

Figure 27.2: Somerset: places mentioned in the text. Note how the county boundary follows major uplands/watersheds to the west, south west and east (drawing: the author).

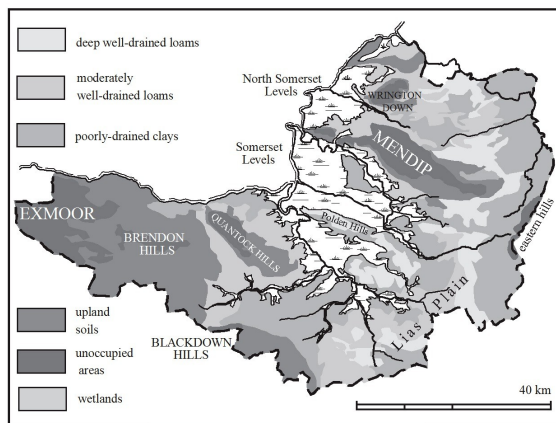


Figure 27.3: Somerset: simplified map of major soil types (after Mackney *et al.* 1983; drawing: the author).

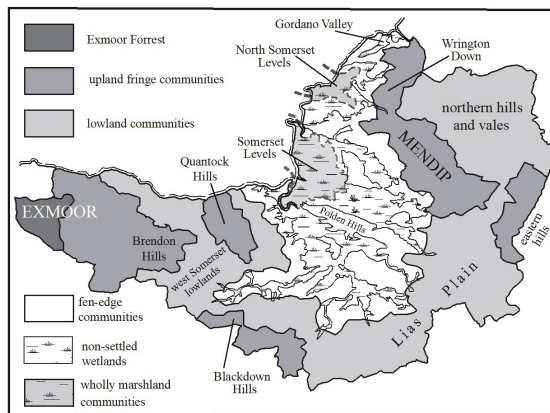


Figure 27.4: Somerset: major physical regions in terms of how human communities exploited the landscape during the historic period. Note that these do not simply follow divisions in the natural landscape as in 'interface areas' (eg upland fringe and wetland edge) medieval estates straddled different environments (drawing: the author).

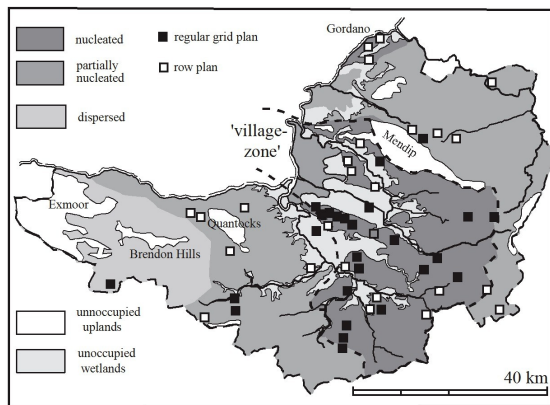


Figure 27.5: Somerset: 19th century settlement patterns (after Roberts and Wrathmell 2000a, fig. 17). Note that Roberts and Wrathmell's 'Central Province' extends into western Somerset where a number of nucleated settlements lie in a landscape with a high degree of dispersion: in contrast, the 'village zone' is defined in this study as that part of Somerset where nucleated settlement was the dominant form of settlement within a parish (drawing: the author).

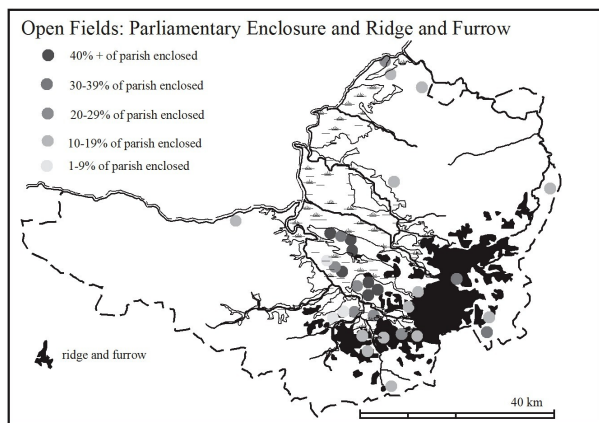


Figure 27.6: Somerset Open Fields: extent of Parliamentary Enclosure (after Turner 1978) and evidence for ridge and furrow (after Aston 1988d, fig. 5.3) (drawing: the author).

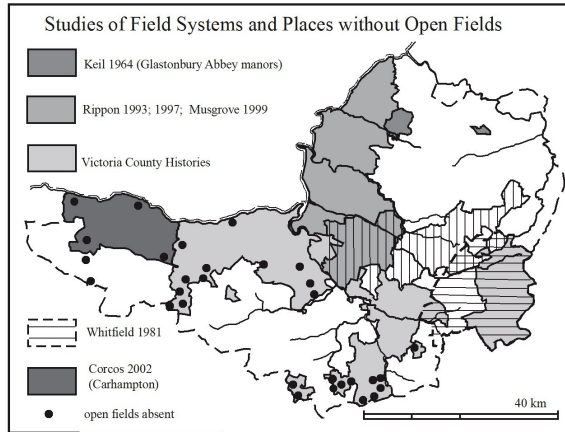


Figure 27.7: Somerset Open Fields: extent of details research, and areas where open fields are known to have been absent (after Aston 1988d, fig. 5.5 and Dunning 1992; 1999) (drawing: the author).

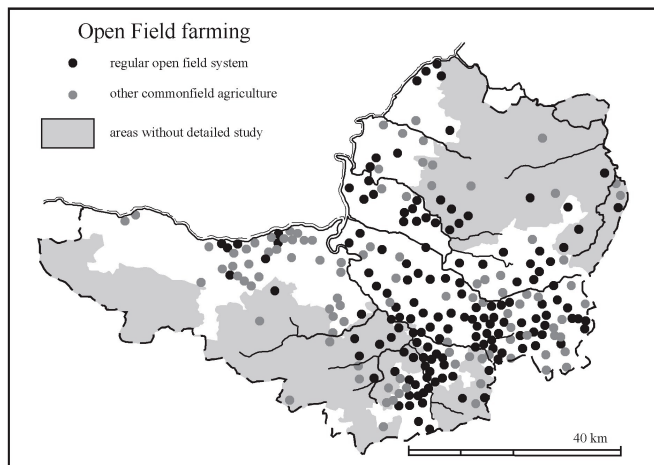


Figure 27.8: Somerset Open Fields: documentary evidence (after Aston 1988d, fig. 5.5; Corcos 2002; Dunning 1992; 1999; Keil 1964; Musgrove 1999; Rippon 1993; 1997) (drawing: the author).

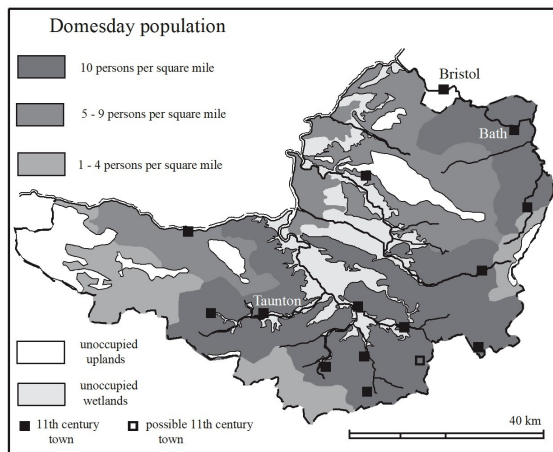


Figure 27.9: Somerset: Domesday population, after Welldon Finn and Wheatley (1967, figs 39-40) but adjusting for the fact that some areas were totally unoccupied. 11th century towns after Aston (1986) and Hill (1982) (drawing: the author).

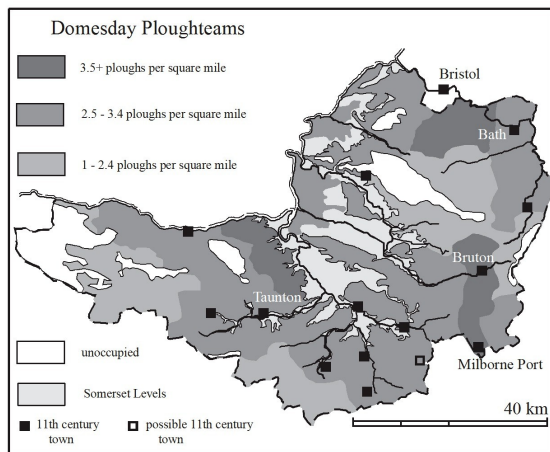


Figure 27.10: Somerset: Domesday ploughteams, after Welldon Finn and Wheatley (1967, figs 37-8) but adjusting for the fact that some areas were totally unoccupied. 11th century towns after Aston (1986) and Hill (1982).

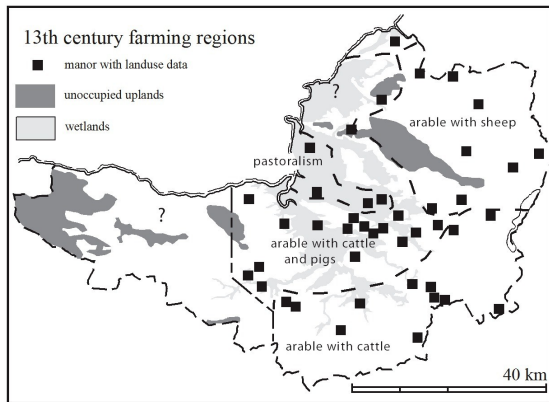


Figure 27.11: Somerset: 13th century farming regions after Campbell (2000), Ecclestone (1996) and Keil (1964). There is no data for the west of the county (drawing: the author).

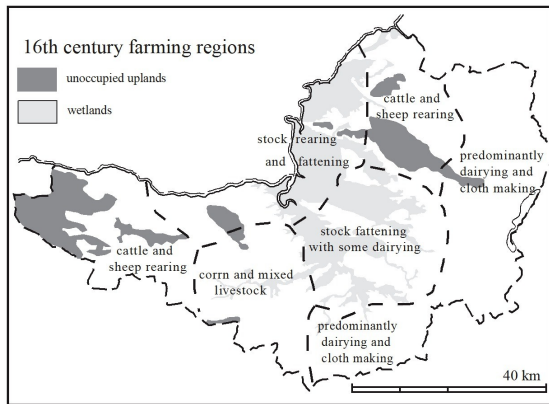


Figure 27.12: Somerset: 16th century farming regions after Thirsk (1967) (drawing: the author).

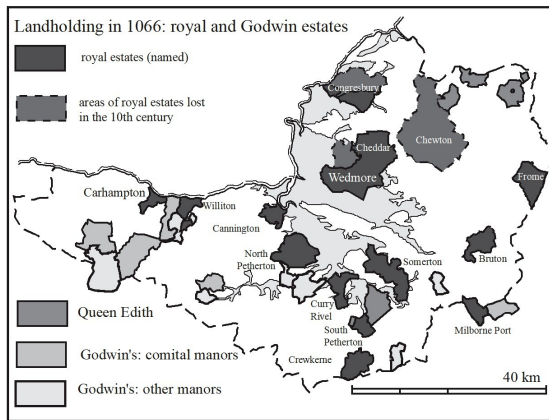


Figure 27.13: Somerset landholding in 1066 – royal (labeled) and Godwin family estates (drawing: the author).

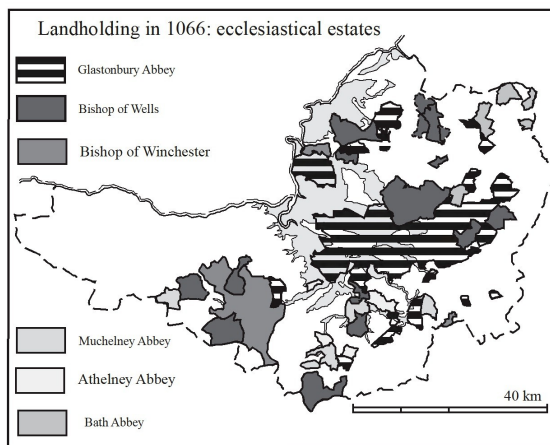


Figure 27.14: Somerset landholding in 1066 – ecclesiastical estates after Bettey 1988 (drawing: the author).

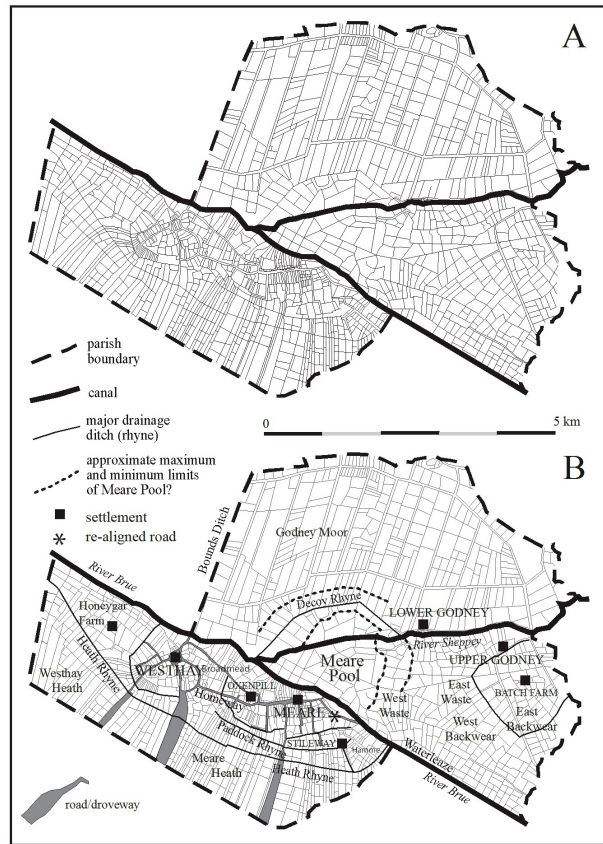


Figure 28.1.A: Meare, Somerset: the landscape in 1806 (drawing: the author). B: Meare, Somerset: major landscape elements, including settlements, selected major artificial watercourses, and reconstructed droveways (drawing: the author).

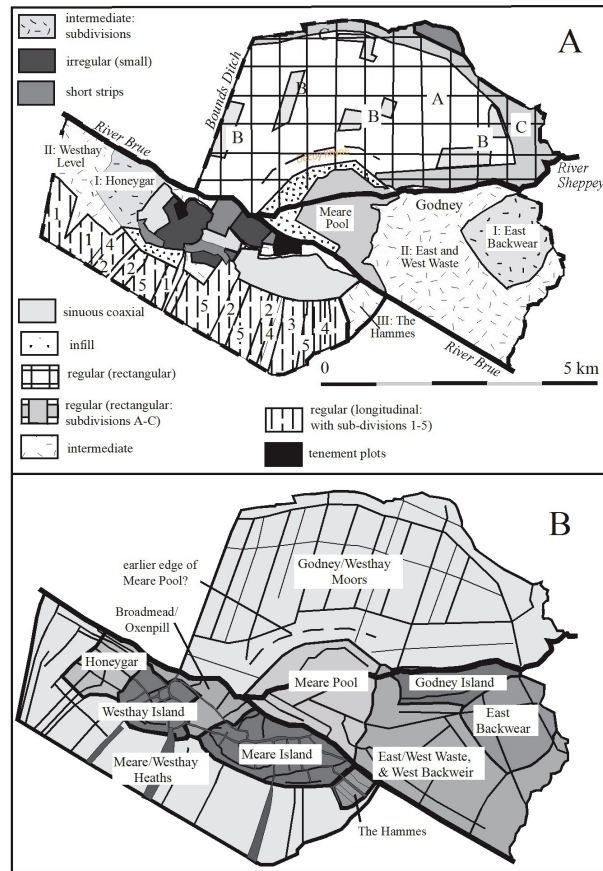


Figure 28.2: A: Meare, Somerset: historic landscape types (drawing: the author). B: Meare, Somerset: historic landscape areas (drawing: the author).

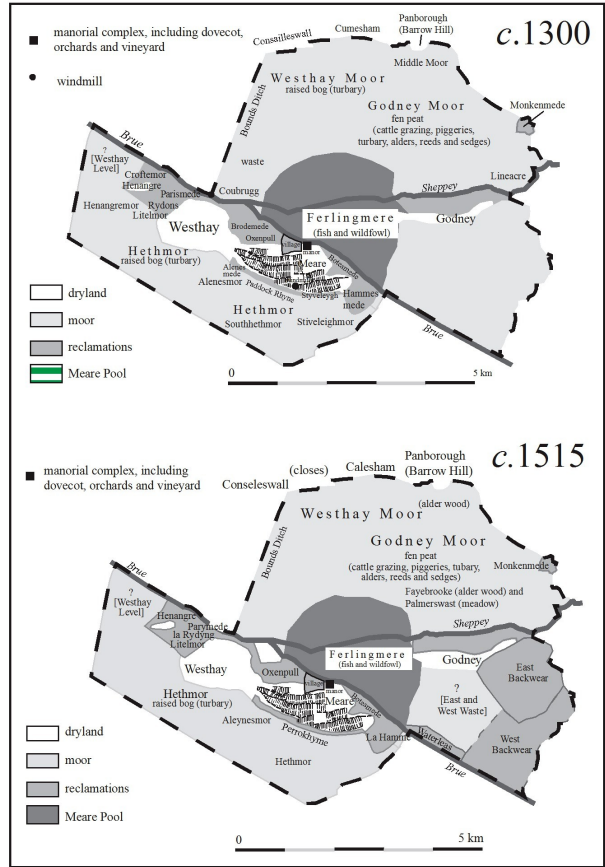


Figure 28.3:A: Meare, Somerset, c.1350 (drawing: the author). B: Meare, Somerset, c.1500 (drawing: the author).

