

Figure 8.1. A hypothetical reconstruction of the Great Estuary during the Roman period, showing the location of the area's shore forts

Figure 8.2. Cropmarks of the shore fort and vicus at Brancaster showing their relationship with the saltmarsh to the north

Figure 8.3. Multi-period cropmarks around Burgh Castle shore fort, including the vicus and the ditch of the medieval castle motte

Figure 8.4. A possible section of the Peddars Way Roman road at Holme-next-the-Sea

Figure 8.5. A possible Roman road (marked with blue arrows) in the parishes of Bradwell and Belton with Browston

Figure 9.1. Cropmarks of possible Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement remains and other sites at East Ruston

Figure 10.1. The site of the Augustinian Priory at Hickling

Figure 10.2. The site of a probable Benedictine cell at Fring

Figure 10.3. Cropmarks of St Peter's Church, Ormesby St Margaret

Figure 10.4. Little Ringstead medieval village and adjacent sites

Figure 10.5. The moat and associated enclosures at Roughton (NHER 6747)

Figure 10.6. The distribution of sites of ridge and furrow recorded in the Coastal Zone, shown in relation to drainage

Figure 10.7. Field systems and enclosures at Northrepps

Figure 10.8. The sea defences and enclosure banks at Burnham Norton and Burnham Overy Staithe

Figure 10.9. Cropmarks and soilmarks of the formal gardens at Warham Hall

Figure 10.10. Cropmarks of the formal gardens at Browston Hall, Great Yarmouth

Figure 10.11. The earthwork remains recorded within Hunstanton Park, north Norfolk

Figure 10.12. Winterton duck decoy

Figure 10.13. The earthwork remains of the Armada period Black Joy Fort

Figure 10.14. Two possible fortified saltern mounds at South Wootton, King's Lynn

Figure 10.15. The saltern mounds recorded around The Wash. The inset shows the relationship between a group of salterns and an early sea defence bank at South Wootton

Figure 10.16. The saltern mounds recorded within the former Halvergate estuary

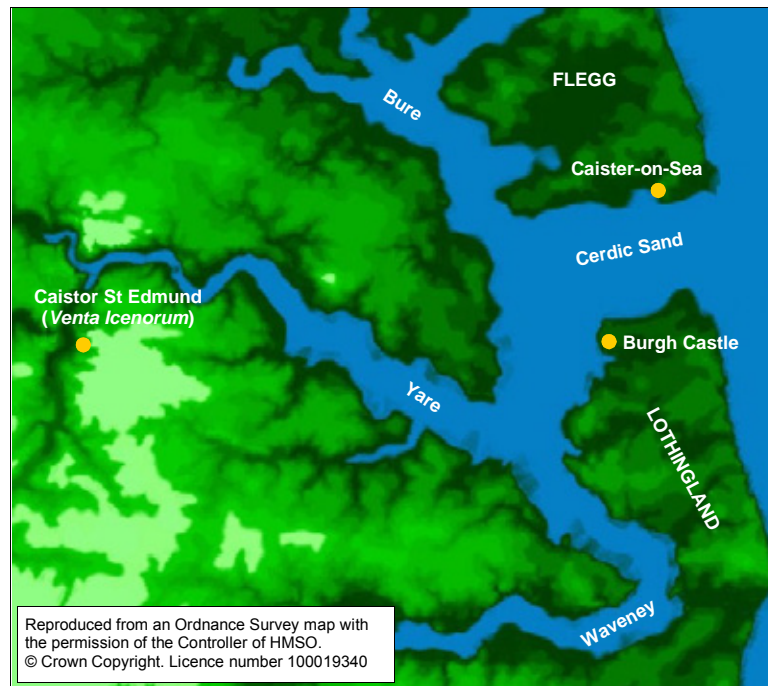


Figure 8.1 A hypothetical reconstruction of the Great Estuary during the Roman period showing the location of the area's shore forts and the town at Caistor St Edmund (based on the 5m contour).

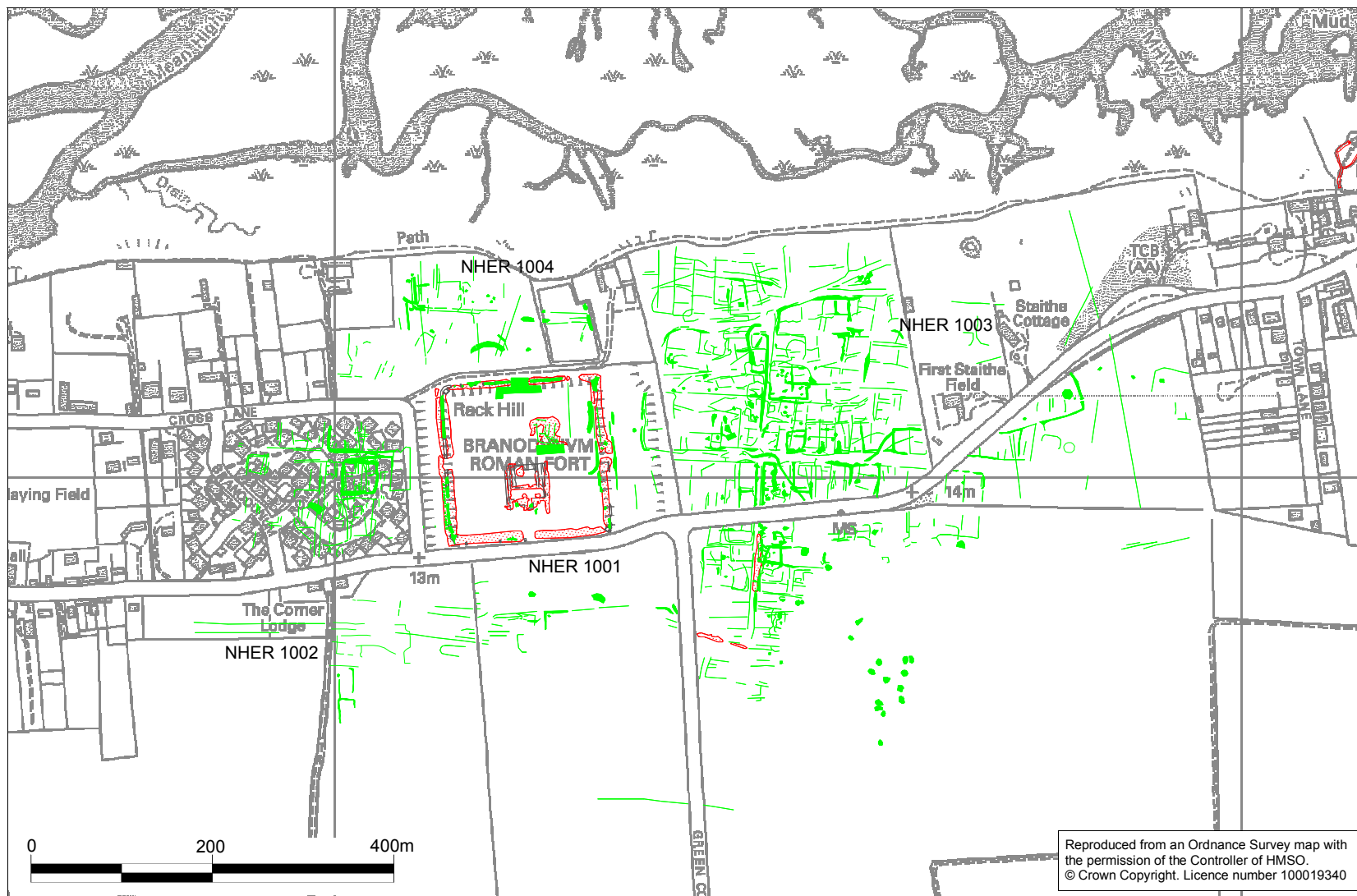


Figure 8.2 Cropmarks of the shore fort and *vicus* at Brancaster showing their relationship with the saltmarsh to the north.

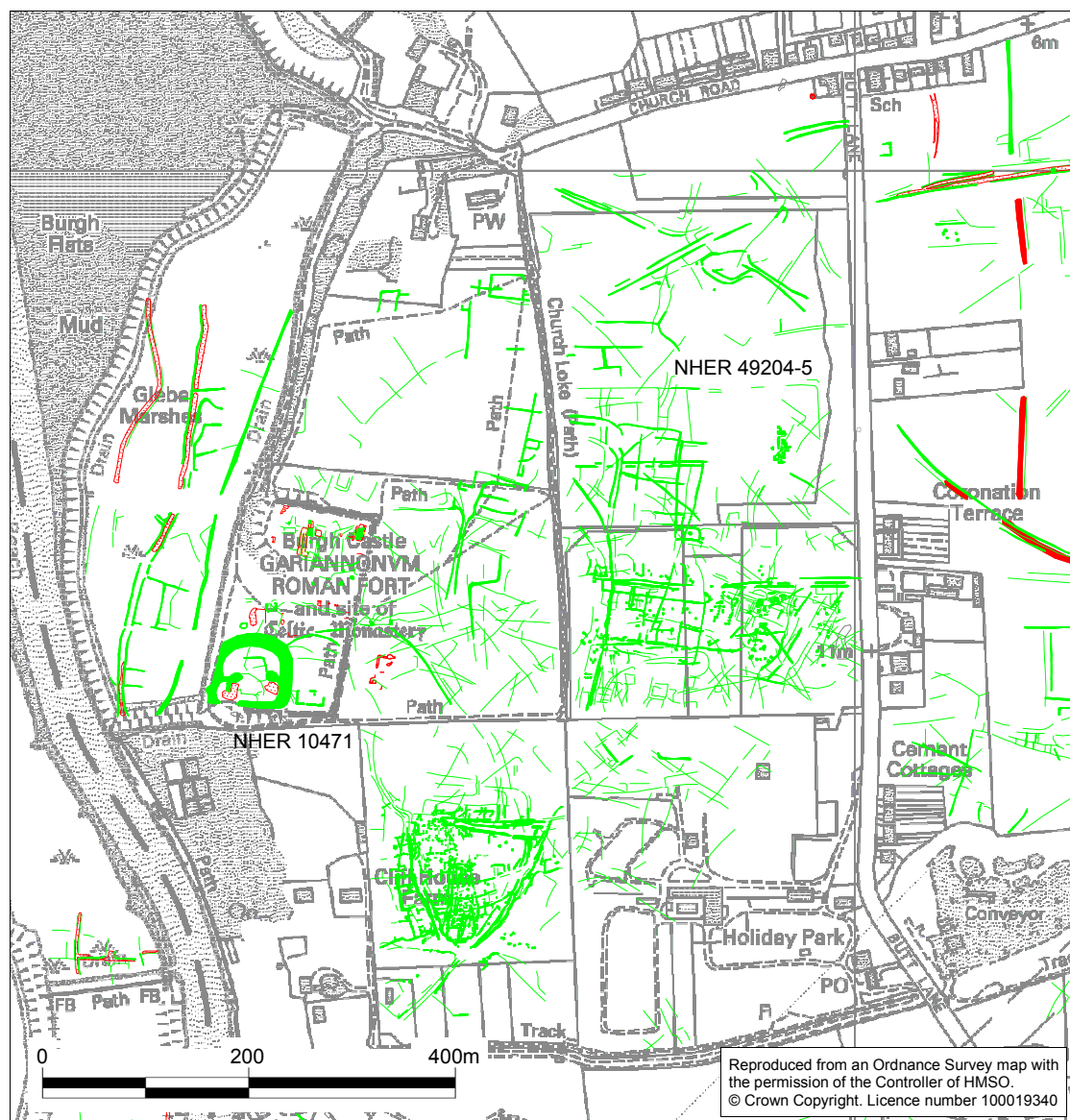


Figure 8.3 Multi-period cropmarks around Burgh Castle shore fort including the *vicus* and the ditch of the medieval castle motte.

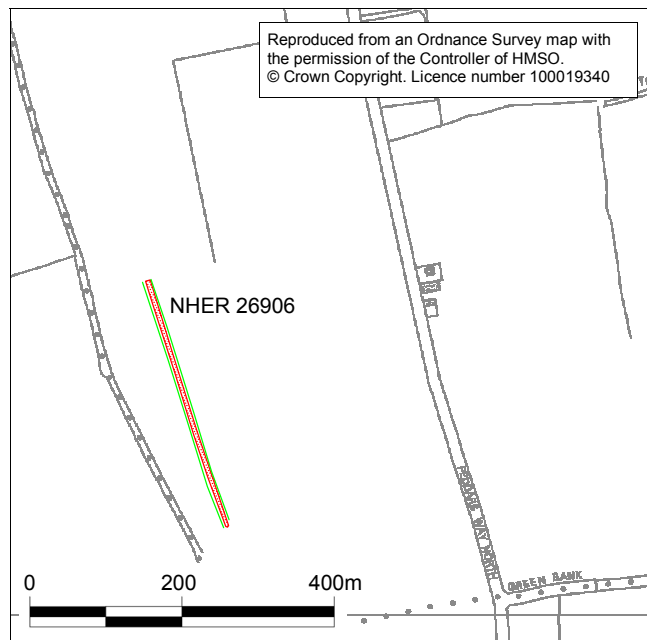


Figure 8.4 A possible section of the Peddars Way Roman road at Holme-next-the-Sea. Other suggested routes for the road are the track along the parish boundary to the west and the road which bears its name to the east.

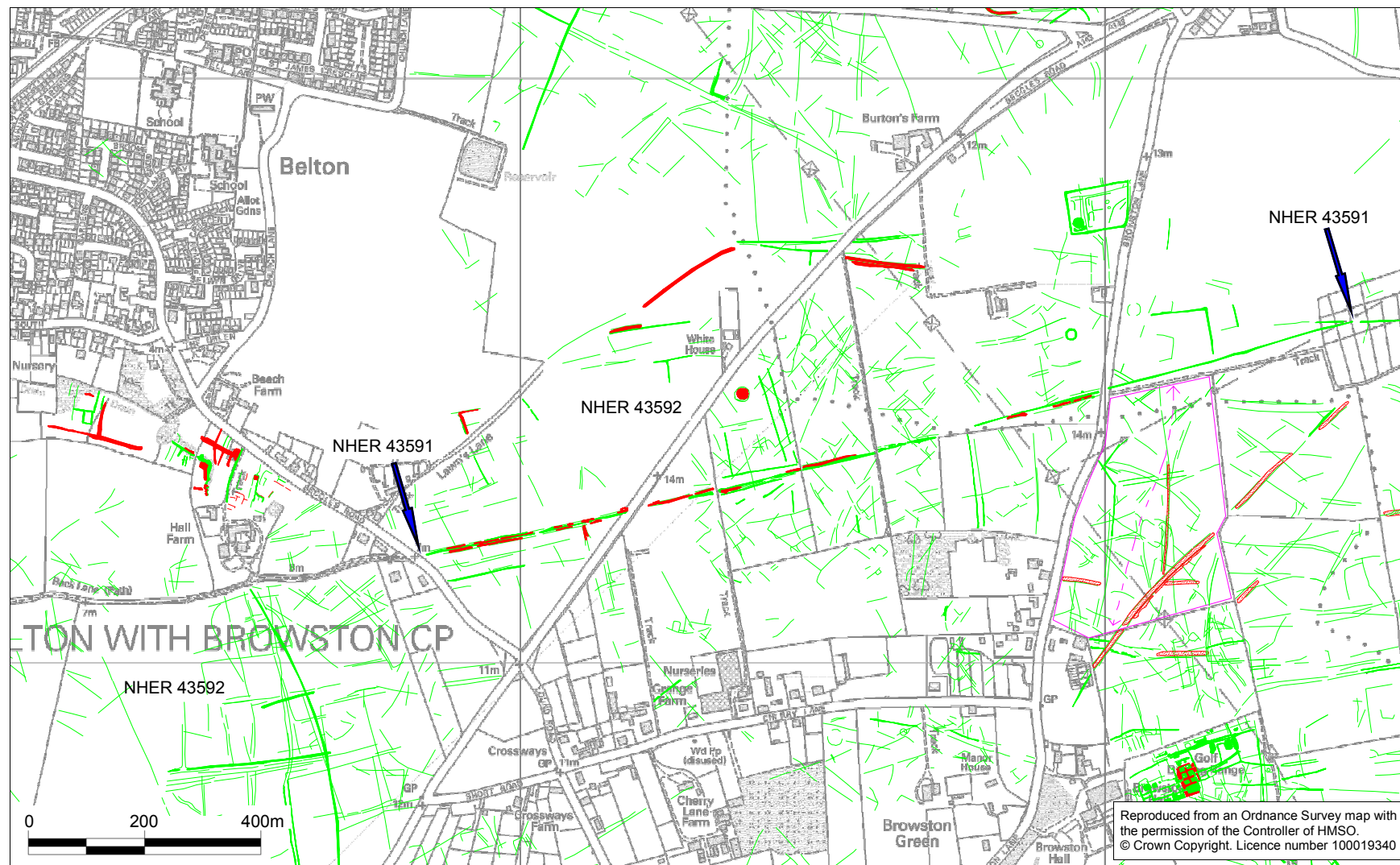


Figure 8.5 A possible Roman road (marked with blue arrows) and other cropmarks in the parishes of Bradwell and Belton with Browston.

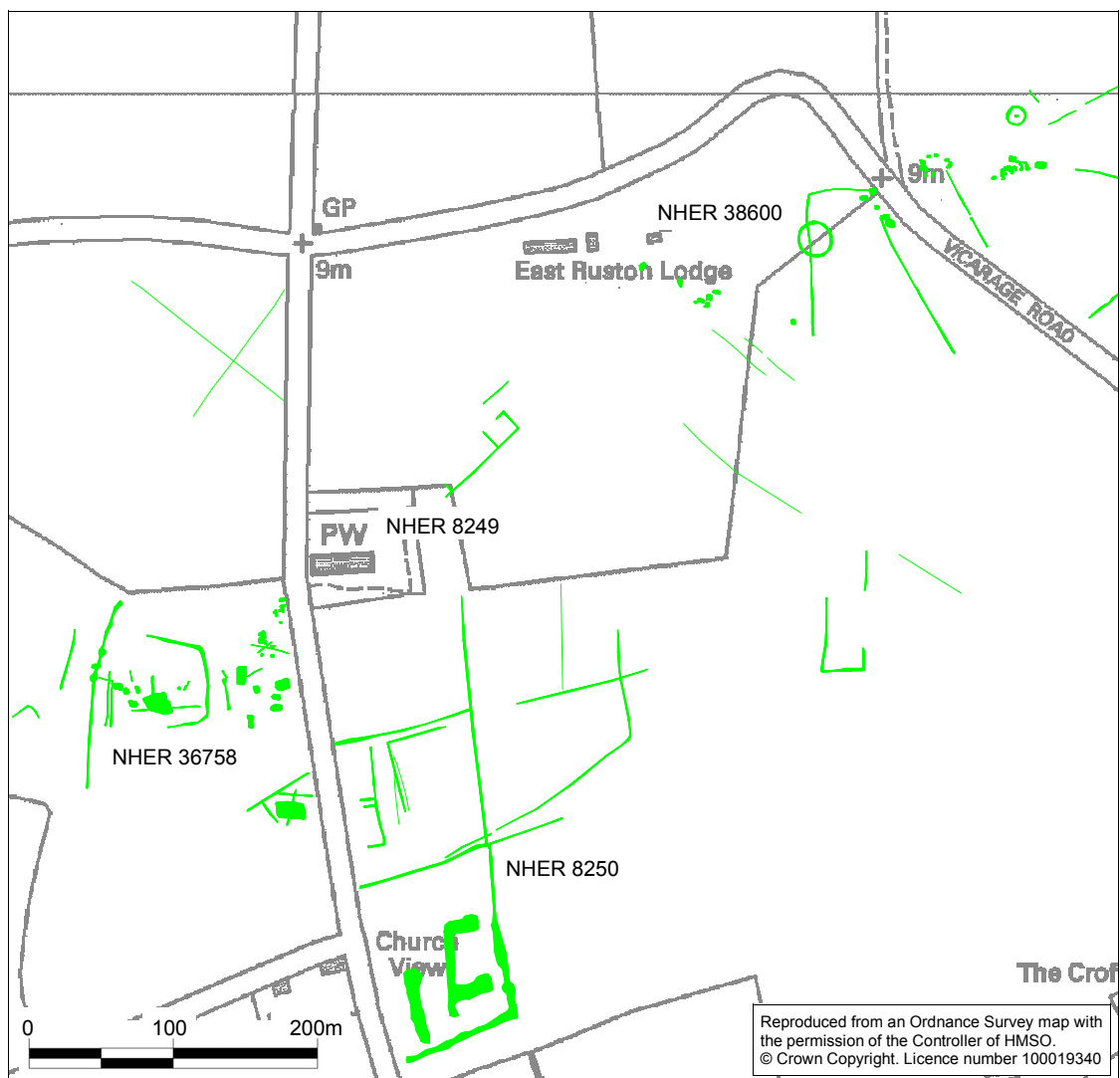


Figure 9.1 Cropmarks of possible Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement remains and other sites at East Ruston.

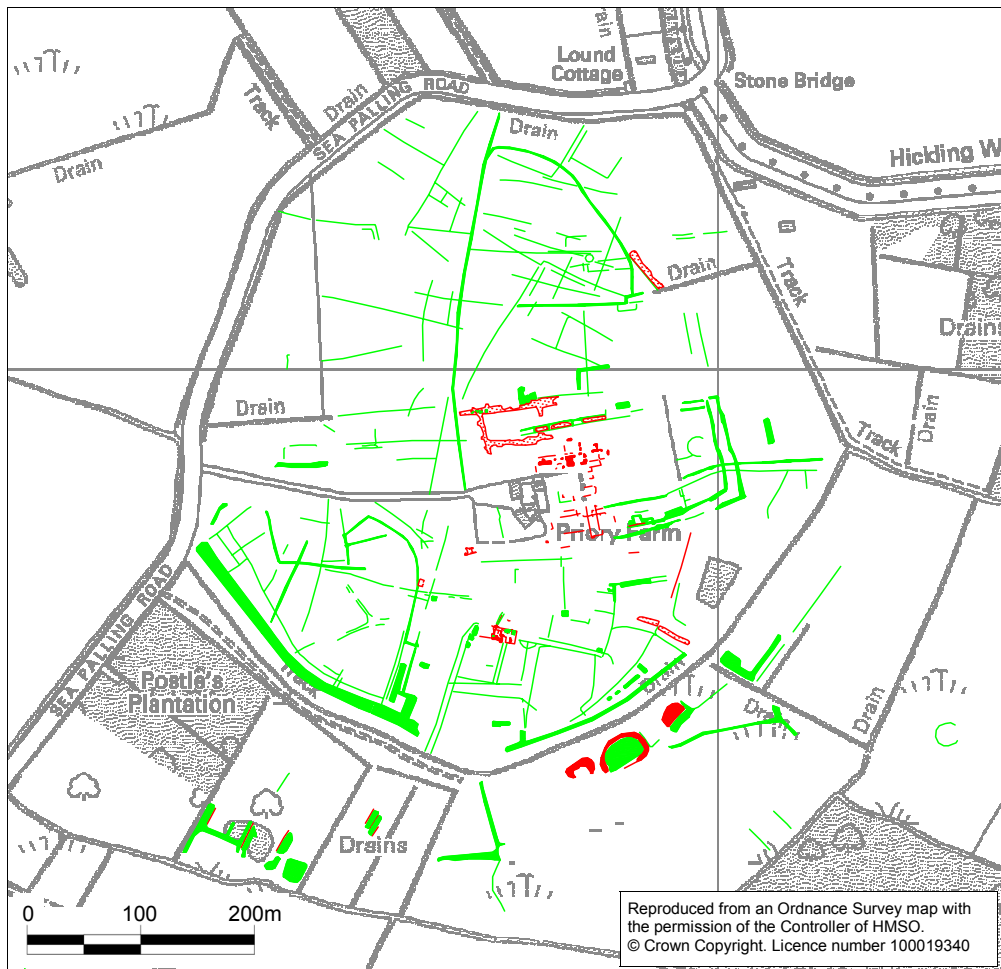


Figure 10.1 The site of the Augustinian priory at Hickling (NHER 8384).

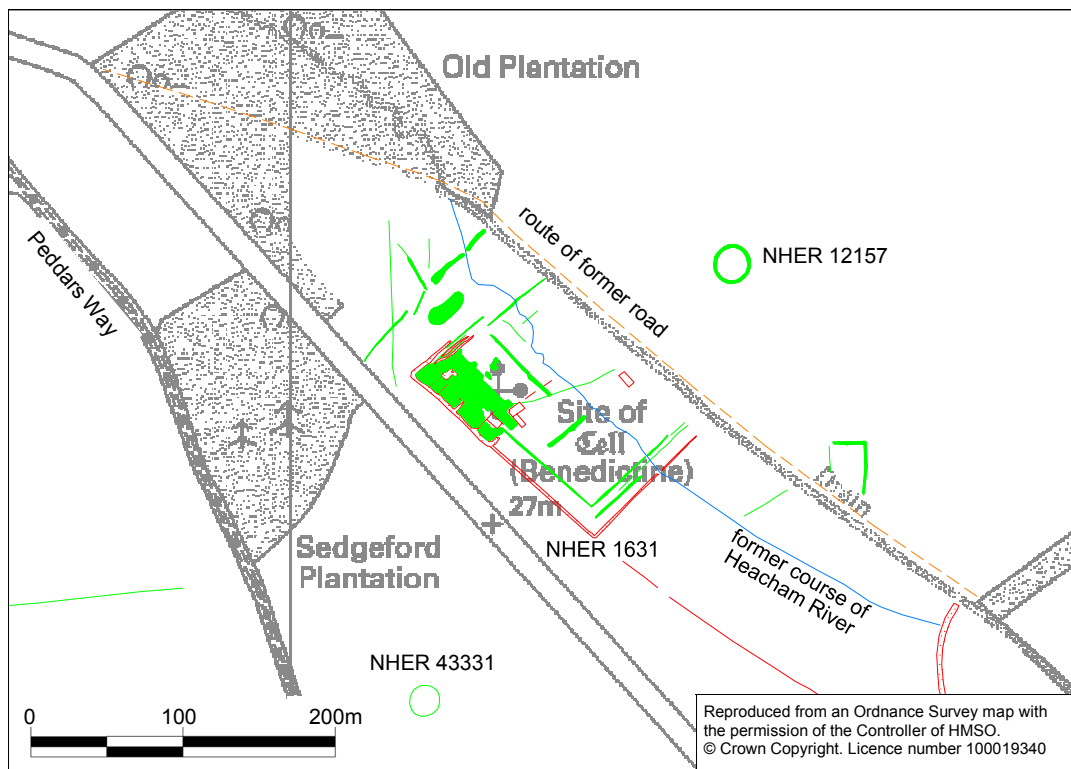


Figure 10.2 The site of a probable Benedictine cell at Fring.



Figure 10.3 Cropmarks of St Peter's Church, Ormesby St Margaret (north at the top of the image). Photograph by Derek Edwards © NMAS. NHER TG4914X (NLA 80/ANN13) 09-JUN-1980.



Figure 10.4 Little Ringstead medieval village and adjacent sites.



Figure 10.5 The moat and associated enclosures at Roughton (NHER 6747), facing north. Photograph by Derek Edwards © NMAS. NHER TG 2236E (NLA 373/JBP5) 19-JUL-1996.

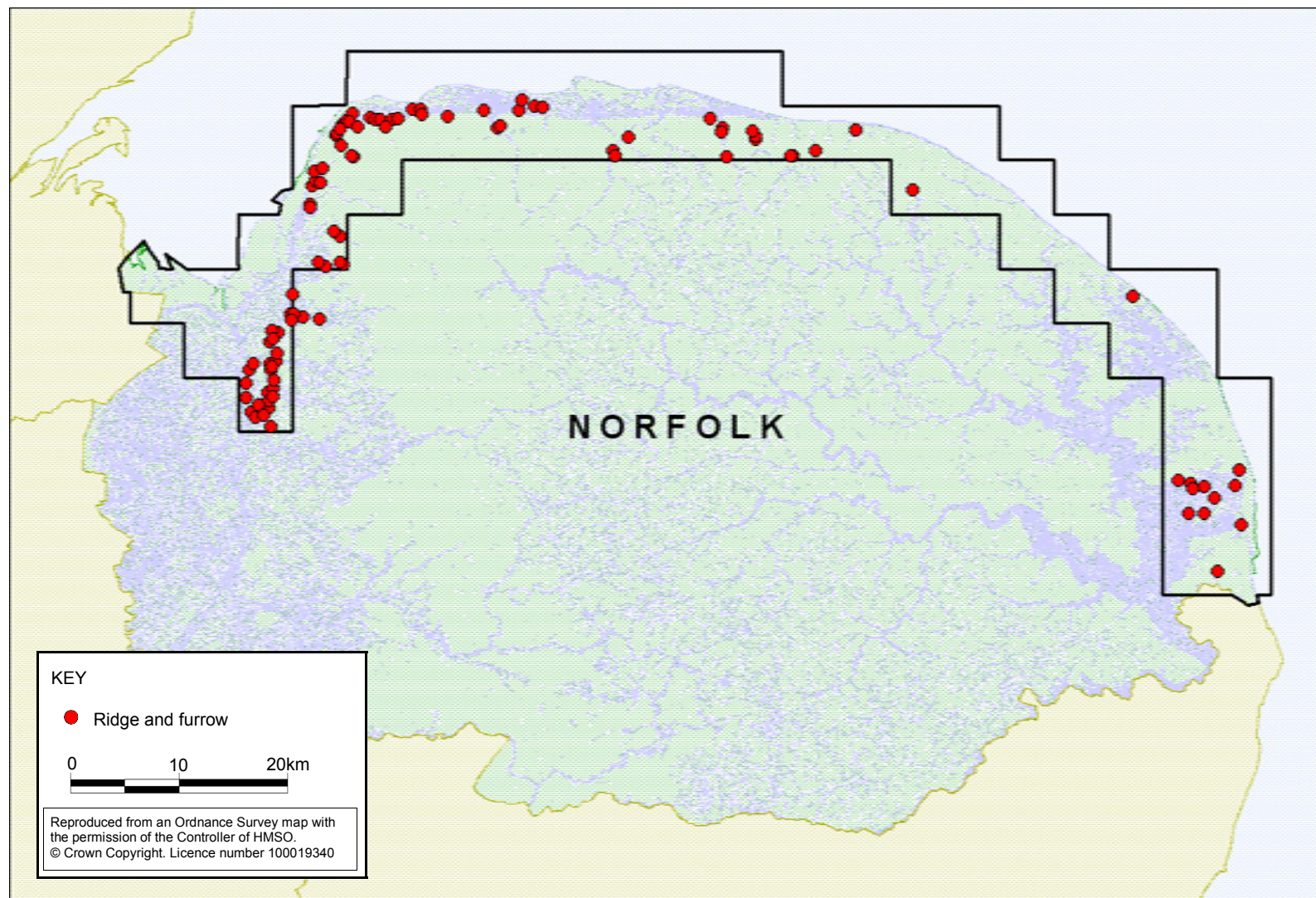


Figure 10.6 The distribution of sites of ridge and furrow recorded in the Coastal Zone, shown in relation to drainage.

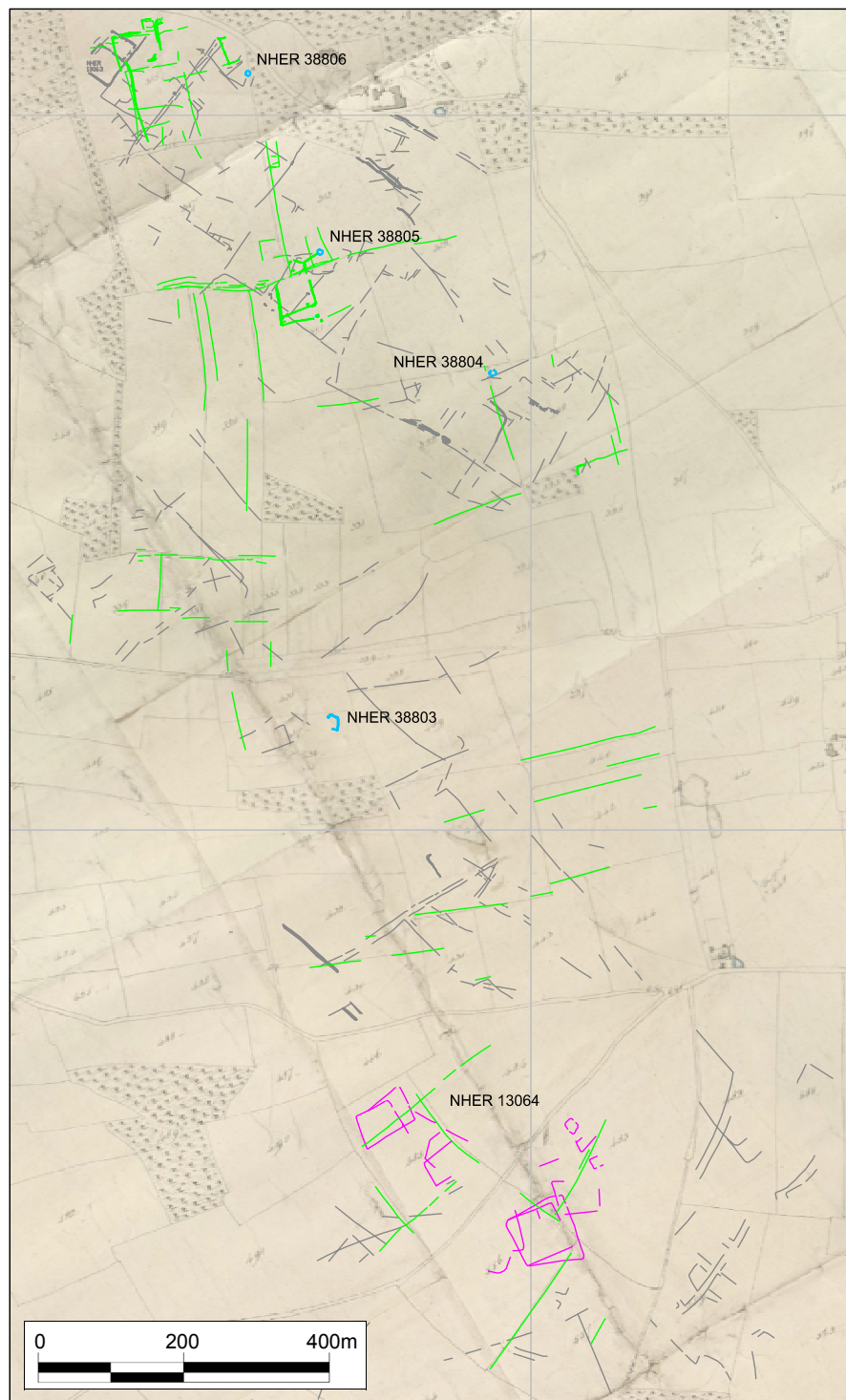


Figure 10.7 Postulated phasing of field systems and enclosures at Northrepps. The farmstead and field system shown in grey is of probable Iron Age to Romano-British date, based on its morphology and orientation; the field system depicted in green is of probable medieval to post-medieval date, with elements corresponding to boundaries depicted on the Tithe Map. The enclosures in magenta are undated and may relate to stock management. The smaller enclosures in blue are also undated; the circular examples may represent stack stands, or possibly even roundhouses. The background map is an extract from Northrepps Tithe Map of 1840 (NRO DN/TA 316 © NCC).

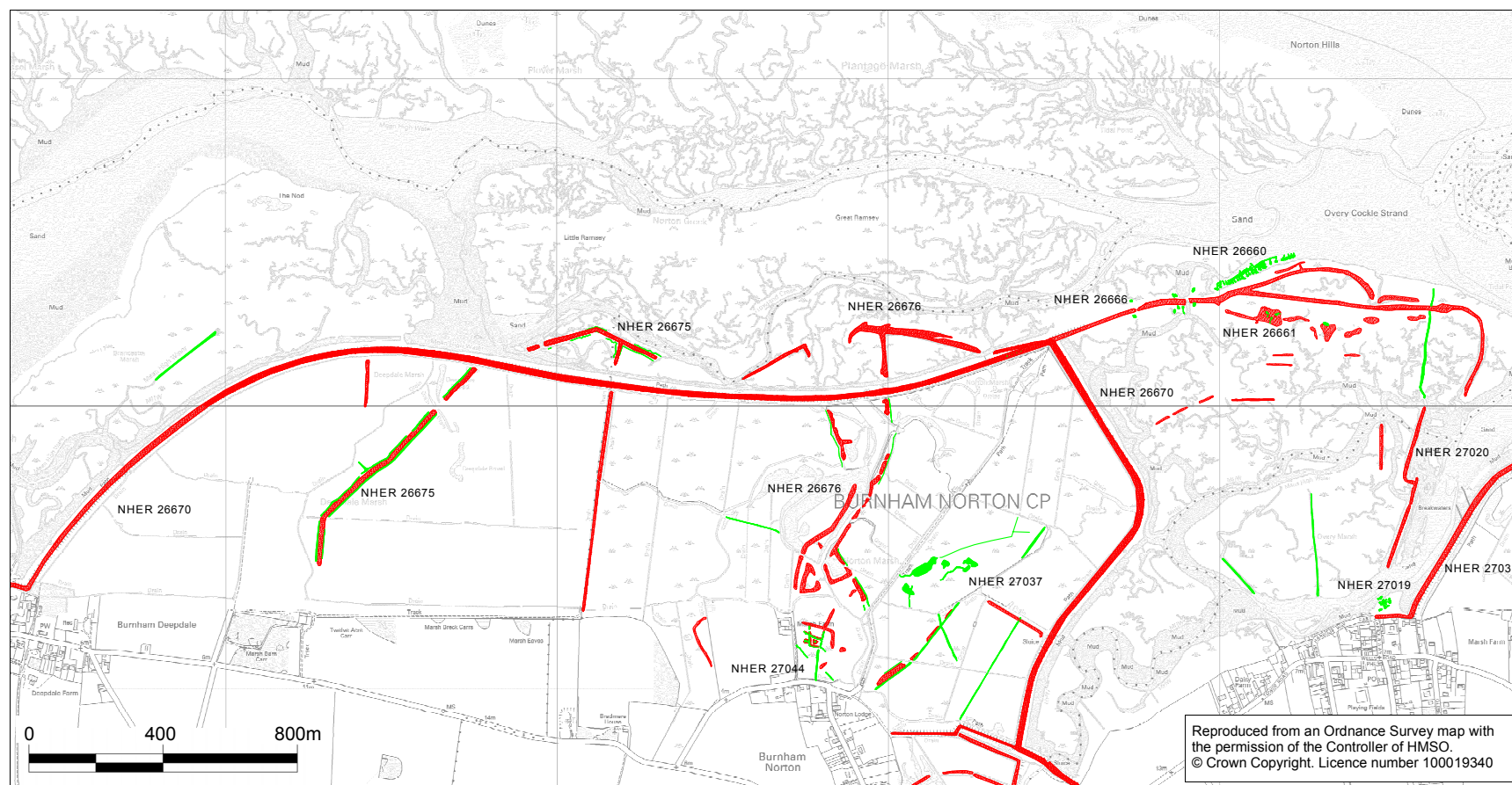


Figure 10.8 The sea defences and enclosure banks at Burnham Norton and Burnham Overy Staithe.

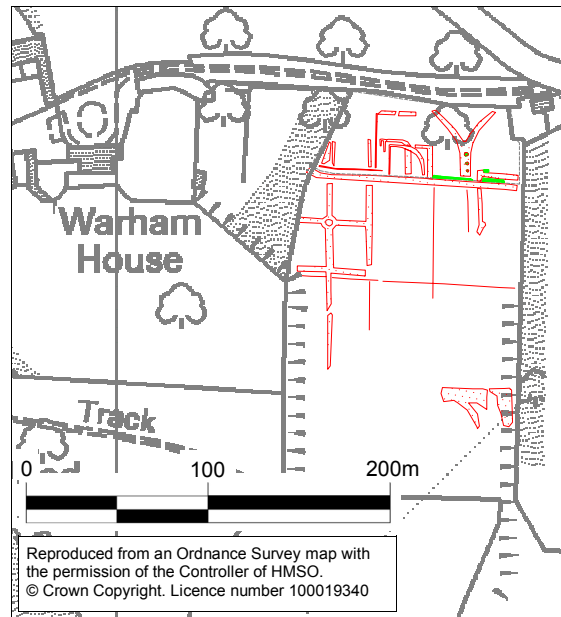


Figure 10. 9 C ropmarks and soilmarks of the formal gardens at Warham Hall (NHER 1843).

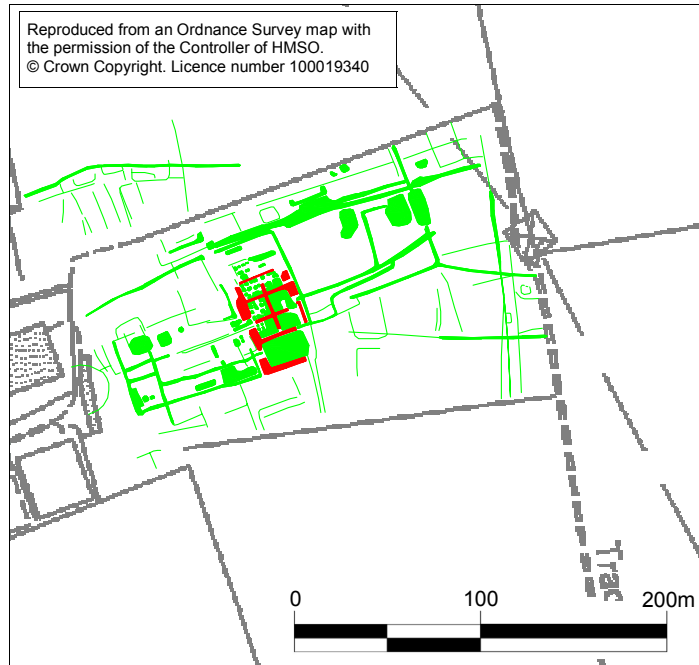


Figure 10. 10 C ropmarks of the formal gardens at Browston Hall, Great Yarmouth (NHER 11434).

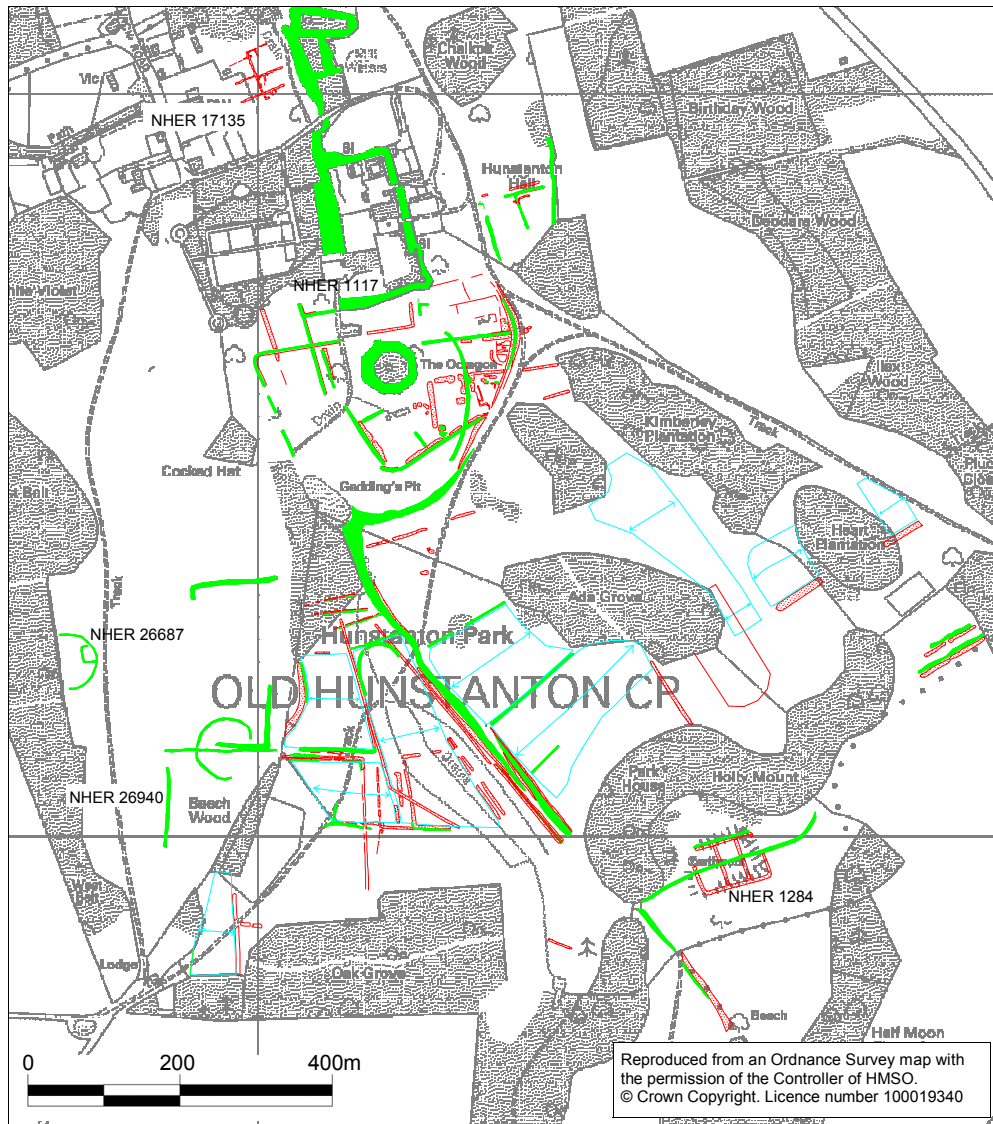


Figure 10.11 The earthwork remains recorded within Hunstanton Park, north Norfolk (NHER 26941).

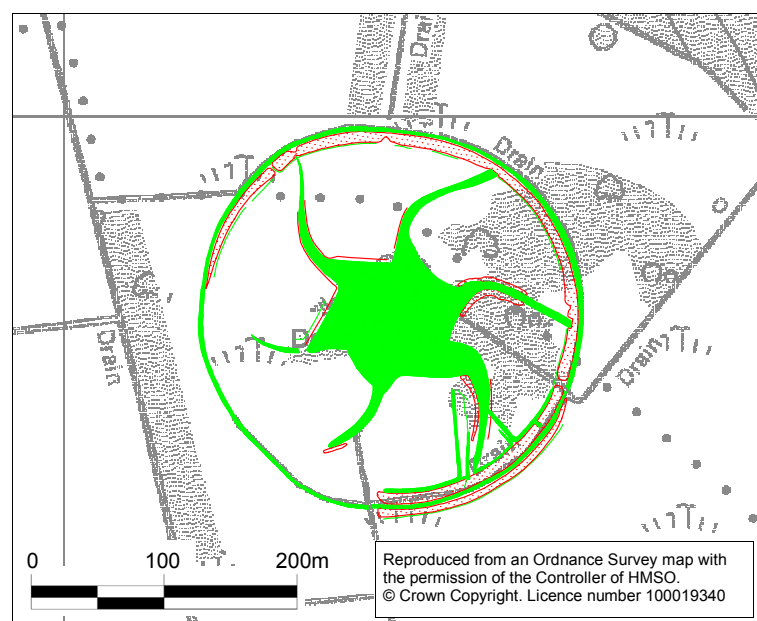


Figure 10.12 Winterton duck decoy (NHER 30618).

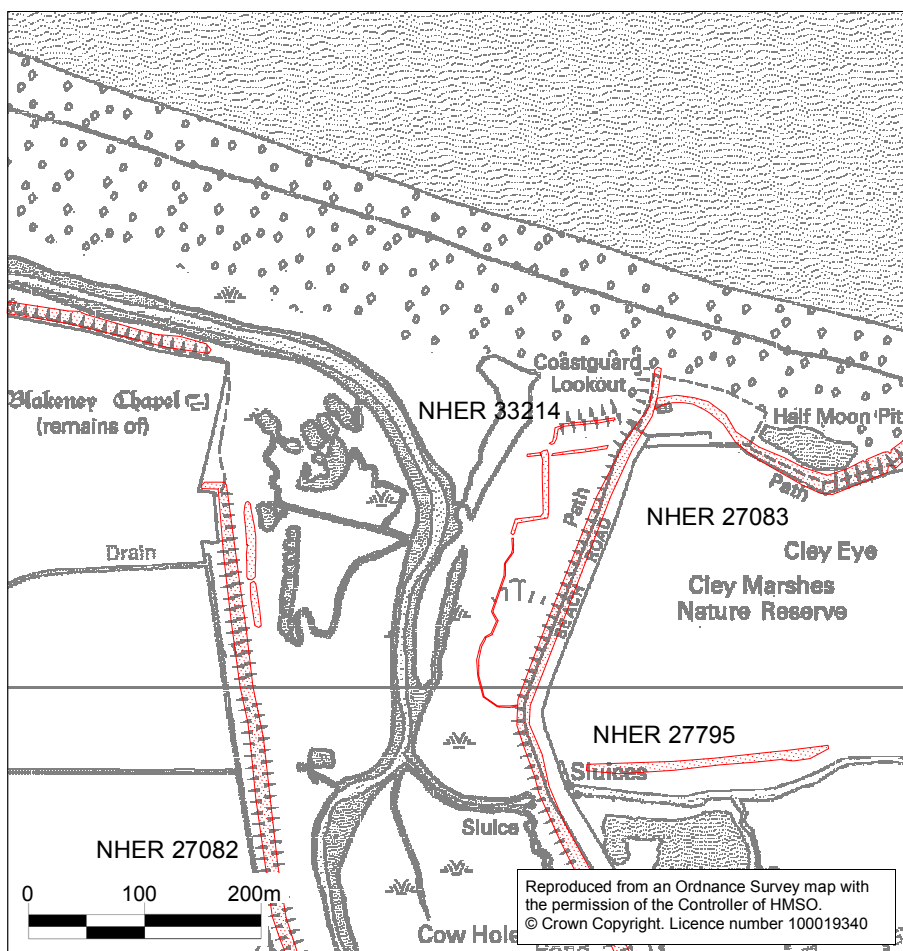


Figure 10.13 The earthwork remains of the Armada period Black Joy Fort.

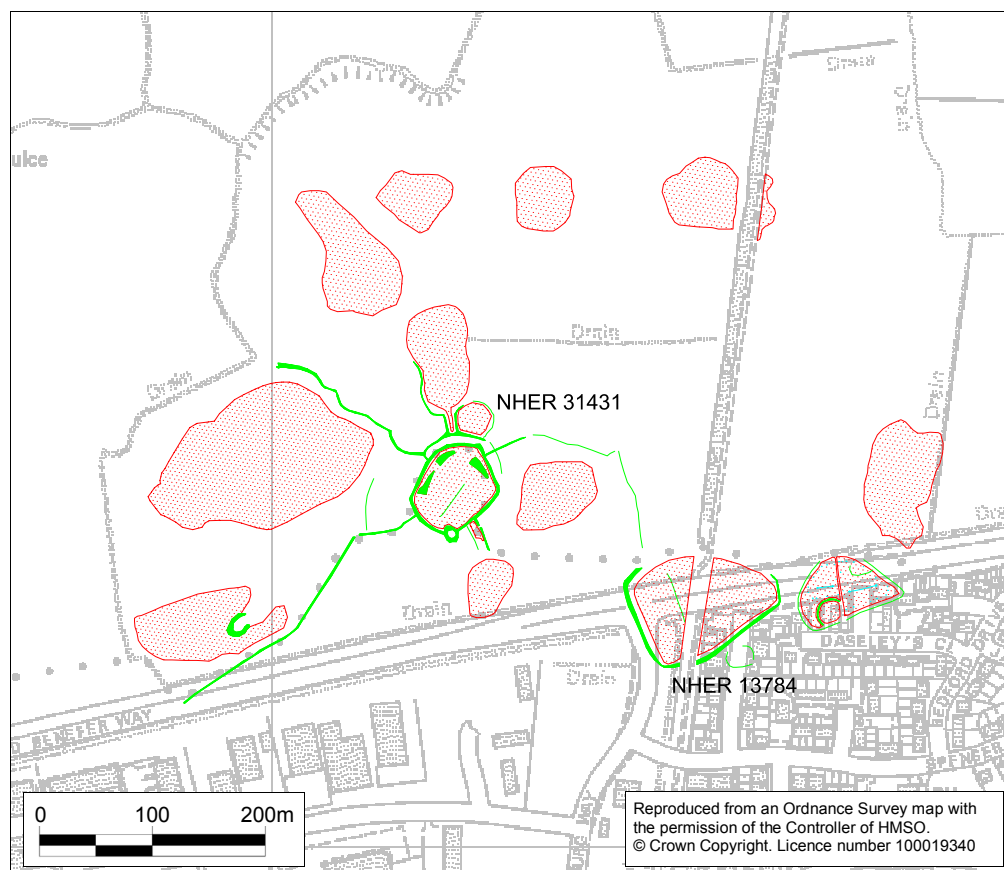


Figure 10.14 Two possible fortified saltern mounds at South Wootton, King's Lynn.

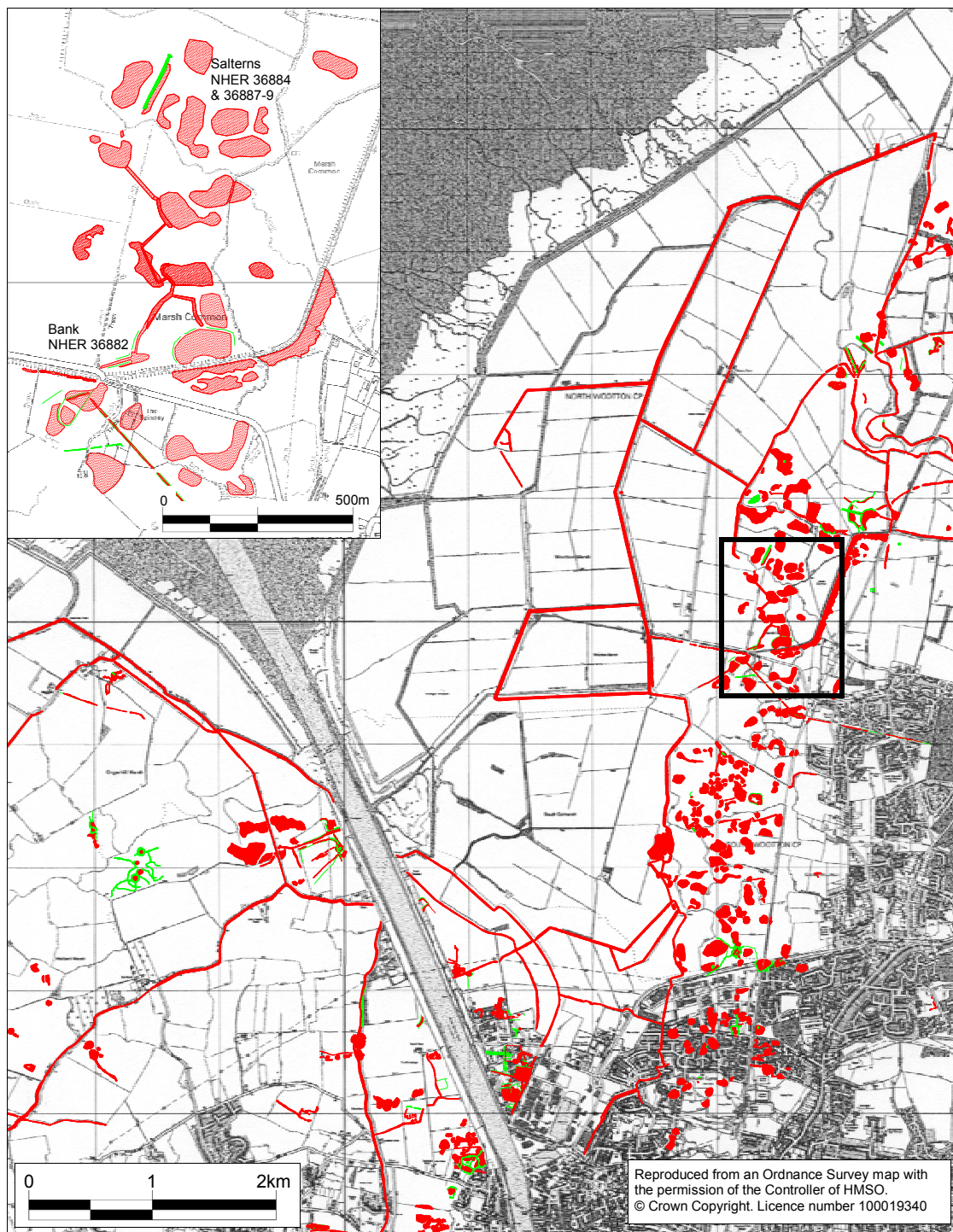


Figure 10.15 The saltern mounds recorded around The Wash. The inset shows the relationship between a group of salterns and an early sea defence bank at South Wootton.

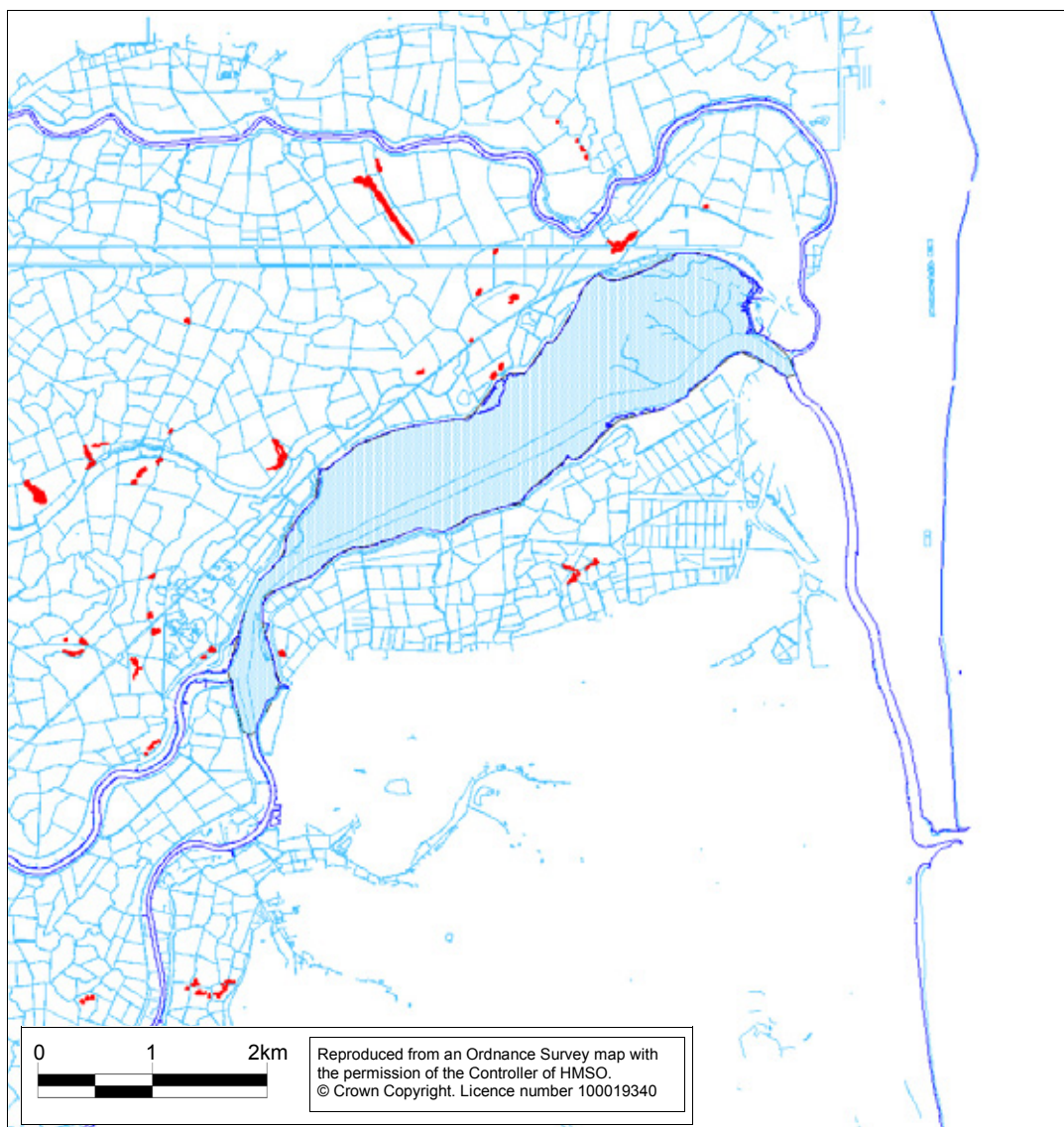


Figure 10.16 The saltern mounds recorded within the former Halvergate estuary, shown with the modern drainage pattern.

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