

4. *Norfolk Archaeol.* 1990, 16 and 19. The manuscript map, surveyed in 1592 and drawn up and perhaps revised in 1617, is Norfolk Record Office BL 46/1.
5. E. Ekwall, *Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (4th edn, 1960), 117.
6. T. Williamson, *The Origins of Norfolk* (1993), 141.
7. P. Brown ed., *Domesday Book, Norfolk* (1984), 10.6.
8. *Pers. comm.*
9. British Library, Walsingham Priory cartulary, Cotton Nero E vii, fo. 119v.
10. *Norfolk Archaeol.* 1990, 23.
11. F. Blomefield *et al.*, *History of Norfolk*, vol. ix (1808), 308–9.
12. Norfolk Record Office, Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society Collection, Frere MSS, NAS1/i/12, Palling fo. 1.
13. Colkirk Field Book 1577, Raynham Hall drawer 66. The field book cites earlier evidence and includes later additions.
14. Ekwall, 496 *sub* Wangford.
15. NRO, Bradfer-Lawrence Collection Ia/7.
16. NRO, Bradfer-Lawrence Collection Ia/10; T. Hawes ed., *The Inhabitants of Norfolk in the Fourteenth Century: The Lay Subsidies 1327 and 1332*, (Norfolk Historical Aids 20, privately printed, 2001), 272.
17. *Norfolk Archaeol.* 1990, 25.
18. Colkirk field book 1577.
19. Ekwall, 193; P.H. Reaney and R.M. Wilson, *Dictionary of English Surnames* (3rd edn, 1995), 373.
20. Hawes ed., 272; C.C. Fenwick ed., *The Poll Taxes of 1377, 1379 and 1381; Part 2 Lincolnshire–Westmorland* (British Academy Records of Social and Economic History, n.s. 29, 2001), 150.
21. Colkirk field book 1577.
22. P. Pobst ed., *The Register of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, 1344–1355* (Canterbury and York Society vol. 84, 1996), 49, no. 204.
23. A.I. Suckling, *The History and Antiquities of the County of Suffolk*, vol. I (1848), 167.

THE NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME IN NORFOLK, 2001–3

by Sarah Massey, Mark Brennand and Henrietta Clare

Introduction

(Fig. 1)

The National Mapping Programme is an English Heritage initiative aiming to map, record and collate all archaeological sites visible on aerial photographs (Bewley 2001). In 2001, with the mapping of areas such as Essex, north and west Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire nearing completion, Norfolk became the 23rd region in England to begin its mapping programme. The 32 projects currently under way have at present mapped *c.* 30% of the country. The Norfolk NMP Project is being undertaken at the Norfolk Air Photo Library at Gressenhall by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology staff. The project will consult photographs within collections at the

Norfolk Air Photo Library, the National Monuments Record, Cambridge University and the Environment Agency to produce maps of archaeological features at a scale of 1:10,000. This information will also be added to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) (formerly the Sites and Monuments Record) and will be available as a layer on the Geographical Information System (G.I.S.).

The team is currently mapping the coastal zone, which has been prioritised as part of an English Heritage national initiative to assess the archaeological importance of the coastlines of England (Fulford *et al.* 1997). The mapping results will be combined with the results from the forthcoming ground survey of the Norfolk phase of the Norfolk and Suffolk Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey. A coastal strip from Terrington St Clement in the west to Weybourne in the east has now been mapped. By March 31 2003 the project team had mapped and recorded a total of 22 Ordnance Survey five-kilometre quarter sheets (Fig. 1).

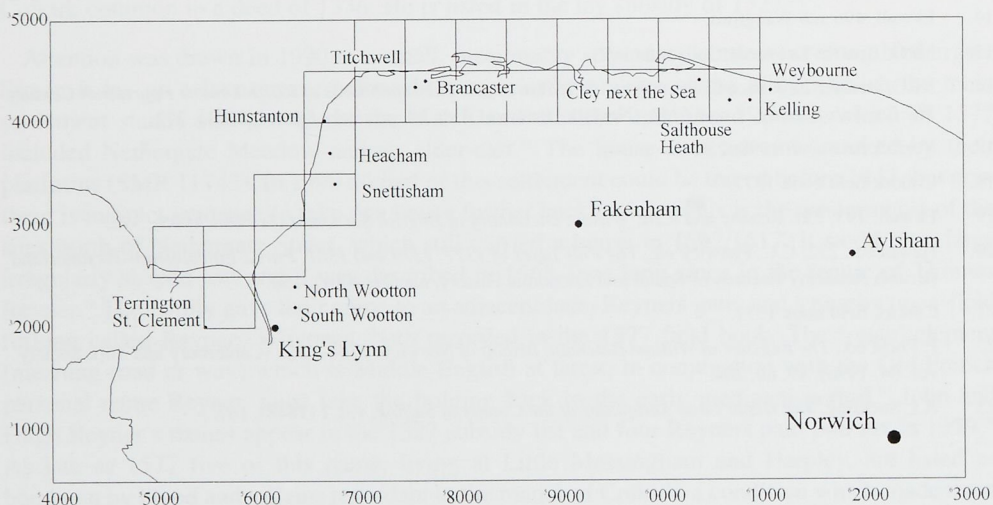


Fig. 1 Map showing progress of Norfolk NMP project to date

Geology, topography and the aerial photograph evidence

The west Norfolk coast can be broadly divided into two topographical zones. Most of the coastline itself is saltmarsh, largely made up of marine alluviated silts and sands, with tidal creeks and sand and gravel spits. An extensive plain of this material has been embanked, drained and reclaimed since the medieval period. Archaeological features within the reclaimed land are most likely to be revealed as soil-marks within freshly ploughed land. Inland, the solid geology is a complex mix of Cretaceous deposits of carrstone, sandstone, clays and sands, which rise up to the chalk ridge. These differing deposits and drifts contribute to a complex mix of soil types and specific landscape zones, and varying levels of crop-mark formation and visibility. The areas of freely draining sands and gravels provide the clearest crop-marks, and these geological conditions coincide with the areas of the densest crop-marks.

Between the cliffs at Hunstanton and Weybourne the coastline is predominantly a sandy barrier and tidal marsh with sand spits and barrier islands located seawards of a complex system of tidal channels, mudflats and saltmarshes (Andrews *et al.* 2000). The predominant soil types are marine alluviated silts and sands that essentially form a silt fen environment. Much of the saltmarsh was reclaimed and enclosed from the 16th century onwards. The landscape history of these areas has favoured earthwork survival. Inland, the land rises gently into a landscape formed predominantly by chalk, boulder clays and glacial tills. Along the Cromer Ridge the topography is more dramatic, however, with sections of fossilised sea cliff rising above the saltmarsh and arable land. South of the ridge at Salthouse and Kelling are surviving areas of heathland, located on areas of outwashed Devensian glacial gravels, where many earthworks have escaped plough damage.

Mapping and results

The work of Derek Edwards as the Norfolk Landscape Archaeology air photographer (1974–2000) resulted in crop-mark and earthwork sites representing a significant proportion of Norfolk HER records. Even before the NMP mapping started the NHER recorded nearly 3000 crop-mark and just over 2000 earthwork sites, most of which have received aerial photographic coverage. The project has so far recorded 641 additional sites and amended 229 existing site records. This increase partly reflects the systematic consultation of vertical photography, but also a slight widening of focus, and the redefinition of what constitutes an archaeological monument. The incorporation of post-medieval earthworks (*eg.* sea defences; World War II military installations) into the NHER has also contributed. Mapping of the coastal zone has recorded not only many typical coastal features such as sea banks, oyster beds and military defences, but also a range of crop-mark complexes in the arable areas just inland. These results are providing a detailed picture of coastal settlement and land-use from the Neolithic through to the 20th century.

Prehistoric

(Fig. 2)

Mapping in the Cley, Salthouse and Kelling area has provided an insight into the prehistoric landscape of the North Norfolk coast. Two possible Early Neolithic funerary sites have been located less than 6km apart (Fig. 2). A small oval or oblong enclosure in Cley-next-the-Sea parish (HER 27173), 21.5m long and 11.5m wide, has been identified as a long barrow. Comparison with other Norfolk and Lincolnshire examples (Lawson *et al.* 1981, 21; Jones 1998, 89) would suggest that it fits into a broad tradition of Neolithic long barrows and mortuary enclosures. The site has quite a prominent location when viewed from the valley floor. To the east, an elongated oblong enclosure in Kelling parish (HER 22883), 72m long and 10m wide, appears to have one convex short side and an opposing straight one. Several 'causeways' are apparent in the ditch, but only one of these is likely to be a break not caused by tramlines and plough action. While previously interpreted as a Neolithic long barrow, its dimensions and shape are more akin to long mortuary enclosures of the same period. The elongated rectilinear enclosures of this type have also been interpreted as possible precursors of the *cursus* tradition (Jones 1998, 98–100). Interestingly, the two sites share almost the same north-west to south-east orientation. The previously-known Roughton long barrows, while oblong and more substantial (*c.* 75m by 25m), have a similar alignment. By contrast, the cropmark long barrow at Cawston (HER 36421) discovered by Derek Edwards in 1996, has a north-east to south-west orientation, as does the crop-mark identified at Marlingford (Edwards 1978, fig. 45).

A possible Neolithic causewayed enclosure (HER 36398; TG 07230 41564) photographed by Derek Edwards in June 1996 was mapped on former heathland at Salthouse (Brennand *et al.* 2002). Subsequent consultation of vertical photography suggests it stood as a low earthwork before the heath was converted into arable land (1950). Approximately circular, with a diameter of 60m, it appears to be divided into at least eight separate lengths of ditch; there is a larger gap to the north where two large amorphous pit-like features, possibly remnants of other disturbed ditch lengths, are visible. A low inner bank is visible to the south and east on 1950 RAF aerial photographs, although largely obscured by vegetation. The enclosure lies at 50m OD in the centre of a slightly sloping spur of land. While the relief falls away from the site to the east, south and west, in its wider context the site is surrounded by slightly higher ground on all sides.

This is probably the third causewayed enclosure known from Norfolk, together with sites at Roughton and Buxton with Lammas (Wade-Martins 1997; 1999; Oswald *et al.* 2001). All of the Norfolk sites appear approximately circular, and are defined by relatively narrow ditches and pit sections interspersed with narrow causeways. While these enclosures are generally defined by single ditches, the recently published plot of Roughton (Oswald *et al.* 2001, 115) has identified a second, more ephemeral, inner ditch or palisade. All three enclosures are relatively small and circular compared with other causewayed enclosure sites in England. This contrast has led some to question their date and relationship to other causewayed sites (Ashwin 1996, 46): while most causewayed enclosures are thought to originate in the 4th millennium BC (Oswald *et al.* 2001, 3), it has been suggested that the Norfolk sites might have more in common morphologically with later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age hengiform monuments. No excavation has taken place on any of the Norfolk 'causewayed' enclosures so none of these chronological questions can be answered at present. While the Norfolk examples might represent a 'local' tradition, it is unnecessary to assume that this occurred later than

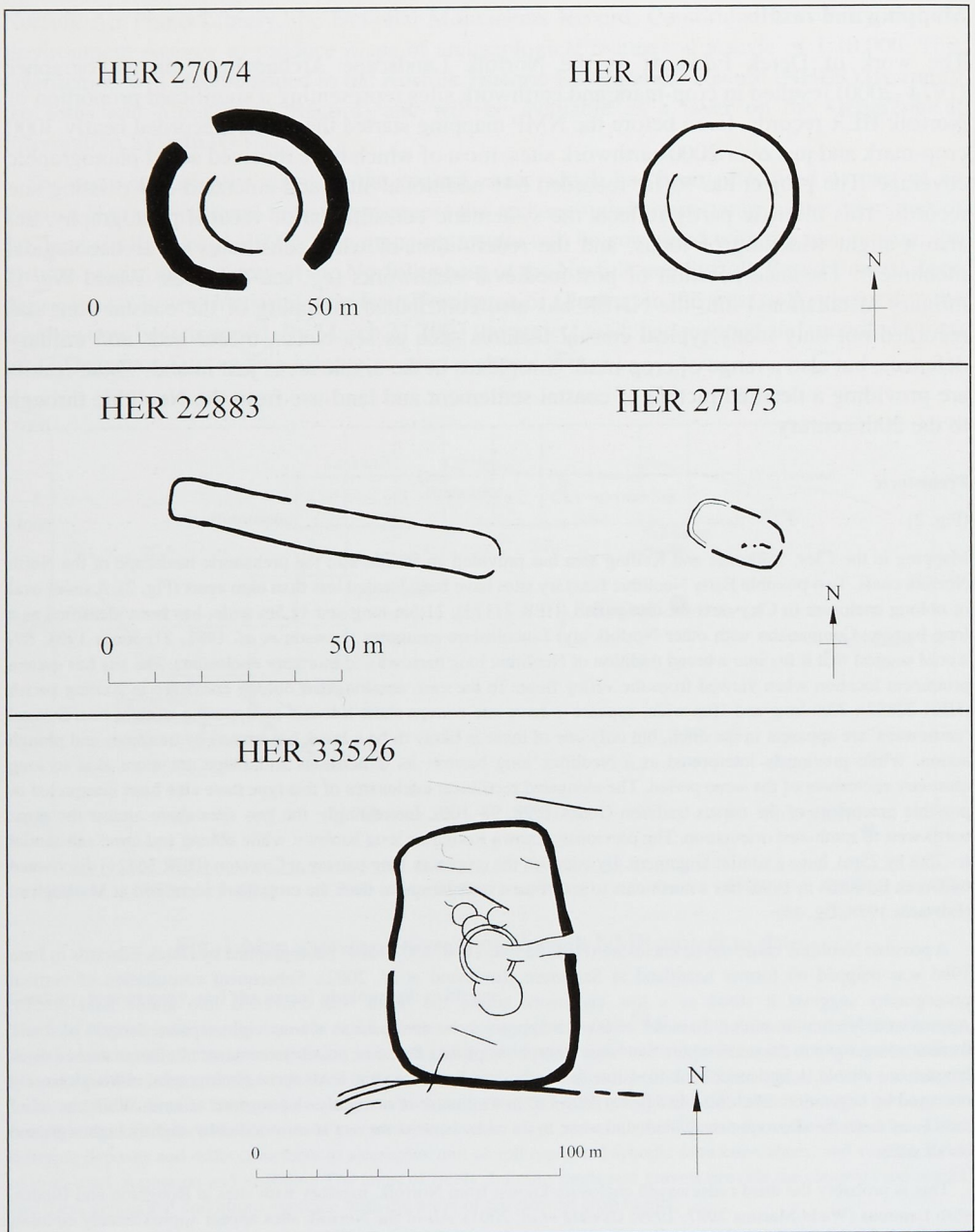


Fig. 2 Prehistoric features

Two large concentric hengiform ring-ditches: the site at Stiffkey (HER 27074), bisected by a modern hedgerow, illustrated next to the ring-ditch at Burnham Market (HER 1020).

Neolithic funerary monuments on the North Norfolk Coast: the Neolithic mortuary enclosure at Kelling (HER 22883) and the long barrow site at Cley (HER 27173).

The broad ditched enclosure at Letheringsett with Glandford (HER 33526). Several phases of circular structures can clearly be seen. Date unknown.

elsewhere in Britain. The smaller dimensions of the Norfolk features might reflect the size and dispersal of the communities creating, maintaining and using them.

This possible causewayed enclosure lies within 200m of the Salthouse long barrow. The spatial relationship between causewayed enclosures and other earlier Neolithic monuments, especially long barrows, has long been recognised (Oswald *et al.* 2001, 114). The Roughton enclosure appears to have been flanked by two long barrows, also a possible cursus has been tentatively identified to the north (Oswald *et al.* 2001, 115). The relationship between these Norfolk causewayed enclosures and long barrows seems reminiscent of other British sites, and might indicate that the enclosures are indeed of Neolithic date.

Another possible prehistoric enclosure (HER 33526), discovered by Derek Edwards during aerial reconnaissance in 1994 and photographed again in 1996, was mapped in Letheringsett with Glandford, within 200m of both the Salthouse causewayed enclosure and a potential long barrow. It is broad-ditched and rectangular, measuring *c.* 90m by 65m and aligned roughly north to south (Fig. 3). Internal crop-marks suggest at least two or three phases of building activity, defined by overlapping crop-marks of three ring-ditches 7–10m in diameter. These probably represent roundhouses, maybe indicating several different phases of use and prolonged activity within the enclosure. The smaller ring-ditches appear to have been post-dated by a large concentric circular structure with a diameter of 20m, approached by a funnelled ditch from the enclosure entrance. These large concentric rings may represent a structure or central enclosed arena, although this appears too large to have been roofed. The site is positioned on a slight 'false crest' at the 50m contour and would have been extremely prominent from the valley floor to the immediate west. While this site was originally thought to be Iron Age or Roman, it may in fact date from the Bronze Age or even the Neolithic period. It is to be hoped that further archaeological investigation will be possible. No surface finds have been recorded in the immediate area of the enclosure; spreads of Neolithic, Saxon and medieval material within 600m of the site do not appear to relate to it.

Both of these prehistoric enclosures lie on the edge of a major dispersed Bronze Age barrow cemetery. This includes two extremely large embanked barrows, disc barrows and a linear barrow cemetery surviving as earthworks on the heath. Several possible new barrows have been tentatively located, although confirmation of their existence on the ground is awaited. The mapping has also revealed the soil-marks and crop-marks of former barrows on the surrounding arable land, many corresponding with barrows noted by antiquarians that have since been destroyed (Lawson *et al.* 1981, plate XI). To date the mapping has revealed 26 new ring-ditches or ploughed barrow sites along this narrow coastal strip; mapping of the whole county will significantly alter the known distribution of these monuments (*eg.* Lawson *et al.* 1981, fig. 5). The addition of sites from Derek Edwards's 1992–9 photography to the HER recorded 174 new ring-ditches alone. Two large groups of ring ditches, including another linear barrow group, were mapped in the Burnhams area. One of these sites included a large hengiform ring-ditch (HER 1020), possibly of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (Fig. 4). Another large ring-ditch (HER 27074) was mapped alongside the River Stiffkey (Fig. 4). The line of a former hedge gives the monument a distinctly hengiform appearance, although part of the southern causeway may be an original feature since it is much wider than the line of the hedge.

Iron Age and Roman

(Fig. 3)

In many coastal areas the first definite aerial evidence of settlement activity dates from the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British periods, with the laying-out of fields, enclosures and settlements. The band of greensands and gravels running from the parish of Dersingham, through Ingoldisthorpe and Snettisham and into Heacham appear to have been particularly favoured, resulting in a complex series of multi-phase crop-marks. Settlement appears concentrated between the 10m and 35m OD contours, taking advantage of the zone between the saltmarshes and the chalk ridge to the east.

General alignments within the system of fields and droveways can be traced over distances of up to 1.5km. It appears there was no single planned system of land division, the many intercutting ditches and the apparently random size of the fields and allotments suggesting piecemeal development (HER 26626: Fig. 3). Significantly, many of the fields and enclosures appear to have been laid out respecting multiple double-ditched tracks or droveways joining dispersed areas of fields. These trackways provided access between individual houses and fields, and a means of passage from the chalk upland to the east, across the field systems and onto the saltmarsh. This in turn might suggest that the uplands and the saltmarsh were being exploited for grazing at different times of year, the droveways acting as seasonal routeways for moving stock. A tantalising glimpse at the overall form of land division and tenure might be seen within the spacing of four approximately square enclosures on the western edge of the field system, in an approximately north-west to south-east alignment and 275–450m apart. Each enclosure has an internal area of approximately 30m by 30m. Most

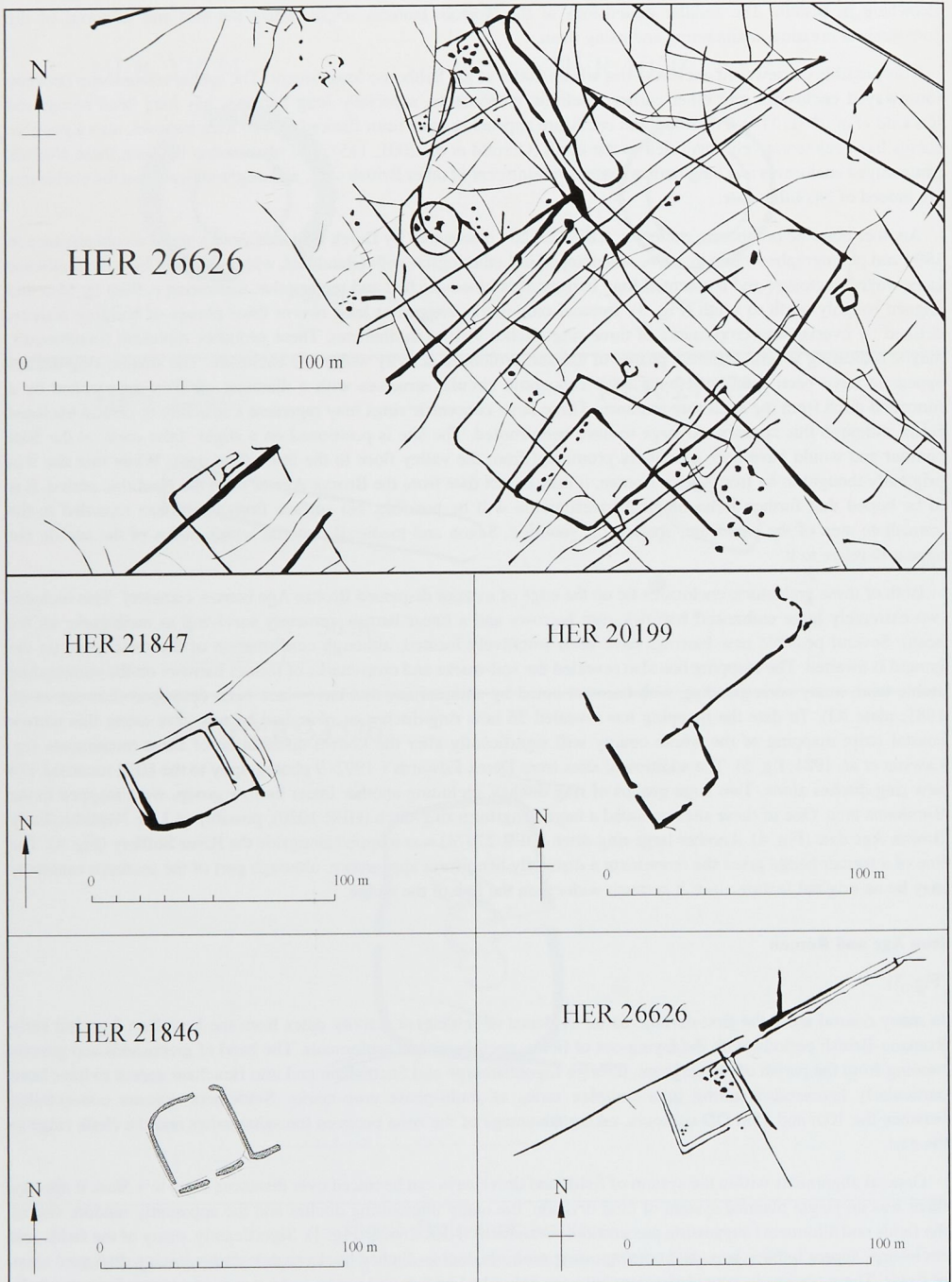


Fig. 3 Romano-British sites

Crop-marks at Snettisham, showing the square enclosure within a palimpsest of crop-marks (HER 26626). Comparative plans of possible Romano-British square enclosures at Snettisham. Note the shared alignments of the different enclosures.

significantly, all the enclosures share the same alignment, suggesting contemporaneity. This in turn might indicate that each was a nucleus of settlement, a special site or corral relating to a distinct area of land.

A fine square enclosure containing three roundhouses may clearly be seen north-east of Heacham (HER 13032). The farmstead, which appears to be defined by both a bank and ditch, is approached by a wide, possibly surfaced trackway. The site has a complex palimpsest of enclosures and ditches similar to the settlements at Snettisham to the south (Flitcroft 2001), and associated finds also place occupation in the Iron Age to Roman periods. It does differ significantly, however, in its location on the coastal saltmarsh zone at just below 5m OD, rather than on the slightly higher gravels or lower chalk slopes. The crop-marks of the tidal creeks, which meander across the site, suggest the area has seen prolonged coastal change throughout its history. Maybe sea levels were relatively low at the time of occupation, or perhaps this area was protected from major tidal influxes. It may have been ideally located to utilise both coastal and marshland resources. Despite the density of enclosed fields and farmsteads the distributions of Iron Age and Roman finds and hoards indicate that activity, and probably settlement, hereabouts was even more intense than the crop-marks indicate.

Post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon

(Fig. 4)

A combination of timber building traditions and characteristically undiagnostic settlement features means that Anglo-Saxon sites are relatively unlikely to be discovered, or at least interpreted correctly, from aerial photographs. Many sites recorded as Iron Age, Romano-British or even medieval may embody Anglo-Saxon elements. A series of unusual curvilinear ditches and associated pits (Fig. 4) have been recorded over a low knoll to the north of North Wootton (HER 24974), where Late Saxon sherds have previously been recovered. These crop-marks could date from any period, and may indeed represent multi-period occupation, but a Late Saxon settlement phase may be present here. A series of rectangular pits within a crop-mark enclosure at Titchwell (HER 26745) are associated with a curving track or

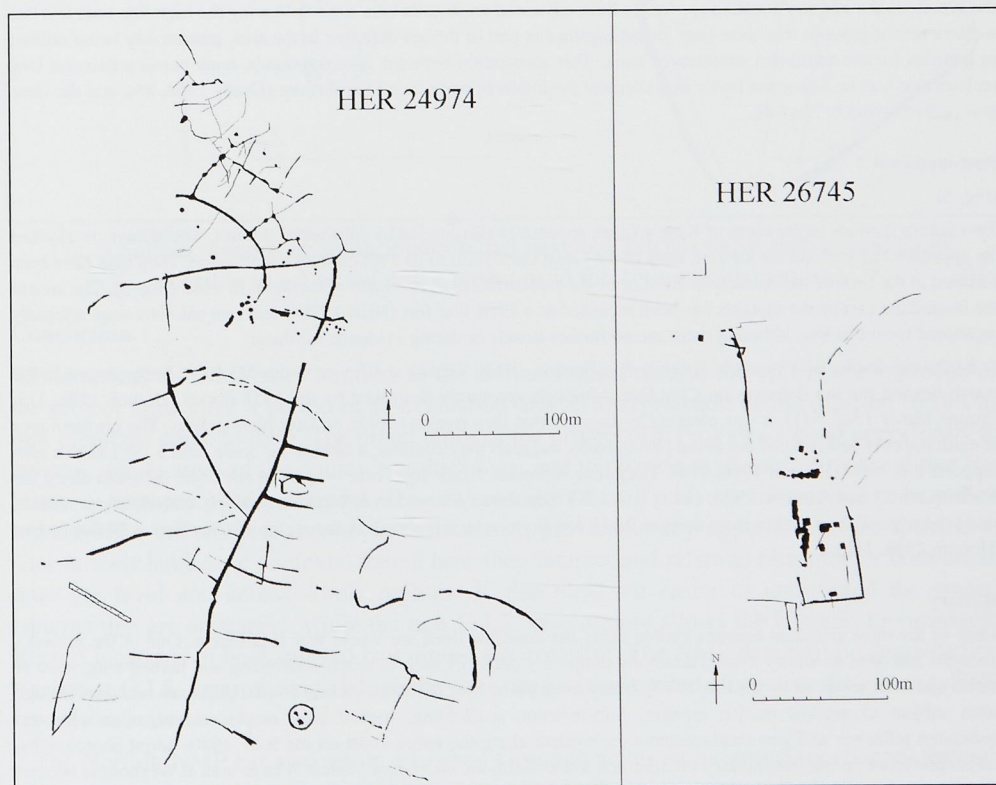


Fig. 4 Crop-marks of possible Anglo-Saxon sites at North Wootton (HER 24974) and Titchwell (HER 26745)

droveway (Fig. 4). The rectangular features are undated and may simply represent the sites of extraction or quarry pits of any date. They display the characteristic shape of Saxon sunken-featured buildings, however, and the site may represent an early phase of settlement at Titchwell.

Medieval

Work in North and South Wootton, Terrington St Clement, Clenchwarton and the King's Lynn environs has added to the already extensive evidence for medieval salt production in the area (Silvester 1988, 40). There are now over 250 individual mounds known from the parishes in the southern area of The Wash, some still standing as earthworks and others only visible as crop-marks. It is difficult to date all these features, but the majority appear to be Late Saxon and medieval. The course of the Late Saxon Sea Bank appears to cut off the salt works and mounds at South Green in Terrington St Clement (Silvester 1988, 40) from the tidal sea. This, in turn, might suggest a relatively early date for the use of the technique of salt production known as sand washing, which is often assumed to have first been used in the Late Saxon or Conquest period. Production probably declined from the 15th century onwards (Parker 1971, 11–12), although it continued in Lincolnshire in the 16th and 17th centuries (Sturman 1984, 54). While one or two saltern sites at Snettisham have also produced Roman-period material these probably represent an earlier industry involving the boiling of brine in briquetage vessels, rather than sand washing, which utilised lead vessels.

Salt production sites are relatively rare elsewhere on the Norfolk coast, although the project has also identified a small group of salterns beside the River Glaven at Cley-next-the-Sea. The sites near King's Lynn suggest that an extensive industry was concentrated along the Wash marshes. The location of the saltern mounds, and the advantage in height given by the mounds of waste material, may have also played a prominent part in the location and evolution of settlement and the reclamation of saltmarsh. The Late Saxon Sea Bank at Terrington St Clement appears to incorporate saltern mounds along its course (A. Vine, *pers. comm.*) and elements of the town and defences of Lynn itself were allegedly built on saltern mounds (Ravensdale and Muir 1984, 84). It has been suggested that the churches at Terrington St Clement and Clenchwarton were also built on saltern mounds (Owen 1984, 46; A. Vine *pers. comm.*). To the west of the Woottons the salterns' location appears to have advanced westwards over time, following the high tide line. It is this western line of mounds that were later joined together as part of the sea defences in the area, presumably being utilised as quarries for the additional stretches of bank. This association between saltern mounds, bank construction and land reclamation was an important factor in settlement evolution in north-east Lincolnshire (Grady 1998, 86), and the same was probably true in Norfolk.

Post-medieval

(Fig. 5)

Two saltern mounds to the north of King's Lynn, apparently surrounded by substantial ditches, would have overlooked the approach to Lynn and the western bank of the Great Ouse prior to its 19th-century canalisation. They may have been fortified at the time of the Armada in 1588 or of the parliamentarian blockade of the town in 1643 (Fig. 5). The area to the immediate east of the mounds has been recorded as a Civil War fort (HER 13784) and two cannons were allegedly recovered from this site, although there are no further details or dating evidence for these.

Earthwork banks of a possible Armada fortification (HER 33214) at Cley-next-the-Sea have been plotted in the marsh beyond the sea defences on Cley Eye. Although apparently destroyed by the 1953 floods (Hooton 1996, 113; Cozens-Hardy 1965, 511), it was pleasing to discover that they remain visible on later photography. The northern area of earthworks is best defined but aerial photography suggests they continue a little to the south, and a 1951 sketch plan supports this view (Hooton 1996, 114). They may represent Black Joy Forte — part of the 1588 defences along the North Norfolk coast (Hooton 1996, 112–13). A 1588 map shows a large fort at Weybourne Hope, with defences running along the edge of the marshes from there to Black Joy Forte, which is shown in the region of Cley Eye or Blakeney Eye (Hooton 1996, 111).

Military

Some of the most abundant features visible along the coastline itself are World War II defences. One of the project's strengths has been its ability to map relatively temporary defences such as beach scaffolding and barbed wire, most of which had been removed by the late 1940s. Many more permanent defences such as coastal pillboxes remain, although often subject to gradual marine erosion. Anti-invasion scaffolding, barbed wire emplacements, minefields and associated pillboxes and gun emplacements are evident along the entire coast on the RAF 1940s aerial photography. Larger and more permanent military installations and airfields are also being plotted. A large area at Weybourne became home to a major anti-aircraft training camp. This extensive site, which originally dates back to World War I, dominates the small village and its heath. The 1940s RAF photographs show the whole parish covered with World War I and II practice trenches and military structures.

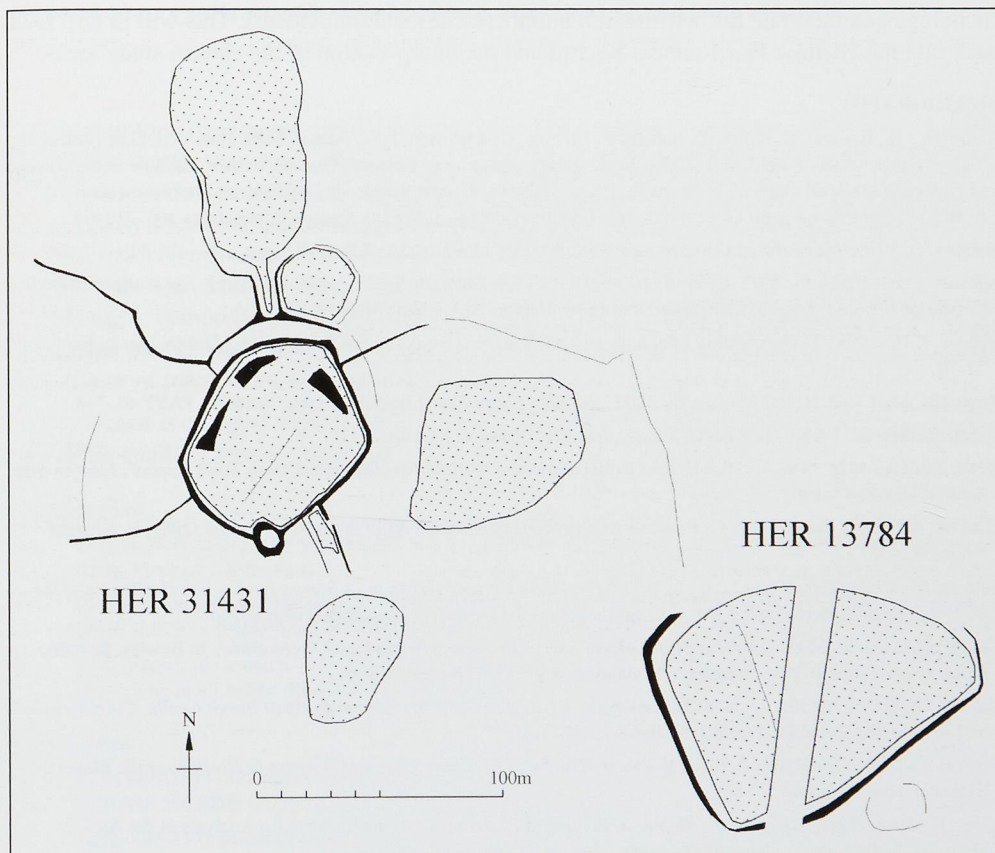


Fig. 5 Saltern mounds at South Wootton that have had ditches excavated around them, possibly to act as defensive positions in the 16th or 17th centuries

Conclusion

While not all the NMP sites are new to the archaeological record, the systematic approach of the project allows for a period of re-evaluation and re-interpretation of the existing record as new elements come to light. The broad remit of the project also provides a good opportunity to reassess whole areas of the county's archaeology, and to provide syntheses of material that has formerly been recorded piecemeal. The project allows for all relevant information to be pulled together into one concise record. In particular, it provides many opportunities for looking at sites in their landscape contexts, seeing how they interact and relate to one another both on an inter-site level and across whole regions. It also makes it easier to understand the spatial patterns that are appearing, while the new G.I.S. system now allows the Historic Environment Record locations to be displayed in a digital environment. The NMP data will be deposited on a separate G.I.S. layer, through which the sites can be interrogated along side the existing HER records and sites.

The Norfolk NMP has also set up a Liaison Group to act as an intermediary channel through which the results of the project can be disseminated to the wider archaeological community in Norfolk, in particular local researchers and groups, both professional and amateur. Through the creation of easily accessible mapped and recorded landscape zones, it is hoped that this will

encourage and facilitate further research into these sites and monuments. This will in turn feed back into the Historic Environment Record and the interpretation of the chosen study areas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andrews, J.E., Boomer, I., Bailiff, I., Balson, P., Bristow, C., Chroston, P.N., Funnell, B.M., Harwood, G.M., Jones, R., Maher, B.A. and Shimmield, G.B. 2000. 'Sedimentary evolution of the north Norfolk barrier coastline in the context of Holocene sea-level change', in Shennan, I. and Andrews, J. (eds), *Holocene Land Ocean Interaction and Environmental Change around the North Sea*. London: Geological Society Special Publications 166, 219–51.
- Ashwin, T., 1996. 'Neolithic and Bronze Age Norfolk', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 62, 41–62.
- Ashwin, T. and Bates, S., 2001. *Excavations on the Norwich Southern Bypass, 1989–91. Part I: Excavations at Bixley, Caistor St Edmund, Trowse, Cringleford and Little Melton*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 91.
- Bewley, R.H., 2001. 'Understanding England's Historic Landscapes: An Aerial Perspective', *Landscapes* 2, No 1, 74–84.
- Brennand, M., Clare, H. and Massey, S., 2002. 'Another Causewayed Enclosure from Norfolk', *PAST* 40, 7–8.
- Cozens-Hardy, B., 1965. 'The Glaven Valley', *Norfolk Archaeol.* 33, part 4, 511.
- Edwards, D.A., 1978. 'The Air Photographs Collection of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit: Third Report', *East Anglian Archaeology* 8, 87–106.
- Flitcroft, M., 2001. *Excavation of a Romano-British Settlement on the A149 Snettisham Bypass, 1989*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 93.
- Fulford, M., Champion, T. and Long, A., 1997. *England's Coastal Heritage: A Survey for English Heritage and the RCHME*. English Heritage/The Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.
- Grady, D.M., 1998. 'Medieval and Post-Medieval Salt Extraction in North-East Lincolnshire', in Bewley, B. (ed.), *Lincolnshire's Archaeology from the Air*. Gainsborough: G.W. Belton, 81–95.
- Gurney, D., 2002. *Outposts of the Roman Empire: A Guide to Norfolk's Roman Forts at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea and Brancaster*. Dereham: Norfolk Archaeological Trust.
- Hooton, J., 1996. *The Glaven Ports: A Maritime History of Blakeney, Cley and Wiveton in North Norfolk*. Blakeney: Blakeney History Group.
- Jones, D., 1998. 'Long Barrows and Neolithic Elongated Enclosures in Lincolnshire: An Analysis of the Air Photographic Evidence', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 64, 83–114.
- Lawson, A.J., Martin, E.A. and Priddy, D., 1981. *The Barrows of East Anglia*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 12.
- Owen, A.E.B., 1984. 'Salt, Sea Banks and Medieval Settlement on the Lindsey Coast', in Field, N. and White, A. (eds), *A Prospect of Lincolnshire*. Gainsborough: G.W. Belton, 46–9.
- Oswald, A., Dyer, C. and Barber, M., 2001. *The Creation of Monuments: Neolithic Causewayed Enclosures in the British Isles*. Swindon: English Heritage.
- Parker, V., 1971. *The Making of King's Lynn*. Chichester: Phillimore.
- Ravensdale, J. and Muir, R., 1984. *East Anglian Landscapes*. London: Michael Joseph.
- Silvester, R.J., 1988. *The Fenland Project No. 3: Marshland and the Nar Valley, Norfolk*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 45.
- Sturman, C.J., 1984. 'Saltmaking in the Lindsey Marshland in the 16th and Early 17th Centuries', in Field, N. and White, A. (eds), *A Prospect of Lincolnshire*. Gainsborough: G.W. Belton, 50–6.
- Wade-Martins, P. (ed.), 1997. *Norfolk from the Air, Volume I* (2nd edition). Dereham: Norfolk Museums Service.
- Wade-Martins, P. (ed.), 1999. *Norfolk from the Air, Volume 2*. Dereham: Norfolk Museums Service.
- Williamson, T., 1998. *The Archaeology of the Landscape Park: Garden Design in Norfolk, England, c. 1680–1840*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 268. Oxford: Archaeopress.