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978-1-108-01605-6 - The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor 1086-1565

Frances Gardiner Davenport

Excerpt

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THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF A NORFOLK MANOR, 1086-1565.

CHAPTER I.

AN ELIZABETHAN SURVEY AND DOMESDAY BOOK.

THE parishes of Forncett St Mary and Forncett St Peter lie in the county of Norfolk, hundred of Depwade, some twelve miles south-west of Norwich.

It is the purpose of this book to give such information regarding economic conditions in the vill and manor of Forncett to about 1565 as can be gathered from the extant records relating to the manor¹.

The first chapter is based on an examination of two records—a Survey of Forncett², drawn up in 1565, and Domesday Book, in so far as it directly relates to Forncett. Five subjects are considered:

1. The topography of Forncett vill (p. 2).
2. The territorial development of Forncett manor (p. 8).
3. The distribution of homesteads considered in relation to the tenures by which they were held (p. 13).
4. The extent of land in Forncett vill held of Forncett manor by each kind of tenure (p. 15).
5. The bond tenements (p. 17).

¹ A list of the more important of these documents, up to 1565, is given in Appendix I.

² For purposes of description, the Surveyor divided each of the Forncett parishes into a number of precincts; that is, tracts of land generally clearly defined by natural boundaries or roads. He first described the bounds of a precinct, next the bounds of a furlong within that precinct, and then each strip within the furlong, giving the name of the holder, the tenure, and acreage of the strip. Besides the survey of the vill of Forncett, the book contains a partial survey of the vill of Aslacton, much of which was included in Forncett manor. These surveys proper are followed by a list of the tenants of Forncett manor and by a full description of the lands held of that manor by each tenant; last comes a list of the 'tenements' of the manor. In the case of some of these the Surveyor named the tenants who, in 1565, held the strips of which the tenement was composed; other tenements he was unable to identify.

From the Survey, the map of Forncett vill has been constructed. Precincts are indicated on the map by Roman numerals, furlongs by Arabic numerals. The separate strips are

2 *An Elizabethan Survey and Domesday Book.* [CH.]1. *The topography of Forncett vill.*

The boundaries of Forncett in 1565 were, for the most part, watercourses, roads, or lines dividing ancient waste. The northern boundary of St Mary's parish was a line dividing the mark in which probably at an early period the vills of Hapton and of Forncett St Mary intercommoned. To the north lay Hapton common, and to the south, in Forncett, were Broomwood, the lord's pasture, known as Broomwood Bayes¹, Lound wood, and Lound common. On the east, the stream or 'beck,' known as the Tas, separated St Mary's from Tharston, while a road divided St Mary's from the 'ridding' or clearing in St Peter's, east. North of the ridding, in St Peter's, lay Tharston wood; so that here, too, the boundary divided the waste. The western and north-western limits of St Mary's as far as Broomwood were marked partly by roads and partly by Deepmore Beck.

Littlemore or Drage Way was the northern boundary of St Peter's as far as Westwood Green. That part of Forncett that comprised Westwood (alias Keklington) Green and Westwood (alias Bunwell) Ridding is a strip a mile and a half in length thrust out like an arm toward the north-west and reaching as far as Wymondham. Next it was Tacolneston common. A strip somewhat similar in shape though very much smaller lies east of Moor common where Moulton common protrudes into Forncett. In both cases, doubtless, the projecting parts were sections of the waste—a fact which accounts for the artificial character of the greater part of their boundary lines².

shown only in IV. 1 and IV. 7 of St Mary's parish (now in Tacolneston) where the fields are still uninclosed. Some of the balks have been ploughed up; but many of the strips have to-day the same breadth and length that they had when described by the Surveyor three hundred and forty years ago. In marking the position of the balks the Ordnance Map has been followed, on which they are indicated by broken lines.

An abstract of the survey of IV. 1, St Mary's parish, is given in Appendix II. For an account of some similar surveys, see the paper by W. J. Corbett, 'Elizabethan Village Surveys' (*Transactions of Royal Historical Society*, N.S. Vol. XI. 1897).

¹ Spelled 'Baythes' in the Survey, but 'Bayes' is the usual form in the other records.

² That the strip in Forncett called Westwood was part of a larger waste also known as Westwood may be inferred from the following passages from the Hundred Rolls (1275).

1. (i. 529.) '*Hundredum de Depwade. De feodis, etc. Dicunt quod Rogerus Hardi defunctus appropriavit sibi injuste ii. acras de pastura Regis quae vocatur Westwod. Et Robertus de Tateshale appropriat sibi emendas de animalibus extraneorum inventis in eadem pastura.*'

2. (i. 530.) '[*Hundredum de Depwade.*] *De purpresturis, etc. Item ballivus domini Regis voluit tenuisse hundredum suum in pastura domini Regis quae vocatur Westwod et*

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South-west of St Peter's ran Bunwell Beck as far as Moor common. Further east, the Tas for a short distance forms the boundary, which, crossing a meadow, follows an ancient road known locally as 'the British Road.' In 1565, as now, it was called Hollane, *i.e.* Ditch Lane. This road is sunk so deep below the level of the fields that it has been abandoned in part for a parallel road running next it, but on higher ground.

The Survey mentions the Processional Way and Stubbing Lane as eastern limits of St Peter's. The former name is a common one, signifying, of course, the way along which the procession moved when the parish was perambulated; the latter name indicates a clearing.

At least as early as the thirteenth century the name Forncett was applied to the entire area included within these boundaries, and the term 'Forncett vill' will be used in this book to denote that area.

As early as 1066 several settlements, or túns, were situated either wholly or in part within these limits. Thus, in Domesday Book, we read of Fornesseta, of Kekelingtuna, of Tuanatuna, and of Middletuna. The returns made by sheriffs in 1316 as to what townships were in each hundred name Fornesete, Galegrym, Thwantone, Sugate, and Kitelyngton¹. In later manorial records Moorgate and Lovington

Ricardus de Purle tunc ballivus Roberti de Tateshal inde fugavit ballivum praedictum dicens quod non debuit tenere hundredum infra libertatem domini sui.²

3. (i. 473.) '[*Inquisicio facta...in hundredo de...Depwade.*] *De omnibus purpresturis quibuscunque factis super Regem vel regalem dignitatem*, etc. Item dominus Robertus de Tateshale facit annuatim quandam cerchiam in pastura de Bonewelle et Carleton quae tenetur de Rege in capite et accipit emendas de bestiis extraneorum. Item Rogerus Hardi appropriavit sibi ii. acras de dicta pastura et habet xxx. annos elapsos.³

4. (i. 467.) '[*Inquisicio facta...in...Depwade.* *Quae etiam maneria solent esse in manibus Regum praedecessorum Regis et qui ea tenent et quo waranto et a quo tempore et per quem et quomodo fuerunt alienata.* Item homines de Cariltun [Carleton] et Bunewelle tenent unam pasturam communem in villis supradictis quam tenent de domino Rege in capite per servicium xis. per annum reddend' ballivo hundredi.⁴

From these passages it seems evident that the common pasture held by the men of Bunwell and Carleton directly from the King (extracts 3 and 4) was identical with the pasture known as Westwood (extracts 1 and 2) and was part of the same waste as the strip in Forncett which adjoined Bunwell and was also known as Westwood.

As the map shows, one-third of the Forncett section of Westwood became lord's demesne, and two-thirds common pasture. In 1272-1275, some of the wood was still standing, while some had already been converted into arable demesne. Cf. Appendix VIII., xxxi., xl., and *Rot. Hund.* i. 529. 'Item comes Norfolciae habet warennam in dominicis suis in Forneset, Westwod, et in assarto juxta Westwod injuste.' i. 472. 'Item comes Marescallus appropriavit sibi warennam in quodam bosco qui vocatur Westwde et in quodam assero (sic) juxta dictum boscum et in bosco qui vocatur Gilderis in Fornesete et Tacolfstun (sic) set quo waranto nesciunt.'

¹ *Nomina Villarum: Palgrave's Parliamentary Writs*, II. pt 3, p. 312, or *Feudal Aids*, III. 476 (Public Record Office Publications).

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[More information](#)4 *An Elizabethan Survey and Domesday Book.* [CH.

are mentioned¹. The Forneseta of Domesday is clearly Forncett St Mary. Galgrym was in the south-west of that parish². Twanton lay in St Peter's, east of the main Norwich road, and seems also to have included precincts I. and II. West of Twanton lay Keklington. Southgate must have been the row of houses opposite Southgate common. Middleton lay midway between the east and west boundaries of southern Twanton³. Moorgate was west of Middleton and south of Lovington. Deducting Southgate, Moorgate, Lovington, and Middleton from the greater Twanton there is left the lesser Twanton, near Twanton Green.

The presence of so many clusters of houses within the vill suggests, though it does not prove, that the vill, considered as a territorial unit, may not have existed from the time of earliest settlement in the same form in which we find it in 1565⁴. In the absence of clearer evidence, however, it is impossible to trace the course of the territorial development of the vill, if indeed such a development occurred.

The existence of two churches within the vill at so early a period as 1086 strengthens the impression of an original lack of unity⁵.

¹ The earliest appearances of these names that I have noted are, Moorgate, Account Roll of 1376 (Appendix IX., xlvi.); Lovington, Court Roll of 1455. We read of 'Lovington Moor,' 'Lovington Heads,' and 'Lovington Hill,' but it is not clear that in the fifteenth century there was any house in Lovington, though possibly the houses in X. 1 or X. 2 were included in this district.

² Whether there were two distinct settlements within the parish of Forncett St Mary corresponding to the two groups of houses, is doubtful. In Domesday Book the name Forneseta appears to include both hamlets; while later the hamlet of Galgrym is sometimes distinguished. But if Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, v. 224, n. 7, is right in deriving Galgrym from Galley (Gallows) Green, the name is certainly of late origin. The proximity of the hamlets points to the conclusion that they were originally a single settlement. The situation of this settlement was peculiarly favourable, for it was close to broad, rich meadows and to fertile arable.

³ Blomefield asserts (*Hist. of Norfolk*, v. 224) that Middleton was another name for Forncett St Mary, but there can be no doubt that he was mistaken in this, and that Middleton was in the south-east part of St Peter's parish. For (1) Middleton Green lay here; (2) in Domesday, Middleton is mentioned only in connection with a tenement held by Earl Alan of Richmond. Now, from a 'Rental of Richmond Rents pertaining to the manor of Forncett, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary,' we learn that the land held of Richmond and situated in Middleton was west of Middleton Green. (3) The Survey shows that there were no Richmond lands in St Mary's parish; nor in any of the records is there anything to suggest the identity of Middleton and St Mary's.

⁴ In this connection it may be worth noting that the northern boundary of Forncett St Peter, between St Mary's and Westwood, seems somewhat more like a late boundary—perhaps a parish boundary—than like a boundary fixed at the time of settlement. It is not determined by any natural feature but followed a road across the open fields. It apparently cut through the hamlet of Keklington, since, in 1565, there was no break in the closely built row of houses that stretched north and south of this line, along the border of the waste.

⁵ See Appendix III., v., vi. The church in 'Forneseta,' known in later records as

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The present area of the parish of Fornsett St Mary is 760 acres. In the section of the Survey relating to that parish 751 a. 1 r. are described, exclusive of the commons, whose area is not given. The parish of the Survey had somewhat different limits from the parish of to-day, and its acres were medieval acres, averaging in this parish less than the statute acre, although the average arable acre was very nearly statute size¹.

The Surveyor divided the parish as follows:

Messuages, crofts and gardens	...	...	...	52 a., 3 r.
Arable	...	...	...	479 a., $\frac{1}{2}$ r.
Meadow (106 a., $\frac{1}{2}$ r.), marsh and low pasture	...	...	...	114 a., $1\frac{1}{2}$ r.
Wood (75 a.) and hill pasture (30 a.)	...	...	...	105 a.
				<u>751 a., 1 r.</u>

But using the map as a basis of measurement and computing in statute acres we reach more complete and somewhat different results:

Messuages, crofts and gardens	...	...	...	28 a.
Arable	...	...	...	473 a.
Meadow, marsh and low pasture	...	...	...	84 a.
Wood and hill pasture (114 a.), and land east of Tas, probably wood or waste (25 a.)	...	...	...	139 a.
Commons	...	...	...	<u>102 a.</u>
				826 a.

St Mary's, stood next to the manor house; the church in Twanton, known later as St Peter's, had been endowed by the villagers with 60 acres of glebe. At least as early as the thirteenth century and until 1845, the two rectories were held together under one rector, whose residence, in 1565, was close to St Peter's Church in Twanton.

¹ The area of the commons was about 102 acres. The Survey omits the tract—25 acres—lying east of the Tas and in the parish of St Mary, and also some six acres south of the church. On the other hand it includes the so-called 'lost-lands'—66 acres (IV. 1, and part of IV. 2, and IV. 7) which were later transferred to Tacolneston parish.

As is well-known, medieval acres were of four variable rods in width, and of varying length, with only a general tendency to conform to the normal length of 40 rods. Many of the meadow 'acres' in Fornsett were not half that length; the length of some of the arable strips in IV. 1 near Stixford Way was, and is, nearly twice that of other strips further east in the same furlong. The Fornsett rod was doubtless $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; for about 1308 this was the length of the rod of Clavers manor, which was originally part of Fornsett manor and much of which lay within Fornsett vill. (Blomefield, v. 259.) As the area of St Mary's in 1565 was about 826 acres, as 751 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are described and more than 130 acres are omitted from the description, it follows that the 'acres' of the Survey average less than the statute acre. The object of the Survey was to register tenures, rather than exact areas. Hence the Surveyor, as a rule, gave the acreage of the strip as it was given in the copy of court roll or other title deed. But sometimes an obvious discrepancy between the actual and the recorded size of the strip occasioned some such comment as: 'T. B. tenet per nomen iii. ac. tamen patet esse iiii. ac.' In describing Sandwade meadow (St Peter's) the Surveyor departed from his usual custom and gave the dimensions of the holdings in perches instead of in rods and acres, thus: 'R. B. tenet 24 perticas prati.' 'E. A. tenet 3 perticas prati.' 'W. B. tenet...unam peciam prati in fine aquilonari continentem 7 perticas et in australi fine 10 perticas.' The perches evidently measured the width of the pieces, and were less than half the length of the normal arable rod. The length of the pieces was also far below the normal.

6 *An Elizabethan Survey and Domesday Book.* [CH.

The present area of the parish of Forncett St Peter is 1901 acres. But the Survey contains an account of only 1281 acres, and some 550 'perches' of meadow¹.

Messuages, crofts and gardens	118 a., 2 r.	
Arable	1063 a., 1 r.	
Meadow	55 a., 1 r., 550 'perches'	} 76 a., 2 r., 550 'perches'
Marsh	10 a., 1 r.	
Pasture	11 a.	
Wood	22 a., 3 r.	
	1281 a., 550 'perches'	

But measuring upon the map we get the following figures in statute acres:

Messuages, crofts and gardens	...	...	...	...	101 a.
Arable	...	...	...	...	1364 a.
Meadow, marsh and low pasture	...	...	...	...	78 a.
Wood	...	...	...	...	47 a. ²
Commons	...	...	...	...	311 a.
					1901 a.

The Domesday dimensions of Forneseta (St Mary's) are one and a half miles by three-fourths of a mile. Measuring on the meridian and parallel of St Mary's Church, these are very nearly the dimensions of the present parish. The waste, in 1565, was not intersected by these lines, so that no light is thrown on the question whether the measurements of Domesday Book included the waste land of the vill.

The Domesday dimensions of Twanton are eleven by six furlongs. Measuring as before on lines passing through the church, the distance from the eastern limit of St Peter's to the western boundary of precinct I. is between eleven and twelve statute furlongs; the width of the parish north and south is between seven and eight statute furlongs.

The dimensions of Keklington are not given in Domesday, so that the large district between precincts I. and II. and Westwood—some 600 acres—is apparently not included in the measured area of the Record.

¹ The section of the Survey relating to this parish is imperfect. Seven folios, describing the first precinct and part of the second, are missing. But the lost portion can be partly reconstructed from the section of the Survey in which the holdings of the tenants are described, as well as from the Court Rolls of Forncett and of Moulton manors. The reconstruction is necessarily incomplete since some land in these precincts was held of Clavers manor, of which we have no rolls. Moreover, as the map shows, the south-east corner of Forncett St Peter (about 130 acres) was not surveyed, nor some 24 acres of the 'ridding' in the north-east of this parish. The 'ridding' south of Westwood Green is also omitted, and the acreage of the commons is not stated. Thus the Survey proper (cf. above, p. 1, n. 2), in its present imperfect state, contains an account of only 1124 a. 2 r. and some 550 'perches' of meadow. The list of tenants' holdings and the Court Rolls give information concerning 156 a. 2 r. more, making a total of 1281 a.

² 24 acres in XII. 6 are estimated as woodland.

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In the Norfolk Domesday the holdings are regularly rated in terms of carucates and acres. These were probably fiscal rather than areal¹. The arable area might be calculated from the number of ox-teams if we knew how many acres to reckon to a team, but the size of the team land probably varied from place to place². It is clear from the following table that there was no room in the Forncett parishes for team lands of 120 acres, or 15 acres to each ox.

Forncett St Mary.

	1565	1086	1066	1086
Arable	473 a.	60 oxen	84 oxen	324 fiscal acres
Meadow	106 a.			27 a.
Wood	75 a.			wood for 8 'porc'

Twanton and Middleton.

Arable	765 a.	84 oxen	92 oxen	364½ fiscal acres
Meadow	43 a.			21 a.
Wood	34 a.			

Keklington³.

Arable	599 ⁴ a.	22 oxen	20 oxen	136 fiscal acres
Meadow	35 a.			7 a.
Wood	13 a.			

It was generally the case in East Anglia that manor and vill were not coterminous⁵. They were not coterminous in Forncett. But by far the larger part of the parish of St Mary—691 acres⁶—was held of Forncett manor. The remaining 60 a. 1 r. were held, of Tacolneston 44 a. 3½ r., Williams 9 a. 2½ r., Clavers 5 a., Tharston 3 r.

The parish of St Peter's was held of 14 manors: Forncett (about 1000 acres⁶), Clavers, Richmond (as of manor of Cossey), Jermyes, Tacolneston, Moulton, Williams, Tharston, Haydon, Aslacton Park's, Wacton, Bunwell, Aslacton Priory, Banyarde's Hall.

¹ Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 429 ff.

² Maitland, *op. cit.* 433-5. But cf. Vinogradoff, *Growth of Manor*, 156 ff., 254 ff., where arguments are advanced in favour of an average plowland of 120 acres throughout England.

³ The dimensions of Keklington are not given in Domesday and the number of acres at which it was rated is very small in proportion to its area of arable at a later time. The amount of geld with which it was charged is not stated. Either the Domesday account of Keklington is incomplete or else Keklington was a very small hamlet in 1086. It is noteworthy that Westwood is not included in the Domesday account of Keklington.

⁴ Including Westwood Ridding (91 statute a, 120 a local measure).

⁵ With the possible exception of Ashwellthorpe, there was not a vill in Depwade Hundred in 1086 that was not held of more than one lord. Blomefield, *op. cit.* v. 125-312. Maitland, *op. cit.* 22, 23.

⁶ Not including the commons.

8 *An Elizabethan Survey and Domesday Book.* [CH.

The lands of each of these manors did not, of course, lie together, but were interwoven with the lands of other manors¹. The interweaving of the lands of different manors in the fields of the vill would naturally result from the multiplication of lordships within the vill. As a rule the lands of each tenant were scattered, and when within a vill some held of one lord and some of another the different manors of which they held would be interwoven.

Bringing together the entries in Domesday Book pertaining to Forncett vill², we find that manorial relations within the vill underwent considerable alteration between 1066 and 1086, and were very different in 1086 from what they were in 1565. Thus, the two manors³, Olf's and Colman's, that existed in 'Forneseta' in 1066, were evidently united by 1086. Oslac's and Hardekin's—later Walter's—manors cannot be identified with any of the manors that extended into the vill in 1565. There seems to be no reason for believing that many of the holdings of freemen and sokemen formed part of any manor until, as is probable, they were united by Bigod to Forncett. In 1086 part of the manor of Tasburgh, later Uphall's (Terrae Osberni Episcopi) lay in this vill⁴, and Earl Alan of Richmond had tenants there. But of the fourteen manors that extended into the vill in 1565 only Forncett and Richmond clearly lay there in 1086. In 1565 Uphall's manor apparently did not extend thither.

2. *The territorial development of Forncett manor.*

In the Survey of 1565 some 2700 acres⁵ are recorded as belonging to Forncett manor, of which about 1700 lay within the vill of Forncett, and the remaining 1000 in seventeen neighbouring vills: Moulton, 242 a., Tacolneston, 216 a., Aslacton, 195 a., Wacton, 92 a., Stratton, 74 a., Carleton, 51 a., and smaller areas in Tivetshall, Tasburgh, Flordon, Saxlingham, Tharston, Tibenham, Bunwell, Wymondham, Hapton, Fundenhall, and Hethel.

The attempt to determine what lands belonged to the manor of Forncett in 1086 is attended with difficulties; but our knowledge of the extent of the manor at a later time throws light on the Domesday Record.

The principal entries in Domesday Book relating to the lands that in 1086, or soon after, seem to have belonged to the manor of Forncett are in three groups. In the first group the nucleus

¹ See Appendix II.
reckoned as manors.

² Appendix III.

³ Holdings with demesne teams are here

⁴ Blomefield, *op. cit.* v. 214.

⁵ Not including commons.

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of the manor is described. It lay in Fornesseta (St Mary's), was held T.R.E. by Colman, a freeman, under Stigand, and T.R.W. by Roger Bigod. Connected with this manor were two berewics—one in Aslacton and one in Twanton—and sokemen in Keklington and Halas¹. All these were valued at £6 and formed part of Bigod's demesne lands which he held directly from the King.

The second group of entries describes a second manor in Fornesseta. T.R.E., it had been held by Olf—probably the same Olf that held the neighbouring manors of Ketteringham and Carleton. Then there were demesne teams, but T.R.W. there were none. T.R.W., Bigod also held this in demesne directly from the King. The manor was doubtless already, or soon after, joined to Forncett manor. Sokemen, holding in 11 vills, were valued with this manor. The whole was worth £5. 0s. 10d.

The third group is the long list of Bigod's freemen in Depwade Hundred. Their lands lay in 16 vills. Their value was lumped together at £22. 2s. 8d., though the men of Tasburgh, the claim to one of whom was disputed, have a separate valuation. Now, there is no clear evidence that in 1086 these freemen were connected with Forncett or with any other manor. But since at a later date lands in nearly all of these vills were held of Forncett manor, and since in several of these vills in 1086 Bigod had no tenants except these freemen, it is practically certain that these freemen or their successors were connected with Forncett manor—the only manor in Depwade Hundred of which Bigod was the immediate lord².

The following table shows in greater detail, though perhaps imperfectly, the composition of Forncett manor in 1086.

	Freemen	Sokemen	Villeins	Bordiers	Slaves
FORNCETT ST MARY.					
Colman's manor (T.R.E.)		3	2	14	
Olf's manor (T.R.E.)			1	3	1
Bigod's freemen	7				
TWANTON.					
Berewic of Colman's manor (William holds, 1086)		1		3	

¹ Blomefield, *op. cit.* v. 223, VIII. 16, identifies Halas with Hales in Loddon or Clavering Hundred. But since it is entered under Depwade Hundred it seems more probable that it was near the hamlet of Overhales into which Forncett manor extended (Court Roll, Pentecost, 2 Henry IV.). This hamlet was probably in Tacolneston. Haleswong, also part of Forncett manor, was in Tacolneston.

² Thus the only tenants that Bigod had in Carleton in 1086 were 21 freemen and their 10 bordiers, while a list of the suitors of Forncett court, 17 Henry VIII., names 29 suitors from Carleton.

10 *An Elizabethan Survey and Domesday Book.* [CH.

	Freemen	Sokemen	Villeins	Bordiers	Slaves
Valued with Olf's manor		2			
Bigod's freemen	1 ¹	4 ²		10 ²	1 ²
Bigod's freemen (William holds, 1086)	12			3 ³	
Bigod's freemen	4 ⁴				
Bigod's freemen	3				
KEKLINGTON.					
Valued with Colman's manor		2			
Valued with Olf's manor		2			
Bigod's freemen		5			
ASLACTON.					
Berewic of Colman's manor		3		6	
Valued with Olf's manor		1		2 ⁵	
Bigod's freemen (Hugo holds, 1086)	11				
Bigod's freemen	1				
HALES.					
Valued with Colman's manor		3			
Bigod's freemen	4				
TACOLNESTON.					
Bigod's freemen	1			3	
WACTON.					
Valued with Olf's manor		1			
Bigod's freemen (Durand holds, 1086)	6			5 ³	
Bigod's freemen	4 ⁶				
Bigod's freemen	2				
MOULTON.					
Valued with Olf's manor		1			
Bigod's freemen (Alger holds, 1086)	9 ¹ / ₂			15	
Bigod's freemen	2 ¹ / ₂ ⁷				
Bigod's freemen (Alger holds, 1086)	14			7	
Bigod's freemen	4				
Bigod's freemen	3				
TIBENHAM.					
Valued with Olf's manor		2		8	
Bigod's freemen	3			7	
Bigod's freemen	5				

¹ Oslac.

² Under Oslac. There was a demesne team and a team of men.

³ Under the freemen.

⁴ These 4 freemen were under the 12 freemen.

⁵ Under the sokeman.

⁶ Under the 6 freemen.

⁷ Under the 9¹/₂ freemen.