

The roads shown on the period plans are noted with the most prevalent nomenclature for the end of the historical period, shown in Table 1.1 first without italics. Other historic names also used during a particular period are italicized. Names as well as the alignments alter over time. The chart uses "not existing" when the feature is not present during this time and "unknown" when no name for the feature was uncovered in the research and review of period maps. An alphabetical code locates each road on an accompanying map that overlays circulation elements for these periods (Figure 1.5). The table and map are provided for reference in identifying the locations of nomenclature within this CLR.

B5. Landscape Character-Defining Features

Landscape features are identified and used to describe the historic and existing landscape. Within any cultural landscape various physical features provide character to the landscape. Federal guidance refers to these elements as the character-defining features (CDFs).¹⁶ These CDFs are a series of interrelated, unique aspects of the Academical Village landscape.

- *Land Uses, Landscape Patterns & Spatial Organization:* The three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in the landscape, and land uses, shaped by both cultural and natural features. Multiple aspects of the landscape combine to create the overall patterns. Buildings are considered in this category as elements of scale, and enclosure, that relate to the landscape. When the cultural landscape includes a single building or several buildings, the spatial organization and overall character of the landscape is influenced by these structures.
- *Views & Visual Relationships:* The open and closed, narrow or broad visual field enabled and defined by landscape features including spatial organization, natural systems, sky dome visibility, topography, aspect, vegetation, circulation patterns, walls, etc.
- *Topography & Drainage:* The shape of the ground plane and its height or depth. Topography occurs naturally and as a result of human manipulation and drainage course as surface expressions of topography.
- *Vegetation:* Groups of plants, individual plants, planting beds, formal or informal tree groves, woodland, meadow, turf or crop fields.
- *Circulation:* The routes of circulation including roads, alleys, walks, steps and parking areas individually sited or linked to form a network or system. Alignment, width, surface and edge treatment and materials contribute to the character of circulation features.
- *Water Features:* Constructed or natural water features may be aesthetic as well as functional components of the landscape and typically include springs and related spring houses, ponds, and irrigation systems within the Academical Village as well as current and abandoned water supply and subsurface drainage systems.
- *Non-Habitable Structures:* Permanently constructed features to include retaining and freestanding walls, pergolas, trellises, reconstructed privies, etc.
- *Small-Scale Features, Site Furnishings & Objects:* Elements that are small-scale and add to the decorative and/or functional qualities of the landscape. They include monuments, sculpture, gas and electric light fixtures, flagpoles, benches, interpretative signage, etc.