

## MOATED SITES IN NORTH-EAST NORFOLK

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### SUMMARY

*This article examines the moated sites in North-East Norfolk: firstly in relation to surface geology and secondly in their dual relationship to the parish in which they are located and to other moats. Their siting on alluvial soil is discussed and this characteristic is exploited to aid in the search for new moats. Current methods of moat classification are reviewed and a model to examine and formalise the location of moats is introduced. Representative sites are illustrated and a site from each of three location categories is examined.*

The chalky boulder clay region of Mid-Norfolk gives way north-east of the River Wensum to wide, flat, sand and gravel heathland, which rises towards the 300ft Cromer Ridge along the north Norfolk coast, and becomes intermixed with the unique Broads area to the east. It is with North-East Norfolk, comprising the former medieval Hundreds of Holt, Eynsford, North and South Erpingham, Taverham, Tunstead, Happing, Blofield, Walsham and East and West Flegg, and the moated sites therein that this report is concerned.

North-East Norfolk is drained to the east by two main river systems: the Wensum, which forms part of the western boundary of Eynsford Hundred, and the Bure with its major tributaries, the Ant and the Thurne. The smaller Glaven system is contained wholly within Holt Hundred; yet in its short circuitous course from high heathland south of Holt the river flows through a variety of glacial soils and has carved a valley of great interest and beauty.

Moats in general may be found near, and sometimes on, the course of a river or stream, as in the Bure valley; others are far from a river system, as at Hales Hall in Loddon, a site typical of scores of Mid- and South Norfolk moats but found in only a few areas of the North-East, mainly in Happing and Flegg Hundreds (Fig. 1). These latter sites must rely for water on springs, on seepage, in areas where there is a high water table, or on periodic run-off from high ground. Why builders of moated sites in this region should make great use of river systems when those in other regions built almost anywhere, without regard to the primary source of water, is an important question.

The formation of alluvial deposit along the river valleys has continued through the post-glacial period. The level valley floors and flood-plains, composed of rich humic soil in varying proportions of sand, peat, clay and loam, may be seen today as water meadows and pasture land. To appreciate the extent of alluvial deposit one should consult the excellent soil map prepared for Norfolk by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. This map, at a scale of 1:100,000, shows that the smallest stream or beck has a quite disproportionate amount of alluvial deposit compared with its width – from 200 to 500 metres across a stream 2 to 3 metres wide. The Mermaid is typical; it flows eastward some six kilometres from Cawston Heath to Brampton, on the Bure, and with its own smaller tributaries has enriched an estimated 262 hectares (almost 650 acres) of land.

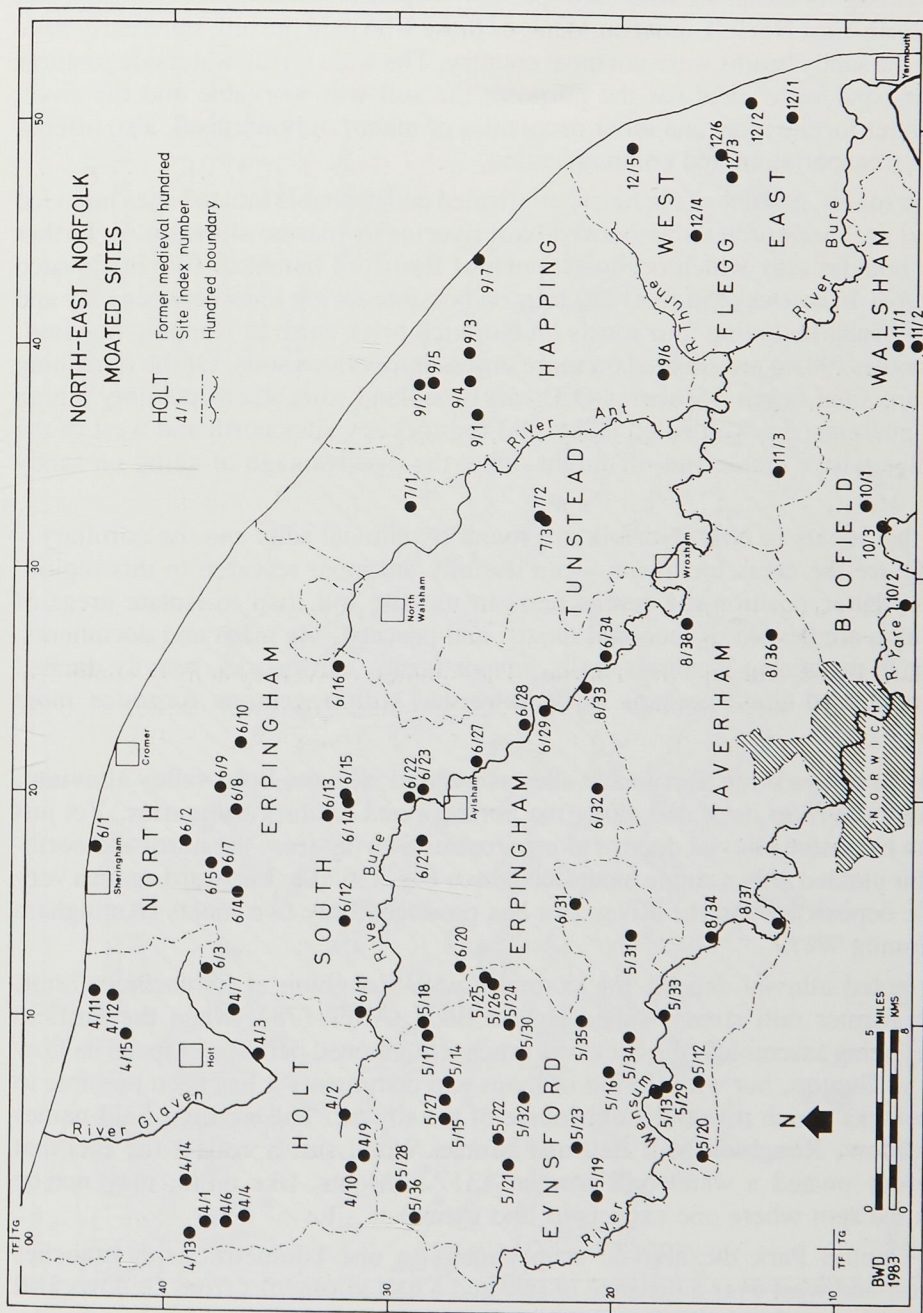


Fig. 1  
Location and site reference numbers within former medieval hundreds. Information on individual sites is contained in the Appendix.

It is necessary only to plot moated sites on the regional soil map to appreciate a correlation between site and situation (Fig. 2). A wet moat has two requirements essential for success – water and water retention. In pervious soils water can only be retained by lining its container with clay (possibly expensive to acquire, transport and apply). In North-East Norfolk moat builders, or those who paid the bill, must early have learned that the sandy heaths were not moat country. The wide fertile waterside pastures on the other hand were ideal for the purpose; the soil was workable and the river, supplying water for the moat and other necessities of manor or homestead, also offered water-borne transportation and communication.

Sixty-eight moats, or 76% of the ninety confirmed and probable moated sites included in this study, are on or directly associated with riverine or marine alluvium. A further nine are on boulder clay which occupies much of Eynsford hundred: five in elevated locations above 46 metres (150 feet) and four on possible spring lines between clay and lighter soils. Thus, including four moats on Norwich brick earth in Happing hundred, eighty-one moats (90%) are situated on more or less impervious soils. Of the remaining moats five are sited below 15 metres O.D. on Broadland soil, where possibly a high water table guaranteed a well-filled moat; and four occupy sites north and west of the Cromer Ridge where ample run-off might offset the disadvantage of siting on sandy loam.

The fact that moats in N.E. Norfolk are found on alluvial soils and the corollary – alluvial soils are *the* areas for moats – can usefully aid moat research in this region. Adopting the latter position the researcher can use the soil map to isolate areas of alluvium which are devoid of recorded moats, and proceed, via maps and documents, to fieldwork in promising localities, halls, manor farms, earthworks, heavily ditched areas and rumoured sites, perhaps to be rewarded with a genuine forgotten moat (Fig.2).

The soil map shows some thirty moat sites associated with the Bure valley alluvium, mainly around the river itself and along the northern and western tributaries. Yet just to the east an extensive alluvial deposit along streams flowing from the north and north-east has so far yielded only a single moat (Roughton Fig. 1-6/10). Eastward again a very considerable deposit around the River Ant has produced only two moats (Antingham 6/16 and Honing 7/1).

The first noted alluvial deposit for example, with Roughton at its northern limit, surrounds a former mill stream called Hagon Beck. After 1784, when the Suffield lordship was being assembled, the beck was much straightened perhaps to speed its flow to the lakes at Gunton, but with the aid of maps and documents it has been possible to locate earthworks which reveal the old course of the stream. The adjacent field-names of Dam Meadow, Roughton Mill Belt and Monks Wood surely reflect the fact that Coxford Priory owned a water-mill here in 1317.<sup>1</sup> (Moats, like mills, may not be precisely in the spot where one expects to find them.)

Through Gunton Park the alluvial strip widens to one kilometre, with branches spreading east and west over a distance of two and a half kilometres from Gallows Hill to Hanworth Cross. South of Gunton the alluvial branches probe deeply into the parishes of Colby, Suffield, Felmingham, Tuttington, Skeyton, Swanton Abbot and Westwick, along streams variously called Suffield Beck, Skeyton Beck, Stakebridge Beck, and many lesser trickles of water. The main stream has now become the

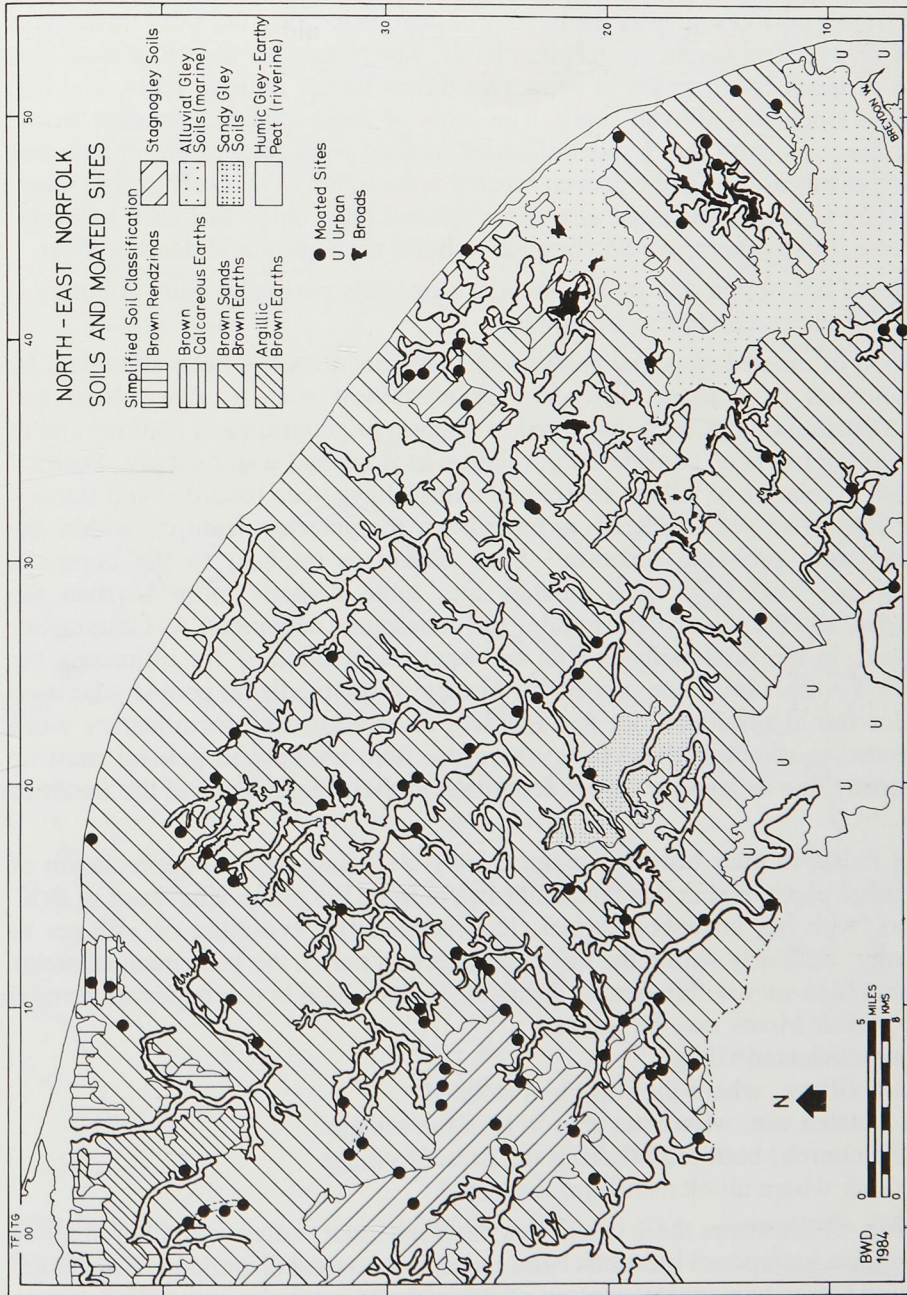


Fig. 2  
Distribution map showing that seventy-six per cent of moats studied are situated on alluvial soil.

Blackwater and near Woeful Green (an appropriate commentary on this moatless journey) it assumes the style of King's Beck shortly before joining the River Bure.

The journey of thirty-five kilometres through this alluvial area, including its branches, has traversed or touched on the former great estates of Gunton, Oxnead and others which dated from a period well after the heyday of the moated site, but were themselves composed of very ancient manorial and other lands. The researcher therefore must turn for evidence of moat construction to some two dozen manor houses, halls, and hall farms scattered along this alluvial route. The lords of these medieval manors would have needed the protection that a moat afforded against petty thieves and marauding bands as much in this area as in the proven moated areas to the west. On the other hand, those who prefer to regard the moat as a status symbol must agree that each medieval lord in this area, as in others, would compete to build the widest and deepest moat.

With a sincere conviction that moats do exist along this particular Bure tributary it remains only for the researcher to find them.

Classification of moated sites and analysis of their functions has been attempted by field archaeologists from many different points of view such as size, shape and complexity. Distribution has been discussed in relation to geographical features and to the geology. Siting has been considered in relation to slope and water supply. Position within a parish in relation to village centre and church have been recorded and status – manorial or otherwise – considered, as have been the interior features within the enclosure and their probable function.<sup>2</sup> Each aspect is relevant to the complete understanding and evaluation of a moated site, none perhaps more so than the construction date and the status of the builder and subsequent occupiers. As Christopher Taylor has said, in the final analysis both are what really matters 'for ultimately the study of moated sites is only one part of the history of the medieval people who used them'.<sup>3</sup> Taylor has also pointed out that massive excavation and documentary work would be needed to establish these facts; therefore field workers in general must be content to portray one or another aspect according to their resources and the facilities available.

A study of moats in their historical context may well start with an appreciation of parish and village plans, and in this the author has in mind the pioneering work of B.K. Roberts<sup>4</sup> who, with his matchbox model, has reduced the evolution of villages to explicable order. Similarly within the larger bounds of a parish the placement of moats has been observed to vary within certain definable limits which in this paper are termed location categories. Moats may be located:

- a) within a nucleated village
- b) within a village, where the church is isolated
- c) on an isolated site, where the church is in the village
- d) near the church, both remote from the present village
- e) in a parish where all elements are dispersed

The model (Fig. 3) illustrates these categories in which moat, village and church move through successive juxtaposed locations from nucleation to total dispersion. Nucleation in this instance refers to a typical cluster of moated site, church, and village centre within the area of a circle one kilometre in diameter.

The parish of Metton exemplifies Category 'A' into which thirty-seven per cent of the subject moats fall (Fig. 3-A).

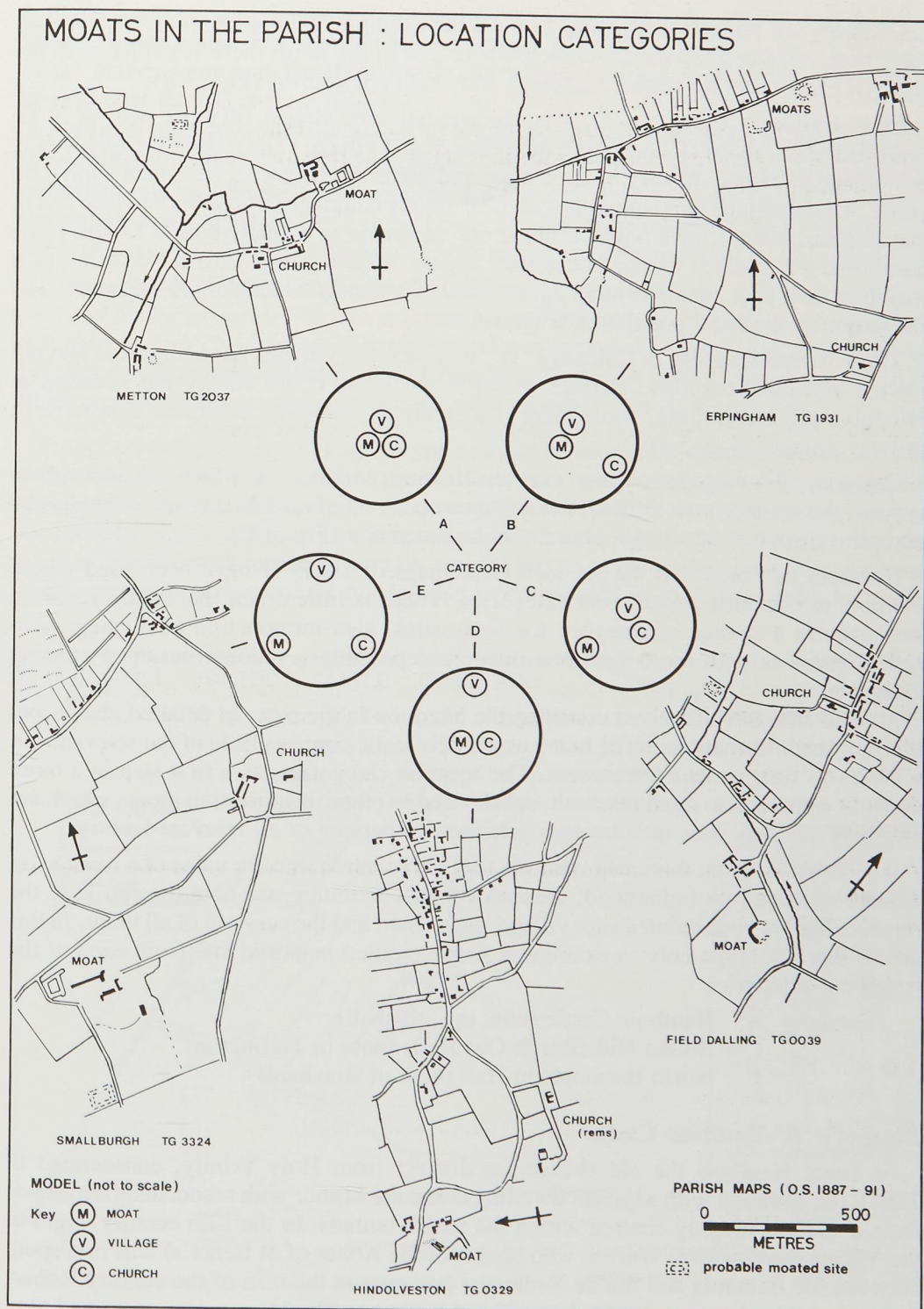


Fig. 3

A model to examine the location of moated sites in relation to village centre and church.

Category 'B' records Erpingham as a unique example. Habitation in this parish may have been once centred on the church where just to the north there is evidence in the form of cropmarks for timber buildings and small enclosures<sup>5</sup> (Fig. 3-B).

Field Dalling – Category 'C' – is representative of almost fifty per cent of N.E. Norfolk moats, those isolated from both church and village. The reason for isolation is part of the individual history of each moat and therefore a general statement cannot be made. Manorial land was sometimes divided among daughters who inherited (see North Barningham below), or a portion 'hived off' in favour of a relative as at Lound Hall, Saxthorpe<sup>6</sup>. A moated manor house may appear isolated today through creation of a medieval deer park, or some other agricultural expediency which demanded removal or relocation of the local population (Fig. 3-C).

Three parishes appear in Category 'D', in which the villages have migrated leaving church and moat together. Further research would no doubt clarify the situation at Hindolveston and Kelling, while there is scarcely any mystery at Melton Constable (a railway village) (Fig. 3-D).

Category 'E' embraces some very interesting parishes of which Smallburgh is typical, the second (now infilled) moat shown on a map of c. 1590 serving to emphasize complete dispersal of village, church, and moated site (Fig. 3-E).

It should be noted that the six inch O.S. maps of 1887–91 have been used where possible to establish parish/moat categories. There is little doubt that future research may require a change of category for some sites, also introduction of a category to reflect parishes with more than one moat, and possibly a rationalisation of existing categories.

Moated sites have received considerable attention in the past, as detailed above, but much of the information on file being essentially static conveys little of the relevance of a site to its time or its environment. The location categories, as a first step in a more dynamic approach to moat research, are devised to place in apposition moats which are similarly situated, thus facilitating a genuine comparison of all relevant features.

It is hoped also that this categorisation will aid research into the value of a moat as an adjunct to manor or homestead; reasons for discontinuing use of a moated site; the relationship between moated site, village and parish, and the survival of all three. In this article there is scope only to examine a single moated manorial site from each of the following categories:

- Category A: Hautbois Castle (now in Coltishall)
- C: Round Hill (Burgh Old Hall) (now in Tuttington)
- E: North Barningham Hall (now in Gresham)

### Category 'A' Hautbois Castle

At Great Hautbois the old church (as distinct from Holy Trinity, consecrated in 1864), the common with adjacent dwellings, and the Manor with associated farmsteads from a nucleus roughly centred within the parish bounds. In the 13th century, right to the Manor (held of Earl Warren who held it of the Abbot of St Benet's) was in dispute between the Bainards and the de Redhams; however at the turn of the century Robert Bainard obtained possession for himself and his heirs. The Manor then contained nine messuages, seven cottages, 131 acres of land, 20 meadow, 4 of aldercarr, a free fishery in the river, one and a half acres called Dovehouse-yard, 5s rent, two messuages, 14

acres in Scottow, and fifteen villeins and their families.<sup>7</sup> In 1312 Sir Robert Bainard built a manor house, obtaining in 1313 a licence to crenellate.<sup>8</sup> Fragmentary remains of the house, known as Hautbois Castle, lie within a partial moat situated in marshy ground near the River Bure (Fig.4).

Although the history of the manor of Hautbois Magna is well documented little is known of the 'castle'. The Bainards, through the female line, had manorial connections with Hautbois into the early 15th century, but from that time until the early 17th century we do not know whether the Fynes, Lords Dacres, who inherited, had anything but lands to occupy.<sup>9</sup> In 1613, a Survey of both manors casts some light on the situation.<sup>10</sup>

The surveyor, George Bachelor of Hailsham (? Aylsham) was able to report *One peece of fennye grownde wherein it seemeth hath bin acastle for part of the wales are yett there...*, which piece of 28 acres 1 rood was included in the 176 acres 1 rood 14 perches then contained in the manor of Hautbois Magna. A later pictorial map of 1671 illustrates the ruined castle, approached via a causeway across *Castle Fen*.<sup>11</sup>

It appears today that the 1613 surveyor's advice on improving drainage of the site was heeded, as a substantial ditch runs parallel with the river providing land dry enough for sheep on the castle bailey and riverside meadows. Doubt has been expressed on whether the modern causeway follows the original approach; it is significant that one bank of the ditch is revetted with mortared flint for several metres at the point where this causeway starts – remains perhaps of the *bredge* also recommended in 1613 (Fig. 4-6). From the

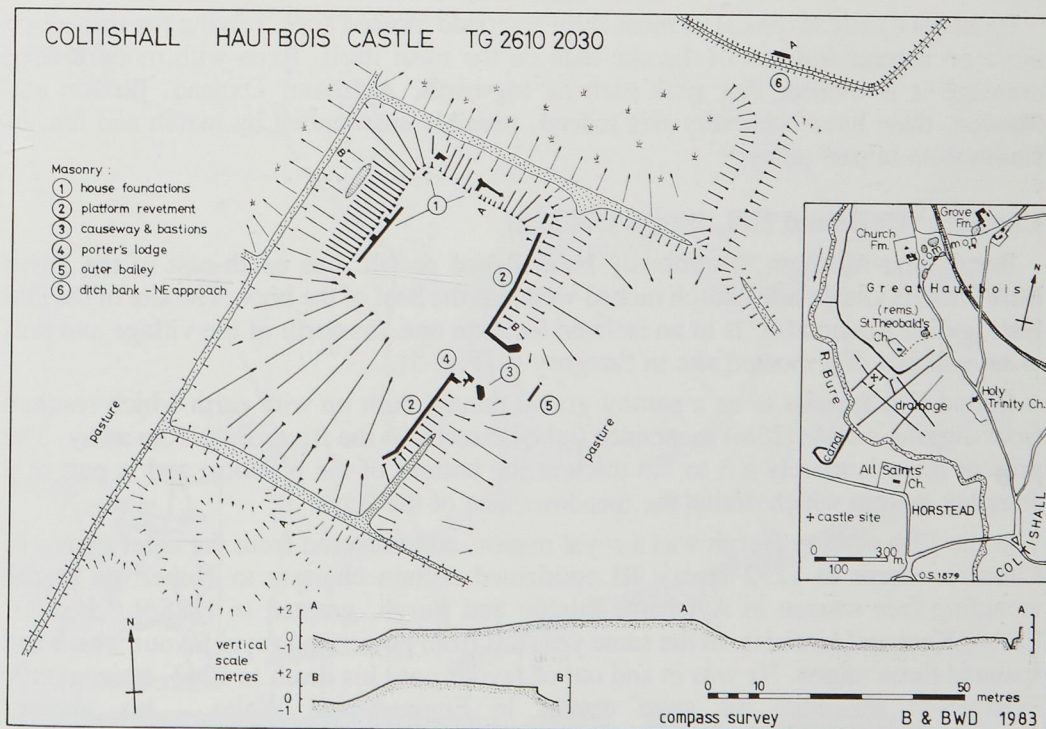


Fig. 4

Coltishall, Hautbois Castle, moated site and medieval masonry.



bailey, where a ledge of flint masonry shows above close-cropped turf, the moat is crossed by a wide entrance causeway revetted with fine knapped flint walls which terminate in massive bastions splayed toward the bailey (Fig. 4-3). This revetment continues along the platform edge, incorporating to the south-west footings of a porter's lodge much disturbed by roots of a tree which has flourished in a nettle-covered scree of flint, brick and mortar. To the north-east the revetment leads to a corner where the moat deteriorates into still undrained fen. Along this face there is little masonry except for a partly exposed rectangular structure approximately five metres by two metres with diagonal corner buttresses (Fig. 4-1).

Along the thirty metre north-western edge there is masonry at the northern corner, a thirteen metre stretch of buttressed foundation wall, and remains of a probable western corner buttress or tower. To the south-west there is an indication that this platform edge was also revetted, with a probability that a complete moat existed here. Across the present wet ditch there are earthworks towards the river, which may have protected a water-gate or commanded a riverside staithe or quay.

The 1671 map also depicts, east of the common, a large dwelling with a close called *The Manor of Haughtboys Magna*, but it is not clear whether the word 'Manor' applies to this dwelling or is being used in its wider sense. The Tithe Map of 1839 calls the site Barn Pightle and it is in the ownership of a foreign lord from an adjoining parish, so the 1671 map is probably being misread.<sup>12</sup> Fieldwalking might have produced evidence of occupation had not the Great Eastern laid their rails on a vast embankment across Barn Pightle.

Hautbois Castle is typical of most Bure riverside moated sites, relying for protection more on natural features of the site than on the moat itself. Even with modern deep drainage it is evident that sites such as Ingworth, Aylsham, Oxnead, Buxton and Mayton, must have been very wet indeed, possibly surrounded by marsh and fen, as Hautbois is in part today.<sup>13</sup>

### Category 'C' Round Hill, Burgh Old Hall

Burgh-next-Aylsham, a curiously boot-shaped parish, lies north-east of the River Bure with its village and church tucked well into the heel of the boot. The site of the Old Hall, called Round Hill, is in an isolated location one km north of the village and thus is an example of a moated site in category C (Fig. 5).

Round Hill appears to be a natural gravel mound built up with earth which resulted from digging a wide (25m) moat once linked directly to the River Bure 50m away. The present moat is merely a 3 to 5m ditch at the bottom of the platform and is part of a complex system which drains the meadows east of the Bure.

In the 13th century Burgh was a royal manor, administered from the chief manor of Cawston where in 1232 Henry III confirmed certain charters to Hubert de Burgh including free warren in Aylsham, Buxton and Burgh, granted in 1228/9.<sup>14</sup> Hubert, Earl of Kent and Justiciar, in the same year fell from power and royal favour which had spanned three reigns. He was in and out of favour until his death in 1243, alternatively losing and regaining his great castles in England and Wales – his 'dearest possessions';<sup>15</sup> but the manor of Burgh remained in his family until 1281, when it was forfeited for debt, and granted by the King to Queen Eleanor.<sup>16</sup>

After the death of Eleanor in 1291 an extent of the manor was made before William

de Carleton (the King's steward at Cawston).<sup>17</sup> It then comprised some 230 acres, ranging in value from 9d per acre for heathland to 20d per acre for arable, with higher values for some fields such as *Wodemedwe*, 5¾ acres worth 3s per acre, and 1½ acres in marshland near the mill worth 2s 8d per acre. The total value including rents of assize, tenant service, fairs etc. was £35.2s.9d.

In the early years of the 14th century there are several references to the manor which point to a continued royal interest. For example in 1307 fourteen oaks from Hanworth Wood were directed to Burgh for repairs to houses and bridges. However, repairs must have been poorly done because in 1313 an inquisition *ad quod damnum*, directed to Roger (?) de Felton but carried out by Walter de Norwyco and the Sheriff of Norfolk, reported a need for repairs to the value of £200 or more, as well as waste in wood and turbarry.<sup>19</sup> The buildings within the moat are listed, including a great hall, a chamber for the Queen with a chapel, various other chambers, a great chapel, domestic buildings and a watch tower. There was also a watch tower without the moat, together with a bakehouse, a brewhouse, a great chamber with two garderobes, various farm buildings and a little stable for the servants.

The foregoing documents although separated by some twenty-two years are

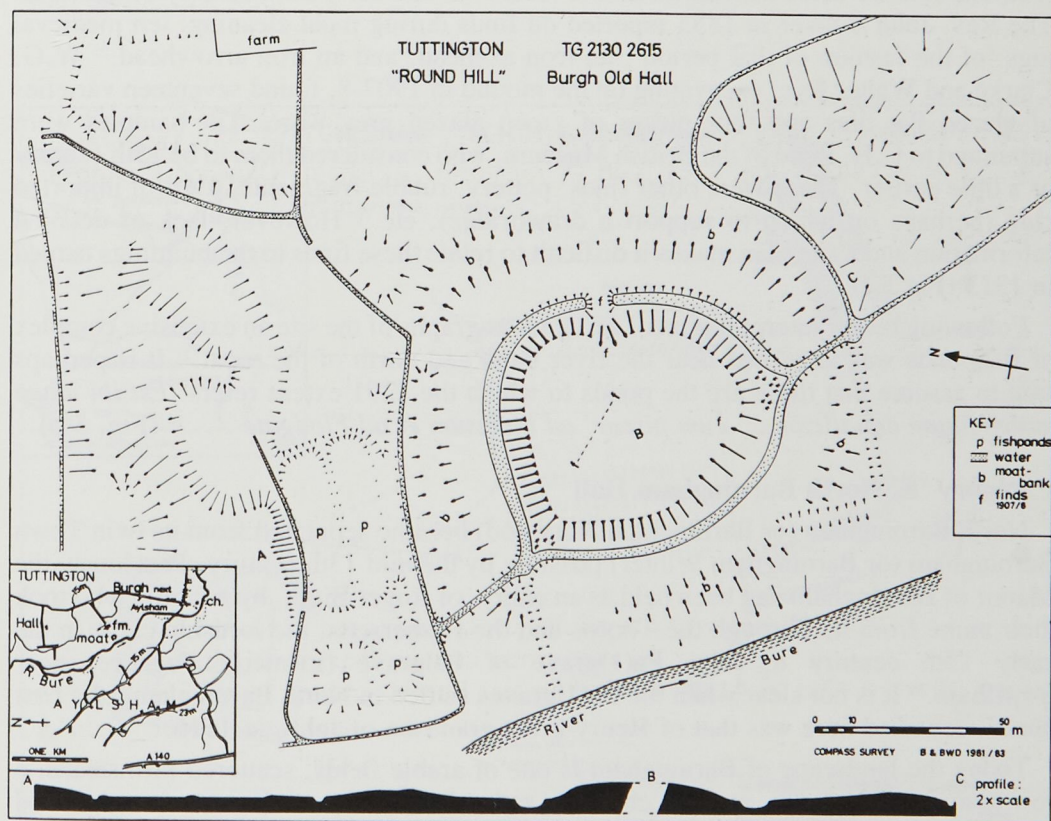


Fig. 5  
Tuttington, Burgh Old Hall, moated site, fishponds and earthworks.

invaluable in presenting a complete picture of the manor of Burgh, particularly at a time when public order was deteriorating and banditry was rife in the English countryside. It was undoubtedly with good reason that Queen Eleanor in 1287 demanded forty oaks from the woods of *Catefield and Foxele* to enclose her park of Burgh.<sup>20</sup> But a park pale is ineffective when there are faults within, as revealed by the Inquisition of 1313.

Through the 14th and 15th centuries Burgh was held of the crown by the families of Ufford, and de la Pole. In 1523 Henry VIII granted the manor to William Botery, a mercer of the City of London, and so it passed from the crown through a number of owners including Wodehouse and Cooke to Sir John Villiers afterwards Viscount Purbeck, remaining in that family until c.1771. Subsequently (according to Bryant), 'the Holleys owned Burgh Hall but the Woolseys owned the Manor',<sup>21</sup> however Court Books for 1782 to 1860 show members of the Holley family holding courts as lords of the Manor.<sup>22</sup>

Occupation of the moated site may have continued into the 15th century or even later. Further research is needed to establish the point at which the farm house 150m N.W. of the site became Burgh Hall, as shown by Faden on his map published in 1797.<sup>23</sup> The 1839 Tithe Map shows the House, gardens, and premises of almost five acres, with a lawn of some three acres towards the moated site, which is described as shrubberies.<sup>24</sup>

Round Hill attracted the attention of several 19th and early 20th century antiquaries. The Rev. John Bulwer in 1855 reported on finds during moat cleaning: ten medieval jugs 'of the fashion of that period', an iron axehead, and an iron arrowhead.<sup>25</sup> W.G. Clarke and Walter Rye, excavating on the mound in 1907-8, found seventeen varieties of glazed flat tiles and four pieces of green glazed grey ware. Tile samples were submitted to C.H. Read of the British Museum, who considered them to be 15th century or a little earlier. There were other finds: pottery, rubble fragments, 4½ft of imported clay (perhaps on which to support a drawbridge), etc.<sup>26</sup> However, lack of detailed information and a site plan makes it difficult to relate these finds to the buildings named in 1313 (Fig 5-f).

Following recent interpretation of aerial photographs of the site an extensive complex of fishponds was identified near the river bank and north of the moat.<sup>27</sup> It is perhaps safe to assume that these are the ponds to which the 1291 extent refers: *Est ibi unum molendinum aquaticum ... cum piscar' ad inclusum et ad Flodgate . . .*<sup>28</sup> (Fig. 5-p).

### Category 'E' North Barningham Hall

North Barningham (or Barningham Norwood) became separated from its twin Town Barningham (or Barningham Winter) possibly by the mid 13th century. Previously the Manor of Barningham had been held as an entity, of Roger Bigot, by a family who took their name from it. Through the Thorps and the Hethersetts, the lordship came in the early 15th century to John Pa(1)grave of Palgrave (formerly Pgrave) near Swaffham.<sup>29</sup> It is not clear when the Pa(1)graves settled in North Barningham; the first burial identified here was that of Henry great-grandson of John, in 1516.<sup>30</sup>

Today the landscape of Barningham is one of arable fields, scattered farmsteads, a few associated cottages, and the church – redundant but cared for, on rising ground above 60 metres O.D. at the precise centre of the old parish. It has looked much the same for three hundred years (Fig. 6).

References to the moats at North Barningham, for there are two, are scarce. A title

deed of 1652 relating to 'all that capital messuage or mansion house wherein Sir John Palgrave dwelleth called Barningham Hall lying in Norwood Barningham' lists many inclosures, pastures and closes, including one 'sometimes known by the name of the Great Wood now impaled . . . abutting on Mr. Doughtys Close towards the East and upon the Orchard in part and upon the Waters called the Waters about the House and Gardens . . . in part towards the West'.<sup>31</sup> This appears to describe the moat as it now exists, L-shaped, east and south-east of the Hall. The 'Waters' are not mentioned in any other abutments to the North, West or South and, pending further evidence of a complete moat, one can only say with certainty that most of it had disappeared by the mid-17th century.

Even less is known about the second moated site, which lies 100 metres south-west of the surviving north wing, and is hidden from the house by an 80 metre wall running due east-west. Present access to the roughly square platform is via a depressed causeway in the south arm of the moat; however in the past a bridge may have afforded access from the direction of the house. Running east-west, five metres from the south platform edge, is a partly buried flint and mortar kerb or foundation wall, approximately 30cms wide by 30 to 50cms high and 14 metres long (Fig. 6-b). The west wall runs for approximately seven metres, its corners being disturbed by tree roots; while the south-east corner is in fragmentary condition there is evidence of a similar wall on the east side.

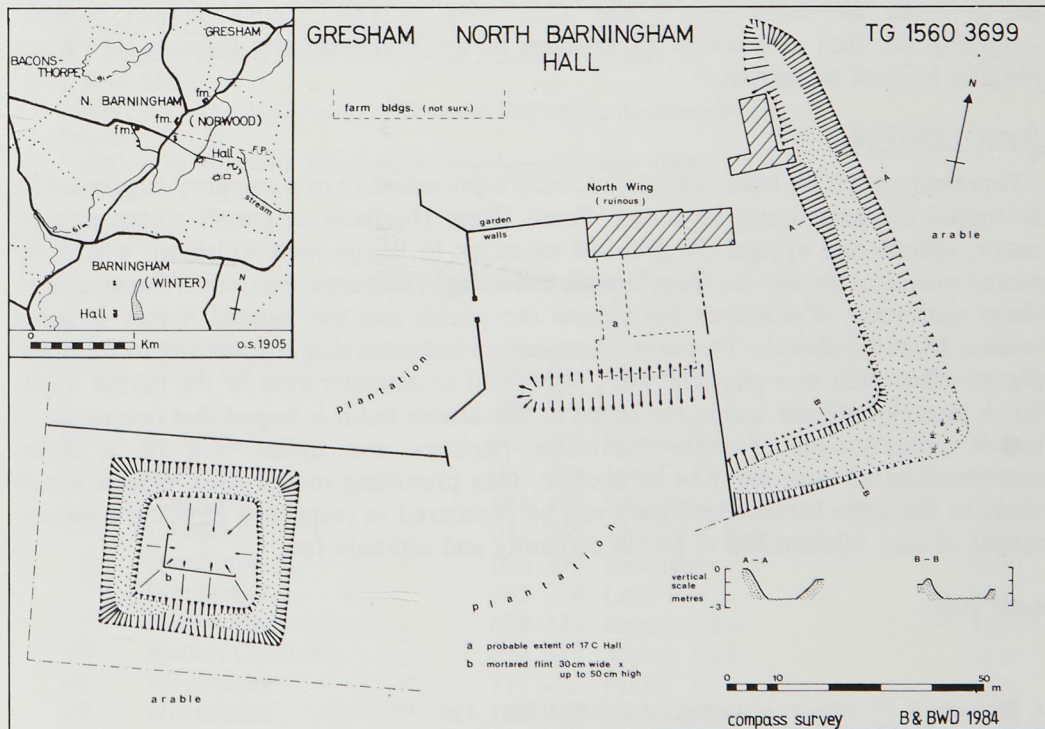


Fig. 6

Gresham, North Barningham Hall, moated site, probable garden moat and Hall remains.

These dimensions and the position of the masonry towards the southern edge of the platform suggest a possible timber-framed structure with a favourable aspect and pleasant views across open countryside. Consideration must also be given to the possibility of a simple terrace without any building; however in view of the regularity of the site and its precise orientation it would seem that a kerb or revetment should be symmetrical with the platform.

Although not mentioned specifically in Sir John's title deed of 1652, this moat may have been considered part of the garden, orchard or one of 'several inclosures . . . on the south side of the said capital messuage . . .'. It seems unlikely that construction of such a feature could have taken place after the death of Sir John in 1672, when family fortunes were waning, and much less likely to have been built by a tenant farmer of the subsequent Windham era.

The manor house of North Barningham occupied a sloping site well drained to the east by a small beck or stream to which the moat also drained from its surviving south-east corner. A separate water supply to this moat is not apparent, but may have existed in the form of a leat to the vanished northern arm. The garden moat is at some distance from the stream but is close to a large natural pond and may, with some 17th century hydraulic ingenuity have shared the same water supply.<sup>32</sup>

In 1710/11 the manor came to Sir Richard Palgrave, who died in 1732 leaving the estate in debt. Ownership passed to William Windham of Felbrigg who demolished the south wing of North Barningham Hall, and by the early 19th century the centre had also disappeared, leaving only the north wing, which had a single storey kitchen added to the rear at about the same time.<sup>33</sup> The Tithe Map of 1846 shows Samuel Howlett occupying the Hall as a tenant of William Howe Windham and farming 374 acres (roughly half) of the parish.<sup>34</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Three parishes have been considered, each representative of a category suggested by the model of moated site locations. From Great Hautbois, a parish where moated manor, church and village are grouped together; to Burgh-next-Aylsham, where the moated manorial site lies far from church and village; and thence to North Barningham, where settlement is scattered throughout the parish and the moated manor is some distance from the church. This brief examination indicates that any attempt to study the manor, other than in a physical way, must lead to consideration of the parish itself. Parish histories are not within the scope of this article but it is hoped that one result of further investigation of these particular parishes and moats will be a better understanding of their survival or decline, thus providing model sites against which others in the same location category can be compared in respect to physical features, aspects of use, relationship to parish economy and ultimate fate.

*April 1985*

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33. Palgrave Soc., 9.
34. N.R.O. Map 880 North Barningham Tithe Apportionment (1846)

## APPENDIX

### Index to Moated Sites (Fig. 1)

<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Modern Parish</i>	<i>Grid Ref.</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>County No.</i>
		<i>(all TG)</i>		
4/1	Field Dalling	008 384	Manor Farm	3199
2	Briston	057 321	Jewel's Grove	6546
3	Edgefield	083 359	Edgefield Hall	6517
4	Gunthorpe	012 365	The Carr, Bale	1045
6	Gunthorpe	008 373	Bale Hall	3200
7	Hempstead	103 370	Lose Hall	6074
9	Melton Constable	039 312	Greens Farm	3230
10	Melton Constable	033 317	Melton Park	3229
11	Weybourne	111 432	Priory	6278
12	Weybourne	109 425	Hall Yards	6304
13	Field Dalling	003 388	Gibbs Manor	11338
14	Field Dalling	027 391	Saxlingham Breck Farm	3202
15	Kelling	091 418	Old Hall	6230

<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Modern Parish</i>	<i>Grid Ref.</i> <i>(all TG)</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>County No.</i>
5/12	Lyng	073 162	Moat	14402
13	Lyng	070 181	Moat	12303
14	Guestwick	072 272	Guestwick Hall	11384
15	Guestwick	055 275	Abbey Farm	3108
16	Sparham	077 204	Manor House	17116
17	Wood Dalling	093 281	Woodhouse Farm	3124
18	Wood Dalling	097 284	Moat Farm	22149
19	Billingford	022 208	Beck Hall	7215
20	Elsing	040 160	Elsing Hall	3009
21	Foulsham	036 247	Foulsham Hall	7190
22	Foulsham	048 252	Keeling Farm	3102
23	Foxley	043 217	Foxley Hall	7214
24	Sall	099 246	Moor Hall	3149
25	Sall	118 255	Old Rectory	7327
26	Sall	116 252	Manor Farm	7365
27	Guestwick	064 275	Old Hall	3128
28	Hindolveston	025 295	Park Farm	3092
29	Lyng	071 177	Rectory	16744
30	Reepham	085 242	Giants Moat Kerdiston	3137
5/31	Swannington	138 193	Swannington Hall	7739
32	Themelthorpe	066 241	Moat	3148
33	Weston Longueville	103 178	Weston Hall	7722
34	Great Witchingham	093 194	Clayhall Farm	—
35	Great Witchingham	100 215	Moat	3156
36	Wood Norton	012 288	Lyng Hall	3085
6/1	Beeston Regis	173 432	Moated Mound	6394
2	Aylmerton	177 393	Moor Plantation	6632
3	Baconsthorpe	121 382	Baconsthorpe Hall	6561
4	Gresham	156 370	North Barningham Hall	6635
5	Gresham	165 381	Castle	6620
7	Sustead	163 372	Bessingham Moat Yards	6593
8	Sustead	192 369	Sustead Old Hall	12106
9	Sustead	200 376	Metton Hall	6760
10	Roughton	221 366	Moat/Earthworks	6747
11	Corpusty	102 311	Saxthorpe-Lound Hall	6681
12	Itteringham	143 320	Mannington Hall	6690
13	Alby w/Thwaite	188 328	Somerton Hall	6712
14	Erpingham	196 320	Old Hall	6713
15	Erpingham	197 321	Moated Mound	14709
16	Antingham	255 324	Moated Site	6846
20	Heydon	123 267	Park Farm	22182
21	Blickling	179 286	Blickling Hall	5515
22	Ingworth	198 290	Hall Meadow	7403
23	Aylsham	201 286	Abbot's Hall Farm	7563
27	Tuttingham	213 262	Old Burgh Hall	7544
28	Brampton	231 238	Oxnead Hall	3552
29	Buxton w/Lammas	241 233	Old Manor	7625

<i>Plan No.</i>	<i>Modern Parish</i>	<i>Grid Ref.</i>	<i>Site Name</i> <i>(all TG)</i>	<i>County No.</i>
31	Cawston	152 216	Haveringland Hall Farm	7521
32	Hevingham	203 206	Park Farm—Bishops Palace	7656
34	Coltishall	261 203	Hautbois Castle	7679
7/1	Honing	328 293	Moat Plantation	8198
2	Smallburgh	325 235	Old Hall	8302
3	Smallburgh	325 231	Moat	22183
8/34	Attlebridge	138 157	Attlebridge Hall	7751
33	Horstead w/Stanninghall	248 217	Mayton Hall	7649
36	Rackheath	273 131	Rackheath Park	—
37	Taverham	145 127	Moat	—
38	Wroxham	277 168	Old Hall Farm	8076
9/1	Brumstead	370 264	Moat Hill Plantation	1072
2	Happisburgh	383 290	Moat Farm	8244
3	Ingham	397 268	Moat Hill Plantation	14190
4	Ingham	385 268	Dairy Plantation	8246
5	Lessingham	384 283	Moat Farm	8245
6	Ludham	389 182	Manor House	8453
7	Sea Palling	440 264	Waxham Hall	8365
10/1	Blofield	332 089	Old Hall	12445
2	Postwick	287 070	Postwick Hall	17844
3	Brundall	322 083	Old Hall	10253
11/1	Beighton	404 075	Moulton St Mary, Hall Farm	10388
2	Beighton	403 067	Moulton St Mary, Manor Hall	10394
3	Woodbastwick	347 128	Panxworth Hall	18155
12/1	West Caister	505 123	Caister Hall	8671
2	Ormesby St Margaret	511 142	Woodbarn Farm	—
3	Ormesby St Michael	478 150	Manor	8585
4	Rollsby	452 167	Moat	—
5	Winterton	490 196	Moat	8575
6	Ormesby St Michael	489 156	Little Ormesby Hall	13134

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Mr Christopher Barringer for his encouragement and guidance in writing this article, and members of the staff of the Norfolk Record Office and the Norfolk Archaeological Unit for their unfailing assistance in researching moated sites. He also acknowledges a continuing debt of gratitude to the many landowners whose courteous reception and interest make moat hunting a pleasure.