

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXVII

1977

IMRAY LAURIE NORIE AND WILSON

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Published for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (incorporating the Cambs and Hunts  
Archaeological Society) by Imray Laurie Norie and Wilson Ltd,  
Wych House, Saint Ives, Huntingdon

Printed in Great Britain at The Burlington Press, Foxton, Royston, Herts SG8 6SA

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## CAMBRIDGESHIRE EARTHWORK SURVEYS, II

A. E. BROWN *and* C. C. TAYLOR

THIS paper continues the work published by one of the present writers in these Proceedings some years ago.<sup>1</sup> The surveys have been carried out by students attending various field archaeological courses organised by the Department of Adult Education, Leicester University, London University Extra-Mural Department and the Cambridge University Extra Mural Board.

*Leighton Bromswold: Manor House, Garden and Village Remains* (TL 117753: Fig. 1)

The remains of Leighton Bromswold Manor House lie at the south-east end of the main street of the village on Boulder Clay at 200 feet above O.D. The site has already been described on at least three occasions but, as there is still some doubt about its true function and history, it has been re-examined.

The first account of the earthworks was that by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in 1926.<sup>2</sup> At that time the Commission's main interest was the fine moated gatehouse which survived on the north-west side of the site. This is a remarkable brick structure, built by Sir Gervaise Clifton in 1616 as the entrance to a new house. The Commission suggested that this house was in fact never built. The earthworks which lie to the south-east, together with the moat around the gatehouse, were correctly interpreted as part of a former garden, but no date was assigned to them.

Ten years later a more detailed history of the site was published.<sup>3</sup> The Victoria County History showed that the Manor of Leighton passed to Clifton in 1616 and that it was he who not only erected the gatehouse, but also constructed the embanked garden. However the V.C.H. could not be sure that the house which was intended to lie within this garden was ever built. Though a house is shown as standing there on a map of the village of around 1680, the V.C.H. suggested that this was perhaps an imaginative reconstruction. This, in spite of the local tradition that a house had existed and was not demolished until 1750. A plan of the intended house survives and was published by the V.C.H. It was drawn about 1605 by John Thorpe who probably carried out the original design for Clifton. The plan shows the gatehouse, as it was built, with the house to the south-east of it, standing on one side of a large walled court.

The site was again described in 1958.<sup>4</sup> There the earthworks were confidently interpreted as part of a medieval castle. This suggestion can be safely ignored. There is no doubt that the remains are those of an early seventeenth-century formal garden and that they were constructed with the intention of forming a



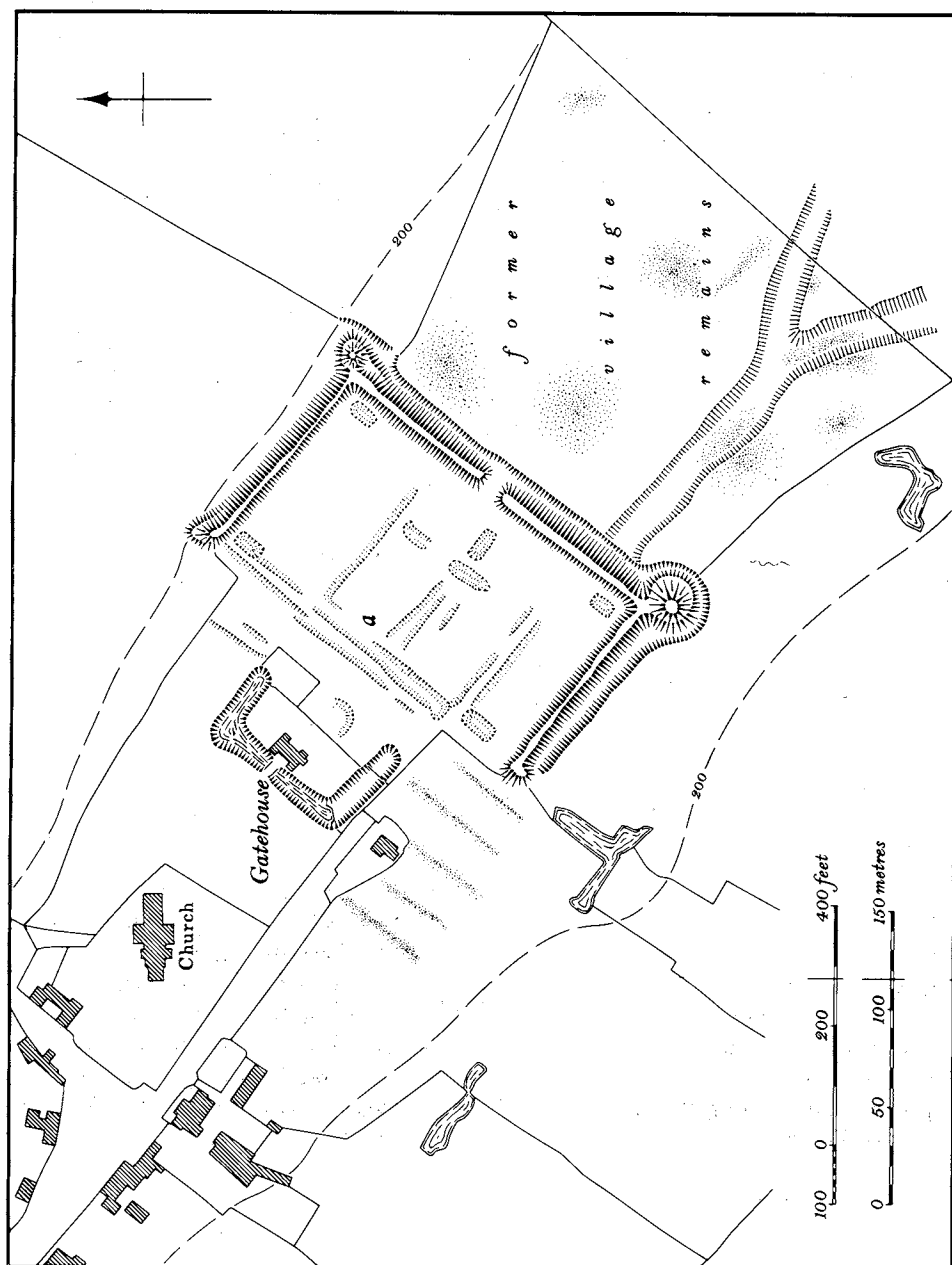


Fig. 1. Leighton Bromswold: Manor House, Gardens and Village Remains.

back-cloth to Clifton's new house. The only problem is whether or not the house was ever built.

The present writers have no doubt that it was. The evidence that the V.C.H. gave, and then rejected, of the 1680 map and the local tradition is convincing and much more so when the map itself is examined carefully. The house depicted there is not an imaginative sketch but the carefully drawn elevation of a building which agrees exactly with the 1605 architect's plan. It is hardly likely that the 1680 cartographer had access to the earlier plan.

The new survey, published here, proves conclusively that the house was built. It has revealed that within the garden area is a series of extremely slight earthworks. These fall into two parts. On the north-west side of the garden is a strip of ground, bounded by low scarps, 76 metres long, 20 metres across and 50 metres from the gatehouse (a. on Fig. 1). The 1605 plan of the house shows it to have been 73 metres overall, 20 metres wide and 50 metres from the gatehouse. The close correlation between the scarps on the ground and the dimensions of the intended house indicates that the former are the disturbed remains of the house foundations. The second group of slight earthworks consists of a number of low banks and depressions of markedly rectangular form to the south-east of the house site. These appear to be the remains of the contemporary footpaths within the garden. In addition four shallow ponds, one in each corner of the garden, have been recorded.

Thus the whole site can now be seen as a fine example of the remains of a sophisticated house and garden of the early seventeenth century, the latter bounded by a high terraced walk with prospect mounds at the outer corners. Though many gardens of this date exist, the closest parallel, though on a smaller scale, is that at Childerley, Cambridgeshire, which is also of the early seventeenth century.<sup>5</sup>

To the south-east and west of the garden, and now almost completely destroyed by modern cultivation, are the settlement remains which were formerly part of Leighton Bromswold village. All that now exists is a much damaged holloway extending south-east from the garden with considerable areas of stone, as well as medieval pottery, on either side of it, while to the west is a series of ploughed out parallel banks. These remains were noted by both the Royal Commission in 1926 and by Beresford and St Joseph in 1958. However, neither of these authorities apparently recognised that the holloway is the former continuation of the existing village street along which houses had stood in the medieval period. Judging from the pottery, these houses had already been abandoned long before the seventeenth-century house and garden were constructed over their remains.

Before the modern destruction, the area north of the holloway was occupied by large earthen mounds and irregular pits. Though these have now gone, large quantities of narrow red bricks, including many wasters, cover the ground.

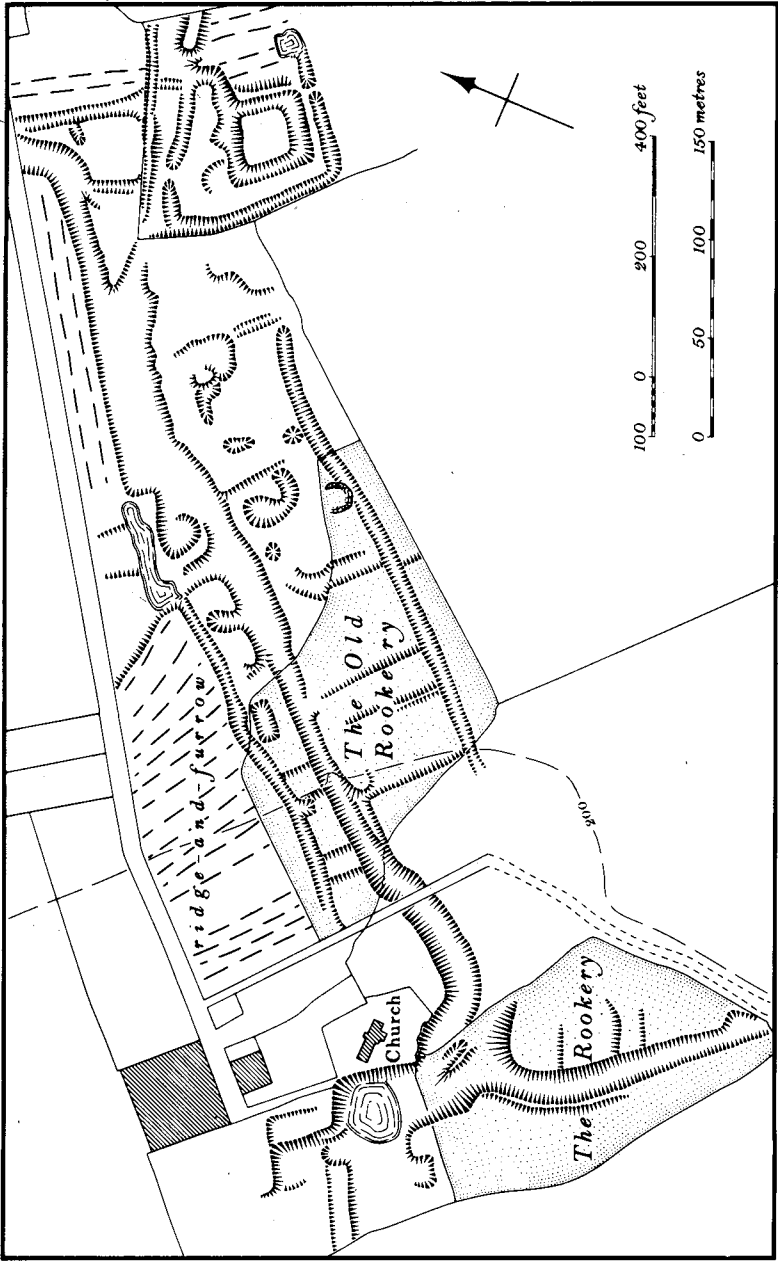


Fig. 2. Little Gidding: Deserted Village.

These are identical to the bricks used in the standing gatehouse. Thus the mounds and pits were probably the site of a brick-making plant, set up to produce the building materials for the new house.

*Little Gidding: Deserted Village* (TL 128818: Fig. 2)

The deserted village of Little Gidding lies south and north-east of the almost isolated church on Boulder Clay at 200 feet above O.D. Little Gidding is not recorded separately in Domesday Book but is probably included under the entry for Great Gidding.<sup>6</sup> The Hundred Rolls of 1279 record 31 households in the village, but by 1377 only 18 people over the age of 14 paid the Poll Tax. This suggests that the village had declined in size between these two dates. By 1566 only six houses remained there and soon afterwards the common fields were enclosed and these houses demolished. This was probably undertaken by the then Lord of the Manor, Humphrey Drewell. In 1594 only one farm and the church still stood. Though by 1801 as many as 47 people lived in the parish, most of these were occupying outlying farms, and the village remained abandoned.<sup>7</sup>

The earthworks of the former village are in poor condition and the best preserved parts are those within the two woods known as The Rookery and The Old Rookery. The main feature of the site is a broad holloway, presumably once the main street, which crosses the area from north-east to south-west. To the north-east of the Old Rookery the holloway is very irregular and exceptionally wide, largely as a result of later quarrying within it and alongside it. Flanking it are other pits and quarries, but on its south side are traces of two large rectangular closes bounded by low scarps and shallow ditches.

Within the Old Rookery the holloway is undamaged, up to 1.5 metres deep, with small closes separated by low banks on either side of it. The closes are bounded on the north and south by shallow ditches. As ridge-and-furrow still exists to the north, these ditches probably mark the boundary of the village here. Beyond the wood the holloway continues, though much damaged by modern tracks. It passes to the south of the church and enters Rookery Wood. Here the original road probably bifurcated, for another holloway extends up through the wood as far as its southern corner where it meets the present track to Steeple Gidding. The main holloway seems to have continued to the south-west of the church, but a modern pond and later disturbances have obscured it.

At the extreme north-east end of the village is a small moated site, presumably the site of the medieval manor house. It consists of a small, almost square island surrounded by a broad ditch up to 1.5 metres deep, with the remains of an outer ditched enclosure to the north, west and south. To the east of the moat, ridge-and-furrow has been cut through by a ditch which drains the moat on the north, and by the ditch of the outer enclosure to the south. This suggests that the moat was constructed on land which had formerly been under cultivation.

*Steeple Gidding: Village Remains, Manor House Site and Gardens* (TL 134813: Fig. 3)

The land around the church and the few remaining houses of Steeple Gidding is covered by earthworks of various types. These lie on a hilltop and along a small valley, on Boulder Clay, between 150 feet and 200 feet above O.D.

The village of Steeple Gidding was held throughout the medieval period by Ramsey Abbey. In 1086 the recorded population was 18.<sup>8</sup> By 1279 some 34 households existed there, while in 1377 some 20 people over the age of fourteen paid the Poll Tax. These figures suggest that the population of the village rose after 1086 and then declined before 1377.<sup>9</sup> On a map of the village of 1648 (in the Huntingdon Record Office) about 15 houses are shown lying along the existing single street. The enclosure of the common fields of the parish took place in 1655 (map in Huntingdon Record Office) though whether this had any effect on the size of the village is not known. By 1801 there were 71 people in the parish though as some of these were living in outlying farmsteads, the village itself was probably smaller than it had ever been. This is confirmed by the Tithe Map of 1843 which shows only five houses left in the village. Later in the nineteenth century two new houses were built there and a row of eight cottages erected south of the church. The latter were abandoned and pulled down in recent years.

Though all the extant earthworks have been ascribed to village desertion, the survey published here shows that only part of them can be interpreted as such. The remains fall into three parts. To the north-east of the church is a series of rectangular enclosures (a. on Fig. 3), bounded by shallow ditches, and much damaged by later activity. None appear to contain house sites and all are probably in part the former closes behind the houses which lay along the main street and which are shown on the 1648 map. To the south-east of the church is an area of much disturbed earthworks (b. on Fig. 3), cut into by later trackways and difficult to interpret. However they have a generally rectangular form with scarps up to 1.5 metres high. They may represent the positions of former houses and closes which had already been abandoned by 1648. By that time the land on which they stood had become part of the manorial yard.

To the north-east (c. on Fig. 3), and now ploughed, is an area of slight earthworks lying along the south side of the village street and associated with dense scatters of stone rubble and medieval pottery of the twelfth to fifteenth centuries. No buildings stood here in 1648. Immediately to the south-west (d. on Fig. 3) are the remains of a small moated site. It consists of a rectangular enclosure, level with the adjacent ground, and surrounded by a shallow ditch only 0.5 metres deep. The ditch has been damaged by later activity. The site is perhaps that of the medieval manor house.

Due south of the church is a large level platform (e. on Fig. 3) built out into the valley and bounded on the east by a massive scarp 2.5 metres high. At the

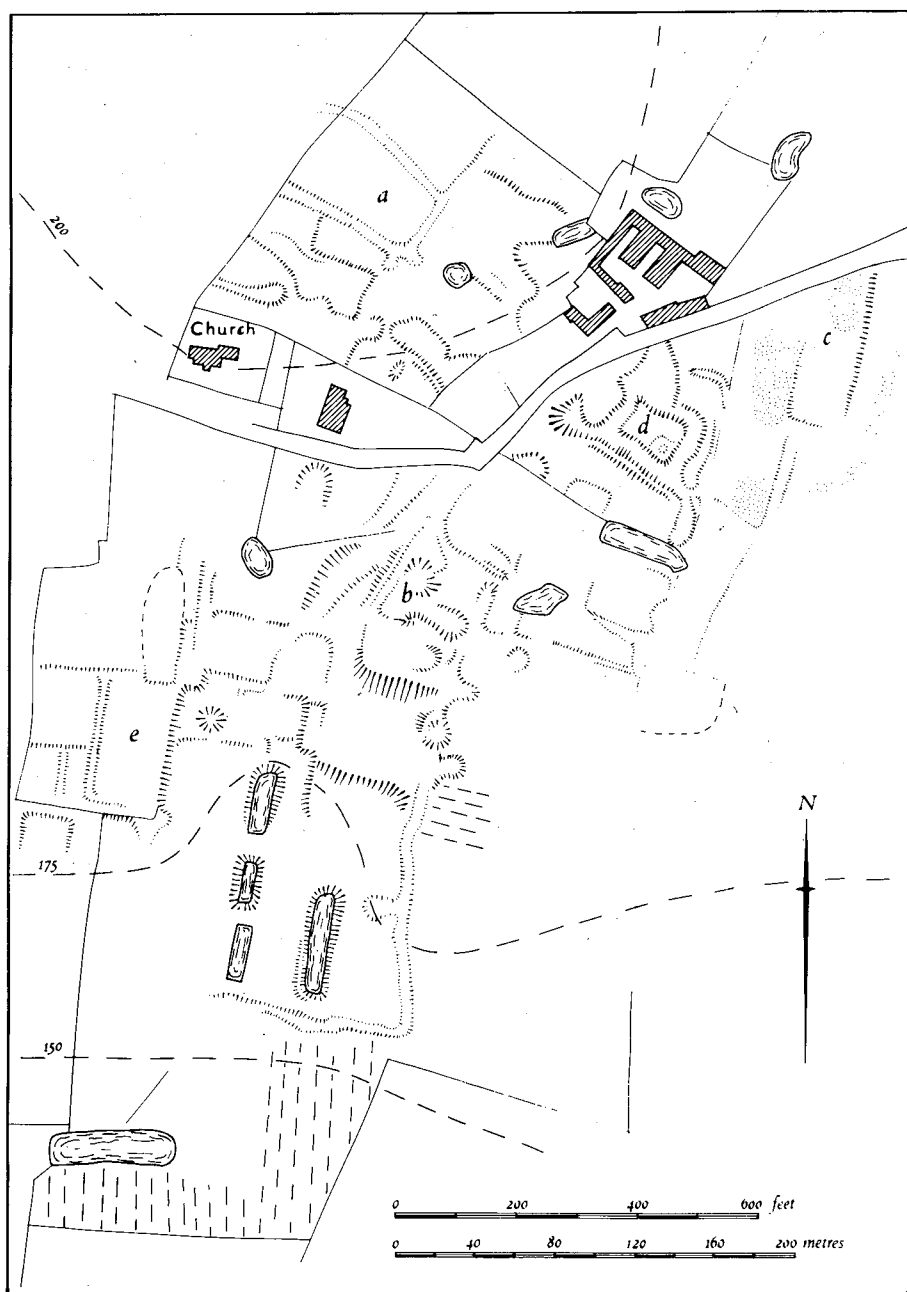


Fig. 3. Steeple Gidding: Village Remains, Manor House Site and Gardens.

north-east corner of this platform are the remains of the demolished range of nineteenth-century cottages. South-west of these the platform is crossed by a low bank or ridge and other scarps. In 1648 a large building stood here in an area which was then called The Orchard. The plan at this point is inscribed 'scite of Howse'. It thus appears that a major house had once stood here which was presumably ruinous by 1648. Below the platform to the east is a group of small rectangular depressions cut back into the hill slope and bounded by low scarps. The platform and these scarped areas appear to be the remains of a formal garden.

This type of garden layout is unlikely to be of medieval date, and its form suggests that it belongs to the late sixteenth or seventeenth century. When the manor of Steeple Gidding passed into the hands of the Crown at the Dissolution it was leased to the existing monastic tenants, a family called Boton, until 1590 when it was granted to the Cotton family. However, the Cottons seem to have had little direct interest in the manor until 1648 when it passed to Sir Thomas Cotton who was apparently responsible for the contemporary map and the subsequent enclosure of the common fields of the parish. A branch of the Cotton family appears to have taken up residence there and Sir Robert Cotton was buried at Steeple Gidding in 1679. Presumably the old house was rebuilt or a new one erected soon after 1648 and the formal gardens laid out around it. Subsequently the Cottons left Steeple Gidding, probably about 1752, when Sir John Cotton, the last of this side of the family, died. What remained of the house was converted into the parish workhouse in 1794.<sup>10</sup>

Below and to the south-east of the gardens, in the valley bottom, are three large rectangular ponds with another set into the opposite valley side and a fifth on flat ground to the south. These have been much altered in recent times but still retain the general form that they had when the first large-scale O.S. map was made of the area in the late nineteenth century. They have been described as medieval fish ponds but they are not shown on the 1648 plan and thus are presumably later. The most likely explanation is that they too are part of the seventeenth-century gardens.

*Keyston: Site of Manor House (TL 045754: Fig. 4)*

The site of the former manor house stands on the side of a small valley, 200 metres south east of the church at 170 feet above O.D. The manor of Keyston was acquired by Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, in the middle of the sixteenth century. By 1589 it was held by Robert, Earl of Essex, who in that year was forced to sell it in order to pay his debts to the Crown. The manor was regarded as having been returned to Queen Elizabeth, and the Crown continued to hold it until 1614 when it was granted by James I to Thomas Emerson. However in 1588 the Earl of Essex had leased the manor for 41 years to Henry Clifford who lived in the manor house. This house was described in 1589 as 'newly

built' and was said to be 'in good and sufficient repair'. It was occupied continuously until the early nineteenth century when it was pulled down.<sup>11</sup>

The remains fall into a number of distinct parts. The site of the house itself (a. on Fig. 4) consists of a sub-rectangular platform, bounded by a ditch up to two metres deep on the south-west but only one metre deep on the north. This ditch has been interpreted in the past as a surrounding moat and thus the whole site as a medieval moated manor house. However, as a result of the steeply

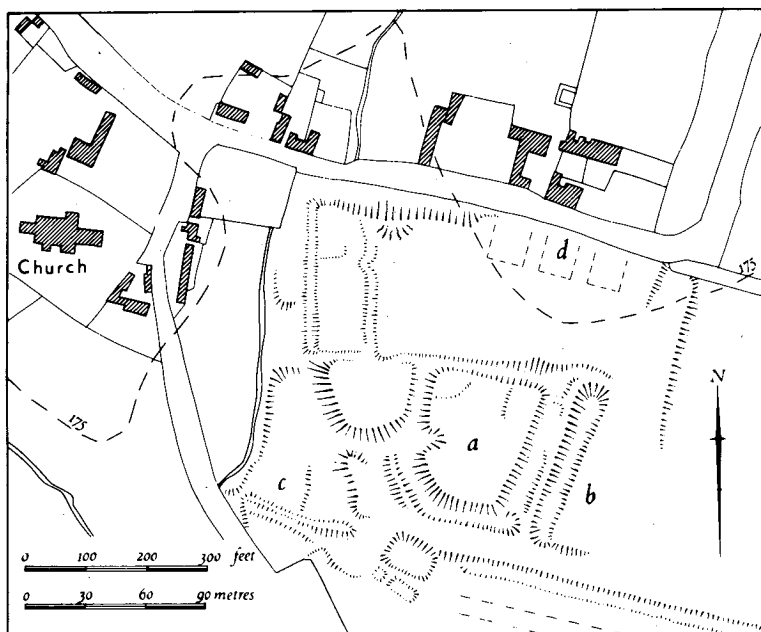


Fig. 4. Keyston: Site of Manor House.

sloping ground, it is clear that this ditch never held water. Indeed at the north-east corner the ditch is 'stepped' in order to maintain the appearance of a true moat. Thus the site, whether medieval or not in origin, is one of the rare examples of a 'moated' site which was not intended to be surrounded by water. Other instances are known, and the nearest one, although unpublished, is at Potsgrove in Bedfordshire.

Immediately east of the manor house site and parallel to its east side is a long rectangular depression up to 2 metres deep at the north end but only 0.5 metres deep at the south end, cut back into the rising ground (b. on Fig. 4). This is presumably a former pond. To the south-west of the manor house (c. on Fig. 4) and spanning the shallow valley there, is a large earthen bank or dam 2 metres



high which once ponded back a small lake. This may have been another fishpond, or perhaps a lake in the manor house garden. To the north and north-west of the manor house site is a series of double terraces only 0.5 metres high, lying parallel to the valley side. These are likely to be the remains of a garden.

On the extreme northern edge of the site, fronting the present road, are three very slight embanked platforms (d. on Fig. 4). These are probably the remains of a row of former houses along the village street. On the south of the site is a shallow ditch with three rectangular depressions at its western end. Beyond are traces of ridge-and-furrow.

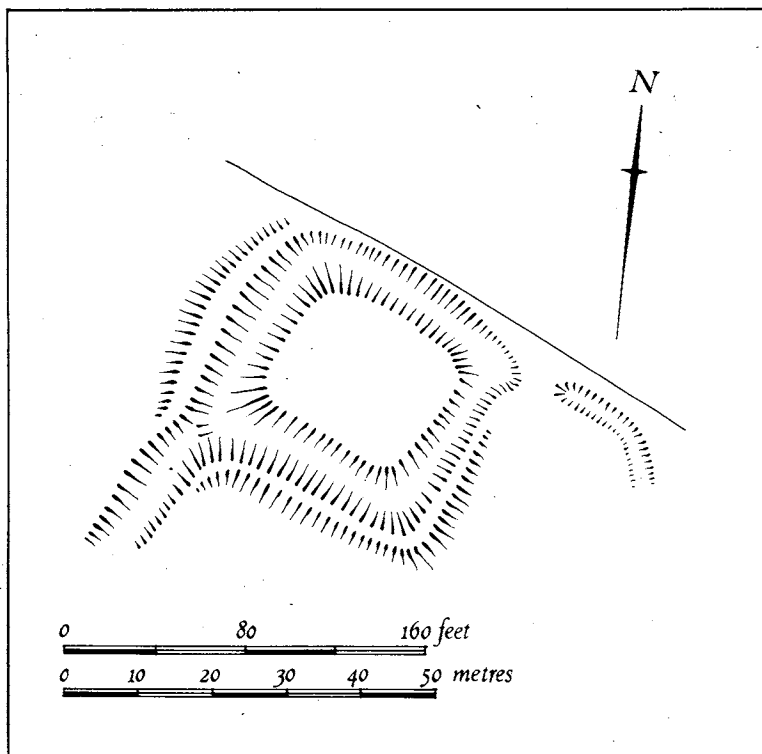


Fig. 5. Buckden: Moated Site.

*Buckden: Moated Site* (TL 174671: Fig. 5)

This moat lies in the extreme west of Buckden parish, on the crest of a low south-facing spur, on clay at 130 feet above O.D. It is situated near the centre of a small block of land which projects west into Grafham parish. As the whole of Buckden parish belonged to the Bishops of Lincoln throughout the medieval

period there are no records of the history of this particular site. The farmstead that lay within the moat must have been occupied by a tenant farmer of the bishops and it may have originated as a farm formed by the clearance of medieval woodland in the area. It is possible that the land around the farmstead was cleared from the forest in the twelfth century, for in 1155-8 fifty acres of assarts were granted to the bishop by the King in Buckden<sup>12</sup> and the area of land in which the site stands is around fifty acres in extent. Certainly by 1813 the Enclosure Map of Buckden (in Huntingdon Record Office) shows the area occupied by a group of 'old enclosures' beyond the western limit of the existing common fields of Buckden. At that time these enclosures were called The Hermitage.

The site, which is a typical example of the small medieval moated sites found all over East Anglia and the Midlands, consists of a rectangular island bounded by a broad ditch up to two metres deep. Because of the sloping ground on which it is situated and the need to keep the ditch filled with water, there are outer banks on the south, east and west sides up to 0.25 metres high. In the south-west corner a deep ditch extends down the hillside. This may have been the original outlet channel for the surplus water which, as there is no inlet channel, presumably entered the moat by seepage from the surrounding land. The interior of the site is flat but has a number of relatively recent excavation trenches dug into it. No record of this excavation exists.

*Grafham: Moated Site and Deserted Village (TL 170693: Fig. 6)*

About 0.5 kms. east of Grafham village is an isolated moated site, lying on level clay land at 180 feet above O.D. near the Buckden parish boundary. It consists of a roughly trapezoidal enclosure, bounded by a relatively narrow ditch, less than one metre deep, with a steep-sided inner bank along the western side. The interior is much disturbed by quarrying and other activities, especially in the north-east corner. In the south-east corner is an L-shaped water-filled ditch, widened on the west to form a pond, but with indications that it once returned on the north to enclose a small flat rectangular area. If this interpretation is correct, this inner enclosure may have been the site of the medieval farmhouse and the larger enclosure the outer stockyard. An important feature of the site is that, despite the later quarrying, it is still possible to recognize traces of ridge-and-furrow within this outer enclosure. This indicates that the moat was constructed over former arable land.

Though this moated site is now devoid of any occupation, this is a relatively recent situation. In the early nineteenth century not only was there a building in the north-east corner of the main enclosure, but immediately to the east, in what is now a ploughed field, there were also five other buildings each within its own fenced plot, and all possibly houses.<sup>13</sup> A century earlier an even more complex situation existed. On a map of around 1750 (in Huntingdon Record

Office) the site of the moat is occupied by a large L-shaped building, presumably a farmhouse. In addition at least two other buildings, probably barns or sheds, lay near it. To the east, and outside the moat, a row of at least seven and perhaps eight houses are shown.

It thus appears that in the eighteenth century the moat was only one part of a small hamlet, quite separate from the present village of Grafham. An examination of the arable land to the east of the moat confirms the existence of this settlement and greatly extends the period of its life. For there, as well as much stone rubble and brick, is pottery of all dates from at least the twelfth century up to the nineteenth century. Pottery of the medieval period alone extends further east than the position of the easternmost house shown on the 1750

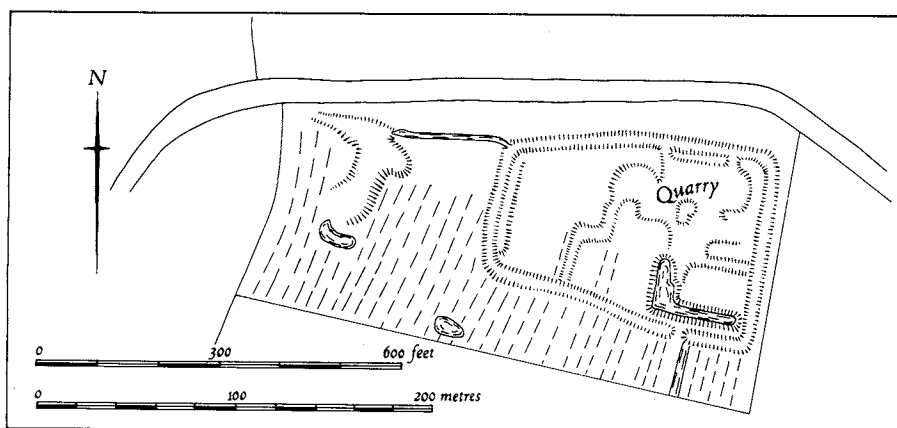


Fig. 6. Grafham: Moated Site.

map and can be traced as far as the Buckden parish boundary. Therefore it seems that the site is a medieval hamlet or small village which was already largely deserted by the eighteenth century and which finally disappeared in the nineteenth century.

There is no record of a lost village in Grafham in the surviving documents and it may be that the site is an example of what has been described as poly-focal settlement: that is the existence, in medieval times, of two or more separate groups of settlement within a parish, all being economically integrated and working a single common field system, but often tenurially separate. It is not possible to prove with absolute certainty that this is the case in Grafham but there are indications that it may be so.

In 1086 the manor of Grafham was held by seven sokemen of the King and was assessed at five hides. This land had been seized by Eustace the Sheriff and

it appears that Eustace retained half of this land while the other  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides passed, at some time before 1167, to the Earls of Gloucester. The main tenants of the Gloucester land were a family variously called de Grafham or Engaine who held it from 1166 until the fourteenth century. There is no doubt that this manor was centred on the present village of Grafham and that the Engaine Manor House was situated within the moated site which still remains on the north side of the village. However the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides held by Eustace passed to his descendants the Lovetots who remained the Lords until 1219. It was then divided between three co-heiresses and became fragmented.<sup>14</sup> It is possible that this  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hide manor was centred on the separate settlement being described here with its own moated manor house. No absolute proof is possible but a curious document may shed some light. At some time between 1199 and 1216 Nigel de Lovetot leased to one Robert Rufus a tenement and a 'hermitage' in Grafham.<sup>15</sup> The exact meaning of hermitage is not clear, but in a number of places in Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, the term appears to be used to describe moated sites. The use of this word by Nigel de Lovetot may be a reference to this moated site.

*Rampton: Giant's Hill (TL 431680: Fig. 7)*

This site lies immediately east of Rampton village, near the fen edge, on Ampthill Clay at five metres above O.D. It is the remains of an unfinished castle, dating from the mid-twelfth-century Civil War between King Stephen and Geoffrey de Mandeville.

In 1143 Geoffrey de Mandeville, who had fallen from power, seized the Isle of Ely and from there proceeded to devastate the surrounding countryside. In an attempt to contain him the King ordered the erection of a number of temporary castles along the fen edges. Burwell Castle is known to have been one of these and others perhaps existed at Swavesey and Cottenham. In August 1144 de Mandeville attacked the still incomplete castle at Burwell and was mortally wounded. The rebellion then collapsed and all the castles were abandoned.<sup>16</sup> It has for long been assumed that Giant's Hill was also unfinished when it was deserted and the new survey confirms this. Many of the features noted at Burwell are repeated here and the survey shows that this castle, like Burwell, was actually constructed on the sites of earlier houses which were perhaps demolished to make way for the fortress.

The castle consists of a roughly rectangular, flat-topped mound, with markedly curved south and east sides, up to 1.5 metres above the adjacent land. It is surrounded by a deep flat-bottomed moat or ditch up to two metres deep. This ditch is partly blocked in the south-west corner by a large sloping causeway or ramp. It is not possible to ascertain whether this ramp has been produced by the dumping of soil or if it is the natural ground surface left undug by the builders. However by analogy with Burwell Castle it is likely to represent the

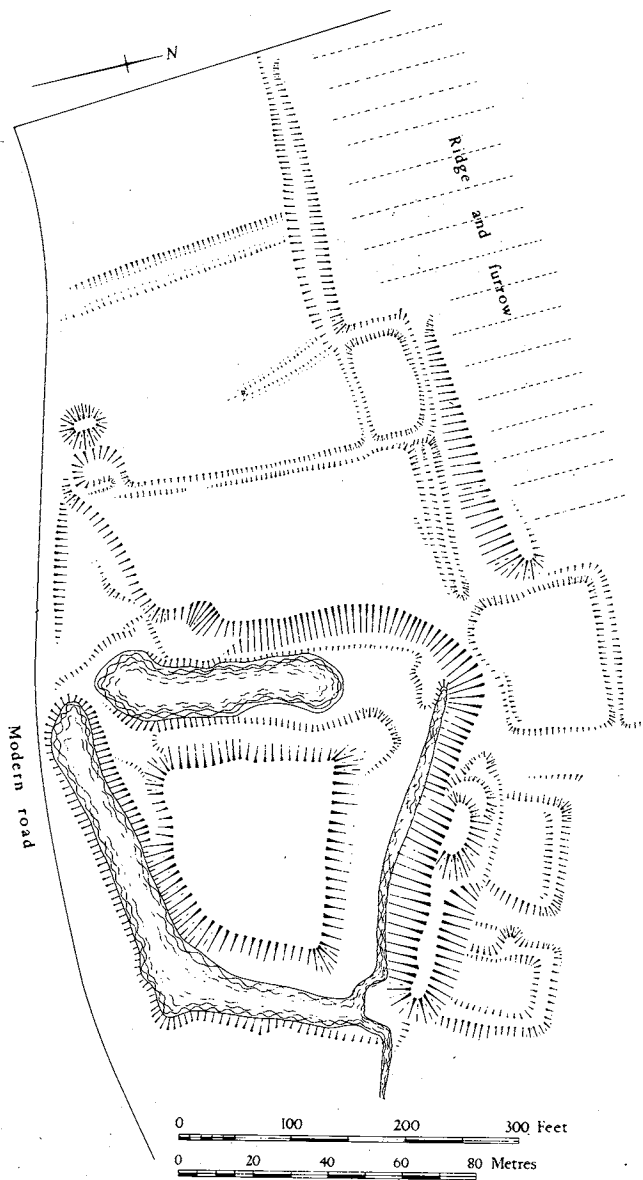


Fig. 7. Rampton: Giant's Hill.

route by which earth was being taken onto the mound when the work was stopped.

Within the surrounding ditch on its west side are low scarps no more than 0.25 metres high. These features occur at Burwell and there excavation proved them to be the result of the work being abandoned before the ditch was completed. Immediately north of the castle is a large irregular mound 1.5 metres high lying along the edge of the moat. At its west end it takes the form of a series of uneven mounds, apparently the result of dumping spoil. Uneven mounds such as these also exist at Burwell, on a larger scale, and all must represent the piling up of earth dug out of the adjacent ditch prior to its intended removal. The mound lies on top of, and clearly post-dates, two small rectangular embanked enclosures, the southern ends of which are buried under the mound. Immediately west of these is a larger ditched enclosure whose irregular south side also indicates that it once extended further south and has been cut by the moat. To the west of the castle are the remains of three more rectangular closes, separated by shallow ditches, and bounded on the north by a larger ditch up to one metre deep. These closes may also represent crofts of former houses, though no trace exists of any buildings within them. The realignment of the modern road to the south, which took place in 1852 during the enclosure of the common fields of the parish, may have destroyed any house sites which existed.<sup>17</sup>

*Haddenham: Garden Remains, Hinton Hall (TL 470755: Fig. 8)*

These earthworks lay to the east of Haddenham village, on the north side of an east-west ridge, on land sloping gently to the fen edge between 17 metres and 40 metres above O.D. The remains were surveyed in 1969 when, prior to their complete destruction for agricultural purposes, the Department of the Environment carried out excavations on the site of the medieval and later house (a. on Fig. 8).<sup>18</sup>

The remains consisted of a series of elaborate garden earthworks, perhaps of the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries, and included ponds, canals, terraces and other features. No documentary evidence has been discovered to enable a firm date to be given to the site, and the published account of the manor in this period is confused owing to rapid and ill-documented changes in ownership.<sup>19</sup> It is possible that the gardens were laid out either by Thomas Towers who sold the land in 1693 or by David Rowland who then bought it. However, they might date from the period after 1717 when the March family owned the manor.

The present Hinton Hall, a late nineteenth-century building, stands partly on the site of the earlier house. The rectangular platform south-east of the hall was proved, during the excavations, to be the south-east end of an eighteenth-century building which extended north-west under the existing house, with its main elevation to the south-west. This eighteenth-century house stood on the

side of an almost square area, bounded on three sides by a low scarp under one metre high. To the south-west and in front of the house, partly mutilated by a modern farm track, was another roughly rectangular area, bounded on the

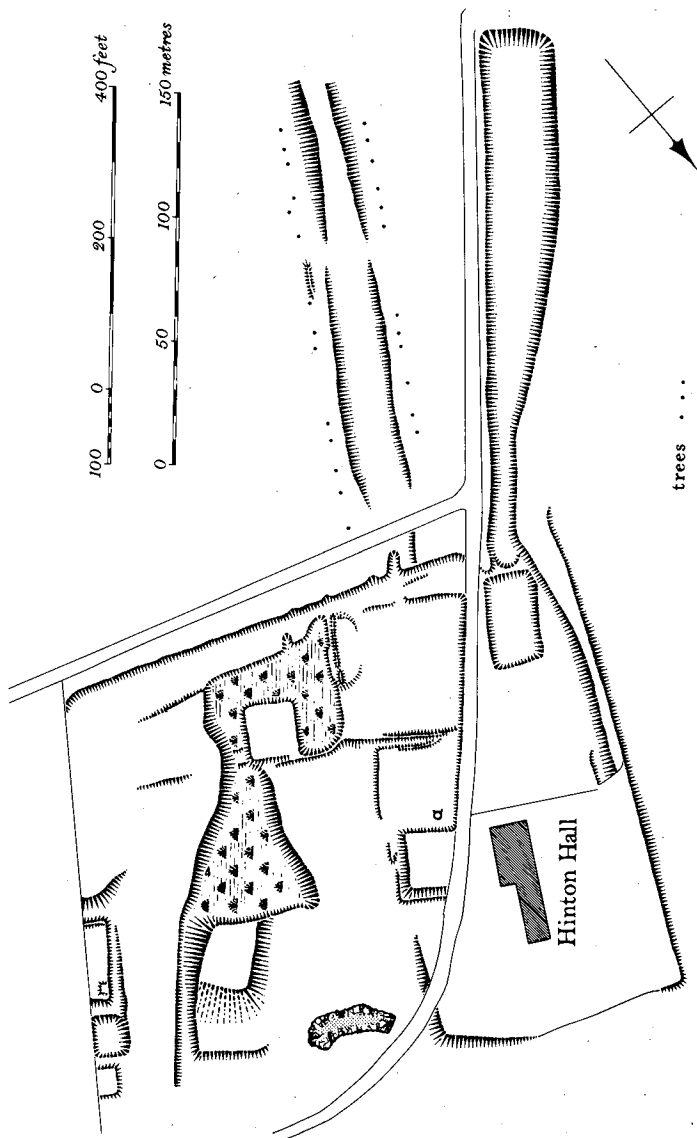


Fig. 8. Haddenham: Garden Remains.

north-west by a large flat-topped bank or terrace walk up to 1.5 metres high and with a shallow rectangular basin in the western corner. Slight banks, and scarps to the south-east of the track were probably the remains of terraces and flower beds. To the east and south-east of the Hall a complex arrangement of ponds existed, associated with other low scarps or terraces. The south-west or upper pond was U-shaped in plan, almost completely surrounding a small square platform or island. Excavations on this platform revealed no evidence of any structure there. The water in the pond flowed out at its north-east corner and down a series of scarps, perhaps once a waterfall, into a large triangular pond. The north side of this pond was bounded by a large bank or dam up to 2 metres high. North-east of this pond lay a series of low platforms and scarps partly cut by the modern hedge. These may have been the remains of out-buildings.

Beyond the main area of gardens are two other features associated with them, projecting south-west into and across the rising ground. These are an avenue of trees, probably between 200 and 300 years old, and a deep 'canal' or pond. The trees in the avenue are in poor condition and many have been removed, but the pathway between them has been deliberately constructed to create a vista from the former house of constantly rising ground over and through the natural curve of the ridge. On the lower part, earth has been removed to form a slight depression or cutting up to 1.5 metres deep while further on there is a low bank or walkway built up on the higher land. The 'canal' is a long pond cut deep into the hillside so that at its south-east end it is some five metres below the adjacent ground. Both it and the avenue appear to have been constructed to provide two different views from the house, projecting beyond the limits of the main garden.

## NOTES

1. *Procs. Camb. Ant. Soc.* 65 (1973), 35-43.
2. R.C.H.M. *Huntingdonshire* (1926), Leighton Bromswold (2).
3. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* III (1936), 86-9.
4. M. W. Beresford and J. K. S. St Joseph, *Medieval England: An Aerial Survey* (1958), 14-6.
5. R.C.H.M. *West Cambridgeshire* (1968), Childerley (1) and (4).
6. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* I (1926), 399-406.
7. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* III, 53-7; Beresford and St Joseph *op. cit.*, 83-6.
8. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* I, 345.
9. Beresford and St Joseph, *op. cit.*, 85.
10. J. Nicholls, *Hist. and Ants. of Leics.* II (1795), 839-41.
11. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* I, 299; III, 70-1.
12. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* I, 264.
13. O.S. 1 inch map, first ed. (1834).
14. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* III, 61-3.
15. V.C.H. *Huntingdonshire* III, 63.



16. V.C.H. *Cambridgeshire* II (1948), 386-9; R.C.H.M. *Cambridgeshire North East* (1972), Burwell (132).
17. Enclosure Map of Rampton, 1852 (Cambridge Record Office).
18. The excavations are to be published for the Department by Mrs J. Le Patourel who directed the work.
19. V.C.H. *Cambridgeshire* IV (1953), 144.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

VOLUME LXIV

1977

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