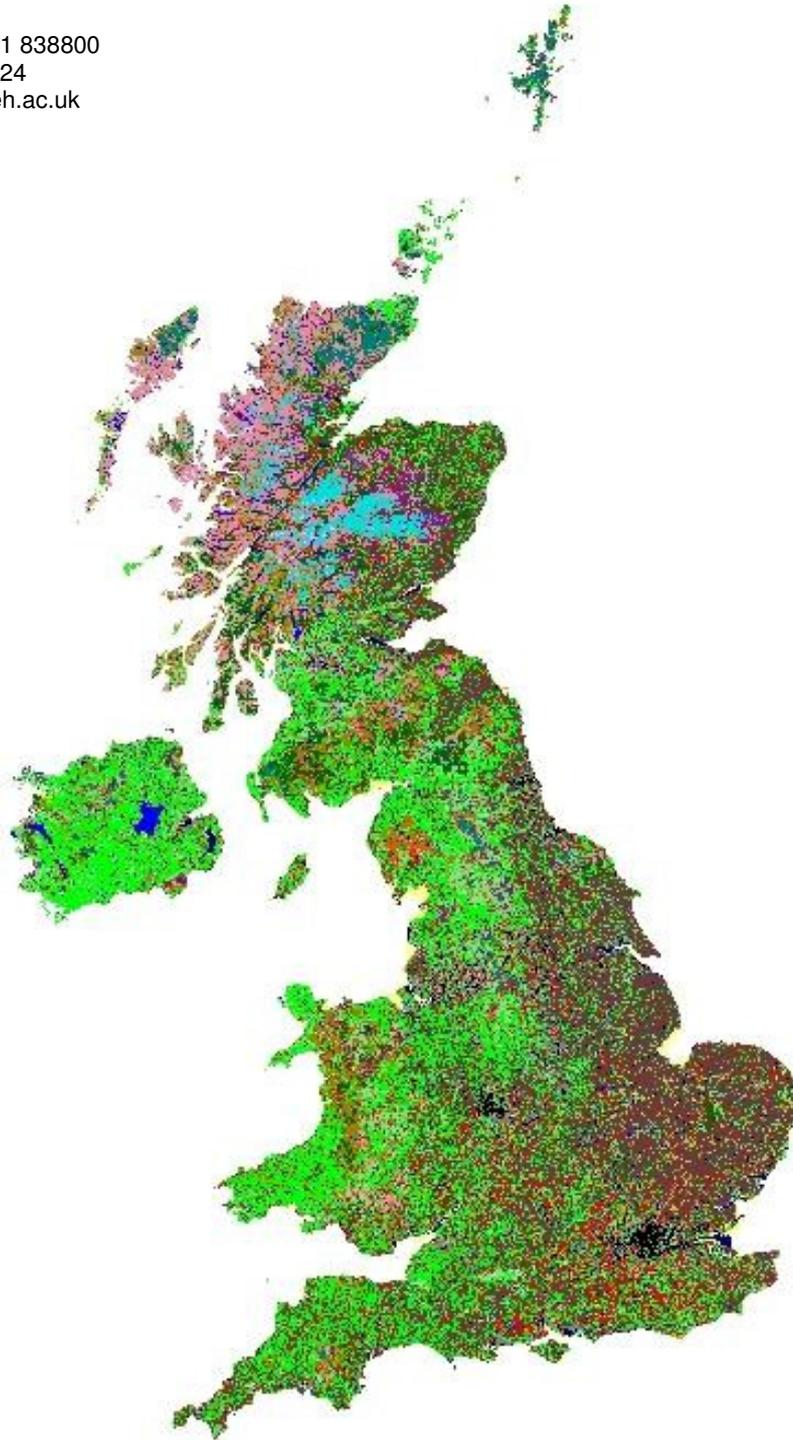**Centre for Ecology & Hydrology**
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

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Land Cover Map 2000
Raster Dataset Details

Raster dataset details

25m raster

The raster 25m dataset was created by converting the land parcels within the vector data set into a 25m grid. Each of the grid cells within the raster dataset records the dominant land cover at that location in terms of LCM2000 Subclasses. The details of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland 25m raster datasets are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Metadata information for the 25m raster dataset.

	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
Columns / Width (pixels)	24400	7600
Rows / Height (pixels)	48400	7200
Lower left easting (m)	50000*	180000*
Lower left northing (m)	10000*	280000*
Pixel size (m)	25	25
Coordinate system	British National Grid	Irish National Grid
Projection	Transverse Mercator	Transverse Mercator
Spheroid	Airy	Airy Modified 1849
Datum	OSGB 1936	Ireland 1965

Note: * These values refer to the lower left corner of the lower left pixel. For the pixel centre add 12.5m to each value.

1km raster

The LCM2000 raster 1km data was created by summarising the LCM2000 raster 25m data within a 1km grid. The details of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1km raster datasets are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Metadata information for the 1km raster dataset.

	Great Britain	Northern Ireland
Columns / Width (pixels)	700	500
Rows / Height (pixels)	1300	500
Lower left easting (m)	0	0
Lower left northing (m)	0	0
Pixel size (m)	1000	1000
Coordinate system	British National Grid	Irish National Grid
Projection	Transverse Mercator	Transverse Mercator
Spheroid	Airy	Airy Modified 1849
Datum	OSGB 1936	Ireland 1965

Note: * These values refer to the lower left corner of the lower left pixel. For the pixel centre add 500m to each value.

The raster 25m data has been summarised in two different ways, by LCM2000 Subclass and by LCM2000 Aggregate class. Table 3 shows the correspondence between the Subclasses and the Aggregate classes and also shows the attribute codes for each of the land covers.

For efficient storage in a raster format the LCM2000 Subclass codes, normally floating point numbers with one decimal place, have been multiplied by 10 so that each can be stored as a single unsigned 8-bit byte (0-255). For example, the LCM2000 Subclass code for Water (inland) is 22.1, this therefore becomes 221 in the raster dataset.

Table 3. Correspondence table between Subclasses and Aggregate classes

LCM2000 Subclass	25m code	1km code	LCM2000 Aggregate class	1 km code
Sea / Estuary	221	1	Oceanic seas	10
Water (inland)	131	2	Standing open water	8
Littoral rock	201	3	Coastal	9
Littoral sediment	211	4	Coastal	9
Saltmarsh	212	5	Coastal	9
Supra-littoral rock	181	6	Coastal	9
Supra-littoral sediment	191	7	Coastal	9
Bog (deep peat)	121	8	Mountain, heath, bog	6
Dense dwarf shrub heath	101	9	Mountain, heath, bog	6
Open dwarf shrub heath	102	10	Mountain, heath, bog	6
Montane habitats	151	11	Mountain, heath, bog	6
Broad-leaved / mixed woodland	11	12	Broad-leaved / mixed woodland	1
Coniferous woodland	21	13	Coniferous woodland	2
Improved grassland	51	14	Improved grassland	4
Neutral grassland	61	15	Semi-natural grassland	5
Setaside grassland	52	16	Semi-natural grassland	5
Bracken	91	17	Semi-natural grassland	5
Calcareous grassland	71	18	Semi-natural grassland	5
Acid grassland	81	19	Semi-natural grassland	5
Fen, marsh, swamp	111	20	Semi-natural grassland	5
Arable cereals	41	21	Arable and horticulture	3
Arable horticulture	42	22	Arable and horticulture	3
Arable non-rotational	43	23	Arable and horticulture	3
Suburban / rural developed	171	24	Built up areas and gardens	7
Continuous urban	172	25	Built up areas and gardens	7
Inland bare ground	161	26	Mountain, heath, bog	6