CAPTIONS

Figure 1: The planned village of Whitson, on the reclaimed Caldicot Level in South East Wales. This landscape is a typical palimpsest. The Caldicot Level was transformed by reclamation from intertidal saltmarshes to fertile agricultural land and along with the creation of the planned single-row village on the edge of a funnel-shaped common (centre left), this was probably part of the 'Marcher' lords' policy of increasing productivity on the estates they acquired following the Norman Conquest of South Wales. Following the Enclosure of the Common by Act of Parliament a new road was laid out to the west (left) of the old common-edge, with the result that the village is set back from the road. Sprawling industrial expansion threatens this remarkable landscape, but its national importance is now recognised in the *Register of landscapes of Outstanding Importance in Wales* (photo: the author).

Figure 2: Places referred to in the text. Note that distinctive *pays*, such as the Cotswolds, Exmoor, and the Weald are often divided between several counties (drawing: the author).

Figure 3: The Somerset Levels: strongly contrasting historic landscapes in close proximity. Top: Pool Farm and Ham Farm, Kingston Seymour, Somerset, looking south west towards the Bristol Channel. The dispersed settlement pattern and irregular field systems result from gradual, piecemeal colonisation of this area of former intertidal saltmarsh, starting by the 10th century and continuing throughout the medieval period (for location see Figure 27.2; photo: the author). Bottom: Mark Moor, Somerset: a carefully planned Parliamentary Enclosure (1784) landscape of former common 'waste', looking south east towards Glastonbury and Street (for location see Figure 27.2; photo: the author).

Figure 4: Exeter, Devon: contrasting urban townscapes with distinctive characters to which HLC could be applied (see Henderson 1999 and Oliver 1999 for an introduction to the history and development of Exeter). Top: Southernhay: a late 18th century 'middle class' development immediately outside the city walls, with two rows of elegant town houses either side of an open space. These buildings no longer serve their original function as domestic residence, now being used as offices (photo: the author). Bottom: Newtown: mid 19th century working class suburb. The buildings retain their original domestic function (photo: the author).
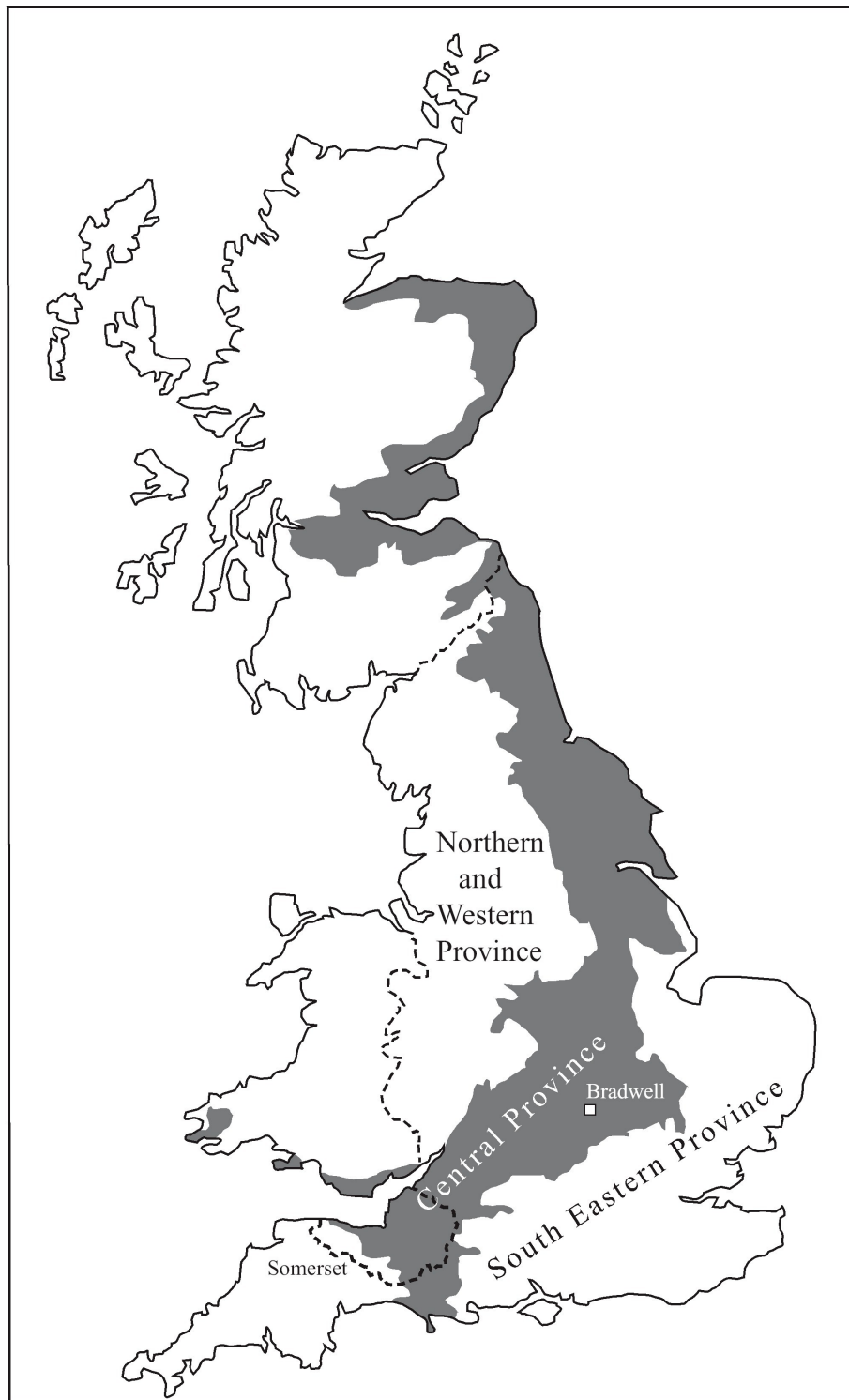
Figure 5: The major areas of nucleated settlement in Britain (from Roberts 1987, fig. 1.1), and the three 'settlement provinces' of England (from Roberts and Wrathmell 2002, fig. 1.4: re-drawing: the author).

far north of Scotland

highlands of Scotland

lowlands of Scotland

southern uplands of Scotland

Wales

ancient countryside

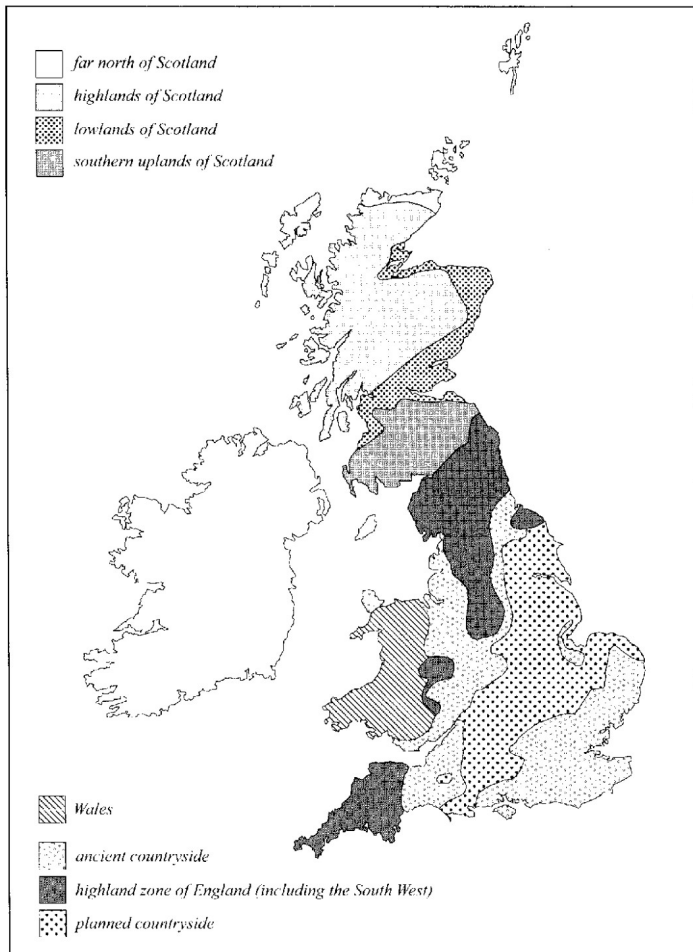highland zone of England (including the South West)

planned countryside

Figure 6: The basic sub-divisions of the British historic landscape (Rackham 1986, fig. 1.3). The 'planned' and 'ancient' countryside divisions correspond to the 'champion' and 'woodland' districts described by early topographical writers (re-drawn by Mike Rouillard).
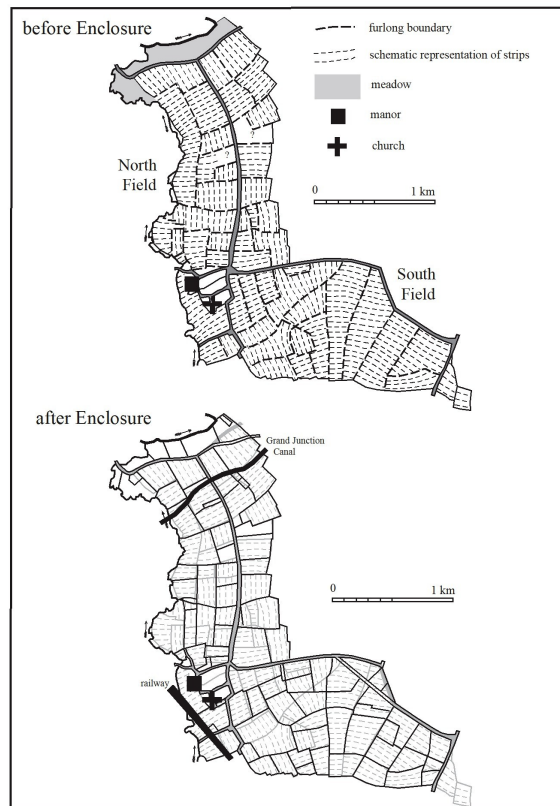
Figure 7: Bradwell, Buckinghamshire: a classic 'Midland-style' parish of the Central Province/Champion landscape (Croft and Mynard 1993, figs 26-7). Top: before Enclosure: a single nucleated village, and an open two-field system that covered virtually the whole parish (drawing: the author). Bottom: after Enclosure in 1788: a new set of enclosed fields were created that in part respected the earlier furlongs but elsewhere ignored them; note how the later railway and canal are stratigraphically later than the fields (based on the Tithe Map of 1839; drawing: the author).
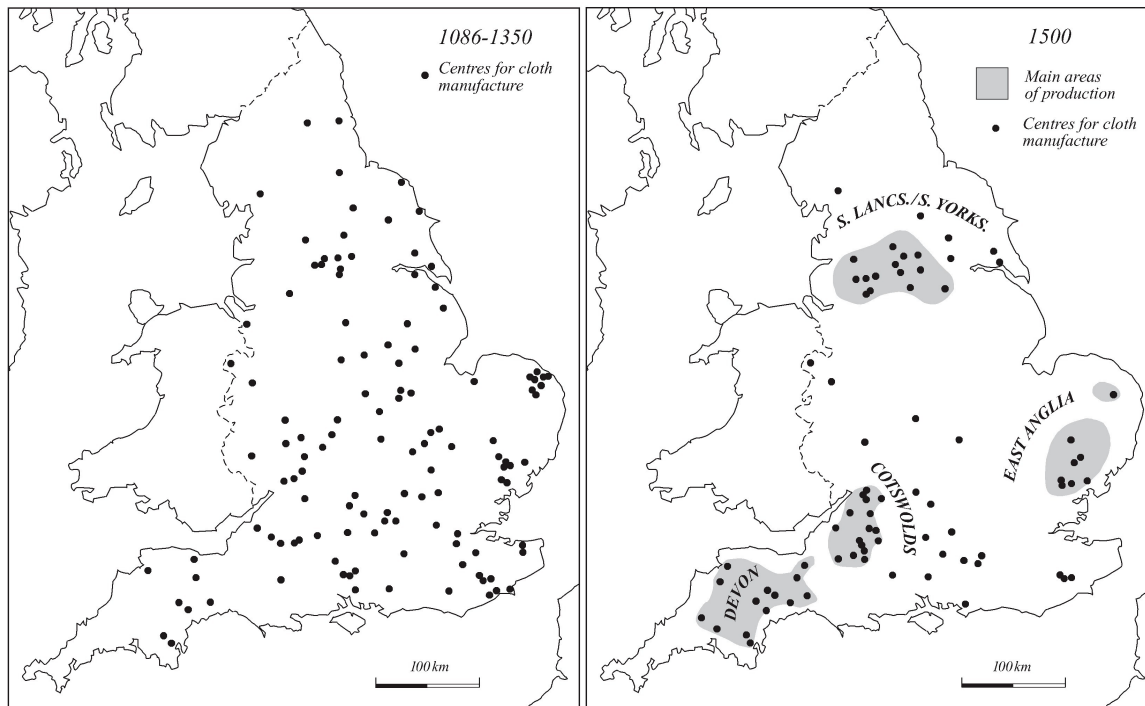
Figure 8: The character of the rural countryside was not simply shaped through agriculture. In the past, a wide range of industrial activities was located in rural areas, such as textile production. In the High Middle Ages, *c*.1300, woollen production occurred across much of lowland England, whereas in the late medieval period it became concentrated in a limited number of regions (Donkin 1973, fig. 28 and Baker 1973, fig. 49). The specialisation in landuse led to the conversion of arable to pasture, fossilizing ridge and furrow in the former open fields, while the wealth it created is manifested in magnificent 'wool churches' that still dominate the landscape in some areas (re-drawn by Mike Rouillard).

Figure 9: The Stroud Valley, in the Cotswolds, Gloucestershire. One of the areas that saw a regional specialisation in textile production during the late medieval period, the historic landscape of the Stroud Valley still has a strongly industrial feel (photo: the author).

Figure 10: Painting by Henry Bright *c.*1845 of the ruined South East Tower of Hadleigh Castle, with St Clement's parish church Leigh-on-Sea in the background, overlooking the Thames Estuary in Essex (© Southend-on-Sea Museum). The church, rebuilt in the 15ᵗʰ century, and Castle, occupied between the 1230s and 1550s, were both in use at the same time, but only the church still forms a *functioning* part of the historic landscape; the 'relict' Castle still, however, dominates the Thames and forms an important part of the historic landscape character of today (and see Figure 9). This is also an example of how certain evocative locations can assume great cultural/historical significance through the work of writers and painters: in the case of Hadleigh local mythology, written down in the legend of the white wizard, or 'cunning man', Cunning Murrell, tells of the castle as being haunted and an ancient smugglers den, reflecting the strong maritime links of this area (Morrison 1900).