



Figure 1.6. Norfolk and Suffolk castles (Norfolk Museums Service).

Antiquarians and early research

Antiquarian study of Norwich Castle's defences began with Neville in 1575. Earlier plans of the defences, summarised in Figure 1.7, can now be reconsidered against the excavated evidence. The historic plan sequence begins with the three concentric ditches and outer barbican postulated by Wilkins in 1796 (pl. xxiii, p. 146). Harrod produced the first definitive plan of the castle's two baileys (Harrod 1857, map p. 133), while Beecheno explored the extent and complex history of the Castle Fee (MS 1908). Understanding of the castle's defences immediately before the Castle Mall project was primarily based on Campbell's map, drawing on antiquarian

observations and extremely limited excavation (Campbell 1975, p. 8, fn. 89 and maps 2–3). Such modern maps of the defences (cf. Carter *et al.* 1974, fig. 7; Carter 1978, fig. 7; Green 1990, fig. 2) were necessarily summary in form. Several of the postulated ditches subsequently proved to be in the wrong place (see below). Others were the wrong size or incorrectly identified: the ditch interpreted as the south bailey defence at Site 150N (Carter *et al.* 1974; Atkin 2002) has now been reinterpreted as the barbican ditch, while the undated ditch recorded as the north-east bailey ditch at the Anglia Television site (Site 416N; Ayers 1985) is now known to have lain enclosed by a massive outer ditch.