



GILLESPIES

**SHROPSHIRE LANDSCAPE & VISUAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT
ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & SUMMARY**

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION3
- ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY.....4
- ASSESSMENT REPORT STRUCTURE & SUMMARY.....13
- REFERENCES19
- PARCEL PLAN KEY19

ALL MAPPING IN THIS REPORT IS REPRODUCED FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MATERIAL WITH THE PERMISSION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2018 ORDNANCE SURVEY 100049049.
AERIAL IMAGERY: ESRI, DIGITALGLOBE, GEOEYE, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, CNES/AIRBUS DS, USDA, USGS, AEROGRID, IGN, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY



IMAGE 1. PHOTO FROM NESSCLIFFE

INTRODUCTION

Shropshire, like other local authorities has to plan for new housing and employment land. To help ensure that such development is directed to the most appropriate locations, Shropshire Council commissioned Gillespies in May 2018 to prepare this landscape and visual sensitivity study to inform the selection of development sites. The conclusions of the study will inform the selection of suitable sites for allocation in the Local Plan¹ Review and provide a sound basis for decision making in the determination of planning applications.

Shropshire offers a diverse range of scenery, from the large lakes and rolling pasturelands around Ellesmere in the north, to the hidden heritage of the Clee Hills with their stark industrial ruins in the south. The landscape forms an integral part of the county's economy, not only because of the farming industries it sustains but also because of the residents, tourists and investors it attracts. The importance of the County's landscape is recognised as being part of the area's special appeal, with the Shropshire Hills formally designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Future change needs to be managed in a way that is sympathetic to this landscape and visual character and visual amenity, allowing it to be maintained for future generations to enjoy. In other words, management of landscape change must be sustainably managed. This study provides the evidence-based technical assessment to help ensure that locations identified for new development meet

these requirements. Using a systemic assessment framework it examines the sensitivity of the landscape and identifies those areas which can potentially accommodate different thresholds of development without impacting key landscape and visual character and qualities.

A key requirement of the study which differentiates it from others undertaken previously within the county is that it reflects the latest guidance presented in the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition (GLVIA3)². This is the industry standard for landscape and visual assessment. The approach advocated in GLVIA3 is based on the commonly adopted premise that development should be more readily accepted in the least sensitive areas and should avoid areas that are highly valued for their scenic, nature conservation, historic, recreational and perceptual qualities such as tranquility and remoteness, particularly those areas safeguarded by international or national designations and those where the cumulative effects of existing and consented schemes limit further development.

In compliance with GLVIA3, the landscape and visual assessments are dealt with separately and each adopts the same step by step approach to combining the judgements about the susceptibility to change arising from the two potential development types with judgements about the value attached to the receptor. This approach allows judgements to be made as transparently as possible. The

assessment links back to the key landscape characteristics and valued attribute information provided in the Landscape Types published in the Shropshire Landscape Typology study⁶.

The conclusions of this study when considered alongside the other information being gathered as part of the Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SLAA) will enable Shropshire Council to determine which areas warrant further planning appraisal and ultimately inform spatial development options for the Local Plan and provide a sound basis for decision making in the determination of planning applications. This is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which is clear that planning should recognise the 'intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside' and allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value.

This is a strategic assessment which provides the context for more detailed studies of individual sites. It does not make judgements on the appropriateness of specific developments on individual sites (and does not consider specific development proposals where these might exist). More detailed studies relating to specific site allocations and development proposals will be undertaken at a local authority level as part of the Development Plan and development management process.



IMAGE 2. PHOTO LOOKING TOWARDS BREIDDEN HILL, ON THE WELSH BORDER

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

APPROACH

The method set out below has been developed and successfully applied by Gillespies over a number of years. It draws on guidance in GLVIA3 and contained in Natural England's guidance on landscape character assessment³. The methodology is also in line with the recommendations in the European Landscape Convention⁴, National Planning Practice Guidance and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁵. It is a transparent and logical approach which uses carefully selected criteria to make informed judgements on emerging options within the Development Plan.

The assessment also draws on a wealth of regional and local studies including the Shropshire Landscape Typology⁶ and Shropshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Study.

DEFINING LANDSCAPE & VISUAL SENSITIVITY

Landscape sensitivity assessment has become an important way of using an understanding of landscape character to manage landscape change.

There is currently no prescribed approach for assessing landscape sensitivity. Since 2004, Topic Paper 6⁷ published by Natural England has provided the most relevant discussions on strategic assessment of landscape sensitivity but in recent years this document has been superseded by the approach to assessing landscape sensitivity within EIA as set out in GLVIA3 and is currently being redrafted.

Topic Paper 6 is currently being redrafted by Natural England and the following approach and definitions draw on both unpublished work relating to this and from landscape sensitivity and capacity guidelines currently being developed by Natural Resources Wales.

Landscape sensitivity combines judgements on landscape susceptibility and landscape value. As a general rule, landscapes of lower sensitivity will have more scope to accept a specific development than landscapes of higher sensitivity.

DEFINITION OF SUSCEPTIBILITY AND VALUE

Landscape susceptibility is the ability of a landscape to accommodate change of a particular type and scale whilst maintaining or enhancing current landscape character.

Landscape value refers to the nature and level of importance that society attaches to current landscape character.

Decisions on landscape and visual sensitivity need clear, transparent and consistent consideration of the following:

- The individual elements that contribute to landscape character, their significance and their vulnerability to change;
- Any particularly valued landscape characteristics and qualities and the level of importance that society attaches to conserving these;
- The special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB;
- The overall quality and condition of the landscape in terms of its intactness, representation of typical character and condition or state of repair of individual elements contributing to character; and
- Scenic quality for example the scale, level of enclosure, diversity, colour, form, line, pattern and texture of the landscape and perceptual aspects of landscape character such as tranquillity and remoteness. These aspects are much more subjective and responses to them are more personal to the preferences of the individual.

Visual sensitivity can either be treated as a subset of landscape sensitivity or, in this case, is assessed separately. It deals with the effects of change arising from development on the views and wider visual amenity available to people who live in, or visit an area (known as visual receptors). As a general rule, visual receptors of higher sensitivity are more likely to view a new development as intrusive, than visual receptors of a lower sensitivity. In this study visual aspects are considered in relation to landscape character and

quality and not in relation to specific views (although these will be noted where they are a key characteristic of a particular area). This is because views and visibility change over short distance and can only be assessed in relation to a particular development type as part of landscape and visual impact assessment.

There is currently no prescribed method for separately assessing visual sensitivity at a strategic scale and published assessments typically treat visual sensitivity as a subset of landscape sensitivity.

The method outlined below is therefore developed from our experience of undertaking visual assessments as part of the formal EIA process and within strategic landscape assessment. We have also drawn on guidance in GLVIA3 and Topic Paper 6.

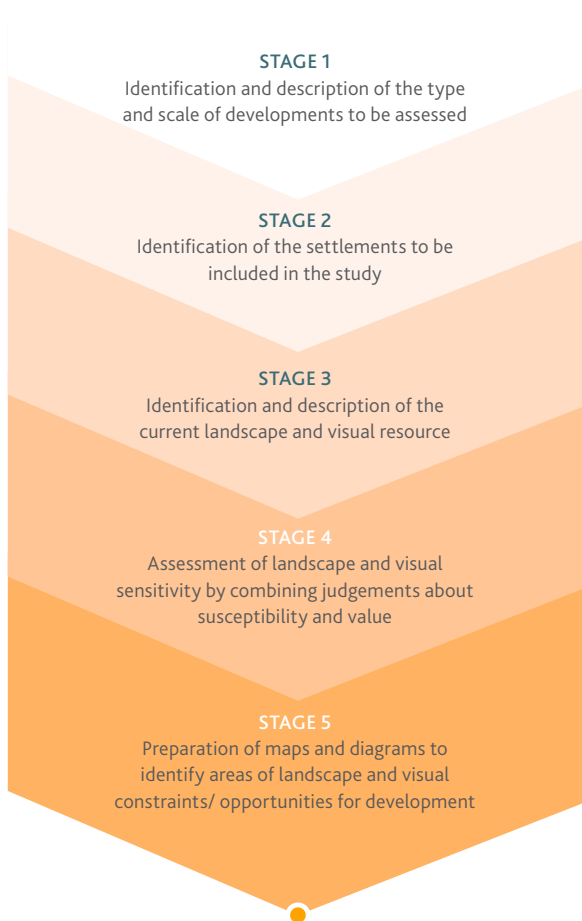
As with the assessment of landscape sensitivity, the assessment of visual sensitivity combines judgements about value and susceptibility as follows:

- Characteristics and qualities of the views typically experienced and the value attached to them;
- The susceptibility of the visual receptor groups likely to experience the view; and
- The susceptibility of the visual characteristics of the landscape, to the specific type of change arising from the development types being considered.

This requires consideration of the visual sensitivity of the landscape in terms both of its general visibility and the potential scope to mitigate the visual effects of any change that might take place. The general visibility of an area is typically dependent on the landform, and presence or absence of built development or trees, both of which can help screen development.

SUMMARY OF THE METHOD

The assessment was undertaken through the following five assessment stages, which were carried out through a combination of desk and field study by chartered landscape architects.



STAGE 1: IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF DEVELOPMENTS TO BE ASSESSED

The assessment considers the sensitivity of the landscape and visual sensitivity of people within the landscape, to the general principle of housing and employment development, without knowing the specific size, type or exact location (this would be detailed at the planning application stage). Broad parameters for the development were agreed with Shropshire Council as this affected the assessment, for example, the smaller unit size of housing development typically integrates better within the wider landscape and is therefore likely to be less visible than larger scale employment units. Similarly, smaller individual housing units can be put on steeper slopes and in finer grain landscapes than employment units. The parameters for the two types of development are 2-3 storey properties (<0.5ha) and small scale commercial development (office, warehouse or light industrial) around 14m tall and >1ha).



IMAGE 3. VIEW TOWARDS SHROPSHIRE HILLS AONB

STAGE 2: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

The list of 66 settlements to be assessed was provided by Shropshire Council. It includes the 'Strategic Centre' of Shrewsbury which is the top tier of the settlement hierarchy in the Local Plan, five 'Principal Centres' and the 11 'Key Centres' as well as the 40 smaller settlements which are identified as 'Potential Community hubs' in the Local Plan and four 'Proposed Strategic Sites'. The settlements are listed in alphabetical order in the box below and their location is shown on Figure 1.

Strategic Centre

1. Shrewsbury

Principal Centres

2. Bridgnorth
3. Ludlow
4. Market Drayton
5. Oswestry
6. Whitchurch

Key Centres

7. Albrighton
8. Bishop's Castle
9. Broseley
10. Church Stretton
11. Cleobury Mortimer
12. Craven Arms
13. Ellesmere
14. Highley
15. Much Wenlock
16. Shifnal
17. Wem

Potential Community Hubs

18. Alveley
19. Baschurch

20. Bayston Hill

21. Bicton

22. Bomere Heath

23. Bucknell

24. Burford

25. Chirbury

26. Clee Hill/The Knowle

27. Clive

28. Clun

29. Cockshutt

30. Cressage

31. Ditton Priors

32. Dorrington

33. Ford

34. Gobowen

35. Hadnall

36. Hanwood

37. Hinstock

38. Hodnet

39. Kinnerley

40. Llanymynech

41. Minsterley

42. Morda

43. Myddle

44. Nesscliffe

45. Pant

46. Pontesbury

47. Prees

48. Ruyton XI Towns

49. Shawbury

50. St Martins/Ifton Heath

51. Trefonen

52. West Felton

53. Westbury

54. Weston Rhyn

55. Whittington

56. Woore/Irelands Cross

57. Worthen

58. Beckbury

59. Conover

60. Cross Houses

61. Knockin

62. Longden

Proposed Strategic Sites

63. Ironbridge

64. Junction 3

65. Tern Hill

66. Park Hall

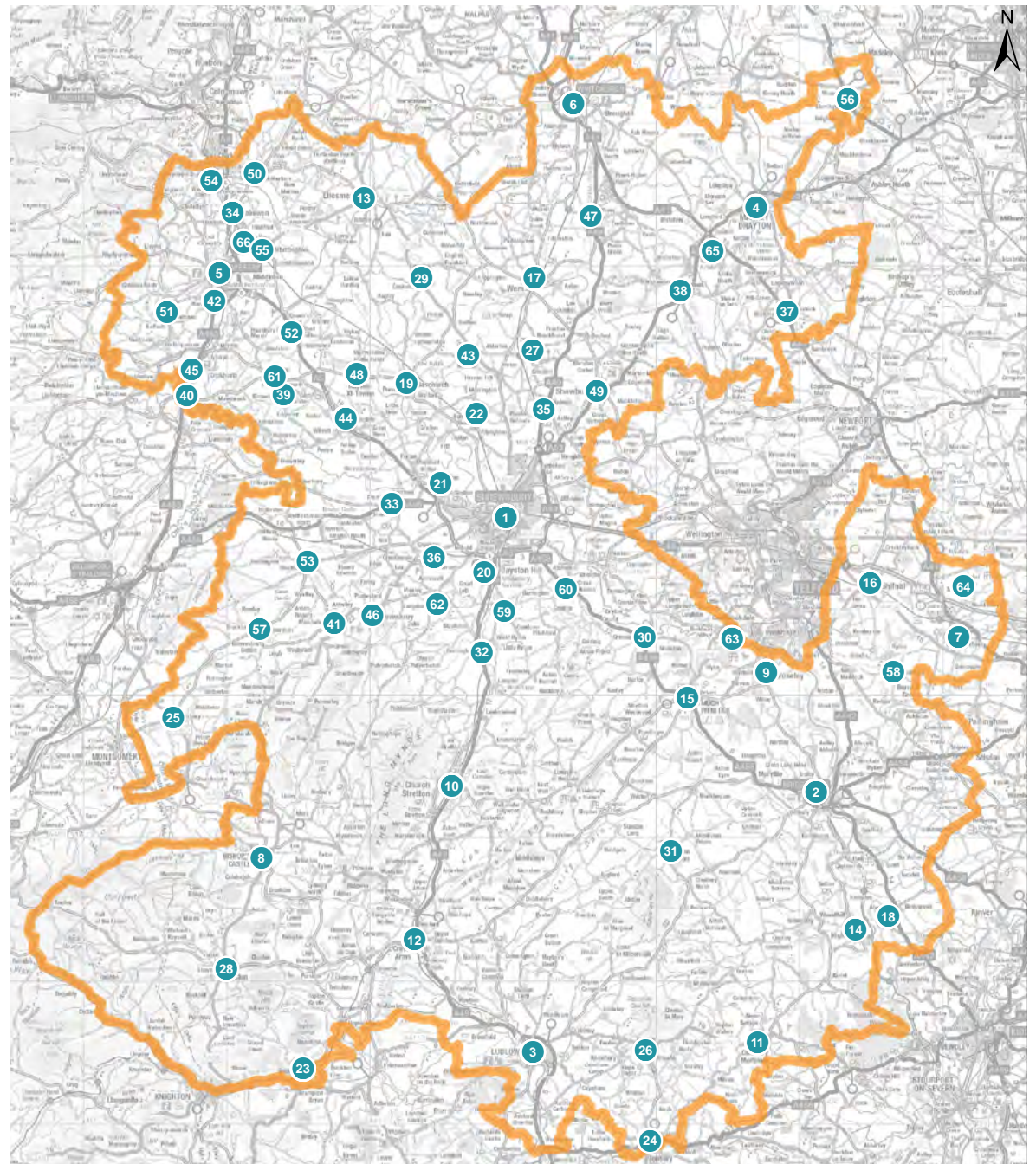


FIGURE 1. SETTLEMENT LOCATIONS

STAGE 3: DEFINING STUDY AREAS FOR THE ASSESSMENT

As a starting point for defining the settlement study areas, a 500m buffer was drawn around each settlement or settlement cluster (where settlements are closer than 1km apart). The inner boundary of each settlement study area was based on the Limits to Development set out in the Local Plan. The 500m buffer was then refined to ensure that the outer boundary of the study area follows recognisable features in the landscape such as roads, woodland and field boundaries. In most instances, this resulted in an enlargement of the 500m buffer.

SENSITIVITY PARCELS

The study area for each settlement was subdivided into Sensitivity Parcels through a combination of desk study and field survey. Sensitivity Parcels are areas of broadly consistent sensitivity, the boundaries of which were informed by the following:

- The settlement boundary;
- The boundaries of the 27 Landscape Types, the fundamental building block of The Shropshire Landscape Typology and Shropshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessment. Landscape Types are broad areas of landscape with common characteristics, although because of their size, there can be variations in both landscape characteristics and sensitivity;
- Local landscape appraisals;
- Changes in landform (including ridgelines and watersheds, land cover (particularly woodland and tree cover) and landscape character;
- Analysis of intervisibility, key visual receptors, landform (including ridgelines and watersheds, land cover (particularly buildings, woodland and tree cover) and landscape character; and

- Presence of natural or man-made barriers to development such as roads, watercourses, woodland or field boundaries.

Wherever possible the boundaries of Sensitivity Parcels follow the boundaries of the Landscape Types identified in the Shropshire Landscape Typology. Changes to boundaries of the Landscape Types were only recommended where there were robust and clearly justifiable grounds to do so. If there are differences in the boundaries this does not mean that the overall Landscape Type judgment is incorrect as it applies to a much broader area and defines the dominant characteristics of that area. It still serves as a relevant context to the Sensitivity Parcel.

A description of the landscape and visual characteristics of each Sensitivity Parcel was made based on the information within published landscape character assessments including the Shropshire Landscape Typology, Shropshire Historic Landscape Characterisation, previous studies, local landscape appraisals, Natural Character Area Profiles⁸ and The Shropshire Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 – 2019⁹. Each of these documents was reviewed for accuracy, scale and detail and updated if necessary. Field survey work was undertaken to refine the boundaries and further understand the landscape and visual qualities of each Sensitivity Parcel. The aim of this desk top work and field study was to:

- Understand the landscape character of each Sensitivity Parcel including its key landscape characteristics, landscape value attributes and susceptibilities to the two development types;
- Map any designated sites or features which may be constraints to development;
- Verify whether the published landscape character descriptions are accurate for the Sensitivity Parcel;
- Understand how far the special qualities of the Shropshire Hills AONB are reflected in the landscape;
- Describe the aesthetic and perceptual characteristics such as scenic quality, landscape condition, tranquility etc;

- Describe the nature of the visual receptor groups and value of the general visual amenity within each Sensitivity Parcel;
- Identify any visual amenity issues, including any intervisibility with the adjoining settlement and the role of the Sensitivity Parcel as valued recreational green space;
- Identify important views to and from each Sensitivity Parcel, noting distinctive features such as iconic viewpoints, views to and from designated landscapes (including the Shropshire Hills AONB), skylines or uninterrupted horizons; and
- Identify potential landscape and visual measures that could be undertaken to mitigate potential development or improve the appearance and functioning of the existing settlement edge.

The mapping utilised ESRI's ArcGIS ModelBuilder GIS platform to collate the information which will comprised both publicly available data and data provided by Shropshire Council.

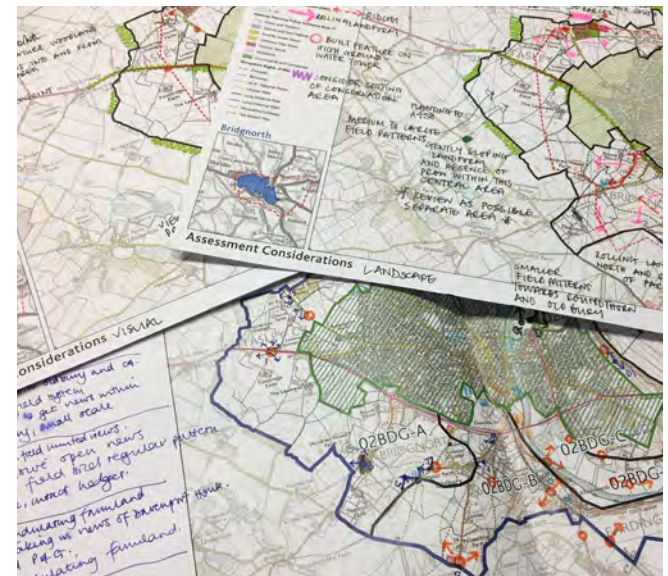


IMAGE 4. DESK STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN FOR EACH SENSITIVITY PARCEL

STAGE 4: ASSESSMENT OF LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY BY COMBINING JUDGEMENTS ABOUT SUSCEPTIBILITY AND VALUE

This was the main part of the assessment whereby judgements on landscape and visual susceptibility and value were combined to give an overall judgement on the ability of the current landscape and visual character of the landscape within each Sensitivity Parcel to accommodate the two development types whilst maintaining or enhancing its current landscape character.

SUSCEPTIBILITY

Judgements were made through reference to the landscape and visual criteria presented in Table 1 and Table 2. These criteria are relevant to the characteristics of both housing and employment development. They relate to both the physical characteristics of the landscape as well as to the way the landscape is experienced.

Within each Sensitivity Parcel and for each type of development, a judgement on susceptibility was made for each criterion, to highlight which criteria are more susceptible to change than others.

TABLE 1: INDICATIVE CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Landform	Open, highly prominent and distinctive or intricate and complex landforms with sharp changes in level are more likely to be susceptible to change arising from development than flat and indistinct landforms. This criteria also considers whether potential development would interrupt the relationship between distinctive landform features such as escarpments, or prominent hills or open plains. In some locations development would affect skyline character.
Landscape pattern/ landcover/ scale	Landscapes with a small scale, complex and intricate landscape pattern arising from landcover elements including settlement, field pattern or vegetation cover are more likely to be susceptible to change arising from larger scale development than landscapes with a simple landcover pattern. Landscapes enclosed by buildings, trees and woodlands can offer more opportunity to accommodate development without affecting landscape character.
Intactness of field boundaries	Considers the scale and integrity of field boundaries whether hedgerows, stone walls or fences. Intact field boundaries can help screen development but can also be susceptible to loss or degradation from development. Historic hedgerows are particularly susceptible to loss.
Sense of Place/ rural quality	Landscapes with a strong and positive rural character in good condition and with features worthy of conservation, will be more susceptible to change because of the potential impact on their legibility and upon features and combinations of elements which may be difficult to replace. This applies to landscapes with semi-natural habitats and valued natural features such as woodland and hedgerows with good connectivity.
Tranquility	Landscapes with a strong sense of tranquility will be more susceptible to development as this is likely to introduce disturbance and loss of this valued rural quality.
Settlement pattern and the nature of any adjoining settlement edge	This considers the overall settlement pattern within the Sensitivity Parcel and the nature of any settlement edge, i.e., whether it is positive or negative, smooth, linear or indented. Importantly it considers whether potential development would integrate with the general settlement form/ pattern and how it may affect the character of the existing settlement edge and its functioning relationship with the surrounding countryside.

TABLE 2: INDICATIVE CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY

<p>General visibility/ types of views/ intervisibility/ relationship to Shropshire Hills AONB/ and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal and Ironbridge World Heritage Sites</p>	<p>The likelihood of a development being visible depends on the scale of the development, the landform in which the development is sited and the screening opportunities afforded by the land cover, particularly buildings, trees and woodlands. Landscapes which are visually contained with limited inward and outward views are likely to be less susceptible than open landscapes with extensive inward and outward views. The visual relationship of the Sensitivity Parcel with any existing settlement edges and whether there are any visual detractors which may reduce its susceptibility influences whether new development is likely to be well accommodated into its surroundings. Intervisibility between Sensitivity Parcels is also important. A landscape with a high degree of intervisibility with/ or forming a backdrop to nearby areas of acknowledged landscape sensitivity such as the Shropshire Hills AONB and the World Heritage Sites are more susceptible to development as they are unique and irreplaceable. Similarly a landscape located on approaches/ gateways to these sensitive landscapes are more susceptible to development.</p>
<p>Skylines and other focal points</p>	<p>Skylines are susceptible to development as they are generally widely visible with features on them typically being seen in relief against a light sky. Undeveloped rural skylines are particularly susceptible as are attractive skylines which form a backdrop to settlement. The presence of distinctive or historic landscape features such as hilltop monuments, church spires/ towers or historic villages also increases susceptibility. Sensitivity Parcels may form part of, or may have a strong visual link to a distinctive skyline.</p>
<p>Scenic quality</p>	<p>Landscapes with a high scenic quality and higher concentration of special qualities and/ or which form the setting to such landscapes will have a high susceptibility. This is because of the potential for loss or disturbance to their integrity and scenic value compared to landscapes which are strongly influenced by intrusive man-made structures and human activity.</p>
<p>Typical Receptors</p>	<p>This is a function of the occupation or activity of people experiencing a view at a particular location, and therefore the extent to which their attention or interest may be focussed on the views and the visual amenity they experience. The most susceptible receptors are residents, communities, people engaged in outdoor recreation where the landscape is part of the experience, visitors to landscape whose interest is focussed on natural and built heritage assets and users of scenic routes. Each location brings with it certain expectations. Transport users (particularly of high speed roads) are usually considered less susceptible receptors, unless the road is considered to be a scenic route or important gateway.</p>
<p>The level of access and relative numbers of people likely to be affected</p>	<p>The greater the number of sensitive visual receptors in an area, the more susceptible the area will be to change from development. This includes receptors within the Sensitivity Parcel and also includes receptors that may lie further away but in locations which have direct and open views towards the Sensitivity Parcel (such as views from elevated hill forts/ trig points etc.)</p>
<p>The nature, composition and characteristics of the existing views experienced</p>	<p>Landscapes of attractive scenery, character, quality, integrity, strong sense of place and local distinctiveness will typically be more susceptible to development than less scenic areas. This includes landscapes that are designated for their natural beauty, but also areas of undesignated landscape, including areas that are scenic and have strong character.</p>

VALUE

Unlike assessment of susceptibility which is value-neutral the assessment of landscape and visual value reflects the nature and importance that society attaches to maintaining the current landscape and visual character and qualities of a particular area. Value may be expressed at the scale of the whole Sensitivity Parcel, through individual or groups of characteristic and qualities or through an important element or feature within it.

The concept of landscape value has broadened considerably in recent years so that it now includes all landscapes, not just those that are considered worthy of protection by designation. The method presented here therefore considers the relative value attached to both designated and undesignated landscapes as well as the individual elements of the landscape, such as trees, buildings or hedgerows. This reflects the NPPF which states that planning 'should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside', European Landscape Convention view that *'all landscapes matter'* and also GLVIA3, which states that, *'the value of the landscape receptors will to some degree reflect landscape designations and the level of importance which they signify, although there should not be overreliance on designations as the sole indicator of value'*.

Paragraphs 5.19 to 5.32 and Box 5.1 of GLVIA3 explains how the value of the landscape may be established within the process of landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA). Following this approach, Tables 3 and 4 set out the list of criteria developed for assessing landscape and visual value within the context of this study. These relate to specific landscape characteristics and qualities rather than generic values which may be applicable to any landscape. The tables provide a brief description of the relevance and application of each criterion. A judgement on the landscape and visual value of each Sensitivity Parcel as part of the baseline study was made by reference to these indicative criteria using the same approach as for judging susceptibility. Evidence indicating the importance of the different criterion within each Sensitivity Parcel was sought from planning evidence (presence of landscape or landscape related designations), appearance in art and literature and

TABLE 3: INDICATIVE CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING LANDSCAPE VALUE

Strength of landscape character/ quality and condition	Landscapes with a strong and positive character in good condition and with features worthy of conservation, will be more susceptible to change because of the potential impact on their legibility and upon features and combinations of elements which may be difficult to replace.
Rarity	Landscapes which are commonplace are less likely to be valued than landscapes which are unique or rare as these are often irreplaceable.
Geological, topographical and geomorphological value	This considers the shape and scale of the land and the extent that there may be distinctive and valued geological, topographical or hydrological features. Such features may be distinctive in their own right or may have influenced the creation of areas of distinctive and valued landscape character.
Historic landscape value	The extent to which a landscape displays historic continuity and time depth – reflected in the presence of nationally or internationally designated historic landscape components and their settings. May also be a reflection of artistic or literary references. Also whether a landscape is important to the setting and identity of designated landscapes and heritage assets.
Natural value	Landscapes with a strong and positive character in good condition and with features worthy of conservation, will be more susceptible to change because of the potential impact on their legibility and upon features and combinations of elements which may be difficult to replace. This applies to landscapes with semi-natural habitats and valued natural features such as woodland and hedgerows with good connectivity.
Recreational value	The extent to which the experience of the landscape makes an important contribution to the recreational use and enjoyment of an area. Indicators include the presence of such features as nature reserves, country parks, allotments, outdoor sports facilities, public rights of way, green infrastructure corridors, scenic routes and promoted viewpoints. Also includes recognised scenic or promoted tourist routes (as shown on latest Philips Road Atlas of Britain).
Scenic and other aesthetic and perceptual and experiential qualities	Defined by the presence of distinctive, dramatic or striking patterns of landform or land cover, or by strong aesthetic response to qualities such as rural character (traditional land uses with few human influences), perceived naturalness, sense of remoteness or tranquility and dark skies.

popularity for recreation or tourism. When making judgements on value it is important to understand that the presence of a landscape designation such as the Shropshire Hills AONB, is a response to, rather than a cause of, landscape value. It is the characteristics and

qualities of the area which are valuable not the designation itself. As GLVIA3 points out, there may be other landscapes of similar character and quality which are also valuable but which are undesignated.

TABLE 4: INDICATIVE CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING VISUAL VALUE

Iconic views	Highly valued views of national or international importance which are important in relation to the special qualities of a designated landscape, the cultural associations of which are widely recognised in art, literature or other media. Views of very high scenic quality including those which are known historically for their picturesque and landscape beauty and are widely held in high regard.
Views related to designated landscapes and landscape related features	Views from tourist routes, national trails, and other recognised visitor destinations or attractions. Views which are important in relation to the special qualities of a designated landscape or which are identified in specific studies of views. Views to, from and within the setting of designated landscapes, historic and cultural sites and views recorded as important in relation to heritage assets (as recorded in the relevant citations accompanying the designation and taking account of Historic England’s guidance on the setting of heritage assets).
Regionally/ locally valued views	Views which are identified in the local plan and/ or of regional or particular local importance including views from regionally and locally promoted trails. Views which appear on an Ordnance Survey, tourist map or within guide books.
Views valued by the community	Views from locations where there is provision of facilities for their enjoyment, such as parking and interpretation. Views which are locally well known, well-frequented and/ or promoted as a beauty spot/ visitor destination and may have significant cultural associations.

STAGE 5: COMBINING JUDGEMENTS ON LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TO GIVE AN OVERALL JUDGEMENT ON LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL SENSITIVITY

The individual judgements on each of the susceptibility and value criterion were brought together into overall judgements on landscape and visual sensitivity, taking into account the interrelationships between the different criteria and the characteristics of the Sensitivity Parcel being assessed. Where there was variation between criteria, a worst-case rating was assigned.

The level of sensitivity was recorded on a six-point scale (low, medium-low, medium, medium-high, high and very high), as shown in Figure 2, and supported by narrative to explain the nature of the sensitivity and justify the judgement made.

This process relied heavily on the professional judgement of the assessor to weigh up the susceptibility and value evidence base and select which landscape and visual characteristics and qualities are most susceptible and valuable in a particular Sensitivity Parcel. Field survey work also made an important contribution as judgements had to be made in relation to the experience of the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of landscape character, which cannot be determined from desk-based study alone. This also enabled us to reflect the nuance that some criteria may be more sensitive in a specific landscape than in others but may only be noticeable in the field.

It is important to note that if a landscape is judged to be highly susceptible to one criterion, this is not cancelled out by it being less susceptible to another criterion. The key issue was to highlight which criteria were more susceptible than others in each Sensitivity Parcel. Levels of sensitivity are defined on the six-point scale, shown below, which is reflected on separate landscape and visual sensitivity maps and interpreted in an accompanying narrative. Individual maps were produced for both housing and employment development and for landscape and visual.

DESIGN GUIDANCE

Landscapes are not homogeneous and within each Sensitivity Parcel there will be variations in landscape and visual sensitivity. In order to reflect this, a series of Design Guidance maps for each settlement were produced to help direct development to the most appropriate locations from a landscape and visual perspective. These show areas of lower and higher relative sensitivity within each Sensitivity Parcel and also highlight specific design and siting issues, for example the need to avoid the loss of woodland and tree cover, maintain specific views or protect the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

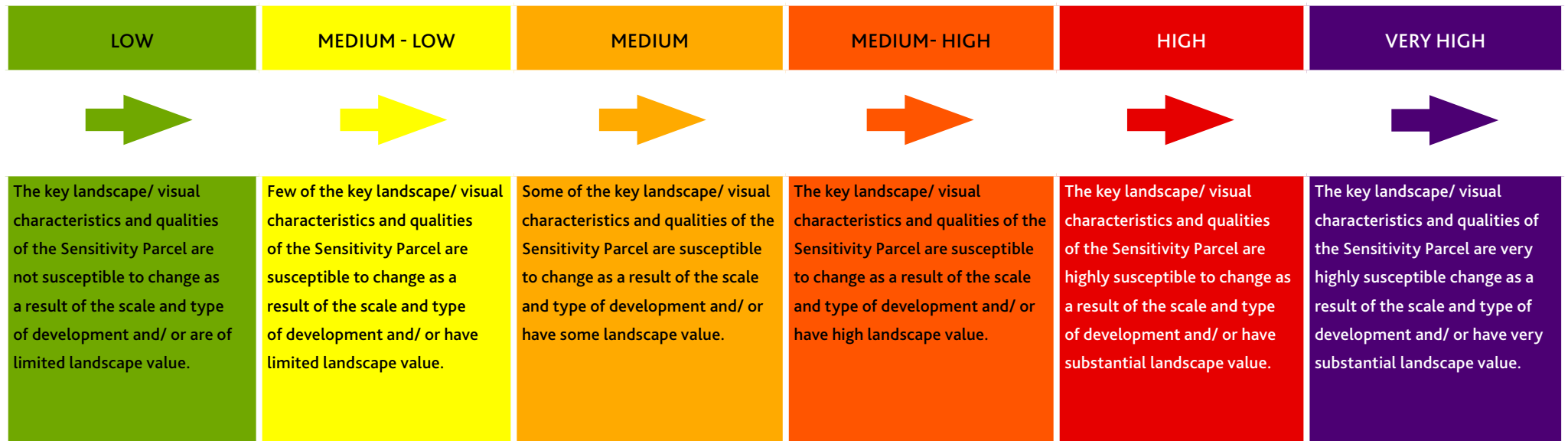


FIGURE 2. SIX-POINT SCALE FOR SENSITIVITY

ASSESSMENT REPORT STRUCTURE & SUMMARY

REPORT STRUCTURE

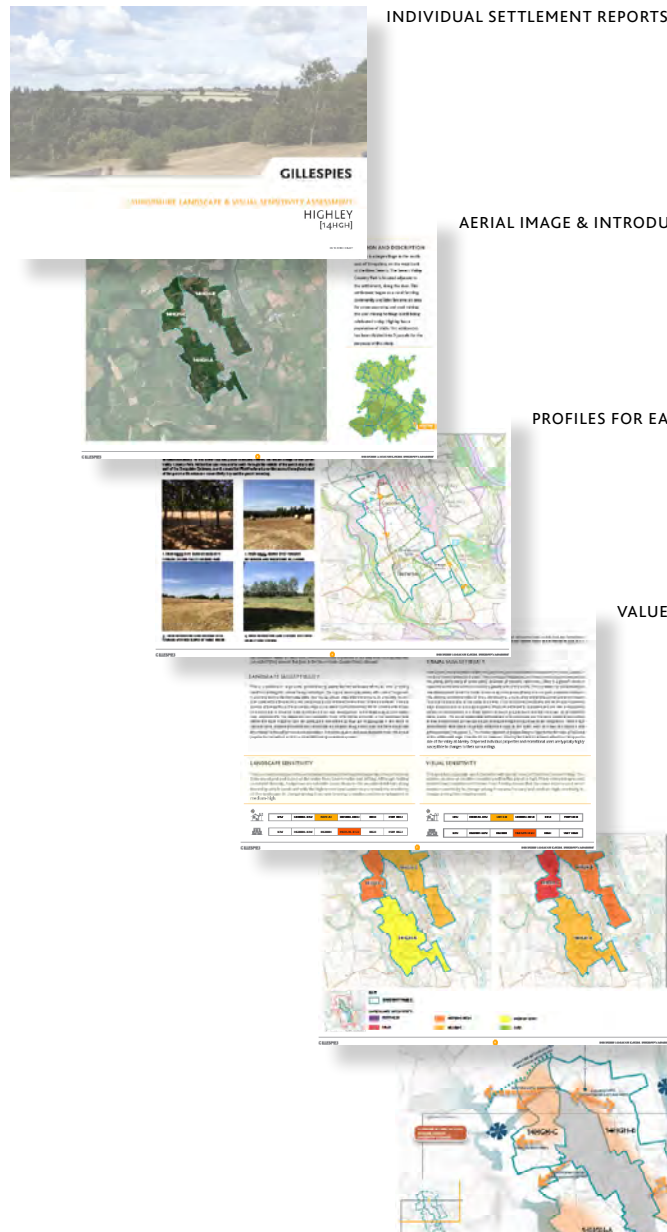
The Sensitivity Parcel profiles in the accompanying 66 reports are organised by settlement and by the settlement hierarchy as they appear in the Local Plan.

The introduction to each settlement presents a brief overview of its location and development history. This is accompanied by an aerial image showing its surrounding landscape context and associated Sensitivity Parcels. Population numbers quoted have been taken from the Office for National Statistics data based on 2015 estimates by Shropshire Council.

This introduction is followed by the sensitivity profile for each Sensitivity Parcel associated with the settlement. An Ordnance Survey (OS) base map shows the boundary of the Sensitivity Parcel and is marked up with the key environmental designations and features that represent a constraint to development. The contours on the OS base provide an indication of the landform within the Sensitivity Parcel. The map is accompanied by four representative photographs illustrating the landscape and visual character of the Sensitivity Parcel.

The next section provides a short summary description of the Sensitivity Parcel's landscape and visual value and susceptibility for housing and employment development based on the criteria discussed in Section 2. A summary of landscape and visual sensitivity to housing and employment is given. This is accompanied by a graphic six-point scale to summarise the conclusions.

The individual Sensitivity Parcel profiles are followed by four maps showing the landscape sensitivity for housing and employment and visual sensitivity for housing and employment. Each settlement sensitivity profile concludes with a design guidance plan showing areas of higher and lower relative sensitivity and key constraints to development. For the larger settlements with multiple Sensitivity Parcels (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Market Drayton, Oswestry, Whitchurch, Albrighton, Broseley, Craven Arms, Highley, Shifnal, Wem, Baschurch, Bayston Hill, Bicton, Hanwood, Minsterley, Ruyton XI-Towns, Woore, Junction 3), the design guidance plans are split across several pages.



SUMMARY

Table 5 below sets out the overall sensitivity assessment for each Sensitivity Parcel. This information is accompanied by four maps showing the sensitivity ratings for housing (landscape and visual) and employment (landscape and visual). These are found at within each Settlement Assessment Report.

Settlement	Code	Sensitivity Parcels	LS Housing	LS Employment	VS Housing	VS Employment
Shrewsbury	01SHR	01SHR-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		01SHR-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		01SHR-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		01SHR-D	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		01SHR-E	High	Very High	Medium-High	High
		01SHR-F	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		01SHR-G	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
		01SHR-H	Medium	Medium-high	Medium-Low	Medium
		01SHR-I	High	Very High	Medium-High	High
Bridgnorth	02BDG	02BDG-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		02BDG-B	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		02BDG-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		02BDG-D	High	Very High	High	Very High
		02BDG-E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		02BDG-F	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		02BDG-G	High	High	High	High
Ludlow	03LUD	03LUD-A	High	Very High	High	Very High
		03LUD-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		03LUD-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	High
		03LUD-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		03LUD-E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		03LUD-F	Medium-High	High	High	Very High
Market Drayton	04MKT	04MKT-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
		04MKT-B	High	High	Medium-High	High
		04MKT-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Oswestry	05OSW	05OSW-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		05OSW-B	High	Very High	High	Very High
		05OSW-C	Low	Low	Low	Low
		05OSW-D	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Low	Low
Whitchurch	06WCH	06WCH-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		06WCH-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		06WCH-C	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
		06WCH-D	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		06WCH-E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		06WCH-F	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
Albrighton	07ALB	07ALB-A	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium	Medium
		07ALB-B	Low	Low	Low	Low
		07ALB-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		07ALB-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High

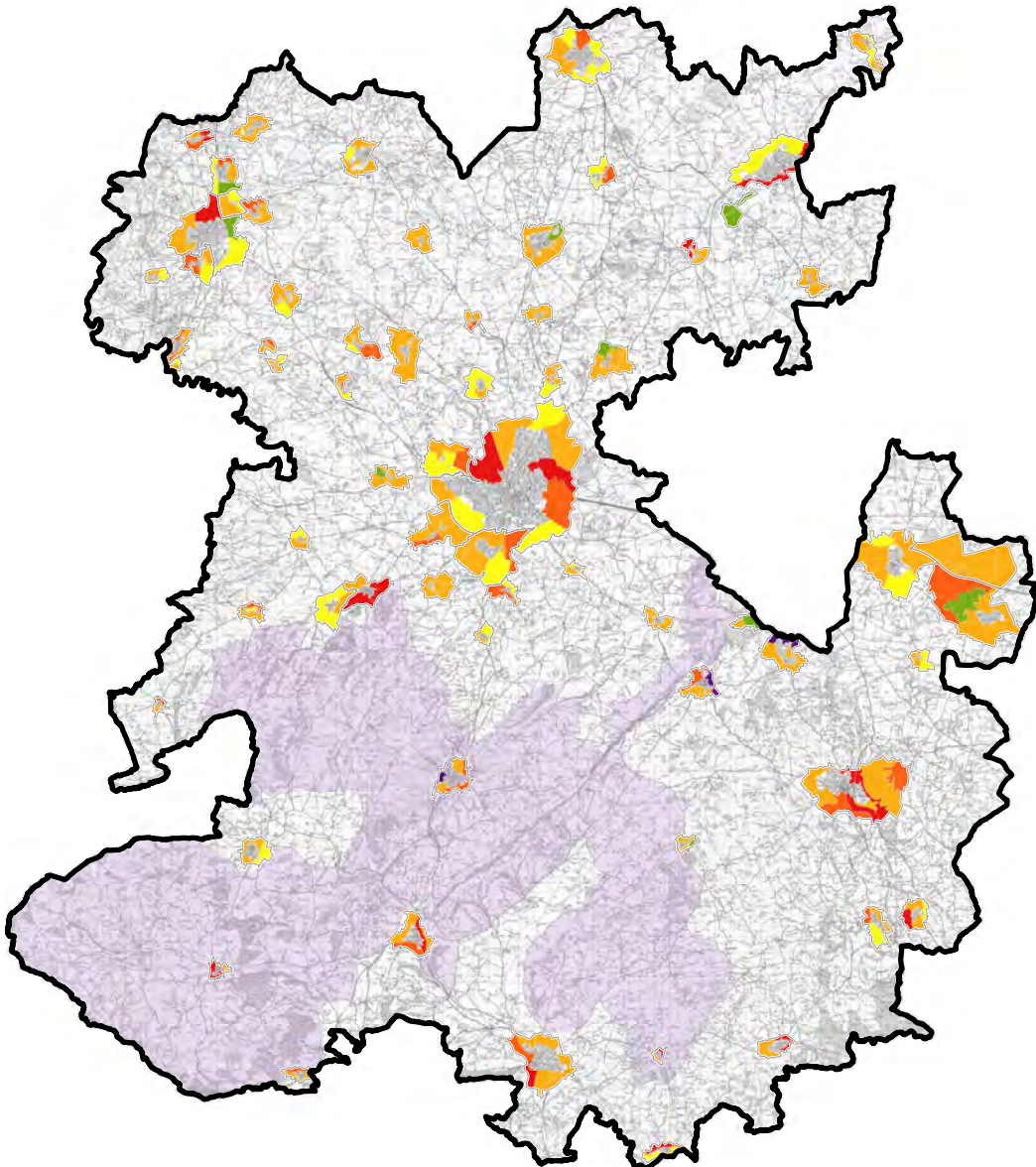
Settlement	Code	Sensitivity Parcels	LS Housing	LS Employment	VS Housing	VS Employment
Bishop's Castle	08BSH	08BSH-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		08BSH-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
Broseley	09BRO	09BRO-A	Very High	Very High	High	Very High
		09BRO-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium
		09BRO-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		09BRO-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium
Church Stretton	10CST	10CST-A	Very High	Very High	High	Very High
		10CST-B	Medium	High	Medium-High	High
		10CST-C	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		10CST-D	Medium-High	High	High	Very High
		10CST-E	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Cleobury Mortimer	11CLM	11CLM-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		11CLM-B	High	Very High	High	Very High
Craven Arms	12CAR	12CAR-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		12CAR-B	High	High	Medium-Low	Medium-High
		12CAR-C	Medium	High	Medium	High
		12CAR-D	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
Ellesmere	13EME	13EME-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		13EME-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		13EME-C	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		13EME-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Highley	14HGH	14HGH-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		14HGH-C	Medium-High	High	High	Very High
Much Wenlock	15MWN	15MWN-A	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
		15MWN-B	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		15MWN-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		15MWN-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Shifnal	16SHF	16SHF-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		16SHF-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		16SHF-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-High	High
		16SHF-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-High
Wem	17WEM	17WEM-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		17WEM-B	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		17WEM-C	Low	Low	Low	Low
Alveley	18ALV	18ALV-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		18ALV-B	High	Very High	High	Very High
		18ALV-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		18ALV-D	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
Baschurch	19BCH	19BCH-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		19BCH-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Bayston Hill	20BYH	20BYH-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		20BYH-B	Medium-Low	Medium	High	Very High
		20BYH-C	Medium-High	Medium-High	Low	Low
		20BYH-D	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		20BYH-E	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Bicton	21BCT	21BCT-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		21BCT-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		21BCT-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		21BCT-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Bomere Heath	22BMH	22BMH-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		22BMH-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		22BMH-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High

Settlement	Code	Sensitivity Parcels	LS Housing	LS Employment	VS Housing	VS Employment
Bucknell	23BNL	23BNL-A	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		23BNL-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		23BNL-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium
Burford	24BFD	24BFD-A	High	Very High	Medium-High	Very High
		24BFD-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
Chirbury	25CBB	25CBB-A	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		25CBB-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Clee Hill	26CHL	26CHL-A	Medium	Very High	Medium	Very High
		26CHL-B	High	High	High	Very High
		26CHL-C	Very High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Clive	27CLE	27CLE-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		27CLE-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Clun	28CLN	28CLN-A	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
		28CLN-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		28CLN-C	High	Very High	High	Very High
Cockshutt	29CSH	29CSH-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		29CSH-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Cressage	30CSG	30CSG-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		30CSG-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		30CSG-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Ditton Priors	31DPS	31DPS-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		31DPS-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		31DPS-C	Low	Low	Low	Low
Dorrington	32DRN	32DRN-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		32DRN-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
Ford	33FRD	33FRD-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		33FRD-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		33FRD-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		33FRD-D	Low	Low	Low	Low
		33FRD-E	Low	Low	Low	Low
Gobowen	34GBN	34GBN-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		34GBN-B	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
		34GBN-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		34GBN-D	Low	Medium-Low	Low	Medium-Low
Hadnall	35HDL	35HDL-A	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-High
		35HDL-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
Hanwood	36HWD	36HWD-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		36HWD-B	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
		36HWD-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		36HWD-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		36HWD-E	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Hinstock	37HTK	37HTK-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		37HTK-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		37HTK-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Hodnet	38HOD	38HOD-A	High	Very High	High	Very High
		38HOD-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Kinnerley	39KNY	39KNY-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		39KNY-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
Llanymynech	40LMY	40LMY-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		40LMY-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium
Minsterley	41MNY	41MNY-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		41MNY-B	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
		41MNY-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium-High

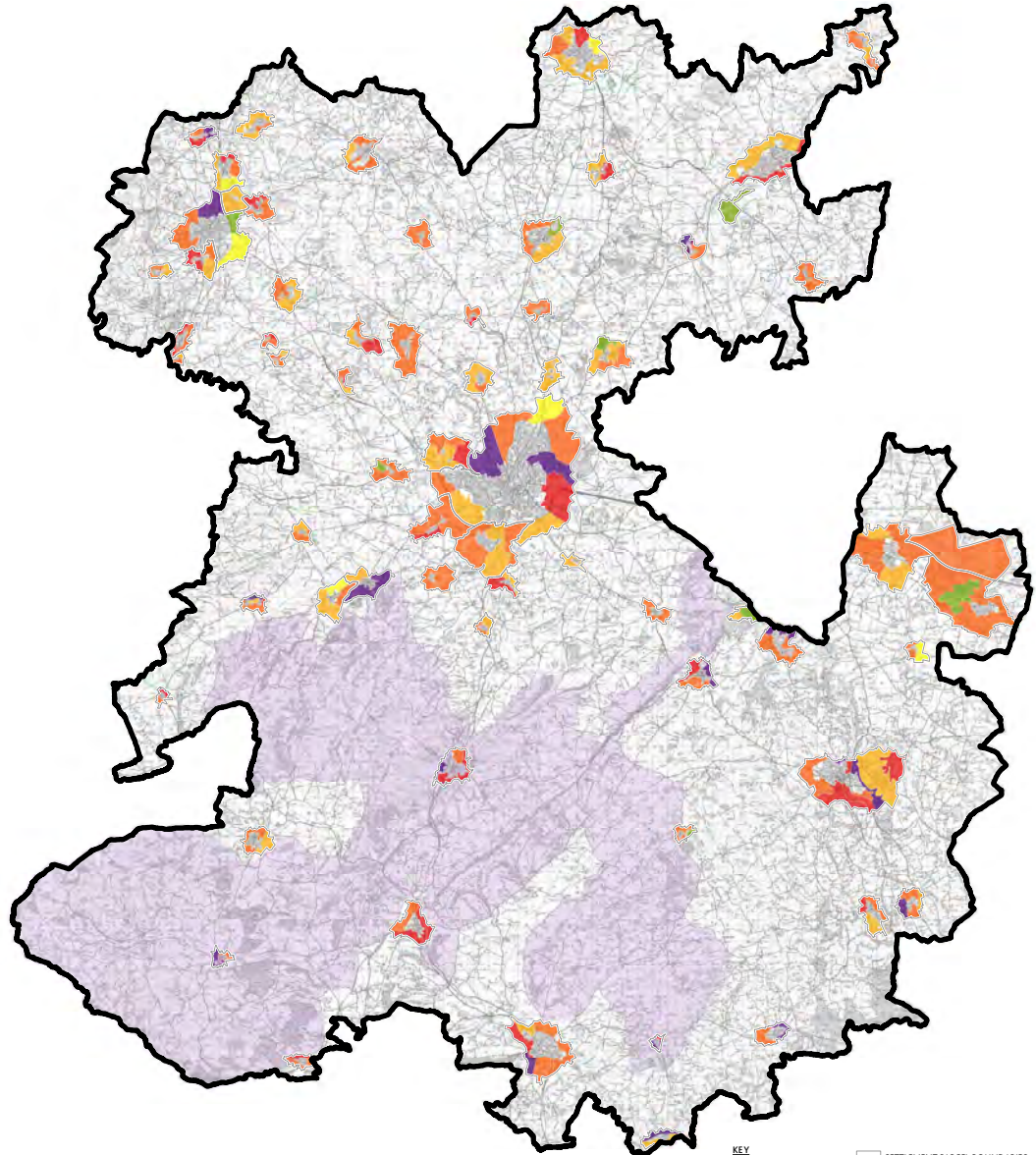
Settlement	Code	Sensitivity Parcels	LS Housing	LS Employment	VS Housing	VS Employment
Morda	42MDA	42MDA-A	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
		42MDA-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		42MDA-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
Myddle	43MDL	43MDL-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		43MDL-B	Medium-Low	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium-High
		43MDL-C	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
Nesscliffe	44NSC	44NSC-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		44NSC-B	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		44NSC-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		44NSC-D	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
Pant	45PNT	45PNT-A	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		45PNT-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		45PNT-C	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
Pontesbury	46PBY	46PBY-A	High	Very High	High	Very High
		46PBY-B	High	Very High	High	Very High
		46PBY-C	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
Prees	47PRS	47PRS-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		47PRS-B	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
Ruyton-Xi-Towns	48RYT	48RYT-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		48RYT-B	Medium	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-Low
		48RYT-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		48RYT-D	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		48RYT-E	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
Shawbury	49SBY	49SBY-A	Low	Low	Low	Low
		49SBY-B	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		49SBY-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		49SBY-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		49SBY-E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
St Martins	50STM	50STM-A	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		50STM-B	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		50STM-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		50STM-D	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Trefonen	51TFN	51TFN-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		51TFN-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		51TFN-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
West Felton	52WFN	52WFN-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		52WFN-B	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		52WFN-C	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		52WFN-D	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
Westbury	53WBY	53WBY-A	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		53WBY-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	High
Weston Rhyn	54WRN	54WRN-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		54WRN-B	High	Very High	Medium-High	High
		54WRN-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Whittington	55WHT	55WHT-A	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		55WHT-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Woore	56WRE	56WRE-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		56WRE-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		56WRE-C	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium
		56WRE-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High

Settlement	Code	Sensitivity Parcels	LS Housing	LS Employment	VS Housing	VS Employment
Worthen	57WTN	57WTN-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		57WTN-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	Very High
		57WTN-C	Medium-High	High	Medium	High
		57WTN-D	Medium-High	Very High	Medium-High	Very High
		57WTN-E	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-Low	Medium-High
Beckbury	58BKB	58BKB-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		58BKB-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		58BKB-C	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium-Low	Medium
Condover	59CDV	59CDV-A	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
		59CDV-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
Cross Houses	60CHS	60CHS-A	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
		60CHS-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High
Knockin	61KNK	61KNK-A	Medium-High	High	Medium	Medium-High
		61KNK-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
Longden	62LGD	62LGD-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
		62LGD-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		62LGD-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		62LGD-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Ironbridge	63IBG	63IBG-A	Medium	Medium	Medium-High	High
		63IBG-B	Low	Low	Low	Low
		63IBG-C	Medium-High	Medium-High	Medium-Low	Medium
Junction 3	64JCT	64JCT-A	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		64JCT-B	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		64JCT-C	Medium	Medium-High	Medium	Medium-High
		64JCT-D	Medium	Medium-High	Medium-High	High
Tern Hill	65TNH	65TNH-A	Low	Low	Low	Low
		65TNH-B	Low	Low	Low	Low
		65TNH-C	Low	Low	Low	Low
Park Hall	66PKH	66PKH-A	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
		66PKH-B	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium	Medium-High

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY MAPS



LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY TO HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY TO EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

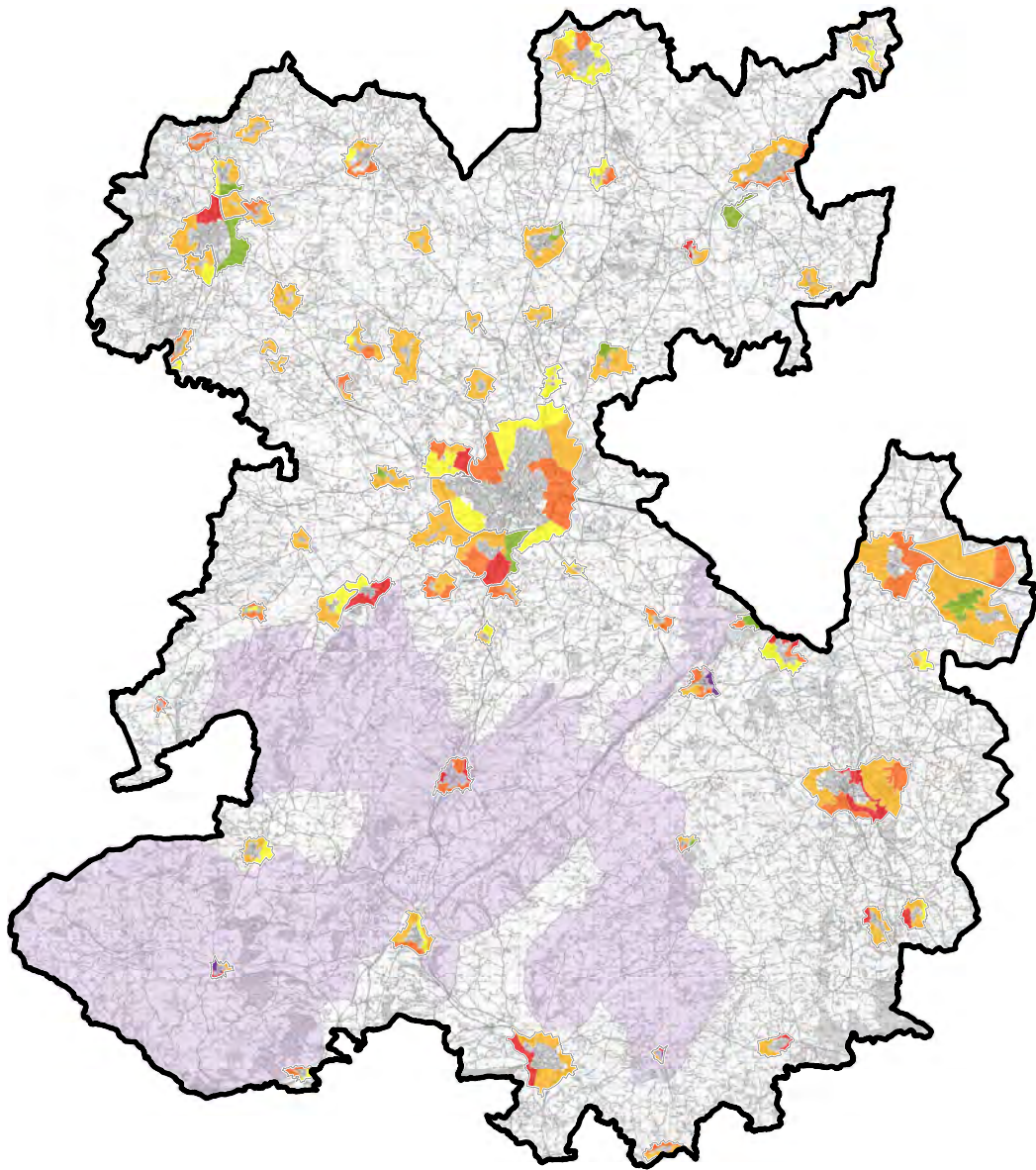
KEY

SENSITIVITY RATING:

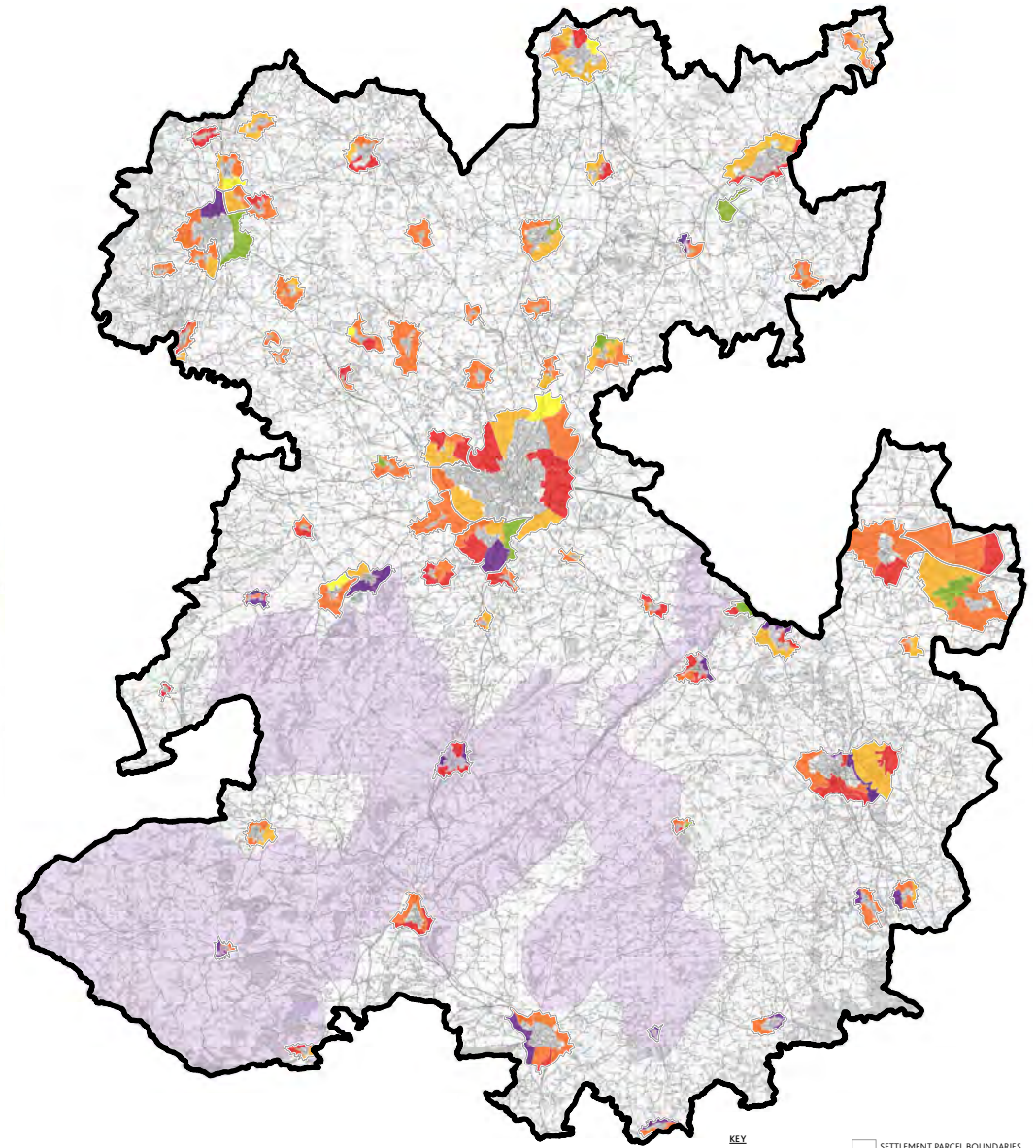
- VERY HIGH
- HIGH
- MEDIUM-HIGH
- MEDIUM
- MEDIUM-LOW
- LOW

SETTLEMENT PARCEL BOUNDARIES

AONB



VISUAL SENSITIVITY TO HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



VISUAL SENSITIVITY TO EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT



REFERENCES

1. Shropshire Council (2015) Shropshire Council Site Allocations and Management of Development (SAMdev) Plan (adopted 2015)
2. Landscape Institute and Institute for Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third Edition (GLVIA3)
3. Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment
4. The European Landscape Convention is the first international treaty to be exclusively devoted to all aspects of European landscape. The Convention is aimed at: the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape
5. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2018) National Planning Policy Framework
6. Shropshire Council (2006) Shropshire Landscape Typology
7. Natural England (2006) Techniques and Criteria for Judging Capacity and Sensitivity
8. Natural England (2014) Natural Character Area Profiles
9. Shropshire Hills AONB Partnership (2014) Shropshire Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 - 2019

PARCEL PLAN KEY

The following key relates to the parcel plans contained within the individual reports. These plans show the constraints and designations which have been identified.

CONSTRAINTS KEY:

ALLOCATION SITES

	HOUSING DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATED
	EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATED
	MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATED
	HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CONSENTED

LANDSCAPE

	AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB)
	TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (POINTS)
	TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (POLYGONS)
	TOWN OR VILLAGE GREENS
	MILLENIUM GREENS
	DOORSTEP GREENS
	TRADITIONAL ORCHARDS
	ANCIENT WOODLAND
	DECIDUOUS WOODLAND
	BROWNFIELD SITES
	COUNTRY PARKS
	COMMONS ACT 2006
	COMMONS
	CROW ACT
	REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL SITES (RIGS)
	PARKS AND COUNTRYSIDE BOUNDARIES
	REGISTERED COMMON LAND
	ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREENSPACE - AREA (HA)
	0 - 20
	20 - 100
	100 - 500
	500 +
	LPS BOUNDARY
	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 17
	PARKS AND GARDENS
	CIVIC SPACES
	NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL
	GREEN CORRIDORS

	AMENITY GREEN SPACE
	CHILDRENS PLAY AREAS
	YOUNG PEOPLE
	OUTDOOR SPORTS
	ALLOTMENTS
	CHURCHYARDS AND CEMETERIES
	POLICYMAP SAFEGUARDED LAND
	SUSTAINABLE URBAN EXTENSION SITE

ECOLOGY

	LOCAL NATURE RESERVES (LNR)
	LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES (LWS)
	NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES (NNR)
	RAMSAR
	SHROPSHIRE WILDLIFE TRUST RESERVES AND LAND
	SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI)
	SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC)

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

	GRADE I
	GRADE II*
	GRADE II
	SCHEDULED MONUMENTS
	CONSERVATION AREAS
	REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS
	PARKS AND GARDENS
	WORLD HERITAGE SITE

PROW & PROMOTED ROUTES

	FOOTPATH
	BRIDLEWAY
	RESTRICTED BYWAY
	PROMOTED LINK
	BOAT
	THE SEVERN WAY

	MORTIMER TRAIL
	SANDSTONE TRAIL
	SIMON EVANS WAY
	NATIONAL TRAILS - OFFAS DYKE
	NCR - REGIONAL ROUTE
	NCR - NATIONAL ROUTE
	WART HILL WANDER
	CIRCULAR BRIDLEWAY
	CIRCULAR RIDES
	CIRCULAR WALK
	FAMILY FRIENDLY
	LINEAR
	LONG DISTANCE RIDE
	LONG DISTANCE WALK
	SHROPSHIRE CYCLEWAY
	SHROPSHIRE TOWNS WITH A CYCLE RIDES LEAFLET
	SHREWSBURY MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	OSWESTRY MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	MARKET DRAYTON MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	LUDLOW MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	ELLESMERE MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	SHROPSHIRE HILLS MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	BISHOP'S CASTLE MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	WEM MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	CHURCH STRETTON MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	WHITCHURCH MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	CLEOBURY MORTIMER MARKET TOWN CYCLE RIDES
	ALLCYCLERIDES
	FAMILY FRIENDLY CYCLE RIDES (ALL)
	LADY HALTON LOOP
	TRAFFIC FREE ADVENTURES: SHREWSBURY TO UFFINGTON
	A CYCLE TOUR OF SHREWSBURY TOWN FOOTBALL CLUB
	WILDLIFE AND WATERWAYS

