
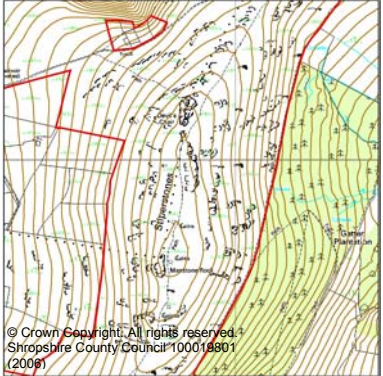

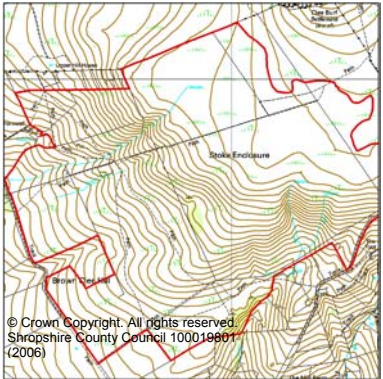
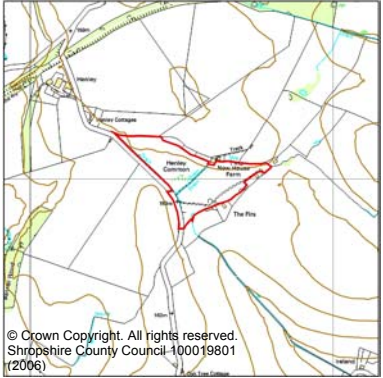
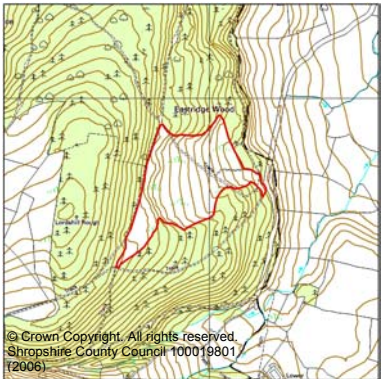


Table 5 – Definitions of Historic Landscape Character Types.

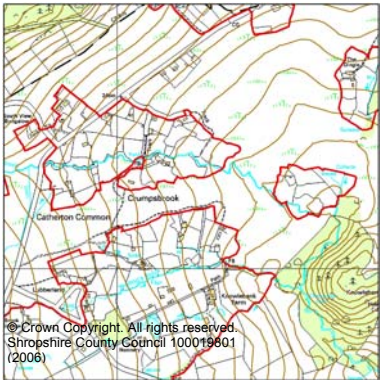
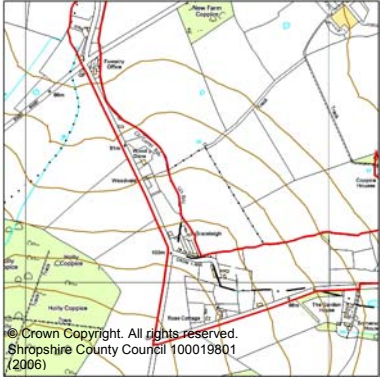
1. Unimproved land.


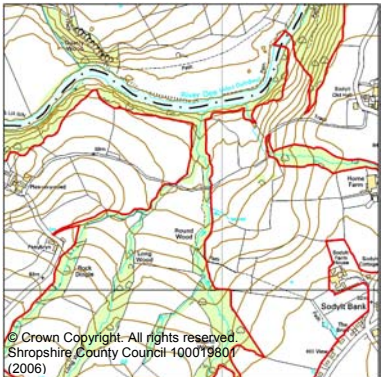
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	Map example
Heathland	54	Unimproved land below 244m that supports heathland vegetation (e.g. heather, Bilberry etc.). Most of the areas where this type is found have had the same historic character since at least the late medieval period.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Moorland	1	Unenclosed land above 244m that supports heathland and rough pasture vegetation (e.g. heather, Bilberry etc.). Most of the areas where this type is found have had the same historic character since at least the late medieval period. They may also contain well preserved monuments and other earthworks dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>


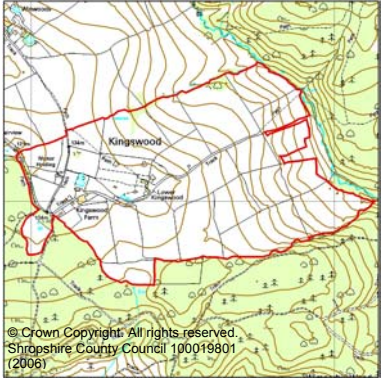
Unimproved open hill pasture	2	Unenclosed, unimproved grassland above 244m that often relate to areas of medieval common and waste. They may also contain well preserved archaeological monuments dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Unimproved enclosed hill pasture	33	Enclosed, unimproved grassland above 244m. Such areas were usually enclosed from former commons and waste in the post-medieval or industrial periods (or during the post-War period in association with post and wire fences), and exhibit a field pattern characterised by rectilinear or regular fields with straight boundaries. This character type also includes areas of land, enclosed during these periods, which are now reverting back to scrub and/ or moorland.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

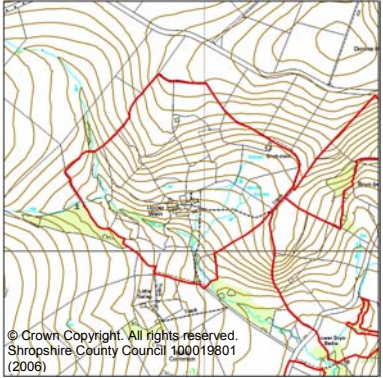

Other common	51	This category includes areas of unimproved land that do not fall into any of the above categories, and which are also marked on the 1 st edition 6" Ordnance Survey maps. For instance, it covers areas of lower lying ground that were used for communal grazing but which, on the basis of place name evidence, do not appear to have been heathlands.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Other ground unimproved	52	Unimproved land, generally created through a recent (e.g. 20 th century) change in land use, that does not fall into any of the above categories.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

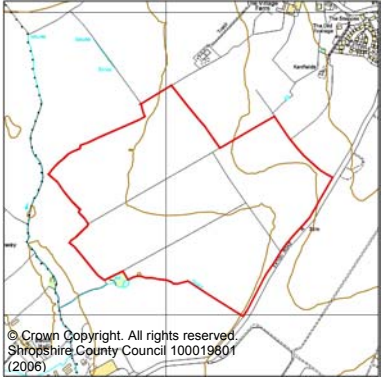
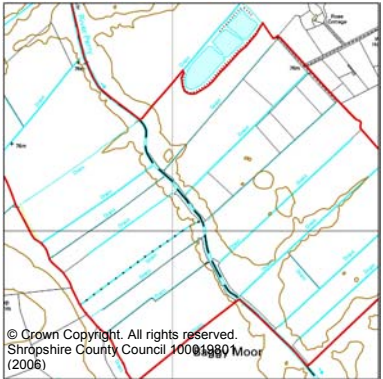
2. Fieldscapes.


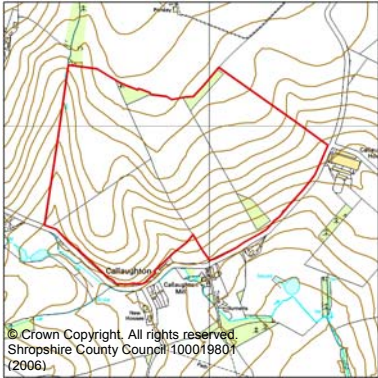
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	Map examples
Irregular squatter enclosure	34	<p>Field systems principally comprising small irregular fields with sinuous or curvilinear boundaries. The overall field pattern has an unordered, often amorphous appearance. These areas are often associated with networks of lanes and trackways, and a dense dispersal of small cottages. They sometimes occur as 'islands' within tracts of unimproved land. In addition, they are sometimes associated with mining, quarrying or other industrial activity. They usually represent encroachments onto commons, established between the 16th and beginning of the 19th century (Edwards 1989).</p>	 <p>A topographic map showing a landscape with irregular, sinuous field boundaries highlighted in red. The map includes contour lines, roads, and various geographical features. A copyright notice at the bottom reads: © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006).</p>
Rectilinear squatter enclosure	35	<p>Field systems principally comprising small rectilinear fields with predominantly straight boundaries and a more regular appearance than the 'irregular squatter enclosure' type. These areas are often associated with networks of lanes and rights of way and a dense dispersal of small wayside cottages. They are sometimes associated with mining, quarrying or other industrial activity. They usually represent encroachments onto commons, established between the 16th and beginning of the 19th century (Edwards 1989).</p>	 <p>A topographic map showing a landscape with rectilinear, straight field boundaries highlighted in red. The map includes contour lines, roads, and various geographical features. A copyright notice at the bottom reads: © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006).</p>



Paddocks/closes	36	<p>Small irregular fields distinguished from 'other small fields' character type by their location on the edge of settlements. In many cases these probably represent small meadows and paddocks of varying dates.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Small assarts	37	<p>Field patterns consisting of small-medium, irregular or sub-rectangular fields associated with a dispersed settlement pattern of older farmsteads and a winding road network. In addition, they often – but not always – lie adjacent to small areas of broadleaved woodland that have an irregular outline. They also occur around the edges of larger blocks of semi-natural ancient woodland. Historically these fields were created through the clearance and enclosure of woodland and waste between the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods (Stamper 1989).</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

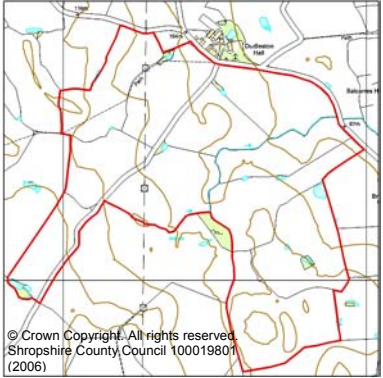
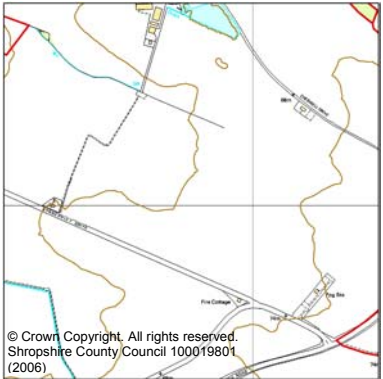
<p>Large assarts with sinuous boundaries</p>	<p>38</p>	<p>Field patterns consisting of medium-large, irregular or sub-rectangular fields, associated with a dispersed settlement pattern of older farmsteads and a winding road network. In addition, they often – but not always – lie adjacent to small areas of broadleaved woodland with an irregular outline. They also occur around the edges of larger blocks of semi-natural ancient woodland. Historically these fields were created through the clearance and enclosure of woodland and waste between the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods (Stamper 1989), although the type also includes fields created through the recent (e.g. post-1880s) amalgamation of small assarts.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
<p>Late assarts</p>	<p>39</p>	<p>Field patterns comprising of small-large rectilinear or sub-rectangular fields with predominantly straight boundaries, which appear to have been created through woodland clearance. They occur immediately adjacent, or in close proximity, to areas of ancient woodland. This type is likely to be later in date than the 'small assarts' and 'large assarts with sinuous boundaries' types (e.g. date to the 16th century or later).</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

<p>Small irregular fields</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>Small-medium irregular fields with predominantly sinuous boundaries that cannot be assigned to one of the other Historic Landscape Character Types. This type includes small meadows and closes that do not occur next to settlement boundaries, as well as 'intakes' from former commons and waste. Such field patterns are likely to vary considerably in date, although the oldest examples probably date to at least the medieval period.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
<p>Piecemeal enclosure</p>	<p>41</p>	<p>'Piecemeal enclosure' can be defined as those fields patterns created by the gradual enclosure of medieval open fields, through sales and informal private agreements between farmers seeking to consolidate their holdings (Johnson 1996). Within Shropshire this process was under way by the late medieval period, and a number of 16th century commentators regarded the county as largely enclosed (Kettle 1989: 84). These areas have field patterns comprised of small irregular or rectilinear fields, where at least two boundaries will have 's-curve' or 'dog-leg' morphology, suggesting that that they follow the boundaries of former medieval field strips.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

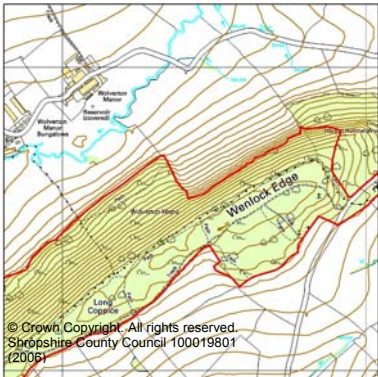
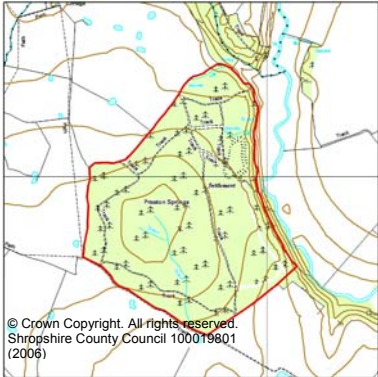
<p>Re-organised piecemeal enclosure</p>	<p>42</p>	<p>Small -large irregular or rectilinear fields where at least two field boundaries exhibit 's-curve' or 'dog-leg' morphology (suggesting the former presence of medieval open fields), but which also demonstrate evidence for significant change since their initial enclosure. These changes may take the form of the rationalisation and straightening of some boundaries and/or field amalgamations and enlargements (usually since the publication of the 1st ed. 6" OS maps). Historical processes that have produced such field systems include the improvement of estatelands in the 18th and 19th centuries and, in many cases, agricultural intensification in the later 20th century.</p>	
<p>Drained wetlands</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>Field systems where the majority of field boundaries are drains or ditches. There is, however, significant variation across the type in terms of field size and form. The drainage of wetlands was underway in Shropshire by the 16th century, after which some of the more extensive areas (e.g. the Weald Moors) began to specialise in livestock fattening (Rowley 1989). Some drained wetlands (e.g. Baggy Moor) were brought into cultivation during the later 18th century. In most cases, drainage operations and improvements continued into the 19th and 20th century (Leah <i>et al</i> 1998).</p>	

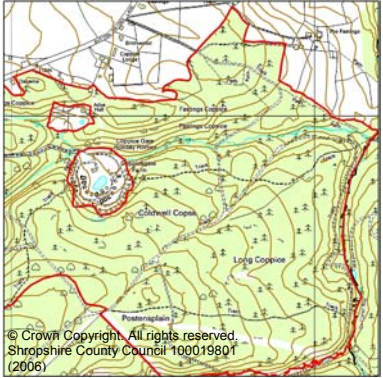
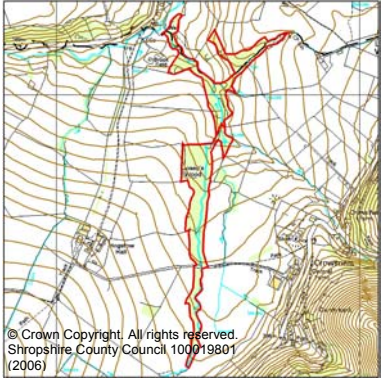
Planned enclosure	44	<p>Small - large fields with very straight boundaries and a rectilinear form, which lends them a geometric, planned appearance. They are often associated with a pattern of very straight roads and dispersed farmsteads. In most cases these field patterns result from a process of general enclosure by formal agreement during the late 17th and 19th centuries. This entailed one or more proprietors acting together, with lawyers and surveyors establishing each parties rights and/ or the extent of their property. The land in question was then re-allotted, either as consolidated holdings or in proportion to the rights exercised over them, and then enclosed. This HLC type, therefore, includes commons that were enclosed by Act of Parliament. Although Parliamentary Enclosure was relatively insignificant in Shropshire, when compared with other counties, it still resulted in the enclosure of approximately 25,800 ha (or 7.5% of the county) of predominantly common land (Baugh and Hill 1989: 171).</p> <p>A variant of this type is associated with areas (often estatelands) that have been improved by being replanned at some point in their history. The characteristic planned field system is associated with a more irregular, sinuous road network, which reflects their evolution from older enclosure patterns.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p> <p>Planned enclosure of former heathland.</p>  <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p> <p>Planned enclosure pattern created through reorganisation of an earlier field pattern.</p>
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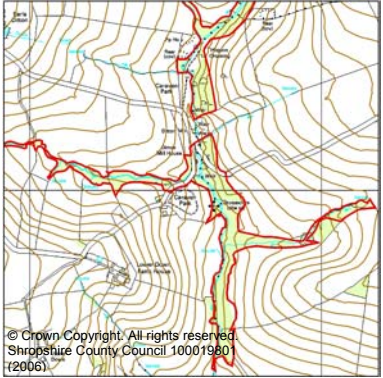
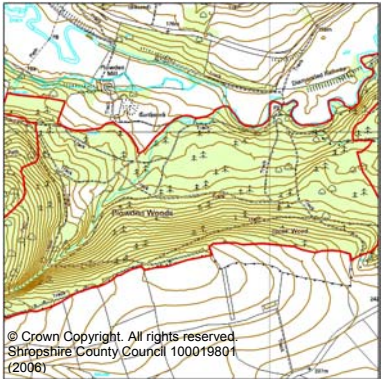
<p>Other small rectilinear fields</p>	<p>45</p>	<p>Areas of small rectilinear fields that cannot be assigned to one of the other Historic Landscape Character Types. The type includes small meadows and closes that do not occur next to settlement boundaries.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
<p>Other large rectilinear fields</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>Areas of large rectilinear fields that have a significant number of sinuous boundaries, and which can not be assigned to one of the other Historic Landscape Character Types. Includes some field patterns that have been created through the amalgamation of fields in the period since the publication of the 1st ed. 6" OS map.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

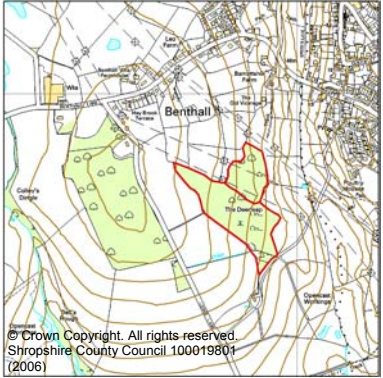
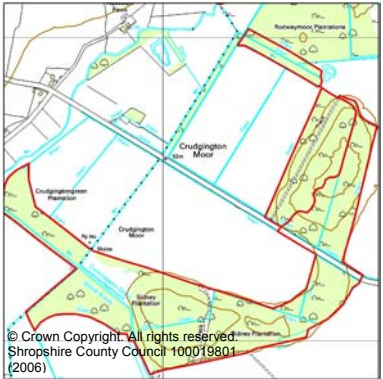
<p>Large irregular fields</p>	<p>47</p>	<p>Areas of large irregular fields that have a significant number of sinuous boundaries, and which cannot be assigned to one of the other Historic Landscape Character Types. Includes some field patterns that have been created through the amalgamation of fields in the period since the publication of the 1st ed. 6" OS map.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
<p>Very large Post-War fields</p>	<p>48</p>	<p>Very large fields (e.g. > 10ha) created through the amalgamation of fields since the publication of the 1st ed. 6" OS map. They are the result of later 20th century agricultural improvements, designed to meet the requirements of intensive arable cultivation.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>


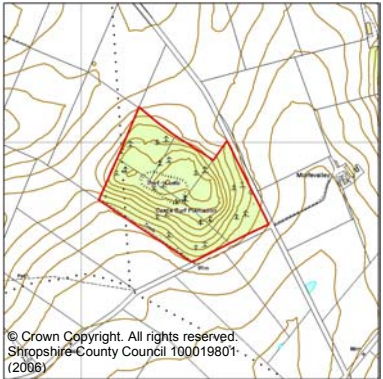
3. Woodland.

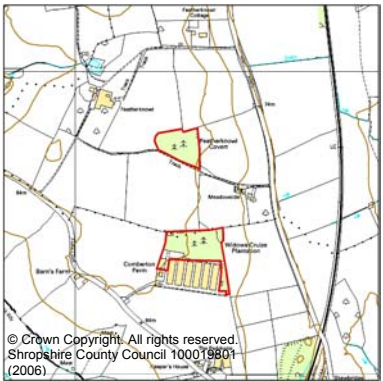
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Broadleaved ancient woodlands	3	Woods that are listed on the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) for England, which have also been identified by the Forestry Commission as having a broadleaved composition. This category will therefore include the oldest woods in the county, many of which will have medieval, if not earlier, origins. Some may contain well preserved archaeological monuments and relict landscapes dating to the Roman and prehistoric periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Mixed ancient woodlands	4	Woods that are listed on the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) for England, which have also been identified by the Forestry Commission as having a mixed broadleaved and coniferous composition. This category will therefore include the oldest woods in the county, many of which will have medieval, if not earlier, origins. Some may contain well preserved archaeological monuments and relict landscapes dating to the Roman and prehistoric periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

<p>Replanted ancient woodlands</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Woods that are listed on the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) for England, which have also been identified by the Forestry Commission as comprising conifers or 'young trees'. This category will therefore include the oldest woods in the county, many of which will have medieval, if not earlier, origins. Some may contain well preserved archaeological monuments and relict landscapes dating to the Roman and prehistoric periods.</p>	
<p>Broadleaved woods with sinuous boundaries</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Woods with sinuous boundaries that have been identified as broadleaved by the Forestry Commission. This category includes woods that may be 'ancient' but fall below the >2ha threshold for the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) for England.</p>	

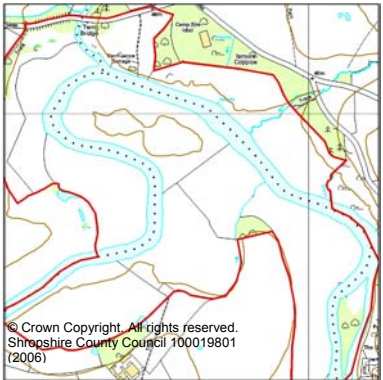
<p>Mixed woods with sinuous boundaries</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Woods with sinuous boundaries that have been identified as mixed by the Forestry Commission. This category includes woods that may be 'ancient' but fall below the >2ha threshold for the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) for England.</p>	
<p>Coniferous Woodland with sinuous boundaries</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Woods with sinuous boundaries that have been identified as coniferous by the Forestry Commission. Most represent 19th or 20th century plantations, although some may occupy the site of ancient woodlands.</p>	


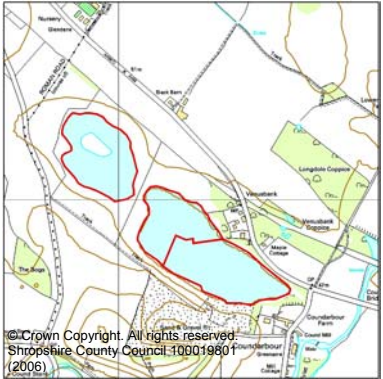
<p>Other woods with sinuous boundaries</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Woods with sinuous boundaries that were either not included in the Forestry Commission survey because of their size (e.g. because they are < 2ha in size) OR have been identified as either having been felled or as consisting of young trees.</p>	
<p>Broadleaved plantation</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Woods that the Forestry Commission has identified as having a broadleaved composition, where the wood's name and/or straight boundaries indicate that it was planted in the 19th or 20th century (the latter can be identified by their absence from the 1st ed. 6th map).</p>	


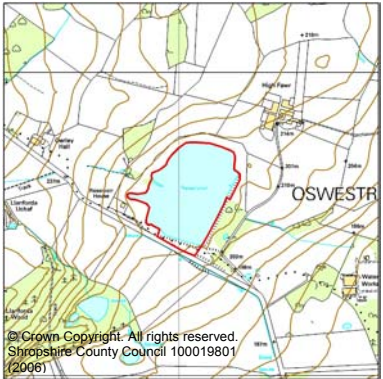
Mixed plantation	11	Woods that the Forestry Commission has identified as having a mixed broadleaved and coniferous composition, where the wood's name and/or straight boundaries indicate that it was planted in the 19 th or 20 th century (the latter can be identified by their absence from the 1 st ed. 6" map).	
Coniferous plantation	12	Woods that the Forestry Commission has identified as having a coniferous composition, where the wood's name and/or straight boundaries indicate that it was planted in the 19 th or 20 th century (the latter can be identified by their absence from the 1 st ed. 6" map).	

Other plantation	13	<p>Woods that were either not included in the Forestry Commission survey because of their size (e.g. because they are < 2ha), OR have identified as either having been felled or as consisting of young trees, where the wood's name and/or straight boundaries indicate that it was planted in the 19th or 20th century (the latter can also be identified by their absence from the 1st ed. 6" map).</p>	
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4. Water and valley floor.

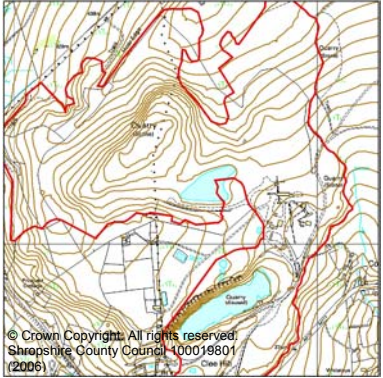

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Miscellaneous floodplain fields	14	<p>Fields situated on river floodplains that do not fall into any of the more diagnostic 'Fieldscapes' categories. During the early medieval period many of these areas were probably used as common rough pasture and grazing marsh. The amount of enclosed meadowland remained small until the 14th century. However, towards the end of the medieval period documentary sources indicate that there was a significant increase in enclosed meadowland, enabling specialised livestock farming that was not possible in the common open fields (Kettle 1989). In addition, some of these areas retain the earthwork remains of water meadows, which were established in Shropshire from the late 16th century onwards. By the mid 17th century the lush pastures in these areas were being used to fatten cattle (Edwards 1989). Many retain a predominantly pastoral character today, although agricultural intensification in the later 20th century has resulted in the spread of intensive cultivation of some parts of the floodplain.</p>	

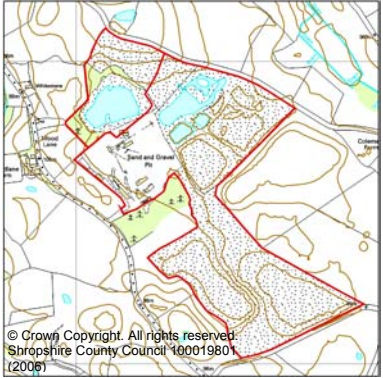
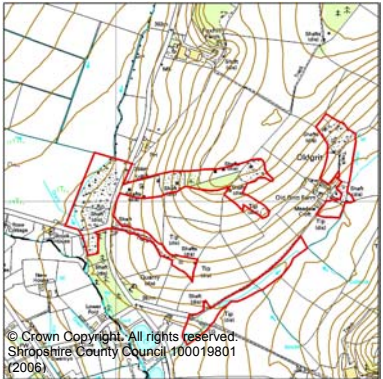
Moss/ raised bog	15	<p>Areas of unimproved peatland. The acidic conditions favour the preservation of organic remains and, as a result, these areas often preserve high-quality palaeoenvironmental and archaeological evidence (Leah <i>et al</i> 1998). Truncation of the uppermost layers may have often occurred due to peat cutting in the historic period. They also sustain ecologically rich wetland habitats.</p>	 <p>A topographic map showing the Whixall Moss area. The moss is highlighted in green and contains several small circular features. A road labeled 'A51' runs through the area. The map includes contour lines and other geographical features. A copyright notice at the bottom reads: '© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)'.</p>
Artificial lake/pond	16	<p>Lakes or ponds that can be recognised as being artificial by the presence of retaining earthworks and/or dams, or which occupy former minerals or aggregates workings. This category includes ornamental lakes, recreational facilities (e.g. modern fish ponds), flooded quarries and ponds associated with former industrial activity.</p>	 <p>A topographic map showing several artificial lakes or ponds highlighted in light blue. The lakes are surrounded by earthworks and retaining walls. The map includes contour lines, roads, and other geographical features. A copyright notice at the bottom reads: '© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)'.</p>

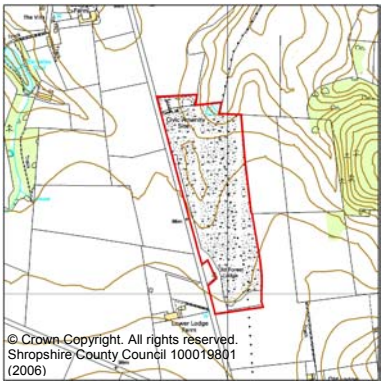
<p>Natural open water</p>	<p>53</p>	<p>Natural ponds, lakes and meres. In Shropshire most examples occupy 'kettle holes' in the surrounding drift deposits.</p>	
<p>Reservoir</p>	<p>49</p>	<p>Artificial bodies of water created specifically for the purposes of water supply, which are marked as such on current maps. In Shropshire these will generally date to the latter half of the 20th century.</p>	

5. Industrial.

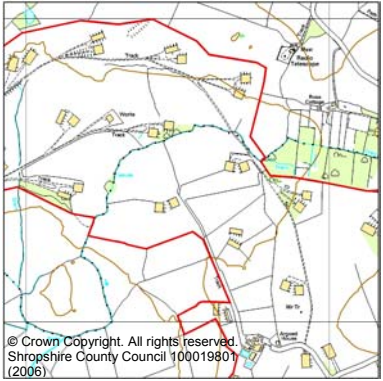
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Colliery (disused and active open cast)	57	Former or active coal workings, recorded on in the County's Councils Industrial Archaeology Survey and/or on Ordnance Survey maps, which can still be distinguished as such (i.e. they have not been fully reclaimed or recolonised by semi-natural vegetation).	
Industrial complex	17	Modern industrial complexes marked on current editions of Ordnance Survey maps. Includes industrial estates, large factories and sewage farms. Most date to the latter half of the 20 th century.	


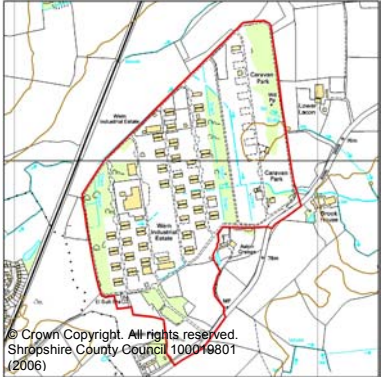
Active stone quarries	18	Stone quarries that are in active use. Will usually comprise of very large modern quarries run by aggregates/ construction companies.	
Abandoned stone quarries	19	Disused stone quarries. This category will usually consist of larger quarries created during the 19 th and early 20 th centuries.	


Sand/ gravel quarries	56	Aggregates workings which can still be distinguished as such. Most represent larger later 20 th century workings that remain active, and which are marked as such on current editions of Ordnance Survey maps.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2008)</p>
Disused lead/ copper mine	55	Former lead and copper mine workings. Most will be identified as such in the County's Councils Industrial Archaeology Survey and/or on Ordnance Survey maps.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

Other industrial complex	58	Miscellaneous industrial sites which do not fall into any of the above categories. Most will have late 20 th century origins.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
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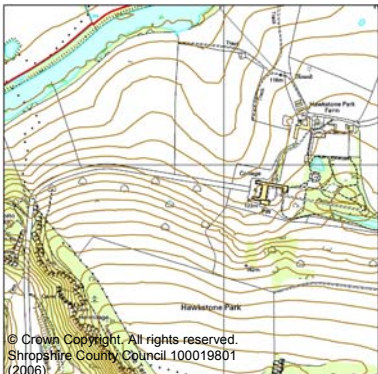
6. Military.

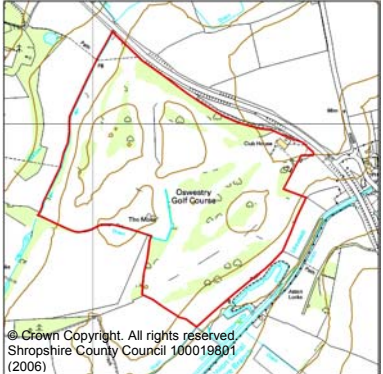
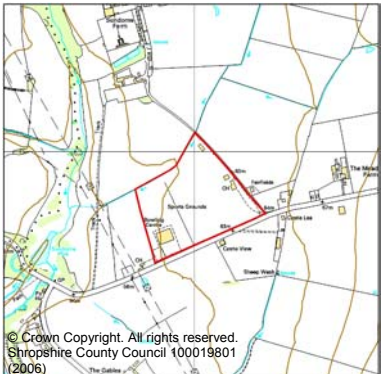
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Disused ordnance depot	20	Areas given over to the storage of munitions during the World War II but which are now used for other purposes (e.g. storage, industrial units etc.), although the military architecture continues to form the dominant element of their Historic Landscape Character.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

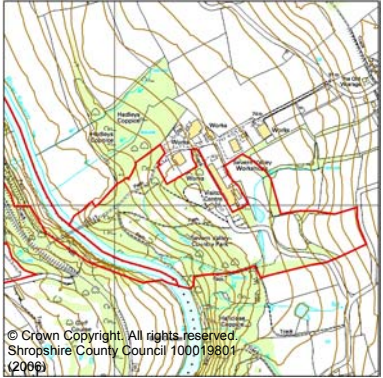
Former military airfields	21	World War II airfields whose origins as such can still be distinguished (i.e. where the runways and associated building complexes remain).	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Former barracks	22	Former army barracks, which most cases were constructed during World War II.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

Active military sites	59	Military bases which remain in active use and which are marked as such on current editions of Ordnance Survey maps.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
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7. Ornamental, parkland and recreational.

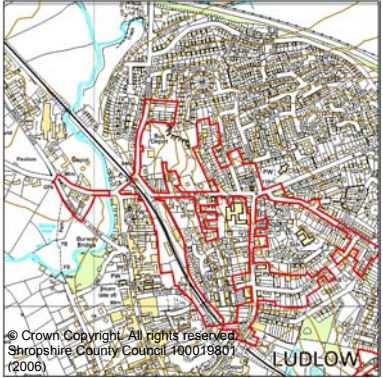

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Parks and gardens	23	This category includes all parks and gardens identified on the County Council's Survey of Shropshire Historic Parks and Gardens (Stamper 1993) which can still be distinguished as such on current Ordnance Survey maps. Most were emparked between the 16 th and 19 th century, although a significant number also incorporate elements of medieval parks.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>


Golf course	24	Modern golf courses, which are marked as such on current editions of Ordnance Survey maps.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Sports fields	25	Modern sports fields, which are marked as such on current editions of Ordnance Survey maps.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

Other parkland	27	Others types of parkland, recreational or ornamental landscapes that do not fall into any of the above categories. This category includes playing fields, caravan parks and cemeteries.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
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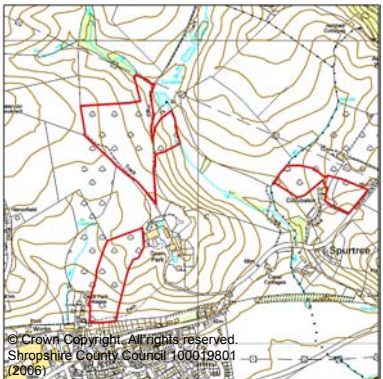
8. Settlement.

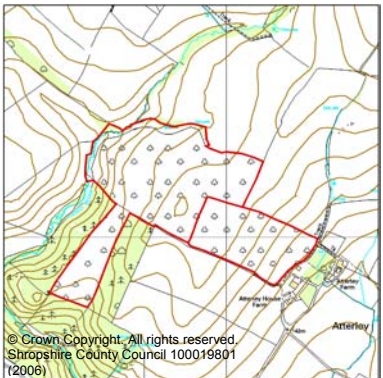
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Historic settlement core	28	Historic settlement cores identified by the CMHTS/ SUAD (where these surveys have been conducted). In most cases these represent the extent of the settlement either by the end of the medieval period OR, in most cases, by the beginning of the 19 th century.	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

Pre-1880s settlement	29	<p>This category defines the extent of a settlement as marked on the 1st ed. 6" OS map. In most cases this will effectively define the historic settlement core. However, for those settlements covered by the CMHTS/ SUAD, this category will provide a measure of settlement growth since the period defined by the historic core (e.g either over the course of the post-medieval and 19th century OR over the course of the 19th century, depending on the dates assigned by the CMHTS to their settlement core).</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>
Redeveloped pre-1880s settlement	50	<p>This relates to those parts of a settlement that are visible on the 1st ed. 6" OS map that have been changed significantly over the past 120 years, either through substantial infilling or wholesale redevelopment.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2006)</p>

Post-1880s settlement	30	This category defines the limit of a settlement shown on the current 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps. Where other settlement categories exist, it provides a measure of settlement growth over the past 120 years (i.e. since the 1 st ed. 6" map).	
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9. Orchard.

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Pre-1880s orchards	31	This category defines orchards that are marked on both the 1 st ed. 6" map and the current Ordnance Survey maps. Consequently, the orchards will date to either the post-medieval OR early-mid 19 th century.	

Post-1880s	32	<p>This category defines orchards that are marked on the current Ordnance Survey maps but not on the 1st ed. 6" OS map. These orchards have been planted over the past 120 years.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council 100019801 (2008)</p>
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