enemy forces.
Mineral extraction site	-----	Sites where minerals are extracted from the ground.
Mineral extraction site	Salt production site	Sites, buildings or structures associated with the entire process of salt production.
Mineral extraction site	Sand and gravel extraction site	Sites associated with the extraction from the ground of sand and gravel.
Mission hall	-----	A building used for meetings and worship by a religious community trying to propagate its faith in an area.
Mission hall	Seamens mission	A building usually associated with a port or dock, where seamen could get a meal and a cheap room. Often established by religious groups for the moral betterment of seamen.
Moat	-----	A wide ditch surrounding a building usually filled with water. Use for moated sites, not defensive moats. Use with relevant site type where known, e.g. MANOR HOUSE, GARDEN, etc.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Naval college	-----	A shore establishment for the teaching of maritime theory and practical skills.
Navigation aid	-----	Buildings, sites and structures used by mariners for purposes of navigation.
Navigation aid	Buoy	A floating, fixed marker used to indicate to a navigator a sea area to approach or avoid.
Navigation aid	Coast light	A beacon used for coastal navigation. Many date from the Medieval period.
Navigation aid	Coastguard station	A building or group of buildings situated close to the sea used by coastguards to enable them to monitor the coastline.
Navigation aid	Coastguard tower	A tower used as a watchtower by the coastguard. Often, though not always, built as part of a Coastguard Station.
Navigation aid	Fog horn	A structure found on lighthouses, piers, etc., capable of emitting a loud noise to warn shipping in foggy weather.
Navigation aid	Landmark tower	A prominent structure situated on land specifically as a guide to navigation or warning to sailors.
Navigation aid	Lifeboat station	A building designed to house a lifeboat, usually with a stone ramp to launch the boat into the sea.
Navigation aid	Lighthouse	A tower or structure, with a powerful light or lights at the top, usually erected at an important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the warning and guidance of mariners, but can also be erected inland for the guidance of travellers.
Navigation aid	Lookout	A building or site from which a lookout can be kept.
Palaeochannel	-----	The course or channel of a river or stream preserved as a geological feature.
Paper industry site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the production and use of paper.
Parish boundary	-----	The limit line of a parish.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Pavilion	-----	A light, sometimes ornamental structure in a garden, park or place of recreation, used for entertainment or shelter. Use specific type where known.
Pile	-----	Component: Use wider site type where known.
Pipeline	-----	A conduit or pipes, used primarily for conveying petroleum from oil wells to a refinery, or for supplying water to a town or district, etc.
Place of worship	-----	A place where appropriate acts, rites and ceremonies are performed to honour or revere a supernatural being, power or holy entity. Use specific type where known.
Place of worship	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
Place of worship	Church	A building used for public Christian worship. Use more specific type where known.
Place of worship	Church (seamens church)	A place of worship specifically for mariners and their families.
Platform	-----	Unspecified. Use specific type where known.
Post alignment	-----	An alignment of posts or postholes of unknown function
Power generation site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the generation and transmission of power.
Power generation site	Animal power site	Buildings and structures associated with the use of animals to generate power.
Power generation site	Coal gas structure	Buildings and structures associated with the production, processing and storage of coal gas.
Power generation site	Electricity production site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the production of electricity.
Power generation site	Engine house	A building housing an engine. Use specific type where known.
Power generation site	Hydraulic power site	Buildings and structures associated with the creation and use of hydraulic power.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Power generation site	Power house	Building for domestic or small scale unspecified power generation.
Power generation site	Steam power production site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the production and use of steam power.
Power generation site	Water power production site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the production and use of waterpower.
Power generation site	Wind power site	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the production and use of wind power.
Rubbish pit	-----	A pit where domestic waste material is deposited.
Ship chandlery	-----	A commercial premises supplying ships with provisions.
Shipwreck grave	-----	Graves known to be of shipwreck victims buried close to their site of discovery, as was customary until the 19th century, rather than in consecrated ground.
Shop	-----	A house or building where goods are made or prepared and displayed for sale and sold. Use more specific type where known.
Sign	-----	A board, wall painting or other structure displaying advice, giving information or directions
Stake alignment	-----	An alignment of stakes or stake holes of unknown function
Street furniture	-----	Structures erected on or near a public highway.
Street furniture	Bench	A long seat usually made of stone or wood, with or without a back.
Street furniture	Bollard	A wooden, stone or iron post for securing things to or for preventing vehicular access to pedestrianized areas.
Street furniture	Boot scraper	A small metal bar for the cleaning of dirty footwear before entering a house, etc.
Street furniture	Cannon	A large mounted gun, now disused and placed in a prominent position as a piece of street furniture or as a "feature".
Street furniture	Cannon bollard	A bollard made from, or in the form of, a cannon barrel.
Street furniture	Duty post	A boundary marker for the payment of tax or duty.
Street furniture	Flagpole	A freestanding staff upon which a flag is hung.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Street furniture	Inn sign	A decorated, hanging sign, bearing the name and also often a pictorial representation of the inn or public house to which it is attached.
Street furniture	Milestone	A post or pillar set up alongside a road to mark the miles from or to a place.
Street furniture	Notice board	A large board often attached to the side of a building, on which advertisements can be displayed. Use for external structures only.
Street furniture	Road sign	A sign, often mounted on a post next to a roadside, giving directions or other instructions.
Street furniture	Sculpture	A figurative or abstract design in the round or in relief, made by chiselling stone, carving wood, modelling clay, casting metal, or similar processes.
Street furniture	Sewer ventilation pipe	A tall, hollow pipe, usually cast-iron, resembling a lamppost. Used to ventilate sewer systems.
Street furniture	Trough	A narrow, open container, usually where food or water for animals is put. Use specific type where known.
Street furniture	Village sign	A decorative emblem stating the name of a village or town and depicting aspects of the place's history or culture. Most signs are mounted on a post and usually erected in a central position near the church or village green.
Structure	-----	A construction of unknown function, either extant or implied by archaeological evidence. If known, use more specific type.
Swannery	-----	A place where swans are bred and reared.
Textile industry site	-----	Includes all stages of production process of textiles, e.g. wool, cotton, linen, etc., and textile products.
Textile industry site	Rope manufacturing site	Buildings and structures associated with the manufacture of rope.
Textile industry site	Sailmaking works	A building or site where boat sails are manufactured from processed cloth.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Victualling Yard	-----	A complex of buildings with the purpose of providing and storing food and drink supplies (esp. for the navy).
Warehouse	-----	A building or part of a building used for the storage of goods or merchandise. Use more specific type where known.
Waste disposal site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with the disposal of domestic and industrial waste.
Water regulation installation	-----	Buildings, structures and sites for regulating the flow of water.
Water regulation installation	Balance beam	The horizontal beam on a lock gate.
Water regulation installation	Barrage	A manmade barrier built across a river in order to increase the depth of water.
Water regulation installation	Culvert	A drainage structure that extends across and beneath roadways, canals or embankments.
Water regulation installation	Dock gate	A gate used to seal the entrance to a dock to prevent water escaping from a wet dock or entering a dry dock.
Water regulation installation	Drainage System	A system of artificial or natural drains and ditches used to drain off surplus water.
Water regulation installation	Flood defences	Manmade constructions used to prevent water flooding the surrounding area. Often taking the form of a bank or wall but may be more elaborate e.g. the Thames Barrier.
Water regulation installation	Gauge house	A building on a river or canal in which the water levels are controlled.
Water regulation installation	Lock	A section of the water channel on a canal or river shut off above and below by lock gates provided with sluices to let the water out and in, and thus raise or lower boats from one level to another. Use more specific type where known.
Water regulation installation	Lock chamber	The space enclosed between the gates and sidewalls of a lock.
Water regulation installation	Lock gate	A large wooden gate, positioned at either end of a canal or river lock, equipped with sluices to let water through.
Water regulation installation	Lock sill	The masonry beneath a lock gate, sometimes projecting several feet from the gate.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Water regulation installation	Pumping station	A waterworks pumping station.
Water regulation installation	Sewer inspection chamber	A chamber attached to the sewer of a building to facilitate the removal of any blockage.
Water regulation installation	Sluice	A dam, which can be raised or lowered to regulate the flow of water.
Water regulation installation	Sluice gate	The gate of a sluice, which can be opened or shut to let out or retain the water.
Water regulation installation	Sluice house	A building containing machinery for operating sluices.
Water regulation installation	Soakaway	A pit filled with rubble, etc., into which rain or wastewater flows in order to disperse into the surrounding soil.
Water regulation installation	Spillway	A channel carrying overflow water past a dam. Early 19th century onwards.
Water regulation installation	Tidal basin	A basin or harbour, which is accessible or navigable only at high tide.
Water regulation installation	Tidal door	A gate which allows water to pass into a dock, etc., at flood tide, and by which it is retained during the ebb tide.
Water regulation installation	Tidal lock	A double lock placed between tidal water and a canal, etc.
Water regulation installation	Tide gauge	An instrument for measuring and indicating the height of tide.
Water regulation installation	Training wall (water regulation)	A wall structure built to direct a current into the desired channel in a harbour, river etc.
Water regulation installation	Water meter house	A building in which apparatus measuring the amount of water supplied/used is housed.
Water storage site	-----	Sites and structures associated with the storage of water and wastewater.
Water storage site	Water tank	A receptacle for the storage of water.
Water supply site	-----	Site and structures associated with the supply of clean water.
Water supply site	Pump	A machine used to raise and move water and other liquids, compress gases, etc. Use more specific type where known.
Water supply site	Pump house	A small pumping station.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Water transport site	-----	Buildings, sites and structures associated with water transport.
Water transport site	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.
Water transport site	Barge bed	A foreshore structure to prevent barges from sinking in the river mud. Made by placing chalk on fascines of brushwood, which is in some cases retained by a timber revetment.
Water transport site	Boat lift	A structure used for the lifting of boats and other watercraft.
Water transport site	Ferry crossing	A route across a river, or lake. Use only for small inland ferries and index with LANDING POINT/STAGE/STEPS or PIER where known.
Water transport site	Slipway	A structure inclined towards the water on which a ship may be built or lowered into the water.
Water transport site	Staunch	A lock or a dam in a river.
Water transport site	Toll board	A sign, situated near a road or bridge, indicating a toll.
Water transport site	Tow path	A path running by the side of a canal or navigable river for use in towing vessels.
Water transport site	Water gate	A gate leading to water, either a river or the sea. Used as a means of supplying castles, for example, with goods brought by water transport.
Water transport site	Weir	A dam constructed on the reaches of a canal or navigable river designed to retain the water and to regulate its flow.
Watercraft	-----	A boat, ship or other vessel either whole or in part. Watercraft often survive as commemorative monuments or have been reused as floating restaurants, museums, hotels etc.
Wayside pump	-----	A water pump situated at the side of a road or track for use by travellers and their animals.
Weather vane	-----	A vane usually combined with crossed rods to show the four compass points. Used to indicate the direction of the wind.

Appendix 1: List of Monument Types - Broad and Narrow

Monument Type - Broad	Monument Type - Narrow	Monument Description
Whaling station	-----	A building or site where the carcasses of whales were butchered and rendered into by products such as oil, fenk and whalebone.
Winch house	-----	A building housing a winching mechanism.
Windmill	-----	A tower-like structure of wood or brick with a wooden cap and sails, which are driven around by the wind producing power to work the internal machinery. Use with product type where known.
Wreck	-----	The remains of a vessel, which has either sunk or suffered structural damage to the extent where it can no longer function.

Appendix 2: List of Evidence Types - Broad and Narrow

Evidence Type - Broad	Evidence Type - Narrow	Evidence Description
Architectural component	-----	Monument whose existence is inferred from the traces of architectural features. E.g. include shadow marks on building walls or beams, pillars, floors incorporated into a later structure, suggesting the existence of an earlier building.
Botanical feature	-----	A monument composed of plants or trees, which are still extant. Especially relevant for park and garden features. For example tree avenue, orchard, rose garden and lawn.
Building	-----	Monument with a roof and walls or evidence of these.
Building	Demolished building	A monument previously consisting of a built structure, but which has been demolished, such that only a ground plan and foundations or similar are thought to remain. Where all below ground traces have also been removed use DESTROYED MONUMENT.
Building	Extant	Monument with roof or walls intact or substantially intact, significant survival of original features, even if building no longer in use for original function.
Building	Ruined	Monument visible as substantial above ground remains, retaining evidence of architecture and materials, with walls partially or completely intact but with roof and interior walls substantially or completely destroyed.
Destroyed monument	-----	All physical evidence for a monument has certainly been completely destroyed (allowing no future reinvestigation) by activity implying substantial ground disturbance. E.g. quarrying, road cutting, or natural disaster, erosion, acts of God etc.
Excavated feature	-----	Feature visible following archaeological excavation
Find	-----	Monument whose existence is indicated by the discovery of isolated artefacts or an artefact scatter. E.g. a scatter of roofing tiles indicating the presence of a building. Use narrow terms where circumstances of discovery are known.

Appendix 2: List of Evidence Types - Broad and Narrow

Evidence Type - Broad	Evidence Type - Narrow	Evidence Description
Find	Artefact scatter	A distribution of artefacts indicating the presence of former presence of a monument.
Find	Stratified	A Monument whose presence is inferred from artefacts found in stratified below ground deposits, as distinct from surface collection or chance finds.
Find	Unstratified	Monument whose presence is inferred by discovery of unstratified artefacts, for instance in plough soil.
Implied evidence	-----	Not to be used for indexing. Broad term to assist retrieval of all monuments where non-physical evidence is recorded.
Modified surface	-----	A monument where the evidence that defines the type of the monument derives from the nature of surface markings. Examples include graffiti on quarry walls.
Structure	-----	Man-made building, edifice or construction of assembled material parts.
Structure	Demolished	A monument consisting of a built structure, but which has been demolished so that only a ground plan and foundations, or similar, are thought to remain. Where all below ground traces have also been removed use DESTROYED MONUMENT.
Structure	Extant	Man-made roofless edifice or construction which is intact or substantially intact, with significant survival of original features, even if no longer serving original intended function.
Structure	Moved	A man-made construction or object (such as a gravestone), which has been moved from its original site either through active human intervention or natural processes such as erosion. For buildings, which have been moved, use MOVED BUILDING.
Structure	Ruined	Man-made, roofless edifice or construction visible as substantial aboveground remains retaining evidence of architecture and materials, but which has been substantially destroyed.

Appendix 2: List of Evidence Types - Broad and Narrow

Evidence Type - Broad	Evidence Type - Narrow	Evidence Description
Surface deposit	-----	A deposit that forms the ground surface (when the evidence is collected), particularly a hard surface such as a floor or road.
Uncertain evidence	-----	Current recorded information does not give the evidence for a monument, or the information is regarded as unreliable.
Vessel	-----	A maritime monument where the remains of a vessel are known to exist but where no detailed information is available.
Vessel	Buried	A maritime monument where the vessel remains are buried in the seabed.
Vessel	Coherent	A maritime monument where the hull structure and fabric of a vessel remain wholly or mainly intact.
Vessel	Collapsed	A maritime monument where the fabric of a vessel has collapsed, leaving the hull structure flat on the seabed but not widely dispersed.
Vessel	Intact	A maritime monument where the hull of a vessel is mostly in one piece, with large pieces of the superstructure intact.
Vessel	Scattered	A maritime monument where the remains of a vessel are scattered over a wide area.
Wreckage	-----	The fragmentary or substantial remains of a vehicle or aircraft. Where recovered from excavation double index with SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT.

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Animal remains	-----	The remains of any part of any animal. Use specific term where possible.
Animal remains	Butchered animal remains	Animal remains bearing evidence, such as knife marks on bones, that they were slaughtered and used for food.
Animal remains	Invertebrate remains	Remains of one of the groups of animals characterized as lacking any form of backbone or spinal column. E.g. Bryozoan remains: Remains of Bryozoa, which are small animals, usually marine, that form colonies producing coral-like skeletons or jelly-like masses; Echinoderm Remains: Remains of the group of animals characterized as being radially symmetrical in form, such as sea urchins, sea cucumbers and starfish; Mollusca remains: Marine Mollusca remains (mussel shell, oyster shell), Non marine Mollusca remains (land snail)
Animal remains	Vertebrate remains	Remains of any of the groups of animals characterized by having a bony or cartilaginous spinal column (backbone) and a well developed brain. E.g. Amphibian, Bird, Fish, Human, Mammal and reptile.
Architectural fragment	-----	Fragments of a structure, usually material that has been worked.
Architectural fragment	Brick	An oblong mass of hardened clay or mud, used in building. E.g. Fire brick: A brick made of clay which is difficult to fuse, used in boilers and fireplaces.
Architectural fragment	Ceramic	A construction material made by the firing or baking of clay. E.g. Terracotta: A hard, unglazed earthenware, characteristically reddish-brown in colour, used in decoration and construction.
Architectural fragment	Daub	An earth based plaster the mixture of which may contain clay, dung, straw, lime putty, sand or horsehair.
Architectural fragment	Roof slate	A thin rectangular piece of stone of a type that splits into a thin flat piece used as a roofing material.

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Architectural fragment	Structural timber	A substantial piece of timber which is part of, and integral to, the structure of a building.
Architectural fragment	Tile	A slab which can be decorated, shaped, hollow etc. Used for a variety of purposes in construction. E.g. Floor tile: A tile used within a floor; Roof tile: A tile designed for use as a roofing material.
Boundary marker	-----	An indicator of the extent of an area of land.
Boundary marker	Property marker	An indicator of the extent and or ownership of a property.
By-product	-----	A secondary or incidental product of a process.
By-product	Briquetage	A collective name for the pans and fire bars used in the making of salt through evaporation.
By-product	Manufacturing debris	The remains of a manufacturing process. E.g. Bone working debris: Debris resulting from the manufacture of tools and other artefacts from bone., Casting waste: Waste products ensuing from the casting process., Glass working debris: The debris resulting from the production of glass(gall, moyle).
By-product	Tool by-product	A by-product created during the manufacture of a tool. E.g. Burin spall: A narrow flake which is the by-product of making a burin; Debitage: Waste flakes and cores produced in the manufacture of stone implements. (core, flake); Microburin: A by-product of the production of microliths.
By-product	Waste	Any by-product which cannot be reused.
Cutting equipment	-----	Equipment used primarily to cut, slice, chop etc., using an implement with one or more sharp edges.

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Cutting equipment	Axehead	The cutting or chopping part of an axe. E.g. Core axehead: A stone axe in which the surface is fully covered by negative removals. Core axes may be made on flakes and have part of the flake's original surface but this cannot be part of the edge otherwise use FLAKED AXE; Flaked axehead: An axehead of flint or other stone commonly used for Neolithic types; Polished axehead: An axehead of flint or other stone, commonly used for Neolithic types; Tranchet axehead: A chisel ended flaked axehead common in the Mesolithic.
Cutting equipment	Backed Bladelet	A small stone blade with one edge blunted.
Cutting equipment	Blade	A struck piece of flint or other stone where the length is at least twice the width. E.g. Backed blade: A stone blade with one edge blunted; Crested blade: A flint blade with negative impressions of removals on one side of the dorsal surface, creating a crest. These constitute part of a previously worked striking platform or result from preparing the flaked surface on a core before detaching flakes or blades.
Cutting equipment	Chopper	A unifacially worked early stone tool.
Cutting equipment	Flake	A flake of stone struck from the core where the length is less than twice the width. E.g. Retouched flake: A flake that has had small flakes removed to blunt, sharpen, refine the outline or prepare the edge of the tool.
Cutting equipment	Handaxe	A tool of flint or other stone, usually worked bifacially, and thought to be a fairly general purpose tool.
Cutting equipment	Grinding equipment	Equipment used in the grinding of cereal to produce foodstuffs. E.g. Pestle: A tool for pounding or grinding; Quern: A stone for grinding grain. (Beehive quern, Rotary quern, Saddle quern)

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Cutting equipment	Lithic implement	<p>Knapped or ground stone/flint tool where the specific type is unknown. Use more specific type where known. E.g. Core axehead: A stone axe in which the surface is fully covered by negative removals. Core axes may be made on flakes and have part of the flake's original surface but this cannot be part of the edge otherwise use FLAKED AXE. (Source: SARC); Flaked axehead: An axehead of flint or other stone commonly used for Neolithic types; Microlith: A very small flint or other stone tool. (Lanceolate microlith: A microlith retouched to a point, usually with oblique retouch. They are synonymous with 'obliquely blunted points' of the English Mesolithic. (Source: SARC); Lunate microlith: A microlith retouched to a half moon or crescent shape. (Source: SARC); Rectangle microlith: A microlith retouched to a rectangular shape. (Source: SARC); Rhomboid microlith: A microlith retouched to a thomboid shape. (Source: SARC); Trapeze microlith: A microlith retouched to a trapezium shape. (Source: SARC); Triangular microlith: A microlith retouched to a triangular shape. They can be sub-divided into scalene and isosceles triangles. (Source: SARC)</p>
Cutting equipment	Scraper (tool)	<p>A flake or blade with retouch along one or more edges. E.g. End scraper: A flint blade with retouch on one or both ends. (Concave end scraper, Convex end scraper, Straight end scraper, Transverse end scraper); Side scraper: A scraper with retouch at right angles to the bulb of percussion. (Denticulate, Notch); Thumb nail scraper: A small semi circular scraper current in the Bronze Age.</p>
Deposit	-----	<p>Use for any soil or sediment. Sediments consist of mineral and/or organic material deposited by any process involving natural or human agencies. Soils are discrete bodies of altered mineral material (either sediment or in situ rock remains).</p>

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Deposit	Alluvium	Deposits laid down as the result of river action.
Deposit	Marine deposit	Use for deposits formed by the action of the sea or under marine conditions.
Deposit	Peat	Material consisting of at least 90% organic matter by dry weight. Formed from plant material under damp, wet or acid conditions where the rate of accumulation is greater than the rate of decay.
Deposit	Waste deposit	Use for deposits representing material discarded or remaining as a result of a process or processes.
Fishing object	-----	A tool, piece of equipment, container or other object used for or in fishing.
Fishing object	Eel spear	A two pronged spear for catching eels.
Fishing object	Fish gorge	An object used to catch fish. The line is tied in the middle of the fish gorge which then lodges in the throat after the fish has swallowed it.
Fishing object	Fish hook	A bent piece of metal or bone, often with a barb, which is tied to a line and used to catch fish.
Fishing object	Fish spear	A long pointed weapon used to catch fish by stabbing. E.g. Leister: A fishing spear with two heads to grip fish between.
Fishing object	Fish trap	A trap designed and used to catch fish.
Fishing object	Fishing basket	A basket for the storage and transport of fishing equipment. For the storage and transport of fish use creel.
Fishing object	Fishing line	Line used with hooks attached to it in order to catch fish.
Fishing object	Fishing net	A net used in fishing to catch or land fish.
Fishing object	Fishing reel	A device for winding and casting a fishing line, consisting of a revolving spool with a handle attached to a fishing rod.
Fishing object	Fishing rod	A long tapered flexible pole used with a fishing line and usually with a fishing reel.
Fishing object	Float (water)	An object that supports another in water, e.g. float on a fishing line or net. E.g. Net float: An object designed to float in water and to support a net.

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Fishing object	Harpoon	A barbed spear head used to catch marine life, usually has a rope or line attached to it.
Fishing object	Sinker	A weight used to sink a fishing line or a net in water. E.g. Line sinker: A weight attached to a fishing line in order to help it sink towards the bottom; Net sinker: A weight used to sink a fishing net in water.
Food residue	-----	Traces of food observed adhering to, or found within, an object or another material.
Foraminifera	-----	Single celled marine organisms. Some form calcareous tests (shells). They are used archaeologically to study the nature of marine environments or establish the presence of marine conditions or products (e.g. imported seaweed).
Marking equipment	-----	Equipment used to create a mark, image or character in an object.
Marking equipment	Burin	A graving tool used for engraving objects. Prehistoric versions are usually made of flint or other stone, later versions usually of metal.
Sample	-----	A specimen of material to represent the whole from which the sample was taken.
Sample	Geological sample	A sample consisting of minerals, stones etc.
Sample	Waterlogged sample	A sample taken from waterlogged conditions.
Sharpening equipment	-----	Equipment used to sharpen other objects.
Sharpening equipment	Grind stone	A revolving stone used to sharpen or polish by grinding.
Sharpening equipment	Strop	A leather strap for sharpening a razor.
Sharpening equipment	Whetstone	A stone used for sharpening edged tools, knives etc.
Striking equipment	-----	Equipment used primarily to bring percussive force onto an object.
Striking equipment	Adze hammer	A shaft hole adze with additional hammer knob, normally polished stone.
Striking equipment	Axe hammer	An axe with a cutting edge and a hammer head.
Tool making equipment	-----	Equipment used in the making of tools.
Tool making equipment	Fabricator	Used to detach flakes from cores or tools.

Appendix 3: List of Object Types - Broad and Narrow

Object Type - Broad	Object Type - Narrow	Object Description
Tool making equipment	Hammerstone	A stone used as a hammer in making stone tools.
Touch stone	-----	A stone used to test how genuine an object is by rubbing the object against the stone, particularly used for testing gold and silver