Figure 18 A: Greater Exmoor: the configuration of parishes radiating out from the extra-parochial area of the former royal Forest of Exmoor so embracing a range of resources (after Gillard 2002, fig. 2.5; re-drawn by the author). B: two-fold division of the of the landscape of Greater Exmoor between firstly those areas surviving open moorland, Parliamentary Enclosure of former common, and other areas of morphologically very similar straight-sided fields suggestive of 17th century or possibly later 'enclosure by agreement' (Whyte 2000, 83), and secondly the remaining areas of 'ancient enclosure'. The identification of relatively recent areas of enclosure at an early stage of historic landscape analysis allows attention to then focus on those older landscapes of greater complexity. The area of 'ancient enclosure', for example, can be sub-divided into eight types of which here Type VIII is highlighted (after Gillard 2002, figs 2.5, 5.5 and 5.39; re-drawn by the author).
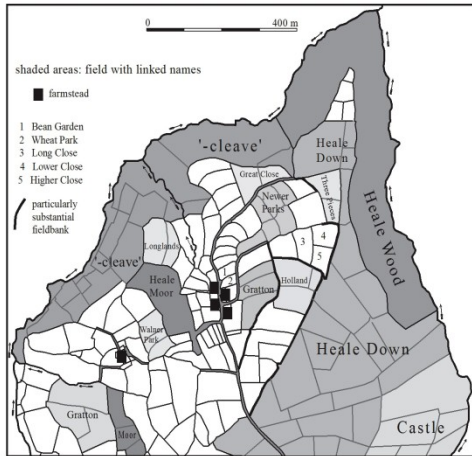
Figure 19: A: the hamlet of Heal in Parracombe parish, in the north west fringes of Exmoor.Note the blocks of long, narrow, curving fields around the four farmsteads in Heale (Gillard's type VIII landscape). The analysis of Tithe Survey field-names allows the extent of woodland, the former common of Heale Down, and the steeper-sided slopes (denotes by '-cleave' names) to be identified. Several other clusters of field-names are suggestive of individual enclosures from the moor: 'Park' is a characteristic Devon and Cornwall field-name derived from Old English *pearroc* meaning an 'enclosed piece of land' (Field 1993, 25), and in Parracombe they show a marked tendency to cluster around the medieval farmsteads and hamlets; Gratton is another common Devon field-name which Glover *et al.* (1931, 28) suggest means 'stubble field' indicating arable cultivation (after Wainwright 2002). Other indicators of former arable cultivation include 'Bean Garden' and 'Wheat Park' (after Wainwright 2002). Field survey by Gillard (2002) showed that several of the earthen banks that appeared to define coherent blocks of fields (eg Gratton, Holland), and which presumably represent discrete intakes from formerly common land, were indeed larger than average (drawing : the author).
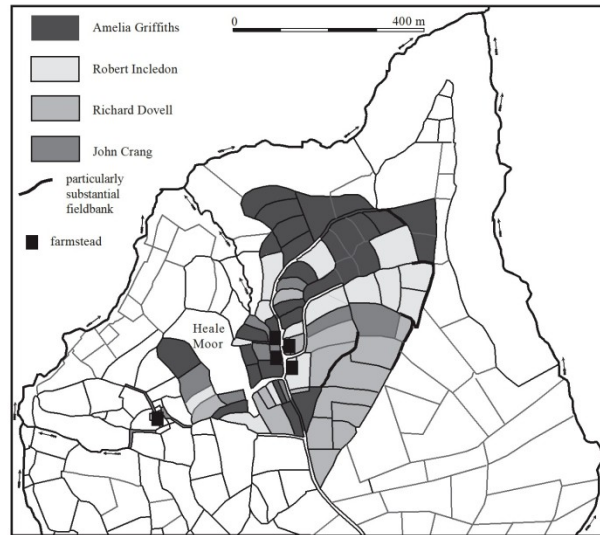
Figure 19: B: The mid-19th century ownership of land in Heale was split between four tenements. landholdings in the blocks of long, narrow, and often curving fields close to the hamlet was scattered, whereas beyond what was presumably the earliest, open, field system there were discrete blocks of land held in severalty which presumably represent private intakes from open land such as 'Newer Parks' (Gillard 2002, fig. 6.10; re-drawn by the author).

Figure 20: The Caldicot Level, South East Wales: aerial view looking north west from above the Severn Estuary. The 'irregular landscape' around Redwick lies at the centre with the area of 'intermediate landscape' created through the enclosure of the former open field art Broadmead to the left. The modern Llanwern Steelworks (now closed down) occupies the lower-backfen of the Caldicot Level (photo: the author).
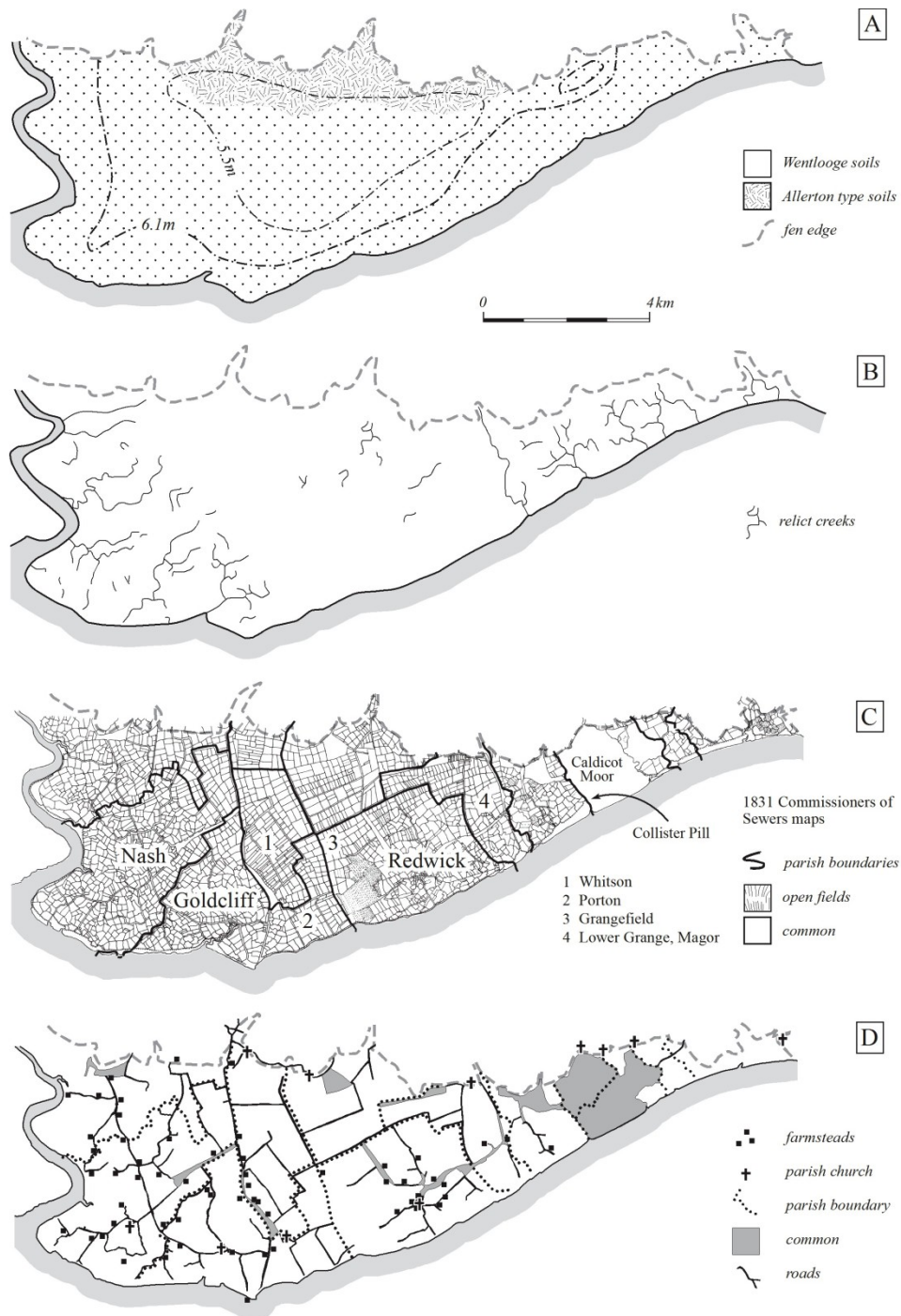
Figure 21: Caldicot Level: historic landscape components and types (drawn by Mike Rouillard). A: relief/soils; B: relict saltmarsh creeks (fossilised within the later field boundary pattern); C: field-boundary pattern in 1831; D: settlement pattern.
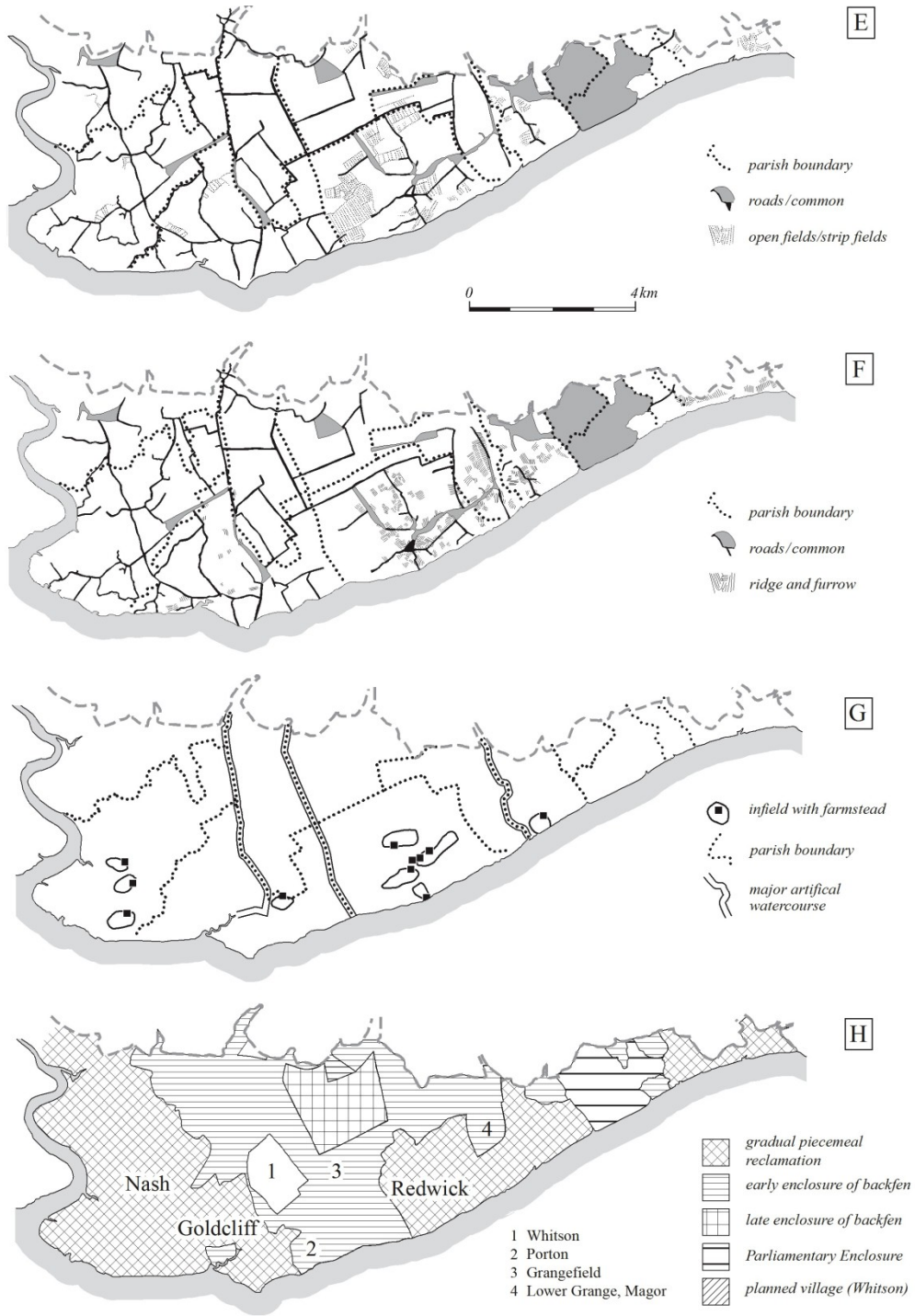
Figure 21 (contd): E: evidence for open fields; F: ridge and furrow; G: major embanked artificial watercourses carrying upland streams across the Levels, and 'infield' enclosures; H: historic
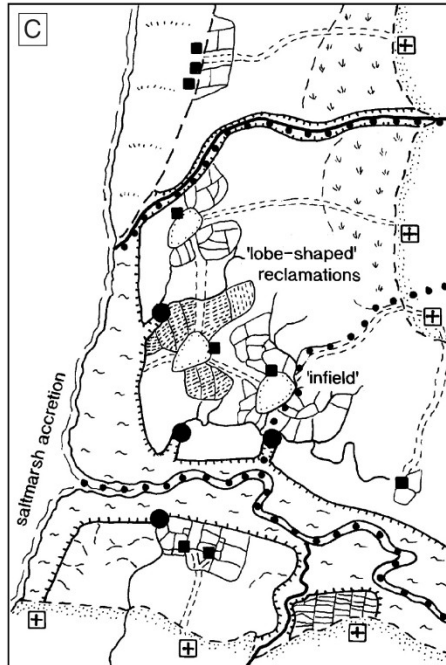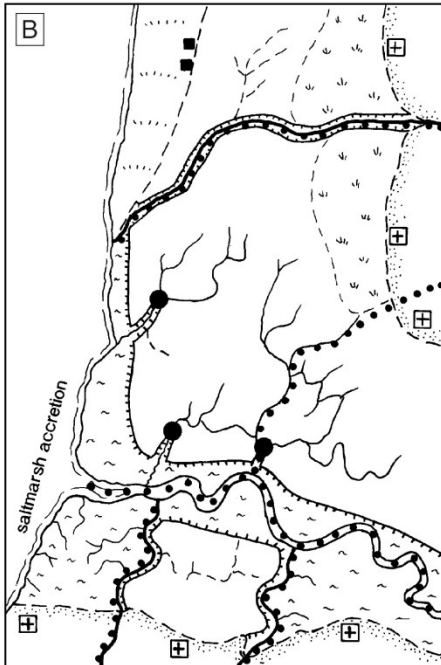landscape
character types

Legend:

- fen-edge
- sand dunes
- saltmarsh
- peat
- ⊞ church/village
- •••• parish boundary
- ● sluice gate
- ⌇ sea-wall/flood-bank/fen-bank
- ⬭ 'infield'
- droveway
- open fields
- ■ farmstead
- abandoned watercourse

0 ___ 10 km

A sand dunes · reed swamp · saltmarsh

PARISH A
PARISH B
PARISH C
PARISH F PARISH E PARISH D

B saltmarsh accretion

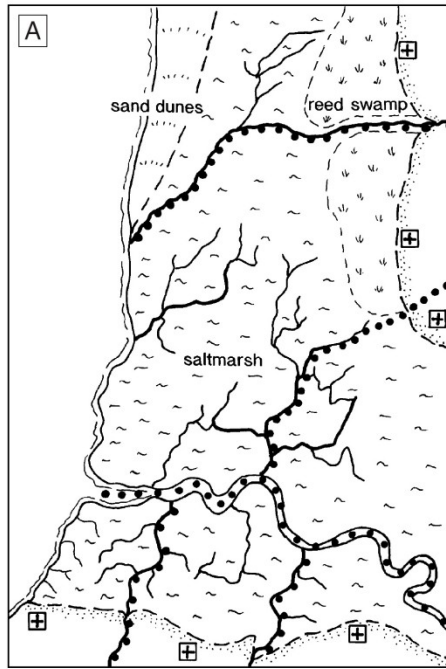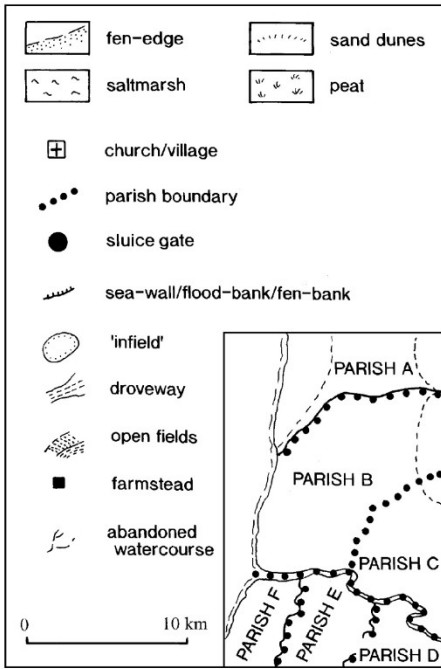**C** saltmarsh accretion · 'lobe-shaped' reclamations · 'infield'

Figure 22: A-G: Schematic model for the reclamation of coastal marshland around the Severn Estuary, in South West Britain (Rippon 1997a, fig. 7).
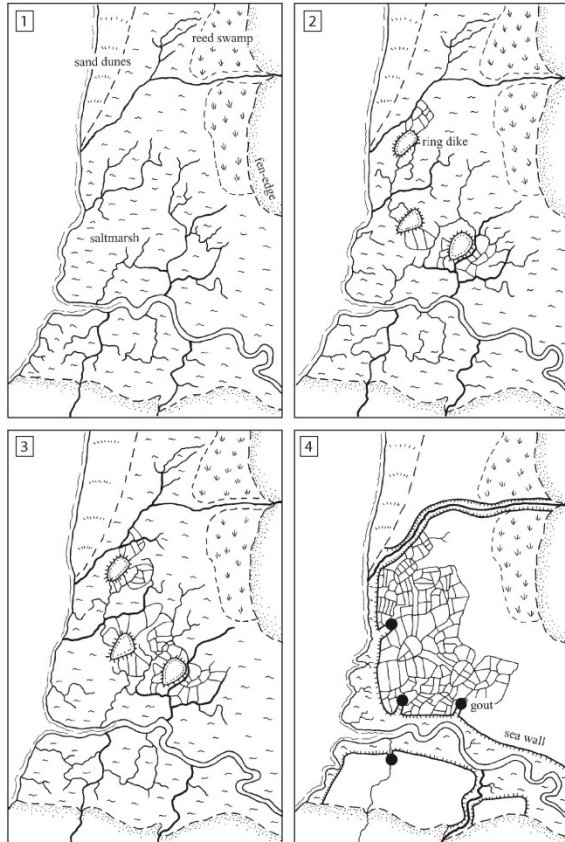
Figure 22: 1-4; Revised schematic model for the early phase of reclamation of coastal marshland around the Severn Estuary, in South West Britain following contemplation, further data collection and revision of the original model (Rippon 2000a, fig. 51; 2001, fig. 6.1).