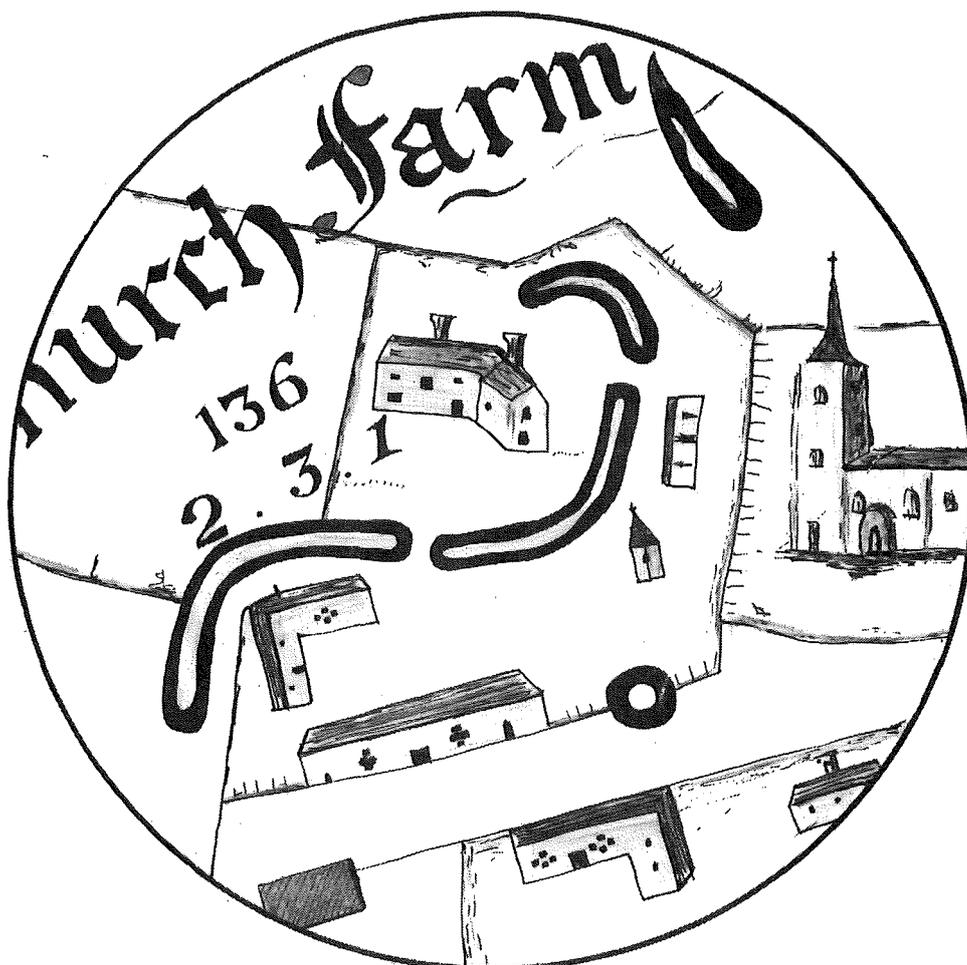


MOATED SITE RESEARCH GROUP



edited by
Alan Aberg

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I. LIST OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

- CHAIRMAN Mrs. J. le Patourel, Department of Adult Education,
The University, Leeds LS2 9JT.
- SECRETARY Mr. F.A. Aberg, 59 Forest Lane, Kirklevington,
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- COMMITTEE
- Mr. M. Aston, County Planning Dept. County Hall, Taunton.
- Mr. D. Baker, Planning Dept., County Hall, Bedford.
- Mr. J. Bond, County Museum, Fletcher House, Park Street,
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- Mr. J. Hedges, County Planning Dept., County Hall,
Chelmsford, Essex.
- Mr. J.K. Knight, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments,
Dept. of the Environment, Government Buildings,
Gabalfa, Cardiff.
- Mr. S.E. Rigold, Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments,
Fortress House, Savile Row, London, W1.
- Dr. B. Roberts, Dept. of Geography, Science Laboratories,
The University, Durham.
- Mr. C.C. Taylor, R.C.H.M. (England), The Lodge,
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- Mr. D.J. Turner, 21 Evesham Road, Reigate, Surrey,
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2. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT

A very successful conference was held at Surrey University, Guildford in October 1975, and the M.S.R.G. is indebted to Alan Crocker and Derek Turner for arranging the programme. It is hoped to make the next occasion of this kind a joint conference with the Medieval Village Research Group. A scheme for a field survey weekend is outlined on an enclosed separate form.

During the year the Chairman and Secretary visited three moats among those put forward for rescue grants from the Department of the Environment, and the M.S.R.G. has expressed its willingness to give advice on all threatened sites.

The National Committee for Rescue Archaeology requested a note, which could be considered as a guide line in the light of requests for grants to excavate moated sites. The Chairman submitted the list of points made below, as a basis for a formal statement following a full committee.

Rescue excavation on moated sites

The accompanying map shows the incidence of moat excavation in England. Two categories only are shown: major excavations (solid black triangle) and minor excavations (outline triangle). Where single trenches, small squares or casual excavation has taken place sites are not marked unless features of exceptional importance were noted. It will be seen that in some areas no excavation has taken place.

Many moated sites represent the houses of freeholders and in some of these cases the buildings may extend no further than the enclosed island. Many, however, probably the majority, are manorial sites, and it cannot be too strongly stressed that no manor house in Britain has yet been excavated in its entirety. The normal manor consisted of three or more enclosures.

- 1) The house with its service buildings
- 2) The farm buildings (barns, cattle and sheep houses, piggeries etc.)
- 3) Ancillary enclosures where not only some farm buildings, but also small buildings such as fish or fruit stores, tool sheds etc. may be expected.

The Moated Sites Research Group would like to stress the need for full rather than partial excavation of suitable sites when their destruction cannot be avoided. The preparation of lists of moated sites is an important part of the Group's programme and it would willingly advise on the suitability for excavation of sites under threat.

3. LOCAL REPORTS AND EXCAVATIONS

Buckinghamshire (Milton Keynes Development Corporation) Denis Mynard reports the excavation of the northern two-thirds of the moated site at Bradwell Bury, Bradwell was carried out in two stages. Prior to development an area of 55 x 46 metres was excavated; later, when development took place, the whole site covering an area of 110 x 80 metres was the subject of a watching brief by P.S. Smith.

A scatter of handmade gritty Saxon sherds suggest occupation earlier than Phase I. Definite occupation is represented by three main phases:

- I. 11th-13th centuries; timber buildings within areas defined by gullies and larger ditches.
- II. 13th-15th centuries; stone buildings within a moated enclosure.
- III. 16th-19th centuries; the moat is reduced in size and the northern part becomes a close which contain a Barn and Dovecote.

PHASE I - 11-13th centuries.

This is represented by four timber buildings on crofts defined by drainage/boundary ditches on average 1 metre wide and 1 metre deep. These crofts may have been enclosed by Ditch 1 which only survived on the north side of the site.

PHASE II - 13-15th centuries (see Plan).

Four stone buildings and a limekiln were erected and enclosed within a rectangular moat 5 metres in width enclosing an area of 115 metres x 50 metres, aligned north to south.

The projection at the south-west corner may be original, but is probably the product of landscape gardening; an estate map of 1792 shows the south arm of the moat as a large pond, 27 metres wide.

The northern arm of the moat turns north 40 metres from the north-west corner and runs north for 50 metres terminating in a bulbous end. The north-east corner was not located by Trench 5 or seen when the site was levelled. If it existed it must have been destroyed by the quarrying.

Building 1

This was in the south-east corner of the excavated area, to the south of the site of the Phase I, Building 1. The building, constructed of limestone, was 22 metres in length and was divided by a cross wall into two clear rooms. The walls were 1 metre thick and the cross wall was wider, being 1.4 metres.

The west room had internal dimensions of 4.2 metres x 8.7 metres, a doorway in the south wall was 2.2 metres wide at a distance of 2.5 metres from the southwest corner. A series of post holes inside the door suggest an internal screen.

A hearth - with two post holes 1.5 metres apart - was situated to the east of the centre of the room.

A garderobe, with internal dimension of 1.2 metres x 2 metres, projected west from the southwest corner.

The eastern room was 11.7 metres long and was of uncertain (at least 6 metres) width, the south wall having been removed by the later reconstruction of the moat.

In the western half of this building was found a complete Penn floor tile and part of another was found in a pit full of destruction material outside the north wall.

Pottery was of 13th and 14th century date and included Brill and north-west French imports, in addition to local wares. Other finds included a bone chessman, a Henry III short cross penny of 1216-30, and part of a Purbeck mortar.

Worked stone found in the destruction levels suggest that this was a substantial building of some quality.

Building 2

This was on the same alignment and replaced the Phase I timber building 4. Rob trenches 1 metre wide survived on the north, west and partly on the south and east sides. The plan of the building was, however, clear from the junction of the clay floors and stone yard surfaces.

This building was an aisled barn, 19 metres long and 9 metres wide internally. Eight stone post settings show that it was divided into three bays with half bays at either end.

Building 3

To the south of the barn a circular stone building, probably a Dovecote. The internal diameter was 6 metres and the walls were 1.5 metres thick. Two drains constructed of and capped with stone ran from the west side of this building. The partial skeletal remains of two sheep were found on the floor, limbs had been removed before the carcasses had been deposited there.

Building 4

Another circular building to the west of Building 3, the internal dimensions were again 6 metres, but the walls were only 1.2 metres thick. This also is provisionally identified as a Dovecote.

The Limekiln

This was 2 metres west of Building 1. It was constructed in a pit 3 metres in diameter and 1 metre deep. The natural cornbrash formed the bottom and lower parts of the walls which were lined with larger stone towards the top. There were two stoke holes, one to the north, the other to the southeast; the former retaining a well-preserved cross lintel flue arch.

All of the buildings located on the site were of dry construction, suggesting that lime was produced for agricultural purposes.

PHASE III - 16th-19th centuries (see Plan)

The moated enclosure was reduced in size to 49 metres x 55 metres by the excavation of a new north side to the south of Building 1 (Phase II). The remaining northern half of the west side and the north side and northern arm were filled in. A bank probably constructed of excavated material from the moat sealed Building I (Phase II) and ran north to the site of Building 3 (Phase II) which was sealed by the erection (on top of its robbed walls) of a new rectangular dovecote, Building 1, 6 metres x 4.5 metres internally and with walls 1 metre thick.

On the north side of this building a stone yard was drained by a magnificent stone drain which ran to the west for a distance of 40 metres. This building was demolished in the mid 19th century, pottery of that date occurring in the destruction levels.

Building 2

The Aisled Barn (Phase II, Building 2), continued in use until the early 19th century. It is shown on the estate map of 1792 but not on the Tithe Award map of 1839.

The Cow Pit

In an almost central position within Dovecote Close, a pit 4 metres x 2 metres and 1 metre deep contained the articulated skeletons of eight cows, two of which were in calf. Pottery evidence from the pit dates it to the late 15th-early 16th century. These remains must be those of a small herd which died as a result of an epidemic and were buried immediately.

Moat House

This is a stone structure with a date stone over the door bearing the inscription 'T.M. 1784'. Thomas Mercer acquired the Manor of Bradwell in the mid 18th century and rebuilt or restored the house. The Antiquary, Browne Willis, who visited before 1760 described this as a "good sized comfortable cottage, the remains of the Ancient Manor House".

Cambridge Alison Taylor reports for the Cambridgeshire Excavation Committee two investigations on moated sites.

Fowlmere Excavations by Brendan P.J. Murphy on a square enclosure adjacent to the moat investigated in 1906 by the Rev. A.C. Yorke, revealed a thick layer of medieval occupation dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. The only trace of any building was a chalky and marl surface associated with a scatter of burnt clay and dark circular features, but the evidence for a house was not conclusive. In the 17th century a layer of silty clay was spread over the western side of the enclosure, which sealed the medieval layers by 18 inches of clean capping.

Hardwick (TL 372583) L.M. Groube excavated part of the platform and ditch following the filling by bulldozer of the moat. The area examined was sited to give a half cross-section and transverse section of the ditch, and one end of a causeway entrance was located. Some medieval pottery was found on the platform.

Derbyshire The Hunter Archaeological Society has supplied copies of its indexed information on six sites at Biggin, Callow, Hartington, Hazelwood, South Normanton and West Hallam.

Hertfordshire Research has so far identified 40 moated sites in the North Hertfordshire District. Mrs. R. Hoppitt initiated fieldwork by visiting 4 moats, and G.R. Burleigh has continued her work by examining a further 15 sites. Of the 40 sites, 2 have been destroyed and another one is only visible on air-photographs. An additional three sites thought to be moats have proved not to be, two being ditched enclosures, and the third a drainage ditch. There are a further three possible sites which have not yet been examined in the field. Cards have been compiled for all these sites, and several sites have been recommended for scheduling.

Lancashire For the purposes of moated sites research in Lancashire, the former county boundaries have been observed. One hundred and twenty seven extant and non-extant sites have been recorded from literary evidence, and initial coverage of all sites is in progress, reports Janet Withersby in association with the West Lancashire Archaeological Society.

Eighty of these sites are found in mediaeval woodland vills, (thirty seven of these in marginal woodland), and the remaining forty seven are found in the mediaeval arable belt, (fifteen of these on marginal land). These figures would seem to favour forest assart as a major feature of moat origin in this county, but the forty seven sites in the arable belt weaken this argument.

The type of site most frequently occurring on the Lancashire Plain is the single enclosure type, of approximately forty yards by forty yards. Most sites rely on surface drainage for their water supply now, but extensive modern drainage on the plain may have altered the original pattern on the lowland sites. A few circular sites are recorded but these have been filled in recently. Clay soil on the higher ground to the east of Wigan has produced a dense cluster of sites. This workable clay also proved attractive to the construction of the Leeds-Liverpool canal, or so it would appear, since it follows the distribution of the moats, four of which now lie beside the canal bank and have therefore lost their former drainage pattern, etc.

The reports of Cheshire field work and excavations, published in the Cheshire Archaeological Bulletin, 1974 and 1975, contain evidence of distribution and type which is reflected in the emerging pattern of the Lancashire sites. The field work is less advanced in Lancashire, but hopefully the two counties will provide overall coverage of the Lancashire-Cheshire plain.

Leicestershire

R.G. Mitchell reports that the Archaeological Fieldwork Group of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society is continuing to record and survey moated sites in the county. An impressive quantity of data has been recorded and a total of 120 sites have been confirmed. These have been plotted on a provisional distribution map in an attempt to show their affinity to soil types. Although this is by no means definitive, it does produce a picture in relation to the choice of site not dissimilar to other counties, a substantial majority being situated on clay with the residue on other drift deposits. Apart from the encouraging increase of individual members, a party of students from the Leicester College of Education, under the supervision of John Taylor, has joined the group and is undertaking specific surveys linked to our fieldwork programme. A similar proposal has come from the University's Department of Archaeology for involving a number of its students in term-time fieldwork projects of limited scope.

A Gazetteer is being compiled with the aim of providing a provisional list of sites as a basis for further observations and research into this little known aspect of medieval life.

Apart from the moat's elementary function of providing an obstacle, the real causes for their building are of course uncertain at this present time and will remain so until all the available evidence has been considered.

The problem may even lie beyond the scope of field survey and documentary research - the final solution may perhaps require a programme of carefully selected excavations.

However, from the evidence so far we do know that these sub-rectangular sites belong predominantly to the seignorial class of ownership and that they lie approximately on the 60 metre contour. It also dates their construction as being concentrated in the 13th century and early 14th century.

The group has divided moated sites into categories according to their shape and size and has adopted the system of symbols and abbreviations, to indicate typology and ownership, currently being used by groups in other counties who are engaged in this work. This system, without necessitating modification, conveniently suits conditions in Leicestershire and will, of course, avoid confusion in the final overall analysis of moated sites in Britain. (see map)

Anne Tarver reports on the Long Watton moated site for Loughborough and District Archaeological Society.

This moated site lies on a N facing slope on a small area of glacial sand and gravel, overlying a deep bed of Keuper Marl. The site stands at the W end of a series of earthworks extending towards the church, some 600 metres to the East. These earthworks are almost parallel to the present line of the village street. No documentary evidence has yet been found relating to the site, although there is a reference in 1778 to a row of "ancient homesteads contiguous to the village".

Excavation has continued throughout 1975 and is taking place on the W half of the platform area. The surrounding moat is well-defined along the S and E sides with the remains of a possible causeway almost in the centre of the E side. On the S and W sides the outer edges of the moat have been badly eroded.

Work to date has revealed two 'rooms' with walls extending northwards. These walls are built of roughly dressed sandstone blocks with a rubble infill, the stone possibly obtained from a source approximately 4½ Km. away. The width of the walls varies from 66 cm. to 81 cm. The walls rest on a foundation layer of water-worn cobbles which, in some places, are all that remain after robbing. The whole area excavated was covered by a layer of stone roofing slates. These do not come from the Swithland quarries as might be expected, but from an unidentified site on the N side of Charnwood Forest.

Pottery from the site dates from C13 to C15 and consists of ridge tile fragments decorated either with applied loops or knife-cut pyramids. No floor tiles have yet been found. Domestic wares consist of cooking pot and jug fragments in a variety of sandy fabrics, together with a small quantity of shell-gritted ware.

Small finds have included pieces of lead, mortar fragments, glass and several iron objects, together with a quantity of iron nails.

Lincolnshire Geoffrey Bryant reports that effort in 1975 has been concentrated on the listing and visiting of sites in Kesteven. Provisional conclusions would indicate that, as in Lindsey, the bulk of the moats are manorial, are situated alongside the church in the villages, and that about 1/3rd of them have already been destroyed.

Work in Lindsey (North Lincolnshire and South Humberside) has been confined to adding new moats to the list and occasional visits. Brian Simmons and Hilary Healey have undertaken the task of preparing a list of moats in Holland (Lincs.)

Norfolk Andrew Rogerson reports on the site at Hempstead, near Holt, where a rectangular stream-fed manorial moated enclosure with associated outer earthworks first noted by the landowner was surveyed prior to levelling for agricultural purposes. Part of a late-medieval floor of glazed and impressed tiles may survive in situ over a considerable area. The associated building is of brick. Further ploughing would certainly destroy this floor which lies only 25 cms. below the present land surface. Therefore limited excavation will attempt to record and lift it in 1976.

Northamptonshire Excavation by R.M. Friendship-Taylor for the Upper Nene Archaeological Society has progressed at the Moated Manor site of Quinton (cf. Med Archaeol., XV (1971), 164) and has now completed the examination of approximately one third of the site. The earliest phase dates from the 11th to the 12th centuries, with wattlework structure related to this early phase. At present no coherent plan of these features has emerged, and only scatters of stake holes have been found. Late St. Neots type pottery was found together with a sherd of Badorf ware associated with these features. Several depressions and gullies have been located, and a large sump or pit (F13) within which were several sherds of Lyveden ware, including a face jug sherd.

The main activity on the site took place during the 13th and 14th centuries. Room D. contained two ovens, the oval example containing the

remains of a central pedestal. Apart from charcoal, all that was found was 5lb (2.3 kg) of lead, the structure being very heavily burnt. The west side of the oven utilised the west wall of room 'D' reducing the limestone to powder. The second oven was rectangular in shape and was, by contrast, very little burnt. Its floor had utilised the stone lined drain, which passed underneath at this point. One or two charred grains of wheat were found within the charcoal.

A fine 14th century kitchen (J) was added to the north of the ?hall. this contained two ovens located in the south-east and south-west corners, and an open hearth set against the west wall. Adjacent to the north wall was a triangular feature, edged with upright limestone slabs, and filled with pitched limestone.

During the early 14th century the west end of the hall (M) was reconstructed and the depression at the west end levelled up to the main floor area. In this floor make-up was found a unique piece of sculpture in local Northamptonshire ironstone depicting what appears to be a monkey banging a tabor and holding a key. Carved on the side of the sculpture is a representation of a human skull. Also found in the same make-up were two personal seal matrix of Thomas de Longueville. The de Longuevilles married into the de Quentone family in about 1347.

At the extreme end of the site is a lime kiln, some 9 ft (2.74m.) in diameter, dating to about the thirteenth century, and is presumably related to the thirteenth century building activity. (see plan)

J.M. Steane, J.N.R. Harker and Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society made a survey of a moated earthwork at SP 950813, a few hundred yards North-west of the farm at Slipton Lodge. The site is roughly wedge shaped and consists of a bank enclosed by a ditch. The moated site is in its turn enclosed by the linear park pale of Drayton Old Park. The Northern bank is 355 ft. from East to West. The bank at the wide end of the enclosure is 210 ft. North to South and the Southern bank is 335 ft. from East to West. At the funnelled end is a causewayed entrance. The moat is embanked on both sides on the North side and is clearly meant to hold water since the Eastern end is flooded and the run-off goes into a stream which goes in a Southerly direction. There is a slight bank and ditch 60 ft. from the West End. The moat is shown on 18th century maps in the Northants. Record Office (maps 1402, 1403) as being at the South-west corner of Drayton Old Park. It may well be a stock enclosure rather than a homestead moat connected with hunting; in size and positioning it is comparable with the moat in Higham Park.

(for Drayton Park see Northants. Past and Present, V, 3, 1975, p 221-3)
(see plan).

J.M. Steane and J.N.R. Harker with Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society surveyed the Benefield homestead moat with fishponds and extensive stone scatter lying on the side of the hill overlooking the Lyveden valley. This is probably the site of Parva Lyveden which lay to the East of West, Potters or Great Lyveden (see Journal 12 of the Northampton Museum and Art Gallery, 1975, p 46). To the North of the moat along the hedgerow a site of a tile kiln was observed, producing white and green floor tiles and green ridge tiles. (Bulletin of Northants. Federation of Archaeological Societies, 3, 1969, p 20). The platform is roughly square in shape and measures 115 ft. East-west and 130 ft. North-south. The moat varies in width from 30 ft. to 70 ft. A thick limestone spread with pottery scatter extends about 100 yards North-west of the moat; it seems to be the ploughed out foundations of medieval houses and is exactly paralleled by the site at Potters Lyveden, half a mile to the West. Bordering this spread to the South are two irregularly shaped fishponds separated by a dam with an island in the Western one. They are embanked to the South. (see Plan)

J.M. Steane, J.N.R. Harker and Kettering Grammar School Local Hist.& Arch. Society made a survey of a moated site three miles to the South-east of the castle at Higham Ferrers. The history of the park is described by M.W. Beresford (History on the Ground, London, 1957, pp267-8). It appears to date from the 12th century. Near its North-west corner stands a 16th-17th century house known as Higham Park, below which lies a moated site. It consists of a rectangular enclosure 395 ft. South-west - North-east and 230 ft. South-east - North-west, with a moat varying in width from 30 ft. on the East and West sides but only 12 ft. on the North and South sides. It was evidently a wet moat with streams feeding in on the South side and draining into fishponds on the North side. It seems rather low lying for a homestead moat and is also rather large by comparison with other Northamptonshire moats. It may well be a stock enclosure (cf. Slipton Lodge). For Higham Park see Northants. Past and Present V, 3, 1975, pp 226-7. (see plan)

J.M. Steane, J.N.R. Harker and Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society surveyed the two Barton Seagrave moated sites called "Castle Earthworks". Nicholas de Segrave obtained a license to crenellate his dwelling house at Barton in Edward 1's reign. (Cal Pat. R. 1307-13, 303) and the site is referred to as a castle in the time of John de Segrave (Inq. P.M. 27 Ed.3. Bridges MS. Bodleian MS Top Northants

C3 p 102). The more southerly of the two sites is situated on the 225 ft. contour line below the village of Barton Seagrave overlooking the valley of the River Ise. It consists of a rectangular platform, 210 ft. long North-south and 125 ft. long East-west. Part of the platform has been dug out at the South-west corner. An elderly inhabitant of Barton Seagrave remembers stone being taken earlier in the century to build the stables at Barton Hall. A moat of varying width, 50-70 ft., completely surrounds the platform except for a narrow causeway on the Eastern side facing the present village. The moat was clearly meant to be filled with water. There is a spring on the Southern side and a stream trickles down the hill towards the river. Substantial banks ring in the moat on the Western (208 ft. long) and Northern (165 ft. long) sides.

Irregular bumps in the field between this and the more Northerly earthwork may indicate former croft boundaries. The second site SP 887772 lies between the 225 ft. and 220 ft. contour line. It is on the same alignment as the first and consists of a roughly square platform (25 ft. long East-west (at its South end) tapering to 85 ft. East-west at the Northern end and 125 ft. long North-south. Again considerable trouble has been taken to ensure a wet moat. A stream flows past the earthworks on the Northern side, and is diverted into the moat which retains it by a large bank 130 ft. long with a Westerly right angled extension of 80 ft. The central platform is cut into by three excavations; two 52 ft. x 20 ft., one 20 ft. x 20 ft. In a previous report it has been suggested that these are breeding tanks for a fishpond. Certainly they are similar to those on islands on the fishpond complex at Braybrooke (Northants. Past and Present IV, 5, 1970, p.300. It is possible, however, that they may be stone pits cut at a later date.

A 13th century date to the Northerly moat is suggested by sherds of developed Stamford wares, an early medieval shelly ware rim and a Lyveden jug fragment with olive green glaze over white slip stripes. (Bulletin of Northants. Federation of Archaeological Societies, 7, 1972, p 43.) (see plans).

J.M. Steane, J.N.R. Harker and Kettering Grammar School Local History and Archaeological Society surveyed "Titchmarsh Castle". It lies to the South side of the village street, in a field known as "Castle Park", and consists of a rectangular moated area with a fish pond complex to the South-east. The area was excavated by Sir Henry Dryden in 1887 (Associated Architectural Society Reports xxi, 243-52.) John Lovel of Titchmarsh obtained a licence to crenellate his manor in 1304 (Cal.Pat. R. 1301-7, 290). The features visible on site include (1) a small flat

topped rectangular mound about 7 ft. high to the North-west of the site, 40 ft. long North-south and 25 ft. wide East-west. This does not seem large enough for a motte. Its dimensions suggest a pillow mound cf. Fotheringhay for a similar feature. (2) The main moated enclosure is almost square and measures 212 ft. East-west and 170 ft. North-south. It consists of a platform with remains of buildings. Dryden shows external walls inclosing an irregular parallelogram with five-sided towers projecting from the walls at three of the angles. The remains of a Building 38 ft. East-west and 13 ft. wide were noticeable in the centre under the grass. Mr. Babbs, farmer, recalled that "there is stone paving which looks like a chequer board when you slip a spade in". A heap of Collyweston type slates was found jutting out of the side of the internal bank near the South-east corner. Two fragments of Lyveden type pottery, pink fabric with grey section, were found with the slates. (3) A sizeable piece of ashlar masonry consisting of three ashlar blocks laid in line was noticed in the centre at the foot of the moat on the West side. This may be the abutments of a bridge. (4) The moat varies from 35 ft. to 50 ft. wide, but has been partially filled in places. (5) To the South-east are two rectangular ponds, one dry; the other 80 ft. North-south and 140 ft. East-west half full of water, joined to the main moat by a channel. A further dry channel runs East-west to the South. (6) Two further ponds separated by the lane which runs North-south past the "castle" may have originally been part of the complex. (see plan)

Nottinghamshire Information from the card index of the Hunter Archaeological Society has been received for Camton, Lindhurst, Norwell, Norwell Woodhouse, Rollerton and Weston.

Oxfordshire C.J. Bond of the Oxfordshire County Council Department of Museum Services reports that relatively little field survey on Oxfordshire moats has been achieved this year, although there has been some revision of the existing provisional county list. The main concentration of work has been in the Vale of the White Horse, where some 20 moats formerly in north Berkshire have now been included in the Oxfordshire Sites and Monuments Record.

The ditches and ponds surrounding Moat Cottage, Kidlington (PRN 9219) have been examined in advance of housing development in the area. The earthworks have been considerably modified in post-medieval times, both by widening and infilling of parts of the moat, and by the realignment of one of the ditches since the 1809 enclosure; the resulting pattern is confused, and not yet fully understood. Two long parallel fishponds to the south of

the moat were infilled in the 1940's, but are still faintly visible.

There is a tradition, so far unsubstantiated, that the site was the Manor of the Bailly, the rural retreat of the d'Oyleys in the 11th-12th centuries. Freeborn speaks of an enclosure wall with small projecting towers at intervals and a ditch outside; the house in one corner, surrounded by a curtain wall; and, in the outer wall, a gatehouse and draw-bridge. The house consisted of a stone-built hall with attached solar, the kitchen and servants' quarters being in a separate building. A chapel here was granted to the second Henry d'Oyley. The existing small cottage is said by Freeborn to be the kitchen.

The Enclosure plan shows a large rambling building on the site, and documentary research by Mr. G.J. Gracey-Cox of the Kidlington Historical Society has discovered in Queen's College, Oxford, a plan for alterations to the house and garden dated February 17th, 1749-50. This includes a reference to 'Enlarging my Moat on the side of the Orchard towards the Common which I was obliged to break into for to make it a proper width for a Fence to my house and for the Fishery'.

The greater part of the building was demolished in the early 19th century. A small trial excavation dug by Kidlington school around 1970 encountered stone walling and a cobbled surface; finds were exclusively post-medieval. (see plan)

West Midlands (Staffordshire) Excavations at the Moat Site, Walsall were continued by S. and S.P. Wrathmell for Walsall Local History Society and D.O.E. A third building on the pre-moat ground surface was uncovered. It proved to be a rectangular kitchen block measuring 15.5m by 7m and aligned east-west. Its foundation comprised a rough limestone sill set upon the edges of a clay platform. The structure was divided into two rooms, one containing a large, central cooking hearth, the other probably a bakery. From its south-east corner a passage was traced southwards for a distance of 5m. Beyond that point, the remains seem to have been lost in the cutting for the southern arm of the moat. It is likely that the corridor linked the kitchens to the hall, and that the hall site was itself obliterated by the moat.

Since it is unlikely that further excavation will be possible, it seems appropriate to summarise the results of four years' work at the Moat. The site originated as a cultivated assart on the southern fringe of Cannock Forest, established before the end of the twelfth century. At the beginning of the thirteenth century the area was emparked, and thereafter the manor of Walsall was transferred from the town to the park. The buildings

were situated on the east bank of a stream, on abandoned ridge and furrow. They were founded upon clay platforms which levelled up the undulations of the ground surface. Probably in the fourteenth century the manor was moated, the stream becoming the western arm. The interior of the site was covered by a platform of clay which varied in depth to compensate for the slope of the ground. The new kitchen and metal-working buildings were located roughly in the same positions as their predecessors, but the manor house seems to have been re-erected to the north of its old site. The settlement was abandoned in the early fifteenth century.

A full report on excavations from 1972-4 will appear in the Trans. S. Staffs. Archaeol. & Hist. Soc., XVI.

Lorna Watts reports on the watching brief on the site of the medieval manor house at Birmingham, undertaken between October 1973 and the summer of 1975 by the field officer of the archaeology department of Birmingham City Museum and Art Gallery and others.

The need for an archaeological investigation was created by the rebuilding of the markets complex over an area which included the former site of Birmingham's medieval manor house. Historically, the medieval manor house was owned by the de Birmingham family. References to the lords of the manor are scattered through State Papers from 12th century to 16th century (the manorial records have been lost or destroyed) but the manor house is only mentioned accidentally, probably long after it was built. Dugdale, using an ancient charter, says that in the 12th century Peter de Birmingham had a castle here which stood scarce a bow shot from the church, south-westwards. The first reliable description occurs in a survey of 1529, when the manor place was said to be moated, with a draw-bridge. It was in a state of decay with weeds and mud in the moat, although the case may be overstated in a bid for a lower tax assessment. The de Birmingham were politically eclipsed in the mid 16th century, after which the site continued to be occupied, firstly as a gentleman's residency, later for industrial activities. The moat was filled in and the platform levelled in 1816, when the first market scheme was laid out.

Three areas were watched, an area to the south of the moated enclosure, the moat itself and the platform or island within the ditch.

The moat occupied a larger area than the platform it surrounded. Its depth varied from between 1.5 - 3.0 metres. The silting in it had two consistent characteristics, a striking cleanness and a scarcity of medieval artifacts. This may be the result of slow silting during the

medieval period when it was kept clean, alternatively it may have been scoured or later refurbished. The pottery in the bottom 100 cms. of silt cannot be closely dated but clearly is late medieval. Detailed examination of all the finds from the silt will clarify the chronology. There was slight evidence that the south side of the moat had been recut at least once.

Two structures associated with the moat were seen, one to the south, perhaps part of the entrance to the island shown on 18th century maps, the other on the west. Only the western edge of the former was clipped by the JCB. It consisted of shaped wooden stakes rammed into the natural marl. The few finds directly associated with it were organic and the only dating is provided by the post medieval foundations above the structure. As so little was examined it is not possible to suggest its function.

The other structure was built of well-dressed sandstone blocks and consisted of a length of wall with a buttress and two returns. It extended into the moat and as such could have formed the base for a protruding oriel window, for a tower or for a bridge abutment for an earlier entrance. The style of the masonry suggest a 13th century date. No stratified finds were found, but the JCB recovered pottery dateable to c. 1400 from nearby silt.

All medieval levels had been removed over the platform, either during the erection of 18th century buildings or, more probably, during the construction of the 19th century market. Only very recent material has been found.

The final report on the medieval data will add new information about the lifestyle of the de Birmingham and will provide a further corpus of information from an excavated moat which can be compared with other local sites such as Weoley Castle, all of which taken on greater significance in a wider context. The stratified medieval pottery, although of small volume is important, as it is also for the later periods, much of it being securely stratified.

Surrey Record cards for moats have been completed and returned by A. Crocker, L. Ketteringham, J. Shelby and D. Turner. In addition C. Herring is surveying moats in Preston St. Mary and Thorpe Morienne so that data for Surrey in the central index is beginning to expand rapidly. The successful conference at Guildford also indicated the high degree of activity. (see map)

Sussex Lawrence Stevens reports that work on Michelham Priory in 1971-3 included the investigation of a medieval hall close to the main precinct moat. The hall was initially constructed before the creation of the moat.

Yorkshire The card index for the county has been completed on the basis of Mrs. le Patourel's list of sites, and the filling in of details for some areas is under way. In the East Riding, Mr. A.H. Stokes has returned 44 cards with supplementary photographs and colour slides, and in the Doncaster area another 10 sites have been surveyed by Mr. P. Roberts. The Hunter Archaeological Society has supplied copies of their indexed information on moats in the Sheffield-Rotherham area, which includes one site built over early in the 19th century.

Wales

C.J. Spurgeon reports that a provisional list of moated sites has been drawn up for Wales from sources available at the office of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments at Aberystwyth. Sources used include the Welsh National Monuments Record, R.C.A.M. Inventories and other published sources, the O.S. record cards and the Commission's files and maps. Only a few have been personally inspected by the compiler or by other Commission investigators in recent years. Full details are not therefore available for the Research Group's exhaustive index card but as much has been carded as is at present known. Some sites will no doubt be omitted on inspection since some sources were doubtful or ambiguous in their information.

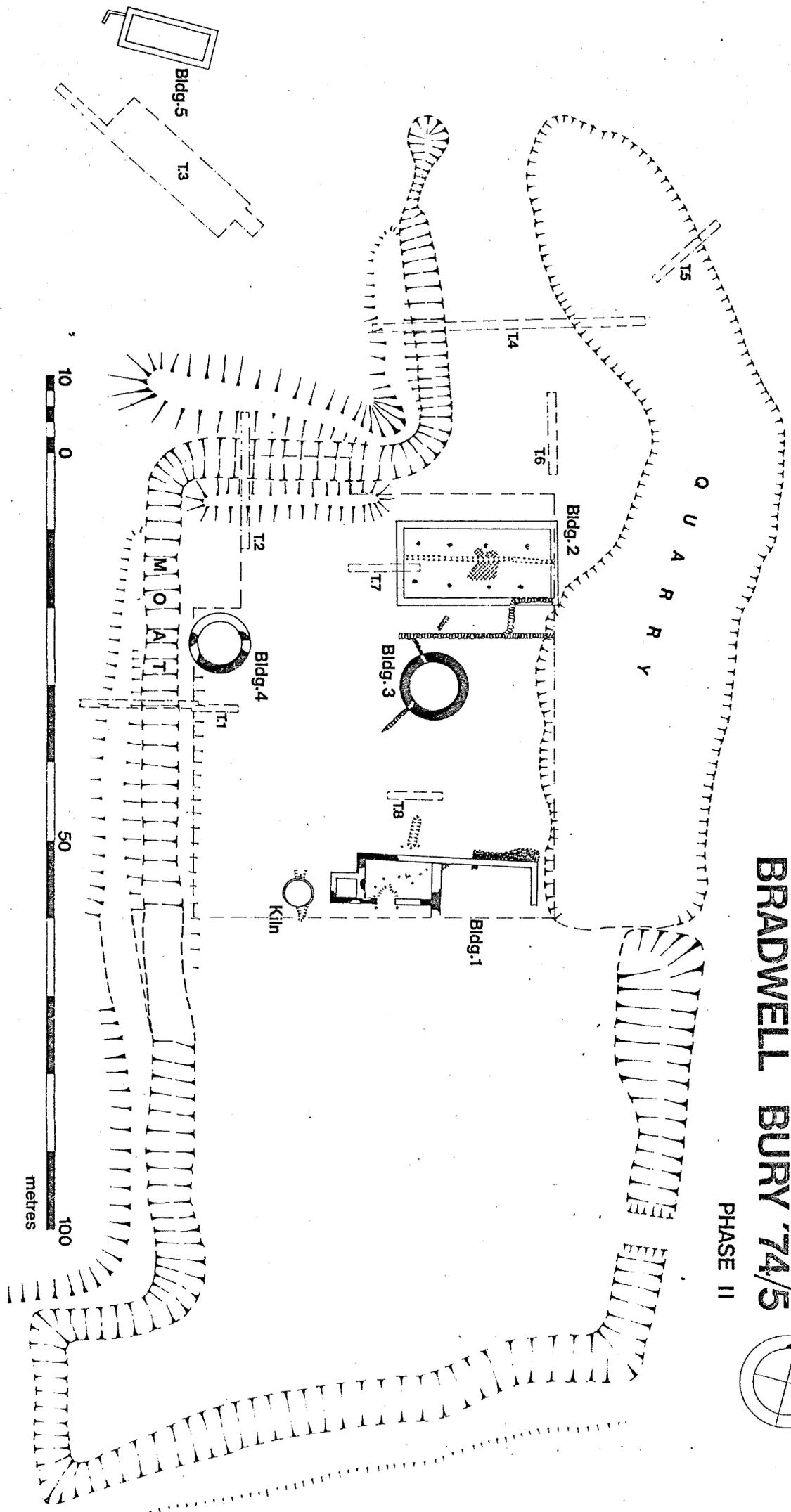
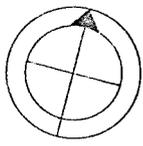
The provisional list contains 130 sites, of which 24 are scheduled. These are distributed as follows:-

<u>County</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Scheduled</u>
Anglesey	1	1
Breconshire	8	5
Caerns.	1	0
Cards.	4	1 (Scheduled site is dated 1826!)
Carms.	6	0
Denbs.	20	1
Flints.	24	4
Glam.	17	1
Mer.	1	0
Monmouth	18	5
Montgom.	11	2
Pembs.	8	3
Rads.	11	1
Totals	130	24

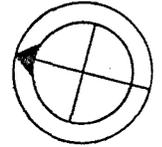
Understandably the distribution is mainly eastern with extensions along the S. Wales sea board. The great majority are simple rectangular sites, few with appendages and most somewhat mutilated. Only a small number have been excavated. (see plan of distribution in M.S.R.G. Report No.2).

BRADWELL BURY 74/5

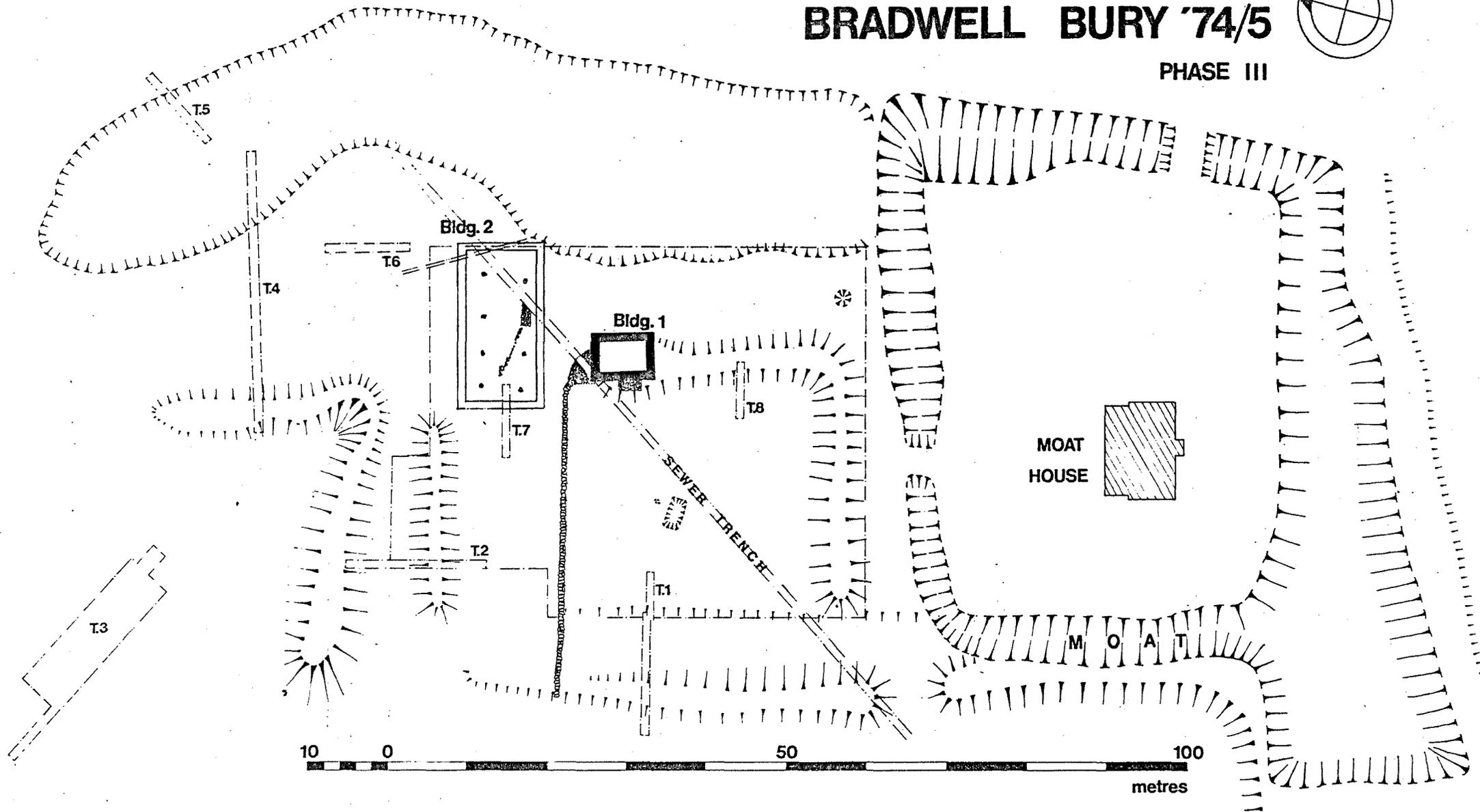
PHASE II



BRADWELL BURY '74/5

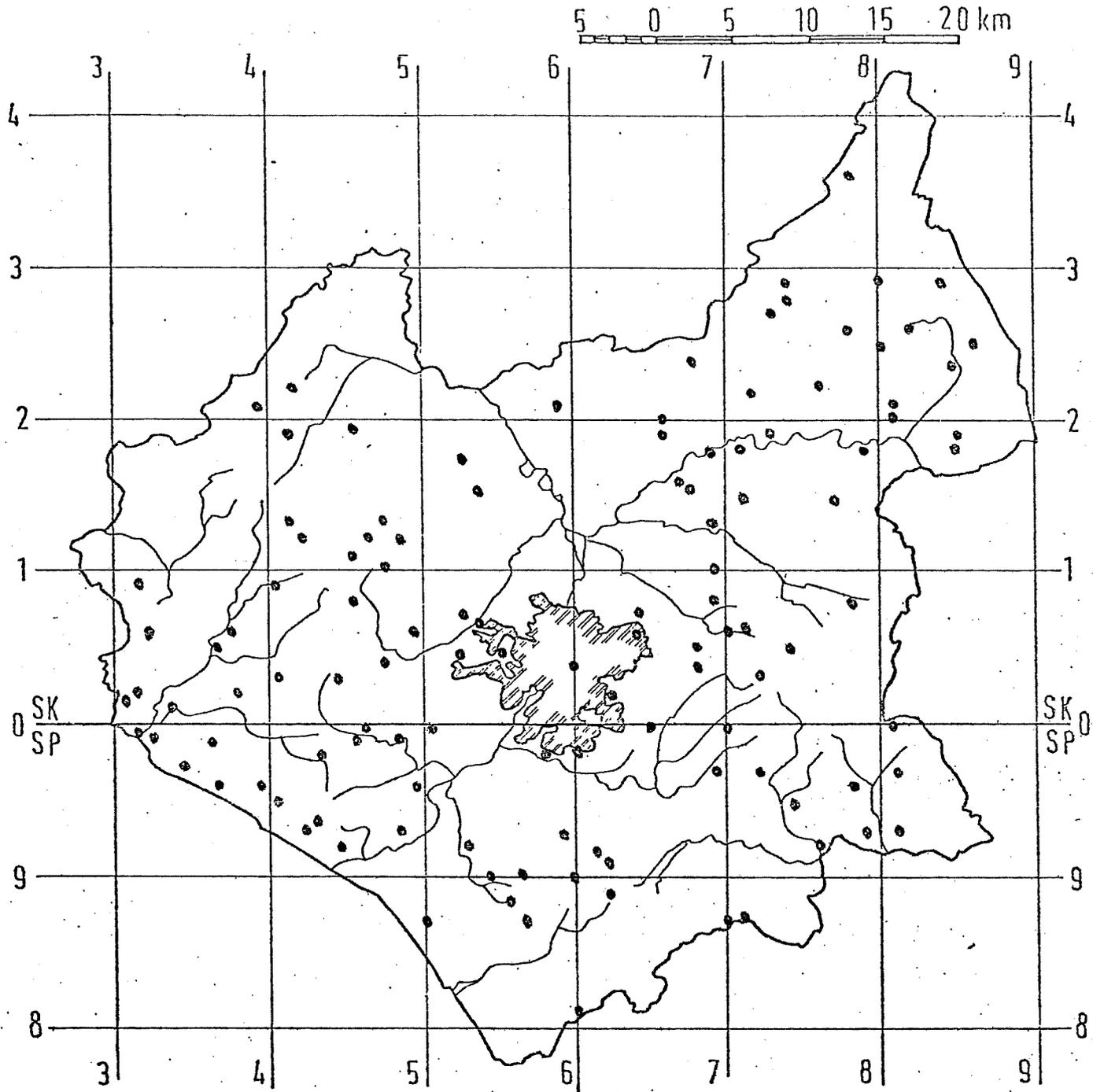


PHASE III

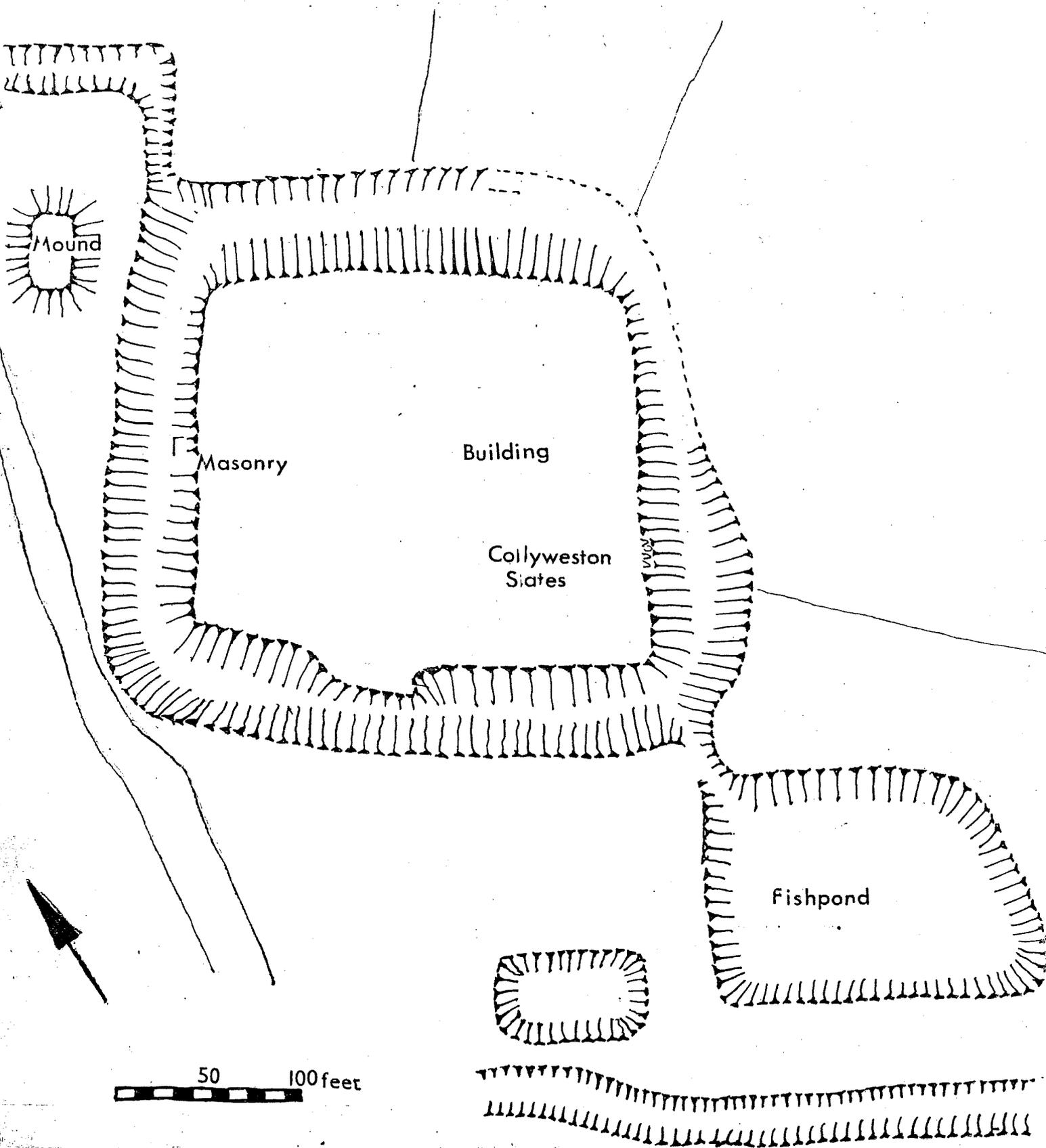


THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK GROUP



PROVISIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MOATED SITES IN LEICESTERSHIRE — NOV' 75



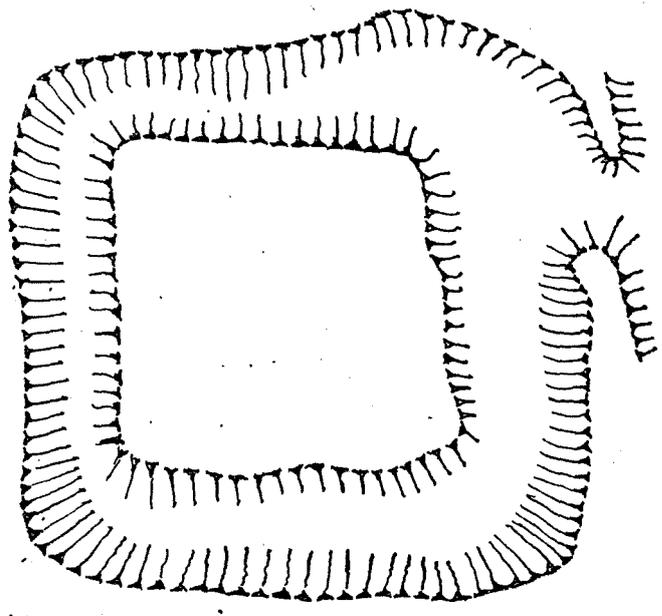
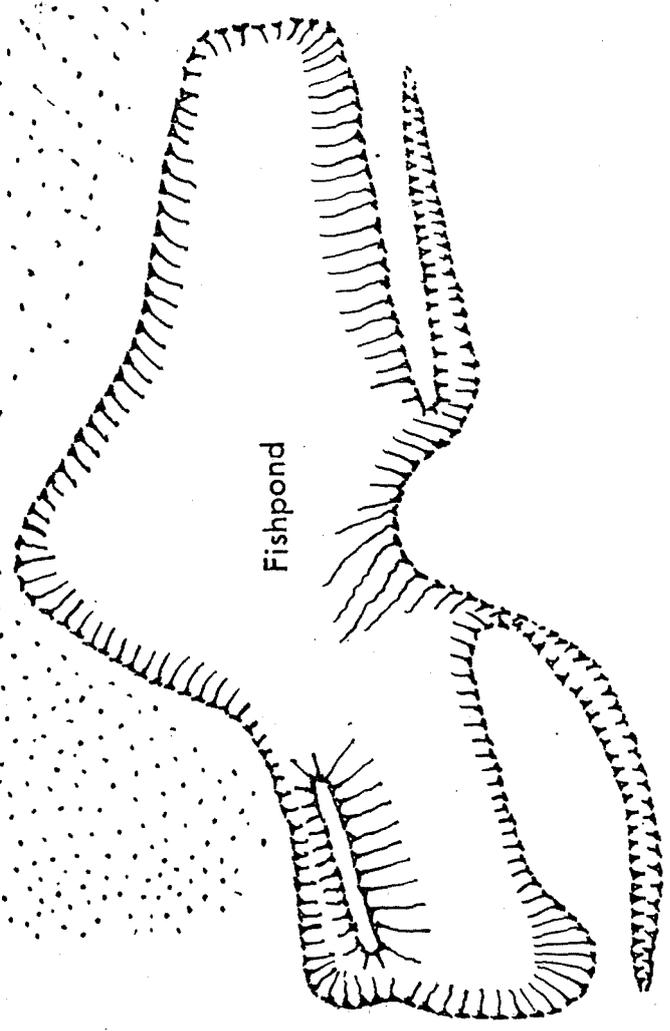
TITCHMARSH



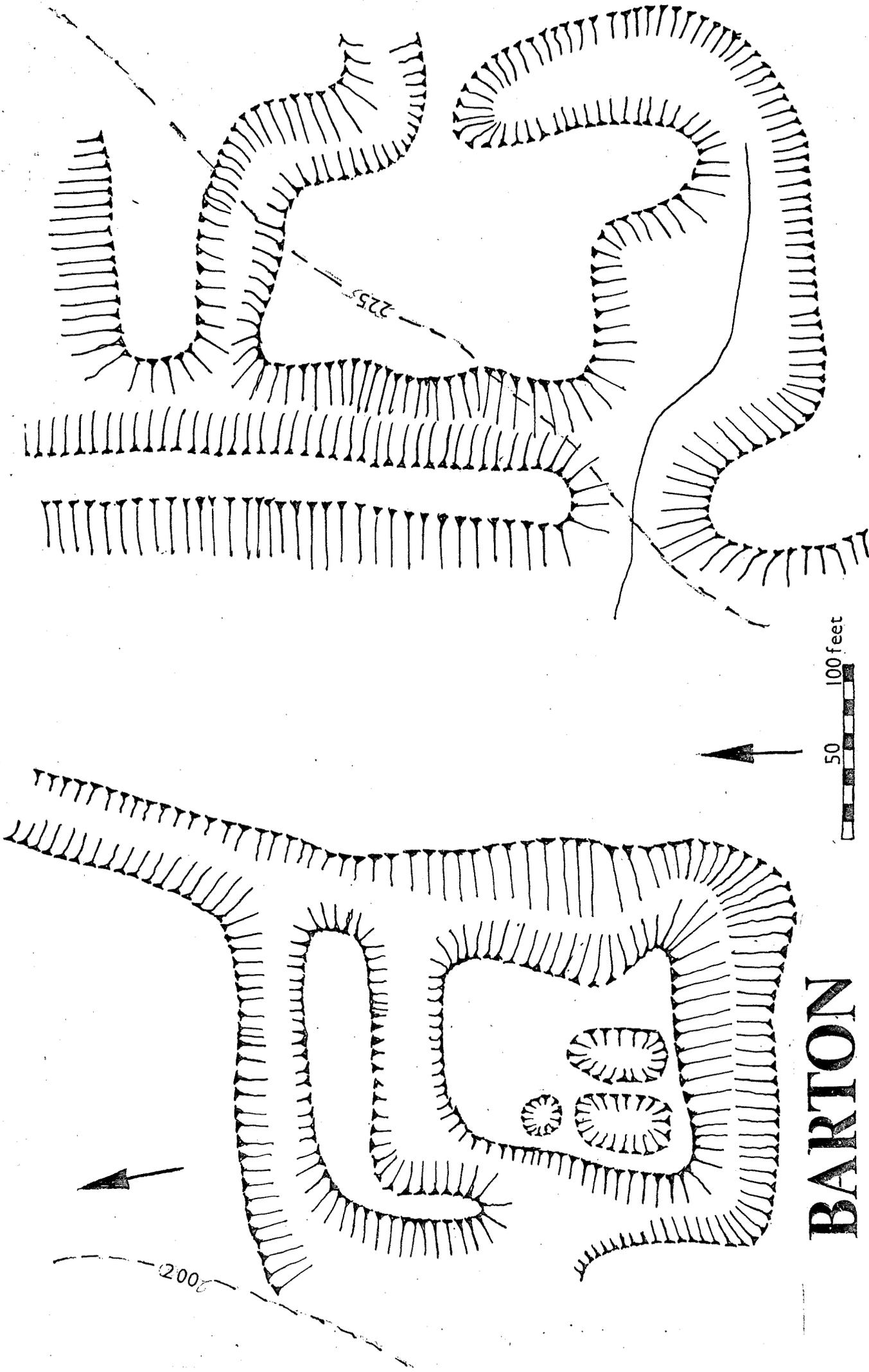
Tile
Wasters

Extent of stone and
pottery scatter

250



BENEFIELD

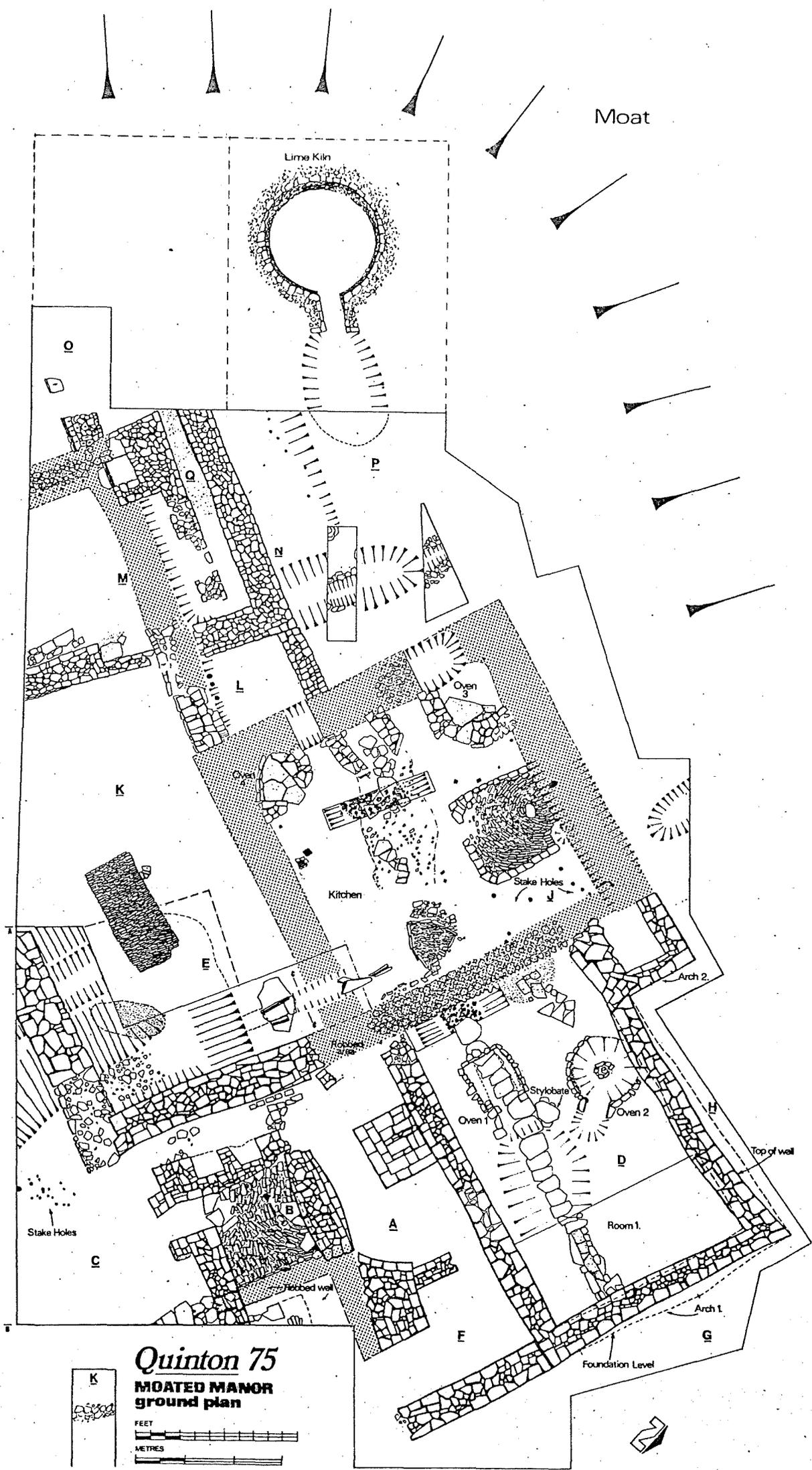


**BARTON
SEAGRAVE**

north

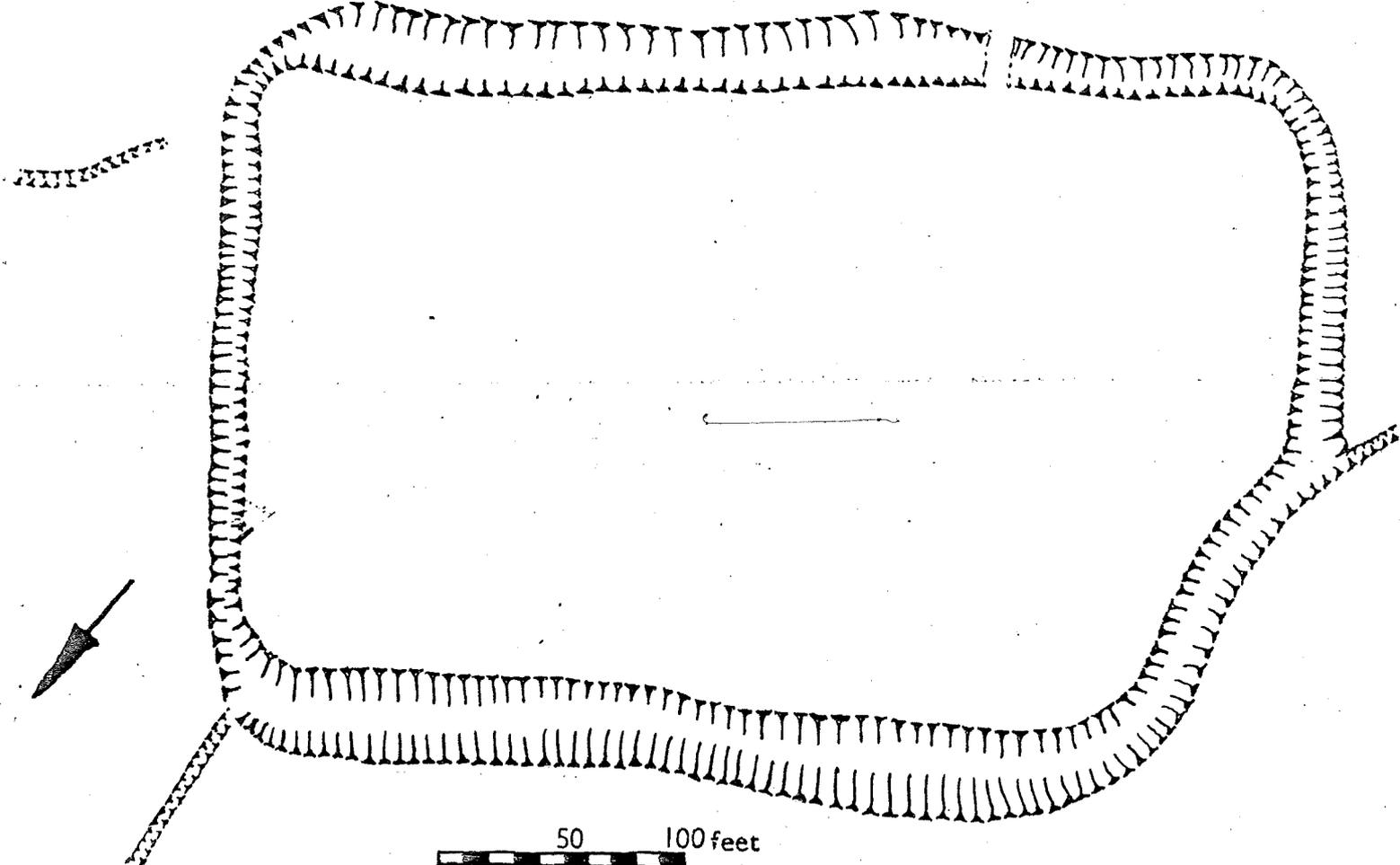
BARTON SEAGRAVE

south

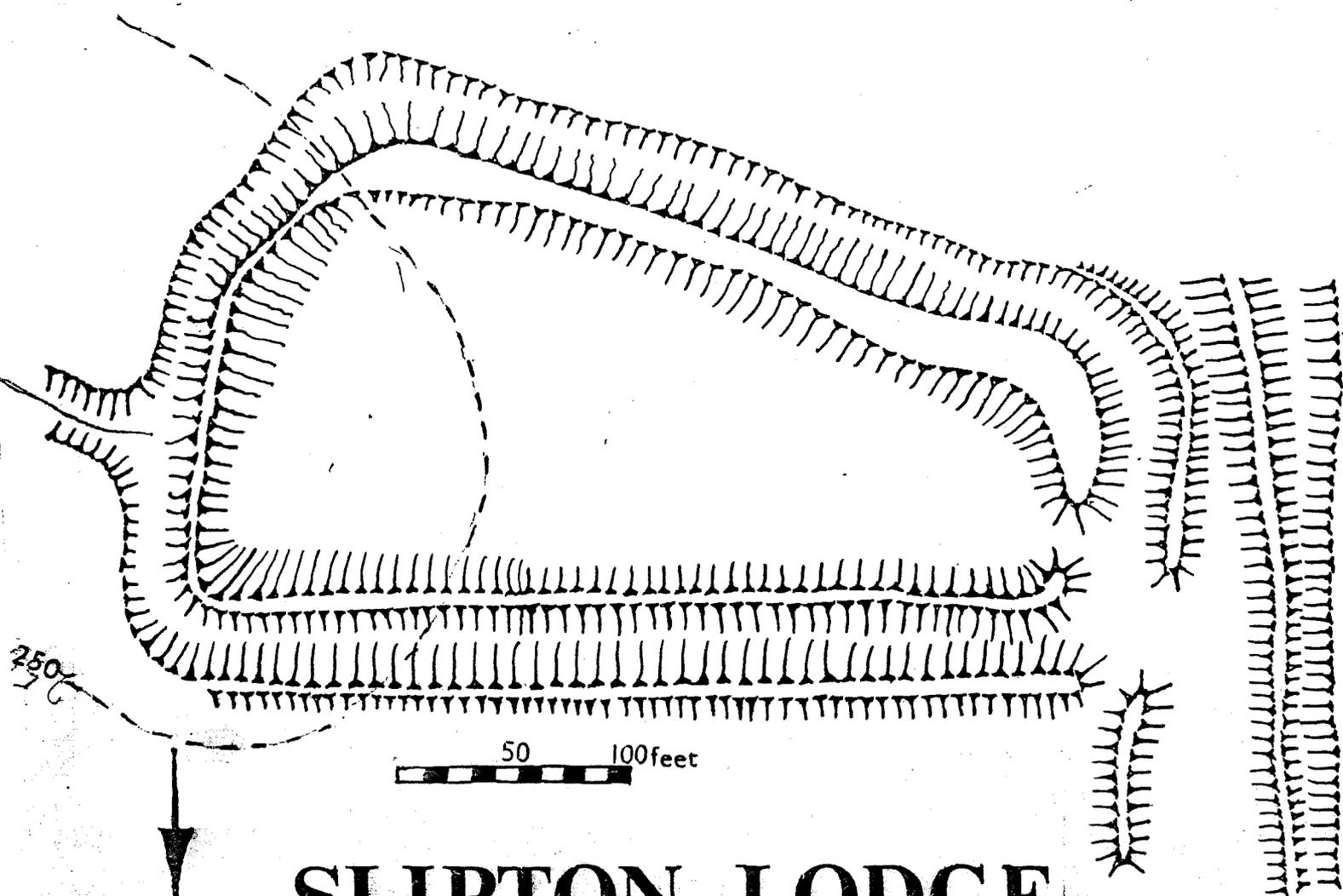


Quinton 75
MOATED MANOR
ground plan





HIGHAM FERRERS



SLIPTON LODGE

PRN 9219



Kidlington village

① Outline of building on Enclosure Plan, 1810

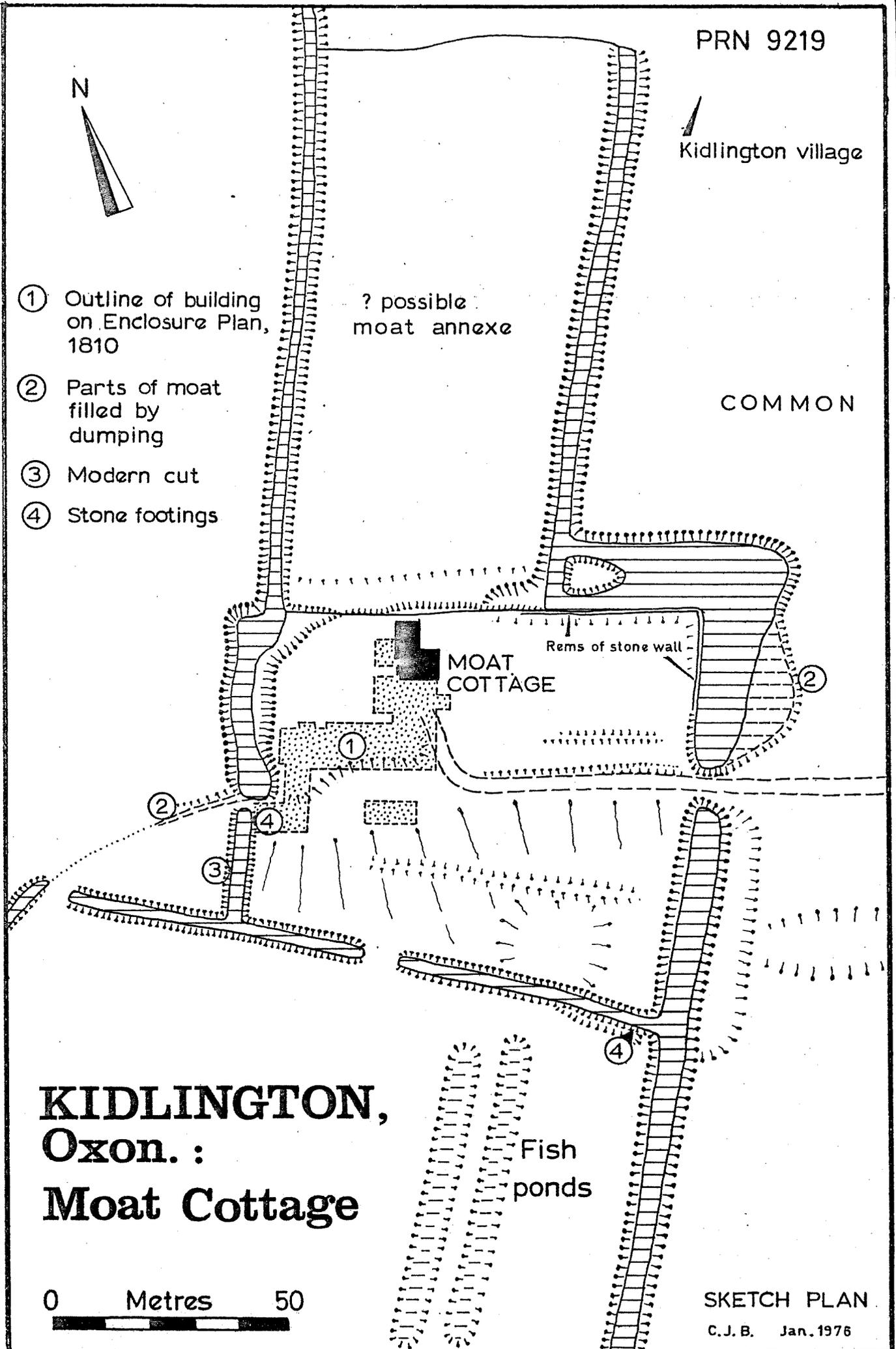
? possible moat annexe

② Parts of moat filled by dumping

COMMON

③ Modern cut

④ Stone footings

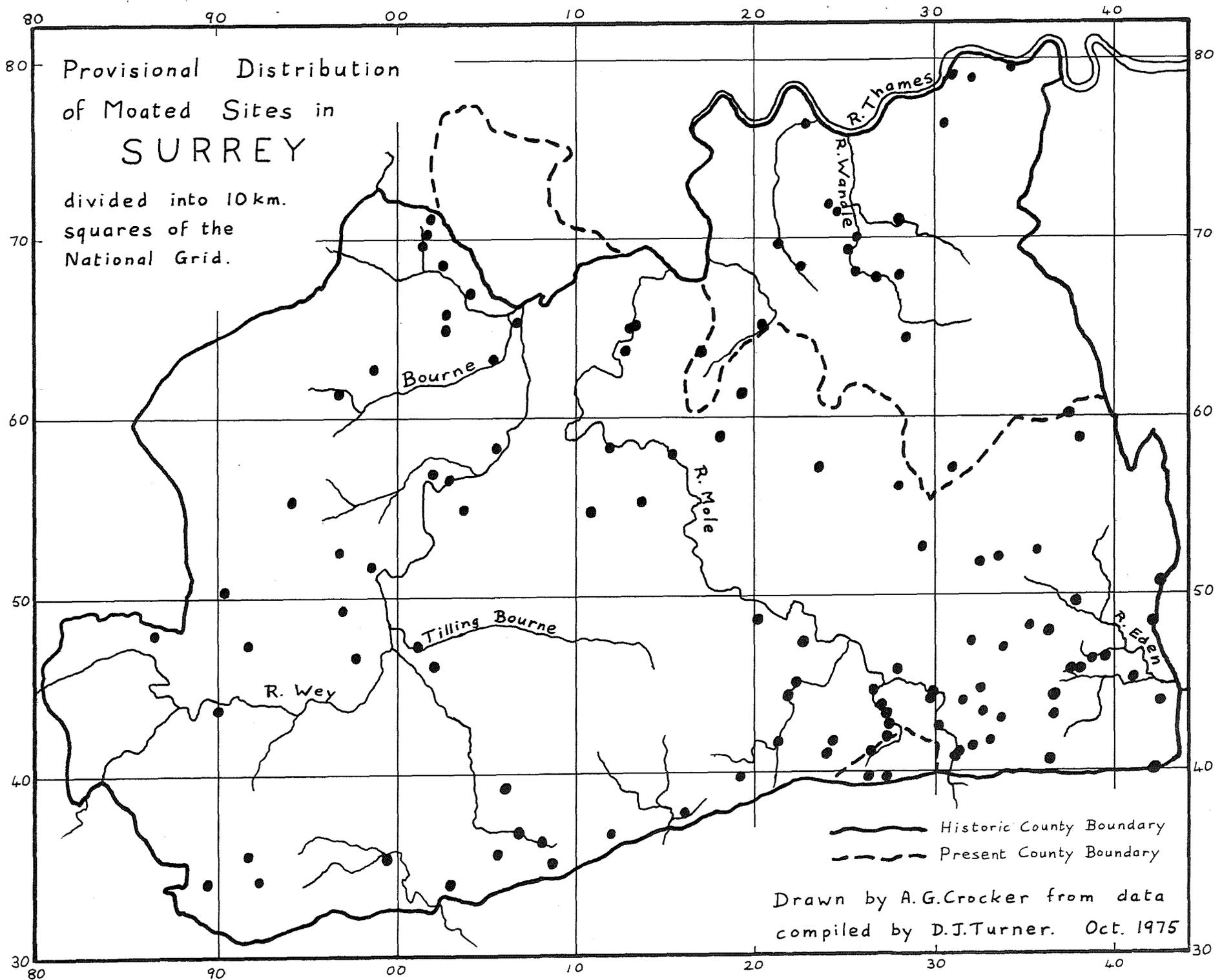


KIDLINGTON, Oxon. : Moat Cottage

0 Metres 50

SKETCH PLAN

C.J.B. Jan. 1976



4. MOATS IN EUROPE

Moated Sites in the Coastal Area of Flanders (Belgium) F. VERHAEGHE

Research in the field of Flemish moated sites started only about 4 years ago (1). Up till now, only part of the area between Veurne (Furnes) and Diksmuide, and part of the area around Zeebrugge have been surveyed. In some of these sites (especially at Lampernisse) a few trial trenches have been cut, but there are as yet no examples of moated sites which have been excavated completely or nearly completely. Future projects also include the systematic surveying of the remainder of the coastal area and of the area around Ieper (Ypres).

The general picture is still very much confused and the archaeological information rather scant. It is only for the area around Veurne that our indications are a bit more extensive (2).

As far as this part of the coastal area is concerned, it seems that moated sites are a rather frequent occurrence. As an example, the territory of the village of Lampernisse (c.14 km²) can be cited: at least 35 moated sites (27 of which are deserted) of medieval date have been found here. Although Lampernisse probably has the highest number of moated sites one can find in the area, there are in the same area no villages where less than 10 moated sites occur per km². We do not know yet whether this frequency is the same in other parts of Flanders, but as far as the coastal area is concerned, the figures seem to be fairly consistent.

Different types of moated sites occur and the classification system used by the R.C.H.M. (3) and extended by Mrs. J. Le Patourel (4) can also be used for Flanders. The main type seems to be the single, square or subrectangular mound with a single moat (i.e. the A1 series). Moated sites with a second island (the A2 series) do occur, but are far less numerous. There are no examples as yet of the A2e, A2g, A4 and A5 types, and only one example of the A3 type. Finally, we have to mention a few examples of sites with a double moat, the two ditches being separated by a low narrow bank (5), one example of a site with a double, circular moat (6) and at least two examples of A2 type sites with one circular and one rectangular mound (7) (8).

As far as the mound is concerned, several types can be distinguished:

1. The mound is raised up to 3 or 4 m above the level of the surrounding fields. There are only very few examples of this type of mound and the surface-finds seem to indicate that they all belong in the 12th century. The test-excavation in one

of these (Leenhof ter Wissche, Lampernisse) showed that we were not dealing with a motte.

2. The mound is raised up to about 1m above the level of the surrounding fields and has no clearly defined platform, but rather a regularly curved surface. Again, we have only a few examples of this type of mound. The surface-finds and test-excavations in two of these sites indicated dates from the late 12th to the early 14th century.
3. The mound has hardly been raised - or only very slightly - and has a flat, well-delimited platform. This type of mound is by far the most frequent one. In many cases the platform shows a shallow central depression, and it seems that the raised edge of the platform is formed by the upcast from the moat. This type of mound seems to occur from the late 13th century onwards.

As far as we can see now, there seems to be a correlation between the type of mound and the dating, whereby the older mounds are the higher ones and are to some extent related to the mottes. There seems to be an evolution from earlier, higher mounds (12th century, or even earlier?) to low, flat mounds which are late medieval in date.

The moat which surrounds the mound(s) is always at least 8 to 10 m wide at the edges. In some cases the width of the moat amounts to 22-23 m. Eight small test-cuttings through part of the moat of different sites has shown that - at least in the polder, i.e. coastal, area - the moat has a typical profile: the central (and deeper) part of it is flat and has been dug out in the underlying peat, while nearer the sides of the moat only the clay deposited by the Dunkirk II (3rd-7th/8th c.) and IIIA (11th c.) floods has been dug away, while the underlying peat has been left untouched. Thus, the moat seems to have a "stepped" profile. This has very probably something to do with the water-supply of the moat, as it is the peat layer which contains the ground water-table. This clearly indicates that special care was taken to keep the moat wet at all times, which is not really necessary if the moat is to function as a drainage ditch.

The only correlation between dating and the moat arises over width : towards the end of the Middle Ages, the moat tends to become less deep and less wide, but the information we possess cannot yet be called conclusive.

In many cases, an earthen causeway leads across the moat. In several cases, however, this causeway could be proven to be more recent than the medieval occupation phase. It had replaced a wooden bridge. This clearly indicates that the causeway is not necessarily a construction detail which

has to be taken into account when classifying the sites according to shape.

A problem which seems to be very particular for the coastal area of Flanders, concerns the distribution pattern of the medieval moated sites. This has something to do with the particular soil conditions and soil genesis. The above mentioned Dunkirk II floods cut channels (or creeks) through the existing peat layer. In these channels, the quickly running water deposited sand particles, while outside of the channels the stagnant flood-water deposited clay. When the floods finally retreated, the heavier clay compressed the still existing peat underneath, while in the old channels practically no peat was left to be compressed; at the same time also the clay itself was to some extent compressed, which did not happen with the sand. The result of this phenomenon was that the level of the soil outside the old channels was lowered to such an extent that the sandy infilling in the channels became visible as long strips of land which are slightly higher than the surrounding fields. These elevated strips yield drinkable water, are better farming-land, and are less liable to be flooded during wars or very wet seasons. It has therefore long been thought that the medieval farmers who colonized the area showed a predilection for these old channels. The distribution pattern of the moated sites does not, however, coincide completely with that of the old channels, especially as far as the late medieval moated sites are concerned. We have the impression that other factors have influenced the distribution pattern. As far as we could find out for the test-case village, Lampernisse, there exists a connexion between ownership of the land and the sites, rather than between the sites and the soil-conditions. In one case, even, there are strong indications that the owner or farmer deliberately avoided locating his occupation site on an old channel, but preferred instead to place it immediately next to it, on lower, peaty soils. This again may have something to do with the moat; it would seem that it is much more difficult to keep the moat wet at all times on a higher sandy soil.

Another point which is of importance in connection with the distribution pattern of the moated sites, is their high number. In some cases (e.g. Lampernisse), it was possible to reconstruct at least part of the land-holdings, and the area seems to be split up in rather small units (of different sizes). Many of these old units have a moated site, which in some cases is still in use as a farmstead. We also have the distinct impression that most of the medieval farmsteads had a moat, especially as the number of moated sites is very high, and we even think that the distribution pattern of the medieval moated sites reflects, up to a certain point, the lay-out of the (late) medieval occupation. In the coastal area

the latter seems to consist of nucleated villages, with a small village centre around the church, and a scatter of more or less isolated moated sites.

A last point remains to be discussed. The evidence we could gather is still very scant, but most of the moated sites seem to be farmsteads which belong to freeholders. In some cases, the sites are farmsteads which belong(ed) to monasteries. The general impression is that there is a correlation between a certain social standing and the fact that the occupant lives on a moated site. This can also explain why the number of moated sites is so high in the coastal area: indeed, we know that in this region the number of freeholders or otherwise favoured farmers was higher than elsewhere. It would therefore seem that the moat may at one moment have had a social significance as well as a functional purpose.

This very short outline of the main results of the work already done clearly shows that we are still in the very early stages of the research and that a lot of very fundamental problems still remain to be tackled. It is therefore rather difficult to make a comparison with the moated sites in England. There are however a few points which may be stressed. In the first place the frequency of moated sites seems to be much more important in the Flemish coastal area than in England; secondly, most of the Flemish moated sites seem to be somewhat smaller and to belong to freeholders: they are small farmsteads. Many of the Flemish moated sites are of a type which one also finds in England. A thorough comparison will however have to wait until more surveying, and especially more documentary and archaeological investigation has been done in Flanders.

NOTES

- (1) Except for some archaeological investigation which took place before the First World War, when most of these sites were thought to be Roman tumuli. Practically none of the test-excavations which took place then have been published and in most cases, the finds and the excavation notes have been lost.
- (2) See also the small note in the M.S.R.G. Report N^o 2, 1975, pp. 14-15.
- (3) R.C.H.M. (England), Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Cambridge, I. West Cambridgeshire, 1968, introduction.
- (4) H.E. Jean Le Patourel, The Moated Sites of Yorkshire, The Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph Series No 5, London, 1973, pp. 3 - 5.
- (5) A nice example of this type of moated site was published only a few years ago (I. Scollar, F. Verhaeghe & A. Gautier, A Medieval Site (XIVth Century) at Lampernisse, Dissertationes Archaeologicae Gandenses, Vol. XIII, Brugge, 1970). In 1957 a test-excavation was carried out here, with the intention of finding out more about the 10th and 11th century occupation of Lampernisse, and the site was not recognized as a late medieval moated site when the excavations started.
- (6) Located near the center of the village of Alveringem, and unfortunately destroyed around 1960.
- (7) Both located in Lampernisse. One of these sites (PLC7) was occupied from the middle of the 14th to the beginning of the 15th c. The other one (Leenhof ter Wissche) has a much longer history, which probably goes back to the late 9th century, but the lay-out with the two mounds dates from the early 14th c.
- (8) A large number of moated sites with widely differing shapes is shown on a late 16th c. painted map (by P. Pourbus) of the area around Bruges. How many and which ones of the sites depicted here are of medieval date is not yet known. The painting (a copy) hangs in the Town Hall in Brugge.

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- Durham: Dalton-on-Tees (L.Still and A.Pallister) p. 209
- Essex: Rawreth p. 209
Southchurch Hall (D.G. Macleod) p. 209
- Heicestershire: South Croxton (T. Pearce) 74.
- Middlesex: Cranford (R.G.Lancaster) p. 211
Northolt (R.G.Lancaster) p. 211
- Norfolk: (A.J.G.Rogerson) p. 211
- Staffordshire: Walsall (S.Wrathmell) p. 211
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- Warwickshire: Solihull, Monkspath (J.Perry) p.212
- Worcestershire: Feckenham (C.J.Bond) p. 212

IRELAND

- Cos, Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Wexford (T.B. Barry) p. 212

6. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF MOATED SITES

The following list is of aerial photographs showing moated sites in the collection of Professor J.K.S. St. Joseph, Cambridge University:

	<u>Grid Ref.</u>	<u>Coll. No.</u>
<u>Bedfordshire</u>		
Arlesey	147/197384	ATY 15
Cainhoe	147/698374	AQV14-16
Colmworth	134 TL/109584	CA 141-2 1948 DH 75 1955 AAO 29
Felds	147/076326	SH 23/25/27
Limbersay	147/TL062393	ATT 26
Potsgrove	146/SP940312	AWH 39 ANG 70
Scald End	134/052567	AMS 8
Thrupp End	147/987396	AWL 13
Toddington	147/005295	SH 17 SH 22
Wingfield	147/SP/003260	AMO 95 AIP 89
Woodmer	147/TL/119350	ATT 23 AUA 16
<u>Berkshire</u>		
Coleshill	157/231948	AMP 66
<u>Buckinghamshire</u>		
Ashendon	146/706144	ATU 12-15 AMP 29
Boarstall	146/625143	BAO 23-29
Lower Burstow	146/842188	LM 26-28 ACV 64 & 71
Caldecote	146/894353	AEF 36
Clifton	146/SP907515	AKR 98-99
Denham	146/754205	AMO 68 NV 29
Doddershill	146/718202	NP 93
Fulbrook	146/750225	NV 19 LO 61-62 HP 27 BV 69-72
Hardmead I	146/939482	AAP 24 ACV 89 LN 23 BHN 83
Hardmead	146/932471	BCR 110
Hardmead	146/933476	ATX 35
Hardmead II	146/936470	AGV 90
Hogshaw	146/737225	LO 58 NP 95
Lanborough	146/698313	BAO 12-13
Loughton	146/837375	BEM 33-34 ATZ 1714 A1 AWX 80
Ludgershall	146/659171	AWN 8-9

Quarrendon I	146/806156	NY 68-73 AEF 14-20 CA 81-88 RZ 75 ACV 49-50 RAF 8/54 AMO 53 RAF 8/56
Quarrendon II	146/798158	ANG 57 ATZ 13 ATZ 7-13 BEM 46-47 AWX 65 ARP 101 AWX 71 AWX 72 ATZ 7-9 BEM 50-51 AWL 18
Sedrup	139/199117	LO 73
Shenley Brook End	146/832357	AWX 75
Shenley Brook End	146/832357	ATZ 24
Shenley Church End	146/825366	AIJ 18
Shenley Church End	146/829365	AWL 25
Shenley Church End	146/825367	
Shenley Church End W	146/829365	
Simpson	146/883360	
Tattenhoe	146/829339	
Westbury	146/826355	
Willen	146/878413	
Wolvercote		
Woodham	146/696181	
<u>Cambridge</u>		
Caxton	134/302583	AAP 11 ACR 39-43 XT 7 BY 41
Clopton	147/303487	UJ 32 LM 44-45 SH 47 AFJ 2-4
Croxton	TL/253592	AZX 45
Croydon	147/313494	ARH 87-92 NF 60 SH 44
Dry Drayton	135/TL/383618	AEF 97-99
Eltingsley	134/TL/272596	ARH 62
Milton	135/483626	ATY 53 AFQ 53
Oakington	135/TL/415644	AWU 74 ARH 58
Papworth	SP 268646	AZS 55-56
Shingay	310423	ARH 97 AEM 54-55
Shingay		AZX 52-56
Stretchworth Lay	TL/651576	
<u>Derby</u>		
Alkmonton	120/193374	SC 66-68
Cubley	120/164377	BAP 31-33
Osleton	120/236369	AWW 44
Sharrowhall	120/236369	BAP 41-43
Sinfin	120/193374	SC 90
<u>Durham</u>		
Dinsdale, Low	346110	AQP 49-50
Hamsterley	84/103331	AWR 18

Newbiggin, W	85/857186	AQN 57 UZ 7
Shotton	367254	AQP 61 UY 93 UZ 4
Stainton, Little	85/348203	AQN 53-60
<u>Essex</u>		
Elmdon	148/452405	AWN 44
<u>Gloucester</u>		
Aston Magna	144/203356	AXT 63-64
Aston Magna	SP 203356	AZW 24-25
Brimpsfield	144/50944176	AT 70
Low Norton	SP/137432	AZW 30-36
Norton-sub-Edge	144/138430	PN 47-54 AFT 6-7
<u>Hereford</u>		
Stockton	129/519610	AOH 50
Wolferlow	50/667617	AOH 60
	147/280319	AWN 42
Moorhall	326268	ARI 6
Young Lowe	147/311314	AWN 37
<u>Huntingdon</u>		
Boughton	SP/196647	AZS 50-54
Boughton	TL/198647	AZX 42-44
Boughton	134/198646	AAO 13-17 XS 85-89 AEF 59-62
Eynesbury Hardwicke	134/208567	BEW 64-66
Hamerton	134/136797	AKO 54
Hardwick	134/208567	ARH 69-72
Keyston	134/TL046753	AEW 52
Leighton Bromswold	134/117756	AWN 55
Little Gidding	134/129819	ACM 87 EH 80 FR 32
Sibson	134/095975	WH 44-46 XQ 29
Steeple Gidding	134/133814	AKO 58 CA 162-163
Washingley	134/134893	XQ 21
Winwick	134/108809	AKO 59-61
<u>Leicester</u>		
Baggrove	122/697088	UD 5
Cockerington	105/370910	BEO 63
Ingarsby	122/086053	AKP 29
Knaptoft	133/627895	BAP 56-58
Marfield	122/750089	AKP 3
Peatling Magna	133/59626	BAP 49-55
<u>Lincs.</u>		
Ashby-de-la-Laund	113/029553	AWX 8
W. Ashby	114/264729	AKN 70 AK 268
E. Halton	104/142188	AQY 40

Lincs.

Thorpe St. Peter	114/485606	AQS 16-20
Bleasby	104/130847	AKN 109
Brinkhill	114/373739	AUI 85
		AMV 22
Benweth	113/153696	AQR 8
Burwell	105/355797	AMV 52
N. Cadeby	105/270958	AMV 84
Claxby Pluckacre	114/TF307646	AHD 80
Cockerington S.	105/377899	AUD 3-9
Colsterworth	122/929229	AWU 59
Driby	114/394742	AQR 77
Far Thorpe	114/TF264735	AWF 30
Gainsborough	104/836881	ATS 69-71
Gainsthorpe	104/954012	AU 35
Golto	104/116774	AHO 26
		BFH 74-77
Lea	104/843872	AUR 87
Ludborough	105/295955	AFQ 8
Northorpe(S)	104/898953	AWR 95
		AWS 7
Rand	104/107790	AHD 23
Raithby	105/310849	AVI 66
Scredington	113/094407	AIJ 75
Skendleby	114/432697	BHL 7
Stain	105/468847	AUC 92
Straxton	122/907313	AUG 87-88
Swinehead	123/243410	BAF 61-64
Tathwell	105/316837	AWX 62
Waddingworth	113/185735	AQC 6-8
Withcall	105/283837	BHE 40-42
		BFH 91-94
Wragby	104/135776	AKN 127

Norfolk

Elmham N.	125/987215	BAT 51-55
		AMU 30-31
		ATS 50
		ARC 91
Esmere	125/897377	AXK 24-25
Hingham Hill	125/114025	BES 22
Middleton Towers	124/669175	BAT 89-90
		BEO 22-25
Morley St. Botolph	136/061997	AMU 19
Newton	125/880157	ATT 53-55
Pulham St. Mary	137/219851	BEQ 84
Tibenham	136/124882	BES 8
Waterden	125/888362	AXK 29
		AMU 78-81
Whinburgh	125/008090	BES 26

Northants

Astwick	145/570342	BBK 77, 79, 82
Badsaddle	133/832729	AWU 104
Barby	132/546707	AWQ 52
Braunstonbury	132/529654	AWQ 25
Charwalton	132/545555	AWO 41
Church Charwalton	132/545555	AWO 41

Edgecote	146/504482	AKS 14
	146/505479	AKS 14
Gt. Harrowden	133/878708	BEN 61
Hinton-in-the-Hedges	146/563370	AWN 77
Kelmarsh	133/737785	AWK 18
Long Buckby	132/620677	AWQ 56
		AWI 67
Marston Trussell	AKP 38	
	AHE 79	
Muscott	133/627633	AO 18
Stoke Albany	SP/807880	AZS 71-73
Stoke Doyle	134/028859	AUB 1
		AUA 98-99
Watford	132/600687	ATU 43-47
		AWI 69
		AWQ 19
Winwick	132/624737	AWQ 14
		AKP 64-66
		AGV 17
		XL 63
Wolfhampcote-Branston	132/531635	LT 20
Yelvertoft	133/595755	AMW 68
		AGV 13
		AWQ 8
<u>Oxon</u>		
Broughton	SP/416384	AZV 95-96
		ATZ 37
Cuttesslowe	145/507112	AMP 43-46
Hardwick	145/459430	AWN 83-86
N. Newington	145/422397	AWN 96
Rollright, Little	SP/294302	AZW 16-20
Salford	SP/285281	AZW 21-22
Shifford	158/373019	AWL 43
<u>Rutland</u>		
Ham	123/552115	PQ 84
<u>Salop</u>		
Aston Botterell	SO/631843	AZX 18-22
		ATS 80-81
Cardeston	118/396122	AWI 50
Kinlet	SO/708812	AZX 25
<u>Somerset</u>		
Blaydon	165/504503	ANP 96
Cuderworth	177/374108	ARI 79-83
Downhead	166/694460	ARI 44
Maperton	672262	
Spargrove	166/671380	AUS 50
Thorney	177/588213	ANN 33-35
Wenstrow	166/708420	AUS 59
<u>Suffolk</u>		
Flixton	137/306858	BEQ 72-73
Linstead	137/324784	BEQ 47-48
Mear	137/335831	BEQ 51-56
Rye's Farm	150/169569	BER 90

St. Nicholas S. Elmham
Whepstead

137/330828
TL/822589

BEQ 54-56
AZX 47-50

Sussex

Michelham Priory

BU 82
DZ 18
ST 39

Warwicks

Ettington

144/274502

AWV 44

Newton

SP/535781

AZU 9-10

Shotteswold

145/427458

AWO 37

Spenall

131/085622

AOH 76

Willicote

144/126519

AOH 79

Wolfhampcote

132/529654

AWQ 27

AMX 70

Wormleighton

145/443541

BBN 71, 74, 79

Wilts

Stert

157/110963

ARP 45

Worcester

Dodford

SO/932712

AZX 30-33

Dodford with Grafton

SO/926718

AZX 32

Naunton Sheriff

SO/959523

ANU 33

Yorkshire E.R.

Argam

99/113-144

ARB 81-83

BCN 35

Burythorpe

92/789651

ANH 53

Grimston in Garton

99/290350

ART 46

Northallerton

91/404925

ARL 95

Yorkshire N.R.

Dalton

91/420745

AQP 7

Foston

SE695650

BAA 22-24

BAT 8-10

Haywold

98/922946

BHM 53

Sheriff Hutton

657660

BAT 1-4

Yorkshire W.R.

BBG 75

Hazelwood

449395

AXK 89

WALES

Glamorgan

Highlight

154/097697

AJA 64

7. NEW SCHEDULED SITES

BUCKS

Ravenstone. Ravenstone Priory, Moats and Fishponds SP850510
Weston Underwood. Moat S.E. of St. Lawrence's Church SP866503

HERTS

Kings Langley. Moat Farm TL077018
Bushey. Moat at Bushey Hall Farm TQ122979

HUMBERSIDE

Holme upon Spalding Moor. Holme House SE785376

LONDON

Bromley. Elmers End Moat, South Norwood TQ3568
Hillingdon. Brackenbury Farm, Ickingham TQ069870

NORFOLK

Fulmodeston. South of Hall Farm TF9931

SHROPSHIRE

Donington. West of Humphreston Hall SJ815050
Wem. Moat South of Northwood Hall SJ493311

STAFFORDS

Armitage with Handsacre. Handsacre Hall SK090157
Covert Cannock. Court Banks SK045117

SUSSEX

Bexhill Cooden Moated Site TQ709073

WORCESTER

Alvechurch. Bishop's Palace, Moat House SP031726

YORKSHIRE (SOUTH)

Bentley with Arksey. Moated Site SE073577

8. ACCOUNTS

EXPENDITURE 1974

	£
500 copies 1973 Report	9.00
200 copies 1974 Report	48.64
Duplicating	17.19
Stationery	11.30
Post and Telephone	27.67
Manuscript Photocopy	1.45
Headed Notepaper	12.85
Bank Charges	<u>1.25</u>
	<u>£129.35</u>

BALANCE 1974

Balance	31.12.73	20.43
Deficit		<u>16.60</u>
		<u>£ 3.83</u>

INCOME 1974

	£
Subscriptions	56.00
Subscriptions in Advance	8.00
Sales	22.55
Interest on Deposit Account	12.80
Conference Fees	<u>13.40</u>
	112.75
Excess of Expenditure over Income	16.60
	<u>£129.35</u>

Current Account	0.64
Cash in Hand	<u>3.19</u>
	<u>£ 3.83</u>

9. LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

- Dr. P.F. Brandon, Dept. of Geography, North London Polytechnic, Prince of Wales Road, London, NW5 3LB.
- Mr. J. Cherry, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, London, WC1B 4DG.
- Mrs. N. Cox, "Karm", 108 Westfield Road, Mayford, Woking, Surrey, GU22 9QP.
- Miss Orpah Farrington, 38 Lupus Street, London SW1.
- Mr. A.J. Fleming, Dept. of the Environment, Room 344, Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London.
- Mr. C.W. Herring, Rooksey Green, Preston St.Mary, Nr. Sudbury, Suffolk.
- Mr. J.S. Ingleson, Cavendish School, Warners End Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP1 3DW.
- Mr. D. Mynard, 33 High Street, Greens Norton, Towcester, Northants.
- Mr. Eric Sandon, F.R.C.B.A., Outlands California, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
- Mr. C. Stell, R.C.A.H.M.S., 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh, FH3 7HF.
- Mr. Lawrence Stevens, 10 Calverley Road, Eastbourne, Sussex, BN21 4SR.
- Mrs. Anne Tarver, 9 Chruch Street, Belton, Loughborough, Leics, LE12 9VG.
- Miss Mabel E. Warren, Holly Cottage, Naburn, Yorks.
- Ashmolean Museum, The Library, Oxford, OX1 2PH.
- Dumfries Museum, Corbelly Hill, Dumfries.
- Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 4DR.
- Rene Lesage, 5 rue de la Basse-Boulogne, 62560-Fauquembergues (France).
- Francis Perreau, 1 rue Louis-Benard, 62200-Boulogne-sur-Mer (France).
- Francoise Pipommier, 27 rue Lechois, 75014 Paris (France).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Mr. T. Barry, 108 Greystown Avenue, Belfast, BT9 6UL, Northern Ireland.
- Mr. A.C. Black, 110 Tennyson Avenue, Bilton, Rugby, CV22 6JF.
- Mr. G. Burleigh, 5 Balmoral Road, Hitchin, Herts.
- Dr. Helen Clarke, 46 Egmont Road, Sutton, Surrey.
- Mr. P. Everson, 5 Highfields, Nettleham, Lincs, LN2 2ST.
- Dr. R. Glasscock, Dept. of Geography, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 3EN.
- Miss Ann Hamlin, Archaeological Survey, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast, BT9 6NY, Northern Ireland.
- Miss B. Harbottle, Eland Lodge, Ponteland, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Mr. S.R. Harrison, 22 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, NE28 7QB.
- Mrs. S.A. Harrop, Albany Lodge, 161 Liverpool Road, Birkdale, Stockport, Lancashire.
- Mrs. R. Hoppitt, 4 Hilly Fields, Woodbridge, Suffolk, 1P12 4DX.
- Mr. I.P. Horsey, Winchester Research Unit, 13 Parchment Street, Winchester.
- Mr. M. Petchey, West Wing, White Notley Hall, White Notley, Witham, CM8 1RX, Essex.
- Mr. S. Price, Flat 3, Kateshill House, Bewdley, Worcs.

RESIGNATIONS

- Mr. P.J. Atkins, Professor E. Campbell, Miss J. Hassall.

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