

9.0 ANNEX

9.1 Structure and coding for Data Capture

PRN	Unique No.	Numeric sequence chosen to fit with any existing data set PRNs
Site Name	Modern Name (historic name)	Modern farm name with historic name (if different) recorded in brackets
Classification Primary Attribute	FARMSTEAD OUTFARM SMALLHOLDING	Farmstead with house Outfarm or field barn Sites that are, by their form, association with areas of industrial activity or location within areas of small fields (often encroachment onto common) are likely to have been smallholdings
Date_Cent		Earliest century date based on presence of listed building or map evidence (Codes as per Date_HM below)
Date_HM (Date of House based on presence of dated building or Map evidence)	MED C17 C18 C19L C19	Pre 1600 17 th century 18 th century 19 th century (based on presence of a listed building dated to 19 th century) 19 th century (based on presence on historic map)
Date_WB (Date of Working Building based on presence of dated building)	MED C17 C18 C19L	Pre 1600 17 th century 18 th century 19 th century (based on presence of a listed building dated to 19 th century)
Plan Type		Combination of Primary and Secondary Plan Attributes e.g. LC3; RCe etc. (see below)
Plan Type Primary Attribute	DISP LC LIN LP PAR RC ROW UNC	Dispersed Loose Courtyard Linear L-plan (attached house) Parallel Regular Courtyard Row Plan Uncertain

Plan Type Secondary Attribute	1, 2, 3, 4 L3 or L4 L u e f h t z cl dw my cov d y	No. of sides to loose courtyard formed by <i>working</i> agricultural buildings Yard with an L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third and/or fourth side of the yard (may be used with LC or RC dependent on overall character) Regular Courtyard L-plan (detached house) Regular Courtyard U-plan Regular Courtyard E-plan Regular Courtyard F-plan Regular Courtyard H-plan Regular Courtyard T-plan Regular Courtyard Z-plan Cluster (Used with DISP) Driftway (Used with DISP) Multi-yard (Used with DISP or RC) Covered yard forms an element of farmstead Additional detached elements to main plan Presence of small second yard with one main yard evident
Tertiary Attribute		Codes as per Secondary Attribute table e.g. cov or combination of Primary and Secondary Attributes e.g. RCL notes presence of a prominent Regular L-plan within a dispersed multi-yard group (DISPmy)
Farmhouse Position	ATT LONG GAB DET UNC	Attached to agricultural range Detached, side on to yard Detached, gable on to yard Farmhouse set away from yard Uncertain (cannot identify which is farmhouse)
Location Primary Attribute	VILL HAM FC ISO PARK SMV CM URB	Village location Hamlet Loose farmstead cluster Isolated position Located within a park Shrunken village site Church and Manor Farm group (or other high status farmstead) Urban
Survival	EXT ALT ALTS DEM HOUS LOST	Extant – no apparent alteration Partial Loss – less than 50% change Significant Loss – more than 50% alteration Total Change – Farmstead survives but complete alteration to plan Farmhouse only survives Farmstead/Outfarm totally demolished
Sheds	SITE SIDE	Large modern sheds on site of historic farmstead – may have destroyed historic buildings or may obscure them Large modern sheds to side of historic farmstead – suggests farmstead probably still in agricultural use
HER Record	UID	Cross reference to existing HER number
Converted buildings?	Yes/No	Note presence of converted buildings based on address point data
Confidence	H M L	High Medium Low
Notes		Free text field to add notes relating to the character or identification

9.2 Historic Landscape Character

HLC Code	HLC Type	No of Farmsteads	Km/Sq	Av Den Km/Sq
29	Pre-1880s settlement	2356	61.93	38.04
31	Pre-1880s orchard	19	1.6	11.88
34	Irregular squatter enclosure	287	25.23	11.38
35	Rectilinear squatter enclosure	146	13.46	10.85
50	Redeveloped pre-1880s settlement	120	11.8	10.17
28	Historic settlement core	25	4.87	5.13
37	Small assarts	150	47.92	3.13
40	Small irregular fields	853	315.44	2.7
45	Other small rectilinear fields	167	74.83	2.23
30	Post-1880s settlement	166	93.7	1.77
39	Late clearance/ assarts	42	24.85	1.69
32	Post-1880s orchard	1	0.65	1.54
23	Parks and gardens	138	90.58	1.52
44	Planned enclosure	588	467.02	1.26
41	Piecemeal enclosure	272	236.59	1.15
38	Large assarts with sinuous boundaries	10	10.46	0.96
42	Reorganised piecemeal enclosure	319	518.45	0.62
27	Other parklands, gardens and recreational	7	11.78	0.59
47	Large irregular fields	149	307.07	0.49
48	Very large post-war fields	138	571.08	0.24
46	Other large rectilinear fields	9	42.27	0.21

High Density Areas

The pre-1880 settlement HLC type has the highest density of farmsteads, with a combined average of 31.8 farms per km². However it is the fieldscapes patterns that reveal the most about the location and distribution of farmsteads in their landscapes, and together can be used to refine the fieldscape types.

Irregular squatter enclosure

- 11.38 farms per km²
- Small irregular fields with sinuous or curvilinear boundaries.
- Unordered, often amorphous appearance.
- Dense dispersal of small cottages, with networks of lanes and trackways
- Can occur as 'islands' within tracts of unimproved land.
- Often associated with mining, quarrying or other industrial activity.

Irregular squatter enclosure usually represent encroachments onto commons, established between the 16th and beginning of the 19th century. They are characterised by dense concentrations of small farms and smallholdings, in loose farmstead clusters.

Medium Density Areas

Small assarts

- 3.13 farms per km²
- Field patterns consisting of small-medium, irregular or sub-rectangular fields
- Dispersed settlement pattern of older farmsteads and a winding road network.
- Often lie adjacent to small areas of broadleaved woodland or 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, with the majority of farmsteads relatively small.

Small irregular fields

- 2.7 farms per km²
- Small-medium irregular fields
- Includes small meadows and closes away from settlement and '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.

Medium to Low Density Areas

Planned enclosure

- 1.26 farms per km²
- Small to large geometric, planned fields
- Dispersed farmsteads associated with very straight roads
- Improvement and re-planning of older enclosure
- Parliamentary Enclosure of common land

Often the enclosure was by formal agreement during the late 17th and 19th centuries. Planned field systems can be areas that have been improved and replanned. They are usually associated with a more irregular, sinuous road network, which reflects their evolution from older enclosure patterns. Planned enclosure also includes the 19th century Parliamentary Enclosure which although relatively insignificant in Shropshire compared with other counties, 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). In some areas there planned enclosure can be quite small, and associated with dense numbers of farmsteads, with the average lowered by the much more substantial areas of parliamentary enclosure.

Piecemeal enclosure

- 1.15 farms per km²
- small irregular or rectilinear fields
- Boundaries have 's-curve' or 'dog-leg' morphology follow the boundaries of former medieval field strips.

Piecemeal enclosure are the 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). The farmsteads often remained in the villages and hamlets which these fields surrounded or where established in isolation away from these fields.

Low Density Areas

Reorganised piecemeal enclosure

- 0.62 farms per km²
- Small -large irregular or rectilinear fields
- Boundaries have 's-curve' or 'dog-leg' morphology follow the boundaries of former medieval field strips.
- Rationalisation and straightening of some boundaries
- field amalgamations and enlargements

This processes of reorganisation produced the field systems that include the improvement of estate lands in the 18th and 19th centuries and, in many cases, agricultural intensification in the later 20th century.

Large irregular fields

- 0.49 farms per km²
- Areas of large irregular fields that have a significant number of sinuous boundaries

These field patterns include 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.

9.3 Landscape Character Areas

LCA Code	LCA Type	No of Farmsteads	Km/Sq	Av Den Km/Sq
1	High Open Moorland	69	74.41	0.93
2	High Enclosed Plateau	137	155.43	0.88
3	High Volcanic Hills and Slopes	5	8.49	0.59
4	Upland Smallholdings	145	47.15	3.08
5	Upstanding Enclosed Commons	27	21.07	1.28
6	Principal Wooded Hills	47	78.17	0.60
7	Wooded Hills and Farmlands	306	202.73	1.51
8	Wooded River Gorge	18	45.25	0.40
9	Pasture Hills	431	235.87	1.83
10	Wooded Hills and Estatelands	132	96.26	1.37
11	Sandstone Hills	63	37.13	1.70
12	Wooded Forest	4	23.03	0.17
13	Forest Smallholdings	4	6.97	0.57
14	Sandstone Estatelands	257	205.69	1.25
15	Timbered Plateau Farmlands	616	423.41	1.45
17	Principal Timbered Farmlands	483	262.61	1.84
18	Timbered Pastures	52	37.81	1.38
19	Wooded Estatelands	169	124.72	1.36
20	Estate Farmlands	1383	888.96	1.56
21	Settled Pastoral Farmlands	332	174.09	1.91
22	Principal Settled Farmlands	793	423.70	1.87
23	Enclosed Lowland Heaths	373	167.30	2.23
24	Lowland Moors	45	74.01	0.61
25	Riverside Meadows	122	220.80	0.55
26	Lowland Moss	0	7.35	0.00
27	Coalfields	9	10.28	0.88
28	Urban	138	110.60	1.25
29	Incised Sandstone Valleys	31	20.44	1.52

Low Density Areas

The High Open Moorland

- 0.93 farms per km²
- Upland plateau and slopes with extensive tracts of heathland
- Largely unenclosed landscape with few signs of habitation
- impoverished soils, localised bogs
- Narrow, steep sided valleys
- Industrial areas

The landscape has never been enclosed and the limited number of small farmsteads and smallholdings are located on the edge of these landscapes, typically found in close isolation or in loose farm clusters. At least one farm has been dated to the medieval period suggesting that these small irregular common edge encroachments were taking place in the later medieval and early modern periods.

High Enclosed Plateau

- 0.88 farms per km²
- Regular, planned field pattern
- Small irregular fields on lower slopes
- Dispersed settlement pattern
- pastoral farming

On the lower slopes the field systems is similar to the High Open Moorland with common edge encroachments dating to the later medieval and early modern periods. However the higher ground is dominated by geometric field patterns resulting from planned enclosure during the late 18th and 19th centuries, associated with large isolated regular planned farmsteads, surrounded by extensive holdings.

Low/Medium Density Areas

Sandstone estatelands

- 1.25 farms per km²
- Arable farming
- Regular field patterns
- Parkland with associated country houses
- Clustered settlement pattern
- Medium – large scale, open landscapes

Successive phases of agricultural improvements meant that the extensive areas of heathland that once dominated these areas were gradually reduced. Between the mid 18th and later 19th centuries in particular, landowners invested considerable sums into the agricultural improvement of their wider estates and in some places earlier, more irregular field systems were also reorganised producing the pattern of regular fields and larger land holdings.

Estate Farmland

- 1.56 farms per km²
- Mixed farming landuse
- Clustered settlement pattern
- Large country houses with associated parklands
- Planned woodland character
- Medium to large scale landscapes with framed views

As part of the earliest settled landscapes the estate farmlands exhibits some of the strongest settlement nucleation and some of the most extensive open field systems in the county. The extensive rationalisation of pre-existing field patterns and the formal enclosure of the remaining areas of unenclosed rough grazing lands allowed for the development of much larger holdings, in the richer agricultural lands. Significant numbers of farmsteads dating from the medieval period right through to the 19th century are apparent in the area.

Medium Density Areas

Principal Settled Farmlands

- 1.87 farms per km²
- Mixed farming land use
- Varied pattern of sub-regular, hedged fields
- Medium scale landscapes

These are settled lowland landscapes of small villages and hamlets, scattered farms and relict commons, with the relatively small, sub-regular fields. The 18th and 19th century saw the rationalisation of pre-existing field systems in some areas, but was not as extensive as the seen in estatelands. The relatively small field pattern and the less extensive reorganisations,

coupled with the higher densities of farmsteads suggest in these areas land holding were of a medium size.

Settled Pastoral Farmlands

- 1.91 farms per km²
- Heavy, poorly drained soils
- Pastoral land use
- Scattered hedgerow trees
- Irregular field pattern
- Small to medium scale landscapes

These are lowland agricultural landscapes, traditionally associated with livestock farming resulting in small to medium, sub-regular field pattern being retained in most places, and small to medium farmstead holdings. Some fields were derived from the informal, piecemeal enclosure of open fields during the late medieval and early modern period, while most derives from a mixture of woodland clearance, together with intakes and encroachment in areas of former common rough pasture.

High Density Areas

Enclosed Lowland Heaths

- 2.23 farms per km²
- Undulating lowland
- Impoverished, freely draining soils
- Planned woodland character
- Dispersed settlement pattern

These are lowland landscapes in areas with predominantly sandy, impoverished soils, characterised by an ordered pattern of medium to small rectilinear fields of 18th and 19th centuries with small areas of earlier irregular field patterns. Scatters of farmsteads are associated blocks of smallholdings and smaller farms.

Upland Smallholdings

- 3.08 farms per km²
- Prominent, sloping topography
- Dispersed settlement pattern of wayside cottages
- Small hedged pasture fields
- Areas of unenclosed moorland

These landscapes mainly occur around the fringes of high moorland and are characterised by small irregular fields, mainly used for pastoral farming, and small areas of planned enclosure. The mineral wealth of many of these areas was exploited in the medieval and early modern period, and those employed within them began to establish smallholdings and small farms which peak in the 18th and 19th centuries.

9.4 Farmstead Character Areas

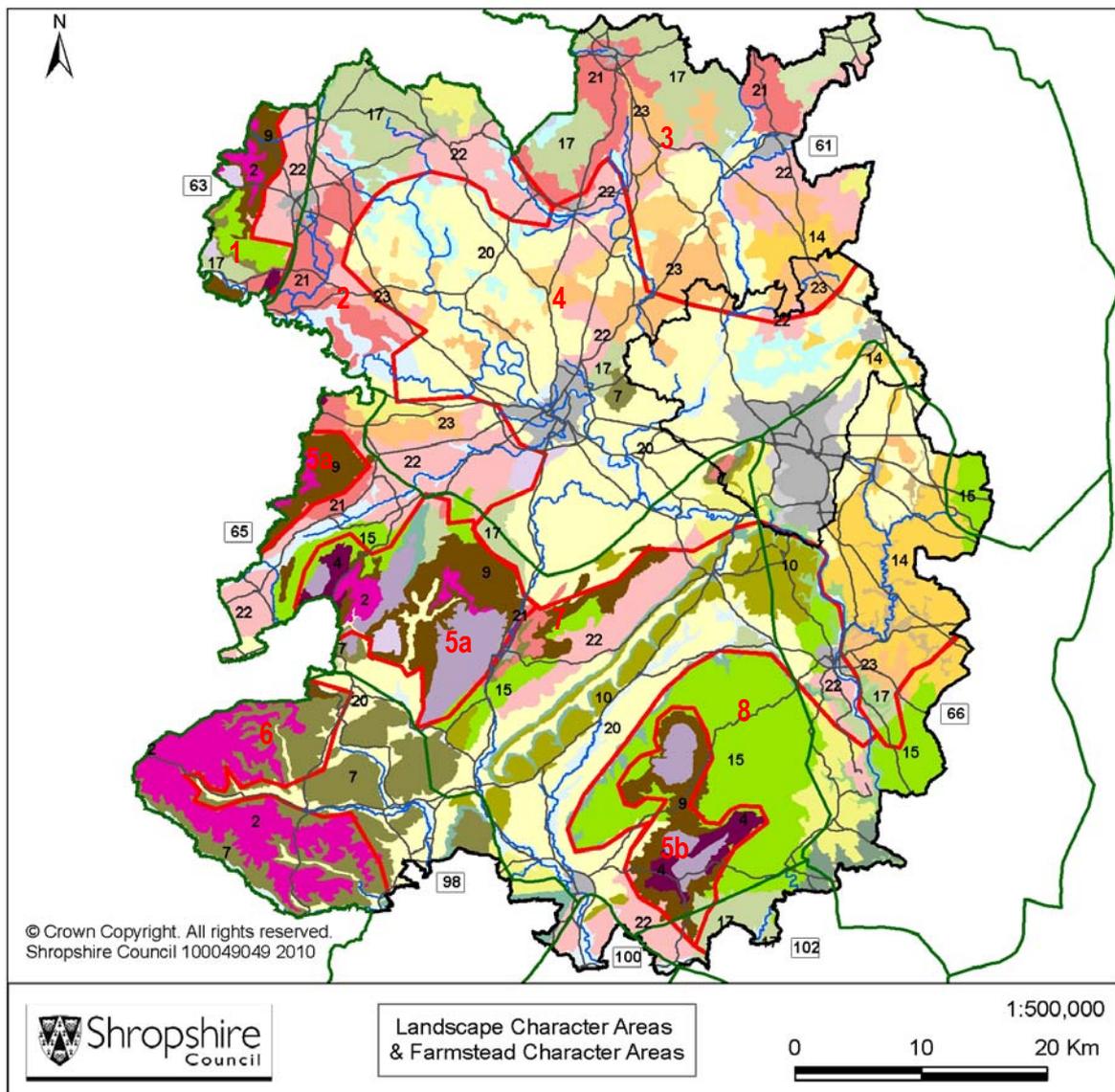


Figure 57: Landscape Character Areas (LCA) and the Farmstead Character Areas

LCA Code	LCA Type	No of Farmsteads	Km/Sq	Av Den Km/Sq
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23	Enclosed Lowland Heaths	373	167.30	2.23
21	Settled Pastoral Farmlands	332	174.09	1.91
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17	Principal Timbered Farmlands	483	262.61	1.84
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15	Timbered Plateau Farmlands	616	423.41	1.45
10	Wooded Hills and Estatelands	132	96.26	1.37
14	Sandstone Estatelands	257	205.69	1.25
2	High Enclosed Plateau	137	155.43	0.88

1. Oswestry Uplands

Landscape and Settlement

- High density of dispersed very small hamlets and isolated farmsteads.
- Medium-scale enclosures to the Pasture Hills and Timbered Plateau Farmland, Small-scale to the High Enclosed Plateau.
- Cattle rearing, with extensive sheep grazing from the late 18th century

Farmsteads

- Small to medium-scale farmsteads with larger planned farmsteads on the High Enclosed Plateau to the north
- **LIN predominate around Llanymynech and industrial areas to south with lighter concentrations seen elsewhere along with LP farmstead, mainly in Pasture Hills.**
- **A second concentration of LIN and LP farmsteads, although less dense, are apparent along the High Enclosed Plateau.**
- **LC1 & LC2 predominate in the Pasture Hills and upland areas to the north and in association with squatter enclosure to the south. More spread out distribution in the Timbered Plateau Farmlands.**
- **Medium sized RCu & RCt more predominant in the Timbered Plateau Farmlands.**
- **LC3 & LC4 are found on the lower slopes**
- **Dense concentrations of smallholdings around Llanymynech and industrial areas to south. Very little elsewhere.**

2. North Western Shropshire

Landscape and Settlement

- High density of dispersed small hamlets and isolated and clustered farmsteads intermixed with medium numbers of small to medium nucleated settlements, increasing in size to the north.
- Livestock and dairying within Principal Timbered Farmland to the north, where small to medium--scale irregular fields result from the enclosure of common and the clearance of woodland
- Mixed arable (cattle and corn) on the Settled Pastoral Farmlands and Principal Settled Farmlands, which developed within a landscape of piecemeal and planned enclosure.

Farmstead Types

- General pattern of medium-scale farms, with a weighting towards smaller farms in the north and larger farms to the south-west of Shrewsbury and along the Rea Valley.
 - **RCL3 and RCL4 predominate across area with higher concentrations of RCLs to the north, particularly on the Principal Timbered Farmland and in dairying areas. RCLs less evident of the Principal Settled Farmland**
 - **LCL3 manly to Settled Pastoral Farmland and the Principal Timbered Farmland with higher concentrations to the north. Greater number of LCL4 in Principal Settled Farmland.**
 - **RCu concentrate between Oswestry and Shrewsbury, fewer to north and along the Rea Valley**
 - **RCmy across area excluding the Principal Timbered Farmland to the north**
 - **Full RC mainly found away from the Rea Valley, with concentration in the Principal Timbered Farmland as well**
 - **Limited numbers of RCh-, f-, and e-plans, mainly found in Principal Settled Farmlands. To the north the density of these plans decrease.**

- LIN and LP mainly to Settled Pastoral Farmland and the Principal Timbered Farmland to north; often associated with incremental encroachment onto common land and often associated with smallholdings, particularly around Whixall Moss.
- LC1 most common to north in the dairying areas across Principal Timbered Farmland.
- LC2, LC3 & LC4s found across area.
- Larger number of pre-1600, 17th and 18th century farmhouses and farm buildings, with significant concentration around the south and west of Shrewsbury.

3. North East Shropshire Plain

Landscape and Settlement

- High density of dispersed small hamlets and isolated and clustered farmsteads, intermixed with a small numbers of large nucleated settlements
- Extensive areas of Enclosed Lowland Heath associated with mixed arable and sheep farming, set within small ancient irregular enclosure, and later small-scale 19th century planned enclosure.
- To the north east, Timbered Pastures, Settled Pastoral Farmland and Principal Settled Farmland are associated with dairying and stock rearing, set within piecemeal enclosure, intermixed with small to medium irregular fields and assarted landscapes
- North West includes area of wet land around Whixhall Moss

Farmsteads

- Predominately small-scale farmsteads with medium-scale farms more dominant to the northeast. Limited numbers of large-scale farms within areas of larger enclosure.
- In heathland and mires and mosses dense clusters of small farmsteads and smallholdings interspersed by medium to large farms.
- To north east high density of dispersed and isolated medium-size farms, with some large farms and low numbers of small farms and smallholdings.
 - RCL mainly on the Settled Pastoral Farmland and the Principal Timbered Farmland in the dairying areas, although some found in the heathlands and mosses
 - LIN, LC1, LC2 and to a lesser extent LP and DISPdw are evident across the Enclosed Lowland Heath and the mires and mosses to the north west of the area.
 - LC1 are most commonly found in the northern extent of the Shropshire Plain within this area.
 - RCL3, LC3, RCu and RCt mainly within dairying areas to the far north east
 - Mix of RCmy and Full RC across area
 - RCe and RCf focus on Settled Pastoral Farmland and the Principal Timbered Farmland

4. South/Central Shropshire Plain & Sandstone Estates

Shropshire Plain Landscape and Settlement

- Medium density of dispersed small hamlets and isolated farmsteads, inter-mixed with large numbers of very small nucleated settlements
- Mixed arable (cattle and corn) developed within a landscape of piecemeal, reorganised piecemeal and planned enclosure, with pockets of small to large irregular fields on

Estate Farmlands and Principal Settled Farmland, continuing down into the Ape and Corve Dale

- Parklands landscapes.

Farmstead Types

- Predominately large-scale farmsteads reflect the reorganisation and amalgamation in the 18th/19th centuries
- Smaller number medium--scale farmsteads increasing along boundary into the more mixed farm areas
- Limited small-scale farmsteads, most in clusters often associated with incremental encroachment onto common land and often associated with smallholdings.

Mid-Severn Sandstone Plateau Landscape and Settlement

- Medium density of dispersed hamlets and isolated farmsteads intermixed with small numbers of large nucleated settlements.
- Arable based Sandstone Estates of large--scale planned and reorganised piecemeal enclosure intermixed with pockets of irregular fields.
- Parklands landscapes.
- Includes industrialised Eastern Coalfields, with small--scale dairy farming

Plateau Farmstead Types

- Predominantly large-scale farmsteads intermixed with fewer medium-scale farmsteads and very limited numbers of small-scale farmsteads in clusters
- Eastern Coalfields predominately large farms interspersed with high numbers of smallholdings, mostly absorbed into the post-1960s development of Telford.
 - **Regular courtyard plans dominate and multi-yards plans most evident**
 - **Farmsteads with historic Covered Yards dominate the area.**
 - **Full RC slightly fewer in number, with increased distribution across the Sandstone Estates.**
 - **Highest density of RCf, RCe and RCh seen within area, more than any other part of the county.**
 - **Moderate number of DISPmy, many with regular tertiary elements.**
 - **Moderate number of RCu with general distribution across the entire area.**
 - **Limited number of RCt across area with slight increase to the eastern side of the sandstone plateau**
 - **LC3 found across area, with fewer within the Sandstone Estate. Some with very formal layouts.**
 - **Moderate number of RCL evident across the area, with even fewer RCL3 and LCL3. RCL3 for a greater proportion than the LCL3. In the Sandstone plateau often found along valleys, on the edge of settlement**
 - **LIN and LP found in pockets often associated with incremental encroachment onto common land and often associated with smallholdings. Greater numbers in the northwest of the area towards more mixed distributions.**
 - **Very sparse distribution of LC1, some appear to be multi-functional ranges, and can be quite large.**
 - **Significant numbers of smallholdings associated Eastern Coal fields between the 17th and 19th century, interspersed by RCmy and RCu.**

5a. Shropshire Hills Western Uplands

Landscape and Settlement

- High density of dispersed small hamlets, isolated farms and chains or clusters of smallholdings and small farms.

- Small-scale regular and irregular fields on Pasture Hills and squatter encroachments (Upland Smallholdings) around unenclosed upland, with some small and large areas of planned enclosure.
- Small-scale subsistence farming with common grazing on moorland and small fields cropped for corn and hay.
- Supplementary income derived from industry.

Farmstead Types

- Predominantly small farmsteads and smallholdings
- Interspersed with small number of medium. Large farms almost completely absent from area
 - **Extensive Smallholdings and squatter encroachments**
 - **Often associated with LIN and LPs. LINs predominate with significant concentration around the Stiperstones, Cordon Hill, and dispersed around the edge of the Long Mynd**
 - **DISPdw & DISPcl also very evident with access to unenclosed uplands**
 - **LC1 and LC2s (the latter being the most dominant form) are often found in association with areas of smallholding and squatter enclosure.**
 - **RCL further down the slopes on the Pasture Hills.**
 - **RCL3/4 have increased numbers to the RCL plan forms with similar distribution.**
 - **LCL3/4 in more upland areas, though not as marked as the Clee Hills**
 - **Some regular courtyard u-plans are found on Pasture Hills.**
 - **LC3s and LC4s are more dispersed across the area and are generally much less common**
 - **One large RCmy set within planned enclosure on the High Enclosed Plateau. A few Full RCs skirt the very edge of the Farmstead Character Area, on the lower slopes and plateau, likely to be more akin to surrounding farmstead character areas.**

5b. Clee Hills

Landscape and Settlement

- High density of dispersed small hamlets, isolated farms and chains or clusters of smallholdings and small farms.
- Small-scale regular and irregular fields on Pasture Hills and squatter encroachments (Upland Smallholdings) around unenclosed upland, with some small and large areas of planned enclosure.
- Small-scale subsistence farming with common grazing on moorland and small fields cropped for corn and hay.
- Supplementary income derived from industry.

Farmstead Types

- Predominantly small farmsteads and smallholdings
- Small number of medium and large farms around the edge of the Clee Hills Plateau
 - **Extensive Smallholdings and squatter encroachments**
 - **Often associated with LIN and LPs, with LINs predominating.**
 - **DISPdw also very evident with access to unenclosed uplands, mainly away from the Upland Smallholdings areas to south.**
 - **LC1 and LC2s (the latter being the most dominant form) are often found across area and in association with areas of smallholding and squatter enclosure.**

- RCL further down the slopes on the Pasture Hills and Upland Smallholdings.
- RCL3 and LCL3 have increased numbers to the RCL plan forms with similar distribution.
- Some regular courtyard u-plans are found on Pasture Hills.
- LC3s and LC4s are more dispersed across the area and are generally much less common
- RCu found on the Pasture Hills and in more upland locations associated with planned enclosure.
- A few large farms skirt the very edge of the Farmstead Character Area, on the lower slopes and plateau, likely to be more akin to surrounding farmstead character areas.

6. Clun Uplands

Landscape and Settlement

- Low density of isolated farmsteads with very small scatter of hamlets, increasing in density around the southern and eastern fringes.
- Small-scale and irregular enclosure on Wooded Hills and Farmland, with large regular enclosure on High Enclosed Plateau
- Predominantly sheep and cattle rearing, with crops mainly grown on a subsistence basis.
- Few smallholdings in area.

Farmstead Types

- Small farmsteads predominated, interspersed with medium farmstead on the slopes and upland fringe.
- Large farms predominately mainly on the High Enclosed Plateau
 - **LC1 mainly on the Wooded Hills and Farmland and on the edge of the upland plateau; significantly less within the Clun Forest area than to the south. Often associated with limited areas of squatter enclosure.**
 - Increased numbers of LC2 to LC1, although away from squatter enclosure and appear in a range of sizes and shapes.
 - LINS, LPS, and DISPdw predominate in the Wooded Hills and Farmland area on the edge of the high enclosed plateau, in the SW the majority associated with squatter enclosures or set within smaller field patterns. A small minority do occur within planned enclosure in the Clun Forest.
 - RCL Wooded Hill and Farmland
 - DISPdw and DISPl mainly to upland areas. Tend to sit on the edge of the planned enclosure.
 - Significant concentration of LC1, LC2 and LINS on the SW side of the High Enclosed Plateau, along the Teme Valley.
 - RCu, RCt and RCz cluster around the edge of the High Enclosed Plateau to the SW within the wooded farmland hills.
 - Greater proportion LCL3/4 to RCL3/4. Both tend towards the Wooded Hills and Farmland areas and higher ground. Only LCL3/4 appear within the Clun Forest.
 - Full RC and RCmy plans within the Clun forest in association with planned enclosure, in contrast to their significant absence within the planned enclosure to the south.

- **DISPmy situated within or on the edge of the upland plateau to the south, and not within the Clun Forest. These sit on the edge of the later planned enclosure.**

7. Central Shropshire Hills, Clun Lowlands & Northern Severn Gorge

Landscape and Settlement

Mixed densities of settlement with a mixture of small, medium and large farms across the area. There are broad distinctions between:

The Valleys and Valley Sides

- Village-based, and isolated farms associated with the enclosure of open fields in the valleys.
- Predominantly mixed arable (cattle and corn) on Estate Farmlands, Principal Settled Farmland of the valleys.
- Predominantly piecemeal enclosure and some regular enclosure with later boundary removal and reorganisation.

The Hills – specify

- Increased densities of isolated farmsteads and hamlets with some villages.
- Mainly sheep and cattle rearing on the Pasture Hills and Wooded Hills of both the estates and other farmland.
- Smaller--scale fields enclosed from common fields intermixed with the clearance of woodland on the hills. Some later boundary removal and reorganisation is also apparent.
- Large blocks of woodland and common retained within a varied hilly topography.

Farmstead Types

- Large farms are concentrated around the valley bottoms
- Medium farms are spread across the area
- Small farms predominantly occur among the smaller enclosures of the hills and valley slopes with some set with settlements.
- Small pockets of smallholdings
 - **RCmy, Full RC, RCf, RCe and RCh plans strongly correlate to the valleys and particularly to the Estate Farmlands.**
 - **DISPmy on the lower slopes, valley bottom and west of the Severn Gorge; similar distribution to RCmy but to a lesser extent. Several include more regular plan elements. Increased number in the Clun valleys**
 - **RCu, sit on the edge of the valley bottom and on the edge of Estate Farmland as is the case along Wenlock Edge. Noticeable concentration around Easthope and Hughley along the Ape Dale.**
 - **LC3s and LC4s are more dispersed across the area and are generally much less common.**
 - **RCL3/4 along the Ape Dale on the Principal Settled Farmland and Settled Pastoral Farmland, less on Estate Farmlands of the Corve Dale**
 - **Far fewer LCL3/4 which are generally in upland areas. In the Clun valleys LCL3/4 and RCL3/4 are often set within hamlets or villages**
 - **RCL most evident higher up the valley slopes on the pasture hills with a small concentration at the south-eastern end of the Corve Dale.**

- **LC1 and LC2s mainly in upland areas. Where they do appear in the valleys, they are concentrated along the Ape Dale rather than the Corve Dale. In the Clun valleys LC2 are often found associated with settlements**
- **Significant numbers of smallholdings associated with Shirlett Forest enclosed between the 16th and 18th centuries. LIN association with smallholding areas mainly to W**

8. Clee Hills Plateau and South Severn Gorge

Landscape and Settlement

- Medium to high density of dispersed small hamlets, isolated farms.
- Dominance of Timbered Plateau Farmland and Wooded Estatelands reflect a pattern of predominately ancient piecemeal enclosure intermixed with small irregular fields, and small areas of late regular enclosure.
- Large blocks of woodland and common retained within a varied hilly topography.
- Small-scale farming focused on stock rearing and fattening, interspersed with some medium-scale arable-based farms
- Where the Clee Hills plateau blends into the Teme Valley, it is characterised by mixed farming, with fruit growing and hopyards

Farmstead Types

- Predominantly medium--scale farmsteads (regular courtyard U-shaped plans predominate) with a strong underpinning element of small farms and a limited number of large farms.
 - **RCu and RCL3 dominate the Timbered Plateau Farmland.**
 - **RCL are found across the area to a lesser extent, fewer towards the Teme Valley and cluster along valley slopes of the Severn Gorge.**
 - **LC 1 and LC2 concentrated along east and southern boundary towards the Teme Valley**
 - **LCL3, LC3 on the northern and southern boundary of the farmstead character area.**
 - **In the Severn Gorge LC2 & LC3 cluster along river valleys, and on the edge of settlement, taking advantage of both upland pasture and arable land**
 - **Full RC and RCmy in a central band E of the Clee Hills**
 - **Concentration of RCe to E of area, moving onto the Wooded Estatelands and east of the gorge.**