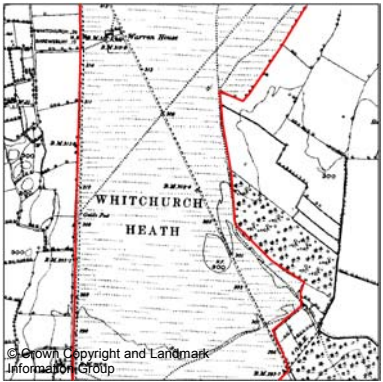
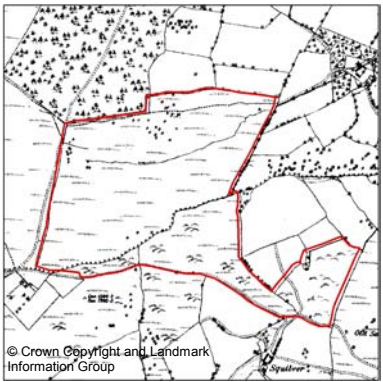
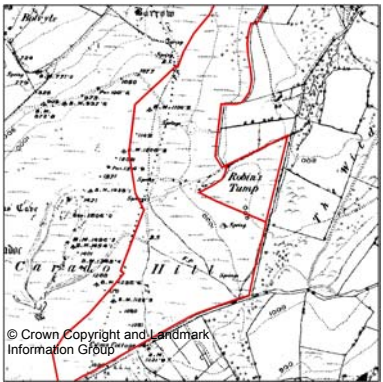
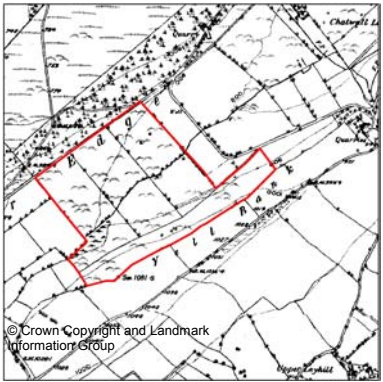
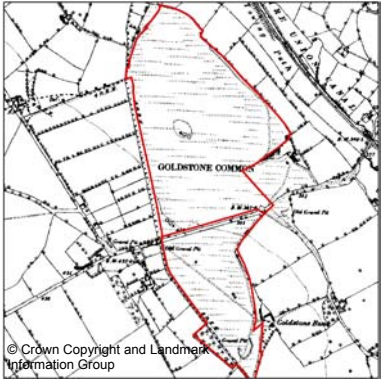



**Table 6 – Definitions of previous historic landscape character types**

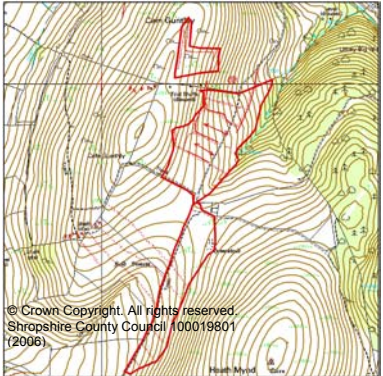
**1. Unimproved land historic landscape character types.**


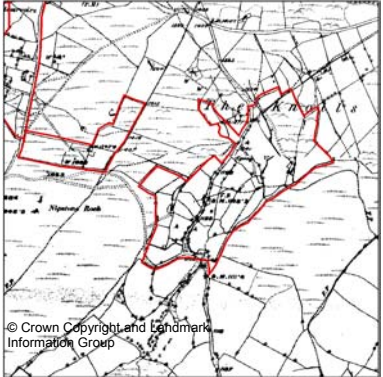
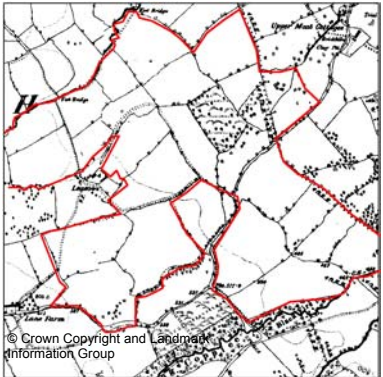
Previous Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	Map example
Heathland	3	Generally situated below the 244m contour line, this category distinguishes areas of former heathland. In most cases this land was subject to common rights during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Moorland	2	Former areas of unenclosed land above 244m that probably supported moorland vegetation (e.g. heather, bilberry etc). This land was usually subject to common rights during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>



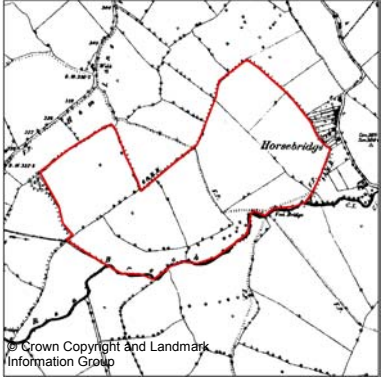
Unimproved open hill pasture	1	Areas of former unimproved grassland above 244m which, in most cases, was subject to common rights during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Unimproved enclosed hill pasture	35	Areas of former unimproved enclosed grassland above 244m. Such areas were usually enclosed from commons and waste in the post-medieval or industrial periods (or during the post-War period in association with post and wire fences), and exhibited a field pattern characterised by rectilinear or regular fields with straight boundaries.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Other commons	5	This category includes areas of former common land that do not fall into any of the above categories. For instance, it covers areas of lower lying ground that were used for communal grazing but which, on place name evidence, do not appear to have been heathlands.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>

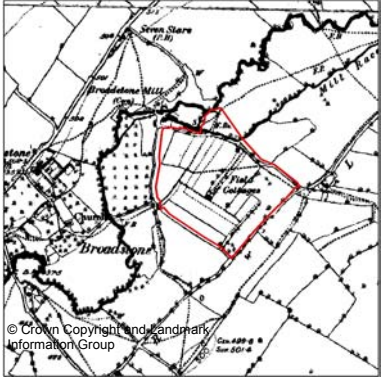

Other unimproved ground	4	Other former areas of unimproved land that do not fall into any of the above categories.	
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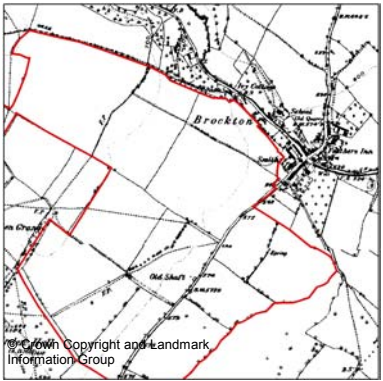
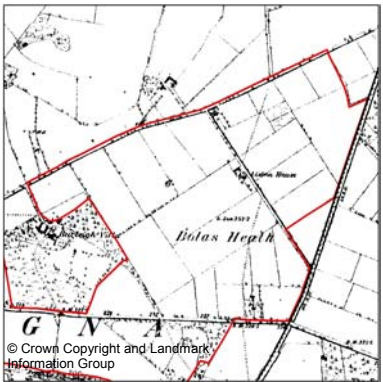
**2. Fieldscapes historic landscape character types.**

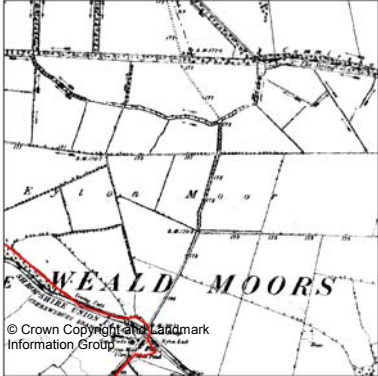
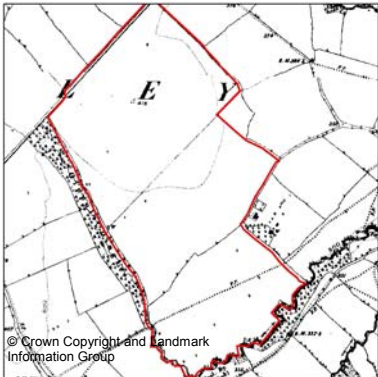
Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	Map examples
Iron Age/ Roman field system	47	Potentially later prehistoric or Roman field systems, including examples of 'Celtic' field systems recorded by the MUMP.	

Paddocks/closes	9	Former small, irregular fields distinguished from 'other small fields' previous HLC types by their location on the edge of settlements. In many cases these probably represent small meadows and paddocks of varying dates.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Squatter enclosure	14	Former field systems that comprised 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 16 <sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century (Edwards 1989).	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Small assarts	7	Former 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>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>

<p>Large assarts with sinuous boundaries</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Field patterns that previously consisted 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>Late clearance/ assarts</p>	<p>46</p>	<p>Field patterns previously comprising 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 16<sup>th</sup> century or later).</p>	
<p>Other small fields</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Former areas of small fields that cannot be assigned to one of the other previous historic landscape character types. Includes small meadows and closes that do not occur next to settlement boundaries.</p>	

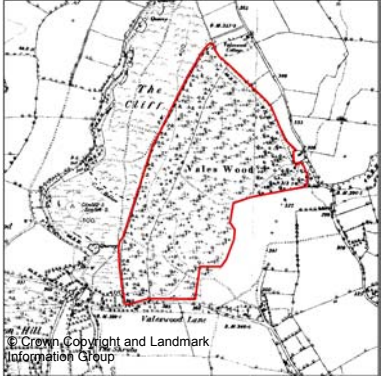
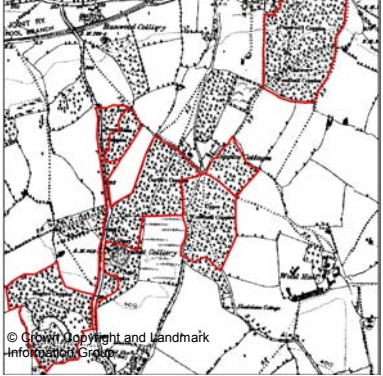
Strip fields	6	This category identifies those areas that are likely to have formed part of medieval open fields, the presence of which can be deduced by the existence of piecemeal enclosure.	 <p>A historical map showing a landscape with various field patterns. A specific area is highlighted with a red outline, indicating piecemeal enclosure. The map includes labels such as 'Green Slade 1780', 'Broadstone Hill', 'Field Colman', and 'Broadstone'. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group' and 'Con. APP. 8'.</p>
Piecemeal enclosure	11	Former areas of piecemeal enclosure that 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 16 <sup>th</sup> 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>A historical map showing a landscape with various field patterns. A specific area is highlighted with a red outline, indicating piecemeal enclosure. The map includes labels such as 'Stanton Long' and 'The'. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>

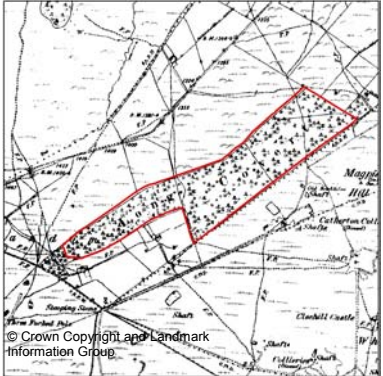
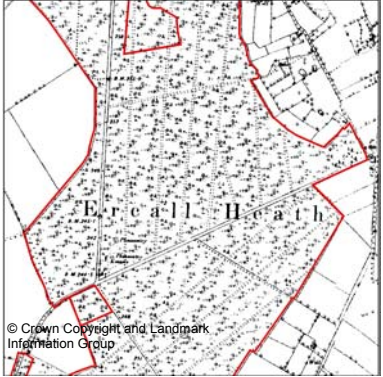
Re-organised piecemeal enclosure	12	<p>Former small -large irregular or rectilinear fields that have with at least two field boundaries that exhibit 's-curve' or 'dog-leg' morphology, suggesting the former presence of medieval open fields, but which demonstrate evidence for further significant change since the 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 1<sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps). Historical processes that have produced such field systems include the improvement of estatelands in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p>	 <p>This is a black and white Ordnance Survey map of the Brockton area. A large, irregularly shaped field boundary is highlighted in red. The map shows a network of roads and smaller fields. Labels include 'Brockton', 'Old Church', and 'St. Mary's'. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>
Planned enclosure	13	<p>Former small - large fields with very straight boundaries and a rectilinear form, which lent them a geometric, planned appearance. They were often associated with a pattern of very straight roads and dispersed farmsteads. In most cases these field patterns result from a process of enclosure by formal agreement during the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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>This is a black and white Ordnance Survey map of the Bolas Heath area. A large, roughly rectangular field boundary is highlighted in red, showing a very straight and planned appearance. The map shows a network of roads and smaller fields. Labels include 'Bolas Heath', 'St. Mary's', and 'St. John's'. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>

Drained wetland	16	<p>The former fields systems where the majority of field boundaries represented 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 16<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> century. In most cases, drainage operations and improvements continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (Leah <i>et al</i> 1998).</p>	 <p>A historical map of the Weald Moors area, showing a dense network of drains and ditches. The text 'WEALD MOORS' is printed across the map. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>
Other large fields	15	<p>Former areas of large fields that do not fall into any of the other above categories.</p>	 <p>A historical map showing a large field area outlined in red. The letters 'E Y' are visible within the field. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>


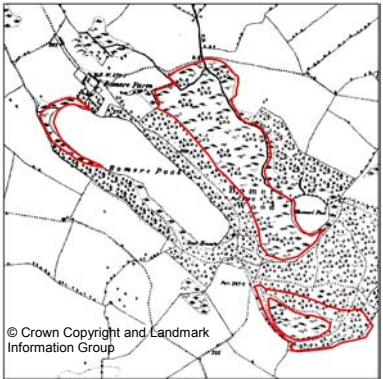



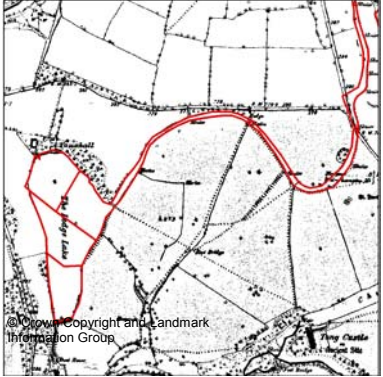
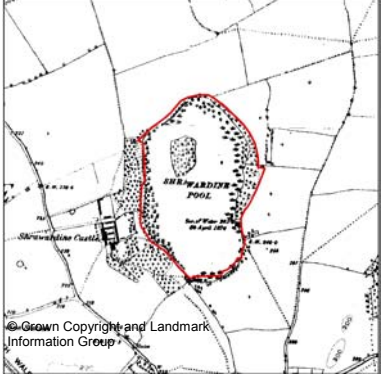
### 3. Woodland historic landscape character types.

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Ancient broadleaved woodland	17	<p>Woods that are listed on the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) for England but are designated by the Forestry Commission as <i>not</i> having a broadleaved composition. Consequently, it is assumed for the purposes of the HLCA that these were formerly areas of ancient broadleaved woodland. In addition, polygons may have been assigned this previous character type if ancient woodland is assumed to have been present in the past (i.e. in areas of assartment etc.).</p>	 <p>A map showing a woodland area outlined in red. The area is labeled 'The Cliff' and 'Alder Wood'. The map includes a copyright notice: '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>
Other broadleaved woodland	18	<p>Areas of woodland marked as being broadleaved on the 1<sup>st</sup> ed. 6" maps, which are not listed as Ancient Woodland by English Nature and whose broad species composition has since changed. Also includes those areas of this kind of woodland that have been cleared over the past 120 years.</p>	 <p>A map showing several woodland areas outlined in red. The map includes a copyright notice: '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>



Mixed woodland	19	Areas marked as mixed woodland on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" map but whose composition has since changed or which have been cleared over the past 120 years.	 <p>A historical Ordnance Survey map showing a large area of woodland outlined in red. The map includes various geographical features, roads, and place names. A copyright notice at the bottom reads: © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group.</p>
Plantation woodland	20	Woods whose morphology and/or name, as marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS map, suggest that they represent plantations but whose character as such has since changed. Also includes plantations over 1ha that have been cleared over the past 120 years.	 <p>A historical Ordnance Survey map showing a large area of woodland outlined in red. The map includes various geographical features, roads, and place names. A copyright notice at the bottom reads: © Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group.</p>


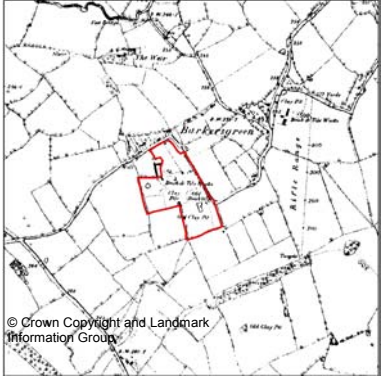
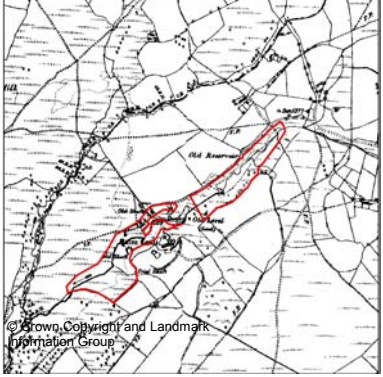
#### 4. Water and valley floor historic landscape character types.


Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Miscellaneous floodplain fields	21	<p>Former areas of fields on river floodplains, as marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS map, which do not fall into any of the more diagnostic 'Fieldscapes' previous HLC type categories, and whose character has subsequently changed. 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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. In addition, some of these areas retain the earthwork remains of water meadows, which were established in Shropshire from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. By the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century the lush pastures in these areas were being used to fatten cattle (Edwards 1989).</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Moss/ raised bog	15	<p>Areas of former unimproved peats. In most cases peat formation will have begun in the prehistoric period. The acidic conditions in these environments 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 occurred due to peat cutting in the historic period. These would also have sustained ecologically rich wetland habitats.</p>	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>

Floodplain marshes	23	Former areas of poorly drained, marshy ground in floodplain locations. They will either be marked as such on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" map (in which case they have only been drained over the last 120 years) OR whose existence can be inferred from areas of intensive floodplain drainage.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Artificial water body	36	Former 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>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Natural open water	22	Former water bodies whose morphology and/or names, as marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS map, suggest that they were natural ponds, lakes and meres. In Shropshire most examples occupy 'kettle holes' in the surrounding drift deposits.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>


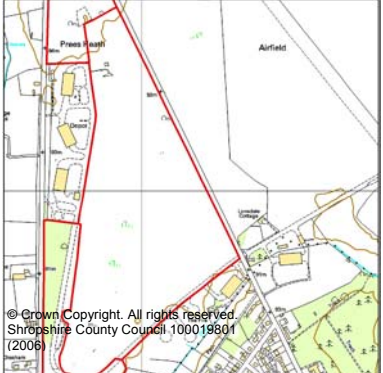
## 5. Industrial historic landscape character types.

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Colliery	25	Former coal workings, recorded on the Shropshire County's Councils SMR 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).	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Industrial complex	38	Former industrial complexes marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps and/ or recorded on the Shropshire County Council's SM Industrial Survey. Includes former works, factories and foundries that were established in the later 18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>

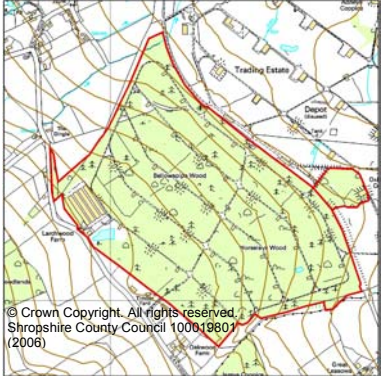
Stone quarry	27	Former stone quarries. This category will usually consist of larger quarries created during the 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Brickfield/ clay pit	37	Former brick works or clay pits marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps and/ or recorded on Shropshire County Council's SMR Industrial Survey.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Lead/ copper mine	26	Former lead or copper mines as marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps and or Shropshire County Council's SMR Industrial Survey maps. The majority of the activity associated with this period will date to the post medieval or industrial periods.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>

Other industrial/ extractive	39	Miscellaneous former industrial sites 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps which do not fall into any of the above categories.	
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## 6. Military historic landscape character types.




Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Barracks	28	Former military bases. In most cases these will have been built during the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.	
Airfield	40	World War II airfields whose character as since changed.	



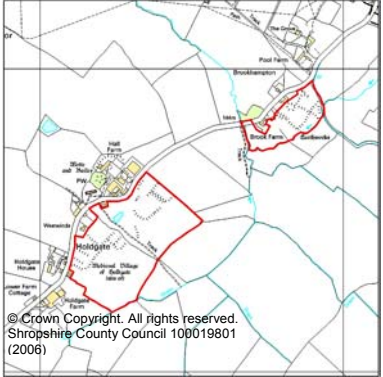

Ordnance depot	41	Areas formerly given over to the storage of ammunition during the Second World War and whose character has since changed.	
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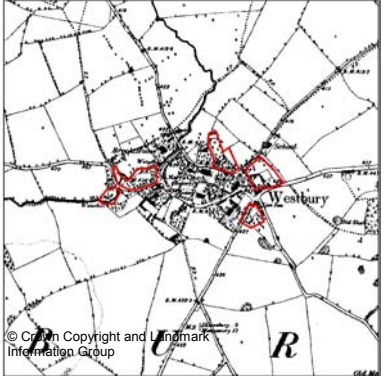
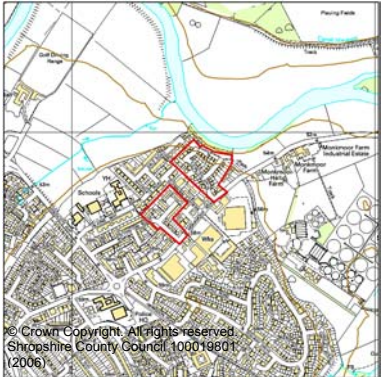
**7. Ornamental, parkland and recreational historic landscape character types.**

<b>Historic Landscape Character Type</b>	<b>Number Code</b>	<b>Description and interpretation</b>	
Parks and gardens	29	This category includes all former parks and gardens, identified by the Shropshire County Council's Survey of Historic Parks and Gardens in Shropshire (Stamper 1993) and/or on 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps, whose character has since changed (e.g. now used principally as farmland).	

Deer parks	30	Medieval deer parks, identified in the Shropshire County Council's Survey of Shropshire Historic Parks and Gardens in Shropshire (Stamper 1993), whose boundaries can still be distinguished on the modern or 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS map.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Race course/ sports field	43	Former racecourses and sports fields marked as such on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps but whose character has since changed.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>
Allotment gardens	42	Former urban allotment gardens marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps.	 <p>© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group</p>

## 8. Settlement historic landscape character types.

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Medieval settlement	31	Denotes areas of deserted medieval settlement, as identified on the Shropshire County Council's SMR or by the CMHTS.	
Historic settlement core	44	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 by the beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.	

Pre-1880s settlement	32	<p>This category defines the extent of a settlement as marked on the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century OR over the course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, depending on the dates assigned by the CMHTS to their settlement core).</p>	 <p>A historical Ordnance Survey map of Westbury, showing the settlement's extent outlined in red. The map includes labels for 'Westbury' and 'R'. Copyright information at the bottom reads: '© Crown Copyright and Landmark Information Group'.</p>
Post-1880s settlement	45	<p>This category defines the limit of a settlement as marked 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<sup>st</sup> ed. 6" map).</p>	 <p>A current Ordnance Survey map of Westbury, showing the settlement's limit outlined in red. The map includes labels for 'Westbury' and 'R'. Copyright information at the bottom reads: '© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Shropshire County Council, 100019801 (2006)'.</p>

**9. Orchard historic landscape character types.**

Historic Landscape Character Type	Number Code	Description and interpretation	
Pre-1880s orchard	31	This category identifies orchards that are marked on the 1 <sup>st</sup> ed. 6" OS maps but which have since been grubbed up. Such orchards would have dated to either the post-medieval OR early-mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century	