

Figure 23: Revised model for the evolution of the historic landscape on the Caldicot Level, reflecting ideas since the initial publication of this research notably on the early phases of colonisation (after Rippon 1996a, fig. 00; 2000d, fig. 4; 2002, fig. 1b). Note that the medieval coastline lay some 800 m to the south of the present sea wall (Rippon 2000d; Allen 2002: A: landscape in 1831; B: intertidal saltmarsh, traversed by tidal creeks and streams flowing off the adjacent uplands; C: initial colonisation through the construction of summer 'ring dikes'.



Figure 23 (contd): D: reclamation – construction of sea wall along the coast, embankment of the streams flowing off the uplands, and expansion of ditched fields systems beyond the ‘ring dikes’; E: enclosure and drainage of higher coastal areas, and construction of fen-banks at the edge of the backfen to prevent freshwater flooding. Note the extensive open fields and more nucleated settlement pattern of Redwick compared to Nash to the west (re-drawn by Mike Rouillard).

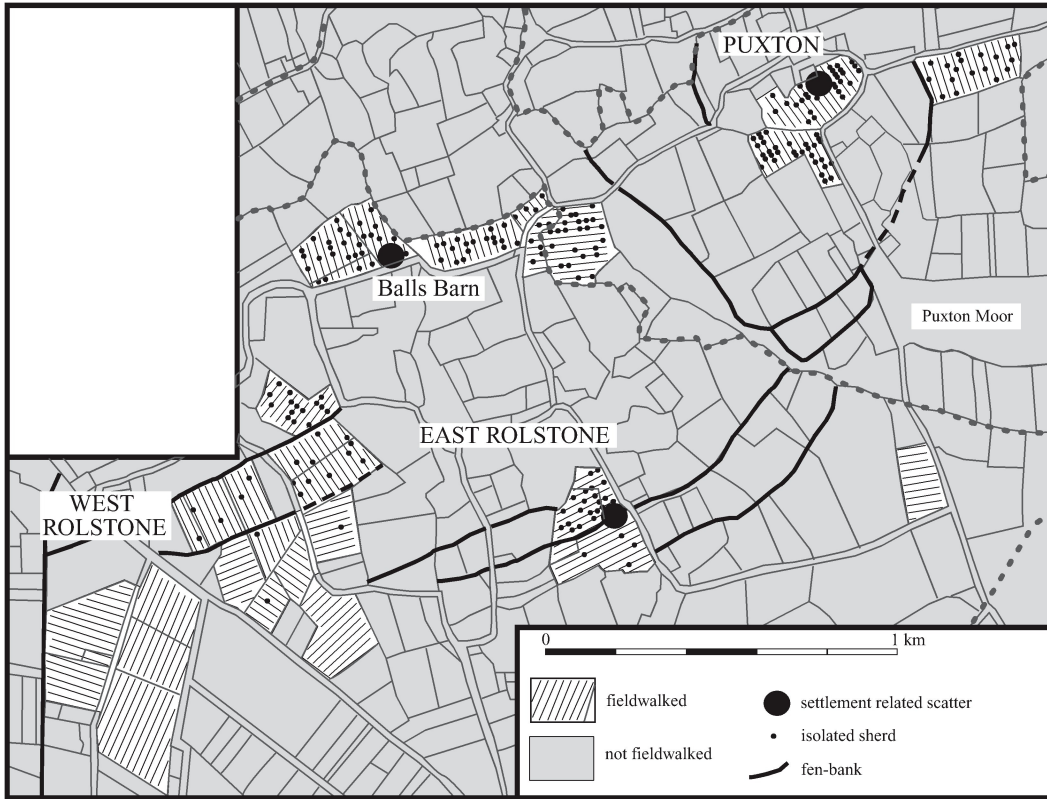


Figure 24: Puxton and Rolstone, on the North Somerset Levels. A series of long sinuous boundaries would appear to be fen-banks designed to prevent freshwater flooding of the enclosed lands (to the south) from the lower-lying, unenclosed backfens (to the south). Fieldwalking showed that pottery scatters suggestive of manuring were all to the north of these putative fen-banks (drawing: the author).



Figure 25: Puxton, on the North Somerset Levels, looking west. The oval 'infield' enclosure lies to the south of a small hamlet. A roughly concentric 'fen-bank' can be seen on the far left (photo: the author).

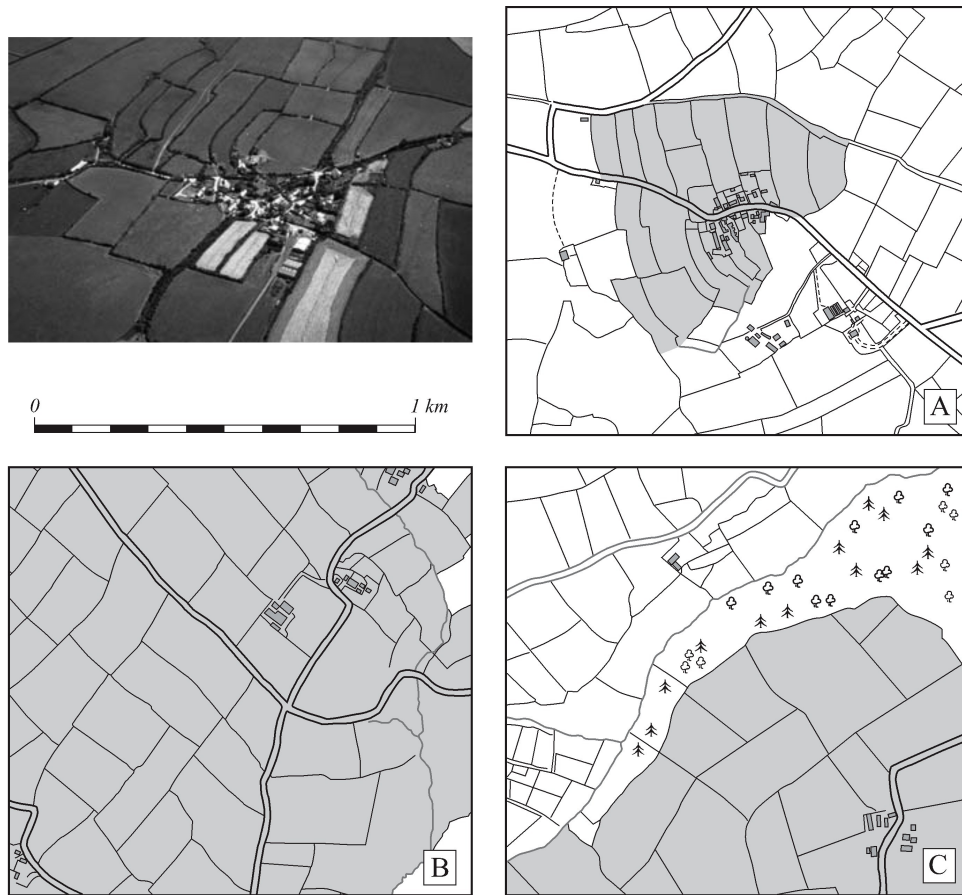


Figure 26: Cornwall: subdivisions of anciently enclosed land. A: long, narrow, curving fields, with dog-legs, that appear to represent the enclosure by agreement of former open field strips (with air photograph of an example: © Cornwall County Council); B: rectangular fields between long, sinuous boundaries, thought to represent the former cropping units/furlongs within open fields; C; large rectangular fields, often associated with 'Barton' place-names representing closes held in severalty (Based on Herring and Tapper 2002, fig 9-11 re-drawn by Mike Rouillard)

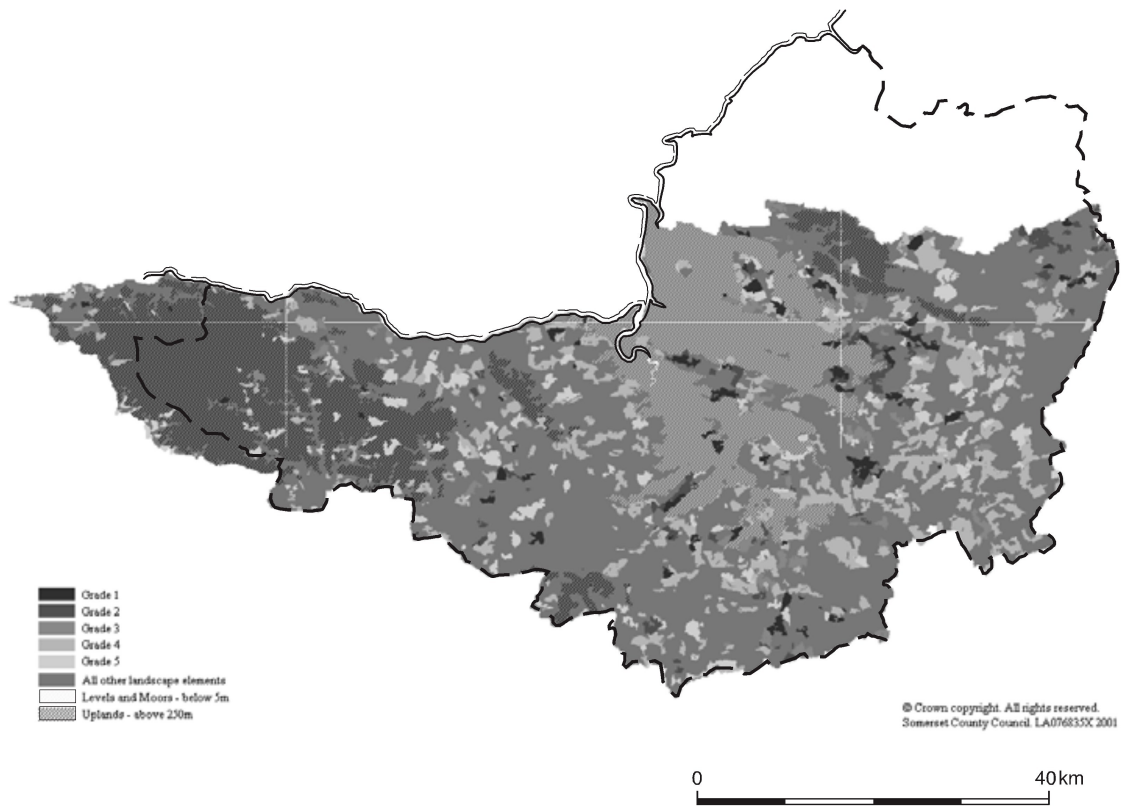


Figure 27.1: Somerset: extent of former common field, based on criteria such as field-boundaries with a reversed-S curve, identified in the English Heritage sponsored HLC of the modern county of Somerset and Exmoor National Park (Aldred 2001, fig. 16, appendix 4, © Somerset County Council). The historic county boundary has been added