Figure 11: Wheal Betsy, Mary Mavy on the western fringes of Dartmoor, Devon. This ancient silver-lead mine was reopened in 1806 and was water-powered until the present wheel-house was built to house a cornish beam pump engine. The surrounding landscape is covered by extensive remains of mining and quarrying to the extent that the historic landscape character of this area would be ‘relict industrial/mining’ (photo: the author).
Figure 12: Longham, Norfolk. When interpreting the results of archaeological survey/excavation of buried/relict medieval landscapes it is essential to integrate that evidence with those parts of the medieval landscape that remains in use today. 1-4: pottery scatters cannot be understood without reference to the wider fabric of the landscape. 1: ‘Middle Saxon’ Ipswich Ware (mid 7th to mid 9th century); 2: ‘Late Saxon’ Thetford Ware (mid 9th to late 12th century); 3: ‘Early Medieval Ware’ (late 11th to 12th century); 4: ‘Grimston Ware’ (13th to 14th century) (Wade-Martins 1980, 5-6).
Figure 12 (continued) 5: buildings shown on an undated estate map of c.1595; 6: 13th to 14th century settlement in relation to the modern landscape: a relationship to the road pattern becomes clear; though the main area of occupation in the south is curiously set back from the road; 7: all becomes clear: 13th to 14th century settlement in relation to the landscape as depicted on a map of c.1595: the main area of occupation lay adjacent to an area of common. (after Wade-Martins 1980, figs 14-16; (re-drawn by Mike Rouillard).
Figure 13.1: Holne Moor, Dartmoor, Devon. This medieval ‘relict landscape’ on the western slopes of the Venford Stream, and extant ‘historic landscape’ at Stoke (after Fleming and Ralph 1982, fig. 3 and plate III; Devon SMR SX67SE-243, 380; Ordnance Survey 1st Ed. Six Inch Map, Devon Sheet 107 SW; air photographs: NMR SX6970/1/299, SX6971/1/61, SX6871 1457/470-2) Drawing: the author.
Figure 13.2: The ‘North Lobe’ of the holne Moor relict landscape, overlying an element of an earlier relict landscape: Middle Bronze Age reave system (in the foreground). The north-south oriented cultivation strips in the north eastern sector of the North Lobe can be seen in the distance (photo: the author).

Figure 13.3: Fields north of West Stoke, looking west from Aish Tor, across the Dart Valley. The landscape of the Stoke Farms probably looks like what Holne Moor would have done had it not been abandoned (photo: the author).
Figure 13.4: Funnel-shaped droveway leading from Holne Lee Moor to the Stoke Farms. Areas of roadside waste such as have usually been enclosed, leading to a straight narrow road with distinctive long, thin fields on either side (see Figure 15.2). The distinctive stone-revetted earthen banks, topped with hedges form a distinctive part of this historic landscape (photo: the author).

Figure 14: Teignhead Farm on Dartmoor: the abandonment of farms on the high moor facilitated the creation of this ‘wilderness’ area in the 20th century (photo: the author).
Figure 15.1: Hadleigh, Essex: relief and soils (drawing: the author).
Figure 15.2: Hadleigh, Essex: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch map surveyed in 1867. Note the strips of enclosed roadside waste when the Poors Lane droveway was enclosed (cf. Figure 15.3) (drawing: the author)
Figure 15.3: Hadleigh, Essex: Tithe Map of 1847, extract from Chapman and Andre’s county map of 1777, and those parts of Hadleigh depicted on earlier estates maps. Note the enclosed roadside waste beside Chapel Lane (drawing: the author).
Figure 15.4: Hadleigh, Essex: selected landscape components: settlement, roads and commons, woodland, reclaimed marshland. Relict landscape features are shown with dashed lines: the Castle, fishponds, mill creek and the extent of the former medieval deer park. Note that today the road south of Sayers Farm has also been abandoned but still survives as an earthwork (two parallel ditches with hedged banks): a relict feature that still makes a contribution to the historic landscape’s character (drawing: the author).
Figure 15.5: Hadleigh, Essex: enclosed field systems (based on the processes that led to their formation) (drawing: the author).
Figure 15.6: Hadleigh, Essex: historic landscape character types (with a background of Hadleigh as depicted on the First Edition Six Inch survey of 1867). Three types related to the former extent of woodland are shaded as they occur in various places within the parish. The other types occur only once though they found throughout the adjacent parishes (drawing: the author; reproduced from the 1867 Ordnance Survey Map)
1: village (nucleated village beside common, associated paddocks, and currently enclosed (but formerly open?) fields
2.i: southern hills: isolated farms, irregular enclosed pastoral fields
2.ii: southern hills: former deer park (note slightly greater regularity in field boundary pattern
3: marshland (largely reclaimed but with fringe of open saltmarshes)
4: woodland and assarts (freehold farms)
Figure 16: Areas of Wales included in the *Register of Landscapes of Historic Interest in Wales* (Cadw 1998; 2001), with the Middle Wye Valley and the Gwent Levels highlighted. Inset: character areas within the Middle Wye Valley (source:www.cpat.org.uk/projects/longer/histland/midwye) (re-drawn by the author)
Figure 17: Caldicot Level 1831 (Commissioners of Sewers Maps: Gwent records Office D.1365/2) and c.1880 (First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch maps) (re-drawn by the author).