1. A traditional farm orchard near Wymondham in Norfolk, with old apple trees planted on vigorous rootstocks.

2. One of the few surviving ‘Aylesbury Prune’ orchards at Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, now in a fragmentary state.

3. View near Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. Modern orchards like this began to develop in the inter-War years, and are now the dominant commercial type, with closely-spaced lines of trees on dwarfing rootstocks planted in bare earth.

4. Detail from a map of Hoxne Hall, Suffolk, 1619. The house stands on a moated island, accompanied by barns, yards, a dovecote, an orchard and a geometric garden: the strange shapes are the cartographer’s attempt to represent topiary from above. The moat is evidently doubling, in the usual manner, as a fishpond (courtesy Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich branch).

5. Channons Hall, Tibbenham, in Norfolk, as shown on a map of 1640. The hall stands on a moated site, its orchard within a separate but connected moat (Courtesy Norfolk Record Office).

6.Somerleyton Hall and its gardens in 1652. To the north of the hall lay the Great Garden, and beyond this a transverse terrace with banqueting houses at each end. This provided a view across the North Orchard, which lay immediately to the north (courtesy Suffolk Record Office, Lowestoft branch).

7. This walled kitchen garden, unusually in England, remains in cultivation. Note the apple trees, trained on nineteenth-century iron wire frames, lining the paths.

8. A recently planted ‘community orchard’ containing a wide range of ‘heritage’ varieties on vigorous rootstocks.

9. All three of these ‘heritage’ varieties illustrated on a lithograph of 1895 were first introduced onto the market by commercial nurseries in the second half of the nineteenth century – Chelmsford Wonder as late as 1890.

10.Massive Bramley’s Seedling apple trees in Tewin orchard, Hertfordshire. Although sometimes described as a ‘traditional village orchard’ it was planted as a commercial venture shortly before the Second World War.