

convenient, because the traveller can choose the mode of approach—by foot along a sea-wall joining Cley to a point half-way along the beach, or by water to the western extremity itself.

Here we shall go out by water to the Point, and return on foot along the beach to Cley. In this the last-formed ground will be visited first, the older stages last. To do this a spring tide should be chosen. A start is made on the turn of the morning's tide. There will be water enough for the navigation

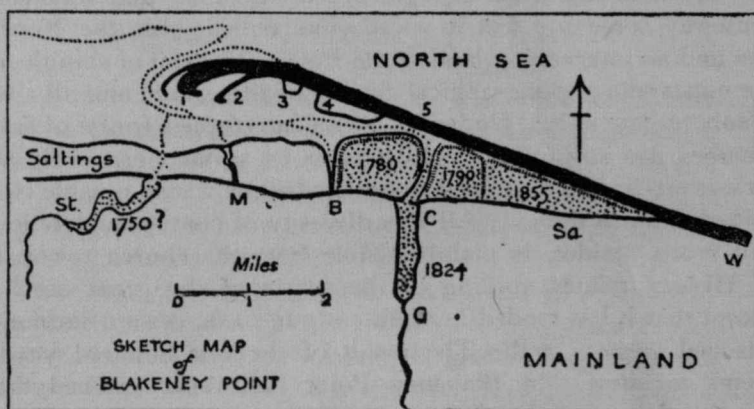


Fig. 49.—Sketch Map of Blakeney Point, showing the general features, the relation to the mainland, and the various reclaimed areas

1, The Headland; 2, the Long Hills; 3, the Hood; 4, the Marams; 5, Cley beach. Villages from west to east: St, Stiffkey; M, Morston; B, Blakeney; C, Cley; G, Glandford; Sa, Salt-house; W, Weybourne. The reclaimed areas are dotted, the dates of reclamation prior to 1824 being conjectural.

of the otherwise troublesome upper reaches, and the Point should be reached in not much over the hour.

Leaving the quayside hard by the windmill the Cley channel makes its way through a narrow, residual strip of high salt marsh to the beach, nearly a mile distant. On either side of the channel, at an average distance of 300 yards from one another, run two roughly parallel sea-walls. That to the east runs from Cley to the beach, and protects from tidal influence the Cley and Salthouse marshes (aggregating approximately 1000 acres). The bank on the west of Cley channel turns west 200 yards short of the beach, and circles round to Blakeney,